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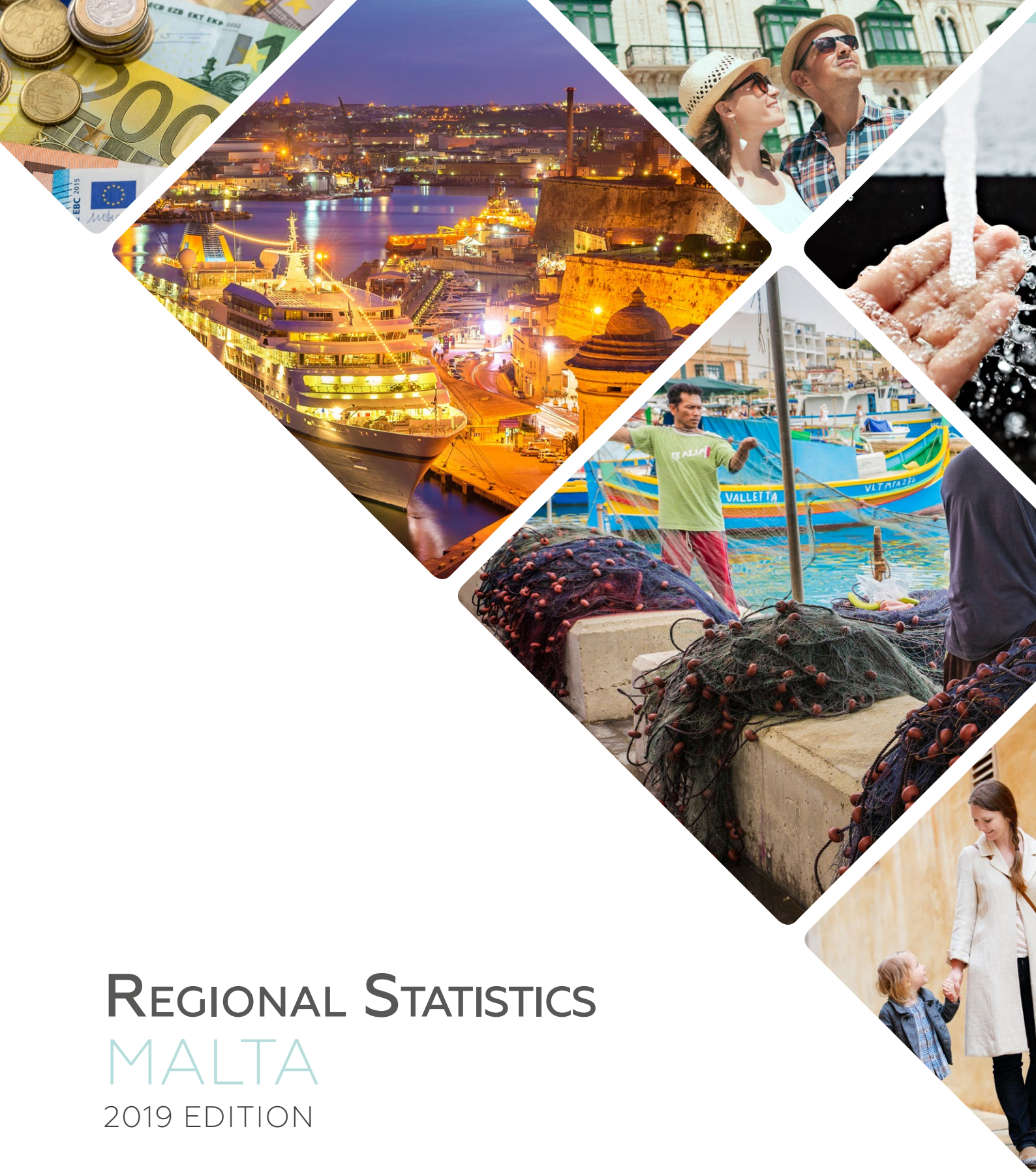
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# REGIONAL STATISTICS

## MALTA

2019 EDITION

REGIONAL STATISTICS MALTA  
2019 EDITION

National Statistics Office, Malta  
2019

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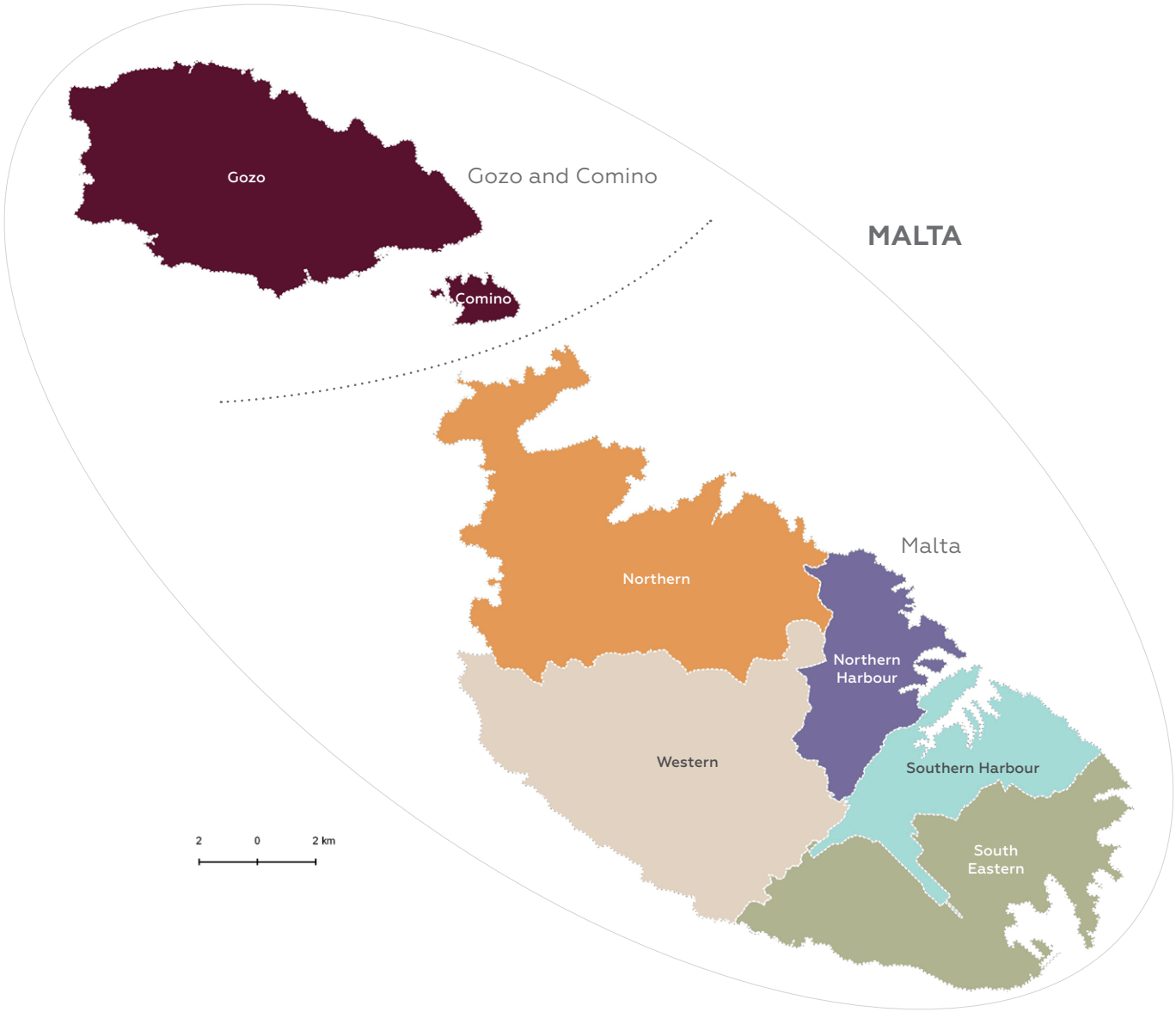
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Graphical Illustration of MALTA by NUTS Classification



Statistical Regions and Districts of MALTA

The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) is a hierarchical classification which divides the economic territory of the European Union for the purpose of producing regional statistics that are comparable across the European Union - NUTS 1 to 3 levels. To meet the demand for statistics at a local level, Eurostat has created a system of Local Administrative Units (LAUs) that is compatible with NUTS.

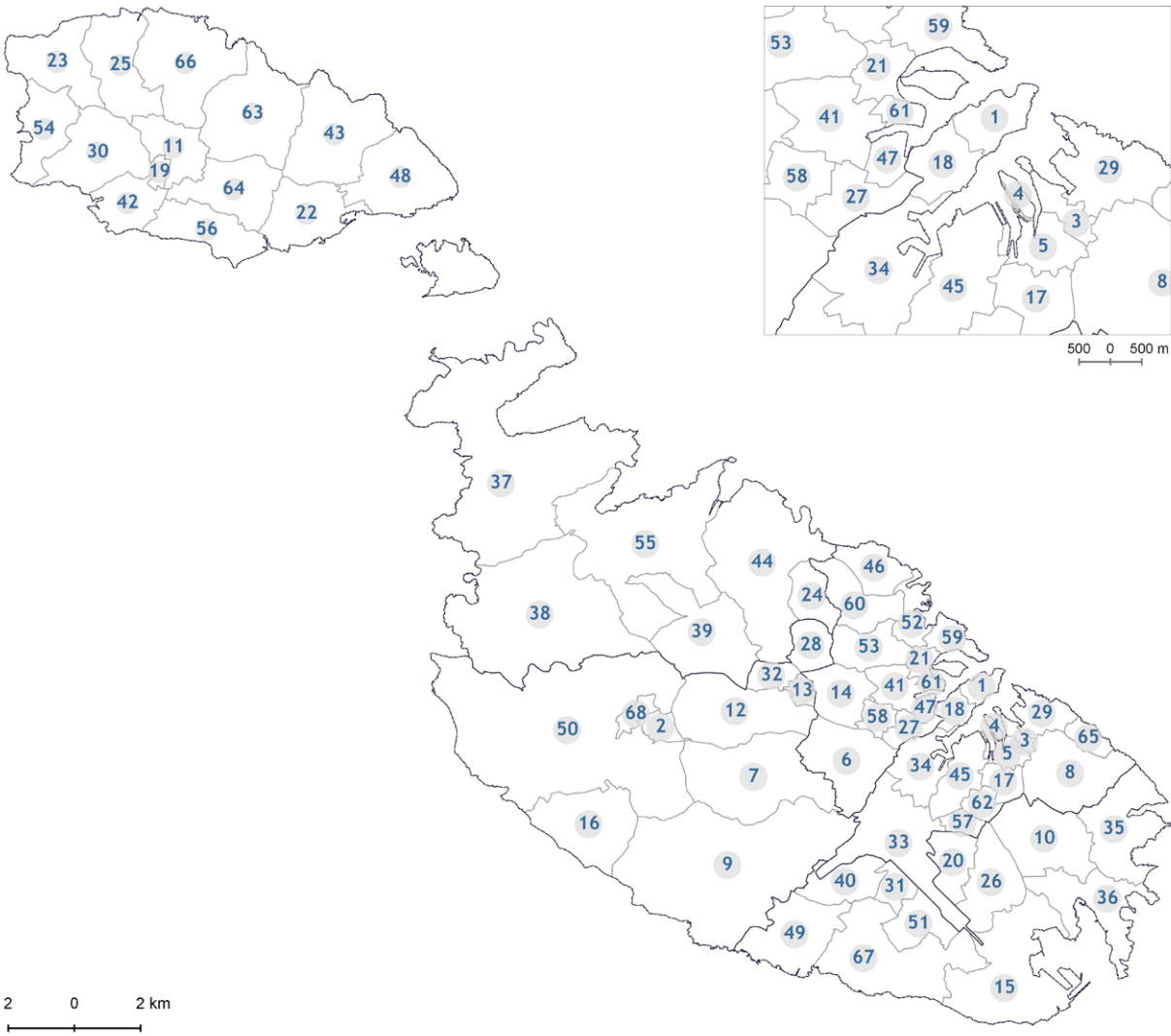
<b>NUTS 1</b>	MALTA
<b>NUTS 2</b>	MALTA
<b>NUTS 3</b>	Malta Region Gozo and Comino Region
<b>LAU 1</b>	<b>LAU 2</b>
Southern Harbour	Cospicua; Fgura; Floriana; Ħal Luqa; Ħaż-Żabbar; Kalkara; Marsa; Paola; Santa Luċija; Senglea; Ħal Tarxien; Valletta; Vittoriosa; Xgħajra.
Northern Harbour	Birkirkara; Gżira; Ħal Qormi; Ħamrun; Msida; Pembroke; San Ġwann; Santa Venera; St Julian's; Swieqi; Ta' Xbiex; Ta' Pietà; Tas-Sliema.
South Eastern	Birżebbuġa; Gudja; Ħal Għaxaq; Ħal Kirkop; Ħal Safi; Marsaskala; Marsaxlokk; Mqabba; Qrendi; Żejtun; Żurrieq.
Western	Ħad-Dingli; Ħal Balzan; Ħal Lija; Ħ'Attard; Ħaż-Żebbuġ; Iklin; Mdina; Mtarfa; Rabat; Siġġiewi.
Northern	Ħal Għargħur; Mellieħa; Mgarr; Mosta; Naxxar; St Paul's Bay.
Gozo and Comino	Fontana; Għajnsielem; Għarb; Għasri; Munxar; Nadur; Qala; San Lawrenz; Ta' Kerċem; Ta' Sannat; Victoria; Xagħra; Xewkija; Żebbuġ.

NUTS divides MALTA into two regions:

- 1. Malta
- 2. Gozo and Comino.

LAU 1 divides MALTA into six districts and LAU 2 into 68 localities.

Graphical Illustration of MALTA by LAU 2 Classification



Key

1	Valletta	35	Marsaskala
2	Mdina	36	Marsaxlokk
3	Vittoriosa	37	Mellieħa
4	Senglea	38	Mġarr
5	Cospicua	39	Mosta
6	Ħal Qormi	40	Mqabba
7	Ħaż-Żebbuġ	41	Msida
8	Ħaż-Żabbar	42	Munxar
9	Siggiewi	43	Nadur
10	Żejtun	44	Naxxar
11	Victoria	45	Paola
12	Ħ'Attard	46	Pembroke
13	Ħal Balzan	47	Tal-Pieta'
14	Birkirkara	48	Qala
15	Birżebbuġa	49	Qrendi
16	Ħad-Dingli	50	Rabat (Malta)
17	Fgura	51	Ħal Safi
18	Floriana	52	St Julian's
19	Fontana	53	San Ġwann
20	Gudja	54	San Lawrenz
21	Gżira	55	St Paul's Bay
22	Għajnsielem and Comino	56	Ta' Sannat
23	Għarb	57	Santa Luċija
24	Ħal Għargħur	58	Santa Venera
25	Għasri	59	Tas-Sliema
26	Ħal Għaxaq	60	Swieqi
27	Ħamrun	61	Ta' Xbiex
28	Iklin	62	Ħal Tarxien
29	Kalkara	63	Xagħra
30	Ta' Kerċem	64	Xewkija
31	Ħal Kirkop	65	Xgħajra
32	Ħal Lija	66	Żebbuġ (Gozo)
33	Ħal Luqa	67	Żurrieq
34	Marsa	68	Mtarfa

**ETIENNE CARUANA***Acting Director General*

March 2019

## FOREWORD

With a population of 32 723 as at 1 January 2018 and a land area of 68 square kilometres, Gozo has one of the smallest regional populations in Europe at NUTS III level. Within the EU, regional statistics are based on the three-tier classification of territorial units for statistics, known by the acronym NUTS. In spite of Gozo's relatively small geographical and population size, it is an undeniable fact that the island has developed its own identity throughout the years, together with physical, demographic and administrative traits that distinguish it from mainland Malta.

The NSO has sought to portray this diversity through official statistics. In 2012, the Office published the first edition of the Gozo in Figures series, a modest collection of statistics which provided region-specific information. In 2014, the Office opened a Regional Office dedicated to the compilation and publication of regional statistics. On this occasion, Gozo in Figures 2014 was published, followed by an enhanced collection in the subsequent year. The fully-fledged Regional Statistics publication appeared first in 2017, and Regional Statistics MALTA 2019 edition is the sequel.

This publication presents regional statistics on the socio-economic and environmental aspects of MALTA. The level of spatial granularity varies across chapters, featuring regional, district and locality-level statistics. Sub-national data shows the diversity that exists across the geographical classifications used for this analysis. This is complemented by ample geospatial statistics, including 250m<sup>2</sup> grid cells for the section dedicated to renewable energy harvesting.

Statistics are presented in an attractive and user-friendly format on eight domains ranging from standard topics such as demography, education, the labour market, the economy, transport, tourism and agriculture and fisheries, to an emergent and salient topic entitled Resources: a blanket term for statistical output on Water, Waste and Renewable Energy. The compendium is based on the most recent data available at compilation stage, varying between 2016 and 2018, depending on the subject. Whenever possible, it provides statistics covering various years, therefore giving scope for analysis of changes over time. The figures are supported by commentaries, charts and maps, reflecting the NSO's commitment to produce products that are useful to as many and as diverse audience segments as possible.

In particular, the Office showcases its focus on geospatial statistics by means of a set of maps, that clearly show interesting regional variations at a glance.

The production of regional statistics poses special challenges related, among others, to small area estimation and the safeguarding of confidentiality of individual data, to which the Office is committed. Notwithstanding, the Office drew on its collective expertise to present a rich collection of detailed statistics compiled from a combination of robust administrative data sources and the NSO's assemblage of sample-based surveys, which are carried out according to methodologies harmonised across the EU.

Regional Statistics MALTA 2019 edition aims to broaden perspectives on regional characteristics, therefore assisting users from all positions in society to improve understanding, analysis and decisions on the different elements that constitute MALTA. Although the country's territorial size is small relatively speaking, the NSO is committed to the necessary focus to better illustrate the inherent specificities that characterise the localities, districts and regions of MALTA. I hope that you, our users, will enjoy reading this publication and will find here something to help you in your professional and personal lives. My appreciation goes to the Energy, Regional and Geospatial Statistics Unit, to our data sources, and to all the Units within the NSO which engaged in continuous synergies, internally and externally, to produce this publication.





# 01

## DEMOGRAPHY

This chapter provides salient statistics on the regional demographic structure of MALTA. The first section comprises demographic aspects related to population size and structure, births and deaths while the second section considers the demographic, socio-economic characteristics of households. The final section provides a regional analysis of social protection beneficiaries for a selection of benefits.





# 01

## DEMOGRAPHY

REGIONAL STATISTICS MALTA | 2019 EDITION

### 1.1 Population

The number of inhabitants living in MALTA as at the end of 2017 amounted to 475 701, with 442 978 and 32 723 residing in the Malta, and Gozo and Comino regions, respectively (**Table 1.1.1**). Persons of between 30 and 39 years of age accounted for the highest share, 16.0 per cent, of the population of the Malta region with 25 506 and 13 033 persons living in the Northern Harbour and Northern districts, respectively. In contrast, in the Gozo and Comino region, persons having the age of between 50 and 59 years, accounted for the highest share that of 14.2 per cent of the population of the Gozo and Comino region (**Table 1.1.2**).

The population pyramid in **Chart 1.1.1** shows the age and sex structure of the MALTA population by region in 2017. It shows left-to-right symmetry suggesting almost equal female-male distribution in both regions across most of the ages, except for the 74 years of age and older where there was a broader share of females than males and which happened to be more pronounced in the Gozo and Comino region. The age demographic structures differed between the two regions. The population in the Malta region showed relatively higher concentration in the 20 to 39 years of age with a relatively equal female-male distribution. However, the age structure of the population of the Gozo and Comino region displayed a higher proportion of persons over the 50 years of age with a relatively equal female-male distribution. Despite the fact that when compared to Gozo and Comino region the Malta region had higher shares in the 0 to 9 age group, the distribution by sex was evenly distributed.

During the period 2011 and 2017, the population of the Malta region increased every year with an overall growth of 56 835 inhabitants. In particular, the Northern Harbour district registered the highest population growth of 26.0 per cent, followed by the Northern district registering a growth of 23.1 per cent while the least growth was recorded in the Southern Harbour district, registering a growth of 2.7 per cent. Similarly, the population of the Gozo and Comino region, increased every year where there was an overall population growth of 1 320 inhabitants. (**Table 1.1.3, Chart 1.1.2**)



CHART 1.1.1 – Distribution of population by age, sex and region: 2017 (NUTS 3)

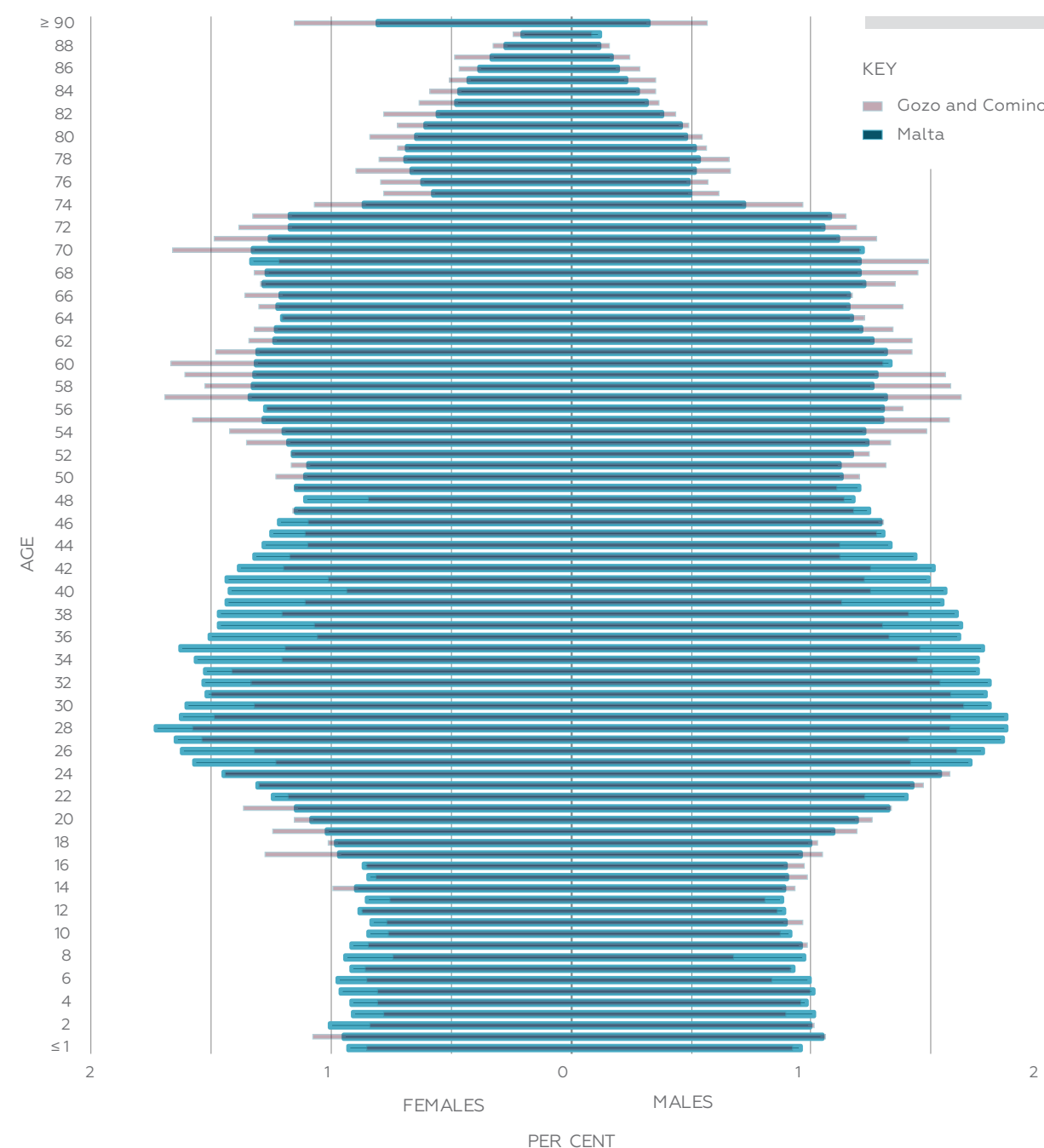
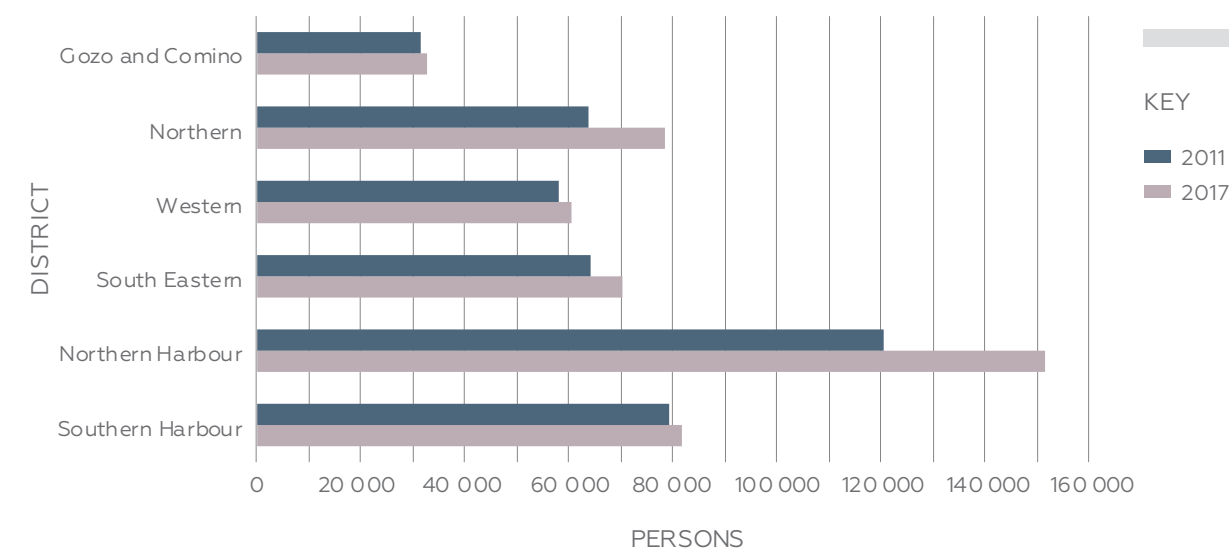
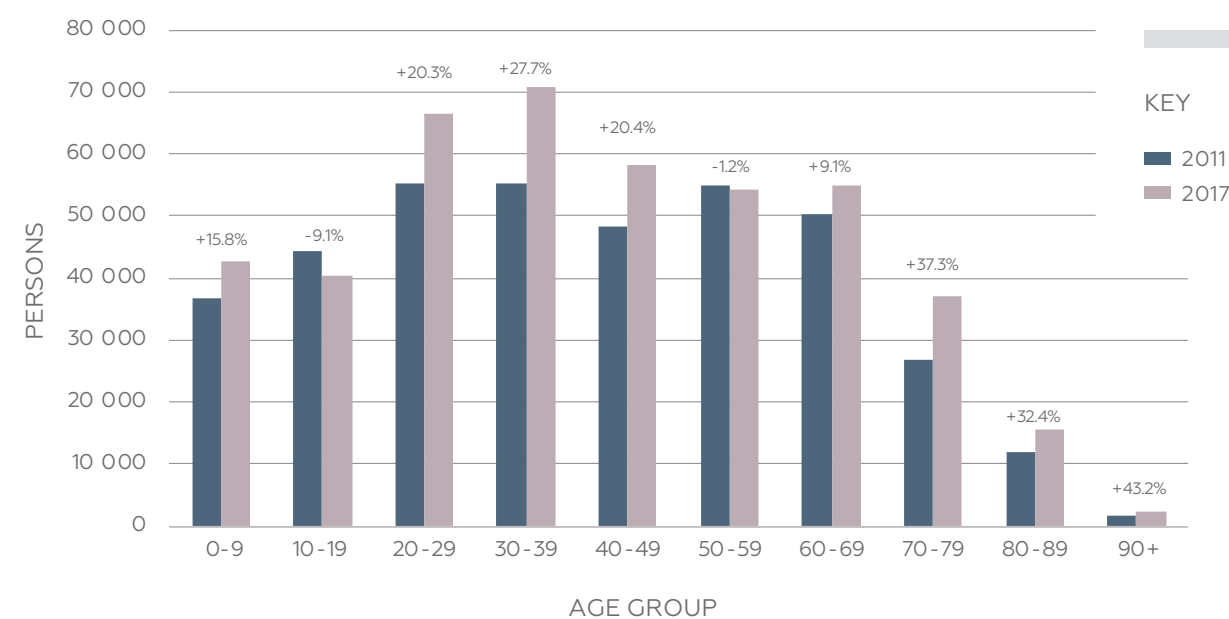


CHART 1.1.2 – Population by district and selected years (LAU 1)

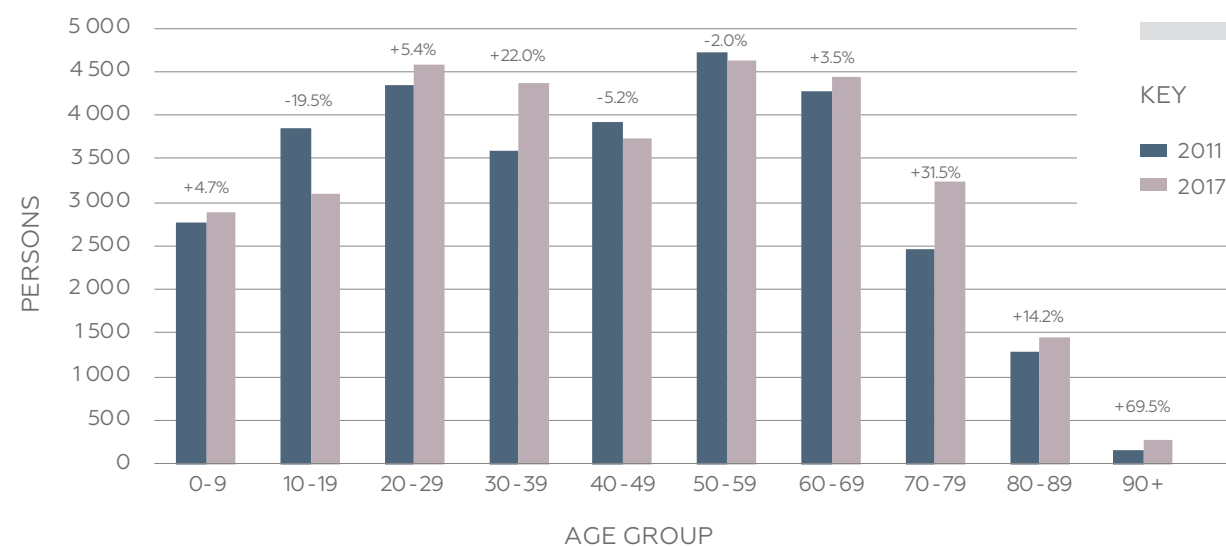


Over the six-year period, the highest increases in population were experienced in the elderly population cohorts of both regions, while the population of between 10 and 19 years of age registered the largest decrease in both regions. The population of the 0-9 years of age registered an increase of 15.8 per cent in the region of Malta while it recorded an increase of 4.7 per cent in the region of Gozo and Comino. (Charts 1.1.3, 1.1.4)

CHART 1.1.3 – Changes in population structures in Malta region by age group and selected years



**CHART 1.1.4 – Changes in population structures in Gozo and Comino region by age group and selected years**

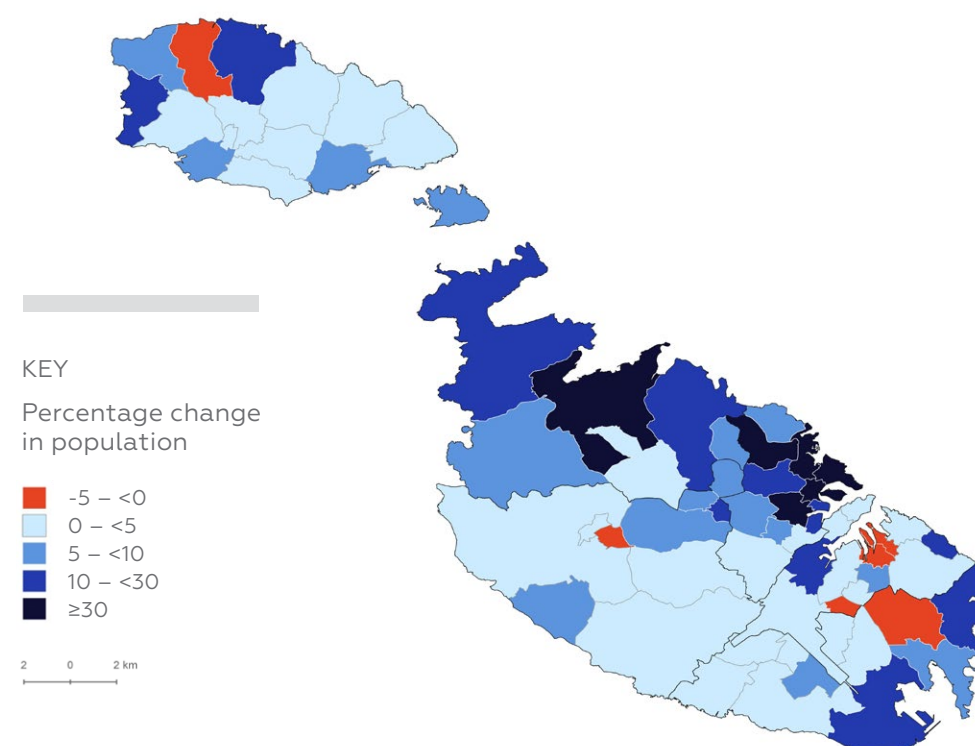


**Map 1.1.1** presents information on the change in total population, comprising of Maltese and foreign residents, between the years 2011 and 2017 at locality level (LAU 2). The highest population growth rates were registered in the localities of St. Paul's Bay, Msida, St. Julians, Tas-Sliema, Swieqi and Gżira while the localities of Bormla, Santa Luċija and Isla recorded the largest negative growth rates. In the Gozo and Comino region, Żebbug and San Lawrenz registered the highest percentage increase in population, while Għasri recorded a decline during the period under review.

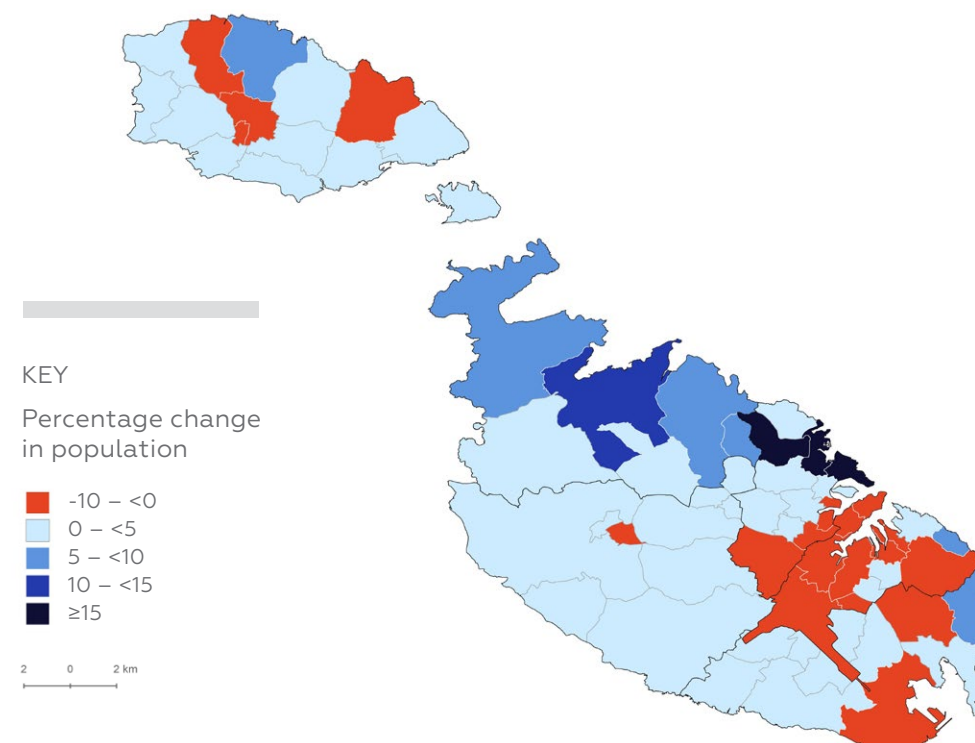
**Map 1.1.2** illustrates the percentage change in Maltese population between the years 2011 and 2017 at locality level. Swieqi registered the highest Maltese population growth rate, followed by St. Julian's. Most of the localities registered increases of less than 5 per cent while 21 localities recorded declines in the Maltese population.

**Map 1.1.3** provides information on the percentage of foreigners to the total population of each locality for the year 2017. In the localities of St. Paul's Bay, Msida, Gżira, Tas-Sliema and St. Julian's amongst others, foreigners accounted to more than 25 per cent of total population, while the localities of Santa Luċija, Mtarfa and Mqabba amongst other localities had the lowest percentage of foreigners out of the total population residing in each of the localities.

**MAP 1.1.1 – Percentage change in total population between the years 2011 and 2017, by locality (LAU 2)**

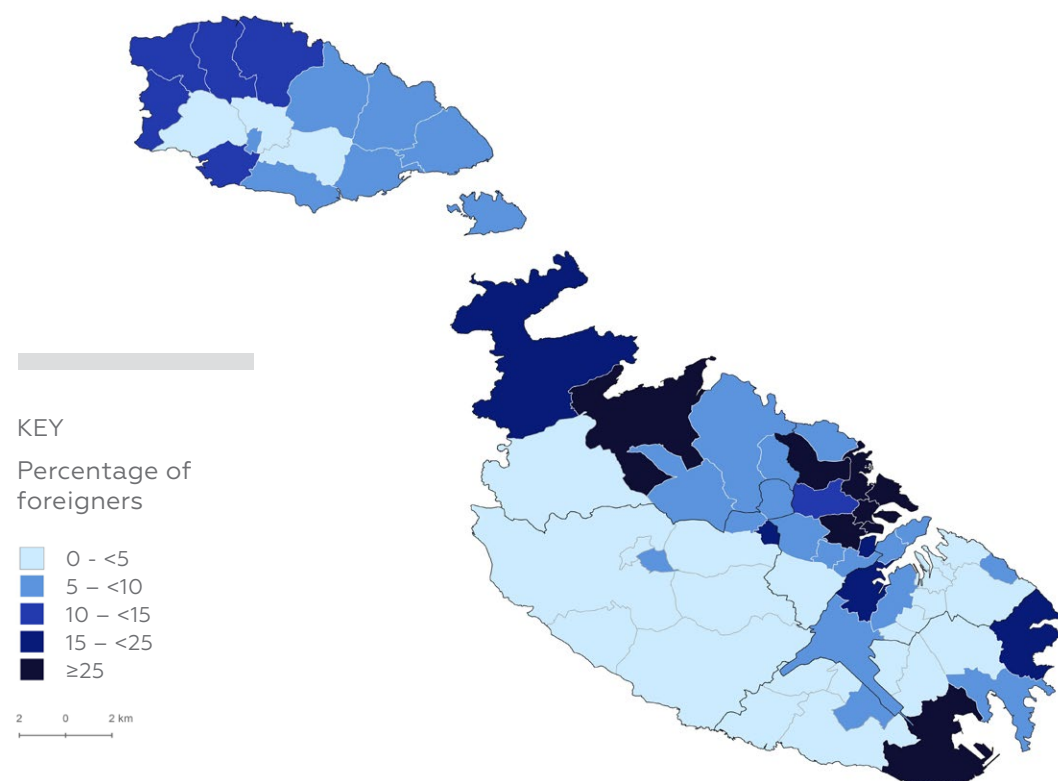


**MAP 1.1.2 – Percentage change in Maltese population between the years 2011 and 2017, by locality (LAU 2)**





MAP 1.1.3 – Percentage of foreigners to the total population of each locality: 2017 (LAU 2)



During 2017, total resident live births in the Malta region decreased by 2.4 per cent over the previous year, with the Northern Harbour and Northern districts registering 1 183 and 891 live births, respectively. The Gozo and Comino region registered a decrease of 17.1 per cent (**Table 1.1.4**). There were 3 289 deaths recorded in the region of Malta during 2017 with the Northern Harbour district accounting for 33.6 per cent while deaths in the Gozo and Comino region increased by 2.5 per cent over 2016 (**Table 1.1.5**). During the period under review, the largest increases in natural population growth were registered in the Northern and South Eastern districts while that for the Southern Harbour district was negative for all years except for 2011. The natural population growth for the region of Gozo and Comino was positive for all years except for the years 2013 and 2015 (**Chart 1.1.5**).

CHART 1.1.5 – Natural change in total population by district and year (LAU 1)

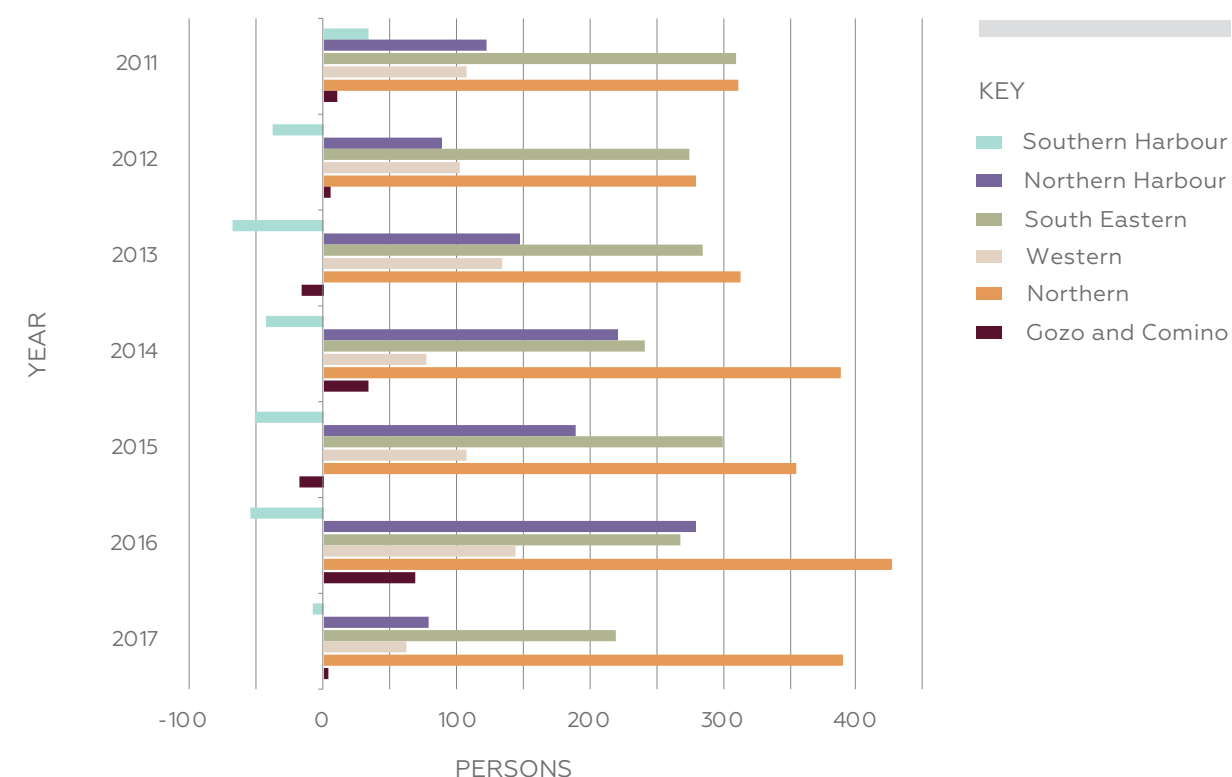


TABLE 1.1.1 – Total population by age group, region and sex: 2017 (NUTS 3)

	MALTA			Malta			Gozo and Comino		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-9	23 462	21 996	<b>45 458</b>	21 958	20 607	<b>42 565</b>	1 504	1 389	<b>2 893</b>
10-19	22 307	21 142	<b>43 449</b>	20 734	19 609	<b>40 343</b>	1 573	1 533	<b>3 106</b>
20-29	37 334	33 897	<b>71 231</b>	34 978	31 668	<b>66 646</b>	2 356	2 229	<b>4 585</b>
30-39	39 719	35 408	<b>75 127</b>	37 383	33 375	<b>70 758</b>	2 336	2 033	<b>4 369</b>
40-49	32 220	29 615	<b>61 835</b>	30 268	27 841	<b>58 109</b>	1 952	1 774	<b>3 726</b>
50-59	29 860	29 191	<b>59 051</b>	27 527	26 893	<b>54 420</b>	2 333	2 298	<b>4 631</b>
60-69	29 495	29 840	<b>59 335</b>	27 287	27 613	<b>54 900</b>	2 208	2 227	<b>4 435</b>
70-79	18 728	21 548	<b>40 276</b>	17 285	19 757	<b>37 042</b>	1 443	1 791	<b>3 234</b>
80-89	6 648	10 507	<b>17 155</b>	6 110	9 584	<b>15 694</b>	538	923	<b>1 461</b>
90+	826	1 958	<b>2 784</b>	732	1 769	<b>2 501</b>	94	189	<b>283</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>240 599</b>	<b>235 102</b>	<b>475 701</b>	<b>224 262</b>	<b>218 716</b>	<b>442 978</b>	<b>16 337</b>	<b>16 386</b>	<b>32 723</b>

**Note:**

1. Data as at 31 December.

Source: Demographic Statistics, NSO

TABLE 1.1.2 – Total population by age group and region/district: 2017 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

NATIONAL	MALTA							
NUTS 3	Malta							Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
0-9	45 458	42 565	7 362	13 844	7 411	5 664	8 284	2 893
10-19	43 449	40 343	7 607	12 649	7 011	5 941	7 135	3 106
20-29	71 231	66 646	10 956	24 277	10 537	8 608	12 268	4 585
30-39	75 127	70 758	12 040	25 506	11 483	8 696	13 033	4 369
40-49	61 835	58 109	10 011	19 263	9 708	7 992	11 135	3 726
50-59	59 051	54 420	9 589	17 922	8 407	8 183	10 319	4 631
60-69	59 335	54 900	11 271	18 423	8 580	8 046	8 580	4 435
70-79	40 276	37 042	8 202	13 226	5 170	5 031	5 413	3 234
80-89	17 155	15 694	3 791	5 765	1 962	2 136	2 040	1 461
90+	2 784	2 501	753	789	221	395	343	283
Total	475 701	442 978	81 582	151 664	70 490	60 692	78 550	32 723

**Note:**

1. Data as at 31 December.

Source: Demographic Statistics, NSO

TABLE 1.1.3 – Total population by sex, region/district and year: 2011 - 2017 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	2011			2012			2013		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>207 695</b>	<b>209 851</b>	<b>417 546</b>	<b>210 383</b>	<b>212 126</b>	<b>422 509</b>	<b>214 533</b>	<b>214 891</b>	<b>429 424</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>192 119</b>	<b>194 024</b>	<b>386 143</b>	<b>194 782</b>	<b>196 305</b>	<b>391 087</b>	<b>198 905</b>	<b>199 063</b>	<b>397 968</b>
Southern Harbour	39 606	39 868	79 474	39 636	39 851	79 487	39 589	39 883	79 472
Northern Harbour	59 276	61 067	120 343	60 666	62 288	122 954	63 091	63 889	126 980
South Eastern	32 608	31 741	64 349	33 240	32 111	65 351	34 035	32 438	66 473
Western	28 859	29 304	58 163	29 025	29 499	58 524	29 207	29 629	58 836
Northern	31 770	32 044	63 814	32 215	32 556	64 771	32 983	33 224	66 207
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>15 576</b>	<b>15 827</b>	<b>31 403</b>	<b>15 601</b>	<b>15 821</b>	<b>31 422</b>	<b>15 628</b>	<b>15 828</b>	<b>31 456</b>
Gozo and Comino	15 576	15 827	31 403	15 601	15 821	31 422	15 628	15 828	31 456
	2014			2015			2016		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>220 488</b>	<b>219 203</b>	<b>439 691</b>	<b>226 396</b>	<b>224 019</b>	<b>450 415</b>	<b>231 663</b>	<b>228 634</b>	<b>460 297</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>204 708</b>	<b>203 250</b>	<b>407 958</b>	<b>210 500</b>	<b>207 990</b>	<b>418 490</b>	<b>215 605</b>	<b>212 486</b>	<b>428 091</b>
Southern Harbour	39 888	39 945	79 833	40 150	40 123	80 273	40 318	40 346	80 664
Northern Harbour	66 600	66 452	133 052	69 778	68 909	138 687	72 424	71 349	143 773
South Eastern	34 594	32 824	67 418	35 177	33 265	68 442	35 680	33 507	69 187
Western	29 373	29 785	59 158	29 636	30 047	59 683	29 924	30 207	60 131
Northern	34 253	34 244	68 497	35 759	35 646	71 405	37 259	37 077	74 336
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>15 780</b>	<b>15 953</b>	<b>31 733</b>	<b>15 896</b>	<b>16 029</b>	<b>31 925</b>	<b>16 058</b>	<b>16 148</b>	<b>32 206</b>
Gozo and Comino	15 780	15 953	31 733	15 896	16 029	31 925	16 058	16 148	32 206
	2017								
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>240 599</b>	<b>235 102</b>	<b>475 701</b>						
<b>Malta</b>	<b>224 262</b>	<b>218 716</b>	<b>442 978</b>						
Southern Harbour	40 961	40 621	81 582						
Northern Harbour	76 988	74 676	151 664						
South Eastern	36 548	33 942	70 490						
Western	30 228	30 464	60 692						
Northern	39 537	39 013	78 550						
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>16 337</b>	<b>16 386</b>	<b>32 723</b>						
Gozo and Comino	16 337	16 386	32 723						

**Note:**

1. Data as at 31 December.

Source: Demographic Statistics, NSO

TABLE 1.1.4 – Total resident live births by parents' region/district of residence and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>4 165</b>	<b>4 130</b>	<b>4 032</b>	<b>4 191</b>	<b>4 325</b>	<b>4 476</b>	<b>4 319</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>3 879</b>	<b>3 837</b>	<b>3 748</b>	<b>3 920</b>	<b>4 030</b>	<b>4 131</b>	<b>4 033</b>
Southern Harbour	761	734	694	707	722	724	738
Northern Harbour	1 131	1 154	1 128	1 204	1 251	1 235	1 183
South Eastern	730	715	683	662	719	711	679
Western	569	550	523	544	556	602	542
Northern	688	684	720	803	782	859	891
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>286</b>
Gozo and Comino	284	293	284	271	295	345	286
<b>Residence unspecified</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Identity Malta

TABLE 1.1.5 – Deaths by region/district of residence and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3 267</b>	<b>3 418</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>3 270</b>	<b>3 442</b>	<b>3 342</b>	<b>3 571</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>2 993</b>	<b>3 130</b>	<b>2 936</b>	<b>3 033</b>	<b>3 129</b>	<b>3 067</b>	<b>3 289</b>
Southern Harbour	727	772	762	750	773	778	745
Northern Harbour	1 008	1 065	980	983	1 061	955	1 104
South Eastern	420	441	398	420	420	443	460
Western	461	447	389	466	448	458	479
Northern	377	405	407	414	427	433	501
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>282</b>
Gozo and Comino	274	288	300	237	313	275	282

Source: Department of Health Information and Research (DHIR)

Methodological Notes

1. Population figures are in accordance with the ‘usual residence’ definition.
2. Definitions:

**Usual residence** refers to the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. This definition is line with the European Regulation (EC) No. 1260/2013. The following persons alone shall be considered to be usual residents of a specific geographical area:

(a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or

(b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

**Usually resident population** refers to all persons who have their usual residence in a Member State at the reference time. Unless otherwise stated, all figures in this chapter refer to this reference population.

**Total population** includes both Maltese and foreign residents.

**Maltese population** includes Maltese residents only.

**Live births resident in Malta** includes all babies whose parent(s) is(are) resident in Malta at the time of birth. Therefore the definition excludes babies born to mothers who are resident abroad.

**Maltese deaths** includes all registered deaths of Maltese nationals resident in Malta and Gozo. This definition includes Maltese residents who die abroad. Maltese deaths exclude still births.
3. All population components are based on definitions provided for in the European Regulation (EU) No. 1260/2013 on European demographic statistics.





## 1.2 Household Characteristics

The number of households in 2017 was of 180 054 in MALTA of which 93.0 per cent resided in Malta region and 7.0 per cent resided in the Gozo and Comino region. Being the most densely populated districts, the Northern Harbour and Southern Harbour accounted for 53.6 per cent of the total households in Malta region with 59 083 and 30 692 households, respectively. The number of households increased year-on-year in both regions during the period 2012 to 2017. **(Table 1.2.1, Chart 1.2.1)**

CHART 1.2.1 – Percentage distribution of households by district and selected years (LAU 1)

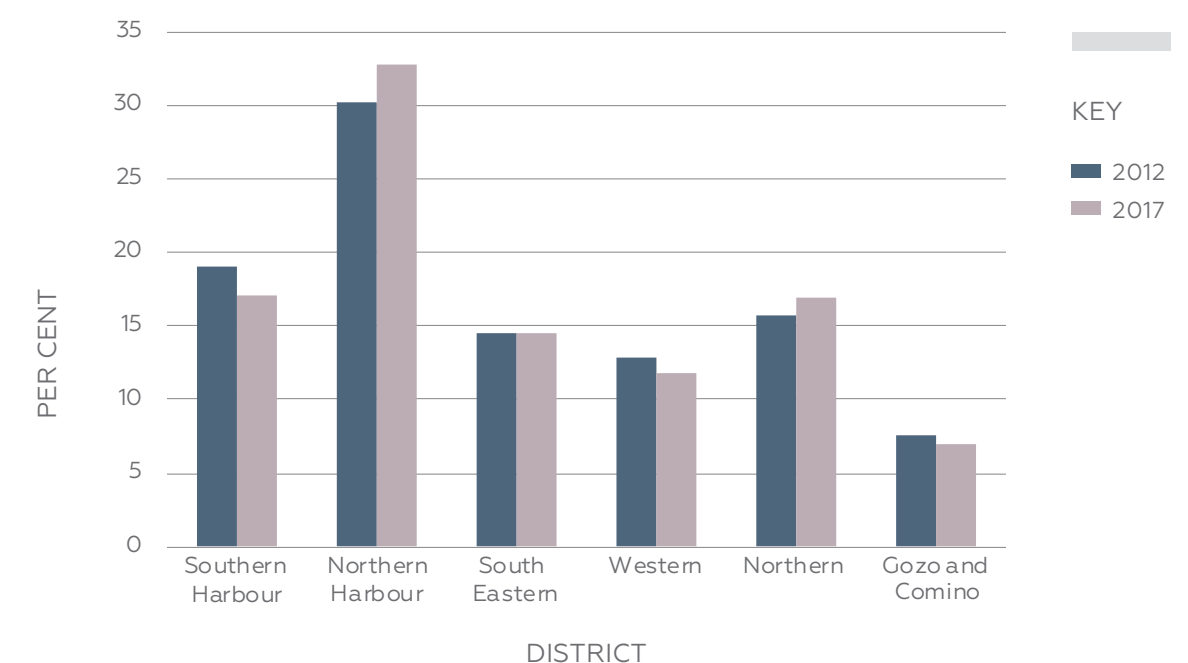


CHART 1.2.2 – Distribution of households by household size, region and selected years (NUTS 3)

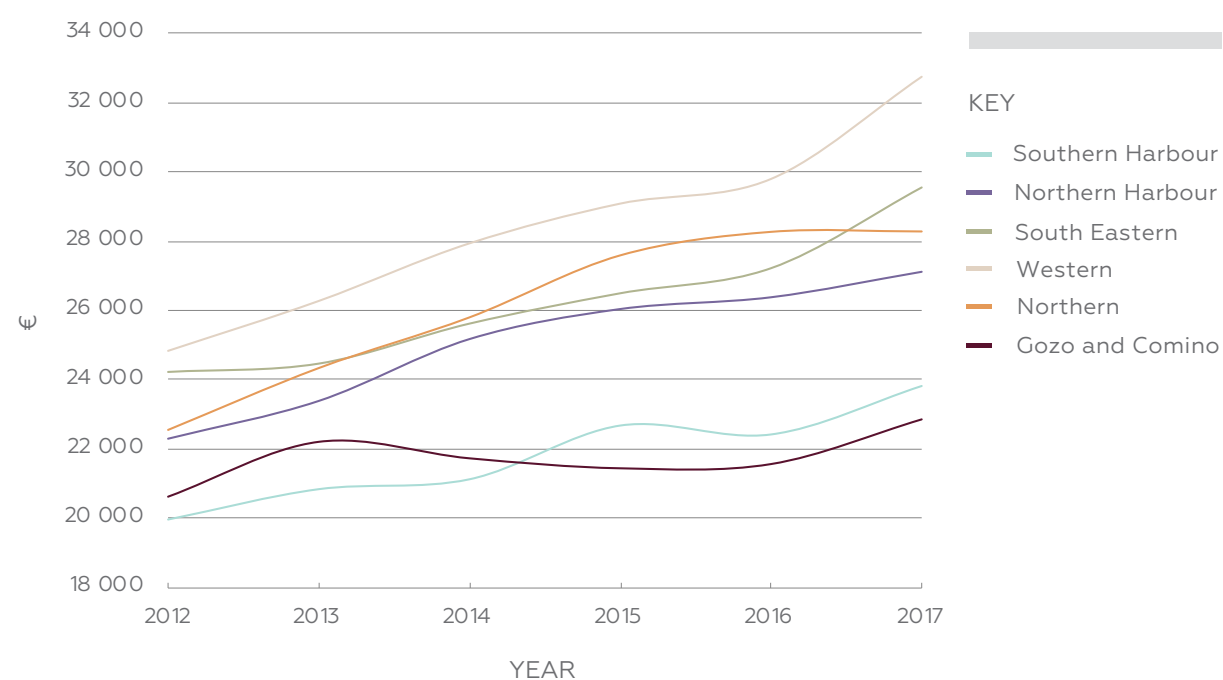




In 2017, the most common household size for people living in the Malta region was the two-person (31.2 per cent) whereas in Gozo and Comino one-person households (38.6 per cent) were the most common (**Table 1.2.2, Chart 1.2.2**). The total number of persons residing in private households in MALTA during 2017 was of 452 305 of which 422 788 lived in Malta region and 29 517 resided in Gozo and Comino region. In comparison to 2012, this reflected an increase of 10.6 per cent in MALTA. An increase of 11.8 per cent was observed in the Malta region while Gozo and Comino registered a decrease of 4.3 per cent. The largest increases in the number of persons residing in private households recorded in 2017 over 2012 were registered in the Northern and Northern Harbour districts with growth rates of 18.2 per cent and 17.7 per cent, respectively. (**Table 1.2.3**)

In 2017, the average household disposable income stood at €27 810 in the region of Malta, an increase of 4.8 per cent over the previous year while in the region of Gozo and Comino the average household disposable income stood at €22 867, an increase of 6.0 per cent over 2016. The average household disposable income was highest in the Western district at €32 754 and lowest in the Gozo and Comino district. (**Table 1.2.4, Chart 1.2.3**)

**CHART 1.2.3 – Average household disposable income by district and year (LAU 1)**



The Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey showed that in 2017, 75 516 persons living in private households in MALTA were at-risk-of-poverty, with 93.6 per cent residing in Malta region and 6.4 per cent residing in the Gozo and Comino region. This translates into at-risk-of-poverty rates of 16.7 and 16.4 per cent for the regions of Malta and Gozo and Comino, respectively. The highest increases in the number of persons at-risk-of-poverty in 2017 were registered in the Northern district and Southern Harbour district at 20.7 and 14.2 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, the number of persons at-risk-of-poverty in Gozo and Comino, South Eastern and Northern Harbour districts decreased by 10.8, 9.7 and 1.9 per cent, respectively. (**Table 1.2.5**)

**TABLE 1.2.1 – Households by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>152 986</b>	<b>156 999</b>	<b>162 038</b>	<b>169 041</b>	<b>174 862</b>	<b>180 054</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>141 342</b>	<b>145 207</b>	<b>150 090</b>	<b>156 818</b>	<b>162 481</b>	<b>167 492</b>
Southern Harbour	29 141	29 296	29 556	30 087	30 467	30 692
Northern Harbour	46 257	47 983	50 390	53 851	56 628	59 083
South Eastern	22 315	23 148	24 020	24 921	25 571	26 076
Western	19 617	19 976	20 304	20 668	20 981	21 287
Northern	24 012	24 804	25 820	27 291	28 834	30 354
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>11 644</b>	<b>11 792</b>	<b>11 948</b>	<b>12 223</b>	<b>12 381</b>	<b>12 562</b>
Gozo and Comino	11 644	11 792	11 948	12 223	12 381	12 562

**Notes:**

1. Data as at 1 January.
2. Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Sources: Demographic Statistics, NSO

**TABLE 1.2.2 – Households by household size, region/district and selected years (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

	PERSONS					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
	2012					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>34 640</b>	<b>42 653</b>	<b>32 742</b>	<b>29 535</b>	<b>13 416</b>	<b>152 986</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>31 754</b>	<b>39 487</b>	<b>30 570</b>	<b>27 298</b>	<b>12 233</b>	<b>141 342</b>
Southern Harbour	6 768	8 302	6 306	5 184	2 581	29 141
Northern Harbour	11 618	13 428	9 494	8 094	3 623	46 257
South Eastern	4 338	5 838	5 200	4 834	2 105	22 315
Western	3 281	5 192	4 578	4 517	2 049	19 617
Northern	5 749	6 727	4 992	4 669	1 875	24 012
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>2 886</b>	<b>3 166</b>	<b>2 172</b>	<b>2 237</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>11 644</b>
Gozo and Comino	2 886	3 166	2 172	2 237	1 183	11 644
	2017					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>47 379</b>	<b>55 373</b>	<b>33 927</b>	<b>30 167</b>	<b>13 208</b>	<b>180 054</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>42 531</b>	<b>52 317</b>	<b>32 515</b>	<b>27 855</b>	<b>12 273</b>	<b>167 492</b>
Southern Harbour	7 440	10 386	6 239	4 568	2 060	30 692
Northern Harbour	17 968	19 197	9 147	9 137	3 633	59 083
South Eastern	3 822	7 918	6 944	5 040	2 352	26 076
Western	4 113	6 333	4 504	4 487	1 850	21 287
Northern	9 188	8 483	5 681	4 623	2 378	30 354
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>4 848</b>	<b>3 056</b>	<b>1 412</b>	<b>2 312</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>12 562</b>
Gozo and Comino	4 848	3 056	1 412	2 312	935	12 562

**Notes:**

1. Data as at 1 January.
2. Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Sources: Demographic Statistics, NSO

TABLE 1.2.3 – Persons living in households by sex, region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	2012			2013		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>203 859</b>	<b>205 048</b>	<b>408 907</b>	<b>206 556</b>	<b>207 306</b>	<b>413 862</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>188 722</b>	<b>189 343</b>	<b>378 066</b>	<b>191 241</b>	<b>191 476</b>	<b>382 717</b>
Southern Harbour	38 480	38 584	77 064	39 242	37 499	76 741
Northern Harbour	59 129	59 955	119 084	58 949	60 429	119 378
South Eastern	31 015	31 372	62 388	31 861	32 466	64 327
Western	29 330	27 088	56 417	29 154	26 765	55 918
Northern	30 768	32 344	63 112	32 034	34 318	66 352
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>15 137</b>	<b>15 705</b>	<b>30 841</b>	<b>15 315</b>	<b>15 830</b>	<b>31 145</b>
Gozo and Comino	15 137	15 705	30 841	15 315	15 830	31 145
	2014			2015		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>210 801</b>	<b>210 132</b>	<b>420 933</b>	<b>217 237</b>	<b>214 597</b>	<b>420 008</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>195 246</b>	<b>195 430</b>	<b>390 676</b>	<b>202 091</b>	<b>199 904</b>	<b>388 778</b>
Southern Harbour	38 884	35 625	74 509	40 404	36 381	75 838
Northern Harbour	61 384	63 173	124 558	64 368	67 217	127 564
South Eastern	33 414	32 812	66 226	33 815	32 348	64 361
Western	28 333	28 442	56 775	27 835	28 562	55 386
Northern	33 230	35 378	68 608	35 669	35 397	65 629
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>15 555</b>	<b>14 702</b>	<b>30 257</b>	<b>15 146</b>	<b>14 693</b>	<b>31 230</b>
Gozo and Comino	15 555	14 702	30 257	15 146	14 693	31 230
	2016			2017		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>223 311</b>	<b>219 292</b>	<b>442 603</b>	<b>228 476</b>	<b>223 829</b>	<b>452 305</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>207 959</b>	<b>205 148</b>	<b>413 106</b>	<b>213 149</b>	<b>209 639</b>	<b>422 788</b>
Southern Harbour	40 099	36 473	76 572	40 078	36 457	76 535
Northern Harbour	66 543	69 381	135 923	69 522	70 697	140 218
South Eastern	36 429	33 872	70 301	37 627	35 783	73 409
Western	28 574	28 700	57 275	28 541	29 457	57 998
Northern	36 314	36 722	73 036	37 381	37 245	74 627
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>15 352</b>	<b>14 144</b>	<b>29 497</b>	<b>15 327</b>	<b>14 190</b>	<b>29 517</b>
Gozo and Comino	15 352	14 144	29 497	15 327	14 190	29 517

**Notes:**

1. Data as at 1 January.
2. Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Sources: Demographic Statistics, NSO

TABLE 1.2.4 – Household disposable income by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

	€000s					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3 423 735</b>	<b>3 690 362</b>	<b>4 001 554</b>	<b>4 360 649</b>	<b>4 579 535</b>	<b>4 945 274</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>3 183 659</b>	<b>3 428 420</b>	<b>3 741 873</b>	<b>4 098 540</b>	<b>4 312 520</b>	<b>4 658 021</b>
Southern Harbour	582 406	611 153	624 991	682 815	683 634	731 542
Northern Harbour	1 031 325	1 121 882	1 267 721	1 401 234	1 492 631	1 600 606
South Eastern	540 896	566 649	615 639	660 485	696 145	770 496
Western	487 168	524 880	567 322	601 203	625 249	697 227
Northern	541 864	603 856	666 200	752 802	814 861	858 150
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>240 077</b>	<b>261 942</b>	<b>259 681</b>	<b>262 110</b>	<b>267 015</b>	<b>287 253</b>
Gozo and Comino	240 077	261 942	259 681	262 110	267 015	287 253
	Average per household (€)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>22 379</b>	<b>23 506</b>	<b>24 695</b>	<b>25 796</b>	<b>26 189</b>	<b>27 466</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>22 525</b>	<b>23 611</b>	<b>24 931</b>	<b>26 136</b>	<b>26 542</b>	<b>27 810</b>
Southern Harbour	19 986	20 861	21 146	22 695	22 438	23 835
Northern Harbour	22 296	23 381	25 158	26 021	26 359	27 091
South Eastern	24 239	24 479	25 630	26 503	27 224	29 548
Western	24 834	26 276	27 941	29 089	29 801	32 754
Northern	22 566	24 345	25 802	27 584	28 260	28 271
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>20 618</b>	<b>22 214</b>	<b>21 734</b>	<b>21 444</b>	<b>21 567</b>	<b>22 867</b>
Gozo and Comino	20 618	22 214	21 734	21 444	21 567	22 867

**Notes:**

1. Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Sources: Demographic Statistics, NSO

TABLE 1.2.5 – Persons at-risk-of-poverty by region/district and year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>61 689</b>	<b>65 186</b>	<b>66 621</b>	<b>71 712</b>	<b>73 137</b>	<b>75 516</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>57 062</b>	<b>60 279</b>	<b>60 583</b>	<b>65 749</b>	<b>67 728</b>	<b>70 688</b>
Southern Harbour	13 730	14 326	14 630	14 852	15 888	18 139
Northern Harbour	18 248	17 927	17 651	22 428	22 934	22 506
South Eastern	7 706	7 847	9 336	9 757	11 382	10 282
Western	7 851	8 581	8 360	6 213	7 592	7 776
Northern	9 527	11 599	10 606	12 500	9 932	11 986
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>4 627</b>	<b>4 907</b>	<b>6 038</b>	<b>5 962</b>	<b>5 410</b>	<b>4 828</b>
Gozo and Comino	4 627	4 907	6 038	5 962	5 410	4 828
% of total population						
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Southern Harbour	17.8	18.7	19.6	19.3	20.7	23.7
Northern Harbour	15.3	15.0	14.2	17.0	16.9	16.1
South Eastern	12.4	12.2	14.1	14.7	16.2	14.0
Western	13.9	15.3	14.7	11.0	13.3	13.4
Northern	15.1	17.5	15.5	17.6	13.6	16.1
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Gozo and Comino	15.0	15.8	20.0	20.0	18.3	16.4

**Notes:**

- Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Sources: Demographic Statistics, NSO

## Methodological Notes

- The Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) survey is an annual enquiry conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) among persons residing in private households in Malta and Gozo. This survey is carried out under EU regulation (EU. No. 1177/2003). The main scope of this survey is to enable the compilation of statistics on income distribution and indicators on monetary poverty. SILC also serves to produce reliable quantitative information on social exclusion and material deprivation.

- Definitions:

**The gross household income includes:**

- Gross employee cash or near cash income;
- Gross non-cash employee income (only company car and associated costs included);
- Gross cash benefits or losses from self-employment (including royalties);
- Unemployment benefits;
- Old-age benefits;
- Survivors' benefits;
- Sickness benefits;
- Disability benefits;
- Education-related allowances;
- Income from rental of property or land;
- Family/Children related allowances;
- Social exclusion not elsewhere classified;
- Housing allowances;
- Regular inter-household cash transfers received;
- Interests, dividends, profits from capital investments in unincorporated business;
- Income received by people aged under 16;
- Income received from individual private pension plans.

The **total disposable income** of a household is calculated by deducting:

- regular inter-household cash transfers paid,
- tax on income, and,
- social insurance contributions

from the total gross household income.

**Equivalent household size** is calculated according to the "modified OECD" equivalence scale which gives:

- a weight of 1.0 to the first adult;
- a weight of 0.5 to any other household member aged 14+;
- a weight of 0.3 to each child.

The resulting figure, which is the sum of these weights, is attributed to each member of the household.

**Equivalent disposable income (referred to also as national equivalised income)** is defined as the household's total disposable income divided by its "equivalent size", to take account of the size and composition of the household, and is attributed to each household member. For example a household with 2 adults and 2 children aged less than 14, would have an equivalised household size of  $(1+0.5+0.3+0.3) = 2.1$ . If the total disposable income earned by the household is €20 000, then the household equivalised income would result in  $(€20\ 000/2.1) = €9\ 523$ .

The **at-risk-of-poverty threshold** is also referred to as the at-risk-of-poverty line or, simply, the poverty line. This is equivalent to 60 per cent of the median national equivalised income of persons living in private households.

The **at-risk-of-poverty rate** refers to the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

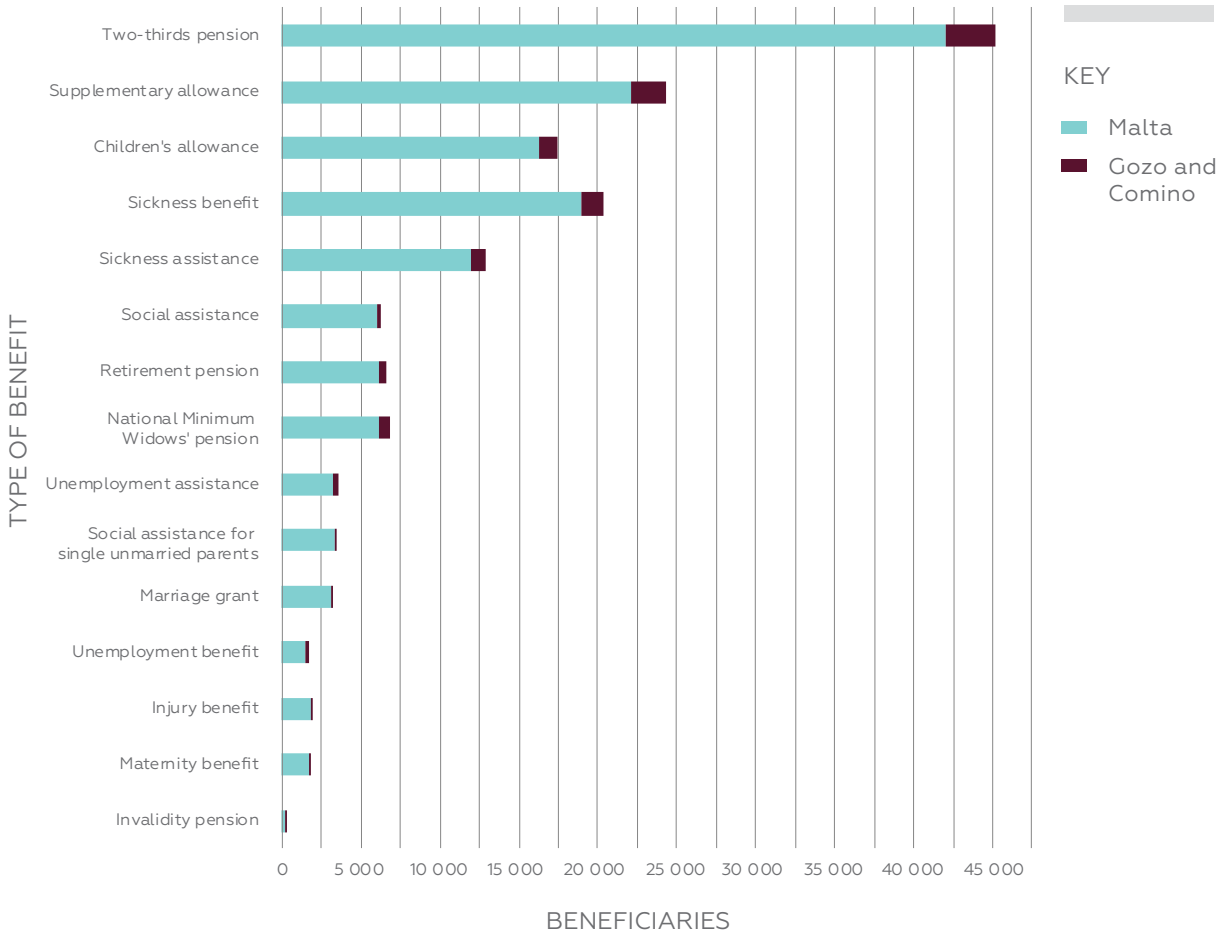




1.3 Social Protection

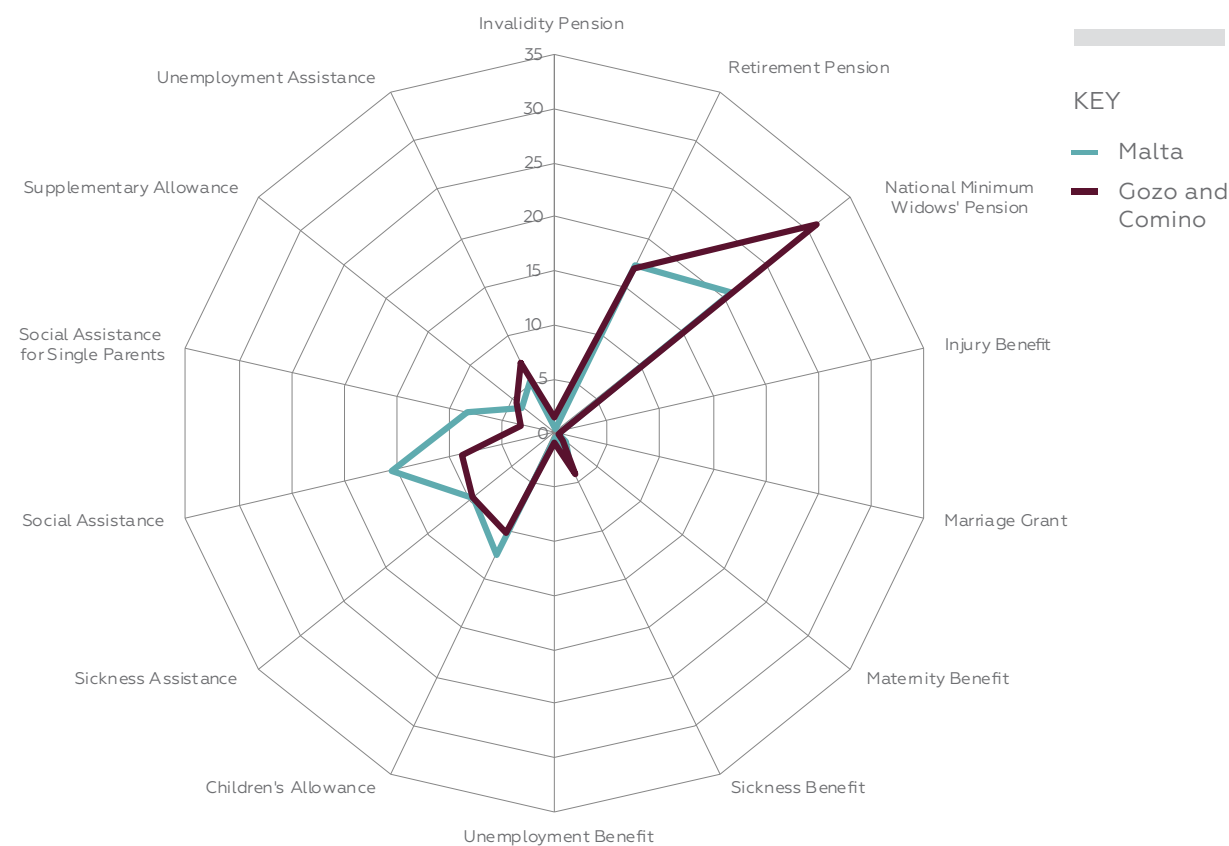
The selection of social benefits shows that the two-thirds pension had the highest number of beneficiaries in both regions during the years under consideration, with 93.1 per cent of the recipients were in the Malta region and 6.9 per cent in the Gozo and Comino region during 2016. In the Malta region, the supplementary allowance and the sickness benefit were the two other benefits which had the largest number of beneficiaries in 2016; at 22 123 and 18 972 recipients, respectively (**Table 1.3.1, Chart 1.3.1**). Yet, the corresponding outlay on these two benefits was of only 3.9 and 3.2 per cent of the total social expenditure of the selected benefits (excluding the two-thirds pension benefit), in the region of Malta. The national minimum widows' pension and the retirement pension benefits had the highest percentage distribution of the selected social protection benefits expenditure (excluding two-thirds pension benefit), in the region of Malta in 2016. (**Chart 1.3.2**)

CHART 1.3.1 – Social protection beneficiaries by type of benefit and region: 2016 (NUTS 3)





**CHART 1.3.2 – Percentage distribution of selected social protection benefits expenditure in the regions of Malta and Gozo and Comino: 2016 (NUTS 3)**



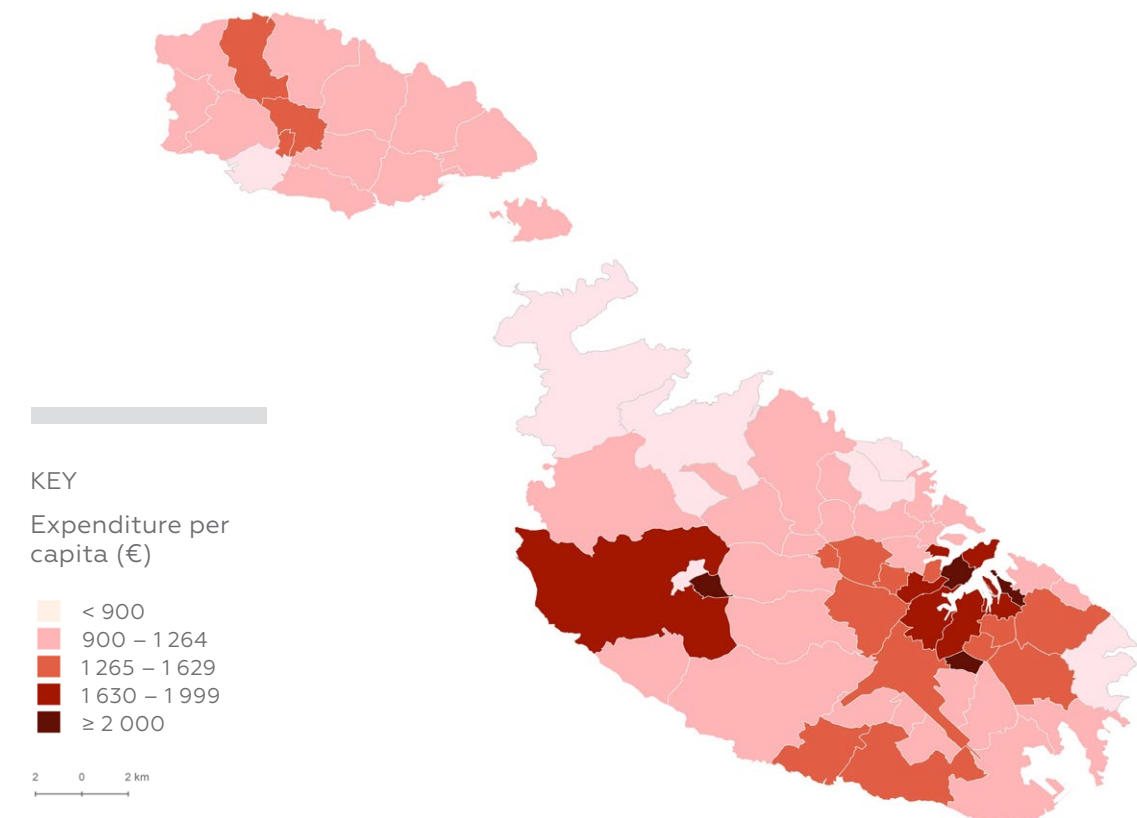
**Note:**

1. Excluding two-thirds pension benefit.

In the Gozo and Comino region, the supplementary allowance and the sickness benefit followed the two-thirds pension in terms of the number of beneficiaries during 2016 benefitting 2 139 and 1 405 recipients, respectively (**Table 1.3.1, Chart 1.3.1**). The corresponding expenditure on these benefits was of just 4.6 and 4.1 per cent of the total social expenditure of the selected benefits (excluding the two-thirds pension benefit), in the region of Gozo and Comino. In 2016, the national minimum widows' pension and the retirement pension benefits had the highest percentage distribution of the selected social protection benefits expenditure (excluding the two-thirds pension benefit), in the Gozo and Comino region. (**Chart 1.3.2**)

**Map 1.3.1** provides information on the expenditure per capita on the selected benefits in each locality in 2016. The expenditure per capita on the selected benefits was highest in the localities of Mdina, Floriana, Santa Lucija and Birgu where the expenditure per capita was greater than €2,000 in each of the localities. In contrast, the expenditure per capita was less than €900 in the localities of Mellieha, Munxar, Marsascala, St. Paul's Bay, Pembroke, Swieqi and Mtarfa. In the region of Gozo and Comino, the expenditure per capita on the selected benefits was highest in Rabat and Għasri with expenditure per capita exceeding €1 350 in each of the localities.

