



## Migration in Malta

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Malta, officially known as the Republic of Malta, is a Southern European island country consisting of an archipelago in the Mediterranean Sea. Malta is a member state of EU from 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004, and member of the Schengen area since 21<sup>st</sup> December 2007.

Its capital is Valletta, which is the smallest national capital in the European Union by area at 0.8 km.

The official languages are Maltese and English, with Maltese officially recognised as the national language and the only Semitic language in the European Union.

Malta population is equivalent to 0.01% of the total world population, and its total land area is 320 Km<sup>2</sup> (124 sq. miles).

Despite its small territory, being the world's tenth smallest country, Malta's population density is particularly high, with 1354 per Km<sup>2</sup> (making Malta the fifth most densely populated country of the world), and the majority of people living in cities: 96.2 % of the population is urban (416,950 people in 2019).

In the last years, Malta witnessed a massive arrival of migrants due to its strategic position in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea (in fact, it lies 80 km south of Italy, 284 km east of Tunisia, and 333 km north of Libya) especially after the outburst of the Arab springs that caused thousands of people fleeing their country and after the arrival of refugees from Sub-Saharan Africa.





## 2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 2.1 Total Population

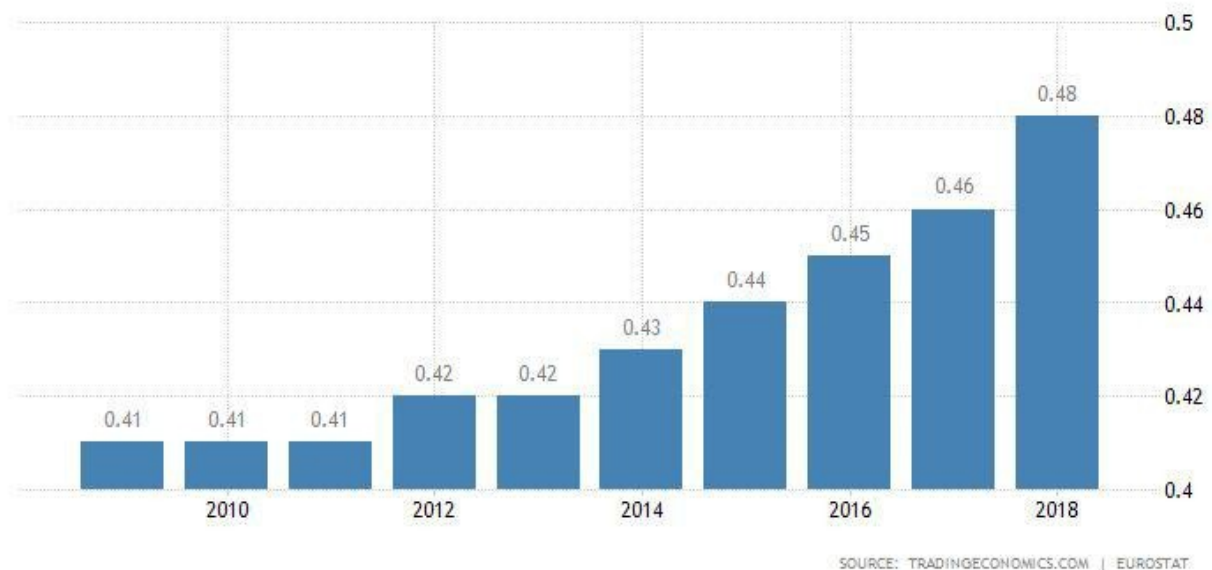
Total Population				
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Malta	439,691	450,415	460,297	475,701

[demo\_pjan]

Source: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo\\_pjan&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_pjan&lang=en)

As we can see in the table, the population of Malta has increased from 439,691 in 2015 to 475,701 in 2018.

### 2.2 Population growth



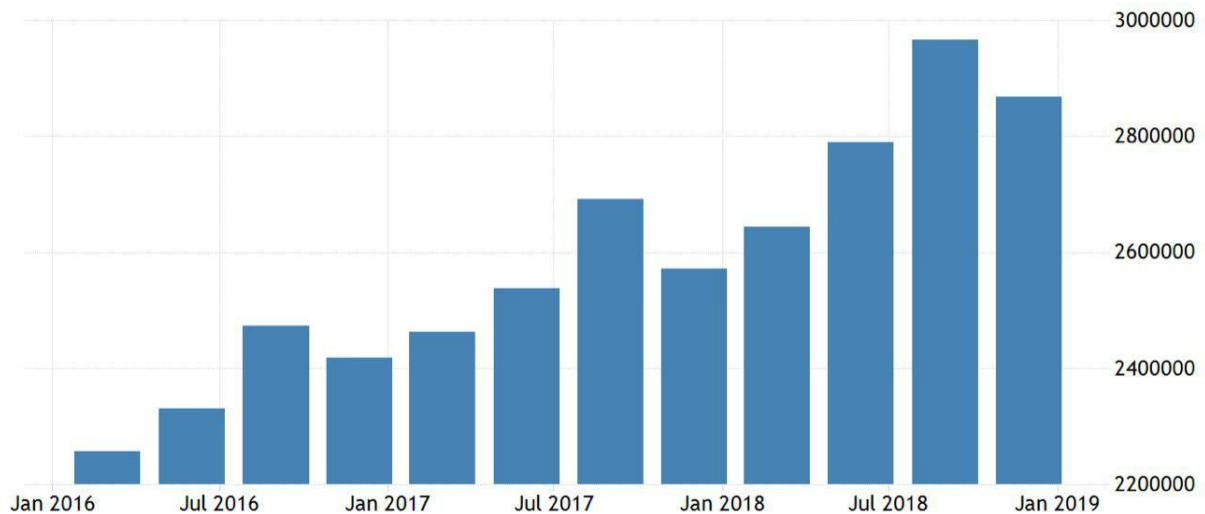
Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/malta/population>

Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage .  
Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

The graph shows us that between 2009 and 2014, there was a rather stable growth of population, whereas since 2016 we assist to a pick that reaches 0.48% rate of annual growth.



## 2.3 GNP per capita



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE, MALTA

*Source:* <https://tradingeconomics.com/malta/gross-national-product>

Gross national product (GNP) is an estimate of total value of all the final products and services turned out in a given period by the means of production owned by a country's residents. GNP is commonly calculated by taking the sum of personal consumption expenditures, private domestic investment, government expenditure, net exports and any income earned by residents from overseas investments, minus income earned within the domestic economy by foreign residents. Net exports represent the difference between what a country exports minus any imports of goods and services.

Gross National Product in Malta decreased to 2868845.89 EUR THO in the fourth quarter of 2018 from 2966975.56 EUR THO in the third quarter of 2018. Gross National Product in Malta averaged 1646846.81 EUR THO from 2000 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 2966975.56 EUR THO in the third quarter of 2018 and a record low of 894723.89 EUR THO in the fourth quarter of 2000.

## 2.4 Human Development Index

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.



Malta's HDI value for 2017 is 0.878— which put the country in the very high human development category—positioning it at 29 out of 189 countries and territories.

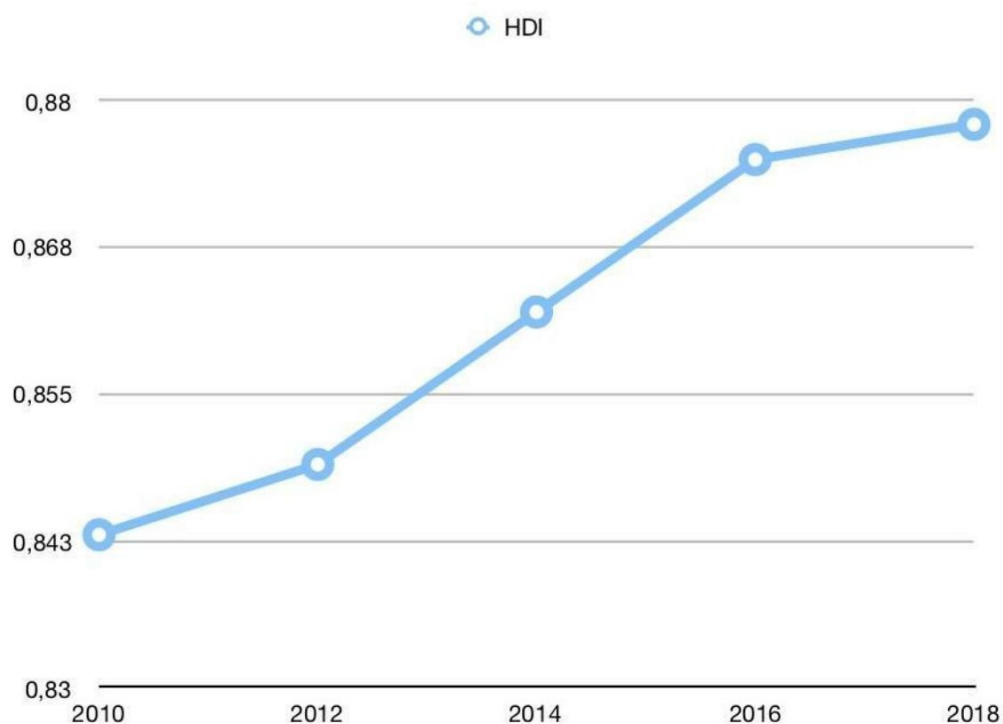
Between 1990 and 2017, Malta's HDI value increased from 0.740 to 0.878, an increase of 18.7 percent.

