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Young People on the Labour Market: 2016



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Annex 1 – Output Tables

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Young People on the Labour Market: 2016

The data provided in this publication is extracted from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) ad hoc module carried out during 2016. The LFS is a household based survey and is used as a monitoring tool across the European Union for assessing progress made in various spheres of labour market and social statistics.

The LFS Regulation EC 577/98, together with Commission Implementing Regulation EC 459/2015, was the legal framework on which the collection of data on youths took place.

This publication presents a snapshot of youths aged between 15 to 34 years and identifies profiles by education, labour status and other social characteristics concerning youth. Two age groups are covered in the ad hoc module: 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 years. The purpose for splitting youths into two categories is to bring out the different characteristics which they have.

All figures used in this publication can be found in [Annex 1](#).

Key facts:

- One in every four males and almost one in every three females aged between 25 and 34 obtained a high level of education.
- 79.9 per cent of youths aged 15 to 34 would not consider changing their place of residence to another country both within and outside the European Union for employment reasons.
- Most 25 to 34 year old males and females were employed as professionals at 22.3 per cent and 27.0 per cent respectively.
- The average basic salary for 15 to 24 year old employees was €10,878, 30 per cent less than that earned by the 25 to 34 cohort.
- The number of inactive persons between 15 and 24 years was four times more than that in the 25 to 34 age group.
- The reason for inactivity varied according to age group. Youths between 15 and 24 years were mostly inactive due to training and education (89.0 per cent) whereas the majority of 25 to 34 years old inactive had family and caring responsibilities (59.3 per cent).
- The main characteristics of youths' work experiences forming part of the curriculum of studies were obligatory (83.8 per cent), longer than 6 months (68.8 per cent) and paid (56.2 per cent).

Males 15 to 24 years



In 2016, the number of males between 15 and 24 years was estimated at 26,899. More than half of this age group had a medium level of education, while another 35.4 per cent obtained a low level of education (Chart 1).

Out of every 100 males aged 15 to 24, 50 were employed, five were unemployed and 46 were inactive, resulting in an employment rate of 49.5 per cent.

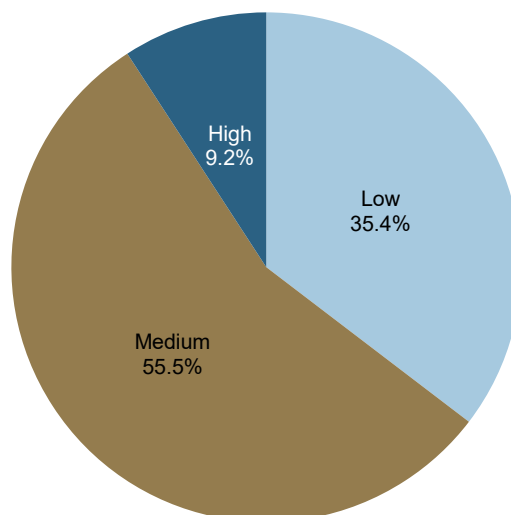
The majority were still in formal education or training (14,663 persons) and just over a third had either a paid or unpaid work experience related to their studies. Most of those who were still in education were studying on a full-time basis.

Low skilled non-manual jobs made up 30.6 per cent of the occupations among those employed (4,079 persons) followed by another 30.3 per cent employed in highly-skilled non-manual jobs (4,042 persons). The average basic salary of the 15 to 24 year old males was estimated at €11,166, which is €5,237 less than the salary of males between 25 and 34 years.

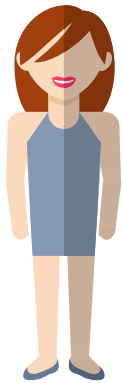
Young males who did not pursue their studies after having attained their highest level of education preferred to start working (60.0 per cent).

When asked about their willingness to move should an employment opportunity become available, around 80 per cent of male youths (21,375) between 15 to 24 years stated that they would not change their country of residence or locality for employment reasons.

Chart 1. Distribution of males 15 to 24 years by highest level of education



Females 15 to 24 years



Out of an estimated 25,089 females between the age of 15 and 24, more than 50 per cent had achieved a medium level of education (60.2 per cent) during 2016. Another 27.8 per cent had a low attainment and 12.0 per cent had a high level of education. In general, results showed that females tend to hold a higher level of education when compared to males in the same age group (Chart 2).

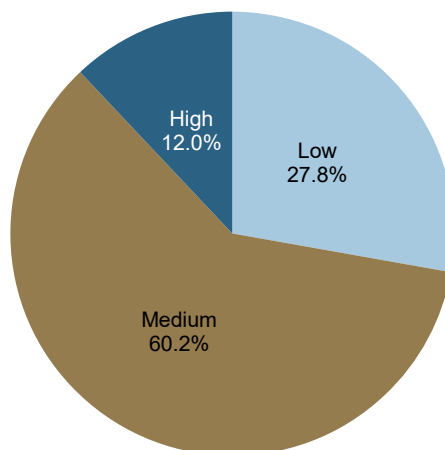
Similar to their male counterparts, out of every 100 females aged 15 to 24, 45 were employed, 5 were unemployed and 51 were inactive. The resultant employment rate was 44.6 per cent, which is 5 percentage points less than the rate of males in the same age group.

Females between the age of 15 and 24 were mostly inactive due to education and training. In fact, 15,208 females were still in education with the majority (88.0 per cent) following a full-time course. On the other hand, most of youth females who did not pursue their education wished to start working (41.2 per cent). The share of females who had either paid or unpaid work experience during their studies amounted to 46.5 per cent.

Similar to 15 to 24 males, females in this age group were mostly employed in low skilled non manual jobs (6,654 persons) and earned an average of €10,545, which is €4,103 less than the salary earned by the 25 to 34 female age group.

Similarly to the views expressed by males in the same age category, the majority of female youths (20,375), were not willing to change their country of residence or locality for employment reasons.

Chart 2. Distribution of females 15 to 24 years by highest level of education



Males 25 to 34 years



Among males aged 25 to 34, 75.0 per cent were single and a further 22.2 per cent married.