**MAP 1.3.1 – Expenditure per capita on the selected benefits by locality: 2016 (LAU 2)**



**Note:**

1. Including two-thirds pension benefit.

TABLE 1.3.1 – Social protection beneficiaries by type of benefit, region and year (NUTS 3)

Type of benefit	Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Two-thirds pension	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>34 745</b>	<b>36 830</b>	<b>39 338</b>	<b>41 062</b>	<b>43 167</b>	<b>45 159</b>
	Malta	32 455	34 337	36 654	38 260	40 204	42 038
	Gozo and Comino	2 290	2 493	2 684	2 802	2 963	3 121
Retirement pension	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>8 789</b>	<b>7 768</b>	<b>6 946</b>	<b>6 778</b>	<b>6 588</b>	<b>6 569</b>
	Malta	8 164	7 182	6 400	6 268	6 099	6 081
	Gozo and Comino	625	586	546	510	489	488
Invalidity pension	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>244</b>
	Malta	579	446	369	320	253	200
	Gozo and Comino	80	61	58	49	44	44
National Minimum Widows' pension	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>7 429</b>	<b>7 353</b>	<b>7 180</b>	<b>6 833</b>	<b>6 778</b>	<b>6 821</b>
	Malta	6 663	6 601	6 421	6 094	6 027	6 096
	Gozo and Comino	766	752	759	739	751	725
Injury benefit	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 915</b>	<b>1 948</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>1 980</b>	<b>1 890</b>	<b>1 947</b>
	Malta	1 858	1 866	1 842	1 912	1 828	1 877
	Gozo and Comino	57	82	68	68	62	70
Marriage grant	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3 118</b>	<b>3 360</b>	<b>2 961</b>	<b>3 154</b>	<b>3 251</b>	<b>3 272</b>
	Malta	2 897	3 123	2 760	2 885	3 034	3 050
	Gozo and Comino	221	237	201	269	217	222
Maternity benefit	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>2 708</b>	<b>2 233</b>	<b>2 120</b>	<b>2 002</b>	<b>2 032</b>	<b>1 832</b>
	Malta	2 521	2 086	2 002	1 882	1 936	1 728
	Gozo and Comino	187	147	118	120	96	104
Sickness benefit	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>19 764</b>	<b>19 686</b>	<b>20 397</b>	<b>19 235</b>	<b>19 405</b>	<b>20 377</b>
	Malta	18 323	18 290	18 978	17 848	18 024	18 972
	Gozo and Comino	1 441	1 396	1 419	1 387	1 381	1 405
Unemployment benefit	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3 122</b>	<b>2 973</b>	<b>3 252</b>	<b>2 853</b>	<b>2 185</b>	<b>1 720</b>
	Malta	2 883	2 731	3 018	2 632	1 987	1 528
	Gozo and Comino	239	242	234	221	198	192
Children's allowance	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>26 258</b>	<b>23 965</b>	<b>22 182</b>	<b>19 624</b>	<b>18 553</b>	<b>17 451</b>
	Malta	24 402	22 282	20 642	18 298	17 299	16 287
	Gozo and Comino	1 856	1 683	1 540	1 326	1 254	1 164
Sickness assistance	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>14 095</b>	<b>13 661</b>	<b>13 545</b>	<b>13 675</b>	<b>13 257</b>	<b>12 940</b>
	Malta	12 870	12 496	12 409	12 579	12 182	11 936
	Gozo and Comino	1 225	1 165	1 136	1 096	1 075	1 004
Social assistance	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>8 385</b>	<b>8 231</b>	<b>9 245</b>	<b>10 023</b>	<b>6 994</b>	<b>6 299</b>
	Malta	8 012	7 868	8 771	9 451	6 655	6 004
	Gozo and Comino	373	363	474	572	339	295
Social assistance for single unmarried parents	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3 222</b>	<b>3 302</b>	<b>3 467</b>	<b>3 585</b>	<b>4 009</b>	<b>3 492</b>
	Malta	3 127	3 197	3 351	3 471	3 874	3 374
	Gozo and Comino	95	105	116	114	135	118
Unemployment assistance	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>6 057</b>	<b>5 884</b>	<b>6 121</b>	<b>5 939</b>	<b>4 814</b>	<b>3 597</b>
	Malta	5 510	5 371	5 595	5 428	4 361	3 230
	Gozo and Comino	547	513	526	511	453	367
Supplementary allowance	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>27 350</b>	<b>26 805</b>	<b>26 541</b>	<b>25 975</b>	<b>24 939</b>	<b>24 262</b>
	Malta	24 889	24 448	24 198	23 682	22 757	22 123
	Gozo and Comino	2 461	2 357	2 343	2 293	2 182	2 139

**Note:**

1. This table only provides a selection of benefits.

Source: Department of Social Security (DSS)

## Methodological Notes

1. Table 1.3.1 provides a selection of benefits.

2. Definitions:

**Two-thirds pension** – pension related to earnings, payable to persons who retired after January 1979. This scheme provides for a pension equivalent to two-thirds of the insured person's pensionable income. Maximum and minimum rates apply.

**Retirement pension** – payable on reaching pension age. The rates and types of categories vary according to various statutory conditions.

**Invalidity pension** – payable to persons deemed permanently incapable of suitable full-time or regular part-time employment. Rates vary according to different conditions.

**National minimum widows' pension** – payable to widows, irrespective of age, who are not gainfully occupied, who are occupied but earning less than the national minimum wage and are in receipt of a service pension, or who are carrying out gainful activities but have the care and custody of children under 16 years of age. Rates may vary according to conditions outlined in the Social Security Act. Reference to 'widow' includes 'widower'.

**Injury benefit** – This benefit is payable for injury at work or contraction of industrial disease. Maximum entitlement is limited to 12 months.

**Marriage grant** – a one-time payment payable on marriage to persons normally resident in Malta. To be eligible a person must be employed, self-employed or self-occupied for at least six months at any time prior to his/her marriage.

**Maternity benefit** – payable to local residing pregnant citizens of Malta in respect of the last eight weeks of pregnancy and the first six weeks after childbirth. This benefit is only payable if the female is not entitled to maternity leave from her employer, if employed.

**Sickness benefit** – comprises an entitlement of 156 days but may be extended to 312 days in certain cases. The first three days of each new claim for this benefit are not reimbursed.

**Unemployment benefit** – payable to unemployed persons for a period of 156 days. This benefit is considered as a short-term benefit. Subsequently, unemployed persons may qualify for long-term benefits under the 'Social Assistance' category.

**Children's allowance** – payable to local residing female citizens of Malta who have the care of children under 16 years of age.

**Sickness assistance** – entitlement is subject to the satisfaction of the Director of Social Security that the claimant or a member of his/her household is suffering from a disease that can only be cured or alleviated by a special diet/regimen that incurs exceptional expenditure.

**Social assistance** – payable to heads of households who are either unemployed or seeking employment and whose relative financial means are below those established by the Social Security Act. This benefit is also payable to single or widowed males/females who lack financial resources and who are caring for an elderly or handicapped relative on a full-time basis. Social Assistance also includes payments made to persons who satisfy the Director of Social Security that they are no longer capable of employment but do not have sufficient means to support their family.

**Social assistance for single unmarried parents** – payable to a single parent whose income falls below a certain level. The person's earned income together with the Social Assistance entitlement for two persons should not exceed the National Minimum Wage.

**Unemployment assistance** – heads of household who are registering under Part 1 of the Unemployment Register may be entitled to unemployment assistance after the period covered by the unemployment benefit has elapsed.

**Supplementary allowance** – payable to households whose total income falls below the level established by the Social Security Act.





# 02

## EDUCATION

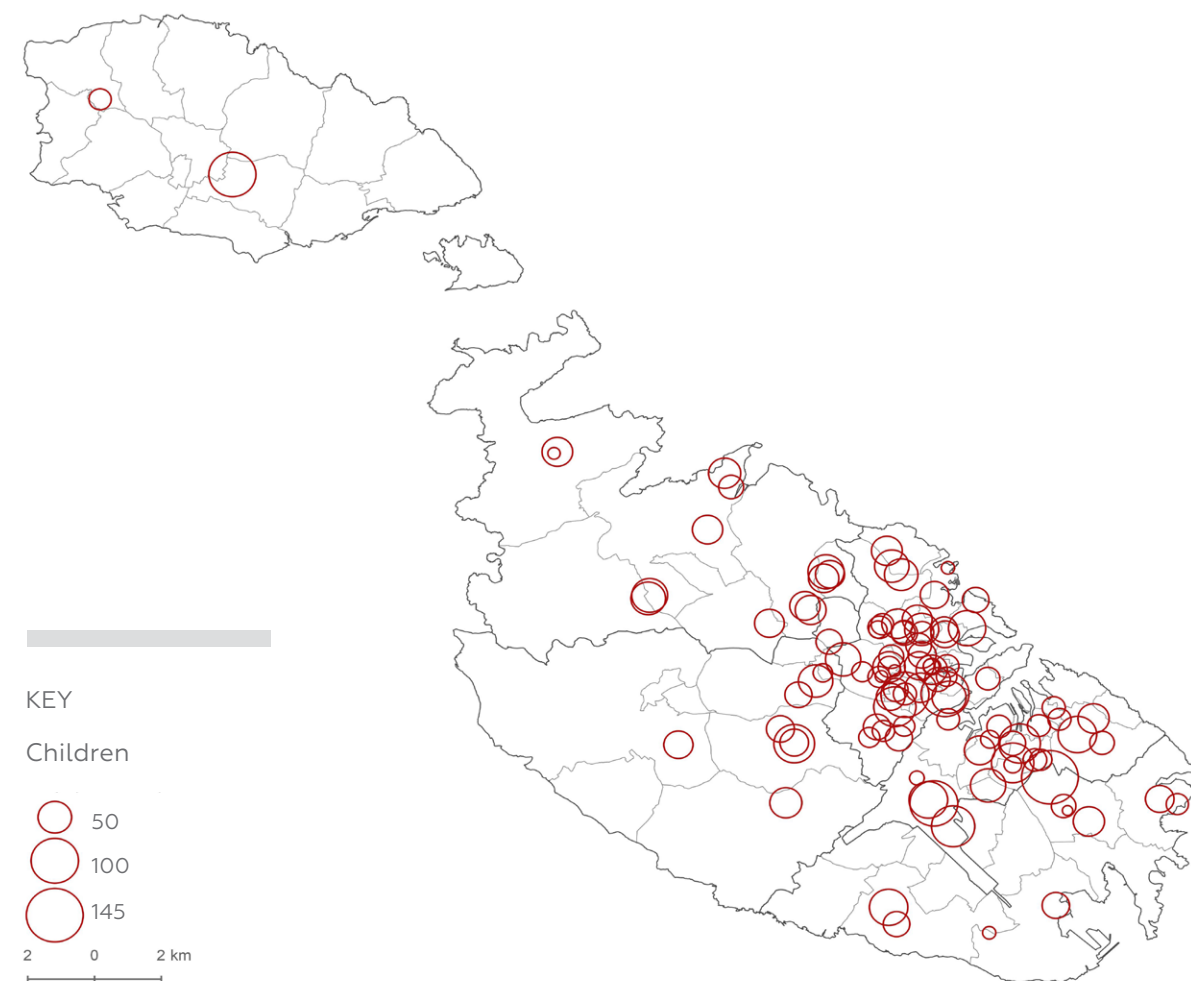
This chapter provides a regional perspective to non compulsory and compulsory education statistics in MALTA covering state, independent and church institutions. Schooling is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16. Non-compulsory education is split into pre- and post-compulsory; the former comprising childcare and kinder level, whereas the latter includes post-secondary (general and vocational) and tertiary education. Students and graduates are analysed by the place of residence and location of school.



## Childcare

Total number of children in registered childcare centres in MALTA amounted to 4 037. **Map 2.1** illustrates the location of these centres. In March 2017, the Free Childcare Scheme comprised 79.1 per cent of all children attending childcare centres. Overall, the scheme resulted to be most popular with children at the ages of one and two years at 24.8 and 53.5 per cent, respectively. Free childcare was provided mostly through centres located in the Northern Harbour district at 38.7 per cent (**Tables 2.1, 2.7**).

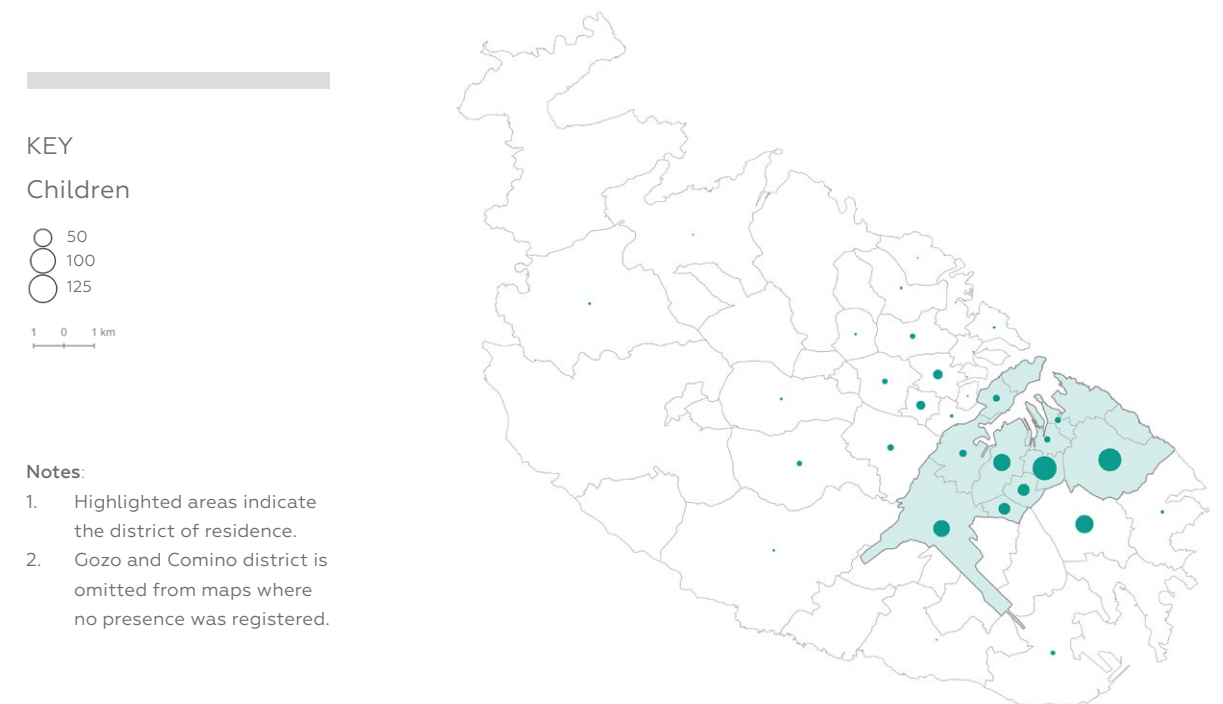
**MAP 2.1 – Registered children in formal childcare by location of childcare centre: 2017 (LAU 2)**



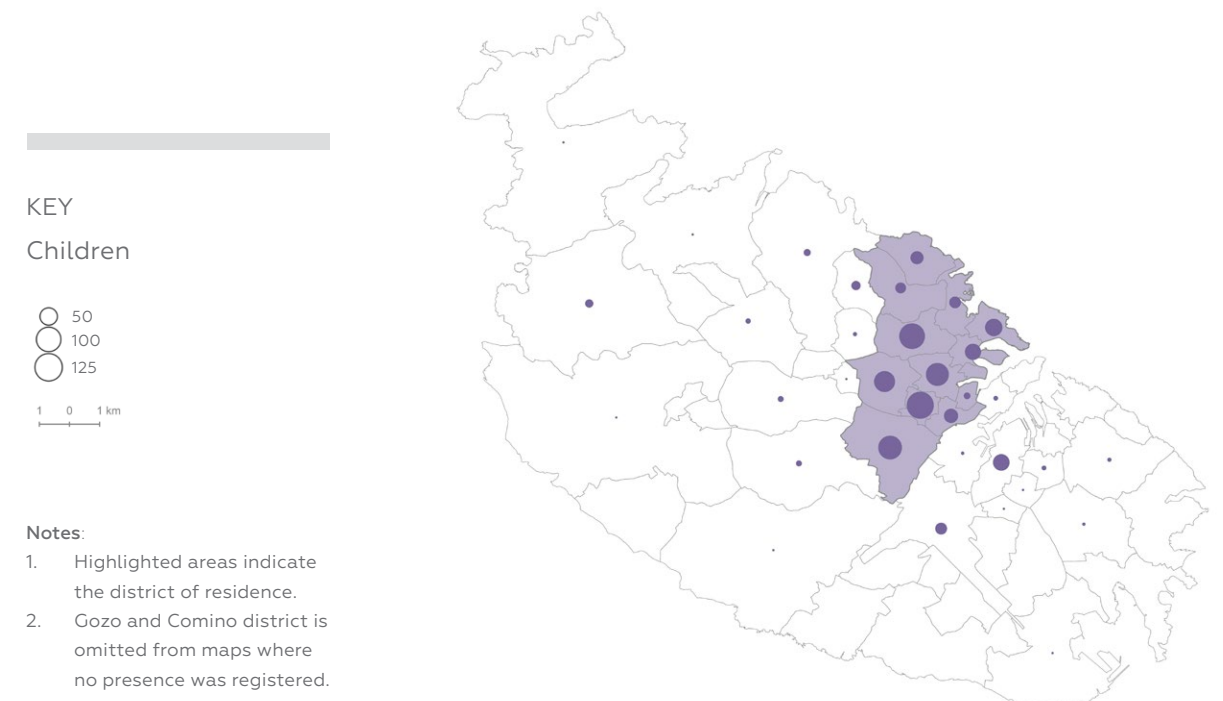
**Maps 2.2** illustrate the number of children registered in the Free Childcare Scheme by district of residence and locality of childcare centre as at March 2017. Proximity to place of residence resulted to be a key determining factor in the choice of childcare centre.

**MAPS 2.2 – Children in Free Childcare Scheme by district of residence and locality of childcare centre: 2017 (LAU 1 and LAU 2)**

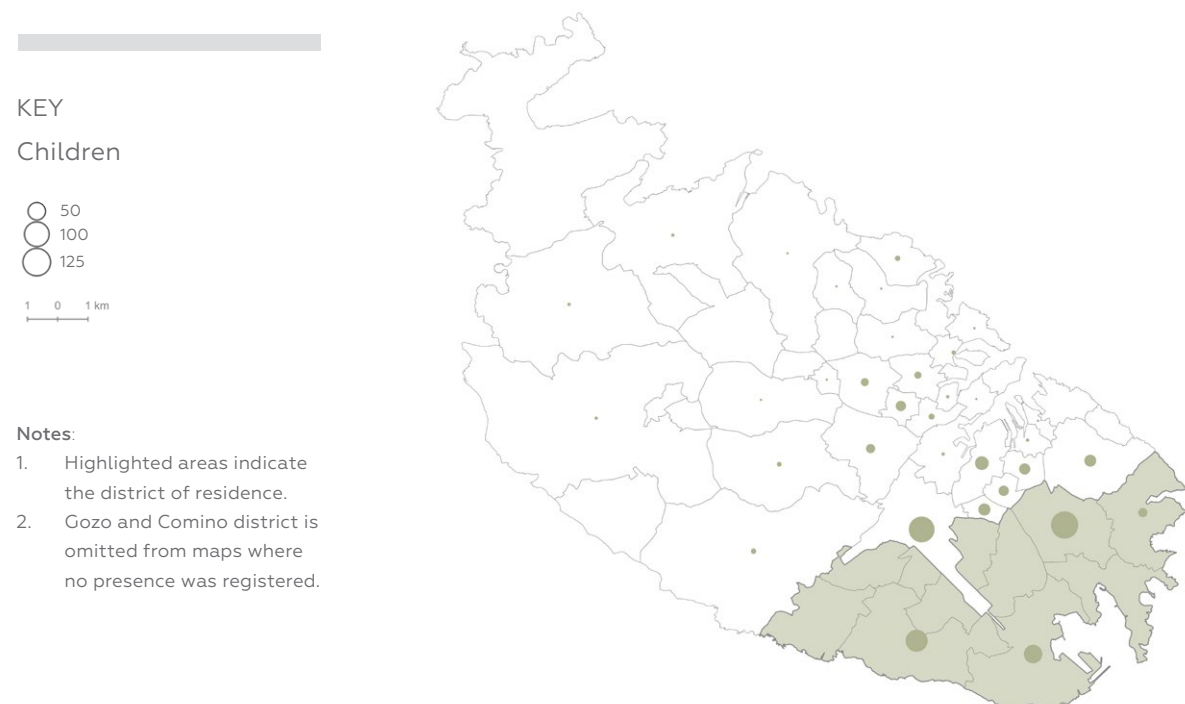
**MAP 2.2.1 – Southern Harbour**



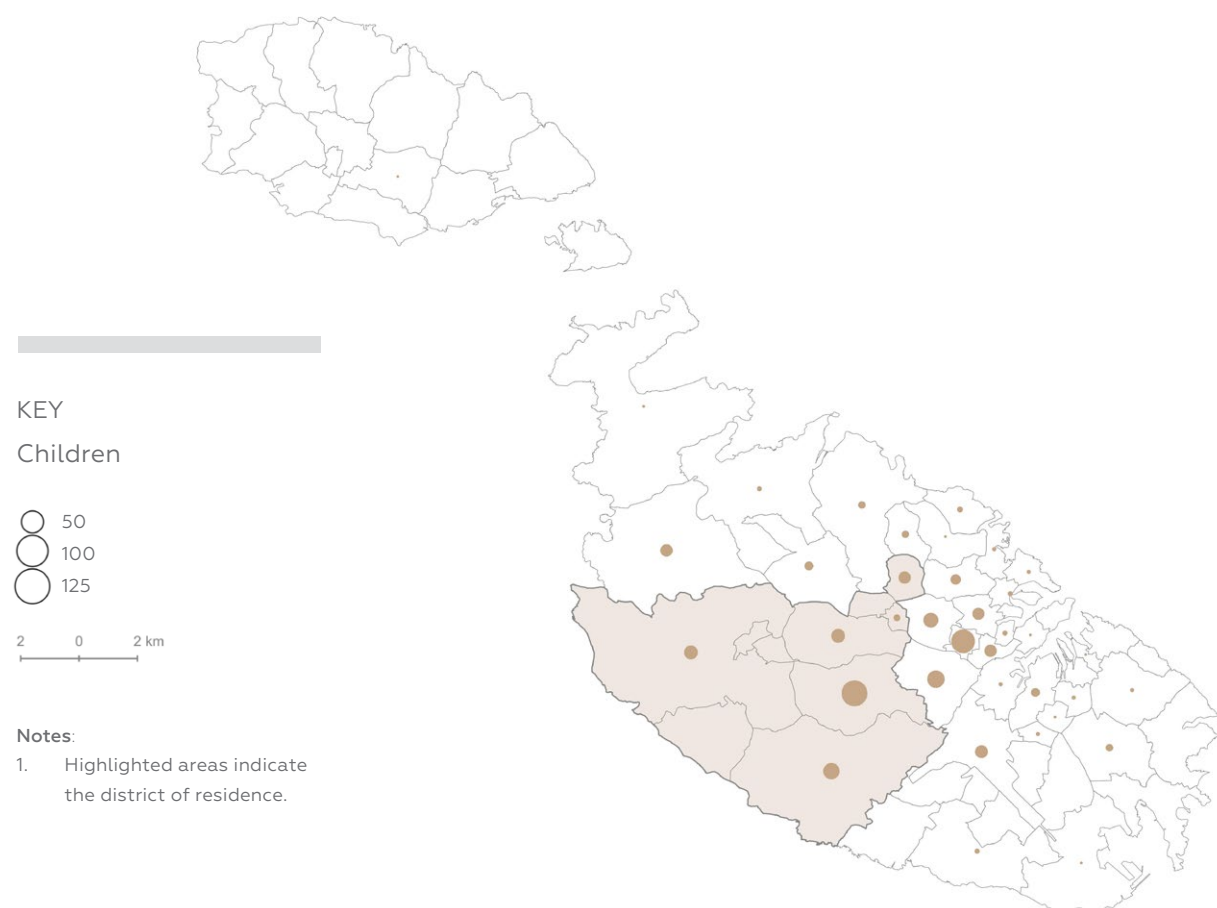
**MAP 2.2.2 – Northern Harbour**



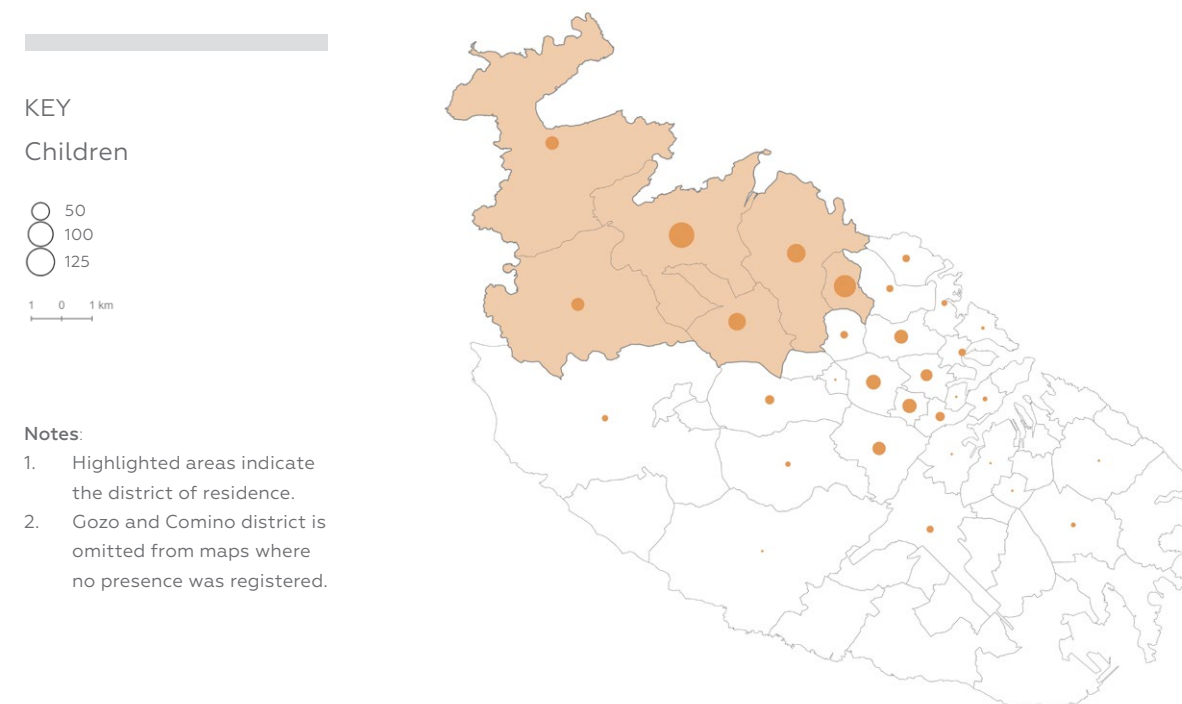
MAP 2.2.3 – South Eastern



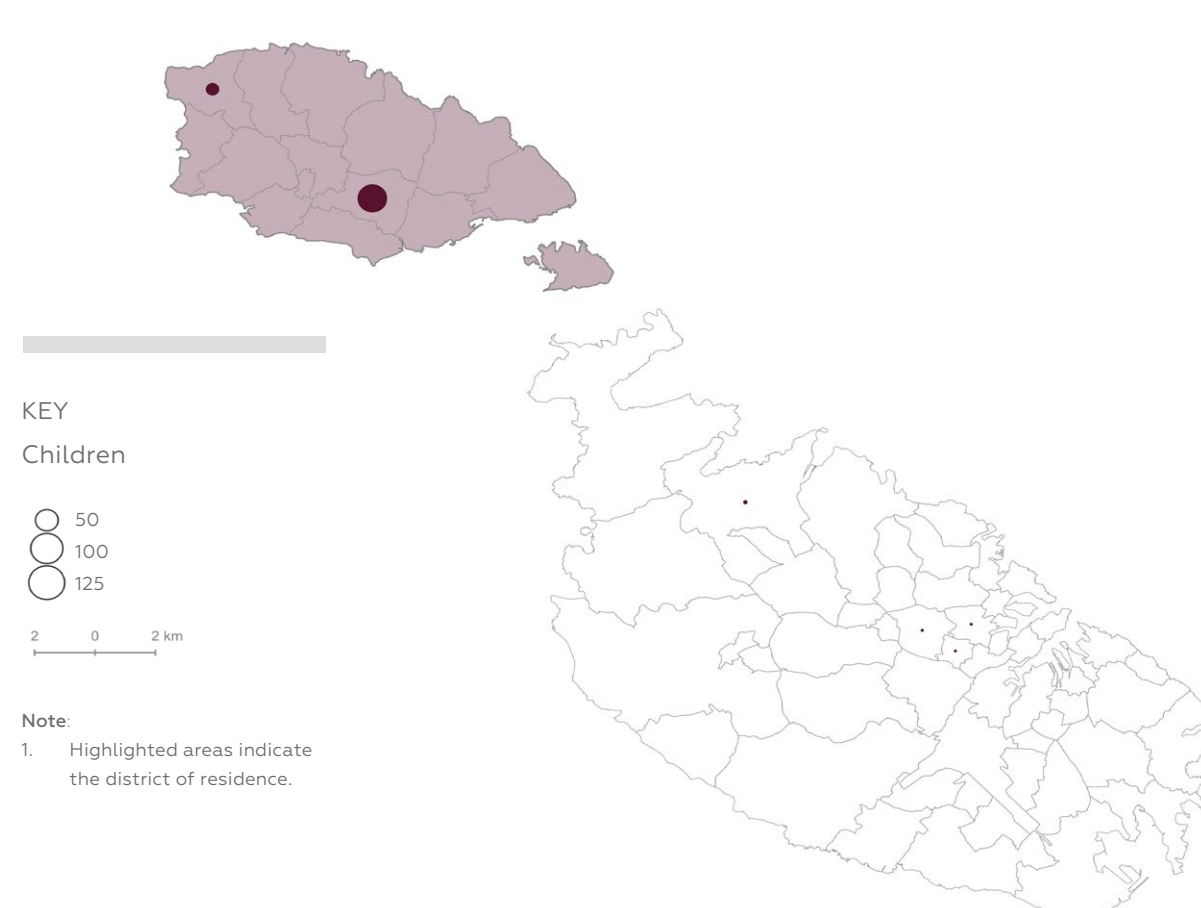
MAP 2.2.4 – Western



MAP 2.2.5 – Northern

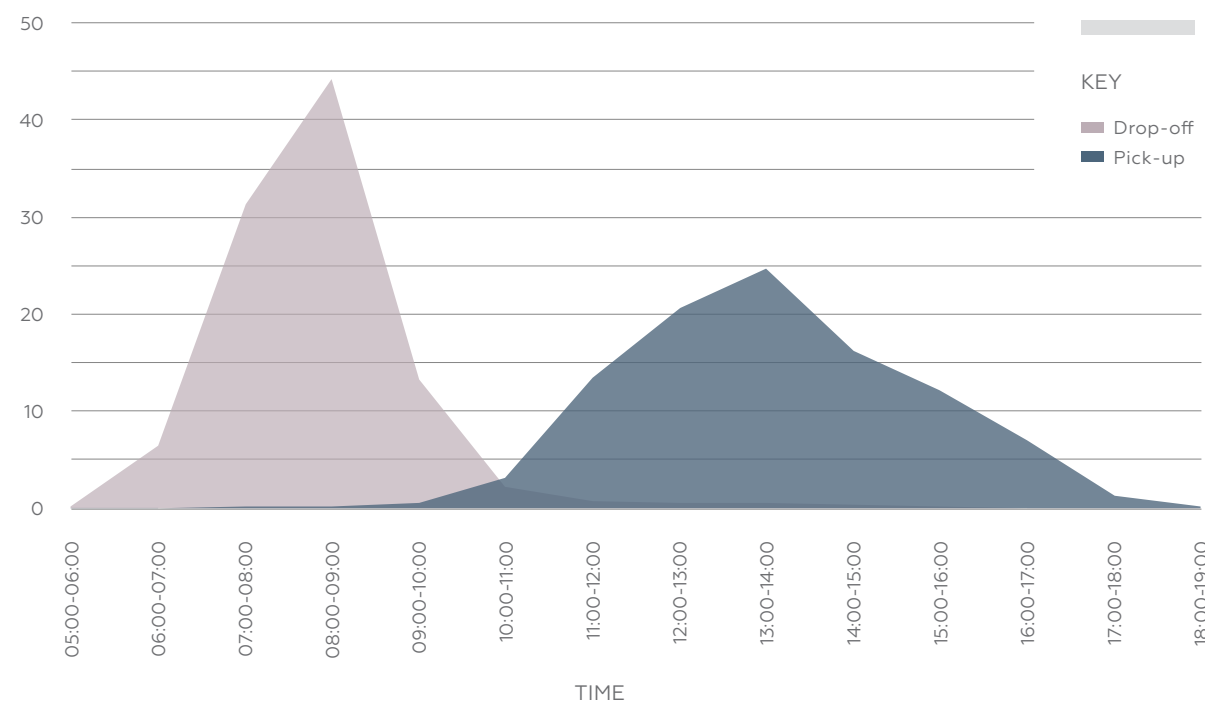


MAP 2.2.6 – Gozo and Comino

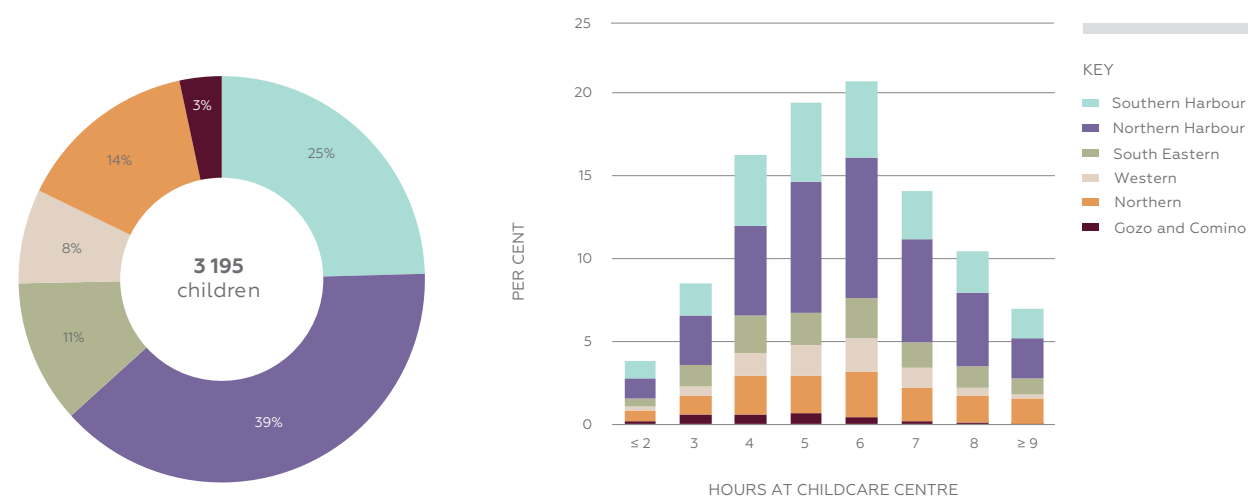


The peak drop-off and pick-up time brackets were between 08:00 and 09:00hrs and 13:00 and 14:00hrs, respectively (**Chart 2.1**). The most popular average duration of children in free childcare was that of six and five hours, (**Chart 2.2**).

**CHART 2.1 – Drop-off and pick-up time at childcare centres during March 2017**



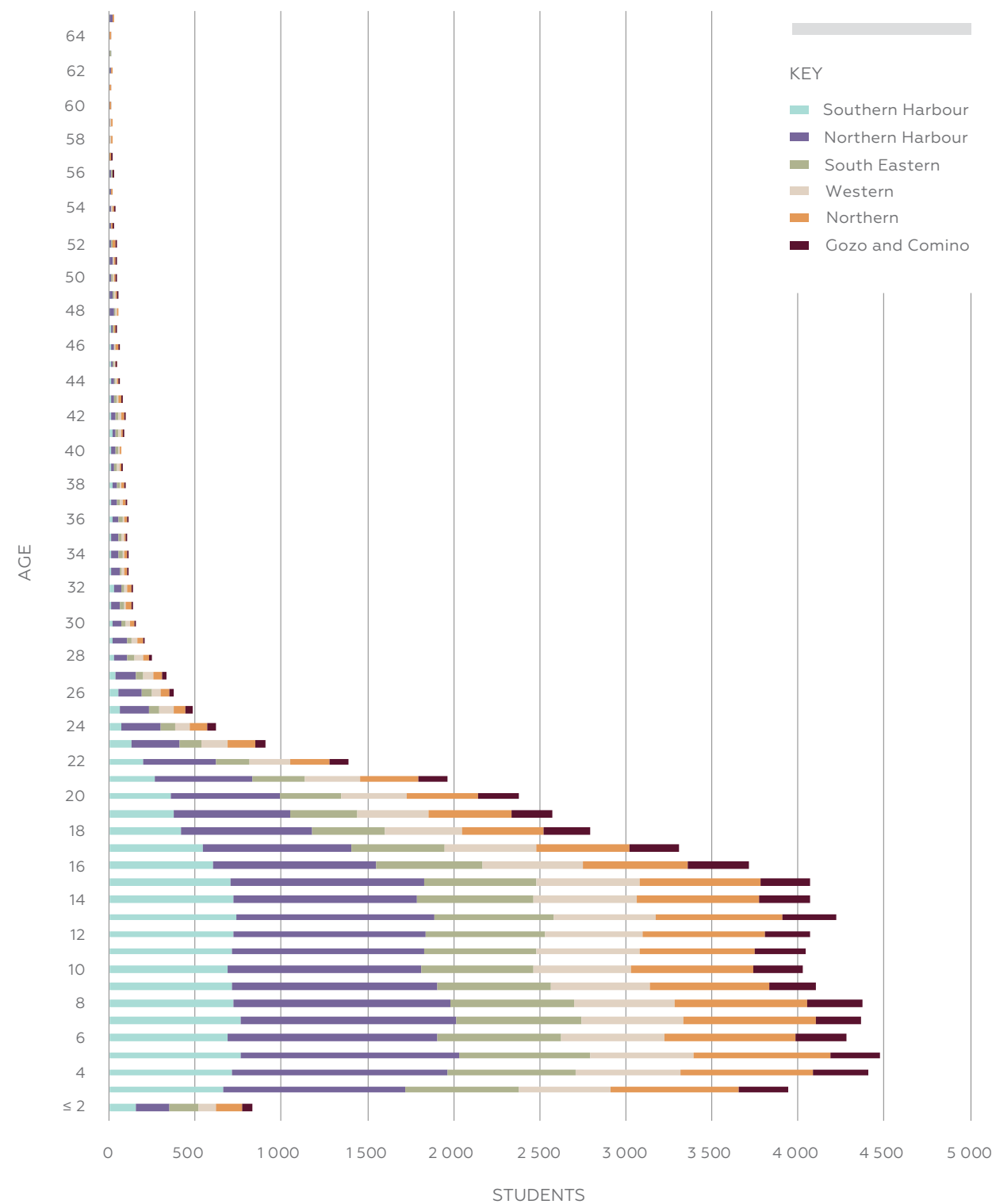
**CHART 2.2 – Average duration in hours of free childcare by district of institution: 2017**



During scholastic year 2016/17, the number of children and adolescents in compulsory education amounted to 46 450 students. State schools accounted for 54.7 per cent of total student body. The spread of students in compulsory education was 55.5 per cent in primary level and 44.5 per cent in secondary level of education. The Northern Harbour district comprised 41.4 per cent of all educational institutions in MALTA. (**Table 2.3**) The Northern Harbour district represented the highest share of students almost across all ages (**Chart 2.3**).



CHART 2.3 – Student body in MALTA by age and district of residence: 2016/17 (LAU 1)



Note:

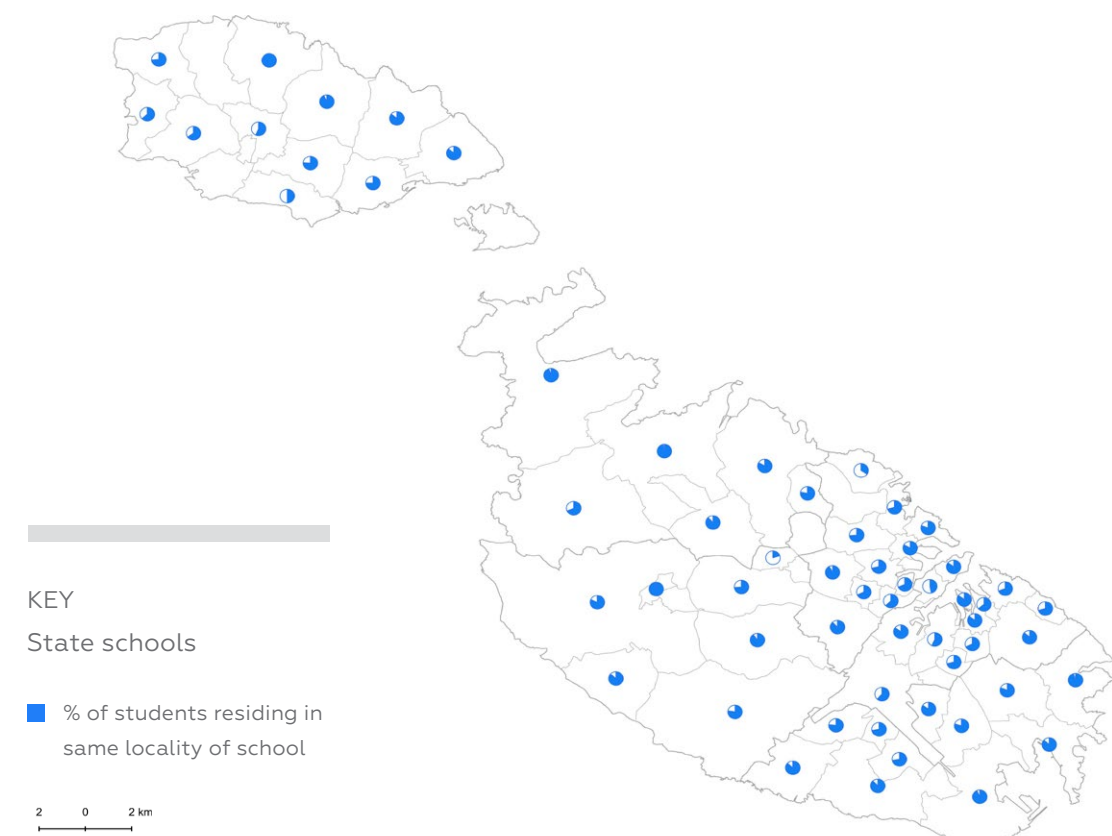
1. Student body in the above chart refers to persons in non-compulsory and compulsory education. Data excludes childcare and courses in post-compulsory education. The latter comprises courses offered by private institutions and courses that are not part of the MQF framework.

## Pre-primary Level

As at end of March 2017, the share of pre-primary students attending state and independent schools amounted to 72.0 and 16.8 per cent respectively; the remaining attended church schools. The most common age in state schools at pre-primary level was that of 3 years, whereas in the case of independent and church schools, mostly were 4 years old (**Table 2.7**).

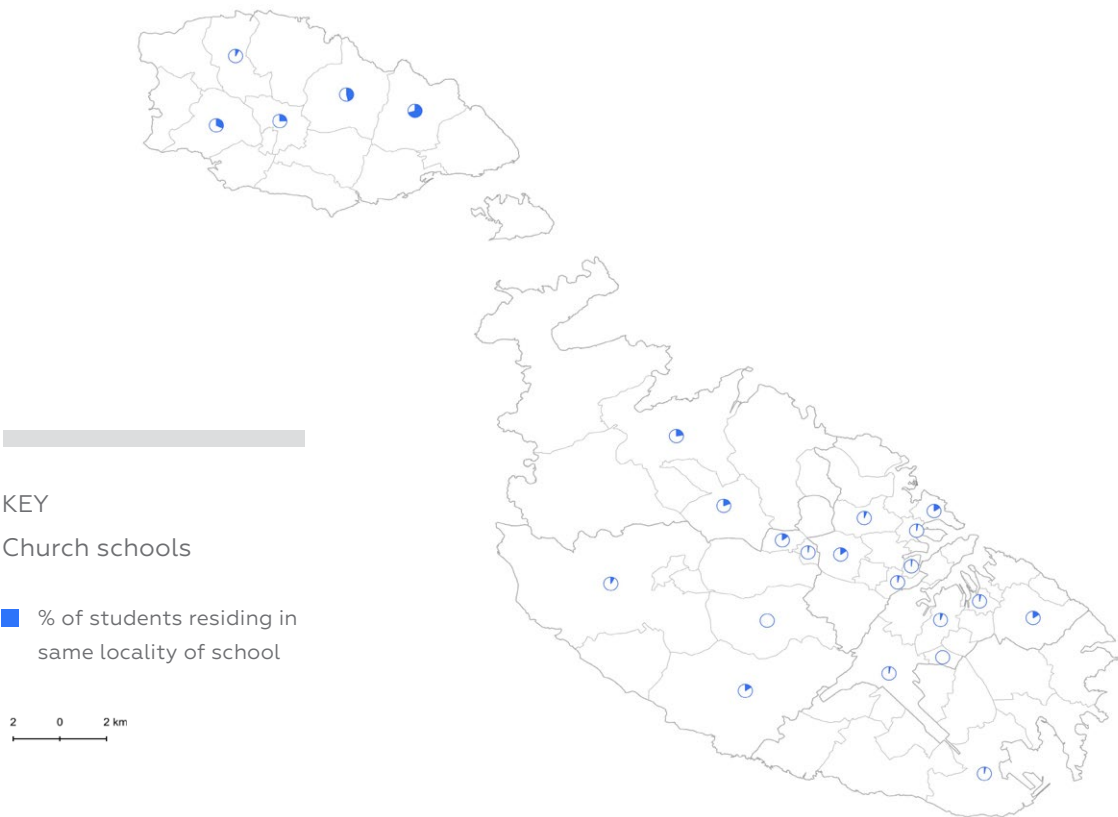
MAPS 2.3 – Pre-primary children by locality and type of school: 2016/17 (LAU 2)

### MAP 2.3.1 – State Schools

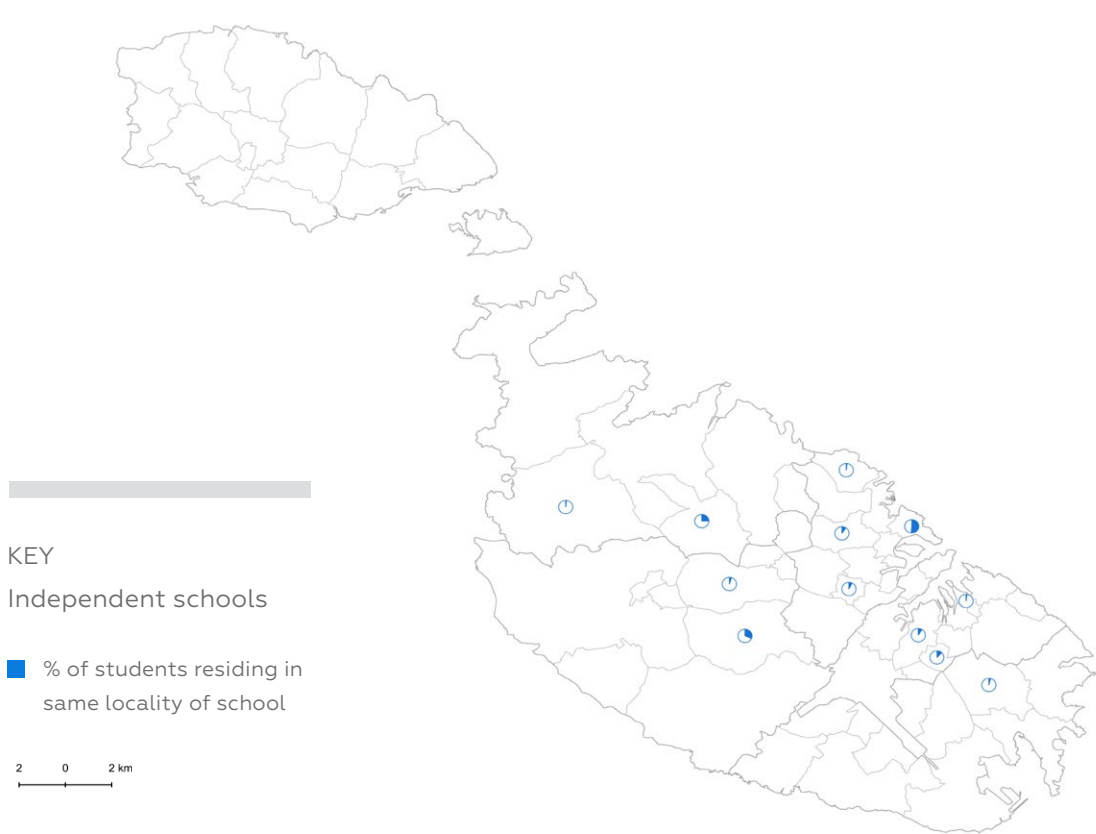


The largest proportion of pre-primary students resided and attended school in the Northern Harbour district (**Table 2.2**). While most students attending state schools resided in the same locality of the school, the contrary prevailed in the case of church and independent schools. Students who attended schools in the Northern Harbour district were mainly enrolled in independent and church schools at 47.0 and 33.7 per cent, respectively. The choice for pre-primary education in the Gozo and Comino district was limited to state and church schools, the former comprising 66.5 per cent of the total. (**Maps 2.3 and Table 2.7**)

MAP 2.3.2 – Church Schools



MAP 2.3.3 – Independent Schools

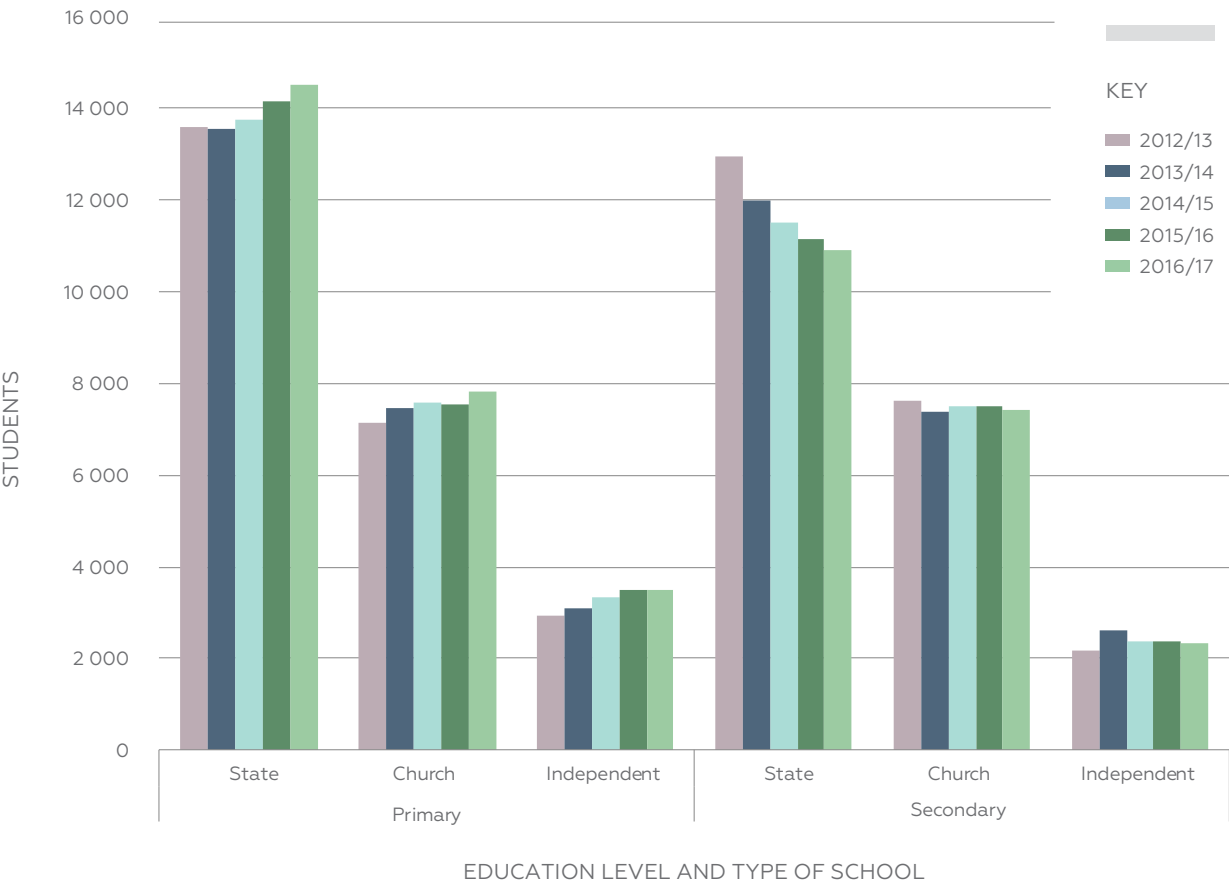


Primary and Secondary Education

Compulsory education comprises of a six year primary cycle and five years secondary cycle.

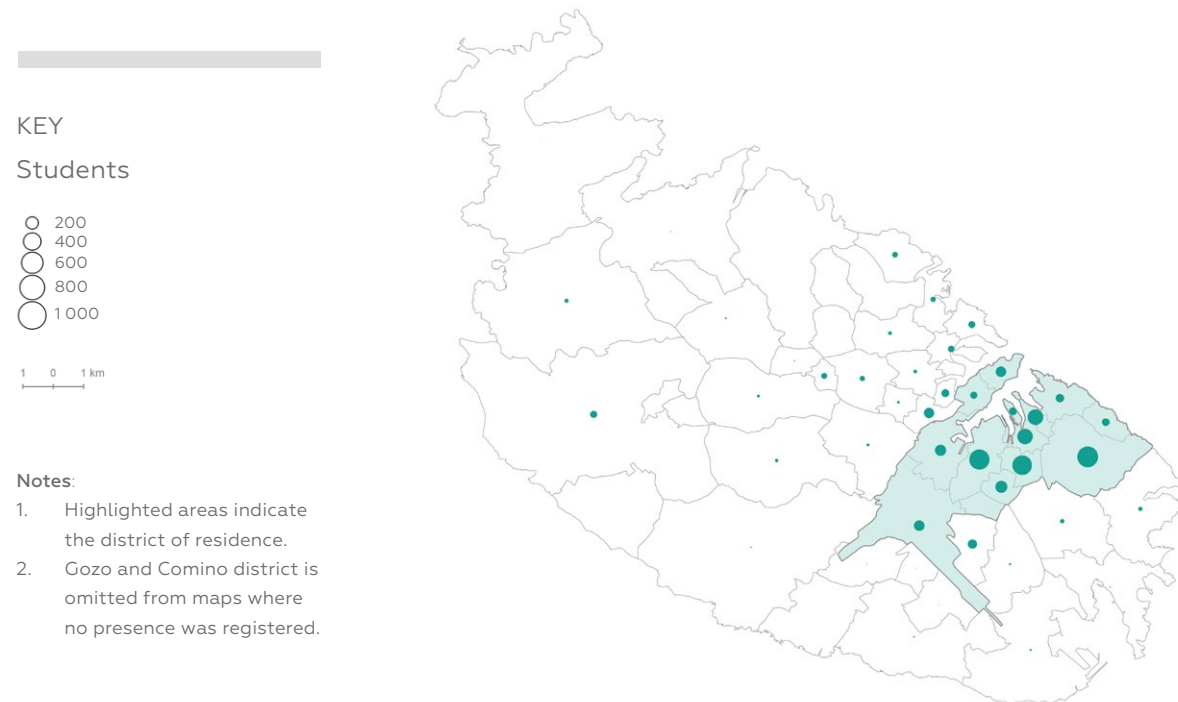
The concentration of students in compulsory education prevailed in institutions located within the Northern Harbour district; with primary and secondary levels comprising 35.6 and 48.7 per cent of the total student body in primary level and total student body in secondary level, respectively (Table 2.3).

CHART 2.4 – Students in compulsory education by type of school, education level and scholastic year

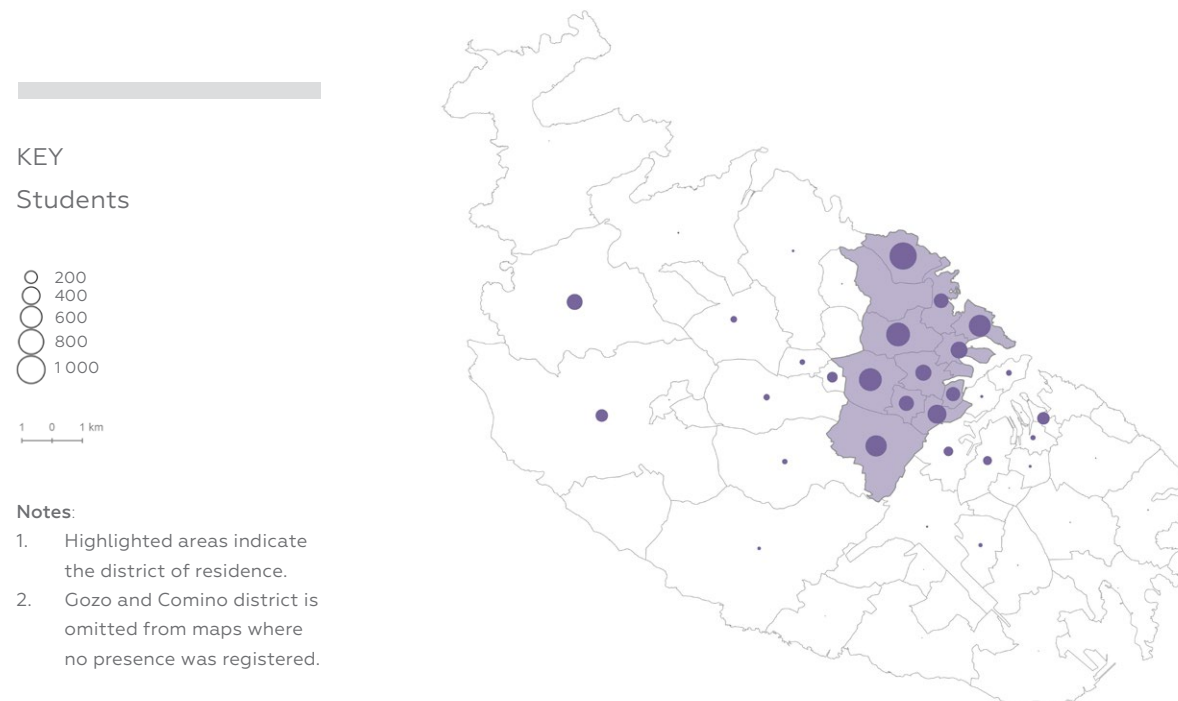


MAPS 2.4 – Primary students by district of residence and locality of school: 2016/17 (LAU 1 and LAU 2)

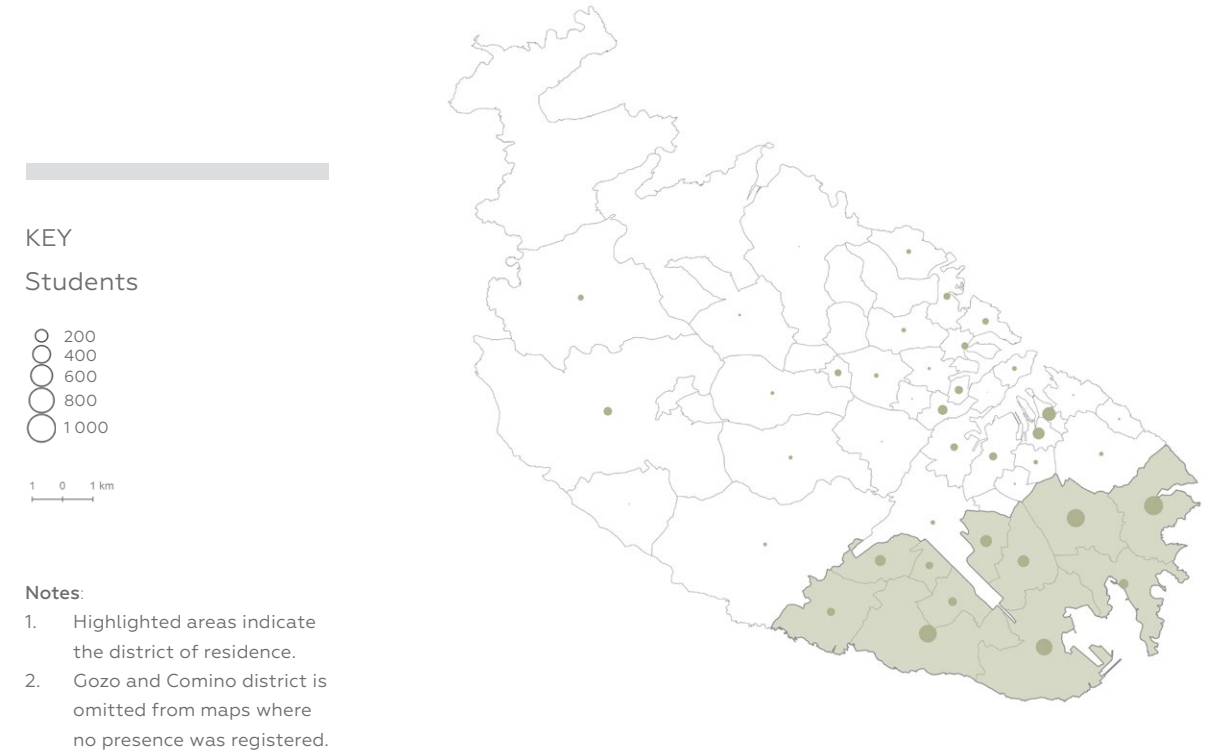
MAP 2.4.1 – Southern Harbour



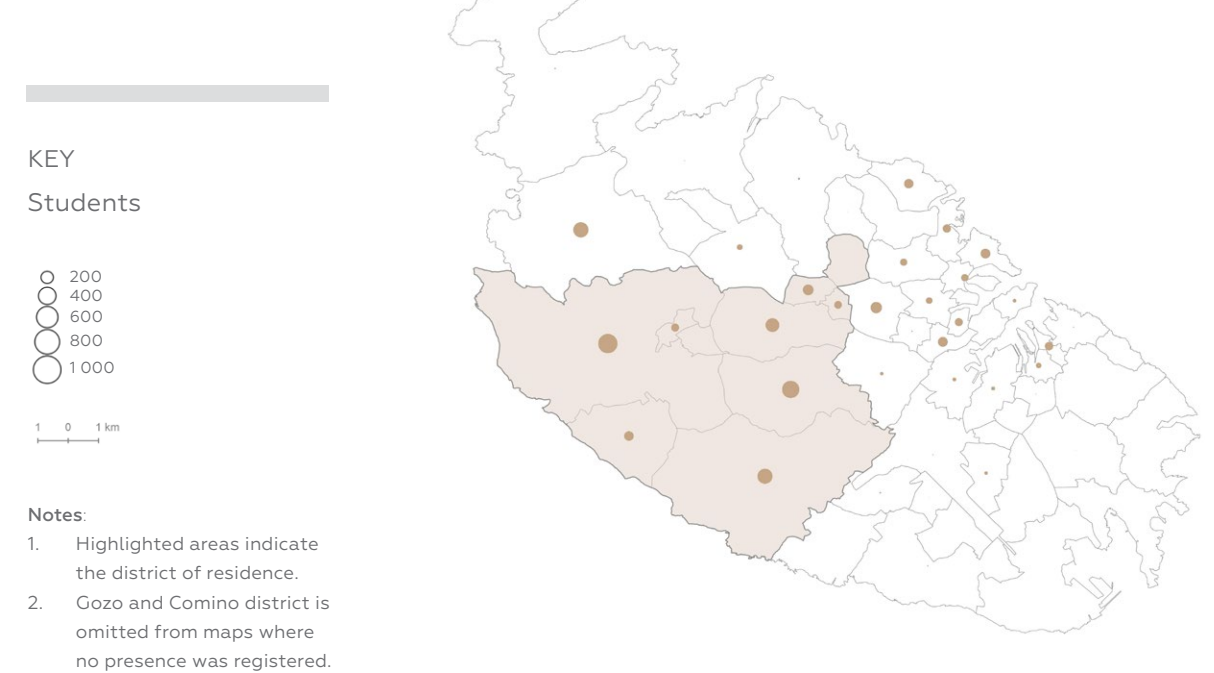
MAP 2.4.2 – Northern Harbour



MAP 2.4.3 – South Eastern

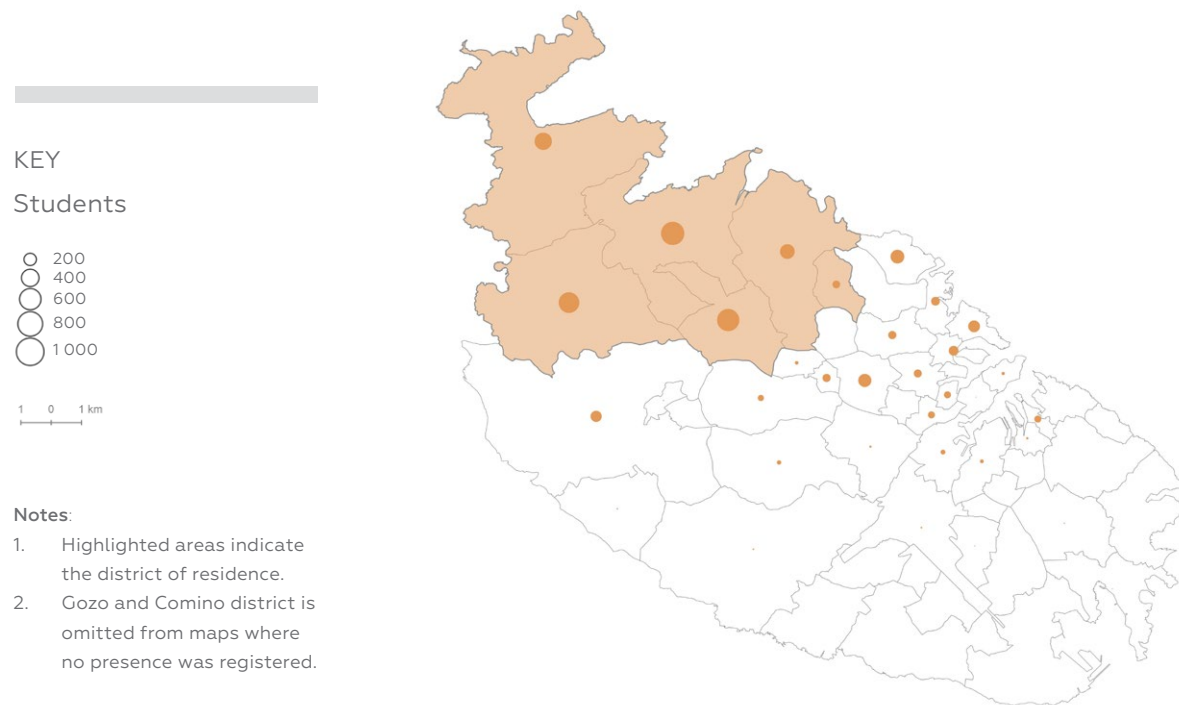


MAP 2.4.4 – Western

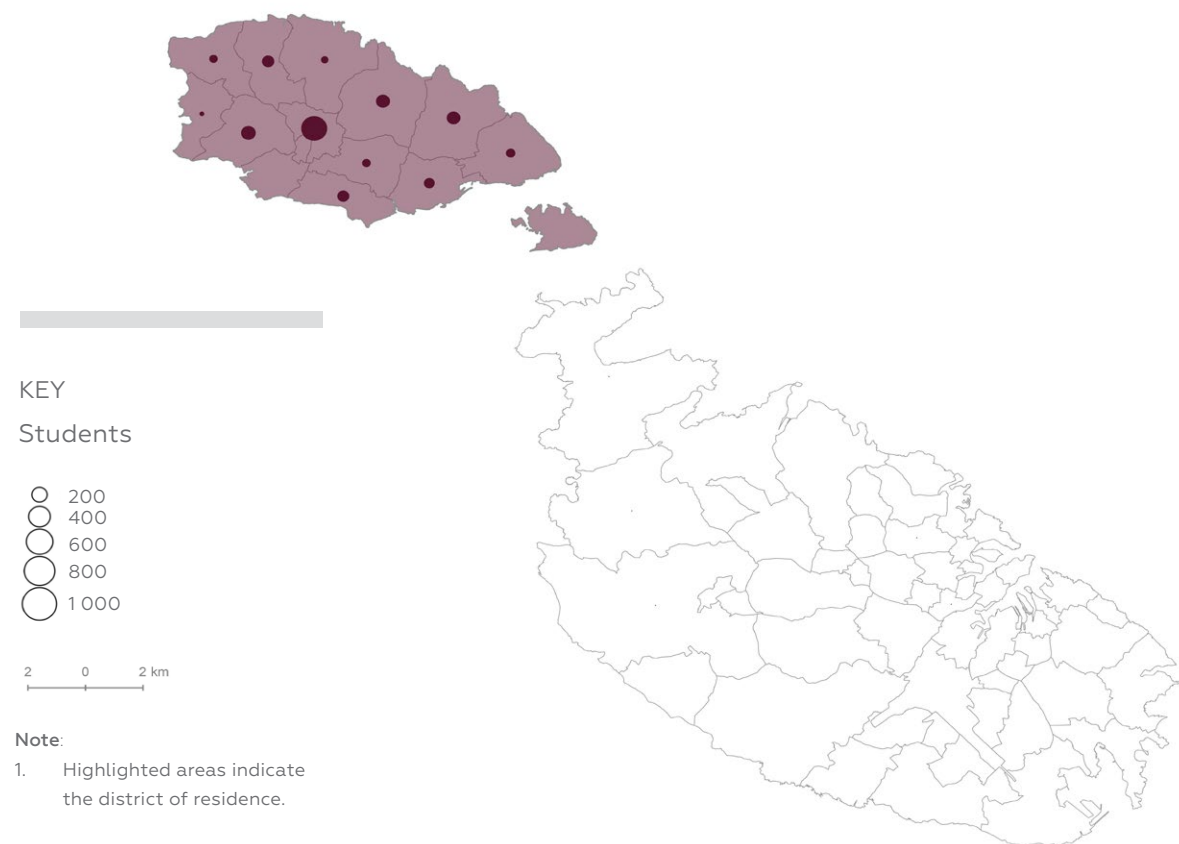




MAP 2.4.5 – Northern



MAP 2.4.6 – Gozo and Comino

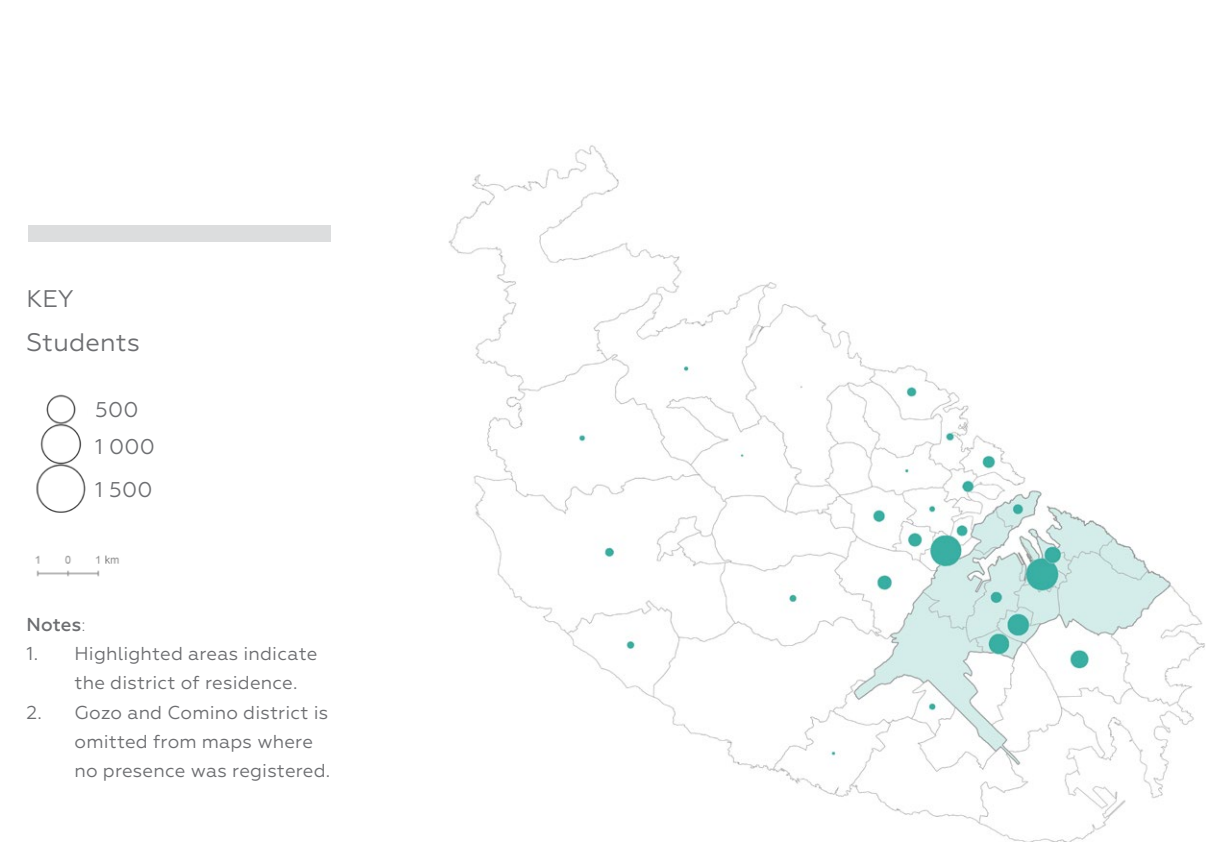


Total students enrolled in primary education were 25 796 students as at March 2017. State schools remained the most popular at 56.2 per cent of total student body in primary level. The majority of church and independent schools were located within the Northern Harbour district. Most of the students in primary education attended school in the same district of residence (**Tables 2.4, 2.8 and Maps 2.4**). The primary schools in the Gozo and Comino district dispersed almost in all localities to cater for all the students residing in this district.