Table A reviews Malta's progress in each of the HDI indicators. Between 1990 and 2017, Malta's life expectancy at birth increased by 5.0 years, mean years of schooling increased by 3.9 years and expected years of schooling increased by 3.0 years.

Table A *Source:* <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MLT>

HDI trends					
	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of Schooling	GNI per capita	HDI value
2010	79.9	15.03	10.3	26,879	0.843
2015	80.7	15.7	11.2	32,755	0.871
2016	80.9	15.9	11.3	33,025	0.875
2017	81.0	15.9	11.3	34,396	0.878

HDI	Index	Rank
	0.878	29





## 2.5 Unemployment rate of total population

Unemployment total population				
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Malta	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.4

[tps00203]

Source:

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?jsessionid=89MlhBOvl60qyHkS7KsRKV\\_2KwlJAB\\_M350YRQpdM0hOZwrw8dZcS!198186973?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tps00203&language=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?jsessionid=89MlhBOvl60qyHkS7KsRKV_2KwlJAB_M350YRQpdM0hOZwrw8dZcS!198186973?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tps00203&language=en)

Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were: a. without work during the reference week, b. currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week, c. actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four weeks period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of, at most, three months. This table does not only show unemployment rates but also unemployed in 1000 and as % of the total population.

In the case of Malta, the unemployment rate of total population is decreasing, and if we analyze this result with data of population growth we can say that the employed citizens are effectively increasing whereas the population is growing and unemployment rate do not.

## 2.6 Youth unemployment

Youth unemployment			
	2015	2016	2017
Malta	10.5	8.8	8.6

[lfsi\_neet\_a]

Source: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsi\\_neet\\_a&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsi_neet_a&lang=en)

As the unemployment rate of total population is decreasing, the youth unemployment is reducing even more significantly. That said, we can see that youth unemployment rate reaches considerable values much higher than the total unemployment rate (as we can see in 2017 the unemployment rate of total population was 2.5 while youth unemployment rate was 8.8).



## 2.7 Total population projection for 2050

Population projections are what-if scenarios that aim to provide information about the likely future size and structure of the population. Eurostat's population projections is one of several possible

population change scenarios based on specific assumptions for fertility, mortality and net migration. The method used for population projections is the "cohortcomponent" method. Population refers to 1st January population for the respective years.

Total Population projection				
	2020	2040	2050	2080
Malta	452,542	505,921	513,081	517,254

[tps00002]

*Source:*

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?  
tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00002](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00002)

In the case of Malta, the total population projection data shows a substantial increase, from 429,344 in 2015 to 513,061 in 2050.

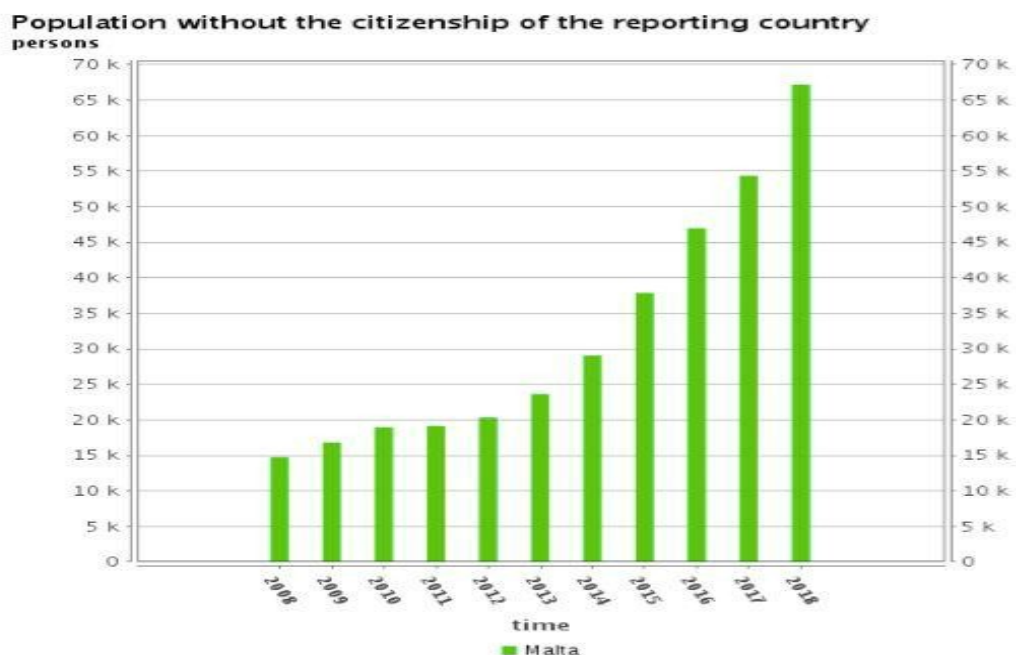


## 3. MIGRATION STOCK AND FLOWS IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

Immigration trends have changed a lot over the past decade because of a number of factors. Apart from its warm climate and location in the heart of the Mediterranean, Malta's accession to the European Union in 2004 resulted in an increase of European Union citizens coming to Malta in the exercise of their right of free movement within the European Union. A variety of reasons drives migration to Malta, such as labour market opportunities, family reunion and the pursuit of studies or research.

However, not all who reach Malta use regular channels. In the last decade also a number of asylum-seekers have arrived in Malta, partly as a result of its geographical location as a gateway to Europe.

### 3.1 The total number of international migrants residing in the country



[tps00157]

Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?pcode=tps00157&language=en>

This graphic shows us an increase in the total number of international migrants residing in Malta in the past decade.

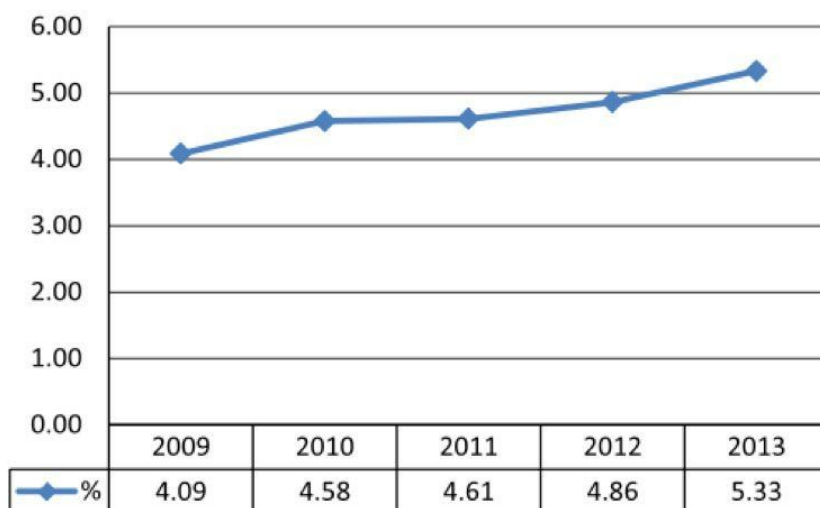
While the presence of foreigners was increasing slowly from 2008 to 2013, starting 2014 we can see an exponential augmentation: in 2018 the number of migrants residing in Malta is more than four times the one of 2008, with over 66 0000 people.





## 3.2 International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population:

Table A - Stock data: Migrants as a percentage of total population (2009 - 2013)



Source: Eurostat, 2015.

Table B - Stock data: Migrants as a percentage of total population (2014 - 2017)

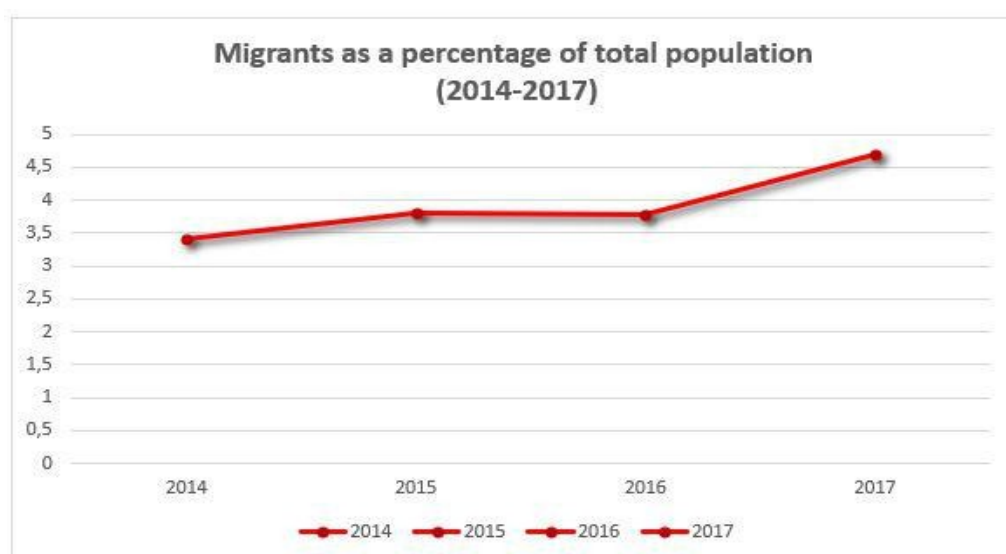
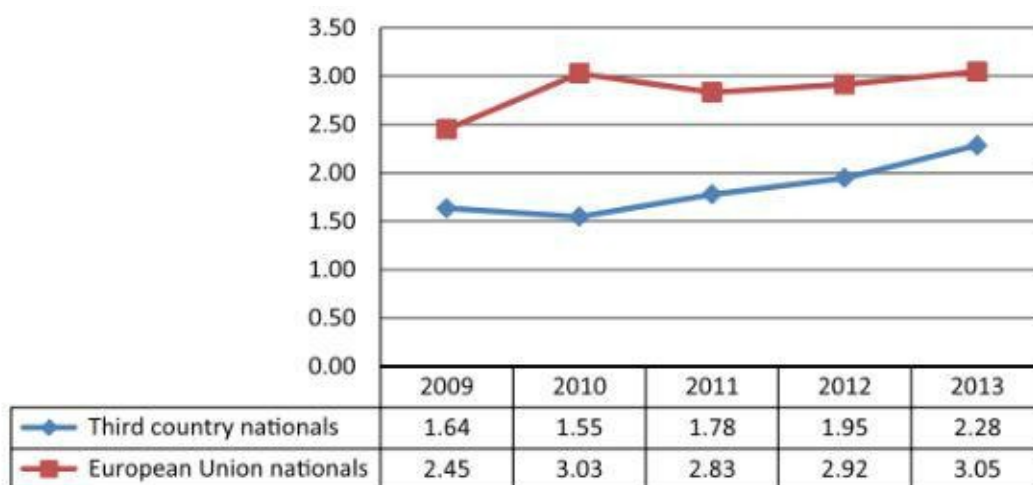