During 2016, the employment rate among this group was 92.9 per cent, indicating that practically all persons in this cohort were in employment. More than one fifth worked as professionals (22.3 per cent), a further 16.8 per cent were engaged as service and sales workers and 16.3 per cent worked as technicians and associate professionals. The average salary among male employees between 25 and 34 was €16,403.

More than 91 per cent of the 25 to 34 cohort were not in formal education and 63.6 per cent stated that they did not pursue their studies in order to be in a position to start working.

One in every four males had a high level of education, 38.6 per cent attained a medium level and 35.8 per cent had a low level of education. In the course of their studies, 41.5 per cent of respondents stated that they had either paid or unpaid work experience.

Similar to their younger counterparts, most males between 25 and 34 would not be willing to change the country nor their locality for a job.

The three most popular occupational groups for males 25 to 34 years



Professionals
22.3 %



Service and Sales Workers
16.8 %



**Technicians and
Associate Professionals**
16.3 %

Females 25 to 34 years



The estimated number of females between 25 and 34 years was 30,701. The majority or 59.7 per cent were single, while 37.7 per cent were married. The proportion of married women in this age group was 15.5 percentage points higher than that of males of the same age.

Out of every 100 females in this category, 79 were employed and 19 were inactive. With an employment rate of 79.2 per cent, female employment levels were 13.7 percentage points less than their male counterparts. Over a quarter worked as professionals (27.0 per cent), and a further 24 per cent were engaged as service and sales workers. The average salary was €14,648 and is 10.7 per cent less than the male average within the same age group.

Almost, one in every three females had a high level of education. In addition to this, 39.9 per cent had a medium level of education, and 28.9 per cent attained a low level of education. In the course of their studies, 48.0 per cent had either paid or unpaid work experience.

The majority of female youths between 25 and 34 years, would not be willing to change the country nor their locality for a job (78.8 per cent).

The two most popular occupational groups for females 25 to 34 years



Professionals
27.0 %



**Service and Sales
Workers**
24.0 %

Employed youths 15 to 34 years ...



During 2016 about 80,000 youths between 15 and 34 were employed. Of these, 55.2 per cent were males.

In the majority of cases, employed youths worked full time (86.2 per cent), had an indefinite contract (92.0 per cent) and were employees (92.7 per cent). About one fifth of employed males were engaged in professional jobs (19.4 per cent) while 30.1 per cent of females worked as service and sale workers. Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities were the economic activities in which 30.7 per cent of employed males worked, while, most females worked in public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities (35.7 per cent).

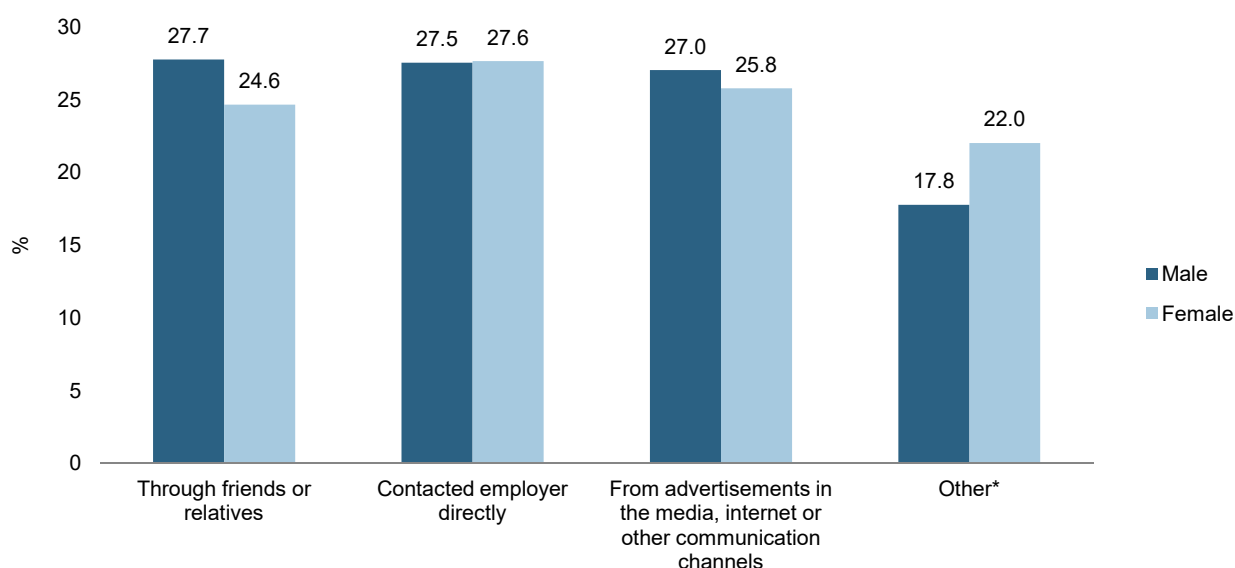
The majority of employed persons between 15 and 24 were employed in low skilled non manual jobs (43.8 per cent) whereas those in the 25 to 34 cohort worked in professional occupations (46.8 per cent).

The average wage for male employees was €14,703 whereas that for female employees was €13,350 implying a difference in salary of 9.2 per cent.

Out of every 100 youths, 43 were working and studying at the same time. Among those who had a job as part of their curriculum, this work experience was obligatory (83.8 per cent), longer than six months (68.8 per cent) and paid (56.2 per cent). Curriculum-based work experiences were paid for 64.5 per cent of males against 48.1 per cent of females.

Over one fourth of employed youths found their job by contacting the employer in person (27.6 per cent), a further 26.4 per cent got their job after answering an advertisement in the media, internet or other communication channels and 26.3 per cent youths found their job through friends and relatives (Chart 3).