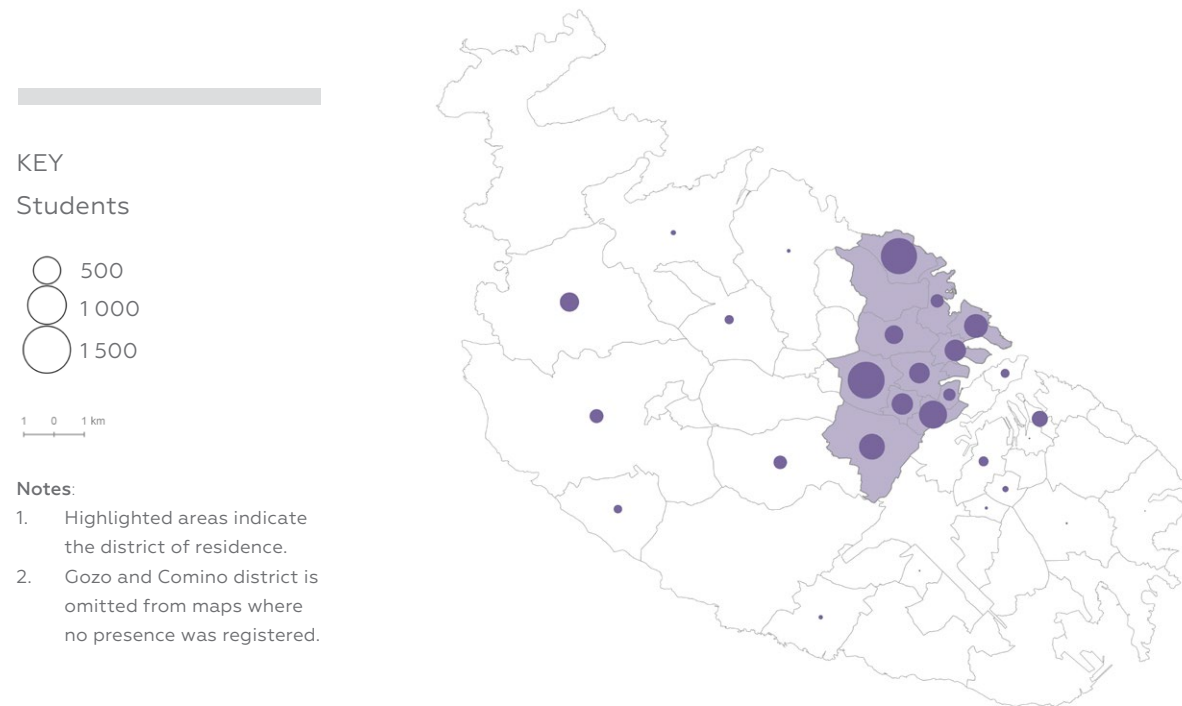
Total students enrolled in secondary education were 20 654 students. The behaviour of primary education students was similar to secondary students, in that most students attended institutions in the same district of residence (**Tables 2.5 and 2.9**). Due to the fact that secondary education institutions were less when compared to primary institutions, this could have resulted in more students leaving their district of residence and attending school in another district. On the contrary, Gozo and Comino district catered for almost all its secondary students. (**Maps 2.5**)

MAPS 2.5 – Secondary students by district of residence and locality of school: 2016/17 (LAU 1 and LAU 2)

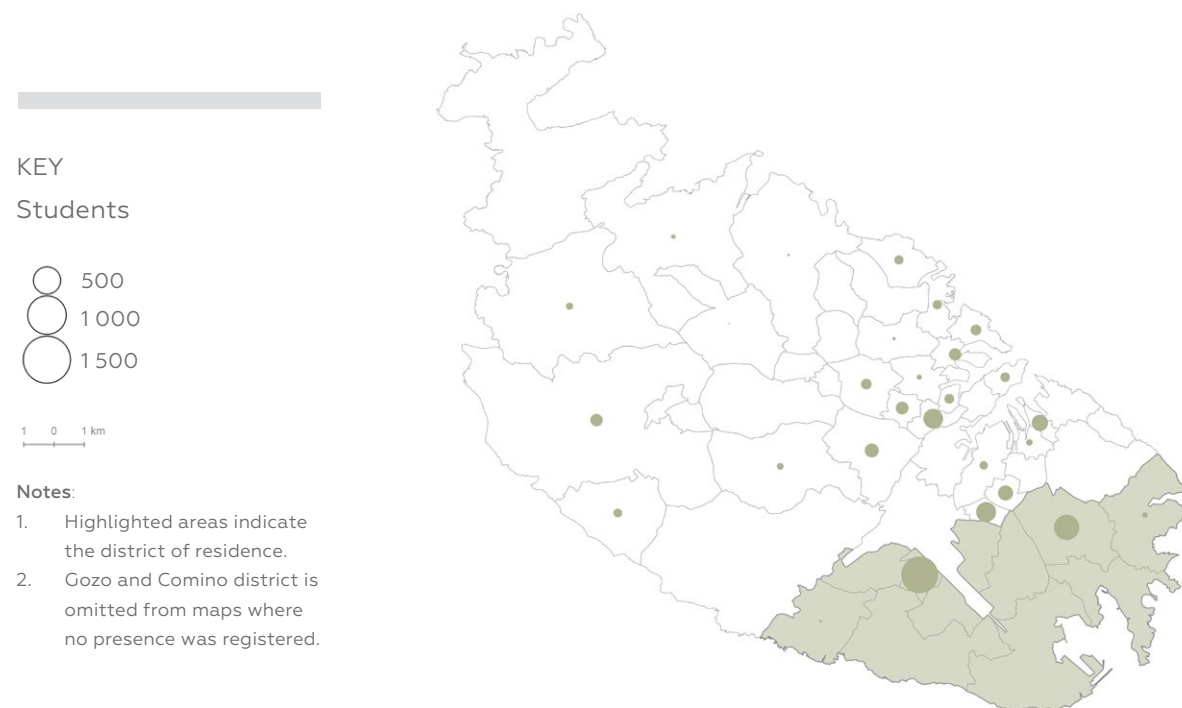
MAP 2.5.1 – Southern Harbour



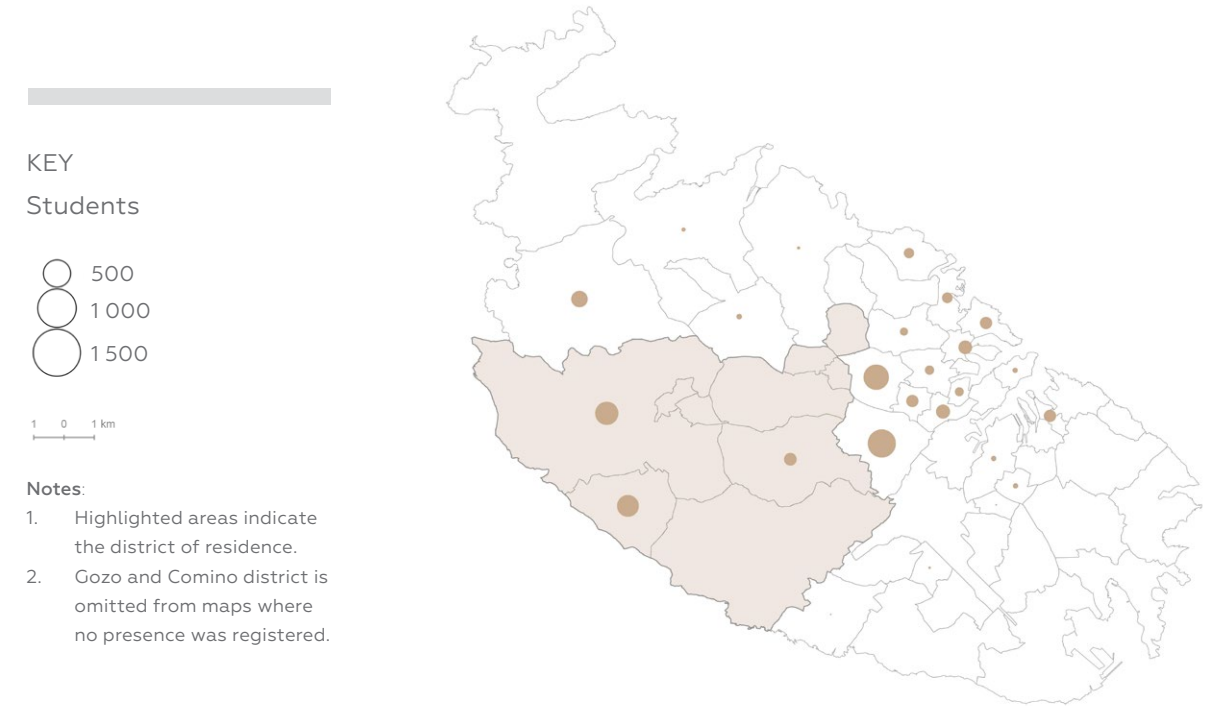
MAP 2.5.2 – Northern Harbour



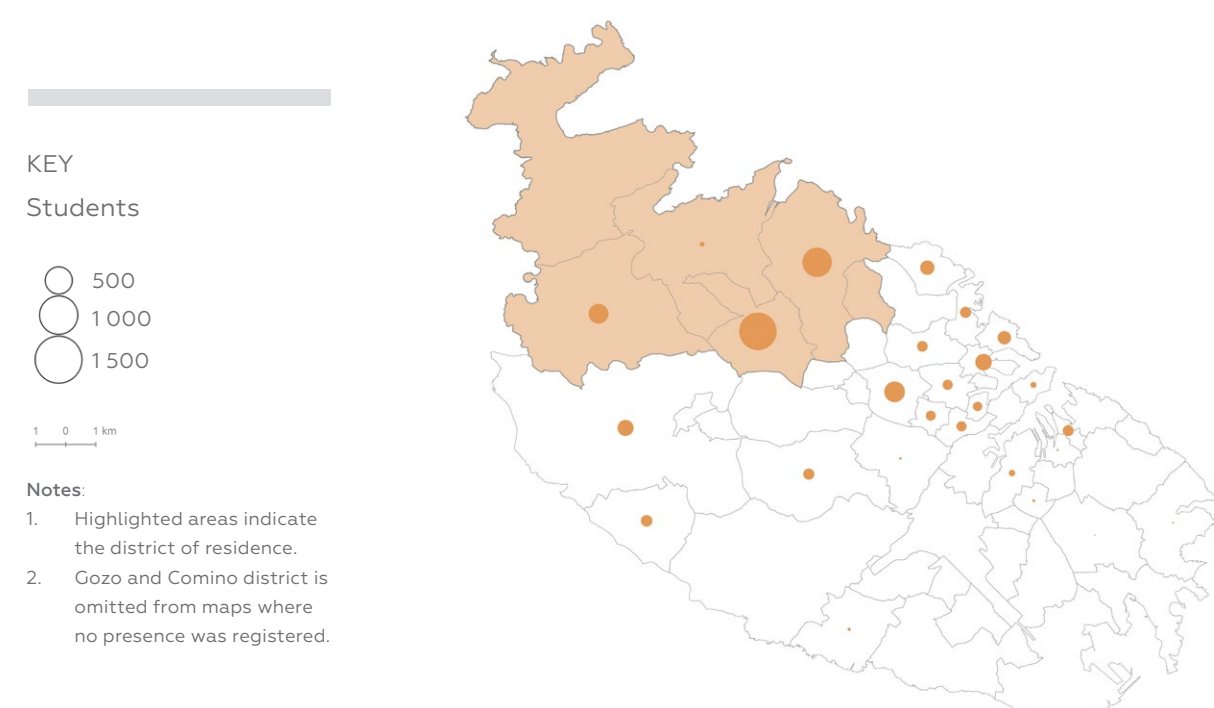
MAP 2.5.3 – South Eastern



MAP 2.5.4 – Western

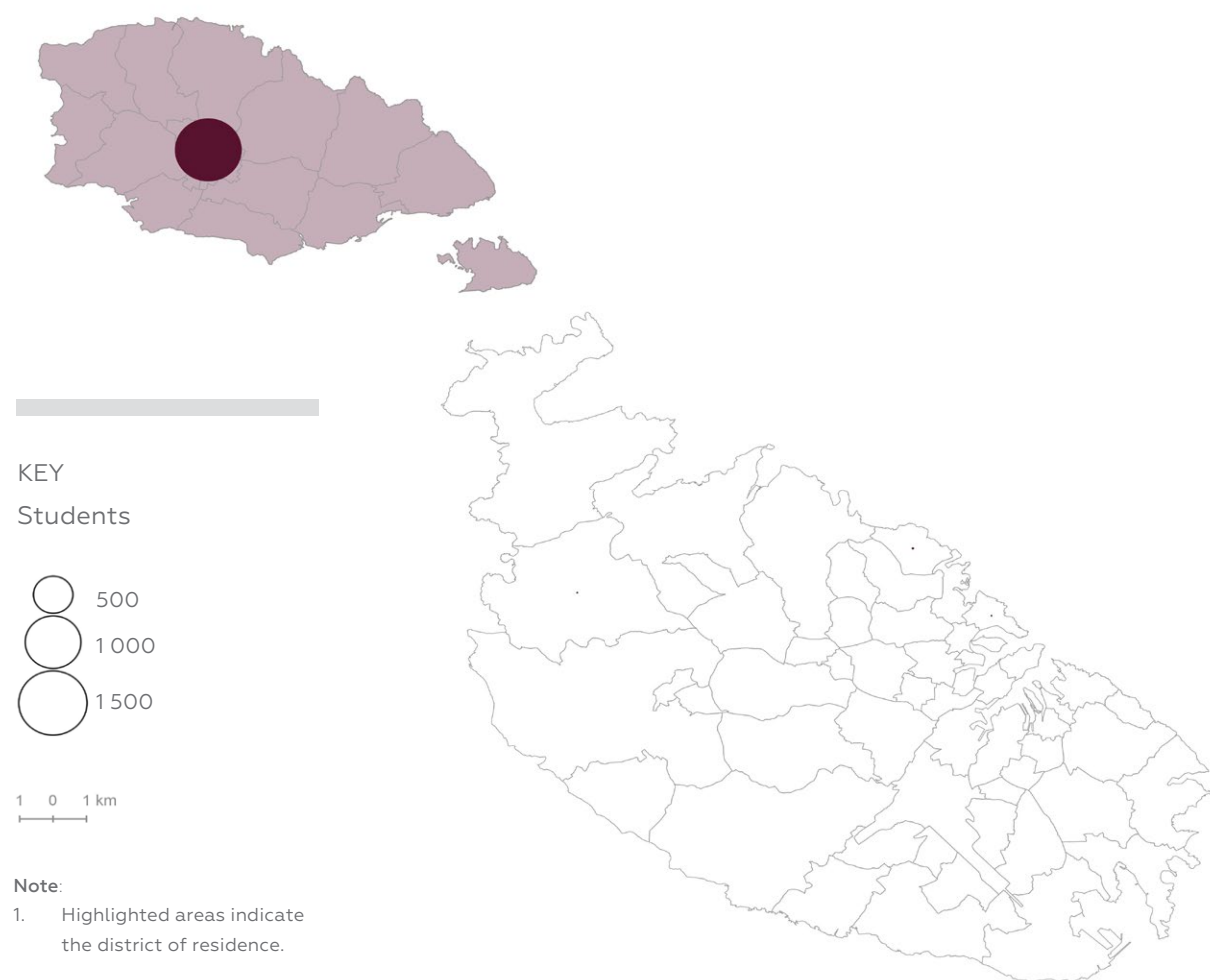


MAP 2.5.5 – Northern





MAP 2.5.6 – Gozo and Comino

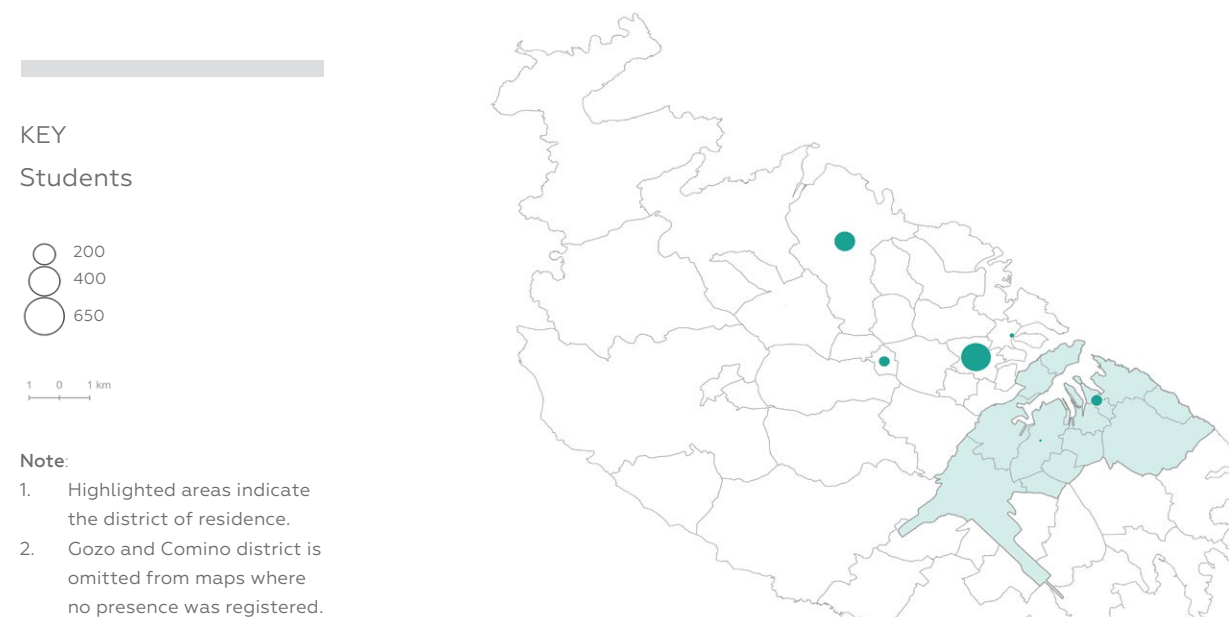


## Post-secondary General Education

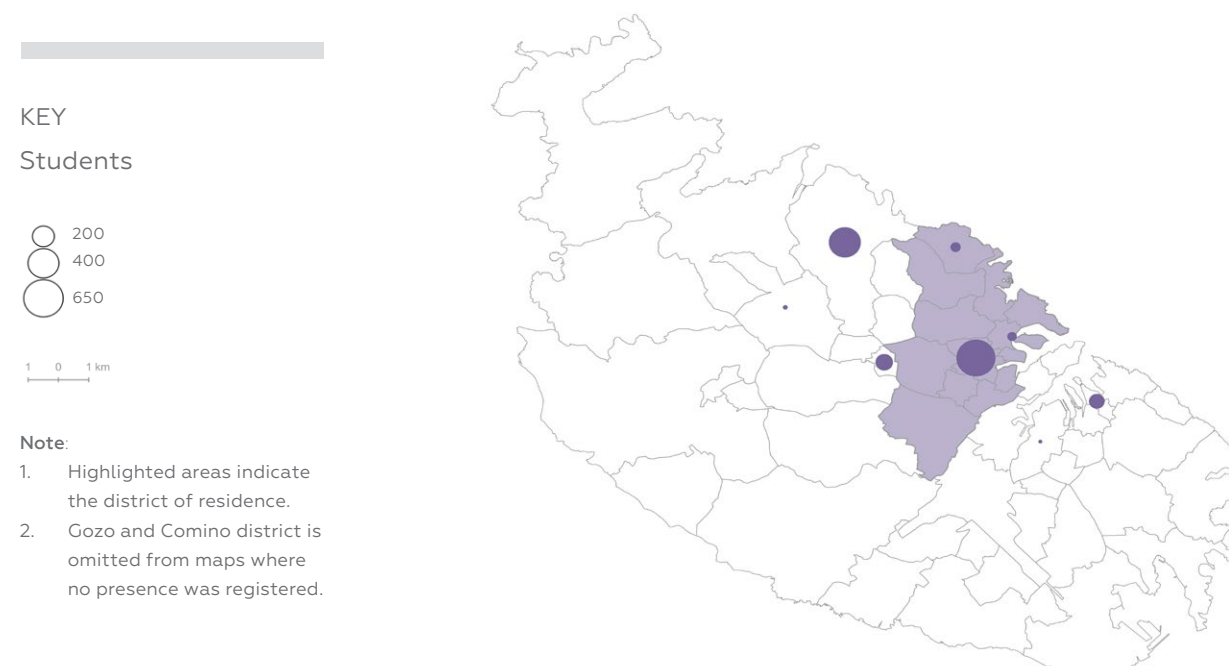
In March 2017, students in post-secondary general education amounted to 5 313 students, of which 78.6 per cent attended state-run institutions (**Tables 2.6 and 2.10**). Most institutions were in the Northern Harbour district at 45.2 per cent. **Maps 2.6** show the district of residence and the locality of the institution at post-secondary level, illustrating that students resided in Malta region attended mostly institutions located in Msida and Naxxar. On the other hand, the post-secondary institution in Victoria catered for the large majority of students residing in Gozo and Comino region/district. Most of the students at this education level were 17 years and 16 years and under at 40.0 and 43.8 per cent, respectively. (**Table 2.10**)

MAPS 2.6 – Post-secondary general education students by district of residence and locality of school: 2016/17 (LAU 1 and LAU 2)

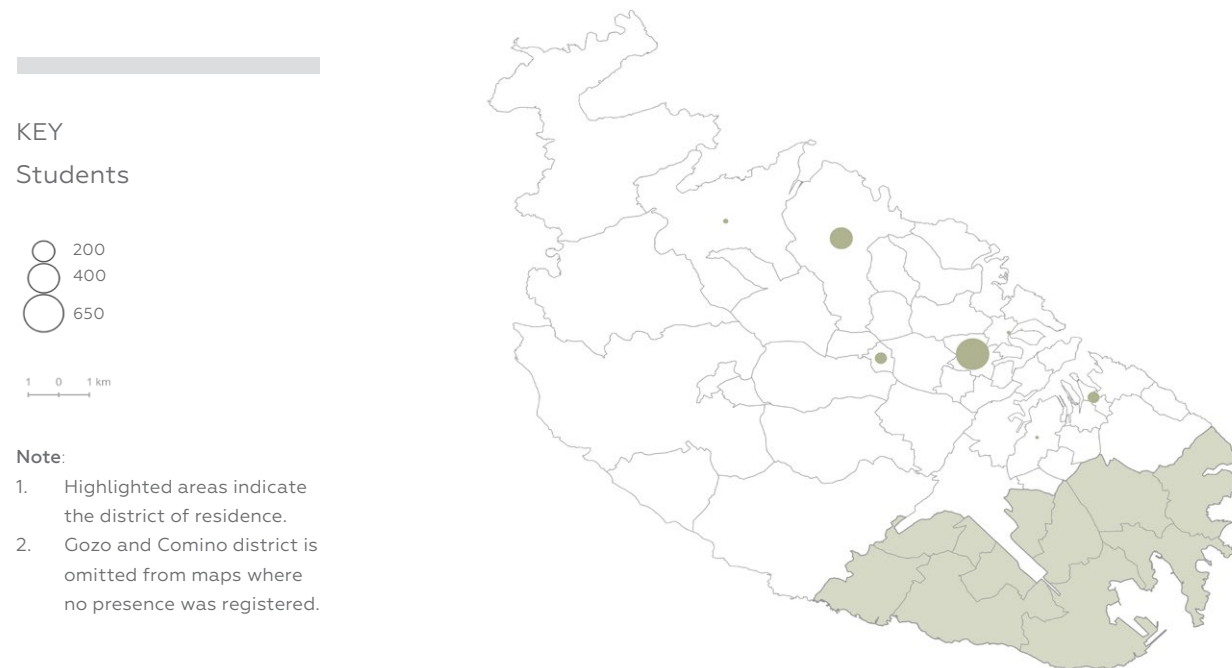
MAP 2.6.1 – Southern Harbour



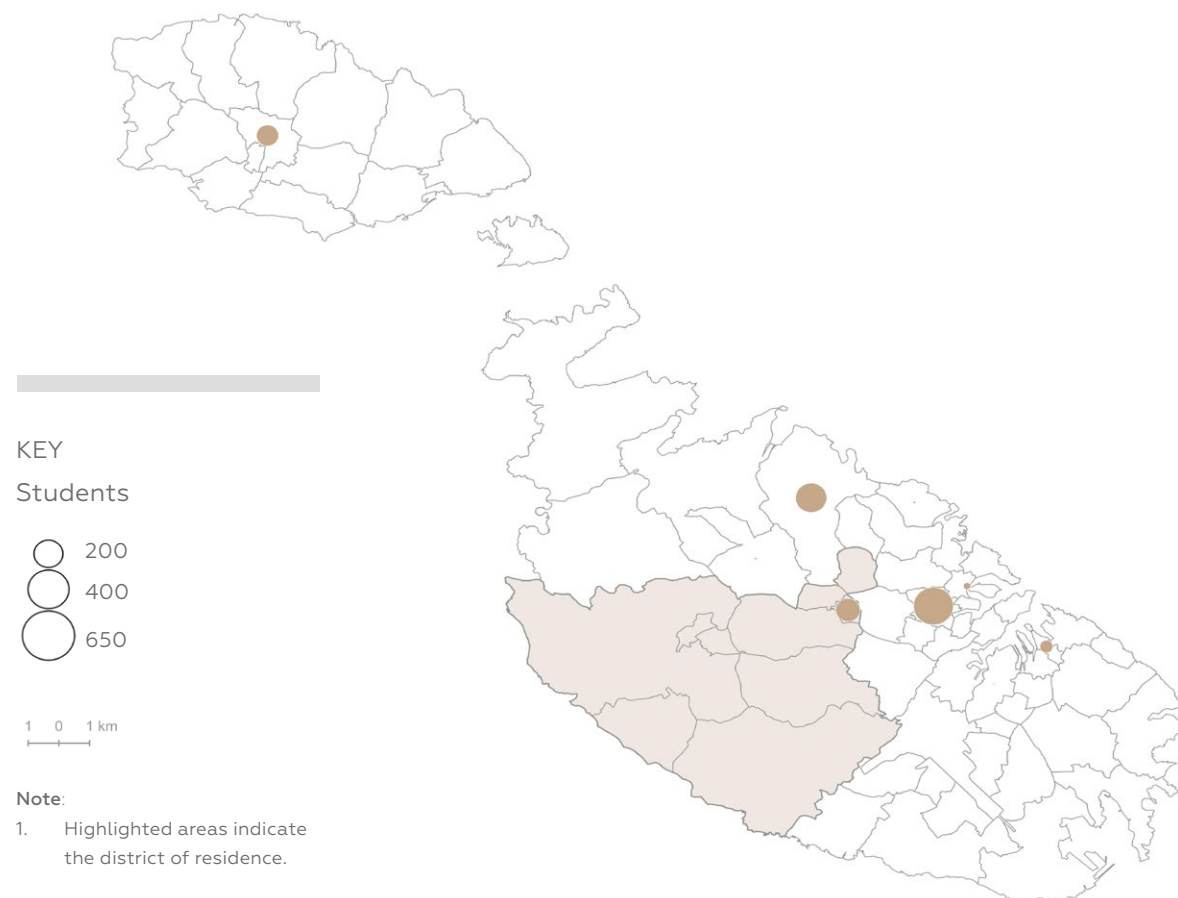
MAP 2.6.2 – Northern Harbour



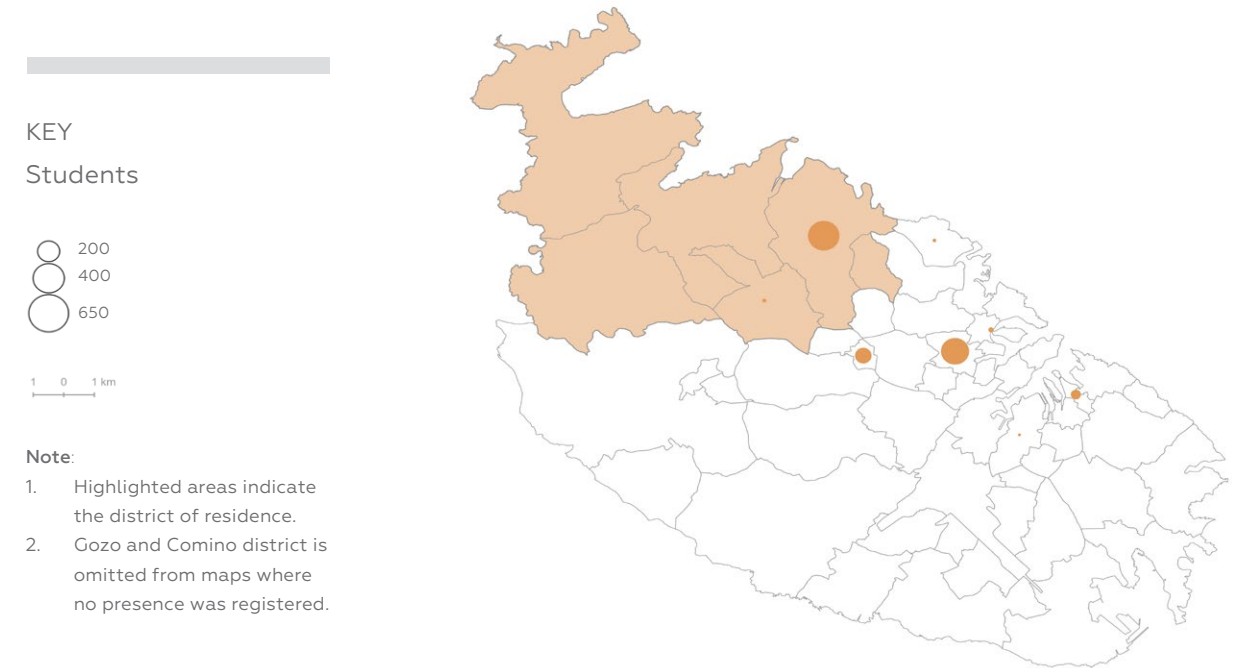
MAP 2.6.3 – South Eastern



MAP 2.6.4 – Western



MAP 2.6.5 – Northern



MAP 2.6.6 – Gozo and Comino

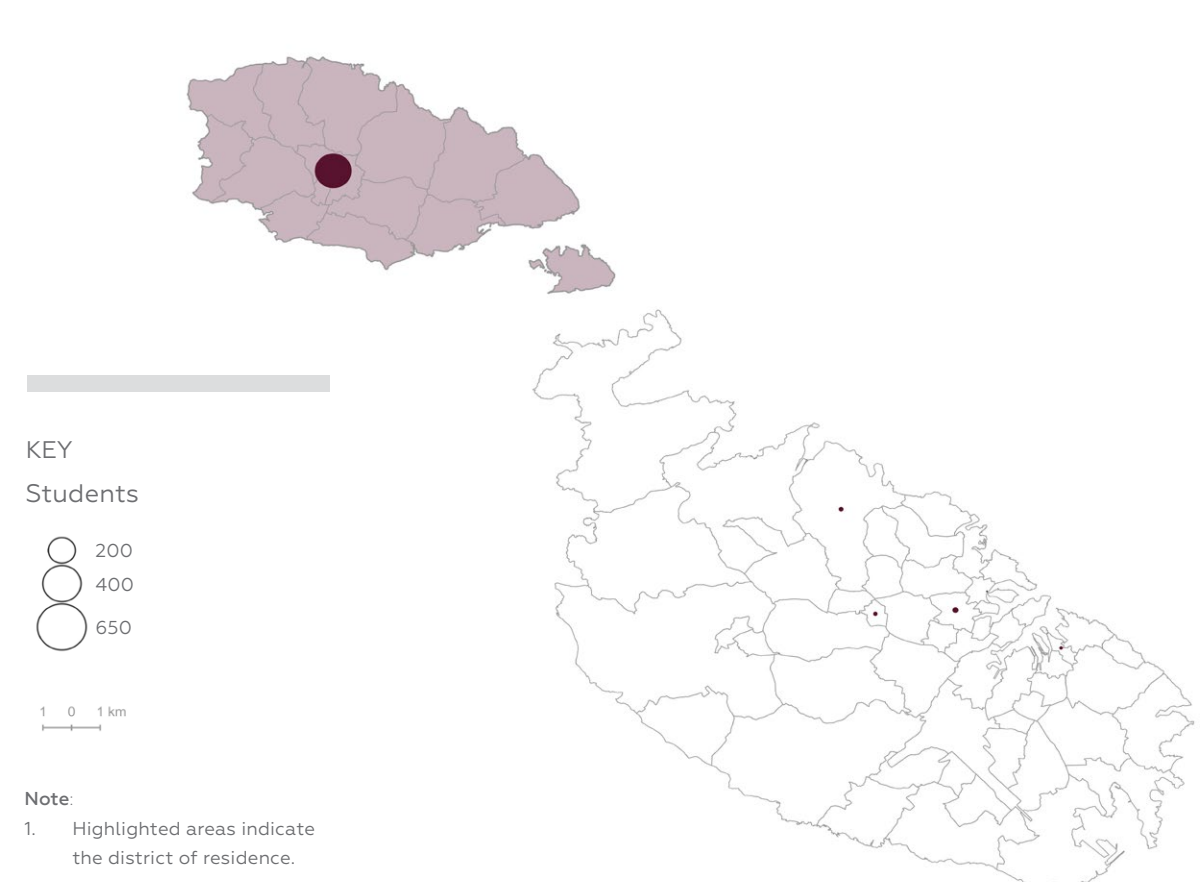
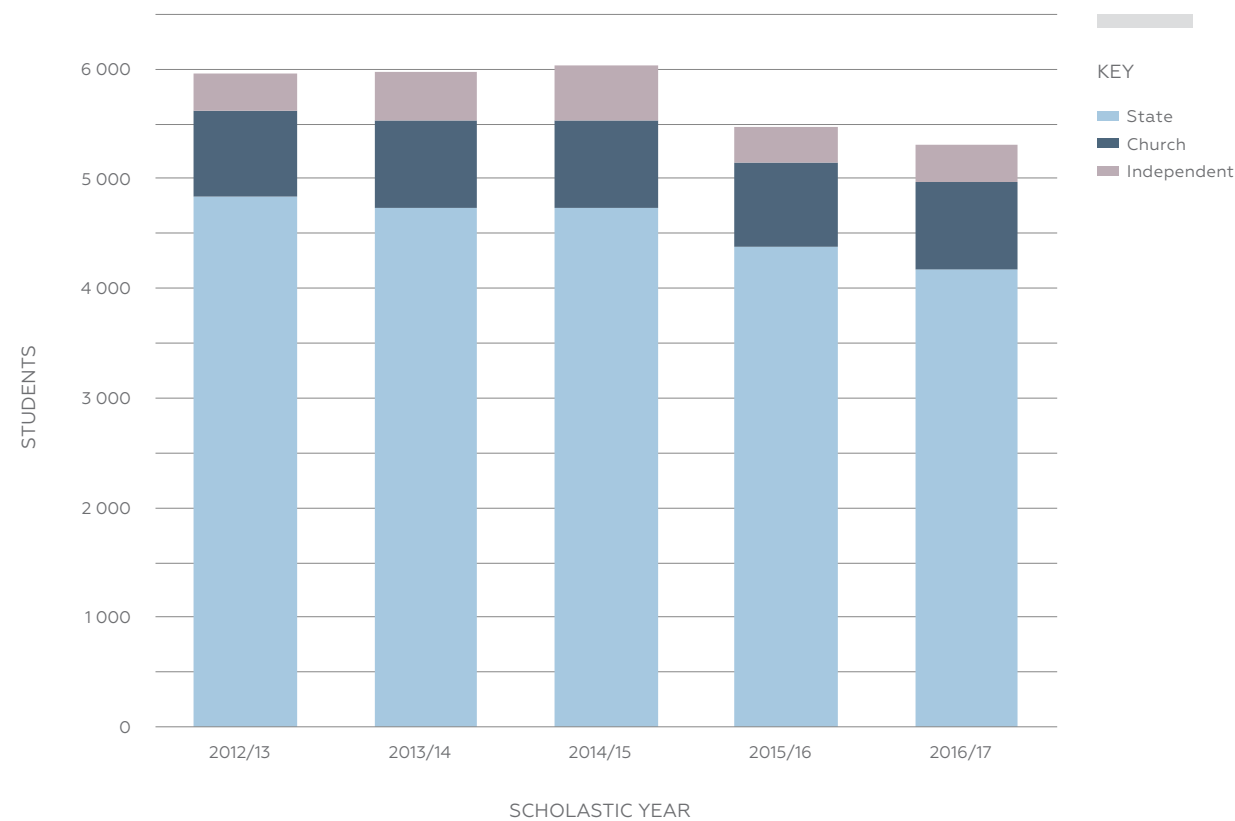




CHART 2.5 – Students in post-secondary general education by type of school and scholastic year



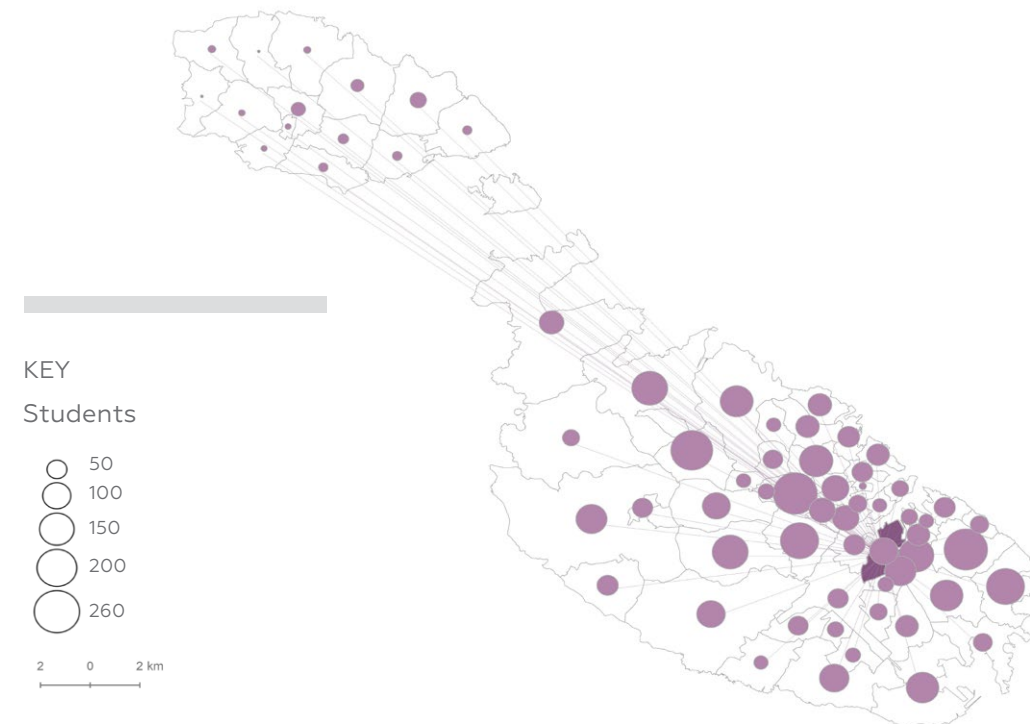
## State Vocational Education

State vocational education consists of the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology (MCAST) and the Institute of Tourism Studies (ITS).

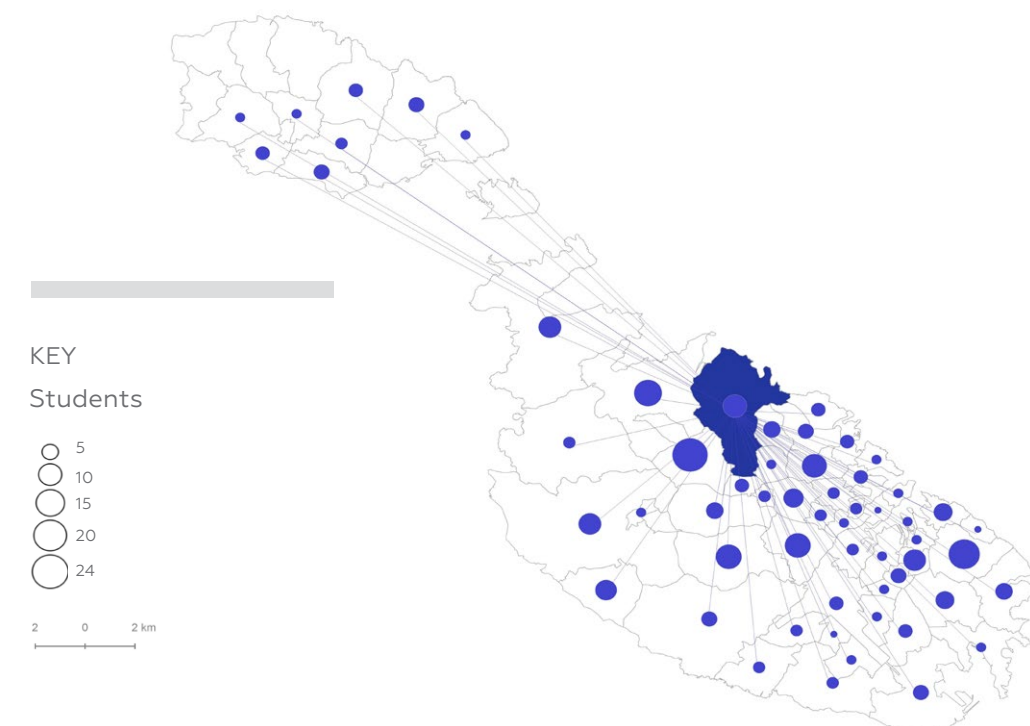
The number of students following vocational education on full-time basis amounted to 6 542 students during academic year 2016/17 (**Table 2.11**). A drop of 3.2 per cent on the previous academic year 2015/16. **Maps 2.7** depict the student body according to locality of residence for each of the six vocational campuses (Għajnsielem, Kalkara, Mosta, Naxxar, Paola, Qormi and Pembroke). The vocational campus in Qala is being omitted due to the very small number of students attending this campus on a full-time basis.

MAPS 2.7 – Students following courses at state vocational institutions by locality of residence and locality of campus: 2016/17 (LAU 2)

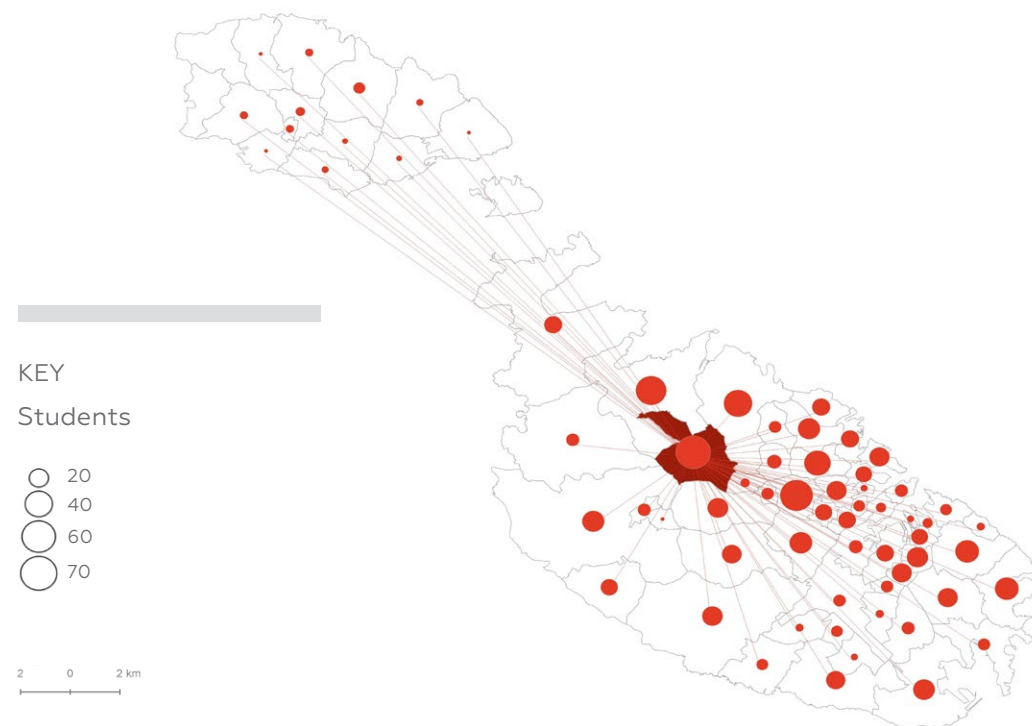
MAP 2.7.1 – MCAST Paola Campus



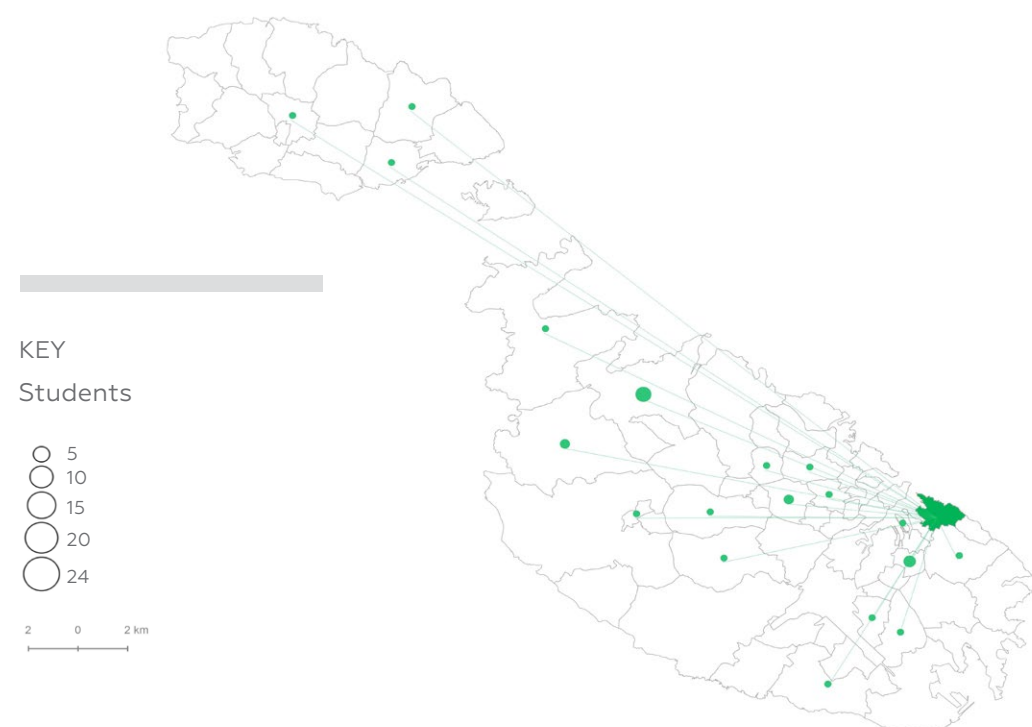
MAP 2.7.2 – MCAST Naxxar Campus



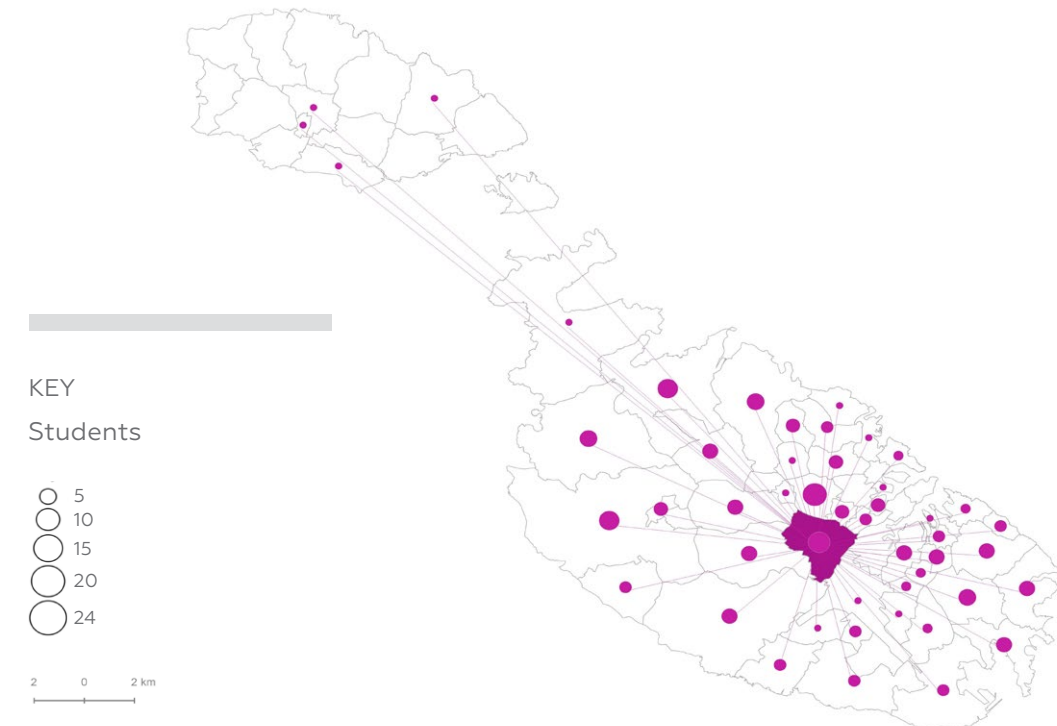
MAP 2.7.3 – MCAST Mosta Campus



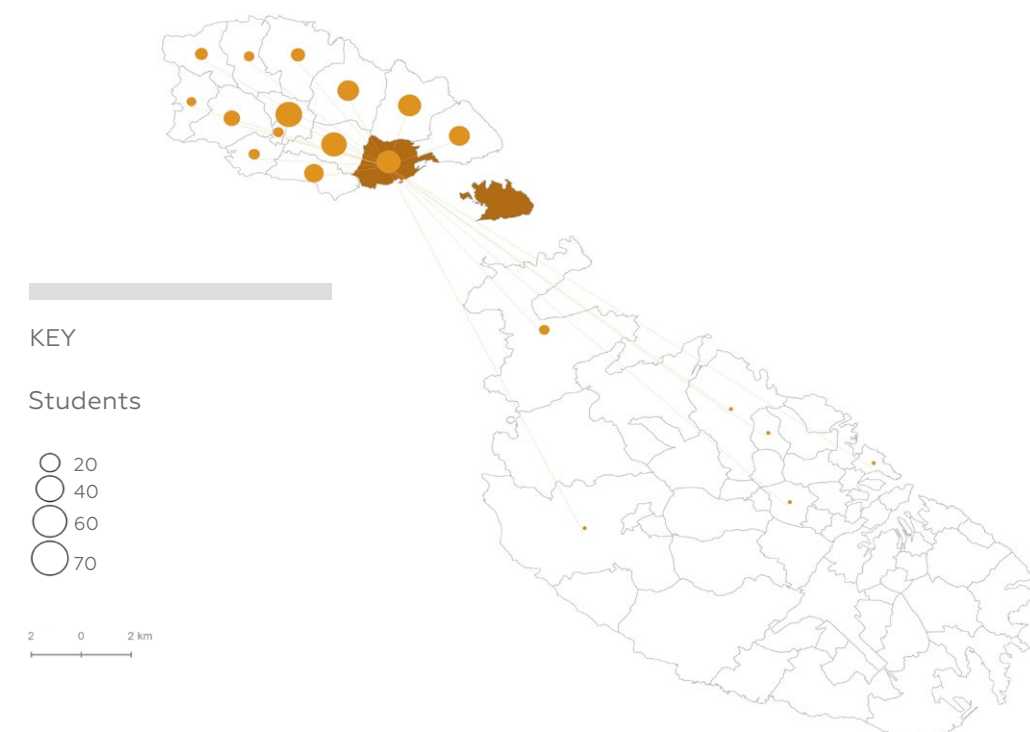
MAP 2.7.4 – MCAST Kalkara Campus



MAP 2.7.5 – MCAST Qormi Campus

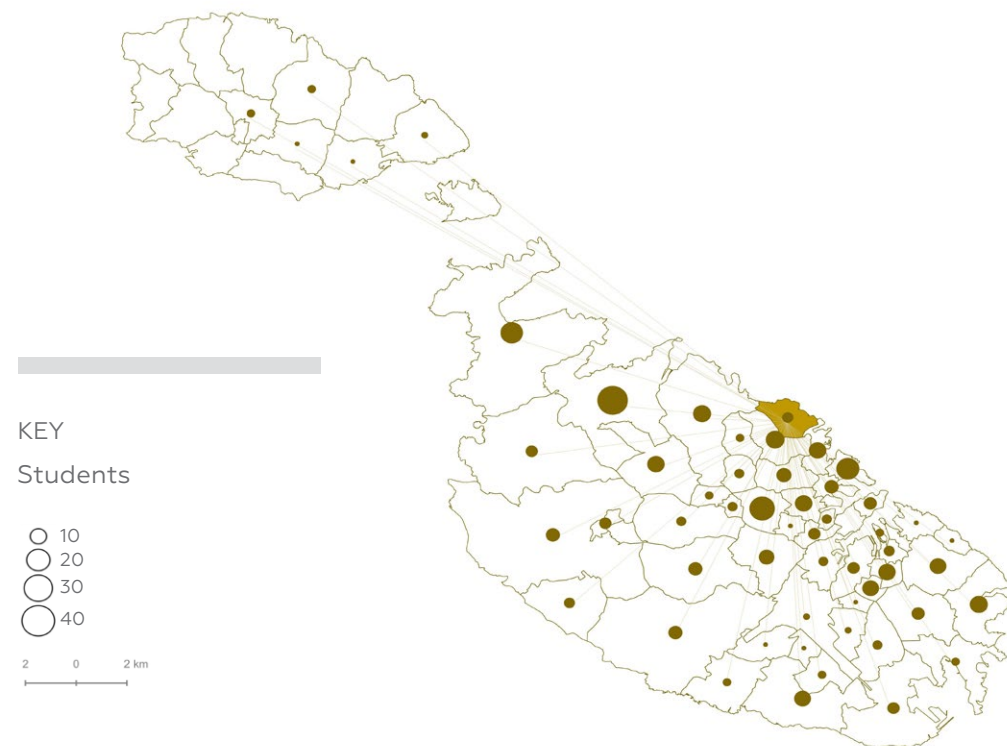


MAP 2.7.6 – MCAST Għajnsielem Campus





MAP 2.7.7 – ITS Pembroke Campus



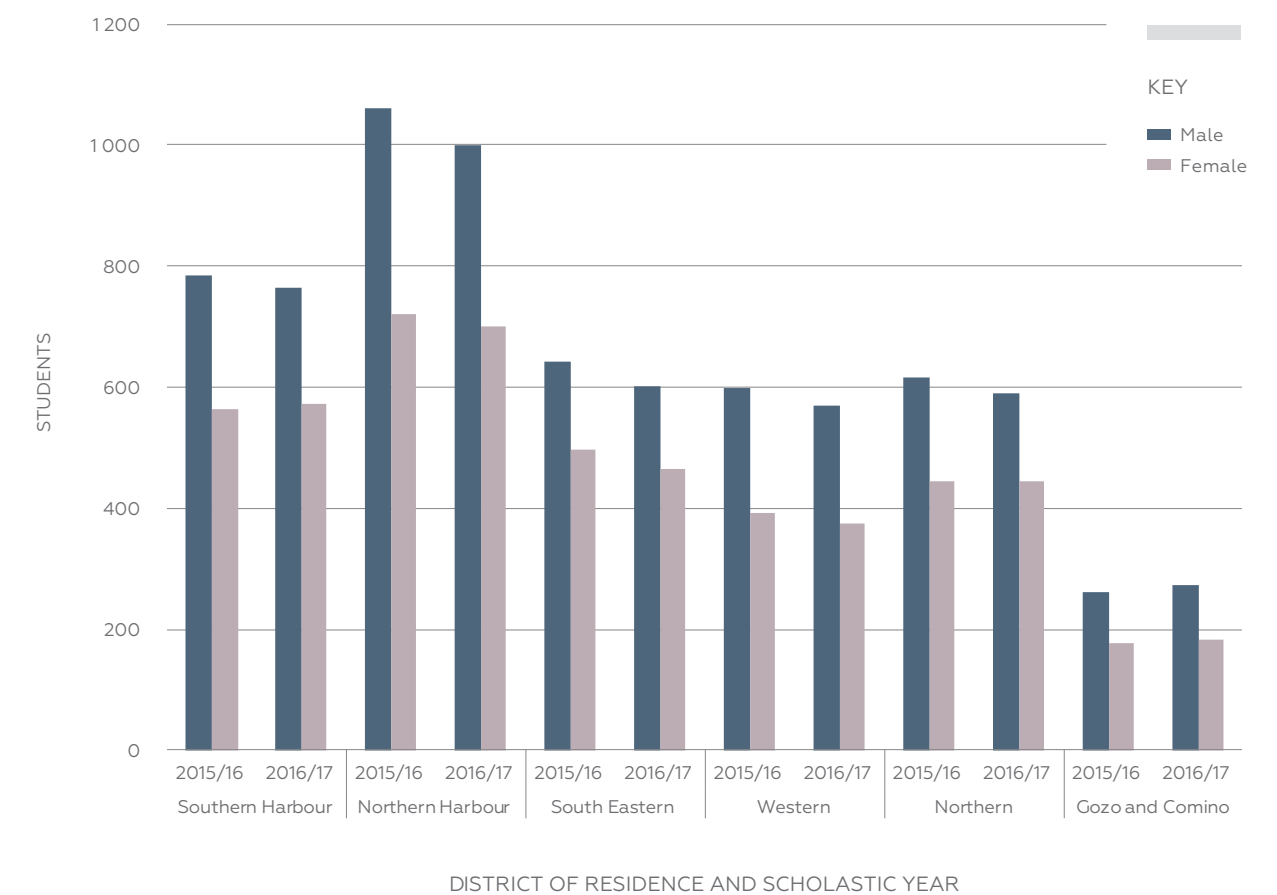
The majority of students following vocational education were males at 58.1 per cent. Most students hailed from the Northern Harbour and Southern Harbour districts at 26.0 and 20.4 per cent, respectively. **(Table 2.11)**

## Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology

### ENROLMENTS

Students following courses on full-time basis at Malta College of Arts Science and Technology decreased by 3.2 per cent during academic year 2016/17 when compared to 2015/16 **(Chart 2.6)**. In 2016/17, male students comprised 58.1 per cent of the total, constituting a decline of 1.0 percentage point when compared to academic year 2015/16. This decrease was compensated by a stronger uptake of female students in vocational studies.

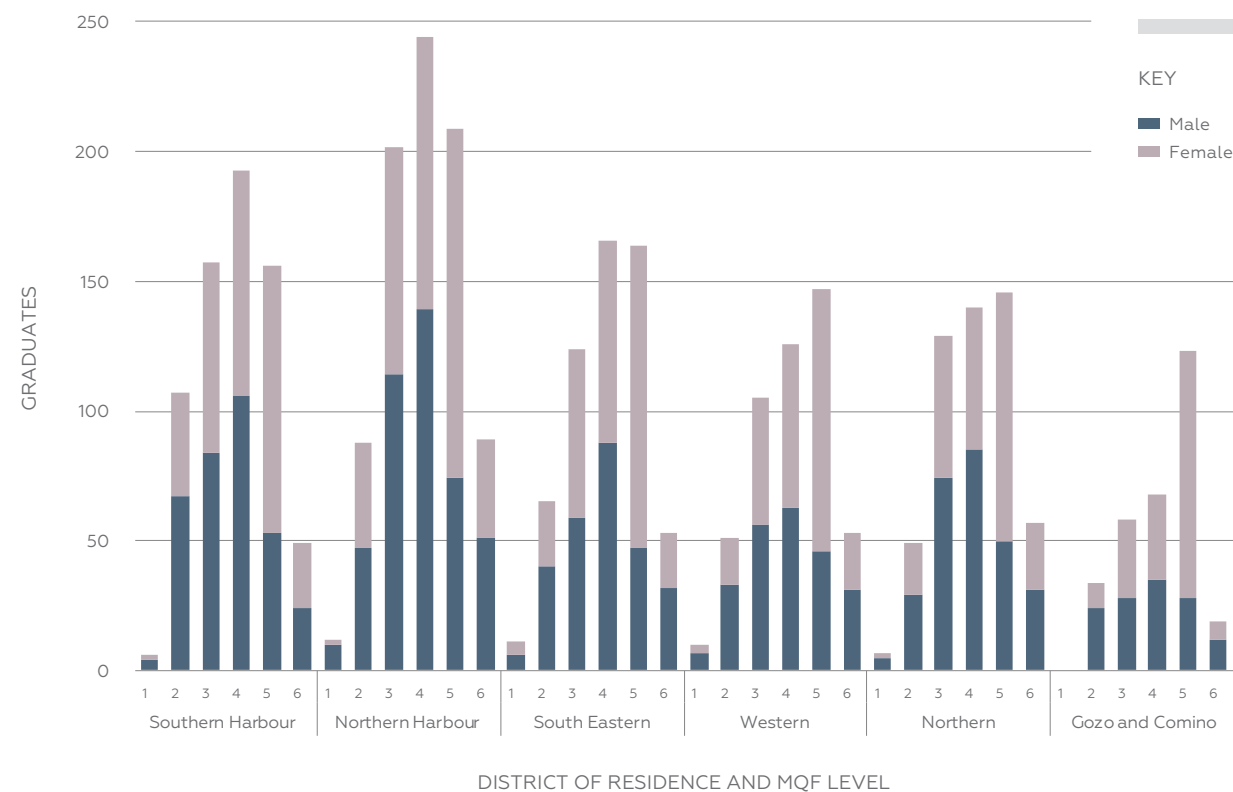
CHART 2.6 – Full-time students at state vocational institutions by sex and district of residence: 2015/16 and 2016/17 (LAU 1)



## Vocational Graduates

Most of the vocational graduates completed courses at MQF levels 4 and 5 at 27.4 and 27.7 per cent, respectively. Male graduates exceeded female graduates at all MQF levels, except for MQF level 5 where females constituted 68.5 per cent of MQF level 5 graduates (**Table 2.13 and Chart 2.7**).

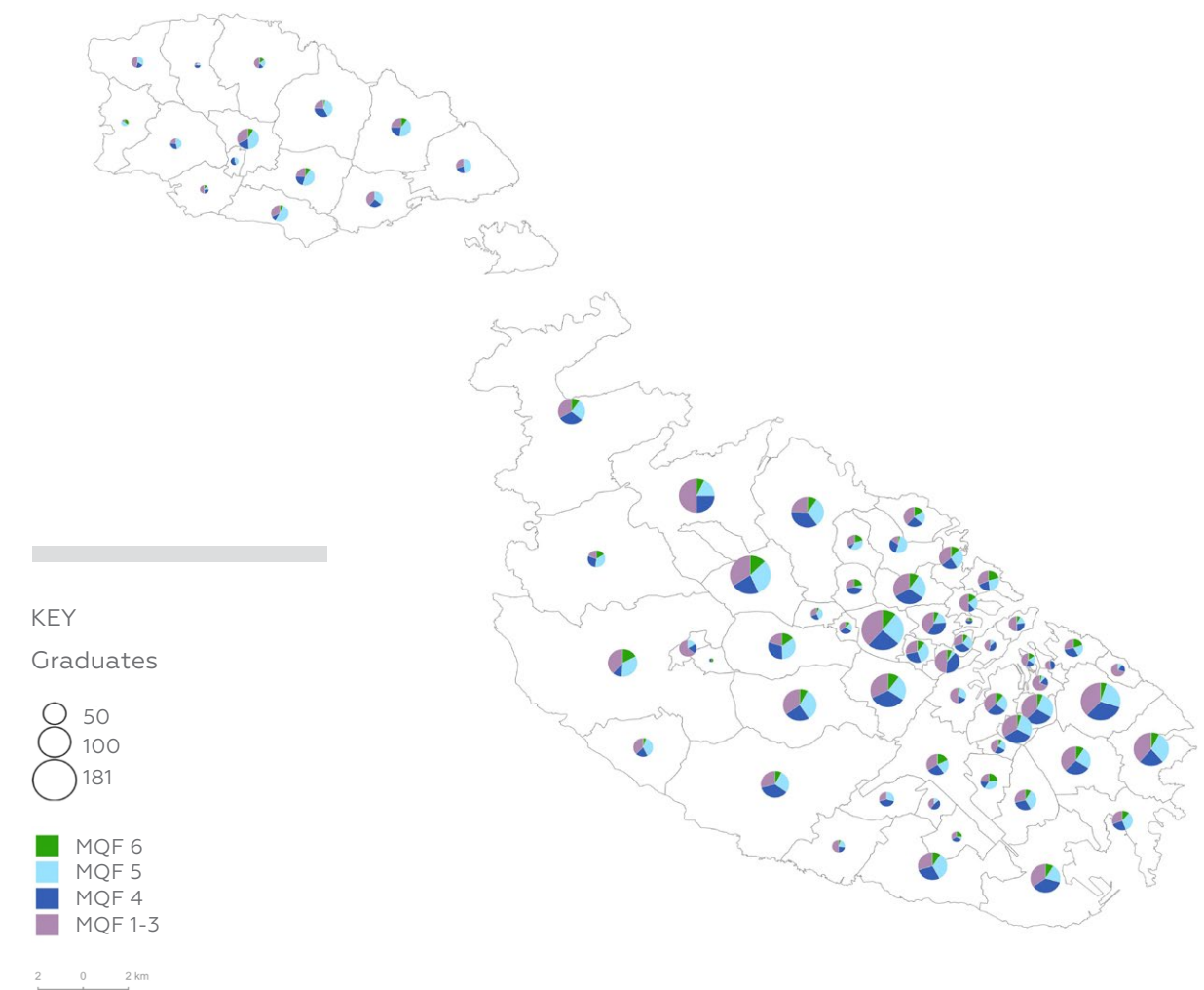
**CHART 2.7 – Graduates from state vocational institutions by sex, MQF level and district of residence: 2015/16 (LAU 1)**



Most of the vocational graduates resided in the Northern Harbour district followed by Southern Harbour district at 24.7 and 19.5 per cent, respectively. A similar composition was observed in the previous year 2014/15 (**Table 2.13**).

**Map 2.8** shows the graduates from vocational institutions by MQF level and locality of residence. The map shows that the five most popular localities of residence of graduates in case of Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology and Institute of Tourism Studies were Birkirkara, Mosta, Ħaż-Żabbar, Qormi and Marsaskala.

**MAPS 2.8 – Graduates from vocational institutions by locality of residence and MQF level: 2015/16 (LAU 2)**





## University of Malta

### ENROLMENTS

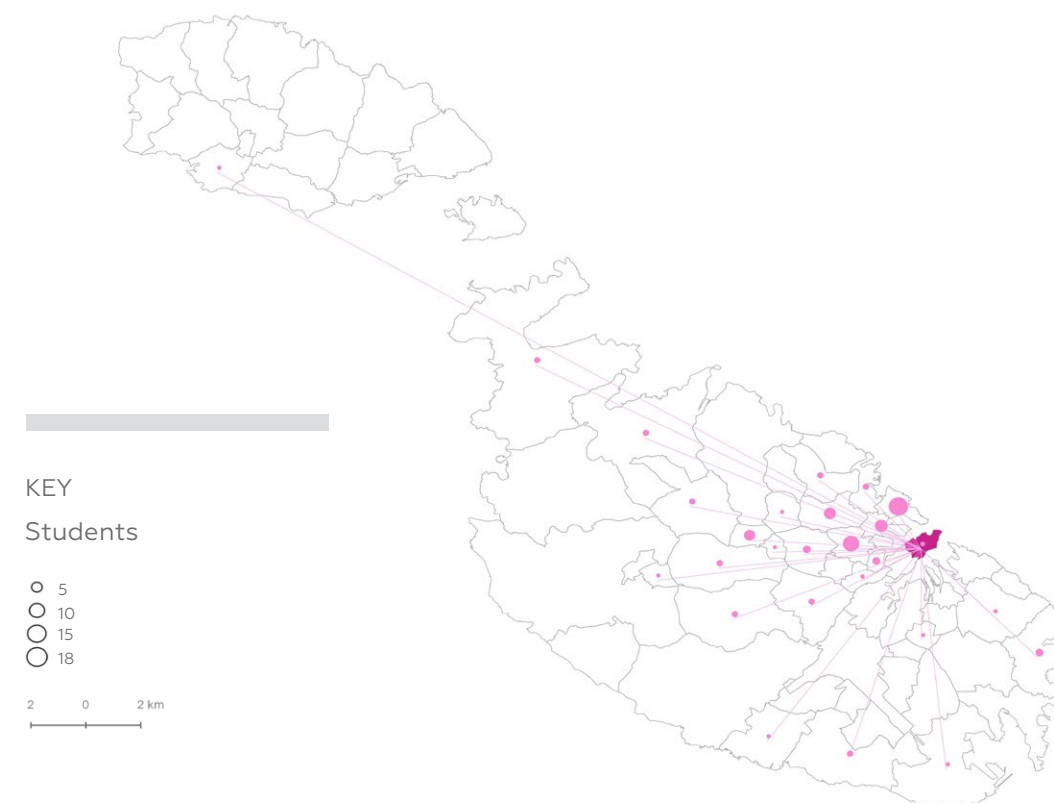
Students attending full-time and part-time courses at the University of Malta (UoM) during academic year 2016/17 amounted to 11 069. This constituted an increase of 0.4 per cent when compared to previous academic year (**Table 2.12**). **Maps 2.9** show students according to locality of residence for each of the three University of Malta campuses (Msida, Valletta and Xewkija). Students registered with a foreign address were not included in the data.

**MAPS 2.9 – Students following courses at the University of Malta by locality of residence and locality of campus: 2016/17 (LAU 2)**

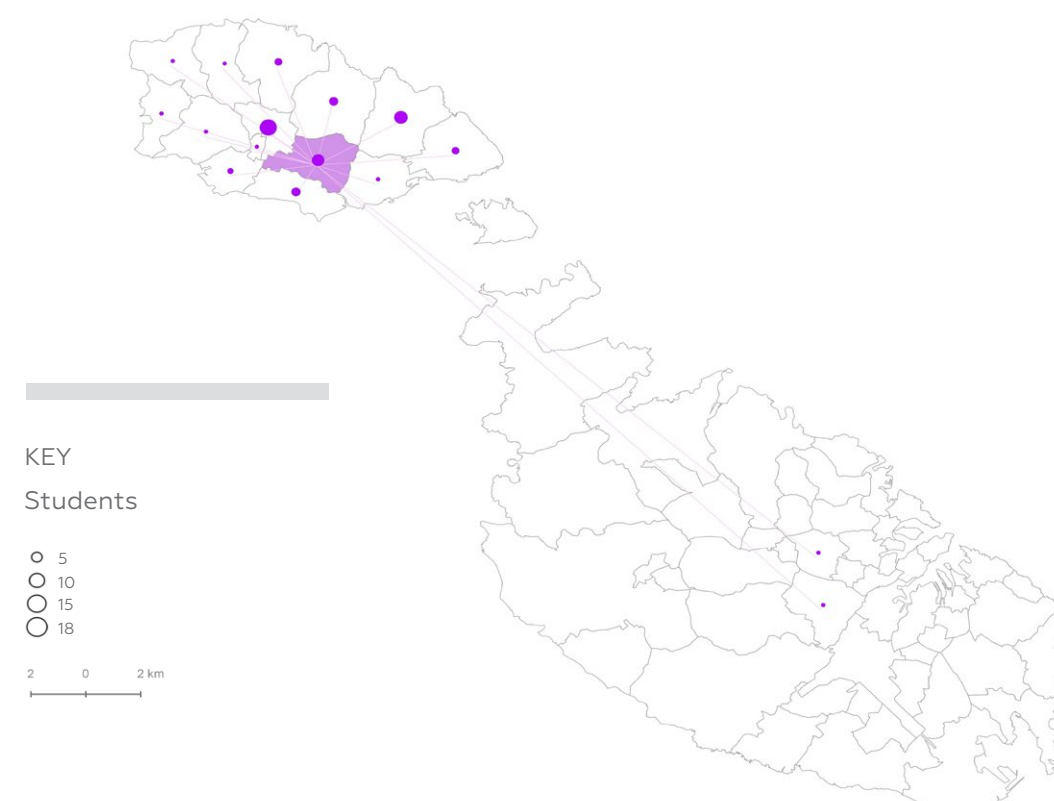
**MAP 2.9.1 – UoM Msida Campus**



**MAP 2.9.2 – UoM Valletta Campus**



**MAP 2.9.3 – UoM Xewkija Campus**



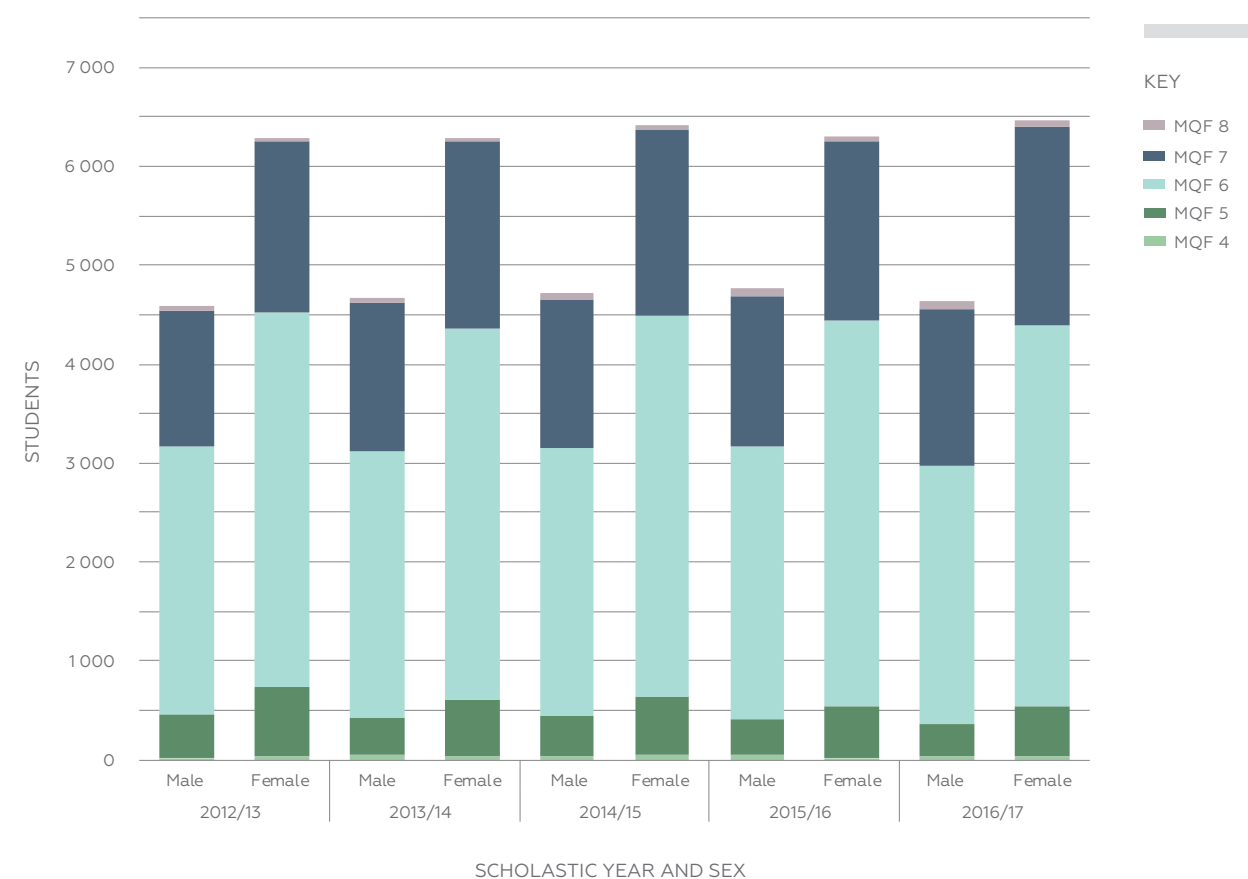
### FIELD OF STUDY

The three most popular fields of study in academic year 2016/17 were Business, Administration and Law, at 25.8 per cent, Health and Welfare at 23.9 per cent and Arts and Humanities at 12.3 per cent of total student body. This distribution resembled the situation in academic year 2015/16; when the same fields of study referred to above were also the most popular. The field of education with the highest percentage increase in popularity between 2015/16 and 2016/17 was that of the Services (8.6%). On the other hand, the Education, Business, Administration and Law, Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction and Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary fields of study have experienced a decrease in popularity (**Table 2.12**).

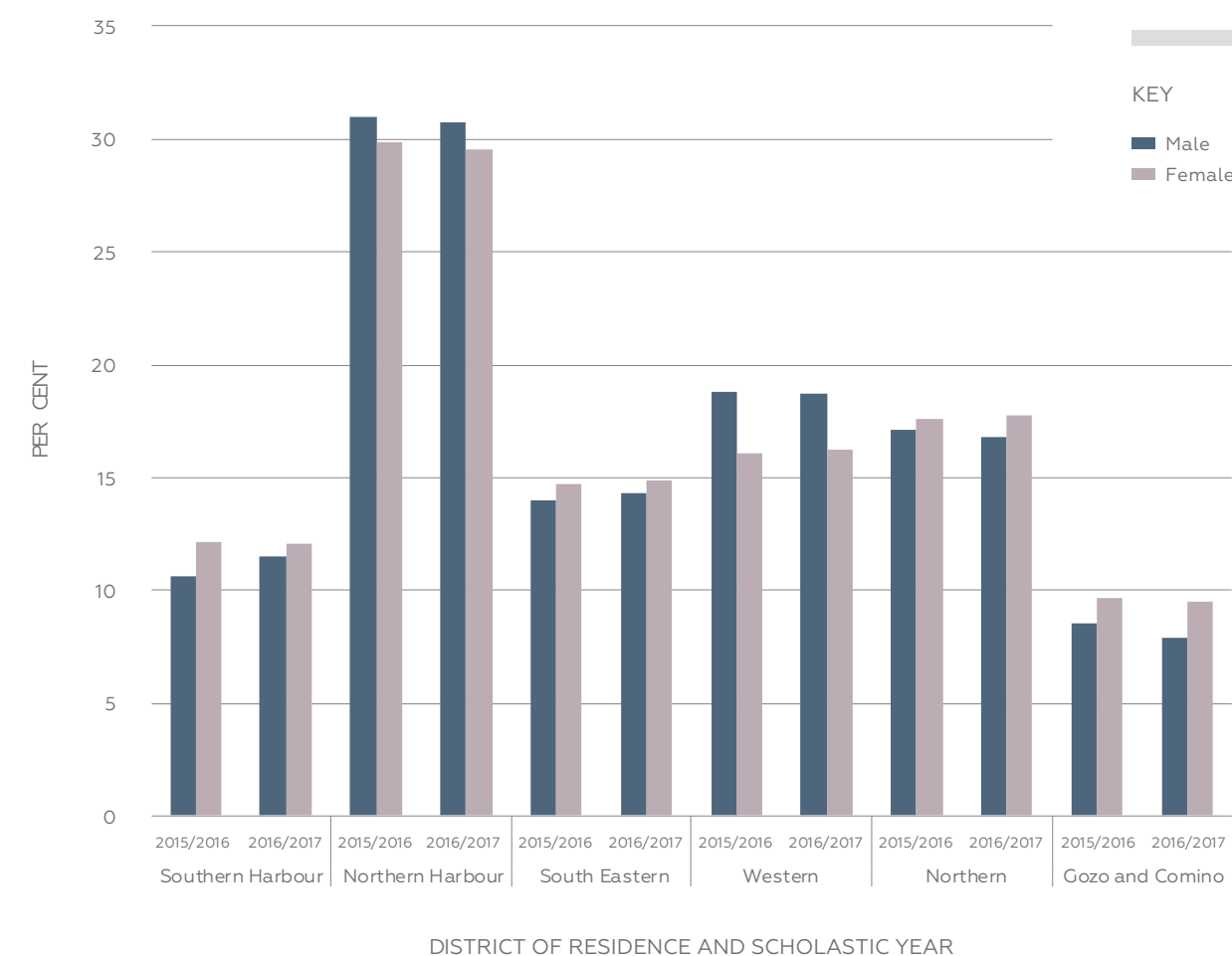
### SEX

Females constituted 58.2 per cent of the student body in scholastic year 2016/17, implying an increase of 2.5 per cent when compared to situation in 2015/16 and were predominant across all MQF levels. On the contrary, males registered a decrease of 1.1 per cent when compared to same reference years, thus comprising 41.8 per cent of the total in 2016/17 (**Table 2.12**). Males decreased in all districts, except for the Southern Harbour and South Eastern districts when compared to 2015/16. (**Chart 2.8**)

**CHART 2.8 – Students at University of Malta by MQF level, sex and scholastic year**



**CHART 2.9 – Percentage distribution of students at University of Malta by sex and district of residence: 2015/2016 and 2016/17 (LAU 1)**

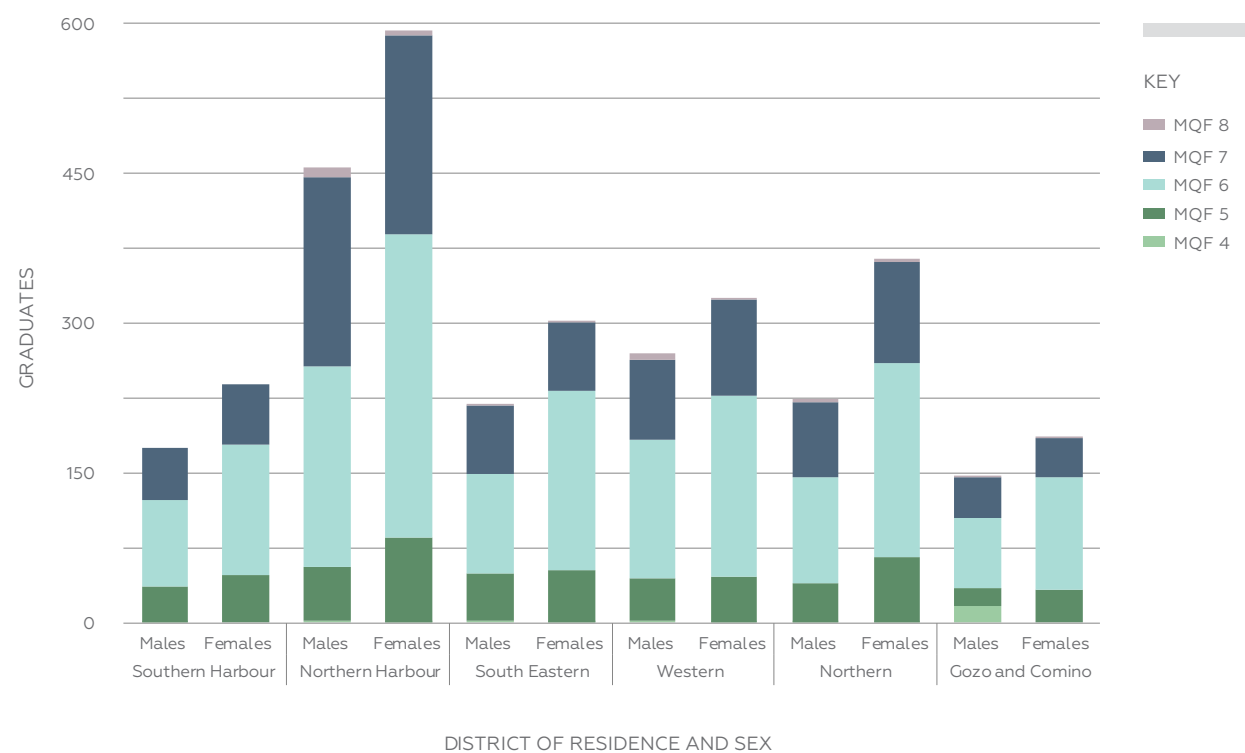




## GRADUATES

Graduates from the University of Malta amounted to 3 503 during academic year 2015/16, a decrease of 1.5 per cent when compared to 2014/15. Female graduates outnumbered male graduates in MQF levels 7, 6 and 5. The majority of graduates – 51.6 per cent obtained a Bachelor’s degree or equivalent MQF level 6, followed by MQF level 7 at 30.6 per cent during academic year 2015/16. This constitutes a decrease of 15.2 per cent at MQF level 7 and an increase of 4.9 per cent at MQF level 6 when compared to 2014/15 (**Table 2.14**).

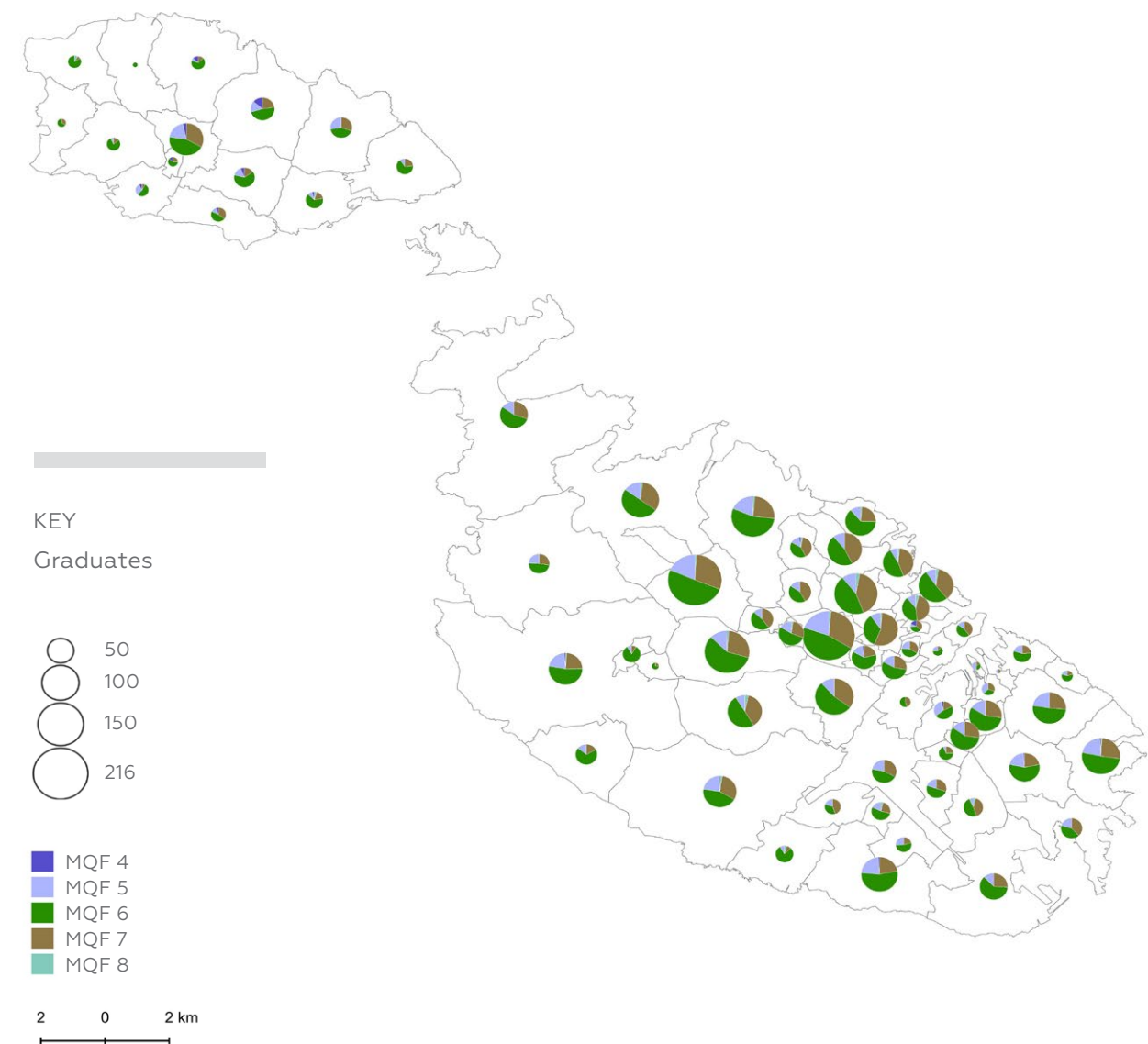
**CHART 2.10 – Graduates from University of Malta by MQF level, sex and district of residence: 2015/16 (LAU 1)**



**Table 2.14** and **Chart 2.10** show that most graduates were females at 57.4 per cent. The majority of graduates resided in the Northern Harbour district and completed courses mostly at MQF levels 6 and 7.

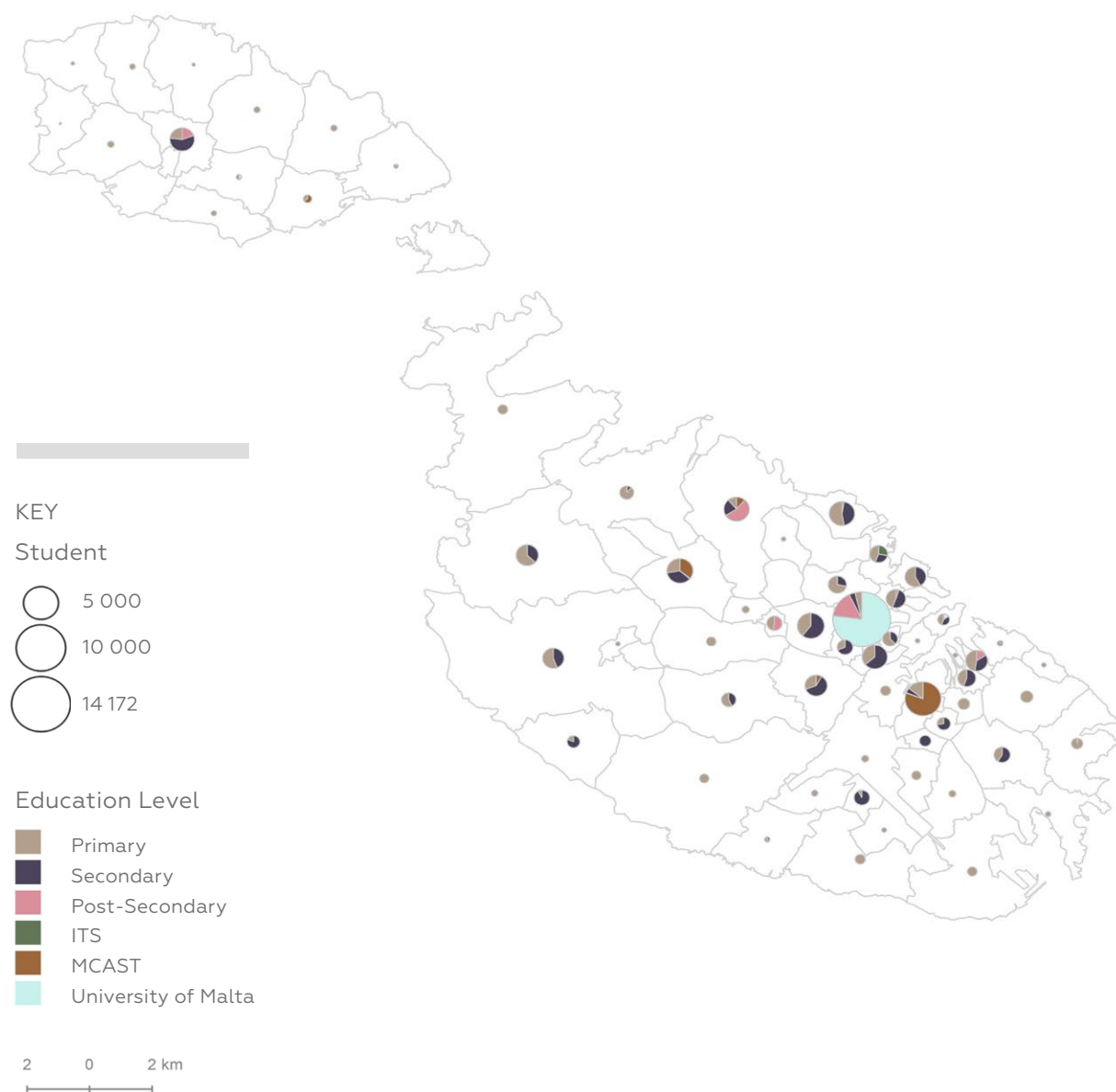
**Map 2.10** shows the graduates from the University of Malta by MQF level and locality of residence. The map shows that the five most popular localities of residence of University of Malta graduates were Mosta, Birkirkara, H'Attard, San Ġwann and Naxxar.

**MAPS 2.10 – Graduates from the University of Malta (UoM) by locality of residence and MQF level: 2015/16 (LAU 2)**



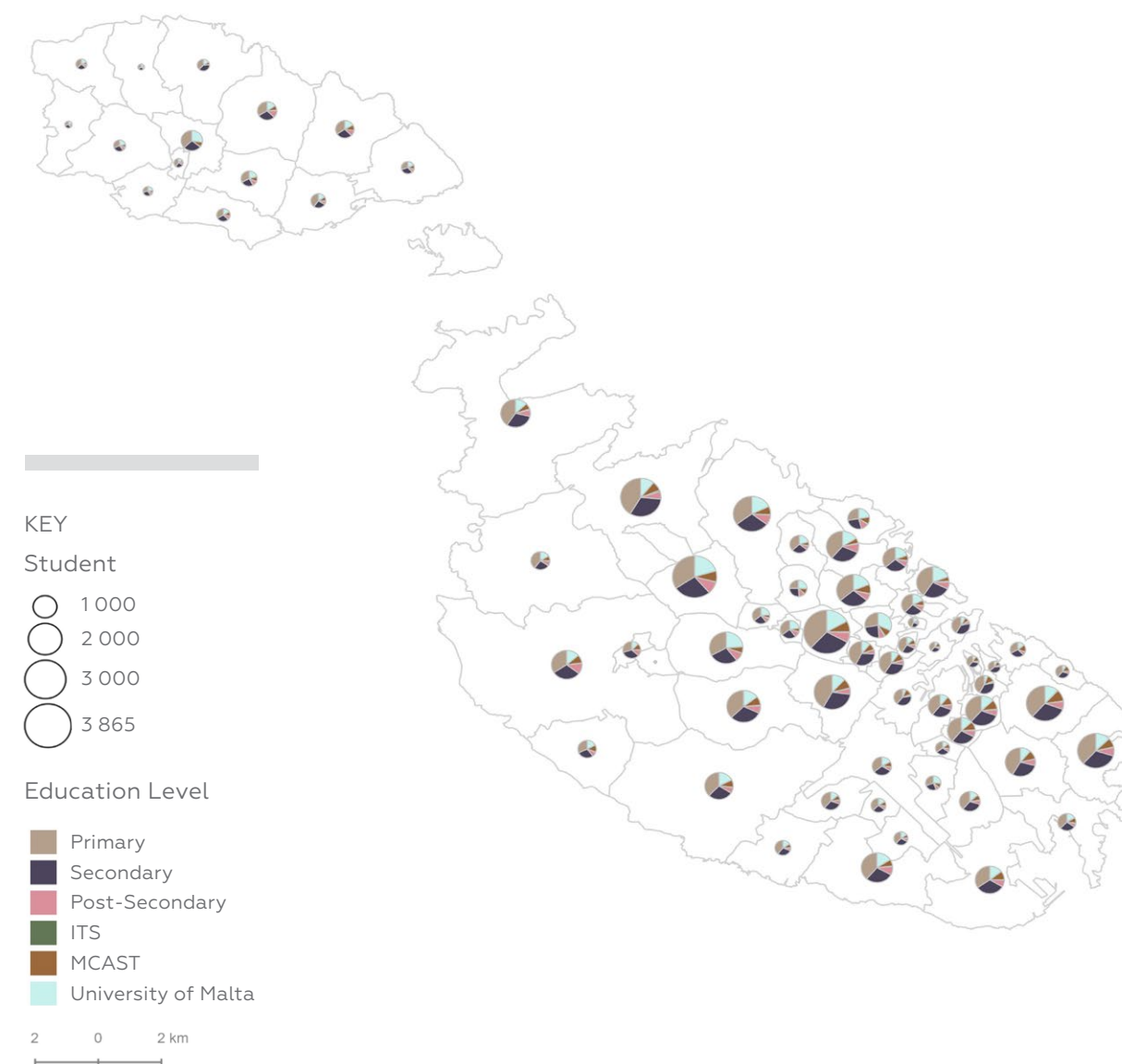
MAPS 2.11 – Student body by educational level/institution and locality of residence: 2016/17 (LAU 2)

MAP 2.11.1 – Locality of institution: 2016/17 (LAU 2)



**Map 2.11.1** shows a considerable concentration of institutions in the Harbour districts which cater for students at post-secondary, vocational and tertiary levels. On the contrary the majority of localities have institutions at primary and secondary levels.

