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Trends in Malta 2016

Provided in Cooperation with:

National Statistics Office Malta, Valletta

Reference: (2016). Trends in Malta 2016. Valletta, Malta : National Statistics Office.

This Version is available at:

<http://hdl.handle.net/11159/1104>

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TRENDS IN MALTA

2016



National Statistics Office

TRENDS IN MALTA

2016

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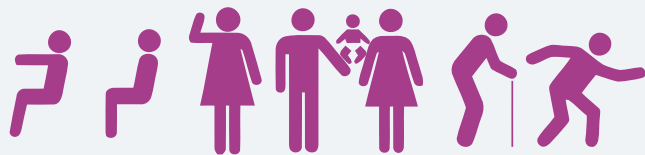
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Trends in Malta 2016
National Statistics Office,
Valletta:
vi, 106p.

ISBN: 978-99957-29-60-8

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PREFACE

The publication Trends in Malta is a statistical compendium containing macro indicators which provide information on an array of topics reflecting current Maltese society.

The booklet is presented in a style which should appeal to a wide audience. It includes concise notes introducing each module, as well as statistical tables which make good use of infographics. These provide an interesting graphical insight on the various economic areas and their social and environmental impacts.

As Chairman I note with satisfaction the contribution of all the statistics units within the National Statistics Office which enabled this publication. The work done also reflects the effort of the Director General, to provide a fresh look to NSO publications, bringing them in line with current trends.

The publication also points to the new way NSO is reaching out to its stakeholders, the media, and the general public.



**Prof Albert
Leone Ganado**

Chairman
Malta Statistics Authority

FOREWORD

Statistics are used to shed light on virtually all aspects of society. Within this context, the NSO has compiled this publication which charts Malta's development by summarising evolving trends in various areas such as demography, health, education, employment, consumption and industry.

In 2015, immigration was the main driver behind population growth, with the number of immigrants being almost triple the number of births. In the same year, the top two fields of study chosen by university students were Business, administration and law, and Health and welfare. Between 2005 and 2016, traffic casualties went up by 60 per cent while in the gainfully occupied sector, the employment rate in Services increased by nearly 14 per cent in contrast to a fall in Manufacturing.

Statistics need to be produced and communicated bearing in mind the needs of users. Among these, we identify those with

a general interest, those with an institutional interest, those with a commercial or specific interest and those with a research interest. This publication is designed to appeal to all our user groups but above all, it is designed to be a working tool and handy reference work. With this in mind, we have selected a sector which is likely to affect many in our range of users – the employment sector – and have compiled a profile of a typical worker in 2015 compared to the typical employed person a decade ago.

The information presented is underpinned by the body of official statistics produced by the NSO but is by no means representative of the whole statistical output of the Office. All news releases and publications can be viewed and downloaded from the NSO website:

www.nso.gov.mt

<https://twitter.com/NSOMALTA>

<https://www.facebook.com/nsomalta/>



Reuben Fenech

Director General
National Statistics Office



SOCIETY

Population

In 2015, the increase in population was mainly explained by the increase in immigrants rather than babies born.

The total population in Malta grew by slightly more than 5,000, to 434,403 inhabitants in 2015. It is more likely that the next inhabitant added to the population is an immigrant than a new-born, since more immigrants arrived on our shores (12,831) than there were babies born last year (4,325). In 2015, Malta registered the highest positive net migration – difference between immigration and emigration – for the decade at 4,176. Third-country nationals and EU nationals account for 44 per cent and 43 per cent respectively of total immigration. This also explains why the share of foreigners forming part of the population more than doubled over the last decade.

There were more births than deaths, but women under 30 are having less children.

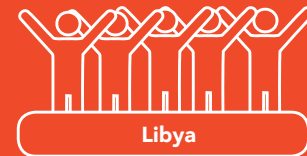
There were 4,325 babies born to mothers resident in Malta during 2015, 134 more when compared to 2014. Nevertheless, the fertility rate is showing no signs of a reversal in trend, as it has remained stable under the 1.5 mark since 2001. On average, the number of children per mother has decreased and fewer women under the age of 30 are having children. Contrary to the trend a decade earlier, in 2015 the majority of women giving birth were over 30 years of age. In 2015, there were 134 babies born to teenage mothers resident in Malta. Furthermore, of the total number of babies born to resident mothers, 160 babies were

registered as having an 'unknown father'. Deaths recorded in 2015 amounted to 3,442, 172 deaths more than in 2014, resulting in a natural increase of 883 persons. The natural population growth between 2011 and 2015 was quite stable with an average of 842 every year. However, whereas in 1995 those aged less than 15 and the 65+ accounted for 21.9 per cent and 11.4 per cent of the population respectively, in 2015 those aged less than 15 accounted for 14.2 per cent of the population and the 65+ accounted for 19.0 per cent of the population.

Over 12,000 immigrants came to Malta in 2015.

12,831 immigrants arrived in Malta in 2015, more than three times as much as a decade earlier. Taking into account the 8,655 emigrants, migration resulted in 4,176 more inhabitants. 1,844 of the immigrants (arriving in Malta) were asylum seekers, the majority of whom were from Libya (49 per cent) and Syria (23 per cent).

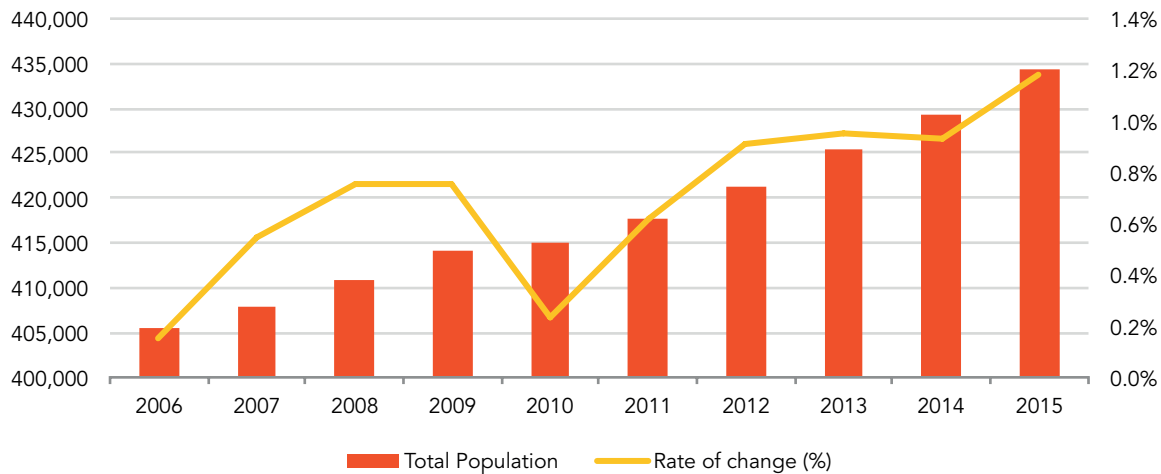
1,844 of the immigrants arriving in Malta in 2015 were asylum seekers, with the majority coming from Libya (49 per cent) and Syria (23 per cent).



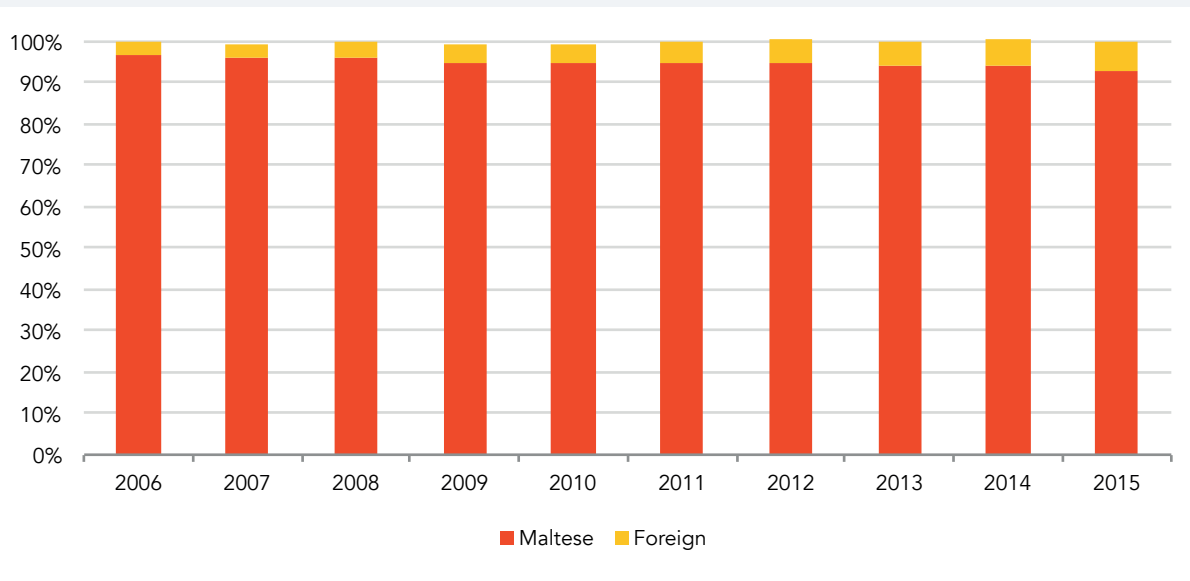
1.1 Population

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Population (end December)										
Total	405,616	407,832	410,926	414,027	414,989	417,546	421,364	425,384	429,344	434,403
Males	201,519	202,734	204,607	206,203	206,405	207,695	209,880	212,424	214,735	217,569
Females	204,097	205,098	206,319	207,824	208,584	209,851	211,484	212,960	214,609	216,834
Maltese Population (end December)										
Total	392,215	393,107	394,135	395,075	395,850	397,244	398,898	400,404	401,868	403,480
Males	194,791	195,254	195,681	196,052	196,397	197,027	197,857	198,648	199,381	200,233
Females	197,424	197,853	198,454	199,023	199,453	200,217	201,041	201,756	202,487	203,247
Foreign Population (end December)										
Total	13,401	14,725	16,791	18,952	19,139	20,302	22,466	24,980	27,476	30,923
Males	6,728	7,480	8,926	10,151	10,008	10,668	12,023	13,776	15,354	17,336
Females	6,673	7,245	7,865	8,801	9,131	9,634	10,443	11,204	12,122	13,587

1.2 Total Population (end December) and percentage change

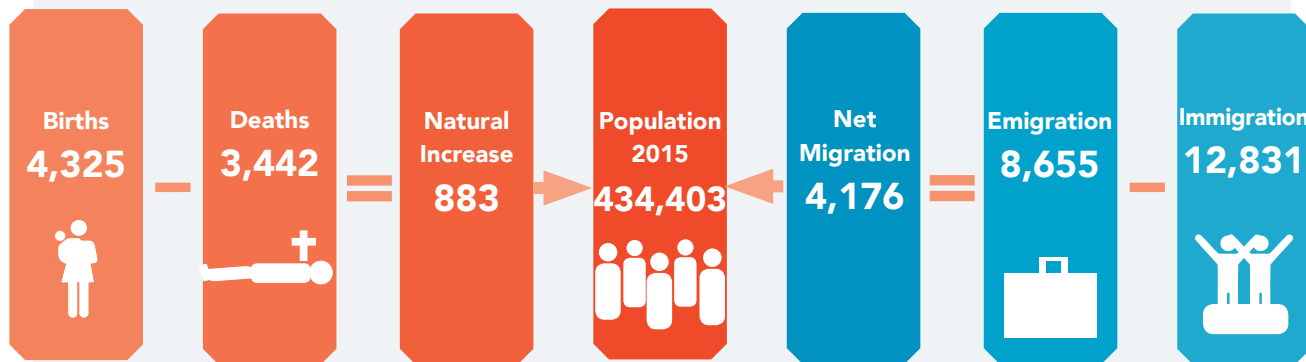


1.3 Maltese and Foreign Population

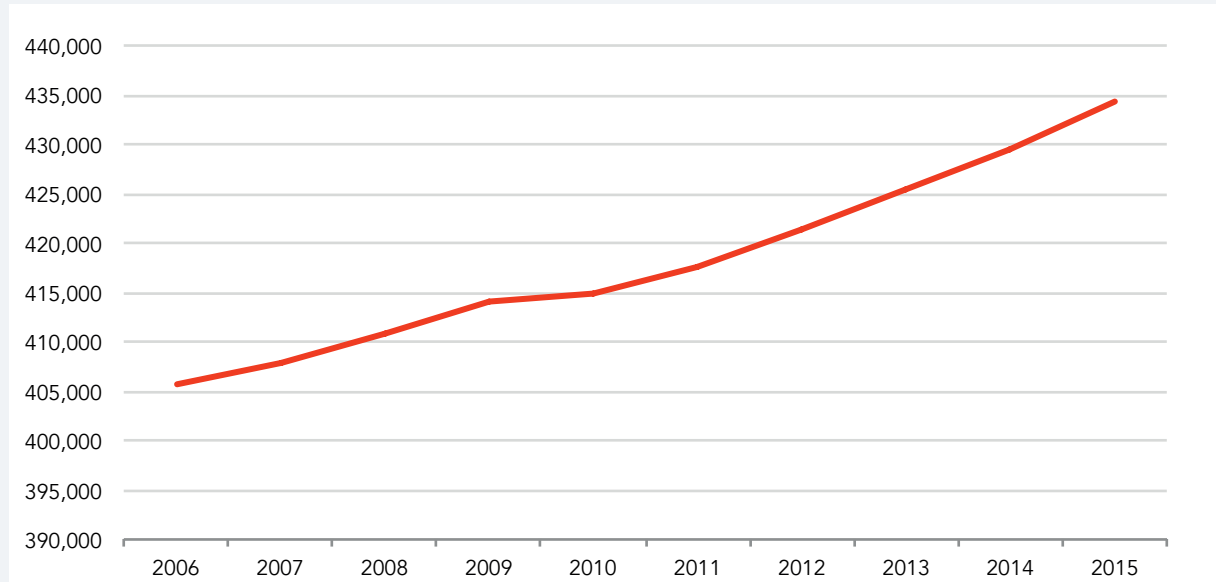


1.4 Main indicators

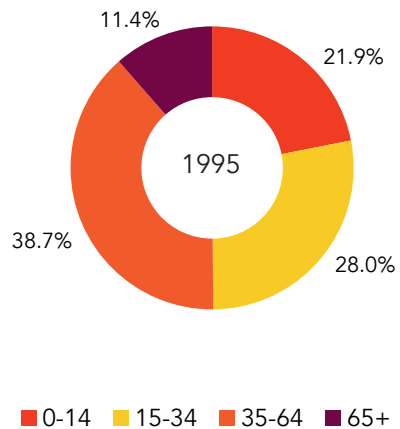
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Resident live births	3,779	3,765	4,013	4,029	3,898	4,165	4,130	4,032	4,191	4,325
Resident deaths	3,216	3,111	3,243	3,221	3,010	3,267	3,418	3,236	3,270	3,442
Immigration flow	3,889	5,292	6,043	6,161	4,275	5,465	7,111	8,428	8,946	12,831
Emigration flow	3,835	3,730	3,719	3,868	4,201	3,806	4,005	5,204	5,907	8,655
Total Population	405,616	407,832	410,926	414,027	414,989	417,546	421,364	425,384	429,344	434,403



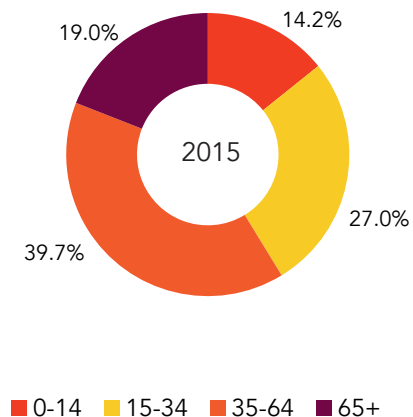
1.5 Total Population



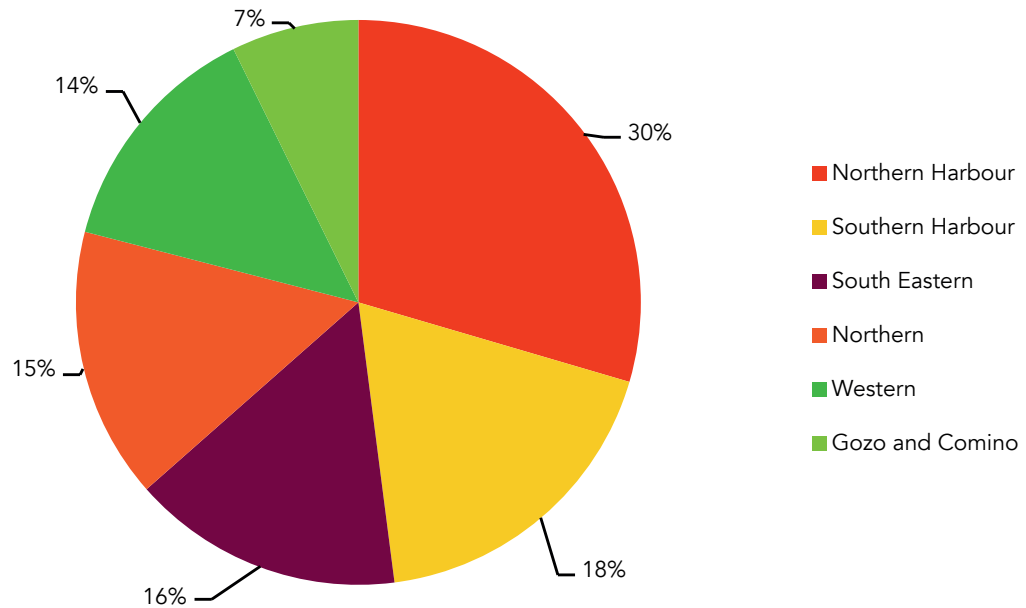
1.6 Age composition of total population: 1995



1.7 Age composition of total population: 2015



1.8 Population by district: 2015



1.9 Projected total population: 2035 and 2055

	2015	2035	2055
Total	434,403	461,048	472,918
0-14	61,889	68,726	72,403
15-24	52,822	49,790	48,583
25-34	64,546	49,589	56,019
35-44	59,813	59,557	56,608
45-54	53,316	63,839	50,840
55-64	59,276	56,751	57,861
65-74	50,138	47,257	59,115
75+	32,603	65,539	71,489

Population Projections: EUROPOP (EUROpean POPulation projections) are a series of population projections released by Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities. The latest set of European Population projections refer to the base year 2013, thus short named as EUROPOP2013. EUROPOP2013 is a 'Convergence Trends' scenario that includes short-term (nowcasting), medium-term (trend) and long-term (convergence) components.

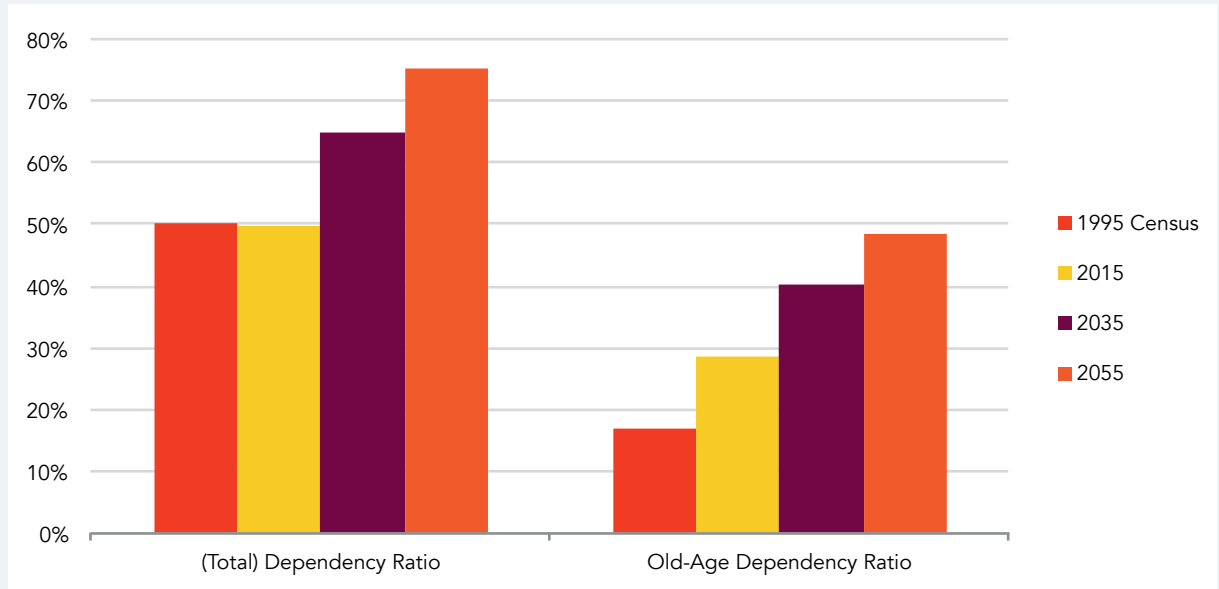
Computations are based on a cohort-component method with 1 January 2013 as the base population, disaggregated by sex and age. Data on population, live births and deaths used

as input data in the EUROPOP2013 round are official statistics provided by the national statistical authorities to Eurostat in the frame of annual demographic data collection. Migration flows have been measured in terms of net migration (including statistical adjustment) and computed as residual from the annual demographic balance.

The 'main input dataset', which defines the frame of the main scenario for producing population projections, includes:

- 2013 base-population;
- assumptions for fertility, mortality and international net migration (including statistical adjustment).

1.10 Dependency ratio



75+ in 2015
32,603



75+ in 2055
71,489



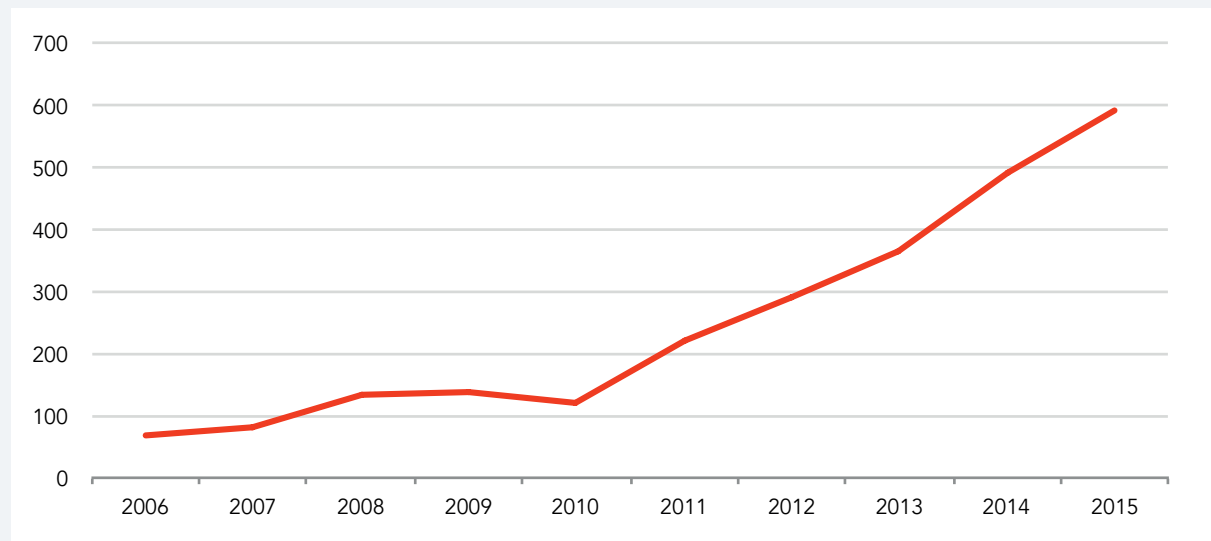
1.11 Total and Maltese* resident live births

	Total resident births	Maltese resident births	Foreign resident births
2006	3,779	3,711	68
2007	3,765	3,683	82
2008	4,013	3,880	133
2009	4,029	3,891	138
2010	3,898	3,777	121
2011	4,165	3,943	222
2012	4,130	3,838	292
2013	4,032	3,666	366
2014	4,191	3,698	493
2015	4,325	3,732	593

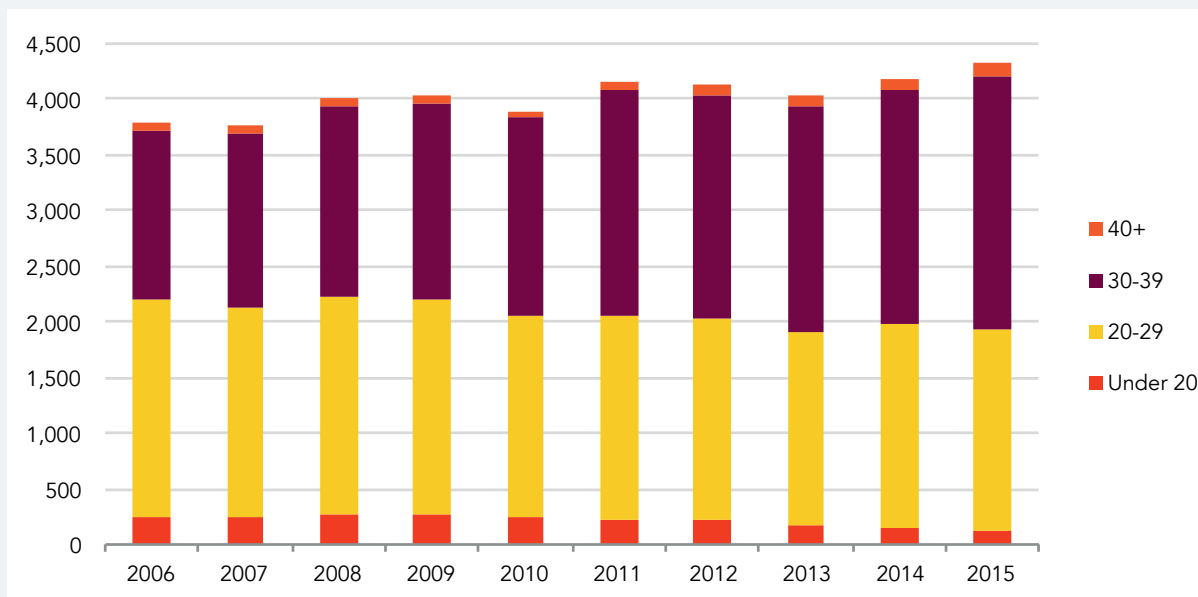
* Classification of Maltese live births:

- 2006-2010:
All babies born and registered with the Public Authorities in Malta, one of whose parents is Maltese.
- 2011 onwards:
All babies born in wedlock and registered with the Public Authorities in Malta, one of whose parents is Maltese.
All babies born outside wedlock and registered with the Public Authorities in Malta, having a Maltese mother.

