



OSH BAROMETER

Malta

Country Report

Malta Country Report Index

This document contains the OSH Barometer Country Report Summary of Malta

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Introduction **General information**

The **development and provision of the OSH BAROMETER — Status of Occupational Safety and Health in Europe** is a long-term activity of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (**DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion**) and the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (**EU-OSHA**). It aims to provide up-to-date online information for all interested parties and stakeholders about the status of OSH in the European Union.

The overall objective of this activity is to design and develop a reliable and stable information system on OSH in Europe, based on data from the relevant national and European data providers. From 2016 to 2018, two contractors of DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (Kooperationsstelle Hamburg IFE and Eurogip) developed the structure of the system, collected data for a selected number of indicators and assessed their reliability.

EU-OSHA will contribute to the establishment and maintenance of the **OSH BAROMETER** by designing and running the data visualisation tool, ensuring data quality in cooperation with key data providers and stakeholders, and feeding in the quantitative and qualitative data in close collaboration with EU institutions and Member State Contact Points. As part of its activity '**EU OSH INFO System**', EU-OSHA will publish an analytical report, based on the collected data, every 3 years.

The **OSH BAROMETER** uses the following data sources:

- Eurostat: data on economy, sectors, population, and employment
- Eurostat: Labour Force Survey (LFS), particularly the ad hoc module from 2013: 'Accidents at work and other work-related health problems'
- Eurostat: European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)
- Eurofound: European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS)
- EU-OSHA: European Survey of Enterprises' New and Emerging Risks (ESENER) 2014
- European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion: several reports and studies
- Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC): non-confidential country evaluations
- National contact points in Member States: national data and descriptions
- EU-OSHA focal points/EU-OSHA: descriptions of the national OSH Systems in OSHwiki
- comprehensive reports from national or European sources

This methodology contains a compilation of all references and data sources that were used to provide texts, diagrams and tables, and in some cases additional explanations.

In most cases we provide the following data:

- the indicator and diagram/table/description title
- a short description of the data evaluation and visualisation approach
- exact source with name and link
- the period of reference (year/period) and the last update
- the coverage of Member States and other countries
- filter options or selection criteria of the source
- the measuring unit
- any calculation that EU-OSHA performed based on the original data
- visualisation basics
- other useful explanations and additional comments

Generic information OSH authorities

This indicator is an overview of OSH authorities and relevant OSH institutions in the different Member States and at EU level.

For further information refer to Methodology



Malta

OSH authority

Occupational Health and Safety Authority (OHSA)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The national OSH infrastructure is structured and influenced by the OHSA. The main aims and objectives of the OHSA include raising awareness of health and safety as an issue in the workplace, providing information and promoting training on health and safety matters, and consulting widely and effectively on health and safety regulations and guidance. The OHSA is responsible for ensuring that the physical, psychological and social well-being of all Maltese workers in all workplaces is promoted and, in turn, that workers health and safety is actively safeguarded by whoever is obliged to do so, by making sure that the levels of OSH protection (as established by the law and by the regulations made under this law ct) are maintained. Since Malta's accession to the European Union (EU), the OHSA has continued to harmonise all new OSH legislation with EU OSH directives while reviewing existing legislation, to ensure that there are no regulatory gaps, and identifying any conflicting or burdensome legislation, with a view to simplifying it.

Among its various functions, the OHSA:

- (1) applies the provisions of the Act and any regulations or orders made under it;
- (2) establishes strategies by which the general national policy relating to OSH may be implemented;
- (3) advises the responsible Minister on the making of regulations;
- (4) monitors compliance with the relevant health and safety legislation;
- (5) prepares regulations and codes of practice;
- (6) promotes the dissemination of information, education and training;
- (7) collates and analyses data and statistics;
- (8) keeps registers of plants, installations, equipment, machinery, articles, substances or chemicals in use at work;
- (9) carries out investigations on any matter concerning OSH;
- (10) promotes and carries out scientific research;
- (11) keeps registers of persons competent to give advice on matters related to OSH.

As mentioned, the OHSA is the national statutory body for enforcing OSH law, promoting and encouraging accident prevention, and providing information and advice to companies, organisations and individuals. The authority considers enforcement as one of its key core functions — the purpose of enforcement is to ensure that duty holders effectively control risks in their place of work. Through the enactment of Act XXVII of 2000, a number of health and safety officers were appointed by the OHSA. These officers are deemed to be public officers under the Criminal Code and are therefore protected by law while on duty. These inspection officers have a number of powers given to them by law, including the right to enter freely into any workplace (day or night) without any previous notice; the right to inspect any document, the keeping of which is prescribed by any OSH regulation; and the right to issue an order to any person to preserve OSH.

Compensation and insurance body

Maltese Social Security Division — Injury Benefit/Industrial Disease

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

Malta has a social security system as part of its national social welfare scheme. An individual who suffers a personal injury caused by accident arising from or during the course of his/her employment or self-employment, or has developed an illness or disease as a result of their work environment may be entitled to compensation through the Maltese Social Security Division, entitled Injury Benefit/Industrial Disease. To claim for this benefit, a worker must complete a standard issued application form, along with a report of the incidence or illness. The claim form must be signed by the doctor treating them (indicating the nature and duration of the injury/disease and the anticipated recovery period), and countersigned by the employer. Once a claim is received, the case is referred to a medical panel, appointed by the Minister for Education, Employment and the Family. The role of this panel is to examine the claim from a medical perspective and establish whether or not the injury/disease is a consequence of the work environment.

All organisations in Malta require industrial accident insurance, which is in the hands of private insurers. The Association of Insurance Brokers (AIB) is an association that is made up of most of the major insurance brokers in Malta and represents the interests of the insurance brokerage industry. The AIB actively interacts, on behalf of its members, with other insurance bodies in Malta, such as the Malta Insurance Association and the Malta Insurance Managers Association.

Prevention institute

Occupational Health and Safety Authority (OHSA)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The OHSA is the main organisation in Malta for health and safety. It is part of the Ministry of Social Policy.

Standardisation body

Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority (MCCAA)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

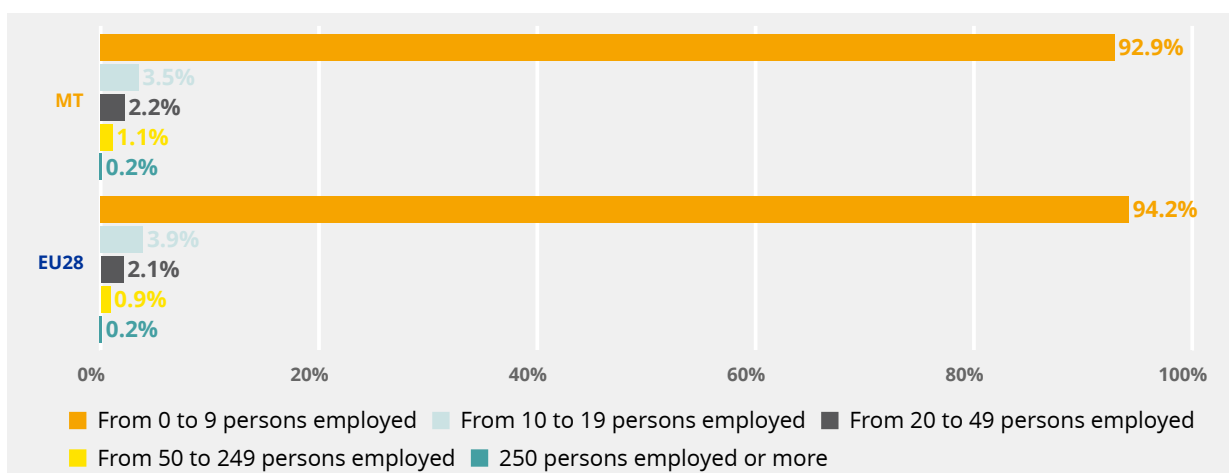
The MCCAA is the national organisation for the development and publication of standards. The MCCAA is a government agency under the Office of the Prime Minister. The MCCAA represents Malta at the European level, as a member of the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) and at a global level as a member of the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO).

Generic information **Economic and sector profile**

The indicator 'Economic and sector profile' displays relevant data on the economy and sectoral structure of the EU and its Member States, e.g. percentages of company size, employment per sector and information on gross domestic product. Note: Not all data is available for every country.

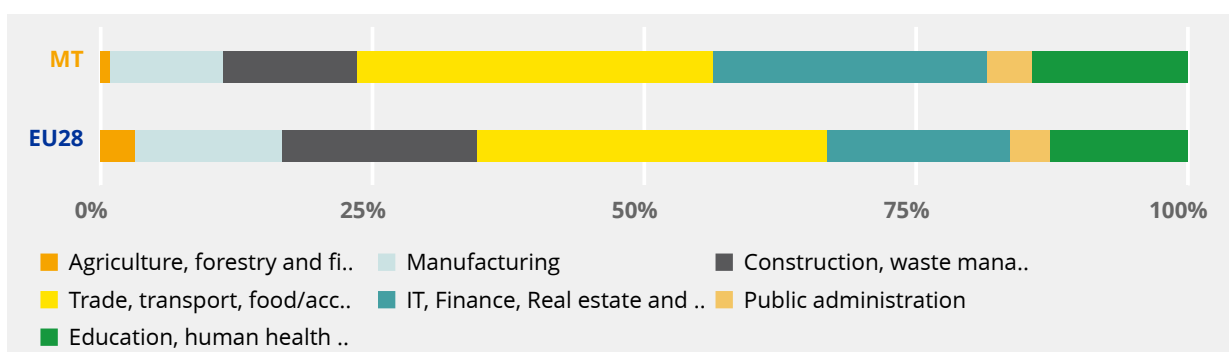
Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

Company size



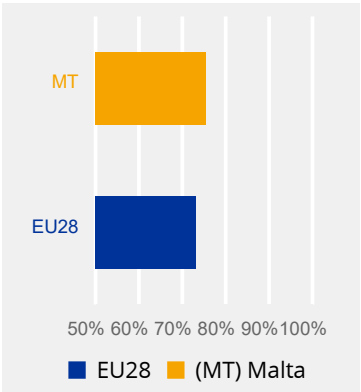
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
From 0 to 9 persons employed	MT	92.9	EU28	94.2
From 10 to 19 persons employed	MT	3.5	EU28	3.9
From 20 to 49 persons employed	MT	2.2	EU28	2.1
From 50 to 249 persons employed	MT	1.1	EU28	0.9
250 persons employed or more	MT	0.2	EU28	0.2

Employment per sector



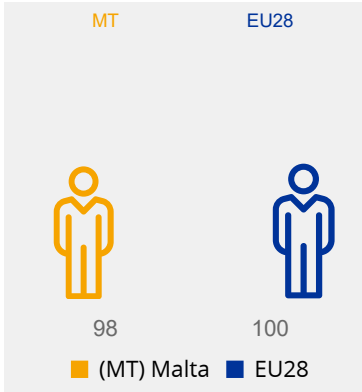
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	MT	0.8	EU28	3.2
Manufacturing	MT	10.4	EU28	13.5
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	MT	12.3	EU28	18
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	MT	32.7	EU28	32.1
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	MT	25.2	EU28	16.9
Public administration	MT	4.1	EU28	3.7
Education, human health and social work activities	MT	14.3	EU28	12.7

Employment rate



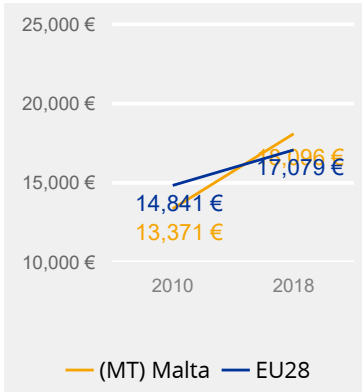
Country	Value (%)
EU28	73.2
(MT) Malta	75.5

GDP per capita in relation to EU28 average



Country	Value (%)
(MT) Malta	97.7
EU28	100

Income per capita





Country	Year	Income
(MT) Malta	2010	10435
(MT) Malta	2018	14781
EU28	2010	14841
EU28	2018	17383

Generic information **Workforce profile**

This indicator includes a few key data on ageing workers and the workforce: median age, employment rate of different age groups, total and sex.

Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

 EU28	Median age of population: 43.3 years	Employment rate (55 - 64): 58.7 %	Employment rate (female): 67.4 %	Employment rate (male): 79 %	Employment rate (total): 73.2 %	Unemployment rate: 6.8 %
 MT	Median age of population: 40 years	Employment rate (55 - 64): 50.2 %	Employment rate (female): 64.1 %	Employment rate (male): 86 %	Employment rate (total): 75.5 %	Unemployment rate: 3.7 %

Steering of OSH National strategies

National strategies are well known as a policy instrument to enhance the effectiveness of an OSH system through the collaborative and smart use of resources. They include approaches such as priority setting, prior action defining and action plans. You will find here a short harmonised description of current national strategies based on the full mapping report of EU-OSHA on national strategies (December 2017) plus later updates as received from Member States.

For further information refer to Methodology



Malta

Structure of each National strategy

Basic information

Strategy document: **Strategic Plan for Occupational Health and Safety 2014-2020**

Background

Poor standards of OHS, industrial injuries, fatalities and occupational diseases place a large burden on the national economy.

Focus on the construction and manufacturing sectors which are responsible for around 45% of the total number of injuries.

Characteristics and objectives

Vision: Working with others to ensure healthier and safer workplaces in Malta.

The development of a culture, which goes beyond the workplace, which adopts a holistic view of health and that values risk prevention.

Appropriate preventative measures will be in place in all workplaces in Malta to minimize the possibility and severity of occupational incidents and illness. The ultimate goal is zero preventable incidents that can affect health and safety.

