



# OSH BAROMETER

**Latvia**

Country Report

# Latvia Country Report Index

This document contains the OSH Barometer Country Report Summary of Latvia

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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



**Latvia**

### OSH authority

#### Ministry of Welfare

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

Ministry of Welfare (Labklājības ministrija) is the leading institution of the state administration in the areas of labour, social security, children's and family rights as well as equal rights for people with disability and gender equality.

The mission of the Ministry of Welfare is to stabilize the condition of a person in the situations of social risk, to reduce the possibility that the social risk would occur by facilitating honest legal labour relationships, healthy and safe work conditions, gender equality thus creating the opportunities to everybody to secure a sufficient life quality themselves in any given situation.

#### State Labour Inspectorate

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The State Labour Inspectorate is the key control and supervisory institution in the field of OSH operating under the supervision of the Ministry of Welfare (it is the direct management authority). The legal status, function, tasks and the operational procedure of the State Labour Inspectorate is defined in the State Labour Inspectorate Law adopted on 19 June 2008. The State Labour Inspectorate is the only governmental institution that carries out the implementation of the policy in the field of labour legal relations and occupational safety and health. The State Labour Inspectorate carries out various activities to ensure that the Latvian population are socially and legally protected and could work in a safe working environment.

The State Labour Inspectorate has set following mission - to achieve observation of legislation on labour legal relations and occupational safety and health in Latvia in order to be established and maintained a safe, healthy working environment and proper legal labour relations, thereby reducing the number of occupational patients and victims of the accidents at work.

The State Labour Inspectorate has following main functions:

- Supervise and control observance of the requirements of the regulatory enactments regarding labour legal relationships and OSH.
- Control how employers and employees mutually fulfil the obligations set by employment contracts and collective labour agreements.
- Provide free consultations to employers and employees on labour legal relations and OSH.

## Compensation and insurance body

State Social Insurance Agency

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

There is only one insurance and compensation body in Latvia, as the social insurance system and accident insurance system is state owned. The system is provided by the State Social Insurance Agency working under the supervision of the Ministry of Welfare. The main functions of the State Social Insurance Agency include the administration of special social insurance budgets (including insurance against accidents at work and occupational diseases) and public social services. The State Social Insurance Agency also provides funding for preventive activities in the field of OSH. The system for insurance against accidents at work and occupational diseases is set by the Law on Compulsory Social Insurance in respect of Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases. The State Social Insurance Agency is handling the compensation system for occupational accidents and diseases. Generally, every employee that is legally employed is insured against occupational accidents and diseases, as a small part of social tax is paid into the special social insurance budget. If there is an occupational accident, it must be properly investigated and registered with the State Labour Inspectorate in accordance with the Cabinet Regulations 'Procedures for Investigation and Registration of Accidents at Work'. Occupational diseases are recognised and registered by the Centre of Occupational and Radiation Medicine (Aroda un radiācijas medicīnas centrs) in accordance with the Cabinet Regulations 'Procedures on Investigation and Registration of Occupational Diseases'.

## Prevention institute

n/a

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

There are no official prevention institutions, in the traditional sense of the word, in the field of OSH. Currently, the only institution that has government funding and functions is the Institute for Occupational Safety and Environmental Health (*Darba drošības un vides veselības institūts*) of the Riga Stradiņš University, which is an academic, scientific and training institution. The Institute for Occupational Safety and Environmental Health has several functions including providing training for undergraduate and postgraduate students on topics concerning OSH, occupational medicine and environmental health, carrying out research and providing expert services.

According to the 'Law on Compulsory Social Insurance in respect of Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases', every year 0.5% of the special insurance budget is spent on preventive activities in the field of OSH. The annual plan is approved by the Information Board of the Latvian focal point for the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA), which consists of competent representatives from the Ministry of Welfare, the State Labour Inspectorate, the Latvian Free Trade Union Federation, the Latvian Employers' Confederation, and the Institute of Occupational Safety and Environmental Health.

## Standardisation body

Latvian Standard (Standartizācijas birojs)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The Latvian Standard is one of three independent agencies operating as part of the limited liability company the Standardisation, Accreditation and Metrology Centre (*Standartizācijas, akreditācijas un metroloģijas centrs*). The Latvian Standard works in accordance with the Standardisation Law. Its specific functions are:

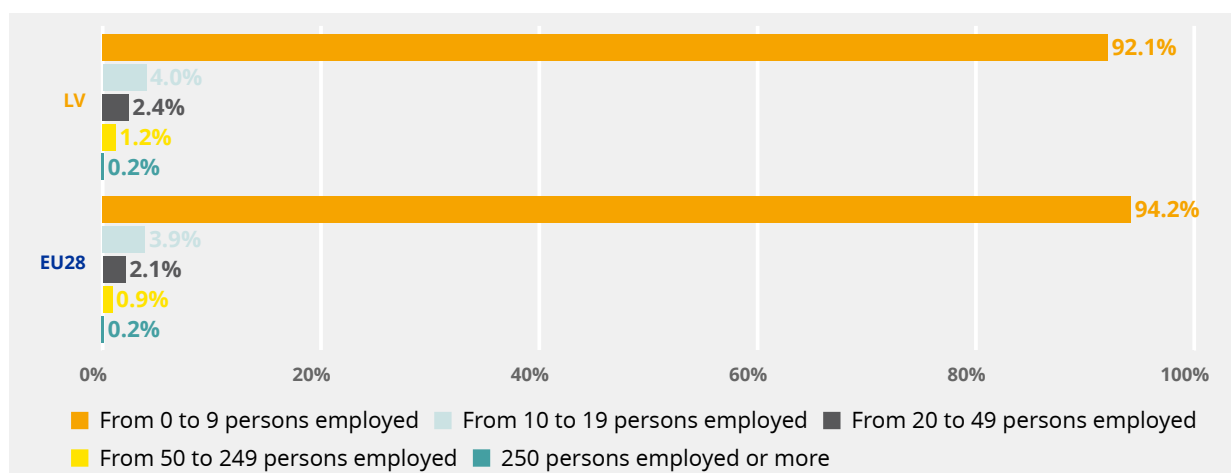
- to organise the development of the Latvian national standards through standardisation technical committees;
- to adapt all the standards published by European standardisation bodies and international standards that are essential for the national economy;
- to ensure a stock formation of standards and related documents, the stock maintenance and amendment of standardisation, and the dissemination of information in the field of standardisation;
- to participate in the work of international and regional standardisation bodies.

## 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.

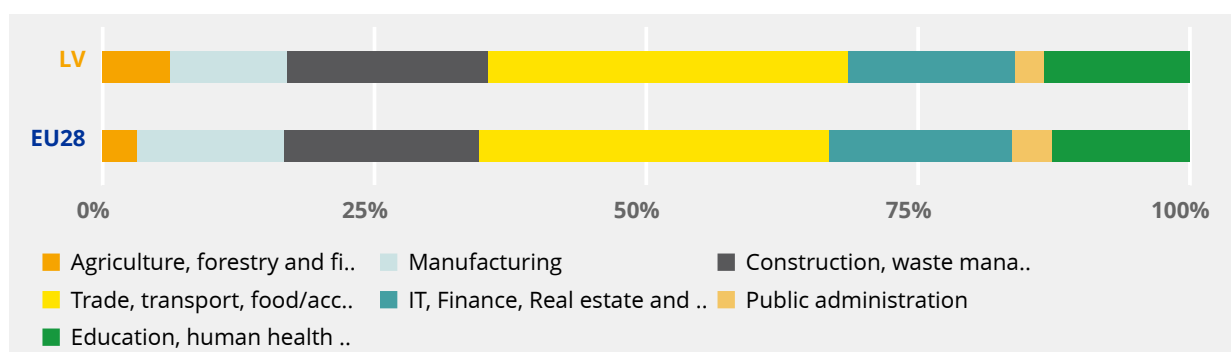
Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

### Company size



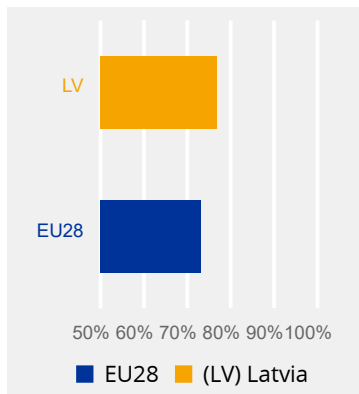
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
From 0 to 9 persons employed	LV	92.1	EU28	94.2
From 10 to 19 persons employed	LV	4	EU28	3.9
From 20 to 49 persons employed	LV	2.4	EU28	2.1
From 50 to 249 persons employed	LV	1.2	EU28	0.9
250 persons employed or more	LV	0.2	EU28	0.2

### Employment per sector



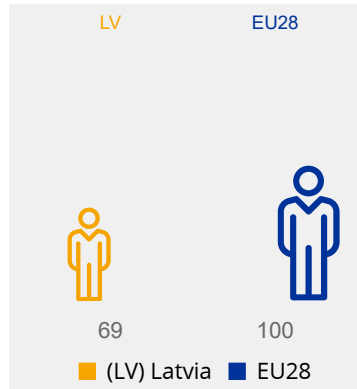
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	LV	6.2	EU28	3.2
Manufacturing	LV	10.8	EU28	13.5
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	LV	18.4	EU28	18
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	LV	33.1	EU28	32.1
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	LV	15.4	EU28	16.9
Public administration	LV	2.6	EU28	3.7
Education, human health and social work activities	LV	13.4	EU28	12.7

## Employment rate



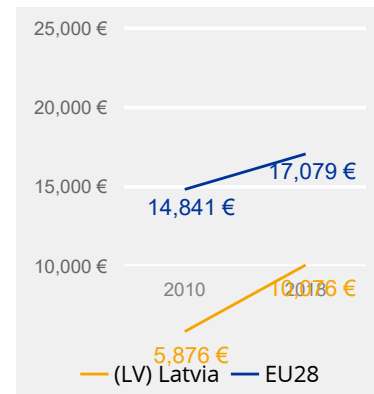
Country	Value (%)
EU28	73.2
(LV) Latvia	76.8

## GDP per capita in relation to EU28 average



Country	Value (%)
(LV) Latvia	68.6
EU28	100

## Income per capita





Country	Year	Income
(LV) Latvia	2010	4488
(LV) Latvia	2018	7333
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

 <b>EU28</b>	Median age of population: <b>43.3 years</b>	Employment rate (55 - 64): <b>58.7 %</b>	Employment rate (female): <b>67.4 %</b>	Employment rate (male): <b>79 %</b>	Employment rate (total): <b>73.2 %</b>	Unemployment rate: <b>6.8 %</b>
 <b>LV</b>	Median age of population: <b>43.5 years</b>	Employment rate (55 - 64): <b>65.4 %</b>	Employment rate (female): <b>74.8 %</b>	Employment rate (male): <b>79 %</b>	Employment rate (total): <b>76.8 %</b>	Unemployment rate: <b>7.4 %</b>

## 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



**Latvia**

### **Structure of each National strategy**

#### **Basic information**

Original version: Par Darba aizsardzības politikas pamatnostādnēm 2016-2020. gadam.

Official translation: Labour Protection Policy Strategy for 2016-2020.

Par Darba aizsardzības jomas attīstības plānu 2019.-2020. gadam (Labour Protection Policy Plan for 2019-2020).

Par Darba aizsardzības jomas attīstības plānu 2016.-2018. gadam (Previous Labour Protection Policy Plan for 2016-2018).

Former strategy:

Original version: Par Darba aizsardzības politikas pamatnostādnēm 2008.-2013. gadam.

English version: Strategy for the Development of the Labour Protection Field 2008-2013.

## Background

Problems identified:

Public information:

- Level of awareness of inhabitants regarding labour protection issues should be assessed as non-sufficient in general.
- The main risk groups include young people with a low level of education, as well as inhabitants who work in micro and small-sized enterprises.
- Lack of auxiliary materials for training and instructing of employees, non-sufficient understanding and performance of requirements of laws and regulations, lack of knowledge and unwillingness to obtain additional information, to learn and comply with the requirements, are possible causes of the low level of awareness of persons employed in small-sized and micro enterprises.

Promoting efficient introduction of the labour protection requirements:

1. A high number of accidents, especially a large proportion in hazardous sectors, due to an unsafe work environment in enterprises, related to a non-sufficient practical implementation of labour protection requirements in the enterprises.
2. Especially high number of serious and fatal accidents, which in Latvia is higher than on average in the EU.
3. Risk groups:
  - Small-sized and micro enterprises are a special risk group.
  - Work places in the enterprises of manufacturing industry, transport and storage sector, construction, agricultural and forestry, as well as fishery, manufacturing of paper and paper products, printing and publishing, manufacturing of textile products and garments, manufacturing of metal and metal products.
  - Enterprises of the private sector, enterprises where non-registered employment exists, i.e., where at least a part of the salary is paid in an envelope, as well as enterprises, which have been recently established.
  - Enterprises which are located in Riga and Zemgale Region.

Promoting health protection of employed persons:

1. The large number of persons suffering from occupational diseases, occupational and work-related diseases, as well as development of occupational diseases among comparatively young people.
2. Late diagnostics of occupational diseases when health disorders are progressing and cannot be prevented, but require a long-term medical treatment and cause significant expenditure for both the victim of an occupational disease himself or herself and the employer, and the public in general.
3. Unhealthy and sedentary lifestyle.
4. Changes in the structure of the most widespread occupational diseases, during the last years by the most rapid increase in the number of occupational diseases caused by physical overload.
5. Ergonomic risk factors — repeated movements or body positions causing pain and lifting, carrying or moving of loads on an everyday basis.
6. Stress is mentioned as the work environment risk encountered most often in Latvia.