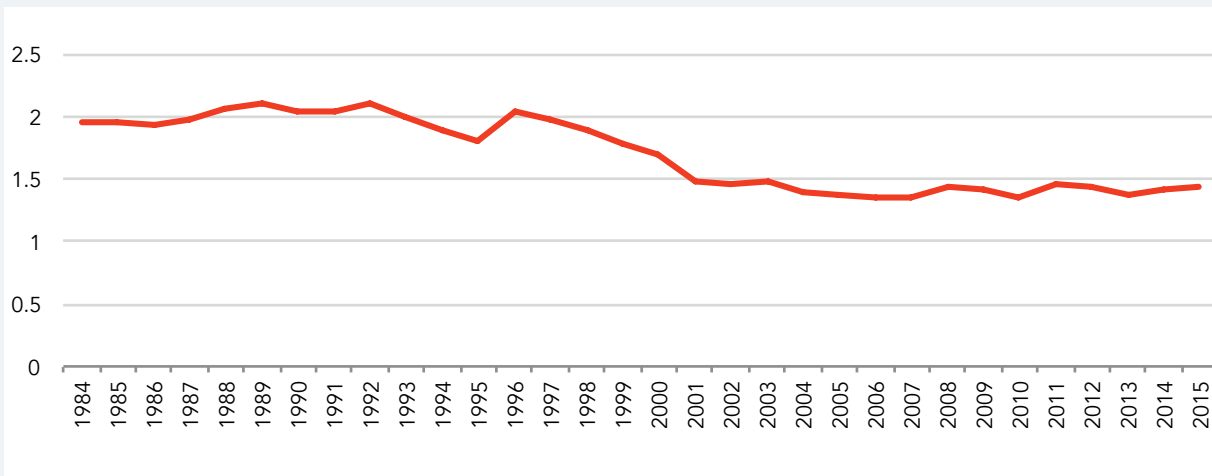
1.12 Foreign resident live births



1.13 Total live births resident in Malta by age of mother



1.14 Total fertility rate



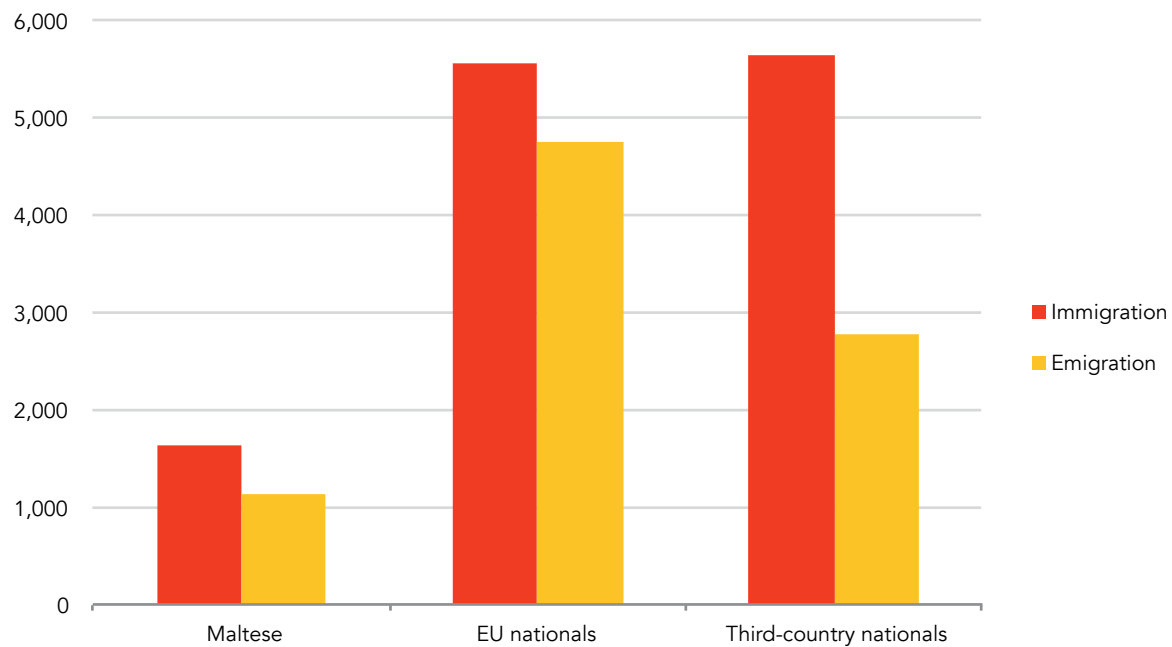
Fertility rate

1984
1.95

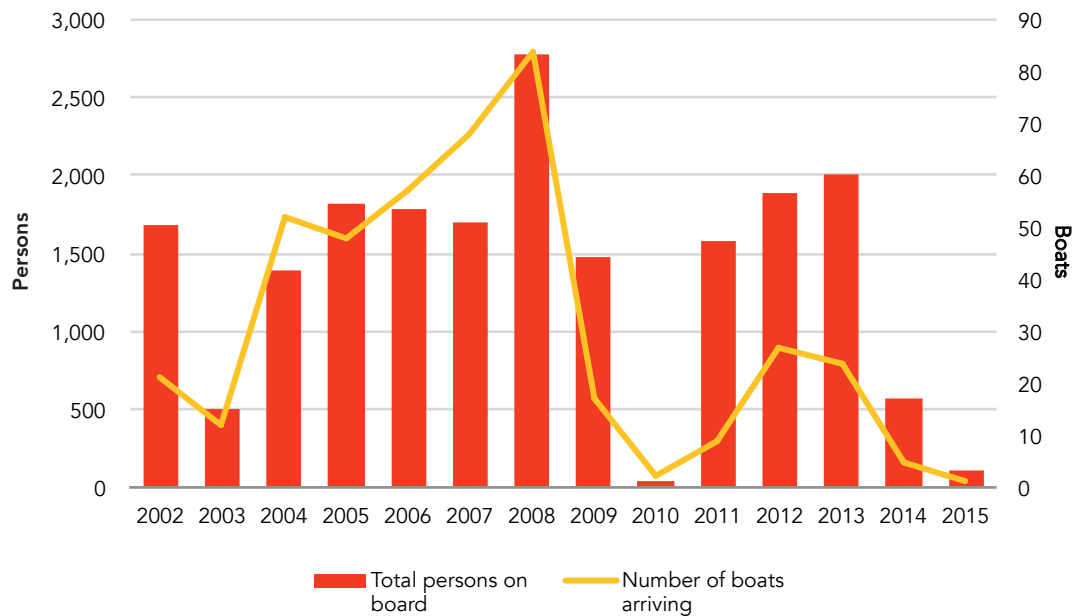
2015
1.44



1.15 Migration Flows - 2015

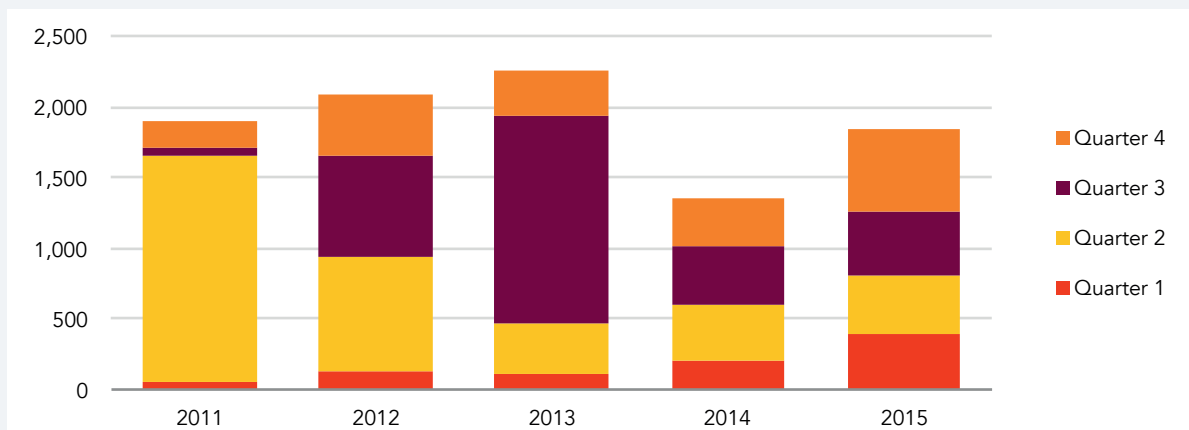


1.16 Boats arriving in Malta with irregular immigrants*



*Figures regarding irregular immigrants arriving by boat include airlifted persons who were found at sea

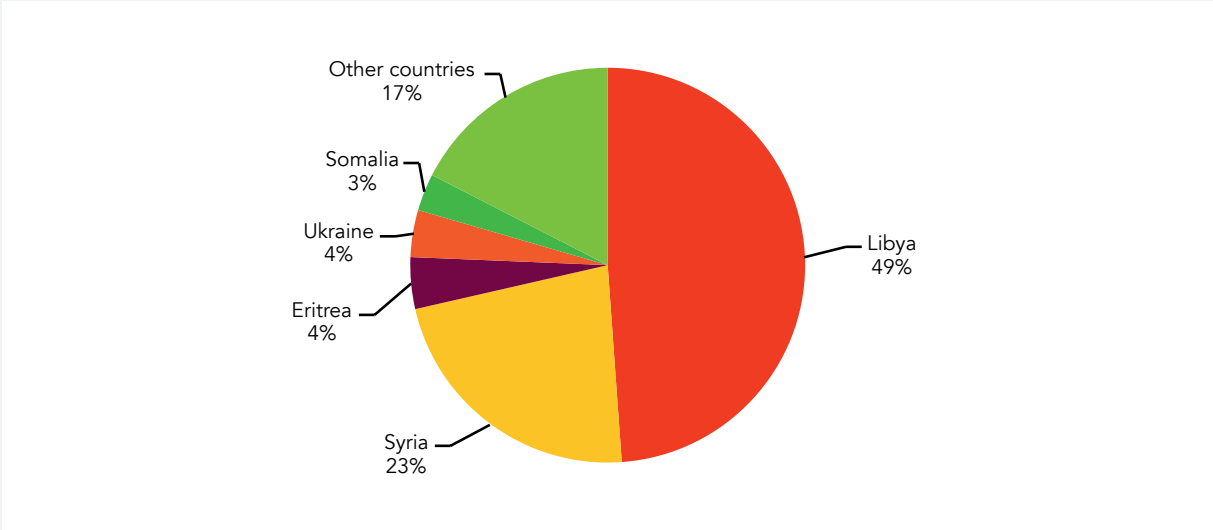
1.17 Total applications for asylum filed with the Office of the Refugee Commissioner by quarter



1.18 Asylum first instance decisions taken by the Office of the Refugee Commissioner

Year	Refugee status	Subsidiary protection or other forms of protection	Rejections
2011	70	814	722
2012	35	1,398	157
2013	43	1,563	299
2014	191	1,068	476
2015	263	987	241

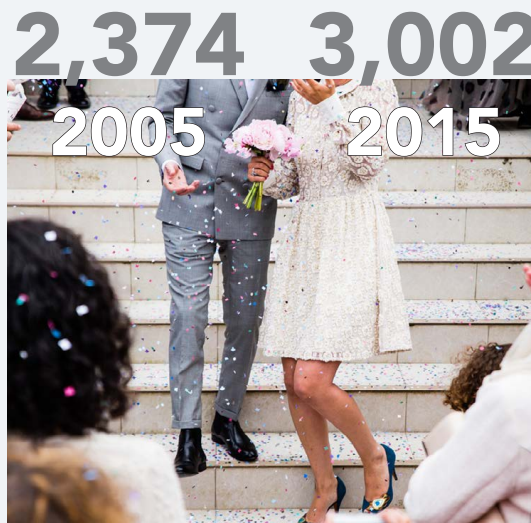
1.19 Total applications for asylum by country of citizenship: 2015



Family formation and dissolution

Civil marriages (including marriages among foreigners) were almost at par with religious marriages in 2015. A decade earlier the number of civil marriages equated to half the number of religious marriages.

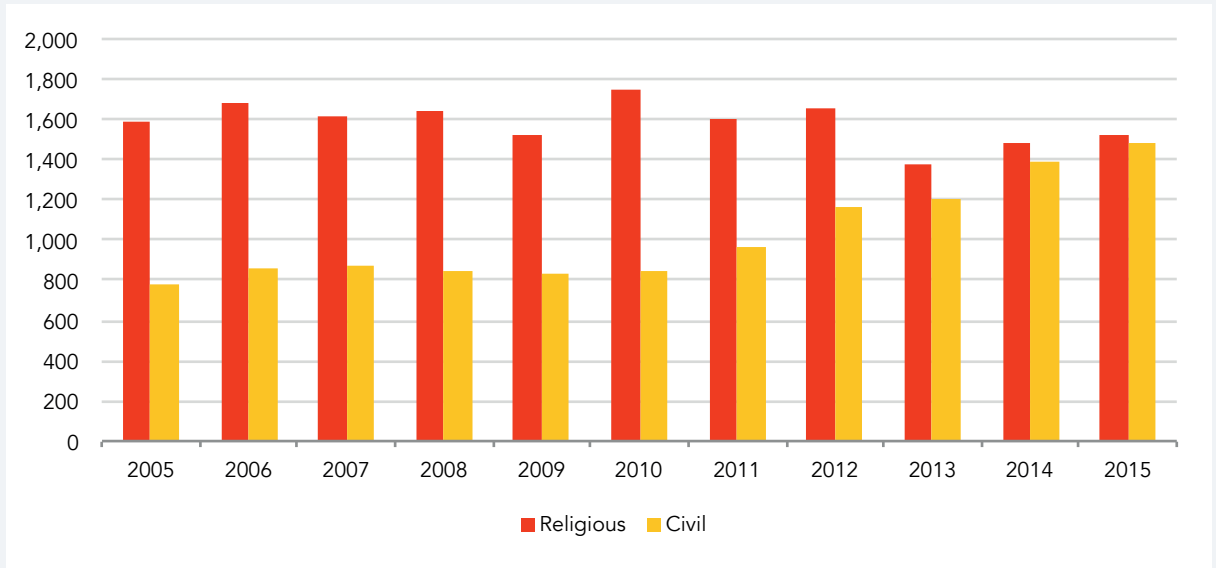
There were 3,002 new marriages in 2015. The number of separations, annulments and divorces registered in 2015 were 656, 91 and 468 respectively. Almost half of the registered marriages were civil in 2015, whereas a decade earlier the ratio was one civil marriage for every three registered. The number of marriages increased marginally over the last decade but the number of separations remained at the same level. Since divorce was legalised in 2011, the number of annulments has been declining steadily. In 2015, the number of annulments and divorces obtained from abroad reached 91



Number of marriages occurring in Malta and Gozo

and 96 respectively. The number of divorces obtained from Malta stood at 372 in 2015. The preferred period for tying the knot is the second quarter of the year followed by the third quarter of the year. It is also clear that the number of foreigners choosing to get married in Malta is steadily on the increase.

1.20 Marriages



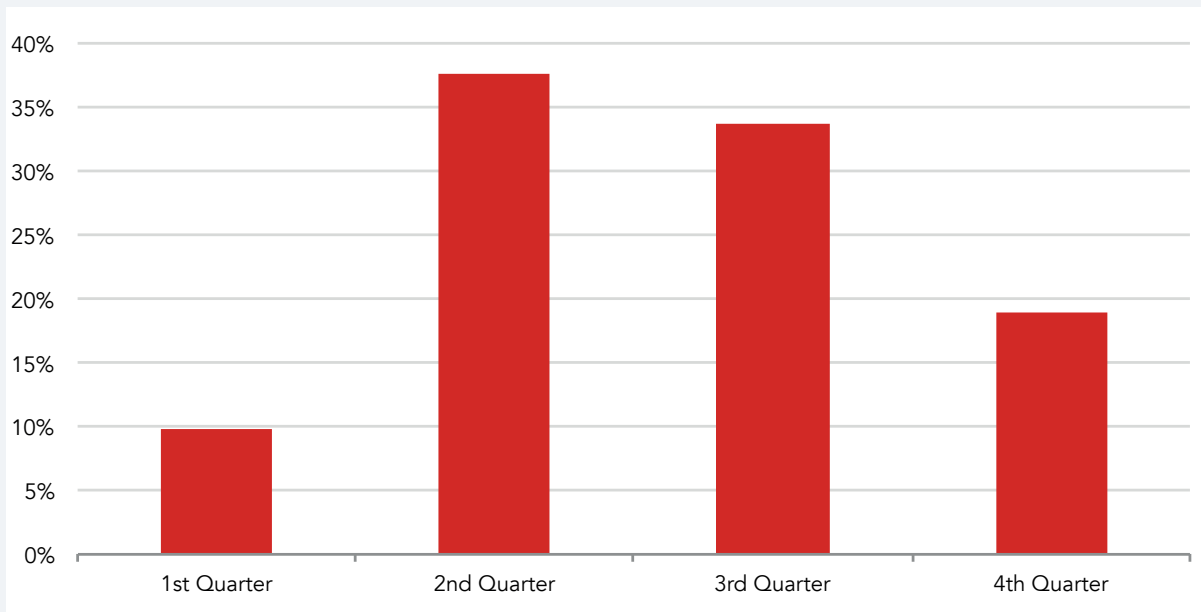
1.21 Number of marriages occurring in Malta and Gozo and percentage of which civil marriages

	Total marriages	% civil marriages
2005	2,374	32.8
2006	2,536	33.8
2007	2,479	34.9
2008	2,482	33.8
2009	2,353	35.3
2010	2,596	32.6
2011	2,562	37.6
2012	2,823	41.4
2013	2,578	46.5
2014	2,871	48.3
2015	3,002	49.3

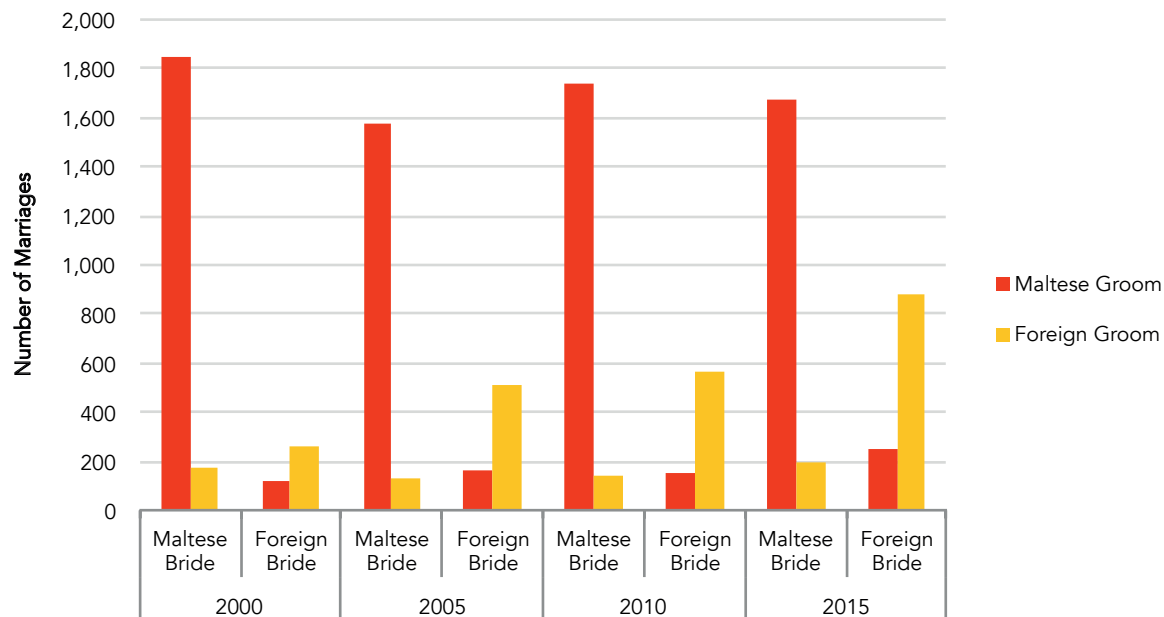
1.22 Quarterly incidence of marriages

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
2005	237	864	779	494
2006	234	929	828	545
2007	214	906	877	482
2008	207	850	921	504
2009	183	899	822	449
2010	200	956	894	546
2011	194	932	919	517
2012	248	1,090	981	504
2013	217	1,002	885	474
2014	244	1,119	961	547
2015	294	1,130	1,012	566

1.23 Quarterly incidence of marriages: 2015



1.24 Marriages by nationality of spouses



**Total divorces obtained
from Malta till end 2015**

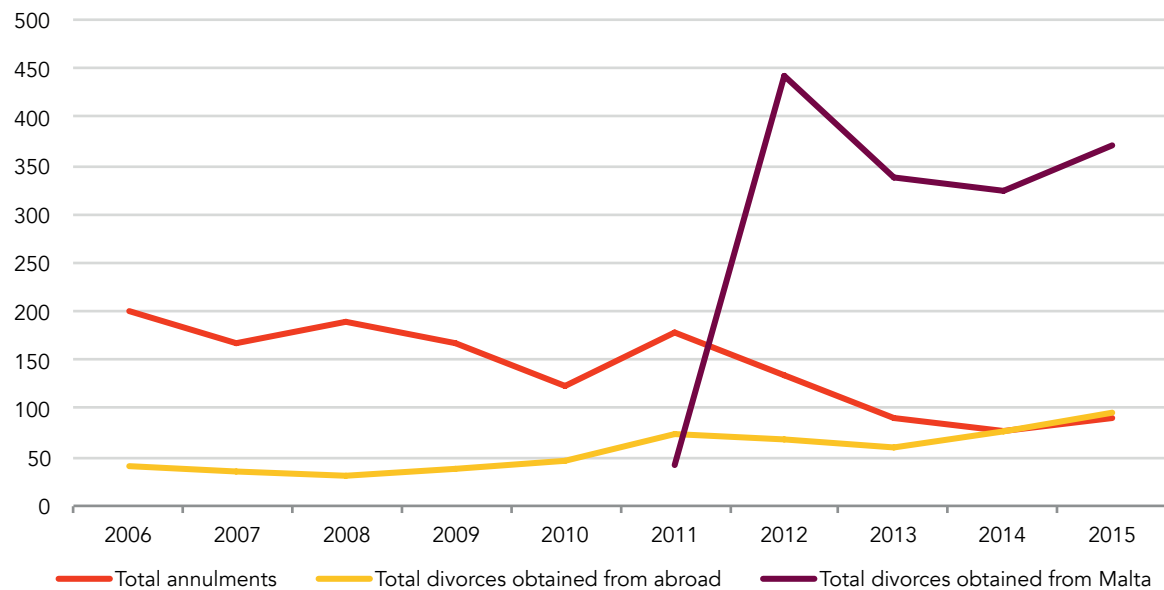


1,516

1.25 Number of registered separations, annulments and divorces recognised by Maltese Authorities

Year	Total separations	Total annulments	Total divorces obtained from abroad	Total divorces obtained from Malta
2006	560	200	42	
2007	637	167	35	
2008	535	188	31	
2009	527	166	38	
2010	566	124	47	
2011	518	178	73	42
2012	554	133	69	441
2013	666	90	61	338
2014	662	77	76	323
2015	656	91	96	372

1.26 Number of registered annulments and divorces



2,396

2000

2,875

2015



**Total deaths among those 65+
(age reached at last birthday)**



**The winter months of December, January and February
claim the most lives**

Health

Diseases of the circulatory system and tumours were the primary causes of death in Malta during 2015.