Objective 1: Legislation, compliance and enforcement

Objective 2: Capacity Building

Objective 3: Communicating the benefits of OSH

Objective 4: Taking appropriate action against existing and emerging risks

Objective 5: Evaluating effectiveness of actions taken

Details and activity

Objective 1: Legislation, compliance and enforcement

Activities:

- Continuous development of an effective legislative framework, achieved through the meaningful consultation of all stakeholders;
- Development of a consistent and transparent enforcement process model that ensures compliance with health and safety legislation; the support of duty holders, especially SMEs to help them achieve compliance, including by the dissemination of adequate information and guidance, and the provision of advice to all who require it;
- Soliciting action and initiatives by all duty holders to decrease reliance on OHS services, while ensuring the competence of services provided by 'external competent persons'.

Desired outcomes:

- Relevant, coherent, simple, effective, legislation and policies, fully aligned with EU directives and with the reality of today's work in Malta.
- Employers (duty holders) who understand the value and benefits of adequate health and safety levels, and who proactively act without the need of direct intervention from the OHS Authority through a process of self-regulation.
- A clearly defined structure and system of penalties
- Incentives for organisations which make a real effort to improve OHS in their workplaces, disincentives for those operating with uncontrolled risks or who repeatedly break the law.

Objective 2: Capacity Building

Activities:

- The development of the Authority's human resources through recruitment and training, and the availability of information and tools to assist OHS Officers and other employees of the Authority.

Desired situation:

- All workers are fully competent for the tasks assigned to them, including new and additional tasks arising as a result of EU Membership, legislative changes and changes in the world of work.

In order for OHS Authority to be able to regulate and enforce OHS adequately, the OHS Authority needs to operate at full complement with all its employees being trained to a high degree of competence and proficiency.

Objective 3: Communicating the benefits of OHS

- Seeking partnerships with all stakeholders so as to develop a preventive culture that encourages holistic approaches towards healthy lifestyles; increasing the level of awareness regarding the benefits of adequate health and safety levels;
- Disseminating information on the evaluation of risks and their control;
- Promoting and carrying out training.

Desired situation:

- Employers and employees recognise their responsibility and importance in achieving a safe environment for their workers, and feel proud of a positive contribution to OHS.
- Trade unions distance themselves from attempts to use OHS as a bargaining chip and understand fully the benefits of OHS.
- To have OHS representation in all workplaces to ensure the meaningful participation by all workers on matters that can affect their health and safety.
- To have established communication channels to workers, to be able to easily and efficiently build OHS awareness, as well as communicate changes in legislation and new developments in OHS.

Objective 4: Taking appropriate action against existing and emerging risks

Activities:

- Fostering and promoting action against both traditional risks and emerging ones, based on appropriate research;
- Improving the quality of service provided by occupational health service providers, and improving the effectiveness of health surveillance.

Desired situation:

- To have in place a system for the collection of comprehensive and accurate data on occupational accidents, injuries, ill-health, morbidity and fatal accidents
- To have medical practitioners who are fully knowledgeable of their legal responsibilities, the association between ill-health and work conditions, and who are sensitised to the different health needs of different sectors of the worker population.
- To have accurate detailed information about the state of play with regards to OHS in Malta and its effect on the economy.
- To ensure the full and equitable access to OHS preventive and protective services.

Objective 5: Evaluating effectiveness of actions taken

- Actions will be assessed against KPIs determined or adopted by the authority, whilst ensuring the efficiency of all services provided.

Actors and stakeholders

- The Employment Relations Board (ERB), the Malta Council for Economic and Social Development (MCESD) and the Occupational Health and Safety Authority (OHSA) are the three main tripartite social dialogue institutions that deal with working conditions. During the last years, these three bodies were instrumental in bringing significant changes at both enterprises, sectoral and national levels [12].
- The ERB is a tripartite consultative body set up by government under the Employment and Industrial Relations Act, 2002 [13]. The board comprises four representatives, four employees' representatives and four members appointed by the government. The board has to be consulted before the publication of any employment-related legal notices. Hence, the social partners, through the ERB, have a direct effect on Maltese legislation [12].
- The MCESD, established in 1988 and given legal status by an Act of Parliament (Act XV, Chapter 431) in 2001, is a legal consultative and advisory body to the government. The council provides a forum for consultation on economic and social development issues for social partners [12].
- OHSA is a tripartite body. Its board is composed of members representing the Government, employee and employer interests. such composition facilitates the participation of social partners. the involvement of social partners and other stakeholders in policy decisions regulating OHS is a key feature of social dialogue and it facilitates and ensures the efficient, effective design and implementation of policies and strategies on OHS. Social partners and other stakeholders are also involved in the organisation of OHS awareness activities which are regularly organised by OHSA.

Resources and timeframe

Time frame 2014 to 2020.

Evaluation

Evaluating effectiveness of actions taken: Actions will be assessed against KPIs determined or adopted by the Authority, whilst ensuring the efficiency of all services provided.

Quote:

"The KPIs are a mix between 'leading' indicators that relate more to the progress of OHSA actions and productivity as well as the 'lagging' indicators that relate to the effect the OHSA actions are having in the workplace.

Most KPI information is already available, through statistics and OHSA activity tracking.

Target setting is also a critical KPI requirement as this is the performance benchmark that each KPI is expected to achieve. Target setting is an annual process, where all targets will be agreed with the KPI 'owners'."

Ex ante indicators for the years 2012 to 2020: No indicators identified.

Relation to EU Strategic Framework

Objective 1, 2 and 3 are closely related to challenge 1 of the EU-OSH Strategy (Improving the implementation record of Member States, in particular by enhancing the capacity of micro and small enterprises to put in place effective and efficient risk prevention measures).

Objective 4 is related to Challenge 2.

Response of national strategies to EU challenges

Implementation record

Objective:

- Legislation, compliance and enforcement.

Other objectives:

- Capacity Building.

Prevention of work-related diseases

Objective:

- Taking appropriate action against existing and emerging risks.

Activities:

- Fostering and promoting action against both traditional risks and emerging ones, based on appropriate research.
- Improving the quality of service provided by occupational health service providers, and improving the effectiveness of health surveillance.

Steering of OSH Social dialogue

This indicator consists of text-based descriptions of the social dialogue plus quantitative data, e.g. responses to ESENER 2019 questions. Note: When no data is available for the indicator displayed, '-' will appear.

For further information refer to Methodology



Malta

10 %

Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

61 %

Health and safety
representative

14 %

Trade union
representation

28 %

Health and safety
committee



EU27_2020

24 %

Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

57 %

Health and safety
representative

19 %

Trade union
representation

23 %

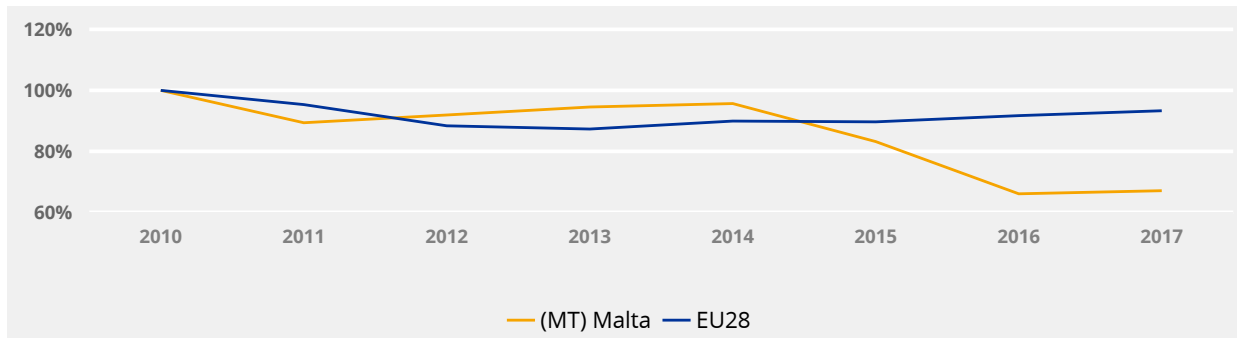
Health and safety
committee

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Work accidents**

This indicator consists of two data sets: trends in non-fatal work accidents from 2010, and fatal work accidents (Eurostat data).

For further information refer to Methodology

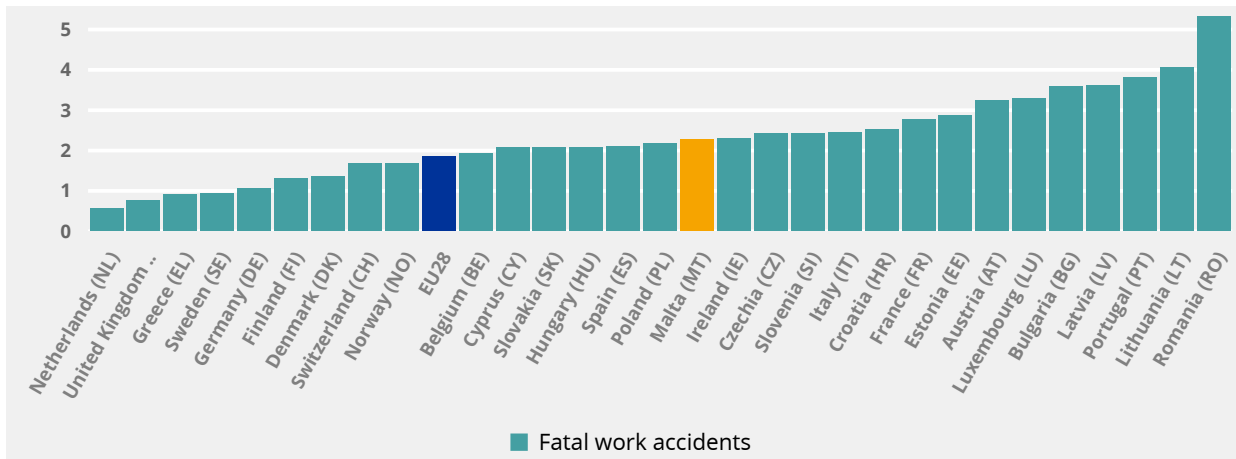
Non-fatal work accidents



The diagram shows the development of non-fatal work accidents between 2010 until the latest available year. The year 2010 has been set as baseline (2010 = 100). The country lines and the EU line (dark blue) show the trend as percentage of the value of this base year.

Country	Year	Value (%)	Country	Year	Value (%)
(MT) Malta	2010	100	EU28	2010	100
(MT) Malta	2011	89.4	EU28	2011	95.3
(MT) Malta	2012	91.9	EU28	2012	88.4
(MT) Malta	2013	94.5	EU28	2013	87.3
(MT) Malta	2014	95.7	EU28	2014	89.9
(MT) Malta	2015	83.2	EU28	2015	89.7
(MT) Malta	2016	66.1	EU28	2016	91.7
(MT) Malta	2017	67.1	EU28	2017	93.3

Fatal work accidents



This diagram shows the number of fatal accidents for every Member State per 100,000 employees. The EU average was 1,85 accidents per 100,000 employees in the period 2010-2017. The source of the data is the incidence rate as published by Eurostat.

Country	Value (accidents)
EU28	1.9
Malta (MT)	2.3

OSH outcomes and working conditions

Health perception of the workers

This indicator contains six data sets based on responses in the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) 2015 from Eurofound and the Labour Force Survey 2013 from Eurostat. Every 8 years this survey has an ad hoc module on OSH-related questions. All data are from the latest OSH ad hoc module. Note: When no data is available for the indicator displayed, '-' will appear.

For further information refer to Methodology



EU28

86 %

Satisfaction with
working conditions

8 %

Health problem in
the last 12 months

42 % null

25 %

Health affected by
work

8 %

More than 15 days of
absence

73 %

Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old



Malta

86 %

Satisfaction with
working conditions

3 %

Health problem in
the last 12 months

69 % null

35 %

Health affected by
work

6 %

More than 15 days of
absence

65 %

Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old

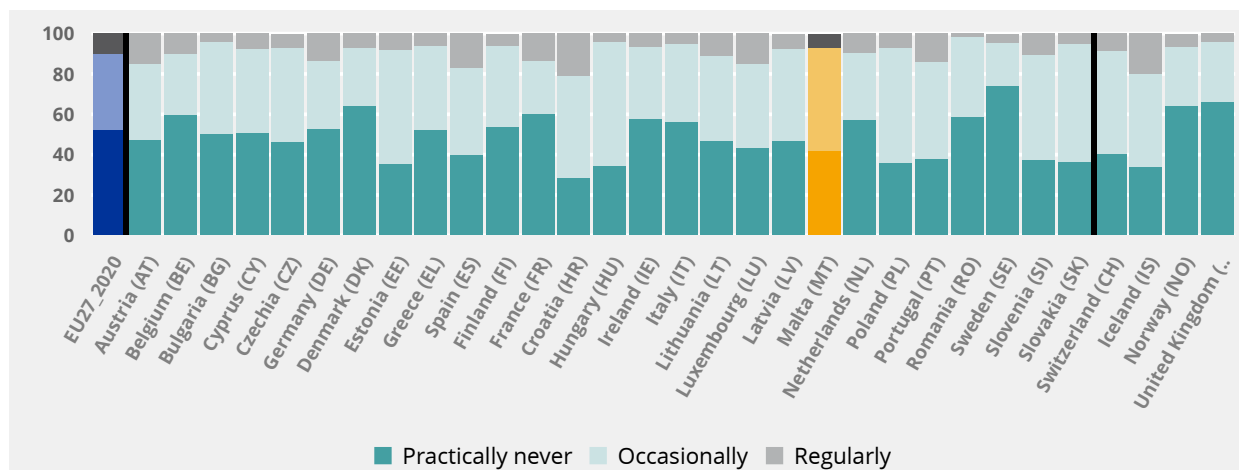
OSH outcomes and working conditions

OSH culture and health awareness

This indicator provides data on typical aspects of OSH culture and health awareness such as sickness absence analysis, existence of prevention plans, or the implementation of measures for better safety and health. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

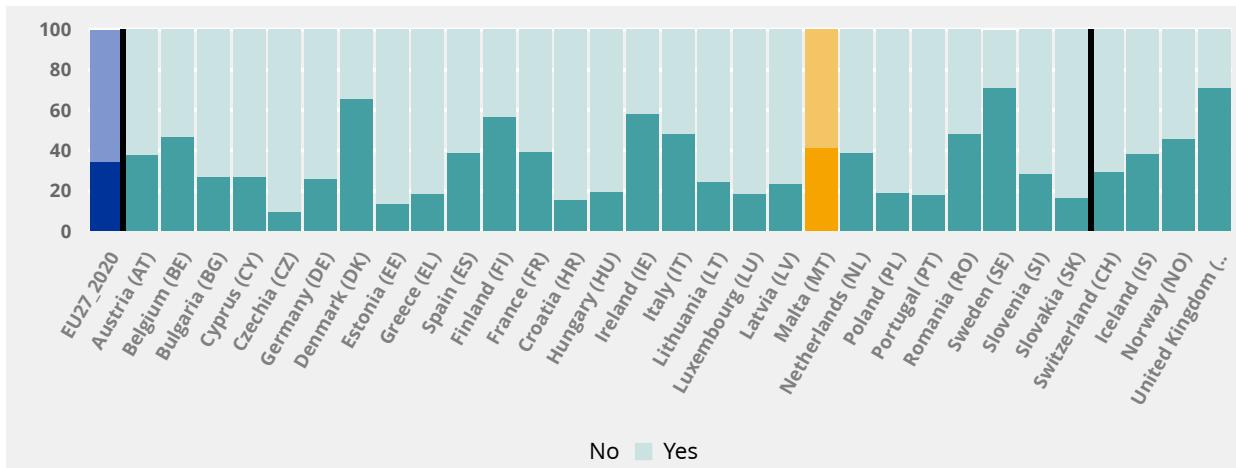
Health and safety discussed



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “How often is health and safety discussed between employee representatives and the management? Do such discussions take place regularly, only when particular health and safety issues arise or not at all?”

