## English Language Travel Market 2018



## Total Foreign Students to Malta 2010-2018

- In year 2018, a total of $\mathbf{8 7 , 1 1 2}$ students followed courses at local English language specialised schools in Malta, representing a decrease of $0.1 \%$ over 2017 .
$\square$ From 2010 to 2018 this segment grew at an average annual rate of 2.3\%.


## Total Foreign Students to Malta 2010-2018



## Top Source Markets

$\square$ The majority of students attending English language courses in Malta came from Italy, Germany, and France. Together, these accounted for $48.6 \%$ of total student visits.
$\square$ Russia ranked as the $4^{\text {th }}$ largest market with a share of $6.2 \%$, followed by Poland, Austria and Brazil.


## Time series of Main Source Markets

$\square$ During year 2018, the largest absolute increase was recorded from Austria, increasing by 1,256 students.
$\square$ Over the years, substantial increases were recorded from Brazil and Poland. Poland in fact now ranks as the $5^{\text {th }}$ largest EFL market with a share of $5.2 \%$, whilst Brazil ranks as the $7^{\text {th }}$ largest market with a share of $5.0 \%$.

|  | 2012 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Absolute change 2018/2017 | \% Change <br> 2018/2017 | Market Share 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Italy | 15,712 | 17,956 | 18,798 | 25,594 | 23,482 | -2,112 | -8.3\% | 27.0\% |
| Germany | 11,573 | 10,364 | 10,917 | 10,277 | 9,991 | -286 | -2.8\% | 11.5\% |
| France | 8,485 | 7,657 | 8,517 | 9,138 | 8,844 | -294 | -3.2\% | 10.2\% |
| Russia | 11,379 | 5,720 | 4,156 | 4,818 | 5,396 | 578 | 12.0\% | 6.2\% |
| Poland | 1,800 | 2,749 | 3,131 | 4,512 | 4,501 | -11 | -0.2\% | 5.2\% |
| Austria | 4,633 | 3,751 | 3,534 | 3,107 | 4,363 | 1,256 | 40.4\% | 5.0\% |
| Brazil | 860 | 2,347 | 2,621 | 4,519 | 4,360 | -159 | -3.5\% | 5.0\% |
| Spain | 5,962 | 3,269 | 3,977 | 3,611 | 3,971 | 360 | 10.0\% | 4.6\% |
| Japan | 884 | 1,593 | 2,394 | 2,924 | 3,508 | 584 | 20.0\% | 4.0\% |
| Switzerland | 2,116 | 2,420 | 1,965 | 2,382 | 2,007 | -375 | -15.7\% | 2.3\% |
| Turkey | 2,783 | 2,290 | 2,752 | 2,329 | 1,737 | -592 | -25.4\% | 2.0\% |
| Czech Republic | 1,661 | 3,151 | 1,397 | 1,475 | 1,558 | 83 | 5.6\% | 1.8\% |
| Other | 8,308 | 12,257 | 12,571 | 12,504 | 13,394 | 890 | 7.1\% | 15.4\% |
| Total EL | 76,156 | 75,524 | 76,730 | 87,190 | 87,112 | -78 | -0.1\% | 100.0\% |

## EFL Students' Share Out of Inbound Tourists

$\square$ Students studying English as a foreign language in Malta accounted for 3.4\% of total inbound tourists visiting Malta in year 2018.
$\square$ It can be noted that around two out of five of Brazilian tourists visited Malta for English language learning.
$\square$ Other markets with a high share of students per incoming tourists are Russia (with a share of 18.6\%), Japan (with a share of $15.3 \%$ ) and Turkey (with a share of 14.1\%).

| Main source markets | Students | Inbound Tourists | \% of Students per <br> incoming tourists |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Italy | 23,482 | 390,607 | $6.0 \%$ |
| Germany | 9,991 | 226,962 | $4.4 \%$ |
| France | 8,844 | 213,299 | $4.1 \%$ |
| Russia | 5,396 | 28,944 | $18.6 \%$ |
| Poland | 4,501 | 96,362 | $4.7 \%$ |
| Austria | 4,363 | 39,029 | $11.2 \%$ |
| Brazil | 4,360 | 10,749 | $40.6 \%$ |
| Spain | 3,971 | 99,046 | $4.0 \%$ |
| Japan | 3,508 | 22,863 | $15.3 \%$ |
| Switzerland | 2,007 | 45,572 | $4.4 \%$ |
| Turkey | 1,737 | 12,359 | $14.1 \%$ |
| Czech Republic | $\mathbf{1 , 5 5 8}$ | 22,872 | $6.8 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{8 7 , 1 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 9 8 , 6 9 0}$ |  |

Note: EL students are based on Country of Citizenship' of students. Inbound tourists are based on the tourists' Country of Residence.