Chart 3. Job search methods used by youth employees



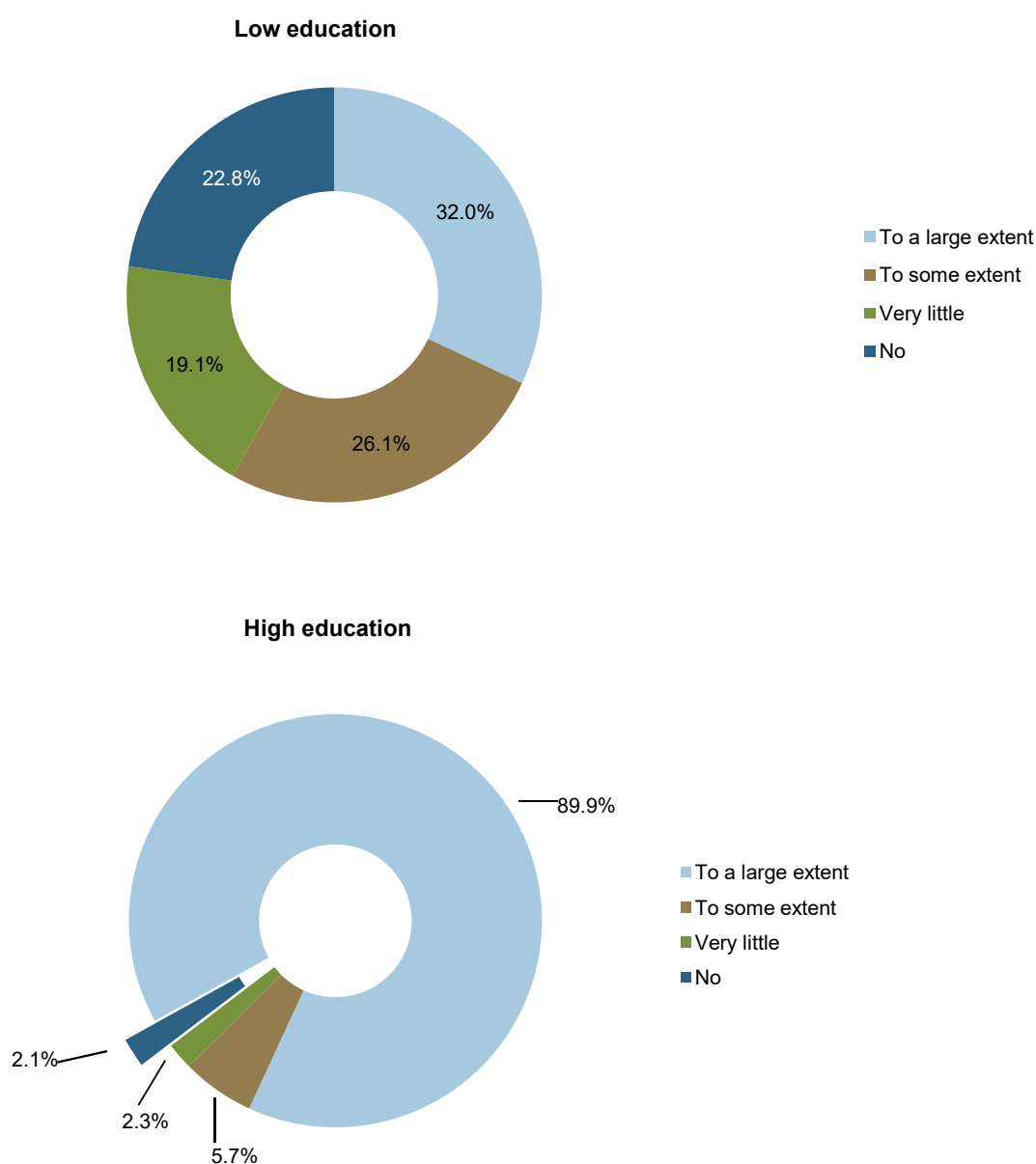
*Other includes: Contacted Jobsplus, through an education or training programme, employer contacted person directly and any other method

... Employed youths 15 to 34 years

Most of the employed youths had a medium level of education (46.2 per cent persons). Educational attainment varied by sexes with the number of males with a low level of education being nearly double the figure for females. On the other hand, females result to be more likely to have a high level of education when compared to their male counterparts. In this regard, 30.4 per cent of females had tertiary level education as against 22.3 per cent of males.

When having higher educational levels, there is a higher probability that the job is appropriate to the attained qualifications. In fact, 89.9 per cent of persons with tertiary education found a job corresponding to their level of education. On the other hand, only 32.0 per cent of persons with low education felt that they had a job appropriate to their qualifications (Chart 4). This implies that at a national level youths with a high level of education are generally satisfied with their education-job nexus.

Chart 4. Appropriateness of job to youth's level of education



Not employed youths 15 to 34 years ...

The unemployed and economically inactive youths were estimated to be 36,167 persons (31.4 per cent). Just over three fourths (76.0 per cent) of youths not in employment were within the 15 and 24 age bracket, with shares being very similar between males and females.