Country	Practically never (%)	Occasionally (%)	Regularly (%)
EU27_2020	10	37.5	52.4
Malta (MT)	6.8	51.3	41.9

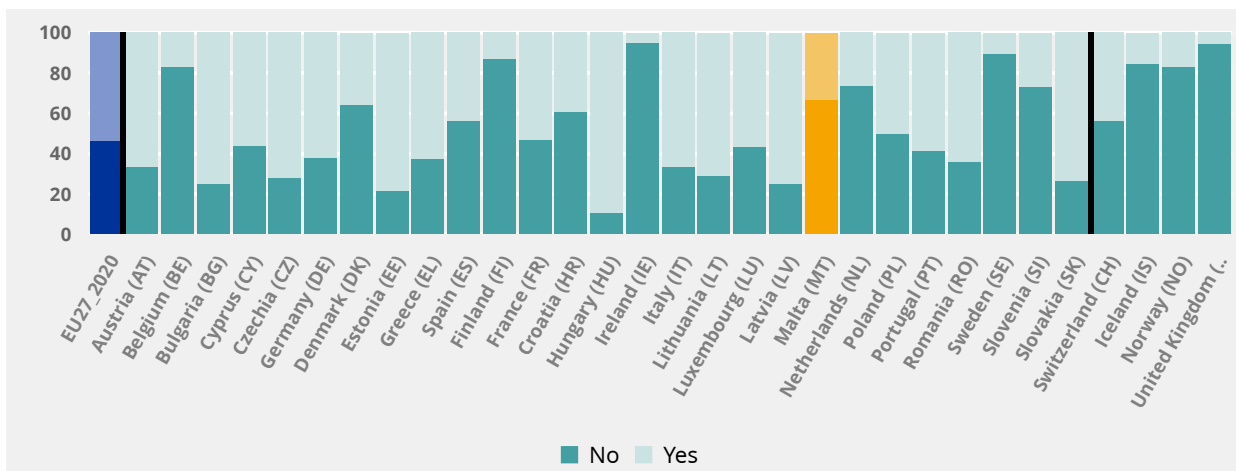
Action plan to prevent stress



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Does your establishment have an action plan to prevent work-related stress?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	34.6	65.4
Malta (MT)	41.4	58.6

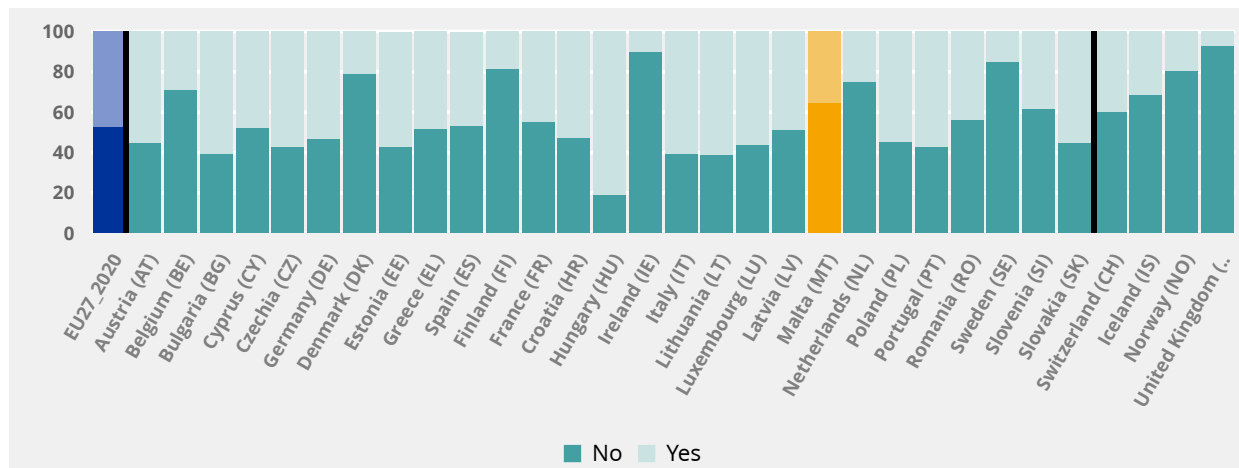
Procedure against bullying



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Does your establishment have an action plan to prevent work-related stress?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	46.3	53.7
Malta (MT)	66.9	33.1

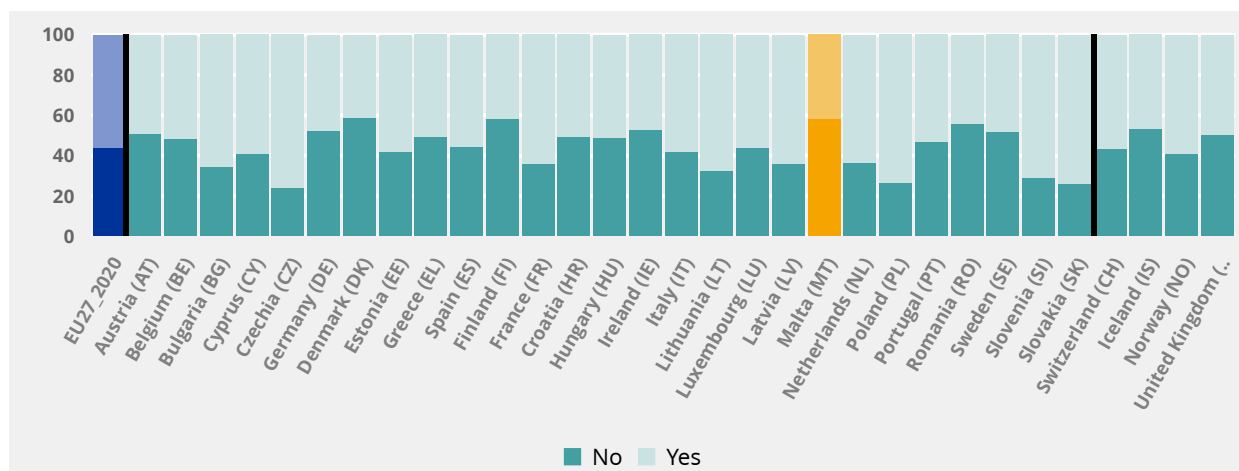
Procedures to deal with threats



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Is there a procedure in place to deal with possible cases of bullying or harassment?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	52.6	47.4
Malta (MT)	64.7	35.3

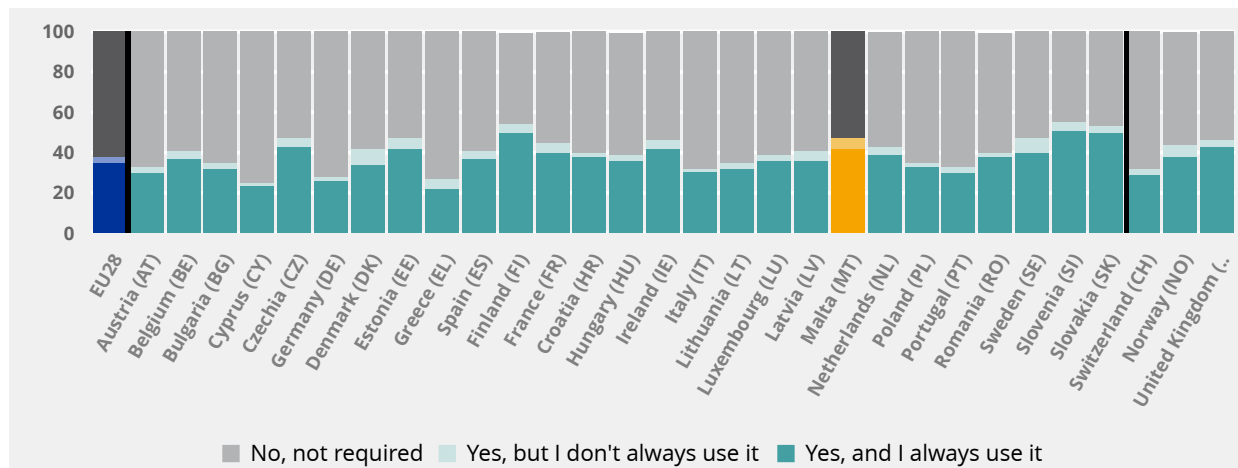
Measures to reduce work pressure



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Is there a procedure to deal with possible cases of threats, abuse or assaults by clients, patients pupils or members in public?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	44.1	55.9
Malta (MT)	58.2	41.8

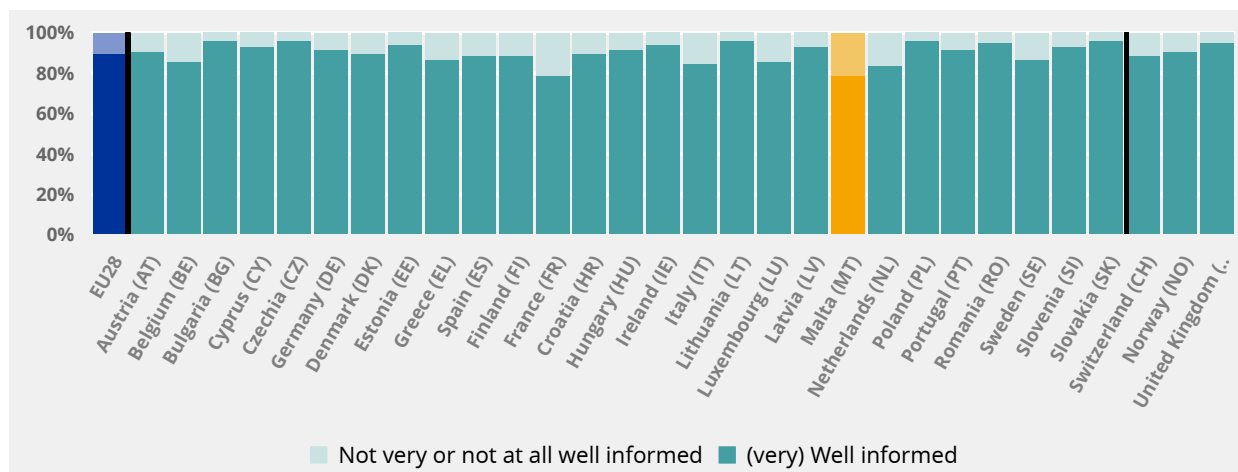
Use of personal protective equipment



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "In the last 3 years, has your establishment used any of the following measures to prevent psychosocial risks?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Reorganisation of work in order to reduce job demands and work pressure"

Country	No, not required (%)	Yes, but not required (%)	Yes and always (%)
EU28	62	3	35
Malta (MT)	53	5	42

Information about risks



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question : "Does your job ever require that you wear personal protective equipment and do you use it?"