## Foreign Students and Inbound Tourists by Month

$\square$ July had the highest share of students per incoming tourists, at 7.0\%.

Inbound Tourists and Foreign Students by Month


## English Language Students by Month 2018

$\square$ July was the busiest month for English Language specialised schools with 20,330 arrivals, accounting for $23.3 \%$ out of the annual total. This was followed by June and August with a share of $11.7 \%$ and $10.8 \%$ of total arrivals respectively.

- December was the least busy month, receiving 1,351 students.
$\square$ A similar pattern was also recorded in 2017.



## Seasonality

Seasonality of Foreign Students 2012-2018
$\square$ The summer months of July to September remain the peak months for learning English in Malta.
$\square$ The months of April to June attracted $27.6 \%$ of incoming students.
$\square$ Although the peak summer months attract a substantial share of students, the market share during the third quarter of the year is on the decline. On the contrary, the share of off-peak traffic is increasing - in year 2018, 18.6\% of foreign students came to Malta during the winter months of January to March compared to $12.7 \%$ in year 2012.
$\square$ Jan-Mar $\square$ Apr-Jun $\square$ Jul-Sept $\square$ Oct-Dec


## Type of Course Followed

$\square$ The most popular course offered by specialised English Language schools is General English. Seven out of ten students attended this course during year 2018.

- This was followed by the Intensive English course, with a share of $19.0 \%$.
$\square$ English specific courses, including Business English, had a share of $2.9 \%$ of total students.
$\square$ Exam preparation courses, one-to-one lessons and other courses accounted for $8.5 \%$ out of total.



## Type of Course Followed by Nationality


$\square$ General English is the most popular course followed amongst all of the studied nationalities. Out of the top seven EFL markets, the share of General English stood highest amongst Polish, Spanish and Italian markets.
$\square$ 30.5\% of German, 21.4\% of French and 20.6\% of Russian students followed the Intensive English course. Furthermore, this course is sought by smaller EFL markets including Swiss, Colombian and Slovakian students.
$\square$ The English Specific course, which includes Business English, had the highest share amongst German and Brazilian students.
$\square 14.2 \%$ of Italian EFL students attended exam preparation courses, one-to-one lessons and other courses.

## Type of Accommodation Used

$\square$ As in the previous year, the larger share of students (27.0\%) resided with host families.
$\square$ The other collective accommodation category, including residences, hostels and guest houses, was utilised by $17.7 \%$ of students.

- $21.1 \%$ of students chose to stay in hotels, mainly within 3 -star hotels ( $12.2 \%$ ) and 4 -star hotels ( $8.8 \%$ ).
$\square$ Other accommodation, including accommodation not provided by the school, had a share of 22.7\%.

Share of Foreign Students by Type of Accommodation
$\square 2017 \square 2018$


## Number of Students Weeks

$\square$ With an average length of stay of 2.5 weeks, foreign students enrolled in local licensed ELT schools spent a total of 215,252 weeks in Malta, recording a decrease of $11.9 \%$ when compared to year 2017 .
$\square$ The number of student weeks registered an average annual growth rate of $2.0 \%$ during the last 8 years (2010-2018).

## Total number of weeks and the Average Length of Stay

$\simeq$ Number of weeks Average length of stay


## Average Number of Weeks by Market

- English language students stayed in Malta for an average of 2.5 weeks, down by 0.3 weeks when compared to year 2017. The decline in the average length of stay is a common trend across the different source markets.
- Longer stays were prevalent among students from Colombia (11.0 weeks) and South Korea ( 7.9 weeks).
$\square$ On the contrary, students from Austria ( 0.9 weeks), Italy (1.4 weeks), Poland (1.4 weeks), Germany ( 1.7 weeks) and the Netherlands ( 1.7 weeks), had shorter stays.

