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Demand-Control Model: Hypothesis #1: Job Strain/High Strain



- * The most adverse reactions of strain occur (fatigue, anxiety, depression and physical illness) when the psychological demands of the job are high and the worker's decision latitude in the task is low (i.e., job strain).
- * Job Strain, according to the demand-control theory, if prolonged and repeated for a long enough time, increases sympathoadrenal arousal and at the same time decreases anabolism, the body's ability to restore and repair tissues. (i.e., suppresses immune system)

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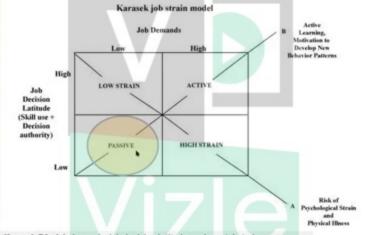


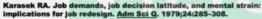




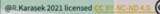
Job Demand-Control Model: 3. Passive Work Hypothesis











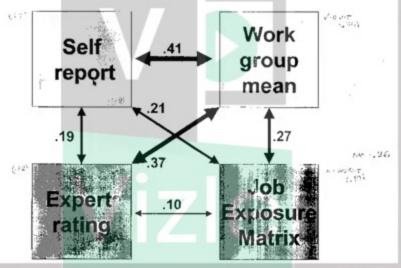








4 different assessment methods of psychological demands correlation coefficients in 2275 men















The Associationist Demand/Control Theory: THREE extensions of the D/C model:

ADC provides a generalized, system-theoretic model formulation for A New Economy of Health and innovative Work

I. IN A GENERAL LOGIC TERMS:

- Systems can either GROW and develop OR -
- Systems can DECLINE, no longer able to sustain their original complexity and capability:
- A. GROWTH: Systems Organize themselves into higher levels of complexity (the ACTIVE WORK hypothesis: now Conductive Production)
- B. DECLINE: Systems dissolve into systems with lower levels of complexity (the JOB STRAIN hypothesis: Stress Disequilbirum Theory

II. IN HUMAN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TERMS:

C. An Economy of CREATIVE HUMAN CEVELOPMENT

- 1. Social identity development and social cohesion for secure membership in creative collectivity.
- 2. Social Support in interpersonal stress coping.
- 3. Social Stability in complex organizations via mid-level platforms to sustain bottom-up worker influence in spite of external forces.















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