Supervision and control of the field of the labour protection:

1. Necessity to obtain wider, deepened information regarding situation in enterprises, compliance with labour protection requirements and current labour protection issues.
2. Non-sufficient knowledge and skills of SLI officials for preventive and deepened inspection of hazardous sectors, which is determined by the fast technological development and high turnover of SLI officials.
3. Non-competitive remuneration, which hinders filling of vacant posts of inspectors with employees, who are competent and compliant with the requirements.
4. Non-sufficiency of technological provision at the disposal of the SLI and depreciation of the present technologies, thus non-conformity with practical needs, as well as lack of IS application of the SLI for

remote work. By working with depreciated office equipment and devices, provision of services for clients is burdened, work efficiency is reduced and costs for repair of devices are increased.

5. Further training of inspectors, by attracting qualified lecturers, is required; the necessity to introduce new working methods in practice and pay more attention to preventive work.

Ensuring safe work environment within the framework of non-standard forms of employment, as well as in the work of self-employed persons:

1. There is greater insecurity in respect to safety and health at work in non-standard forms of employment.
2. Low awareness of self-employed persons and interest in labour protection issues.
3. Lack of first aid kits and other aid in work of self-employed persons, because they are not purchased at all, their purchase is delayed or their due maintenance is not carried out.
4. Problems with improvement of accommodation conditions at workplaces of self-employed persons, for example, construction or repair of showers, rest rooms, toilets and purchase of work clothes and personal protective equipment.
5. Self-employed persons by failing to pay sufficient attention to their safety and health protection at work, do not pay sufficient attention to ensuring of rest time either.
6. Concurrently, specific information regarding labour protection issues at work of self-employed persons is not compiled and is not easy accessible.

### **Characteristics and objectives**

The main objective of the labour protection policy is the creation of safe workplaces which also promote a prolongation of the working life of workers, improve the economic situation in the State and enterprises and increase the level of welfare of the whole society.

## **Details and activity**

The following Action Directions have been set in order to achieve the policy objective and result:

### **Public information**

Tasks:

- To ensure increase in public awareness and level of understanding regarding labour protection issues, especially regarding working environment risk factors, and issues of labour rights, by facilitating the preventive culture.
- To implement educating activities with a view to increase the level of knowledge of students of educational institutions regarding issues of labour protection and labour rights.

### **Promoting efficient introduction of the labour protection requirements**

Tasks:

- To ensure support for enterprises in the implementation of the labour protection requirements.
- To implement training for the persons involved in the compliance with the labour protection requirements: employers, employees, labour protection specialists.

### **Promoting health protection of employed persons**

Tasks:

- To facilitate improvement and updating the knowledge of physicians of occupational diseases and occupational health, general practitioners and other medical treatment persons regarding factors causing occupational diseases, timely diagnostics of occupational diseases and current issues in the field of occupational health.
- To improve knowledge and skills of employees in the issues of health promotion at work.
- To improve prevention, diagnostics and medical treatment of occupational diseases.

### **Supervision and control of the field of the labour protection**

Tasks:

- To acquire additional information and data regarding the situation in the field of labour protection and labour rights.
- To ensure efficient State supervision and control, by strengthening the capacity of the State Labour Inspectorate.

### **Ensuring safe work environment within the framework of non-standard forms of employment, as well as in the work of self-employed persons.**

Tasks:

- To implement measures for ensuring of safety and health protection for the persons who perform the work within the framework of non-standard forms of employment (distance work, persons employed in households, etc.).
- To promote ensuring safe work environment and working conditions for self-employed persons.

## **Actors and stakeholders**

Requirements set by article 24 of the Labour Protection Law foresee that the Ministry of Welfare shall formulate state policy in the field of labour protection and coordinate its implementation. The labour protection policy strategy for 2016-2020 has been developed and adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers.

The Ministry of Welfare is the responsible authority for the supervision of the tasks laid down in the Strategy.

Other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the tasks laid down in the Strategy:

1. Free Trade Union Confederation of Latvia
2. Employers' Confederation of Latvia
3. Latvian Association of Occupational Physicians
4. Ministry of Education and Science
5. Riga Stradins University Agency "Institute for Occupational Safety and Environmental Health"
6. State Labour Inspectorate

## **Resources and timeframe**

Granted State budget funds.

Additional funds from the State budget for the implementation of the measures provided for the Strategy 2017 to 2020 shall be examined during the preparation process of the Cabinet draft law on the State budget for the current year and draft law on medium-term budget framework together with the proposals from all ministries and other central State institutions for new policy initiatives in conformity with the financial possibilities of the State budget.

## Evaluation

In the assessment of the implementation process it was concluded that the situation in the field of labour protection in general has improved. In order to ensure further improvement of the situation, it is necessary to continue implementation of appropriate measures for the reduction of the number of accidents at work and occupational diseases, by taking into account the most current environmental problems in Latvia, the groups of employed persons most exposed to risk, as well as the groups of those enterprises, in which the laws and regulations governing the labour protection are often infringed, identified in the studies Working Conditions and Risks in Latvia, 2012-2013

The Ministry of Welfare shall draw up and submit to the Cabinet the following reports:

- By 30 September 2019 — an informative report on interim period assessment of the implementation of the Strategy;
- By 30 September 2021 — an informative report on final assessment of the implementation of the Strategy.

## Ex ante indicators for the years 2012 to 2020

Policy result (PR) — Those working conditions have improved in enterprises of Latvia, which ensure safe and harmless work environment for employees

### Performance indicator (PI)

1. The number expressed as a percentage of inhabitants of all the surveyed inhabitants who are well informed about the labour protection requirements. Source: The study “Working Conditions and Risks in Latvia” (2013: 36.5%, 2014: no data, 2018: 38.5%, 2020: 40%)
2. The total number of persons suffered in serious accidents at work and died in fatal accidents at work per 100 000 employed persons. Source: SLI (2013: 33.02, 2014: 32.46, 2018: 31.37, 2020: 29.72)
3. The number of persons suffering from occupational diseases in the age group of up to 44 years expressed as a percentage of all the persons suffering from occupational diseases. Source: SLI (2013: 9.1%, 2014: 8.8%, 2018: 8.5%, 2020: 8.1%)

Link-up: Policy result and objective comply with the following documents:

- EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2014-2020 (published on 6 June 2014);
- Council conclusions “EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2014-2020: Adapting to New Challenges”;
- National Development Plan of Latvia for 2014-2020 (Action direction “Decent Work”, Task 3 “Promotion of registered employment and socially responsible business, including elimination of hidden forms of employment, improvements in the workplace by strengthening the capacity of the Labour Inspectorate and the monitoring system, social dialogue, awareness-raising campaigns and support for the training of businesses and employees, including on various types of employment, matters relating to age diversity and workplace suitability. Involvement of the public in addressing social issues through facilitating the establishment and operation of social enterprises”.
- In the situation description of the Strategy for Inclusive Employment 2015-2020 the quality of workplaces is referred to in Paragraph 1.5 as a significant problem.
- The 4th defined sub-objective of the Strategy for Public Health 2014-2020: To facilitate healthy and safe life and work environment, to reduce injury and mortality due to external causes of death. Action direction: mitigation of injuries and impact of environmental risks on the public health, 4.10. To improve knowledge of medical practitioners (general practitioners, neurologists etc.) regarding factors causing occupational diseases and timely diagnostics of occupational diseases

## Relation to EU Strategic Framework

The Latvian OSH strategy was developed on the basis of the EU framework (EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2014-2020) – following partly.

Action Direction 1, 2 and 4 is related to Challenge 1

Action Direction 3 is related to Challenge 2

## Response of national strategies to EU challenges

### Implementation record

#### Action Directions:

- Public information.
- Promoting efficient introduction of the labour protection requirements.
- Supervision and control of the field of the labour protection.

#### Other Action Directions:

- To ensure increase in public awareness and level of understanding regarding labour protection issues, especially regarding working environment risk factors, and issues of labour rights, by facilitating the preventive culture.
- To ensure support for enterprises in the implementation of the labour protection requirements.
- To ensure efficient State supervision and control, by strengthening the capacity of the State Labour Inspectorate.

### Prevention of work-related diseases

#### Action Direction:

- Promoting health protection of employed persons.

#### Other Action Directions:

- To facilitate improvement and updating the knowledge of physicians of occupational diseases and occupational health, general practitioners and other medical treatment persons regarding factors causing occupational diseases, timely diagnostics of occupational diseases and current issues in the field of occupational health.
- To improve knowledge and skills of employees in the issues of health promotion at work.
- To improve prevention, diagnostics and medical treatment of occupational diseases.



## 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



Latvia

**10 %**

Joint consultative,  
employment forum  
or similar

**26 %**

Health and safety  
representative

**10 %**

Trade union  
representation

**3 %**

Health and safety  
committee



EU27\_2020

**24 %**

Joint consultative,  
employment forum  
or similar

**57 %**

Health and safety  
representative

**19 %**

Trade union  
representation

**23 %**

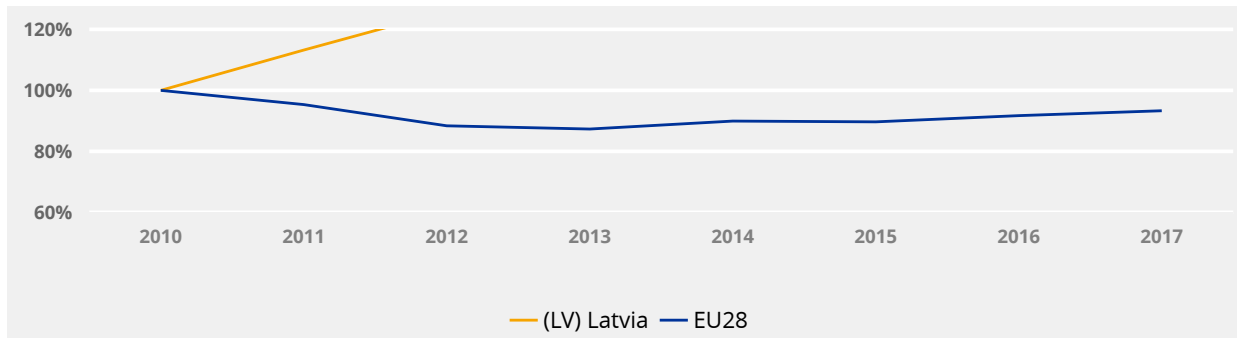
Health and safety  
committee

## 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 For further information refer to Methodology

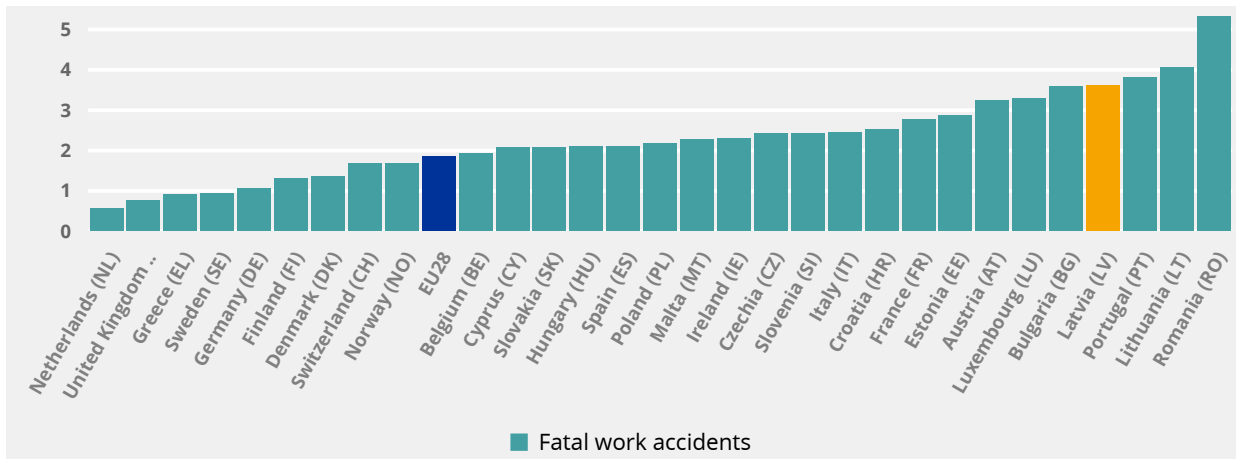
### Non-fatal work accidents



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 (%)
(LV) Latvia	2010	100	EU28	2010	100
(LV) Latvia	2011	113.2	EU28	2011	95.3
(LV) Latvia	2012	126	EU28	2012	88.4
(LV) Latvia	2013	142.8	EU28	2013	87.3
(LV) Latvia	2014	144.4	EU28	2014	89.9
(LV) Latvia	2015	143	EU28	2015	89.7
(LV) Latvia	2016	151.5	EU28	2016	91.7
(LV) Latvia	2017	158.6	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
Latvia (LV)	3.6