MAP 2.11.2 – Locality of residence: 2016/17 (LAU 2)



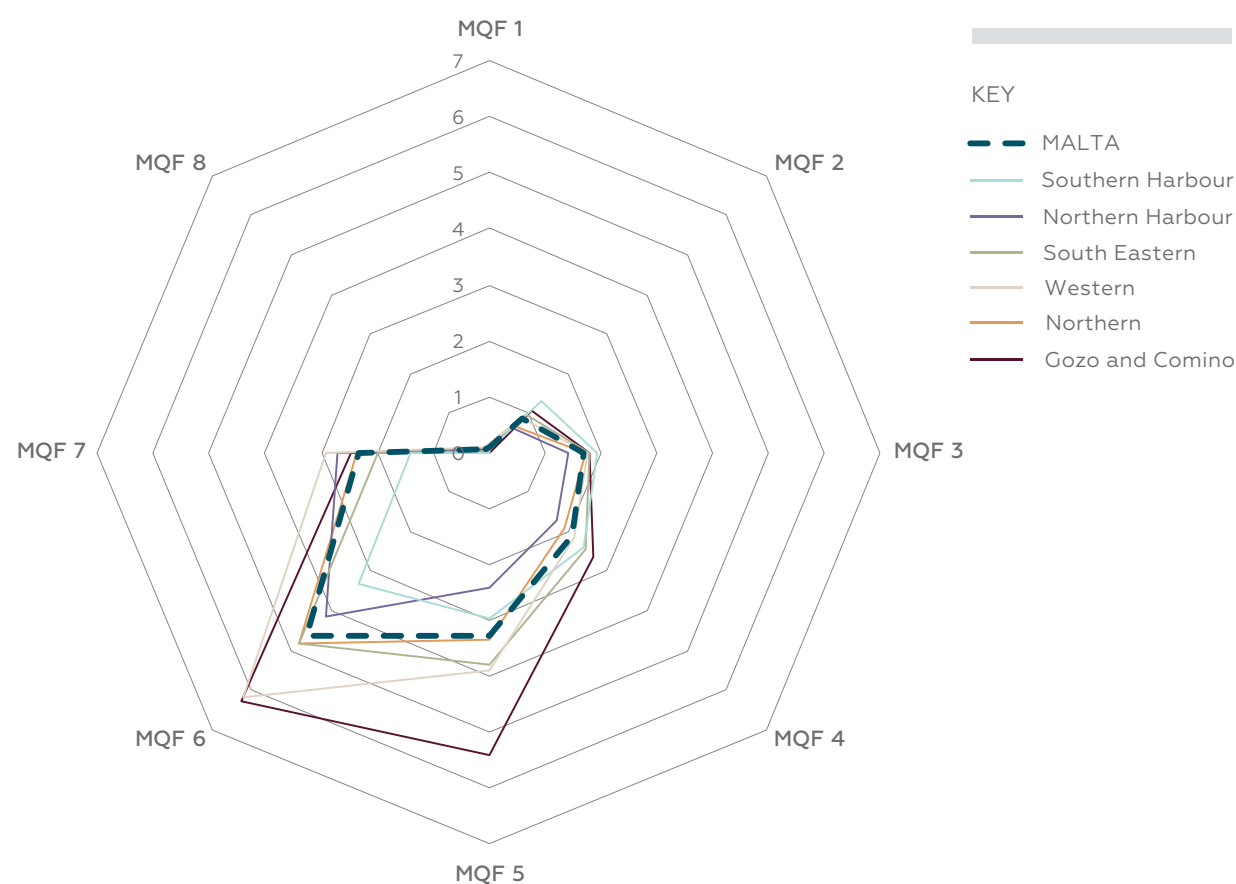
**Map 2.11.2** shows the student population resident in each locality by education level. The size of the circle is by and large reflected by the population size of each locality however the composition varies especially with respect to post compulsory levels.



## REGIONAL AND DISTRICT ANALYSIS OF GRADUATES PER 1 000 POPULATION

**Chart 2.11** illustrates graduates from University of Malta, Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology and Institute of Tourism Studies. To facilitate regional analysis and feature situations in smaller districts, comparisons were conducted per 1 000 inhabitants to standardise relationship between graduates and population across the different regions and districts. Disparities in educational attainment across districts prevailed mostly in MQF levels 5, 6 and 7, with disparities narrowing down at lower MQF levels and uppermost level.

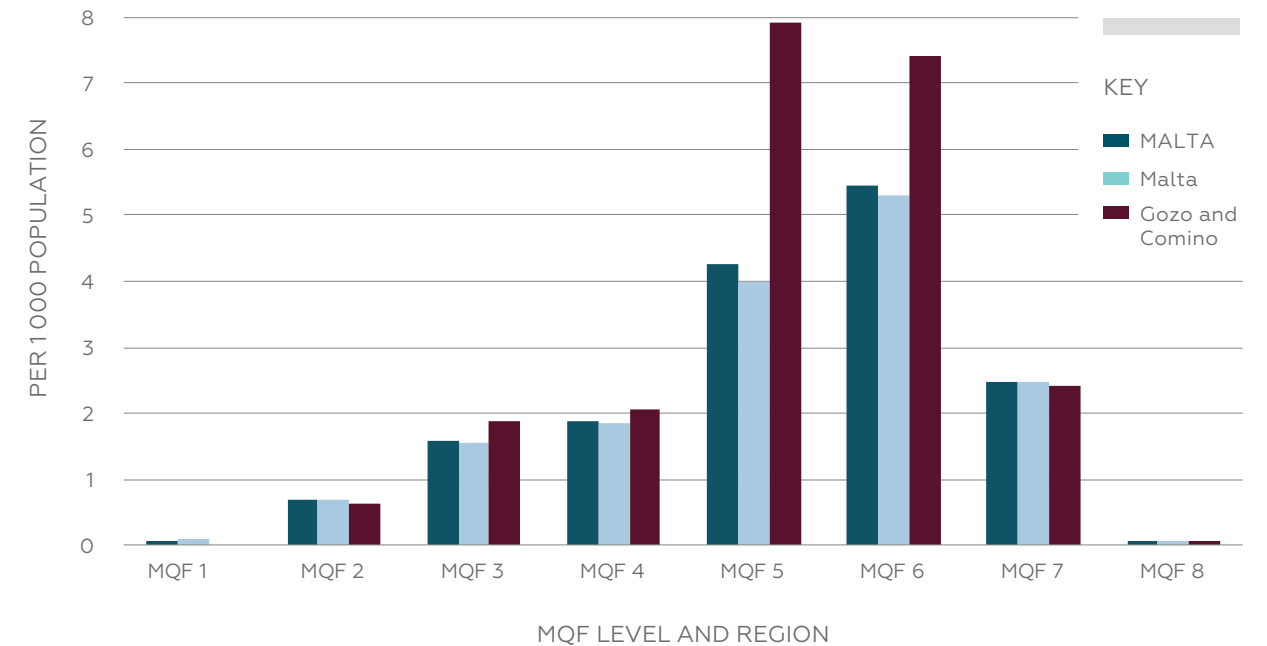
**CHART 2.11 – Graduates per 1 000 population by MQF level and district of residence: 2015/16 (LAU 1)**



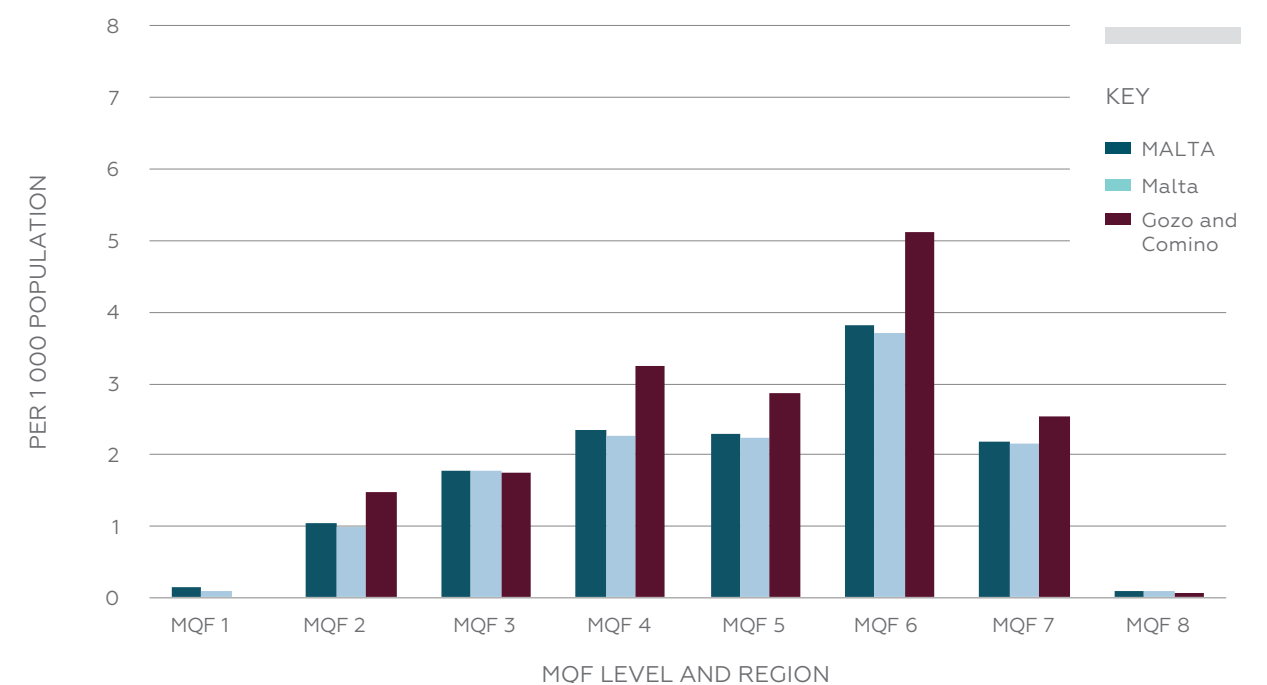
The share of graduates at MQF levels 5 and 6 per 1 000 inhabitants is highest in the Gozo and Comino district at 5.4 and 6.3, respectively; followed by the Western district at 3.9 and 6.2, respectively. The lowest share with regards to MQF level 5 was in the Northern Harbour district at 2.4, while that of MQF level 6 was in the Southern Harbour district at 3.3. Uppermost share in respect to MQF level 8 was registered in the Western at 0.1 per 1 000 inhabitants.

**Charts 2.12 and 2.13** depict the share of graduates per 1 000 inhabitants by MQF level and region for males and females, respectively. Females outperformed males in MQF levels 5, 6 and 7. The highest gender discrepancies were recorded in MQF levels 5 and 6, respectively.

**CHART 2.12 – Female graduates per 1 000 population by MQF level and region: 2015/16 (NUTS 3)**



**CHART 2.13 – Male graduates per 1 000 population by MQF level and region: 2015/16 (NUTS 3)**



The region of Gozo and Comino observed the highest gender discrepancy across all MQF levels, particularly at MQF levels 5 and 6. In addition, female graduates in Gozo and Comino region were higher across all MQF levels when compared to Malta region, except for levels 1, 2 and 7. Although not as pronounced, similar disparities prevailed in the case of males, with the share of male graduates per 1 000 male population being higher across all MQF levels, except for levels 1 and 3.

**TABLE 2.1 – Children in free childcare scheme by district of residence and childcare centre: 2017 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

CHILDCARE CENTRE									
NATIONAL		MALTA							
NUTS 3		Malta							Gozo and Comino
LAU 1				Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
RESIDENCE	MALTA	3 195	3 088	785	1 237	364	240	462	107
	Malta	3 084	3 083	785	1 234	364	240	460	106
	Southern Harbour	557	557	406	67	69	12	3	-
	Northern Harbour	857	857	86	707	3	18	43	-
	South Eastern	606	606	238	71	278	13	6	-
	Western	427	426	38	177	10	159	42	1
	Northern	637	637	17	212	4	38	366	-
	Gozo and Comino	111	5	-	3	-	-	2	106
	Gozo and Comino	111	5	-	3	-	-	2	106

**Notes:**

1. Data as at 31 March.
2. For more information about childcare, refer to Methodological note 3.

Source: Jobsplus

**TABLE 2.2 – Children in pre-primary level by district of residence and district of institution: 2016/17 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

INSTITUTION									
NATIONAL		MALTA							
NUTS 3		Malta							Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino	
RESIDENCE	MALTA	9 224	8 562	1 668	2 686	1 331	1 293	1 584	662
	Malta	8 561	8 561	1 668	2 685	1 331	1 293	1 584	-
	Southern Harbour	1 536	1 536	1 294	115	86	27	14	-
	Northern Harbour	2 526	2 526	111	2 089	13	155	158	-
	South Eastern	1 577	1 577	212	86	1 211	53	15	-
	Western	1 245	1 245	23	143	12	935	132	-
	Northern	1 677	1 677	28	252	9	123	1 265	-
	Gozo and Comino	663	1	-	1	-	-	-	662
	Gozo and Comino	663	1	-	1	-	-	-	662

**Notes:**

1. Data as at end of March 2017.
2. Children under 3 years of age who attend Independent Institutions who also have the licence to operate a childcare centre are being excluded from the total children in pre-primary level.
3. For more information about pre-primary, refer to Methodological note 4.

Source: Education Statistics Questionnaire, NSO; Ministry for Education and Employment

**TABLE 2.3 – Students in compulsory education by district of institution: 2016/17 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

INSTITUTION							
NATIONAL		MALTA					
NUTS 3		Malta					Gozo and Comino
LAU 1		Southern Harbour and South Eastern*			Northern Harbour	Western and Northern*	Gozo and Comino
INSTITUTION TYPE AND EDUCATION LEVEL	TOTAL	46 450	43 255	12 824	19 232	11 199	3 195
	State	25 416	23 474	9 060	7 968	6 446	1 942
	Primary	14 506	13 341	5 595	3 573	4 173	1 165
	Secondary	10 910	10 133	3 465	4 395	2 273	777
	Church	15 232	13 979	3 070	8 224	2 685	1 253
	Primary	7 813	7 237	1 938	3 836	1 463	576
	Secondary	7 419	6 742	1 132	4 388	1 222	677
	Independent	5 802	5 802	694	3 040	2 068	-
	Primary	3 477	3 477	462	1 766	1 249	-
	Secondary	2 325	2 325	232	1 274	819	-

**Notes:**

1. \* Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
2. Data as at 31 March 2017.
3. In Gozo and Comino there are no independent institutions.

Sources: Education Statistics Questionnaire, NSO; Ministry for Education and Employment

**TABLE 2.4 – Students in primary education by district of residence and institution: 2016/17 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

INSTITUTION									
NATIONAL		MALTA							
NUTS 3		Malta							Gozo and Comino
LAU 1				Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
RESIDENCE	MALTA	25 796	24 055	5 041	9 175	2 954	3 218	3 667	1 741
	Malta	24 050	24 050	5 041	9 173	2 954	3 217	3 665	-
	Southern Harbour	4 355	4 355	3 361	574	213	171	36	-
	Northern Harbour	7 384	7 384	565	5 832	36	532	419	-
	South Eastern	4 246	4 246	755	525	2 672	234	60	-
	Western	3 546	3 546	217	1 005	29	1 915	380	-
	Northern	4 519	4 519	143	1 237	4	365	2 770	-
	Gozo and Comino	1 746	5	-	2	-	1	2	1 741
	Gozo and Comino	1 746	5	-	2	-	1	2	1 741

**Notes:**

1. Data as at 31 March 2017.

Sources: Education Statistics Questionnaire, NSO; Ministry for Education and Employment



**TABLE 2.5 – Students in secondary education by district of residence and institution: 2016/17 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

INSTITUTION									
NATIONAL		MALTA							
NUTS 3		Malta							Gozo and Comino
LAU 1				Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
RESIDENCE	MALTA	20 654	19 200	3 129	10 057	1 700	1 793	2 521	1 454
	Malta	19 196	19 196	3 129	10 054	1 700	1 793	2 520	-
	Southern Harbour	3 629	3 629	1 725	1 457	271	131	45	-
	Northern Harbour	5 633	5 633	340	4 620	20	312	341	-
	South Eastern	3 384	3 384	754	990	1 393	193	54	-
	Western	2 995	2 995	166	1 797	6	797	229	-
	Northern	3 555	3 555	144	1 190	10	360	1 851	-
	Gozo and Comino	1 458	4	-	3	-	-	1	1 454
	Gozo and Comino	1 458	4	-	3	-	-	1	1 454

**Note:**

1. Data as at 31 March 2017.

Sources: Education Statistics Questionnaire, NSO; Ministry for Education and Employment

**TABLE 2.6 – Students in post-secondary general education by district of residence and district of institution: 2016/17 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

INSTITUTION									
NATIONAL		MALTA							
NUTS 3		Malta							Gozo and Comino
LAU 1				Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
RESIDENCE	MALTA	5 313	4 819	346	2 404	-	518	1 551	494
	Malta	4 791	4 791	342	2 393	-	512	1 544	-
	Southern Harbour	718	718	68	401	-	55	194	-
	Northern Harbour	1 446	1 446	113	757	-	131	445	-
	South Eastern	853	853	68	480	-	64	241	-
	Western	829	829	44	403	-	146	236	-
	Northern	945	945	49	352	-	116	428	-
	Gozo and Comino	522	28	4	11	-	6	7	494
	Gozo and Comino	522	28	4	11	-	6	7	494

**Note:**

1. Data as at 31 March 2017.

Source: Education Statistics Questionnaire, NSO

**TABLE 2.7 – Children in non-compulsory education by type, age and district of institution: 2016/17 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

INSTITUTION						
NATIONAL		MALTA				
NUTS 3		Malta				Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour and South Eastern*	Northern Harbour	Western and Northern*	Gozo and Comino
TOTAL	13 306	12 511	4 385	4 310	3 816	795
Childcare Services	4 037	3 916	1 380	1 605	931	121
Free Childcare Scheme	3 195	3 088	1 149	1 237	702	107
3 Years	632	610	216	245	149	22
2 Years	1 709	1 649	621	646	382	60
1 Year	793	769	290	320	159	24
< 1 Year	61	60	22	26	12	1
Paid Childcare	842	828	231	368	229	14
Pre-primary	9 224	8 562	2 999	2 686	2 877	662
State	6 638	6 198	2 536	1 607	2 055	440
5 Years	32	29	16	9	4	3
4 Years	2 881	2 678	1 081	739	858	203
3 Years	2 926	2 750	1 120	691	939	176
< 3 Years	799	741	319	168	254	58
Independent	1 554	1 554	265	731	558	-
5 Years	21	21	5	2	14	-
4 Years	791	791	150	363	278	-
3 Years	709	709	104	339	266	-
< 3 Years	33	33	6	27	-	-
Church	1 032	810	198	348	264	222
5 Years	2	1	-	1	-	1
4 Years	721	609	141	261	207	112
3 Years	309	200	57	86	57	109
< 3 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Notes:**

- \* Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
- Data as at 31 March 2017.
- Data for paid childcare is not available by age.
- Children under 3 years of age who attend independent institutions who also have the licence to operate a childcare centre are being excluded from the total children in pre-primary level.
- In Gozo and Comino there are no independent institutions.

Sources: Education Statistics Questionnaire, NSO; Ministry for Education and Employment

TABLE 2.8 – Students in primary education by type, level and district of institution: 2016/17 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

INSTITUTION						
NATIONAL	MALTA					
NUTS 3	Malta					Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour and South Eastern*	Northern Harbour	Western and Northern*	Gozo and Comino
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25 796</b>	<b>24 055</b>	<b>7 995</b>	<b>9 175</b>	<b>6 885</b>	<b>1 741</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>14 506</b>	<b>13 341</b>	<b>5 595</b>	<b>3 573</b>	<b>4 173</b>	<b>1 165</b>
Year 6	2 246	2 053	865	529	659	193
Year 5	2 275	2 087	870	584	633	188
Year 4	2 486	2 281	946	628	707	205
Year 3	2 484	2 308	968	622	718	176
Year 2	2 388	2 178	915	564	699	210
Year 1	2 627	2 434	1 031	646	757	193
<b>Church</b>	<b>7 813</b>	<b>7 237</b>	<b>1 938</b>	<b>3 836</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>576</b>
Year 6	1 301	1 203	319	654	230	98
Year 5	1 309	1 222	331	659	232	87
Year 4	1 330	1 227	332	665	230	103
Year 3	1 308	1 216	325	663	228	92
Year 2	1 285	1 189	320	599	270	96
Year 1	1 280	1 180	311	596	273	100
<b>Independent</b>	<b>3 477</b>	<b>3 477</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>1 766</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>-</b>
Year 6	518	518	69	267	182	-
Year 5	530	530	75	282	173	-
Year 4	561	561	71	273	217	-
Year 3	623	623	81	300	242	-
Year 2	597	597	85	313	199	-
Year 1	648	648	81	331	236	-

- Notes:**
- \* Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
  - Data as at 31 March 2017.
  - Students attending special schools are included.
  - In Gozo and Comino there are no independent institutions.

Sources: Education Statistics Questionnaire, NSO; Ministry for Education and Employment

TABLE 2.9 – Students in secondary education by type, level and district of institution: 2016/17 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

INSTITUTION						
NATIONAL	MALTA					
NUTS 3	Malta					Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour and South Eastern*	Northern Harbour	Western and Northern*	Gozo and Comino
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20 654</b>	<b>19 200</b>	<b>4 829</b>	<b>10 057</b>	<b>4 314</b>	<b>1 454</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>10 910</b>	<b>10 133</b>	<b>3 465</b>	<b>4 395</b>	<b>2 273</b>	<b>777</b>
Form 5	2 248	2 092	718	909	465	156
Form 4	2 166	2 015	516	1 079	420	151
Form 3	2 288	2 101	769	832	500	187
Form 2	2 110	1 973	756	793	424	137
Form 1	2 098	1 952	706	782	464	146
<b>Church</b>	<b>7 419</b>	<b>6 742</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>4 388</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>677</b>
Form 5	1 460	1 324	215	872	237	136
Form 4	1 480	1 342	230	882	230	138
Form 3	1 508	1 369	213	905	251	139
Form 2	1 482	1 359	244	862	253	123
Form 1	1 489	1 348	230	867	251	141
<b>Independent</b>	<b>2 325</b>	<b>2 325</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>1 274</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>-</b>
Form 5	435	435	43	247	145	-
Form 4	440	440	49	239	152	-
Form 3	473	473	34	250	189	-
Form 2	476	476	49	275	152	-
Form 1	501	501	57	263	181	-

- Notes:**
- \* Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
  - Data as at 31 March 2017.
  - Students attending Special Schools are included.
  - The Alternative Learning Programme is being included with Form 5.
  - In Gozo and Comino there are no independent institutions.

Sources: Education Statistics Questionnaire, NSO; Ministry for Education and Employment

TABLE 2.10 – Students in post-secondary general education by type, age and district of institution: 2016/17 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

INSTITUTION						
NATIONAL	MALTA					
NUTS 3	Malta					Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour and South Eastern*	Northern Harbour	Western and Northern*	Gozo and Comino
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 313</b>	<b>4 819</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>2 404</b>	<b>2 069</b>	<b>494</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>4 178</b>	<b>3 684</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>1 519</b>	<b>494</b>
over 20 years	83	74	-	10	64	9
19 years	121	117	-	20	97	4
18 years	545	513	-	223	290	32
17 years	1 615	1 409	2	870	537	206
16 years	1 814	1 571	21	1 019	531	243
<b>Church</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>-</b>
over 20 years	1	1	1	-	-	-
19 years	2	2	1	-	1	-
18 years	17	17	7	-	10	-
17 years	389	389	136	-	253	-
16 years	389	389	135	-	254	-
<b>Independent</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>
over 20 years	3	3	-	3	-	-
19 years	14	14	1	12	1	-
18 years	78	78	5	70	3	-
17 years	120	120	19	87	14	-
16 years	122	122	18	90	14	-

**Notes:**

- \* Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
- Data as at 31 March 2017.
- In Gozo and Comino there are no independent nor church institutions at post-secondary level.

Source: Education Statistics Questionnaire, NSO

TABLE 2.11 – Students at state vocational institutions by sex, district of residence and MQF level: 2015/16 and 2016/17 (LAU 1)

	2015/16			2016/17		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3963</b>	<b>2795</b>	<b>6758</b>	<b>3799</b>	<b>2743</b>	<b>6542</b>
MQF 6	590	359	949	994	559	1553
MQF 5	354	292	646	96	184	280
MQF 4 and less	3019	2144	5163	2709	2000	4709
<b>Southern Harbour</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1347</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>1336</b>
MQF 6	91	66	157	170	87	257
MQF 5	55	43	98	8	36	44
MQF 4 and less	638	454	1092	586	449	1035
<b>Northern Harbour</b>	<b>1060</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>1700</b>
MQF 6	185	92	277	280	151	431
MQF 5	99	72	171	35	42	77
MQF 4 and less	776	557	1333	684	508	1192
<b>South Eastern</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1069</b>
MQF 6	91	56	147	158	99	257
MQF 5	62	46	108	11	30	41
MQF 4 and less	489	394	883	434	337	771
<b>Western</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>946</b>
MQF 6	90	54	144	153	81	234
MQF 5	53	47	100	14	24	38
MQF 4 and less	456	291	747	404	270	674
<b>Northern</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>1061</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>1034</b>
MQF 6	90	70	160	155	107	262
MQF 5	65	70	135	22	40	62
MQF 4 and less	461	305	766	412	298	710
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>457</b>
MQF 6	43	21	64	78	34	112
MQF 5	20	14	34	6	12	18
MQF 4 and less	199	143	342	189	138	327

**Notes:**

- Courses which do not carry an MQF level are being excluded.
- Vocational institutions refer to Institute of Tourism Studies and Malta College for Arts, Science and Technology.
- Students following courses on full-time basis only are being considered.
- The comparison in case of vocational students could not be made with scholastic year 2010/11 due to data restrictions with respect to the Institute of Tourism Studies.

Sources: Institute of Tourism Studies; Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology



**TABLE 2.12 – Students at University of Malta by sex, district of residence and field of study: 2015/16 and 2016/17 (LAU 1)**

	2015/16			2016/17		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>4 744</b>	<b>6 286</b>	<b>11 030</b>	<b>4 623</b>	<b>6 446</b>	<b>11 069</b>
00 - Generic programmes and qualifications not further defined	-	-	-	-	-	-
01 - Education	172	604	776	150	551	701
02 - Arts and humanities	523	808	1 331	540	822	1 362
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	469	799	1 268	474	812	1 286
04 - Business, administration and law	1 330	1 596	2 926	1 245	1 610	2 855
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	322	356	678	311	414	725
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	273	82	355	286	81	367
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	681	254	935	599	271	870
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	6	1	7	2	2	4
09 - Health and welfare	848	1 673	2 521	892	1 754	2 646
10 - Services	120	113	233	124	129	253
<b>Malta</b>	<b>4 340</b>	<b>5 681</b>	<b>10 021</b>	<b>4 258</b>	<b>5 836</b>	<b>10 094</b>
00 - Generic programmes and qualifications not further defined	-	-	-	-	-	-
01 - Education	158	532	690	138	492	630
02 - Arts and humanities	490	732	1 222	504	747	1 251
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	417	735	1 152	420	748	1 168
04 - Business, administration and law	1 228	1 438	2 666	1 158	1 466	2 624
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	287	304	591	291	359	650
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	249	72	321	262	68	330
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	607	237	844	547	248	795
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	5	1	6	2	1	3
09 - Health and welfare	787	1 524	2 311	820	1 586	2 406
10 - Services	112	106	218	116	121	237

**TABLE 2.12 continued**

	2015/16			2016/17		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>975</b>
00 - Generic programmes and qualifications not further defined	-	-	-	-	-	-
01 - Education	14	72	86	12	59	71
02 - Arts and humanities	33	76	109	36	75	111
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	52	64	116	54	64	118
04 - Business, administration and law	102	158	260	87	144	231
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	35	52	87	20	55	75
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	24	10	34	24	13	37
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	74	17	91	52	23	75
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	1	-	1	-	1	1
09 - Health and welfare	61	149	210	72	168	240
10 - Services	8	7	15	8	8	16

**Notes:**

1. Data comprises students attending both full-time and part-time courses.
2. A student may be following more than one course during the same period of study.
3. Fields of study are classified according to ISCED: Fields of Education and Training 2013 classification.
4. District of residence was determined according to the locality of residence as provided by the institution; including foreign students residing in Malta.
5. Data excludes students not residing in Malta due to distance learning.
6. Courses which do not carry an MQF level are being excluded.

Source: University of Malta

TABLE 2.13 – Graduates at state vocational institutions by sex, district of residence and MQF level: 2014/15 and 2015/16 (LAU 1)

	2014/15			2015/16		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 583</b>	<b>1 312</b>	<b>2 895</b>	<b>1 682</b>	<b>1 735</b>	<b>3 417</b>
MQF 6	145	98	243	181	139	320
MQF 5	236	188	424	298	647	945
MQF 4 and less	1 202	1 026	2 228	1 203	949	2 152
<b>Southern Harbour</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>668</b>
MQF 6	29	16	45	24	25	49
MQF 5	42	34	76	53	103	156
MQF 4 and less	241	210	451	261	202	463
<b>Northern Harbour</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>844</b>
MQF 6	34	24	58	51	38	89
MQF 5	66	51	117	74	135	209
MQF 4 and less	293	260	553	310	236	546
<b>South Eastern</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>583</b>
MQF 6	22	13	35	32	21	53
MQF 5	45	36	81	47	117	164
MQF 4 and less	189	173	362	193	173	366
<b>Western</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>492</b>
MQF 6	11	10	21	31	22	53
MQF 5	30	29	59	46	101	147
MQF 4 and less	151	105	256	159	133	292
<b>Northern</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>528</b>
MQF 6	30	20	50	31	26	57
MQF 5	33	30	63	50	96	146
MQF 4 and less	193	167	360	193	132	325
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>302</b>
MQF 6	19	15	34	12	7	19
MQF 5	20	8	28	28	95	123
MQF 4 and less	135	111	246	87	73	160

**Notes:**

1. Vocational institutions refer to Institute of Tourism Studies and Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology.
2. Data does not include graduates following courses that are not part of the MQF framework.
3. Students registered with a foreign address were not included in the data.

Sources: Institute of Tourism Studies; Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology

TABLE 2.14 – Graduates at University of Malta by sex, district of residence and MQF level: 2014/15 and 2015/16 (LAU 1)

	2014/15			2015/16		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>2 116</b>	<b>3 557</b>	<b>1 491</b>	<b>2 012</b>	<b>3 503</b>
MQF 8	14	15	29	22	14	36
MQF 7	524	740	1 264	508	564	1 072
MQF 6	704	1 018	1 722	702	1 104	1 806
MQF 5	195	335	530	234	326	560
MQF 4	4	8	12	25	4	29
<b>Southern Harbour</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>414</b>
MQF 8	2	2	4	-	-	-
MQF 7	64	83	147	53	60	113
MQF 6	102	138	240	86	131	217
MQF 5	29	44	73	35	48	83
MQF 4	1	1	2	1	-	1
<b>Northern Harbour</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1049</b>
MQF 8	5	5	10	10	4	14
MQF 7	160	211	371	190	200	390
MQF 6	192	276	468	201	304	505
MQF 5	44	88	132	53	84	137
MQF 4	1	2	3	2	1	3
<b>South Eastern</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>522</b>
MQF 8	1	-	1	2	2	4
MQF 7	71	103	174	68	69	137
MQF 6	89	149	238	100	180	280
MQF 5	27	51	78	47	51	98
MQF 4	0	4	4	2	1	3
<b>Western</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>596</b>
MQF 8	4	5	9	6	3	9
MQF 7	81	116	197	81	95	176
MQF 6	115	157	272	138	182	320
MQF 5	34	45	79	43	45	88
MQF 4	1	1	2	2	1	3

TABLE 2.14 continued

	2014/15			2015/16		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Northern</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>589</b>
MQF 8	2	2	4	3	4	7
MQF 7	85	127	212	75	101	176
MQF 6	129	166	295	107	194	301
MQF 5	31	44	75	38	65	103
MQF 4	1	-	1	1	1	2
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>333</b>
MQF 8	0	1	1	1	1	2
MQF 7	63	100	163	41	39	80
MQF 6	77	132	209	70	113	183
MQF 5	30	63	93	18	33	51
MQF 4	-	-	-	17	-	17

- Notes:**
- District of residence was determined according to the locality of residence as provided by the institution; including foreign students residing in Malta.
  - Students registered with a foreign address were not included in the data.

Source: University of Malta

Methodological Notes

- Data collection with regard to education institutions is carried out by the National Statistics Office during the second quarter of each academic year. The reference period for the information provided being the end of March. Information on students attending state schools is based on administrative records obtained from the Ministry for Education and Employment (MEDE) via the School Information System (SIS).
- The Education Statistics Questionnaire is sent to all education institutions via email.
- The Free Childcare Scheme is a Government initiative which provides free childcare services to parents/guardians who are in employment or are pursuing their education, with the aim to support families achieve a work/life balance. Data collection with respect to this scheme is carried out by Jobsplus. Data related to childcare published in this chapter is in line with News Release 150/2016. ([https://nso.gov.mt/en/News\\_Releases/View\\_by\\_Unit/Unit\\_02/Regional\\_and\\_Geospatial\\_Statistics/Pages/Childcare-and-Early-Years-in-Malta.aspx](https://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/View_by_Unit/Unit_02/Regional_and_Geospatial_Statistics/Pages/Childcare-and-Early-Years-in-Malta.aspx))
- Provision of education for early years in Malta consists of the non-compulsory and compulsory sectors. The non-compulsory sector is subdivided into two sections – childcare for children aged between three months to three years old and pre-primary education for three to five-year-olds, Kinder 1 and Kinder 2. Compulsory education is sub-divided into a six year primary cycle (5 to 10 years) and five years of secondary education (11 to 16 years).
- Paid Childcare is being estimated by the National Statistics Office (NSO) as the residual between the total number of registered children attending childcare centres and the number of children in the Free Childcare Scheme. Parents/Guardians of these children pay the childcare centre according to the number of hours attended.
- Courses at the University of Malta are classified according to ISCED: Fields of Education and Training 2013 classification. ISCED Fields of Education and Training 2013 is a classification of fields of education, which accompanies ISCED 2011. It was implemented in EU data collections from 2016. ISCED-F 2013 contains 11 broad fields (2 digits), 29 narrow fields (3 digits) and about 80 detailed fields (4 digits).

Broad fields of education in ISCED-F 2013:

- 00 – Generic programmes and qualifications
- 01 – Education
- 02 – Arts and humanities
- 03 – Social sciences, journalism and information
- 04 – Business, administration and law
- 05 – Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics
- 06 – Information and Communication Technologies
- 07 – Engineering, manufacturing and construction
- 08 – Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary
- 09 – Health and welfare
- 10 – Services

**Agriculture and Veterinary Science** – Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Mediterranean Agro-Ecosystems Management; Diploma in Agriculture.

**Education** – Bachelor of Education (Honours); Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Sport and Active Lifestyles; Diploma in Facilitating Inclusive Education; Doctor of Philosophy; Master in Access to Education; Master in Early Childhood Education and Care; Master in Education for Sustainable Development; Master in Education Policies for Global Development; Master in Technology-Enhanced Learning; Master of Arts in Adult Education; Master of Arts in Catholic School Leadership; Master of Arts in Educational Leadership and Management; Master of Arts in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages; Master of Education; Master of Philosophy; Postgraduate Certificate in Education; Postgraduate Certificate in the Teaching of Ethics in Schools; Pre-Tertiary Certificate in the Foundations of Coaching.



**Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction** – Bachelor of Engineering (Honours); Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Built Environment Studies; Diploma in Baroque Architecture; Diploma in Design Foundation Studies; Doctor of Philosophy; Doctor of Philosophy in Architecture and Civil Engineering; Master of Architecture; Master of Architecture (Preparatory Programme); Master of Arts in Baroque Studies; Master of Arts in Baroque Studies (Preparatory Programme); Master of Engineering; Master of Philosophy; Master of Science; Master of Science in Engineering; Master of Science in Integrated Product Development; Master of Science in Project Management; Master of Science in Sustainable Infrastructure; Pre-Tertiary Institute Certificate in Baroque Architecture.

**Health and Welfare** – Bachelor in Occupational Health and Safety (Honours); Bachelor of Dental Surgery; Bachelor of Science (Honours); Bachelor of Science (Honours) Health Science; Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Pharmaceutical Science; Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Pharmaceutical Technology; Certificate in Clinical Nursing Practice; Diploma in Health Science; Doctor of Medicine and Surgery; Doctor of Philosophy; Doctorate in Pharmacy; Master in Advanced Clinical Pharmacy; Master of Dental Surgery; Master of Gerontology and Geriatrics; Master of Pharmacy; Master of Philosophy; Master of Science; Master of Science in Biomedical Sciences; Master of Science in Clinical Ethics and Law; Master of Science in Cognitive Science; Master of Science in Orthodontics; Master of Science in Pharmacy; Master of Science in Public Health; Master of Science in Reproductive Health; Postgraduate Diploma in Dietetics; Preparatory Course for Diploma in Dental Surgery Assistance; Preparatory Course for Diploma in Health Science; Preparatory Course for Higher Diploma in Health Science.

**Humanities and Arts** – Bachelor in Dance Studies (Honours); Bachelor of Arts; Bachelor of Arts (Honours); Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Theology; Bachelor of Arts in Theology and Human Studies; Bachelor of Humanities; Bachelor of Sacred Theology; Certificate in Language Proficiency; Certificate in Proof-Reading: Maltese; Diploma in Chinese; Diploma in German; Diploma in Language Proficiency; Diploma in Religious Studies; Doctor of Music; Doctor of Philosophy; Doctor of Philosophy in History; Doctor of Sacred Theology; Licentiate in Sacred Theology; Master in Interpreting Studies; Master in Maltese Studies; Master in Performance Studies (Dance); Master in Performance Studies (Dance) (Preparatory Programme); Master in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Culture; Master in Translation; Master in Translation and Terminology Studies; Master of Arts; Master of Arts (Preparatory Programme); Master of Arts in Bioethics; Master of Arts in Business Ethics; Master of Arts in Hospitaller Studies; Master of Arts in Linguistics; Master of Arts in Matrimonial Canon Law and Jurisprudence; Master of Arts in Mediterranean Studies; Master of Arts in Religious Studies; Master of Arts in Spiritual Companionship; Master of Arts in Spirituality; Master of Arts in Theology; Master of Arts in Youth Ministry; Master of Music; Master of Philosophy.

**Science, Mathematics and Computing** – Bachelor of Science (Honours); Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Earth Systems; Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Human Language Technology; Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Information and Communication Technology; Bachelor of Science in Information Technology (Honours); Doctor of Philosophy; Doctor of Philosophy in Biology; Doctor of Philosophy in Information Communication Technology; Master of Philosophy; Master of Science; Master of Science (Preparatory Programme); Master of Science in Astrominformatics; Master of Science in Digital Games; Master of Science in Environmental Management and Sustainability; Master of Science in Human Language Science and Technology; Master of Science in Information and Communication Technology; Master of Science in Information Communication Technology (Preparatory Programme); Master of Science in Language and Computation; Master of Science in Sustainable Environmental Resources Management; Postgraduate Diploma in Sustainable Environmental Resources Management.

**Services** – Bachelor of Arts (Honours); Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Criminology; Certificate in Foundation Studies; Doctor of Philosophy; Master in Environmental Management and Planning; Master of Arts in Criminology; Master of Arts in Cultural Heritage Management; Master of Arts in Ocean Governance; Master of Philosophy; Master of Science; Master of Science in Applied Oceanography; Master of Science in Conservation of Decorative Architectural Surfaces; Master of Science in Conservation of Decorative Architectural Surfaces (Preparatory Programme); Master of Science in Conservation Technology for Masonry Buildings; Master of Science in Environmental Design; Master of Science in Sustainable Energy; Programme in the Liberal Arts and Sciences.

**Social Science, Business and Law** – Bachelor in Work and Human Resources (Honours); Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Public Administration; Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Social Policy / Social Work; Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Social Policy or in Social Work; Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Youth and Community Studies; Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Tourism Studies; Bachelor of Commerce; Bachelor of Commerce (Honours); Bachelor of Communications; Bachelor of Communications (Honours); Bachelor of European Studies; Bachelor of European Studies (Honours); Bachelor of Fine Arts (Honours) in Digital Arts; Bachelor of Knowledge and Information Management; Bachelor of Knowledge and Information Management (Honours); Bachelor of Laws; Bachelor of Laws (Honours); Bachelor of Psychology (Honours); Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Business and Information Technology; Certificate in Banking and Finance; Certificate in Marketing and Sales Management; Diploma in Archives and Records Management; Diploma in Commerce; Diploma in Diplomatic Studies; Diploma in Journalism;

Diploma in Library and Information Studies; Diploma in Marketing and Sales Management; Diploma in Public Administration; Diploma in Social Studies; Diploma in the Laws of Procedure; Diploma of Legal Procurator; Diploma of Notary Public; Doctor of Laws; Doctor of Philosophy; Doctor of Philosophy in Economics; Doctor of Philosophy in Public Policy; Executive Master of Bus Admin (Preparatory Programme); Executive Master of Business Administration; Higher Diploma in Administration and Management; Higher Diploma in Logistics and Transportation Management; Higher Diploma in Marketing and Sales Management; Higher Diploma in Political Studies; Higher Diploma in Psychology; Higher Diploma in Public Accounting and Finance; Master Chef Diploma; Master in Accountancy; Master in Contemporary Diplomacy; Master in Counselling; Master in Creativity and Innovation; Master in Family Studies; Master in Family Therapy and Systemic Practice; Master in Knowledge-based Entrepreneurship; Master in Youth and Community Studies; Master of Arts; Master of Arts (Preparatory Programme); Master of Arts in Ageing and Dementia Studies; Master of Arts in Comparative Euro-Mediterranean Education Studies; Master of Arts in Conflict Resolution and Mediterranean Security; Master of Arts in Cultural Sustainability and Tourism; Master of Arts in Diplomatic Studies; Master of Arts in Disability Studies; Master of Arts in Disability Studies (Preparatory Programme); Master of Arts in Documentary Heritage and Melitensia Studies; Master of Arts in European Integration Studies; Master of Arts in European Politics, Economics and Law; Master of Arts in European Politics, Economics and Law (Preparatory Programme); Master of Arts in Financial Services; Master of Arts in Human Rights and Democratization; Master of Arts in Human Rights and Democratization of Governance; Master of Arts in Integrated Marketing Communication; Master of Arts in Islands and Small States Studies; Master of Arts in Law; Master of Arts in Mediation; Master of Arts in Public Policy Leadership; Master of Arts in Social Policy; Master of Arts in Social Work; Master of Arts in Tourism; Master of Arts in Transcultural Counselling; Master of Diplomacy; Master of Fine Arts in Digital Arts; Master of Fine Arts in Digital Arts (Preparatory Programme); Master of Gender Studies; Master of Laws; Master of Philosophy; Master of Psychology; Master of Science in Banking and Finance.

#### 7. Definitions:

**Age** is calculated as at 1st January of 2016.

#### Malta Qualifications Framework (MQF)

The level descriptors of the Malta Qualifications Framework (MQF) were originally introduced by Legal Notice 347 of 2005. These represent neutral reference points to be used for all qualifications, be they academic, vocational, formal, informal and non-formal. The level descriptors are useful for education and training providers, and for employers.

The Malta Qualifications Framework is structured as follows:

#### Level

MQF Level 8 - Doctoral (PhD) Degree  
MQF Level 7 - Master's Degree; Postgraduate Diploma; Postgraduate Certificate  
MQF Level 6 - Bachelor's degree  
MQF Level 5 - Undergraduate Diploma; Undergraduate Certificate; VET Higher Diploma; Foundation Degree  
MQF Level 4 - Matriculation Certificate; Advanced Level; Intermediate Level  
MQF Level 3 - General Education - Level 3 - SEC Grade 1-5 ; Secondary School Certificate and Profile (Level 3)  
MQF Level 2 - General Education - Level 2 - SEC Grade 6-7; Secondary School Certificate and Profile (B)  
MQF Level 1 - General Education - Level 1; Secondary School Certificate and Profile (A)

A **graduate** is a person who, during the reference school or academic year, has successfully completed an education programme.

**Compulsory education** includes education between the age of 5 and 16 years.

**General education programmes** are designed to develop learners' general knowledge, skills and competencies, as well as literacy and numeracy skills, often to prepare students for more advanced education programmes at the same or higher MQF levels and to lay the foundation for lifelong learning.

**Vocational education programmes** are designed for learners to acquire the knowledge, skills and competencies specific to a particular occupation, trade or class of occupations or trades. Vocational education may have work-based components. Successful completion of such programmes leads to labour market-relevant vocational qualifications acknowledged as occupationally-oriented by the relevant national authorities and/or the labour market.





# 03

## LABOUR MARKET

This chapter analyses the situation of the regional labour market for the years 2015 to 2017 by sex. It presents regional employment by industry NACE A\*10/11 by place of residence and by place of work. Full-time employment is subdivided into private and public sectors whereby the former is further divided into self-employed and employees. Part-time employment is also segregated into self-employed and employees. Analysis on unemployment and average annual basic salary is provided at district level.



## Total employed persons in Malta and Gozo and Comino regions (NUTS 3)

In 2017, total employed persons (full-time and part-time as a primary job) in MALTA amounted to 232 169, an increase of 5.7 per cent when compared to previous year. The shares of the Gozo and Comino region by place of residence and place of work stood at 6.8 and 5.2 per cent, respectively.

Employed persons in Malta region (*by place of work*), exceeded the total number of employed persons resident in Malta region (*by place of residence*). The contrary prevailed in the case of Gozo and Comino region. The difference represents the net balance of commuter workers across the respective regions. Commuter workers were predominantly Gozo and Comino residents working in the Malta region, accounting to 3 410 employed persons during 2017. This implied that one out of every five employed persons resident in Gozo and Comino region worked in the Malta region and 51.0 per cent were females. (**Tables 3.1 and 3.2**)

In 2017, the highest proportion of employed persons in MALTA were in *wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food services activities* (G, H and I) and the *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities* (O, P and Q), 27.7 and 22.9 per cent, respectively (**Tables 3.1 and 3.2**).

Malta region had the highest proportion of employed persons in the *wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food services activities* (G, H and I), while in the Gozo and Comino region the majority worked in the *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities* (O, P and Q) (**Tables 3.1 and 3.2**).

## Full-time employment in Malta region

### BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In 2017, Malta residents who worked on a full-time basis reached 183 914, an increase of 6.3 per cent when compared to 2016 (**Table 3.3**). The private sector amounted to 77.7 per cent of the total, while the remaining worked in the public sector (**Chart 3.1**).

### PLACE OF WORK

Full-time employment in Malta region in 2017 stood at 187 053, reflecting an increase of 6.3 per cent over 2016. Full-time employment in the private sector accounted for 77.2 per cent of the total, the remaining 22.8 per cent being in the public sector (**Table 3.4 and Chart 3.1**). The males who worked in the private sector accounted for 49.4 per cent of total full-time employment in Malta region (**Chart 3.2**). The highest proportion of full-time employment in Malta region was registered in the *wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food services activities* (G, H and I) which accounted to 25.2 per cent of the total (**Chart 3.3**).

CHART 3.1 – Full-time employment by sector, region and location: 2015 and 2017 (NUTS 3)

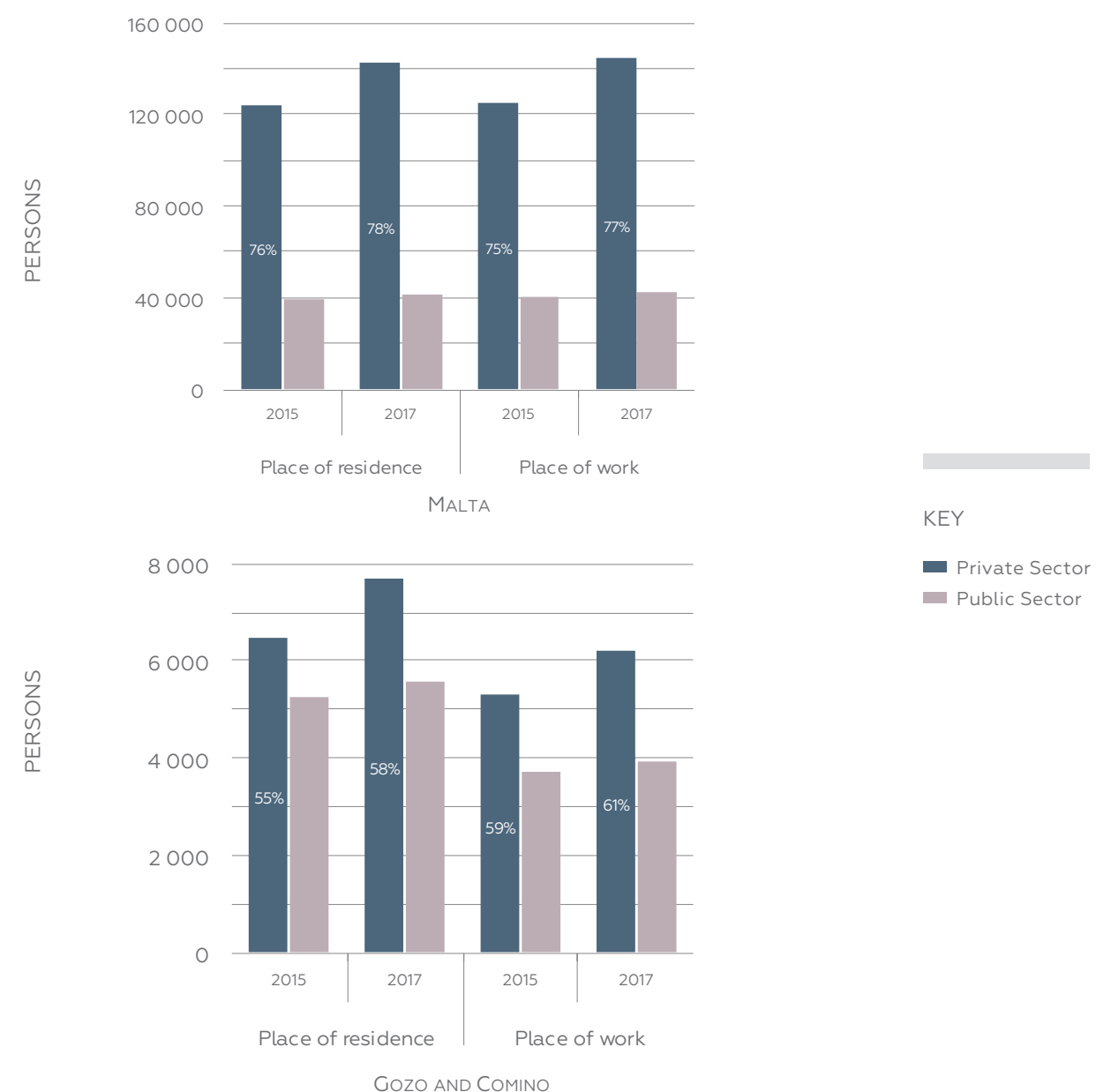




CHART 3.2 – Percentage distribution of full-time employment in persons by region of work, sector and sex: 2017 (NUTS 3)

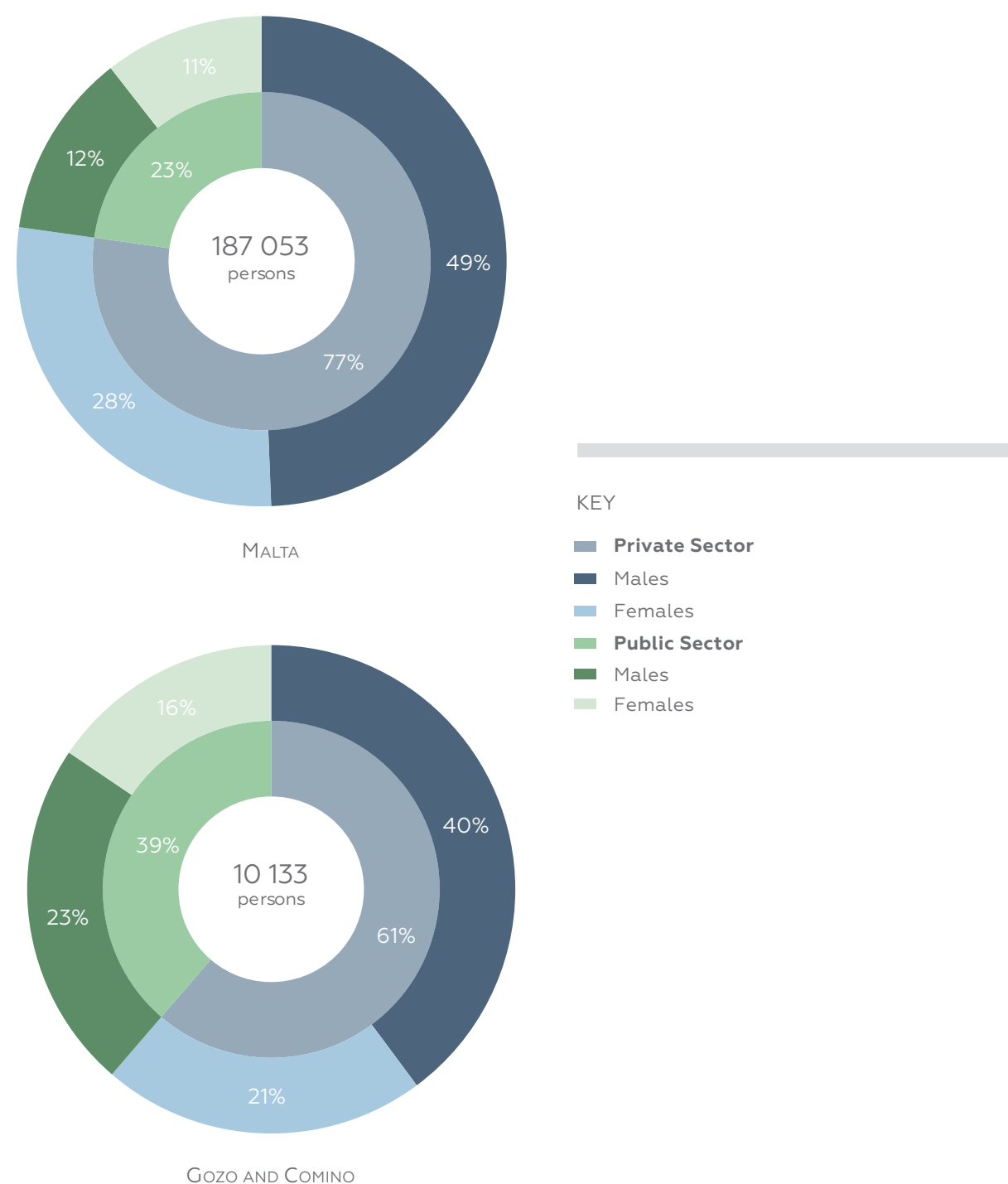
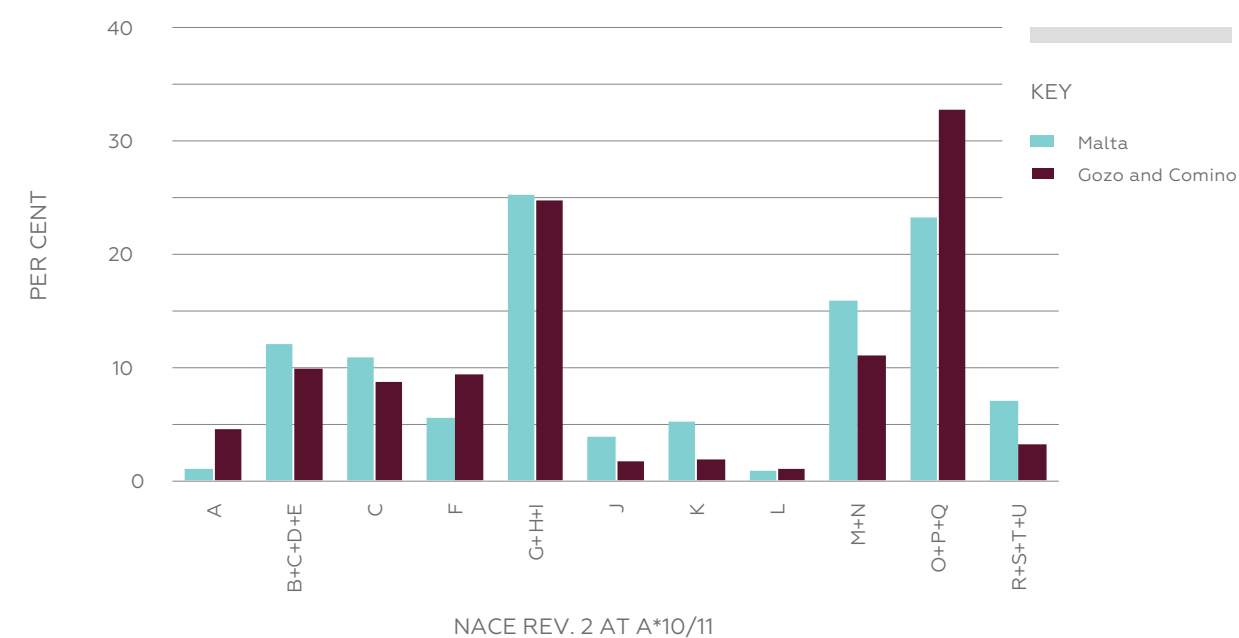


CHART 3.3 – Percentage distribution of full-time employment by region, industry and place of work: 2017 (NUTS 3)



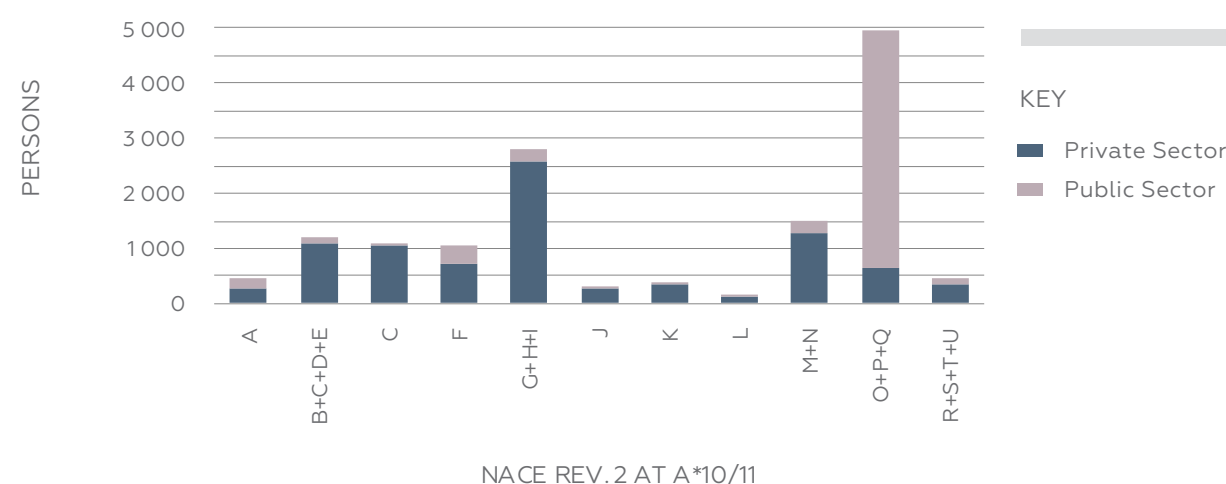
## Full-time employment in Gozo and Comino region

### BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

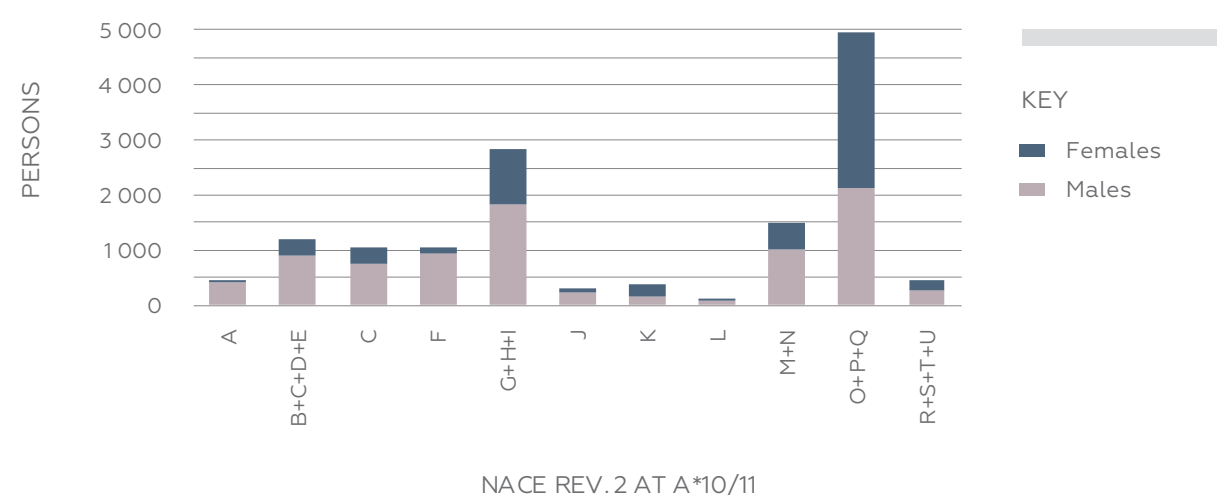
In 2017, Gozo and Comino residents with a full-time job totalled to 13 272, reflecting an increase of 6.7 per cent when compared to 2016. The private sector accounted to 58.1 per cent of the total (**Table 3.3 and Chart 3.1**).

The largest share of Gozo and Comino residents with a full-time job in the public sector was in the *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities* (O, P and Q), amounting to 77.9 per cent of total public sector. On the other hand, the largest proportion of full-time employed Gozo and Comino residents in the private sector worked in the *wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food services activities* (G, H and I), accounting to 33.7 per cent of total private sector (**Chart 3.4a**). In addition, both the males and females who were Gozo and Comino residents and worked full-time were predominantly employed in the *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities* (O, P and Q) (**Chart 3.4b**).

**CHART 3.4a – Full-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents by sector, industry and place of residence: 2017**



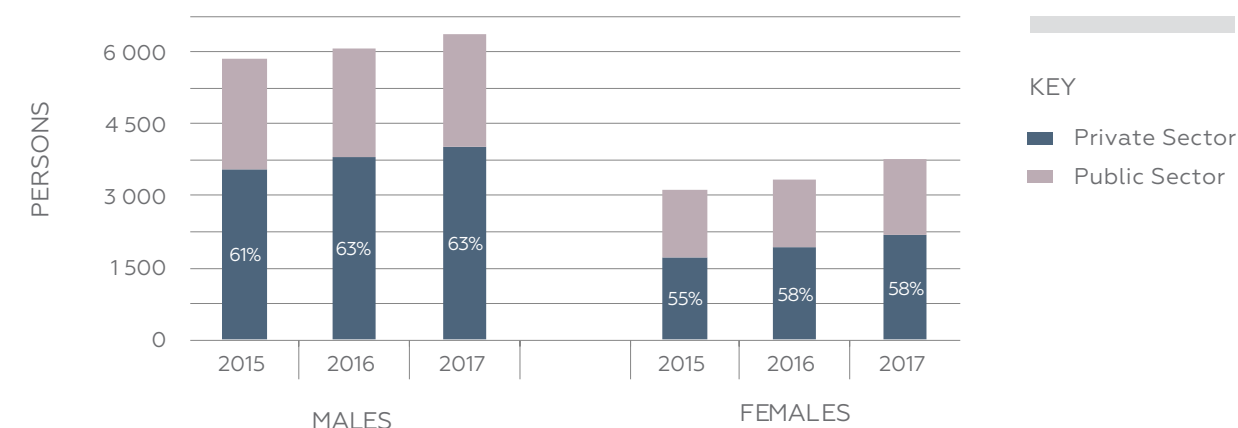
**CHART 3.4b – Full-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents by sex, industry and place of residence: 2017**



#### BY PLACE OF WORK

In 2017, full-time employment in Gozo and Comino region amounted to 10 133, an increase of 8.0 per cent when compared to 2016 (**Table 3.4**). Full-time employment in the private sector accounted for 61.3 per cent of the total and the males who worked in this sector accounted for 39.8 per cent of total full-time employment in Gozo and Comino region (**Charts 3.1, 3.2 and 3.5**).

**CHART 3.5 – Full-time employment in Gozo and Comino region by sector, sex and year**



The largest share of full-time employment in the private sector was in the *wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food services activities* (G, H and I) at 37.4 per cent. In the public sector, the share of *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities* (O, P and Q) accounted to 72.2 per cent (**Chart 3.6a**). Full-time males in the Gozo and Comino region were predominantly employed in the *wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food services activities* (G, H and I) while the females were mainly employed in the *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities* (O, P and Q) (**Chart 3.6b**).

**CHART 3.6a – Full-time employment in Gozo and Comino region by sector, industry and place of work: 2017**

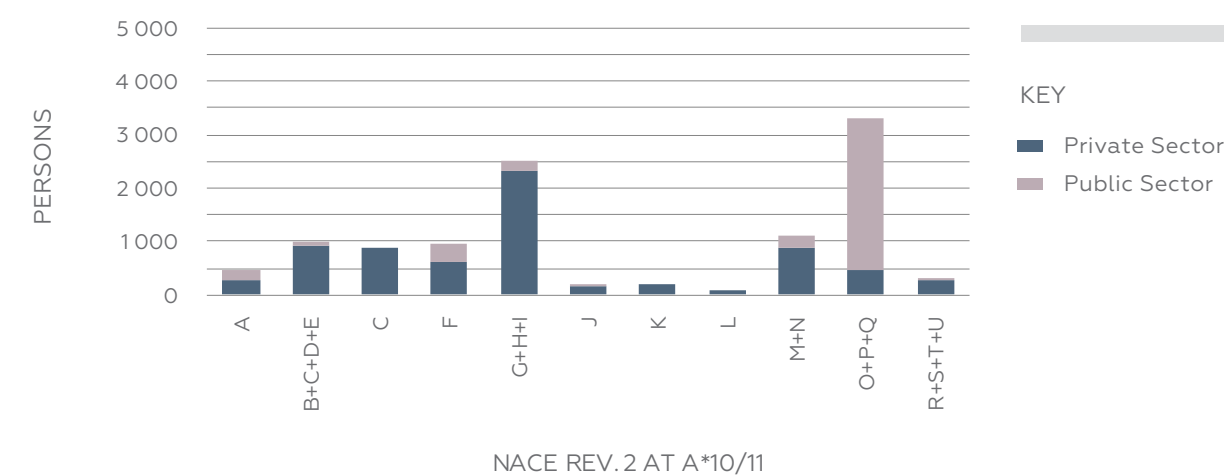
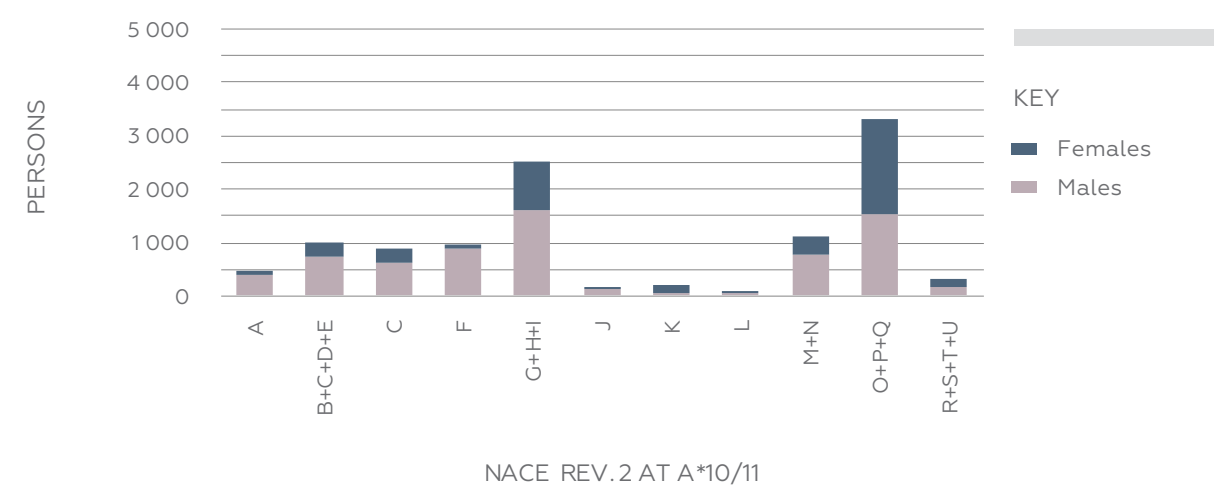


CHART 3.6b – Full-time employment in Gozo and Comino region by sex, industry and place of work: 2017



## Full-time Gozo and Comino residents working in Malta region

In 2017, Gozo and Comino residents employed on a full-time basis in Malta region totalled 3 043, of which, 50.7 per cent worked in the public sector and the remaining worked in the private sector (**Tables 3.3, 3.4 and Chart 3.7a-b**). The males who worked in the private sector accounted for 30.5 per cent of the total full-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents in Malta region while the females who worked in the public sector accounted for 31.5 per cent of the total (**Chart 3.7b**).

CHART 3.7a – Full-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents in Malta region by sector, sex and year

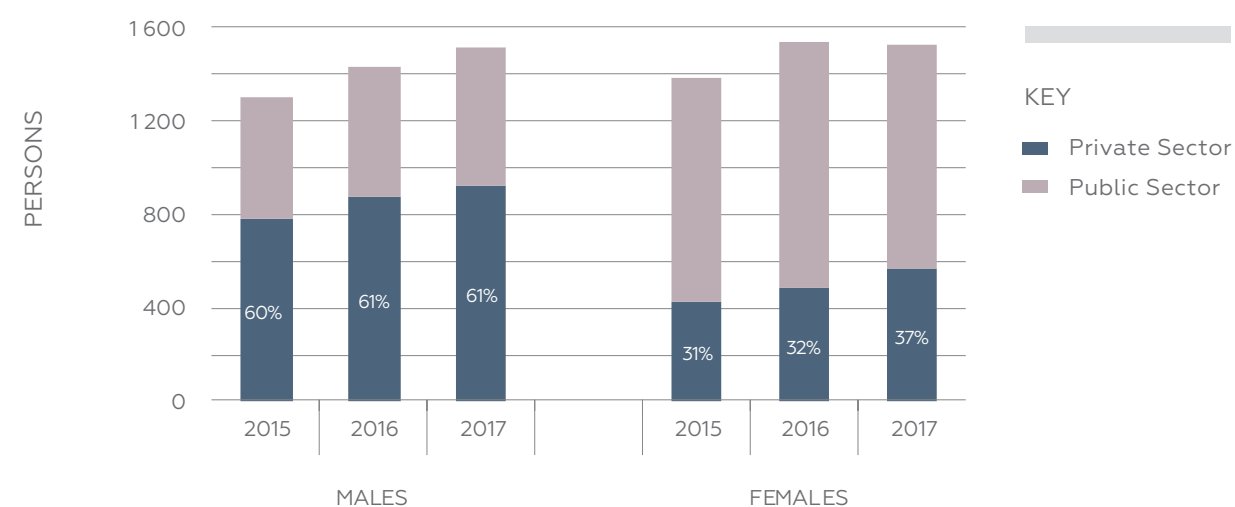
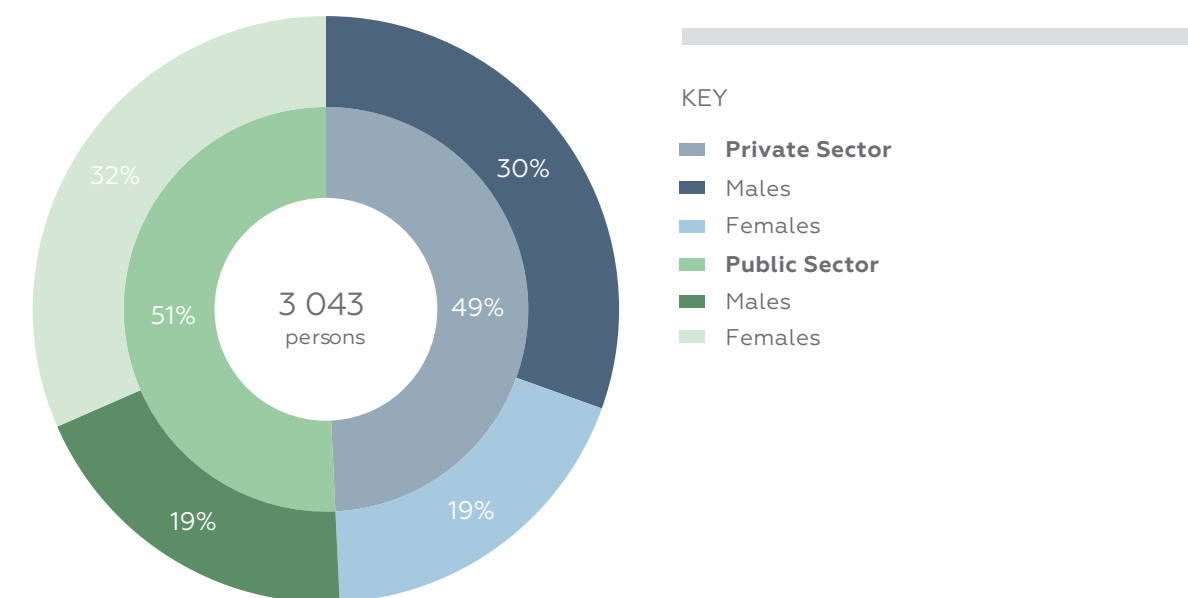


CHART 3.7b – Percentage distribution of full-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents in Malta region by sector and sex: 2017



During the same year, 93.1 per cent of those working within the public sector worked in the *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities* (O, P and Q) while 26.4 per cent of those in the private sector worked in the *professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities* (M and N) (**Chart 3.8a**). In addition, both the full-time males and females who were Gozo and Comino residents and worked in Malta region were predominantly employed in the *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities* (O, P and Q) (**Chart 3.8b**).

CHART 3.8a – Full-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents in Malta region by sector and industry: 2017

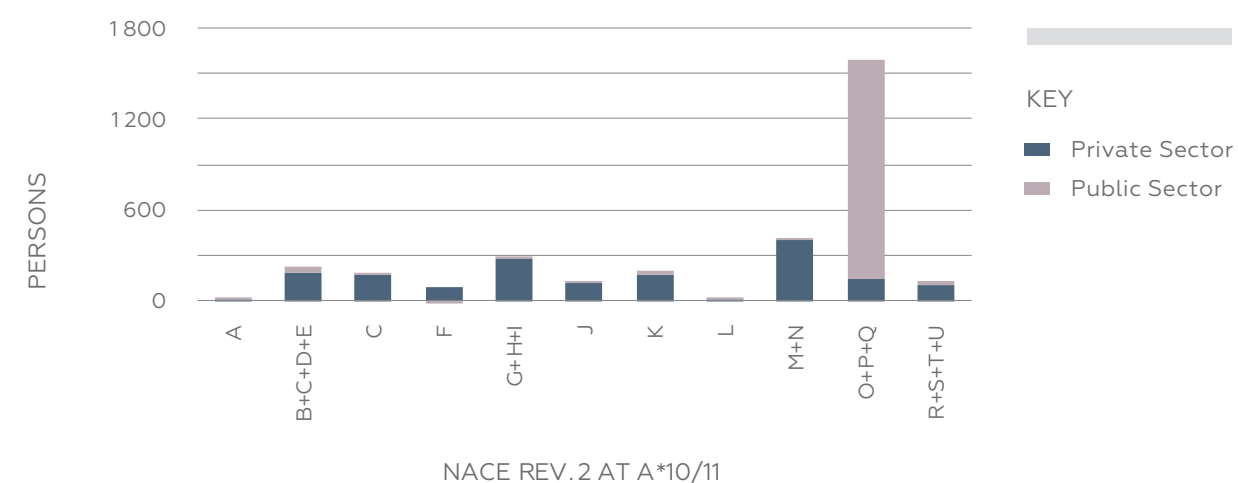
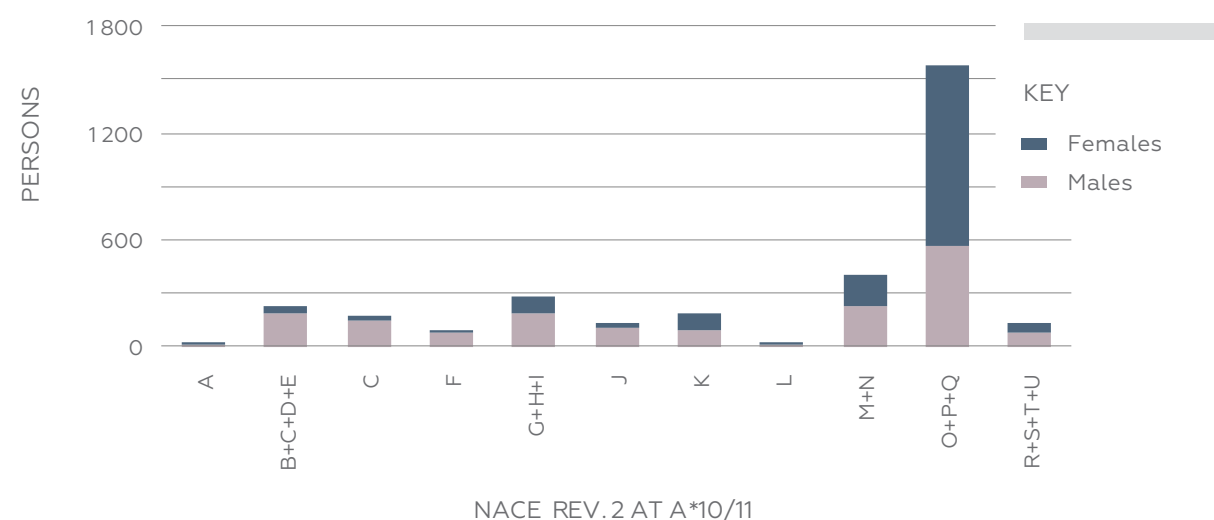




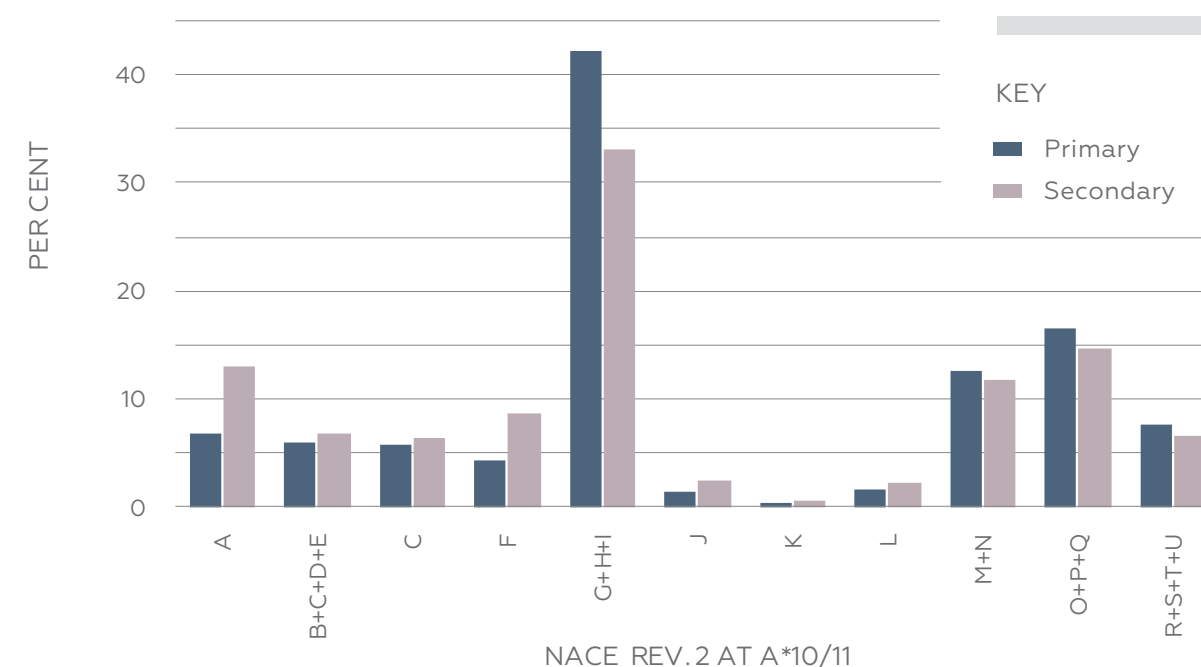
CHART 3.8b – Full-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents in Malta region by sex and industry: 2017



## Part-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents

The percentage distribution of the part-time employment differed throughout all economic activities. In 2017, total part-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents amounted to 4 764 of which, 50.5 per cent were part-time primary employment and the remaining were part-time secondary (**Table 3.3**). The largest share of part-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents was registered in *wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food services activities* (G, H and I), contributing to 37.7 per cent of the total. This featured in both part-time primary and secondary (**Chart 3.9**).

CHART 3.9 – Percentage distribution of part-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents by type, industry and place of residence: 2017



## Employment in jobs

In 2017, jobs by full-time private sector employees in Malta and Gozo and Comino regions accounted for 51.2 and 30.7 per cent of total jobs, respectively. Full-time self-employed jobs in Malta and Gozo and Comino regions accounted for 8.1 and 12.0 per cent of total jobs, respectively. Total part-time employment in Malta and Gozo and Comino regions was of 56 539 and 4 397, respectively, accounting for 23.2 and 30.3 per cent of total jobs within the respective region. The differences in the distribution of jobs (by sector, type and sex) by place of residence and place of work were mainly attributable to the significant amount of Gozo and Comino residents working in Malta region (**Tables 3.3, 3.4 and Charts 3.10 and 3.11**).

