

Labour Market Situation of Migrants and their Immediate Descendants: 2021

Cut-off date:
31 August 2022

The data provided in this news release is extracted from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) ad hoc module carried out during 2021 and partly financed through EU grants. 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.

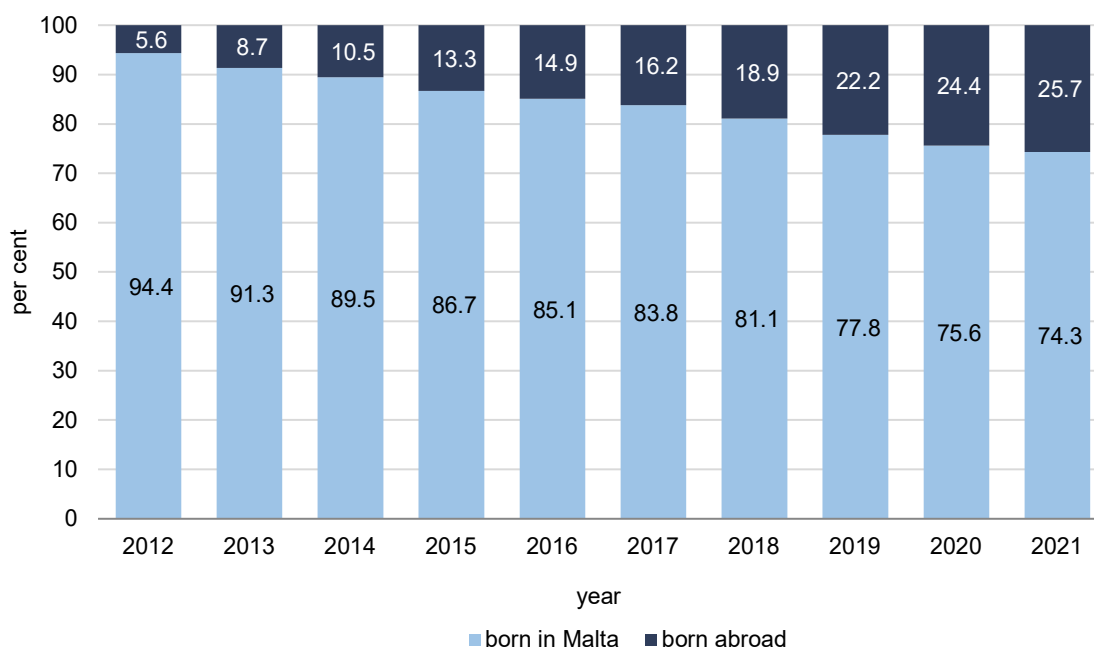
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2240 made up the legal framework for the collection of data on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants. The module's aim was to analyse the factors affecting migrants' integration in and adaptation to the labour market. For this reason, data on the work experience of migrants as well as information on their qualifications and language skills was collected.

This news release provides information on the socio-economic situation of migrants, including their labour market situation, educational attainment and migration-related factors, followed by a comparison with that of the non-migrant population. For the purpose of this release, migrants are defined as persons who were born abroad and who, at some point, migrated to Malta, irrespective of their citizenship. The target group for this ad hoc module was persons aged 15 to 74 years living in private households.

The foreign-born population in Malta

In Malta, over the past 10 years, the share of persons aged 15 to 74 years living in private households and who were born abroad increased significantly. A difference of 20.1 percentage points was recorded from 2012 (5.6 per cent) to 2021 (25.7 per cent). The largest increase was recorded in 2019 where the share of persons born abroad increased by 3.3 percentage points (Chart 1, Table 1).

Chart 1. The share of native-born and foreign-born persons in Malta by year



The implementation of the LFS 2021 ad hoc module on migrants and their immediate descendants has been partially funded by the European Union.



Table 1. The share of native-born and foreign-born persons in Malta by year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Born in Malta	94.4	91.3	89.5	86.7	85.1
Born abroad	5.6	8.7	10.5	13.3	14.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Born in Malta	83.8	81.1	77.8	75.6	74.3
Born abroad	16.2	18.9	22.2	24.4	25.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 2021, one in every four persons residing in Malta was born in another country (25.7 per cent). The share of females born abroad stood at 51.0 per cent, slightly higher than the share of males (49.0 per cent) (Table 2). The majority of migrants in Malta were aged between 25 and 54 years (78.1 per cent). A further 7.2 per cent were aged between 15 and 24 years, while 14.7 per cent were in the 55 to 74 age cohort. This is slightly different when compared to the persons born in Malta, where 51.9 per cent were between 25 and 54 years, 14.2 were in the 15 to 24 age cohort while, the remaining 33.8 per cent were between 55 and 74 years (Table 3).

Table 2. Number of native-born and foreign-born persons by sex

Sex	Born in Malta		Born abroad		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	159,414	53.1	50,846	49.0	210,260	52.0
Female	140,837	46.9	52,872	51.0	193,709	48.0
Total	300,251	100.0	103,718	100.0	403,969	100.0

Table 3. Number of native-born and foreign-born persons by age group

Age group	Born in Malta		Born abroad		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-24	42,662	14.2	7,437	7.2	50,099	12.4
25-54	155,966	51.9	80,985	78.1	236,951	58.7
55-74	101,623	33.8	15,296	14.7	116,919	28.9
Total	300,251	100.0	103,718	100.0	403,969	100.0