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	90	10
Malta (MT)	79	21

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Working conditions**

This indicator provides data on typical aspects of OSH culture and health awareness such as sickness absence analysis, existence of prevention plans, or the implementation of measures for better safety and health. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

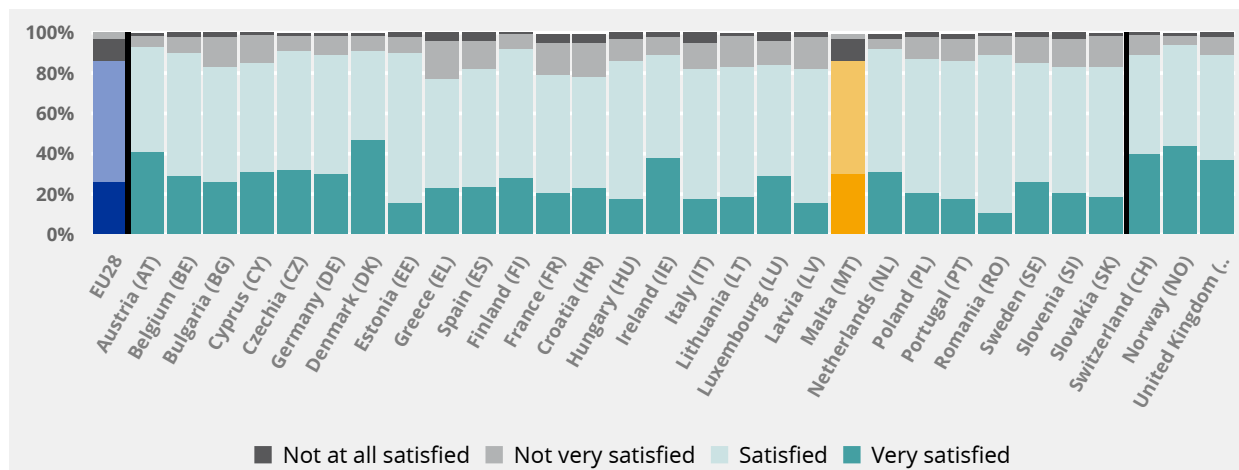
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Overall opinion

This topic displays data on the workers' overall general assessment of risks and their overall satisfaction with working conditions. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

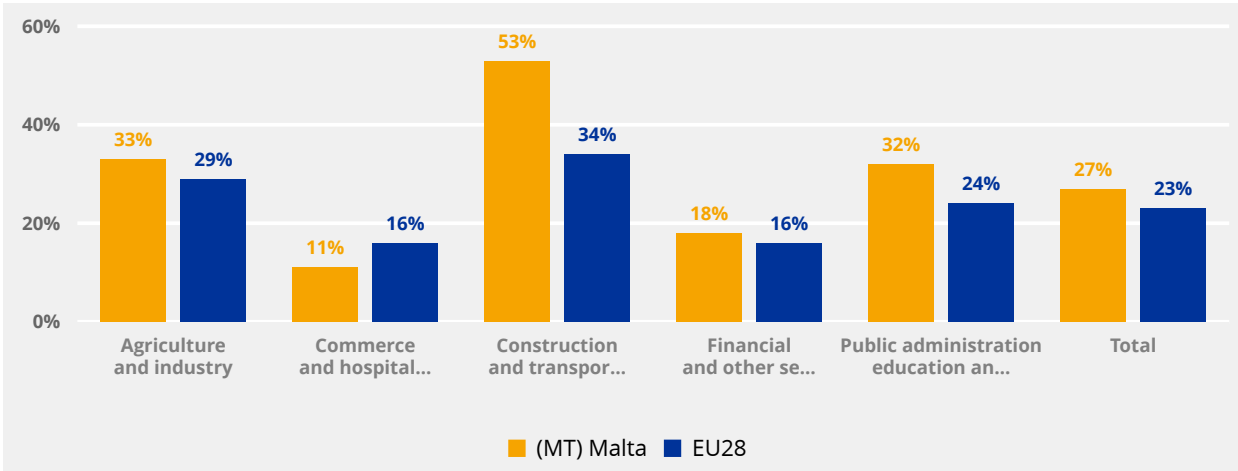
Source: European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Job satisfaction



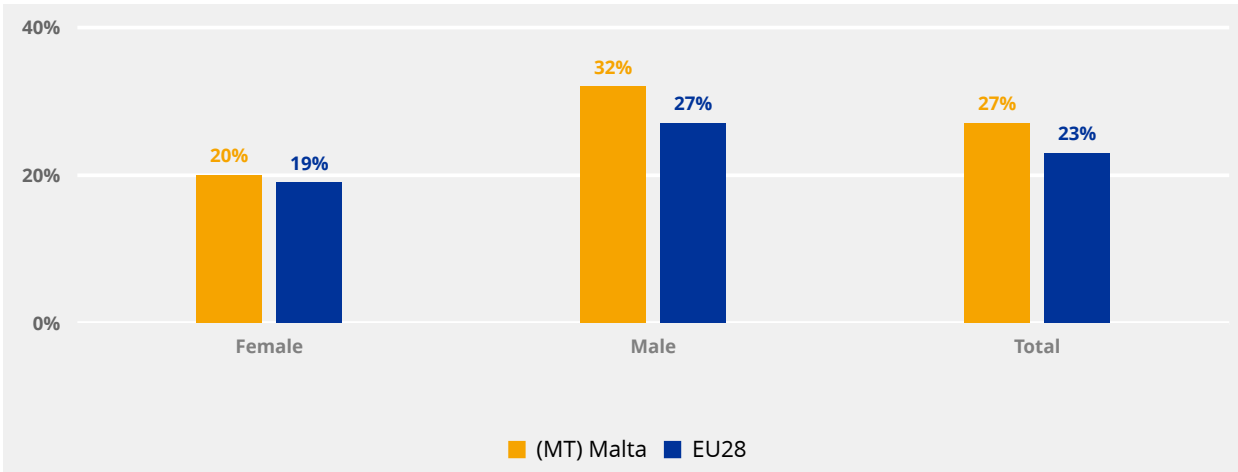
Country	Not at all satisfied (%)	Not very satisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Very satisfied (%)
EU28	3	11	26	0
Malta (MT)	2	11	30	0

Health at risk - Sector



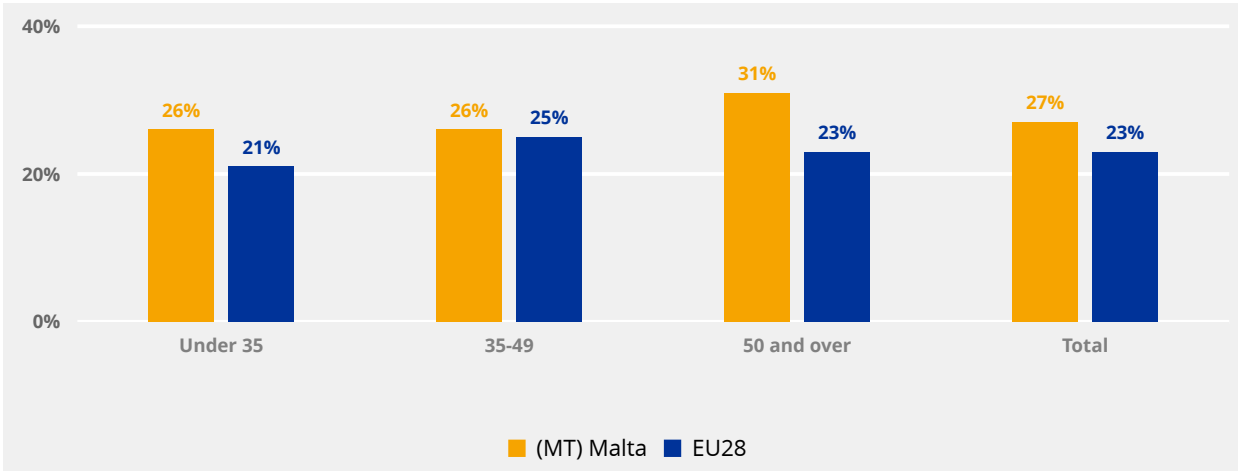
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture and industry	(MT) Malta	33	EU28	29
Commerce and hospitality	(MT) Malta	11	EU28	16
Construction and transport	(MT) Malta	53	EU28	34
Financial and other services	(MT) Malta	18	EU28	16
Public administration education and health	(MT) Malta	32	EU28	24
Total	(MT) Malta	27	EU28	23

Health at risk - Gender



Gender	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Female	(MT) Malta	20	EU28	19
Male	(MT) Malta	32	EU28	27
Total	(MT) Malta	27	EU28	23

Health at risk - Age



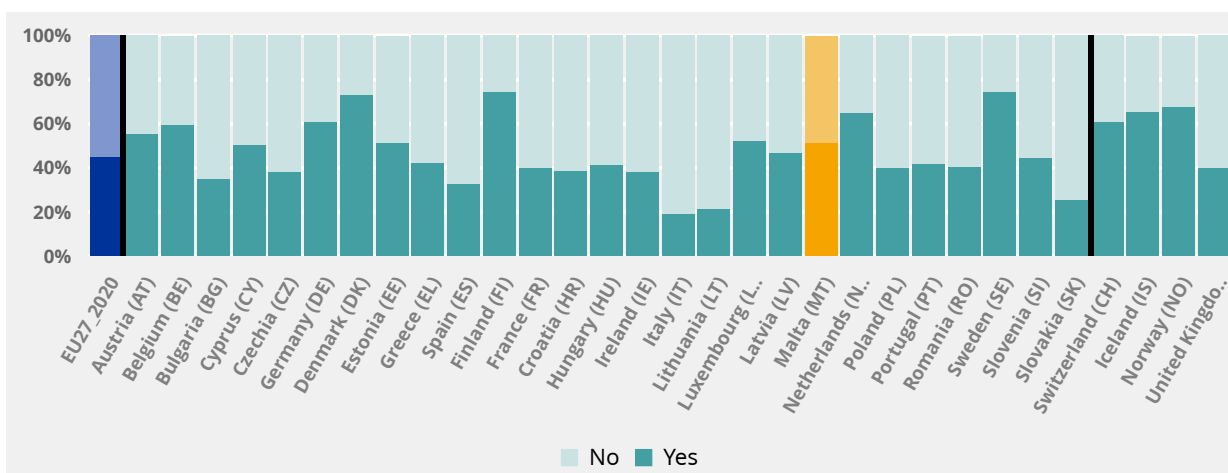
Age	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Under 35	(MT) Malta	26	EU28	21
35-49	(MT) Malta	26	EU28	25
50 and over	(MT) Malta	31	EU28	23
Total	(MT) Malta	27	EU28	23

Mental risk

This topic displays data from surveys on certain important aspects of mental risks such as time pressure, poor communication or cooperation, employees' lack of influence, job insecurity, difficult customers or clients, long or irregular working hours and discrimination. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

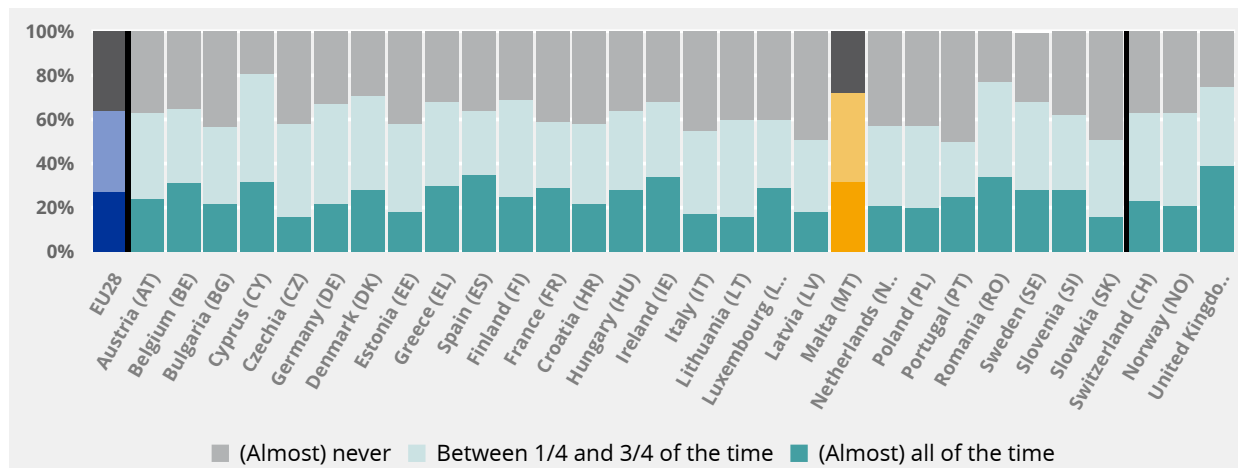
Time pressure - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Time pressure".

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	45.1	54.9
Malta (MT)	51.5	48.5

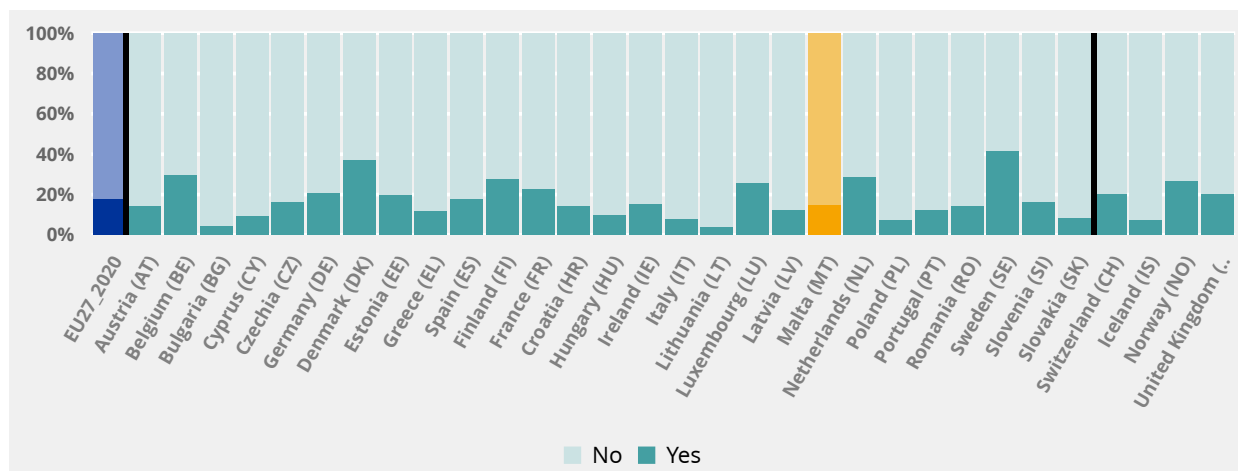
Time pressure - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Does your job involve working to tight deadlines?"