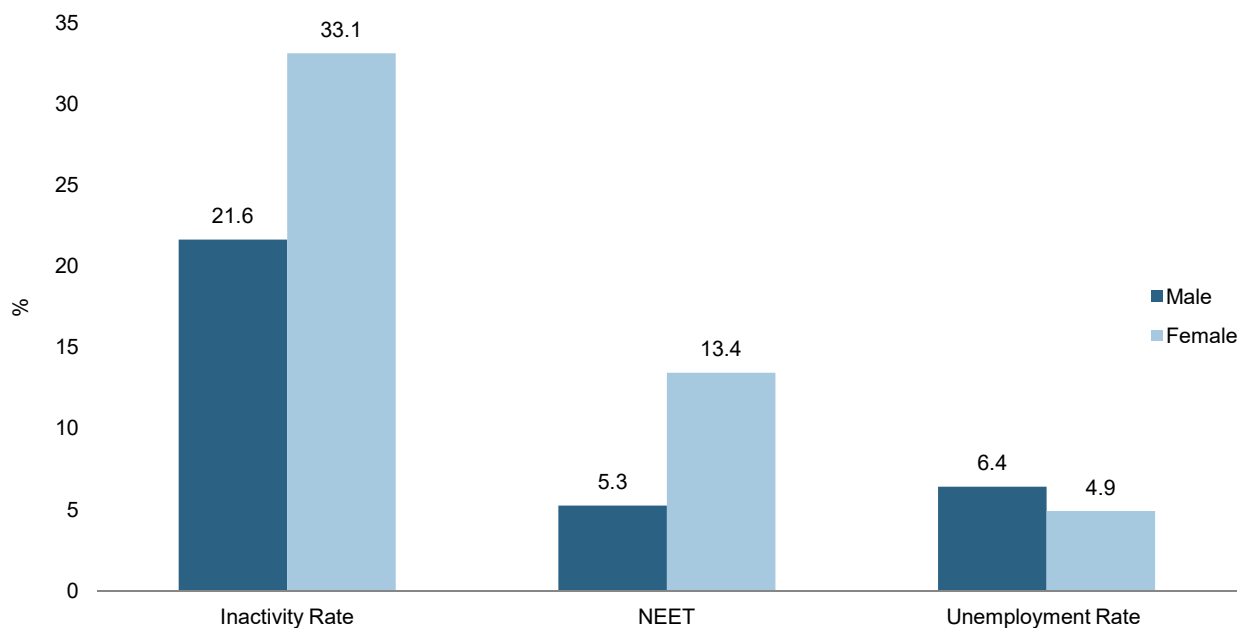
Unemployed Youths - 15 to 34 age group



The total number of unemployed youths was estimated at 4,809 persons resulting in an unemployment rate of 5.7 per cent. The majority of unemployed youths were single (92.6 per cent).

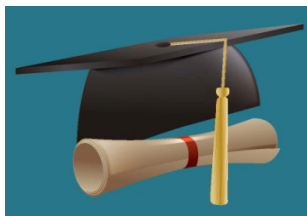
More than half of unemployed youths had a low level of education (58.3 per cent). In addition, 9.2 per cent were not in employment, education or training (NEET rate). The NEET rate for the 25 to 34 age group was higher than that for the 15 to 24 age cohort (10.8 and 7.2 per cent respectively).

Chart 5. Indicators for youths not in employment



... Not employed youths 15 to 34 years

Inactive Youths 15 to 34 age group



Inactive youths between 15 and 34 years numbered 31,358 persons, 80 per cent of whom were aged 15 to 24 years (25,022 persons). In fact, the number of inactive persons between 15 and 24 was four times more than the number in the 25 to 34 age group. The reason for inactivity tended to vary depending on the age group, and, in this regard youths between 15 and 24 years were mostly inactive due to training and education (89.0 per cent) whereas persons between 25 and 34 were mostly inactive due to family and caring responsibilities (59.3 per cent).

In general, inactive youths had a medium level of education (53.3 per cent) followed by a further 38.9 per cent with a low level of education.



Whereas the share of single inactive youths was relatively similar for both sexes, married inactive youths tended to be females (97.1 per cent) (Charts 6 and 7).

Chart 6. Distribution of single and inactive youths by sex

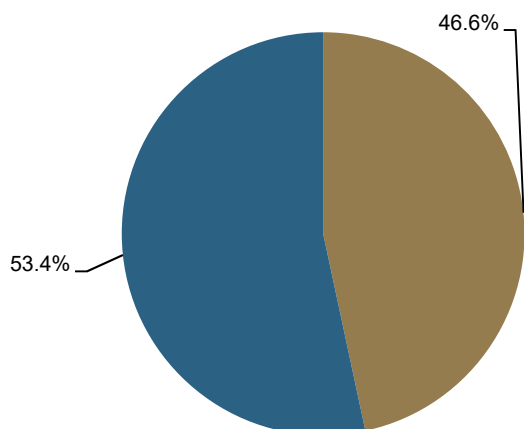
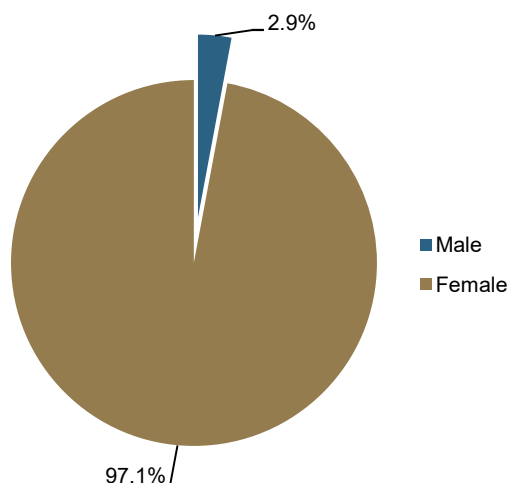


Chart 7. Distribution of married and inactive youths by sex



Annex 1

Output Tables

The tables refer to estimates from the Ad hoc module carried out on 'Young workers on the Labour Market' in 2016. The data refers to persons aged 15 to 34 years.

Table 1. Labour status by sex and age group

Age group	Labour status	Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-24	Employed	13,327	49.5	11,180	44.6	24,507	47.1
	Unemployed	1,264 ^u	4.7 ^u	1,195 ^u	4.8 ^u	2,459 ^u	4.7 ^u
	Inactive	12,308	45.8	12,714	50.7	25,022	48.1
	Total	26,899	100.0	25,089	100.0	51,988	100.0
25-34	Employed	30,390	92.9	24,326	79.2	54,716	86.3
	Unemployed	1,734 ^u	5.3 ^u	:	:	2,350 ^u	3.7 ^u
	Inactive	:	:	5,759	18.8	6,336	10.0
	Total	32,701	100.0	30,701	100.0	63,402	100.0
Total	Employed	43,717	73.4	35,506	63.6	79,223	68.7
	Unemployed	2,998 ^u	5.0 ^u	1,811 ^u	3.2 ^u	4,809	4.2
	Inactive	12,885	21.6	18,473	33.1	31,358	27.2
	Total	59,600	100.0	55,790	100.0	115,390	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 2. Marital status by sex and age group

