

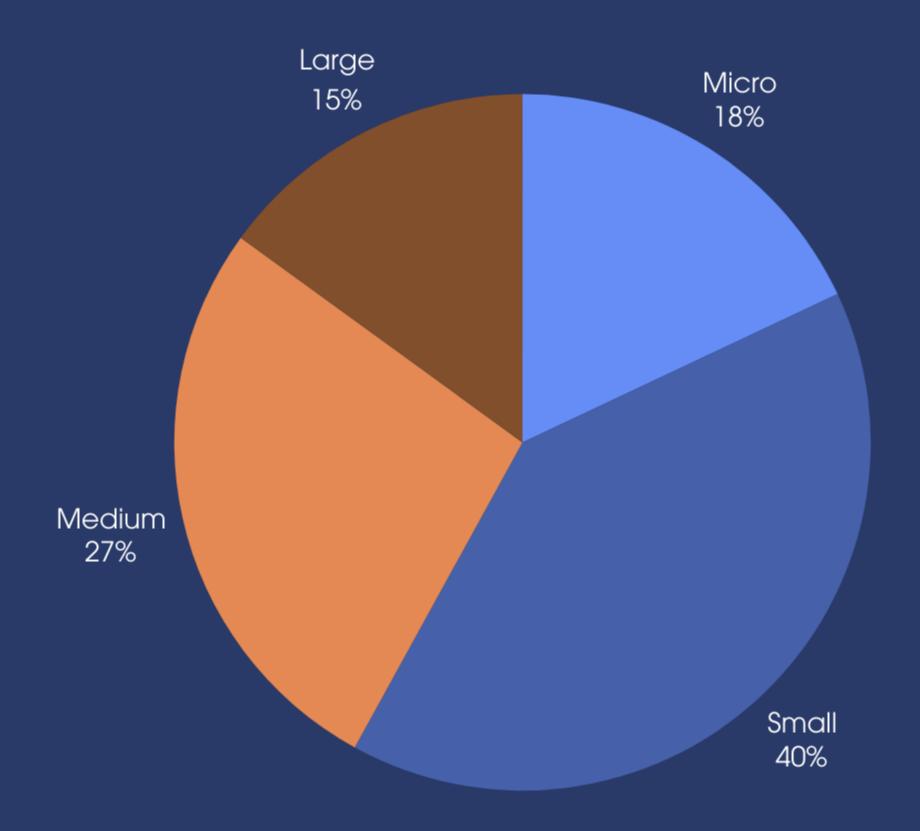
This study aims to:

- Investigate the key factors in employer-employee relationship in Malta's private sector.
- Goal: Develop actionable strategies to improve engagement, satisfaction, and retention.
- Aim: Foster more cohesive and productive workplaces.





Business Size Distribution by Respondents







- Spoke to hundreds of Employers and Employees.
- Focus groups with both employees and employers from different sectors.
- Questionnaires (online and face-to-face).









Our team of psychologists and psychotherapists analysed the results, comparing them to existing data and our own clinical practice.







Employee Perspectives:

Generally positive trust, but common concerns include: communication gaps, feeling undervalued, limited growth, work-life balance.

>66% cited at least one major issue: uncompetitive pay, poor communication, lack of recognition.

Yet most agree that concerns are taken seriously and feel supported in development.





Employer Perspectives:

Generally confident in leadership and believe employees are committed to goals.