Table C - Migrants by broad category of citizenship as a percentage of total population



Source: Eurostat, 2015.

*Source: Eurostat rielaborato da IOM*

<https://www.iom.int/countries/malta>

The total number of migrants living in Malta has increased steadily over the past decade, reflecting the shift from a country of emigration to a country of immigration.

Table A presents the total number of migrants as a percentage of the total population in Malta, which has grown from 4.09 per cent in 2009 to 5.33 per cent in 2013.

Table C presents the same data (migrants as a percentage of the total population) but dividing migrants by the category of citizenship.

In general the number of international migrants is growing faster than the global population. The number of international migrants as a percentage of the global population has grown over time. As Table B shows migrants have never represented, at least from the data taken into consideration here, approximately less than 3.4% of the total population, stabilizing around just over 3.5% between 2015 and 2016, to continue to increase in clearly more so from 2016 to 2017 when the peak reached more than 4.5% of the total population.

### 3.3 Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
Malta	52,8	52,2	51,6	48,1	46,6	46,6

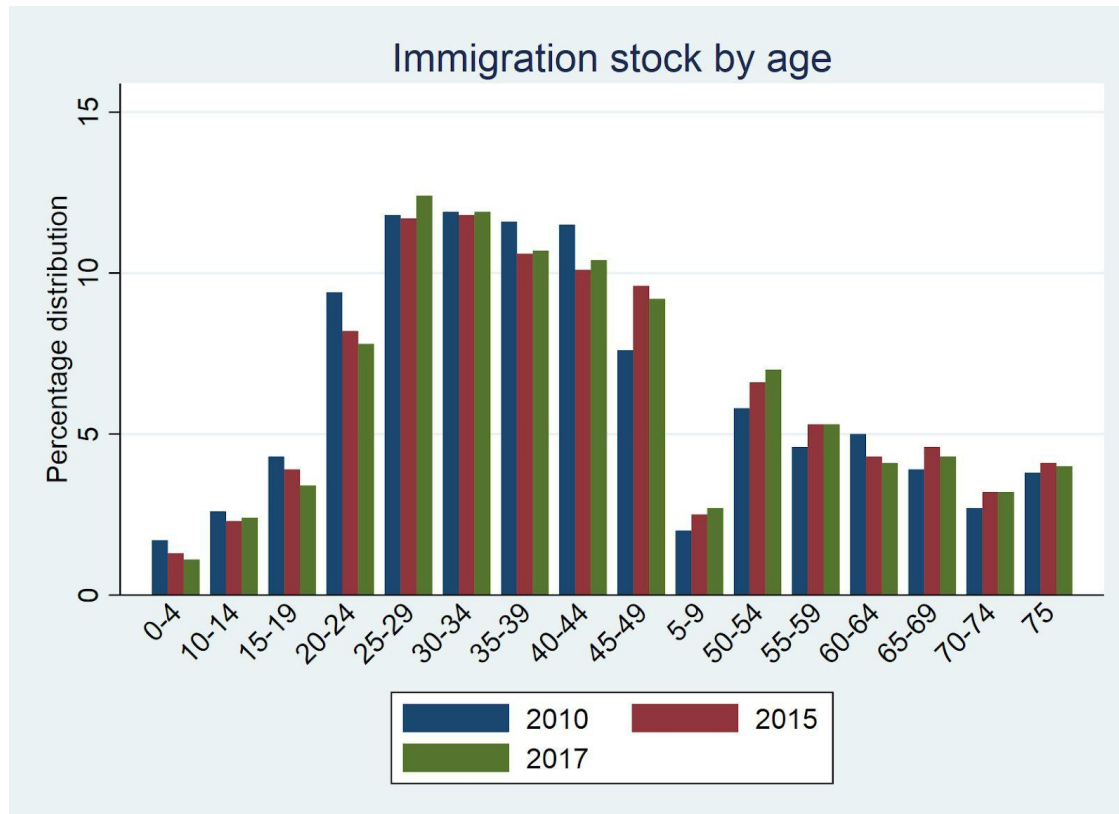
*Source: UN Population Division (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)*

As the table above shows, the proportion of female migrants on the international immigrant stock has decreased during the years, from 52,8 per cent in 1995 to 46,6 per cent in 2017.



## 3.4 Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

### Age



[migr\_imm8]

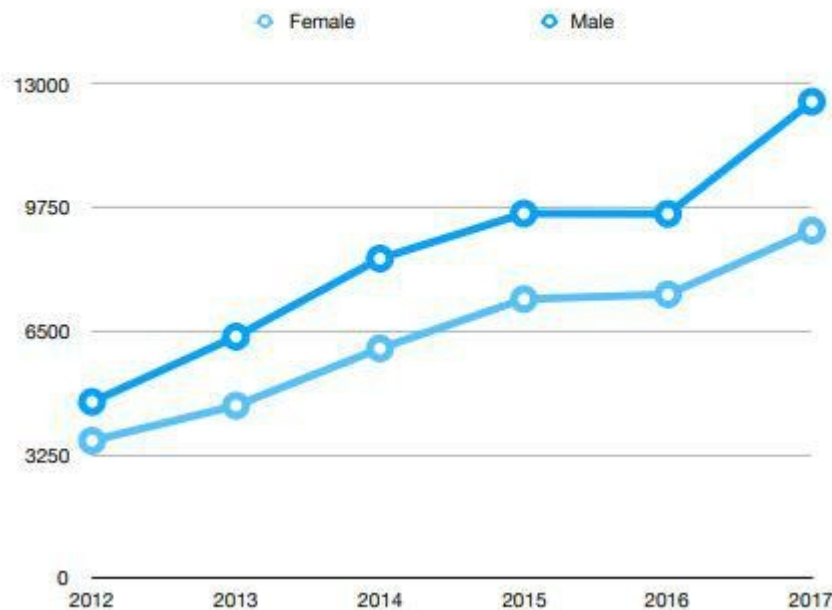
**Source:** [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr\\_imm8&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm8&lang=en)

As the graph shows, in general people are more likely to move between the age of 20 and 49. These data have remained slightly constant through the years, however, it is interesting to point out that in 2017 there has been an increase of people moving between the age 50-54 and a decrease in the age 20-24.



Sex group:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Female</b>	2,191	2,507	1,936	2,359	3,617	4,542	6,045	7,342	7,466	9,141
<b>Male</b>	3,852	3,654	2,339	3,106	4,639	6,355	8,409	9,594	9,585	12,535

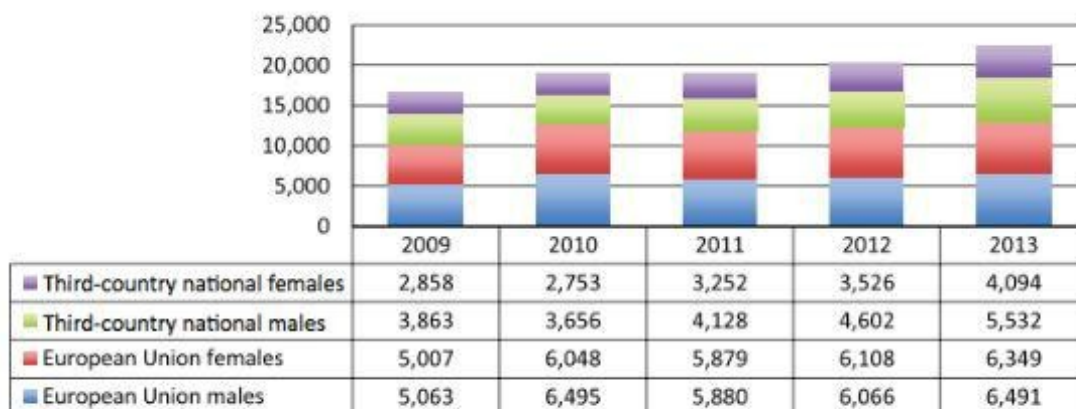


[code: migr\_imm8]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Regarding the gender distribution of immigrants up to 2017, there were slightly more men than women. as the table and the graph shows in general there are more men than women, anyway we can see that through the years the immigration by both sexes, excluding the 2010 data in which it has decreased, continues to increase, especially in the last two years considered here.