Age group	Marital status	Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-24	Single (never married)/ annulled marriage	26,899	100.0	24,971	99.5	51,870	99.8
	Married	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	26,899	100.0	25,089	100.0	51,988	100.0
25-34	Single (never married)/ annulled marriage	24,524	75.0	18,328	59.7	42,852	67.6
	Married	7,245	22.2	11,560	37.7	18,805	29.7
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	32,701	100.0	30,701	100	63,402	100.0
Total	Single (never married)/ annulled marriage	51,423	86.3	43,299	77.6	94,722	82.1
	Married	7,245	12.2	11,678	20.9	18,923	16.4
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	59,600	100.0	55,790	100.0	115,390	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

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Table 3. Marital status by sex and labour status

Labour status	Marital status	Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employed	Single (never married)/ annulled marriage	35,918	82.2	26,945	75.9	62,863	79.3
	Married	7,075	16.2	8,316	23.4	15,391	19.4
	Widowed/ Divorced	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	43,717	100.0	35,506	100.0	79,223	100.0
Unemployed	Single (never married)/ annulled marriage	2,721 ^u	90.8 ^u	1,733 ^u	95.7 ^u	4,454	92.6
	Married	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Widowed/ Divorced	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	2,998^u	100.0^u	1,811^u	100.0^u	4,809	100.0
Inactive	Single (never married)/ annulled marriage	12,784	99.2	14,621	79.1	27,405	87.4
	Married	:	:	3,362 ^u	18.2 ^u	3,463 ^u	11.0 ^u
	Widowed/ Divorced	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	12,885	100.0	18,473	100.0	31,358	100.0
Total	Single (never married)/ annulled marriage	51,423	86.3	43,299	77.6	94,722	82.1
	Married	7,245	12.2	11,678	20.9	18,923	16.4
	Widowed/ Divorced	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	59,600	100.0	55,790	100.0	115,390	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 4. Educational attainment by sex and age group

Age group	Educational attainment							
	Low		Medium		High		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males								
15-24	9,513	44.8	14,917	54.1	2,469 ^u	22.8 ^u	26,899	45.1
25-34	11,709	55.2	12,638	45.9	8,354	77.2	32,701	54.9
Total	21,222	100.0	27,555	100.0	10,823	100.0	59,600	100.0
Females								
15-24	6,971	44.0	15,098	55.2	3,020	23.9	25,089	45.0
25-34	8,860	56.0	12,243	44.8	9,598	76.1	30,701	55.0
Total	15,831	100.0	27,341	100.0	12,618	100.0	55,790	100.0
Total								
15-24	16,484	44.5	30,015	54.7	5,489	23.4	51,988	45.1
25-34	20,569	55.5	24,881	45.3	17,952	76.6	63,402	54.9
Total	37,053	100.0	54,896	100.0	23,441	100.0	115,390	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 5. Distribution of youths by educational attainment, labour status and sex

Labour status	Educational attainment	Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employed	Low	14,570	33.3	7,496	21.1	22,066	27.9
	Medium	19,410	44.4	17,227	48.5	36,637	46.2
	High	9,737	22.3	10,783	30.4	20,520	25.9
	Total	43,717	100.0	35,506	100.0	79,223	100.0
Unemployed	Low	1,874 ^u	62.5 ^u	:	:	2,804 ^u	58.3 ^u
	Medium	:	:	:	:	1,535 ^u	31.9 ^u
	High	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	2,998^u	100.0^u	1,811^u	100.0^u	4,809	100.0
Inactive	Low	4,778	37.1	7,405	40.1	12,183	38.9
	Medium	7,227	56.1	9,497	51.4	16,724	53.3
	High	:	:	1,571 ^u	8.5 ^u	2,451 ^u	7.8 ^u
	Total	12,885	100.0	18,473	100.0	31,358	100.0
Total	Low	21,222	35.6	15,831	28.4	37,053	32.1
	Medium	27,555	46.2	27,341	49.0	54,896	47.6
	High	10,823	18.2	12,618	22.6	23,441	20.3
	Total	59,600	100.0	55,790	100.0	115,390	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

:

 Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 6. Employment rate by sex and age group

Age group	Males	Females	Total
	%		
15-24	49.5	44.6	47.1
25-34	92.9	79.2	86.3
Total	73.4	63.6	68.7

Table 7. Youths currently (not) attending formal education by sex and age group

Age group	Current education	Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-24	In full-time education	13,416	49.9	13,379	53.3	26,795	51.5
	In part-time or distance education	1,247 ^u	4.6 ^u	1,829 ^u	7.3 ^u	3,076	5.9
	Not in education	12,236	45.5	9,881	39.4	22,117	42.5
	Total	26,899	100.0	25,089	100.0	51,988	100.0
25-34	In full-time education	:	:	:	:	2,553 ^u	4.0 ^u
	In part-time or distance education	:	:	:	:	3,094 ^u	4.9 ^u
	Not in education	29,778	91.1	27,977	91.1	57,755	91.1
	Total	32,701	100.0	30,701	100.0	63,402	100.0
Total	In full-time education	14,753	24.8	14,595	26.2	29,348	25.4
	In part-time or distance education	2,833 ^u	4.8 ^u	3,337 ^u	6.0 ^u	6,170	5.3
	Not in education	42,014	70.5	37,858	67.9	79,872	69.2
	Total	59,600	100.0	55,790	100.0	115,390	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

:

 Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 8. Youths pursuing studies following highest level of educational attainment by sex and age group

Age group	Further studies	Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-24	Pursued studies	15,318	56.9	15,282	60.9	30,600	58.9
	Did not pursue studies	11,581	43.1	9,807	39.1	21,388	41.1
	Total	26,899	100.0	25,089	100.0	51,988	100.0
25-34	Pursued studies	6,565	20.1	6,673	21.7	13,238	20.9
	Did not pursue studies	26,136	79.9	24,028	78.3	50,164	79.1
	Total	32,701	100.0	30,701	100.0	63,402	100.0
Total	Pursued studies	21,883	36.7	21,955	39.4	43,838	38.0
	Did not pursue studies	37,717	63.3	33,835	60.6	71,552	62.0
	Total	59,600	100.0	55,790	100.0	115,390	100.0

Note: This formal education could have ended or about to end

Table 9. Main reason for not pursuing education after reaching highest level of education by sex and age group

