

Il ruolo degli indicatori “oggettivi” ed “intersoggettivi” nella valutazione del rischio stress lavoro-correlato: il Metodo di Valutazione per Indicatori di Stress

The role of “objective” and “subjective” indicators for the assessment of work-related stress risk: the V.I.S. method

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In the context of methodological proposals and guidelines discussed nowadays in Italy about work-related stress risk assessment, in the present work we want to explore the issue of “objective” indicators, because of their importance. In particular, we intend to deepen the relationship between “objective” and “subjective” stress indicators and the weight of these factors in the evaluation process through a critical review of the international literature. Furthermore, a comparison between studies is difficult because of the specificity of the objective indicators referred to the context and to the task, the diversity of the subjective instruments used and the influence of the socio-cultural context in which the evaluation takes place. We also aim to present and discuss a recently developed method, called V.I.S. (Evaluation through Stress Indicators), based on estimates of objective indicators supplemented by intersubjective indicators. About this method, there are also the description of some experiences in progress, which are conducted by comparing the indicators obtained through it with essentially subjective indicators collected through the administration of the Q_U-Bo test for the evaluation of work-related stress.

In conclusion of this study is the consideration that between objective stress indicators observed more frequently in the literature lie sick leave, turnover and mobility, which, in turn, were studied in relation to specific psychosocial risks or certain consequences in terms of strain. Moreover, there is an opportunity that ongoing trials of the V.I.S. Method can be used to assess the correlations between objective indicators obtained by this method and subjective indicators, namely the perceptions that employees can express by the Q_U-Bo test.