## 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



**Latvia**

**82 %**

Satisfaction with  
working conditions

**6 %**

Health problem in  
the last 12 months

**33 %** null

**41 %**

Health affected by  
work

**9 %**

More than 15 days of  
absence

**69 %**

Likelihood of staying  
in current job until 60  
years old

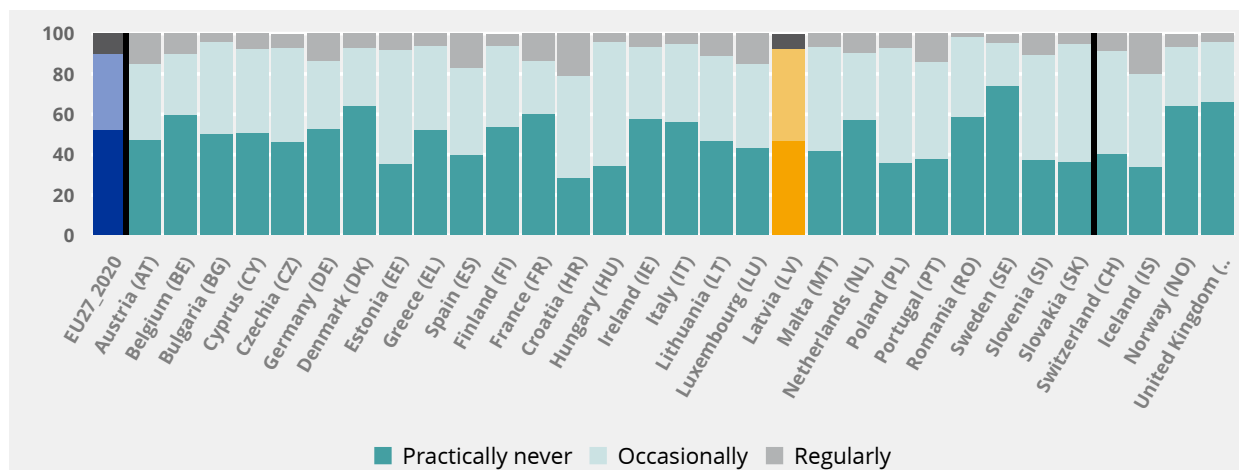
## OSH outcomes and working conditions

### 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

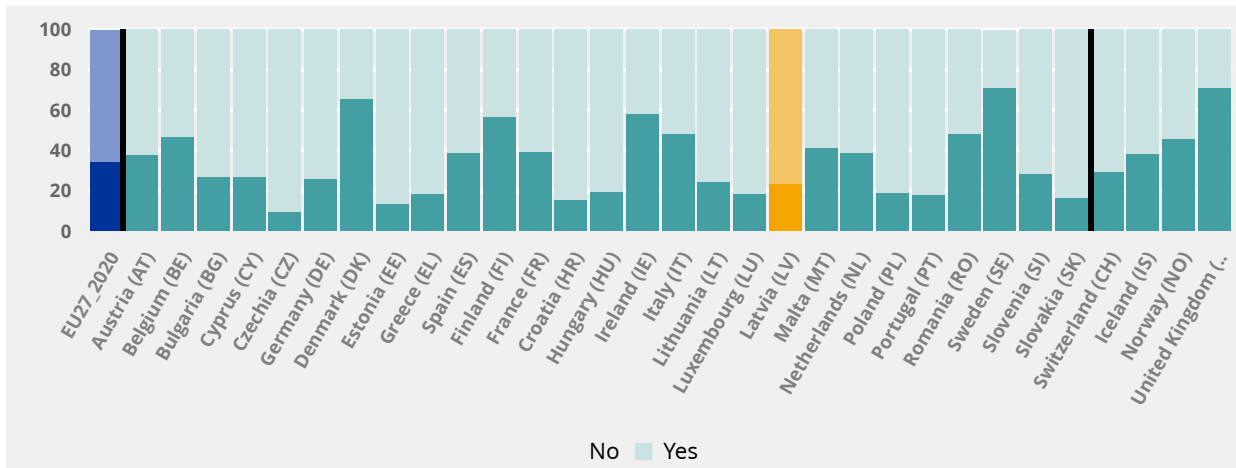
#### Health and safety discussed



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
Latvia (LV)	7.3	46	46.7

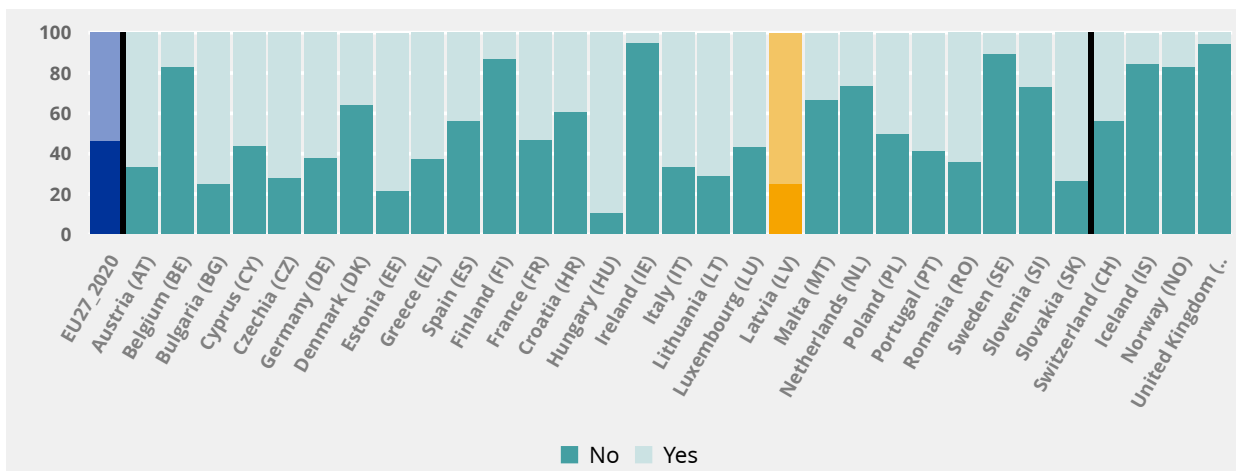
## Action plan to prevent stress



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
Latvia (LV)	23.4	76.6

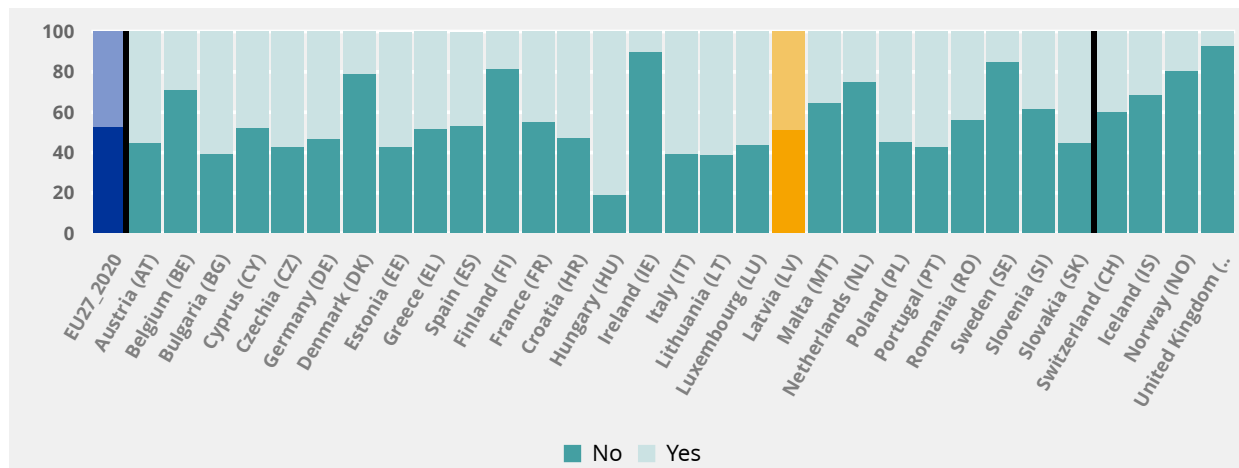
## Procedure against bullying



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
Latvia (LV)	25.2	74.8

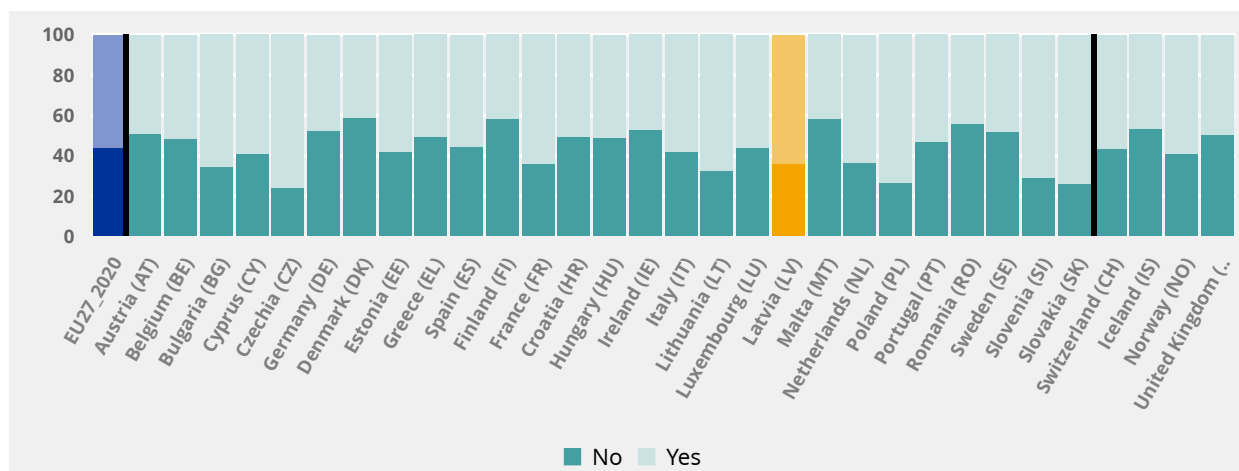
## Procedures to deal with threats



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
Latvia (LV)	51.1	48.9

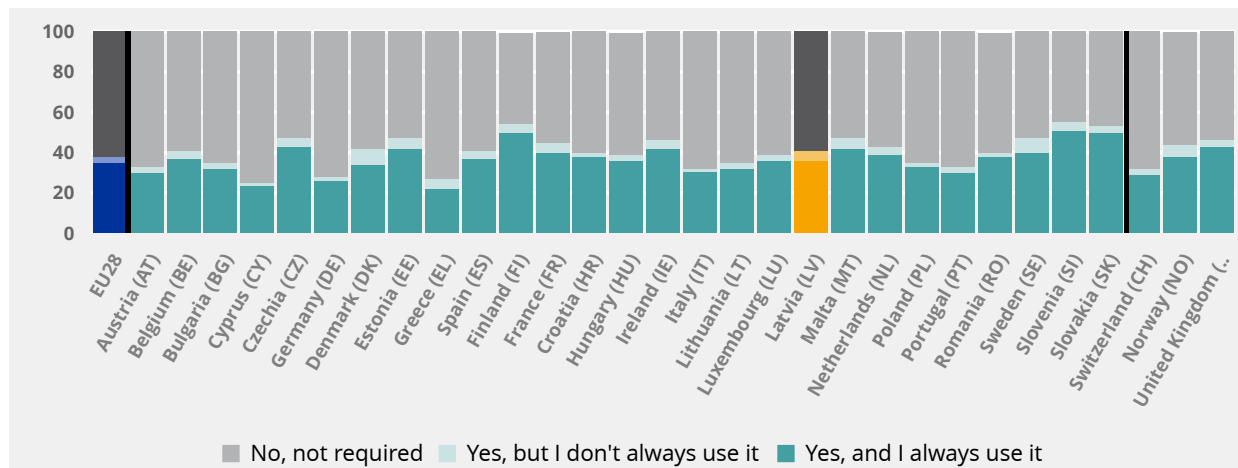
## Measures to reduce work pressure



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
Latvia (LV)	36.1	63.9

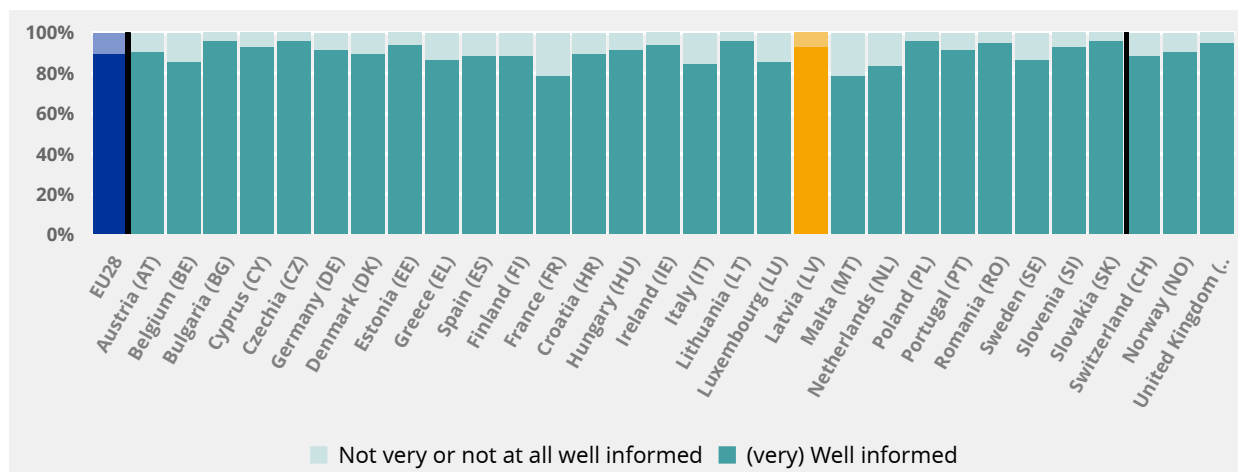
## Use of personal protective equipment



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
Latvia (LV)	59	5	36

## 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
Latvia (LV)	93	7



## 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.

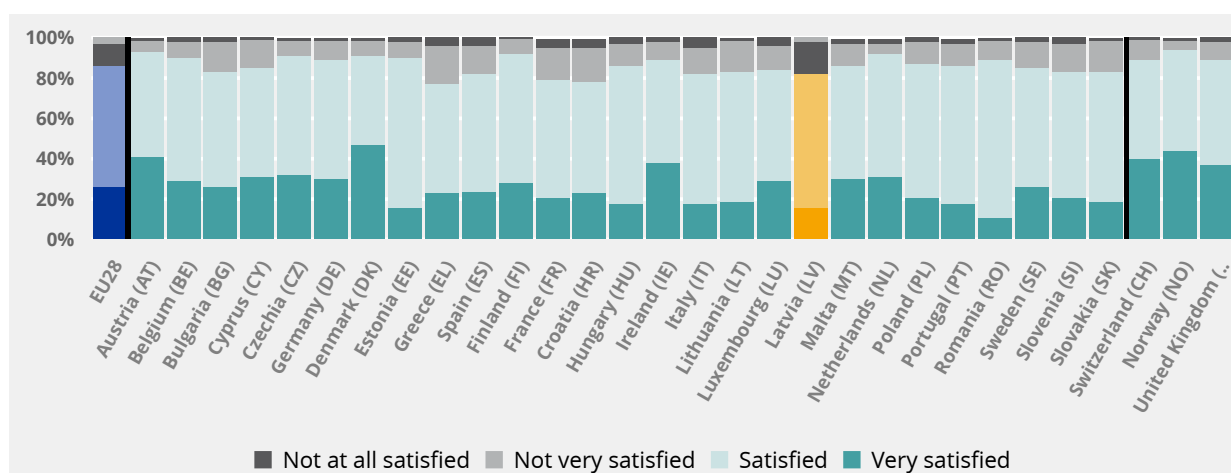
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