Table D - Stock data: Migration by broad category of citizenship and by gender



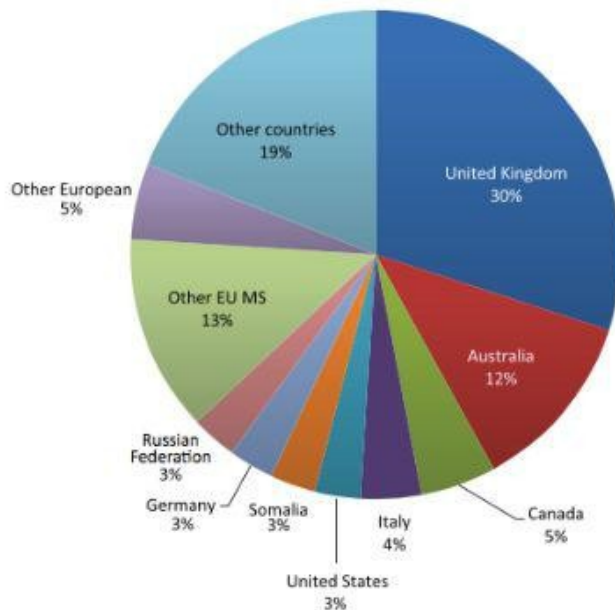
Source: Eurostat, 2015.



This graphic does a breakdown of migrants by category of gender and citizenship. The smallest subset, female third-country nationals made up 18 per cent of the total migrant population, whereas male European Union nationals made up the largest subset, amounting to 29 per cent of the migrant population in Malta.

## Country of birth:

Table E - Migrants by country of birth



Source: 2011 National Census, National Statistics Office (NSO).

From the breakdown of migrants by the country of birth, it becomes apparent that those born in the United Kingdom constitute by far the largest group (30%), reflecting Malta's colonial history and the British legacy in many aspects of the contemporary Maltese society, as well as Maltese emigration to the United Kingdom.

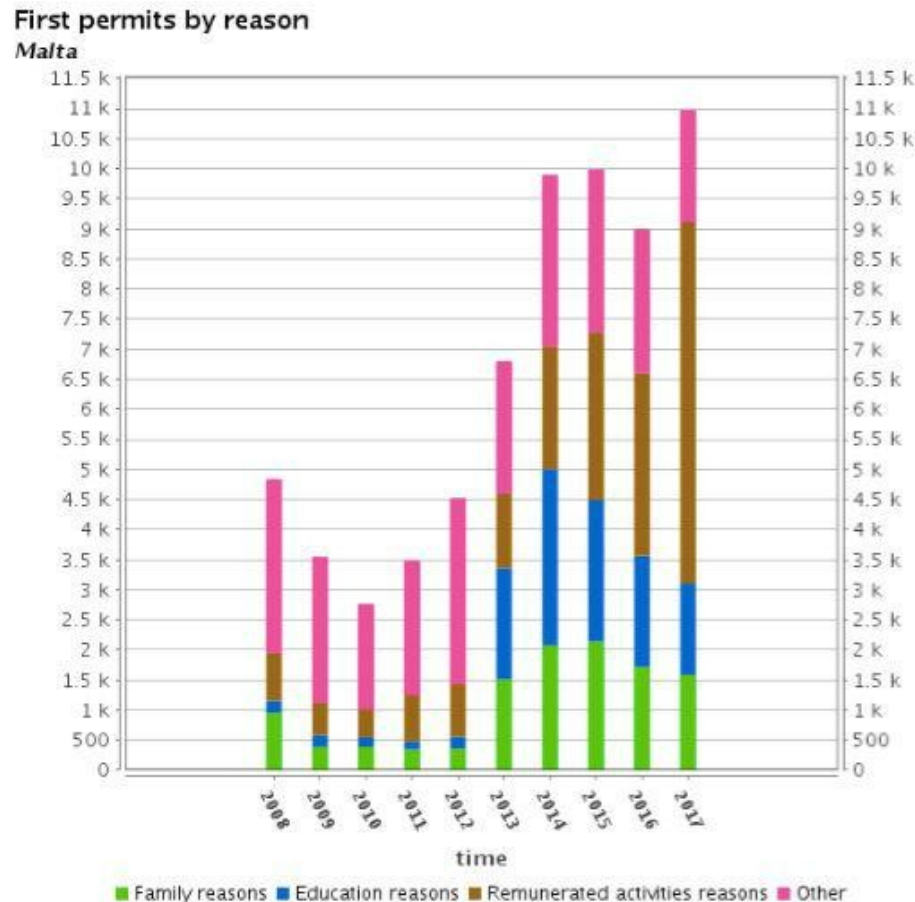
Persons born in Australia, in turn, make up 12 per cent of the individuals living in Malta whose country of birth was not Malta, reflecting the high levels of Maltese emigration to Australia post-World War II.

Those born in "other countries", namely non-European countries and countries not otherwise explicitly mentioned (including countries in Asia and Africa but excluding Somalia), make up 19 per cent.

The graphic presents data about migrants divided by country of birth and sex.



Reason for migration:



[tps00170]

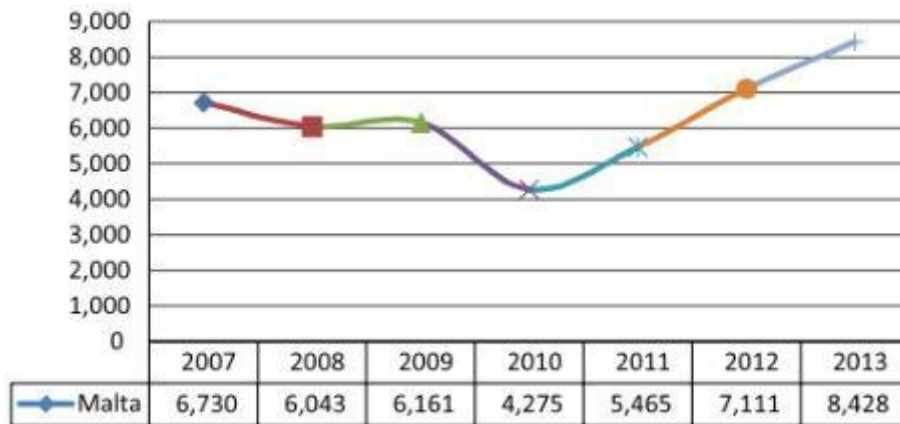
Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?pcode=tps00170&language=en>

The above table is particularly interesting for many reasons. First of all, it gives a clear image of the increase in the residence permits given by the Maltese authorities over the years. At the same time the increase hasn't been regular: from 2008 to 2010 we can see a general reduction of the number of permits given, concerning mainly family reasons in 2009 and "other" reasons in 2010. Starting 2011 the number rises again, with two important augmentations in 2013 and 2014, that have concerned mainly the permits given for education reasons and family reasons. In 2016 we can see a drop of nearly 1 000 permits compared to the previous year, mainly due to a decrease in the family and education reasons, but at the same time the number of permits given for remunerated activities reason rise significantly, especially in 2017. Remunerated activities reasons are surely the ones that saw the most important increase over the years, starting from less than 1 000 in 2008 to more than 6 000 in 2017. We can also observe a general expansion of family reasons and education reasons, while the residual category of "other reasons" has seen a small decrease over the years.



## 3.5 Immigration flows by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

Table F - Flow data: Immigration to Malta, 2007-2013

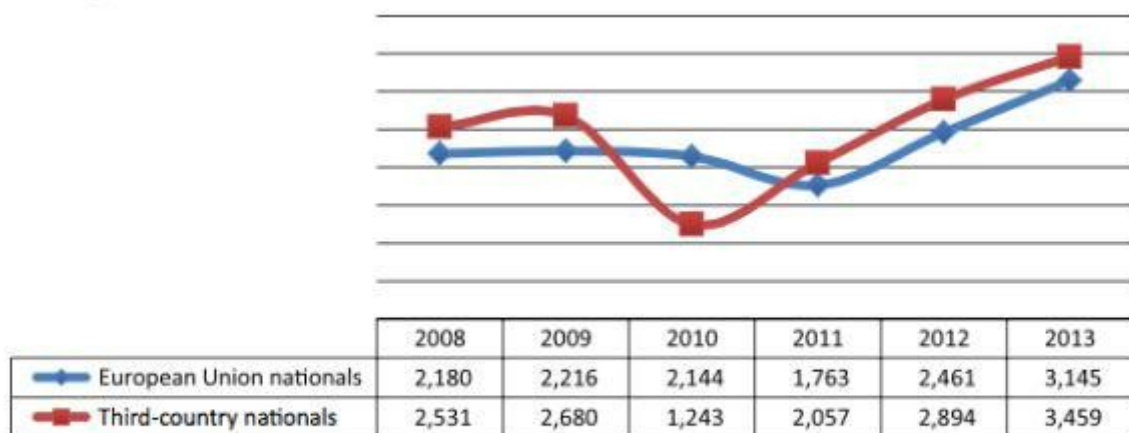


Source: Eurostat, 2015.

Source: <https://www.iom.int/countries/malta>

Table F shows us a general increase in the immigration flow. We can observe a consistent reduction in 2010. Despite that the following years the flow has doubled, passing from 4,275 to 8,428 in three years.