CHART 3.10 – Percentage distribution of part-time employment in jobs by region of work, sector and sex: 2017 (NUTS 3)

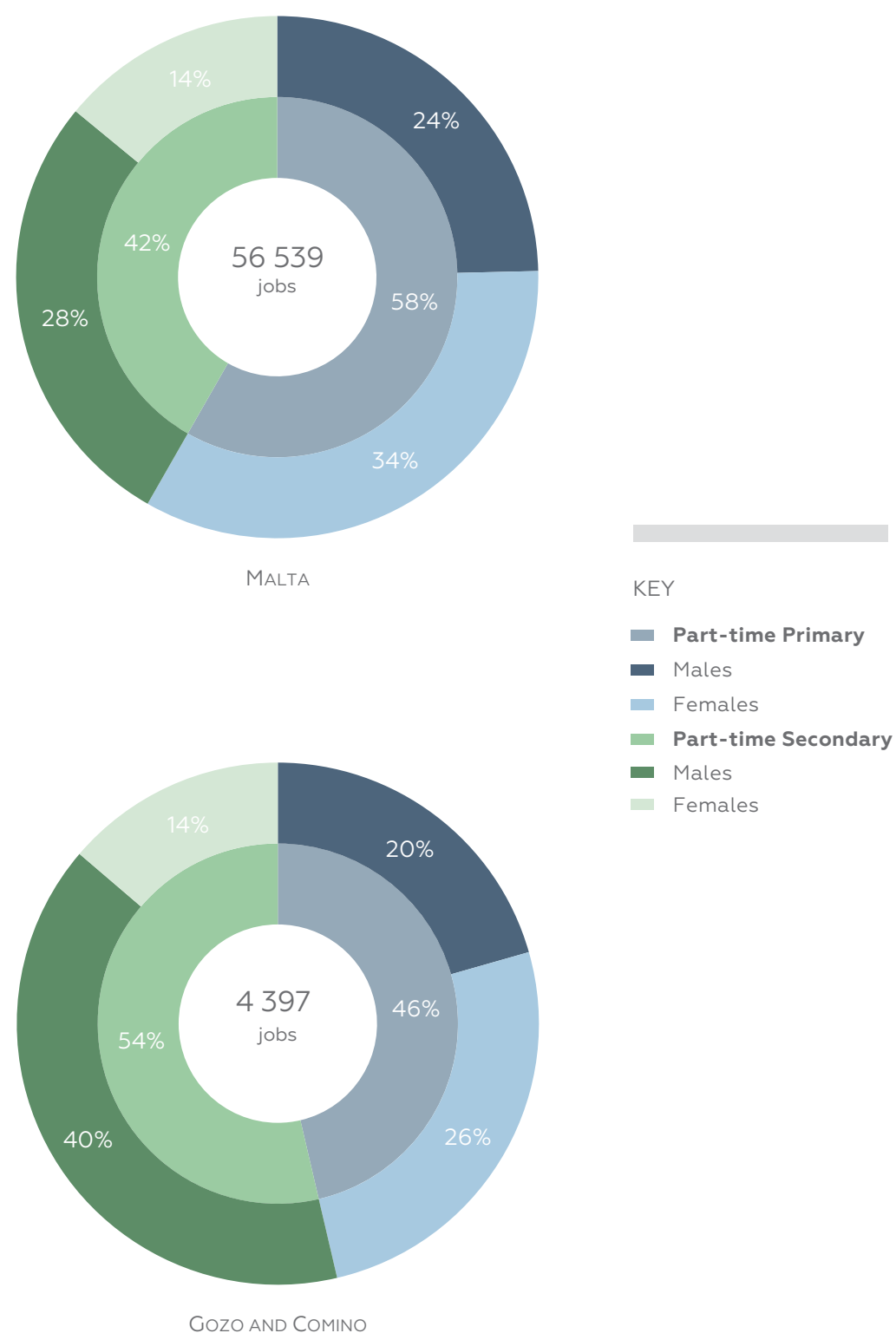
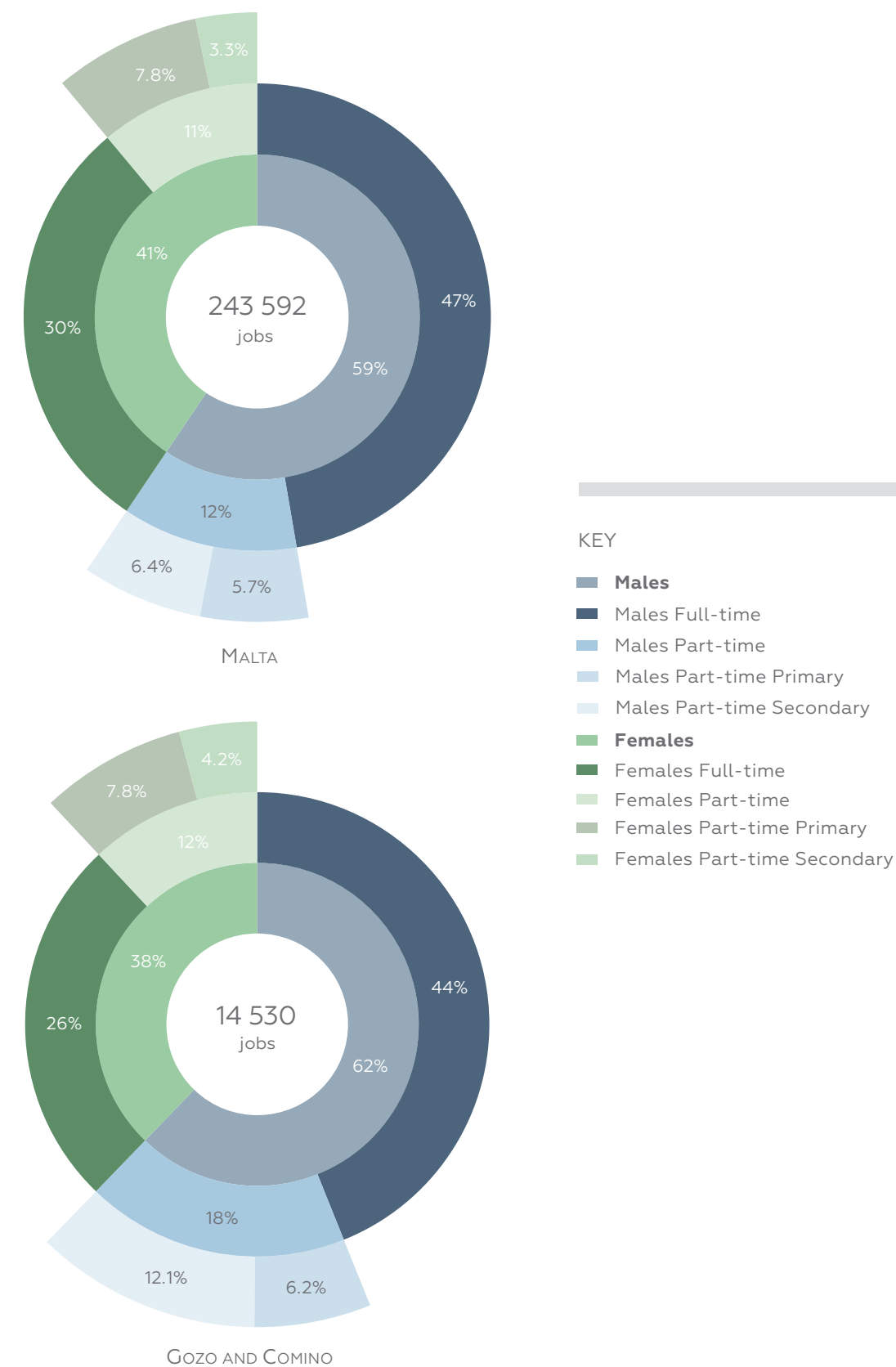


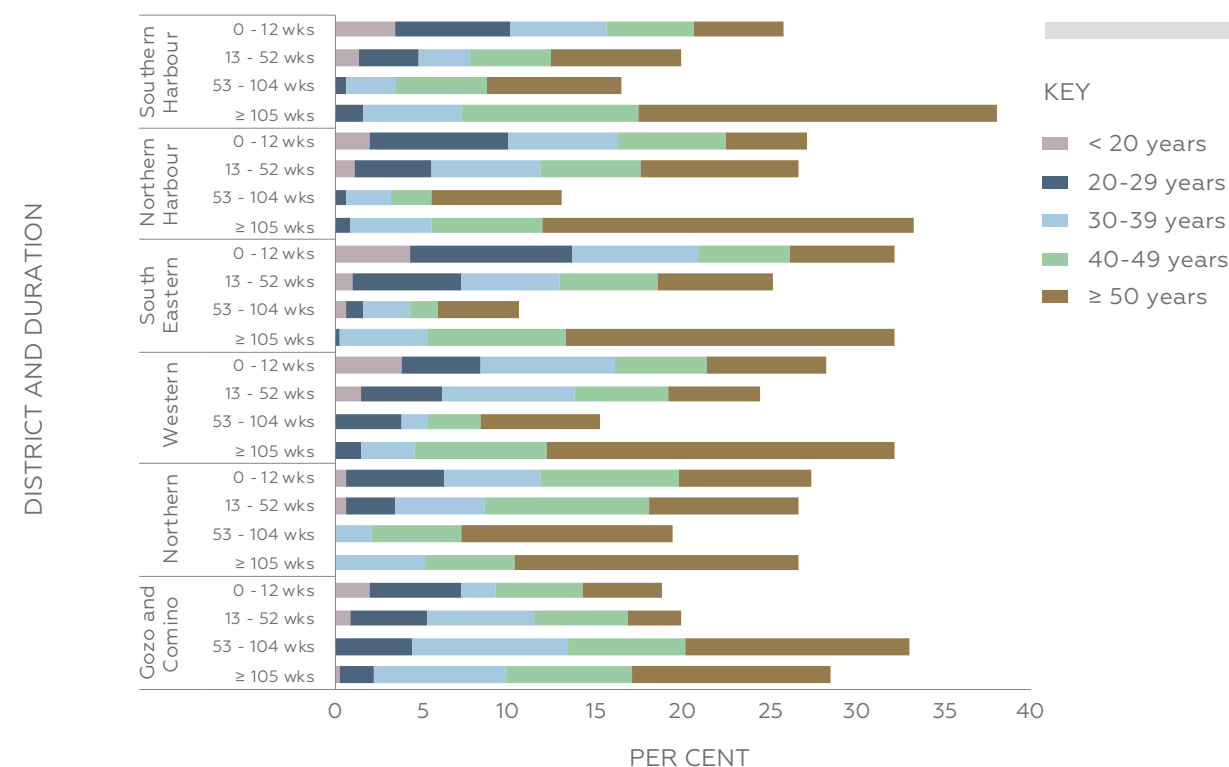
CHART 3.11 – Percentage distribution of employment in jobs by region of work, sex and type: 2017 (NUTS 3)



## Persons registering for work, by district (LAU 1)

In 2017, the largest share (27.4 per cent) of unemployed persons resided in the Northern Harbour district, amounting to 593 persons. The largest proportion of unemployed persons featured in the 50 years and over age bracket, accounting to 39.5 per cent of the total. In terms of unemployment duration, most districts registered highest proportions in the 105 weeks and over cohort with the exception of the Northern and Gozo and Comino districts which had the longest unemployment duration of 0 to 12 and 53 to 104 weeks, respectively. (Tables 3.5, 3.6 and Chart 3.12)

**CHART 3.12 – Percentage distribution of registered unemployed by district (LAU 1), age and duration of unemployment as at end December 2017**



## Average gross annual basic salary, by sex and district (LAU1)

The average gross annual basic salary for employees was estimated at €18 207 in 2017. Average gross annual basic salaries varied both by sex and district of residence; for males the average gross annual basic salary was of €19 668 whilst for females this was recorded at €16 269. The highest average gross annual basic salary for males was registered in the Northern district while that for females was registered in the Western district. (Table 3.7 and Chart 3.13)

**CHART 3.13 – Average gross annual basic salary by sex and district of residence: 2015 and 2017 (LAU 1) (provisional)**

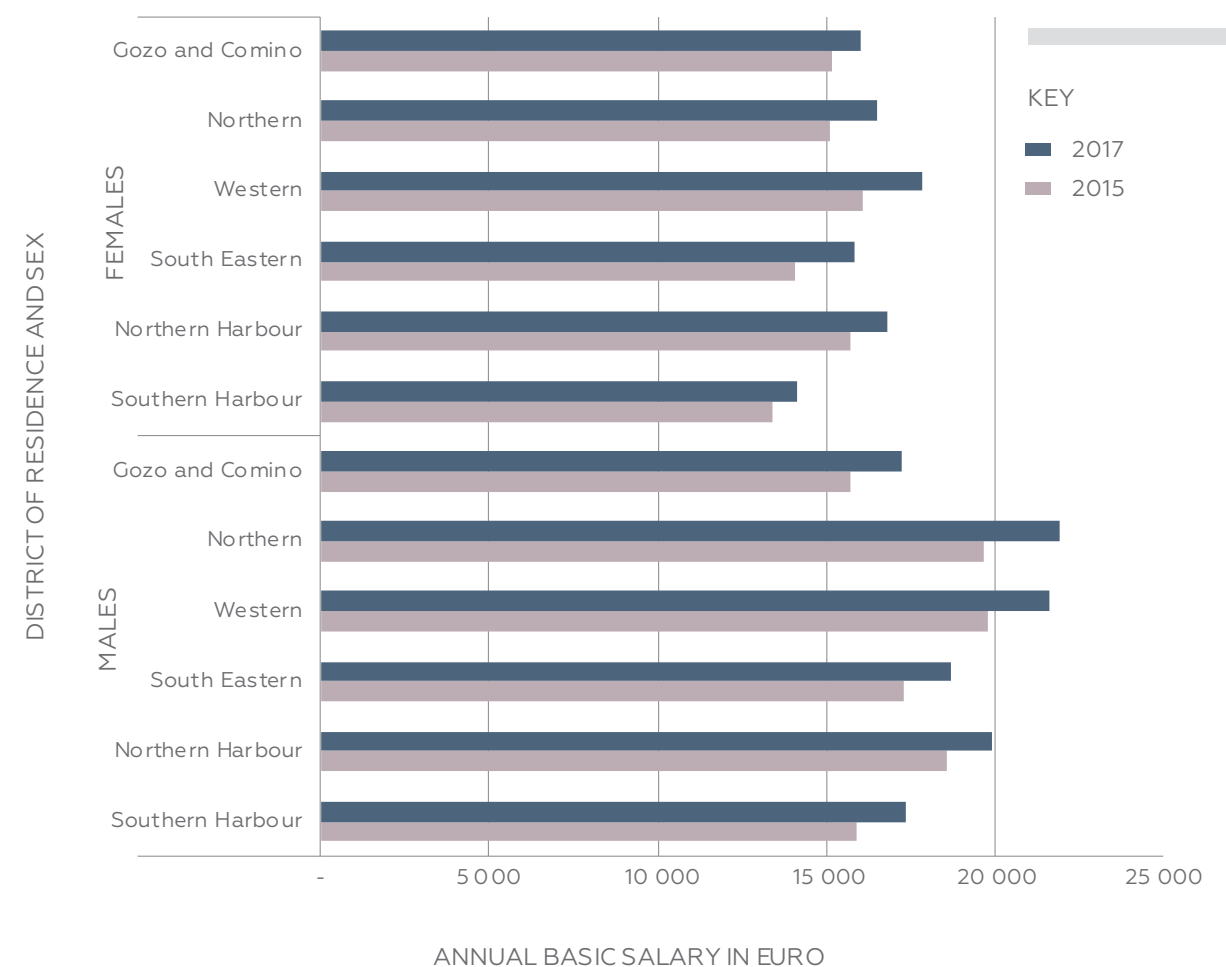




TABLE 3.1 – Total employed persons by industry, place of residence, sex and year (NUTS 3)

NACE REV 2 AT A*10/11		2015						2016	
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	MALTA	2 837	417	3 254	2 778	432	3 210	
		Malta	2 304	346	2 650	2 249	351	2 601	
		Gozo and Comino	533	71	604	529	81	609	
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MALTA	17 845	6 413	24 258	18 110	6 535	24 645	
		Malta	16 876	6 083	22 959	17 130	6 191	23 321	
		Gozo and Comino	969	330	1 299	980	344	1 324	
C	of which Manufacturing	MALTA	16 153	6 127	22 280	16 367	6 232	22 599	
		Malta	15 354	5 824	21 178	15 531	5 898	21 429	
		Gozo and Comino	799	303	1 102	836	334	1 170	
F	Construction	MALTA	10 696	691	11 387	10 962	726	11 688	
		Malta	9 717	613	10 330	9 935	642	10 577	
		Gozo and Comino	979	78	1 057	1 027	84	1 111	
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MALTA	38 032	22 086	60 118	39 192	23 046	62 238	
		Malta	35 905	20 597	56 502	37 016	21 538	58 554	
		Gozo and Comino	2 127	1 489	3 616	2 176	1 508	3 684	
J	Information and communication	MALTA	5 013	2 147	7 160	5 368	2 377	7 745	
		Malta	4 791	2 055	6 846	5 145	2 279	7 424	
		Gozo and Comino	222	92	314	223	98	321	
K	Financial and insurance activities	MALTA	4 476	4 854	9 330	4 735	5 114	9 849	
		Malta	4 323	4 668	8 991	4 584	4 912	9 496	
		Gozo and Comino	153	186	339	151	202	353	
L	Real estate activities	MALTA	1 076	610	1 686	1 173	677	1 850	
		Malta	996	554	1 550	1 085	621	1 706	
		Gozo and Comino	80	56	136	88	56	144	
M+N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MALTA	16 905	12 509	29 414	18 817	13 695	32 512	
		Malta	16 224	12 146	28 370	17 891	13 198	31 088	
		Gozo and Comino	681	363	1 044	926	497	1 424	
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MALTA	20 447	29 005	49 452	21 022	30 190	51 212	
		Malta	18 360	26 132	44 492	18 909	27 176	46 084	
		Gozo and Comino	2 087	2 873	4 960	2 113	3 014	5 128	
R+S+T+U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MALTA	6 479	5 692	12 171	7 766	6 965	14 731	
		Malta	6 175	5 464	11 638	7 451	6 699	14 150	
		Gozo and Comino	304	228	533	315	266	581	
		MALTA	123 806	84 424	208 230	129 923	89 757	219 680	
TOTAL		Malta	115 671	78 657	194 329	121 394	83 607	205 002	
		Gozo and Comino	8 135	5 767	13 901	8 529	6 150	14 678	

TABLE 3.1 – continued

NACE REV 2 AT A*10/11		2017			
			Males	Females	Total
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	MALTA	2 817	478	3 295
		Malta	2 273	393	2 666
		Gozo and Comino	544	85	629
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MALTA	18 546	6 864	25 410
		Malta	17 567	6 479	24 046
		Gozo and Comino	979	385	1 363
C	of which Manufacturing	MALTA	16 611	6 517	23 128
		Malta	15 790	6 142	21 932
		Gozo and Comino	821	375	1 196
F	Construction	MALTA	11 360	826	12 186
		Malta	10 314	726	11 040
		Gozo and Comino	1 046	100	1 146
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MALTA	40 317	24 008	64 325
		Malta	38 052	22 437	60 489
		Gozo and Comino	2 265	1 571	3 836
J	Information and communication	MALTA	5 768	2 431	8 199
		Malta	5 531	2 326	7 857
		Gozo and Comino	237	105	342
K	Financial and insurance activities	MALTA	5 116	5 599	10 715
		Malta	4 951	5 373	10 324
		Gozo and Comino	165	226	391
L	Real estate activities	MALTA	1 240	797	2 037
		Malta	1 141	736	1 877
		Gozo and Comino	99	61	160
M+N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MALTA	20 808	15 411	36 219
		Malta	19 679	14 724	34 403
		Gozo and Comino	1 129	687	1 816
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MALTA	21 667	31 455	53 122
		Malta	19 447	28 317	47 764
		Gozo and Comino	2 220	3 138	5 358
R+S+T+U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MALTA	8 780	7 881	16 661
		Malta	8 439	7 586	16 025
		Gozo and Comino	341	295	636
TOTAL		MALTA	136 419	95 750	232 169
		Malta	127 393	89 098	216 492
		Gozo and Comino	9 026	6 652	15 678

Notes:

1. Employed persons comprise full-time and part-time (primary only) employment.
2. Employment by place of residence is based on employee residence as declared by the employer upon engagement, with Jobsplus.
3. Data for each year is as at 31 December.

Sources: Jobsplus, People and Standards Division (OPM), Employment Statistics, NSO

TABLE 3.2 – Total employed persons by industry, place of work, sex and year (NUTS 3)

NACE REV 2 AT A*10/11		2015				2016		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	MALTA	2 837	417	3 254	2 778	432	3 210
		Malta	2 308	347	2 655	2 253	353	2 606
		Gozo and Comino	529	70	599	525	79	604
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MALTA	17 845	6 413	24 258	18 110	6 535	24 645
		Malta	17 019	6 107	23 126	17 297	6 228	23 525
		Gozo and Comino	826	306	1 132	813	307	1 120
C	of which Manufacturing	MALTA	16 153	6 127	22 280	16 367	6 232	22 599
		Malta	15 476	5 845	21 321	15 667	5 931	21 598
		Gozo and Comino	677	282	959	700	301	1 001
F	Construction	MALTA	10 696	691	11 387	10 962	726	11 688
		Malta	9 789	619	10 408	10 021	651	10 672
		Gozo and Comino	907	72	979	941	75	1 016
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MALTA	38 032	22 086	60 118	39 192	23 046	62 238
		Malta	36 139	20 745	56 884	37 258	21 684	58 942
		Gozo and Comino	1 893	1 341	3 234	1 934	1 362	3 296
J	Information and communication	MALTA	5 013	2 147	7 160	5 368	2 377	7 745
		Malta	4 906	2 095	7 001	5 264	2 319	7 583
		Gozo and Comino	107	52	159	104	58	162
K	Financial and insurance activities	MALTA	4 476	4 854	9 330	4 735	5 114	9 849
		Malta	4 397	4 751	9 148	4 666	5 004	9 670
		Gozo and Comino	79	103	182	69	110	179
L	Real estate activities	MALTA	1 076	610	1 686	1 173	677	1 850
		Malta	1 005	557	1 562	1 096	625	1 721
		Gozo and Comino	71	53	124	77	52	129
M+N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MALTA	16 905	12 509	29 414	18 817	13 695	32 512
		Malta	16 401	12 295	28 696	18 125	13 396	31 521
		Gozo and Comino	504	214	718	692	299	991
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MALTA	20 447	29 005	49 452	21 022	30 190	51 212
		Malta	18 940	27 235	46 175	19 516	28 385	47 901
		Gozo and Comino	1 507	1 770	3 277	1 506	1 805	3 311
R+S+T+U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MALTA	6 479	5 692	12 171	7 766	6 965	14 731
		Malta	6 239	5 509	11 748	7 531	6 751	14 282
		Gozo and Comino	240	183	423	235	214	449
		MALTA	123 806	84 424	208 230	129 923	89 757	219 680
TOTAL		Malta	117 143	80 260	197 403	123 027	85 396	208 423
		Gozo and Comino	6 663	4 164	10 827	6 896	4 361	11 257

TABLE 3.2 – continued

NACE REV 2 AT A*10/11		2017			
		Males	Females	Total	
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	MALTA	2 817	478	3 295
		Malta	2 283	396	2 679
		Gozo and Comino	534	82	616
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MALTA	18 546	6 864	25 410
		Malta	17 754	6 525	24 279
		Gozo and Comino	792	339	1 131
C	of which Manufacturing	MALTA	16 611	6 517	23 128
		Malta	15 929	6 184	22 113
		Gozo and Comino	682	333	1 015
F	Construction	MALTA	11 360	826	12 186
		Malta	10 399	736	11 135
		Gozo and Comino	961	90	1 051
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MALTA	40 317	24 008	64 325
		Malta	38 302	22 560	60 862
		Gozo and Comino	2 015	1 448	3 463
J	Information and communication	MALTA	5 768	2 431	8 199
		Malta	5 633	2 364	7 997
		Gozo and Comino	135	67	202
K	Financial and insurance activities	MALTA	5 116	5 599	10 715
		Malta	5 047	5 473	10 520
		Gozo and Comino	69	126	195
L	Real estate activities	MALTA	1 240	797	2 037
		Malta	1 152	743	1 895
		Gozo and Comino	88	54	142
M+N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MALTA	20 808	15 411	36 219
		Malta	19 955	14 981	34 936
		Gozo and Comino	853	430	1 283
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MALTA	21 667	31 455	53 122
		Malta	20 076	29 436	49 512
		Gozo and Comino	1 591	2 019	3 610
R+S+T+U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MALTA	8 780	7 881	16 661
		Malta	8 532	7 651	16 183
		Gozo and Comino	248	230	478
TOTAL		MALTA	136 419	95 750	232 169
		Malta	129 133	90 865	219 998
		Gozo and Comino	7 286	4 885	12 171

Notes:

1. Employment by place of residence is based on employee residence as declared by the employer upon engagement, with Jobsplus.
2. Employment in persons comprise full-time and part-time (primary only) employment.
3. Employment in jobs exceeds employment in persons as it includes part-time secondary employment. The latter implies that a person may have more than one job.
4. Data for each year is as at 31 December.

Sources: Jobsplus, People and Standards Division (OPM), Employment Statistics, NSO

TABLE 3.3 – Employment by place of residence, type, sector, sex and year (NUTS 3)

		2015			2016		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</b>							
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>110 129</b>	<b>64 838</b>	<b>174 967</b>	<b>115 559</b>	<b>69 815</b>	<b>185 374</b>
	Private Sector	85 577	44 936	130 513	90 931	49 126	140 057
	Self-employed	16 005	3 812	19 817	16 482	4 143	20 625
	Employees	69 572	41 124	110 696	74 449	44 983	119 432
	Public Sector	24 552	19 902	44 454	24 628	20 689	45 317
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>13 677</b>	<b>19 586</b>	<b>33 263</b>	<b>14 364</b>	<b>19 942</b>	<b>34 306</b>
	Self-employed	3 539	2 193	5 732	3 706	2 447	6 153
	Employees	10 138	17 393	27 531	10 658	17 495	28 153
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>123 806</b>	<b>84 424</b>	<b>208 230</b>	<b>129 923</b>	<b>89 757</b>	<b>219 680</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>15 576</b>	<b>7 225</b>	<b>22 801</b>	<b>16 212</b>	<b>7 613</b>	<b>23 825</b>
	Self-employed	5 177	1 073	6 250	5 525	1 240	6 765
	Employees	10 399	6 152	16 551	10 687	6 373	17 060
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>139 382</b>	<b>91 649</b>	<b>231 031</b>	<b>146 135</b>	<b>97 370</b>	<b>243 505</b>
<b>Malta</b>							
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>102 913</b>	<b>60 296</b>	<b>163 210</b>	<b>108 002</b>	<b>64 935</b>	<b>172 938</b>
	Private Sector	81 230	42 784	124 014	86 245	46 722	132 967
	Self-employed	14 652	3 494	18 146	15 091	3 792	18 883
	Employees	66 578	39 290	105 868	71 154	42 930	114 084
	Public Sector	21 683	17 512	39 196	21 757	18 213	39 971
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>12 758</b>	<b>18 361</b>	<b>31 119</b>	<b>13 392</b>	<b>18 672</b>	<b>32 064</b>
	Self-employed	3 126	1 959	5 085	3 284	2 181	5 465
	Employees	9 632	16 402	26 034	10 108	16 491	26 599
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>115 671</b>	<b>78 657</b>	<b>194 329</b>	<b>121 394</b>	<b>83 607</b>	<b>205 002</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>14 131</b>	<b>6 761</b>	<b>20 892</b>	<b>14 659</b>	<b>7 111</b>	<b>21 770</b>
	Self-employed	4 339	960	5 299	4 646	1 111	5 757
	Employees	9 792	5 801	15 593	10 013	6 000	16 013
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>129 802</b>	<b>85 418</b>	<b>215 221</b>	<b>136 053</b>	<b>90 718</b>	<b>226 772</b>
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>							
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>7 216</b>	<b>4 542</b>	<b>11 757</b>	<b>7 557</b>	<b>4 880</b>	<b>12 436</b>
	Private Sector	4 347	2 152	6 499	4 686	2 404	7 090
	Self-employed	1 353	318	1 671	1 391	351	1 742
	Employees	2 994	1 834	4 828	3 295	2 053	5 348
	Public Sector	2 869	2 390	5 258	2 871	2 476	5 346
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>1 225</b>	<b>2 144</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1 270</b>	<b>2 242</b>
	Self-employed	413	234	647	422	266	688
	Employees	506	991	1 497	550	1 004	1 554
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>8 135</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>13 901</b>	<b>8 529</b>	<b>6 150</b>	<b>14 678</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>1 445</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>1 909</b>	<b>1 553</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>2 055</b>
	Self-employed	838	113	951	879	129	1 008
	Employees	607	351	958	674	373	1 047
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>9 580</b>	<b>6 231</b>	<b>15 810</b>	<b>10 082</b>	<b>6 652</b>	<b>16 733</b>

TABLE 3.3 – continued

		2017		
		Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</b>				
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>121 590</b>	<b>75 596</b>	<b>197 186</b>
	Private Sector	96 394	54 265	150 659
	Self-employed	16 918	4 581	21 499
	Employees	79 476	49 684	129 160
	Public Sector	25 196	21 331	46 527
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>14 829</b>	<b>20 154</b>	<b>34 983</b>
	Self-employed	3 981	2 713	6 694
	Employees	10 848	17 441	28 289
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>136 419</b>	<b>95 750</b>	<b>232 169</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>17 411</b>	<b>8 542</b>	<b>25 953</b>
	Self-employed	6 307	1 594	7 901
	Employees	11 104	6 948	18 052
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>153 830</b>	<b>104 292</b>	<b>258 122</b>
<b>Malta</b>				
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>113 627</b>	<b>70 286</b>	<b>183 914</b>
	Private Sector	91 430	51 517	142 947
	Self-employed	15 494	4 177	19 671
	Employees	75 936	47 340	123 276
	Public Sector	22 197	18 769	40 967
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>13 766</b>	<b>18 812</b>	<b>32 578</b>
	Self-employed	3 531	2 423	5 954
	Employees	10 235	16 389	26 624
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>127 393</b>	<b>89 098</b>	<b>216 492</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>15 656</b>	<b>7 938</b>	<b>23 594</b>
	Self-employed	5 391	1 443	6 834
	Employees	10 265	6 495	16 760
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>143 049</b>	<b>97 036</b>	<b>240 086</b>
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>				
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>7 963</b>	<b>5 310</b>	<b>13 272</b>
	Private Sector	4 964	2 748	7 712
	Self-employed	1 424	404	1 828
	Employees	3 540	2 344	5 884
	Public Sector	2 999	2 562	5 560
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>1 063</b>	<b>1 342</b>	<b>2 405</b>
	Self-employed	450	290	740
	Employees	613	1 052	1 665
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>9 026</b>	<b>6 652</b>	<b>15 677</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>1 755</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2 359</b>
	Self-employed	916	151	1 067
	Employees	839	453	1 292
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>10 781</b>	<b>7 256</b>	<b>18 036</b>

**Notes:**

1. Employment by place of residence is based on employee residence as declared by the employer upon engagement, with Jobsplus
2. Employment in persons comprise full-time and part-time (primary only) employment.
3. Employment in jobs exceeds employment in persons as it includes part-time secondary employment. The latter implies that a person may have more than one job.
4. Data for each year is as at 31 December.

Sources: Jobsplus, People and Standards Division (OPM), Employment Statistics, NSO



TABLE 3.4 – Employment by place of work, type, sector, sex and year (NUTS 3)

		2015			2016		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</b>							
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>110 129</b>	<b>64 838</b>	<b>174 967</b>	<b>115 559</b>	<b>69 815</b>	<b>185 374</b>
	Private Sector	85 577	44 936	130 513	90 931	49 126	140 057
	Self-employed	16 005	3 812	19 817	16 482	4 143	20 625
	Employees	69 572	41 124	110 696	74 449	44 983	119 432
	Public Sector	24 552	19 902	44 454	24 628	20 689	45 317
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>13 677</b>	<b>19 586</b>	<b>33 263</b>	<b>14 364</b>	<b>19 942</b>	<b>34 306</b>
	Self-employed	3 539	2 193	5 732	3 706	2 447	6 153
	Employees	10 138	17 393	27 531	10 658	17 495	28 153
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>123 806</b>	<b>84 424</b>	<b>208 230</b>	<b>129 923</b>	<b>89 757</b>	<b>219 680</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>15 576</b>	<b>7 225</b>	<b>22 801</b>	<b>16 212</b>	<b>7 613</b>	<b>23 825</b>
	Self-employed	5 177	1 073	6 250	5 525	1 240	6 765
	Employees	10 399	6 152	16 551	10 687	6 373	17 060
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>139 382</b>	<b>91 649</b>	<b>231 031</b>	<b>146 135</b>	<b>97 370</b>	<b>243 505</b>
<b>Malta</b>							
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>104 270</b>	<b>61 697</b>	<b>165 967</b>	<b>109 499</b>	<b>66 495</b>	<b>175 994</b>
	Private Sector	82 013	43 214	125 227	87 121	47 208	134 329
	Self-employed	14 698	3 510	18 208	15 138	3 813	18 951
	Employees	67 315	39 704	107 019	71 983	43 395	115 378
	Public Sector	22 257	18 483	40 740	22 378	19 287	41 665
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>12 873</b>	<b>18 563</b>	<b>31 436</b>	<b>13 528</b>	<b>18 901</b>	<b>32 429</b>
	Self-employed	3 139	1 975	5 114	3 302	2 201	5 503
	Employees	9 734	16 588	26 322	10 226	16 700	26 926
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>117 143</b>	<b>80 260</b>	<b>197 403</b>	<b>123 027</b>	<b>85 396</b>	<b>208 423</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>14 131</b>	<b>6 761</b>	<b>20 892</b>	<b>14 659</b>	<b>7 111</b>	<b>21 770</b>
	Self-employed	4 339	960	5 299	4 646	1 111	5 757
	Employees	9 792	5 801	15 593	10 013	6 000	16 013
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>131 274</b>	<b>87 021</b>	<b>218 295</b>	<b>137 686</b>	<b>92 507</b>	<b>230 193</b>
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>							
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>5 859</b>	<b>3 141</b>	<b>9 000</b>	<b>6 060</b>	<b>3 320</b>	<b>9 380</b>
	Private Sector	3 564	1 722	5 286	3 810	1 918	5 728
	Self-employed	1 307	302	1 609	1 344	330	1 674
	Employees	2 257	1 420	3 677	2 466	1 588	4 054
	Public Sector	2 295	1 419	3 714	2 250	1 402	3 652
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>1 023</b>	<b>1 827</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>1 041</b>	<b>1 877</b>
	Self-employed	400	218	618	404	246	650
	Employees	404	805	1 209	432	795	1 227
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>6 663</b>	<b>4 164</b>	<b>10 827</b>	<b>6 896</b>	<b>4 361</b>	<b>11 257</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>1 445</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>1 909</b>	<b>1 553</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>2 055</b>
	Self-employed	838	113	951	879	129	1 008
	Employees	607	351	958	674	373	1 047
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>8 108</b>	<b>4 628</b>	<b>12 736</b>	<b>8 449</b>	<b>4 863</b>	<b>13 312</b>

TABLE 3.4 – continued

		2017		
		Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</b>				
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>121 590</b>	<b>75 596</b>	<b>197 186</b>
	Private Sector	96 394	54 265	150 659
	Self-employed	16 918	4 581	21 499
	Employees	79 476	49 684	129 160
	Public Sector	25 196	21 331	46 527
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>14 829</b>	<b>20 154</b>	<b>34 983</b>
	Self-employed	3 981	2 713	6 694
	Employees	10 848	17 441	28 289
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>136 419</b>	<b>95 750</b>	<b>232 169</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>17 411</b>	<b>8 542</b>	<b>25 953</b>
	Self-employed	6 307	1 594	7 901
	Employees	11 104	6 948	18 052
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>153 830</b>	<b>104 292</b>	<b>258 122</b>
<b>Malta</b>				
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>115 209</b>	<b>71 844</b>	<b>187 053</b>
	Private Sector	92 358	52 088	144 446
	Self-employed	15 549	4 203	19 752
	Employees	76 809	47 885	124 694
	Public Sector	22 851	19 756	42 607
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>13 924</b>	<b>19 021</b>	<b>32 945</b>
	Self-employed	3 551	2 452	6 003
	Employees	10 373	16 569	26 942
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>129 133</b>	<b>90 865</b>	<b>219 998</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>15 656</b>	<b>7 938</b>	<b>23 594</b>
	Self-employed	5 391	1 443	6 834
	Employees	10 265	6 495	16 760
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>144 789</b>	<b>98 803</b>	<b>243 592</b>
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>				
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>6 381</b>	<b>3 752</b>	<b>10 133</b>
	Private Sector	4 036	2 177	6 213
	Self-employed	1 369	378	1 747
	Employees	2 667	1 799	4 466
	Public Sector	2 345	1 575	3 920
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1 133</b>	<b>2 038</b>
	Self-employed	430	261	691
	Employees	475	872	1 347
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>7 286</b>	<b>4 885</b>	<b>12 171</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>1 755</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2 359</b>
	Self-employed	916	151	1 067
	Employees	839	453	1 292
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>9 041</b>	<b>5 489</b>	<b>14 530</b>

**Notes:**

1. Employment by place of work takes into account those persons who effectively work in the regions of Malta and Gozo and Comino respectively, irrespective of their locality/region of residence.
2. Employment in persons comprise full-time and part-time (primary only) employment.
3. Employment in jobs exceeds employment in persons as it includes part-time secondary employment. The latter implies that a person may have more than one job.
4. Data for each year is as at 31 December.

Sources: Jobsplus, Employment Statistics, NSO

TABLE 3.5 – Persons registering for work under Part I and Part II by district, age group, sex and year (LAU 1)

		2015			2016			2017		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Southern Harbour	Under 20	23	12	35	19	17	36	11	13	24
	20-29	147	42	189	69	29	98	41	20	61
	30-39	213	46	259	130	27	157	63	20	83
	40-49	278	42	320	172	26	198	95	29	124
	Over 50	384	96	480	220	66	286	144	58	202
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>494</b>
Northern Harbour	Under 20	17	10	27	20	9	29	11	8	19
	20-29	92	39	131	63	43	106	54	28	82
	30-39	170	36	206	115	25	140	93	24	117
	40-49	204	50	254	114	29	143	104	19	123
	Over 50	411	116	527	223	79	302	178	74	252
	<b>Total</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1 145</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>593</b>
South Eastern	Under 20	13	8	21	14	4	18	13	5	18
	20-29	80	39	119	47	14	61	39	12	51
	30-39	106	37	143	58	20	78	46	16	62
	40-49	110	37	147	50	19	69	49	13	62
	Over 50	194	61	255	102	34	136	82	27	109
	<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>302</b>
Western	Under 20	3	2	5	6	1	7	6	1	7
	20-29	47	14	61	24	8	32	13	6	19
	30-39	58	10	68	18	4	22	21	5	26
	40-49	61	8	69	38	9	47	22	6	28
	Over 50	111	34	145	62	24	86	39	12	51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>131</b>
Northern	Under 20	8	4	12	4	6	10	3	1	4
	20-29	42	24	66	27	11	38	14	10	24
	30-39	75	18	93	47	15	62	34	18	52
	40-49	81	34	115	55	27	82	52	28	80
	Over 50	151	69	220	98	59	157	81	48	129
	<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>289</b>
Gozo and Comino	Under 20	12	6	18	18	5	23	9	2	11
	20-29	100	57	157	74	34	108	45	13	58
	30-39	102	45	147	85	42	127	61	27	88
	40-49	85	62	147	63	56	119	43	44	87
	Over 50	97	82	179	80	55	135	67	47	114
	<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 475</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>4 615</b>	<b>2 115</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>2 912</b>	<b>1 533</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>2 167</b>

**Note:**  
1. Data is as at 31 December.

Source: Jobsplus

TABLE 3.6 – Persons registering for work under Part I and Part II by district, duration of unemployment in weeks, sex and year (LAU 1)

		2015			2016			2017		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Southern Harbour	0-12 wks	287	74	361	161	49	210	75	52	127
	13-52 wks	236	62	298	175	55	230	73	25	98
	53-104 wks	117	28	145	87	15	102	58	23	81
	≥ 105 wks	405	74	479	187	46	233	148	40	188
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>494</b>
Northern Harbour	0-12 wks	237	85	322	115	57	172	119	42	161
	13-52 wks	184	73	257	170	67	237	107	51	158
	53-104 wks	120	27	147	67	23	90	54	23	77
	≥ 105 wks	353	66	419	183	38	221	160	37	197
	<b>Total</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1 145</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>593</b>
South Eastern	0-12 wks	148	73	221	69	34	103	70	27	97
	13-52 wks	100	55	155	82	20	102	64	12	76
	53-104 wks	68	19	87	36	16	52	23	9	32
	≥ 105 wks	187	35	222	84	21	105	72	25	97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>302</b>
Western	0-12 wks	90	31	121	35	15	50	27	10	37
	13-52 wks	64	16	80	47	20	67	26	6	32
	53-104 wks	41	7	48	22	2	24	15	5	20
	≥ 105 wks	85	14	99	44	9	53	33	9	42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>131</b>
Northern	0-12 wks	114	53	167	62	41	103	43	36	79
	13-52 wks	102	41	143	90	39	129	53	24	77
	53-104 wks	45	21	66	27	10	37	39	17	56
	≥ 105 wks	96	34	130	52	28	80	49	28	77
	<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>289</b>
Gozo and Comino	0-12 wks	79	77	156	61	35	96	43	24	67
	13-52 wks	85	82	167	141	84	225	56	15	71
	53-104 wks	58	45	103	47	29	76	66	52	118
	≥ 105 wks	174	48	222	71	44	115	60	42	102
	<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 475</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>4 615</b>	<b>2 115</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>2 912</b>	<b>1 533</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>2 167</b>

**Note:**  
1. Data is as at 31 December.

Source: Jobsplus

TABLE 3.7 – Average gross annual basic salary for employees by sex, district of residence and year (LAU 1)

€									
	2015			2016			2017		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>18 069</b>	<b>15 008</b>	<b>16 786</b>	<b>18 940</b>	<b>15 892</b>	<b>17 628</b>	<b>19 668</b>	<b>16 269</b>	<b>18 207</b>
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>18 229</b>	<b>14 997</b>	<b>16 873</b>	<b>19 102</b>	<b>15 948</b>	<b>17 742</b>	<b>19 816</b>	<b>16 287</b>	<b>18 306</b>
Southern Harbour	15 928	13 431	14 911	16 604	14 358	15 646	17 358	14 133	16 040
Northern Harbour	18 607	15 736	17 365	19 325	16 757	18 213	19 942	16 838	18 638
South Eastern	17 302	14 073	16 013	18 355	14 977	16 963	18 709	15 819	17 475
Western	19 788	16 084	18 240	20 026	16 873	18 605	21 631	17 833	19 954
Northern	19 678	15 094	17 715	21 318	16 142	19 056	21 928	16 540	19 487
<b>GOZO AND COMINO</b>	<b>15 734</b>	<b>15 168</b>	<b>15 500</b>	<b>16 605</b>	<b>15 023</b>	<b>15 951</b>	<b>17 257</b>	<b>16 014</b>	<b>16 686</b>
Gozo and Comino	15 734	15 168	15 500	16 605	15 023	15 951	17 257	16 014	16 686

- Notes:**
- The data provided in this table is considered as provisional.
  - Gross annual basic salary refers to the gross annual basic salary received by employees before any social contributions and tax deductions. This amount excludes payments for overtime, allowances and bonuses.
  - The total average gross annual basic salary is calculated by taking the mean of the gross annual basic salary for the total employees. In addition, the average gross annual basic salary at district level is calculated by taking the mean of the gross annual basic salary for employees within each respective district.

Source: Labour Force Survey, NSO

Methodological Notes

- The data provided in this chapter is based on the latest data published by the National Statistics Office i.e. News Release 162/2018 – *Regional Labour Supply by Place of Residence and Work: 2015-2017* ([https://nso.gov.mt/en/News\\_Releases/View\\_by\\_Unit/Unit\\_02/Regional\\_and\\_Geospatial\\_Statistics/Documents/2018/News2018\\_162.pdf](https://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/View_by_Unit/Unit_02/Regional_and_Geospatial_Statistics/Documents/2018/News2018_162.pdf)). The information contained in this chapter is subject to revision.
- Full-time and part-time status is determined by the employer's declaration (or that made by a self-employed person) in the engagement form which is required to be sent to Jobsplus upon commencement of employment.
- Employment by **place of work** takes into account those persons who effectively work in the regions of Malta and Gozo and Comino respectively, irrespective of their locality/region of residence.
  - Employment by **place of residence** is based on employee residence as declared by the employer upon engagement, with JobsPlus.
- Owing to a reclassification exercise carried out by Jobsplus, employers recruiting domestic workers for personal services (not as a commercial activity) have been transferred from NACE divisions 86 and 88 to NACE division 97. Within the latter division, a household employer is defined as a person who pays an individual to perform duties in or around his home. Household employees may include nannies, care workers and private nurses. This change came into effect from December 2017.
- Registered Unemployed provides data on the number of persons actively seeking work through Jobsplus. The data includes Part I and Part II of the unemployment register:
  - Part I of the unemployment register** includes new job seekers who have left school, re-entrants into the labour market and individuals who have been made redundant by their former employers.
  - Part II of the unemployment register** includes workers who have been dismissed from work due to disciplinary action, left work out of their own free will, refused work or training opportunities or were struck off the register after an inspection by the Law Enforcement personnel.
- Labour Supply comprises the full-time gainfully occupied population and the registered unemployed population.
- The gross annual basic salary refers to the gross annual basic salary received by employees before any social contributions and tax deductions. This amount excludes payments for overtime, allowances and bonuses.
- The industry classification of this news release is being published at NACE Rev. 2 at A\*10/11.





# 04

## ECONOMY

This chapter provides a summary of recent developments in the Maltese economy, highlighting major changes in regional economic statistics by industry NACE A\*10/11 during the period 2012 - 2017. Macroeconomic activity and economic growth within each respective region are measured by Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices, based on the production approach. The prevailing economic activity within the regions is explained by the respective GDP per capita.



## Gross Value Added

In 2017, the GVA at basic prices in the regions of Malta, and Gozo and Comino was estimated at €9 553.4 million and €418.5 million, respectively; reflecting a corresponding increase of 9.0 and 10.9 per cent over 2016 (**Table 4.1**).

### MALTA REGION

Almost all industries registered increases in GVA during 2017, with the exception of the industries of *agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)* and *real estate activities (L)*. The slight drop registered in real estate activities is due to an enterprise reclassification. The largest increase was recorded in the industry comprising of *professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities (M and N)* at 21.2 per cent, and assumed a contribution of 14.9 per cent to total GVA. Similarly, the *manufacturing (C)* industry registered the second largest increase in GVA at 12.9 per cent and accounting for a contribution of 8.2 per cent to the total. The industries of *wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities (G, H and I)* which comprised the highest share to GVA (21.8 per cent), registered a growth in GVA of 7.6 per cent over 2016. The industries comprising *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities (O, P and Q)* contributed to the second largest share of the GVA (16.3 per cent), registered a growth in GVA of 8.1 per cent when compared to 2016. (**Table 4.1, Charts 4.1a - 4.1b**)

During 2017, the industries of *wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities (G, H and I)* accounted for the highest share of the GVA of MALTA contributing to 20.9 per cent. Similarly, the industries comprising *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities (O, P and Q)* contributed to the second largest share of the GVA of MALTA, accounting for 15.6 per cent in 2017. Conversely, the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industries contributed the least to the GVA of MALTA during the period under review, contributing to 0.7 per cent. (**Table 4.1.A**) Analyses of the contributions to GVA by industry and by region (NUTS 3) are illustrated in **Charts 4.2** and **4.3**.

CHART 4.1a – Industry contribution to GVA of Malta region A\*10: 2017

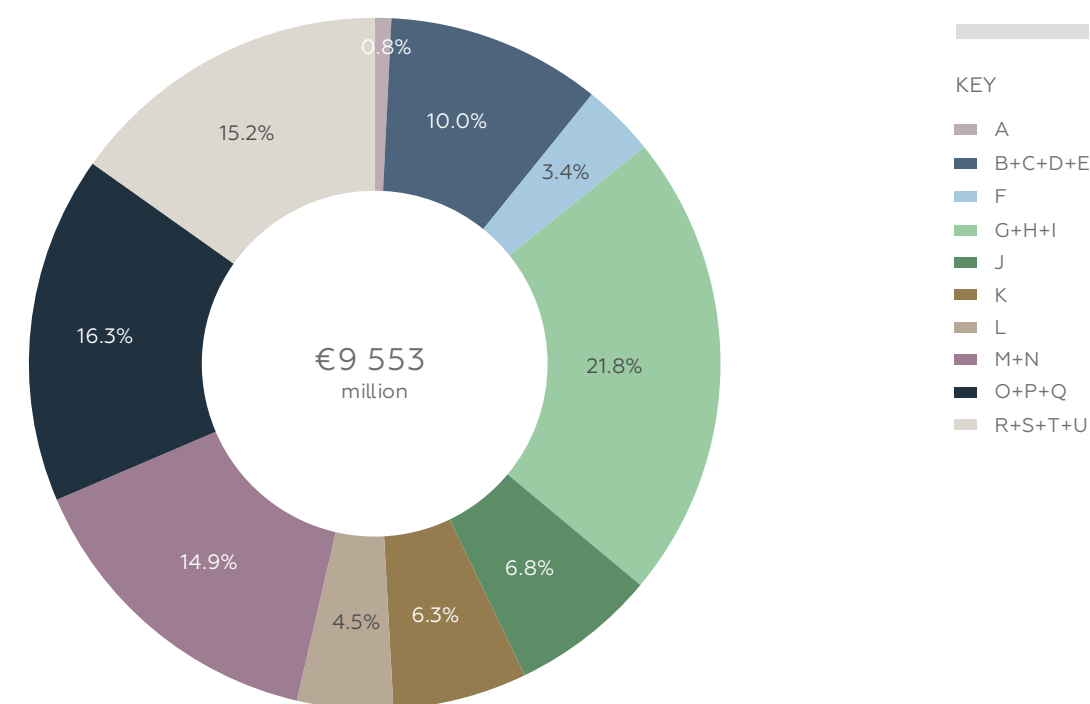


CHART 4.1b – Year-on-year changes in GVA of Malta region by industry A\*10: 2017

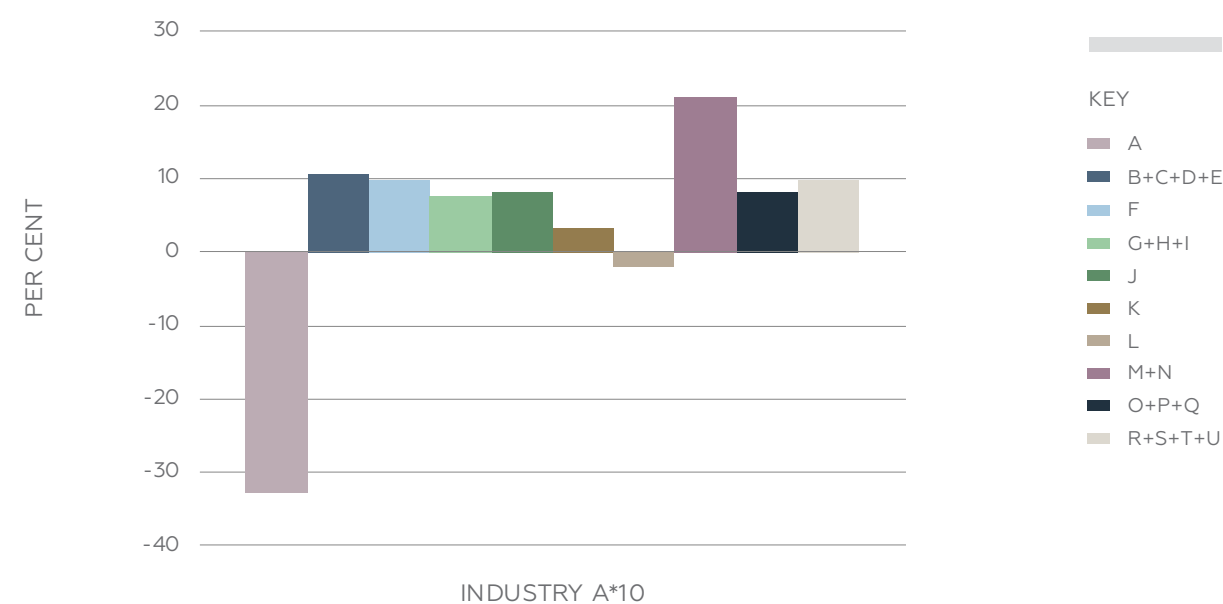


CHART 4.2 – Regional contribution to GVA (B.1g) by industry A\*10/11: 2017 (NUTS 3)

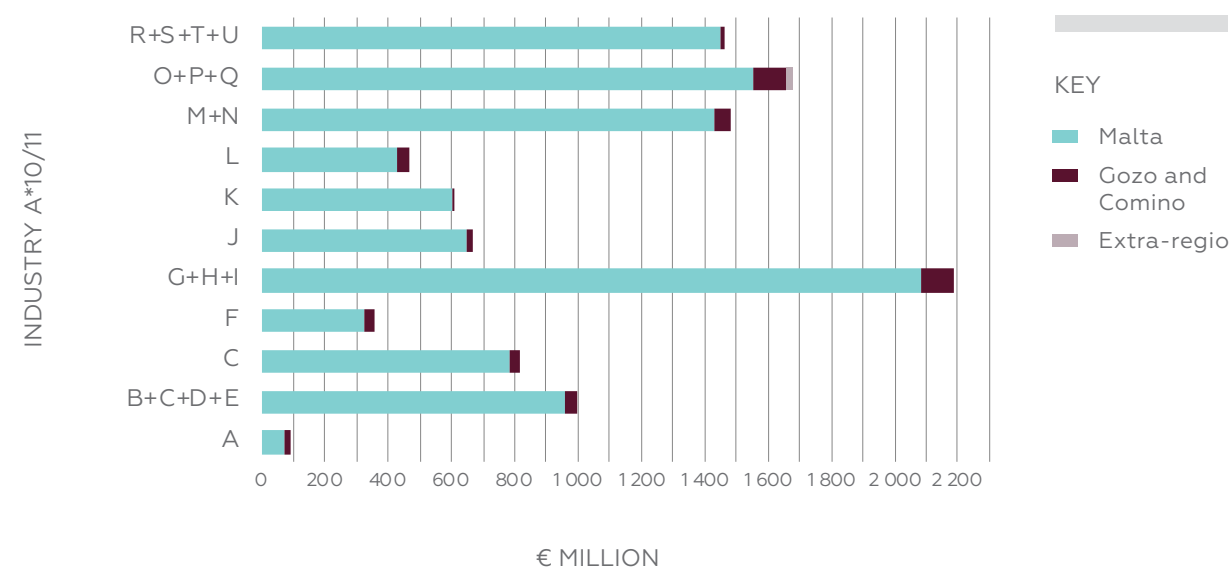
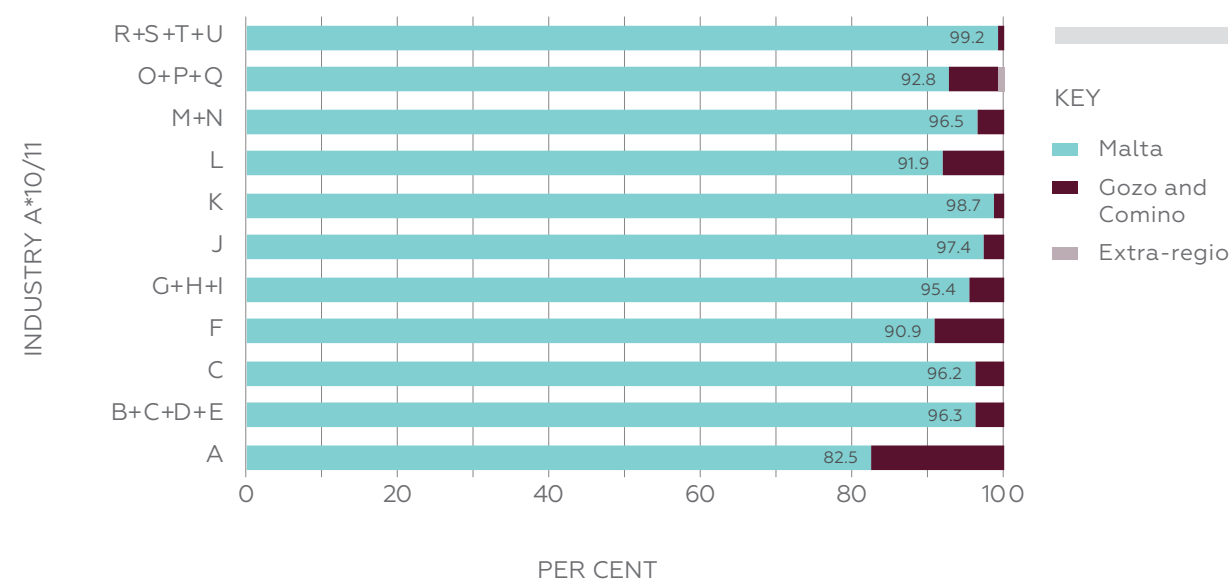


CHART 4.3 – Distribution of regional GVA (B.1g) by industry A\*10/11: 2017 (NUTS 3)



## GOZO AND COMINO REGION

Almost all industries registered increases in GVA in 2017 when compared to the previous year, with the exception of the industries of *agriculture, forestry and fishing* (A). The main increase resulted in economic activities relating to *professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative*

and support service activities (M and N) which growth was of 49.3 per cent, contributing to 12.5 per cent of the total GVA. The second largest growth, 24.7 per cent, was generated in the *information and communication industry* (J), and assumed a contribution of 4.2 per cent to total GVA. In 2017, the industries comprising the *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities* (O, P and Q) accounted for the highest share at 25.1 per cent of the total GVA. Year-on-year, these industries registered an increase of 7.8 per cent. The industries of *wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities* (G, H and I) accounted for the second highest share of the GVA at 24.3 per cent and have registered a growth of 8.5 per cent over 2016. (Table 4.1, Charts 4.4a – 4.4b)

CHART 4.4a – Industry contribution to GVA of Gozo and Comino region A\*10: 2017

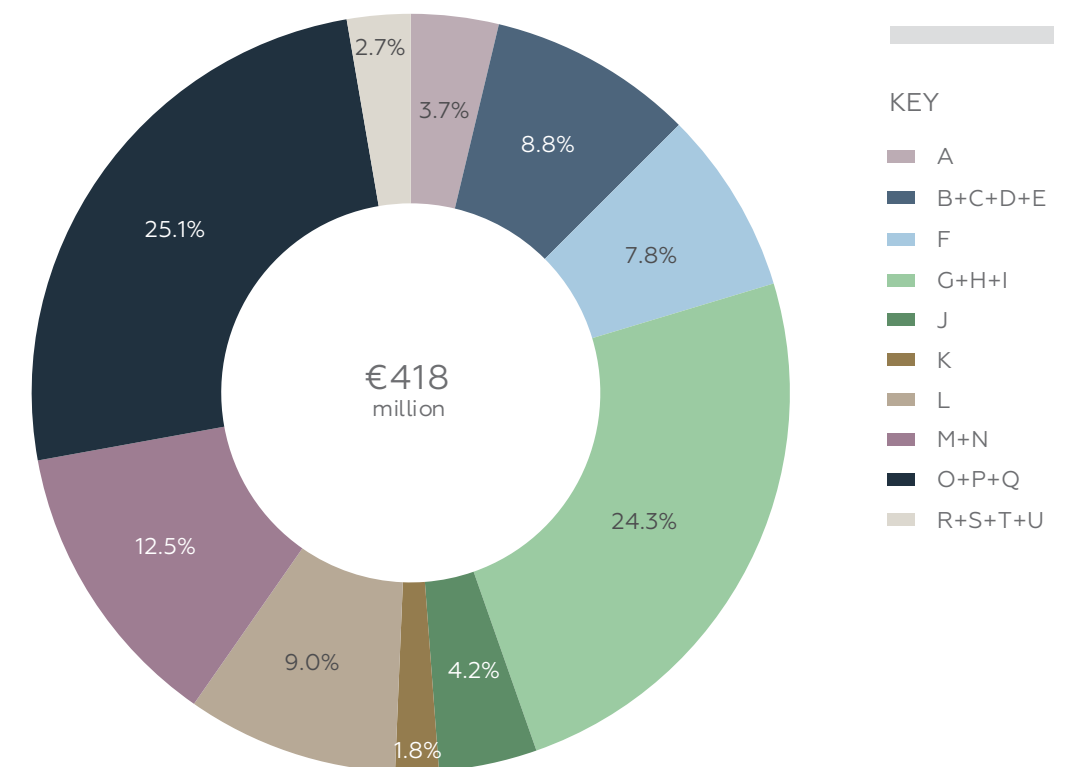
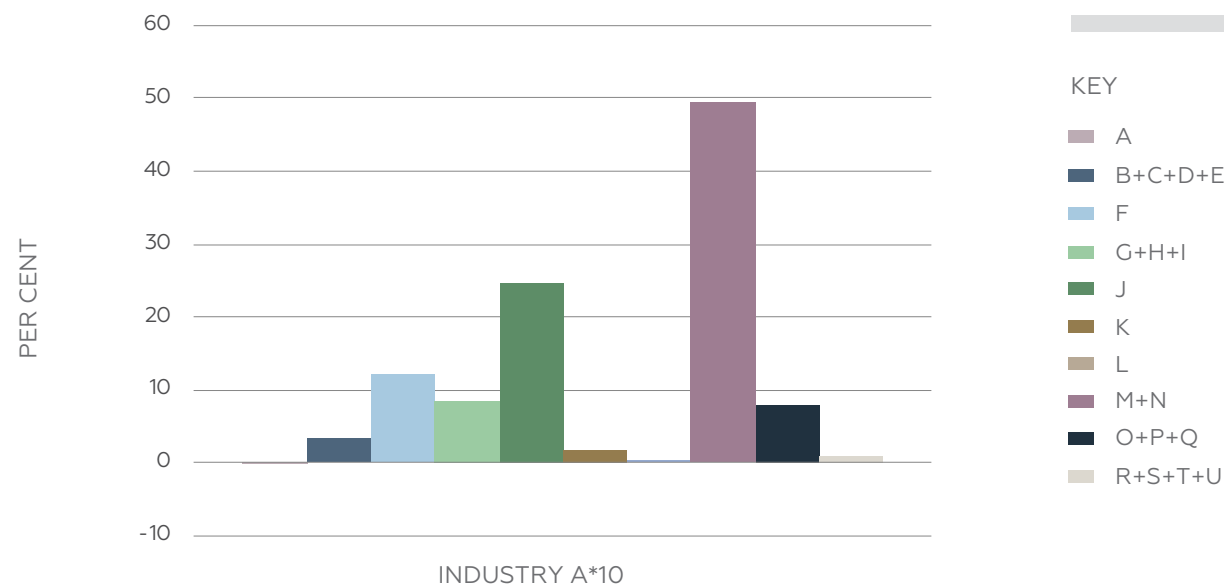




CHART 4.4b – Year-on-year changes in GVA of Gozo and Comino region by industry A\*10: 2017



During 2017, the industries of *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities* (O, P and Q) accounted for the highest share of the GVA of MALTA, contributing to 1.1 per cent. Similarly, the industries comprising *wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities* (G, H and I) contributed to the second largest share of the GVA of MALTA, accounting for 1.0 per cent. In contrast, the industry comprising of *financial and insurance activities* contributed the least to the GVA of MALTA, contributing to 0.1 per cent in 2017. **(Table 4.1.a, Charts 4.2-4.3)**

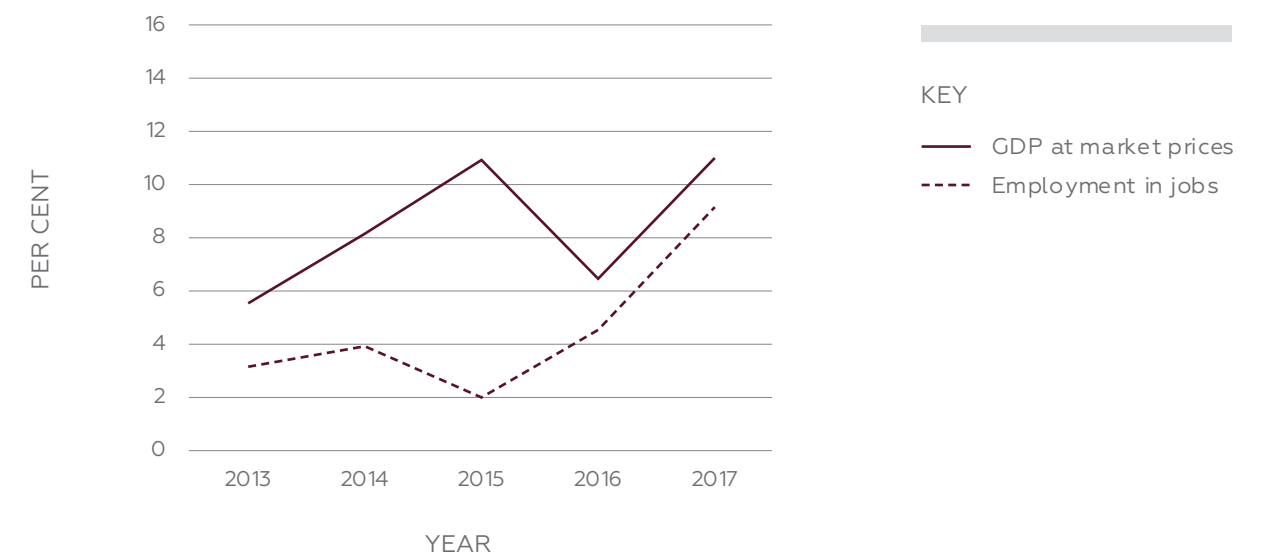
## Gross Domestic Product

In 2017, GDP at market prices in the regions of Malta, and Gozo and Comino was estimated at €10 806.1 million and €473.4 million, respectively, corresponding to a contribution of 95.7 and 4.2 per cent to national GDP at market prices. Even though employment in jobs increased year-on-year in both regions, employment growth lagged GDP growth during the period under consideration. **(Table 4.2, Charts 4.5-4.6)**

CHART 4.5 – GDP and Employment: Malta region year-on-year change



CHART 4.6 – GDP and Employment: Gozo and Comino region year-on-year change



GDP per capita at market prices increased year-on-year in both regions. The per capita GDP at market prices for the Malta region as a percentage of the national was 102.7 per cent while that of the Gozo and Comino region was of 60.9 per cent. The per capita regional GDP does not reflect the income available to the private households of each respective region, but it strictly relates to the economic activity prevailing in each of the regions. (Table 4.2, Chart 4.7)

CHART 4.7 – Per capita regional GDP at market prices (NUTS 3)



TABLE 4.1 – Gross Value Added at basic prices (B.1g) by industry, region and year (NUTS 3)

				€000					
NACE REV 2 AT A*10/11				2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>94 799</b>	<b>90 826</b>	<b>96 644</b>	<b>103 778</b>	<b>125 596</b>	<b>89 498</b>
		MT001	Malta	81 302	76 993	82 422	88 535	109 924	73 860
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	13 497	13 832	14 222	15 243	15 672	15 638
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>820 199</b>	<b>849 078</b>	<b>857 353</b>	<b>853 340</b>	<b>902 281</b>	<b>995 093</b>
		MT001	Malta	792 396	818 103	826 602	819 210	866 719	958 388
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	27 803	30 975	30 752	34 130	35 562	36 705
C	of which Manufacturing	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>793 605</b>	<b>733 053</b>	<b>738 896</b>	<b>715 562</b>	<b>723 984</b>	<b>815 713</b>
		MT001	Malta	770 881	710 084	714 114	688 631	695 154	785 019
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	22 724	22 969	24 782	26 931	28 830	30 694
F	Construction	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>274 485</b>	<b>293 739</b>	<b>300 942</b>	<b>327 945</b>	<b>326 867</b>	<b>359 320</b>
		MT001	Malta	250 392	268 848	275 542	299 189	297 601	326 543
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	24 093	24 891	25 400	28 756	29 267	32 777
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 396 205</b>	<b>1 527 190</b>	<b>1 636 964</b>	<b>1 948 927</b>	<b>2 031 047</b>	<b>2 187 104</b>
		MT001	Malta	1 330 772	1 456 758	1 559 356	1 858 383	1 937 366	2 085 486
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	65 433	70 432	77 608	90 544	93 681	101 618
J	Information and communication	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>373 279</b>	<b>369 486</b>	<b>465 583</b>	<b>558 393</b>	<b>614 773</b>	<b>667 681</b>
		MT001	Malta	366 504	362 203	455 349	544 955	600 702	650 141
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	6 775	7 283	10 234	13 438	14 071	17 540
K	Financial and insurance activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>532 057</b>	<b>534 330</b>	<b>515 170</b>	<b>549 334</b>	<b>588 036</b>	<b>607 406</b>
		MT001	Malta	523 918	526 684	507 916	541 807	580 419	599 672
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	8 139	7 646	7 253	7 528	7 617	7 734
L	Real estate activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>373 147</b>	<b>379 656</b>	<b>383 094</b>	<b>442 294</b>	<b>475 220</b>	<b>466 191</b>
		MT001	Malta	337 723	345 664	350 660	404 921	437 518	428 403
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	35 423	33 992	32 434	37 373	37 701	37 788
M+N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>650 270</b>	<b>729 269</b>	<b>856 901</b>	<b>1 081 847</b>	<b>1 212 885</b>	<b>1 479 753</b>
		MT001	Malta	637 652	713 579	837 924	1 058 498	1 177 971	1 427 625
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	12 618	15 690	18 976	23 349	34 914	52 129
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 178 866</b>	<b>1 255 743</b>	<b>1 358 781</b>	<b>1 458 231</b>	<b>1 548 615</b>	<b>1 673 343</b>
		MT001	Malta	1 091 500	1 163 489	1 255 595	1 352 207	1 436 668	1 552 753
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	74 768	79 099	89 644	92 241	97 623	105 229
R+S+T+U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio	12 598	13 155	13 543	13 782	14 323	15 361
		MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>588 193</b>	<b>690 775</b>	<b>999 017</b>	<b>1 211 535</b>	<b>1 332 287</b>	<b>1 461 842</b>
		MT001	Malta	579 921	681 489	988 671	1 199 933	1 321 027	1 450 510
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	8 272	9 287	10 346	11 602	11 259	11 333
Gross Value Added at basic prices		MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>6 281 499</b>	<b>6 720 091</b>	<b>7 470 448</b>	<b>8 535 624</b>	<b>9 157 607</b>	<b>9 987 232</b>
		MT001	<b>Malta</b>	<b>5 992 081</b>	<b>6 413 811</b>	<b>7 140 036</b>	<b>8 167 639</b>	<b>8 765 915</b>	<b>9 553 380</b>
		MT002	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>276 820</b>	<b>293 126</b>	<b>316 869</b>	<b>354 204</b>	<b>377 368</b>	<b>418 491</b>
		MTZZZ	<b>Extra-Regio</b>	<b>12 598</b>	<b>13 155</b>	<b>13 543</b>	<b>13 782</b>	<b>14 323</b>	<b>15 361</b>

Note:

1. Data may not add up due to rounding.

**TABLE 4.1a – Contribution of regional Gross Value Added to total economy (B.1g) by industry, region and year (NUTS 3)**

				per cent						
NACE REV 2 AT A*10/11				2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
<b>A</b>	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>0.90</b>	
		MT001	Malta	1.29	1.15	1.10	1.04	1.20	0.74	
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16	
<b>B+C+D+E</b>	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>13.06</b>	<b>12.63</b>	<b>11.48</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>9.96</b>	
		MT001	Malta	12.61	12.17	11.07	9.60	9.46	9.60	
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.44	0.46	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.37	
<b>C</b>	of which Manufacturing	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>12.63</b>	<b>10.91</b>	<b>9.89</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>8.17</b>	
		MT001	Malta	12.27	10.57	9.56	8.07	7.59	7.86	
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.36	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.31	
<b>F</b>	Construction	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>3.60</b>	
		MT001	Malta	3.99	4.00	3.69	3.51	3.25	3.27	
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.38	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.33	
<b>G+H+I</b>	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>22.23</b>	<b>22.73</b>	<b>21.91</b>	<b>22.83</b>	<b>22.18</b>	<b>21.90</b>	
		MT001	Malta	21.19	21.68	20.87	21.77	21.16	20.88	
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.02	1.02	
<b>J</b>	Information and communication	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>6.69</b>	
		MT001	Malta	5.83	5.39	6.10	6.38	6.56	6.51	
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.18	
<b>K</b>	Financial and insurance activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>7.95</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>6.08</b>	
		MT001	Malta	8.34	7.84	6.80	6.35	6.34	6.00	
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	
<b>L</b>	Real estate activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>4.67</b>	
		MT001	Malta	5.38	5.14	4.69	4.74	4.78	4.29	
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.56	0.51	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.38	
<b>M+N</b>	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>10.35</b>	<b>10.85</b>	<b>11.47</b>	<b>12.67</b>	<b>13.24</b>	<b>14.82</b>	
		MT001	Malta	10.15	10.62	11.22	12.40	12.86	14.29	
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.20	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.38	0.52	
<b>O+P+Q</b>	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>18.77</b>	<b>18.69</b>	<b>18.19</b>	<b>17.08</b>	<b>16.91</b>	<b>16.75</b>	
		MT001	Malta	17.38	17.31	16.81	15.84	15.69	15.55	
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	1.19	1.18	1.20	1.08	1.07	1.05	
<b>R+S+T+U</b>	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.15	
		MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>9.36</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>13.37</b>	<b>14.19</b>	<b>14.55</b>	<b>14.64</b>	
		MT001	Malta	9.23	10.14	13.23	14.06	14.43	14.52	
<b>Gross Value Added at basic prices</b>		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.11	
		MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
		MT001	<b>Malta</b>	<b>95.39</b>	<b>95.44</b>	<b>95.58</b>	<b>95.69</b>	<b>95.72</b>	<b>95.66</b>	
		MT002	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>4.19</b>	
		MTZZZ	<b>Extra-Regio</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.15</b>	

**Note:**

1. Data may not add up due to rounding.

**TABLE 4.2 – Gross Domestic Product at market prices (B.1\*g) by region and year (NUTS 3)**

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
MT	MALTA	<b>GDP at market prices (€000)</b>	<b>7 168 370</b>	<b>7 645 200</b>	<b>8 505 357</b>	<b>9 643 514</b>	<b>10 343 008</b>	<b>11 294 874</b>
		Population	422 509	429 424	439 691	450 415	460 297	475 701
		GDP per capita (€)	16 966	17 803	19 344	21 410	22 470	23 744
MT001	Malta	<b>GDP at market prices (€000)</b>	<b>6 839 790</b>	<b>7 298 487</b>	<b>8 130 969</b>	<b>9 229 480</b>	<b>9 902 391</b>	<b>10 806 144</b>
		Population	391 087	397 968	407 958	418 490	428 091	442 978
		GDP per capita (€)	17 489	18 339	19 931	22 054	23 132	24 394
MT002	Gozo and Comino	GDP per capita as a % of the National	103.1	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.9	102.7
		<b>GDP at market prices (€000)</b>	<b>315 982</b>	<b>333 557</b>	<b>360 846</b>	<b>400 252</b>	<b>426 293</b>	<b>473 369</b>
		Population	31 422	31 456	31 733	31 925	32 206	32 723
MTZZZ	Extra-regio	GDP per capita (€)	10 056	10 604	11 371	12 537	13 236	14 466
		GDP per capita as a % of the National	59.3	59.6	58.8	58.6	58.9	60.9
		<b>GDP at market prices (€000)</b>	<b>12 598</b>	<b>13 155</b>	<b>13 543</b>	<b>13 782</b>	<b>14 323</b>	<b>15 361</b>



## Methodological Notes

1. All data in this chapter is in line with the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) (ISBN 978-92-79-31242-7) and the manual on Regional Accounts Methods (ISBN 978-92-79-32357-7). The European System of National and Regional Accounts is an internationally compatible accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of a total economy (whether this is a region, a country, or a group of countries), its components, and its relations with other total economies. Regional accounts are a regional specification of the corresponding accounts of the total economy.
2. The estimates of the national Gross Value Added (GVA) correspond to the news release Gross Domestic Product: Q3/2018 - NR193/2018. Data in this chapter should be considered as provisional.
3. **GVA estimates in this chapter are based on the Production Approach.** The estimates of regional GVA at basic prices using the Production Approach is equivalent to the difference between output at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices of industries physically located in each of the respective regions. **Regional GDP is defined as regional GVA plus taxes less subsidies on products. Regional GDP is not a measure of income or financial well-being but strictly relates to the economic activity prevailing in a particular region.**
4. The nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) provides a uniform breakdown of the economic territory of the European Union. The NUTS is the territorial classification for the compilation of regional accounts. The economic territory of a country can be divided into regional territories and the extra-regio territory. For the purpose of regional accounts, MALTA is divided as follows:

	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>MT0</b>	<b>MT00</b>	
Malta			MT001
Gozo and Comino			MT002
Extra-regio	MTZ	MTZZ	MTZZZ

The regional territory includes the region that is part of the geographic territory of a country and any free zones, including bonded warehouses and factories under customs control in the region. The extra-regio territory is made up of parts of the economic territory of a country that cannot be attached directly to a single region.

5. Data users must be aware that the industrial activities of the General Government at national level are spread over 21 different NACE categories (at A88 divisions) and include local councils and extra-budgetary units that are financially dependent on Government. NACE 84 is the largest division and, in terms of GVA, represented approximately 36.4 per cent of the General Government sector in 2017.
6. Employment data provided by JobsPlus for the period 2012-2017 are subject to revision.





# 05

## TRANSPORT

This chapter focuses on regional land and sea transport statistics, covering period 2012-2018. The first section deals with road transport statistics covering rate of motorization, stock of licensed vehicles, road traffic accidents and contraventions. The section related to sea transport statistics starts with information on fishing vessels and licenses, and concludes with inter-island statistics on passenger and vehicle movements aboard trips operated by Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

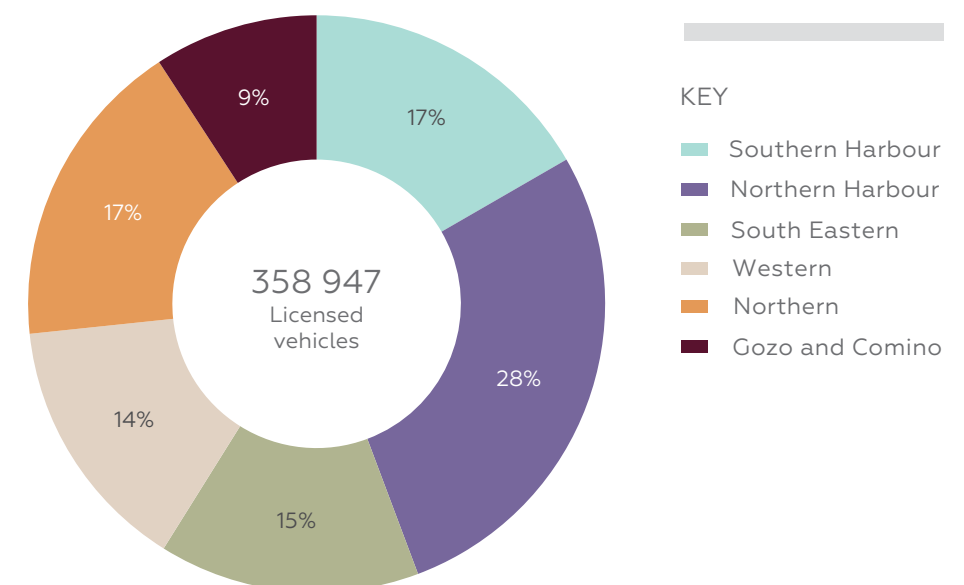




## 5.1 Road Transport

### STOCK OF LICENSED MOTOR VEHICLES

CHART 5.1.1 – Vehicle stock distribution by district: 2016 (LAU 1)



As at the end of 2016, the number of licensed vehicles in MALTA amounted to 358 947. The largest proportion of the stock was recorded in the Northern Harbour district, 27.6 per cent of the total licensed motor vehicles (**Table 5.1.1 and Chart 5.1.1**). The South Eastern district had the highest number of registered coaches and private buses, 28.7 per cent of the total registered coaches and private buses. On the other hand Gozo and Comino district had the highest recorded number of agricultural vehicles and the Northern district, the highest number of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV's). (**Table 5.1.1**)

Passenger cars totalled 282 921 or 78.8 per cent, however, the stock of motorcycles saw the highest percentage increase (16.7 per cent) over 2015 (**Table 5.1.1**). Newly-licensed motor vehicles amounted to 22 730; of these, 10 728 were newly-licensed 'new' vehicles and 12 002, were newly-licensed 'used' ones (**Tables 5.1.3 - 5.1.5**).



## DRIVING LICENCES

By the end of 2016, the total number of driving licence holders amounted to 252 276 or an increase of 1.8 per cent over 2015. The largest number – 69 693 or 27.6 per cent of the total – was registered in the Northern Harbour district. Gozo and Comino district accounted for 9.1 per cent of the total. **(Table 5.1.6)**

On a gender basis, there were 149 954 male and 102 322 female driving licence holders. The majority of driving licence holders were aged 40-59 **(Table 5.1.7)**.

## TRANSPORT INDICATORS

As at end of 2016 the number of vehicles per 1 000 residents went up to 780 from 770 in 2015. The number of vehicles to 1 000 driving licence holders stood at 1 423 by the end of 2016. Gozo and Comino district registered the highest ratio of vehicles, 1 025 per 1 000 total residents, while the Northern Harbour district registered the lowest ratio with 689 vehicles per 1 000 residents. **(Table 5.1.8)**

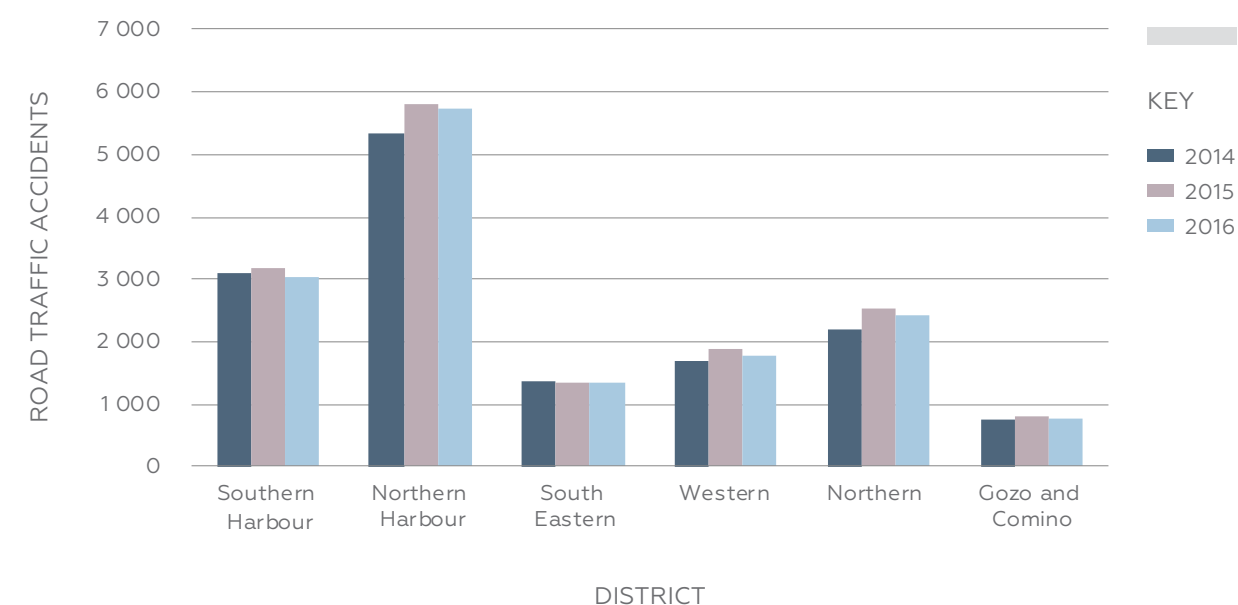
In 2016, the average age of passenger cars in MALTA stood at 14.03 years. The Southern Harbour district had the highest average age of passenger cars, 15.26 years, followed by Gozo and Comino district of 14.58 years **(Table 5.1.9)**.