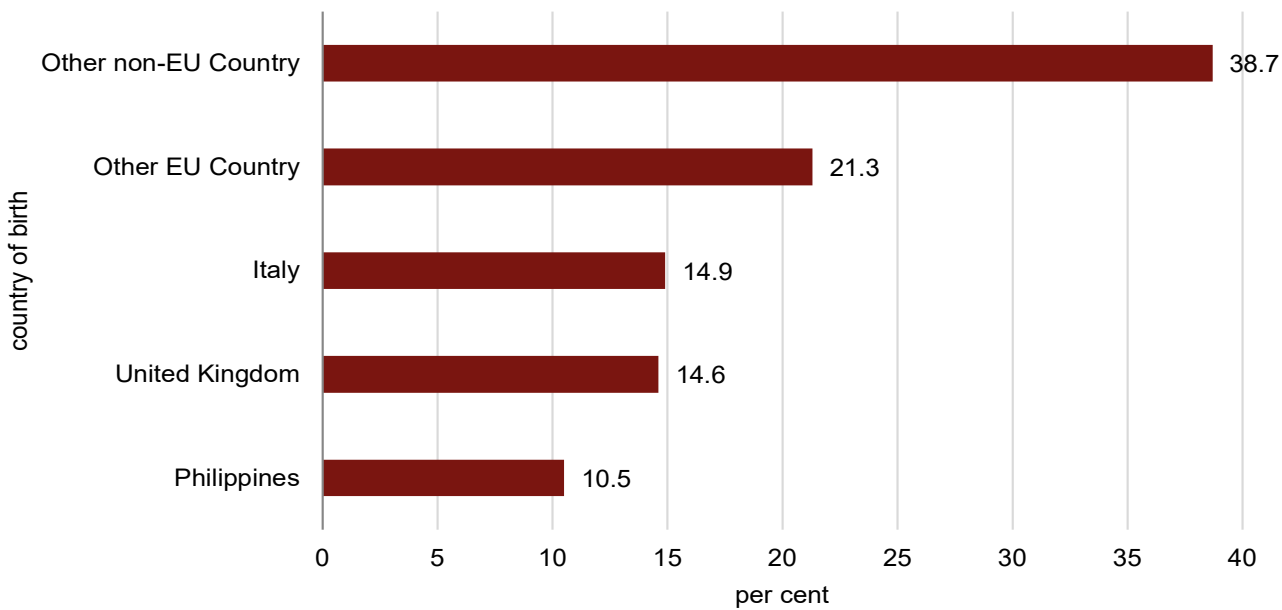
LFS results indicated that in 2021, the duration of stay for persons born abroad was on average 11 years. For the purpose of this release, the duration of stay was classified in two categories; recent migrants (residents for less than eight years) and settled migrants (resident for eight years or more). Slightly more than 50 per cent of persons born abroad were recent migrants, while 49.3 per cent were settled migrants. The duration of stay varied according to one's level of education. The larger share of persons born abroad with a secondary level of education or less were settled migrants (57.7 per cent). Meanwhile, 50.3 per cent and 57.5 per cent of persons with a post-secondary and with a tertiary level of education were recent migrants (Table 4).

Table 4. Number of foreign-born persons by highest level of education and duration of stay

Duration of stay	Secondary level or less		Post-Secondary level	
	No.	%	No.	%
Recent migrants	13,087	42.3	16,621	50.3
Settled migrants	17,819	57.7	16,390	49.7
Total	30,906	100.0	33,011	100.0
	Tertiary level		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Recent migrants	22,876	57.5	52,584	50.7
Settled migrants	16,925	42.5	51,134	49.3
Total	39,801	100.0	103,718	100.0

Results showed that the majority of migrants in Malta were born outside the EU as opposed to 36.2 per cent of migrants who were born in the EU. Almost 15 per cent of migrants were born in Italy, followed by the United Kingdom (14.6 per cent) and the Philippines (10.5 per cent). A further 21.3 per cent were born in another EU country while 38.7 per cent were born in another country outside the EU (Chart 2). This implied that the majority of immigration in Malta occurs from outside the EU (63.8 per cent) as opposed to 36.2 per cent of intra-EU migration.

Chart 2. Share of foreign-born persons by country of birth



Educational attainment

In 2021, 38.4 per cent of migrants had a tertiary level of education, 16.4 percentage points higher than person born in Malta (22.0 per cent). This was mostly significant among female migrants (41.4 per cent) as opposed to 35.2 per cent of male migrants. The share of persons born abroad and born in Malta who obtained a post-secondary level of education was equal (31.8 per cent). Meanwhile, the share of persons born in Malta with a secondary level of education or less was much higher when compared to those born abroad (46.2 per cent and 29.8 per cent respectively) (Table 5, Chart 3).

Chart 3. The share of native-born and foreign-born persons by highest level of education

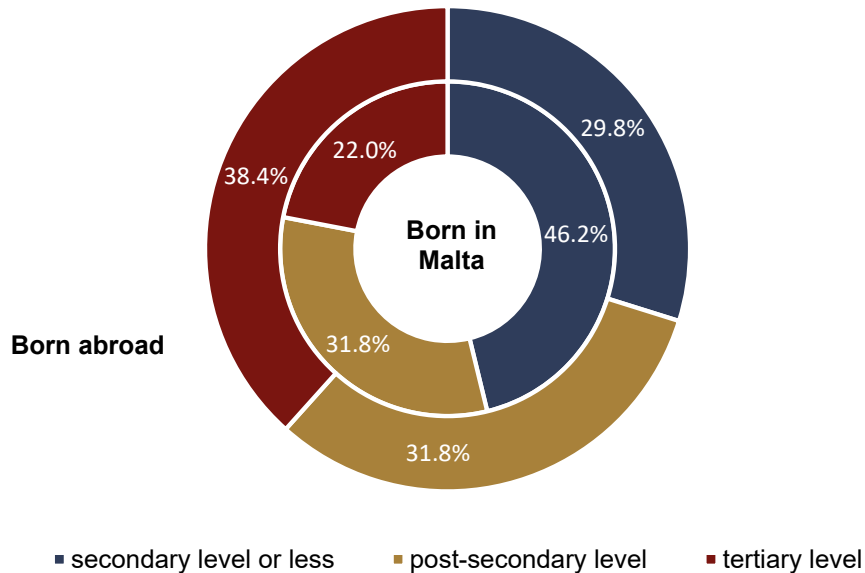


Table 5. Number of native-born and foreign-born persons by sex and highest level of education