### 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.

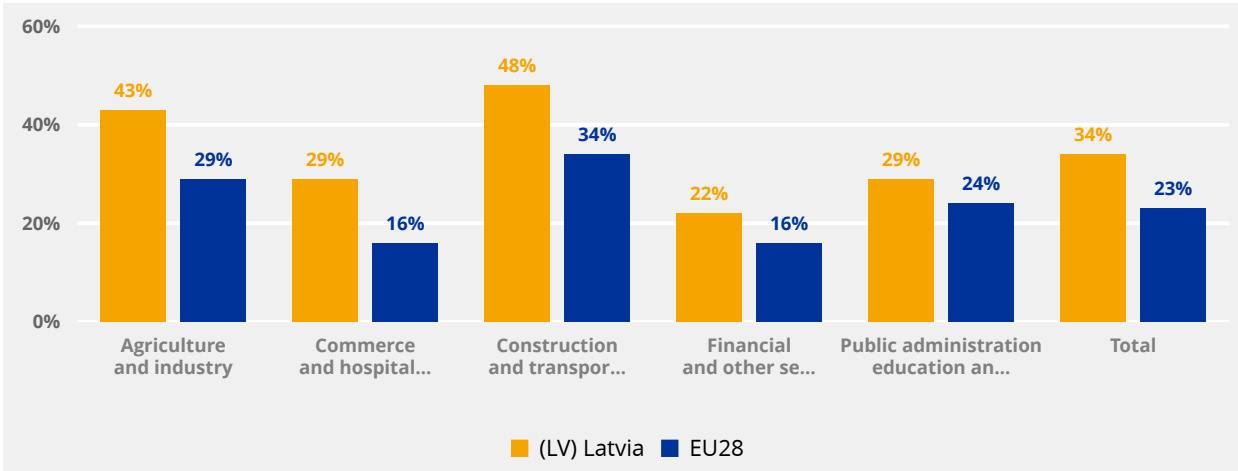
Source: European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

### Job satisfaction



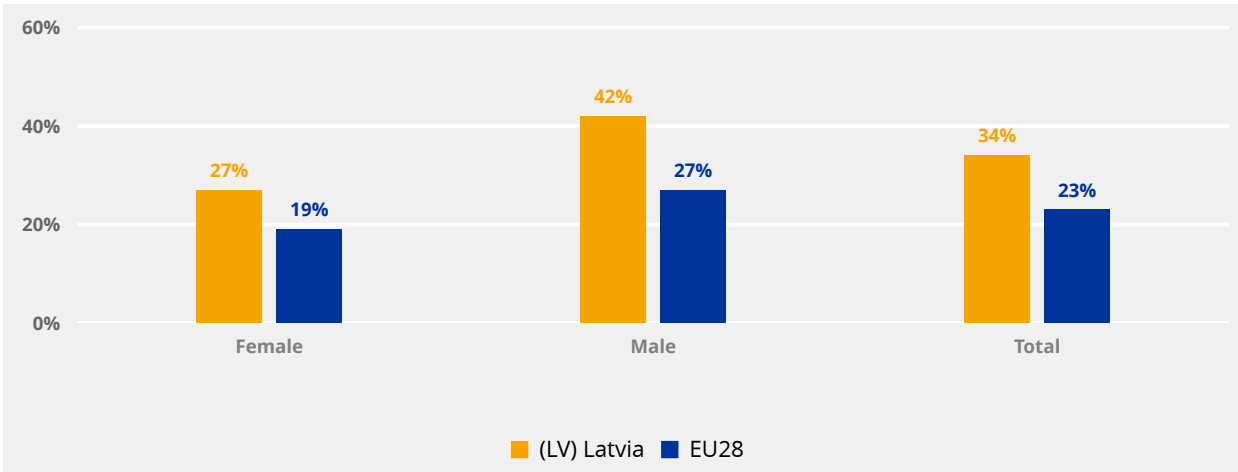
Country	Not at all satisfied (%)	Not very satisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Very satisfied (%)
EU28	3	11	26	0
Latvia (LV)	2	16	16	0

Health at risk - Sector



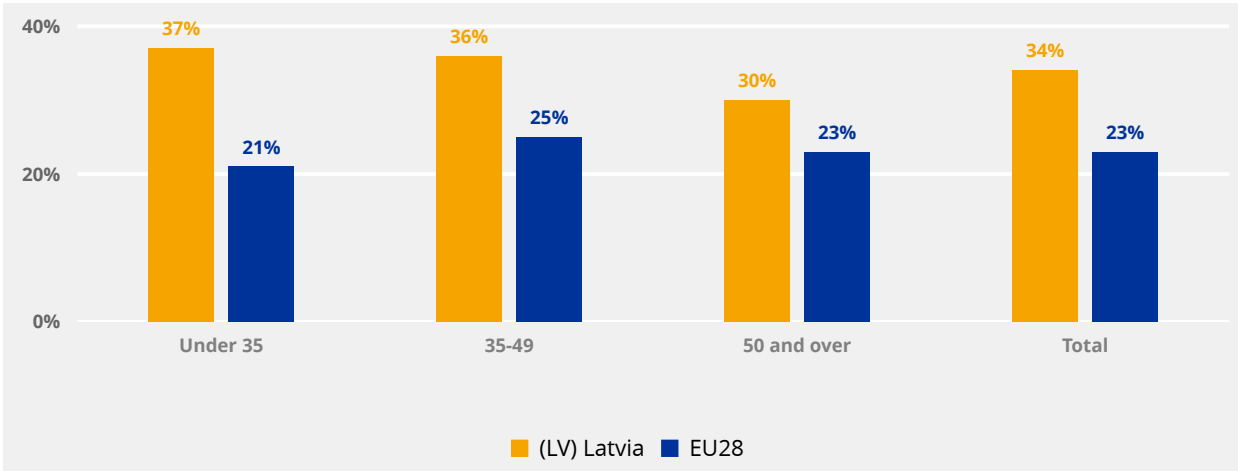
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture and industry	(LV) Latvia	43	EU28	29
Commerce and hospitality	(LV) Latvia	29	EU28	16
Construction and transport	(LV) Latvia	48	EU28	34
Financial and other services	(LV) Latvia	22	EU28	16
Public administration education and health	(LV) Latvia	29	EU28	24
Total	(LV) Latvia	34	EU28	23

Health at risk - Gender



Gender	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Female	(LV) Latvia	27	EU28	19
Male	(LV) Latvia	42	EU28	27
Total	(LV) Latvia	34	EU28	23

# Health at risk - Age



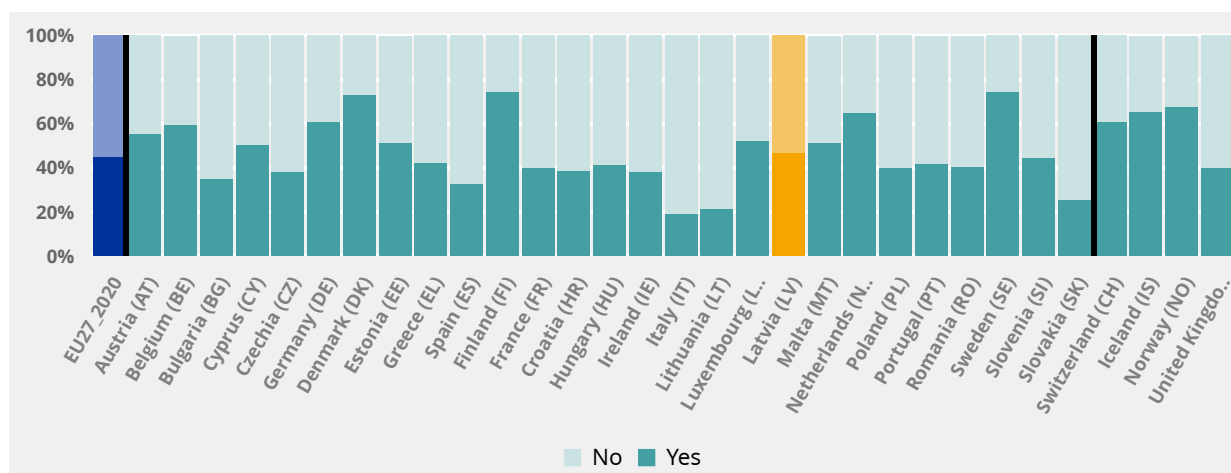
Age	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Under 35	(LV) Latvia	37	EU28	21
35-49	(LV) Latvia	36	EU28	25
50 and over	(LV) Latvia	30	EU28	23
Total	(LV) Latvia	34	EU28	23