Age group	Reason	Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-24	Attained level of education was considered high enough	2,214 ^u	19.1 ^u	2,847	29.0	5,061	23.7
	A wish to start working	6,944	60.0	4,039	41.2	10,983	51.4
	Other reasons	2,423 ^u	20.9 ^u	2,921 ^u	29.8 ^u	5,344	25.0
	Total	11,581	100.0	9,807	100.0	21,388	100.0
25-34	Attained level of education was considered high enough	6,885	26.3	6,734	28.0	13,619	27.1
	A wish to start working	16,629	63.6	10,204	42.5	26,833	53.5
	Other reasons	2,622 ^u	10.0 ^u	7,090	29.5	9,712	19.4
	Total	26,136	100.0	24,028	100.0	50,164	100.0
Total	Attained level of education was considered high enough	9,099	24.1	9,581	28.3	18,680	26.1
	A wish to start working	23,573	62.5	14,243	42.1	37,816	52.9
	Other reasons	5,045	13.4	10,011	29.6	15,056	21.0
	Total	37,717	100.0	33,835	100.0	71,552	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 10. Youths having a work experience during their studies

Age group	Work experience	Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-24	Both paid and unpaid experience	2,293 ^u	8.5 ^u	3,115	12.4	5,408	10.4
	Paid experience	5,256	19.5	5,740	22.9	10,996	21.2
	Unpaid experience	1,902 ^u	7.1 ^u	2,818 ^u	11.2 ^u	4,720	9.1
	No work experience	17,448	64.9	13,416	53.5	30,864	59.4
	Total	26,899	100.0	25,089	100.0	51,988	100.0
25-34	Both paid and unpaid experience	3,876 ^u	11.9 ^u	3,076 ^u	10.0 ^u	6,952	11.0
	Paid experience	7,511	23.0	7,753	25.3	15,264	24.1
	Unpaid experience	2,164 ^u	6.6 ^u	3,906 ^u	12.7 ^u	6,070	9.6
	No work experience	19,150	58.6	15,966	52.0	35,116	55.4
	Total	32,701	100.0	30,701	100.0	63,402	100.0
Total	Both paid and unpaid experience	6,169	10.4	6,191	11.1	12,360	10.7
	Paid experience	12,767	21.4	13,493	24.2	26,260	22.8
	Unpaid experience	4,066	6.8	6,724	12.1	10,790	9.4
	No work experience	36,598	61.4	29,382	52.7	65,980	57.2
	Total	59,600	100.0	55,790	100.0	115,390	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 11. Characteristics of curriculum-based work experience by sex

		Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Obligatory	No	2,214 ^u	16.9 ^u	2,091 ^u	15.6 ^u	4,305	16.2
	Yes	10,908	83.1	11,312	84.4	22,220	83.8
	Total	13,122	100.0	13,403	100.0	26,525	100.0
Longer than 6 months	No	4,465	34.0	3,798	28.3	8,263	31.2
	Yes	8,657	66.0	9,605	71.7	18,262	68.8
	Total	13,122	100.0	13,403	100.0	26,525	100.0
Paid	No	4,659	35.5	6,958	51.9	11,617	43.8
	Yes	8,463	64.5	6,445	48.1	14,908	56.2
	Total	13,122	100.0	13,403	100.0	26,525	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 12. Youths' willingness to change place of residence for a job by sex and age group

		Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-24	Change residence within the country	:	:	:	:	1,930 ^u	3.7 ^u
	Change residence to another country	4,543	16.9	3,765	15.0	8,308	16.0
	Would not consider changing residence	21,375	79.5	20,375	81.2	41,750	80.3
	Total	26,899	100.0	25,089	100.0	51,988	100.0
25-34	Change residence within the country	:	:	:	:	2,966 ^u	4.7 ^u
	Change residence to another country	5,082	15.5	5,146	16.8	10,228	16.1
	Would not consider changing residence	26,005	79.5	24,203	78.8	50,208	79.2
	Total	32,701	100.0	30,701	100.0	63,402	100.0
Total	Change residence within the country	2,595 ^u	4.4 ^u	2,301 ^u	4.1 ^u	4,896	4.2
	Change residence to another country	9,625	16.1	8,911	16.0	18,536	16.1
	Would not consider changing residence	47,380	79.5	44,578	79.9	91,958	79.7
	Total	59,600	100.0	55,790	100.0	115,390	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 13. Distribution of employed youths by sex and type of employment in main job

Type of employment	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Full-time	40,021	91.5	28,249	79.6	68,270	86.2
Part-time	3,696	8.5	7,257	20.4	10,953	13.8
Total	43,717	100.0	35,506	100.0	79,223	100.0

Table 14. Distribution of employed youths by sex and professional status of main job

Professional status	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self-employed	4,868	11.1	:	:	5,765	7.3
Employees	38,849	88.9	34,609	97.5	73,458	92.7
Family worker	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	43,717	100.0	35,506	100.0	79,223	100.0

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 15. Distribution of employed youths by sex and type of contract of main job

Type of contract	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Permanent work	40,476	92.6	32,374	91.2	72,850	92.0
Temporary work	3,241 ^u	7.4 ^u	3,132 ^u	8.8 ^u	6,373	8.0
Total	43,717	100.0	35,506	100.0	79,223	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 16. Distribution of employed youths by sex and economic activity of main job

Economic activity	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	:	:	:	:	:	:
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	8,327	19.0	3,550 ^u	10.0 ^u	11,877	15.0
Construction	2,672 ^u	6.1 ^u	:	:	2,931 ^u	3.7 ^u
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	13,400	30.7	10,141	28.6	23,541	29.7
Information and communication	3,077 ^u	7.0 ^u	:	:	4,122	5.2
Financial and insurance activities	1,528 ^u	3.5 ^u	3,166 ^u	8.9 ^u	4,694	5.9
Real estate activities	:	:	:	:	:	:
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	3,811 ^u	8.7 ^u	2,397 ^u	6.8 ^u	6,208	7.8
Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities	7,886	18.0	12,687	35.7	20,573	26.0
Other services	2,134 ^u	4.9 ^u	2,069 ^u	5.8 ^u	4,203	5.3
Total	43,717	100.0	35,506	100.0	79,223	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

