Improving job satisfaction significantly contributes to teachers’ psychological well-being and health-promotive behavior. Furthermore, teachers’ job satisfaction during the pandemic can be further improved by making appropriate adjustments, particularly in work-specific requirements.

**Results:**
A nationwide cross-sectional survey was conducted among 650 workers employed in an Italian company in July 2021. The domains considered were socio-demographic characteristics, QOL (WHOQOL-bref and Healthy Days), lifestyle, health status, and professional life, allowing a shift to teleworking and hybrid arrangements.

**Methods:**
An online questionnaire was administered to 650 workers run.

**Key messages:**
- Teachers’ job satisfaction during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic was closely related to teachers’ somatic and mental health.
- The scientific and public discourse becomes apparent because it worsens job satisfaction and resources increase satisfaction, the significance of job satisfaction during the pandemic may be due to the impact of job satisfaction on workers’ psychological health.
- Changes in the working arrangements due to pandemic may have an impact on workers’ QOL, as well as the adoption of organizational strategies in working scenarios to contain the spread of COVID-19 may have an impact on workers’ QOL, as well as the ability to do usual activities (p = 0.003, p = 0.003, and p = 0.003, respectively) and the environmental domains (p < 0.001 and p = 0.001, respectively).

**Conclusions:**
These preliminary data revealed that organizational strategies adopted in working scenarios to contain the spread of COVID-19 may have an impact on workers’ QOL, especially in the physical health and the environmental domains.

**Background:**
Research shows an important association between job exposures and various health- and employment-related outcomes. On contrast, little is known about the impact of job exposures on the employment status after medical rehabilitation. Thus, the aim of this study is to investigate the association between job exposures and employment, unemployment, and disability pension entry 2 years after rehabilitation.

**Abstract citation ID:** ckac131.274

**Association between job exposures and employment status 2 years after medical rehabilitation**

Martin Brünger

**M Brünger**, **K Spyra**, **S Bernert**

1Institute of Medical Sociology and Rehabilitation Science, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Contact: martin.bruenger@charite.de

Background:
Research shows an important association between job exposures and various health- and employment-related outcomes. On contrast, little is known about the impact of job exposures on the employment status after medical rehabilitation. Thus, the aim of this study is to investigate the association between job exposures and employment, unemployment, and disability pension entry 2 years after rehabilitation.

Methods:
A retrospective cohort study was performed based on the scientific use file “SUFRSDLV15B” of the German Pension Insurance containing rehabilitation and occupational data at a monthly level. We included n = 597,021 insured persons aged...
18 to 63 years completing a medical rehabilitation between 2008 and 2013 in Germany and traced their employment status over a 24-month follow-up period. Job exposures were operationalised with the Overall Job Exposure Index (Kroll, 2015) by applying job-exposure-matrices.

**Results:**
Persons with high job exposures in comparison to those with low job exposures were less likely to be employed (87.6% vs. 92.6%) and more likely to be unemployed (13.9% vs. 7.7%) and to draw disability pension (4.8% vs. 4.4%) for at least one month in the 2-year-period after rehabilitation. One minus survival curves showed that the differences were already evident in the first month after rehabilitation and further increased during the following 24 months. Cox regressions revealed that these associations remained stable when adjusting for gender, age, and employment status before rehabilitation.

**Conclusions:**
The results underline the importance of addressing job exposures during rehabilitation to enhance return-to-work and stay-at-work after rehabilitation. These findings could help to identify particularly vulnerable groups of insured persons based on routine data at an earlier stage than has been the case so far and to give them access to structured workplace-oriented medical rehabilitation programmes that have been established in recent years.

**Key messages:**
- High job exposures are associated with less work participation after medical rehabilitation.
- To increase return-to-work, it may be useful to address job exposures in rehabilitation more than before.