## 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

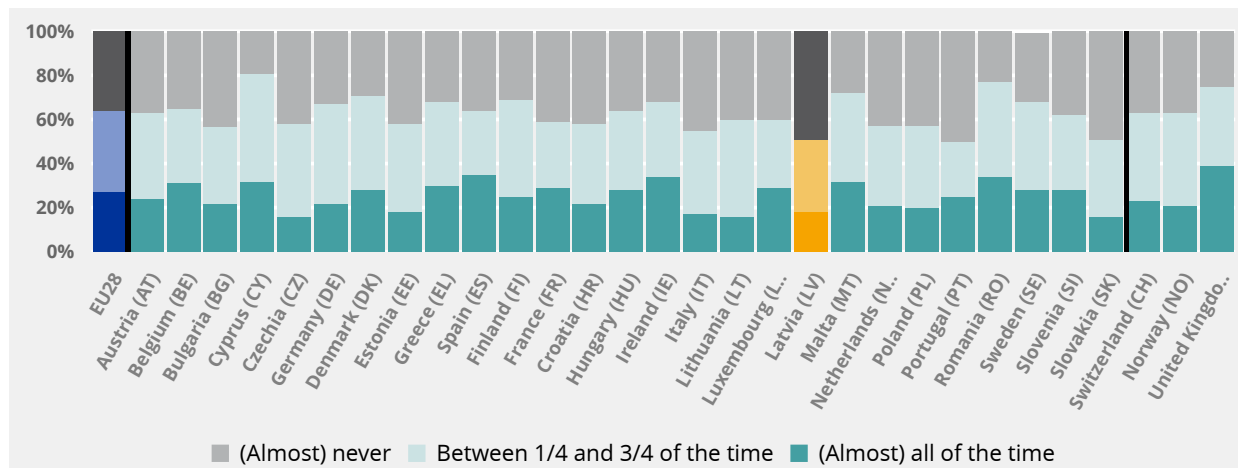
### Time pressure - ESENER



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
Latvia (LV)	46.6	53.4

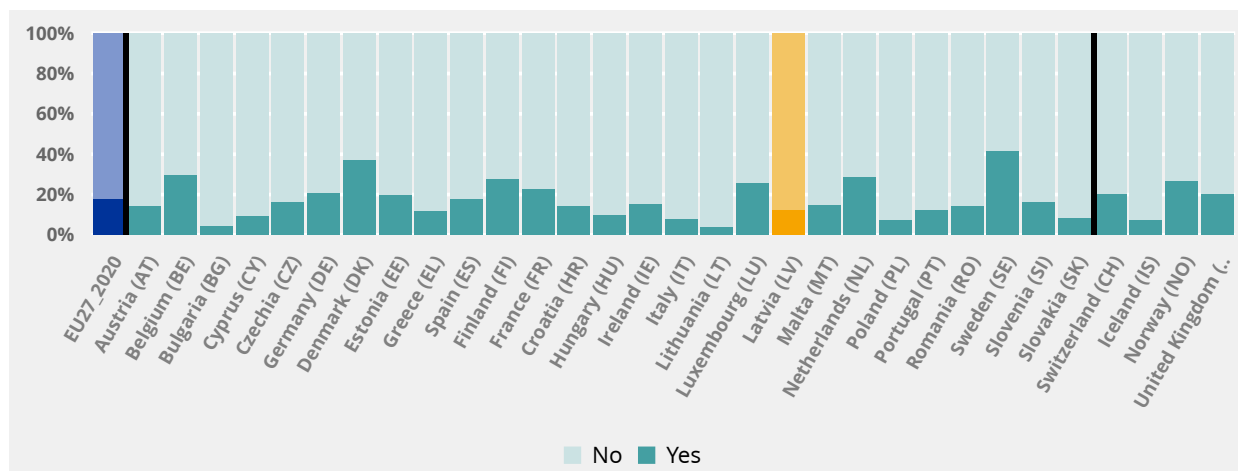
## Time pressure - EWCS



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
Latvia (LV)	49	33	18

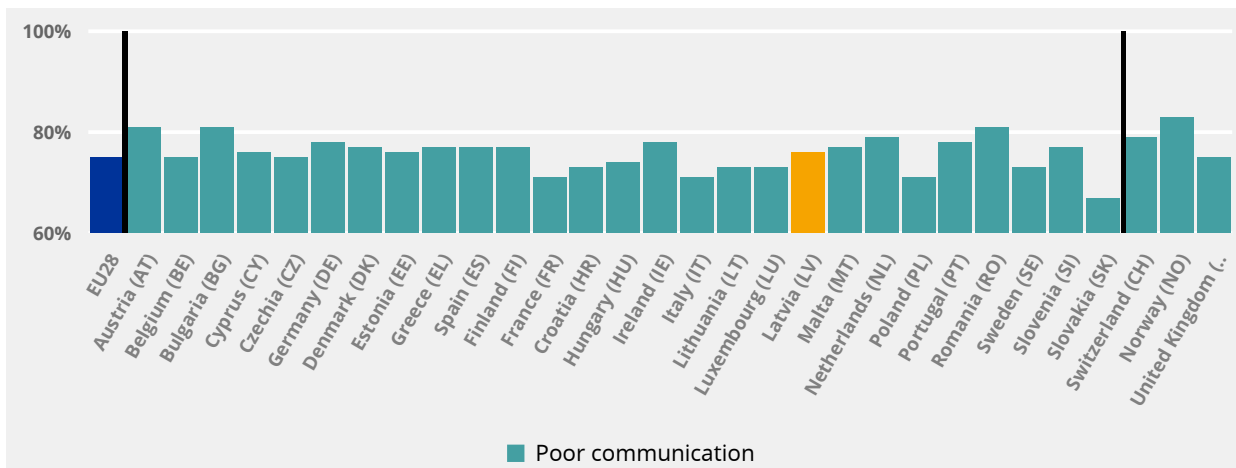
## Poor communication - ESENER



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
Latvia (LV)	12.5	87.5

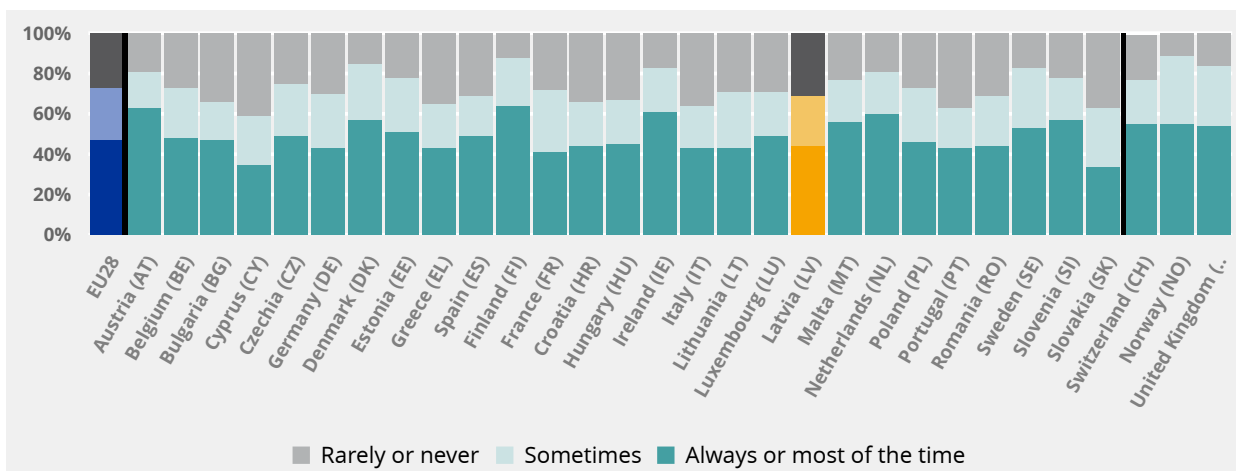
## Poor communication - EWCS



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
Latvia (LV)	76

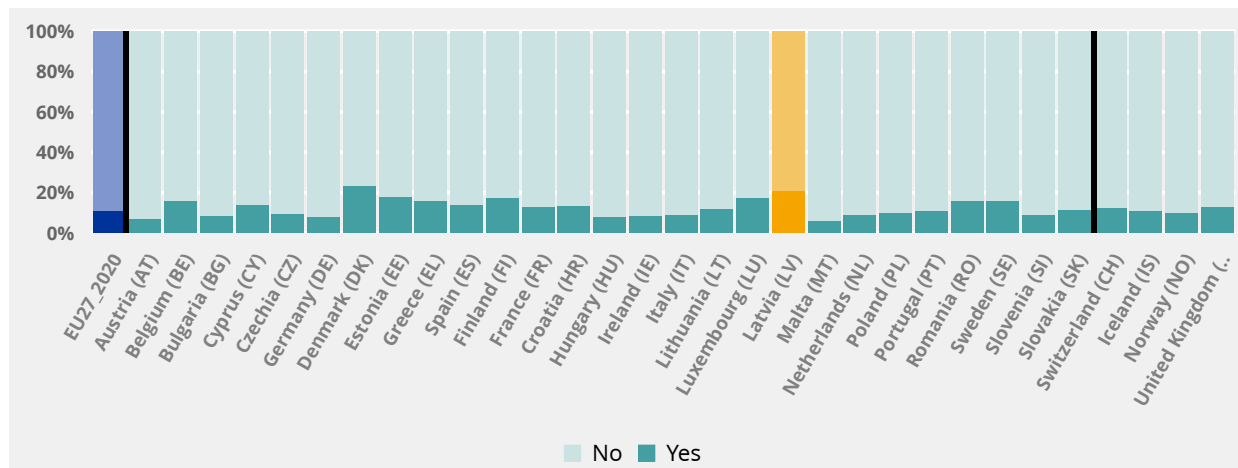
## Influence



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
Latvia (LV)	31	25	44

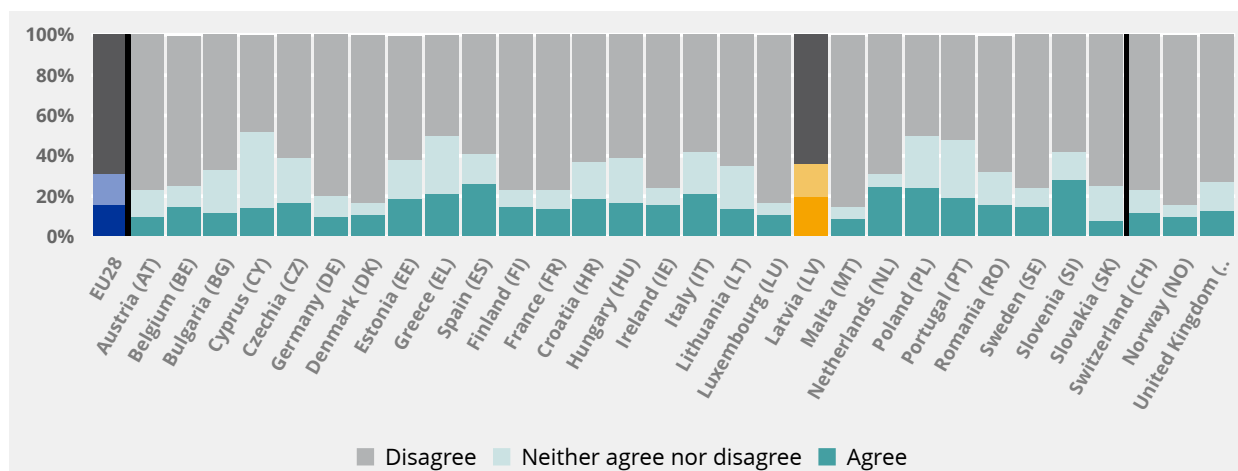
## Fear of job loss - ESENER



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
Latvia (LV)	21	79

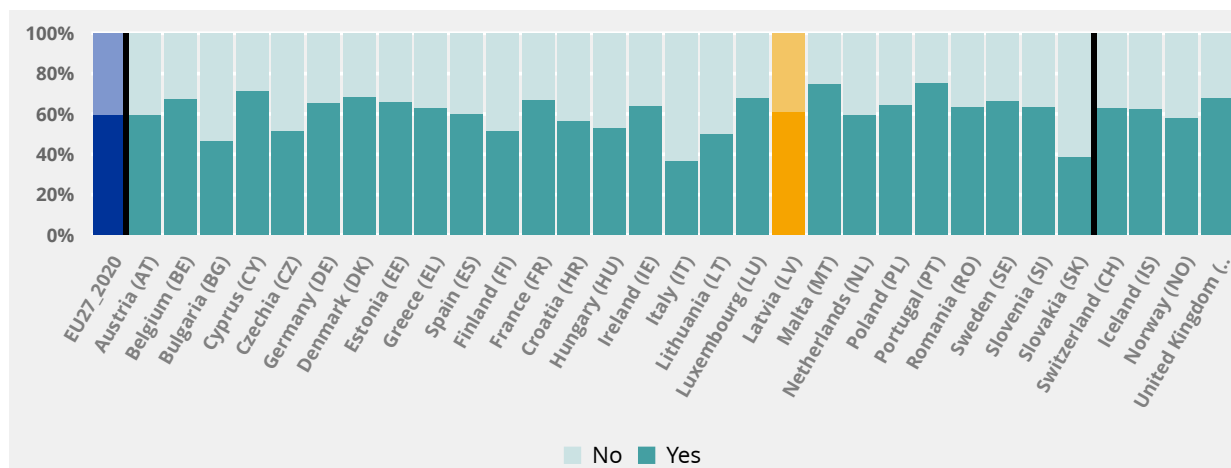
## Fear of job loss - EWCS



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
Latvia (LV)	64	16	20

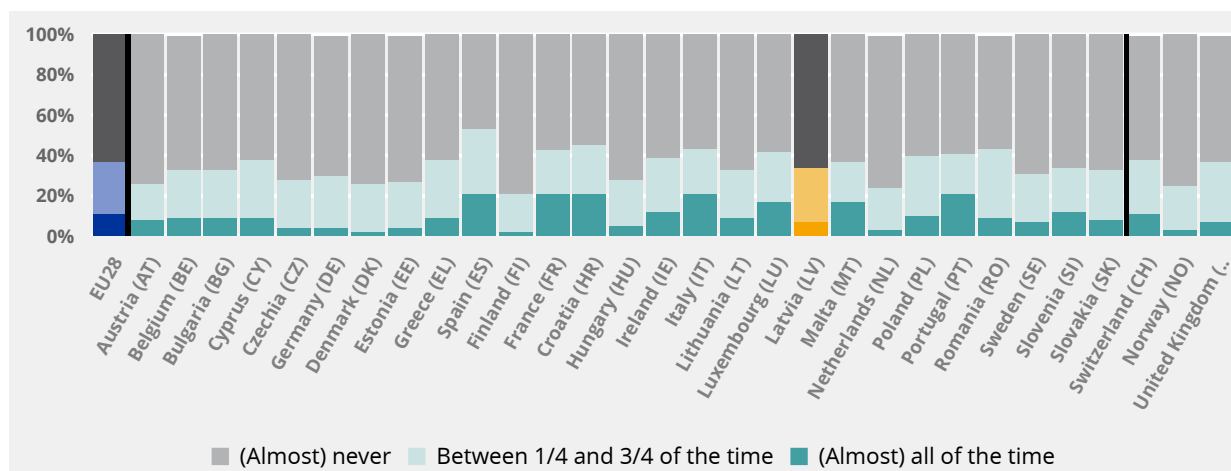
## Difficult clients - ESENER



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
Latvia (LV)	61.2	38.8

## Difficult clients - EWCS

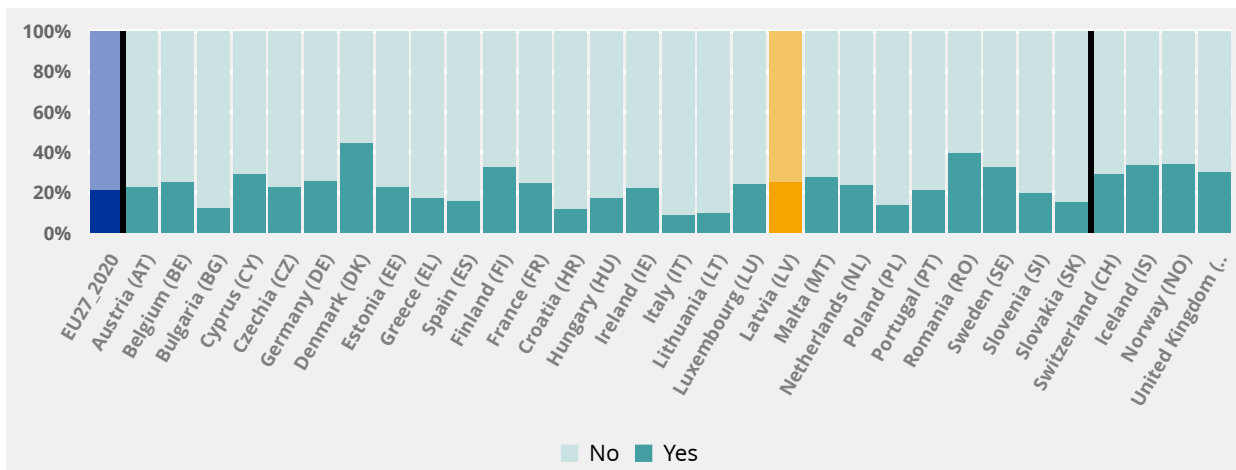


The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Does your work involve handling angry clients?"