During 2016, the number of public transport commuters totalled 43 253 238. August registered the highest amount of commuters with 4 275 915 or 9.9 per cent of the total. To the contrary January registered the least amount of commuters totalling 2 853 593. The largest proportion of public transport commuters (95.4 per cent) pertained to Malta region and the remaining 4.6 per cent to Gozo and Comino region. **(Table 5.1.10)**

## TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

In 2016, the number of reported traffic accidents reached 15 017, a decrease of 487 cases, or 3.1 per cent over the previous year. All districts registered a drop with the largest one recorded in the Southern Harbour district, down by 142 cases. The Northern Harbour district was also the district to register the most accidents: 5 717 cases or 38.1 per cent of total accidents. Gozo and Comino district had the lowest registered accidents, 773 cases. **(Tables 5.1.11 and Chart 5.1.2a)**

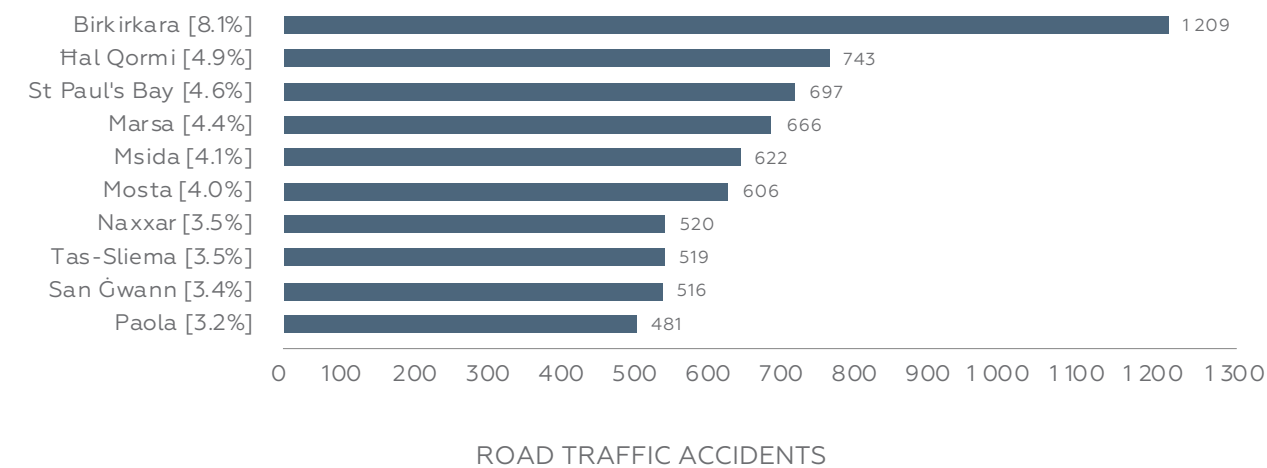
CHART 5.1.2a – Road traffic accidents by district and year (LAU 1)



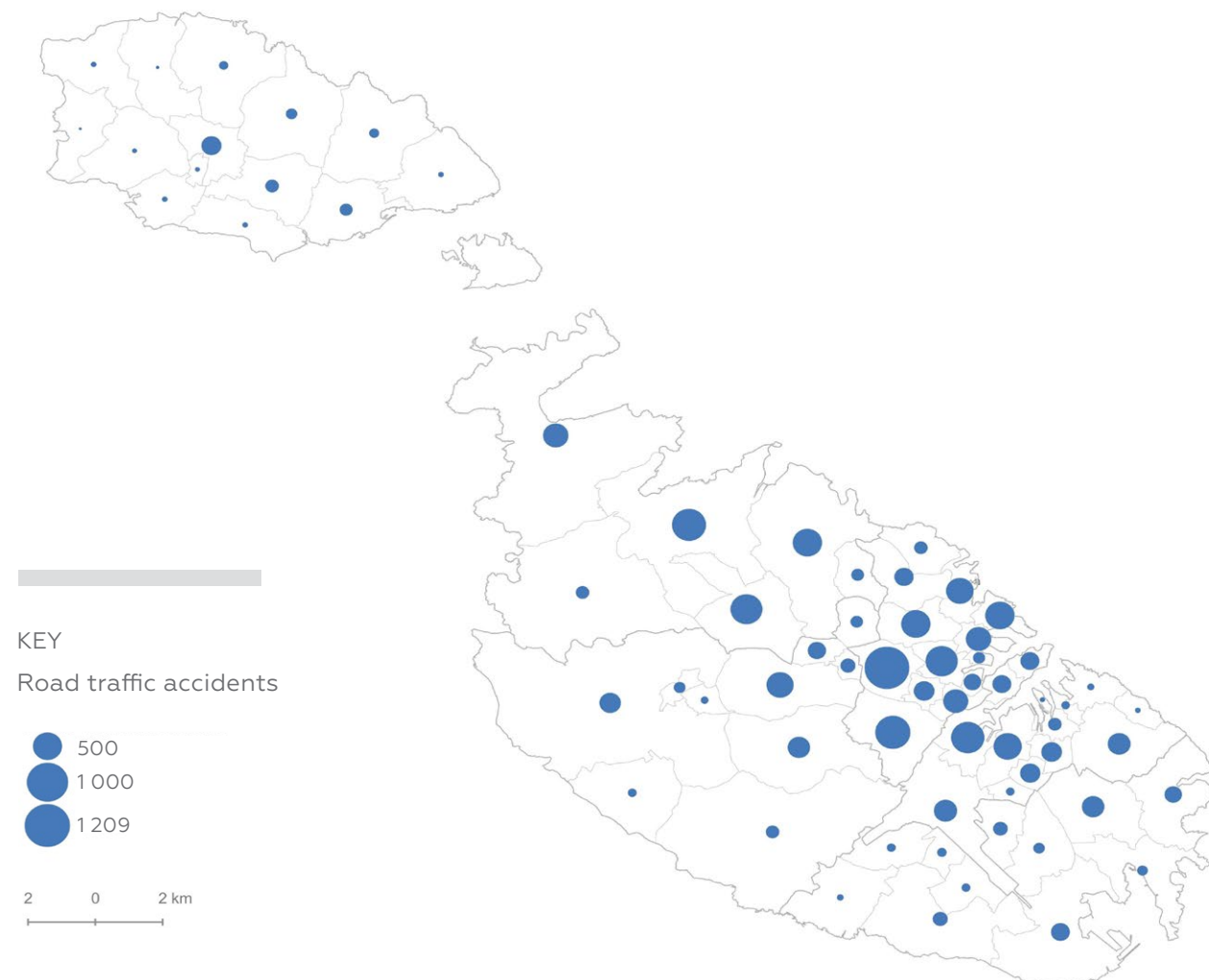
The number of traffic casualties amounted to 1 852 in 2016, up by 8.2 per cent over 2015. Once again, while the Northern Harbour district was the district with the highest reported traffic casualties, 568 cases or 30.7 per cent of the total traffic casualties, Gozo and Comino had 110 cases or 5.9 per cent of the total traffic casualties **(Table 5.1.12)**. Of these casualties, 1 125 were drivers of whom 967 suffered slight/significant injuries and 147 suffered grievous ones, while injuries sustained by 11 drivers proved fatal. During the same period 399 passengers and 142 pedestrians suffered slight/significant injuries, while 64 passengers and 72 pedestrians suffered grievous ones. Moreover, injuries sustained by 3 passengers and 8 pedestrians eventually proved fatal, thus raising the total number of fatalities in 2016 to 23 **(Tables 5.1.13 - 5.1.16)**.

Birkirkara was the locality with the highest rate of traffic accidents, with 1 209 cases. Ħal Qormi and St Paul's Bay followed, with 743 and 697 reported accidents, respectively **(Chart 5.1.2b and Map 5.1.1)**.

CHART 5.1.2b – Top 10 localities for road traffic accidents: 2016



MAP 5.1.1 – Road traffic accidents by locality: 2016 (LAU 2)



## CONTRAVENTIONS

In 2016, traffic-related contraventions issued by the Police amounted to 53 942, 2.0 per cent more than 2015, with the majority being issued in the Northern Harbour district (**Table 5.1.17 and Chart 5.1.3a**). St Paul's Bay was highest in terms of contraventions issued by the Police, with 5 573 contraventions (**Chart 5.1.3b and Map 5.1.2**).

CHART 5.1.3a – Contraventions issued by the Police by district and year (LAU 1)

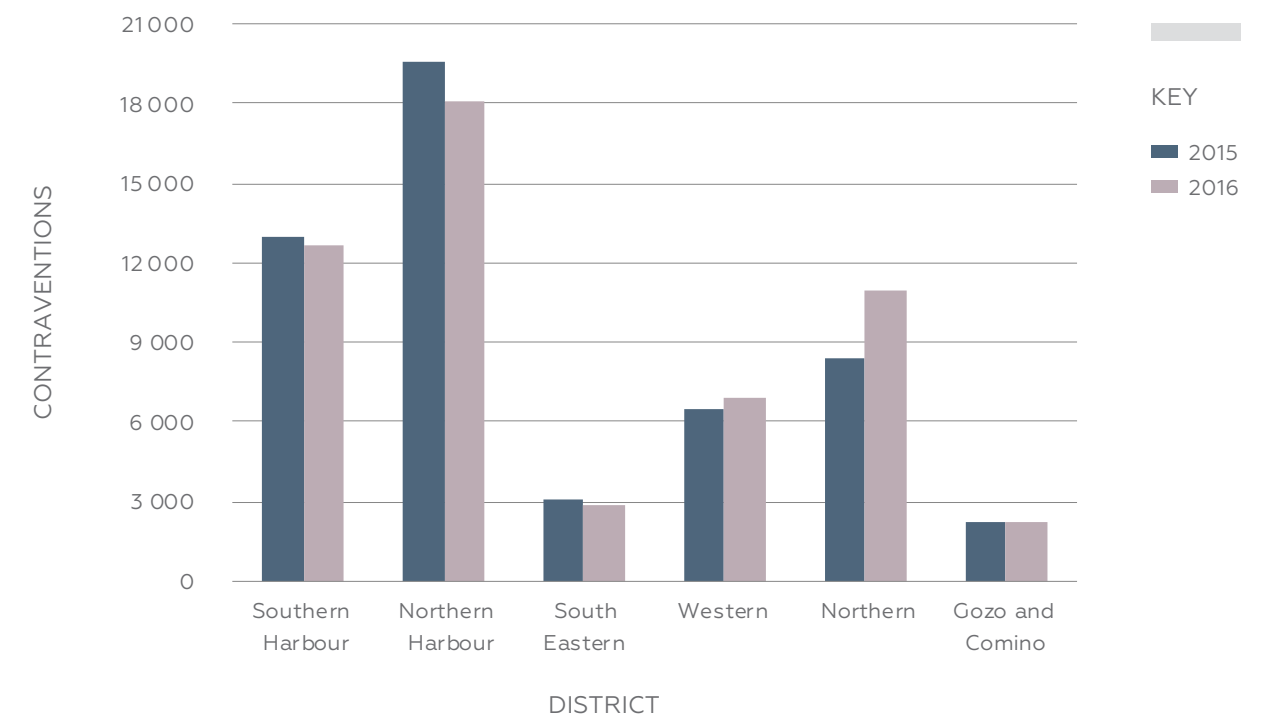
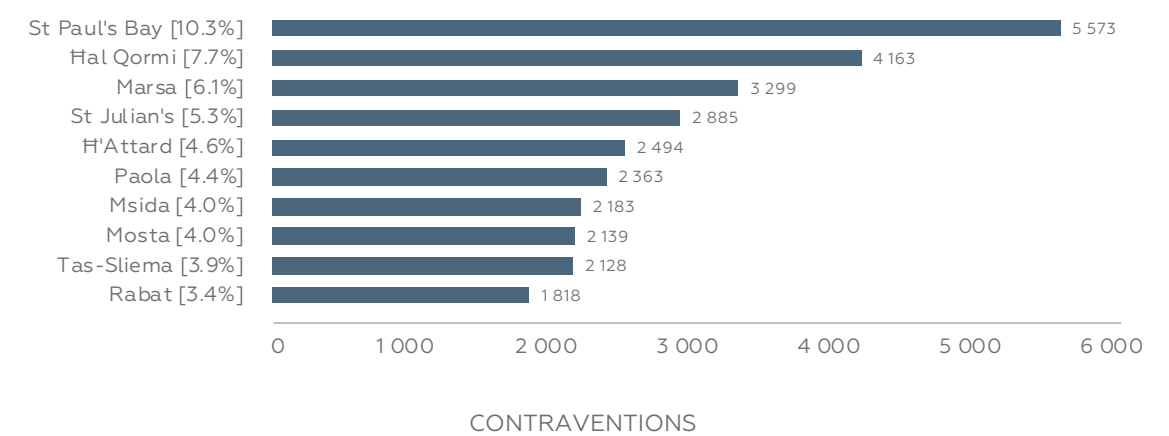
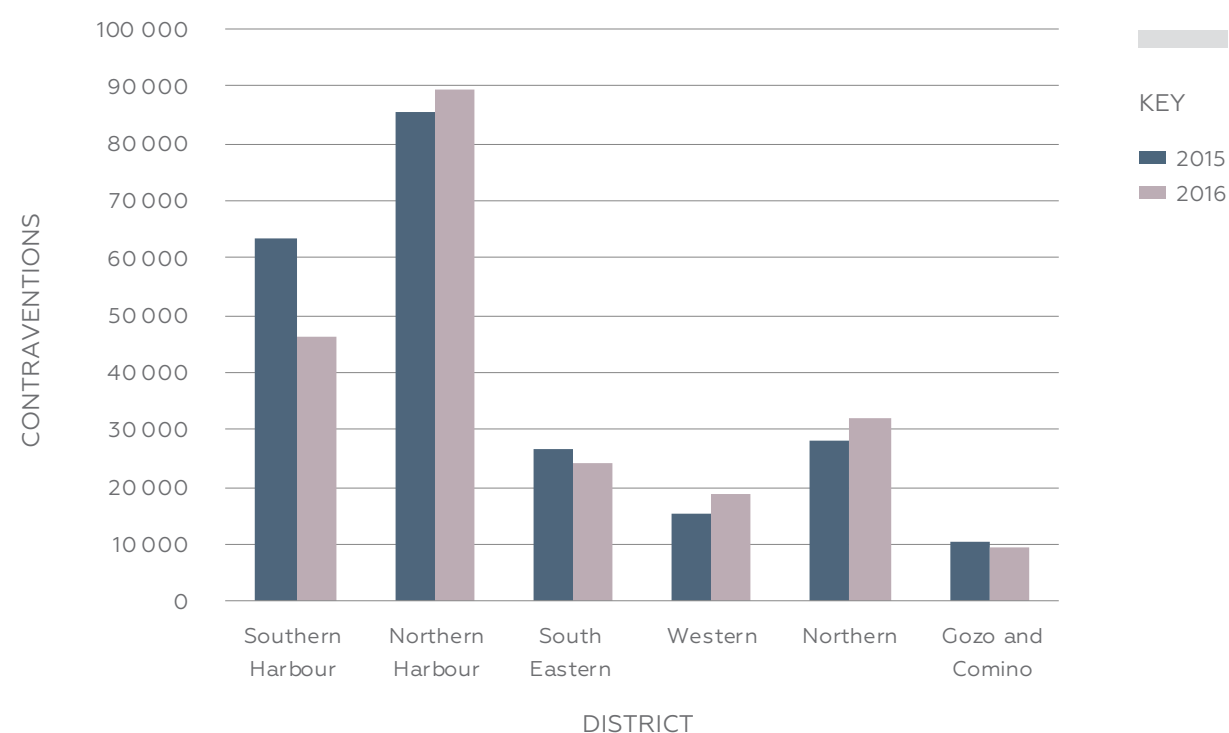


CHART 5.1.3b – Top 10 localities for transport related contraventions issued by the Police: 2016

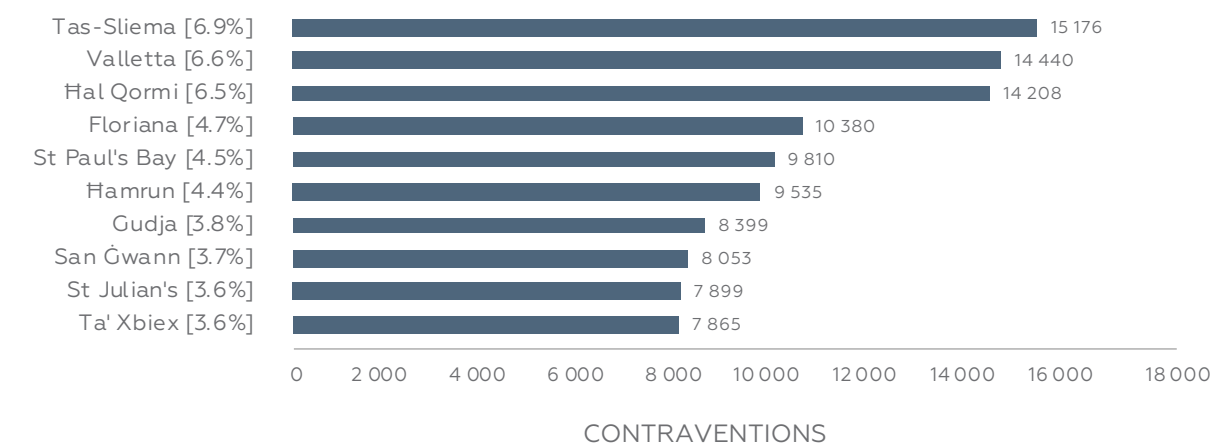


On the other hand, traffic-related contraventions issued by the Local Wardens amounted to 218 934, a decrease of 4.1 per cent when compared to 2015. The majority (40.9 per cent) of these contraventions were also issued in the Northern Harbour district (**Table 5.1.18 and Chart 5.1.4a**). Tas-Sliema was the locality with the highest tally of contraventions issued by Local Wardens, with 15 176, or 6.9 per cent of the total (**Chart 5.1.4b and Map 5.1.2**).

**CHART 5.1.4a – Contraventions issued by Local Wardens by district and year (LAU 1)**

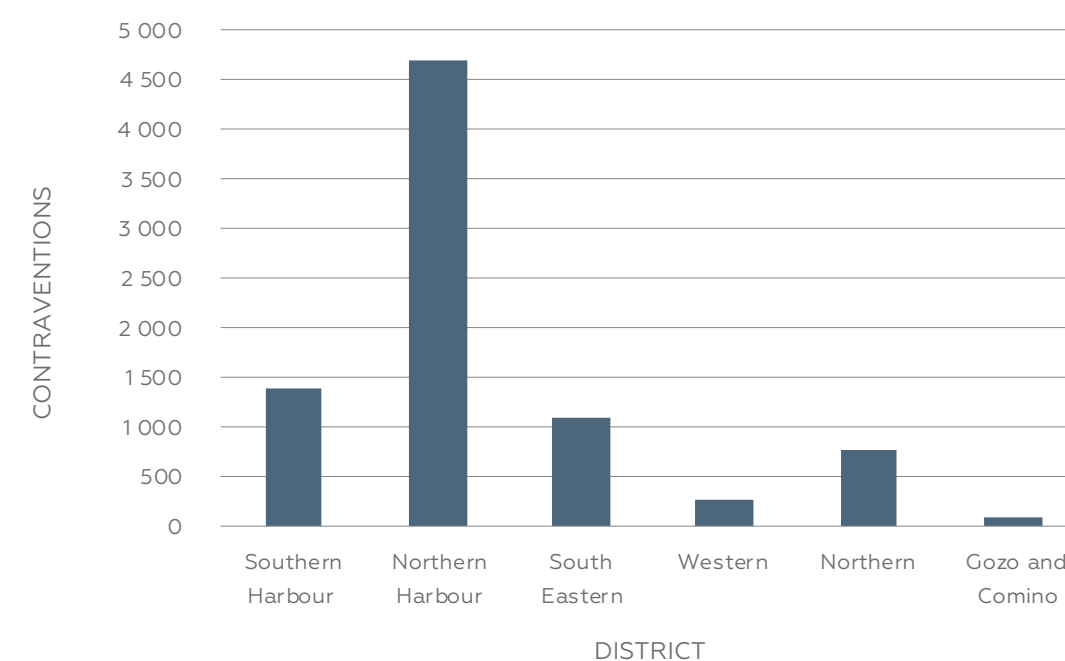


**CHART 5.1.4b – Top 10 localities for transport related contraventions issued by Local Wardens: 2016**



In 2016, traffic-related contraventions issued by Transport Malta amounted to 8 319, with the majority being issued in the Northern Harbour district (**Chart 5.1.5a**). St Julian's was highest in terms of contraventions issued by Transport Malta, with 2 240 contraventions (**Chart 5.1.5b and Map 5.1.2**).

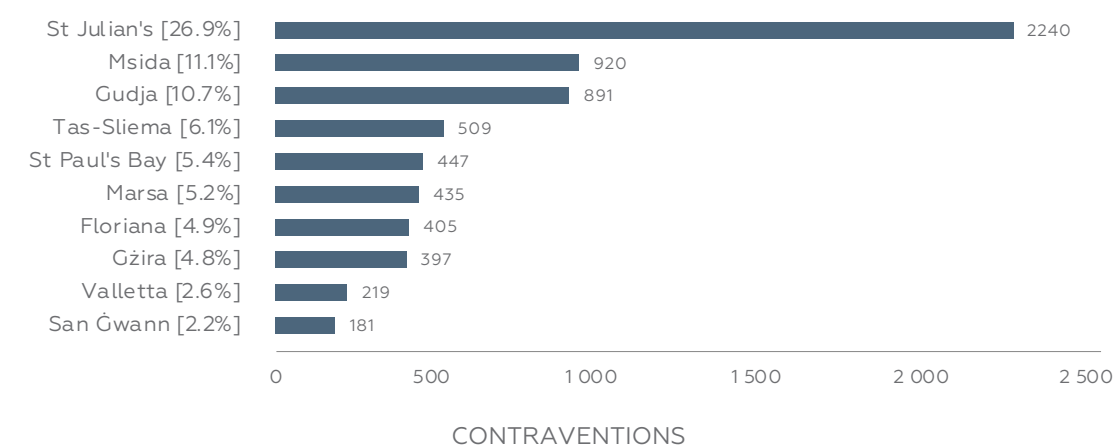
**CHART 5.1.5a – Contraventions issued by Transport Malta by district: 2016 (LAU 1)**



**Notes:**

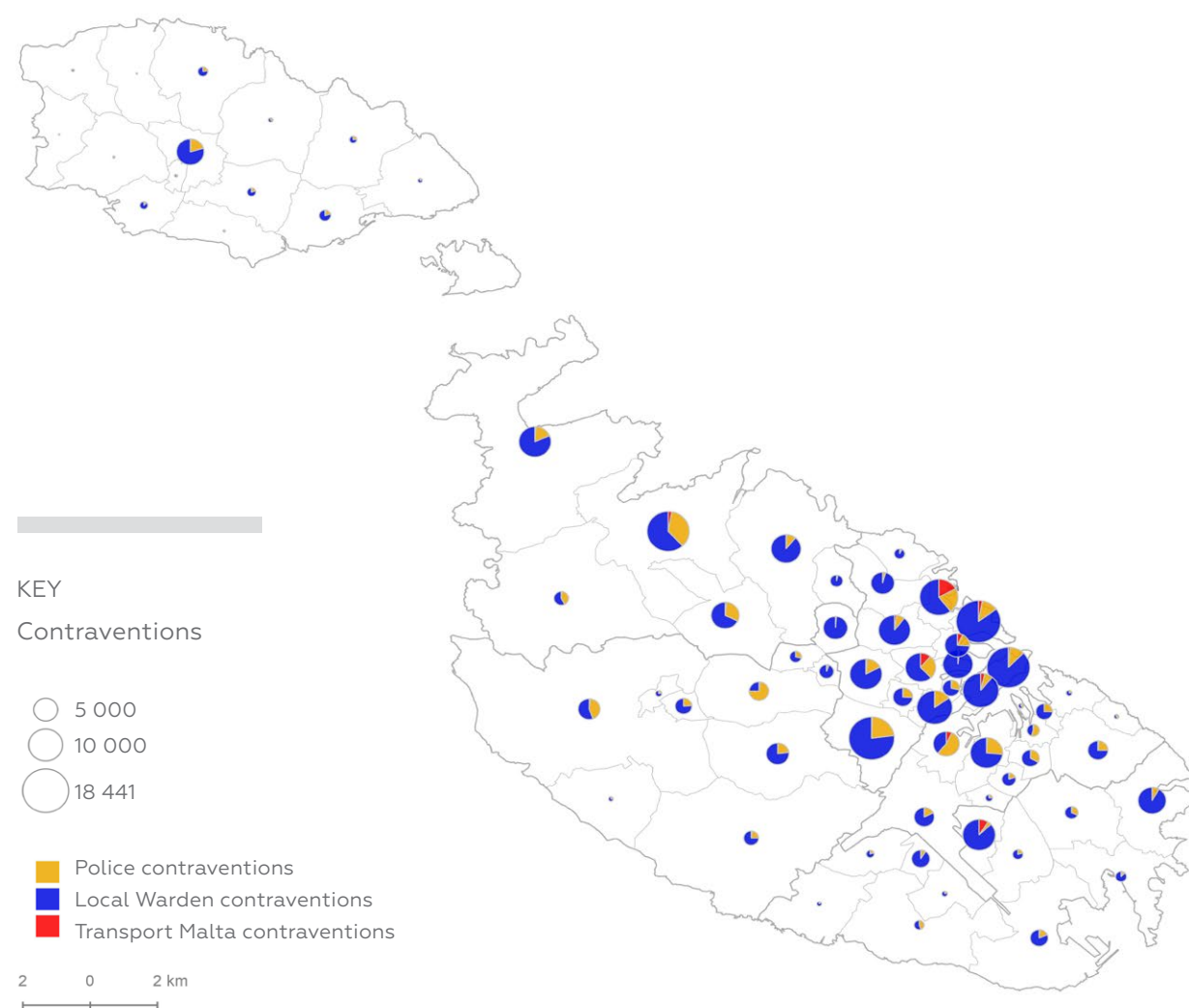
1. Data is only available for 2016.

**CHART 5.1.5b – Top 10 localities for transport related contraventions issued by Transport Malta: 2016**



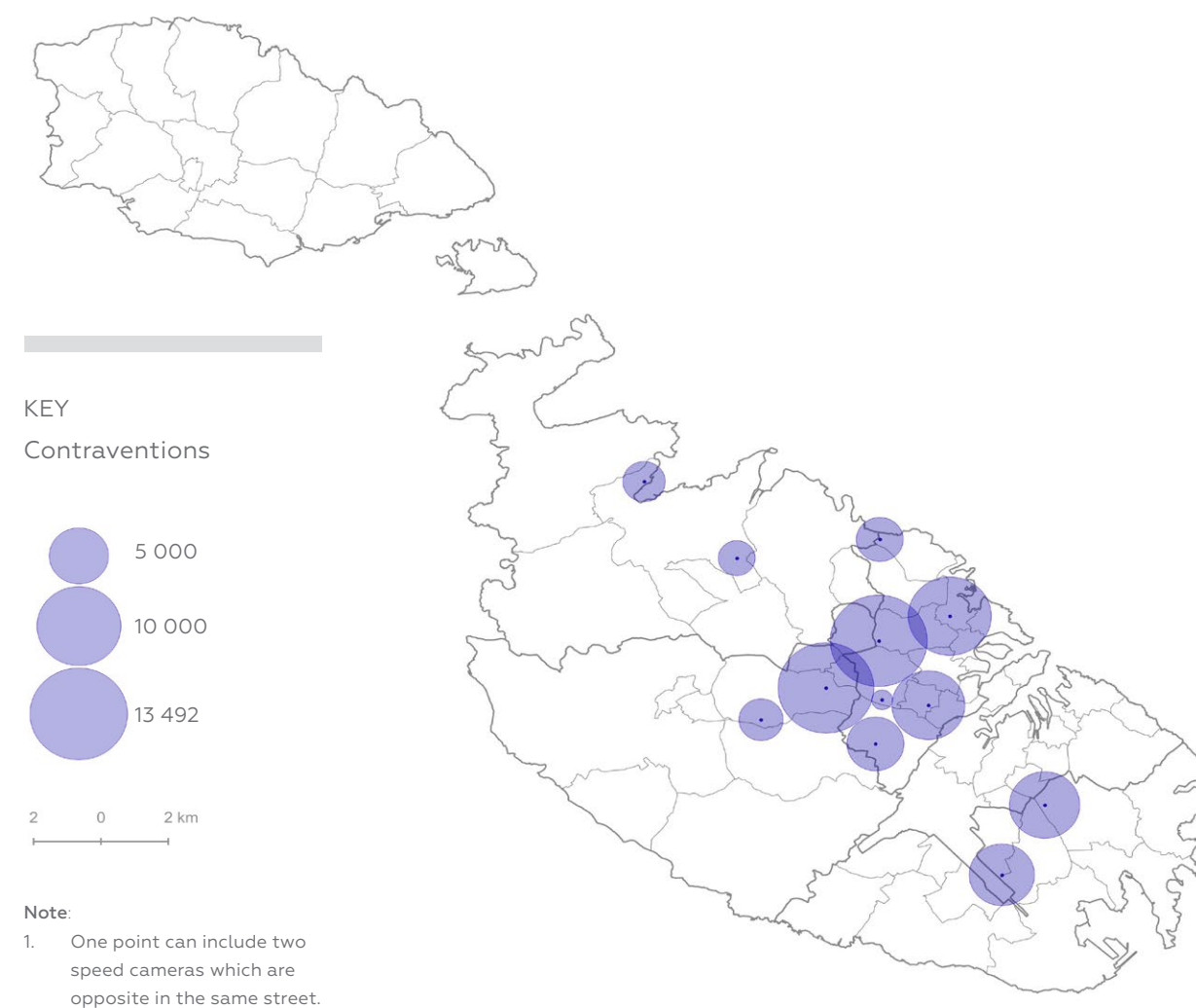


MAP 5.1.2 – Contraventions issued by the Police, Local Wardens and Transport Malta by locality: 2016 (LAU 2)



In 2016, speed camera contraventions totalled 73 257, of which 64 545, or 88.1 per cent of the total, were in the '<=15km/h over speed limit' group. The camera which caught the most over-speeding vehicles was the one installed in Triq in-Nutar Żarb, H'Attard, totalling 13 127 contraventions (**Map 5.1.3**).

MAP 5.1.3 – Speed camera contraventions by locality: 2016 (LAU 2)



#### VEHICLES STOLEN

In 2016, a total of 256 vehicles were stolen. The highest number of stolen vehicles was recorded in the Northern Harbour district (86) with 33.6 per cent of the total. On the other hand, Gozo and Comino had the lowest number of reported stolen vehicles. (**Table 5.1.19**)

TABLE 5.1.1 – Stock of licensed vehicles as at end 2016 by vehicle group and region/district: 2016 (LAU 1)

NATIONAL	MALTA							
NUTS 3	Malta						Gozo and Comino	
LAU 1			Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
TOTAL	358 947	325 951	59 828	99 115	52 451	51 860	62 697	32 996
Agricultural	1 989	1 496	145	64	393	437	457	493
Coach and private bus	363	304	51	47	104	13	89	59
Minibus	1 228	1 114	253	280	197	122	262	114
Route bus	405	405	33	372	-	-	-	-
Motorcycle/E-bike	22 286	18 414	3 282	6 212	2 900	2 750	3 270	3 872
Quad and ATV	1 161	860	97	287	114	162	200	301
Passenger car	282 921	260 657	49 415	81 708	41 103	40 245	48 186	22 264
Goods-carrying vehicle	44 194	38 768	5 876	9 303	6 885	7 425	9 279	5 426
Special purpose vehicle	3 256	2 909	511	569	628	514	687	347
Road tractor	1 144	1 024	165	273	127	192	267	120

Source: Transport Malta

TABLE 5.1.2 – Stock of licence categories issued as at end 2016 by region/district (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

NATIONAL	MALTA							
NUTS 3	Malta						Gozo and Comino	
LAU 1			Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
TOTAL	1 151 270	1 034 163	194 137	311 581	176 439	168 576	183 430	117 107
A	23 848	18 975	3 656	5 512	3 553	3 077	3 177	4 873
A1	26 887	21 252	4 090	6 204	3 950	3 429	3 579	5 635
A2	25 288	19 987	3 873	5 749	3 756	3 264	3 345	5 301
AM	27 050	21 388	4 090	6 276	3 962	3 430	3 630	5 662
B	251 289	228 589	42 788	69 425	38 823	37 110	40 443	22 700
B1	238 999	217 526	41 015	66 007	36 987	35 398	38 119	21 473
B+E	170 658	154 990	28 880	47 504	25 700	25 487	27 419	15 668
C	12 660	11 257	2 087	2 475	2 345	2 041	2 309	1 403
C1	171 391	155 660	29 079	47 538	25 865	25 695	27 483	15 731
C1+E	169 606	154 097	28 769	47 183	25 576	25 388	27 181	15 509
C+E	9 306	8 240	1 475	1 796	1 748	1 495	1 726	1 066
D	6 267	5 770	1 265	1 542	1 155	718	1 090	497
D1	8 503	7 862	1 499	2 110	1 448	965	1 840	641
D1+E	5 311	4 876	808	1 305	871	578	1 314	435
D+E	3 756	3 401	705	883	659	453	701	355
F	305	262	52	70	31	45	64	43
G	146	31	6	2	10	3	10	115

- Notes:
1. Data as at 31 December.
  2. Total of licences categories issued not of licence holders.
  3. This total indicates the number of licensed drivers holding the respective type of licence category. One licensed driver may hold more than one licence category.

Source: Transport Malta

TABLE 5.1.3 – Newly-licensed motor vehicles by category, region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

		Agricultural	Coach and private bus	Minibus	Route bus	Motorcycle/ E -bike	Quad and ATV	Passenger car	Goods carrying vehicle	Special purpose vehicle	Road tractor	Total
2013	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13 174</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>16 500</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12 377</b>	<b>1 451</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>15 281</b>
	Southern Harbour	3	1	4	-	204	2	1 924	195	16	10	2 359
	Northern Harbour	3	10	15	-	486	10	4 144	389	16	17	5 090
	South Eastern	15	3	7	-	149	3	1 799	226	11	2	2 215
	Western	11	1	2	-	141	5	1 900	302	19	10	2 391
	Northern	17	5	7	-	207	7	2 610	339	18	16	3 226
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 219</b>
	Gozo and Comino	16	3	-	-	229	20	797	146	3	5	1 219
2014	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1 740</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>15 490</b>	<b>1 582</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>19 212</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1 528</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14 509</b>	<b>1 434</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>17 820</b>
	Southern Harbour	2	8	3	-	221	4	2 410	219	17	8	2 892
	Northern Harbour	6	4	11	-	557	20	4 700	396	18	21	5 733
	South Eastern	15	16	11	-	197	3	2 085	193	8	3	2 531
	Western	13	-	6	45	219	5	2 318	263	12	12	2 893
	Northern	18	5	7	-	334	5	2 996	363	22	21	3 771
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1 392</b>
	Gozo and Comino	22	3	3	-	212	16	981	148	4	3	1 392
2015	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>2 077</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>16 785</b>	<b>1 809</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>21 260</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1 848</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>15 689</b>	<b>1 641</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>19 704</b>
	Southern Harbour	3	-	18	32	280	13	2 518	201	10	10	3 085
	Northern Harbour	2	4	20	143	655	39	5 077	527	13	13	6 493
	South Eastern	19	6	4	-	229	4	2 320	241	12	2	2 837
	Western	14	-	4	-	262	20	2 398	241	19	7	2 965
	Northern	17	4	23	-	422	11	3 376	431	21	19	4 324
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 556</b>
	Gozo and Comino	16	4	5	-	229	28	1 096	168	10	-	1 556
2016	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3 428</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>16 712</b>	<b>2 021</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>22 730</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3 076</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>15 683</b>	<b>1 836</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>21 082</b>
	Southern Harbour	3	3	16	-	469	5	2 369	231	16	7	3 119
	Northern Harbour	3	1	14	33	1 073	29	4 913	442	29	18	6 555
	South Eastern	22	4	14	-	455	12	2 360	284	22	12	3 185
	Western	16	-	12	-	428	23	2 469	324	36	14	3 322
	Northern	13	3	20	-	651	35	3 572	555	41	11	4 901
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1 029</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1 648</b>
	Gozo and Comino	23	4	4	-	352	32	1 029	185	12	7	1 648

**Note:**

1. Figures include new and used licensed motor vehicles.

Source: Transport Malta

TABLE 5.1.4 – Newly-licensed 'new' motor vehicles by category, region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

		Agricultural	Coach and private bus	Minibus	Route bus	Motorcycle	Quad and ATV	Passenger car	Goods carrying vehicle	Special purpose vehicle	Road tractor	Total
2013	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5 763</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7 208</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5 384</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6 615</b>
	Southern Harbour	-	-	-	-	107	2	698	43	-	-	850
	Northern Harbour	1	1	5	-	319	10	1 912	132	2	-	2 382
	South Eastern	2	1	4	-	85	3	665	57	1	-	818
	Western	5	-	-	-	80	4	880	150	4	-	1 123
	Northern	-	-	3	-	102	7	1 229	98	-	3	1 442
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>593</b>
	Gozo and Comino	-	1	-	-	158	15	379	39	-	1	593
2014	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6 462</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8 191</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6 097</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7 621</b>
	Southern Harbour	1	-	-	-	132	4	846	64	5	-	1 052
	Northern Harbour	1	1	3	-	372	19	1 993	150	2	-	2 541
	South Eastern	2	1	1	-	114	3	806	41	1	-	969
	Western	1	-	1	-	128	4	1 068	103	2	8	1 315
	Northern	3	-	3	-	195	5	1 384	143	3	8	1 744
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>570</b>
	Gozo and Comino	1	-	-	-	158	11	365	35	-	-	570
2015	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>7 118</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9 321</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1 119</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>6 644</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8 598</b>
	Southern Harbour	-	-	6	-	170	12	869	59	5	-	1 121
	Northern Harbour	-	-	9	143	417	37	2 258	184	-	-	3 048
	South Eastern	2	-	1	-	145	2	839	60	-	-	1 049
	Western	-	-	4	-	150	20	1 100	73	2	-	1 349
	Northern	3	2	13	-	237	9	1 578	176	5	8	2 031
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>723</b>
	Gozo and Comino	2	-	1	-	178	22	474	45	1	-	723
2016	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2 470</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>7 306</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10 728</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2 199</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>6 810</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9 871</b>
	Southern Harbour	-	-	7	-	357	5	768	71	-	1	1 209
	Northern Harbour	-	-	6	33	762	28	2 244	185	1	-	3 259
	South Eastern	-	-	3	-	340	12	908	71	4	2	1 340
	Western	-	-	2	-	318	23	1 167	129	2	2	1 643
	Northern	1	-	12	-	422	33	1 723	224	1	4	2 420
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>857</b>
	Gozo and Comino	-	-	2	-	271	26	496	62	-	-	857

Source: Transport Malta



TABLE 5.1.5 – Newly-licensed 'used' motor vehicles by category, region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

		Agricultural	Coach and private bus	Minibus	Route bus	Motorcycle	Quad and ATV	Passenger car	Goods carrying vehicle	Special purpose vehicle	Road tractor	Total
2013	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7 411</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>9 292</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6 993</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>8 666</b>
	Southern Harbour	3	1	4	-	97	-	1 226	152	16	10	1 509
	Northern Harbour	2	9	10	-	167	-	2 232	257	14	17	2 708
	South Eastern	13	2	3	-	64	-	1 134	169	10	2	1 397
	Western	6	1	2	-	61	1	1 020	152	15	10	1 268
	Northern	17	5	4	-	105	-	1 381	241	18	13	1 784
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>626</b>
	Gozo and Comino	16	2	-	-	71	5	418	107	3	4	626
2014	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9 028</b>	<b>1 028</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11 021</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8 412</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10 199</b>
	Southern Harbour	1	8	3	-	89	-	1 564	155	12	8	1 840
	Northern Harbour	5	3	8	-	185	1	2 707	246	16	21	3 192
	South Eastern	13	15	10	-	83	-	1 279	152	7	3	1 562
	Western	12	-	5	45	91	1	1 250	160	10	4	1 578
	Northern	15	5	4	-	139	-	1 612	220	19	13	2 027
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>822</b>
	Gozo and Comino	21	3	3	-	54	5	616	113	4	3	822
2015	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9 667</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11 939</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9 045</b>	<b>1 089</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11 106</b>
	Southern Harbour	3	-	12	32	110	1	1 649	142	5	10	1 964
	Northern Harbour	2	4	11	-	238	2	2 819	343	13	13	3 445
	South Eastern	17	6	3	-	84	2	1 481	181	12	2	1 788
	Western	14	-	-	-	112	-	1 298	168	17	7	1 616
	Northern	14	2	10	-	185	2	1 798	255	16	11	2 293
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>833</b>
	Gozo and Comino	14	4	4	-	51	6	622	123	9	-	833
2016	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9 406</b>	<b>1 279</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12 002</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8 873</b>	<b>1 156</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>11 211</b>
	Southern Harbour	3	3	9	-	112	-	1 601	160	16	6	1 910
	Northern Harbour	3	1	8	-	311	1	2 669	257	28	18	3 296
	South Eastern	22	4	11	-	115	-	1 452	213	18	10	1 845
	Western	16	-	10	-	110	-	1 302	195	34	12	1 679
	Northern	12	3	8	-	229	2	1 849	331	40	7	2 481
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>791</b>
	Gozo and Comino	23	4	2	-	81	6	533	123	12	7	791

Source: Transport Malta

TABLE 5.1.6 – Total driving licence holders by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

		2014	2015	2016	Change 2016/2015	Percentage change 2016/2015
<b>MALTA</b>		<b>242 554</b>	<b>247 781</b>	<b>252 276</b>	<b>4 495</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Malta</b>		<b>220 510</b>	<b>225 257</b>	<b>229 406</b>	<b>4 149</b>	<b>1.8</b>
	Southern Harbour	40 255	42 189	42 947	758	1.8
	Northern Harbour	68 296	68 498	69 693	1 195	1.7
	South Eastern	37 306	38 215	38 959	744	1.9
	Western	35 997	36 744	37 221	477	1.3
	Northern	38 656	39 611	40 586	975	2.5
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>		<b>22 044</b>	<b>22 524</b>	<b>22 870</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1.5</b>
	Gozo and Comino	22 044	22 524	22 870	346	1.5

**Note:**

1. Data as at 31 December. The data includes only Maltese driving licences.
2. Minor revisions in 2015 data.

Source: Transport Malta

TABLE 5.1.7 – Total driving licence holders by age group, sex and year

		2014	2015	2016	Change 2016/2015	Percentage change 2016/2015
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>242 554</b>	<b>247 781</b>	<b>252 276</b>	<b>4 495</b>	<b>1.8</b>
18-24		22 704	22 434	22 002	-432	-1.9
25-39		78 910	79 394	79 536	142	0.2
40-59		88 984	90 313	91 376	1 063	1.2
60+		51 956	55 640	59 362	3 722	6.7
<b>Males</b>		<b>144 832</b>	<b>147 668</b>	<b>149 954</b>	<b>2 286</b>	<b>1.5</b>
18-24		12 694	12 527	12 231	-296	-2.4
25-39		42 255	42 421	42 451	30	0.1
40-59		51 308	51 669	51 757	88	0.2
60+		38 575	41 051	43 515	2 464	6.0
<b>Females</b>		<b>97 722</b>	<b>100 113</b>	<b>102 322</b>	<b>2 209</b>	<b>2.2</b>
18-24		10 010	9 907	9 771	-136	-1.4
25-39		36 655	36 973	37 085	112	0.3
40-59		37 676	38 644	39 619	975	2.5
60+		13 381	14 589	15 847	1 258	8.6

**Note:**

1. Data as at 31 December. The data includes only Maltese driving licences.

Source: Transport Malta

TABLE 5.1.8 – Rate of motorisation by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

NATIONAL		MALTA						
NUTS 3		Malta						
LAU 1				Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern
								Gozo and Comino
Number of vehicles per 1 000 total residents	2012	744	733	692	721	688	797	790
	2013	752	739	704	718	696	807	802
	2014	762	748	719	700	717	828	833
	2015	770	754	732	695	736	842	837
	2016	780	761	742	689	758	862	843
Number of vehicles per 1 000 driving licence holders	2012	1 355	1 357	1 360	1 367	1 279	1 358	1 411
	2013	1 375	1 376	1 418	1 376	1 286	1 360	1 434
	2014	1 353	1 354	1 402	1 336	1 265	1 334	1 440
	2015	1 400	1 401	1 392	1 408	1 318	1 367	1 509
	2016	1 423	1 421	1 393	1 422	1 346	1 393	1 545

**Notes:**

1. Data is provisional and subject to revision.
2. 2012 data is based on 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: Vehicle Registration and Administrative System database

TABLE 5.1.9 – Average age of passenger cars by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>13.10</b>	<b>13.41</b>	<b>13.69</b>	<b>13.88</b>	<b>14.03</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>13.08</b>	<b>13.39</b>	<b>13.66</b>	<b>13.83</b>	<b>13.99</b>
Southern Harbour	14.24	14.56	14.85	15.06	15.26
Northern Harbour	12.70	12.98	13.38	13.54	13.69
South Eastern	13.49	13.78	14.05	14.22	14.34
Western	12.75	13.13	13.39	13.56	13.71
Northern	12.37	12.67	12.74	12.94	13.11
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>13.36</b>	<b>13.72</b>	<b>14.13</b>	<b>14.39</b>	<b>14.58</b>

Source: Vehicle Registration and Administrative System database

TABLE 5.1.10 – Number of public transport commuters by month and region: 2016 (NUTS 3)

	MALTA	Malta	Gozo and Comino
<b>Total</b>	<b>43 253 238</b>	<b>41 280 792</b>	<b>1 972 446</b>
January	2 853 593	2 754 182	99 411
February	2 994 214	2 885 963	108 251
March	3 223 590	3 091 478	132 112
April	3 512 830	3 361 239	151 591
May	3 697 109	3 526 741	170 368
June	3 630 788	3 447 840	182 948
July	4 095 339	3 870 375	224 964
August	4 275 915	4 013 521	262 394
September	3 892 826	3 674 141	218 685
October	4 152 148	3 985 057	167 091
November	3 682 670	3 544 710	137 960
December	3 242 216	3 125 545	116 671

Source: Transport Malta

TABLE 5.1.11 – Road traffic accidents by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>14 546</b>	<b>14 070</b>	<b>14 473</b>	<b>15 504</b>	<b>15 017</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>13 822</b>	<b>13 413</b>	<b>13 726</b>	<b>14 710</b>	<b>14 244</b>
Southern Harbour	3 154	3 036	3 117	3 161	3 019
Northern Harbour	5 481	5 313	5 349	5 819	5 717
South Eastern	1 344	1 264	1 382	1 348	1 323
Western	1 633	1 647	1 681	1 868	1 759
Northern	2 210	2 153	2 197	2 514	2 426
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>773</b>
Gozo and Comino	724	657	747	794	773

Sources: Police Department; Guard and Warden Services Ltd.; Malta Insurance Association

TABLE 5.1.12 – Road traffic casualties by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 599</b>	<b>1 582</b>	<b>1 796</b>	<b>1 711</b>	<b>1 852</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 493</b>	<b>1 676</b>	<b>1 599</b>	<b>1 742</b>
Southern Harbour	377	353	374	368	384
Northern Harbour	471	473	521	499	568
South Eastern	155	174	218	188	235
Western	200	217	220	213	204
Northern	307	276	343	331	351
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>110</b>
Gozo and Comino	89	89	120	112	110

Sources: Police Department; Guard and Warden Services Ltd.; Malta Insurance Association

**TABLE 5.1.13 – Total injuries sustained in road traffic accidents by injury type, region/district and selected years (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

	TOTAL	SLIGHT	GRIEVOUS	FATAL
2012				
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 599</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>9</b>
Southern Harbour	377	310	66	1
Northern Harbour	471	387	82	2
South Eastern	155	112	42	1
Western	200	160	39	1
Northern	307	250	53	4
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>
Gozo and Comino	89	71	18	-
2016				
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 852</b>	<b>1 536</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1 742</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>23</b>
Southern Harbour	384	326	55	3
Northern Harbour	568	457	104	7
South Eastern	235	204	29	2
Western	204	175	27	2
Northern	351	284	58	9
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>
Gozo and Comino	110	90	20	-

**Notes:**

1. <sup>1</sup>In 2016, a pedestrian who suffered grievous injuries in an accident which happened in April, succumbed to the injuries and died in September. However, according to the definition of fatal injury this is still shown as grievous and therefore the actual number is 22 fatalities. See methodological notes.
2. Minor revisions in 2016 data.

Sources: Police Department; Guard and Warden Services Ltd.; Malta Insurance Association

**TABLE 5.1.14 – Injuries sustained by drivers in road traffic accidents by injury type, region/district and selected years (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

	TOTAL	SLIGHT	GRIEVOUS	FATAL
2012				
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>6</b>
Southern Harbour	203	176	27	-
Northern Harbour	283	243	38	2
South Eastern	89	68	20	1
Western	120	95	24	1
Northern	186	159	25	2
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>
Gozo and Comino	52	44	8	-

**TABLE 5.1.14 continued**

	TOTAL	SLIGHT	GRIEVOUS	FATAL
2016				
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>11</b>
Southern Harbour	225	197	27	1
Northern Harbour	328	288	39	1
South Eastern	153	134	17	2
Western	133	116	16	1
Northern	220	176	38	6
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>
Gozo and Comino	66	56	10	-

Sources: Police Department; Guard and Warden Services Ltd.; Malta Insurance Association

**TABLE 5.1.15 – Injuries sustained by passengers in road traffic accidents by injury type, region/district and selected years (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

	TOTAL	SLIGHT	GRIEVOUS	FATAL
2012				
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>-</b>
Southern Harbour	108	91	17	-
Northern Harbour	114	93	21	-
South Eastern	41	30	11	-
Western	48	43	5	-
Northern	71	67	4	-
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
Gozo and Comino	23	21	2	-
2016				
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3</b>
Southern Harbour	106	96	9	1
Northern Harbour	135	104	29	2
South Eastern	62	56	6	-
Western	51	45	6	-
Northern	79	70	9	-
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>
Gozo and Comino	33	28	5	-

Sources: Police Department; Guard and Warden Services Ltd.; Malta Insurance Association



**TABLE 5.1.16 – Injuries sustained by pedestrians in road traffic accidents by injury type, region/district and selected years (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

	TOTAL	SLIGHT	GRIEVOUS	FATAL
2012				
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3</b>
Southern Harbour	66	43	22	1
Northern Harbour	74	51	23	-
South Eastern	25	14	11	-
Western	32	22	10	-
Northern	50	24	24	2
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>
Gozo and Comino	14	6	8	-
2016				
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>8</b>
Southern Harbour	47	28	18	1
Northern Harbour	95	58	33	4
South Eastern	14	10	4	-
Western	19	13	5	1
Northern	39	28	9	2
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>
Gozo and Comino	8	5	3	-

**Notes:**

1. <sup>1</sup>In 2016, a pedestrian who suffered grievous injuries in an accident which happened in April, succumbed to the injuries and died in September. However, according to the definition of fatal injury this is still shown as grievous and therefore the actual number is 22 fatalities. See methodological notes.

Sources: Police Department; Guard and Warden Services Ltd.; Malta Insurance Association

**TABLE 5.1.17 – Contraventions issued by the Police by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

	Change			Percentage change
	2014	2015	2016	2016/2015
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>54 517</b>	<b>52 892</b>	<b>53 942</b>	<b>1 050</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>52 707</b>	<b>50 607</b>	<b>51 704</b>	<b>1 097</b>
Southern Harbour	15 475	12 970	12 716	-254
Northern Harbour	19 776	19 543	18 148	-1 395
South Eastern	3 583	3 124	2 912	-212
Western	5 956	6 535	6 988	453
Northern	7 917	8 435	10 940	2 505
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>1 810</b>	<b>2 285</b>	<b>2 238</b>	<b>-47</b>
Gozo and Comino	1 810	2 285	2 238	-47

**Note:**

1. Contraventions exclude those which are not related to transport.

Source: Loqus

**TABLE 5.1.18 – Contraventions issued by Local Wardens by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

	Change			Percentage change
	2014	2015	2016	2016/2015
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>169 321</b>	<b>228 361</b>	<b>218 934</b>	<b>-9 427</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>160 529</b>	<b>218 310</b>	<b>209 867</b>	<b>-8 443</b>
Southern Harbour	41 268	63 301	46 293	-17 008
Northern Harbour	71 200	85 492	89 520	4 028
South Eastern	13 290	26 385	23 886	-2 499
Western	10 326	15 147	18 573	3 426
Northern	24 445	27 985	31 595	3 610
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>8 792</b>	<b>10 051</b>	<b>9 067</b>	<b>-984</b>
Gozo and Comino	8 792	10 051	9 067	-984

**Note:**

1. Contraventions exclude those which are not related to transport.

Source: Loqus

**TABLE 5.1.19 – Number of motor vehicles stolen by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

	2014	2015	2015
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>256</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>245</b>
Southern Harbour	46	37	78
Northern Harbour	100	91	86
South Eastern	37	36	27
Western	17	10	15
Northern	35	38	39
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>
Gozo and Comino	6	9	11

Source: Police Department

Methodological Notes

ROAD TRANSPORT

- 1. Any vehicle-related and driving licences data is based on data provided by Transport Malta.
- 2. This data may be subject to revision.
- 3. Definitions on road vehicles:

**Stock of road vehicles** – number of road vehicles registered at a given date in a country and licensed to use roads open to public traffic.

**Road vehicle** – a vehicle running on wheels and intended for use on roads.

**Agricultural** – motor vehicle, normally a tractor, designed exclusively or primarily for agricultural purposes; licensed to use roads open to public traffic.

**Route bus** – bus licensed to operate on established bus routes.

**Moped** – two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle which is fitted with an engine having a cylinder capacity of less than 50 cc (3.05 cu.in.) and a maximum authorised design speed in accordance with national regulations. These are included together with motorcycles.

**Motorcycle** – two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb) of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped.

**Quad (Quadricycle)/ATV (All Terrain Vehicle)** – four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400kg of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50cc or over are included, as are those under 50cc which do not meet the definition of moped.

**Passenger car** – road motor vehicle, other than a moped or a motorcycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than 9 persons (including the driver). Included are: passenger cars, vans designed and iused primarily for transport of passengers, taxis, hire cars, ambulances, motor homes (not caravans), hearses, microcars (needing no permit to be driven).

- Class 1: < 1300 cc
- Class 2: 1301 - 1449 cc
- Class 3: 1450 - 1500 cc
- Class 4: 1501 - 1800 cc
- Class 5: 1801 - 2000 cc
- Class 6: > 2000 cc

**Coach and private bus** – passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry more than 24 persons (including driver), and with provision to carry seated as well as standing passengers.

**Minibus/mini-coach** – passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry 10-23 seated or standing persons (including the driver).

**Goods carrying/road vehicle** – road vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods. Included are: (a) light goods vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of not more than 3,500kg, designed exclusively or primarily to carry goods, e.g. vans and pick-ups; (b) heavy goods road vehicles with a gross vehicle weight above 3,500kg, designed exclusively and primarily, to carry goods; (c) road tractors; (d) agricultural tractors permitted to use roads open to public traffic.

**Road tractor** – road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power driven (mainly semi-trailers).

**Special purpose road motor vehicle** – road motor vehicle for purposes other than the carriage of passengers or goods. This category includes: fire brigade vehicles; mobile cranes; self-propelled rollers; bulldozers with metallic wheels or track; vehicles for recording film, radio and TV broadcasting; mobile library vehicles; mobile kiosks; towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair; other special purpose road motor vehicles.

- 4. Definition of Driving Licence categories:

**A** Motorcycles and motor tricycles with a power exceeding 15 kW.

- A1** (a) Motorcycles with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 125 cc, of a power not exceeding 11 kW and with a power/weight ratio not exceeding 0.1 kW/kg.  
(b) Motor tricycles with a power not exceeding 15 kW.

**A2** Motorcycles of a power not exceeding 35 kW and with a power/weight ratio not exceeding 0.2 kW/kg and not derived from a vehicle of more than double its power.

**AM** Two-wheel vehicles (mopeds) or three-wheel vehicles with a maximum design speed of not more than 45 km/h. Light quadricycles with a maximum design speed of not more than 45 km/h, and a power output not exceeding 4 kW in the case of other internal combustion engines, or whose maximum continuous rated power does not exceed 4 kW in the case of an electric motor.

- B** (a) Motor vehicles with a maximum authorised mass not exceeding 3 500 kg and designed and constructed for the carriage of no more than eight passengers in addition to the driver, motor vehicles in this category may be combined with a trailer having a maximum authorised mass which does not exceed 750 kg.  
(b) Without prejudice to the provisions of type-approval rules for the vehicles concerned, motor vehicles in this category may be combined with a trailer with a maximum authorised mass exceeding 750 kg, provided that the maximum authorised mass of this combination does not exceed 4 250 kg. Where such a combination exceeds 3 500 kg it shall be driven only after a test of skills and behaviour in accordance with Annex V of the Directive.  
(c) Motor tricycles with a power exceeding 15 kW (provided that the holder of the licence is at least 21 years of age).

**B1** Quadricycles

**BE** Without prejudice to the provisions of type-approval rules for the vehicles concerned, combination of vehicles consisting of a tractor vehicle in category B and a trailer or semi-trailer where the maximum authorised mass of the trailer or semi trailer does not exceed 3 500 kg.

**C** Motor vehicles other than those in categories D1 or D, whose maximum authorised mass is over 3 500 kg and which are designed and constructed for the carriage of no more than eight passengers in addition to the driver. Motor vehicles in this category may be combined with a trailer having a maximum authorised mass which does not exceed 750 kg.

**C1** Motor vehicles other than those in categories D1 or D, the maximum authorised mass of which exceeds 3 500 kg, but does not exceed 7 500 kg, and which are designed and constructed for the carriage of no more than eight passengers in addition to the driver; motor vehicles in this category may be combined with a trailer having a maximum authorised mass not exceeding 750 kg.

- C1E** (a) Without prejudice to the provisions of type-approval rules for the vehicles concerned, combination of vehicles where the tractor vehicle is in category C1 and its trailer or semi-trailer has a maximum authorised mass of over 750 kg provided that the authorised mass of the combination does not exceed 12 000 kg.  
(b) Without prejudice to the provisions of type-approval rules for the vehicles concerned, combination of vehicles where the tractor vehicle is in category B and its trailer or semi-trailer has an authorised mass of over 3 500 kg, provided that the authorised mass of the combination does not exceed 12 000 kg.

**CE** Without prejudice to the provisions of type-approval rules for the vehicles concerned, combination of vehicles where the tractor vehicle is in category C and its trailer or semi-trailer has a maximum authorised mass of over 750 kg.

**D** Motor vehicles designed and constructed for the carriage of more than eight passengers in addition to the driver; motor vehicles which may be driven with a category D licence may be combined with a trailer having a maximum authorised mass which does not exceed 750 kg.

- D1

Motor vehicles designed and constructed for the carriage of no more than 16 passengers in addition to the driver and with a maximum length not exceeding 8 metres. Motor vehicles in this category may be combined with a trailer having a maximum authorised mass not exceeding 750 kg.

D1E

Without prejudice to the provisions of type-approval rules for the vehicles concerned, combination of vehicles where the tractor vehicle is in category D1 and its trailer has a maximum authorised mass of over 750 kg.

DE

Without prejudice to the provisions of type-approval rules for the vehicles concerned, combination of vehicles where the tractor vehicle is in category D and its trailer has a maximum authorised mass of over 750 kg.

F

Driving licences which before the 19th January 2013, were in category F were changed to category D1.

As from the 19th January 2013:

Provided that persons who before the 19th January 2013, held a category F driving licence, may continue to drive motor vehicles which can carry up to eighteen passengers until their category F licence expires.

G

Agricultural tractors on roads in Malta only.
5.

**VERA** – Vehicle Registration and Administrative System Database. It is the only register that contains the complete details of all vehicles registered and licensed in Malta.
6.

Contraventions data is supplied by Loqus.
7.

Theft of vehicles data is compiled and provided by the Police Department.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

8.

Traffic accidents data is compiled from administrative information provided by the Police Department, the Guard and Warden Services Limited and the Malta Insurance Association.
9.

The type of casualty (slight or grievous) is determined by the Health Department. The definitions of deaths caused by road accidents refer to the European Conference for Ministers of Transport (ECMT) and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).
10.

Minor traffic accidents which are not reported, i.e. no police or traffic wardens are called on the accident scene, are not accounted for.
11.

A fatal injury is defined by UNECE as "Any person who was killed outright or who died within 30 days as a result of the accident".





## 5.2 Sea Transport

### FISHING VESSELS

As at the end of 2016, the stock of fishing vessels stood at 2 977. MPVs comprised the largest proportion of fishing vessels with 1 357, or 45.6 per cent of the total **(Table 5.2.1)**. The largest registration group of fishing vessels was the MFC, totalling 2 027 vessels. The largest share of fishing vessels was registered in the South Eastern district accounting for 28.3 per cent of the total. Fishing vessels registered in the Gozo and Comino district amounted to 19.8 per cent of the total. **(Table 5.2.2)**

### SEA TRANSPORT BETWEEN MALTA AND GOZO

During 2018, movements between Malta and Gozo continued to increase. Overall the number of trips went up by 1 090 or 4.8 per cent, over 2017. Vehicle movements between the islands increased by 115 880 or 7.5 per cent, over the previous year, while the number of passengers went up by 374 478 or 7.0 per cent. **(Table 5.2.3)**

During 2018, passenger traffic originating from Ċirkewwa was busiest on Friday and Saturday, whereas highest numbers from Mġarr were recorded on Sunday and Saturday **(Tables 5.2.4, 5.2.5 and Charts 5.2.1a - 5.2.1c)**.

CHART 5.2.1a – Scheduled sea transport between Malta and Gozo by day of the week and year

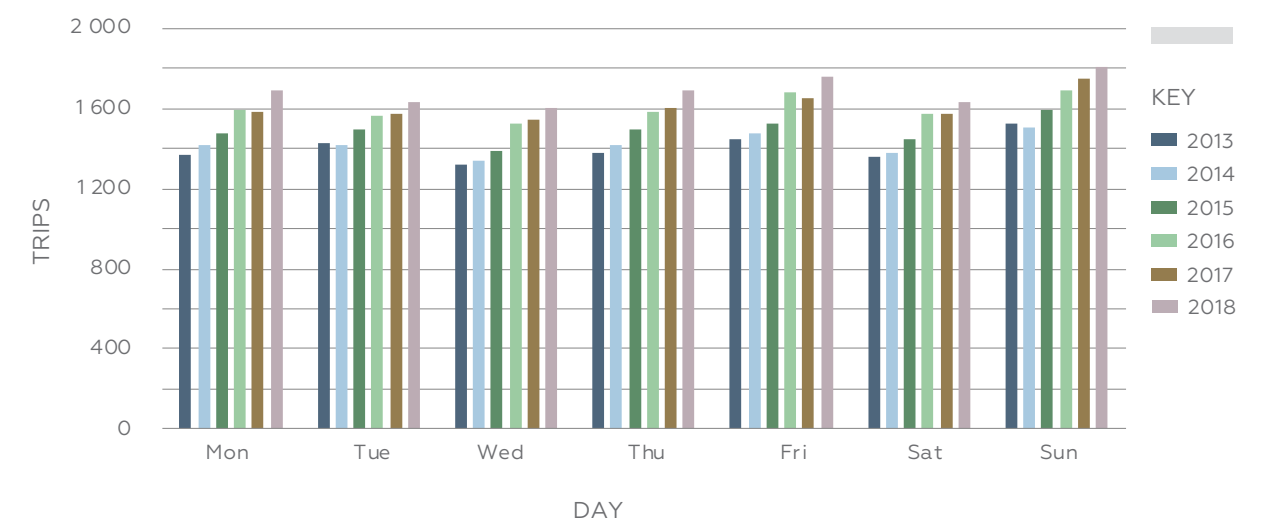




CHART 5.2.1b – Vehicle crossings between Malta and Gozo by day of the week, terminal and year

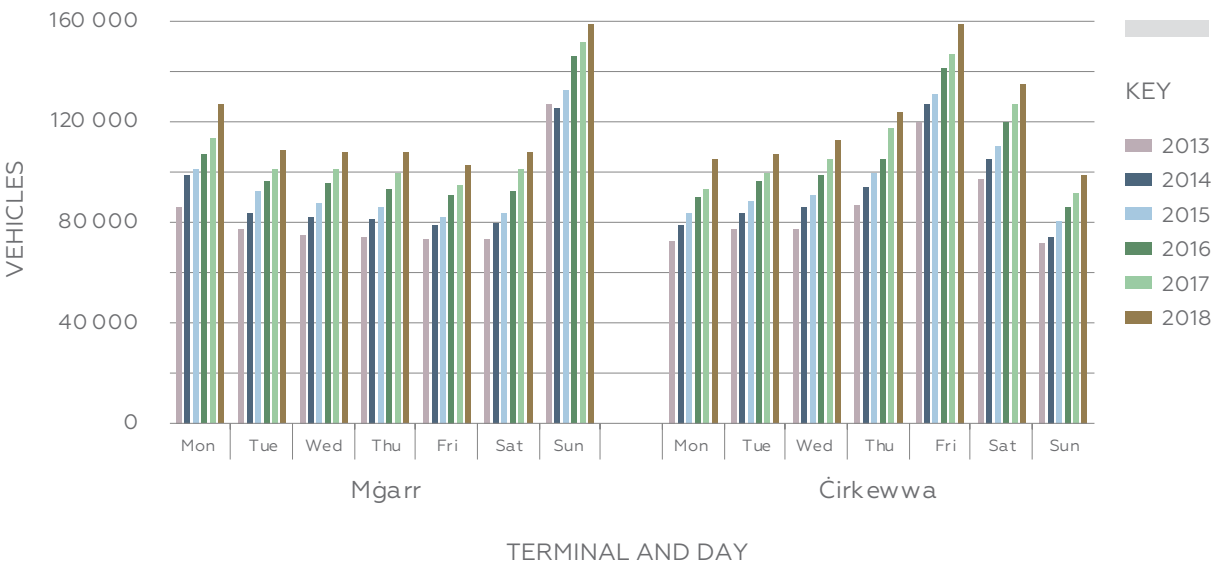
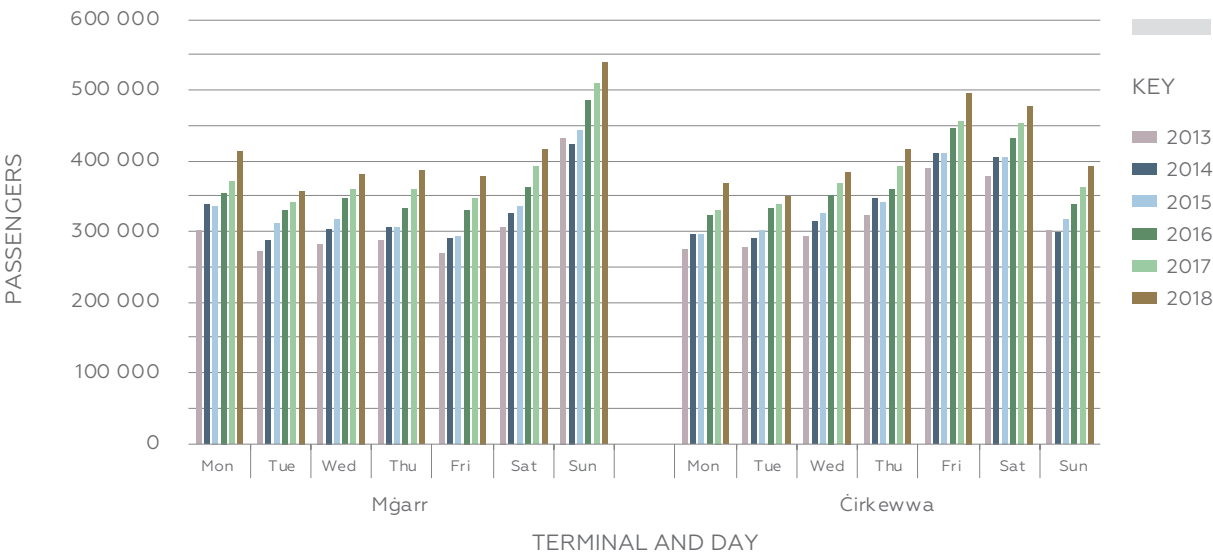


CHART 5.2.1c – Passenger movements between Malta and Gozo by day of the week, terminal and year



YACHT MARINAS

In 2016, the Creek Developments plc yacht marina had the largest berthing capacity of 750 berths. This was followed by the Grand Harbour Marina with 250 berths (Table 5.2.6).

TABLE 5.2.1 – Stock of registered fishing vessels by type and region/district: 2016 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

	TOTAL	Bimbu	Firilla	Frejgatina	Kajjik	Luzzu	MPV	Trawler	Aux Vessel	Other <sup>1</sup>
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>2 977</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>1 357</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>312</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>2 389</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>1 092</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>273</b>
Southern Harbour	332	4	1	-	106	27	141	3	6	44
Northern Harbour	384	8	1	2	123	22	184	2	2	40
South Eastern	843	12	10	2	198	127	393	5	18	78
Western	366	2	3	1	110	16	176	1	1	56
Northern	464	6	3	1	165	23	198	3	10	55
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>
Gozo and Comino	588	6	2	10	209	57	265	-	-	39

**Note:**

1. Other includes dinghies, longliners, recreational fishing vessels and other non-specified vessels.
2. Stock as at 31 December.

Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

TABLE 5.2.2 – Stock of fishing licences by type and region/district: 2016 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

	TOTAL	MFA	MFB	MFC	MFD
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>2 977</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>2 389</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>37</b>
Southern Harbour	332	18	49	259	6
Northern Harbour	384	31	69	282	2
South Eastern	843	182	125	518	18
Western	366	20	74	271	1
Northern	464	45	78	331	10
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>-</b>
Gozo and Comino	588	83	139	366	-

**Notes:**

1. Data is based on locality of registered owner.
2. Stock as at 31 December.

Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

TABLE 5.2.3 – Quarterly sea transport between Malta and Gozo by year

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Trips</b>						
Quarter 1	4 582	4 634	4 591	5 164	5 216	5 259
Quarter 2	4 792	4 822	5 136	5 426	5 541	5 776
Quarter 3	5 484	5 654	5 822	6 324	6 334	6 764
Quarter 4	4 772	4 750	5 274	5 490	5 438	5 820
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 630</b>	<b>19 860</b>	<b>20 823</b>	<b>22 404</b>	<b>22 529</b>	<b>23 619</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>						
Quarter 1	236 051	263 680	258 648	305 409	320 432	339 266
Quarter 2	293 446	318 514	348 456	363 779	394 106	423 152
Quarter 3	369 042	398 059	418 190	446 890	463 585	498 888
Quarter 4	287 872	298 695	323 208	343 036	365 899	398 596
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 186 411</b>	<b>1 278 948</b>	<b>1 348 502</b>	<b>1 459 114</b>	<b>1 544 022</b>	<b>1 659 902</b>
<b>Passengers</b>						
Quarter 1	814 754	895 824	842 193	1 010 213	1 040 188	1 121 001
Quarter 2	1 150 990	1 207 361	1 268 551	1 319 541	1 415 326	1 535 414
Quarter 3	1 407 746	1 499 734	1 525 143	1 643 898	1 674 618	1 780 474
Quarter 4	1 021 615	1 040 122	1 103 785	1 159 348	1 253 708	1 321 429
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 395 105</b>	<b>4 643 041</b>	<b>4 739 672</b>	<b>5 133 000</b>	<b>5 383 840</b>	<b>5 758 318</b>

**Note:**

1. Data relates solely to the scheduled operations of Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

Source: Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.



TABLE 5.2.4 – Sea transport from Mgarr by day of the week and year

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Trips</b>						
Monday	1 371	1 415	1 470	1 587	1 581	1 688
Tuesday	1 424	1 412	1 497	1 566	1 571	1 634
Wednesday	1 316	1 341	1 389	1 527	1 539	1 603
Thursday	1 379	1 416	1 495	1 585	1 601	1 687
Friday	1 449	1 473	1 526	1 676	1 652	1 761
Saturday	1 352	1 374	1 443	1 571	1 573	1 634
Sunday	1 524	1 499	1 592	1 690	1 749	1 804
<b>Vehicles</b>						
Monday	86 330	99 054	101 312	106 669	113 007	126 548
Tuesday	76 926	83 409	92 034	96 690	101 390	108 051
Wednesday	74 833	81 946	87 681	95 934	101 422	107 781
Thursday	74 156	81 518	85 700	93 101	99 920	107 945
Friday	73 266	78 998	82 231	90 760	94 888	103 019
Saturday	72 940	79 751	83 870	92 150	100 996	107 795
Sunday	126 916	125 031	132 615	145 970	151 854	158 659
<b>Passengers</b>						
Monday	300 495	339 125	336 410	355 312	371 383	412 752
Tuesday	272 470	287 187	311 472	331 447	342 595	357 188
Wednesday	282 554	304 936	316 184	346 652	361 273	381 723
Thursday	289 309	305 784	306 223	333 662	359 376	386 104
Friday	270 443	290 704	294 314	331 349	347 174	379 320
Saturday	306 165	326 436	334 869	362 877	391 000	417 290
Sunday	431 282	425 236	442 910	485 609	510 232	539 365

**Note:**

1. Data relates solely to the scheduled operations of Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

Source: Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

TABLE 5.2.5 – Sea transport from Ċirkewwa by day of the week and year

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Trips</b>						
Monday	1 367	1 414	1 468	1 587	1 578	1 688
Tuesday	1 424	1 412	1 498	1 566	1 570	1 633
Wednesday	1 316	1 342	1 389	1 527	1 539	1 603
Thursday	1 382	1 415	1 493	1 585	1 601	1 686
Friday	1 449	1 474	1 528	1 676	1 653	1 762
Saturday	1 353	1 374	1 443	1 571	1 573	1 633
Sunday	1 524	1 499	1 592	1 690	1 749	1 803
<b>Vehicles</b>						
Monday	72 076	78 711	83 794	90 324	93 088	104 856
Tuesday	76 952	84 026	88 138	96 104	99 953	106 845
Wednesday	77 217	85 914	90 622	98 548	105 413	112 528
Thursday	86 456	94 401	99 544	105 569	116 839	123 574
Friday	119 830	127 048	130 593	141 530	146 894	158 716
Saturday	96 935	105 028	110 291	119 441	126 715	135 127
Sunday	71 578	74 113	80 077	86 324	91 643	98 458
<b>Passengers</b>						
Monday	275 769	296 958	296 498	321 849	331 995	369 018
Tuesday	278 706	290 848	302 725	332 359	338 157	349 077
Wednesday	293 692	314 282	324 521	353 108	366 837	385 372
Thursday	323 598	346 335	340 980	361 253	392 393	415 310
Friday	390 594	409 881	411 429	445 307	456 881	496 675
Saturday	379 137	406 730	404 519	432 560	452 878	477 082
Sunday	300 891	298 599	316 618	339 656	361 666	392 042

**Note:**

1. Data relates solely to the scheduled operations of Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

Source: Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

TABLE 5.2.6 – Yacht marinas/mooring areas in MALTA: 2016

	Berthing capacity
<b>Total berths</b>	<b>1 966</b>
<b>Permanent marinas</b>	
Grand Harbour Marina	250
Creek Developments plc	750
Gżira Gardens Marina	52
Portomaso Marina	110
Manoel Island Marina	220
Laguna Marina	42
Mġarr Harbour Marina	229
Kalkara Yacht Marina	106
Sandy Marina	147
<b>Seasonal marinas</b>	
Royal Malta Yacht Club	60

Source: Transport Malta

Methodological Notes

FISHING VESSELS

1. The data regarding fishing vessels is supplied by the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture.
2. Definitions of fishing vessels:

(i) As stated in SL 425.07 – Fishing Vessels Regulations

MFA

Professional Fishing Vessels – Full-time

MFB

Professional Fishing Vessels – Part-time

MFC

Non-Commercial Fishing Vessels i.e. recreational

MFD

Auxiliary Vessels (work boats) used in fishing operations

(ii) As stated in the report entitled “The Maltese Fishing Industry – year 2000” drafted by Michael Darmanin, Senior Fisheries Officer.

Luzzu

– the most traditional fishing vessel. It is pointed at both ends, and is painted in folkloristic bright colours.

Kajjik

– differs from the luzzu in being generally smaller (average length 4.6 metres) and being flat ended at the stern. Previously, they were made of wood, but in recent years, fibre-glass has been the hull material of choice.

(iii) As stated from “The Fishing Industry in Malta Past-Present-Future” – Stanley Farrugia Randon.

Firilla

– almost identical in design to the luzzu but, the bulwark (tappiera) is secured to the outside of the kontrarota. The stem posts found at each end of this boat are also much higher than those of the luzzu and it has a wider appearance.

Bimbu

– has a stern resembling that of a lanca while its bow resembles that of a luzzu.

Trawler

– a fishing trawler, also known as a dragger, is a commercial fishing vessel designed to operate fishing trawls. Trawling is a method of fishing that involves actively dragging or pulling a trawl through the water behind one or more trawlers.

Frejgatina

– a common term referring to a small boat which in shape is similar to a kajjik or luzzu.

MPV

– Multi Purpose Vessel is a seagoing ship that is built for the carriage of a wide range of cargoes.

Auxiliary Vessel

– an Auxiliary Vessel is a vessel that is designed to operate in a number of roles supporting other vessels. Their roles may include replenishment, transport, repair, harbour, research and others.

Other

– any vessel that is not listed above and also include dinghy, longliner and recreational fishing vessel.

SEA TRANSPORT BETWEEN MALTA AND GOZO REGIONS

3. The source for the data is administrative information provided by the Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

175

4. Passenger data comprises foot passengers, vehicle passengers and drivers.

5. The vehicle and passenger capacity of each Gozo Channel vessel is shown below:

Vessel	Vehicles	Passengers
MV Gaudos	72	900
MV Malita	138	900
MV Ta' Pinu	138	900

Periods when vessels were out of service for docking purposes:

MV Gaudos	06/01/2016 - 27/01/2016 and 13/11/2017 - 30/11/2017
MV Malita	09/01/2017 - 02/02/2017, 14/02/2017 - 17/02/2017, 08/05/2017 - 09/05/2017 and 07/05/2018 - 11/05/2018
MV Ta' Pinu	03/10/2017 - 05/10/2017 and 08/01/2018 - 30/01/2018

6. Different approaches are applied for the collection of data at the Mgarr and Ċirkewwa Harbours, respectively. While the data source for the Mgarr side is the Automated Ticketing System (ATS), data for the Ċirkewwa side is dependent on the manual clicking system.





# 06

## TOURISM

This chapter presents a regional dimension of tourism statistics in MALTA for the years 2012-2017, mainly based on survey data collected from ongoing direct enquiries with industry operators and visitors. The content is structured in three distinct sections: (i) the performance of collective accommodation establishments as reported by operators; (ii) regional tourism demand comprising domestic and inbound tourism as declared by visitors; and (iii) main characteristics of cruise passengers.





6.1 Supply-side Survey (Operators)

NATIONAL OUTLOOK OF THE COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION

On a national level, in 2017, total guests surpassed 1.8 million, an increase of 13.0 per cent over the same period in 2016. Of this total, 90.9 per cent were non-resident guests while the remaining 9.1 per cent were resident guests. Total nights spent went up by 6.8 per cent, reaching nearly 9.6 million, with the majority (95.9 per cent) being non-resident guest nights. (Table 6.1.1 and Charts 6.1.1a, 6.1.1b)

CHART 6.1.1a – Total guests in collective accommodation by type, region and year (NUTS 3)

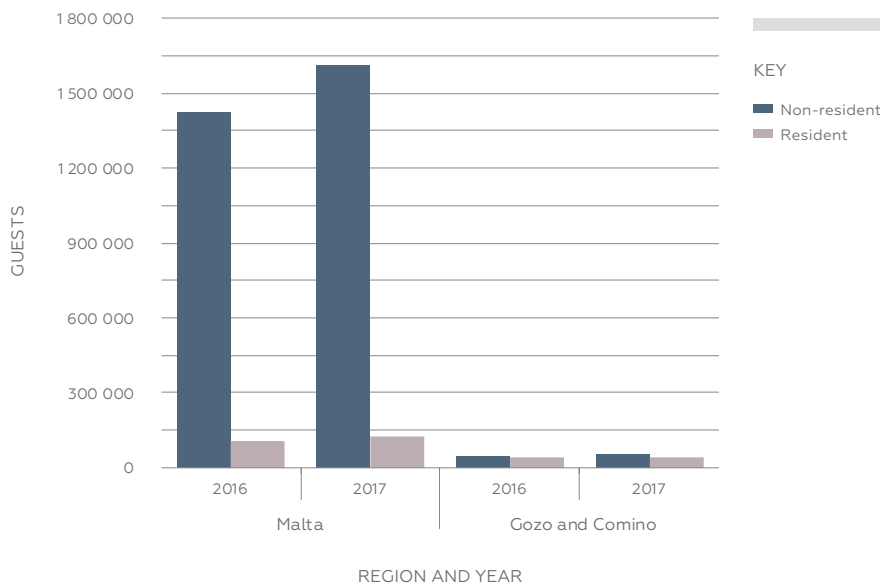
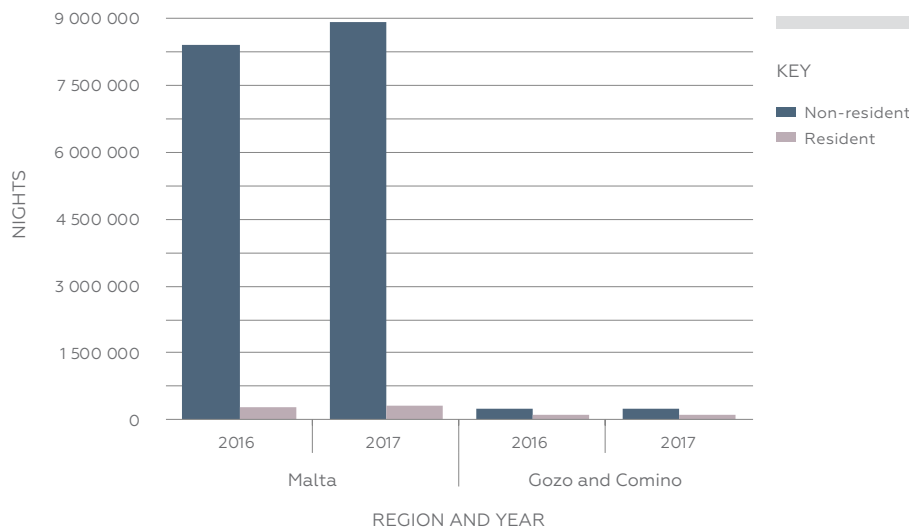
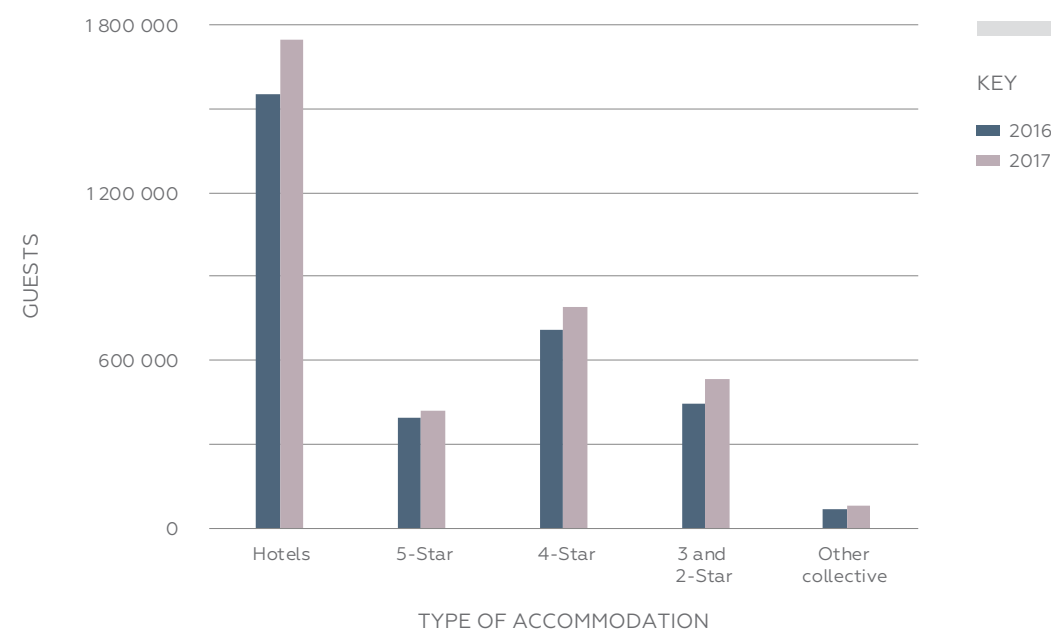


CHART 6.1.1b – Total guest nights in collective accommodation by type, region and year (NUTS 3)

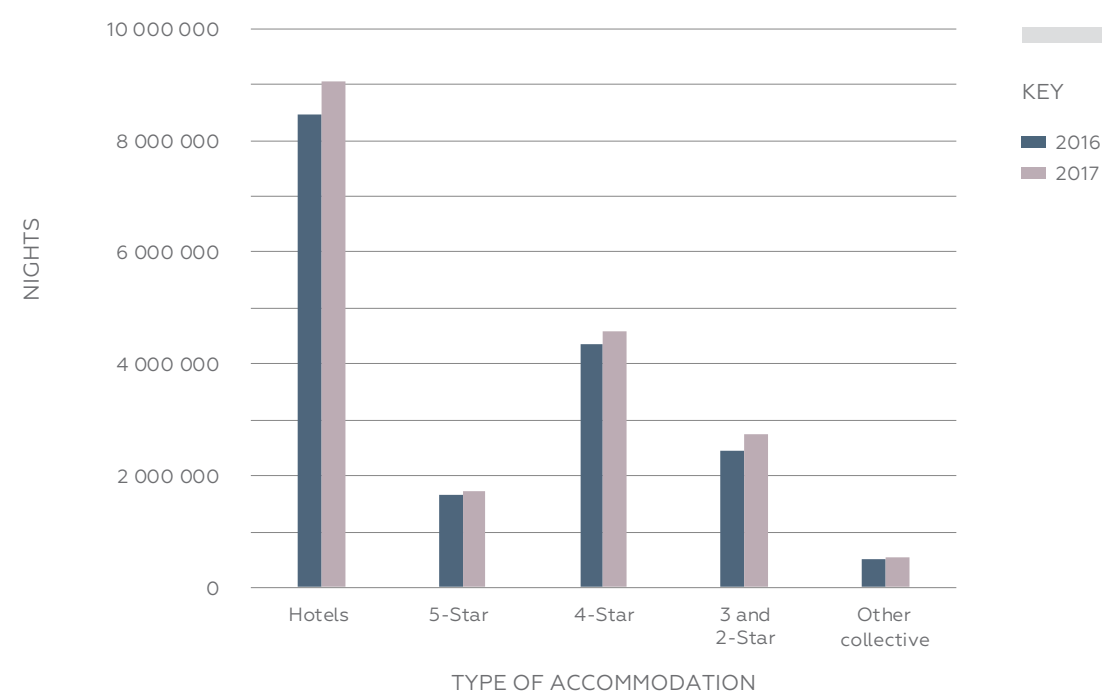


All collective accommodation categories registered increases in both guests and nights spent. The largest shares of guests and guest nights were reported in 4-star hotels, accounting for 789 711 guests or 43.2 per cent of the total guests and 4 569 987 or 47.7 per cent of total guest nights. **(Table 6.1.1 and Charts 6.1.2a, 6.1.2b)**

**CHART 6.1.2a – Total guests in collective accommodation by type of accommodation and year**



**CHART 6.1.2b – Total guest nights in collective accommodation by type of accommodation and year**



The net use of bed-places increased by 2.0 percentage points to 65.6 per cent. In 2017, the average length of stay in collective accommodation establishments stood at 5.2 nights, reflecting a decrease of 0.3 nights when compared to 2016. **(Table 6.1.1)**

Active collective accommodation establishments during peak month (as at 31 August 2016) totalled 189, with a net capacity of 42 927 bed-places **(Table 6.1.1)**.