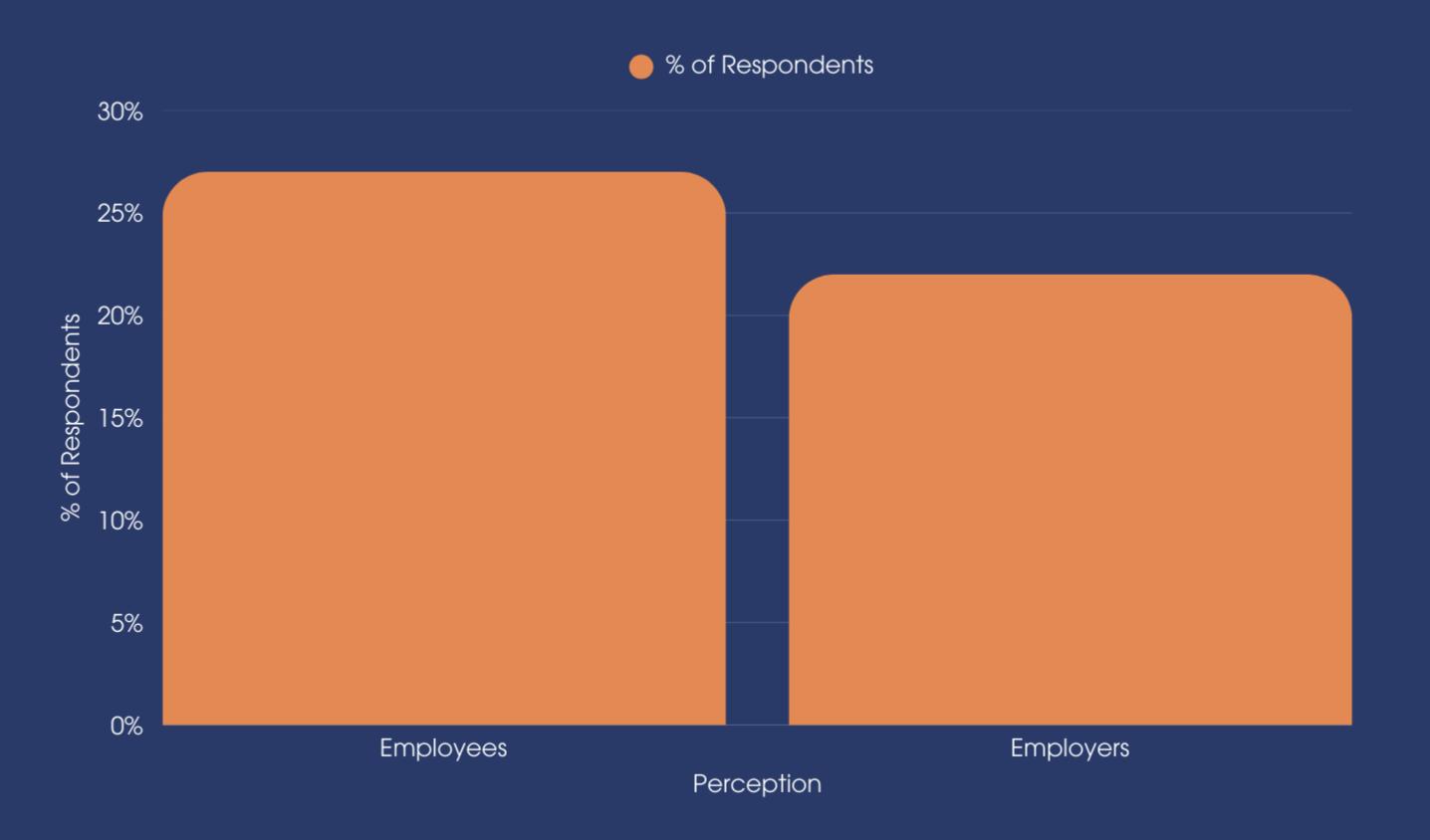
Key pressures: Competitive salaries (44%), employee resistance to change, lack of upward feedback/appreciation (25% +).

Workload: ~90% report high load; ~77% high stress. Burnout is critical (50% of mid-managers, 33% of employees see bosses too stressed).





Communication Gap







A clear two-way perception gap emerges.

- Employees want clearer communication, regular feedback, and recognition from leaders.
- Employers want more initiative, openness, and upward feedback from employees.
- Both sides value open communication and trust.
- Lack of Mutual Appreciation: 18% employees feel unappreciated;
 27% of employers feel unappreciated by staff.
- Pay/Compensation: Both sides see it as a problem (employees want higher pay; employers feel pressure to provide it)."



"Employees expect training without commitment; we're training them for their next job."

Joe* *49-year-old Employer (26 staff)*





"I hold regular goal alignment meetings, and one would tell me how happy they are and suggest changes to then quit few weeks later.

I understand that they would want to leave for a much better pay in the Gaming Industry but I can never compete with that."

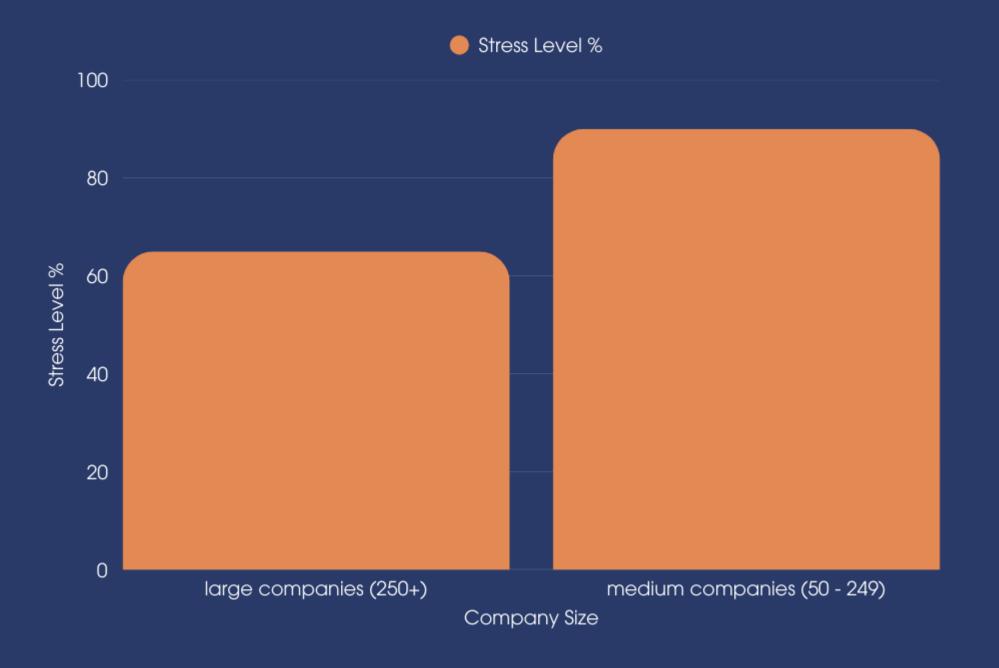
Vanessa*
54-year-old
Employer (17 staff)



