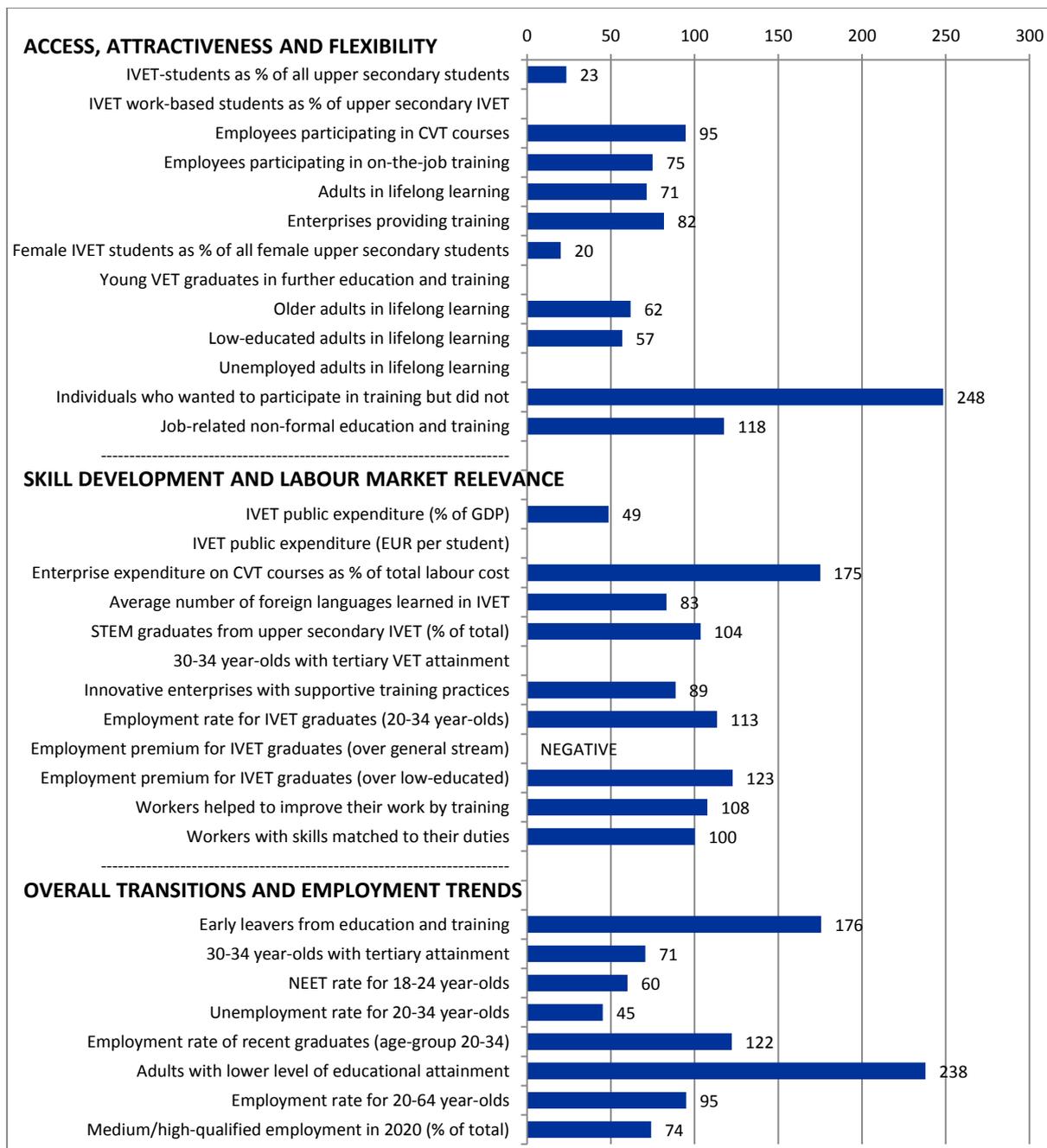


18. Malta

VET indicators for Malta for the most recent year available Index numbers (EU=100)



NB: The index numbers are derived from data summarised in the table but which have not been rounded.
All data in the table have been rounded.

Malta's performance on a range of indicators selected to monitor progress in VET and lifelong learning across the European Union (EU) is summarised below. The chart compares the situation in Malta with that of the EU, based on the most recent data available (this differs by indicator). Data in the chart are presented as an index where the EU average equals 100. If the index for a selected indicator for Malta is 100, then its performance equals the EU average. If the index is 90, its performance is 90% of (or 10% below) the EU average. If the index is 200, Malta's performance is twice (or 200%) the EU average. For some indicators, such as early leavers from education and training, a country is performing better if its score is below that of the EU average.

Data on which the index is calculated are presented in the table, which also shows changes over time. A technical definition of each indicator is provided in the annex, which also includes the years used to calculate each indicator.