Table G - Flow data: Annual immigration to Malta by European Union nationals and third-country nationals



Source: Eurostat, 2015.

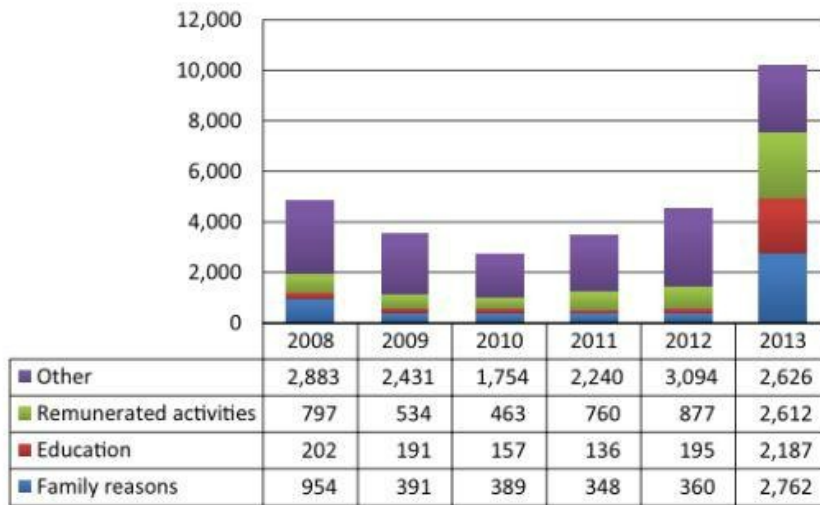
Source: <https://www.iom.int/countries/malta>

Table G shows us that, generally, people from non-EU countries are more than European country nationals. As previously stated, in 2010 we witnessed an important reduction in the flow and observing Table G we can see that is mainly due to the decrease in the arrivals of third country nationals while the decrease of European Union Nationals is not as significant, and it happened mainly in 2011.





Table H - Flow data: First residence permits issued by reason

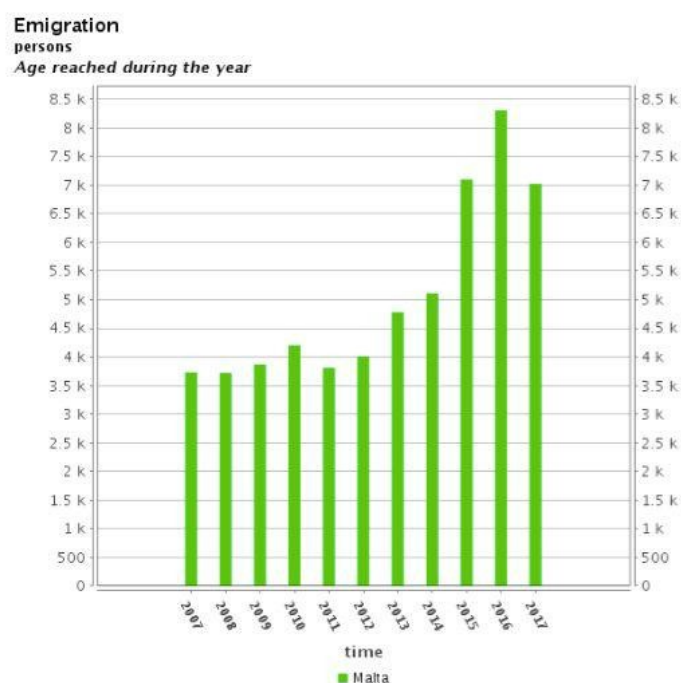


Source: Eurostat, 2015.

Source: <https://www.iom.int/countries/malta>

Table H shows us the reason of first residence permits. “Other” reasons remained almost stable from 2008 to 2013, but we can see an important increase in the other three. In fact, for example, “family reason” residence permits, in only one year, passed from 360 to 2,796. This phenomenon happened also for “remunerated activities” and “education”.

### 3.6 Total number of emigrants who have left the country







[Code: tps00177]

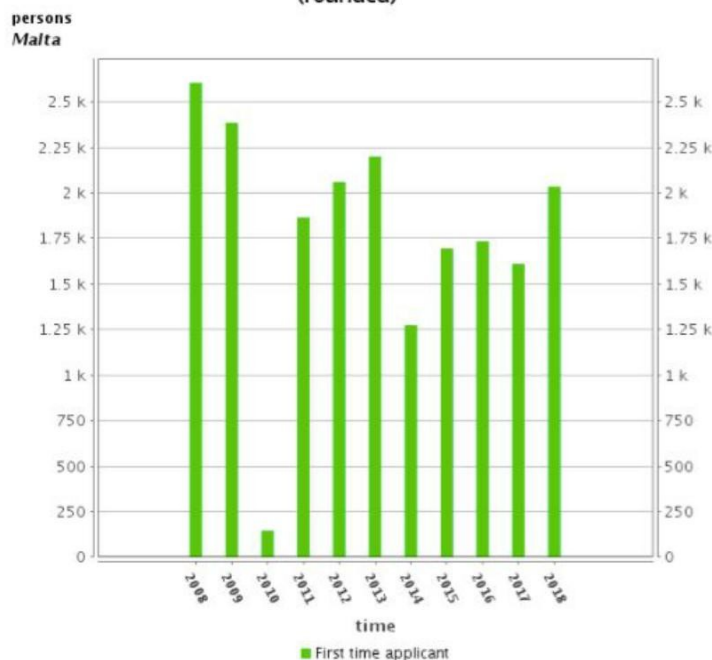
Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?pcode=tps00177&language=en>

The graph above shows how emigration data has changed during the last decade. Emigration starts growing a lot from 2013 reaching the highest peak in 2016 when about 8,300 migrants left the country. Instead in 2017 emigration decrease: about 7,000 migrants left Malta.

An important factor in emigration context is career and professional opportunities abroad as a driving force for people to leave the country. One of the most considerable examples of the so-called “brain drain” is the medical profession, in which an increasing number of medical graduates have opted to leave Malta and finalize their specialization in the United Kingdom, often settling there permanently. For some years, this caused a considerable problem in terms of human resources in medical personnel in Malta. The issue has now been remedied, partly by the number of foreign doctors choosing to finish their studies or conduct their specialization in Malta. The medical profession provides an interesting example of the relationship between emigration and immigration.

### 3.7 Total number of refugees by country of destination

Asylum and first time asylum applicants – annual aggregated data (rounded)



Final decisions on asylum applications – annual data

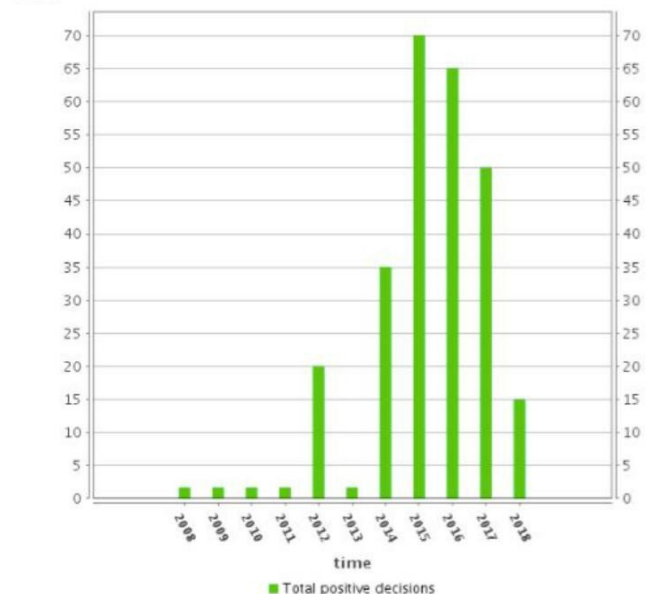


Figure 1:

[migr\_asyappctza]

Source: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr\\_asyappctza&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asyappctza&lang=en)

Figure 2:

[migr\_asydcfina]

Source: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr\\_asydcfina&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asydcfina&lang=en)

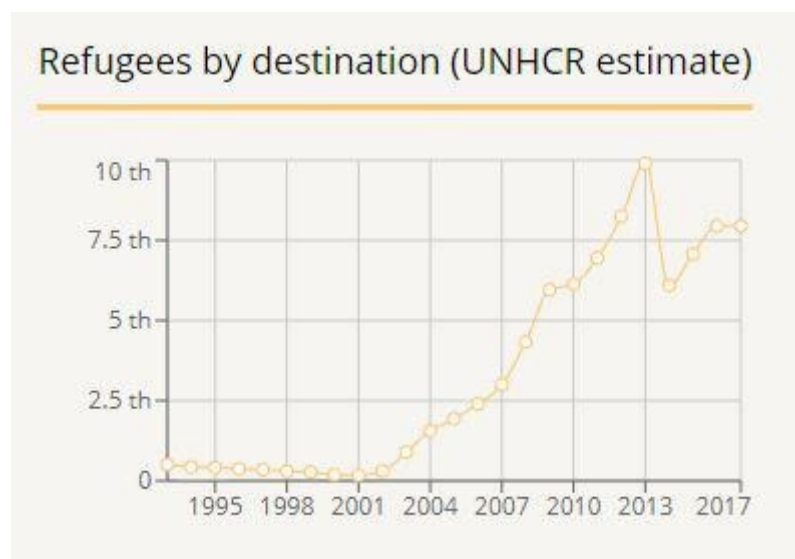


The graphics above depict the situation of asylum applicants and recognition of the refugee status in Malta through the last decades. It is necessary to underline that Malta has been a gate of entry to Europe for asylum seekers due to its strategic position in the Mediterranean Sea, so in general the number of asylum applicants has been very high.