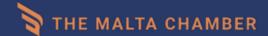


Managers Experiencing High Workload Stress

This might reflect that in mid-sized firms, resources are stretched as companies grow, whereas very large firms have more support layers (or our sample of large-firm managers included more senior executives who delegate more).







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Confidence & Self-Efficacy:

The average rating was 4.37, with 0% rating below 3.

In fact, three-quarters rated either 4 or 5 ("confident" or "very confident"). This suggests a generally high level of leader selfeficacy.

Larger-organization managers tended to rate themselves even higher (average ~4.6 in 250+ orgs) than those in small firms (~4.3), potentially because in bigger settings those who reach leadership may have more training or because they are specialized in people-management.



What does this mean?

These numbers show that employers generally have a very positive view of their own leadership and of their employees' motivation and alignment.

Possible self-selection: those who agreed to take this survey might be more conscientious, effective leaders.





Pressure to Offer Competitive Compensation or Benefits		Ignoring or Escalating Minor Issues		Not Providing Constructive Feedback		
Resistance to Take on New Tasks	Insufficient Appreciation	Lack of Upward Communication	Resistance to Organisational Ch		Frequent Team Conflicts	V





- Workplace dynamic that is largely positive yet strained at the margins by specific disconnects.
- Employees and employers share goals and issues but often see them differently.
- Same broad issues (communication, compensation, appreciation).





- Behavioral factors: perception gaps, cognitive biases, stress responses.
- Contextual factors: budgets, workloads, generational shifts.
- Evidence: improving relationships and communication boosts engagement, mental health, and performance (supported by research).





Enhance Two-Way Communication Structures:

- Regular dialogue forums (monthly town halls, weekly checkins, anonymous feedback).
- Train managers in active listening (36% wanted this) and soliciting input.
- Provide safe channels for employees (suggestion boxes, skiplevel meetings).

By ensuring employees feel heard and managers stay informed, trust will increase on both sides.





Build a Culture of Recognition and Appreciation:

- Catch people doing right: praise frequently, privately and publicly (employee-of-month, peer shout-outs, etc.).
- Leaders share their own challenges to foster mutual appreciation.
- Consider 360° feedback so employees can recognize managers.
- Research: recognition is linked to higher retention and engagement.





Address Work-Life Balance Proactively:

- Create/ enforce 'right to disconnect' policies (no after-hours work emails). How does this effect management?
- Managers model healthy behavior: take vacation, encourage team to use time off.
- Emphasize efficiency and prioritization (time-management tools requested by **33%** of managers).
- Leverage AI and tools to automate routine tasks, freeing time for priorities.



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Provide Training in Soft Skills and Mental Health for Leaders:

- Train leaders in emotional intelligence, active listening, conflict resolution, basic mental health awareness.
- Support needed: only 18% of employees feel leaders are prepared for mental health issues.
- Many managers (28–36% in our survey) want training in El and conflict management.
- Effective training helps managers spot burnout signs and use transformational leadership techniques (which improve balance and engagement.



Align Expectations and Growth Opportunities:

- Clear career development programs: map pathways for advancement tied to new challenges.
- Hold regular Goal Alignment meetings so employees and managers understand each other's objectives.
- Have candid discussions on business reality: e.g. explain if promotions are slow and offer lateral growth or skill expansion.





Foster Mutual Understanding and Team Cohesion:

- Invest in tailored team-building and cross-level activities to humanise all levels.
- These break down 'us-vs-them' barriers (47% employees & employers wanted team-building).
- Mentorship programs for senior managers to share perspectives.





- Focus on communication, trust, appreciation, balanced expectations, and well-being to create a positive feedback loop (better engagement & performance).
- Our survey provides a roadmap: closing these gaps leads to happier employees and more effective leaders.

