middle managers in Europe

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employees (as opposed to outsourcing them), with a focus on to have those tasks performed by their own permanent

promotion opportunities do not match the status expectations of apparently especially in situations where esteem, job security and

Our findings show that mental health risks of supervisors become vulnerable to ERI than men's. < .001). The mental health of female supervisors appears more

with supervisors showing a higher mean ERI (subordinates

NMSC studies, we did not find worse mental health for

5 well-being index was used. Relationships were analyzed using linear regression models.

for the ERI Questionnaire items. For mental health, the WHO-

Member States (pre-Brexit). ERI was measured with 18 proxies

From the 6th wave of the European Working Conditions

mediation by work-life balance.

the class location and an Effort-Reward Imbalance (ERI) is

strategic power. We investigate how the interaction between

health is at risk due to their position of authority without

According to the Neo-Marxist Class Theory, supervisors'

Background:

Key messages:

in recent years.

so far and to give them access to structured workplace-oriented

based on routine data at an earlier stage than has been the case

to identify particularly vulnerable groups of insured persons

and stay-at-work after rehabilitation. These findings could help

exposures during rehabilitation to enhance return-to-work

The results underline the importance of addressing job

for gender, age, and employment status before rehabilitation.

revealed that these associations remained stable when adjusting

month in the 2-year-period after rehabilitation. One minus

and to draw disability pension (4.8% vs. 4.4%) for at least one

low job exposures were less likely to be employed (87.6% vs.

Results:

18 to 63 years completing a medical rehabilitation between

operationalised with the Overall Job Exposure Index (Kroll,

over a 24-month follow-up period. Job exposures were

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Sickness absence among 299484 blue-collar workers
in the trade industry during the Covid-19 pandemic

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Background:
Many blue-collar workers in the trade and retail industries have jobs that make it hard to avoid contacts with other people, which may have increased their risk for sickness absence (SA) during the Covid-19 pandemic. The aim was to investigate rates of SA and sociodemographic and occupational differences in risk of SA during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods:
A prospective cohort study of all blue-collar workers in Sweden in the trade and retail industry aged 18-67 in 2018 (n = 299,484), followed 5 years (2016-2020) using linked microdata from nationwide registers. Descriptive statistics of rate of workers having had at least one SA-spell >14 days were calculated, and logistic regression was used to calculate odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of having SA due to Covid-19 or related diagnoses (some infectious, respiratory, and symptom-based diagnoses).

Results:
Their SA rates increased from fluctuating between 7.6%-8.2% in 2016-2019 to 10.0% in 2020. 0.05% had SA due to Covid-19 and 2.2% had SA due to Covid-19 or related diagnoses. Factors associated with having SA due to Covid-19 or related diagnoses were older age (OR age 55-64: 3.41, CI 3.04-3.82 compared to 18-25) and only elementary education (OR 1.50, CI 1.37-1.64 compared to university/college). Warehouse and terminal staff (reference category) was the occupational group with the highest risk of SA/DP due to Covid-19 or related diagnoses. Cashiers had the second highest risk, with CIs that overlapped 1 (OR 0.91, CI 0.77-1.06). All other occupational groups had significantly lower ORs (0.48-0.78).

Conclusions:
The SA rates increased slightly during the Covid-19 pandemic. Within the trade and retail industry, the warehouse and terminal staff was the occupational group with the highest risk of SA due to Covid-19 or related diagnoses.

Key messages:
- The rates of SA among blue-collar workers in the trade and retail industry increased slightly during the first year of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Warehouse and terminal staff and cashiers were the occupational groups with the highest risk of SA due to Covid-19 or related diagnoses among blue-collar workers in the trade and retail industry.