Level of education	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Born in Malta					
Secondary level or less	71,968	45.1	66,711	47.4	138,679	46.2
Post-secondary level	53,626	33.6	41,968	29.8	95,594	31.8
Tertiary level	33,820	21.2	32,158	22.8	65,978	22.0
Total	159,414	100.0	140,837	100.0	300,251	100.0
	Born abroad					
Secondary level or less	14,412	28.3	16,494	31.2	30,906	29.8
Post-secondary level	18,518	36.4	14,493	27.4	33,011	31.8
Tertiary level	17,916	35.2	21,885	41.4	39,801	38.4
Total	50,846	100.0	52,872	100.0	103,718	100.0
	Total					
Secondary level or less	86,380	41.1	83,205	43.0	169,585	42.0
Post-secondary level	72,144	34.3	56,461	29.1	128,605	31.8
Tertiary level	51,736	24.6	54,043	27.9	105,779	26.2
Total	210,260	100.0	193,709	100.0	403,969	100.0

The majority of persons aged between 15 and 74 years successfully completed their highest level of education in Malta (73.5 per cent). A further 26.2 per cent obtained their highest level of education from a foreign country while, 0.3 per cent did not attend any formal education or attended below ISCED 1 (Table 6). Obtaining one's education from a foreign country was prevalent among those with a tertiary level of education (42.8 per cent) as opposed to 23.7 per cent and 17.6 per cent of those with a post-secondary or a secondary level of education or less, respectively (Table 7).

Table 6. Number of persons by country where highest level of education was successfully completed

Country	No.	%
Malta	297,004	73.5
Foreign country	105,650	26.2
No formal education or below ISCED 1	1,315 ^u	0.3 ^u
Total	403,969	100.0

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

Table 7. Number of persons by country where highest level of education was successfully completed by highest level of education

Country	Secondary level or less		Post-Secondary level	
	No.	%	No.	%
Malta	138,460	81.6	98,071	76.3
Foreign country	29,810	17.6	30,534	23.7
No formal education or below ISCED 1	1,315 ^u	0.8 ^u	:	:
Total	169,585	100.0	128,605	100.0
	Tertiary level		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Malta	60,473	57.2	297,004	73.5
Foreign country	45,306	42.8	105,650	26.2
No formal education or below ISCED 1	:	:	1,315 ^u	0.3 ^u
Total	105,779	100.0	403,969	100.0

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.

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

LFS results indicated that 96.3 per cent of all persons born in Malta obtained their education locally. Conversely, nine out of every 10 persons who were not born in Malta completed their education abroad (Table 8, Chart 4).

Chart 4. The share of native-born and foreign-born persons by country from where the highest level of education was successfully completed

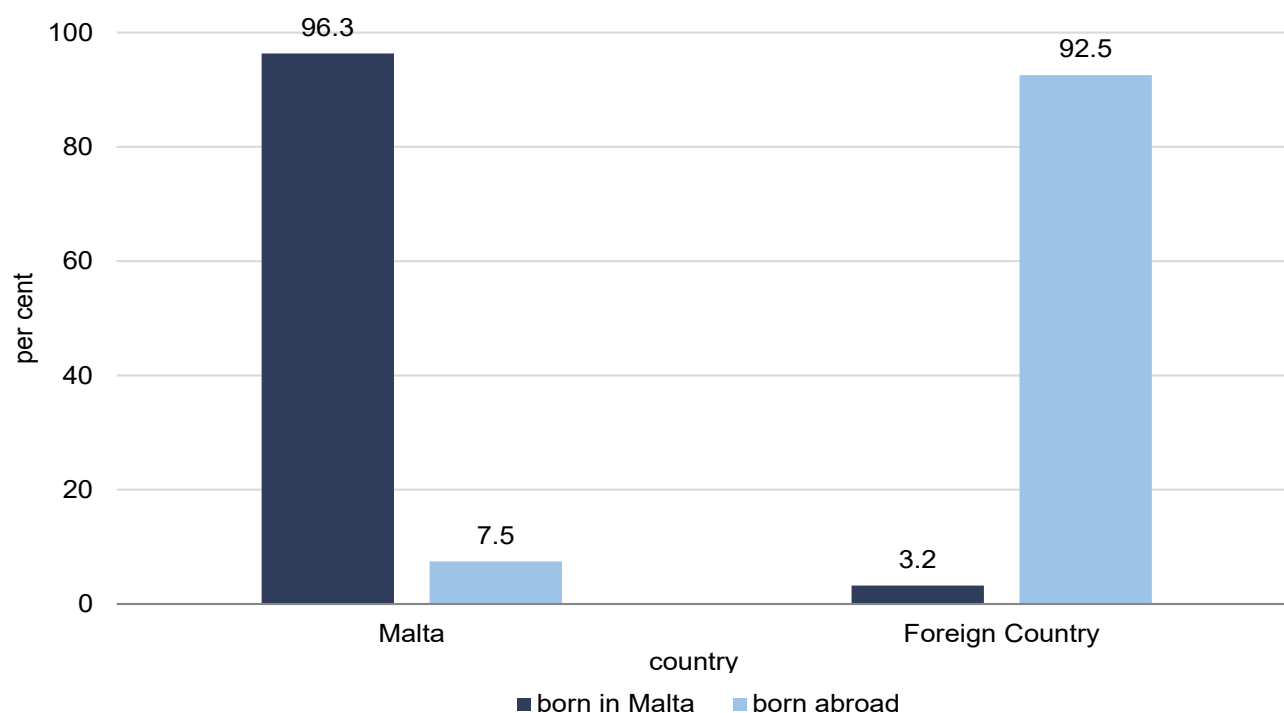


Table 8. Number of native-born and foreign-born persons by country where highest level of education was successfully completed

Country	Born in Malta		Born abroad		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Malta	289,275	96.3	7,729	7.5	297,004	73.5
Foreign country	9,661	3.2	95,989	92.5	105,650	26.2
No formal education or below ISCED 1	1,315 ^u	0.4 ^u	:	:	1,315 ^u	0.3 ^u
Total	300,251	100.0	103,718	100.0	403,969	100.0

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.