The first graph on the left shows the number of asylum applicants in Malta between 2008 and 2018: it is interesting to point out that the number of asylum seekers was very high in 2008-2009, reaching more than 2.500 applicants. These numbers have intensely decrease in the year 2010, when the number of asylum seekers disclosed was less than 250. After the escalation of the uprisings during the Arab Spring in 2011, the number of asylum applicants has increased again until 2014, when the situation has stabilized. In 2015 the situation has become critical again and the number of asylum seekers have been increasing until the recent years, reaching the number of 2.000 requests in 2018.

The second graph on the right shows the number of positive decisions on asylum applications. The number is extremely low in comparison with the total number of asylum seekers depicted in the first graph. In the years 2008-2011 the recognition of refugee status was almost nonexistent. An increase of positive decisions has been registered in year 2012 due to the uprisings during the Arab Spring and after that year there was an important increase from year 2014 with a peak of 70 positive decisions in year 2015 due to the Syrian conflict. After that event, positive decisions have been decreasing again since 2016.

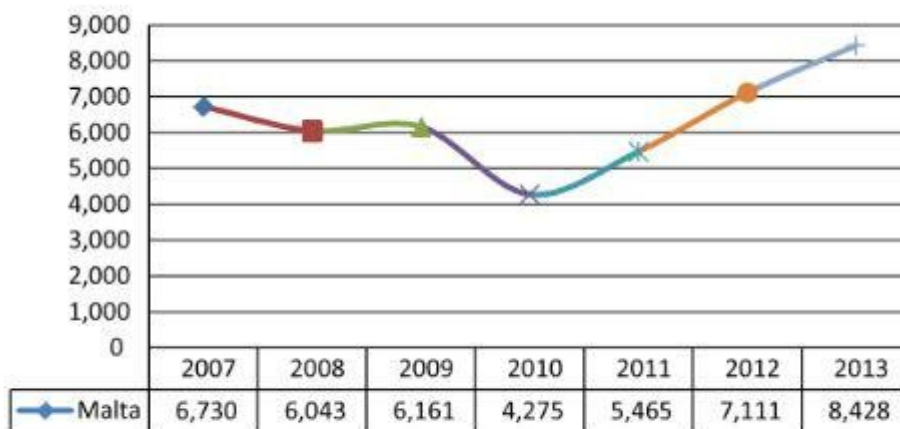
To sum up, the final graph from UNHCR represents an overview of the number of refugees in the last decades, with a peak of refugees in 2013.





## 3.8 Inflow

Table I - Flow data: Immigration to Malta, 2007-2013

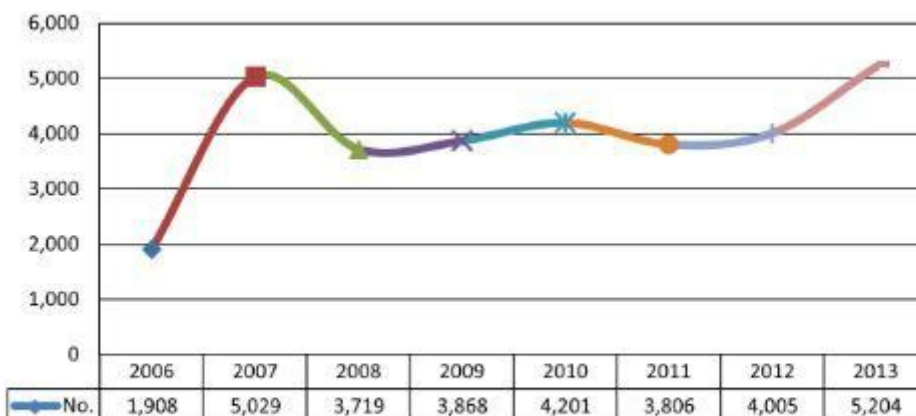


Source: Eurostat, 2015.

The graph above depicts the immigration flow to Malta between 2007 and 2013. It is interesting to point out that immigration has been slightly decreasing until 2010, however data are almost similar until 2009 and there has been a peak in 2010, when immigration flow has reduced remarkably. From 2011 immigration to Malta has been constantly increasing.

## 3.8 Outflow

Table L - Flow data: Emigration from Malta, 2006-2013



Source: Eurostat, 2015.



Emigration from Malta has been remarkably increasing between years 2006-2007, particularly the data show a flow of almost 2.000 people in 2006 to more than 5.000 people in 2007. From 2008 data have remained slightly constant, with an increase of emigration flow from year 2012.

## 4. MIGRANT INTEGRATION INDICATORS

### 4.1 Migrants by education level

Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%), MALTA

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Less than primary, primary and lower secondary	44.4	38.8	35.8 <sup>(b)</sup>	38.4	38.4	33.7
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	29.2	24.8	24.0 <sup>(b)</sup>	26.9	32.4	29.9
Tertiary education	26.4	36.3	40.2 <sup>(b)</sup>	34.7	29.5	36.4

[edat\_lfs\_9911]

Source: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat\\_lfs\\_9911&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9911&lang=en)

Sex: total – Citizen: foreign country – Age: from 15 to 64 years

Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and country of birth (%), MALTA

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Less than primary, primary and lower secondary	44.9	41.5	38.4 <sup>(b)</sup>	40.7	39.4	36.0
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	28.6	25.8	23.7 <sup>(b)</sup>	26.5	33.1	29.0
Tertiary education	26.5	32.7	37.9 <sup>(b)</sup>	32.8	27.5	35.0

[edat\_lfs\_9912]

<sup>b</sup> break in time series

Source: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat\\_lfs\\_9911&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9911&lang=en)

Sex: total – C\_Birth: foreign country – Age: from 15 to 64 years



Increasing diversity within Maltese schools, particularly in certain areas of Malta, where there appears to be a higher percentage of migrants living within a given locality, has received considerable attention over the past few years. Related challenges include working in a multilingual, multi-ethnic classroom, working with new migrant trajectories, as well as providing orientation for new students and their families or carers.

The two tables above show the educational level of migrants in the last decade (the foreign population is divided by citizenship in table 1 and by country of birth in table 2).

From table 1 we can see that while in 2012 the tertiary education was only 26.4, in 2013 it increased to 36.3. But the highest peak was in 2014 when it became the highest percentage with 40.2. Then it decreased again to 34.7 in 2015 and to 29.5 in 2016. In 2017 tertiary education increased to 36.4, becoming again the highest percentage. It interested to underline that in 2014, when there was the highest peak of tertiary education, there was also the lower peak of the other two categories of education: less than primary, primary and lower secondary decreased to 35.8 and upper secondary and post-secondary non tertiary education decreased to 24.0.

As in table 1, also in table 2 the tertiary education increased a lot in 2014 (from 26.5 in 2012 to 37.9 in 2014) and in 2017 (from 32.8 in 2015 and 27.5 in 2016 to 35.0 in 2017) but the difference with table 1 is that in table 2 the less than primary, primary and lower secondary education has remained always the highest percentage.

In both tables the highest peak for the upper secondary and post-secondary non tertiary education was in 2016.

## 4.2 Labor force participation in the last 10 years

### Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship (%)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Malta	58.8	59.1	59.4	60.4	61.8	63.9	66.3	67.8	68.8	70.6	72.2

[Ifsa\_argan]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Sex: total – Citizen: total – Age: from 15 to 64 years

As the table shows, labor force participation in Malta in the last 10 years has always increased, from 58.8 in 2007 to 72.2 in 2017.



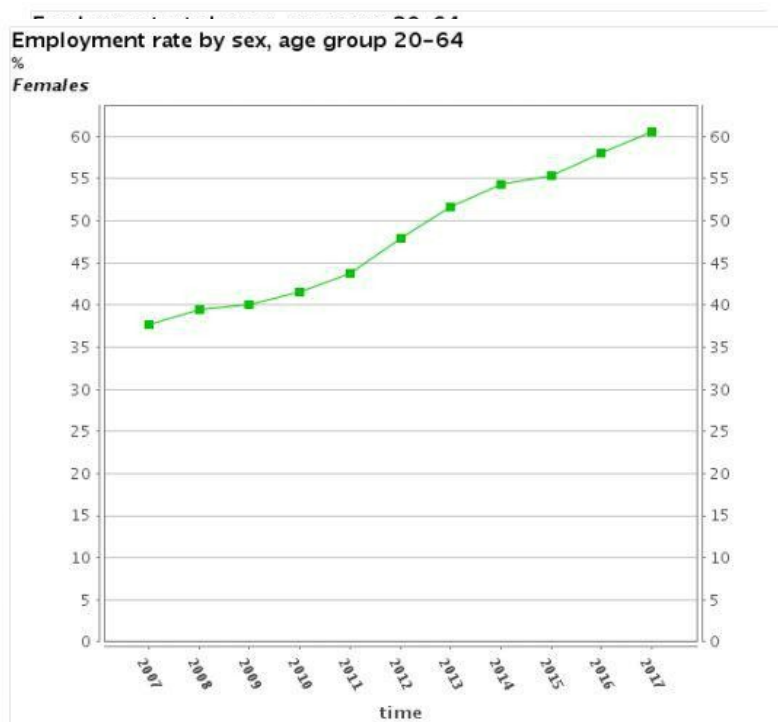
## 4.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