Country	Never (%)	¼ and ¾ of the time (%)	All the time (%)
EU28	36	37	27
Malta (MT)	28	40	32

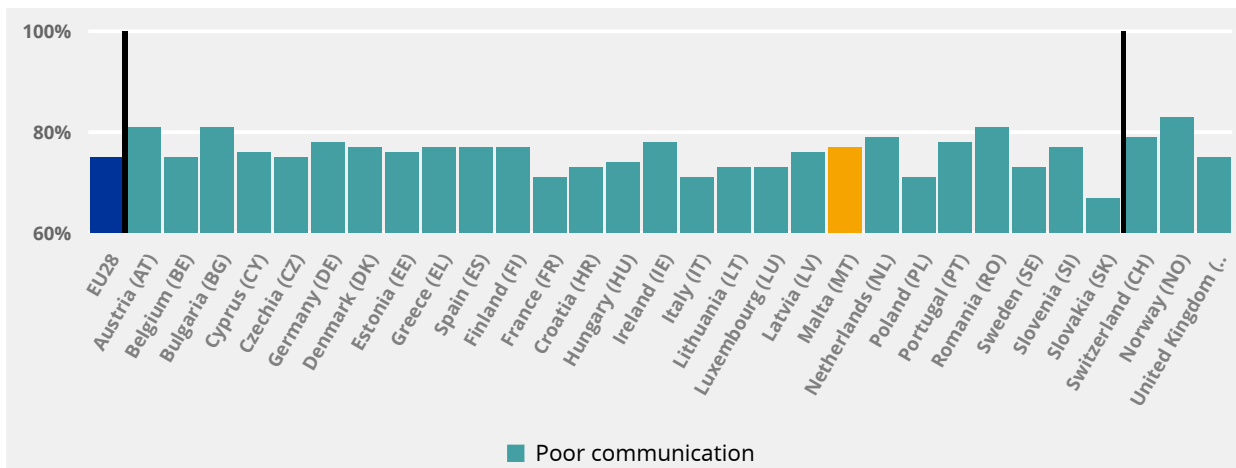
Poor communication - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Poor communication or cooperation."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	17.9	82.1
Malta (MT)	14.9	85.1

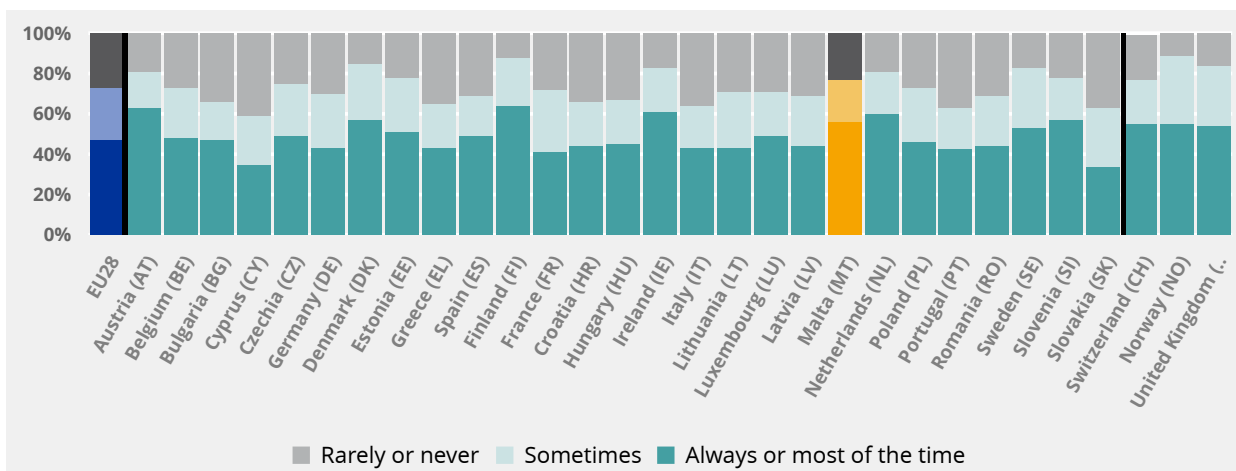
Poor communication - EWCS



The diagram presents a composite indicator “Level of fairness, cooperation and trust” based on responses to a number of questions in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS).

Country	Value (%)
EU28	75
Malta (MT)	77

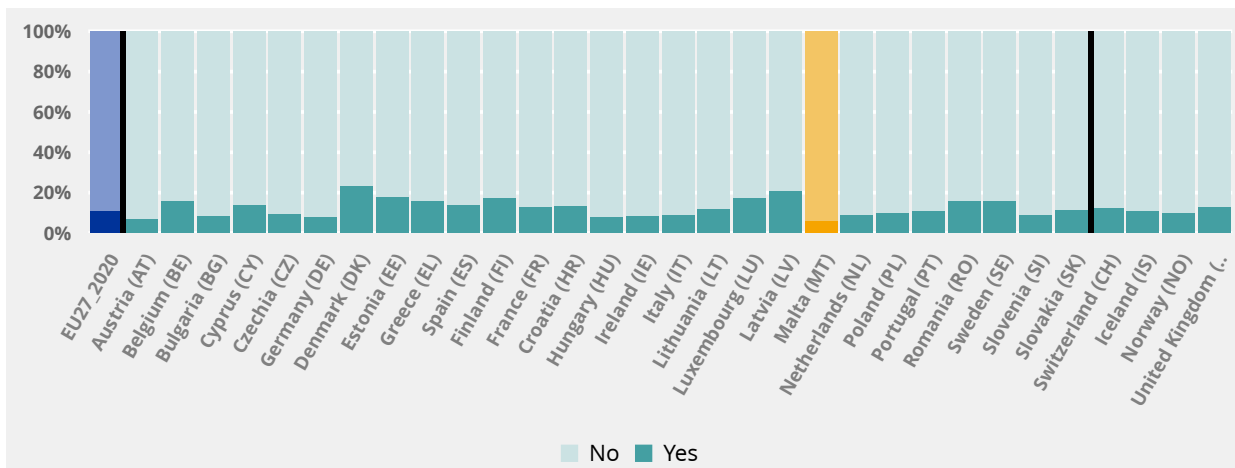
Influence



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: “Can you influence decisions that are important for your work?”

Country	Rarely or never (%)	Sometimes (%)	Always or most of the time (%)
EU28	27	26	47
Malta (MT)	23	21	56

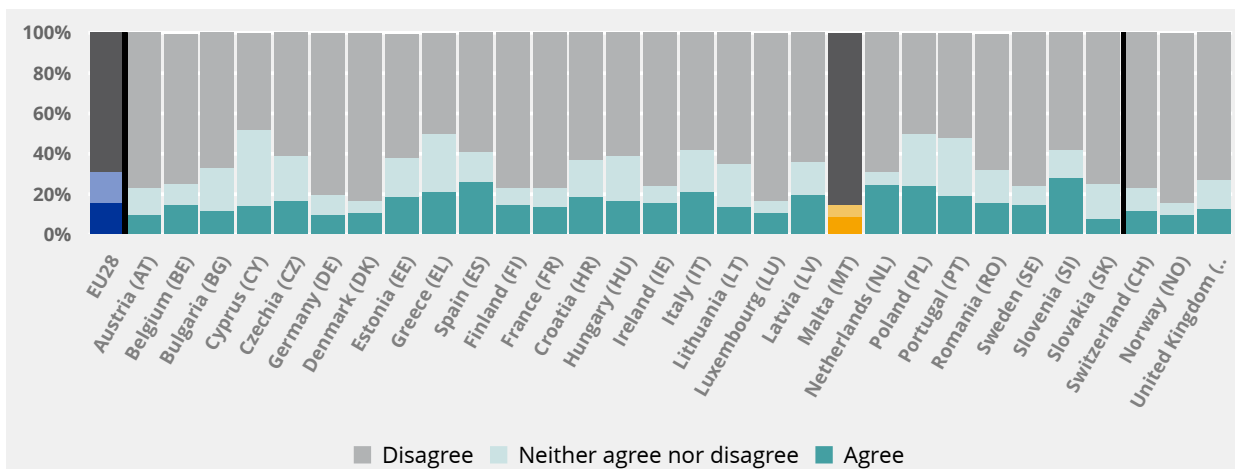
Fear of job loss - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Fear of job loss."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	11.1	88.9
Malta (MT)	6.2	93.8

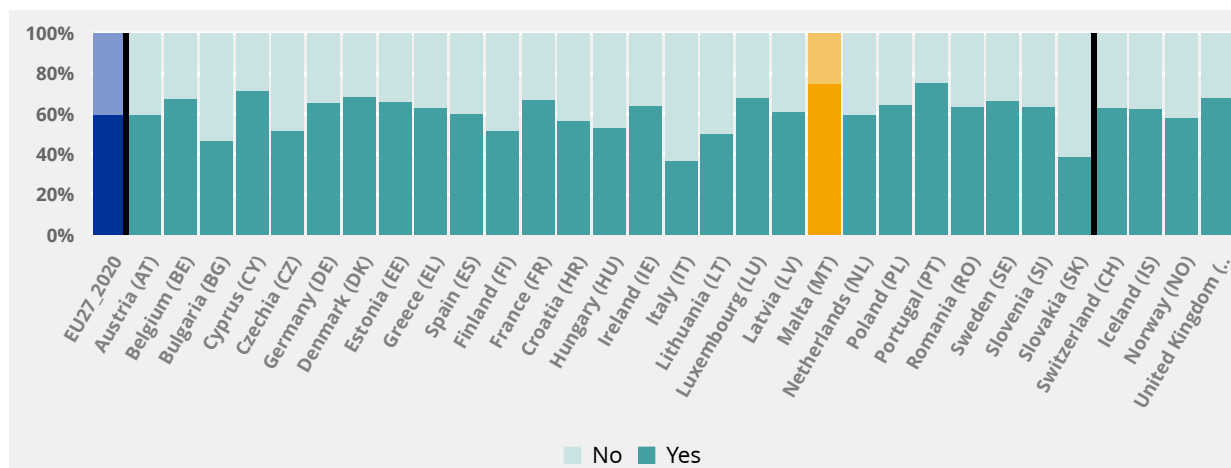
Fear of job loss - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "I might lose my job in the next 6 months"

Country	Disagree (%)	Neither agree or disagree (%)	Agree (%)
EU28	69	15	16
Malta (MT)	85	6	9

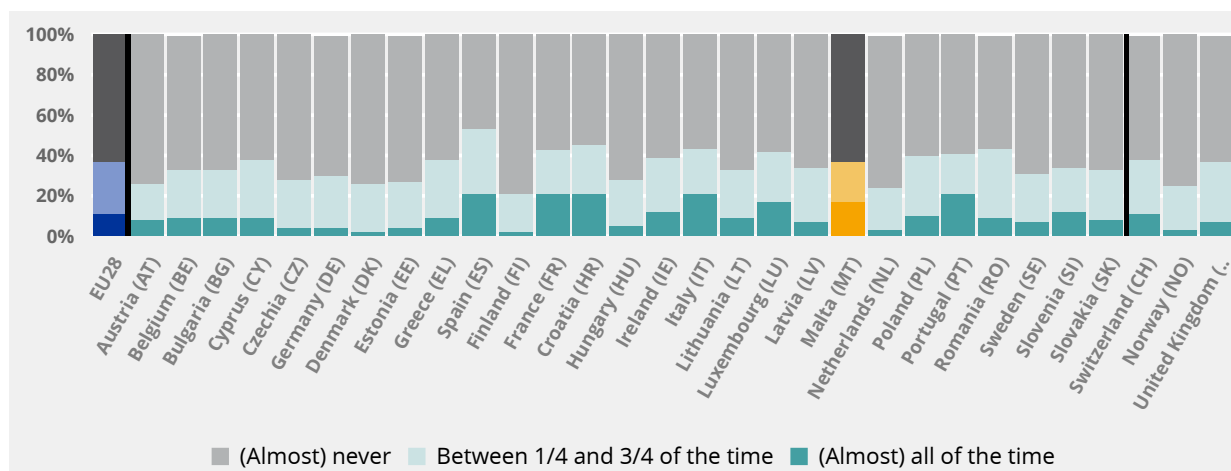
Difficult clients - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Having to deal with difficult customers, patients, pupils etc".

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	59.7	40.3
Malta (MT)	75	25

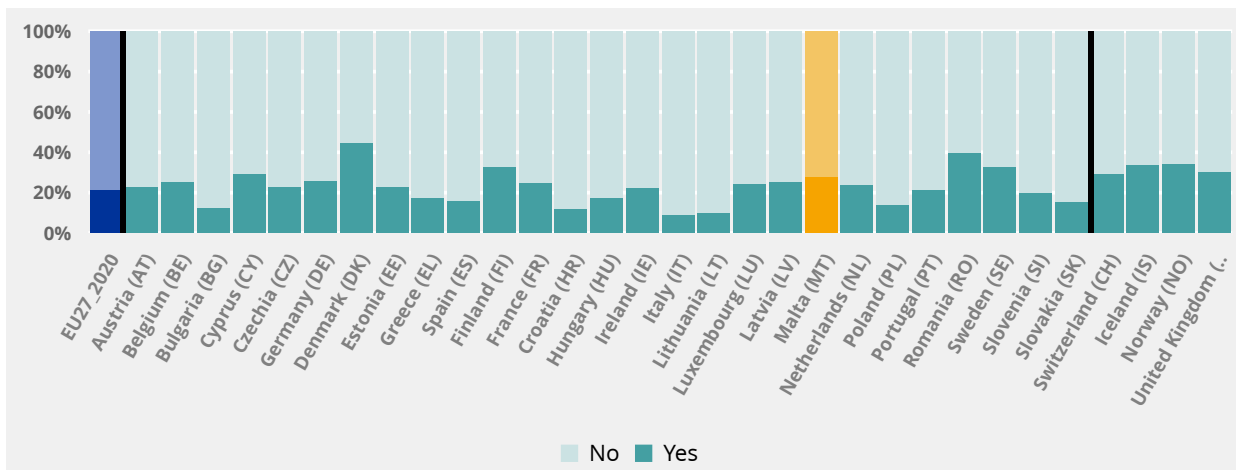
Difficult clients - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Does your work involve handling angry clients?"

