The study revealed that 68.3% of school principals often and severely affected the education sector and its whole community. Due to their responsibility for organizing schoolwork, school managers were in an extremely challenging position. In particular to which school principals in Poland put aside their own needs and did not get sufficient sleep in favor of work (60%), waive breaks during working hours (57.3%), and did not participate in the survey, of which 928 completed the questionnaire.

The main objective of the present study is to reveal the extent to which school principals in Poland put aside their own needs and leisure activities in favor of work (67.9%), work extra hours in favor of fulfilling their professional duties during the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, findings emphasized a lack of life-work balance and the need to raise their awareness of the importance of health during the COVID-19 pandemic. Much health-related information was available and had to be interpreted and acted upon by school leaders. Therefore, it is crucial that they have sufficient health literacy, which in general are correlated with those regarding COVID-19 related information. A study in Germany showed that limited health literacy among school principals was associated with increased work-related stress and psychological/energy complaints.

The results come from an online survey among school principals in Poland, which is part of the international project "COVID-19 health literacy school principals survey". The quantitative analysis is based on an online survey conducted among school leaders in the German- and French-speaking parts of Switzerland in June 2021 as part of the promotion is to strengthen the health literacy of school leaders.

The results show that health literacy of school principals has increased during the pandemic and COVID-19 related school health promotion. During the COVID-19 pandemic, much health-related information was available and had to be interpreted and acted upon by school leaders. Therefore, it is crucial that they have sufficient health literacy, which in general are correlated with those regarding COVID-19 related information. A study in Germany showed that limited health literacy among school principals was associated with increased work-related stress and psychological/energy complaints.

Background:
Evidence before the pandemic suggests that school head-teachers report high work-related stress and psychological/energy complaints. During the COVID-19 pandemic, much health-related information was available and had to be interpreted and acted upon by school leaders. Therefore, it is crucial that they have sufficient health literacy, which in general are correlated with those regarding COVID-19 related information. A study in Germany showed that limited health literacy among school principals was associated with increased work-related stress and psychological/energy complaints.

Methods:
The results come from an online survey among school principals in Poland, which is part of the international project "COVID-19 health literacy school principals survey". The quantitative analysis is based on an online survey conducted among school leaders in the German- and French-speaking parts of Switzerland in June 2021 as part of the promotion is to strengthen the health literacy of school leaders.

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The COVID-19 HL School Principal Survey (Wales) linked to routinely collected anonymised health data
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Conclusions:
The results show that health literacy of school principals has increased during the pandemic and COVID-19 related school health promotion. During the COVID-19 pandemic, much health-related information was available and had to be interpreted and acted upon by school leaders. Therefore, it is crucial that they have sufficient health literacy, which in general are correlated with those regarding COVID-19 related information. A study in Germany showed that limited health literacy among school principals was associated with increased work-related stress and psychological/energy complaints.

Methods:
The results come from an online survey among school principals in Poland, which is part of the international project "COVID-19 health literacy school principals survey". The quantitative analysis is based on an online survey conducted among school leaders in the German- and French-speaking parts of Switzerland in June 2021 as part of the promotion is to strengthen the health literacy of school leaders.

Abstract citation ID: ckac129.659
School health promotion during the COVID-19 pandemic: Associations with school leaders' health literacy
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Conclusions:
The results show that health literacy of school principals has increased during the pandemic and COVID-19 related school health promotion. During the COVID-19 pandemic, much health-related information was available and had to be interpreted and acted upon by school leaders. Therefore, it is crucial that they have sufficient health literacy, which in general are correlated with those regarding COVID-19 related information. A study in Germany showed that limited health literacy among school principals was associated with increased work-related stress and psychological/energy complaints.
physical burden compared to other professional groups (1). There is an evidence gap exploring the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on senior leaders in schools who have experienced high demands as a result of COVID-19. This is important because in the UK, teacher retention is policy priority.

Methods:
The COVID-19 HL: School Leadership Survey aimed to explore the burden and stress that school leaders in Wales, UK experienced during COVID-19, part of a global study with the COVID-HL network (3). 172 school leaders (62% female) from 130 primary (age 3-11) and 30 secondary schools (age 11-16) completed an online survey between July-Nov 2021, exploring topics such as work-related stress and mental health. A unique aspect is the use of data linkage using the SAIL (Secure Anonymised Information Linkage) Databank. SAIL is a data repository containing individual-level, anonymised population-scale data for Wales.

Results:
Initial descriptive findings show 54% of senior leaders have depression (WHO-5), and lower wellbeing scores compared to other UK professions. 83% report moderate-high perceived stress (Perceived Stress Scale) and physical (38%) and mental (57%) work exhaustion. The next stage of this study is to perform data linkage of survey responses to health records and administrative data. Logistic regression analyses will examine wellbeing and work-related stress with outcomes including mental health (e.g. anxiety/depression) diagnosis and time off work.

Conclusions:
Preliminary results show high levels of stress, exhaustion and low wellbeing amongst school leaders in Wales. The next part of this study will examine this in greater detail using data linkage of routine records. Data linkage allows this sample to be extrapolated to population level to theorise work-related stress for all school leaders in Wales.