Country	Never (%)	1/4 and 3/4 of the time (%)	All the time (%)
EU28	63	26	11
Latvia (LV)	66	27	7



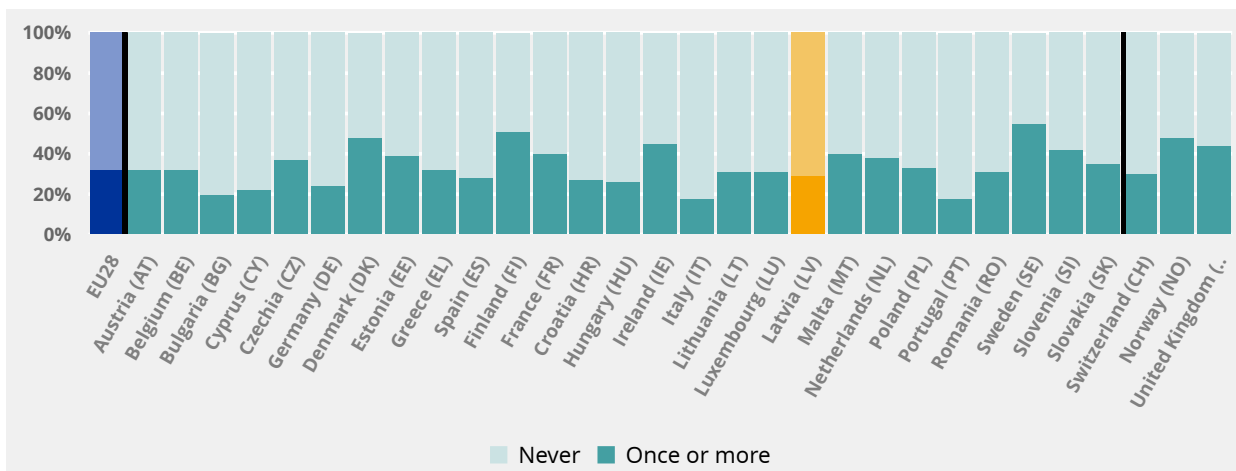
## Working hours - ESENER



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
Latvia (LV)	25.2	74.8

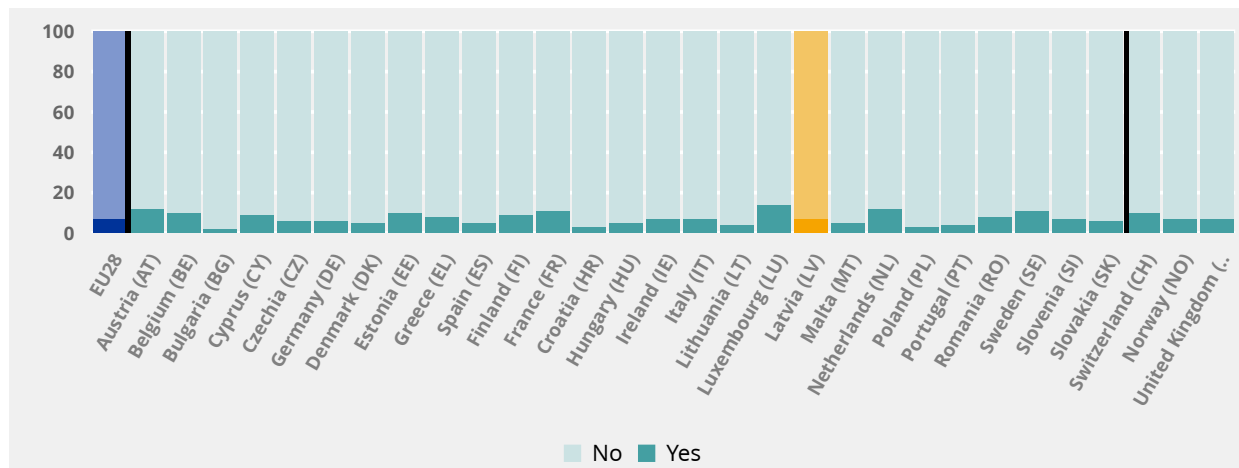
## Working hours - EWCS



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
Latvia (LV)	29	71

## 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?"

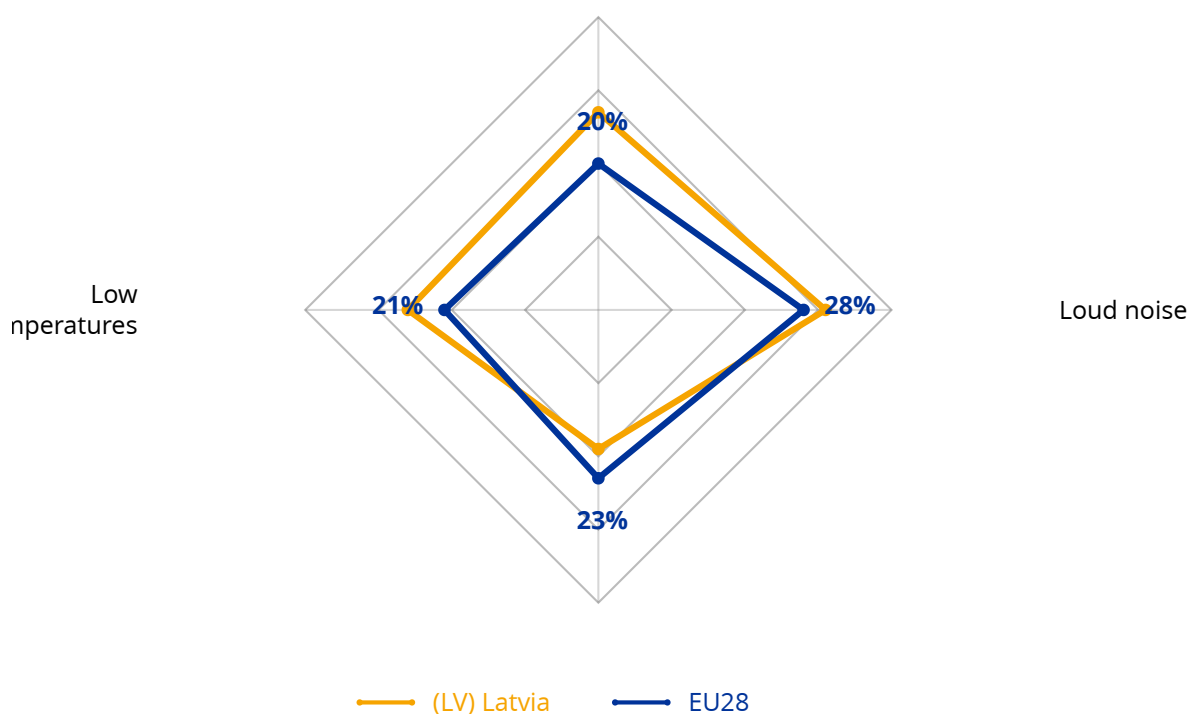
Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	7	93
Latvia (LV)	7	93

## 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

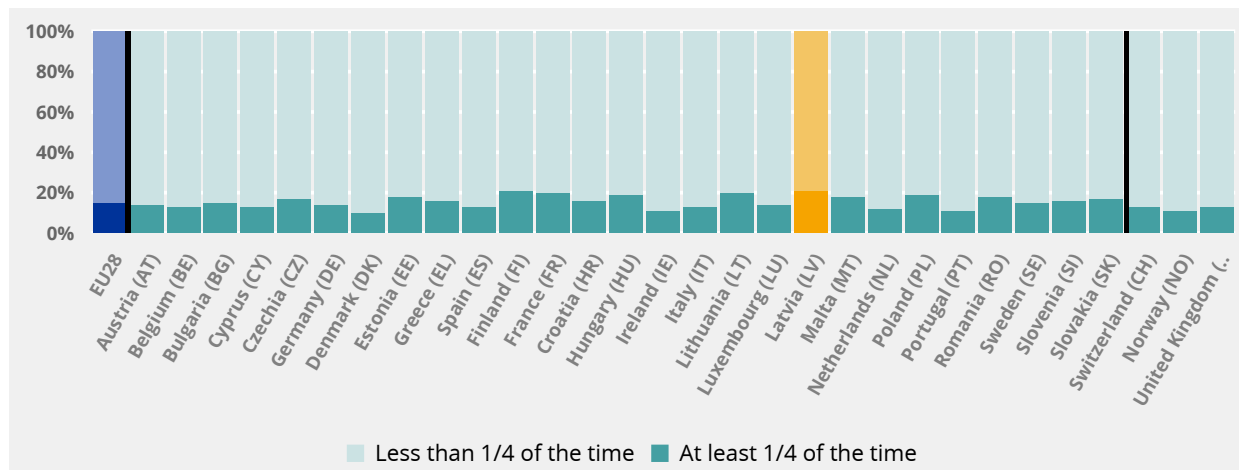
### Vibrations, loud noise and temperature



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	(LV) Latvia	27
Loud noise	(LV) Latvia	31
High temperatures	(LV) Latvia	19
Low temperatures	(LV) Latvia	26