Diseases of the circulatory system and tumours (neoplasms) are the primary causes of death in 2015. The former accounted for 38.8 per cent of the total deaths whereas the latter accounted for 27.2 per cent of the total deaths in 2015.

During 2015, the life expectancy at age 0 stood at 79.7 years for males and 84 years for females.

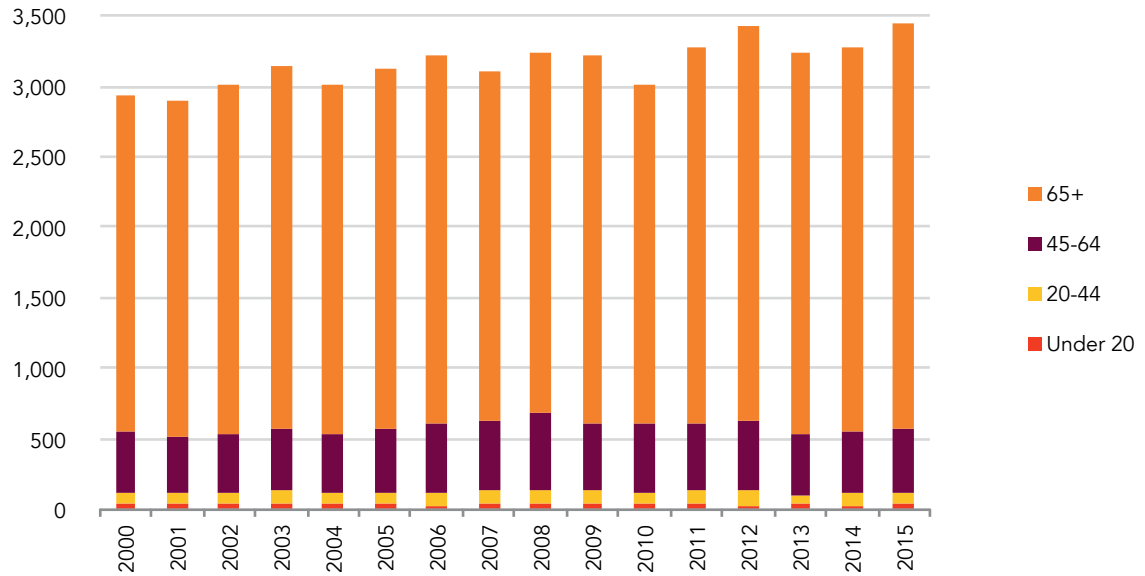
1.27 Deaths annual review

	Males	Females	Total
2000	1,491	1,450	2,941
2001	1,465	1,439	2,904
2002	1,585	1,421	3,006
2003	1,584	1,562	3,146
2004	1,492	1,514	3,006
2005	1,577	1,555	3,132
2006	1,667	1,549	3,216
2007	1,610	1,501	3,111
2008	1,668	1,575	3,243
2009	1,672	1,549	3,221
2010	1,489	1,521	3,010
2011	1,664	1,603	3,267
2012	1,746	1,672	3,418
2013	1,636	1,600	3,236
2014	1,655	1,615	3,270
2015	1,732	1,710	3,442

1.28 Deaths by age reached at last birthday

Year	Under 20	20-44	45-64	65+
2000	46	71	428	2,396
2001	40	82	394	2,388
2002	42	82	413	2,469
2003	37	105	423	2,581
2004	47	82	407	2,470
2005	45	74	459	2,554
2006	33	91	484	2,608
2007	41	105	481	2,484
2008	48	92	552	2,551
2009	39	95	481	2,606
2010	37	87	478	2,408
2011	44	91	471	2,661
2012	32	101	500	2,785
2013	35	71	434	2,696
2014	34	88	428	2,720
2015	40	78	449	2,875

1.29 Deaths by age reached at last birthday



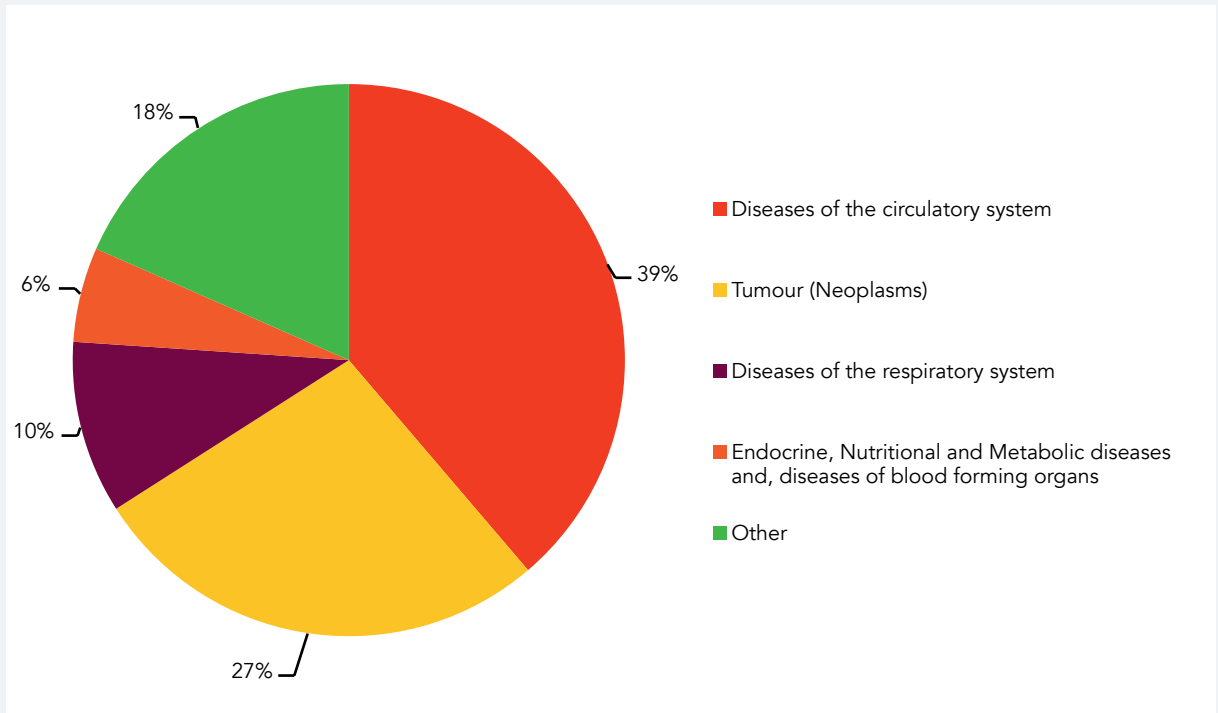
1.30 Causes of death

MTL 1*	Causes of death	2015
1	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	22
2	Neoplasms	936
3/4	Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic diseases, and diseases of blood forming organs	191
5	Mental and behavioural disorders	139
6	Diseases of the nervous system and diseases of the ear and mastoid process	99
9	Diseases of the circulatory system	1,334
10	Diseases of the respiratory system	348
11	Diseases of the digestive system	98
12	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	19
13	Diseases of the Musculo-skeletal system and the connective tissue	16
14	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	84
15/16	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, and certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	12
17	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	15
18	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings n.e.c.	15
20	External causes of morbidity and mortality	114
	All causes	3,442

* Mortality tabulation list 1, ICD-10

Note: Neoplasm: (also termed a tumour) an abnormal growth of tissue cells which could be benign, pre-malignant or malignant.

1.31 Most common causes of death



Education

In the academic year 2014/2015, Church-run schools registered the highest average class sizes. The Northern District welcomed the largest number of foreign students at primary level. Females outnumbered males in tertiary programmes.

Primary education students enrolled during the scholastic year 2014/2015 stood at 24,593, an increase of 553 pupils when compared to the previous academic year. Secondary education students declined to 21,215 in 2014/2015 from 21,805 registered a year earlier. State-run primary schools scored the lowest average class size level with 17 students in each class. On the other hand, average class size is the largest in Church-run institutions both at primary and secondary school level. Apart from English and Maltese which are compulsory, Italian and French are the two most popular languages taught at secondary level, as they are studied by 52.9 per cent and 28.9 per cent of students respectively.

Students enrolled in post-secondary (referring to 6th forms & MCAST/ITS Courses at ISCED levels 3 & 4) and tertiary (referring to ISCED levels 5 to 7) education increased by 244 and 623 respectively when compared to the previous academic year. Female students enrolled in tertiary programmes outnumbered males, making up 56.0 per cent of total students at this level. The most popular fields of study among students attending the University of Malta and MCAST at the tertiary level were business, administration and law (2,940 students) and arts and humanities (348 students) respectively.

State-run primary schools in the Northern Harbour District welcomed the highest number of foreign nationals from all of Malta and Gozo. This stood at 40 per cent during 2014/2015. The majority of these students came from the United Kingdom (18.1 per cent), followed by Bulgaria (9.5 per cent) and Italy (9.3 per cent). The highest proportions of foreign students at the tertiary level originated from the United Kingdom, followed by Kuwait, Bulgaria, Italy and Russia.

1.32 Number of student enrolments by level of education

	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Primary	23,619	24,040	24,593
Secondary	22,533	21,805	21,215
Special Schools	224	194	174
Post-secondary ¹	10,404	10,614	10,858
Tertiary ²	12,496	12,480	13,103

¹ Refers to 6th forms, and MCAST/ ITS courses at ISCED levels 3 & 4

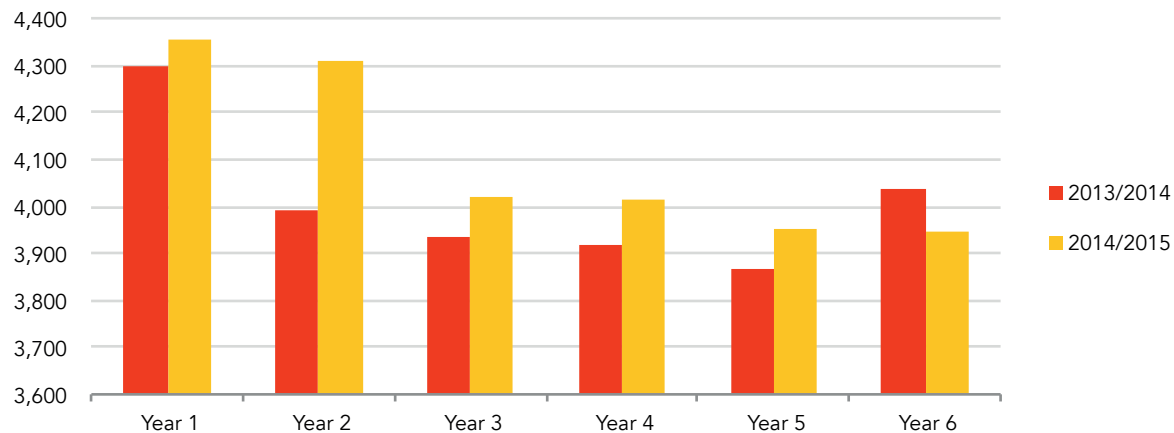
² Refers to ISCED levels 5 to 7

56%

of the total student population
at tertiary level are females

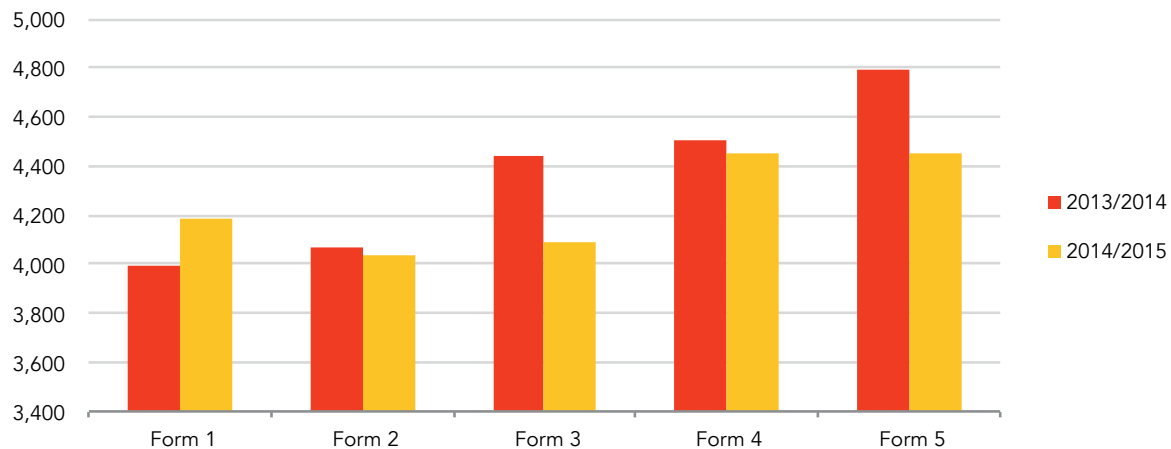


1.33 Students enrolled in primary education levels

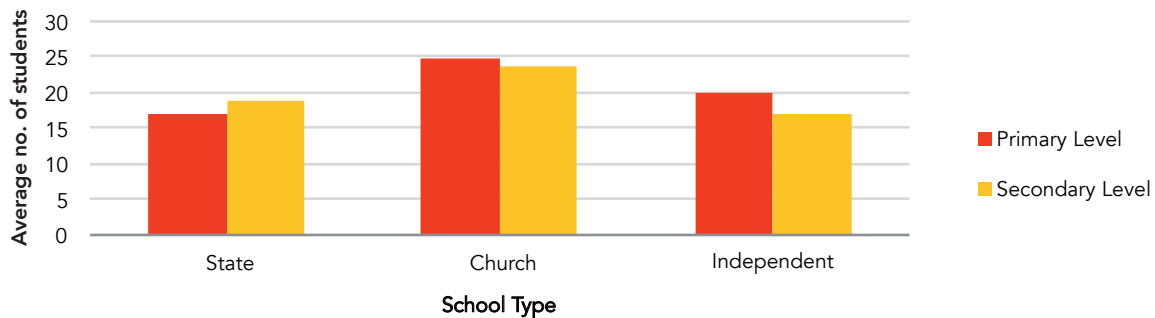


24,593
Primary students enrolled in
2014/2015

1.34 Students enrolled in secondary education levels



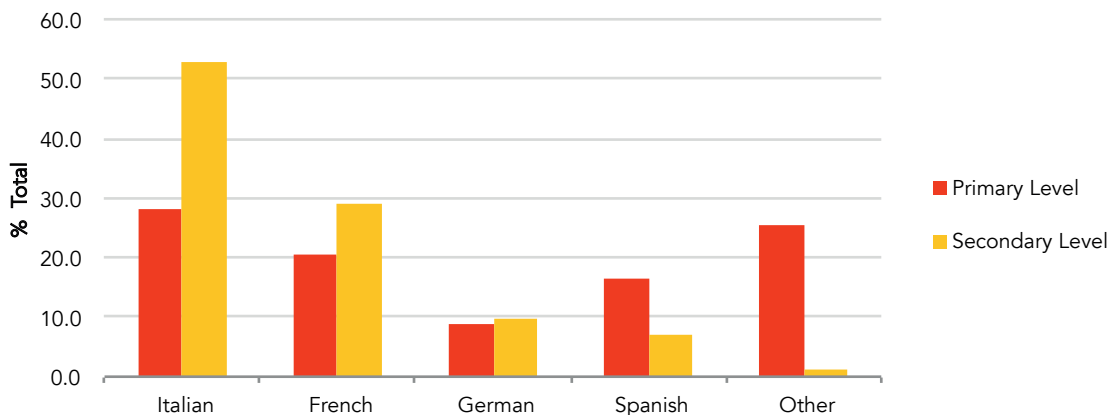
1.35 Average class size: 2014/2015



807 Total foreign students in tertiary education



1.36 Foreign Language Studies by level: 2014/2015 *

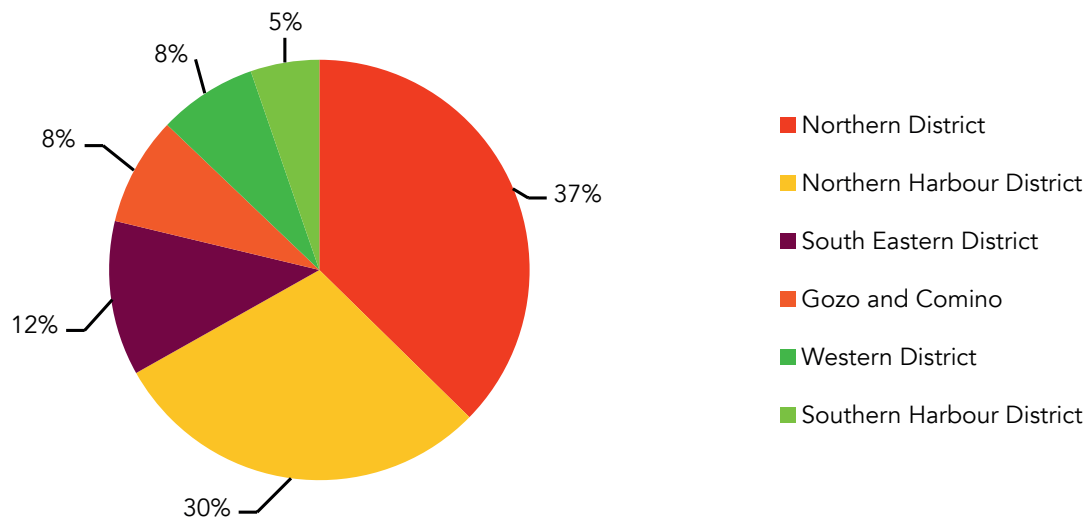


* It is possible for students to be enrolled in more than one language

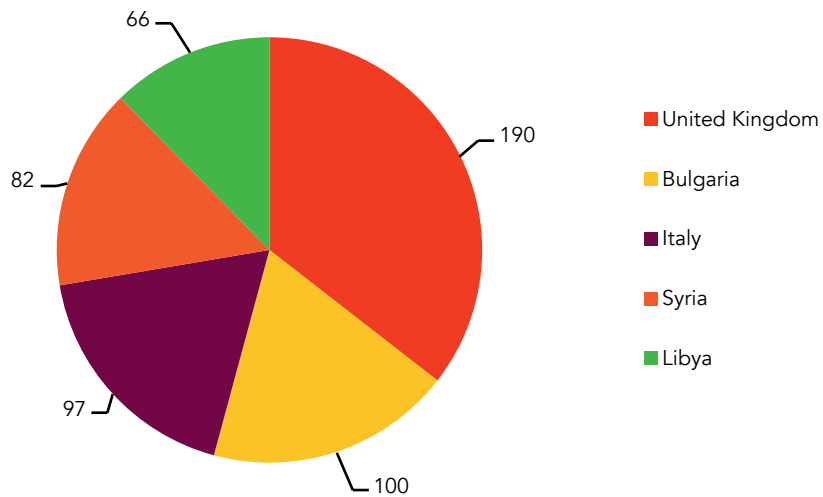
1.37 State school students by school district - 2014/2015

	Absolute			Percentage		
	Malta	Foreigners	Not Specified	Malta	Foreigners	Not Specified
Gozo and Comino	767	28	0	96.5	3.5	0.0
Northern District	1,868	349	4	84.1	15.7	0.2
Northern Harbour District	2,851	419	106	84.4	12.4	3.1
South Eastern District	2,235	123	98	91.0	5.0	4.0
Southern Harbour District	2,617	65	238	89.6	2.2	8.2
Western District	1,647	63	263	83.5	3.2	13.3

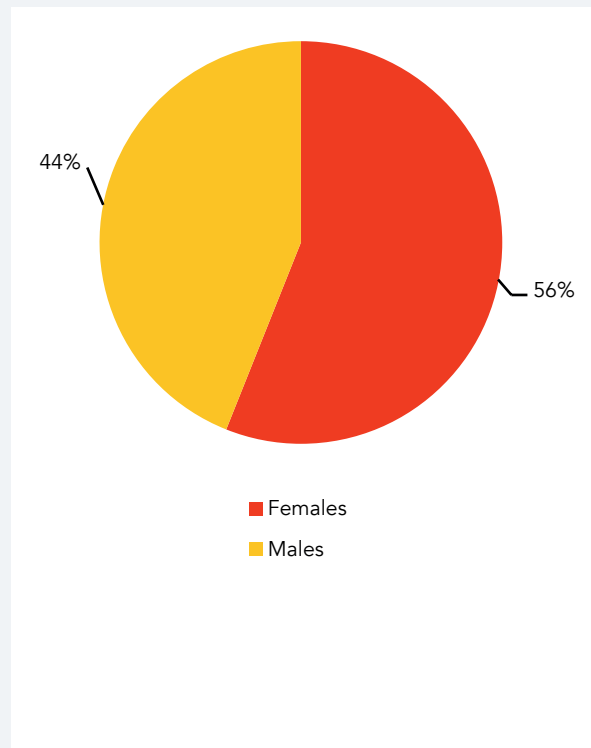
1.38 Foreign students attending state primary schools: 2014/2015



1.39 State primary school foreign students by nationality: 2014/2015

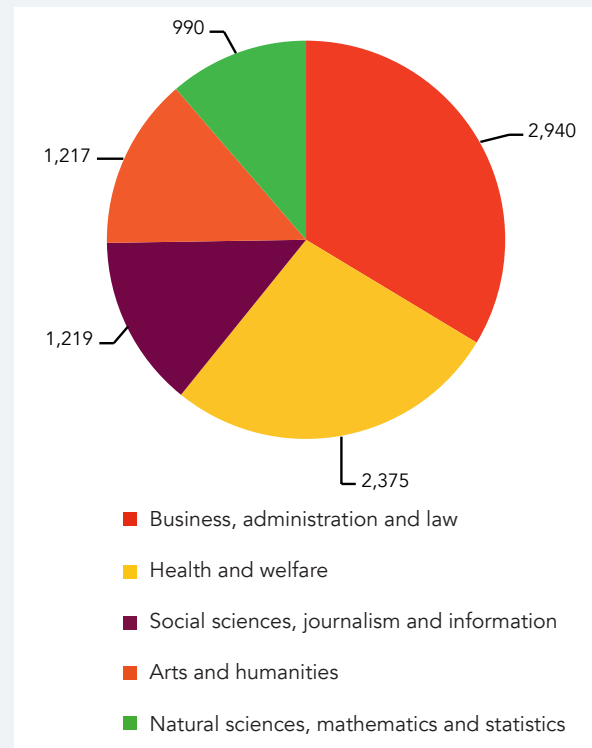


1.40 Students in tertiary education by sex: 2014/2015*



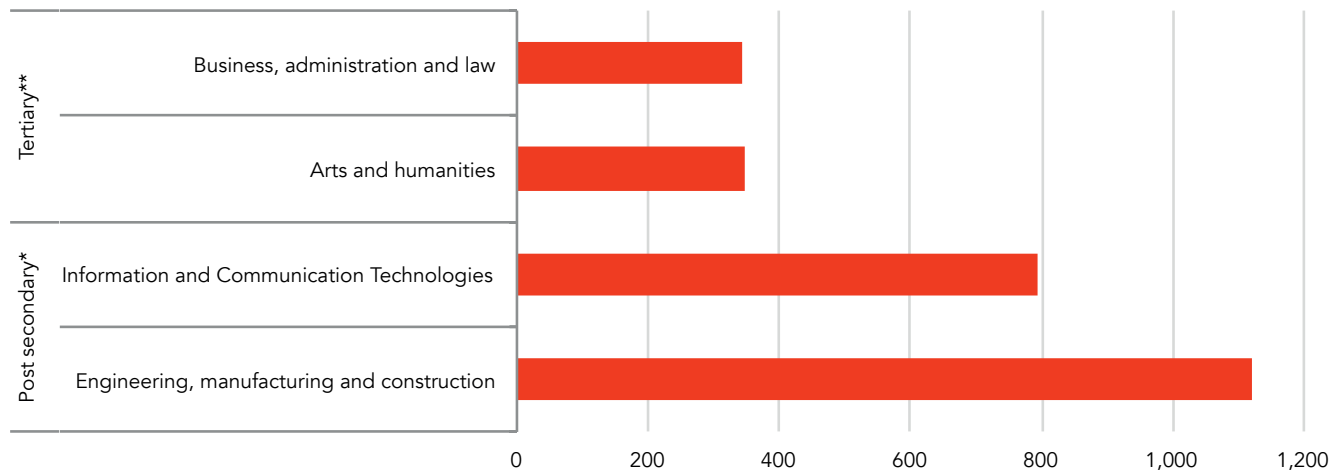
* Includes Higher national diplomas, Bachelors degrees and Masters programmes