:

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Table 17. Distribution of employed youths by sex and main occupation: (15-34 age group)

Occupation	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Armed Forces	:	:	:	:	:	:
Managers	2,226 ^u	5.1 ^u	2,225 ^u	6.3 ^u	4,451	5.6
Professionals	8,462	19.4	8,502	23.9	16,964	21.4
Technicians and associate professionals	7,095	16.2	4,538	12.8	11,633	14.7
Clerical support workers	4,160	9.5	5,692	16.0	9,852	12.4
Service and sales workers	7,364	16.8	10,685	30.1	18,049	22.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Craft and related trades workers	5,757	13.2	:	:	6,196	7.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,236 ^u	7.4 ^u	:	:	4,778	6.0
Elementary occupations	3,852	8.8	1,824 ^u	5.1 ^u	5,676	7.2
Total	43,717	100.0	35,506	100.0	79,223	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

:

 Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 17a. Distribution of employed youths by sex and main occupation: (25-34 age group)

Occupation	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Armed Forces	:	:	:	:	:	:
Managers	1,988 ^u	6.5 ^u	1,957 ^u	8.0 ^u	3,945 ^u	7.2 ^u
Professionals	6,788	22.3	6,577	27.0	13,365	24.4
Technicians and associate professionals	4,965	16.3	3,314 ^u	13.6 ^u	8,279	15.1
Clerical support workers	2,353 ^u	7.7 ^u	3,882 ^u	16.0 ^u	6,235	11.4
Service and sales workers	5,092	16.8	5,841	24.0	10,933	20.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Craft and related trades workers	3,674 ^u	12.1 ^u	:	:	3,902 ^u	7.1 ^u
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,320 ^u	7.6 ^u	:	:	3,579 ^u	6.5 ^u
Elementary occupations	2,254 ^u	7.4 ^u	:	:	3,522 ^u	6.4 ^u
Total	30,390	100.0	24,326	100.0	54,716	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 17b. Youths by sex, age group and occupation

Age group	Occupation	Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-24	Armed Forces	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Highly skilled non-manual jobs	4,042	30.3	3,417	30.6	7,459	30.4
	Low skilled non-manual jobs	4,079	30.6	6,654	59.5	10,733	43.8
	Skilled manual jobs	3,188 ^u	23.9 ^u	:	:	3,682	15.0
	Elementary occupations	1,598 ^u	12.0 ^u	:	:	2,154 ^u	8.8 ^u
	Total	13,327	100.0	11,180	100.0	24,507	100.0
25-34	Armed Forces	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Highly skilled non-manual jobs	13,741	45.2	11,848	48.7	25,589	46.8
	Low skilled non-manual jobs	7,445	24.5	9,723	40.0	17,168	31.4
	Skilled manual jobs	6,354	20.9	:	:	7,841	14.3
	Elementary occupations	2,254 ^u	7.4 ^u	:	:	3,522 ^u	6.4 ^u
	Total	30,390	100.0	24,326	100.0	54,716	100.0
Total	Armed Forces	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Highly skilled non-manual jobs	17,783	40.7	15,265	43.0	33,048	41.7
	Low skilled non-manual jobs	11,524	26.4	16,377	46.1	27,901	35.2
	Skilled manual jobs	9,542	21.8	1,981 ^u	5.6 ^u	11,523	14.5
	Elementary occupations	3,852	8.8	1,824 ^u	5.1 ^u	5,676	7.2
	Total	43,717	100.0	35,506	100.0	79,223	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 18. Average annual basic salary* for employees by sex and age group

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	No. of employees	Average (€)	No. of employees	Average (€)	No. of employees	Average (€)
15-24	12,591	11,166	11,000	10,545	23,591	10,878
25-34	26,258	16,403	23,609	14,648	49,867	15,573
Total	38,849	14,703	34,609	13,350	73,458	14,067

* Amount given is prior to tax and social contribution deductions

Table 19. Main job search method used by employees in finding current job by sex

Method	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
From advertisements in the media, internet or other communication channels	10,490	27.0	8,914	25.8	19,404	26.4
Through friends or relatives	10,776	27.7	8,521	24.6	19,297	26.3
Contacted employer directly	10,687	27.5	9,560	27.6	20,247	27.6
Other method	6,896	17.8	7,614	22.0	14,510	19.8
Total	38,849	100.0	34,609	100.0	73,458	100.0

Table 20. Appropriateness of current job by level of education

Appropriateness	Low		Medium		High		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
To a large extent	7,059	32.0	23,641	64.5	18,447	89.9	49,147	62.0
To some extent	5,770	26.1	5,940	16.2	:	:	12,882	16.3
Very little	4,206	19.1	3,025 ^u	8.3 ^u	:	:	7,664	9.7
No	5,031	22.8	4,031	11.0	:	:	9,530	12.0
Total	22,066	100.0	36,637	100.0	20,520	100.0	79,223	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 21. Unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age group	Males	Females	Total
	%		
15-24	8.7 ^u	9.7 ^u	9.1 ^u
25-34	5.4 ^u	:	4.1 ^u
Total	6.4^u	4.9^u	5.7

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 22. Rate of youths Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by sex and age group

Age group	Males	Females	Total
15-24	5.5 ^u	9.1 ^u	7.2
25-34	:	17.0	10.8
Total	5.3^u	13.4	9.2

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 23. Inactivity rate by sex and age group

Age group	Males	Females	Total
15-24	45.8	50.7	48.1
25-34	:	18.8	10.0
Total	21.6	33.1	27.2

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Table 24. Reasons for being inactive by sex and age group

Age group	Reason	Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-24	Family responsibilities	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Education or training	11,475	93.2	10,786	84.8	22,261	89.0
	Other reasons	:	:	:	:	1,972 ^u	7.9 ^u
	Total	12,308	100.0	12,714	100.0	25,022	100.0
25-34	Family responsibilities	:	:	3,758 ^u	65.3 ^u	3,758	59.3
	Education or training	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other reasons	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	:	:	5,759	100.0	6,336	100.0
Total	Family responsibilities	:	:	4,547	24.6	4,547	14.5
	Education or training	11,850	92.0	11,596	62.8	23,446	74.8
	Other reasons	:	:	2,330 ^u	12.6 ^u	3,365 ^u	10.7 ^u
	Total	12,885	100.0	18,473	100.0	31,358	100.0

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

:

 Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations or the estimate is subject to a high sampling variability.