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

In Malta, slightly more than 40 per cent of those who obtained their highest formal qualification from another country did not apply for formal qualification recognition since it was not necessary (56.9 per cent of persons born in Malta and 40.7 per cent of persons born abroad). Meanwhile, more than half of the persons born abroad (54.4 per cent) and 40.3 per cent of those born in Malta applied for formal qualification recognition and it was fully or partially recognised (Chart 5, Table 9).

Chart 5. Recognition of formal qualifications obtained abroad

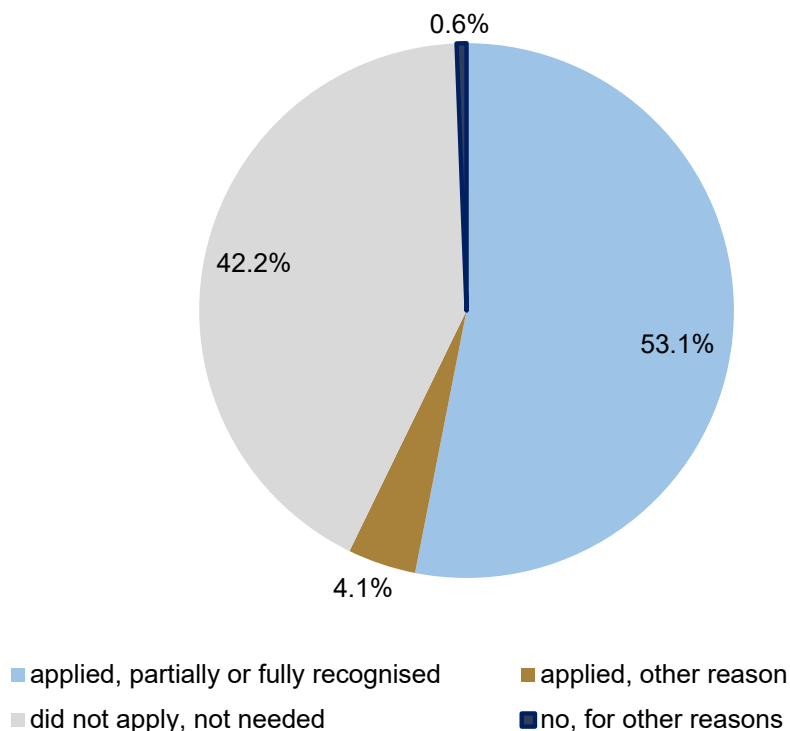


Table 9. Number of native-born and foreign-born persons by recognition of formal qualification obtained abroad

Qualification recognition	Born in Malta		Born abroad		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Applied, partially or fully recognised	3,892	40.3	52,214	54.4	56,106	53.1
Has applied, other reason	:	:	4,221 ^u	4.4 ^u	4,360 ^u	4.1 ^u
Not applied, not needed	5,494	56.9	39,024	40.7	44,518	42.2
No, for other reasons	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	9,661	100.0	95,989	100.0	105,650	100.0

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

Employment Situation

In 2021, 76.7 per cent of migrants were in employment, 14.5 percentage points higher when compared to the share of employed persons born in Malta (62.2 per cent). The share of employed male migrants was 17.4 percentage points higher than that of female migrants (68.2 per cent) (Table 10).

Table 10. Number of native-born and foreign-born persons by labour status and sex

Labour status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Born in Malta					
Employed	112,202	70.4	74,473	52.9	186,675	62.2
Unemployed	3,999	2.5	1995 ^u	1.4	5,994	2.0
Inactive	43,213	27.1	64,369	45.7	107,582	35.8
Total	159,414	100.0	140,837	100.0	300,251	100.0
	Born abroad					
Employed	43,513	85.6	36,033	68.2	79,546	76.7
Unemployed	:	:	:	:	4,003 ^u	3.9 ^u
Inactive	5,656	11.1	14,513	27.4	20,169	19.4
Total	50,846	100.0	52,872	100.0	103,718	100.0
	Total					
Employed	155,715	74.1	110,506	57.0	266,221	65.9
Unemployed	5,676	2.7	4,321	2.2	9,997	2.5
Inactive	48,869	23.2	78,882	40.7	127,751	31.6
Total	210,260	100.0	193,709	100.0	403,969	100.0

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.

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

The employment rate of persons born abroad between the age of 15 and 64 years was 79.2 per cent, 5.8 percentage points higher than that of those born in Malta (73.4 per cent) (Table 11). More than half of all persons aged between 15 and 74 years who were not born in Malta migrated for employment reasons (50.4 per cent). A further 32.7 per cent migrated due to family reasons while, 16.9 per cent migrated for other reasons including education, retirement or for asylum protection (Table 12).

Table 11. Employment rate (15-64 years) for native-born and foreign-born persons

	%
Born in Malta	73.4
Born abroad	79.2
Total	75.1

Table 12. Main reason for migrating to Malta

Reason	No.	%
Employment reasons	52,242	50.4
Family reasons	33,938	32.7
Other reasons	17,538	16.9
Total	103,718	100.0

More than 40 per cent of all employed migrants had a tertiary level of education, 32.8 per cent had a post-secondary level of education and 26.3 per cent achieved a secondary level of education or less. On the other hand, over 40 per cent of migrants who were not employed achieved a low level of education (41.4 per cent) and 28.7 per cent obtained a post-secondary level of education (Chart 6, Table 13).