1.41 Fields of study preferred by University of Malta students: 2014/2015*



* Includes UoM students at ISCED levels 5 to 7

1.42 MCAST students by preferred field of study and level: 2014/2015



* Equivalent to ISCED levels 3 & 4

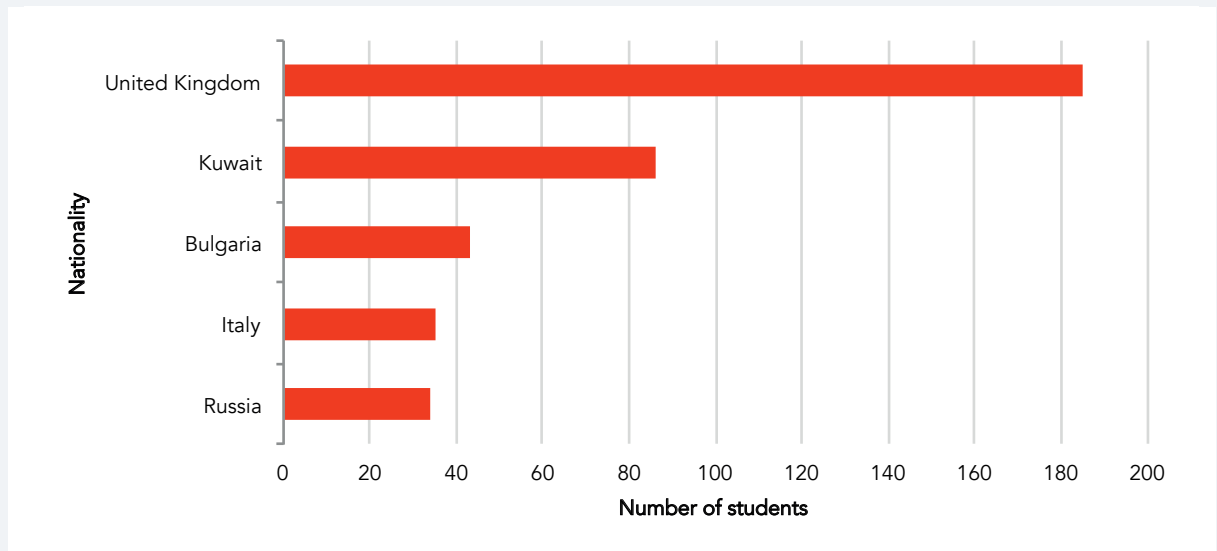
** Equivalent to ISCED levels 5 & 6

92.6%

of students in engineering,
manufacturing and construction in
vocational institutions are males



1.43 Foreign nationals in tertiary education by provenance: 2014/2015*



* Only the top 5 countries are being reported here

Traffic

The number of licensed motor vehicles was almost equal to the number of persons aged 18+ in 2015.

The stock of licensed motor vehicles continued to increase in 2016, reaching 358,947, an increase of 3.5 per cent over the end of 2015. This also represents an increase of 17.8 per cent over the beginning of 2010 and an increase of 32.3 per cent over the beginning of 2005. The net stock of licensed vehicles increased to an average of 33 vehicles per day in 2016, up from 20 vehicles per day in 2011.

The number of traffic fatalities by motorcycle was 9 in 2016, the highest since 2005. This accounted for almost 41 per cent of the total traffic fatalities (22) recorded in 2016.



1.44 Stock of licensed motor vehicles

Year	Agricultural	Bus, Coach & Minibus	Motorcycle	Passenger car	Commercial vehicle	Total
2010						
Q1	1,531	1,851	14,541	237,142	45,243	300,308
Q2	1,561	1,846	14,622	238,449	45,127	301,605
Q3	1,568	1,846	14,761	240,447	45,139	303,761
Q4	1,583	1,851	14,844	241,257	45,170	304,705
2011						
Q1	1,592	1,858	14,967	242,271	45,083	305,771
Q2	1,607	2,079	15,195	244,606	45,067	308,554
Q3	1,623	1,780	15,438	246,416	45,152	310,409
Q4	1,644	1,756	15,564	247,685	45,298	311,947
2012						
Q1	1,650	1,756	15,685	248,558	45,378	313,027
Q2	1,664	1,767	15,722	249,834	45,312	314,299
Q3	1,678	1,764	15,774	250,343	45,308	314,867
Q4	1,694	1,746	15,815	250,035	45,220	314,510

1.44 (cont.) Stock of licensed motor vehicles**2013**

Q1	1,716	1,750	15,981	251,011	45,417	315,875
Q2	1,725	1,770	16,338	253,253	45,634	318,720
Q3	1,738	1,776	16,678	255,331	46,361	321,884
Q4	1,759	1,712	16,899	256,598	45,992	322,960

2014

Q1	1,775	1,718	17,144	258,430	46,091	325,158
Q2	1,798	1,778	17,613	261,556	46,308	329,053
Q3	1,815	1,787	18,015	264,300	46,538	332,455
Q4	1,830	1,795	18,379	266,518	46,727	335,249

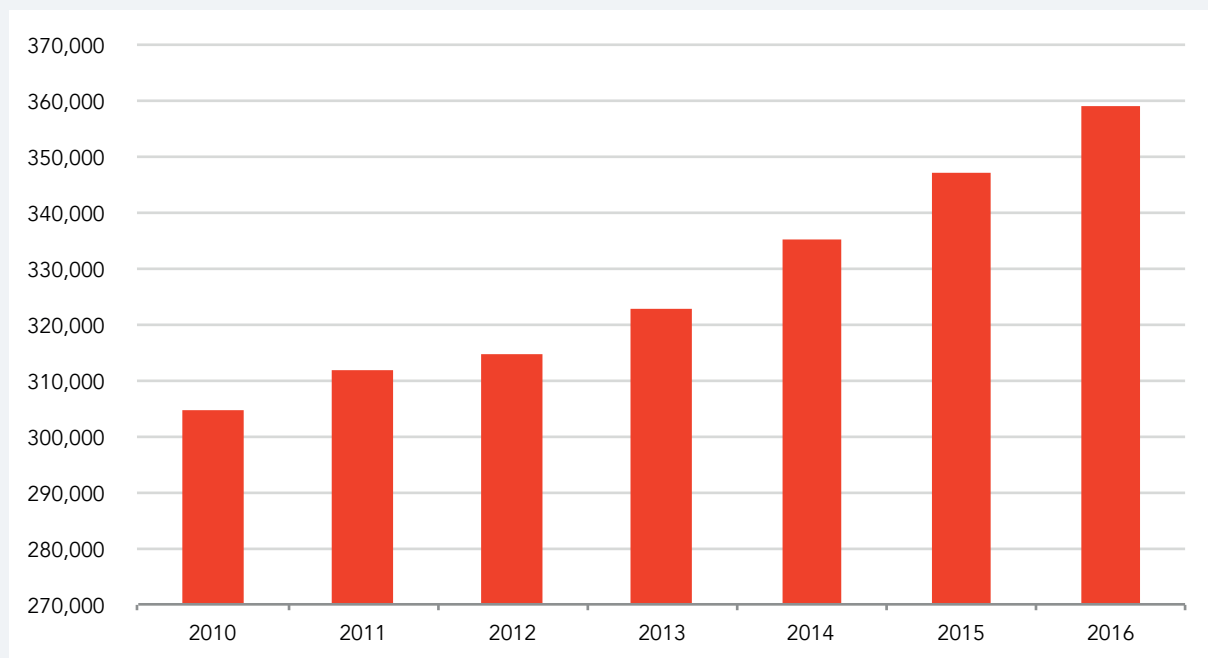
2015

Q1	1,838	1,832	18,716	268,253	46,867	337,506
Q2	1,865	1,846	19,326	270,844	47,100	340,981
Q3	1,875	1,962	19,759	273,567	47,380	344,543
Q4	1,905	1,955	20,088	275,380	47,590	346,918

2016

Q1	1,922	1,970	20,821	276,976	47,697	349,386
Q2	1,954	2,011	21,823	279,032	47,851	352,671
Q3	1,965	1,998	22,713	281,295	48,175	356,146
Q4	1,989	1,999	23,227	283,138	48,594	358,947

1.45 Stock of licensed vehicles



1.46 Road traffic accidents, casualties and fatalities

Year	Traffic Accidents	Traffic Casualties	Fatalities
2005	14,814	1,156	16
2006	14,776	1,196	10
2007	15,382	1,209	14
2008	14,242	1,172	15
2009	14,877	1,069	21
2010	13,727	1,079	15
2011	14,264	1,577	17
2012	14,546	1,599	9
2013	14,070	1,582	18
2014	14,473	1,796	10
2015	15,504	1,711	11
2016	15,245	1,853	22

Traffic casualties up by

60%
2005 - 2016

Use of digital media

In 2015, people aged between 20 and 24 were more likely to use social media on a daily basis than other cohorts. The most popular online shopping items were clothing and sports goods.

In 2015, more than three-fourths of the local population (78.4 per cent) used the internet at least once in their life. Of these, 97.2 per cent made use of the internet on a daily basis.

The use of mobile internet has increased in popularity among all age groups. The most common means of accessing the internet remotely is through mobile phones, with a total of 185,314 individuals accessing the internet via these devices.

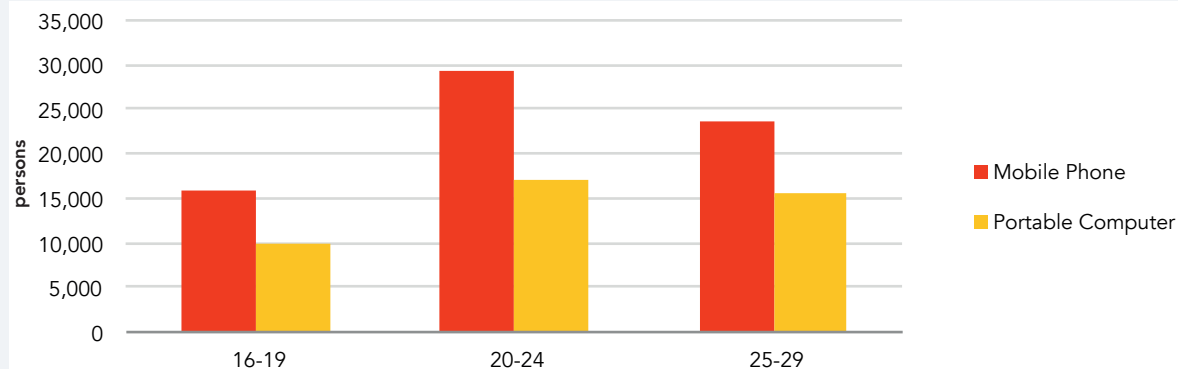
195,836 individuals made use of social media at least once in their life and 82.5 per cent made use of such media on a daily basis. The use of social media is especially

popular with individuals aged between 20 and 24. This age group alone accounts for 17.6 per cent of individuals who use social media daily.

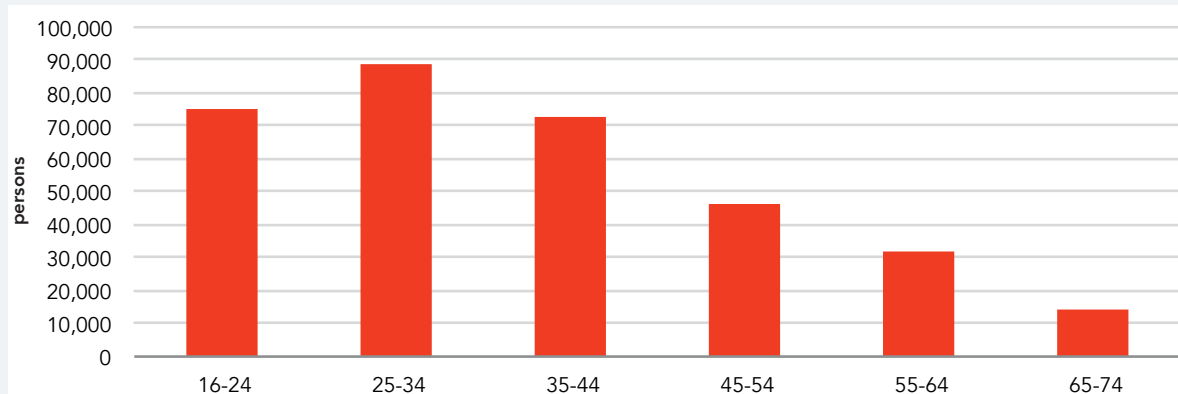
Clothes and sports goods are the items mostly purchased online, with 52.8 per cent of these purchases made by females. The internet is mostly used for communication purposes and to access information.



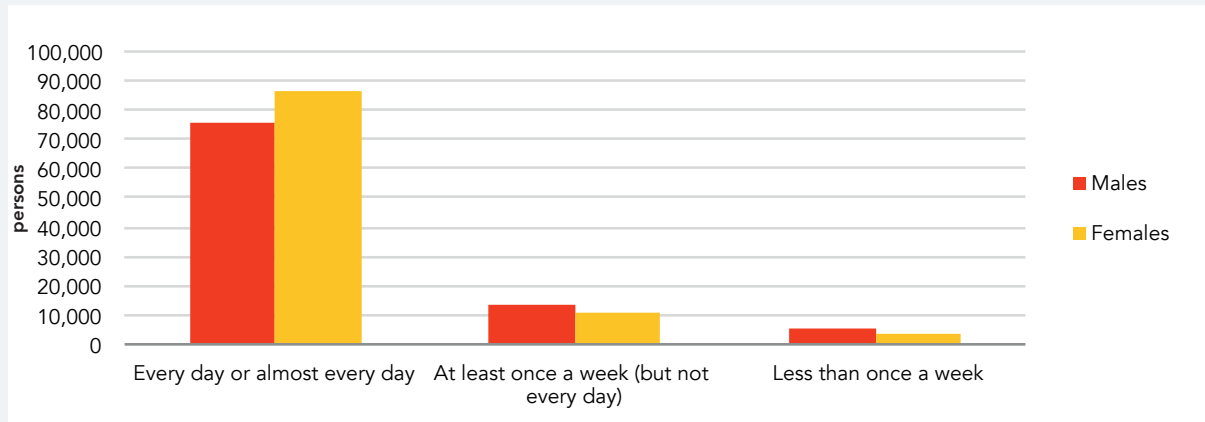
1.47 Use of mobile internet among youths: 2015



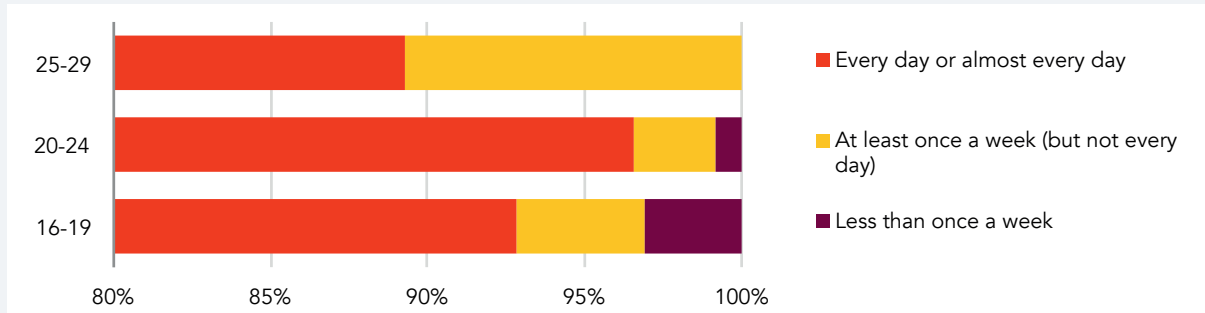
1.48 Use of mobile internet by age group



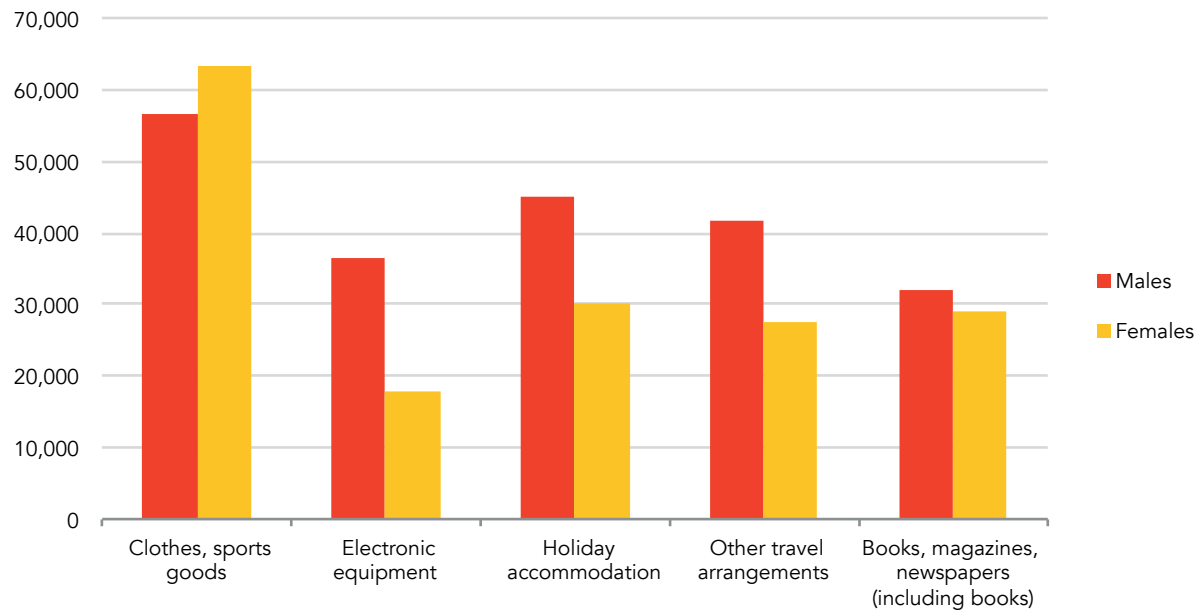
1.49 Use of social networks by frequency: 2015



1.50 Percentage of youths using social networks: 2015

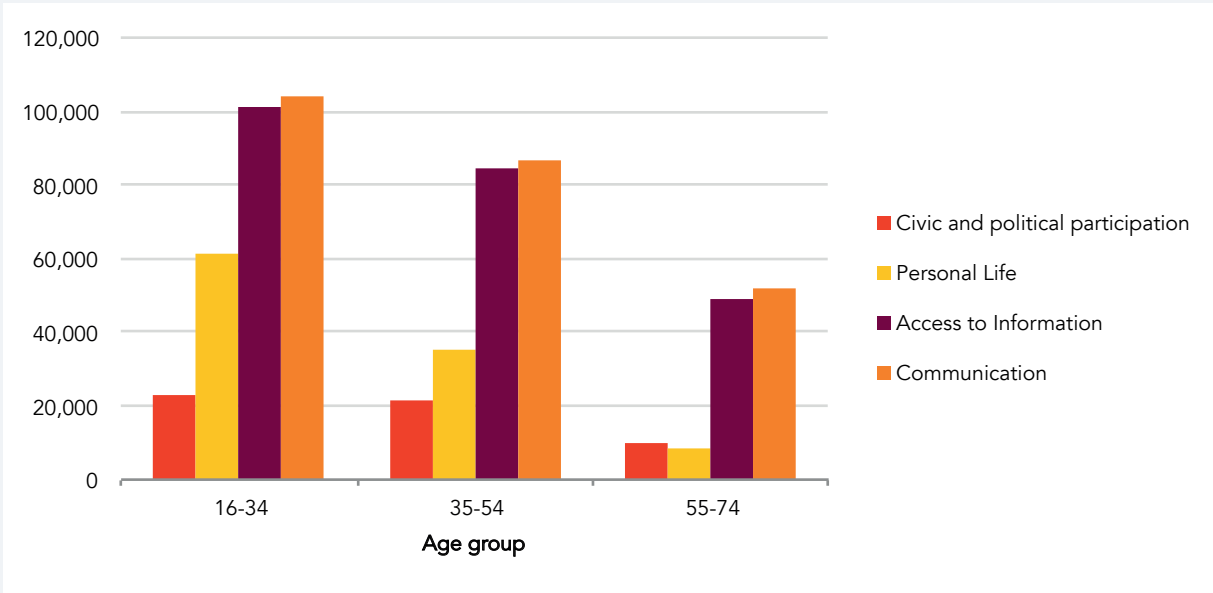


1.51 Online shopping by gender: 2015*



* Multiple response was permitted

1.52 Users' main online activities for private purposes: 2015



Billed electricity consumption

In 2015, the household sector consumed almost one-third of all the electricity generated. The construction industry registered the highest average annual increases in billed electricity consumption between 2010 and 2015.

From 2010 to 2015, billed electricity consumption increased by 2.2 per cent per year on average. The only decrease was registered in 2013 with a drop of 0.1 per

cent. The household sector remains the largest consumer taking up almost one-third of the electricity delivered to end users. At 28 per cent, the second largest consumer of electricity is the industrial sector, although the share of electricity consumed by this sector has decreased from 29 per cent in 2010 to 27 per cent in 2015. Agriculture and construction are the smallest sectors, each taking up a share of 1 per cent. However, construction registered the highest rate of increase from all sectors with an average of 11 per cent per year.

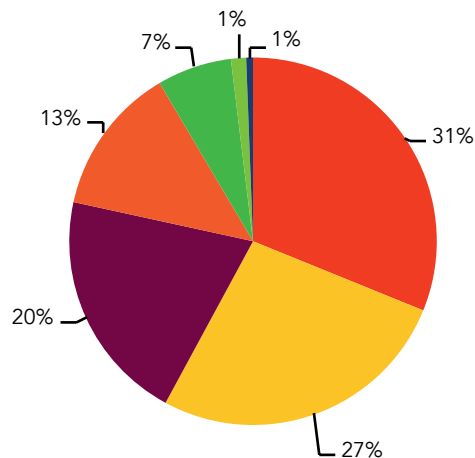
The industrial sector
consumed
27%
of billed electricity
consumption in 2015



1.53 Billed electricity consumption by sector, Mwh

Economic sector	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,228	9,955	10,613	11,006	11,921	12,038
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	517,800	538,241	540,341	536,203	521,160	541,512
Construction	16,196	16,087	17,471	19,292	24,775	26,991
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	360,860	361,422	381,707	385,118	399,247	415,427
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	188,683	199,138	214,964	219,221	238,013	264,887
Remaining service activities	110,522	114,265	125,032	120,404	124,121	132,800
Households	588,327	587,891	618,712	615,424	633,765	630,298
Total	1,793,617	1,826,999	1,908,841	1,906,669	1,953,001	2,023,954

1.54 Billed electricity consumption by sector: 2015



- Households
- Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities
- Remaining service activities
- Construction
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Waste

In 2015, mineral and solidified waste accounted for the highest share of total waste generated. The majority of municipal waste generated was landfilled.