[t2020\_10]

Source:

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?tab=graph&plugin=1&pcode=t2020_10&language=en&toolbox=data)

[tab=graph&plugin=1&pcode=t2020\\_10&language=en&toolbox=data](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?tab=graph&plugin=1&pcode=t2020_10&language=en&toolbox=data)



[t2020\_10]

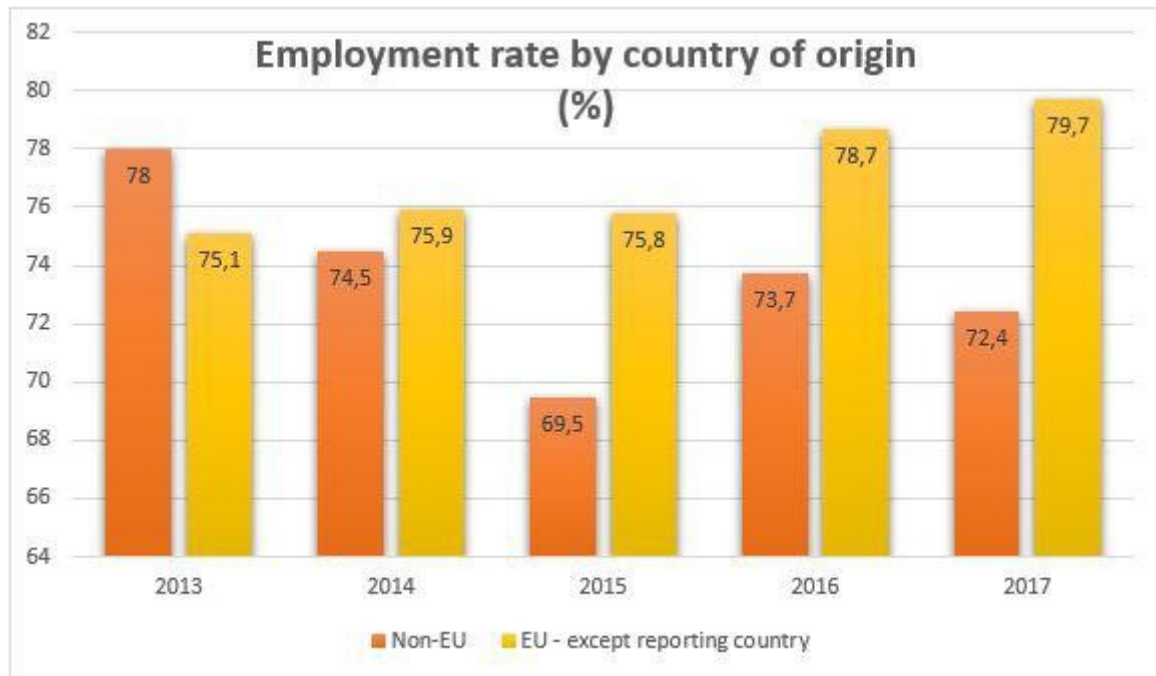
Source:[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?tab=graph&plugin=1&pcode=t2020_10&language=en&toolbox=data)

[tab=graph&plugin=1&pcode=t2020\\_10&language=en&toolbox=data](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?tab=graph&plugin=1&pcode=t2020_10&language=en&toolbox=data)





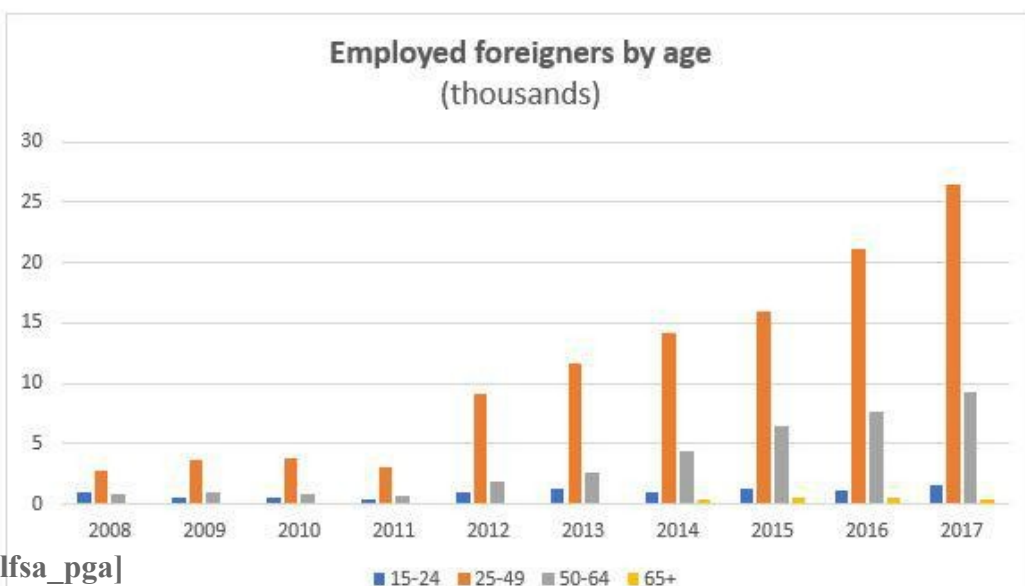
The two graphs above show the employment rate of males and females migrants in a decade (from 2007 to 2017). The main thing to underline is that the employment rate of females has increased much more than the employment rate of males. Furthermore while the employment rate of males decreased in 2009 to its lowest peak, the employment rate of females has always increased.



[lfst\_r\_lfe2emprc]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Analyzing the employment rate of migrants in the last years breakdown by country of birth we can see that only in 2013 the percentage of Non-Eu migrants (78) was more than EU migrants (75.1). From 2014 to 2017 the employment rate of EU population in Malta was always higher.



[lfsa\_pga]

Source: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa\\_pganws&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pganws&lang=en)

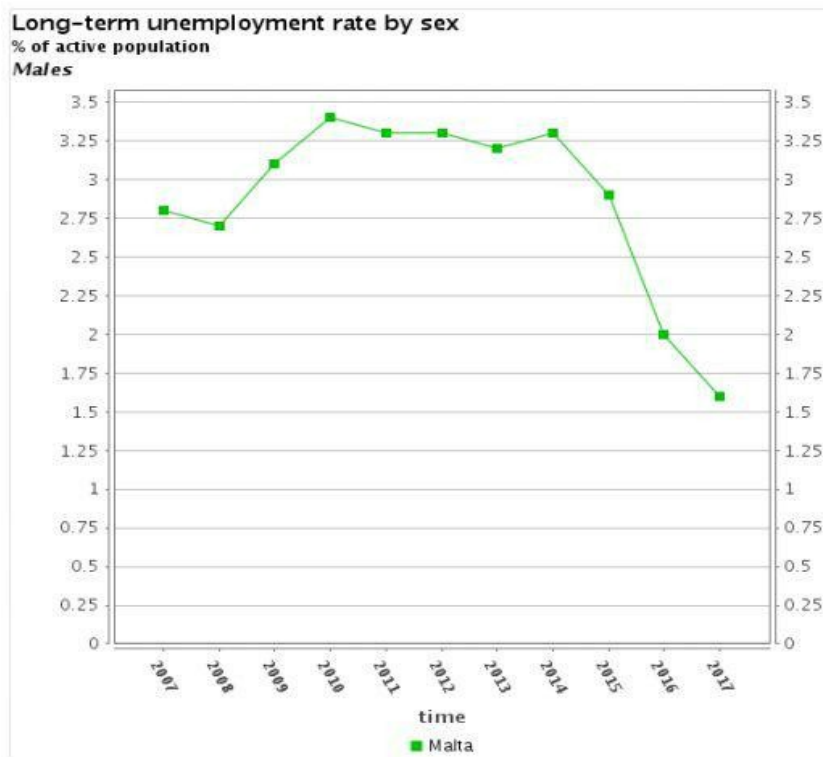




To complete the analysis of the employment rate of migrants in Malta, the graph above shows the category of foreign employers breakdown by age. The main change is recorded in 2012 when foreign employers of 25-49 years doubled and then they start increasing a lot. The same thing happened for the category of foreign employers of 50-64 years.

From 2012 also the category of foreign employers of 15-24 years has increased but then it has remained more or less stable. From 2014 the graph shows also the fourth category (65+ years), but it always remained the lowest percentage.

