

A method of operational monitoring stress-strained state of ship structures, in which on the elements of ship structures sensors of magnetic properties of the material are placed followed by determination of magnetic characteristic of the material of an element, whose value is used to determine the stress-strained state of a ship during operational load. The sensors of magnetic characteristic are mounted directly on a protective coating of the structural element followed by measurement of the thickness of protective coating in the area of location of the sensors of magnetic characteristic, which is used for correction of the readings during determination of the magnetic characteristic.