Country	Never (%)	1/4 and 3/4 of the time (%)	All the time (%)
EU28	63	26	11
Malta (MT)	64	20	17

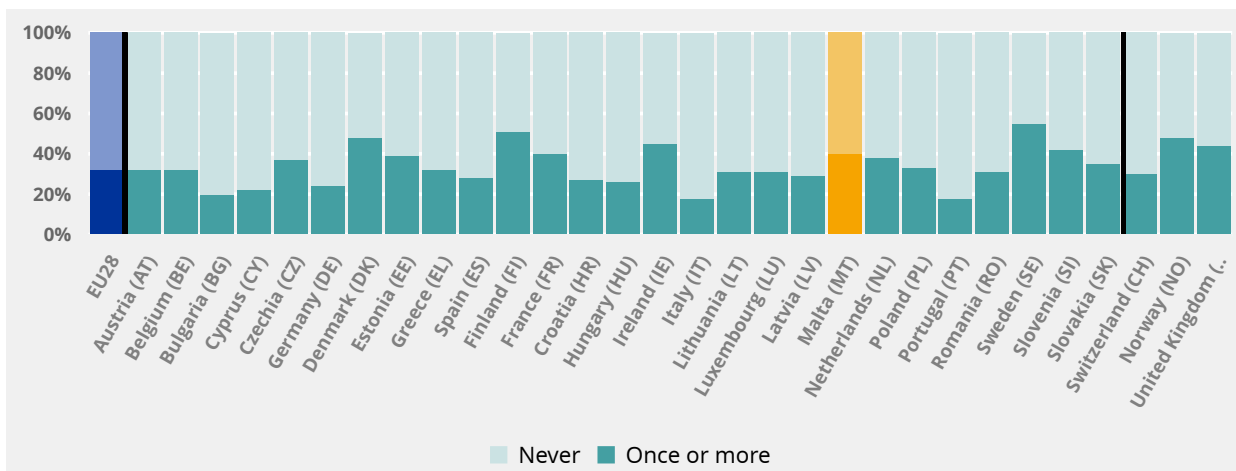
Working hours - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Long or irregular working hours."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	21.5	78.5
Malta (MT)	28	72

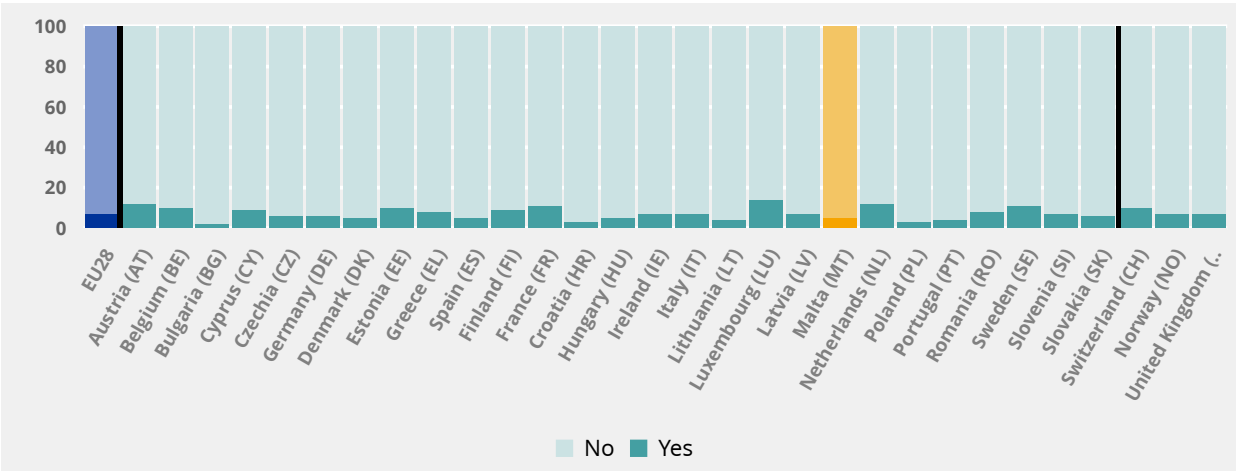
Working hours - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "How many times a month do you work more than 10 hours a day?"

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	32	68
Malta (MT)	40	60

Discrimination



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: “Have you been subjected to discrimination at work in the last 12 months?”

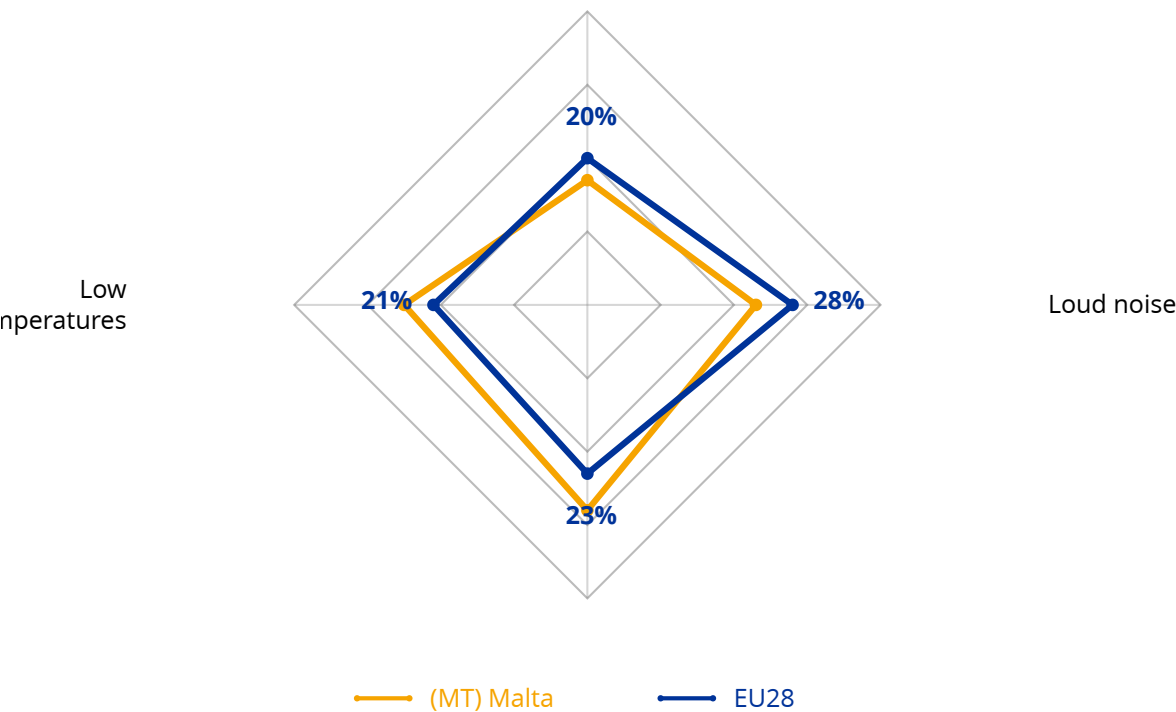
Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	7	93
Malta (MT)	5	95

Physical risk

This topic displays data on exposure to chemical and biological substances, exposure to noise, vibrations and high or low temperatures, and working tasks involving carrying, lifting or work in tiring or painful positions.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

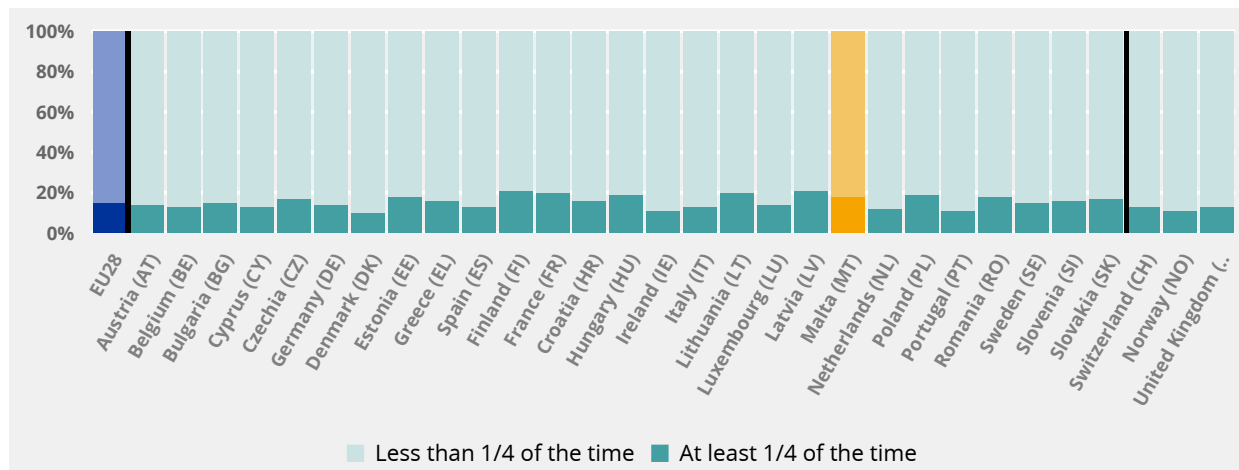
Vibrations, loud noise and temperature



Indicator	Country	Value (%)
Vibrations from tools or machinery	EU28	20
Loud noise	EU28	28
High temperatures	EU28	23
Low temperatures	EU28	21
Vibrations from tools or machinery	(MT) Malta	17
Loud noise	(MT) Malta	23
High temperatures	(MT) Malta	28
Low temperatures	(MT) Malta	25

Exposure to dangerous substances

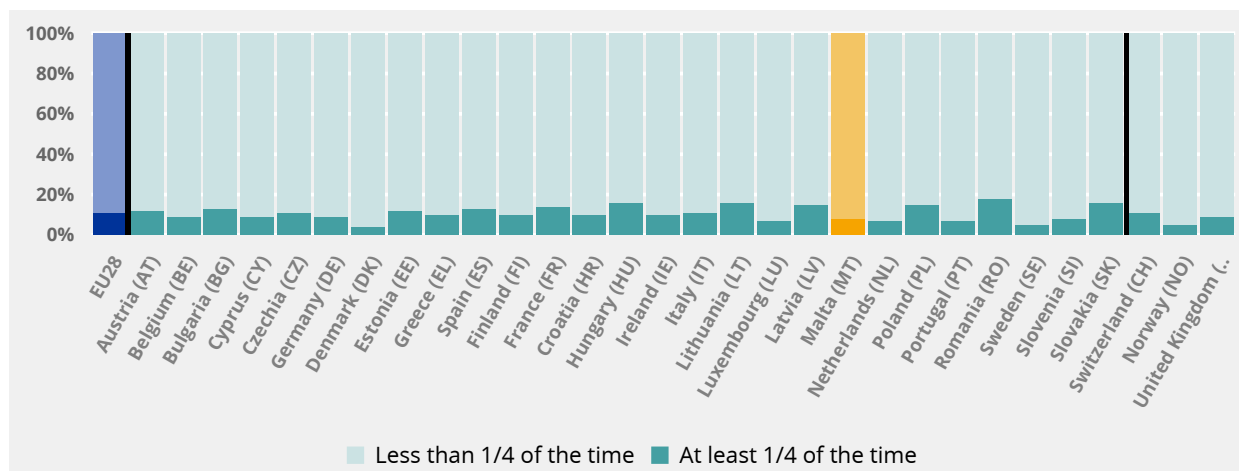
Smoke, powder or dust



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to breathing in smoke, fumes, powder or dust?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	85	15
Malta (MT)	82	18

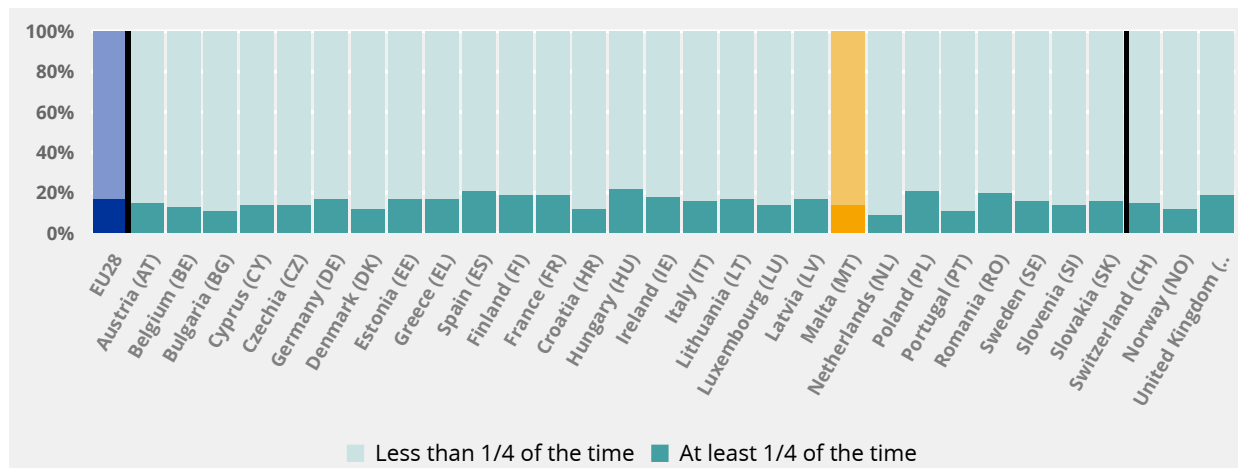
Vapours



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to breathing in vapours?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	89	11
Malta (MT)	92	8