## 4.4 Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

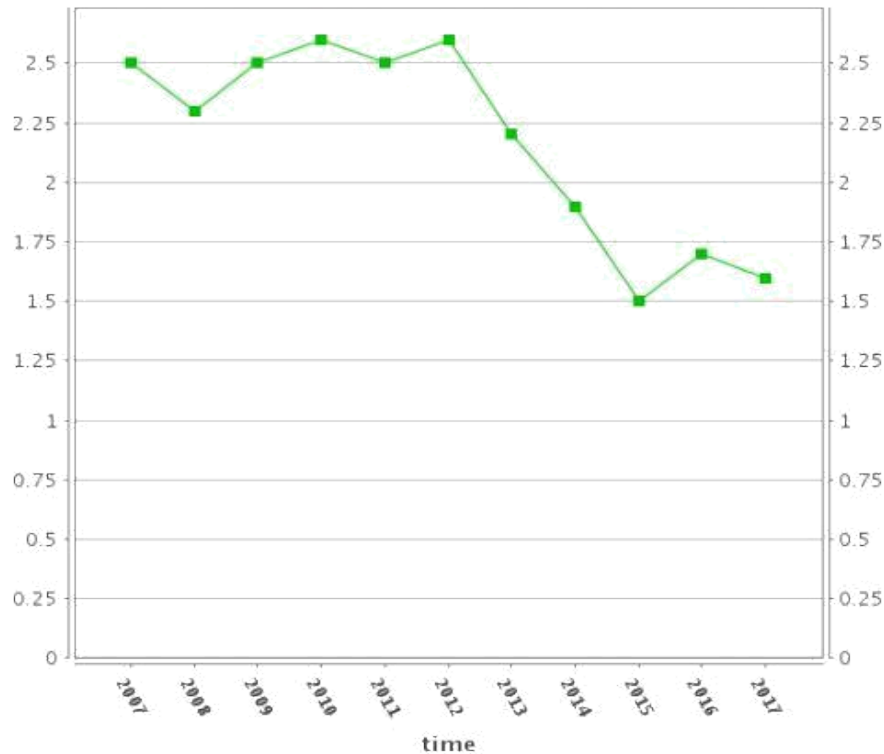


[sdg\_08\_40]

Source: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?pcode=sdg\\_08\\_40&language=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?pcode=sdg_08_40&language=en)



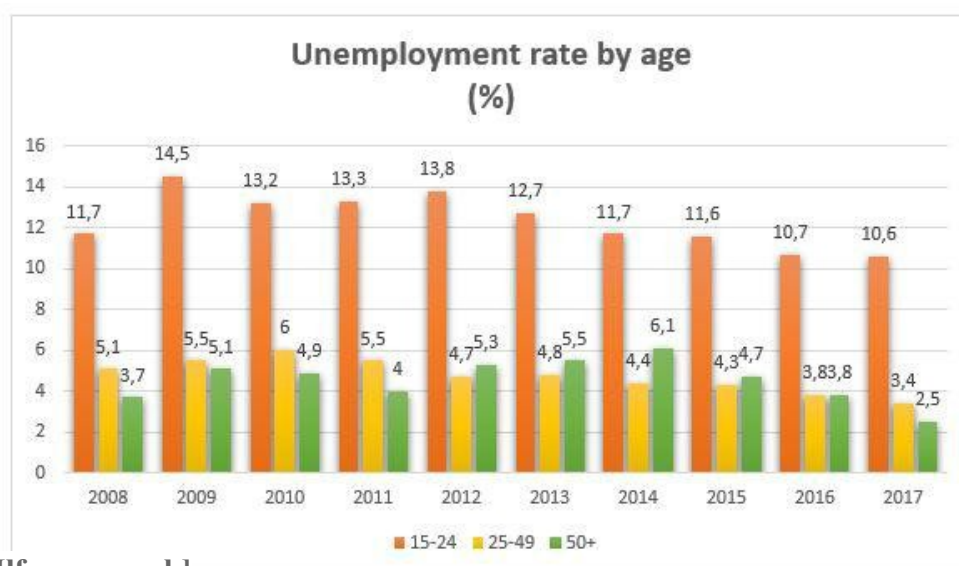
**Long-term unemployment rate by sex**  
% of active population  
**Females**



[sdg\_08\_40]

Source: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?pcode=sdg\\_08\\_40&language=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?pcode=sdg_08_40&language=en)

In general the unemployment rate in Malta fell to 3 percent in the last three years. As the graphs show in recent years, at least since 2014, the unemployment rate, both for women and for men, has fallen. Specifically we note that the unemployment rate is higher in men than in women, where the rate reaches just over 2.5 percent.



[lfsa\_urgacob]



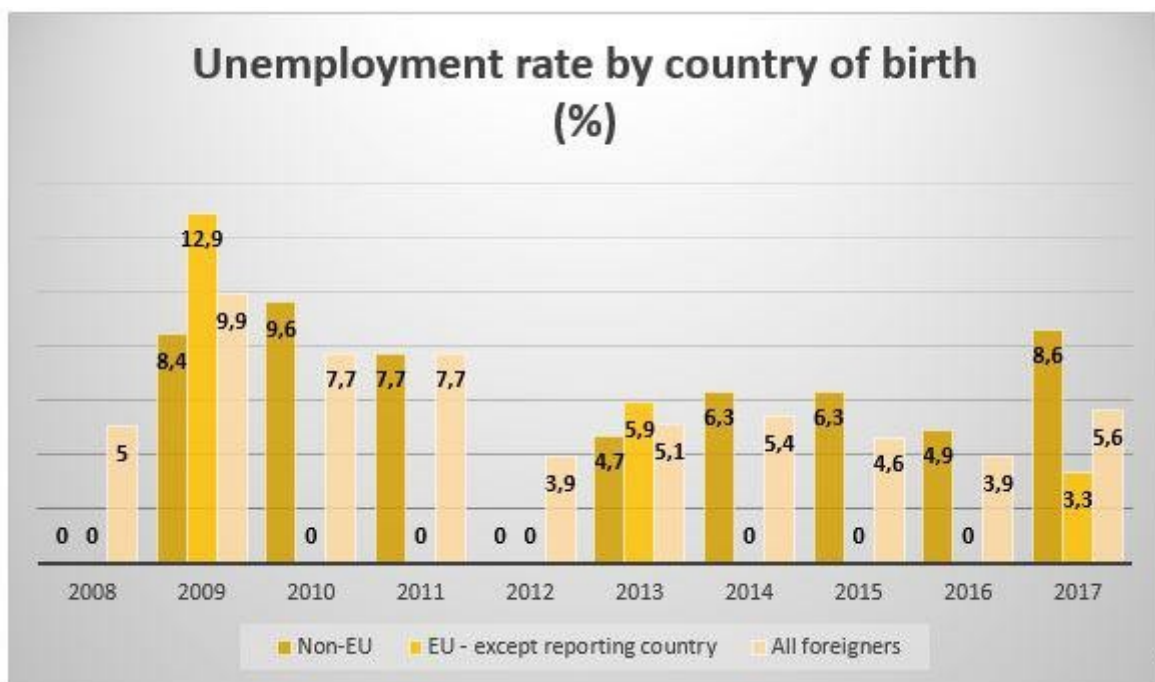
Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

During the last decade the unemployment rate of the population of 15-24 years was the highest percentage. Its highest peak was in 2009 (14.5 per cent) and from 2012 the percentage has always decreased (from 13.8 per cent in 2012 to 10.6 per cent in 2017).

The unemployment rate of the second category on the graph, population of 25-49 years, fluctuated around the percentage of 5 per cent between 2008 and 2013 with its highest peak in 2010 (6 per cent). From 2013 the rate started to decrease: from 4,8 per cent in 2013 to 3,4 per cent in 2017.

During this decade, the third category on the graph, population of over 50 years, has increased (2008-2010, 2012-2013) and decreased (2010-2012, 2013-2017), touching its highest peak in 2014 (6,1 per cent).

It's interesting to note that from 2014 all the three categories were always decreased and they all touched their lowest peak in 2017 with the respectively percentages of 10,6 per cent, 3,4 per cent and 2,5 per cent.



[lfsa\_urgacob]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

The following data has not been collected:

- Non EU: 2008, 2012
- EU: 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016

The above graph shows the unemployment rate by general area of country of birth. We can see that the rates change a lot during the years and that there is no substantial difference from Non-EU and EU nationals' unemployment rates. There is only a peak in 2009, when the total unemployment rate reached 9.9%, with EU nationals' rate reaching 12.9%.



## 4.5 Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty

**C\_Birth:** reporting country – **Sex:** total – **Age:** 18 years or over

~~At-risk-of-poverty rate~~

### People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malta</b>	18.7	19.7	20.6	21.2	22.6	22.0	21.5	19.2	18.0	:

[ilc\_peps06]

: data not available

**Source:** [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc\\_peps06&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_peps06&lang=en)

**C\_Birth:** reporting country – **Sex:** total – **Age:** 18 years or over

	TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
<b>Malta</b>		21.4	25.5	24.8	23.6	24.7	23.8	26.7	24.5	27.7	:

[ilc\_peps06]

**Source:** <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

**C\_Birth:** Foreign country **Sex:** Total **Age:** 18 years or over

### Mean and median income

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Malta</b>	12,182	9,137	11,343	12,188	12,934	13,753	14,452	15,825	14,167	:

[ilc\_di16]

**Source:** [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc\\_peps06&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_peps06&lang=en)

**Unit:** euro – **INDIC\_IL:** median equivalised net income – **C\_Birth:** EU28 countries except reporting countries

- **Sex:** total – **Age:** 18 years or over

Commenting the social inclusion, we can interpret the data available for “at risk poverty rate” and “people at risk of poverty or social exclusion”: the first one shows an increase of poverty rate especially from 2014 to 2017; in the second one we can see that people at risk of poverty and social exclusion among Maltese nationals increased from 2009 to 2013 and then started to decrease, reaching an even lower value than 2009 (18.7 in 2009 to 18 in 2017). At the same time foreign born saw a constant and important increase in the values, from 21,4 in 2009 to 27,7 in 2017. Concerning mean and median income we can see a general augmentation from 2009 to 2017 with a decrease from 2016 to 2017, but still being higher than 2009.