The bulk of waste generation is made up of mineral and solidified waste, mainly generated by construction, demolition activities and dredging of port areas. Fluctuations occur in response to large infrastructural and building projects. Recyclable waste, made up of metals primarily, has followed an upward trend from 2009 onwards.

Municipal waste generation peaked in 2008 at 276 thousand tonnes. Amounts have subsequently decreased reaching a low of 245 thousand tonnes in 2011. 2015 has seen the most significant increase over the last five years at 5 per cent. From 2004 to 2015 the landfilling of municipal waste has always



The majority
of municipal
waste
generated
is
landfilled

surpassed the 80 per cent mark. The highest landfilling rates occurred from 2007 to 2010 when the Sant'Antnin Waste Treatment Plant was undergoing refurbishment works. Material recycling has shown an upward trend from 2008 onwards, peaking in 2013 at 20,000 tonnes. Waste recovered by composting (anaerobic digestion) was recorded for 2011 and 2012, as from 2013 onwards compost was disposed at the landfill.

Malta's urban wastewater treatment plants (UWWTPs) became fully operational in June 2011. Annual data which is available from 2012 onwards shows that the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)* of treated urban wastewater remained relatively stable. On the other hand, figures for the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)* show an average rate of increase of 3 per cent per year. The discharge of total suspended solids has shown a constant increase between

2012 and 2014, but dropped by 29 per cent in 2015. In terms of percentage reductions in pollutant concentrations all mandatory thresholds have been respected except for the COD value registered in 2015, which is 7 percentage points lower than the threshold (75 per cent).

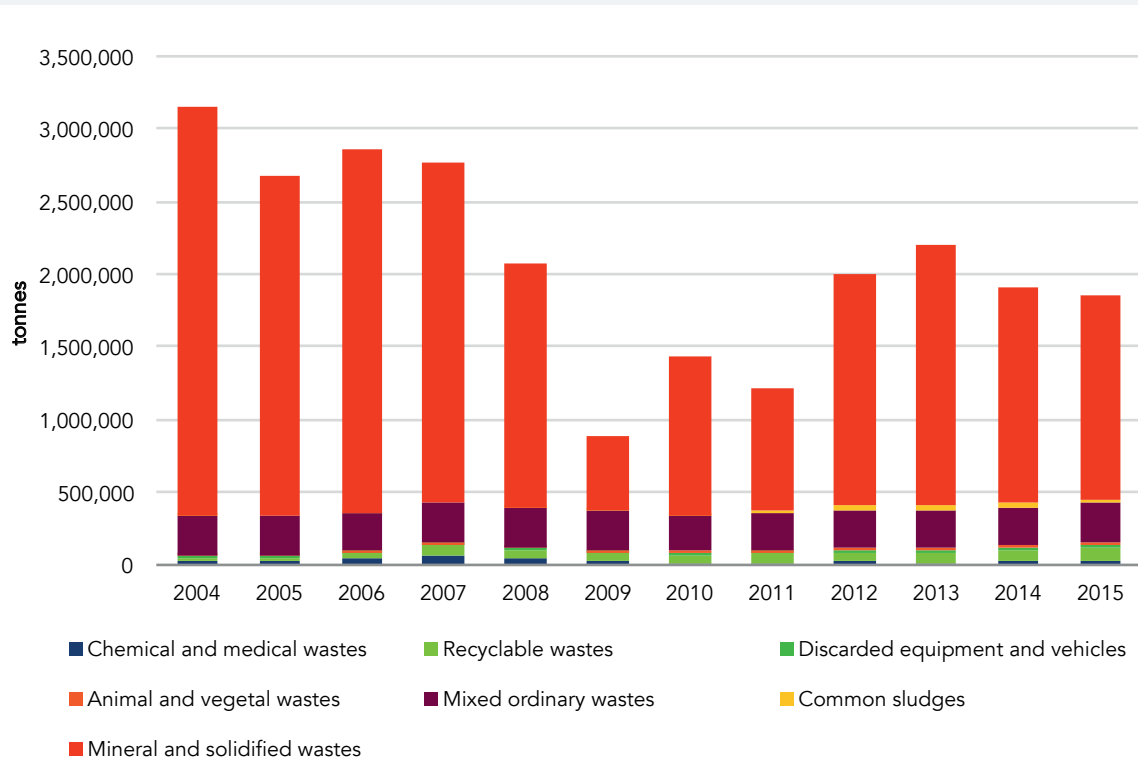
* BOD and COD both measure the amount of organic compounds present in wastewater.

Municipal waste generation
peaked in 2008 at

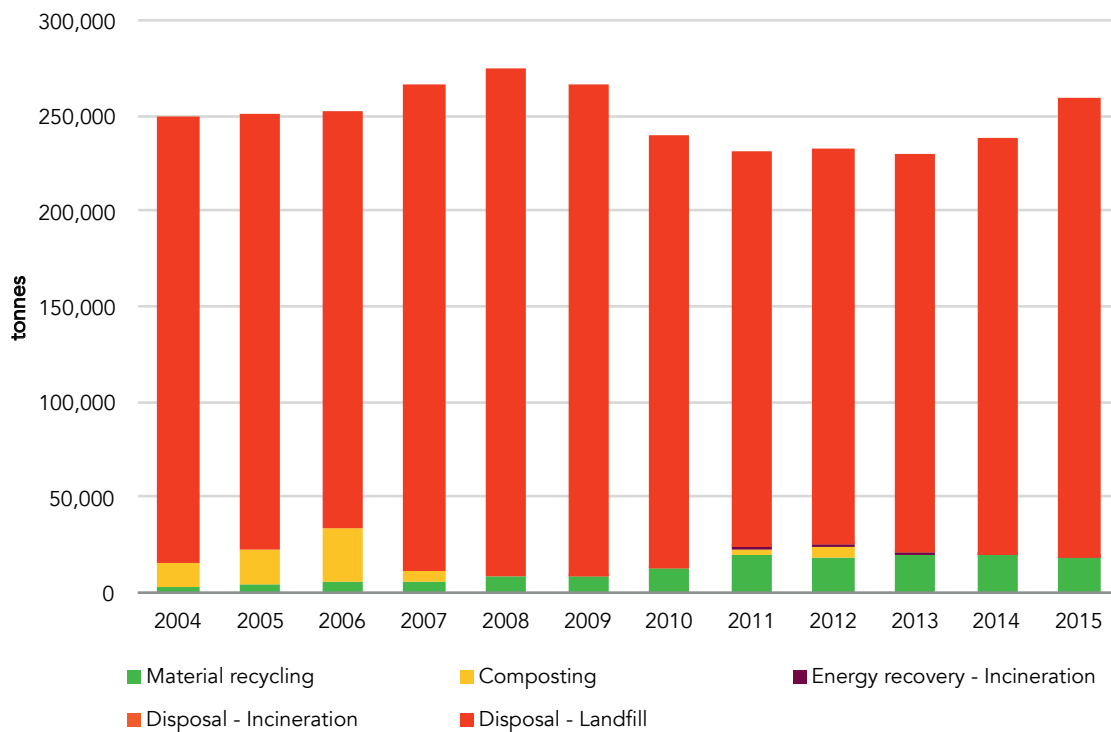
276
thousand tonnes



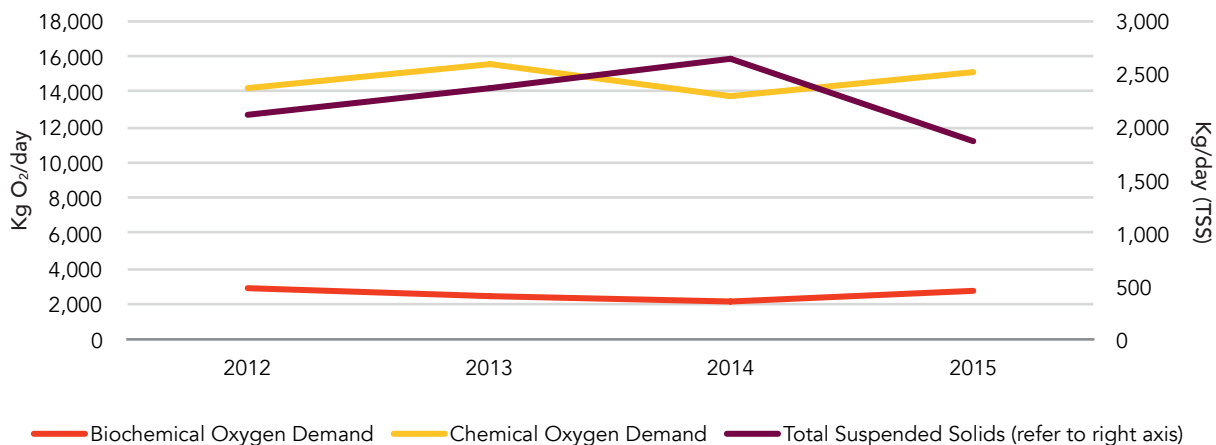
1.55 Waste generation, by waste type



1.56 Municipal waste treatment



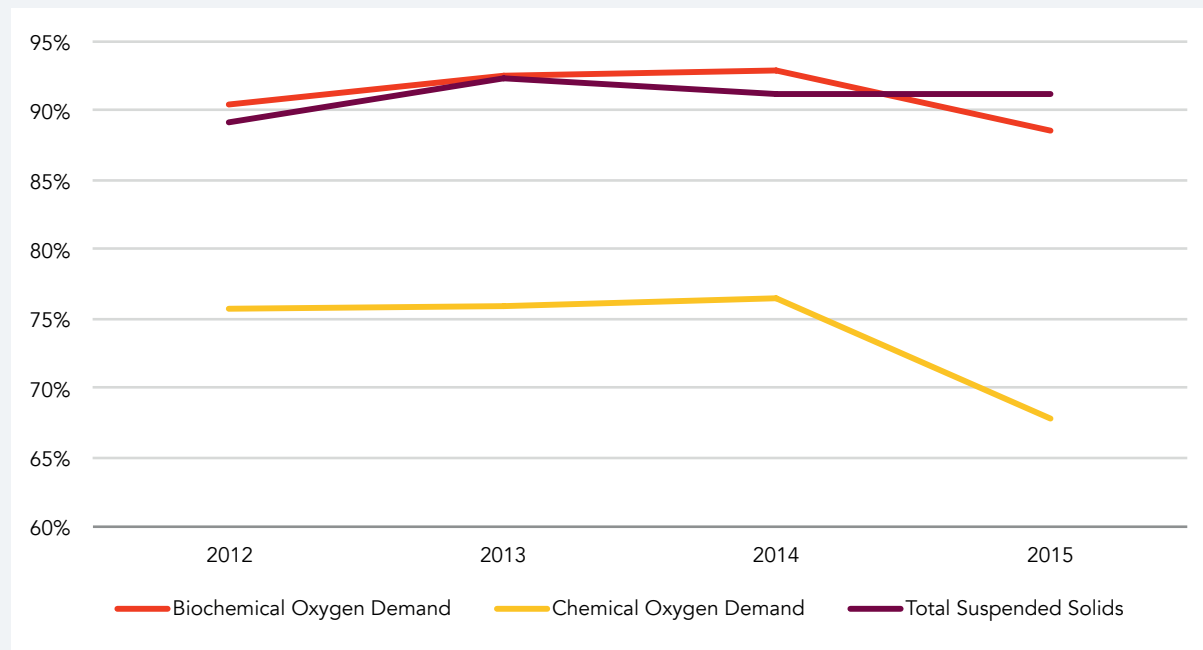
1.57 Pollutant concentrations in treated urban wastewater discharge into the sea



1.58 Percentage reductions in pollutant concentrations for Urban Wastewater Treatment

Year	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (%)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (%)	Total Suspended Solids (%)
2012	91	76	89
2013	93	76	92
2014	93	76	91
2015	89	68	91

1.59 Percentage reductions in pollutant concentrations - urban wastewater treatment





ECONOMY

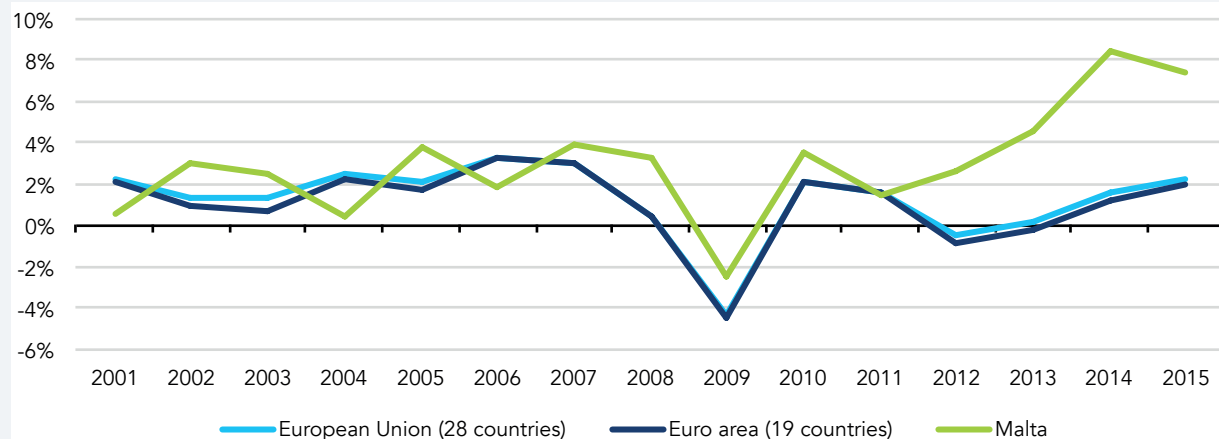
National Accounts

Growth in the real economy was mainly driven by domestic demand in 2015.

In 2015, the economy expanded by 7.4 per cent. Malta's growth outpaced the growth registered at EU28 level which stood at 2.2 per cent and the Euro Area 19 at 2.0 per cent, a pattern observed since 2012.

The contribution of domestic demand to growth was 11.8 percentage points. Domestic demand was driven mainly by investment with a contribution of 8.4 percentage points and total final consumption expenditure with a contribution of 3.4 percentage points to real

2.1 Economic Growth



Source: NSO, Eurostat

GDP growth. On the other hand, net exports contributed negatively to economic growth at -4.1 percentage points. This was mainly brought about by the high import content of investment.

2.2 Contributors to growth in chain linked volumes (in percentage points)

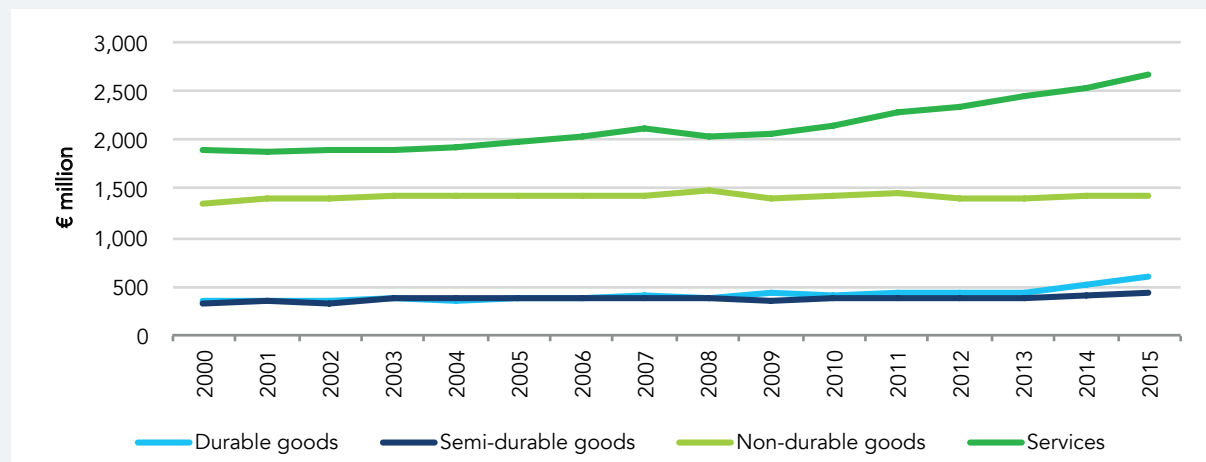
Contributors to growth	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total final consumption expenditure	0.2pp	2.5pp	0.9pp	1.3pp	2.8pp	3.4pp
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	4.8pp	-3.5pp	0.3pp	-0.3pp	1.5pp	8.4pp
Exports of goods and services	10.2pp	3.0pp	11.7pp	2.4pp	8.3pp	6.1pp
Goods	5.9pp	0.7pp	7.6pp	-3.1pp	-2.0pp	0.0pp
Services	4.3pp	2.3pp	4.1pp	5.4pp	10.4pp	6.1pp
Imports of goods and services	11.4pp	-0.5pp	8.7pp	0.7pp	2.4pp	10.3pp
Goods	8.6pp	-2.4pp	5.3pp	-1.3pp	1.6pp	9.6pp
Services	2.8pp	1.8pp	3.4pp	2.0pp	0.8pp	0.7pp
GDP growth rate	3.5%	1.4%	2.6%	4.5%	8.3%	7.4%
Domestic Demand	5.0pp	-1.0pp	1.2pp	1.0pp	4.3pp	11.8pp
Inventories	-0.2pp	-1.2pp	-1.6pp	1.9pp	-1.9pp	-0.3pp
External Demand	-1.2pp	3.5pp	3.0pp	1.6pp	5.9pp	-4.1pp

The services sector was the main contributor to growth in private consumption in 2015.

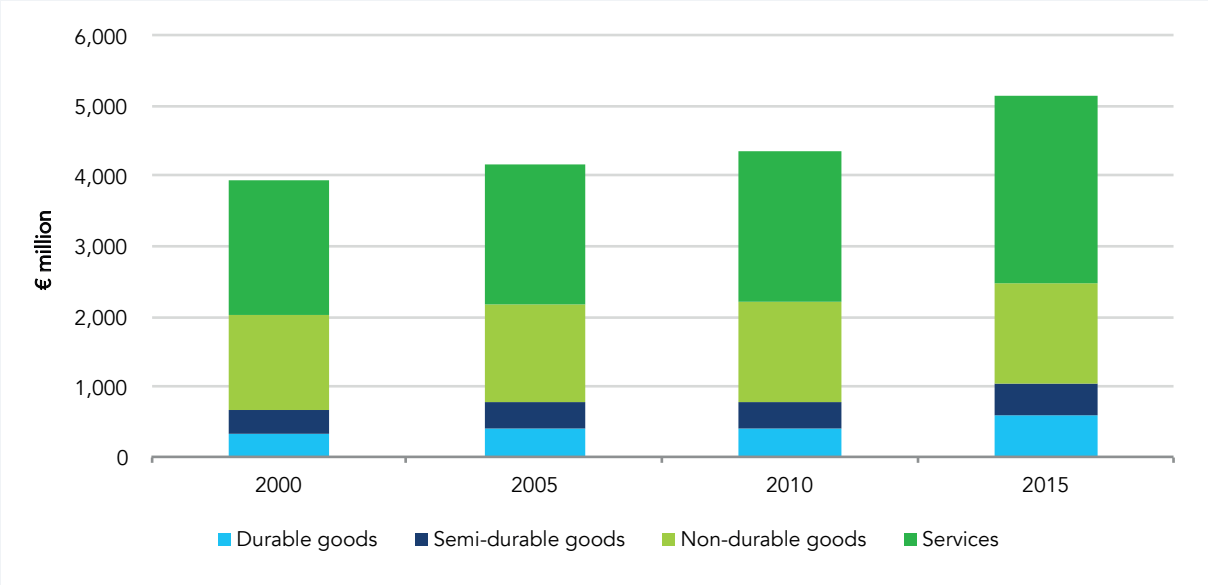
Total final consumption expenditure was driven by private final consumption expenditure with a contribution of 2.6 percentage points to real growth. Private final consumption expenditure increased by 5.3 per cent in

2015, 2.3 percentage points more than the rate registered in 2014. An analysis of final consumption by durability (domestic concept) indicates that over the past fifteen years, growth was mainly generated by services and durable goods. However, the increase in the share of services in private final consumption expenditure was more pronounced.

2.3 Final consumption expenditure of households (domestic concept)



2.4 Final consumption expenditure of households (domestic concept)



Growth was partly due to investments in the aviation and energy sectors, but the positive effect was partly offset by the high import content.

Government final consumption expenditure increased by 3.8 per cent during 2015, slowing down from 6.5 per cent in the previous year. Notwithstanding this drop, Government final consumption expenditure contributed 0.7 percentage points to real growth.

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) was the biggest driver of GDP growth in 2015, as

it grew by 48.8 per cent, the highest growth recorded since the year 2000. Investment in transport equipment contributed 3.9 percentage points to overall GDP growth and is mainly attributable to investment in the aviation industry, while investment in metal products and machinery contributed a further 3.3 percentage points to the overall GDP growth and is mainly attributable to the energy sector. However, the high import content of this investment caused a negative impact on GDP growth of 4.1 percentage points.

Investment in metal products and machinery contributed 3.3 percentage points to the overall GDP growth, mainly attributable to the energy sector.

Government Finance*

In 2015, lower deficit and government debt were registered.

Economic growth led to a further decline in the deficit, from 2.1 per cent of the GDP in 2014 to 1.4 per cent of the GDP in 2015. This was also reflected by a significant decline in the government debt from 67.0 per cent to 64.0 per cent as a percentage of the GDP in 2014 and 2015 respectively, even though it is still above the ceiling set by the European Commission. General government debt stands at €5,621.9 million, an increase of €200.8 million from the previous year.

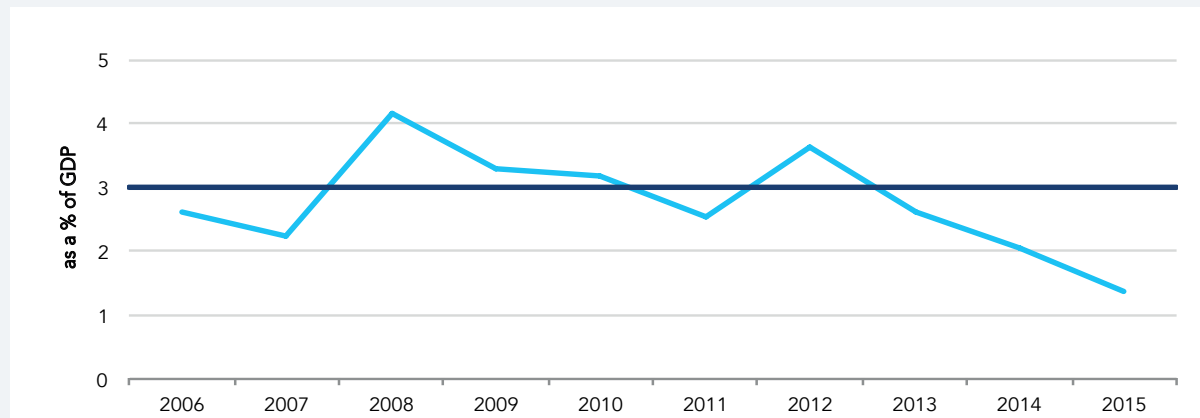
Another key indicator is the overall tax burden, expressed as the total amount of direct and indirect taxes along with actual social contributions as a percentage of GDP.

Throughout the past 10 years, the total tax revenue has been consistently above the 31 per cent tax-to-GDP ratio reaching a tax burden of 33.7 per cent in 2015, compared to the 34.0 per cent tax as a percentage of GDP from the preceding year. Increased participation in the labour market together with the increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), contributed to the higher tax inflows.

Over the past 10 years, interest expenditure, which is the amount that the government (as a debtor) becomes liable to pay to creditors over a specific period of time, in proportion to GDP has decreased as a result of lower interest rates and more recently, negative interest rates. The interest-to-GDP ratio went down from 3.0 per cent in 2012 to 2.6 per cent in 2015 – a decline of 0.4 percentage points.

* GDP used in this section is in line with News Release 142/2016 published on 6 September 2016.