Annex 2

Methodological Notes

Methodological Notes

1. The 2016 ad hoc module follows from Commission Implementing Regulation 2015/459. The data provided in this release is based on the European Statistical System Agreement concerning the 2016 ad hoc module on Young People on the Labour Market.
2. During 2016, the ad hoc module was carried out on a sample of persons taking part in the LFS survey in quarters 1 and 2. The sample was made up of those persons taking part in the survey for the first and fourth time.
3. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is carried out on an ongoing basis using a quarterly gross sample of 3,200 private households. The objective is to have a continuous assessment of labour market trends given that the reference weeks are evenly spread throughout the 13 weeks of the quarter. One-fourth of the sample is made up of households who have been selected to participate in the LFS for the first time. Three-fourths of the quarterly sample is made up of households who were selected to participate in the survey in previous instances, either one quarter before, or one year before, or one year and a quarter before (2-(2)-2). Unless otherwise indicated, figures provided in this release refer to persons aged 15 and over and living in private households during the reference period. All criteria used for this survey match international methodologies used by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).
4. The LFS is designed to satisfy the concepts and definitions as outlined by Eurostat, which is the EU Statistical Agency. This allows the comparability of results with other EU member states and countries following ILO definitions of employment and unemployment. Occupations are classified according to the ISCO - 08 classification (International Standard Classification of Occupations) whereas the economic activity is classified according to NACE Rev. 2 (Nomenclature générale des Activités économiques dans les Communautés Européennes). Education attainment is classified according to ISCED 2011.

5. Definitions:

- **Annual basic salary:** Refers to the annual basic salary received by employees before any social contributions and tax deductions. This amount excludes payments for overtime, allowances and bonuses.
- **Education Attainment:**
 - **low:** comprising persons with no schooling, primary education, special schools for disabled, and persons who attained a secondary level education and have less than 5 ordinary level qualifications or equivalent. In the context of the ISCED classification, low includes ISCED 0 to 2.
 - **medium:** comprising persons with a secondary level education and having 5 ordinary level qualifications or equivalent or more, persons with a post secondary level attainment who have at least obtained 1 intermediate or advanced level qualification or equivalent. In the context of the ISCED classification, medium refers to ISCED 3 and 4.
 - **high:** comprising persons with a tertiary level education and with qualifications ranging from diploma to doctorate level. In the context of the ISCED classification, high refers to ISCED 5 to 8.
- **Employees:** are defined as persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind.
- **Employed persons:** All persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week, were in one of the following categories:
 - **paid employment:** includes those who during the reference week worked for at least one hour for a wage or salary, in cash or in kind.
 - **were employed but absent from work:** due to sick leave, bad weather, were undergoing training or education, did not work due to a labour dispute, were on maternity or parental leave, did not work due to slack work for technical or economic reasons, were absent from work for a period of less than 3 months, or were not working because on layoff and receiving at least 50 per cent of the salary/wage.
 - **self-employed:** covers persons who run a trade or business, rather than working as an employee for someone else. A person is self-employed if s/he is a sole proprietor or a partner working in a business.
 - **unpaid family workers:** refers to people who worked without pay in a family business or farm. Excluded from this definition are housewives.
- **Employment rate:** Persons in employment (15-64) as a percentage of the population of working age (15-64).
- **Inactive persons:** All persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as inactive.
- **Labour force:** All persons in employment and unemployed persons.

- **Occupation**

- **Highly skilled non-manual jobs:** includes the following occupational groups: managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals.
 - **Low skilled non-manual jobs:** includes the following occupational groups: clerical support workers, service and sales workers.
 - **Skilled manual jobs:** includes the following occupational groups: craft and related trades workers, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers.
- **Part time employment:** A part-time worker is an employed person whose normal hours are less than those of comparable full-time workers. Persons employed on a full-time with reduced hours basis are included in this category.
 - **Unemployed persons:** All persons above 15 years of age who, during the reference week, satisfied the following criteria:
 - **without work**
 - **actively seeking work during the previous 4 weeks:** example of active job search include contacting Jobsplus, applying directly with an employer, contacting a private employment agency, inserting or answering to an advert in a newspaper.
 - **currently available for work:** available to start work within 2 weeks of the reference week.
 - **Unemployment rate:** Unemployed persons (15 to 74 years) as a percentage of the labour force (15-74 years).
 - **Not in employment or in education:** the number of persons aged 15-24 years not in employment, education or training as a percentage of total persons aged 15-24. This is indicator referred to NEET rate.

Key

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.

^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.

6. Percentage totals may not add up due to rounding. In addition, figures were rounded when used in commentary.

7. Absolute changes between one survey estimate and another must be treated with caution since minor changes (i.e. less than 1,800 persons) might be the result of sampling error.

8. More information is available from the NSO upon written request: <https://nso.gov.mt/en/Services/Pages/Request-for-Information.aspx>.

9. More information relating to this news release may be accessed at:

Sources and Methods:

https://nso.gov.mt/en/nso/Sources_and_Methods/Unit_C2/Labour_Market_Statistics/Pages/Labour-Force-Survey.aspx

Statistical Concepts: <http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/concepts.aspx>

Metadata: <http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/reports.aspx?id=33>

Classification: http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/classificationdetails.aspx?id=NACE_Rev._2

http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/classificationdetails.aspx?id=ISCO_2008

<http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/classificationdetails.aspx?id=ISCED%202011>

10. References to this publication are to be cited appropriately.

11. A detailed news release calendar is available on

https://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/Release_Calendar/Pages/News-Release-Calendar.aspx