Chart 6. Foreign-born persons by highest level of education and labour status

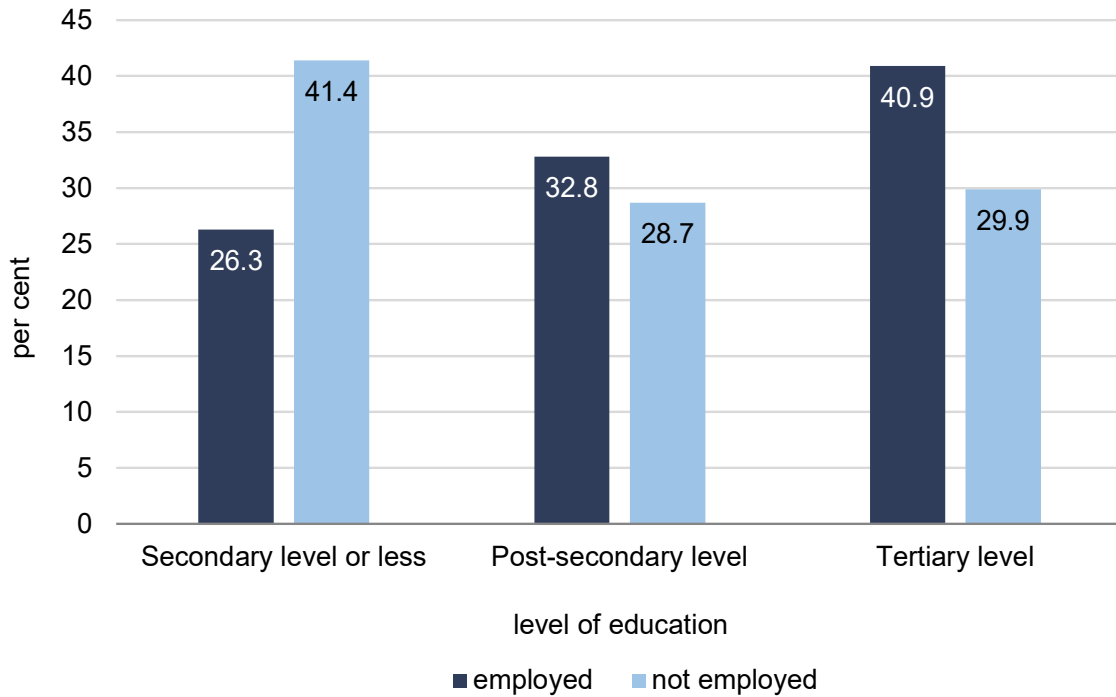


Table 13. Foreign-born persons by labour status and highest level of education

Level of education	Employed		Not employed		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Secondary level or less	20,903	26.3	10,003	41.4	30,906	29.8
Post-secondary level	26,084	32.8	6,927	28.7	33,011	31.8
Tertiary level	32,559	40.9	7,242 ^u	29.9 ^u	39,801	38.4
Total	79,546	100.0	24,172	100.0	103,718	100.0

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

The largest share of persons born abroad worked as service and sales workers (21.3 per cent) followed by professionals (21.1 per cent) and Technicians and associate professionals (15.9 per cent) (Table 14). Almost one fourth of the migrants worked in Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities (24.1 per cent) followed by Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities (18.0 per cent) (Table 15).

Table 14. Foreign-born employed persons by occupation in main job

Occupation	No.	%
Armed forces	:	:
Managers	8,531	10.7
Professionals	16,756	21.1
Technicians and associate professionals	12,666	15.9
Clerical support workers	6,560 ^u	8.2 ^u
Service and sales workers	16,968	21.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	:	:
Craft and related trades workers	7,582 ^u	9.5 ^u
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	4,227 ^u	5.3 ^u
Elementary occupations	6,044 ^u	7.6 ^u
Total	79,546	100.0

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.

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

Table 15. Foreign-born employed persons by economic activity in main job

Economic activity	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	:	:
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	7,127	9.0
Construction	7,082 ^u	8.9 ^u
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	19,206	24.1
Information and communication	:	:
Financial and insurance activities	4,385 ^u	5.5 ^u
Real estate activities	:	:
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	10,153	12.8
Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities	14,305	18.0
Other services	12,351	15.5
Total	79,546	100.0

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.

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

More than one third of migrants required the same skill level in their current job when compared to the job they had before migrating (36.2 per cent). This was evident for both male and female migrants (35.5 per cent and 37.0 per cent respectively). A further 24.2 per cent stated that their current job required a higher skill level, while, 16.5 per cent stated that the job they had before migrating required higher skills (Table 16).

Table 16. Skills equivalence in main job as compared to previous job for foreign-born respondents by sex

Skills equivalence	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Current job requires higher skills	11,835	27.2	7,441 ^u	20.7 ^u	19,276	24.2
Current job requires lower skills	6,815 ^u	15.7 ^u	6,341 ^u	17.6 ^u	13,156	16.5
Current job requires same skills	15,461	35.5	13,339	37.0	28,800	36.2
Did not work before migrating	9,402	21.6	8,912	24.7	18,314	23.0
Total	43,513	100.0	36,033	100.0	79,546	100.0

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

Work environment

In 2021, 75.6 per cent of all employed persons were largely satisfied with their main job while 20.1 per cent were satisfied to some extent. A further 3.1 per cent were satisfied to a small extent and 1.2 per cent were not satisfied at all. The share of job satisfaction among workers born in Malta and those born abroad was almost equal (Table 17).