2.5 General Government deficit as a % of GDP*

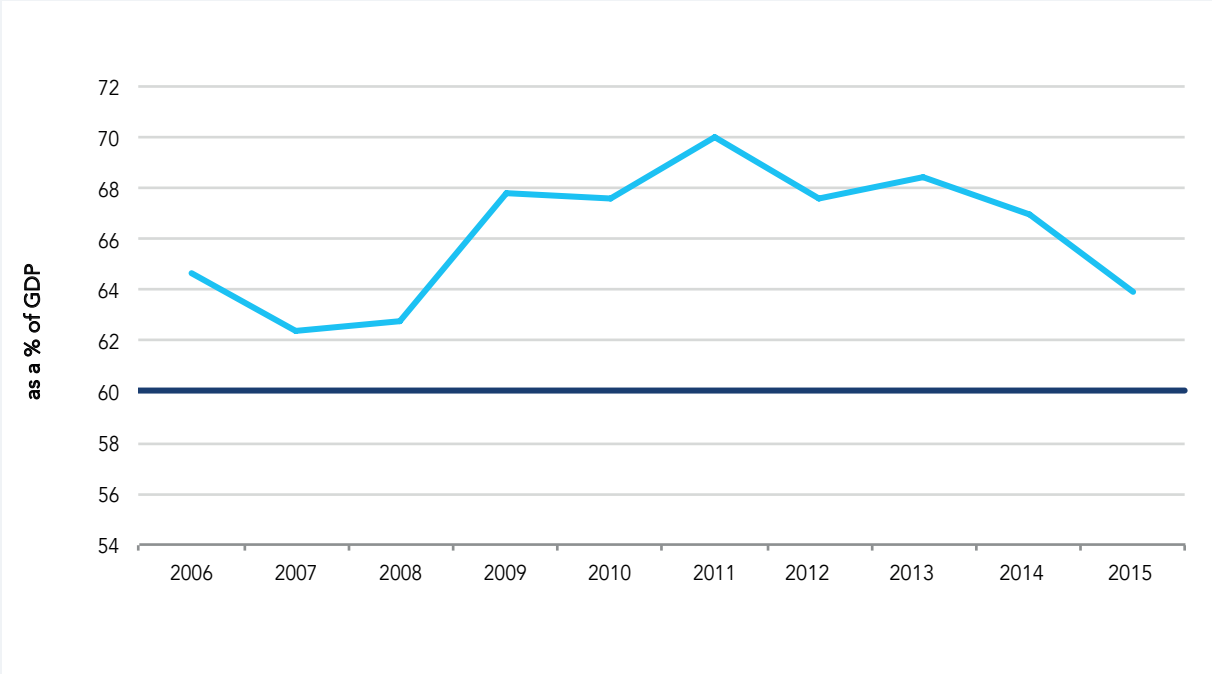


2.6 Government Deficit and Debt

	2012	2013	2014	2015
in millions of Euro				
Government deficit	-261.5	-199.1	-165.9	-120.3
Government debt	4,872.5	5,246.3	5,421.1	5,621.9
as a % of GDP				
Government deficit	-3.6	-2.6	-2.1	-1.4
Government debt	67.6	68.4	67.0	64.0
Tax burden	32.2	32.4	34.0	33.7
Interest expenditure	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6

* Maastricht deficit criteria at 3 per cent.

2.7 General Government debt as a % of GDP*



* Maastricht debt criteria at 60 per cent.

2.8 The composition of total government expenditure (as a % of GDP)

	2001		2015	
	Malta	EU-28	Malta	EU-28
Compensation of employees	14.3	10.3	12.7	10.1
Intermediate consumption	4.5	5.2	6.8	6.0
Property income, payable	3.8	3.4	2.6	2.3
Gross capital formation	3.7	3.0	4.4	2.9
Social benefits and social transfers in kind	12.2	18.9	11.7	21.0
Subsidies, payable	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Current transfers, payable	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.3
Capital transfers, payable	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.1
Total expenditure	41.8	45.3	43.2	47.0

Inflation

Inflation in 2016 was mainly driven by the Food Index, in particular, higher prices for restaurant services and the like.

The Maltese inflation rate (annual rate), as measured by the RPI, experienced a gradual drop from 2011 to 2014, starting off at 2.72 per cent in January 2011, whereas in December 2014 the rate stood at 0.15 per cent. The annual inflation rate fluctuated throughout 2015 and 2016, yet increased gradually reaching 1.06 per cent in December 2016. The

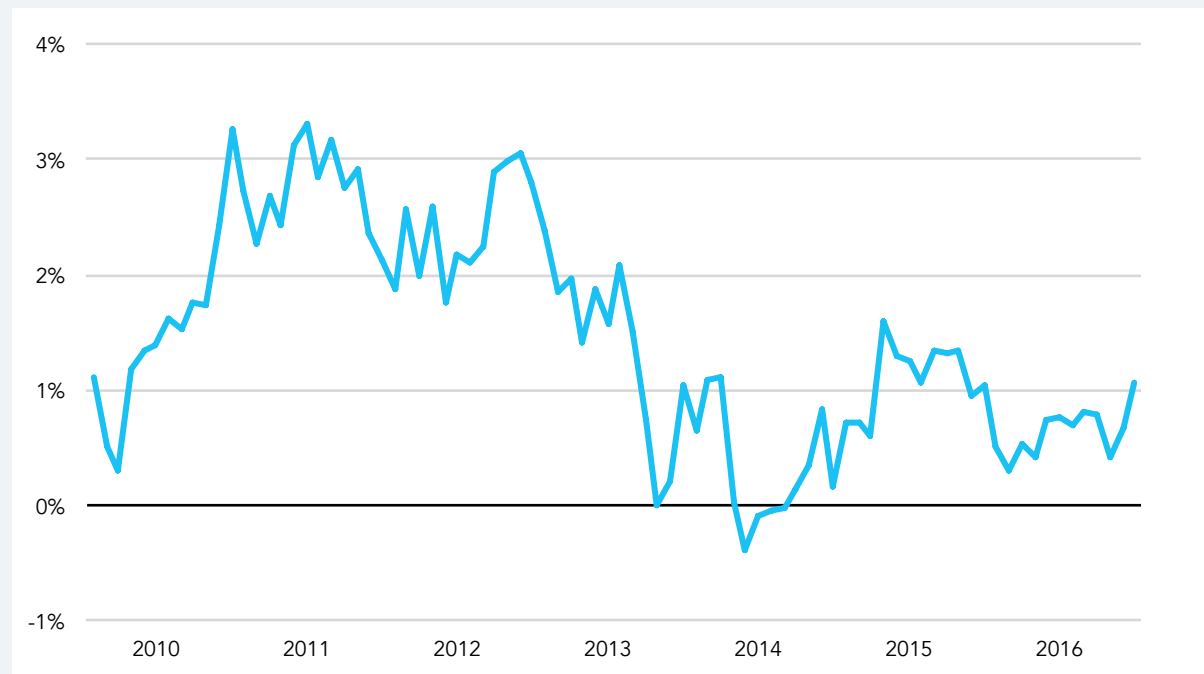
average rate of inflation in 2016 stood at 0.64 per cent. The increase observed in 2016 was mainly brought about by developments in the Food Index, in particular, higher prices for restaurant services and the like. This growth was partly offset by the drop in the Transport and Communication Index, reflecting lower fuel prices. The RPI went up from 100 in December 2009 to 111.99 recorded in December 2016. This means that if a basket of goods and services cost €100 in December 2009, in December 2016 you needed to spend €11.99 more to purchase the same basket.

Over 7 years prices increased by

11.99%



2.9 Inflation - Annual Rate (%)

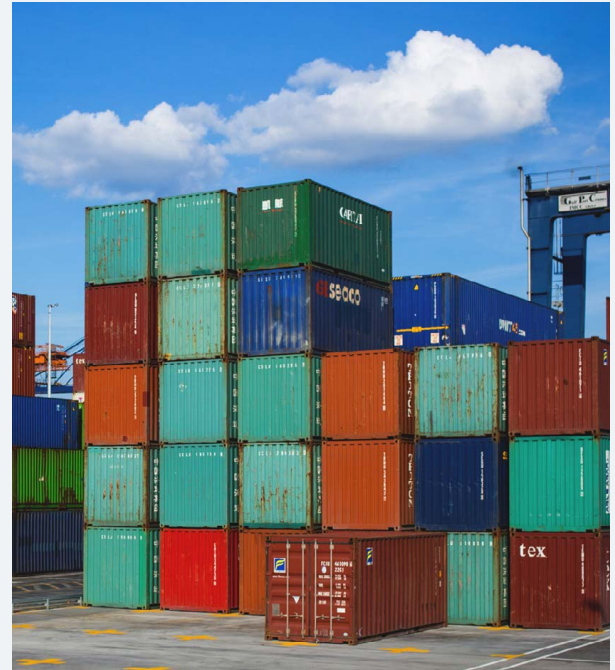


International trade

Since 2012, the value of goods exported outside the EU was more than twice the value exported to the EU.

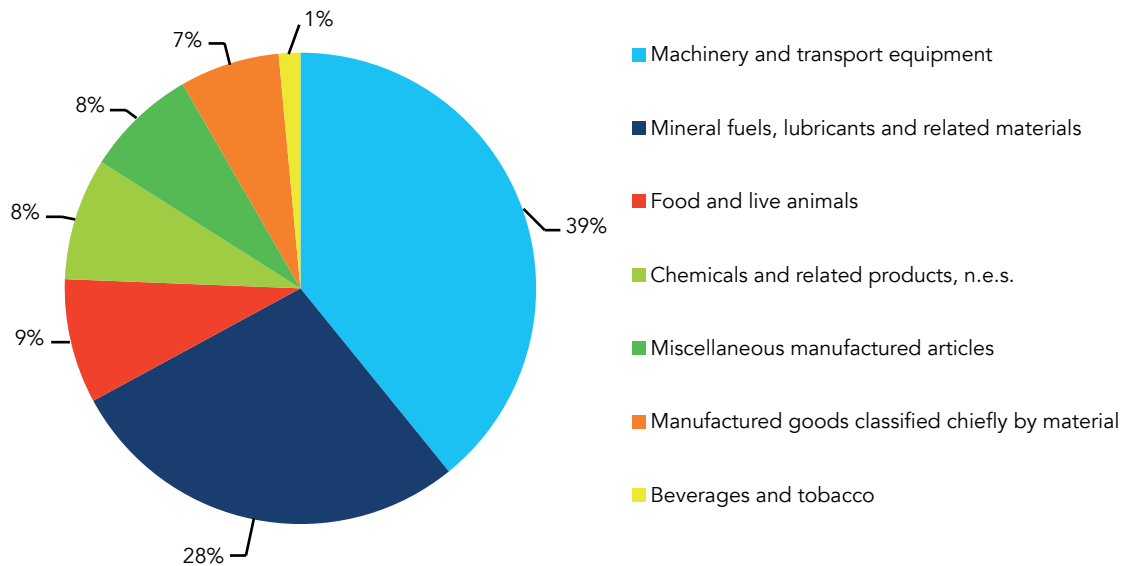
In 2015, the value of Maltese imports and exports was less by €294.2 million and €210.5 million respectively when compared to the levels recorded in 2014. This decline was primarily brought about by the commodity group mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials. Accounting for more than half the imports were machinery and transport equipment (39.2 per cent) and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (27.9 per cent). The same commodity groups (but in reverse order) accounted for 65.9 per cent of the value of exports.

When it comes to the direction of trade, Malta imports mainly from the EU and exports more than two-thirds of the value of exports to countries outside the EU. Deducting the fuel component from the value of imports

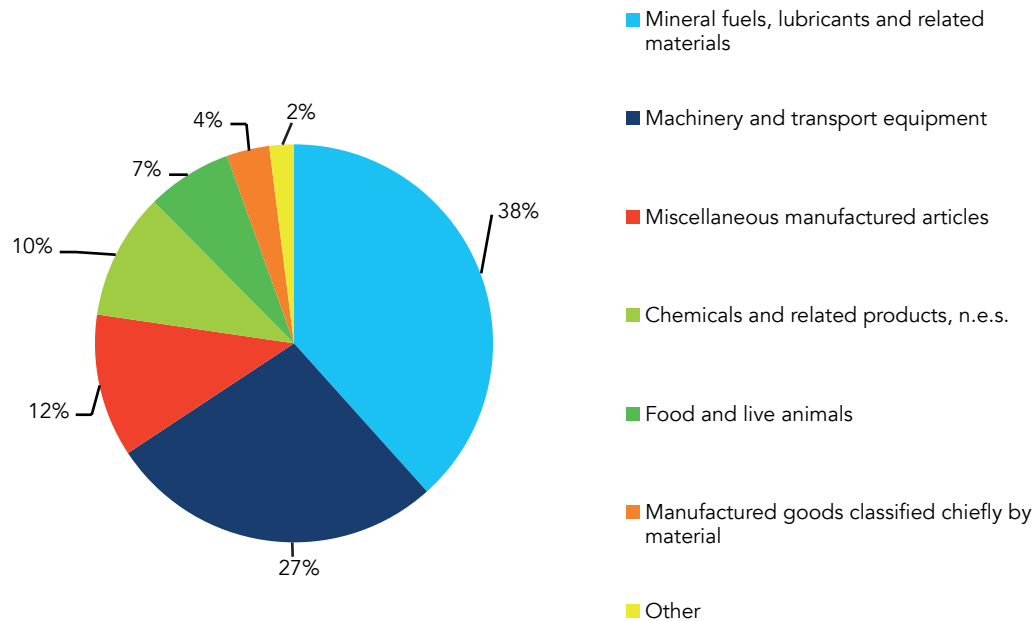


and exports it can be noted that between 2010 and 2015, imports increased steadily reaching €4.4 billion in 2015, whereas exports remained relatively stable, hovering between €2.0 billion and €2.5 billion.

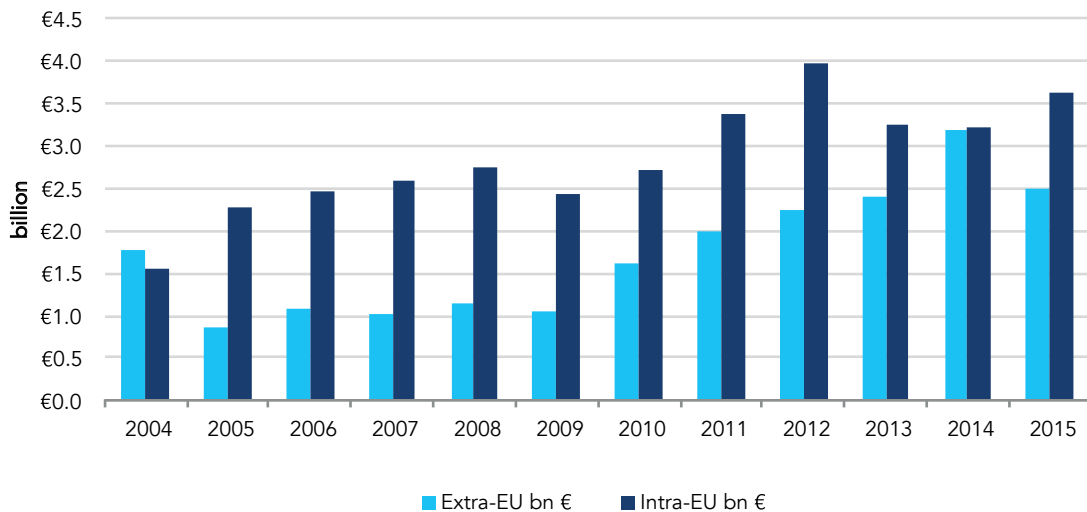
2.10 Value of Imports of goods (€6.1 billion): 2015



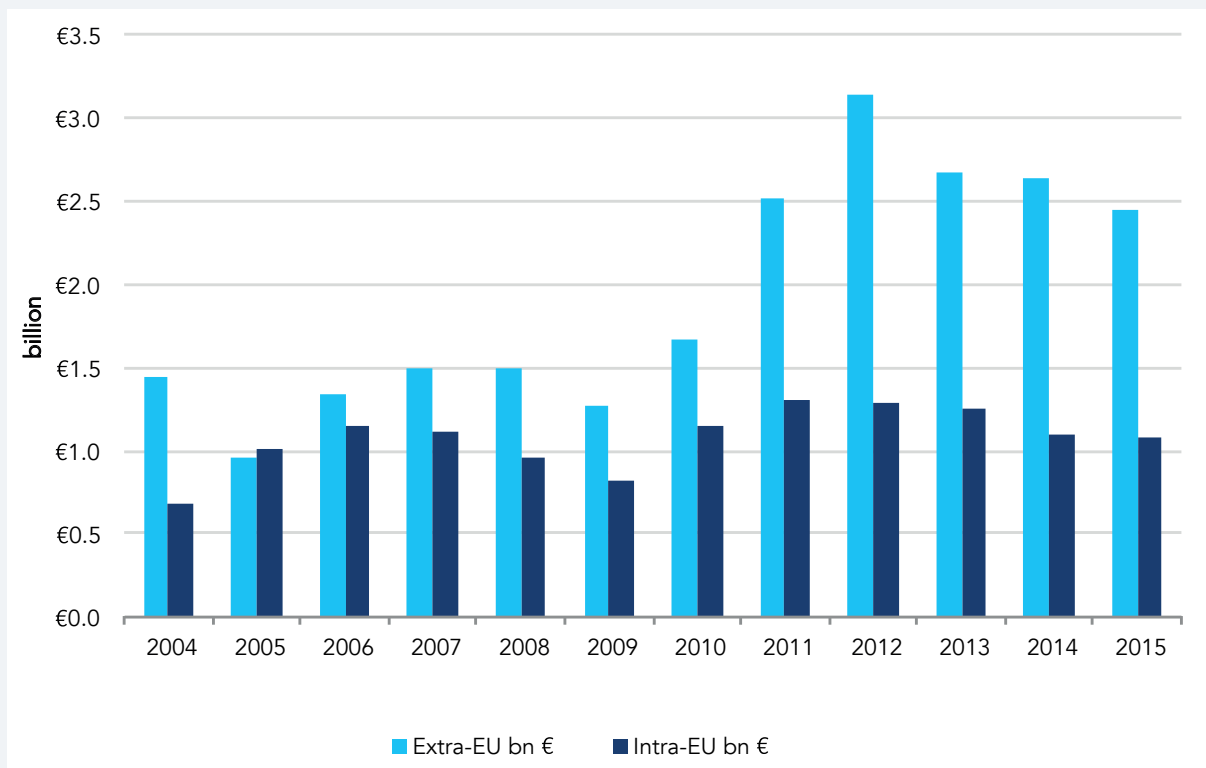
2.11 Value of Exports of goods (€3.5 billion): 2015



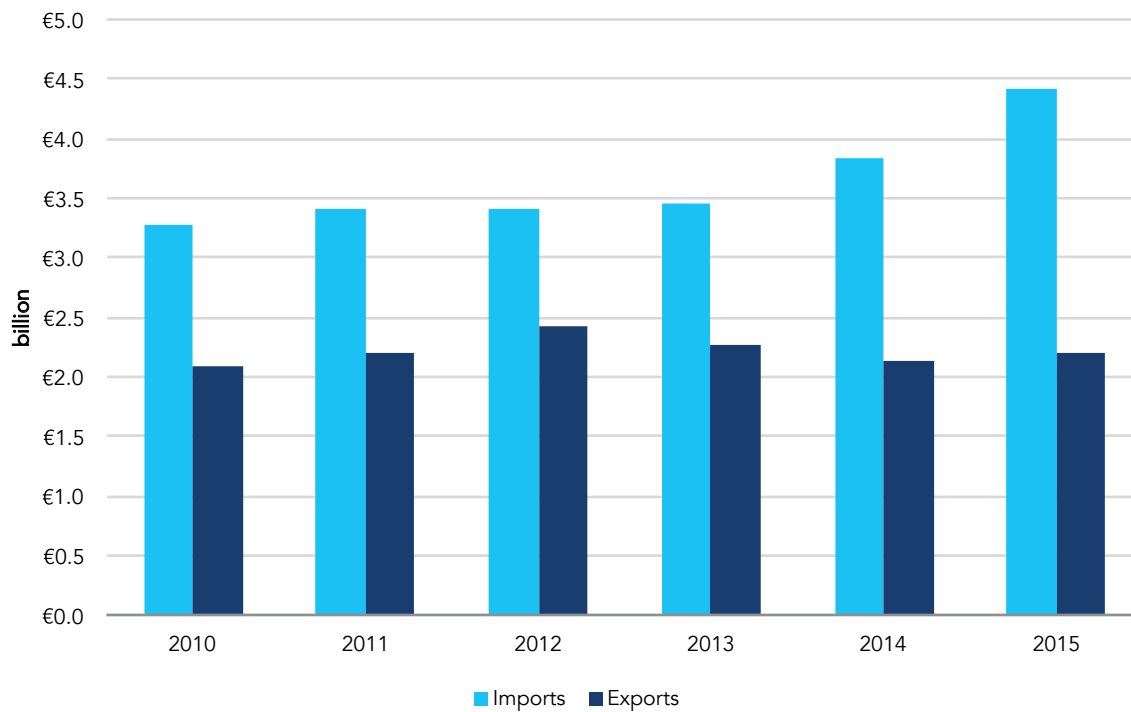
2.12 Imports - Value and Direction of Trade



2.13 Exports - Value and Direction of Trade



2.14 Value of Imports & Exports excluding fuel



Construction

In 2015, building permits increased by 34.4 per cent. Between 2010 and 2014, mineral production from quarries decreased by 21 per cent.

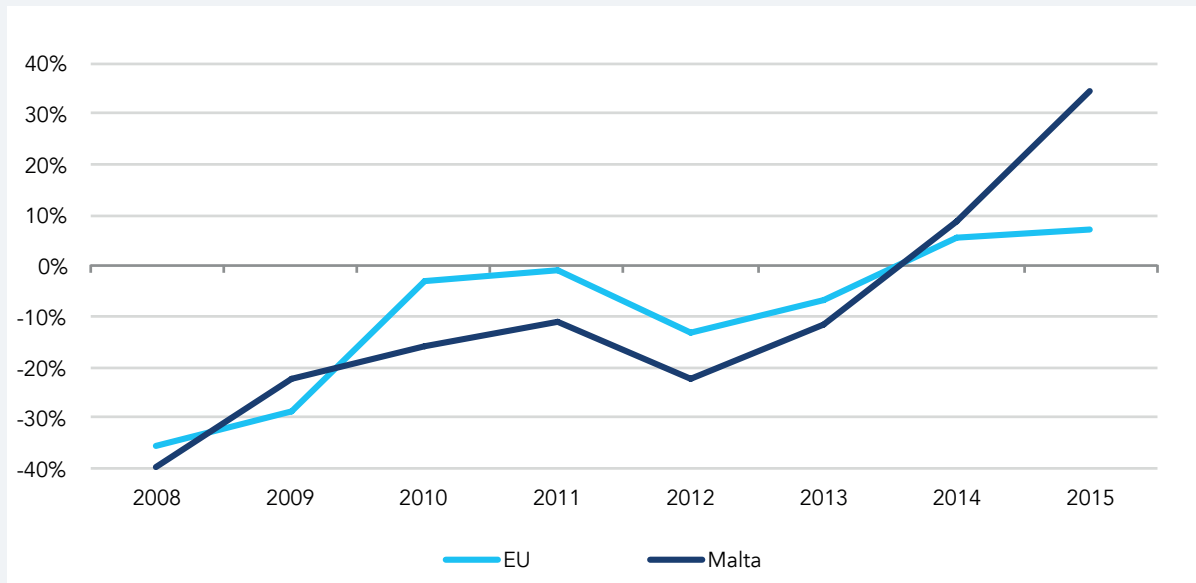
The absolute number of permits issued in 2015 increased by over 34 per cent when compared to 2014. This is the highest increase registered during these last years and is much higher than the average increase of 7.2 per cent registered at EU level. This is in line with the amount of useful floor area registered in 2015, which increased by over 19 per cent when compared to 2014. Again, this was the highest increase registered in the past years and more pronounced than the increase registered at EU level of 6.6 per cent.

From 2010 to 2014, mineral production from quarries has decreased by 21 per cent. Hardstone quarries have recorded year-on-year decreases with the most significant



drop being recorded in 2013. Softstone production has also decreased by an average of 6 per cent per year. The number of operating quarries has likewise gone down from 52 in 2010 to 47 in 2014 due to the closing down or temporary suspension of activities in softstone quarries.