### REGIONAL OUTLOOK OF THE COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION (NUTS 3)

Total guests in Malta region exceeded 1.7 million, up by 13.0 per cent over 2016. Additionally, an increase of 6.6 per cent was recorded in the number of guest nights. All collective accommodation categories registered increases in both guests and guest nights. Compared to previous year, the average length of stay decreased by 0.3 of a night to 5.3. The longest average length of stays of non-resident and resident guests to Malta region were reported in the 'other collective' accommodation and 3 and 2-star hotel categories, respectively. The net occupancy rate increased from 64.5 to 66.4 per cent. **(Table 6.1.2 and Charts 6.1.3a, 6.1.4)**

**CHART 6.1.3a – Average length of stay in collective accommodation in Malta region by type of accommodation and guest: 2017**

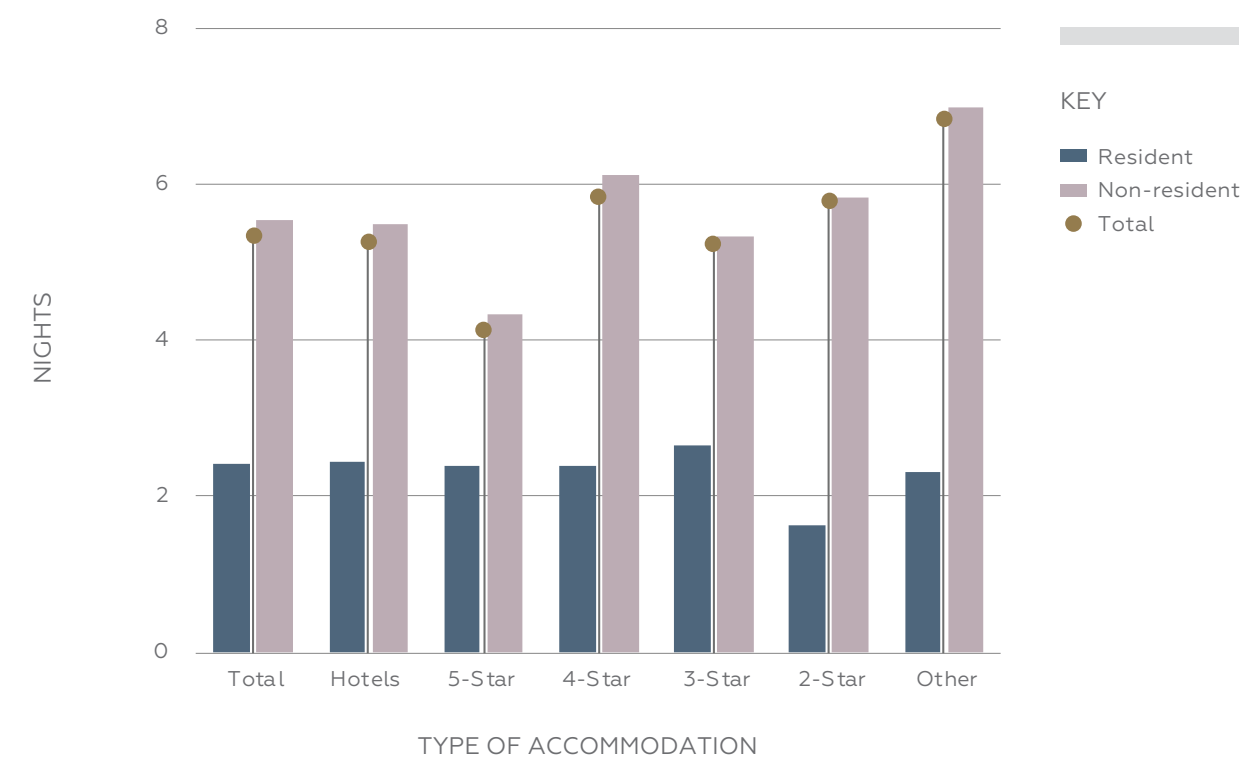




CHART 6.1.3b – Average length of stay in collective accommodation in Gozo and Comino region by type of accommodation and guest: 2017

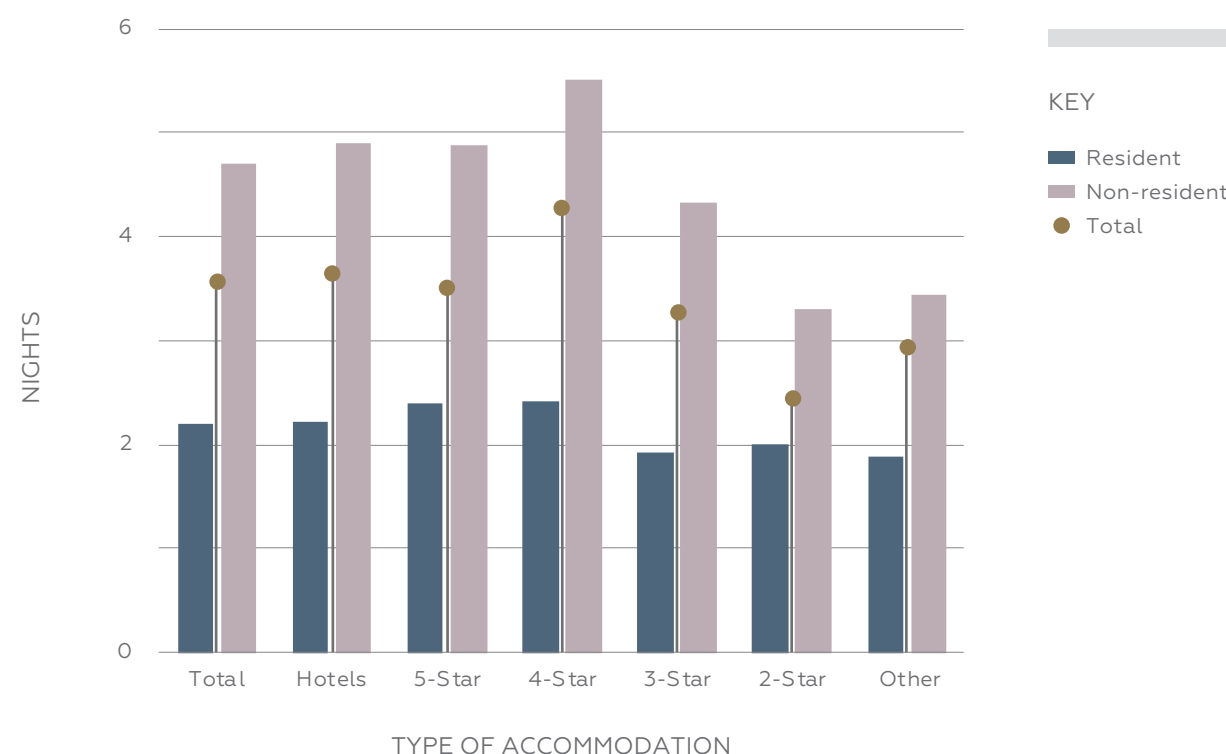
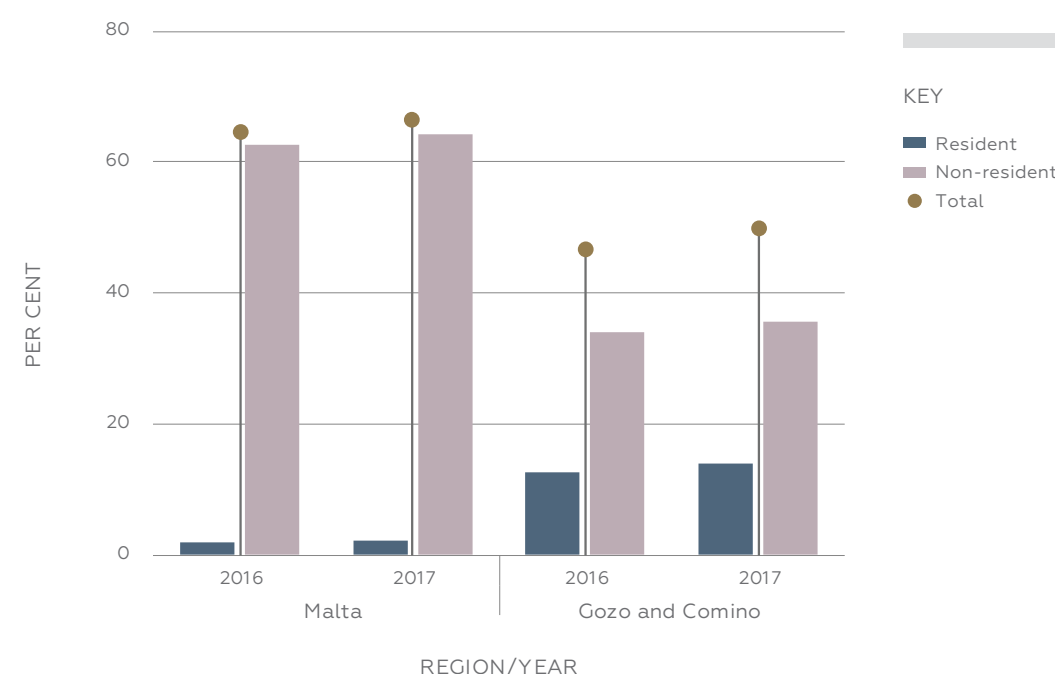


CHART 6.1.4 – Net use of bed-places in collective accommodation by type of guest, region and year (NUTS 3)



Total guests in Gozo and Comino region increased by 12.6 per cent to 97 781, while total nights spent went up by 11.1 per cent to 347 943 when compared to previous year. In the case of Gozo and Comino region, only the 4-star hotel category registered decreases in guests and guest nights over 2017. The 'other collective' accommodation category registered increases of 152.6 per cent in guests and 134.1 per cent in nights spent. The average length of stay remained at 3.6, from previous year. On average, the longest duration of visit of non-resident and resident guests to Gozo and Comino region were reported in the 4-star and the 5-star hotel categories, respectively. The net occupancy rate increased from 46.5 to 49.8 per cent. **(Table 6.1.3 and Charts 6.1.3b, 6.1.4)**

#### DISTRICT ANALYSIS OF THE COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION (LAU 1)

In 2017, the largest share of guests was recorded in the Northern Harbour district, tallying to 854 137 or 46.7 per cent of total guests. This was followed by the Northern district. Guests in Gozo and Comino district accounted for just 5.3 per cent of the total guests. All districts registered an increase in guests when compared to 2016. **(Table 6.1.4)**

Furthermore, in 2017, collective accommodation in the Northern Harbour and Northern districts comprised 88.4 per cent of the non-resident guests, at 48.6 and 39.8 per cent, respectively. Non-resident guests in Gozo and Comino district accounted for just 3.2 per cent **(Table 6.1.4 and Chart 6.1.5a)**. On the other hand, most resident guests were registered in the Northern district amounting to 40.8 per cent of total resident guests. Gozo and Comino district's share of resident guests accounted for 26.8 per cent of total resident guests. **(Table 6.1.4 and Chart 6.1.5b)**

Most guest nights were spent in the Northern district amounting to 4.6 million or 48.1 per cent of the total. This was followed by the Northern Harbour district. The share of guest nights in Gozo and Comino accounted for 3.6 per cent of the total guests nights. All districts registered increases in guest nights. **(Table 6.1.4)**

The Northern district took the largest proportion of non-resident guest nights, comprising 48.3 per cent of total. The share of the Gozo and Comino district with respect to non-resident guest nights accounted for just 2.7 per cent of the total **(Table 6.1.4 and Chart 6.1.6a)**. Then again, most resident guest nights were spent in the Northern district accounting for 43.1 per cent of total resident guest nights, while Gozo and Comino accounted for 24.8 per cent of total resident guest nights **(Table 6.1.4 and Chart 6.1.6b)**.

CHART 6.1.5a – Non-resident guests in collective accommodation by district and year (LAU 1)

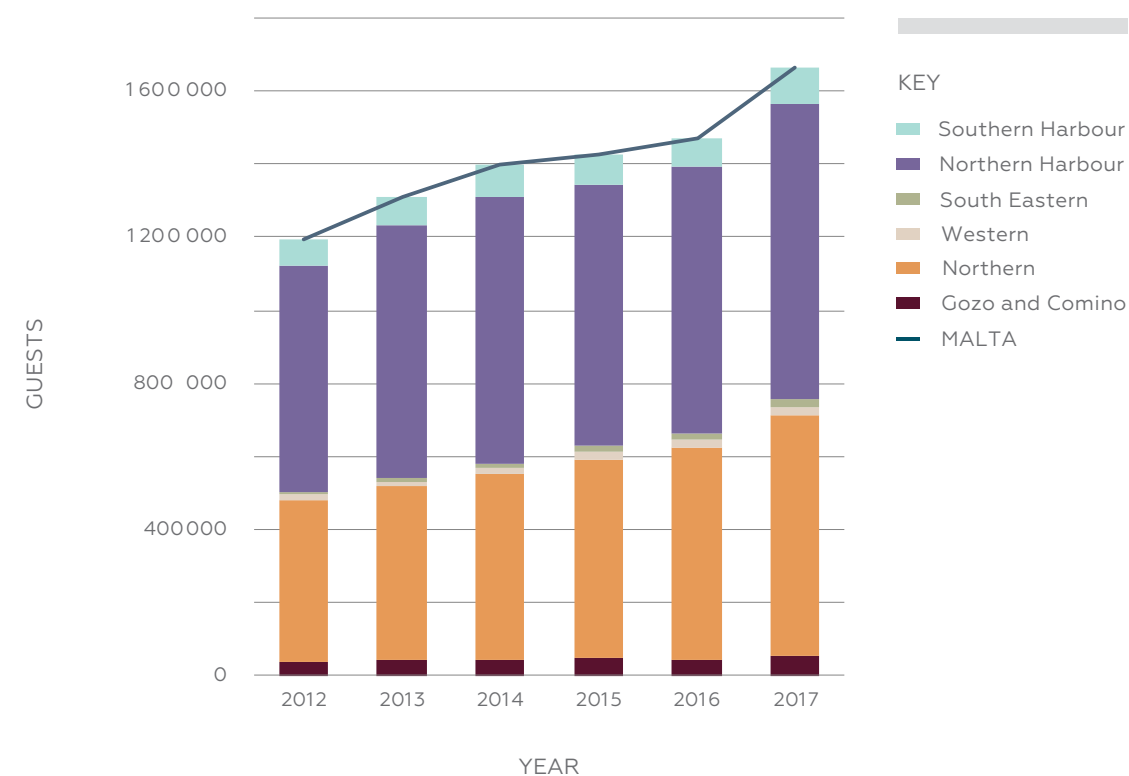


CHART 6.1.5b – Resident guests in collective accommodation by district and year (LAU 1)

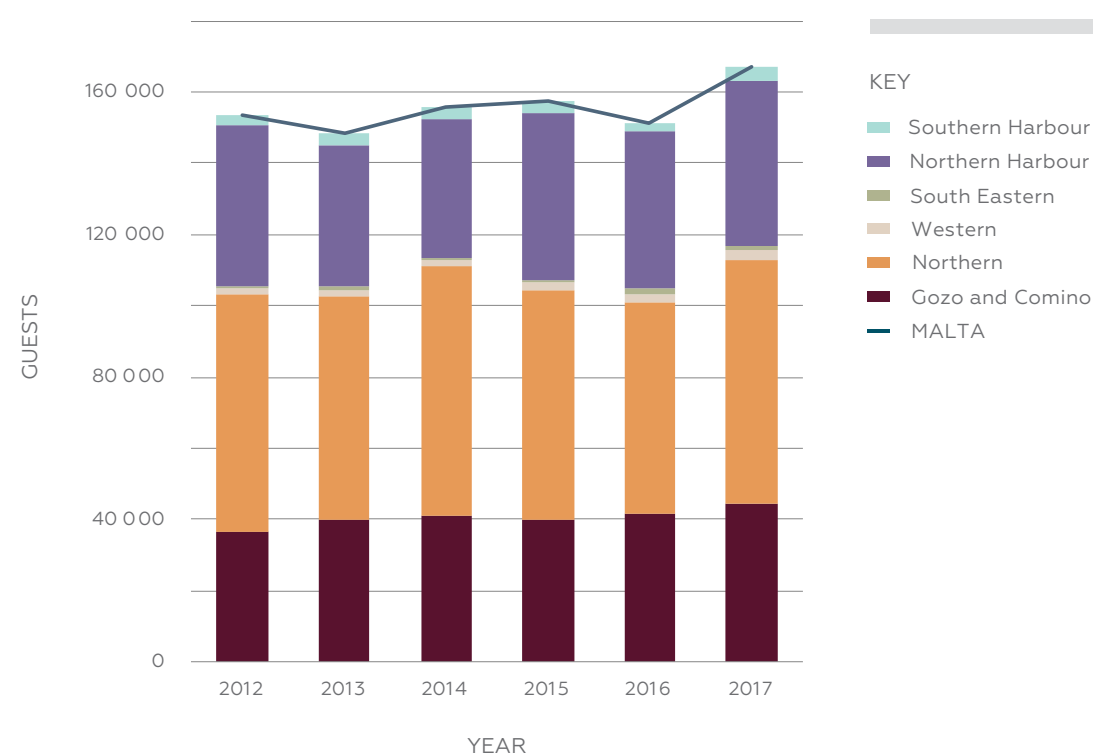


CHART 6.1.6a – Non-resident nights in collective accommodation by district and year (LAU 1)

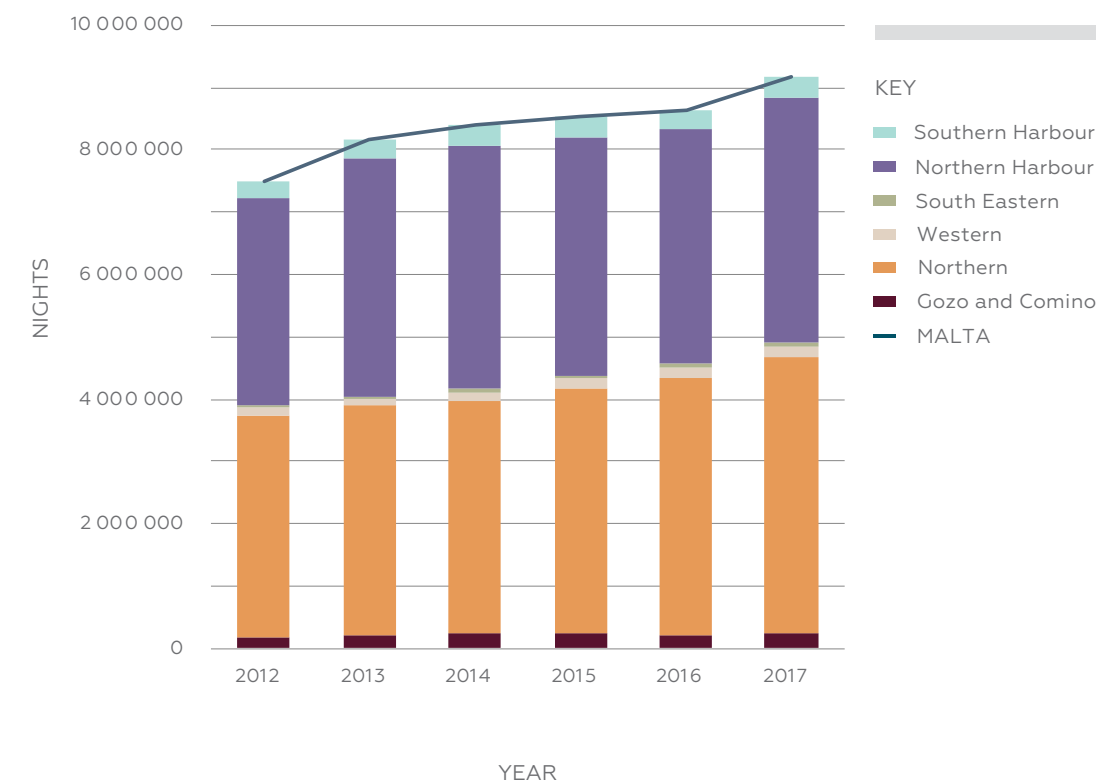
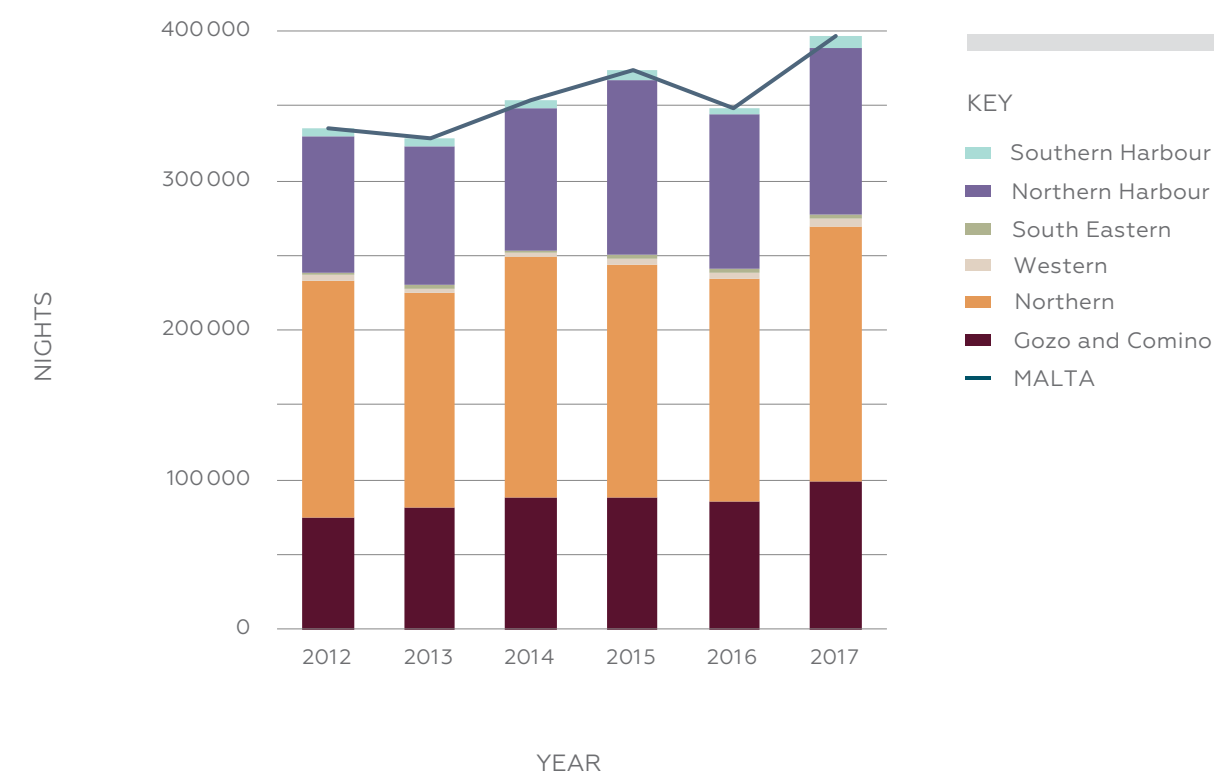
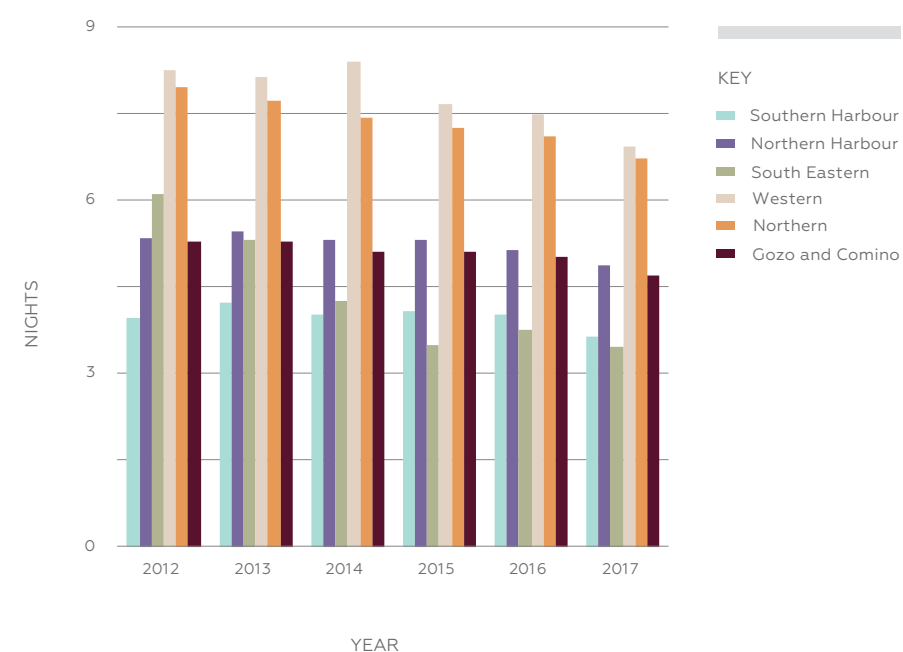


CHART 6.1.6b – Resident nights in collective accommodation by district and year (LAU 1)

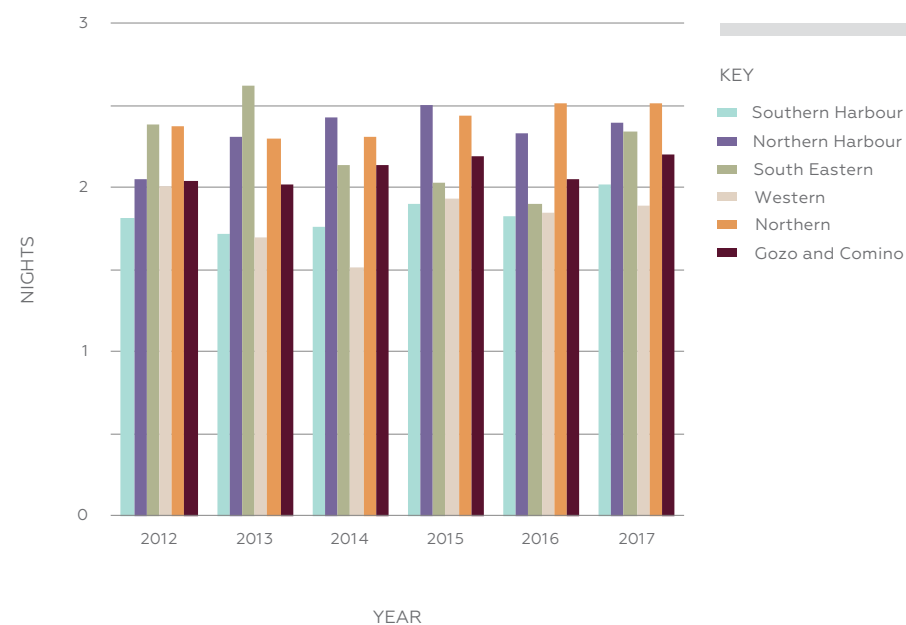


The Western district had the longest average length of stay, 6.4 nights, followed by the Northern district which had an average length of stay of 6.3 nights. All districts registered a drop in the average length of stay. **(Table 6.1.4)** Whereas the non-resident guests had the longest average length of stay reported in the Western district **(Chart 6.1.7a)**, the longest average duration of stay of resident guests was reported in the Northern district (2.5 nights). **(Table 6.1.4 and Chart 6.1.7b).**

**CHART 6.1.7a – Average length of stay in collective accommodation of non-resident guests by district and year (LAU 1)**

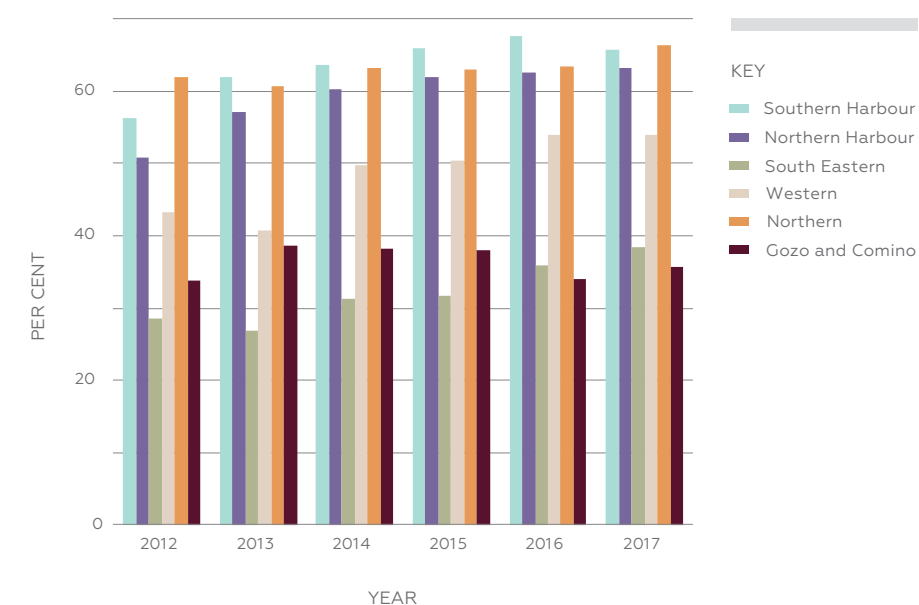


**CHART 6.1.7b – Average length of stay in collective accommodation of resident guests by district and year (LAU 1)**

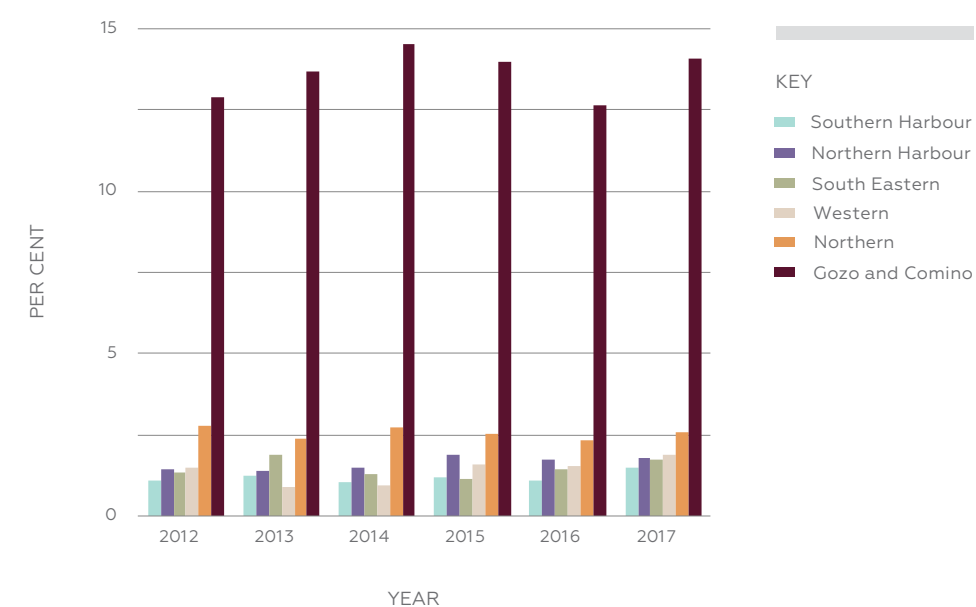


The highest net occupancy rate was recorded in the Northern district at 68.9 per cent, followed by the Southern Harbour district at the rate of 67.2 per cent. Almost all districts, except for the Southern Harbour district registered higher occupancy rates compared to 2016. Highest occupancy rates in collective accommodation by non-resident and resident guests were reported in the Northern district (66.4 per cent) and in Gozo and Comino (14.1 per cent), respectively. **(Table 6.1.4 and Charts 6.1.8a, 6.1.8b)**

**CHART 6.1.8a – Net use of bed-places in collective accommodation by non-resident guests by district and year (LAU 1)**

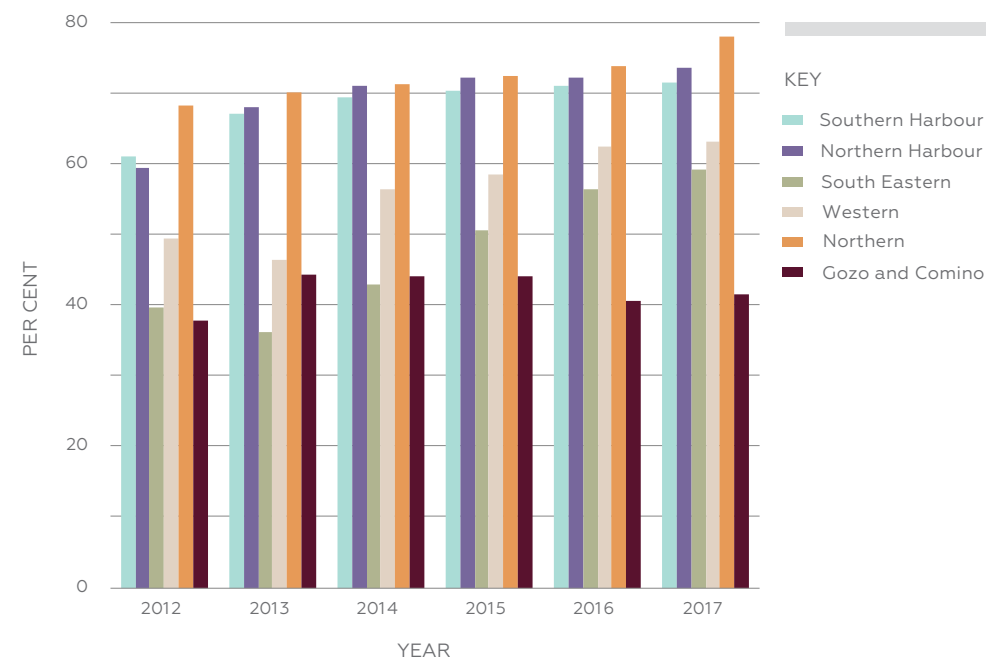


**CHART 6.1.8b – Net use of bed-places in collective accommodation by resident guests by district and year (LAU 1)**

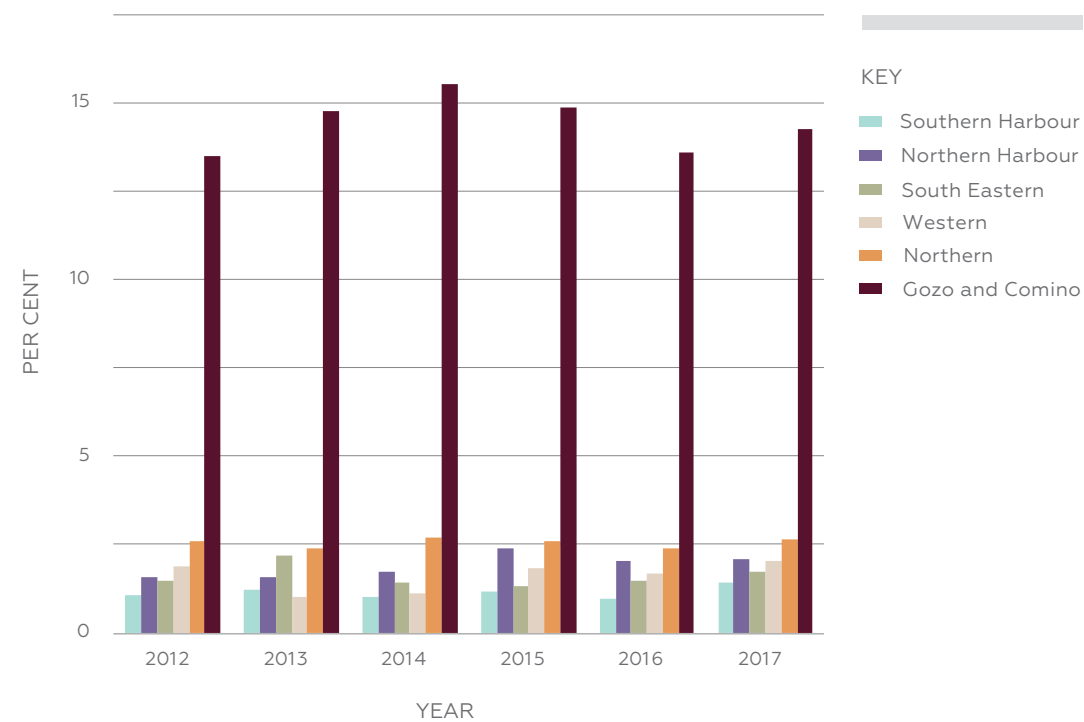




**CHART 6.1.9a – Net use of bedrooms in collective accommodation by non-resident guests by district and year (LAU 1)**



**CHART 6.1.9b – Net use of bedrooms in collective accommodation by resident guests by district and year (LAU 1)**



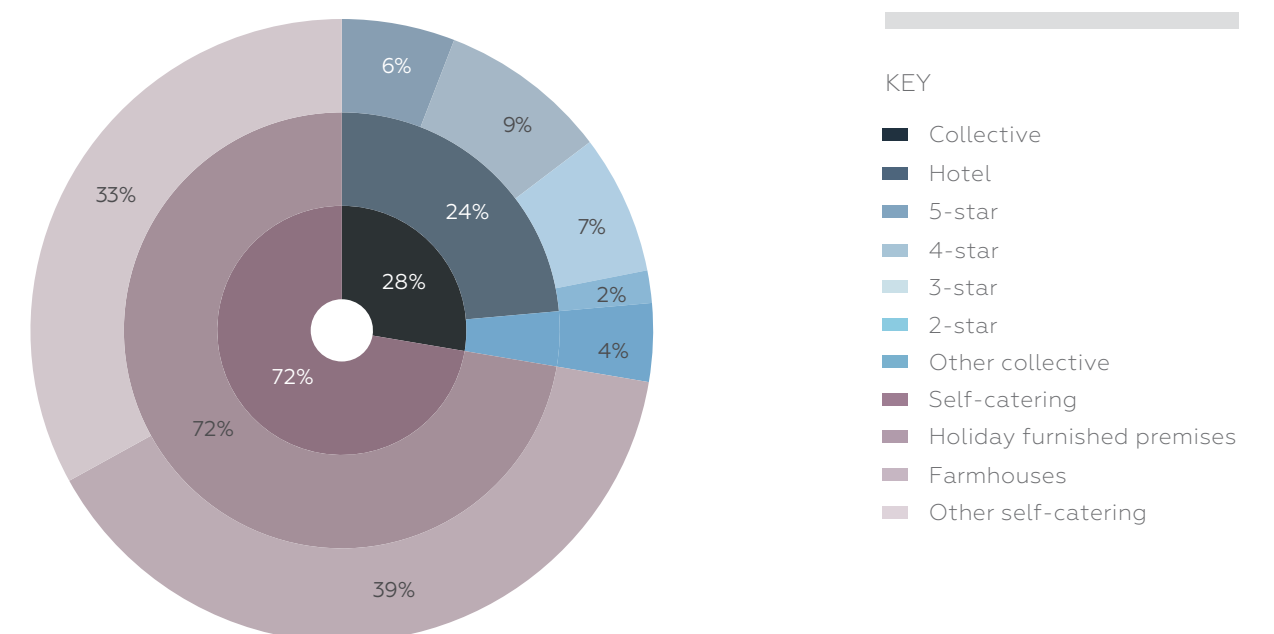
In 2017, at 40.7 per cent, the Northern Harbour district recorded the largest share in terms of active collective accommodation establishments, followed by the Northern district which accounted for 27.5 per cent of the total. Gozo and Comino district accounted for 14.3 per cent of the total active collective accommodation establishments. **(Table 6.1.4)**

On the other hand the largest proportion of bed-places was registered in the Northern district, at 47.7 per cent of the total bed-places, followed by the Northern Harbour district at 40.6 per cent. The net capacity of active collective accommodation establishments in Gozo and Comino district accounted for 5.0 per cent of total bedstock of the collective accommodation. **(Table 6.1.4)**

## SELF-CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS IN GOZO AND COMINO REGION

As at end of 2017, total registered self-catering accommodation accounted for 72.3 per cent of total bedstock in Gozo and Comino region. This consisted of 1 056 active holiday furnished premises, with a net capacity of 5 663 bed-places. Bedstock of farmhouses accounted for more than half of the total active holiday furnished premises. **(Table 6.1.5 and Chart 6.1.10)**

**CHART 6.1.10 – Distribution of bedstock by type of accommodation in Gozo and Comino region: 2017**



**TABLE 6.1.1 – Profile of the collective accommodation in MALTA by type of accommodation, type of guest and year**

	Total						Non-residents		Residents	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017
Guests										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 347 708</b>	<b>1 460 645</b>	<b>1 551 547</b>	<b>1 586 068</b>	<b>1 619 532</b>	<b>1 829 468</b>	<b>1 194 100</b>	<b>1 662 358</b>	<b>153 608</b>	<b>167 109</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>1 248 473</b>	<b>1 416 621</b>	<b>1 491 630</b>	<b>1 529 040</b>	<b>1 550 991</b>	<b>1 745 437</b>	<b>1 098 557</b>	<b>1 584 312</b>	<b>149 916</b>	<b>161 125</b>
5-Star	373 882	382 985	393 384	384 288	395 166	421 514	320 295	367 643	53 587	53 871
4-Star	610 915	640 415	666 674	677 593	708 372	789 711	535 275	718 871	75 640	70 840
3 & 2-Star	263 676	393 221	431 572	467 159	447 453	534 212	242 987	497 798	20 689	36 414
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>99 235</b>	<b>44 024</b>	<b>59 918</b>	<b>57 028</b>	<b>68 541</b>	<b>84 030</b>	<b>95 543</b>	<b>78 046</b>	<b>3 692</b>	<b>5 984</b>
Nights										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 820 679</b>	<b>8 501 147</b>	<b>8 756 297</b>	<b>8 915 297</b>	<b>8 971 191</b>	<b>9 580 329</b>	<b>7 485 287</b>	<b>9 184 162</b>	<b>335 392</b>	<b>396 167</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>6 904 736</b>	<b>8 072 714</b>	<b>8 307 588</b>	<b>8 458 010</b>	<b>8 473 618</b>	<b>9 048 322</b>	<b>6 577 782</b>	<b>8 664 508</b>	<b>326 954</b>	<b>383 815</b>
5-Star	1 590 155	1 631 218	1 675 653	1 648 299	1 657 281	1 727 733	1 467 076	1 598 396	123 079	129 337
4-Star	3 811 088	4 069 955	4 151 689	4 221 480	4 357 806	4 569 987	3 651 231	4 400 463	159 858	169 525
3 & 2-Star	1 503 493	2 371 541	2 480 245	2 588 231	2 458 531	2 750 602	1 459 475	2 665 649	44 018	84 953
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>915 943</b>	<b>428 433</b>	<b>448 710</b>	<b>457 287</b>	<b>497 573</b>	<b>532 007</b>	<b>907 505</b>	<b>519 654</b>	<b>8 438</b>	<b>12 353</b>
Net use of bed-places										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>
5-Star	62.5	64.2	68.2	70.3	70.1	68.8	57.7	63.7	4.8	5.2
4-Star	66.7	66.0	70.1	70.0	70.9	71.4	63.9	68.7	2.8	2.6
3 & 2-Star	46.0	52.9	54.7	56.1	55.0	60.9	44.6	59.0	1.3	1.9
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Average length of stay (days)										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
5-Star	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.3	2.3	2.4
4-Star	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.8	6.1	2.1	2.4
3 & 2-Star	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.1	6.0	5.4	2.1	2.3
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>

**TABLE 6.1.1 continued**

	Total						Non-residents		Residents	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017
Establishments										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
of which:										
5-Star	15	15	15	15	14	15	.	.	.	.
4-Star	41	46	45	44	44	44	.	.	.	.
3-Star	37	49	49	53	53	54	.	.	.	.
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
Bed-places										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39 943</b>	<b>42 695</b>	<b>41 328</b>	<b>42 165</b>	<b>41 237</b>	<b>42 927</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>33 224</b>	<b>39 597</b>	<b>38 248</b>	<b>39 115</b>	<b>38 046</b>	<b>39 482</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
of which:										
5-Star	7 254	7 307	7 256	7 308	6 984	7 234	.	.	.	.
4-Star	16 712	18 223	17 837	17 575	17 690	19 183	.	.	.	.
3-Star	8 681	12 454	11 593	12 560	11 577	11 575	.	.	.	.
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>6 271</b>	<b>6 719</b>	<b>3 098</b>	<b>3 080</b>	<b>3 050</b>	<b>3 191</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>

**Notes:**

- \*Comprises guesthouses, hostels and tourist villages.
- ! Not applicable.
- Figures for establishments and bed-places are as at 31 August (peak month).

Source: Collective Accommodation Survey (Accomstat), NSO

TABLE 6.1.2 – Profile of the collective accommodation in Malta region by type of accommodation, type of guest and year

	Total						Non-residents		Residents	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017
Guests										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 274 123</b>	<b>1 377 594</b>	<b>1 464 904</b>	<b>1 499 117</b>	<b>1 532 666</b>	<b>1 731 686</b>	<b>1 157 065</b>	<b>1 609 285</b>	<b>117 058</b>	<b>122 401</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>1 177 507</b>	<b>1 336 303</b>	<b>1 407 944</b>	<b>1 445 353</b>	<b>1 468 389</b>	<b>1 658 429</b>	<b>1 063 452</b>	<b>1 538 456</b>	<b>114 055</b>	<b>119 972</b>
5-Star	353 830	360 899	370 841	361 736	372 896	398 683	310 535	357 461	43 295	41 222
4-Star	572 724	600 989	624 294	643 826	674 308	757 609	515 743	699 639	56 981	57 970
3 & 2-Star	250 953	374 415	412 809	439 791	421 185	502 136	237 175	481 356	13 779	20 780
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>96 616</b>	<b>41 291</b>	<b>56 960</b>	<b>53 765</b>	<b>64 277</b>	<b>73 258</b>	<b>93 613</b>	<b>70 829</b>	<b>3 003</b>	<b>2 429</b>
Nights										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 550 460</b>	<b>8 192 867</b>	<b>8 436 210</b>	<b>8 589 054</b>	<b>8 657 919</b>	<b>9 232 386</b>	<b>7 289 619</b>	<b>8 934 585</b>	<b>260 841</b>	<b>297 802</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>6 645 016</b>	<b>7 773 578</b>	<b>7 997 597</b>	<b>8 142 656</b>	<b>8 173 826</b>	<b>8 731 932</b>	<b>6 391 139</b>	<b>8 439 778</b>	<b>253 876</b>	<b>292 154</b>
5-Star	1 517 585	1 552 283	1 590 919	1 563 424	1 580 517	1 647 701	1 418 338	1 548 738	99 247	98 963
4-Star	3 657 108	3 899 933	3 975 198	4 084 361	4 220 330	4 432 910	3 534 296	4 294 387	122 813	138 524
3 & 2-Star	1 470 322	2 321 362	2 431 479	2 494 871	2 372 979	2 651 321	1 438 506	2 596 653	31 817	54 667
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>905 444</b>	<b>419 289</b>	<b>438 613</b>	<b>446 398</b>	<b>484 094</b>	<b>500 454</b>	<b>898 479</b>	<b>494 807</b>	<b>6 965</b>	<b>5 648</b>
Net use of bed-places										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
5-Star	63.5	65.0	69.0	71.1	71.7	70.1	59.4	65.9	4.2	4.2
4-Star	67.5	66.4	70.7	70.7	71.6	72.0	65.2	69.8	2.3	2.3
3 & 2-Star	46.2	53.1	55.0	56.3	55.5	61.3	45.2	60.0	1.0	1.3
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Average length of stay (days)										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
5-Star	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.3	2.3	2.4
4-Star	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.9	6.9	6.1	2.2	2.4
3 & 2-Star	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.3	6.1	5.4	2.3	2.6
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>

TABLE 6.1.2 continued

	Total						Non-residents		Residents	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Establishments										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>162</b>	.	.	.	.
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>115</b>	.	.	.	.
of which:										
5-Star	13	13	13	13	12	13	.	.	.	.
4-Star	36	41	40	40	40	40	.	.	.	.
3-Star	35	46	46	48	48	48	.	.	.	.
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	.	.	.	.
Bed-places										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38 187</b>	<b>40 895</b>	<b>39 473</b>	<b>40 217</b>	<b>39 163</b>	<b>40 762</b>	.	.	.	.
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>31 607</b>	<b>37 936</b>	<b>36 527</b>	<b>37 324</b>	<b>36 190</b>	<b>37 635</b>	.	.	.	.
of which:										
5-Star	6 825	6 878	6 811	6 861	6 526	6 774	.	.	.	.
4-Star	15 776	17 295	16 869	16 887	17 002	18 495	.	.	.	.
3-Star	8 545	12 272	11 409	12 050	11 067	11 008	.	.	.	.
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>6 580</b>	<b>2 959</b>	<b>2 946</b>	<b>2 893</b>	<b>2 973</b>	<b>3 127</b>	.	.	.	.

Notes:

- \* Comprises guesthouses, hostels and tourist villages.
- '.' Not applicable.
- Figures for establishments and bed-places are as at 31 August (peak month).

Source: Collective Accommodation Survey (Accomstat), NSO



TABLE 6.1.3 – Profile of the collective accommodation in Gozo and Comino region by type of accommodation, type of guest and year

	Total						Non-residents		Residents	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017
Guests										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73 585</b>	<b>83 051</b>	<b>86 644</b>	<b>86 951</b>	<b>86 866</b>	<b>97 781</b>	<b>37 035</b>	<b>53 073</b>	<b>36 550</b>	<b>44 708</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>70 966</b>	<b>80 319</b>	<b>83 686</b>	<b>83 687</b>	<b>82 602</b>	<b>87 009</b>	<b>35 105</b>	<b>45 856</b>	<b>35 861</b>	<b>41 153</b>
5-Star	20 052	22 086	22 543	22 552	22 270	22 831	9 760	10 182	10 292	12 649
4-Star	38 191	39 426	42 380	33 767	34 064	32 102	19 532	19 232	18 659	12 870
3 & 2-Star	12 723	18 807	18 763	27 368	26 268	32 076	5 812	16 442	6 910	15 634
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>2 619</b>	<b>2 732</b>	<b>2 958</b>	<b>3 264</b>	<b>4 264</b>	<b>10 773</b>	<b>1 930</b>	<b>7 217</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>3 556</b>
Nights										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>270 220</b>	<b>308 280</b>	<b>320 087</b>	<b>326 243</b>	<b>313 271</b>	<b>347 943</b>	<b>195 668</b>	<b>249 577</b>	<b>74 551</b>	<b>98 365</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>259 721</b>	<b>299 136</b>	<b>309 991</b>	<b>315 354</b>	<b>299 793</b>	<b>316 390</b>	<b>186 642</b>	<b>224 730</b>	<b>73 078</b>	<b>91 660</b>
5-Star	72 570	78 935	84 734	84 875	76 764	80 032	48 738	49 658	23 832	30 374
4-Star	153 980	170 022	176 491	137 119	137 476	137 077	116 935	106 076	37 045	31 001
3 & 2-Star	33 171	50 179	48 766	93 360	85 553	99 281	20 970	68 996	12 201	30 285
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>10 499</b>	<b>9 144</b>	<b>10 096</b>	<b>10 889</b>	<b>13 479</b>	<b>31 552</b>	<b>9 026</b>	<b>24 847</b>	<b>1 473</b>	<b>6 705</b>
Net use of bed-places										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>
5-Star	46.9	52.3	56.0	57.8	48.4	50.4	31.5	31.3	15.4	19.1
4-Star	51.5	58.0	58.4	54.6	54.7	55.2	39.1	42.7	12.4	12.5
3 & 2-Star	39.6	47.6	44.4	52.6	42.7	52.3	25.0	36.4	14.6	16.0
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Average length of stay (days)										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
5-Star	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.5	5.0	4.9	2.3	2.4
4-Star	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.3	6.0	5.5	2.0	2.4
3 & 2-Star	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.6	4.2	1.8	1.9
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>

TABLE 6.1.3 continued

	Total						Non-residents		Residents	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017
Establishments										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
of which:										
5-Star	2	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.
4-Star	5	5	5	4	4	4	.	.	.	.
3-Star	2	3	3	5	5	6	.	.	.	.
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
Bed-places										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 756</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>1 855</b>	<b>1 948</b>	<b>2 074</b>	<b>2 165</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>1 721</b>	<b>1 791</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>1 847</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
of which:										
5-Star	429	429	445	447	458	460	.	.	.	.
4-Star	936	928	968	688	688	688	.	.	.	.
3-Star	136	182	184	510	510	567	.	.	.	.
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>

## Notes:

- \* Comprises guesthouses, hostels and tourist villages.
- '.' Not applicable.
- Figures for establishments and bed-places are as at 31 August (peak month).

Source: Collective Accommodation Survey (Accomstat), NSO

**TABLE 6.1.4 – Profile of the collective accommodation by type of guest, region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

	Total						Non-residents		Residents	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017
Guests										
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 347 708</b>	<b>1 460 645</b>	<b>1 551 547</b>	<b>1 586 068</b>	<b>1 619 532</b>	<b>1 829 468</b>	<b>1 194 100</b>	<b>1 662 358</b>	<b>153 608</b>	<b>167 109</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1 274 123</b>	<b>1 377 594</b>	<b>1 464 904</b>	<b>1 499 117</b>	<b>1 532 666</b>	<b>1 731 686</b>	<b>1 157 065</b>	<b>1 609 285</b>	<b>117 058</b>	<b>122 401</b>
Southern Harbour	72 536	80 297	86 506	86 177	75 959	101 815	69 587	97 849	2 949	3 965
Northern Harbour	666 049	733 771	770 157	764 716	774 656	854 137	621 121	807 908	44 928	46 229
South Eastern	6 375	9 479	14 362	18 159	20 506	22 129	5 697	20 770	678	1 359
Western	16 615	15 183	18 057	20 473	22 289	24 418	14 571	21 701	2 044	2 717
Northern	512 548	538 865	575 821	609 592	639 256	729 188	446 090	661 058	66 458	68 130
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>73 585</b>	<b>83 051</b>	<b>86 644</b>	<b>86 951</b>	<b>86 866</b>	<b>97 781</b>	<b>37 035</b>	<b>53 073</b>	<b>36 550</b>	<b>44 708</b>
Gozo and Comino	73 585	83 051	86 644	86 951	86 866	97 781	37 035	53 073	36 550	44 708
Nights										
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>7 820 679</b>	<b>8 501 147</b>	<b>8 756 297</b>	<b>8 915 297</b>	<b>8 971 191</b>	<b>9 580 329</b>	<b>7 485 287</b>	<b>9 184 162</b>	<b>335 392</b>	<b>396 167</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>7 550 460</b>	<b>8 192 867</b>	<b>8 436 210</b>	<b>8 589 054</b>	<b>8 657 919</b>	<b>9 232 386</b>	<b>7 289 619</b>	<b>8 934 585</b>	<b>260 841</b>	<b>297 802</b>
Southern Harbour	280 764	329 507	340 675	345 063	300 305	363 724	275 405	355 728	5 359	7 996
Northern Harbour	3 405 417	3 888 282	3 983 550	3 935 341	3 855 522	4 034 999	3 313 415	3 924 395	92 003	110 604
South Eastern	36 370	47 168	58 748	61 744	74 284	74 701	34 756	71 527	1 614	3 174
Western	124 334	114 186	140 003	143 799	153 890	155 276	120 233	150 130	4 101	5 145
Northern	3 703 575	3 813 725	3 913 234	4 103 107	4 273 919	4 603 686	3 545 811	4 432 804	157 764	170 882
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>270 220</b>	<b>308 280</b>	<b>320 087</b>	<b>326 243</b>	<b>313 271</b>	<b>347 943</b>	<b>195 668</b>	<b>249 577</b>	<b>74 551</b>	<b>98 365</b>
Gozo and Comino	270 220	308 280	320 087	326 243	313 271	347 943	195 668	249 577	74 551	98 365
Net use of bed-places										
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Southern Harbour	57.3	63.3	64.7	67.1	68.7	67.2	56.2	65.8	1.1	1.5
Northern Harbour	52.1	58.4	61.6	63.7	64.2	65.0	50.7	63.2	1.4	1.8
South Eastern	29.8	28.8	32.5	32.8	37.2	40.1	28.4	38.4	1.3	1.7
Western	44.6	41.7	50.8	52.0	55.5	55.7	43.1	53.9	1.5	1.8
Northern	64.6	63.0	65.9	65.5	65.8	68.9	61.8	66.4	2.8	2.6
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Gozo and Comino	46.8	52.2	52.8	52.0	46.5	49.8	33.9	35.7	12.9	14.1

**TABLE 6.1.4 continued**

	Total						Non-residents		Residents	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017
Average length of stay (days)										
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Southern Harbour	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	1.8	2.0
Northern Harbour	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.7	5.3	4.9	2.0	2.4
South Eastern	5.7	5.0	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.4	6.1	3.4	2.4	2.3
Western	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.0	6.9	6.4	8.3	6.9	2.0	1.9
Northern	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.3	7.9	6.7	2.4	2.5
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Gozo and Comino	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	5.3	4.7	2.0	2.2
Establishments										
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>189</b>	.	.	.	.
<b>Malta</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>162</b>	.	.	.	.
Southern Harbour	8	10	10	11	12	17	.	.	.	.
Northern Harbour	72	76	75	77	75	77	.	.	.	.
South Eastern	6	9	9	10	11	11	.	.	.	.
Western	4	4	4	4	5	5	.	.	.	.
Northern	51	53	52	54	54	52	.	.	.	.
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	.	.	.	.
Gozo and Comino	16	17	16	20	23	27	.	.	.	.
Bed-places										
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>39 943</b>	<b>42 695</b>	<b>41 328</b>	<b>42 165</b>	<b>41 237</b>	<b>42 927</b>	.	.	.	.
<b>Malta</b>	<b>38 187</b>	<b>40 895</b>	<b>39 473</b>	<b>40 217</b>	<b>39 163</b>	<b>40 762</b>	.	.	.	.
Southern Harbour	1 340	1 437	1 454	1 460	1 234	1 549	.	.	.	.
Northern Harbour	18 245	18 844	18 359	18 231	17 249	17 416	.	.	.	.
South Eastern	364	525	508	531	577	548	.	.	.	.
Western	762	762	758	751	763	766	.	.	.	.
Northern	17 476	19 327	18 394	19 244	19 340	20 483	.	.	.	.
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>1 756</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>1 855</b>	<b>1 948</b>	<b>2 074</b>	<b>2 165</b>	.	.	.	.
Gozo and Comino	1 756	1 800	1 855	1 948	2 074	2 165	.	.	.	.

**Notes:**

1. '.' Not applicable.
2. Figures for establishments and bed-places are as at 31 August (peak month).

Source: Collective Accommodation Survey (Accomstat), NSO

**TABLE 6.1.5 – Profile of tourist accommodation in Gozo and Comino region by type of accommodation and year**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Hotels/Units</b>						
<b>Collective accommodation<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
5-Star	2	2	2	2	2	2
4-Star	5	5	5	4	4	4
3 & 2-Star	3	4	4	7	8	9
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Self-catering<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>898</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1 056</b>
<b>Holiday Furnished Premises (HFPs)</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1 056</b>
Farmhouse	:	:	441	440	431	469
Other	:	:	470	491	563	587
<b>Domestic Holiday Premises (DFPs)</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>
<b>Bed-places</b>						
<b>Collective accommodation<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1 756</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>1 855</b>	<b>1 948</b>	<b>2 074</b>	<b>2 165</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>1 721</b>	<b>1 791</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>1 847</b>
5-Star	429	429	445	447	458	460
4-Star	936	928	968	688	688	688
3 & 2-Star	252	304	308	656	710	699
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>Self-catering<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4 818</b>	<b>4 870</b>	<b>4 885</b>	<b>4 987</b>	<b>5 339</b>	<b>5 663</b>
<b>Holiday Furnished Premises (HFPs)</b>	<b>2 854</b>	<b>2 889</b>	<b>4 885</b>	<b>4 987</b>	<b>5 339</b>	<b>5 663</b>
Farmhouse	:	:	2 878	2 882	2 845	3 078
Other	:	:	2 007	2 105	2 494	2 585
<b>Domestic Holiday Premises (DFPs)</b>	<b>1 964</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>

**Notes:**

- \* Comprises guesthouses, hostels and tourist villages.
- : Not available.
- <sup>1</sup> As per Legal Notice 351 of 2012 the MTA licensing department reclassified all collective accommodation establishments registered as apart-hotels to hotels.
- <sup>2</sup> As from 2014 all self-catering establishments were classified as HFPs, and the DHP category was removed.
- Figures for collective accommodation as at 31 August (peak month).

Sources: Collective Accommodation Survey (Accomstat), NSO; Malta Tourism Authority (MTA) Register

## Methodological Notes

### Collective Accommodation Establishments Survey (Accomstat)

- The objective of this monthly survey is to estimate the utilisation rate of bed-places of all active collective accommodation establishments in Malta and Gozo and Comino. The variables include:
  - Number of residents;
  - Number of non-residents;
  - Nights spent by residents;
  - Nights spent by non-residents;
  - Number of room nights sold to foreign residents;
  - Number of room nights sold to Maltese residents;
  - Number of bedrooms;
  - Number of bed-places;
  - Number of days the establishment was closed during the reference month.

The collection of the above variables and the calculation of occupancy levels are in line with Regulation (EU) No. 692/2011.
- The survey is distributed monthly to all collective accommodation establishments, namely hotels, guesthouses, hostels and tourist villages.
- The Malta Tourism Authority (MTA) licensing Department reclassified all collective accommodation establishments registered as apart-hotels to hotels (refer to Legal Notice 351 of 2012).
- Prior to comparing and interpreting differences between demand-side (based on Tourstat and National Tourism surveys) and supply-side (based on Accomstat) tourism statistics, users are strongly advised to consult concept 8.3 of the NSO's metadata file (<http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/reports.aspx?id=35>).
- Definitions:

**Bedroom** – a unit formed by one room or group of rooms constituting an indivisible rental whole in an accommodation establishment or dwelling.

**Bed-place** – in an establishment, this is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the establishment, not taking into account any extra beds that may be provided to clients on request.

**Residents** – a person is considered to be a resident of Malta/Gozo and Comino if:

- S/he has lived for most of the past 12 months in Malta/Gozo and Comino;
- S/he has lived in Malta/Gozo and Comino for less than 12 months but intends to return within a year to settle here.

**Non-residents** – foreigners who do not necessarily follow the definition of a tourist and check into/out of a collective accommodation establishment.

**Total guests** – the sum of residents and non-residents.

**Total nights** – nights which a guest actually spends or is registered to spend in a collective accommodation establishment.

**Net use of bed-places** – the net occupancy rate calculated for all active accommodation establishments, net of seasonal closures and other temporary closures. The occupancy of bed-places is calculated by dividing the total nights during the reference period by the number of bed-places and the number of days when the bed-places are actually available for use during the reference period. The result is then multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage.

**Average length of stay** – the number of nights spent divided by the number of guests during a specified reference period.





6.2 Demand-side Surveys (Visitors)

6.2.1 DOMESTIC TOURISM

Domestic tourism as compiled by the National Tourism Survey, comprises the activities of:

- i) Malta residents visiting Gozo and Comino region; or
- ii) Gozo residents visiting Malta region; and

staying for not more than 12 consecutive months for personal, business or other purposes. Domestic tourism trips: (i) conducted within same region of residence; and (ii) made routinely by respective residents, at least once a week, are excluded.

During the period 2015-2017 domestic tourism across regions increased, reaching 260 763 domestic tourist arrivals in 2017 (**Table 6.2.1.3**).

CHART 6.2.1.1a – Domestic and inbound tourists by region: 2017 (NUTS 3)

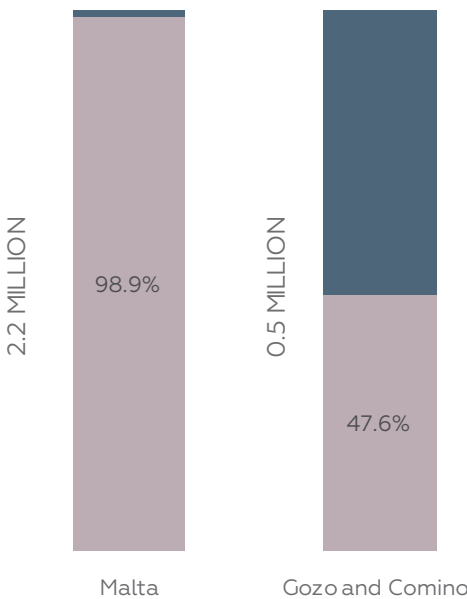
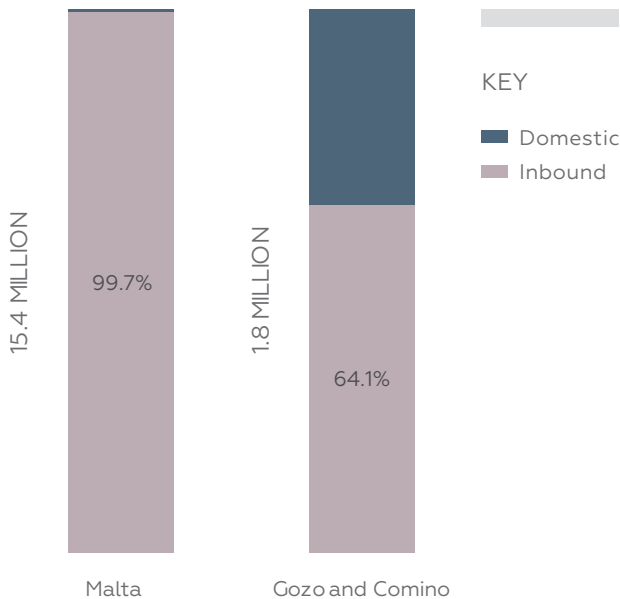


CHART 6.2.1.1b – Nights spent by domestic and inbound tourists by region: 2017 (NUTS 3)



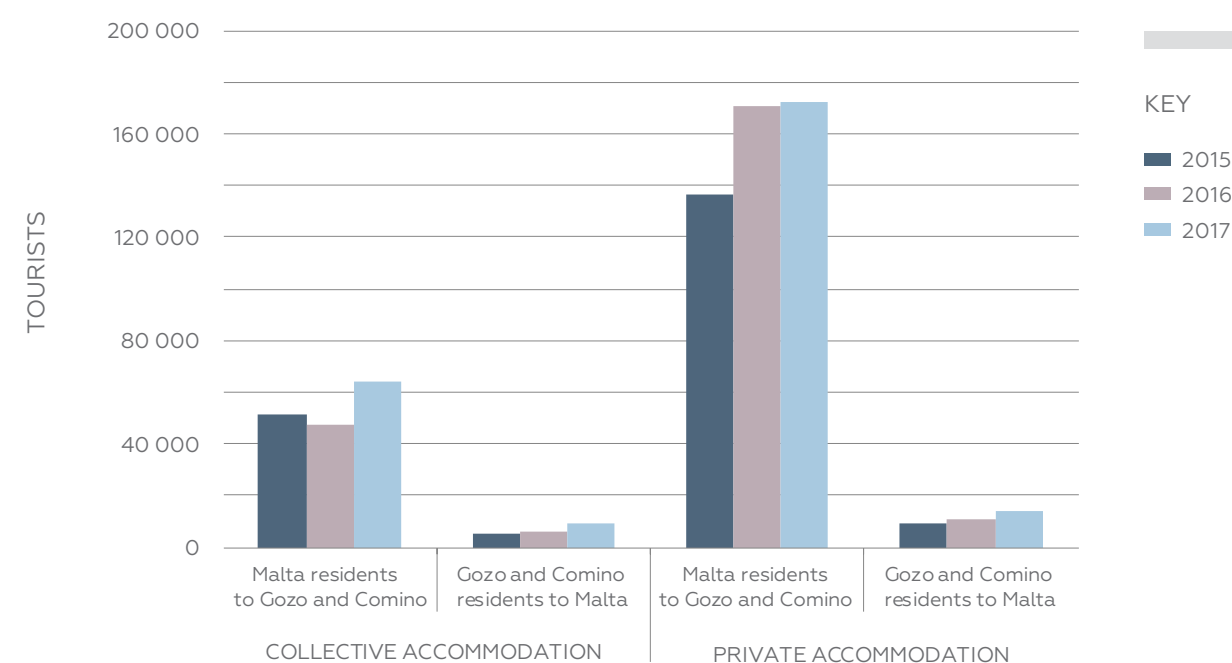


### DOMESTIC TOURISM TO GOZO AND COMINO REGION

Domestic tourists to Gozo and Comino region assumed a share of 52.4 per cent of total tourism demand within the same region. In 2017, Gozo and Comino region received 236 838 domestic tourists, an increase of 8.5 per cent over 2016. **(Table 6.2.1.1 and Chart 6.2.1.1a)**

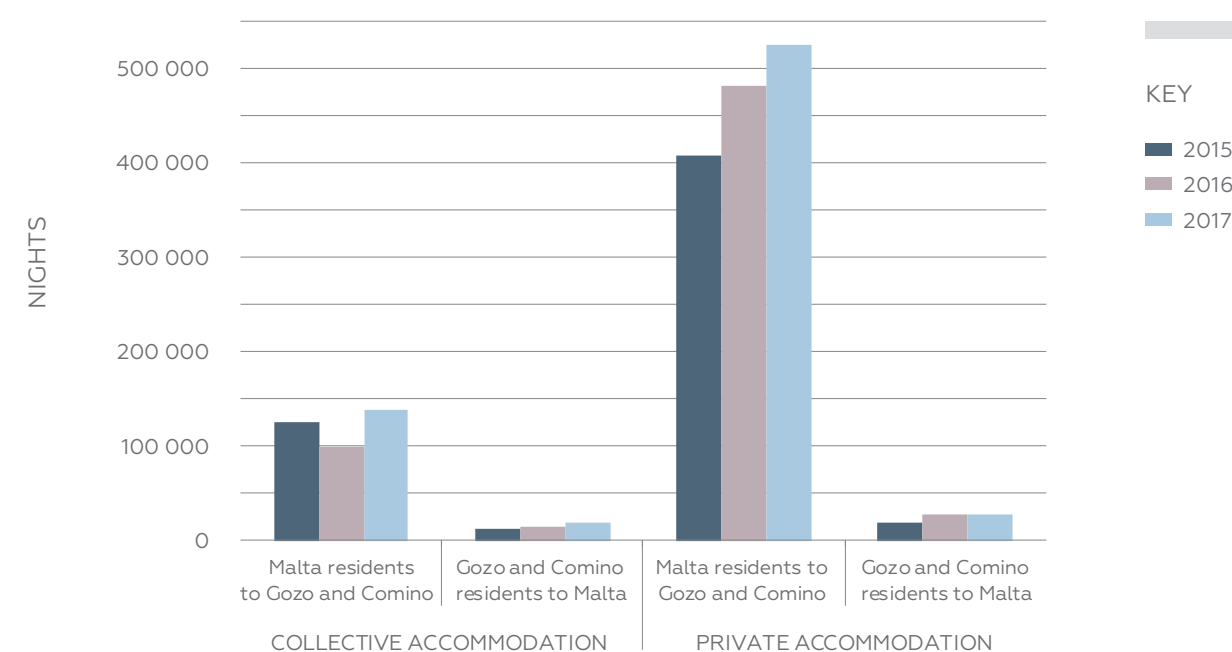
The largest share was registered in the 25-44 age bracket (43.6 per cent), however the 45-64 bracket accounted for the highest increase over 2016. The majority of domestic tourists travelled for holiday purposes (89.9 per cent) and spent 1-3 nights (82.5 per cent). The average length of stay of Malta residents in Gozo and Comino region increased by 0.1 of a night to 2.8 nights. **(Table 6.2.1.1)**

CHART 6.2.1.2a – Domestic tourists by type of accommodation, region and year (NUTS 3)



Domestic tourists to Gozo and Comino region, who stayed in private accommodation establishments amounted to 172 575, an increase of 1.0 per cent over 2016. More than half of the domestic stays in private accommodation (58.1 per cent) were in non-rented accommodation establishments. Nevertheless, domestic tourists who stayed in collective accommodation increased by 35.6 per cent. **(Table 6.2.1.3 and Chart 6.2.1.2a)**

CHART 6.2.1.2b – Nights spent by domestic tourists by type of accommodation, region and year (NUTS 3)



Domestic tourist nights spent in Gozo and Comino region totalled 662 921, an increase of 14.0 per cent over 2016. This accounted for 35.9 per cent of total overnights spent in Gozo and Comino region **(Chart 6.2.1.1b)**. The majority of the nights (79.2 per cent) were in private accommodation, of which 66.0 per cent were spent in non-rented accommodation. In 2017, nights in collective accommodation increased by 37.3 per cent, when compared to 2016. **(Table 6.2.1.4 and Chart 6.2.1.2b)**

Domestic tourism expenditure in Gozo and Comino region was estimated at €40.0 million, an increase of 8.9 per cent over 2016. The highest percentage increase (16.3 per cent) was recorded in the 'accommodation expenditure' category. **(Table 6.2.1.5)**

### DOMESTIC TOURISM TO MALTA REGION

Gozo and Comino residents who travelled to Malta region in 2017 as domestic tourists totalled 23 924, an increase of 32.0 per cent over 2016. The average length of stay of domestic tourists in Malta region in 2017 declined to 1.9 nights from 2.3 nights in 2016. **(Table 6.2.1.2)**

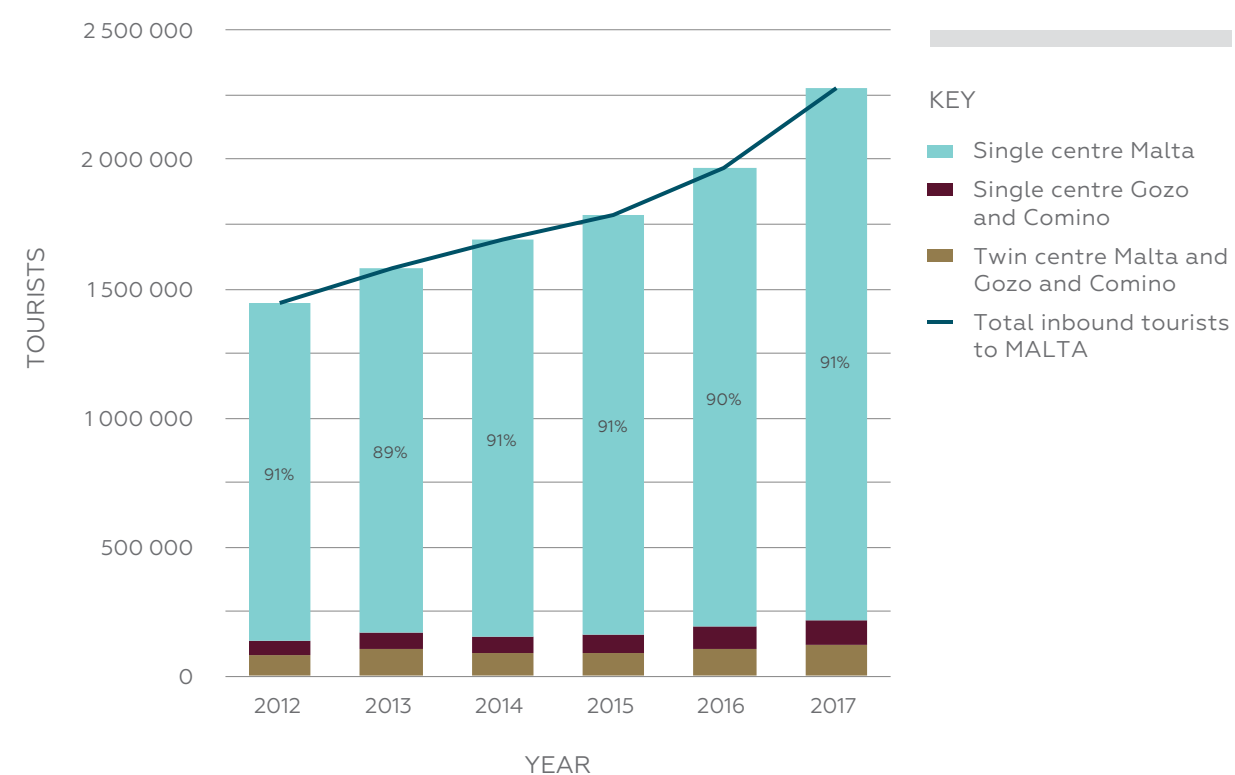
The largest proportion (61.1 per cent) of the Gozo and Comino residents who travelled to Malta region stayed in private accommodation, of which 81.3 per cent stayed in rented accommodation **(Table 6.2.1.3 and Chart 6.2.1.2a)**.