Key points

Access, attractiveness and flexibility

Based on 2012 data, the share of upper secondary students enrolled in IVET programmes in Malta is 11.8%. This should be interpreted with caution since, even though with big fluctuations, values for Malta have been much higher before a recent break in series. Malta has proportionately fewer adults involved in lifelong learning than the EU as a whole (7.5% compared with an EU average of 10.5% in 2013). This percentage is below the average target (15%) set by the strategic framework education and training 2020.

Skill development and labour market relevance

Data from 2011 show that public expenditure on IVET as a percentage of GDP (0.33%) is below the EU average (0.68%). Similarly, data from 2010 show that the share of enterprises providing training to support innovation is relatively low (36.9% of innovative enterprises) compared to the EU average (41.6%).

Based on 2009 data, the employment rate of IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at ISCED 3-4 (89.7%) is higher than the EU average (79.1%). IVET graduates in Malta have an employment rate 3.6 percentage points lower than their counterparts from general education; for the EU as a whole, the opposite situation occurs with IVET graduates, enjoying an average positive premium of 5.6 percentage points. However, IVET graduates in Malta have an employment rate 21.4 percentage points higher than those with lower-level qualifications (this is above the corresponding EU average premium of 17.4 percentage points). All these employment figures relate to 2009 and exclude young people in further education.

Overall transitions and employment trends

In this section all data refer to 2013 unless otherwise stated.

The percentage of early leavers from education and training (20.9%) is much higher than the EU average (11.9%), and much higher than the Europe 2020 average and national target (both set at 10%). This figure has decreased by 5.0 percentage points between 2010 and 2013. The percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds who have completed tertiary-level education (26.0%) is lower than the EU average (36.8%). The figure for Malta remains lower than both the national target (33%) and the Europe 2020 average target (40%). There is a much higher share of adults with low-level education in Malta compared with the EU (59.0% versus 24.8%).

The employment rate for 20 to 64 year-olds (64.9%) is lower than the EU average of 68.3%, while the 92.2% employment rate of recent graduates is much higher (75.4% in the EU). The NEET rate is lower than the EU average (10.2% compared to 17.0%) as is the unemployment rate for 20 to 34 year-olds which is much lower in Malta (6.8%) than in the EU (15.1%).

Score on VET indicators in Malta and in the EU, 2006, 2010 and 2011/12/13 updates (where available)

Indicator label	2006		2010		Last available year			Change 2010- last available year	
	MT	EU	MT	EU	MT	EU		MT	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students		51.9		50.1	11.8 ^{(b)(p)}	50.4	(2)		0.3
IVET work-based students as % of upper secondary IVET		27.2		27.4		26.5	(2)		-0.9
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	32	33	36	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	17	16	15	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)	5.5		6.0		7.5	10.5 ^(b)	(3)	1.5	
Enterprises providing training (%)	46	60	54	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students		46.5		44.4	9.1 ^{(b)(p)}	45.0	(2)		0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)				30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)	2.7		3.2		4.1	6.6 ^(b)	(3)	0.9	
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)	2.9		3.3		2.5	4.4 ^(b)	(3)	-0.8	
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)	10.8 ^(u)		15.2		7.3 ^(u)	10.0 ^(b)	(3)	-7.9	
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	27.4	14.2	23.6	9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			94.4	80.2					
Skill development and labour market relevance									
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)	0.38	0.67	0.46	0.71	0.33	0.68	(1)	-0.13	-0.03
IVET public expenditure (EUR per student)	5 473	7 033		8 558		8 586	(1)		28
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET			1.0	1.2 ^(d)	1.0	1.2	(2)	0.0	0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)		32.0	44.2	28.7	30.3	29.2	(2)	-13.9	0.5
30-34 year-olds with tertiary VET attainment (%)	3.3	7.3		7.4		8.7	(3)		1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	38.1	43.1	36.9	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			89.7	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			-3.6	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			21.4	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			96.7	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			55.3	55.2					
Overall transitions and labour market trends									
Early leavers from education and training (%)	33.1	15.4	25.9	13.9	20.9	11.9	(3)	-5.0	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	21.6	28.8	21.5	33.4	26.0	36.8	(3)	4.5	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	11.2	15.1	10.6	16.6	10.2	17.0	(3)	-0.4	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	7.0	10.6	6.3	13.1	6.8	15.1	(3)	0.5	2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	91.1	79.0	92.9	77.4	92.2	75.4	(3)	-0.7	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	68.9	30.0	64.8	27.3	59.0	24.8	(3)	-5.8	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)	57.6	68.9	60.1	68.5	64.9	68.3	(3)	4.8	-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					61.0	82.3			

NB: b = break in series. When break in series occurs data cannot be compared. Consequently, when break in series occurs from 2011 onwards, data in the column 'Last available year' are not comparable with previous years. Also, when the break is before 2011 (i.e. any year between 2006 and 2010 included), the 2006 figure is not shown; d = change in definition. Data are treated in a similar way to breaks in series. When the change in definition is in 2006 or 2010, these data are also not presented because comparability over time is affected; u = unreliable; p = provisional; (1) = year of reference: 2011; (2) = year of reference: 2012; (3) = year of reference: 2013. A few indicators use other years to approximate the 2006 and 2010 baselines (see annex).