Average Number of Weeks Per Student
2010-2018


Total number of weeks

Average number of weeks per student

| Italy | 33,166 | 1.4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Germany | 16,974 | 1.7 |
| France | 18,461 | 2.1 |
| Russia | 12,970 | 2.4 |
| Poland | 6,492 | 1.4 |
| Austria | 4,111 | 0.9 |
| Brazil | 19,137 | 4.4 |
| Spain | 10,465 | 2.6 |
| Japan | 15,188 | 4.3 |
| Switzerland | 5,667 | 2.8 |
| Turkey | 11,199 | 6.4 |
| Czech Republic | 3,076 | 2.0 |
| Colombia | 14,229 | 11.0 |
| Ukraine | 2,805 | 2.6 |
| South Korea | 7,884 | 7.9 |
| Netherlands | 1,577 | 1.7 |
| Slovakia | 1,864 | 2.2 |
| Sweden | 2,135 | 2.5 |
| Hungary | 1,603 | 2.4 |
| Other countries | 26,251 | 3.9 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 1 5 , 2 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ |

## Age of Students

$\square$ The largest share of language students were aged $\mathbf{1 5}$ years and under, with a share of $34.2 \%$ out of total students. Students aged 50 years and over were in the minority.
$\square$ Students aged $\mathbf{2 6}$ to $\mathbf{3 5}$ have the longest length of stay at 4.2 weeks, closely followed by the 18 to 25 age category at 4.0 weeks.


| Average number of weeks by age group - Year 2018 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age group | Total | Total | Average |
|  | students | weeks | no. of weeks |
| 15 and under | 28,060 | 44,928 | 1.6 |
| $16-17$ | 17,096 | 26,171 | 1.5 |
| $18-25$ | 16,858 | 67,149 | 4.0 |
| $26-35$ | 10,127 | 42,309 | 4.2 |
| $36-49$ | 9,253 | 23,113 | 2.5 |
| $50+$ | 5,741 | 11,551 | 2.0 |
| Age unknown | 55 | 30 | 0.5 |
| Total | 87,190 | $\mathbf{2 1 5 , 2 5 1}$ | 2.5 |

## Gender of Students by Age Group

$\square$ Female students outnumber males and accounted for $61.3 \%$ of the entire student population.
$\square$ Female dominance is prevalent across all age categories.

|  | Male | Female | Total | Market Share <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 and under | 12,134 | 17,678 | 29,812 | $34.2 \%$ |
| $16-17$ | 6,507 | 9,568 | 16,075 | $18.5 \%$ |
| $18-25$ | 6,164 | 9,086 | 15,250 | $17.5 \%$ |
| $26-35$ | 3,656 | 6,497 | 10,153 | $11.7 \%$ |
| $36-49$ | 3,225 | 6,427 | 9,652 | $11.1 \%$ |
| $50+$ | 2,056 | 4,103 | 6,159 | $7.1 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 3 , 7 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 , 3 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 , 1 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |


38.7\%
61.3\%

## Staff in Specialised English Language Schools

$\square$ In 2018, total staff in English language specialised schools numbered 1,749, of which $58.8 \%$ were teaching staff and $41.2 \%$ were non-teaching staff.
$\square$ The largest share of teaching staff (33.1\%) were between 18 and 24 years of age.
$\square$ Female teachers accounted for $71.9 \%$ of total teaching staff.
$\square$ The larger share of teaching staff (54.7\%) were casual part-timers whilst the larger share of non-teaching staff (52.1\%) were employed on a full-time basis.

| Type of employment | Teaching staff |  |  | Non-teaching staff |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Full-time | 41 | 86 | 127 | 146 | 230 | 376 | 187 | 316 | 503 |
| Part-time | 96 | 243 | 339 | 24 | 31 | 55 | 120 | 274 | 394 |
| Casual part-time | 152 | 410 | 562 | 163 | 127 | 290 | 315 | 537 | 852 |
| Total | 289 | 739 | 1,028 | 333 | 388 | 721 | 622 | 1,127 | 1,749 |

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Staff in Specialised Schools for English Language Year 2018
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- Teaching staff \(\quad\) Non-teaching staff
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