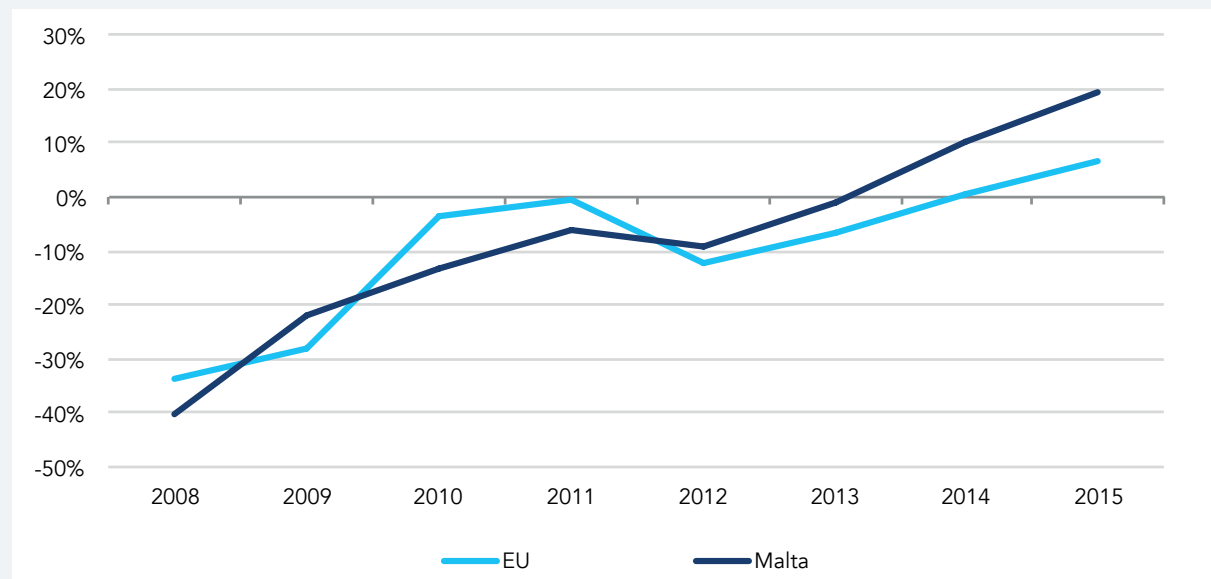
2.15 Building Permits - number of residential buildings (annual % change)



2.16 Number of residential buildings (annual % change)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
European Union	-35.5	-28.8	-2.8	-0.9	-13.4	-6.6	4.4	7.2
Malta	-39.7	-22.5	-16.1	-11	-22.5	-11.7	8.6	34.4

2.18 Building Permits - useful floor area in square metres (annual % change)



2.18 Useful floor area in square metres (annual % change)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
European Union	-33.8	-28.0	-3.7	-0.3	-12.4	-6.8	0.3	6.6
Malta	-40.2	-21.8	-13.1	-5.9	-9.4	-1.1	10.1	19.2

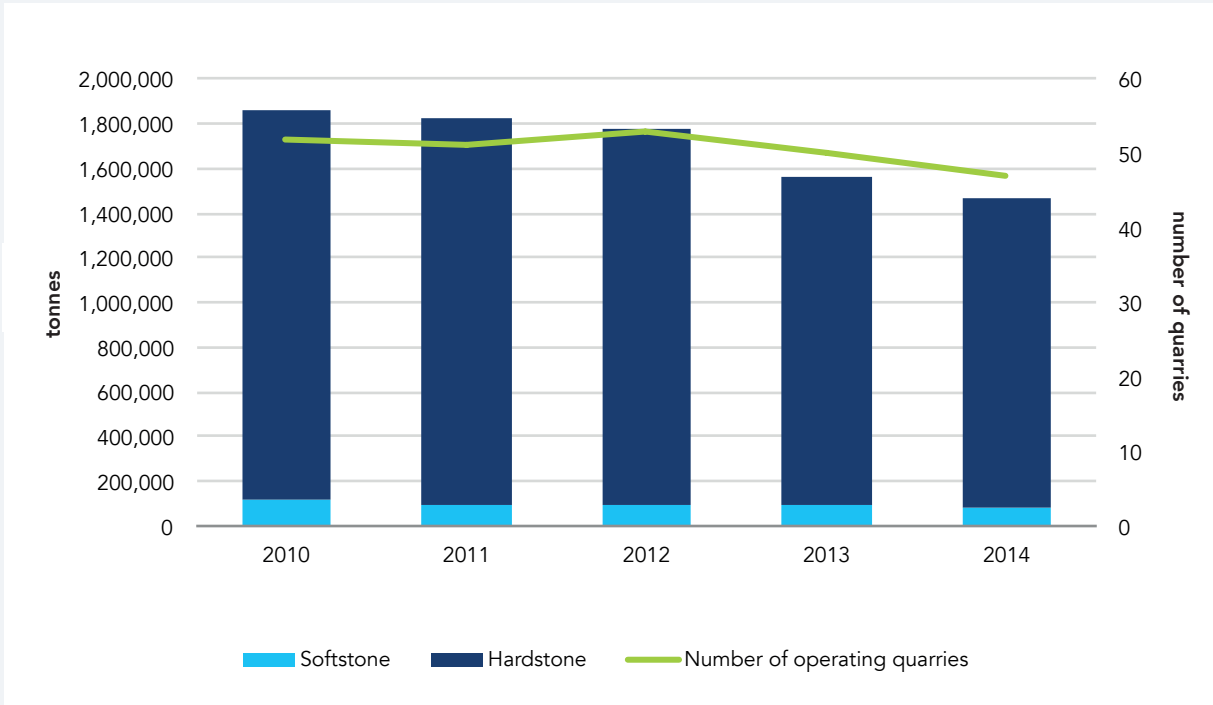
2.19 Number of operating quarries

Year	Softstone	Hardstone	Total
2010	28	24	52
2011	27	24	51
2012	28	25	53
2013	25	25	50
2014	23	24	47

2.20 Total production from quarries, tonnes

Year	Softstone	Hardstone	Total
2010	112,246	1,753,748	1,865,994
2011	92,680	1,735,216	1,827,896
2012	94,515	1,685,621	1,780,136
2013	99,363	1,464,232	1,563,595
2014	84,409	1,386,482	1,470,891

2.21 Minerals production from quarries



Tourism

The number of inbound tourists is increasing while the average length of stay is decreasing. Non-EU nationals, in 2015, spent more than EU nationals on average. Between 2010 and 2015, nights spent abroad by the Maltese went up by 38.8 per cent and the preferred destinations were Italy and the UK. Every Maltese spends an average €991 when abroad.

Between 2001 and 2015, Malta recorded an increase of 55.6 per cent in inbound tourists. In 2015, Malta recorded the second lowest average length of stay (7.9) in 15 years. More than half of inbound tourists stayed in St. Julians and in St. Paul's Bay (including Bugibba and Qawra) during 2015, whereas total expenditure per capita stood at €919. The highest expenditure per capita was recorded by inbound tourists from outside the EU (€1,230) and the lowest expenditure per capita was recorded by inbound tourists from Italy (€632).

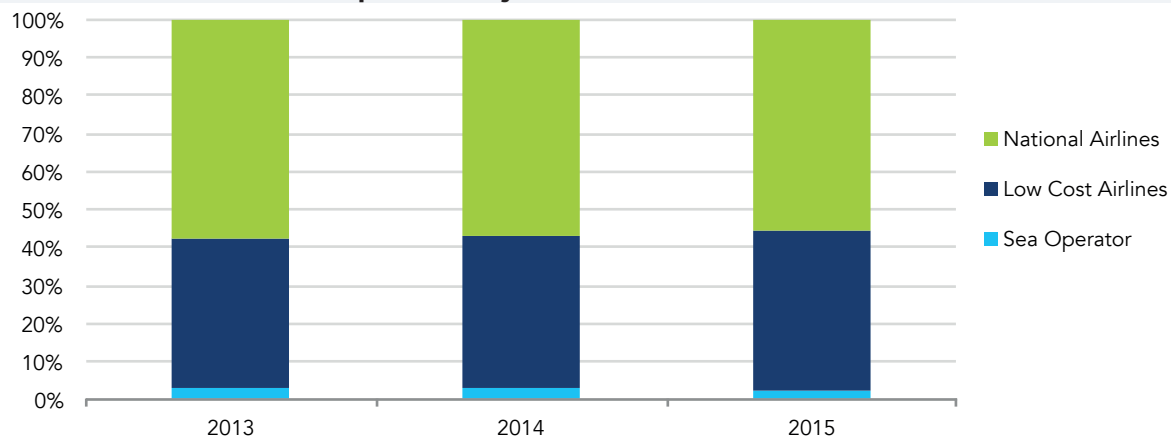
The majority of inbound tourists (58.6 per cent) stayed in hotels, followed by those who stayed in holiday furnished premises (16.0 per cent) and with friends or relatives (12.6 per cent). During 2015, inbound tourists preferred to use national airlines, even though low cost airlines are making inroads.

Between 2010 and 2015, outbound tourist trips and nights spent by Maltese residents recorded an increase of 44.8 per cent and 38.8 per cent respectively. In 2015, the most popular destinations were Italy, the UK, Germany, France and Spain. In 2015, the average length of stay stood at 7.7, down by 0.4 of a night when compared to 2014. National airlines were the preferred mode of transportation in 2015, however low-cost airlines accounted for a higher share when compared to the previous two years. In 2015, total expenditure per capita by resident tourists stood at €991. The lowest and highest expenditures per capita were recorded by Maltese residents visiting Italy (€719) and Switzerland (€1,203) respectively.

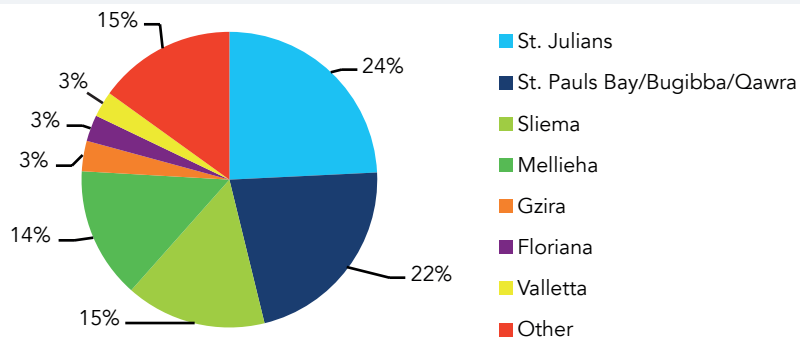
2.22 Inbound tourists, nights spent and total expenditure (€000s) by year

Year	Inbound Tourists	Total nights	Total expenditure
2001	1,146,262	10,533,025	960,402
2002	1,098,446	10,483,326	984,301
2003	1,089,548	11,114,287	1,001,626
2004	1,156,440	11,170,794	1,028,870
2005	1,170,816	11,085,382	1,009,578
2006	1,124,232	10,661,386	999,279
2007	1,243,506	11,016,992	1,061,944
2008	1,290,856	10,962,463	1,069,436
2009	1,182,490	9,949,378	924,927
2010	1,338,841	11,147,898	1,131,987
2011	1,415,019	9,984,080	1,221,327
2012	1,443,414	11,859,521	1,326,474
2013	1,582,153	12,890,268	1,440,379
2014	1,689,809	13,522,112	1,528,765
2015	1,783,366	14,151,599	1,639,067

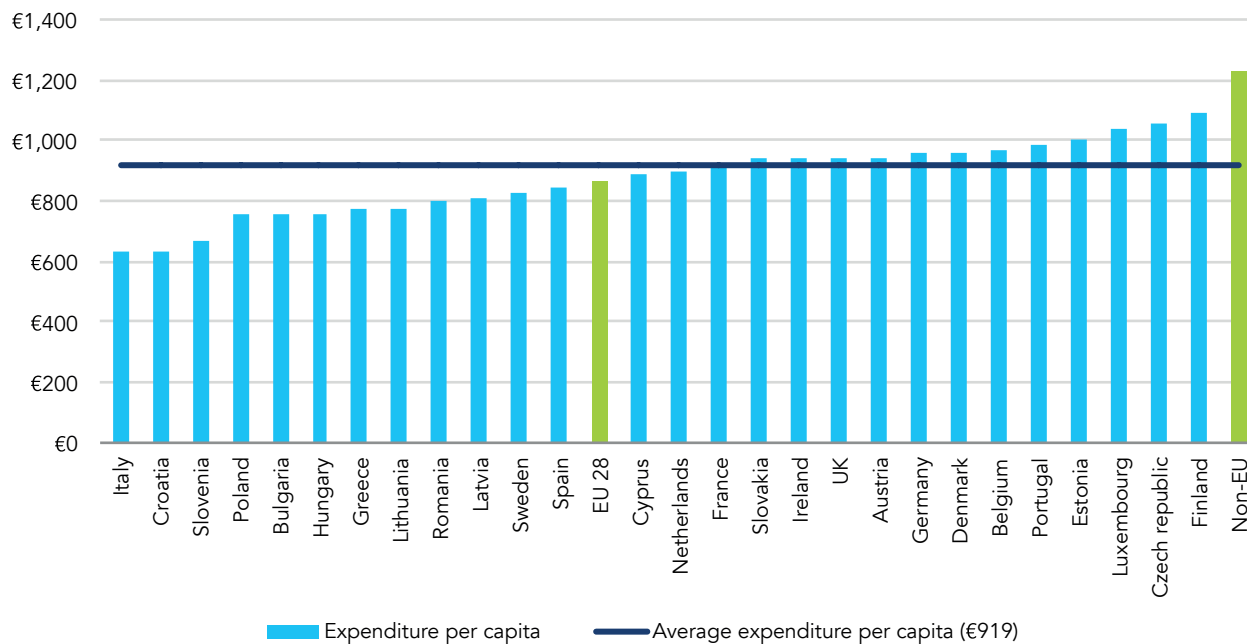
2.23 Preferred mode of transportation by inbound tourists



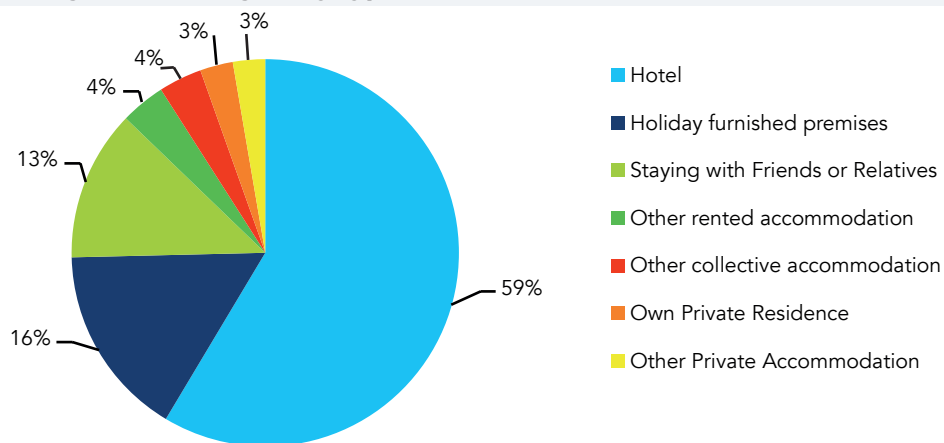
2.24 Localities in which inbound tourists resided



2.25 Expenditure per capita by inbound tourists: 2015



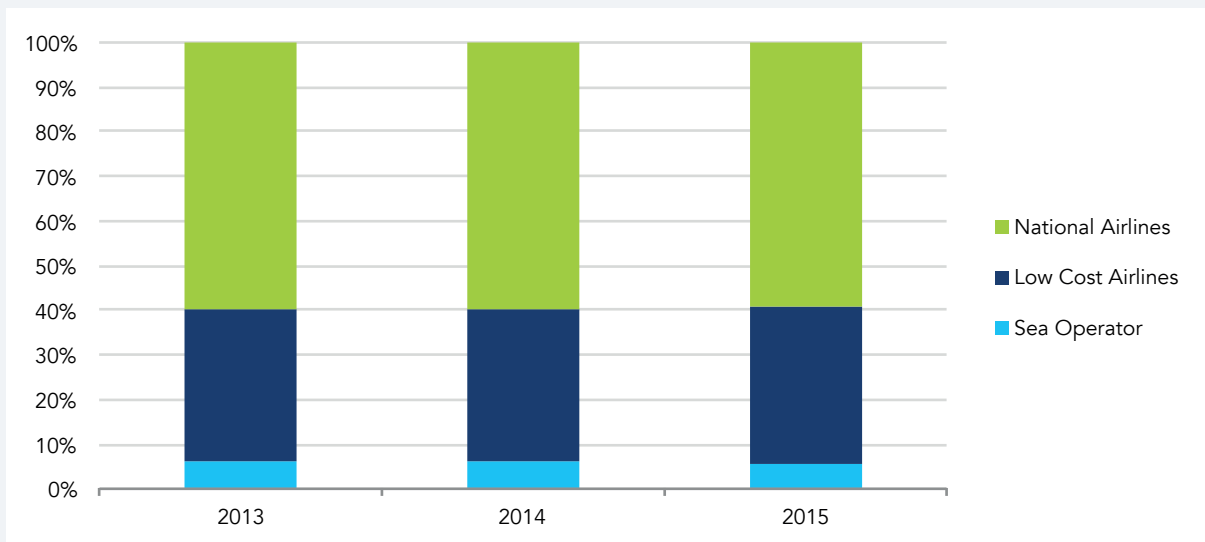
2.26 Percentage share of nights by type of accommodation: 2015



2.27 Outbound tourists, nights spent and total expenditure

Year	Outbound Tourists	Total nights	Total expenditure (€000s)
2010	294,323	2,349,282	281,425
2011	308,483	2,314,141	297,036
2012	331,096	2,547,301	338,394
2013	363,463	2,869,647	369,964
2014	390,701	3,181,351	387,689
2015	426,244	3,260,926	422,247

2.28 Preferred mode of transportation by Maltese

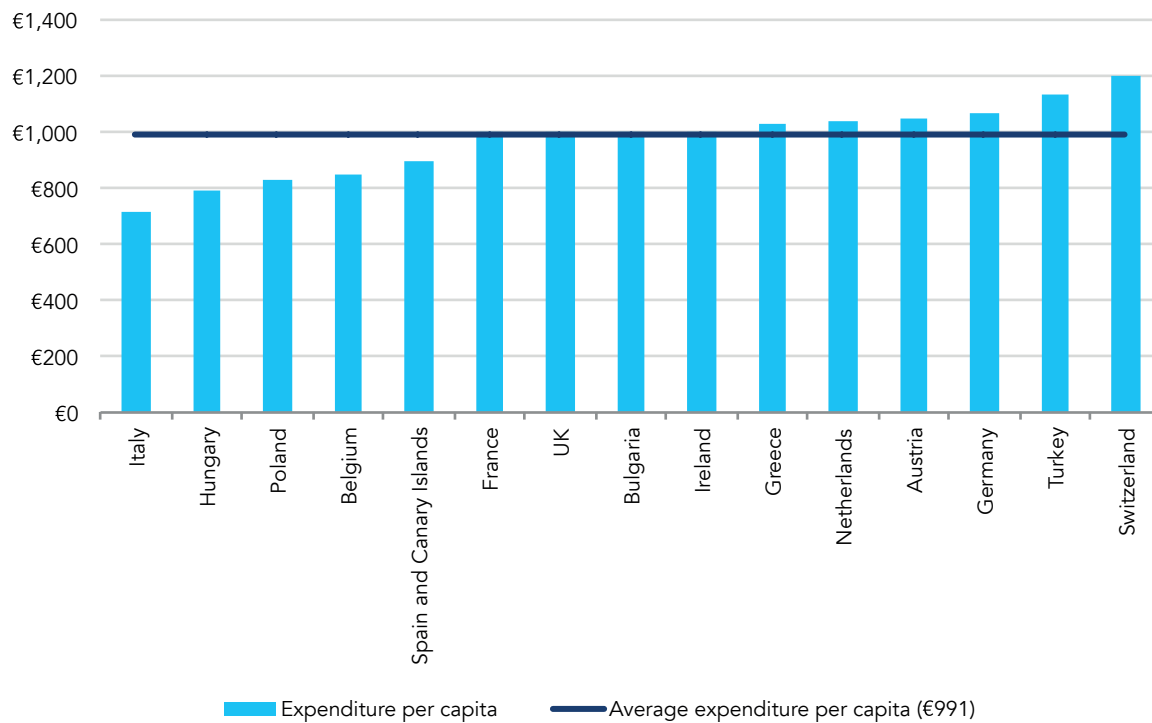


Outbound tourists, total expenditure 2015

€422 million



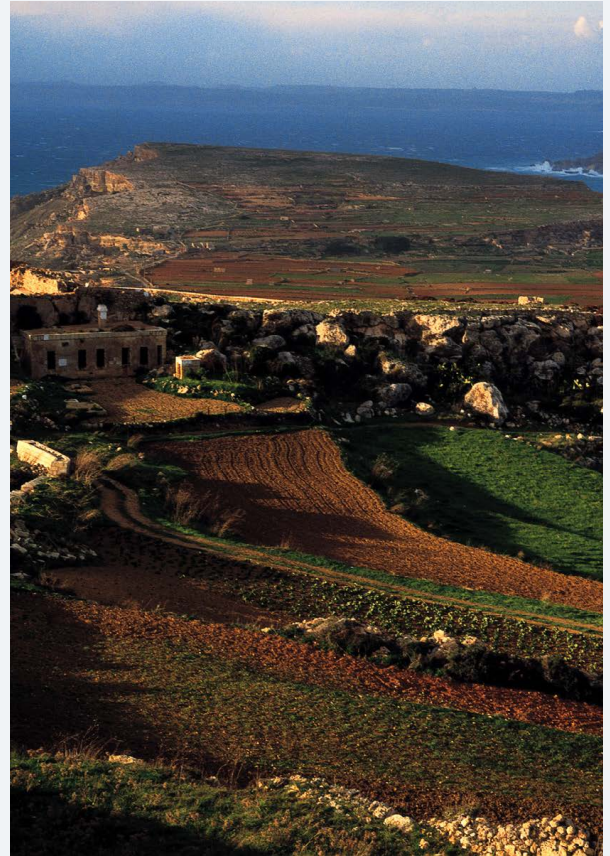
2.29 Expenditure per capita by outbound tourists: 2015



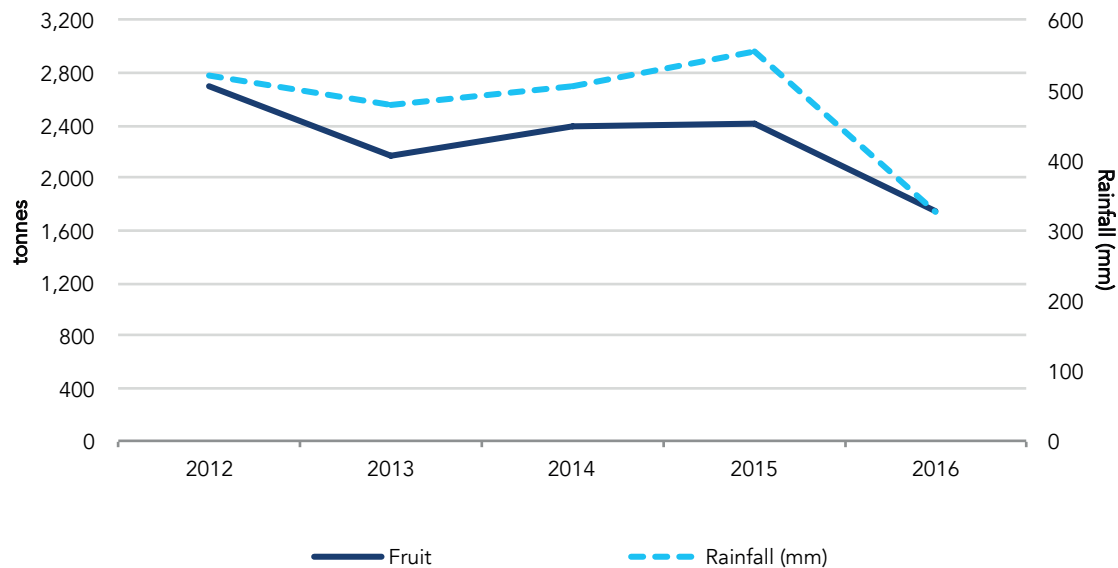
Agriculture

Despite the lower rainfall recorded during 2016, vegetables sold through official markets increased.