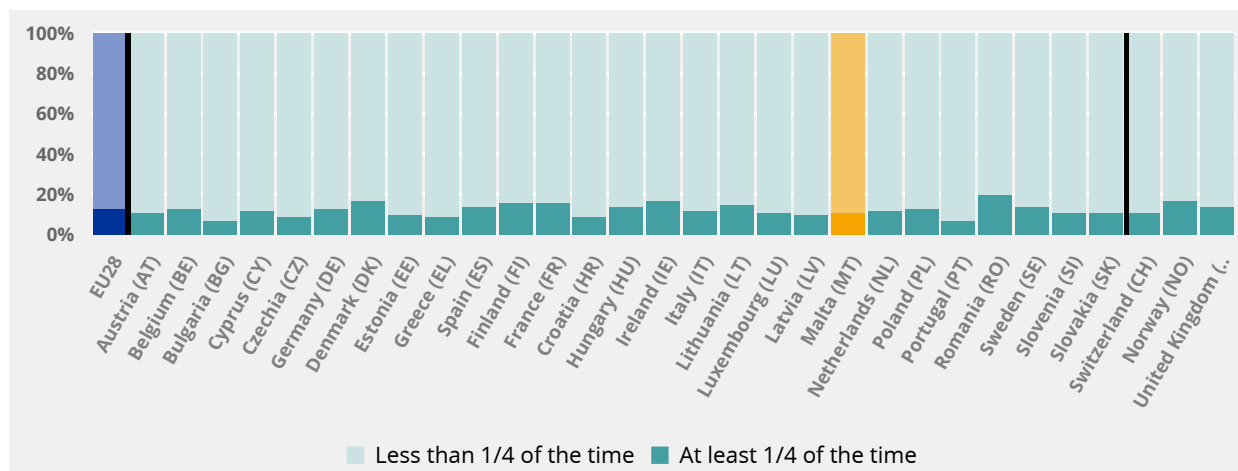
Chemical products



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to chemical products or substances?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	83	17
Malta (MT)	86	14

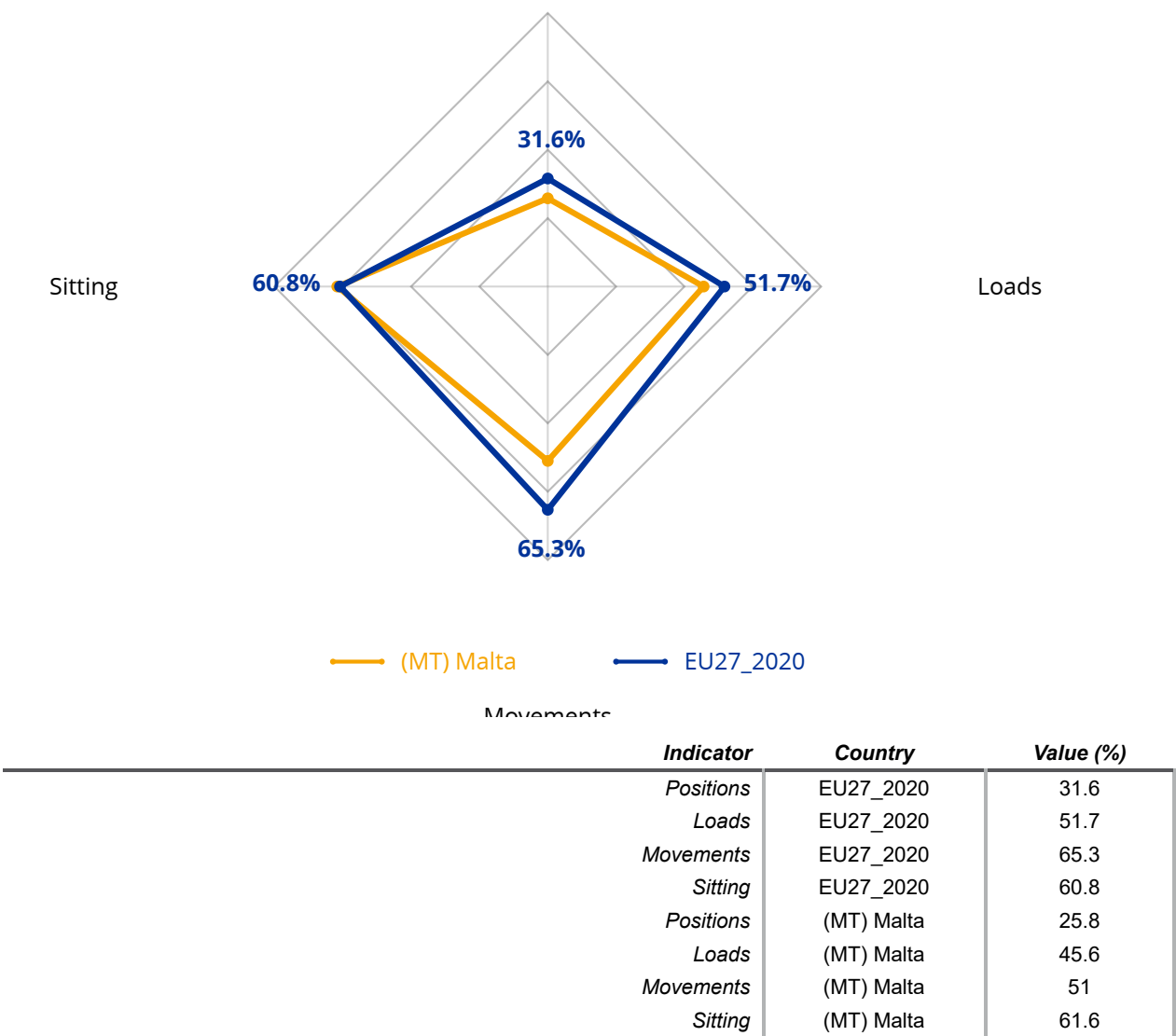
Infectious materials



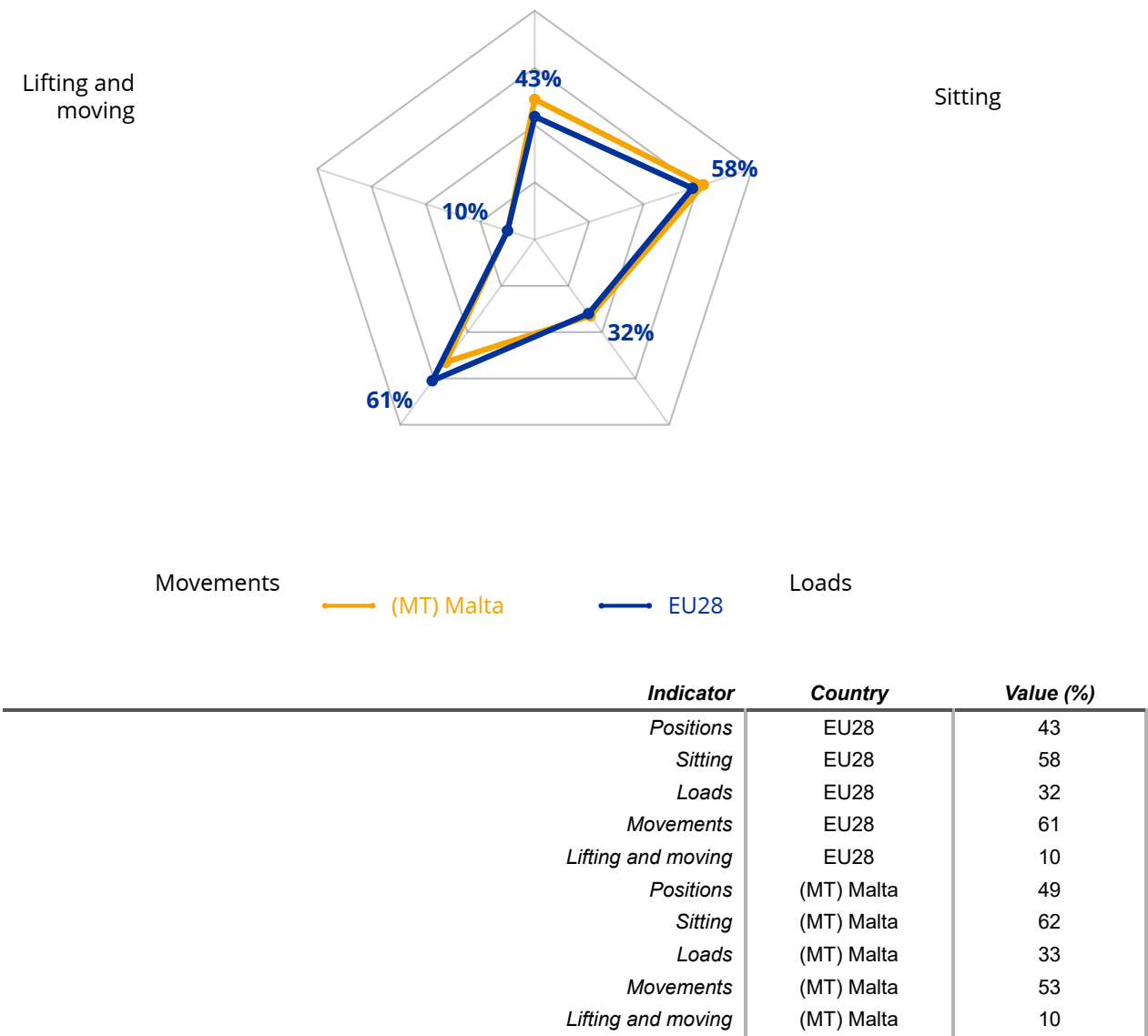
The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to materials which can be infectious?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	87	13
Malta (MT)	89	11

Ergonomic risks - ESENER



Ergonomic risks - EWCS

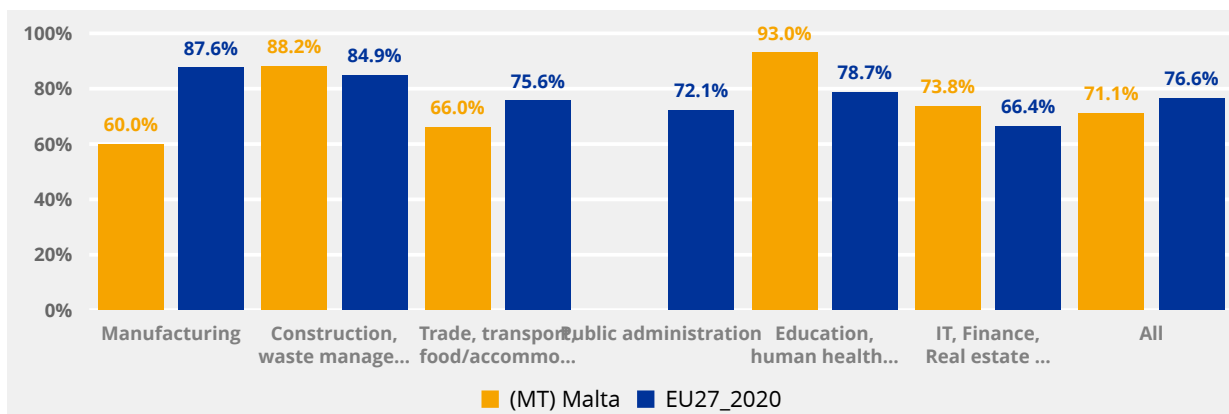


OSH outcomes and working conditions **Prevention in companies**

This indicator visualises data on how OSH is implemented on company/enterprise level, mainly focusing on risk assessment, related questions and OSH training for workers.

Source: ESENER 2019 Survey. For further information refer to Methodology

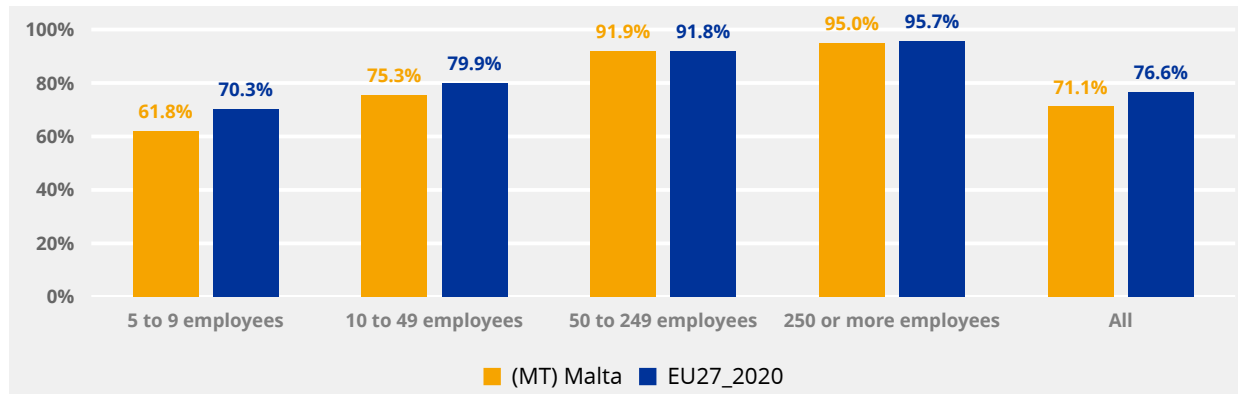
Risk Assessment - Sector



The diagram displays 'yes' the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and sector - to the question : "Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?"

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Manufacturing	(MT) Malta	60	EU27_2020	87.6
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(MT) Malta	88.2	EU27_2020	84.9
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(MT) Malta	66	EU27_2020	75.6
Public administration	(MT) Malta	72.1	EU27_2020	72.1
Education, human health and social work activities	(MT) Malta	93	EU27_2020	78.7
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(MT) Malta	73.8	EU27_2020	66.4
All	(MT) Malta	71.1	EU27_2020	76.6

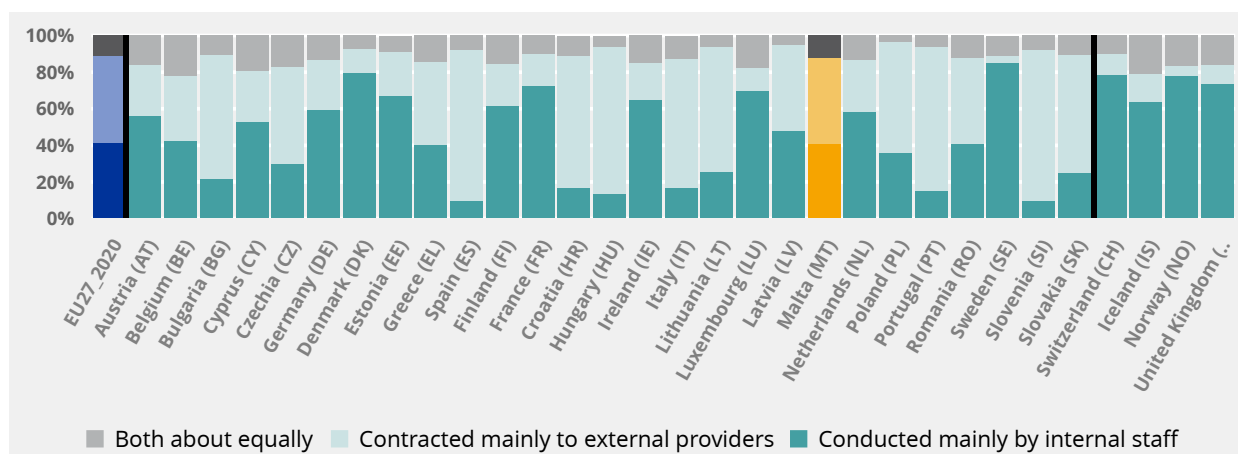
Risk Assessment - Establishment size



The diagram presents the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and company size - to the question : “Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?”