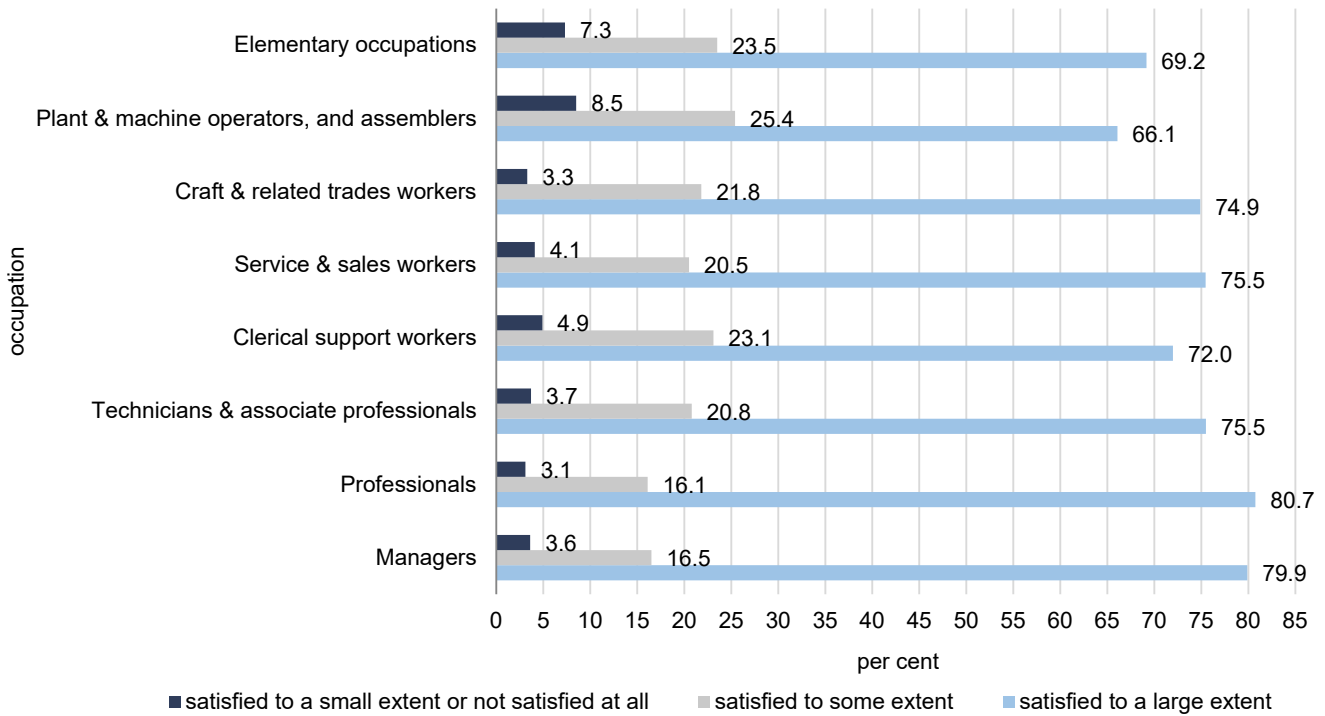
LFS results showed that job satisfaction varied according to one's occupation. Persons employed as professionals (80.7 per cent) followed by managers (79.9 per cent) were largely satisfied with their job. The share was higher when compared to other occupations such as machine operators (66.1 per cent) or persons working in elementary occupations (69.2 per cent) (Chart 7).

Table 17. Level of job satisfaction for native-born and foreign-born persons

Job satisfaction	Born in Malta		Born abroad		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Satisfied to a large extent	141,382	75.7	59,921	75.3	201,303	75.6
Satisfied to some extent	36,815	19.7	16,634	20.9	53,449	20.1
Satisfied to a small extent	6,070	3.3	:	:	8,296	3.1
Not satisfied at all	2,408	1.3	:	:	3,173	1.2
Total	186,675	100.0	79,546	100.0	266,221	100.0

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.

Chart 7. The level of job satisfaction in main job by occupation for all employed persons

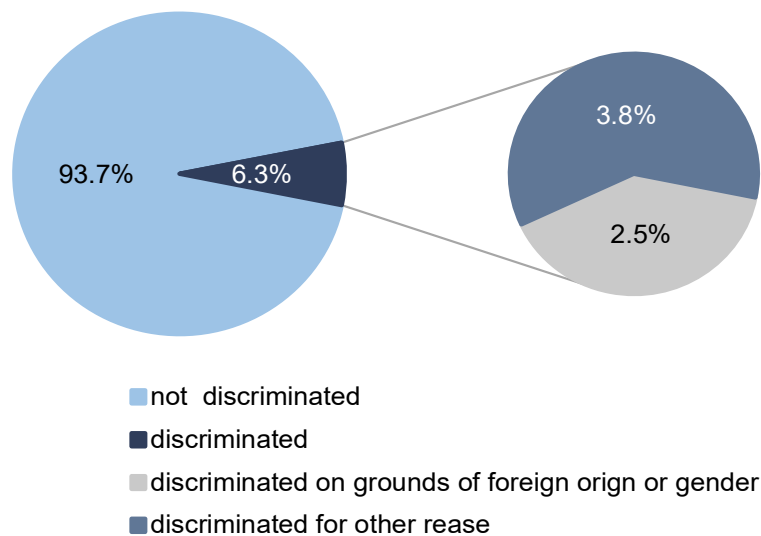


The majority of all employed persons never felt discriminated in their current job (93.7 per cent). Meanwhile, 6.3 per cent of all employed persons felt discriminated at work due to other reasons such as, age, disability, or politics (3.8 per cent), followed by reasons due to foreign origin and gender (2.5 per cent) (Table 18, Chart 8).