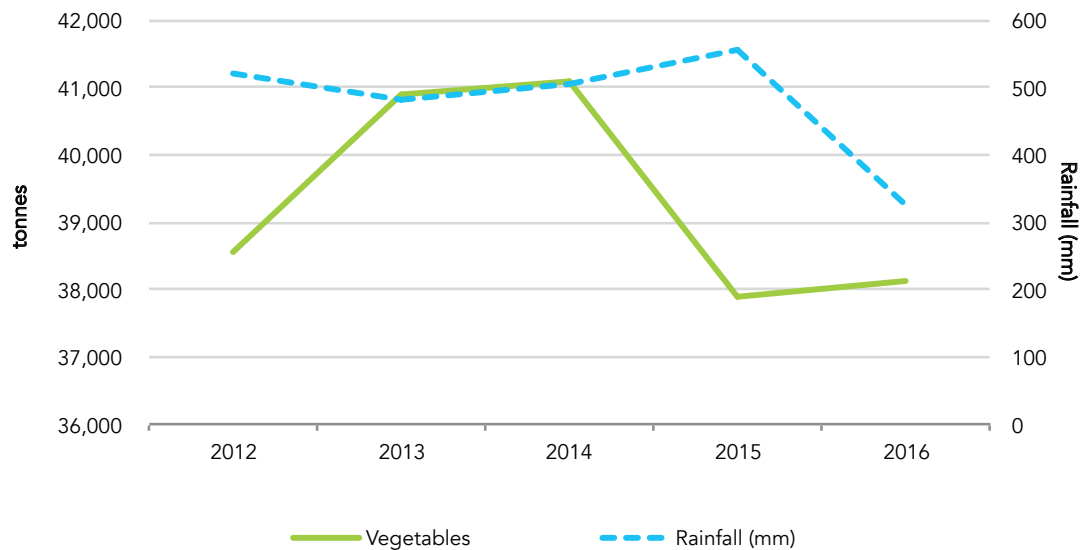
The low rainfall recorded last year brought about a marginal decrease in tonnes of vegetables and fruit sold through official markets. However a closer look at the two agricultural categories separately, reveals that for fruit the relationship between rainfall and the amount sold through official markets appears to be positive, implying that lower rainfall adversely affects the production of fruit. On the other hand, the amount of vegetables sold through official markets went up despite the lower rainfall levels recorded.



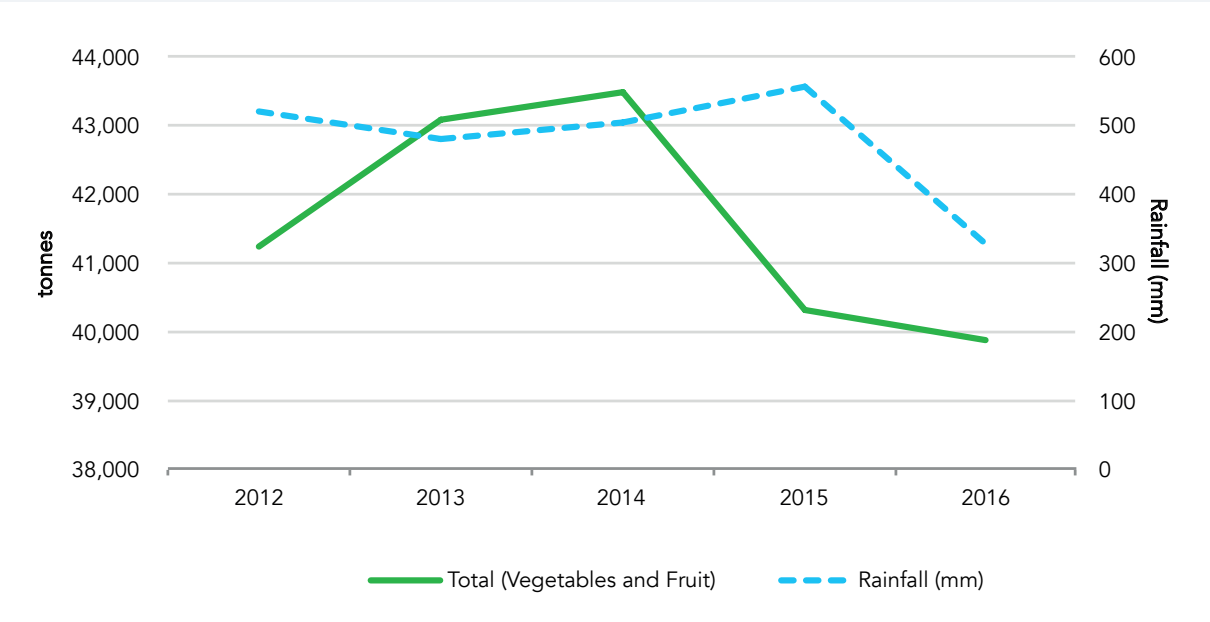
2.30 Fruit sold through official markets



2.31 Vegetables sold through official markets



2.32 Vegetables and fruit sold through official markets



A photograph of a busy pedestrian street, likely in an urban setting, with many people walking. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent orange banner that contains the text "LABOUR MARKET" in white, bold, uppercase letters. The banner is positioned horizontally across the middle of the image, with a slight shadow effect on the background. The background image shows a diverse group of people, including men and women of various ages, walking along a paved street. Some are carrying backpacks, and the overall atmosphere is one of a bustling, active environment.

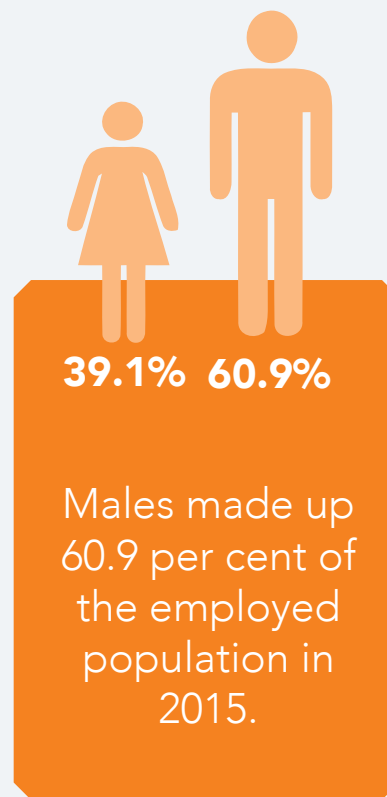
LABOUR MARKET

Labour market

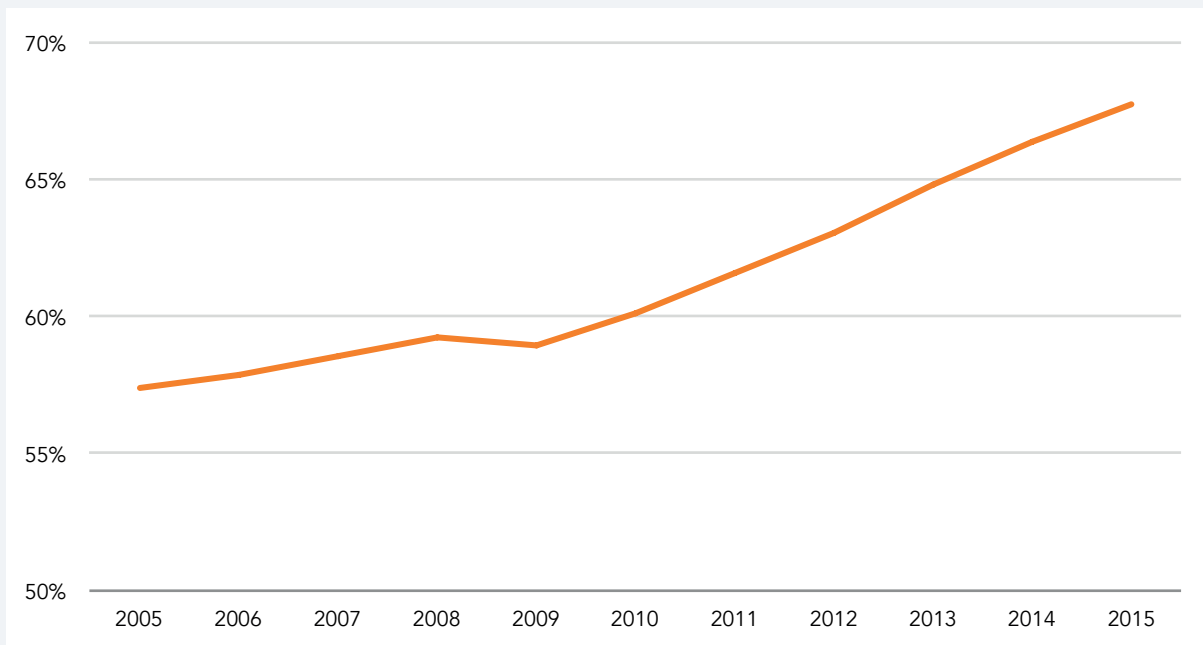
Between 2005 and 2015, the employment rate went up by more than 10 percentage points mainly due to a higher proportion of females joining the labour market.

Between 2005 and 2015 the employment rate for those aged between 20 and 64 years increased by 10.4 percentage points. Whereas the employment rate of males remained quite constant with an absolute increase of 1.7 per cent over 11 years, females' share in employment for the same age group increased by 18.8 percentage points.

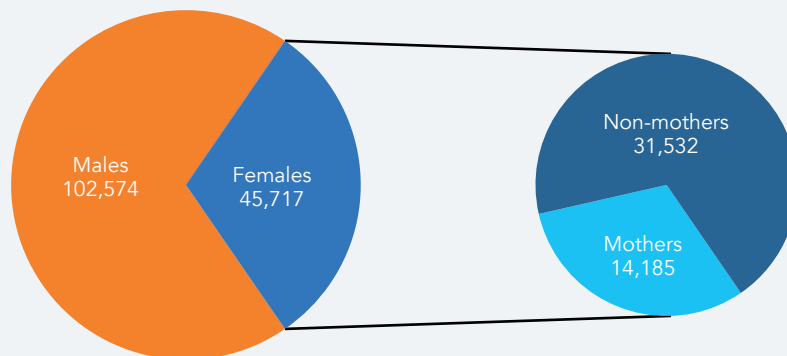
More mothers are staying in or joining the labour force. In 11 years the number of mothers in employment almost doubled, reaching a total of 26,612. However, males still made up 60.9 per cent of the employed population in 2015.



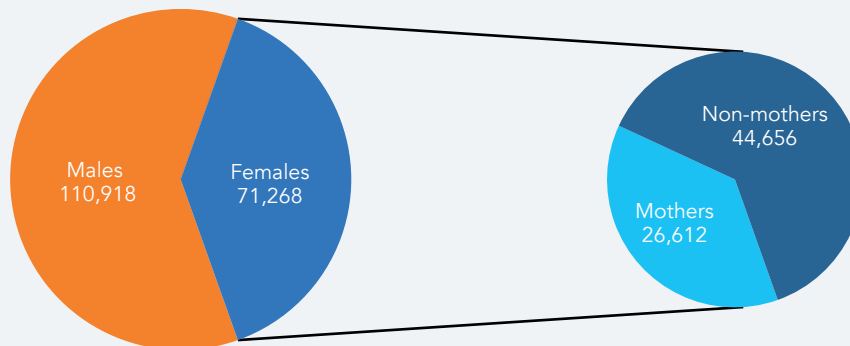
3.1 Employment rate (20 to 64 years)



3.2 Employed by gender: 2005



3.3 Employed by gender: 2015



Profile of an employed person

In 2015, male workers typically earned €1,300 per annum more than female workers. Between 2005 and 2015, employment in the manufacturing sector went down while in the services sector it went up.

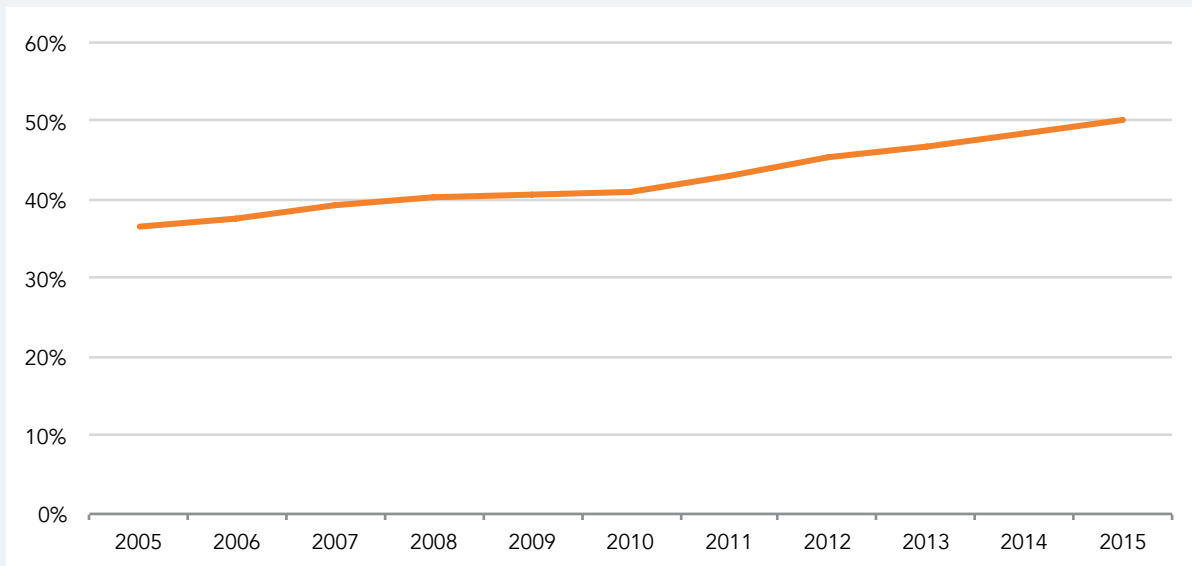
In 2005, a typical employed male was in his late twenties, early thirties, earning €12,600 per annum and working as a craft or trades worker. In 2015, the typical male worker was still in his late twenties, early thirties but had a professional job and earned €17,000. Among females, in 2005 a typical worker was in her late twenties, early thirties, with a secondary level of education,

earning €11,900 per annum and performed clerical work. Eleven years later, females had a tertiary education level, earned €15,700 and were engaged in a professional occupation.

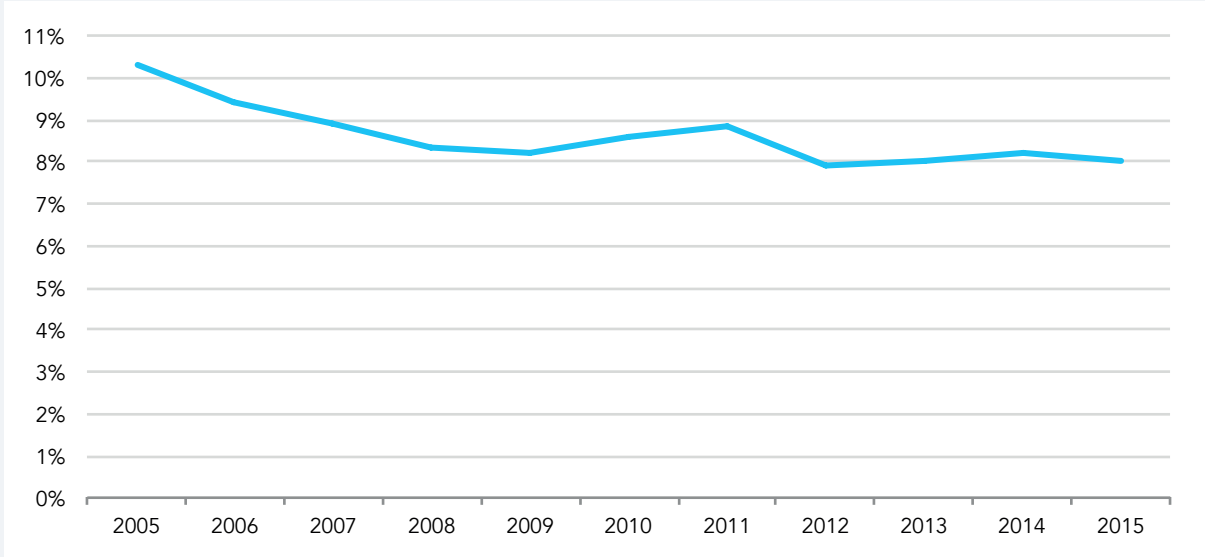
When looking at the employment rates for different economic activities, one can observe that though still a major industry, manufacturing is no longer the leading employer within the labour market. Its place is being taken up by the service industry which over the past eleven years has picked up momentum in terms of the number of persons employed. Over the period 2005-2015, the employment rate in the services sector increased by 13.8 percentage points, mainly due to an increase in the female employed population. On the other hand, manufacturing dropped by 2.3 percentage points over the same period.

The employment rate in the services sector increased by 13.8 percentage points, mainly due to an increase in the female employed population

3.4 Employment Rate in Services



3.5 Employment Rate in Manufacturing



Youth and elderly employment

In 2015, Malta registered the fifth highest employment rate among the young and the third lowest employment rate among the old.

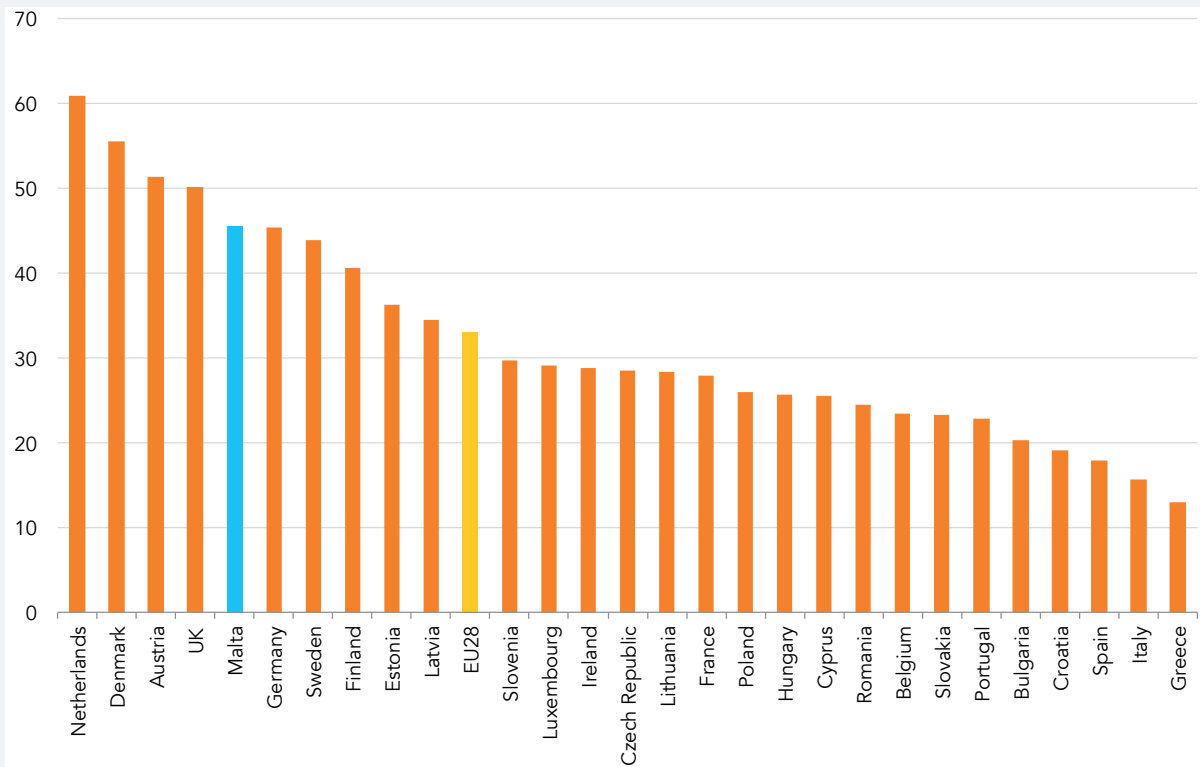
Malta features among the countries with the highest youth employment rates. In fact, the national rate is the fifth highest registered at EU level and is 12.5 percentage points higher than the EU28 average. The Netherlands ranks first with a rate of 60.8 per cent while at just 13.0 per cent, Greece is the country with the lowest youth employment rate. On the other side of the spectrum, Malta is among the countries with the lowest employment rates for older workers (50+). Only Croatia and Greece have lower rates at



Malta has one of the highest youth employment rates in the EU

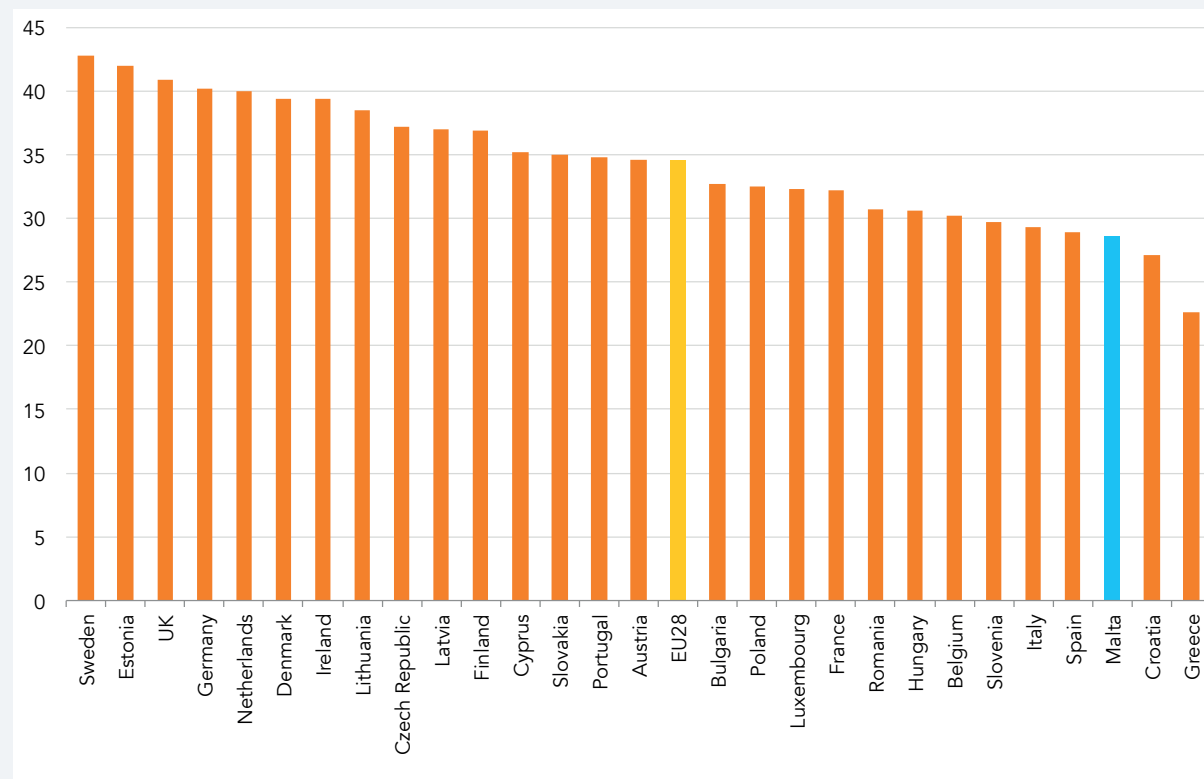
EU level. Topping the list of countries with the highest employment rates for older workers are Sweden and Estonia at 42.8 per cent and 42.0 per cent respectively.

3.6 Employment rates among the young (15-24)



Source: Eurobase

3.7 Employment rates among the older workers (50+)



Source: Eurobase

Labour costs

In 2015, 6.9 per cent of salaries and wages earned by employees were paid for days which were not actually worked.

Labour costs at a national level almost doubled over the past 16 years. In 2000, the average cost per hour was of €7.07 and by 2015 this surged to €12.90. In 2005, more expensive rates were paid by employers within the financial and insurance activities whereas in 2015, the highest labour costs were in the education services sector.

The largest share of labour costs (93.1 per cent according to the Labour Cost Survey conducted in 2012) was taken up by wages and salaries. It is estimated that 6.9 per cent of the salaries earned by employees are paid for days which are not actually worked. This includes days when employees are on paid vacation leave and paid special leave. The cost of sick leave, health insurance and

severance payments are also part of labour costs and in 2012 these amounted to 1.8 per cent of total labour costs. Vocational training took up 0.5 per cent of labour costs whereas other expenses such as recruitment costs, provision of uniforms and health and safety equipment, paid by employers for their workers, made up 0.4 per cent of total labour costs.



The average cost per hour in 2015 was €12.90, an increase of €5.83 since the year 2000.