### Exposure to dangerous substances

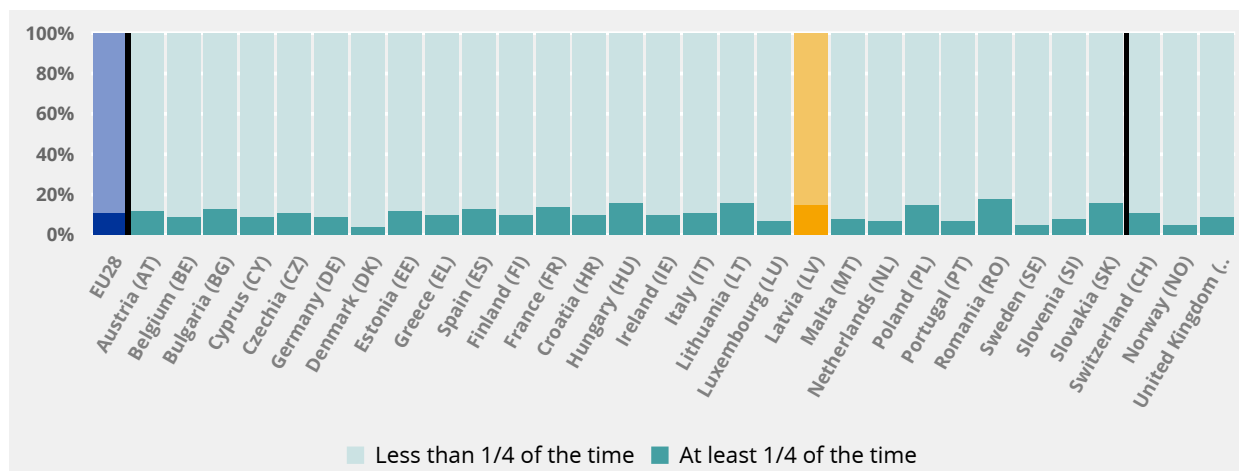
## Smoke, powder or dust



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
Latvia (LV)	79	21

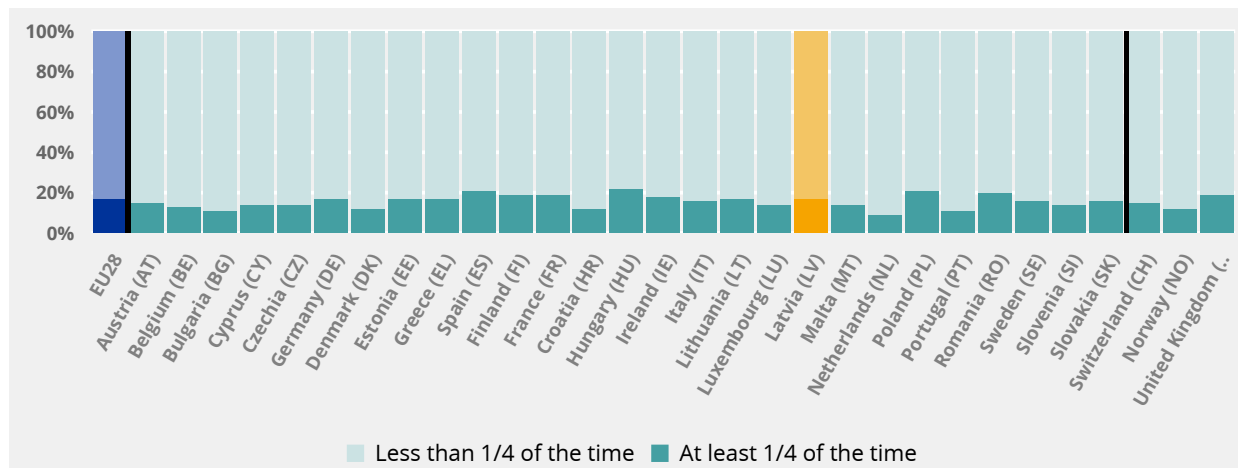
## Vapours



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
Latvia (LV)	85	15

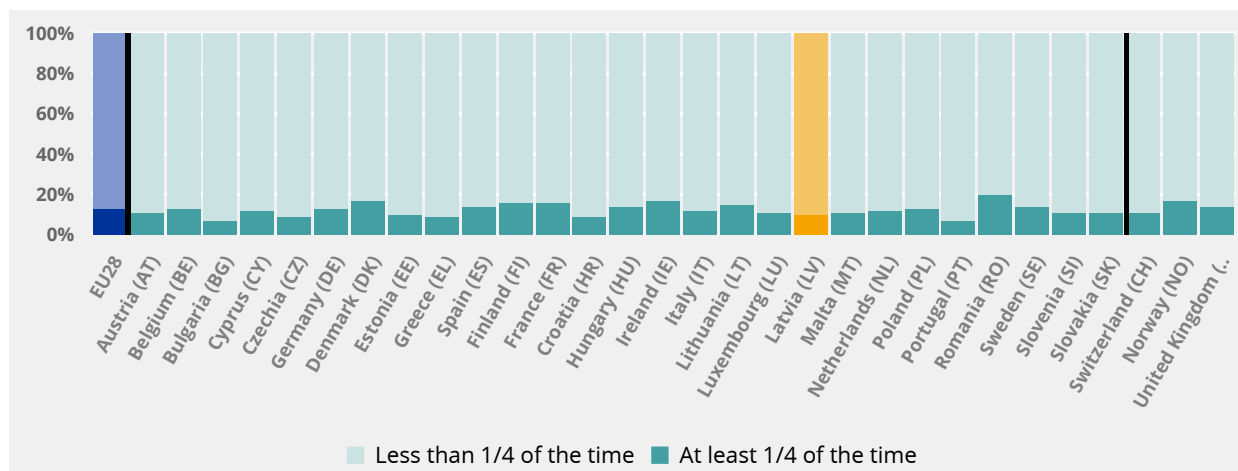
## Chemical products



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
Latvia (LV)	83	17

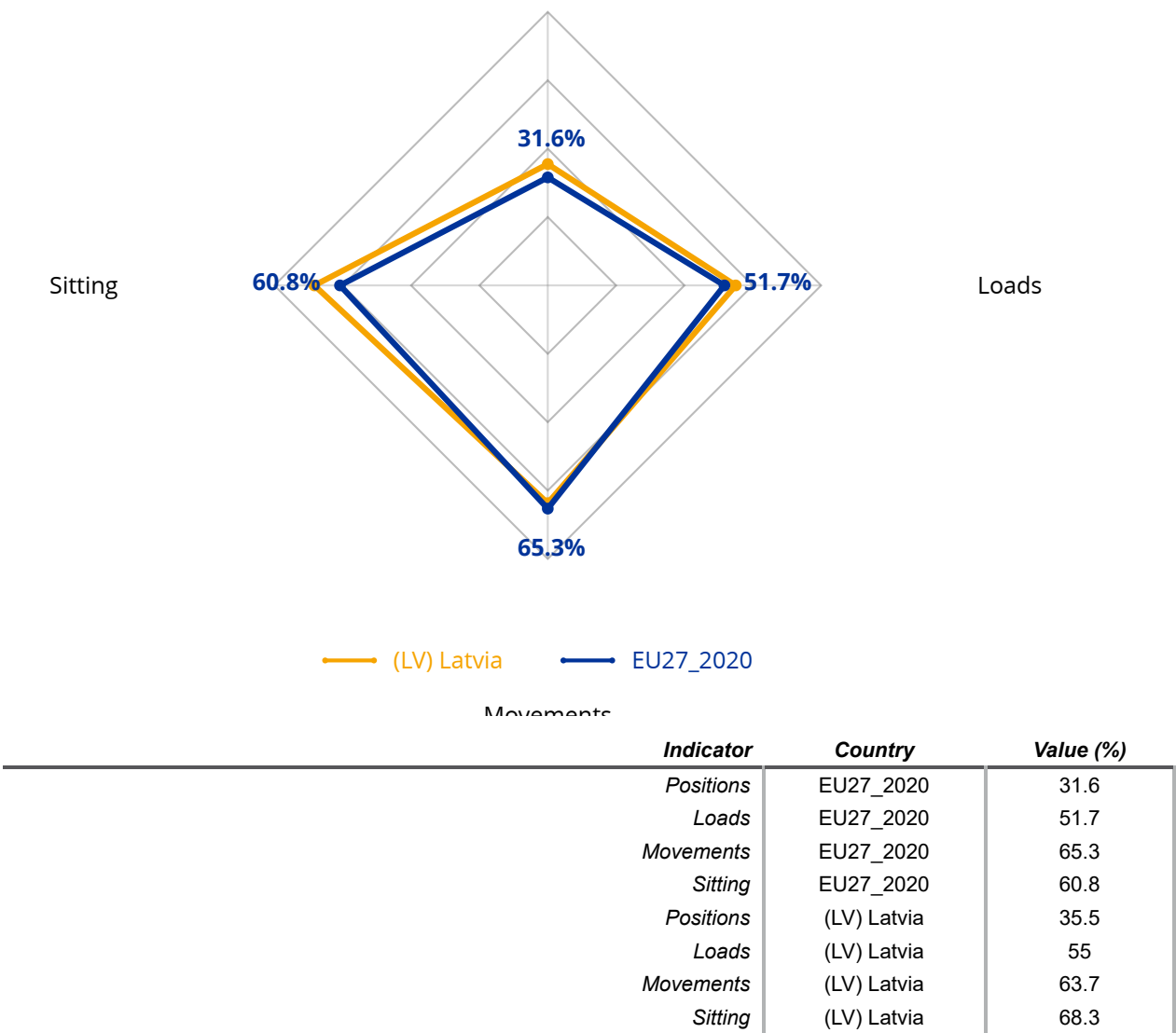
## Infectious materials



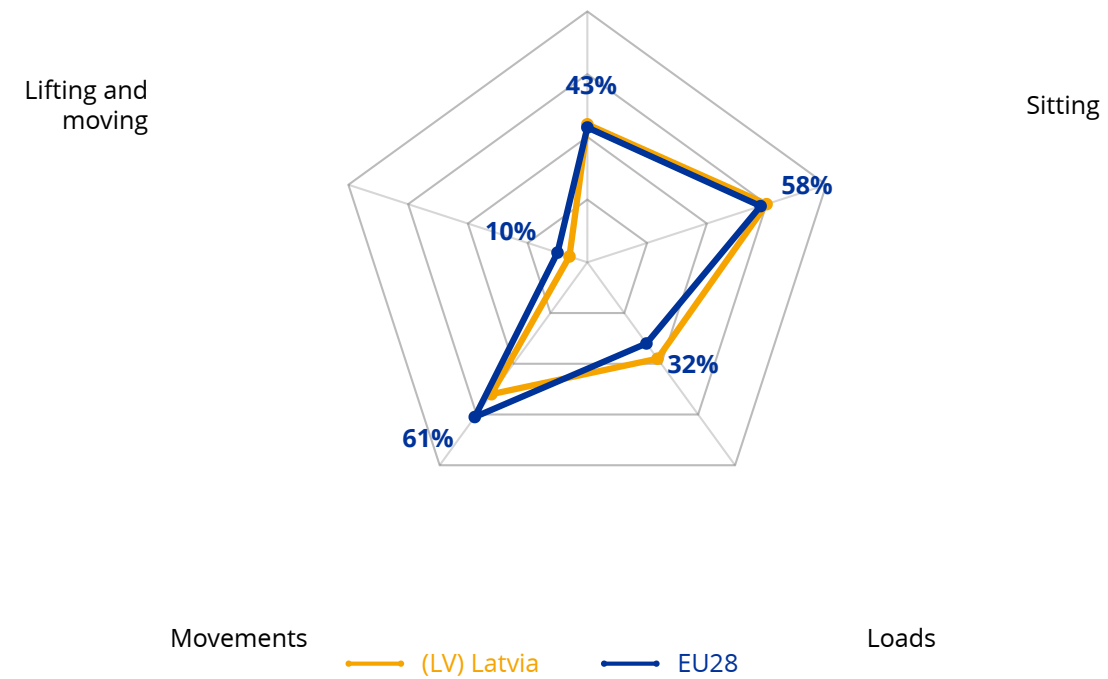
The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to materials which can be infectious?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	87	13
Latvia (LV)	90	10

Ergonomic risks - ESENER



Ergonomic risks - EWCS



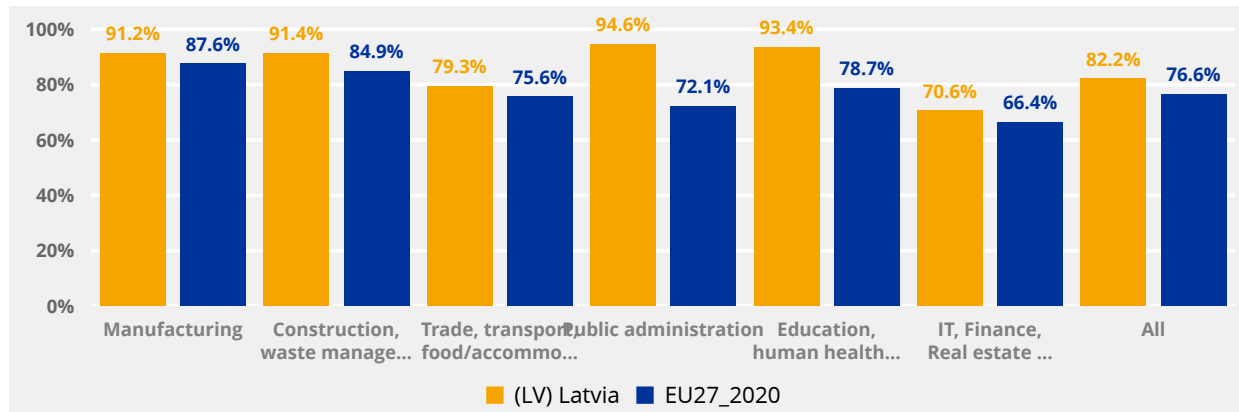
Indicator	Country	Value (%)
Positions	EU28	43
Sitting	EU28	58
Loads	EU28	32
Movements	EU28	61
Lifting and moving	EU28	10
Positions	(LV) Latvia	44
Sitting	(LV) Latvia	60
Loads	(LV) Latvia	38
Movements	(LV) Latvia	52
Lifting and moving	(LV) Latvia	6

## 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

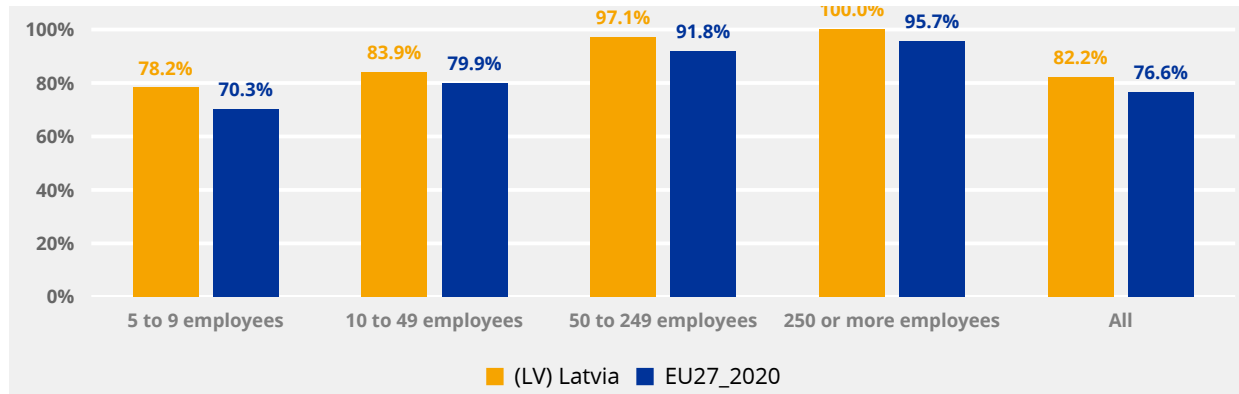


The diagram displays 'yes' the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and sector - to the question : "Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?"