Table 18. Self-perceived discrimination in current job for employed persons

Self-perceived discrimination	No.	%
Never discriminated	249,466	93.7
Discriminated against for foreign origin or gender	6,764	2.5
Discriminated against on other grounds	9,991	3.8
Total	266,221	100.0

Chart 8. Self-perceived discrimination in current job for employed persons



Job search experience

LFS results indicated that more than 60 per cent of persons born abroad found a suitable job within three months of arriving in Malta while, 10.5 per cent found work within three to six months. Almost 10 per cent spent six months to less than two years looking for a job (9.7 per cent) and a further 3.1 per cent spent over two years looking for a job or never managed to find a job which corresponded to their educational attainment. A further 12.5 per cent did not look for a job while in Malta since the job was already found before migrating, the person had no right to work, or for other reasons (Table 19).

Table 19. Duration of job search for foreign-born persons

Duration of job search	No.	%
Less than 3 months	66,024	63.7
3 months to less than 6 months	10,862	10.5
6 months to less than 2 years	10,056	9.7
2 years and over	3,215 ^u	3.1 ^u
Did not find a job	:	:
Did not look for a job	12,935	12.5
Total	103,718	100.0

: Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.

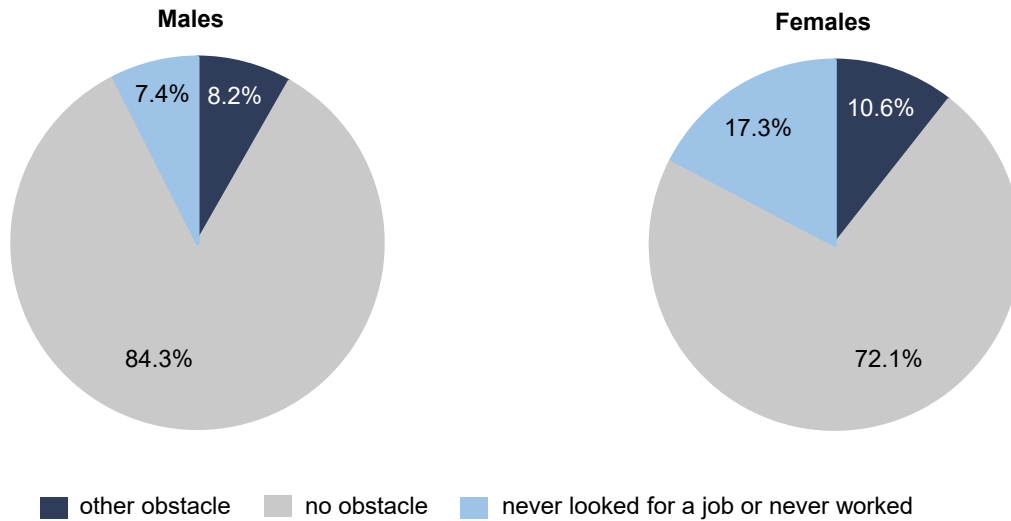
^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.

Almost 80 per cent of persons born abroad aged between 15 and 74 years, found no obstacle while looking for a job (78.1 per cent). However, 9.5 per cent encountered different obstacles while searching for employment such as lack of language skills or unsuitable jobs. A further 12.5 per cent never looked for a job or never worked while in Malta (Table 20). The share of females who found obstacles while looking for a job was higher when compared to their male counterparts (10.6 per cent as opposed to 8.2 per cent respectively) (Chart 9).

Table 20. Foreign-born persons' main obstacle to getting a suitable job in Malta

Obstacle	No.	%
Other obstacles	9,812	9.5
No obstacle	80,971	78.1
Have never looked for work or never worked	12,935	12.5
Total	103,718	100.0

Chart 9. Foreign-born persons' main obstacle to getting a suitable job in Malta



Maltese Language Skills

The level of skills in the official language influences one's opportunities in the labour market. LFS results indicated that almost 80 per cent of migrants reported hardly any or no language skills in Maltese before they migrated to Malta (77.7 per cent). Only 7.5 per cent considered Maltese to be their mother tongue or had advanced skills in this language prior to moving to Malta (Table 21).

Table 21. Level of Maltese skills before migrating to Malta for foreign-born persons

Level of Maltese language skills	No.	%
Mother tongue or Advanced level	7,821	7.5
Intermediate	1,895 ^u	1.8 ^u
Beginner	9,825	9.5
Hardly any or no language skills	80,554	77.7
Was too young to speak any language at the time of migrating	3,623	3.5
Total	103,718	100.0