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
5 to 9 employees	(MT) Malta	61.8	EU27_2020	70.3
10 to 49 employees	(MT) Malta	75.3	EU27_2020	79.9
50 to 249 employees	(MT) Malta	91.9	EU27_2020	91.8
250 or more employees	(MT) Malta	95	EU27_2020	95.7
All	(MT) Malta	71.1	EU27_2020	76.6

Internal or external RA



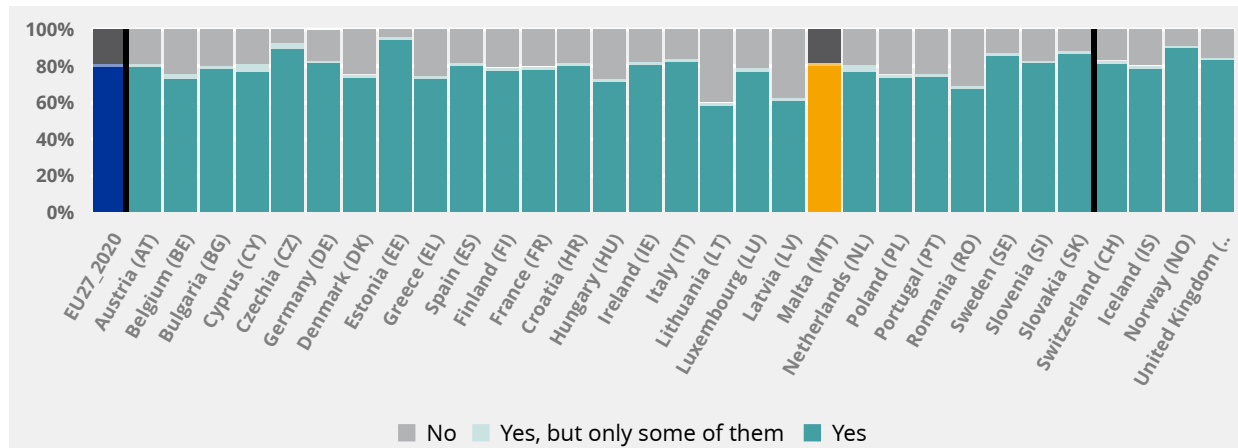
The diagram displays the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Are workplace risk assessments mainly conducted by internal staff or are they contracted to external service providers?”

Country	Both about equal (%)	External (%)	Internal (%)
EU27_2020	11.2	47.1	41.7
Malta (MT)	12.2	46.6	41.1

Evaluated aspects in risk assessments

Responses to Evaluated aspects can be found in ESENER 2014 Survey in the section OSH Management – Aspects evaluated in the workplace risk assessment. For further information please, check the ESENER methodology.

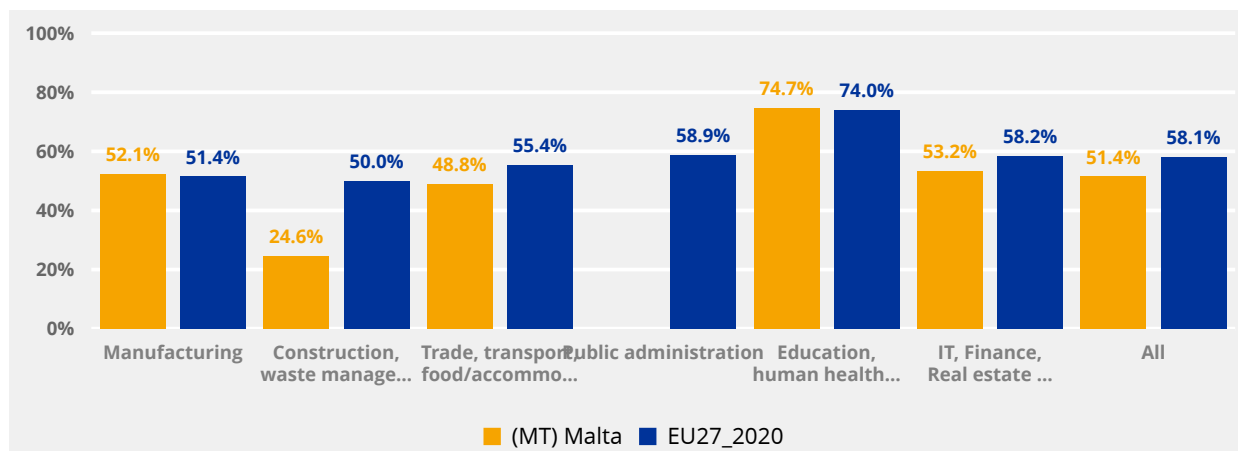
Training in OSH



The diagram displays the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Are the health and safety representatives provided with any training during work time?”. additional information about this indicator can be obtained in ESENER 2019 Survey in the section OSH Management – Lack of information or adequate tools to deal with the risk effectively

Country	No (%)	Yes, but only some of them (%)	Yes (%)
EU27_2020	18.7	1	80.3
Malta (MT)	18.3	1	80.7

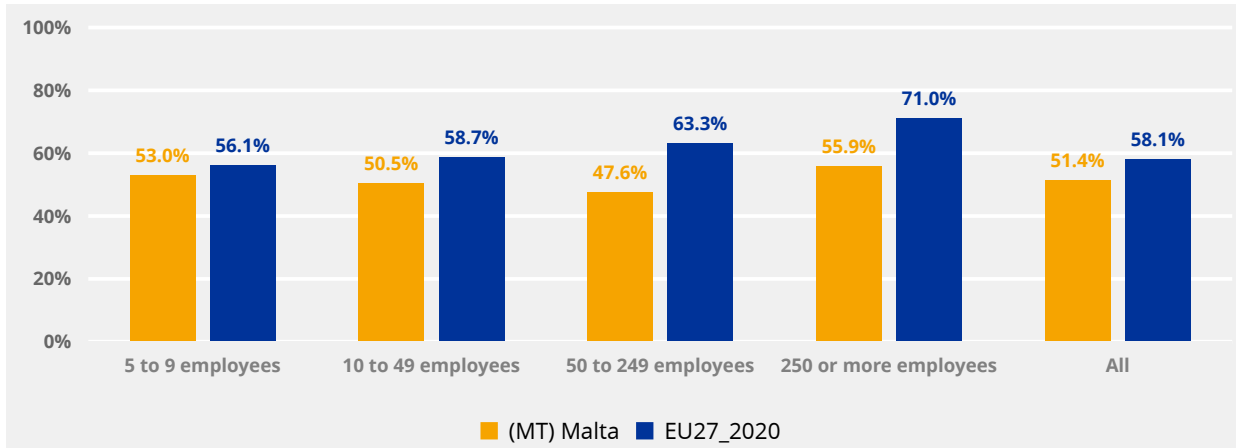
Employees participation in prevention - Sector



The diagram displays the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and sector - to the question : “Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?”

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Manufacturing	(MT) Malta	52.1	EU27_2020	51.4
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(MT) Malta	24.6	EU27_2020	50
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(MT) Malta	48.8	EU27_2020	55.4
Public administration	(MT) Malta	0	EU27_2020	58.9
Education, human health and social work activities	(MT) Malta	74.7	EU27_2020	74
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(MT) Malta	53.2	EU27_2020	58.2
All	(MT) Malta	51.4	EU27_2020	58.1

Employees participation in prevention - Establishment size



The diagram displays the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and company size - to the question : "Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?"

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
5 to 9 employees	(MT) Malta	53	EU27_2020	56.1
10 to 49 employees	(MT) Malta	50.5	EU27_2020	58.7
50 to 249 employees	(MT) Malta	47.6	EU27_2020	63.3
250 or more employees	(MT) Malta	55.9	EU27_2020	71
All	(MT) Malta	51.4	EU27_2020	58.1

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Worker involvement**

This section displays mainly quantitative data that show how workers are represented at company level and how they are involved in the prevention policy of the companies.

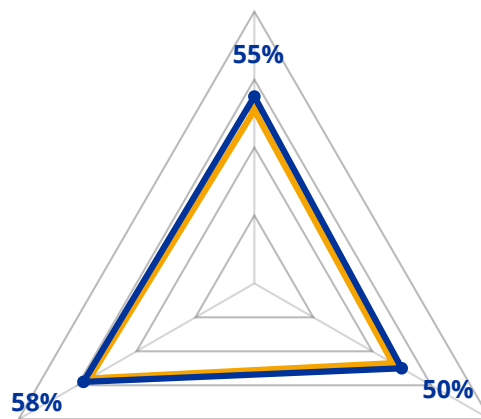
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Worker involvement

ESENER

Sector	Country	Value (%)
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EWCS



H&S delegate
or committee

Representation of
employees

— (MT) Malta

— EU28

Sector	Country	Value (%)
Employee meetings	EU28	55
Representation of employees	EU28	50
H&S delegate or committee	EU28	58
Employee meetings	(MT) Malta	51
Representation of employees	(MT) Malta	47
H&S delegate or committee	(MT) Malta	56

OSH infrastructure **Enforcement capacity**

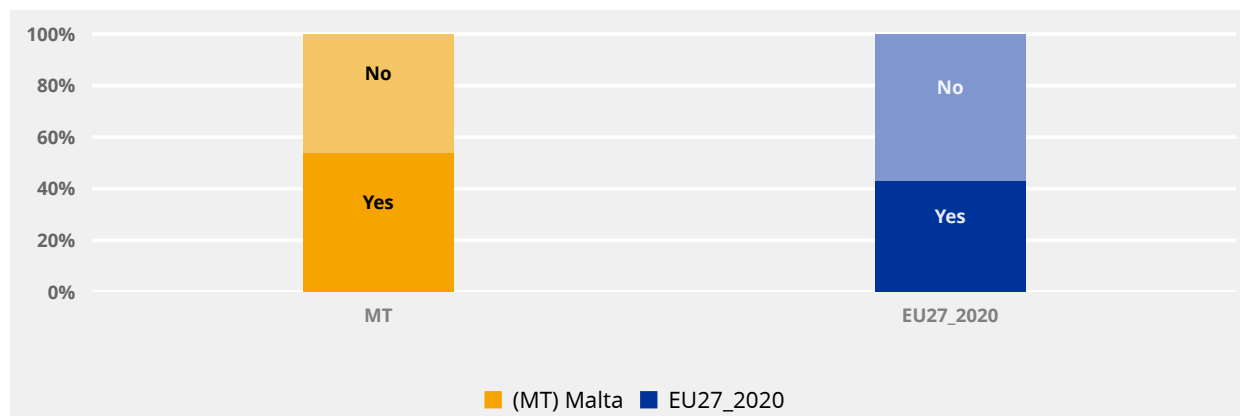
This indicator mainly contains the non-confidential parts of Senior Labour Inspectors Committee reports about enforcement in Member States

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and Senior Labour Inspectors' Committee.

For further information refer to Methodology

% of establishments inspected

Have you been visited by the labour inspectorate in the last 3 years?



Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
(MT) Malta	54.1	45.9
EU27_2020	43.2	56.8

Authority

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The HSL — the national institute for occupational safety and health research — was originally set up as HSE's laboratory to minimise risks to people's health and safety at work. Today, while continuing to support the HSE, the HSL now works with a wide range of other public and private sector organisations, often conducting detailed and bespoke research and development work on their behalf. The HSL's primary role is to provide investigative work and services arising from HSE's day-to-day operations, which often require a rapid multidisciplinary response. The HSE maintains a dedicated horizon-scanning team, based at the HSL, to keep the health and safety consequences arising from new trends in science and technology under review. The HSL is also a World Health Organisation (WHO) Collaborating Centre in Occupational Health.

See more in OSHWiki

Scope of the Labor Inspection

Occupational diseases and work-related diseases in 2014, estonia

Inspector powers**Data holder:**

Health Board of Estonia

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work-related illness - annually

Strategy/Plan

The Work Environment

OSH infrastructure OSH statistics, surveys and research

Here you will find a comprehensive overview of availability of OSH statistics and surveys on working conditions and research capacities in the different Member States and the EU.

For further information refer to Methodology



Malta

OSH statistics

NSO

Data holder:

NSO

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - annually/quarterly

Research Institutes

Occupational Health and Safety Authority (OHSA)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

There are no specific institutes carrying out research in relation to OSH in Malta. However, the OHSA conducted some recent research, which examined the prevalent OSH levels in Malta.

This research focused on the following areas:

- delivering statistics on occupational injuries, physical ill health, occupational psychological ill health while determining the root causes of such injuries and ill health at a macro level;
- generating data regarding the level of access of workers to internal and external OSH services;
- calculating costs of the prevailing risk levels of OSH to the nation.

In addition, the Centre for Labour Studies (University of Malta) also broadly conducts research in the area of OSH.

See more in OSHWiki