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Manufacturing	(LV) Latvia	91.2	EU27_2020	87.6
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(LV) Latvia	91.4	EU27_2020	84.9
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(LV) Latvia	79.3	EU27_2020	75.6
Public administration	(LV) Latvia	94.6	EU27_2020	72.1
Education, human health and social work activities	(LV) Latvia	93.4	EU27_2020	78.7
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(LV) Latvia	70.6	EU27_2020	66.4
All	(LV) Latvia	82.2	EU27_2020	76.6



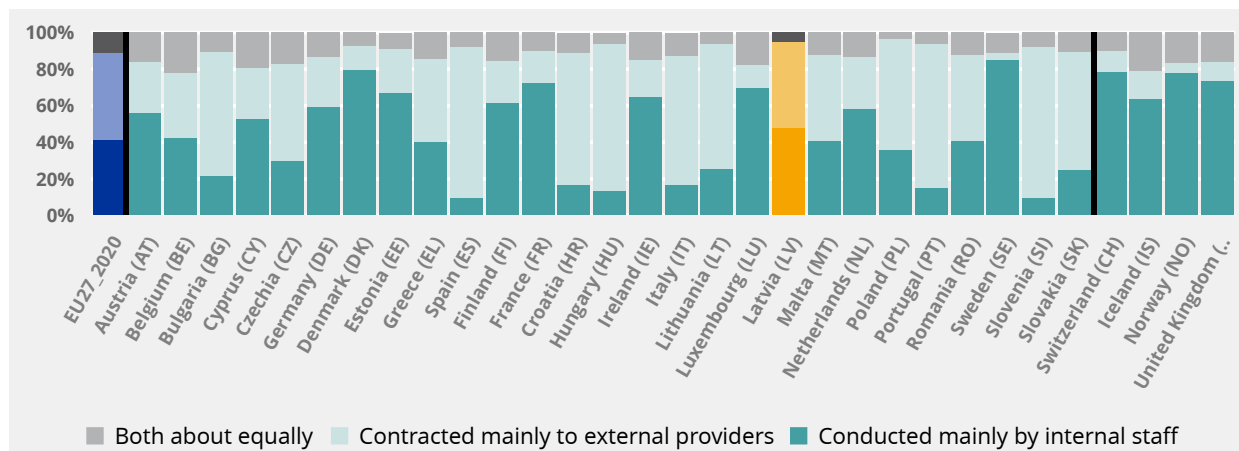
## Risk Assessment - Establishment size



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	(LV) Latvia	78.2	EU27_2020	70.3
10 to 49 employees	(LV) Latvia	83.9	EU27_2020	79.9
50 to 249 employees	(LV) Latvia	97.1	EU27_2020	91.8
250 or more employees	(LV) Latvia	100	EU27_2020	95.7
All	(LV) Latvia	82.2	EU27_2020	76.6

## Internal or external RA



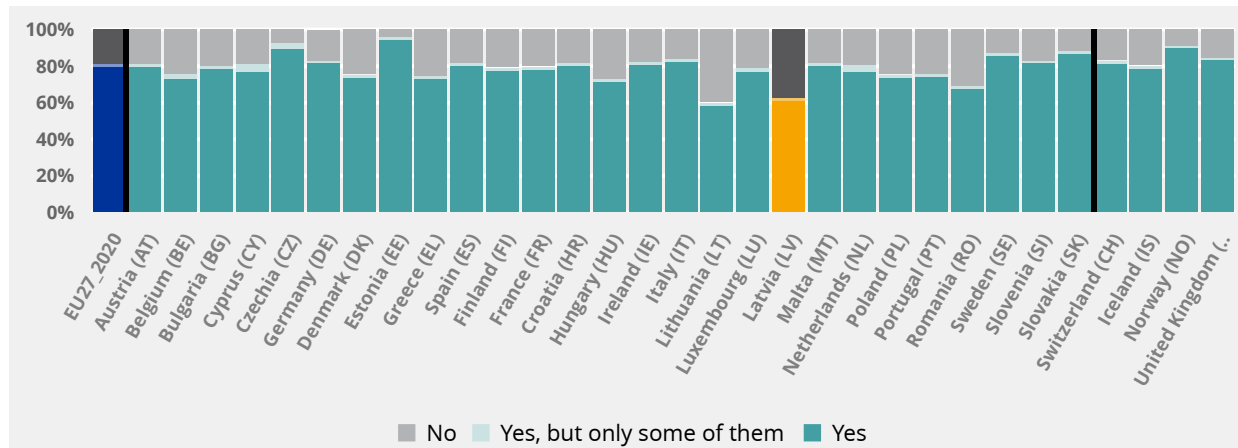
The diagram displays the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Are workplace risk assessments mainly conducted by internal staff or are they contracted to external service providers?”

Country	Both about equal (%)	External (%)	Internal (%)
EU27_2020	11.2	47.1	41.7
Latvia (LV)	5	47	48

## 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.

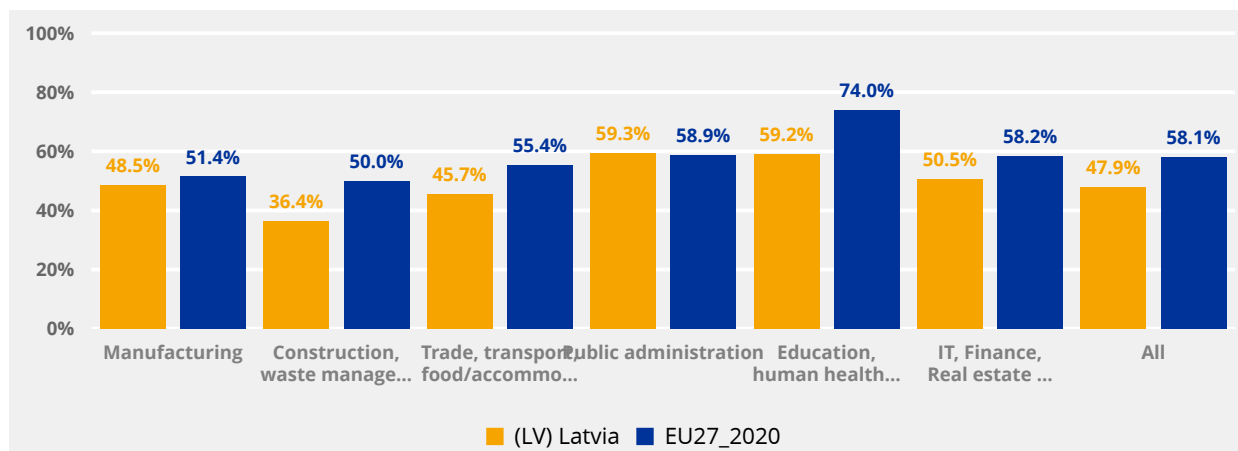
## Training in OSH



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
Latvia (LV)	37.3	0.9	61.7

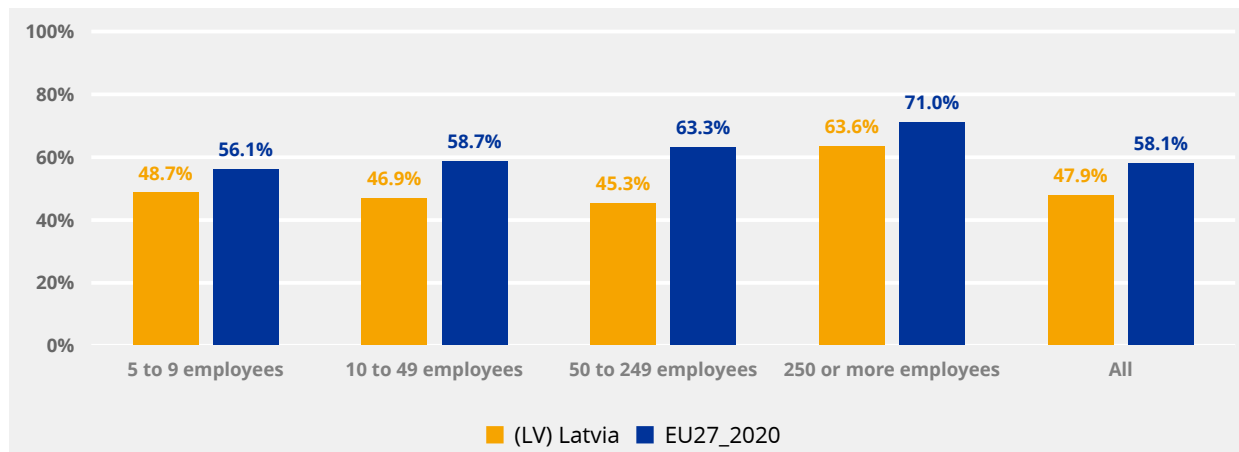
## Employees participation in prevention - Sector



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	(LV) Latvia	48.5	EU27_2020	51.4
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(LV) Latvia	36.4	EU27_2020	50
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(LV) Latvia	45.7	EU27_2020	55.4
Public administration	(LV) Latvia	59.3	EU27_2020	58.9
Education, human health and social work activities	(LV) Latvia	59.2	EU27_2020	74
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(LV) Latvia	50.5	EU27_2020	58.2
All	(LV) Latvia	47.9	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	(LV) Latvia	48.7	EU27_2020	56.1
10 to 49 employees	(LV) Latvia	46.9	EU27_2020	58.7
50 to 249 employees	(LV) Latvia	45.3	EU27_2020	63.3
250 or more employees	(LV) Latvia	63.6	EU27_2020	71
All	(LV) Latvia	47.9	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.

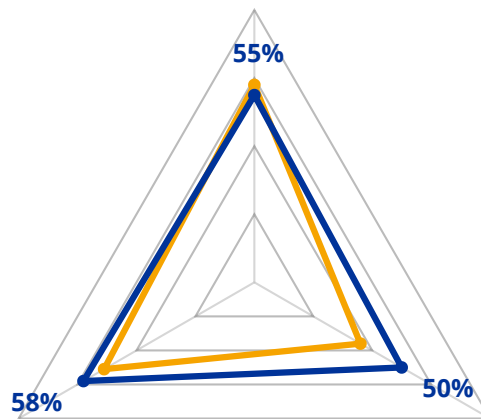
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

### Worker involvement

#### ESENER

Sector	Country	Value (%)
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#### EWCS



H&S delegate  
or committee

Representation of  
employees

— (LV) Latvia — EU28

Sector	Country	Value (%)
Employee meetings	EU28	55
Representation of employees	EU28	50
H&S delegate or committee	EU28	58
Employee meetings	(LV) Latvia	58
Representation of employees	(LV) Latvia	36
H&S delegate or committee	(LV) Latvia	51

## OSH infrastructure **Enforcement capacity**

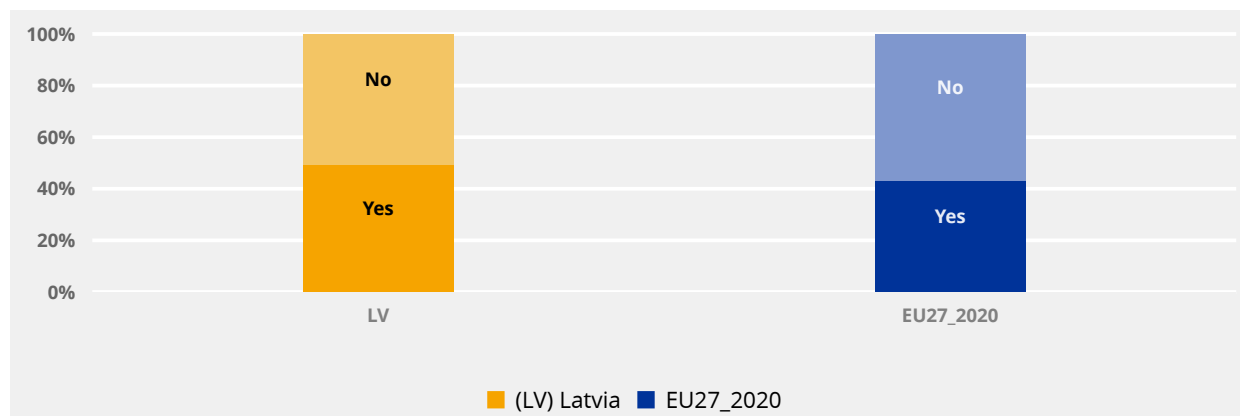
This indicator mainly contains the non-confidential parts of Senior Labour Inspectors Committee reports about enforcement in Member States

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 (%)
(LV) Latvia	49.3	50.7
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



Latvia

### OSH statistics

Annual report of State Labour inspectorate, starting on 2002 and Yearly statistical reports from 2005

**Data holder:**

State Labour inspectorate

**Functionalities:**

- Monitoring of work accidents - biannually (from 1996, biannual from 2006)
- Monitoring of occupational diseases - annually (Report of State Labour inspectorate)

Centre of Occupational and Radiological medicine

**Data holder:**

Centre of Occupational and Radiological medicine

**Functionalities:**

- Monitoring of occupational diseases - annually (from 1993. For years 1993-1995 limited information is available)

### Surveys

Work conditions and risks in Latvia 2012-2013

- Link to the survey
- **Focus of the survey:** Analysis of the development of labour safety system in dynamics by evaluation implementation of the proposals provided in similar studies both in 2005–2007 and in 2009–2010.
- **Time span:** 2012-2013

## Research Institutes

Institute of Occupational Safety and Environmental Health of the Riga Stradiņš University

[Link to the institute](#)

### Short abstract

The Institute of Occupational Safety and Environmental Health is the leading research institution in the field of OSH in Latvia, in terms of experience, projects and publications. The institute is part of the Riga Stradiņš University, which is not only a research institute but also an academic, scientific and training institution. The Institute for Occupational Safety and Environmental Health has several functions including providing training for undergraduate and postgraduate students on topics concerning OSH, occupational medicine and environmental health, carrying out research and providing expert services. In the field of OSH research, its current activities are mostly targeted at research on the effects of well-established OSH risks, such as welding fumes, noise and vibration and on new and emerging factors, such as ultra-fine particles, and psychosocial and organisational risks.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)

Faculty of Chemistry of the University of Latvia (Latvijas universitātes Ķīmijas fakultāte)

[Link to the institute](#)

### Short abstract

Some research activities are also carried out by the Faculty of Chemistry of the University of Latvia. Its recent research includes studies on not only chemical risks but also ergonomic and organisational factors of workplaces.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)

Institute of Occupational Safety and Civil Defence under the Faculty of Engineering, Economics and Management of the Riga Technical University (Rīgas Tehniskās universitātes Inženierekonomikas fakultātes Darba un civilās aizsardzības institūts)

[Link to the institute](#)

### Short abstract

This institute is carrying out some research in the field of OSH, focusing mostly on civil protection and fire safety.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)