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

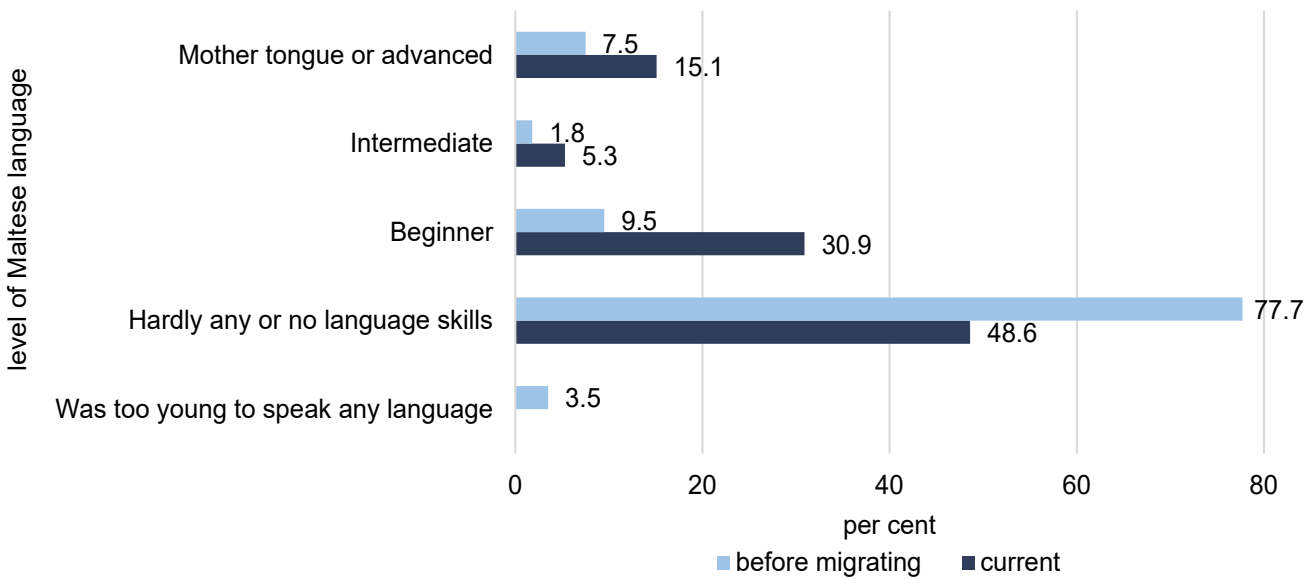
Results showed that the level of skills in Maltese for persons born abroad improved significantly once they moved to Malta. In fact, the share of persons with hardly any or no skills in Maltese before migrating to Malta dropped by 29.1 percentage points when compared to their current skills in the language, from 77.7 per cent to 48.6 per cent. Meanwhile, the share of persons born abroad who considered Maltese to be their mother tongue or reported advanced skills in the language doubled, from 7.5 per cent to 15.1 per cent (Chart 10, Table 22).

Table 22. Current level of Maltese language skills for foreign-born persons

Level of Maltese language skills	No.	%
Mother tongue or Advanced level	15,692	15.1
Intermediate	5,541 ^u	5.3 ^u
Beginner	32,072	30.9
Hardly any or no language skills	50,413	48.6
Total	103,718	100.0

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

Chart 10. Level of Maltese language skills for foreign-born persons



One in every five persons who were born abroad participated in a general or work-specific language course to improve their skills in Maltese after they arrived in Malta (19.4 per cent). However, the majority did not participate in a language course (80.6 per cent) mostly for other reasons (63.6 per cent) or because the language skills were deemed sufficient (12.8 per cent) (Table 23).

Table 23. Attendance to a Maltese language course for foreign-born persons

Attendance	No.	%
Yes, a general or work-specific language course	20,107	19.4
No, because language courses were not available or affordable	4,317 ^u	4.2 ^u
No, because language skills were sufficient	13,326	12.8
No, for other reasons	65,968	63.6
Total	103,718	100.0

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

Methodological Notes

1. The data provided in this release is based on the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2240 specifying the technical characteristics of the 2021 ad hoc module on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants. For the purpose of this ad hoc module, migrants refer to all those persons between the age of 15 and 74 years who were not born in Malta. The data was partly financed through EU grants.
2. During 2021, the ad hoc module was carried out on a sample of persons taking part in the LFS 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. 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:

- **Country of birth:** the country where a person was born, defined as the country of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth, or, by default, the country in which the birth occurred.
- **Educational Attainment:**
 - **secondary or less level of education:** comprising persons with no schooling, primary education, schools for children with special needs and persons who attained a secondary level education and have less than 2 ordinary level qualifications or equivalent. In the context of the ISCED classification, 'low' includes ISCED 0 to 2.
 - **post-secondary level of education:** comprising persons with a secondary level education and having 2 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.
 - **tertiary level of education:** 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.
- **Employed persons:** all persons aged 15 to 74 years, during the reference week, were in one of the following categories:
 - **worked for at least 1 hour for pay or profit**, including contributing family workers and paid casual work
 - **persons with a job or business who were temporarily not at work** during the reference week but had an attachment to their job, including:
 - (a) persons not at work due to holidays, working time arrangements, sick leave, maternity or paternity leave;
 - (b) persons in job-related training or formal education;
 - (c) persons on parental leave, either receiving and/or being entitled to job-related income or benefits, or whose parental leave is expected to be 3 months or less;
 - (d) seasonal workers during the off-season, where they continue to regularly perform tasks and duties for the job or business, excluding fulfilment of legal or administrative obligations;
 - (e) persons temporarily not at work for other reasons where the expected duration of the absence is 3 months or less.
 - **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 years) as a percentage of the population of working age (15-64 years).

- **Immigration:** refers to an action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a country for a period that is, or is expected to be, at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another country.
- **Inactive:** all persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as inactive.
- **Level of skills in main job:** skills are defined as all of the knowledge, abilities, competences and experience that a person has gained as part of all his / her education, training, learning and working activities.
- **Not employed persons:** include all persons who are classified as either unemployed or inactive.
- **Persons born abroad:** refers to those persons between the age of 15 and 74 years whose place of birth (or usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth) was not in Malta. These persons may or may not have a Maltese citizenship. This category is also referred to as *foreign-born persons or migrants*.
- **Persons born in Malta:** refers to those persons who were born and are currently residing in Malta. This category is also referred to as *native-born persons*.
- **Recent migrant:** refers to a person who has been resident in the receiving country for less than eight years (i.e. those who have arrived since 2014).
- **Settled migrant:** refers to a person who has been resident in the receiving country for eight years or more .

6. Key

- : Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.
- u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.

7. Percentage totals may not add up due to rounding.

8. Absolute changes between one survey estimate and another must be treated with caution since minor changes (i.e. less than 2,500 persons) might be the result of sampling error.

9. More information is available from the NSO upon written request.

10. 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.asp

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

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

Classification: <https://metadata.nso.gov.mt/classificationdetails.aspx?id=ISCO%202008>

<https://metadata.nso.gov.mt/classificationdetails.aspx?id=NACE%20Rev.%202>

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

11. References to this news release are to be cited appropriately.

12. A detailed news release calendar is available on:

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