Domestic tourist nights spent in Malta region amounted to 45 563 nights, an increase of 10.3 per cent over 2016. Nights spent in private accommodation accounted for 59.3 per cent of total domestic tourist nights. **(Table 6.2.1.4 and Chart 6.2.1.2b)**

In 2017, domestic tourism expenditure in Malta region was estimated at €3.4 million, an increase of 39.4 per cent over 2016. The 'other expenditure' category accounted for 66.5 per cent of the total. **(Table 6.2.1.5)**

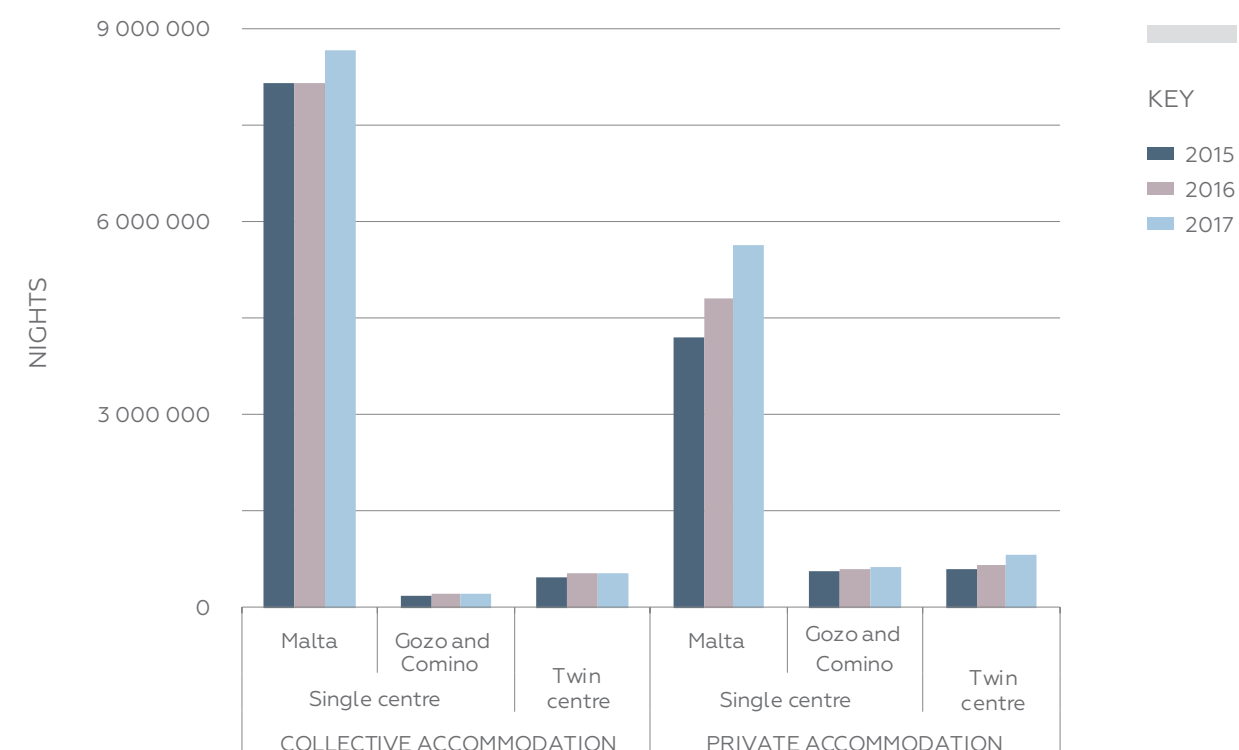
## 6.2.2 INBOUND TOURISM

**CHART 6.2.2.1 – Inbound tourists by itinerary, region and year (NUTS 3)**



For the past six consecutive years, inbound tourism in MALTA sustained a positive growth. In 2017, inbound tourist arrivals increased by 15.7 per cent, reaching close to 2.3 million tourist arrivals. Single centre destination inbound tourism accounted for the majority of the trips, 94.6 per cent, the rest being twin centre destination trips. **(Tables 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.2 and Charts 6.2.1.1a, 6.2.2.1)**

**CHART 6.2.2.2 – Nights spent by inbound tourists by type of accommodation, itinerary, region and year (NUTS 3)**



Total nights spent by inbound tourists to MALTA surpassed 16.5 million, an increase of 10.3 per cent over 2016. Inbound tourist nights in the Malta region accounted for 92.8 per cent of the total, while the Gozo and Comino region accommodated the remainder. In 2017, Gozo and Comino region registered a growth of 6.4 per cent, reaching almost 1.2 million nights. Nights spent by single centre inbound tourists accounted for 91.8 per cent of total nights spent in MALTA. The remaining 8.2 per cent were nights spent on twin centre destination trips. **(Tables 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.8 and Charts 6.2.2.2, 6.2.2.3b)**

In 2017, total expenditure by inbound tourists to MALTA reached an estimate of €1.9 billion, an increase of 13.9 per cent over 2016. Package and non-package expenditure constituted 26.8 and 32.9 per cent of the total, respectively, while 'other expenditure' accounted for the remaining 40.3 per cent. Accommodation expenditure amount to 54.2 per cent of the total non-package expenditure. Expenditure by inbound tourists on single centre destination trips accounted for 93.0 per cent of total. **(Table 6.2.2.9)**



CHART 6.2.2.3a – Inbound tourism by itinerary and region: 2017 (NUTS 3)

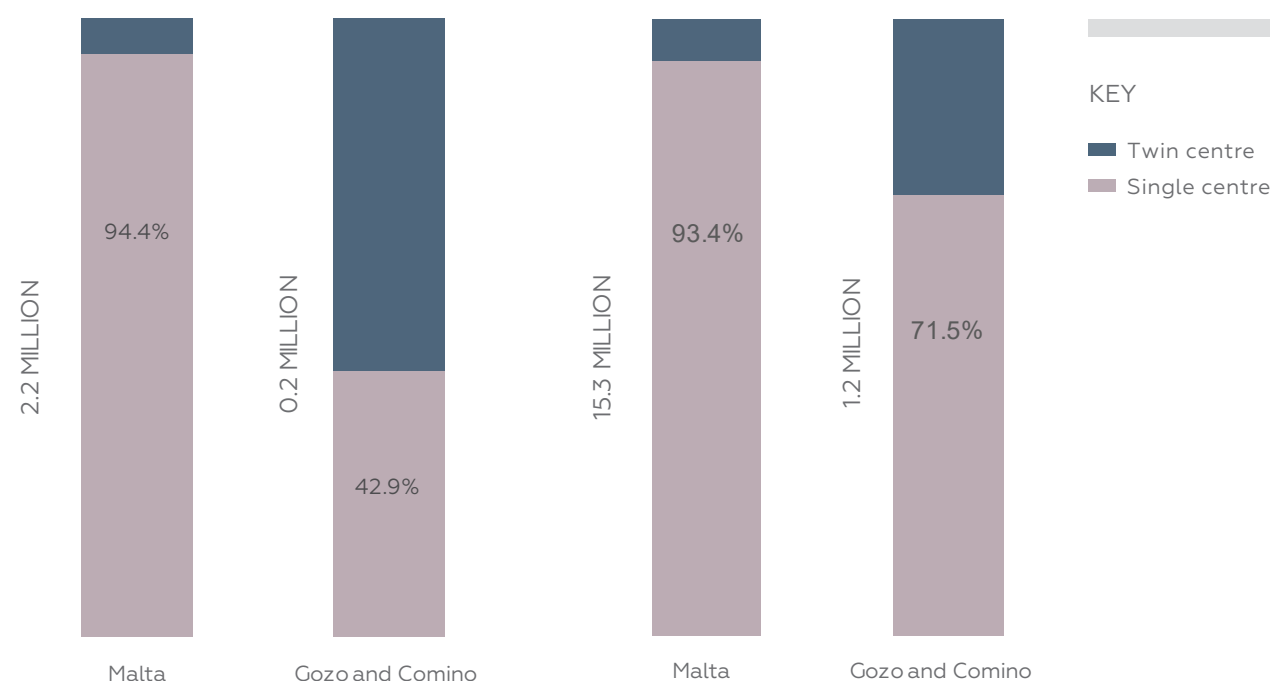


CHART 6.2.2.3b – Nights spent by inbound tourists by itinerary and region: 2017 (NUTS 3)

CHART 6.2.2.4 – Inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination by main markets and year

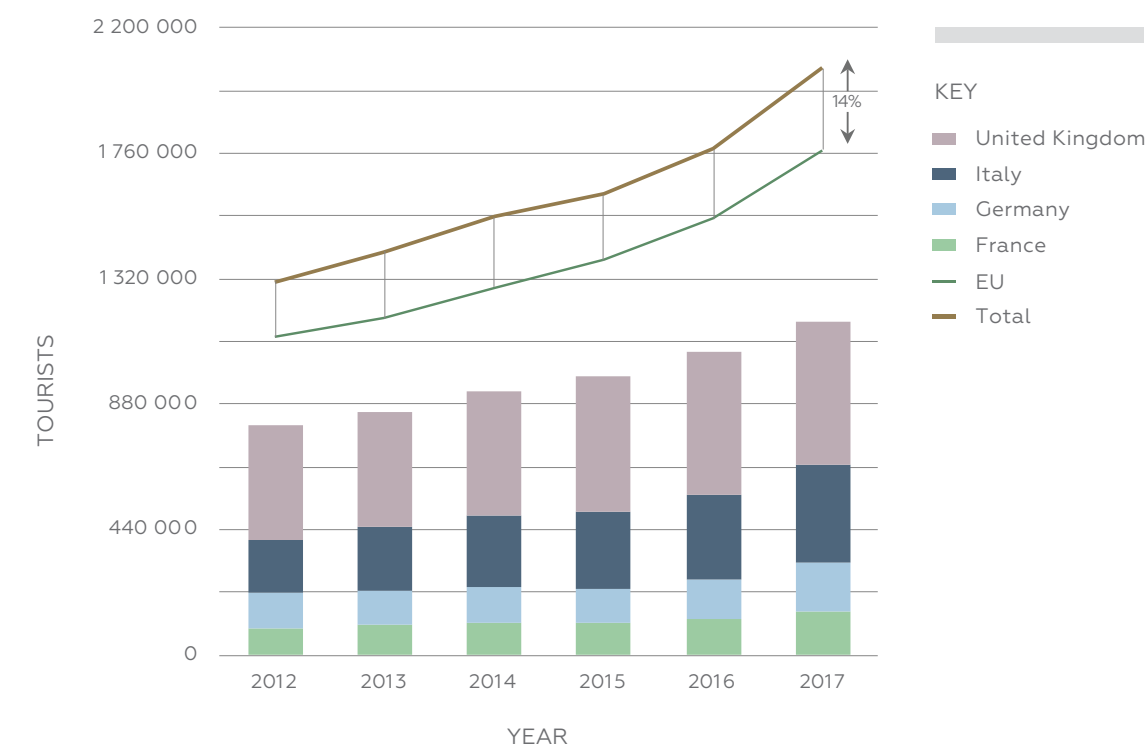
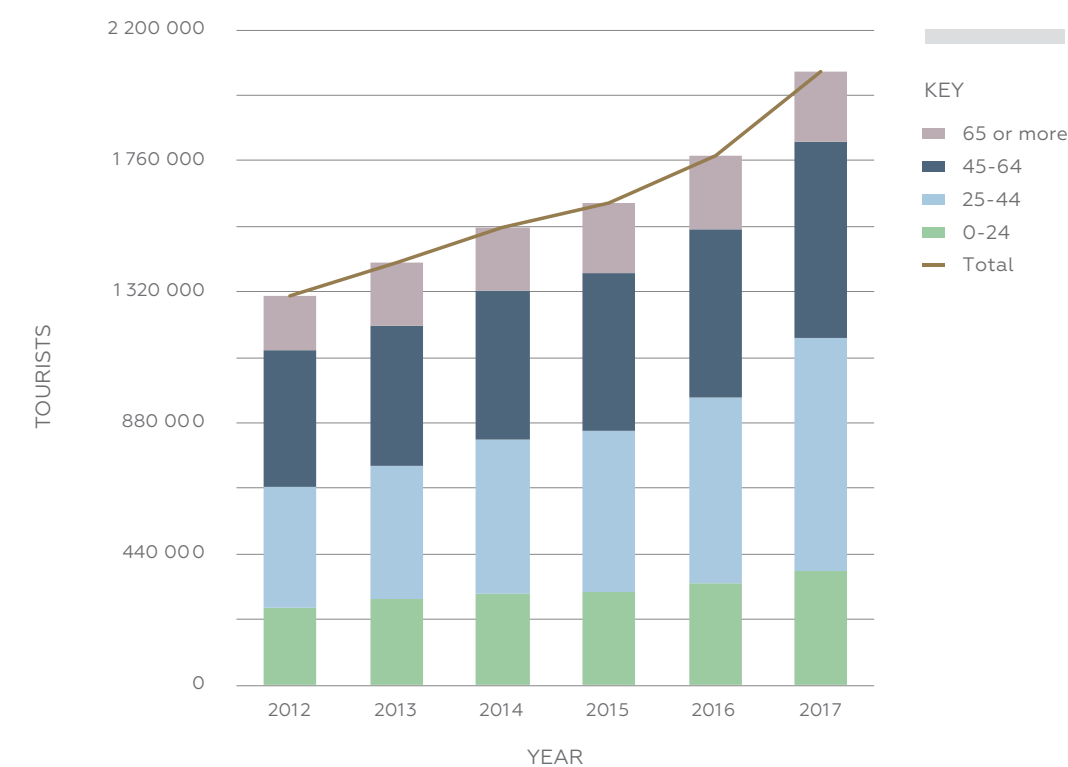


CHART 6.2.2.5 – Inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination by age group and year



#### INBOUND TOURISM TO MALTA REGION AS A SINGLE CENTRE DESTINATION

Malta region recorded the highest demand in terms of inbound tourist arrivals. In 2017, inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination reached almost 2.1 million, an increase of 15.9 per cent over 2016. (Tables 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.3 and Charts 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.3a)

Most of the inbound tourists were aged between 25 and 44 (37.9 per cent) and came from EU Member States (86.1 per cent) with strongest market being the UK. Three-fourths of single centre trips (almost 1.6 million) to Malta region were done for holiday purposes. First-time tourists accounted for 73.4 per cent while the remainder were repeat tourists. When compared to 2016, non-package trips increased by 22.5 per cent, implying that five out of eight trips were non-package; the package trips increased by 6.3 per cent when compared to 2016. (Table 6.2.2.3 and Charts 6.2.2.4 - 6.2.2.6)

CHART 6.2.2.6 – Inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination by organisation of stay and year

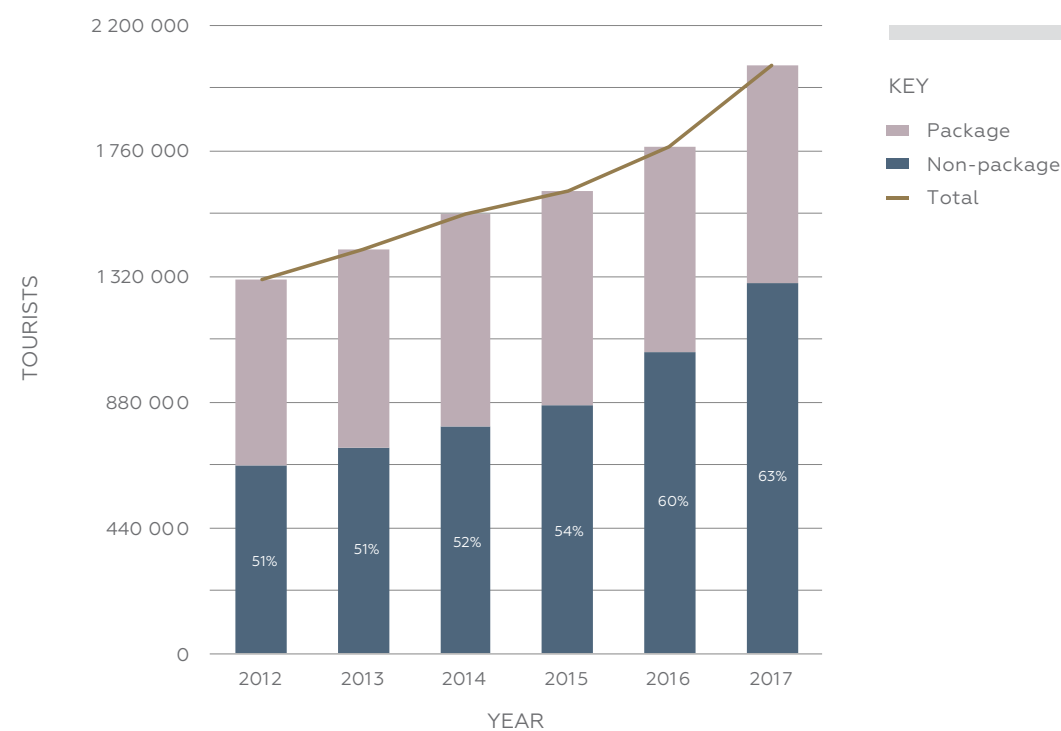


CHART 6.2.2.7 – Inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination by mode and type of travel to MALTA and year

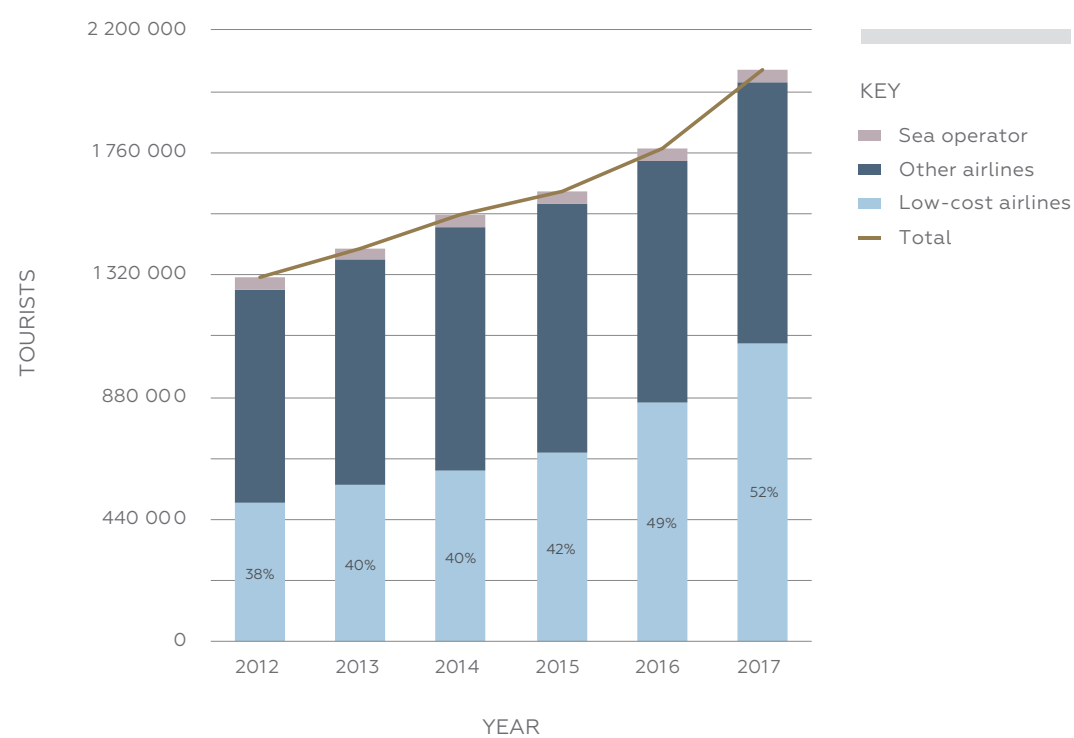


CHART 6.2.2.8 – Inbound tourists to MALTA by itinerary, region and mode of travel: 2017

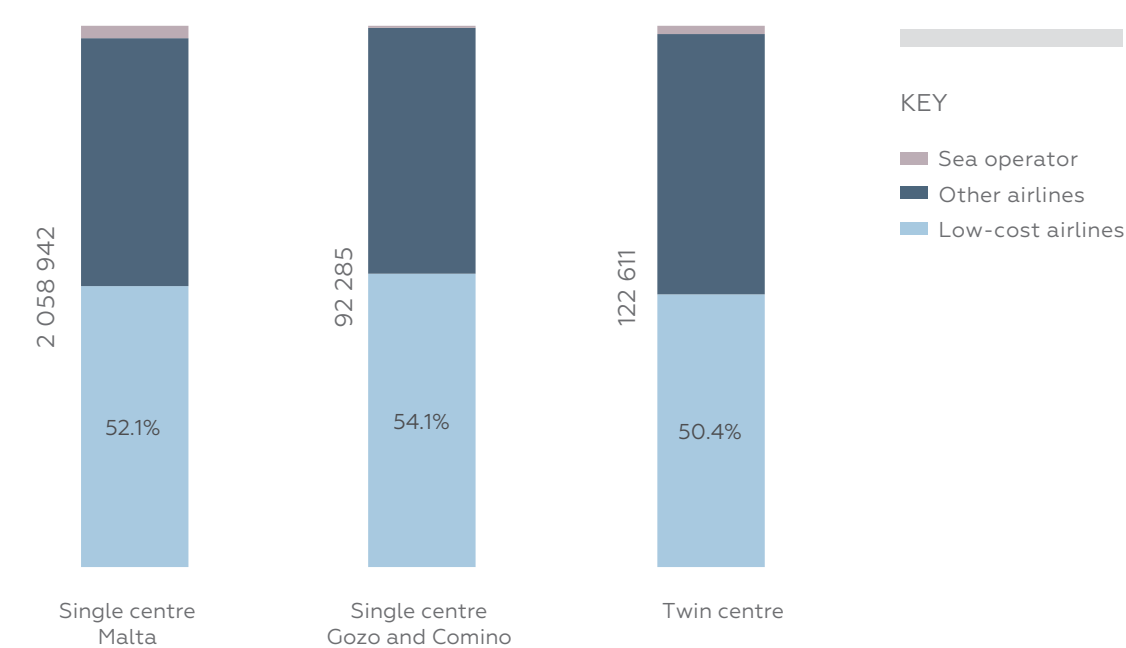


CHART 6.2.2.9 – Inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination by type of accommodation and year

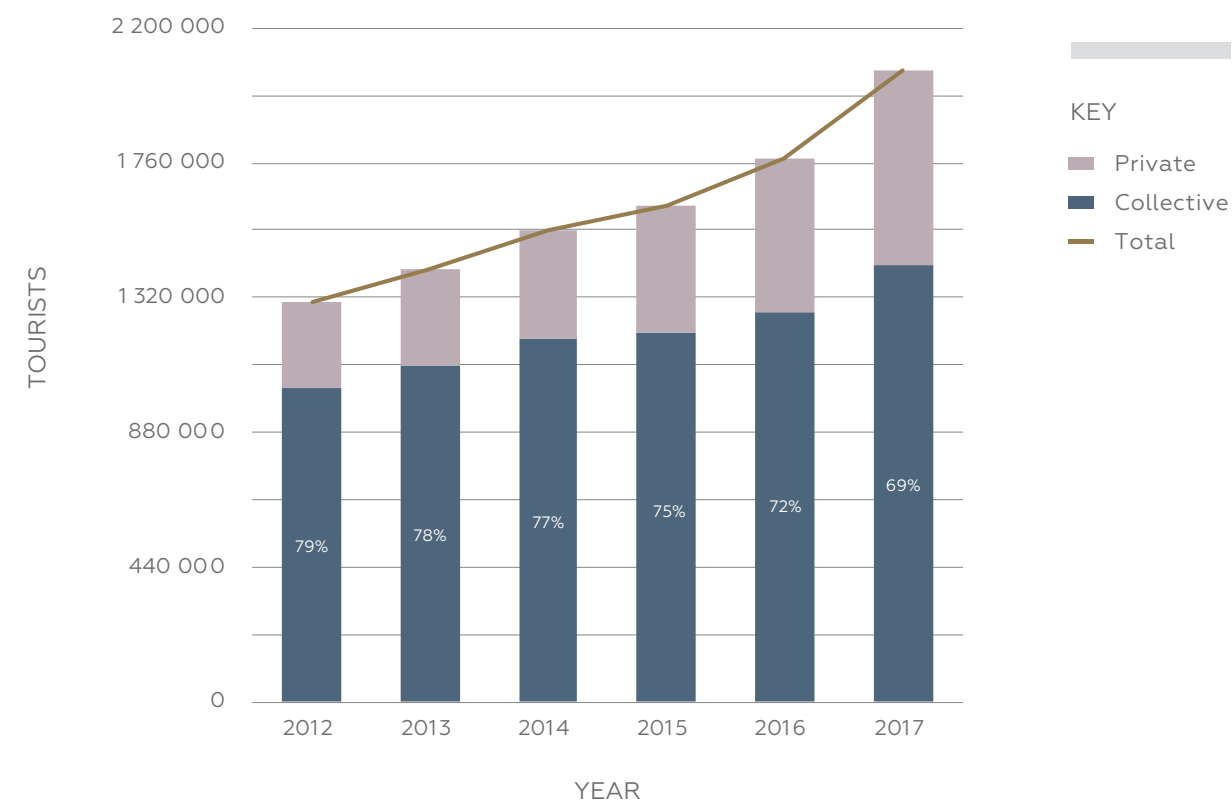


CHART 6.2.2.10a – Average length of stay of inbound tourists to MALTA by region: 2017 (NUTS 3)

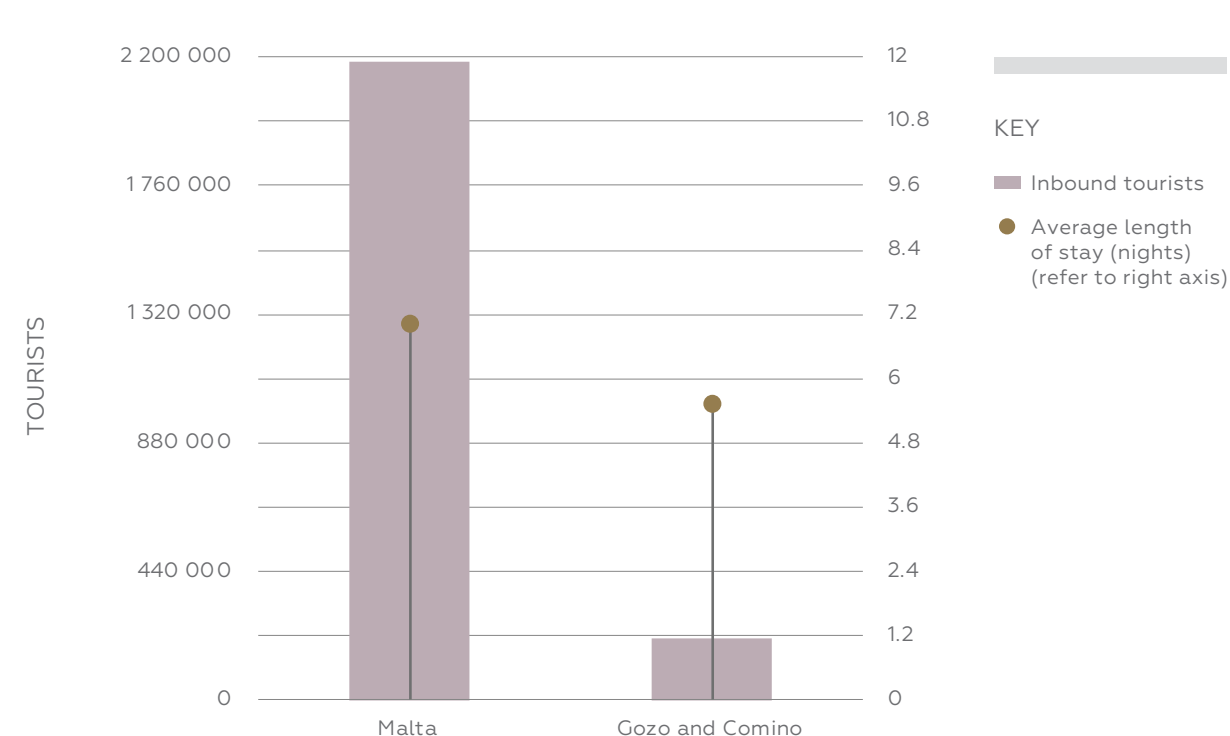


CHART 6.2.2.10b – Average length of stay of inbound tourists to MALTA by itinerary: 2017

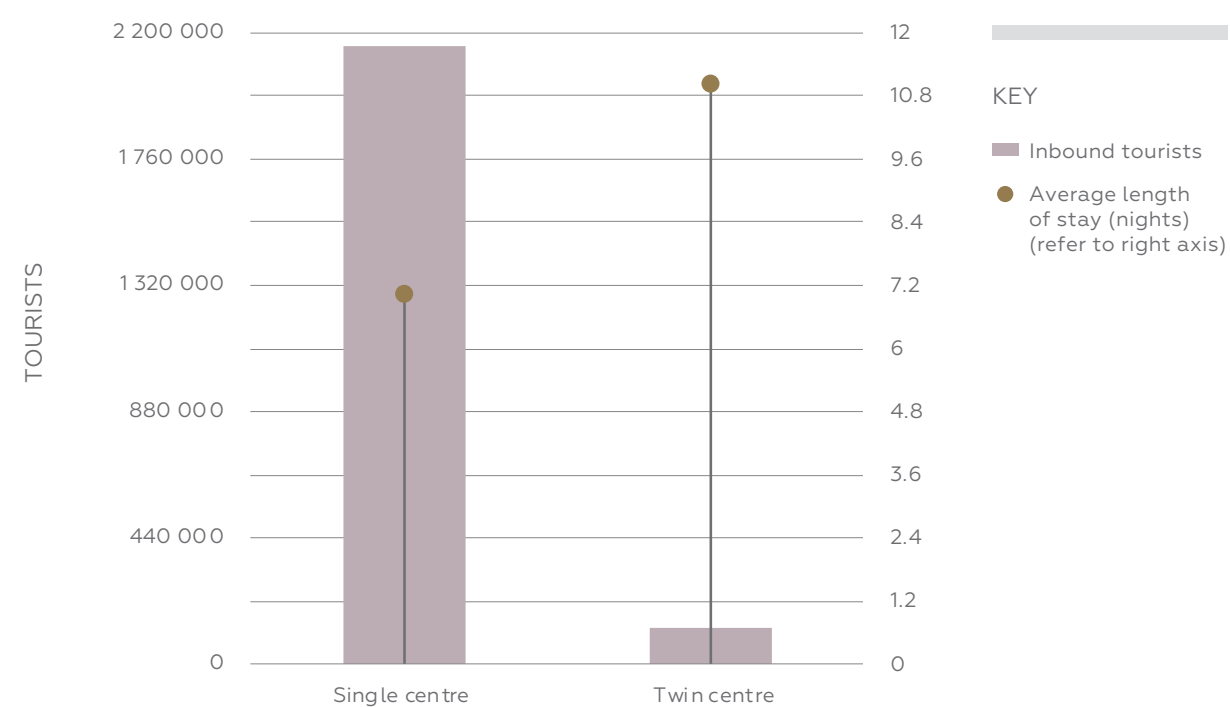


CHART 6.2.2.10c – Average length of stay of inbound tourists to Malta region by itinerary: 2017

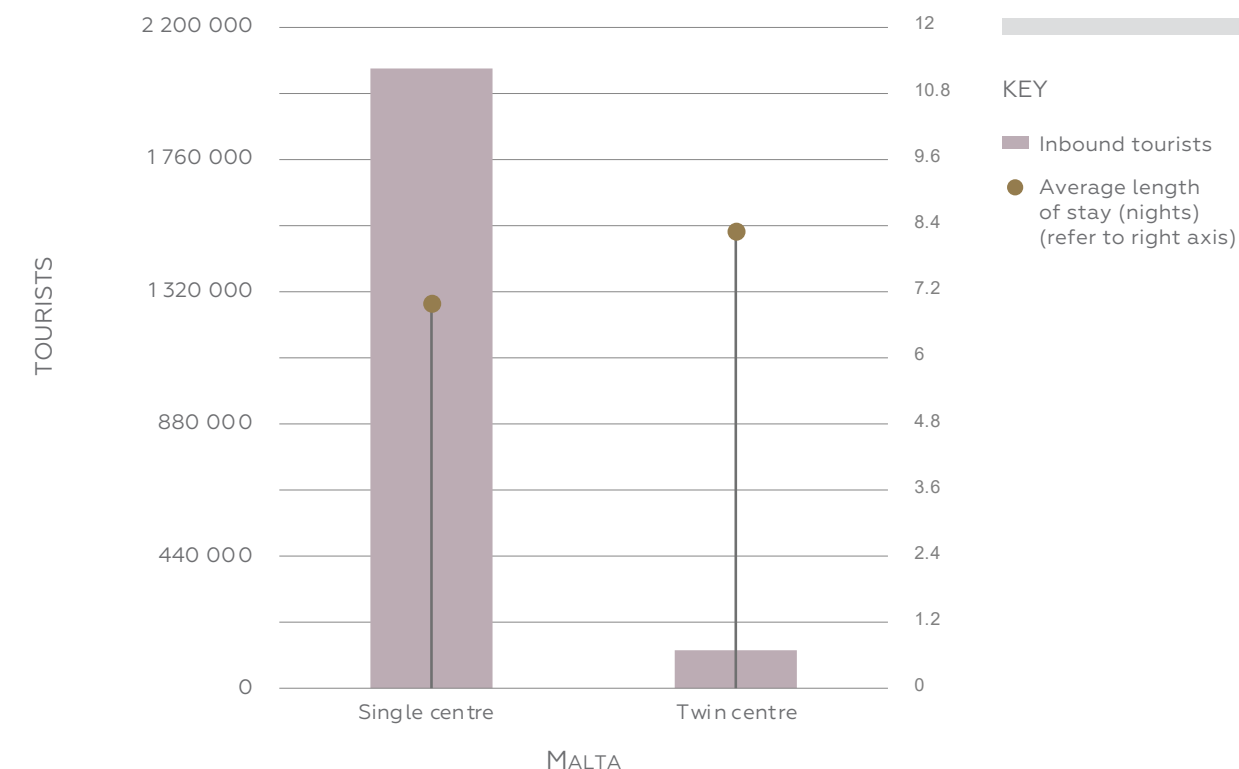
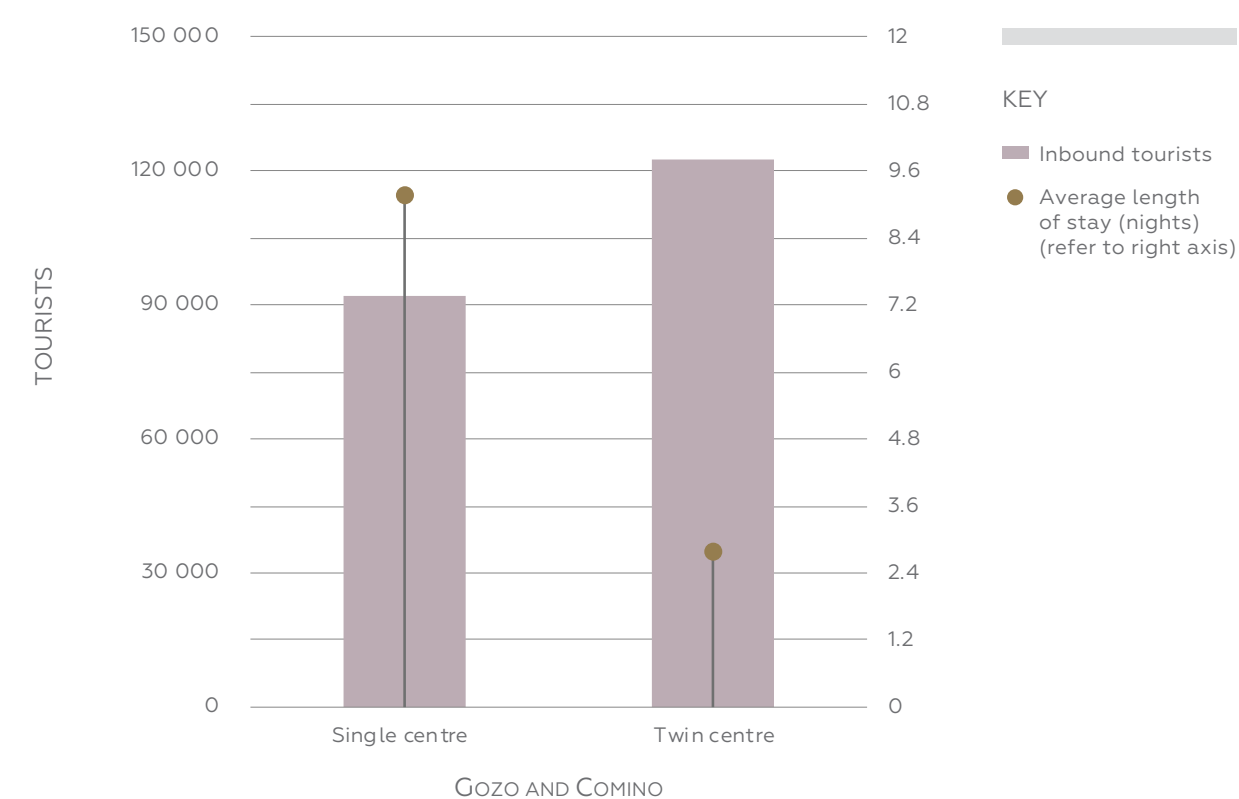


CHART 6.2.2.10d – Average length of stay of inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region by itinerary: 2017





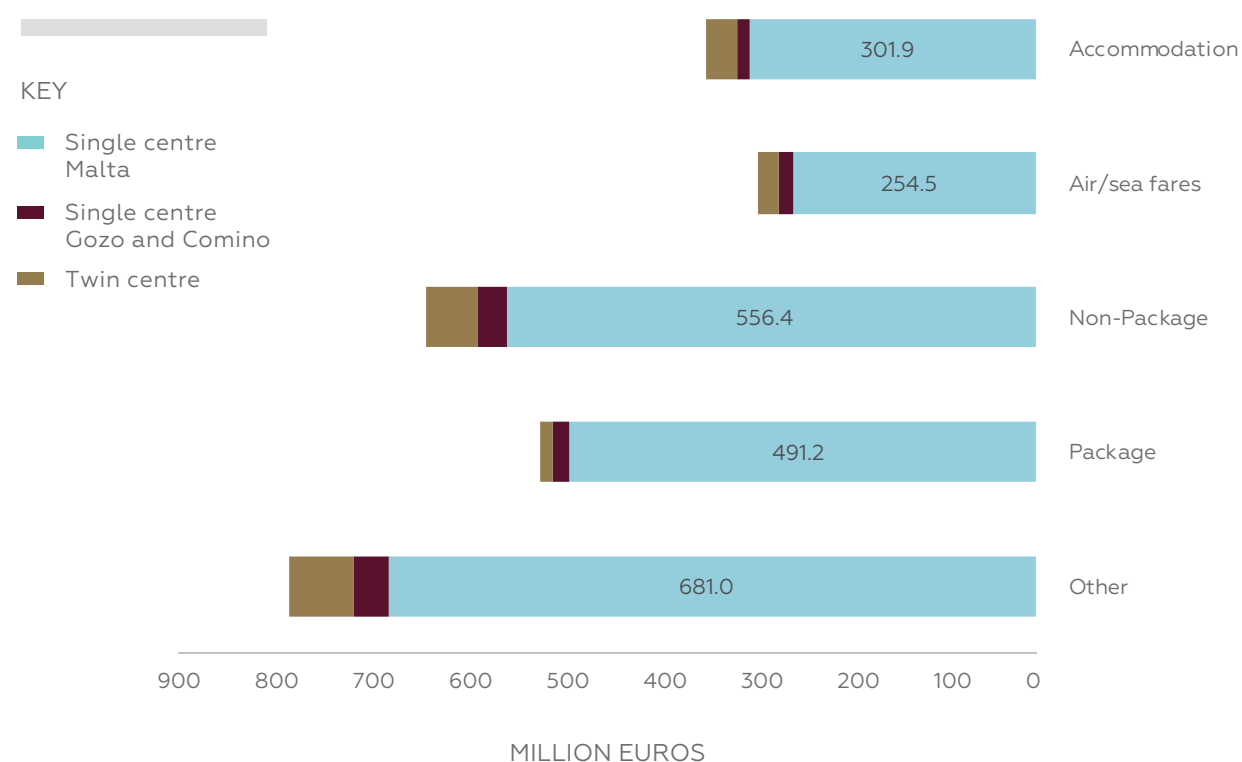
More than half of the single centre inbound tourists, 52.1 per cent, travelled by low-cost airlines and 45.8 per cent by other airlines. Over the past five consecutive years travelling by low-cost airlines grew at a faster pace than travelling by other airlines. In 2017, travelling by low-cost airlines registered an increase of 24.1 per cent while travelling by other airlines increased by 8.7 per cent, compared to 2016. **(Table 6.2.2.3 and Charts 6.2.2.7, 6.2.2.8)**

Almost 70 per cent of single centre inbound tourists to Malta region, stayed in collective accommodation (1.4 million) while the remaining 30.6 per cent opted to stay in private accommodation. The majority of those staying in the private accommodation, 64.3 per cent, preferred to stay in rented accommodation. **(Table 6.2.2.3 and Chart 6.2.2.9)**

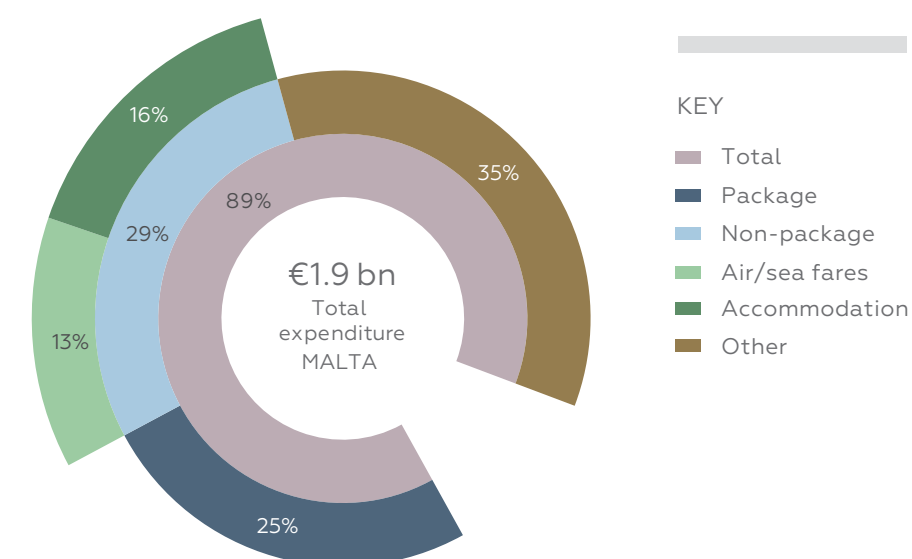
In 2017, the average length of stay stood at 7.0 nights down by 0.3 of a night. The largest percentage increase (28.7%) was registered in the category of single centre inbound tourists to Malta region who spent between 1 to 3 nights. **(Table 6.2.2.3)**

Nights spent by inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination went up by 10.5 per cent when compared to 2016, exceeding 14.3 million nights **(Table 6.2.2.8 and Chart 6.2.2.3b)**.

**CHART 6.2.2.11a – Expenditure of inbound tourists by category and itinerary: 2017**



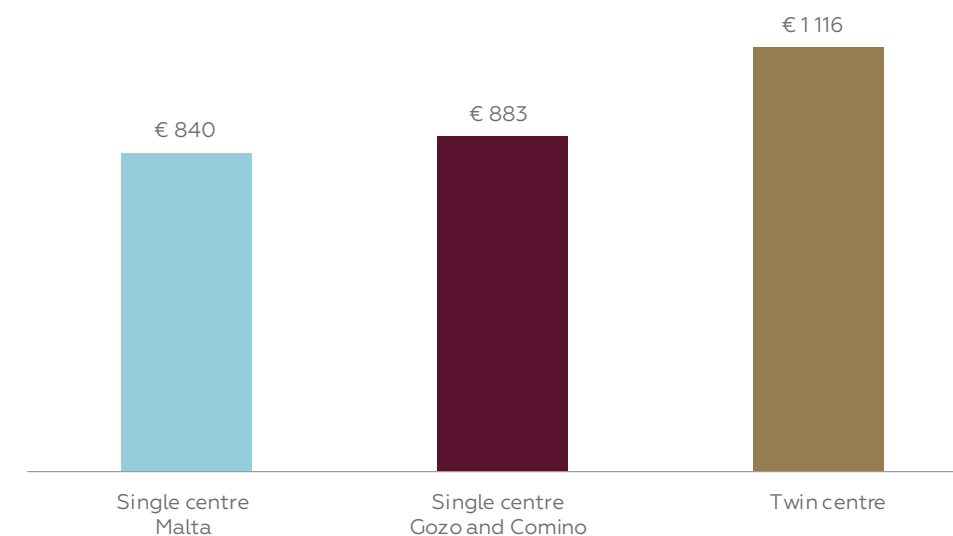
**CHART 6.2.2.11b – Expenditure by inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination: 2017**



Total expenditure by inbound tourists to Malta as single centre destination, exceeded €1.7 billion. The largest proportions of total package and non-package expenditure were spent by single centre tourists to Malta region. The non-package expenditure by single centre inbound tourists to Malta region was higher compared to the package component. **(Table 6.2.2.9 and Charts 6.2.2.11a, 6.2.2.11b)**

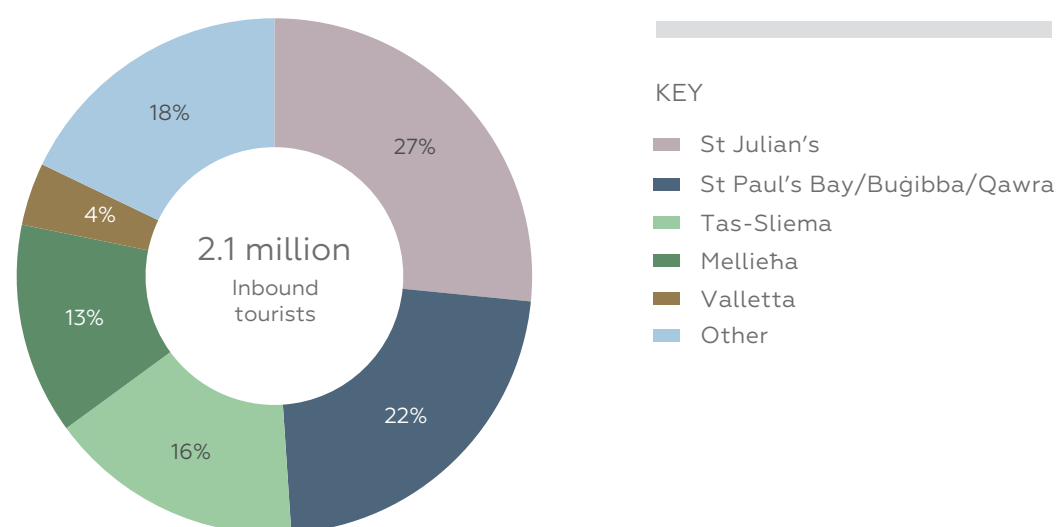
In 2017, total expenditure per capita of inbound tourists that visited Malta region as a single centre destination dropped from €853 in 2016 to €840. The largest drop was in the package expenditure per capita which declined from €661 to €644. **(Table 6.2.2.10 and Charts 6.2.2.7, 6.2.2.12)**

**CHART 6.2.2.12 – Per capita expenditure of inbound tourists by itinerary: 2017**



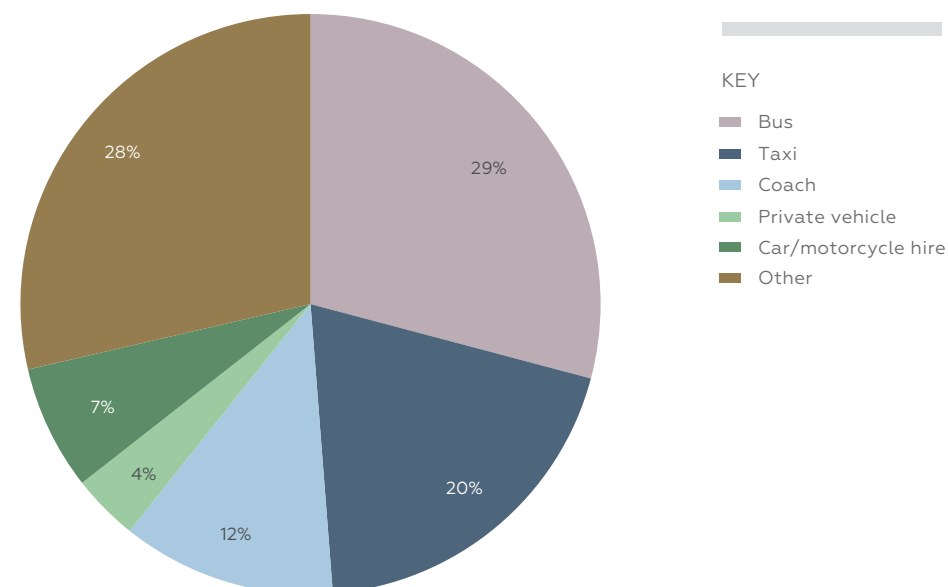
Top five places where single centre inbound tourists to Malta region stayed longest included St Julian's, St Paul's Bay/Bugibba/Qawra, Tas-Sliema, Mellieħa and Valletta (**Chart 6.2.2.13**).

**CHART 6.2.2.13 – Top 5 localities where inbound tourists who visited Malta region as a single centre destination, stayed longest: 2017**



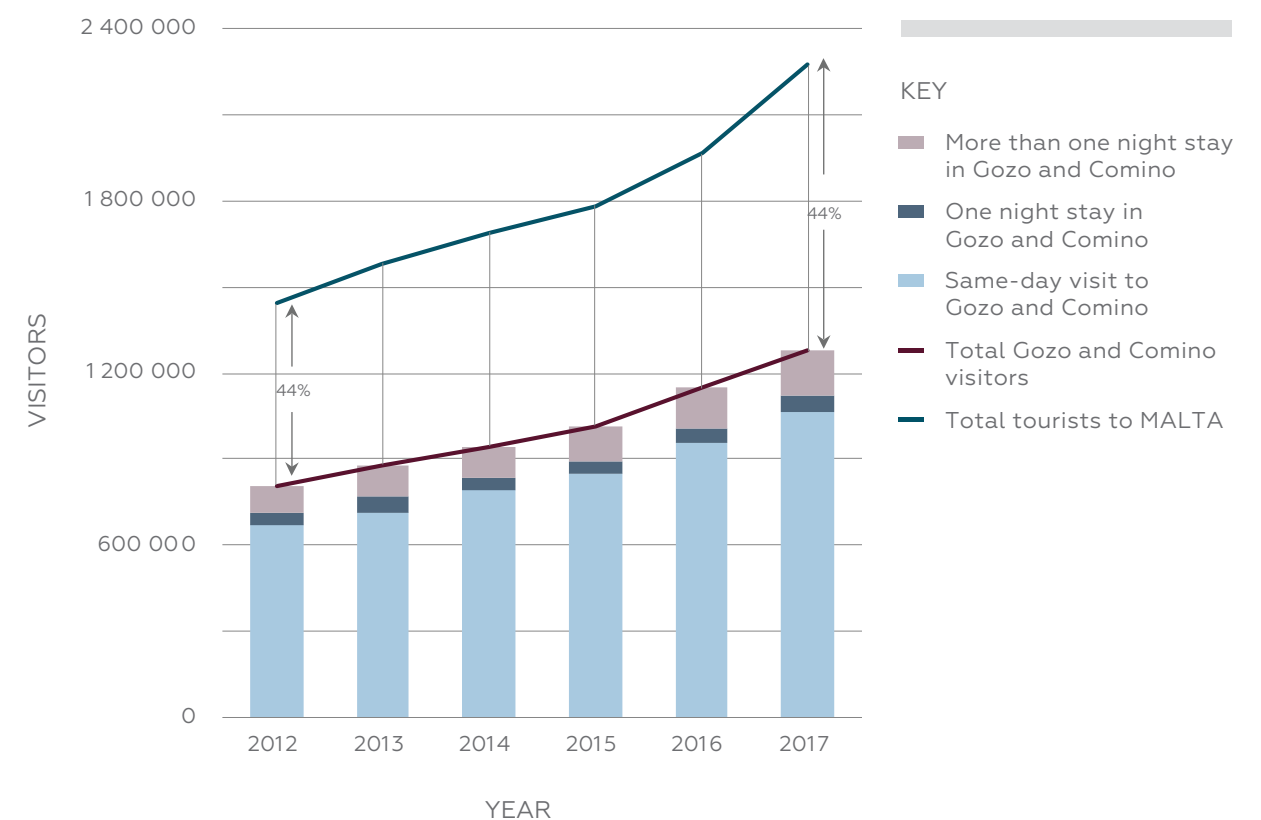
In 2017, public transport (bus) was the most popular form of transport used by single centre inbound tourists to Malta region. This was followed by the taxi and coach (**Chart 6.2.2.14**).

**CHART 6.2.2.14 – Main form(s) of transport used by inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination: 2017**



## TOTAL VISITORS TO GOZO AND COMINO REGION

**CHART 6.2.2.15 – Total inbound visitors to Gozo and Comino region by year**



Visitors to Gozo and Comino region comprise same-day visitors as well as inbound tourists that visit the region as a single or twin centre destination. In 2017, total visitors to Gozo and Comino reached 1 277 398, up by 11.2 per cent from 2016. One-sixth of total visitors to Gozo and Comino (214 895) were inbound tourists, an increase of 13.2 per cent when compared to 2016. Tourism activity in Gozo and Comino remained highly skewed towards same-day visitors. (**Table 6.2.2.4, 6.2.2.5 and Chart 6.2.2.15**)

### Same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino region

Same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino accounted for 83.2 per cent of the total inbound visitors to Gozo and Comino, totalling to 1 062 503 visitors (**Table 6.2.2.5 and Chart 6.2.2.15**).

CHART 6.2.2.16 – Same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino region by main markets and year

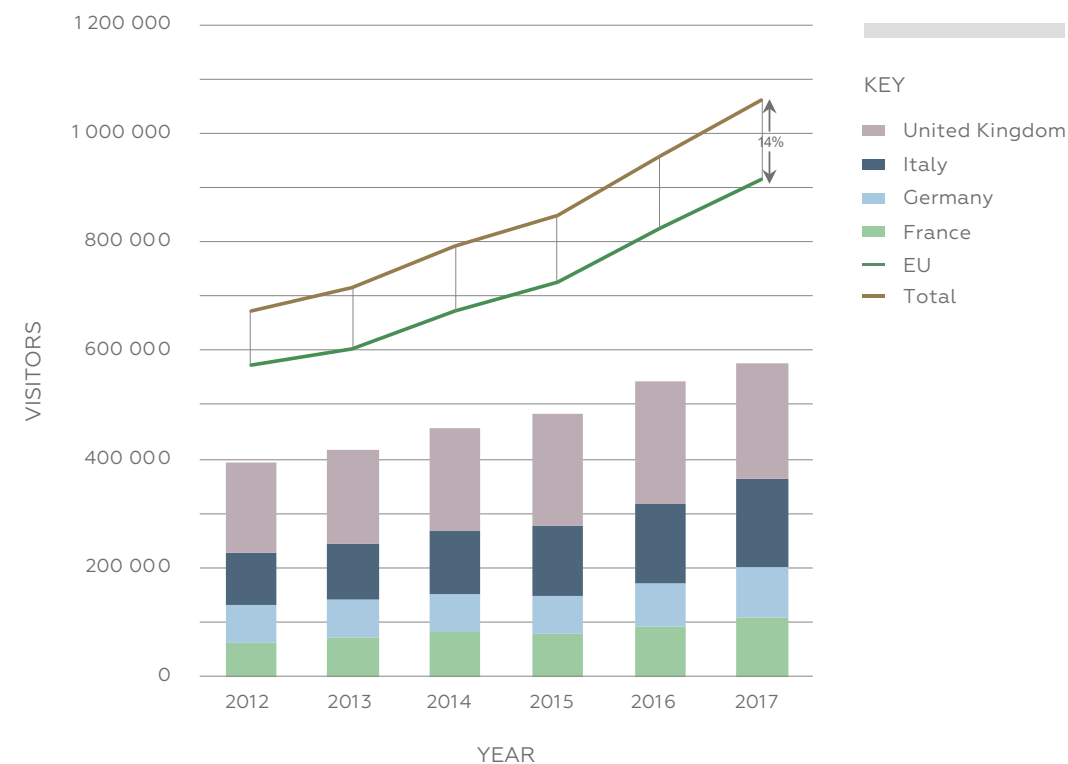


CHART 6.2.2.17 – Same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino region by age group and year

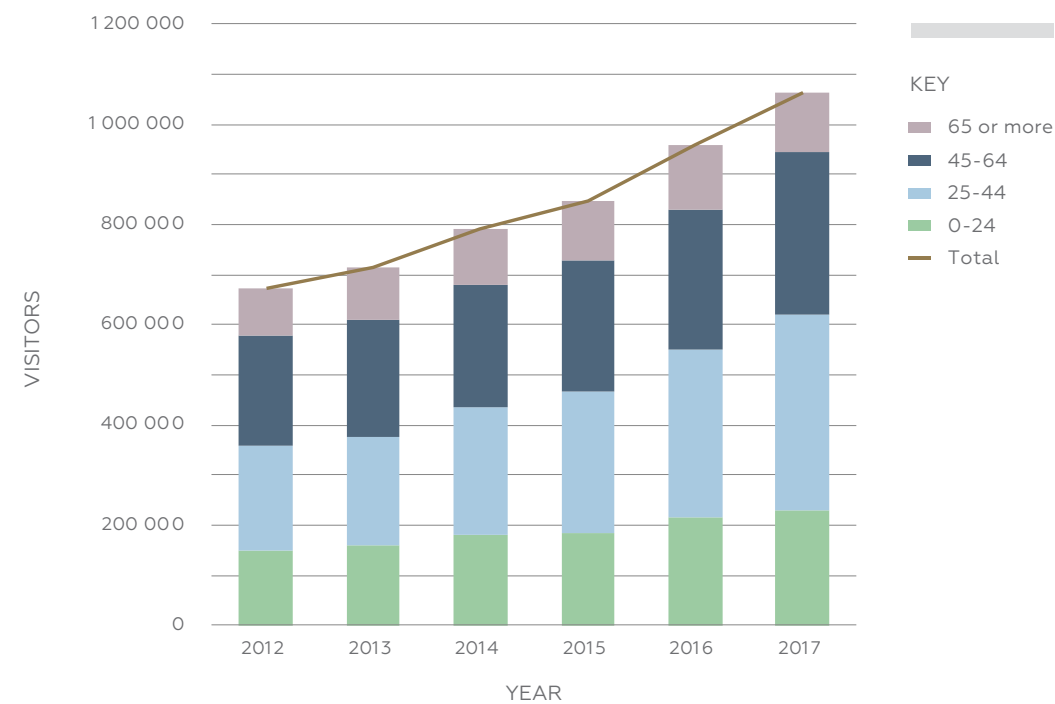
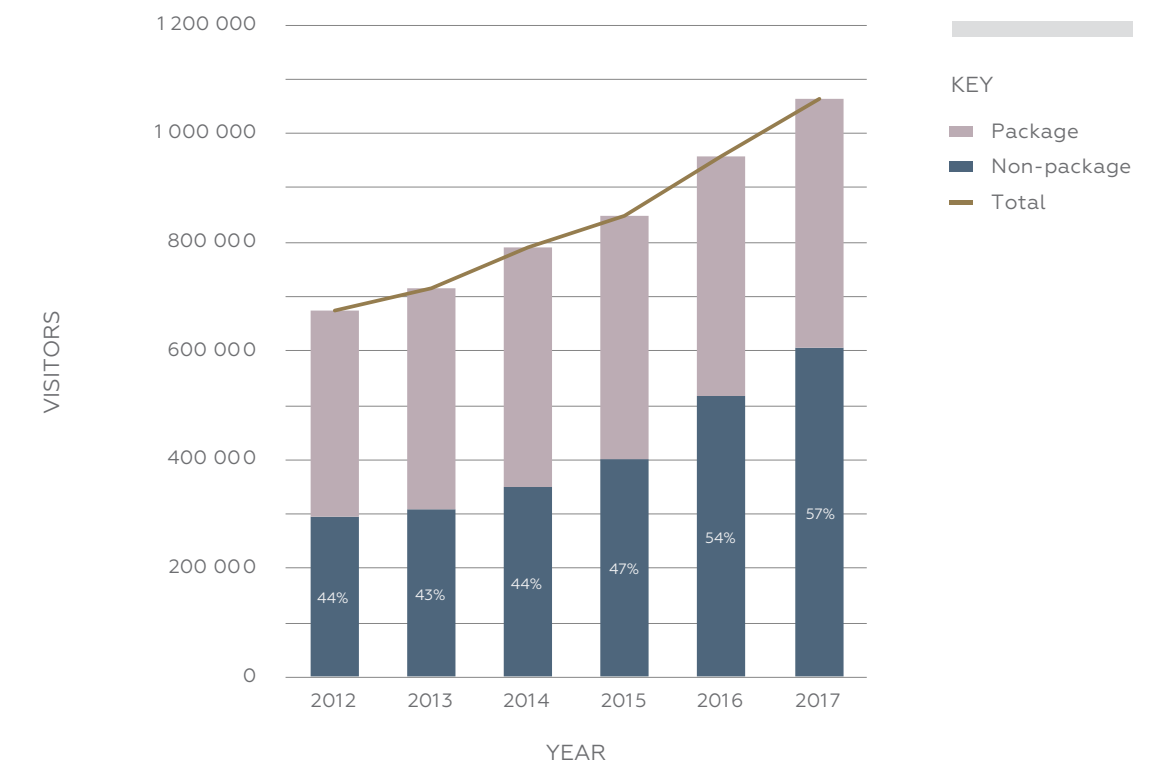


CHART 6.2.2.18 – Same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino region by organisation of stay and year

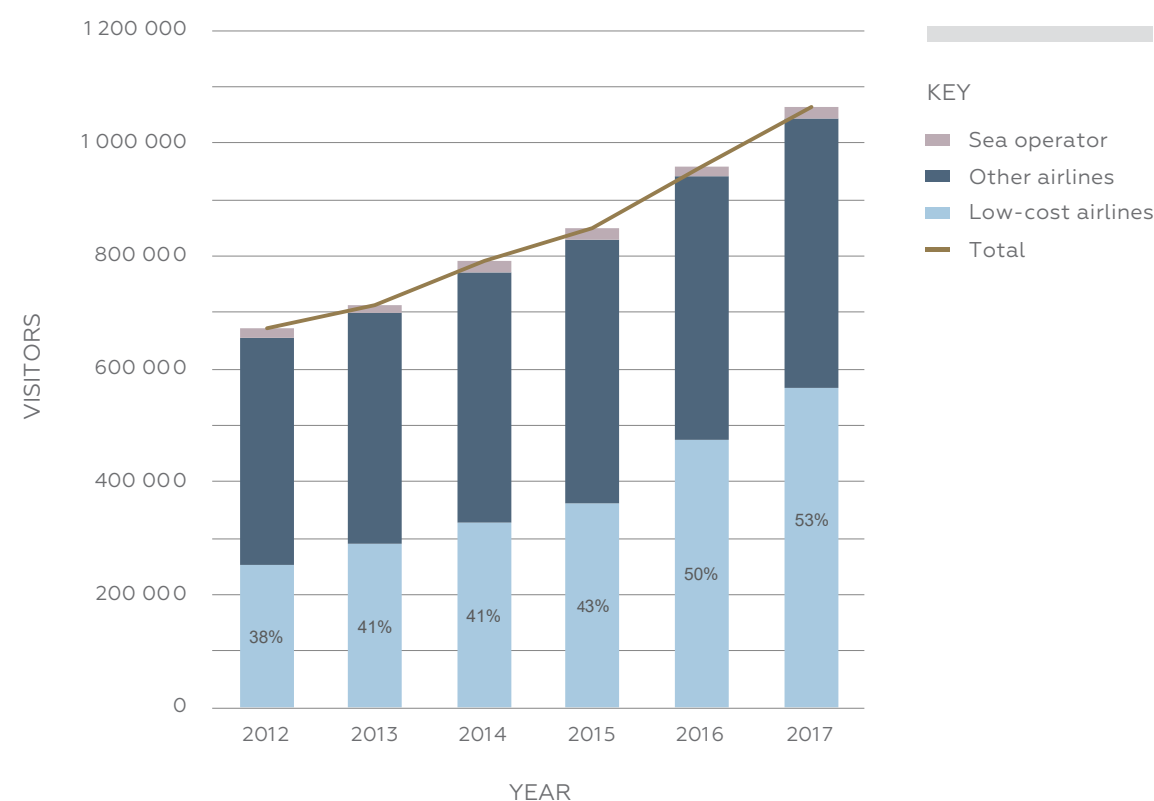


The majority came from EU Member States (86.2 per cent), with one of the major markets being the UK and visited MALTA on a non-package trip (56.9 per cent). Most same-day visitors were aged between 25 and 44 (36.8 per cent). Whereas same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino on a non-package stay continued to shift upwards, posting a solid increase of 17.1 per cent in 2017, same-day visitors on package organised trips also increased by 3.5 per cent. **(Table 6.2.2.5 and Charts 6.2.2.16 - 6.2.2.18)** In 2017, 83.0 per cent of the same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino visited MALTA for the first time. The remaining 17.0 per cent were repeat tourists, 19.0 per cent of which visited MALTA twice a year or more. **(Table 6.2.2.5)**

Since 2012, same-day visits to Gozo and Comino region by tourists travelling by low-cost airlines continued to increase. In 2017, these stood at 566 747 a growth of 19.3 per cent over 2016. **(Table 6.2.2.5 and Chart 6.2.2.19)**



CHART 6.2.2.19 – Same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino region by mode and type of travel to MALTA and year



#### Inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination

In 2017, the Gozo and Comino region recorded a strong growth in terms of inbound tourist arrivals (both for single centre and twin centre trips) of 13.2 per cent over previous year, totalling 214 895 (Tables 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.4, 6.2.2.6 and Charts 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.3a).

Inbound tourists who visited Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination amounted to 92 285, an increase of 9.0 per cent over 2016. This accounted for 42.9 per cent, of the total inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region. (Table 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.6 and Chart 6.2.2.3a). The majority came from EU Member States (89.3 per cent) with the strongest market being the UK. Most were aged between 45 and 64 (38.1 per cent). Trips for holiday purposes accounted for 78.4 per cent of the total and another 14.8 per cent were undertaken to visit relatives and friends (Table 6.2.2.6).

CHART 6.2.2.20 – Inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by main markets and year

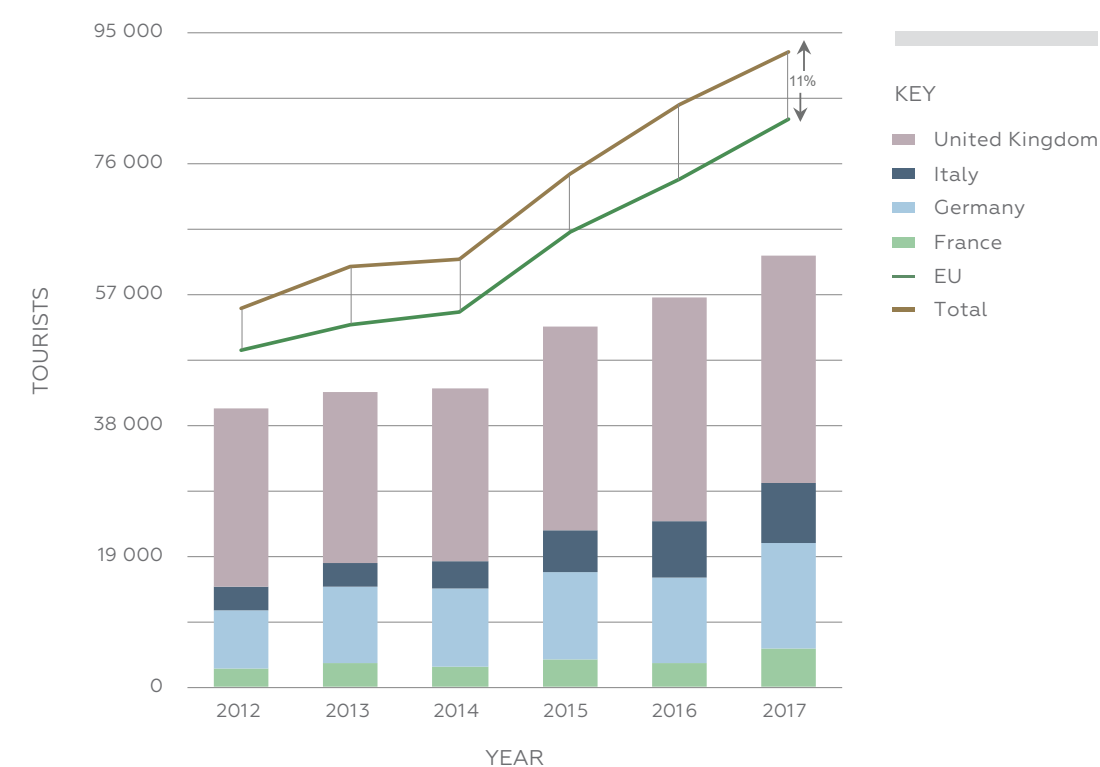
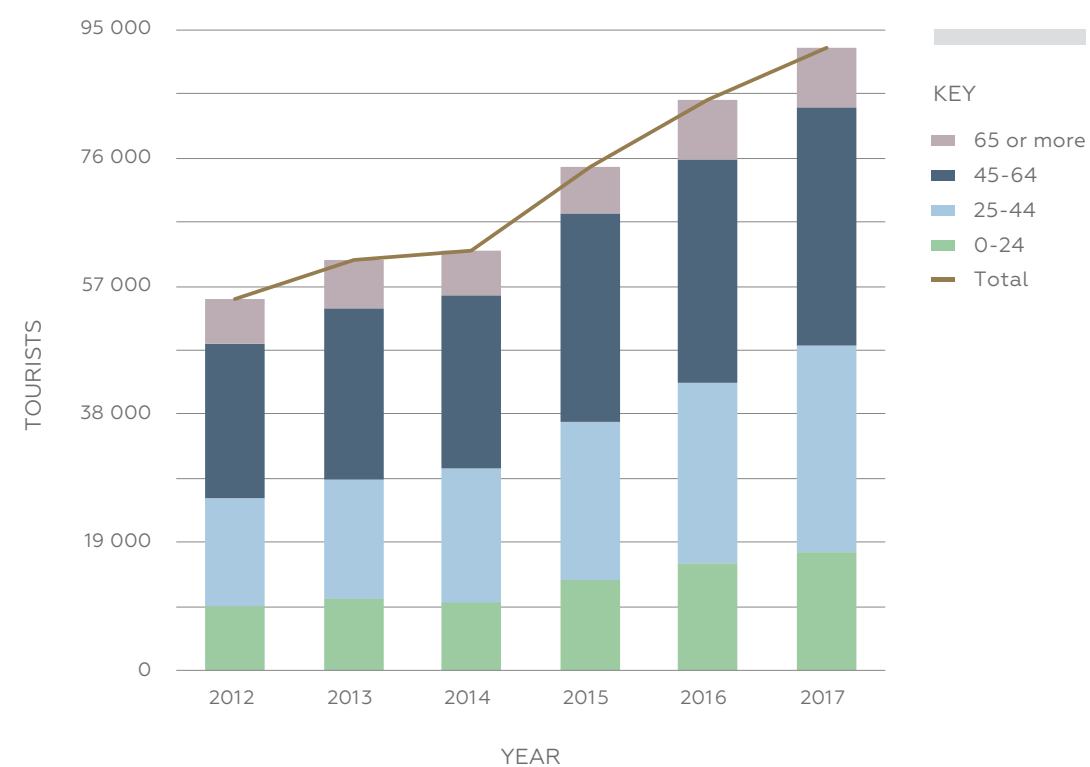
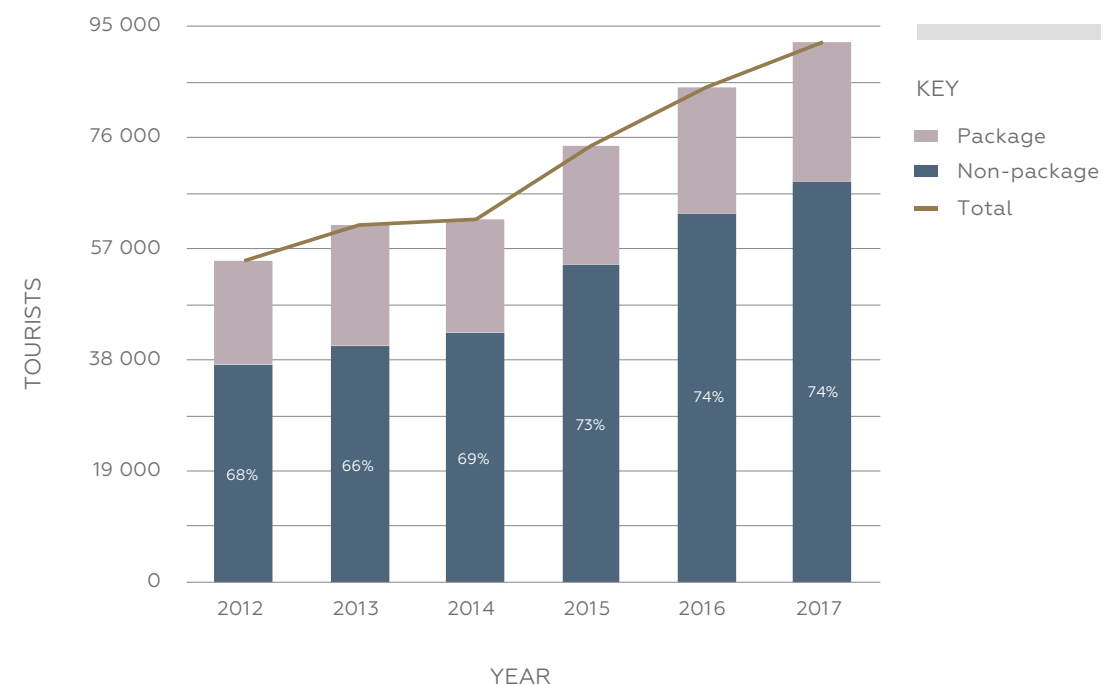


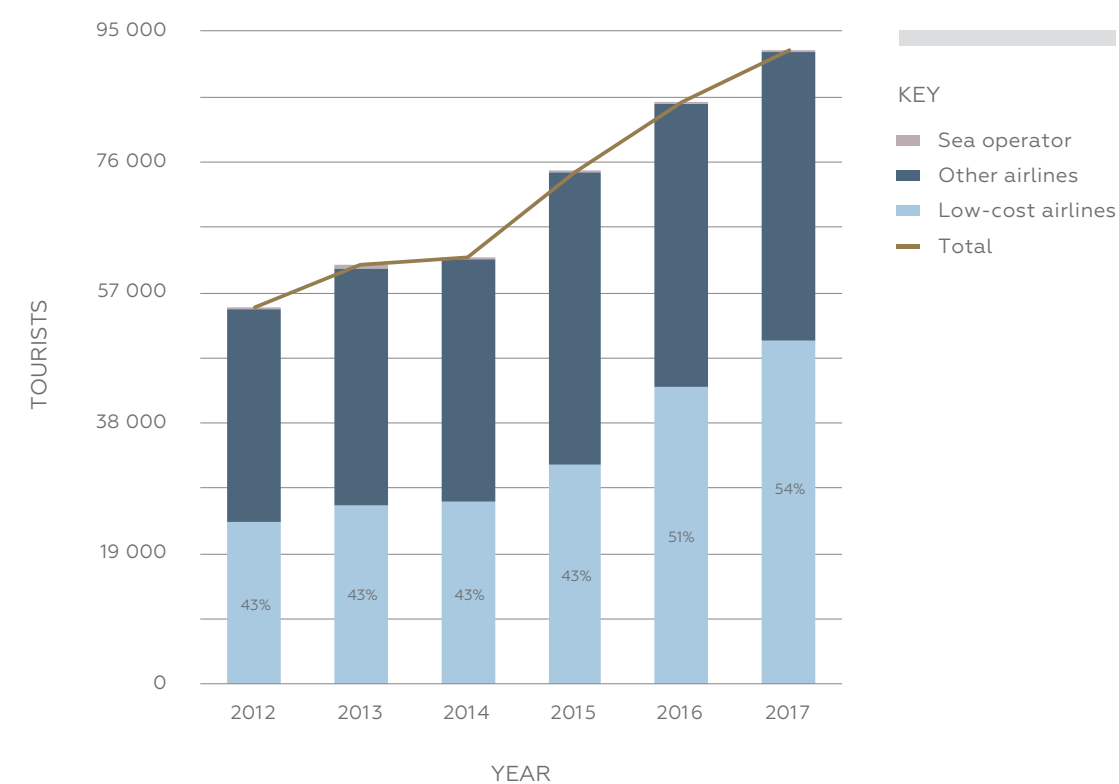
CHART 6.2.2.21 – Inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by age group and year



**CHART 6.2.2.22 – Inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by organisation of stay and year**



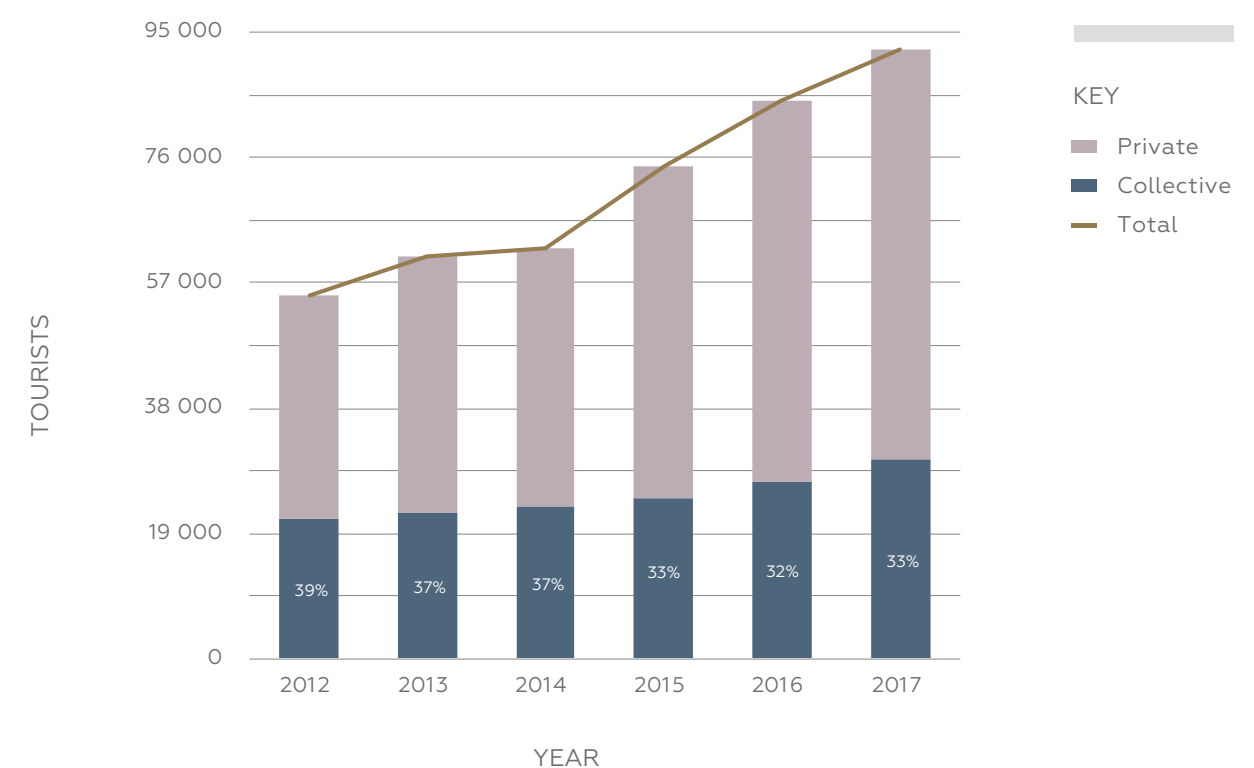
**CHART 6.2.2.23 – Inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by mode and type of travel to MALTA and year**



Non-package trips accounted for 74.3 per cent or 68 584 inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region, an increase of 8.8 per cent over previous year. The single centre package trips to Gozo and Comino region grew by 9.4 per cent over 2016. **(Table 6.2.2.6 and Chart 6.2.2.22)** More than half of the single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region, 57.7 per cent were first-time tourists. Slightly over half, of the single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region, travelled by low-cost airlines (54.1 per cent), 45.7 per cent by other type of airlines and the remaining by sea. Single centre trips by low-cost airlines posted a growth of 15.5 per cent in 2017. **(Table 6.2.2.6 and Charts 6.2.2.8, 6.2.2.23)**

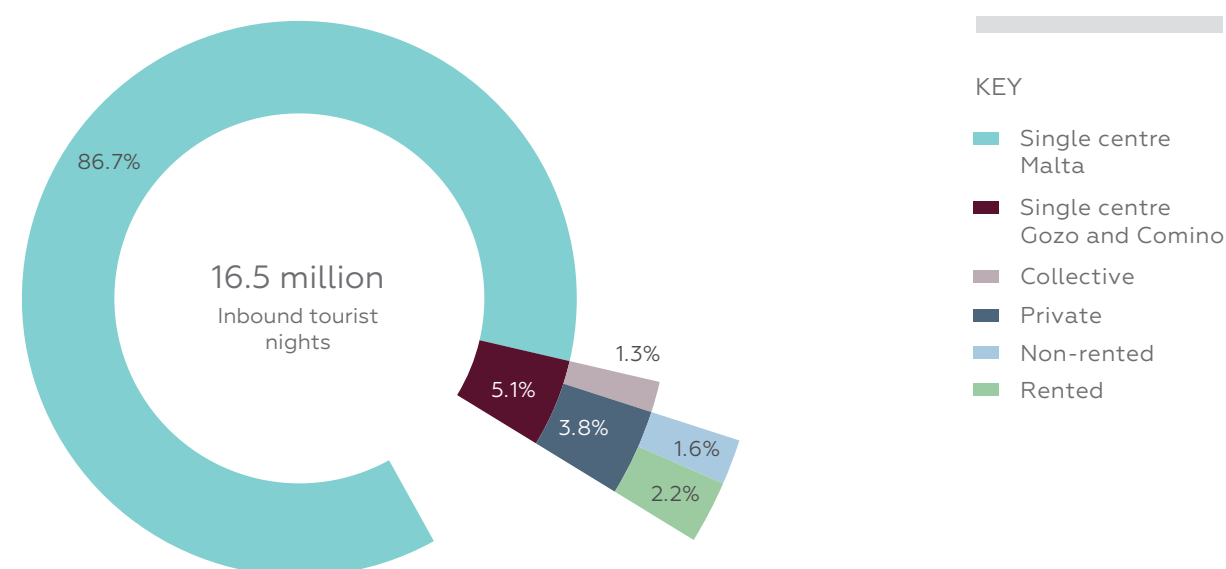
In contrast to single centre Malta region, the majority of single centre tourists to Gozo and Comino region, 67.3 per cent, stayed in private accommodation, with 64.4 per cent of them opting to stay in rented accommodation **(Table 6.2.2.6 and Chart 6.2.2.24)**.

**CHART 6.2.2.24 – Inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by type of accommodation and year**



Most of the inbound single centre trips to Gozo and Comino region were within the bracket of 7 nights or more. In 2017, the average length of stay of single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region shortened to 9.2 nights from 9.7 nights in 2016. This drop follows the downward pattern of the last 5 years. **(Table 6.2.2.6 and Chart 6.2.2.10d)**

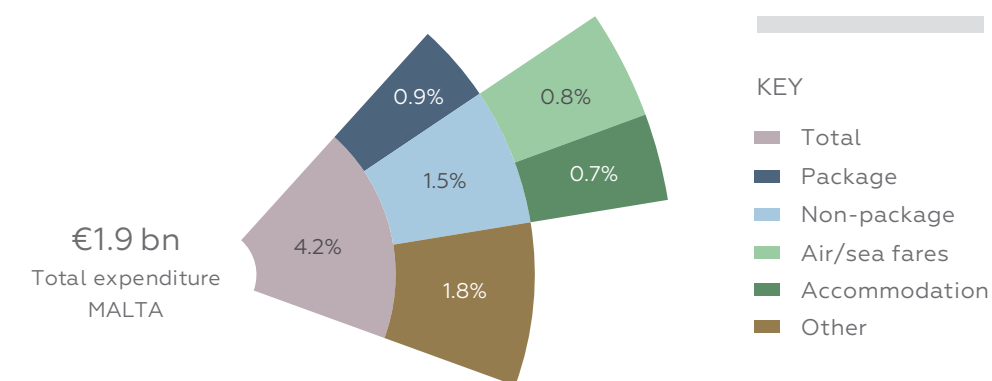
**CHART 6.2.2.25 – Nights by inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by type of accommodation: 2017**



Nights spent by inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region on single centre trips went up by 3.1 per cent when compared to 2016, amounting to 846 075 nights **(Tables 6.2.2.1 and 6.2.2.8)**. The largest share of single centre nights in Gozo and Comino region, 73.8 per cent, were spent in private accommodation with 58.0 per cent spent in rented accommodation. **(Table 6.2.2.8 and Charts 6.2.2.2, 6.2.2.25)**.

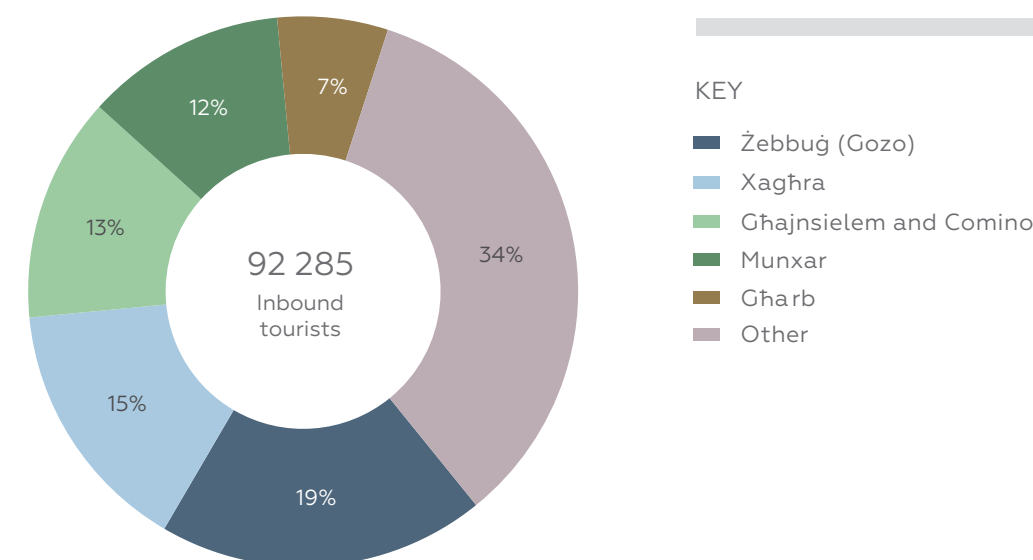
Expenditure by inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as single centre destination was estimated at €81.5 million in 2017, an increase of 7.3 per cent when compared to previous year. Non-package expenditure by single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region was 74.0 per cent higher than the package component **(Table 6.2.2.9 and Charts 6.2.2.11a, 6.2.2.26)**.

**CHART 6.2.2.26 – Percentage share of total expenditure by inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination: 2017**



In 2017, total expenditure per capita of inbound tourists that visited Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination dropped from €897 in 2016 to €883. Decreases were recorded almost across all expenditure categories with the exception of 'other' expenditure. **(Table 6.2.2.10 and Chart 6.2.2.12)**

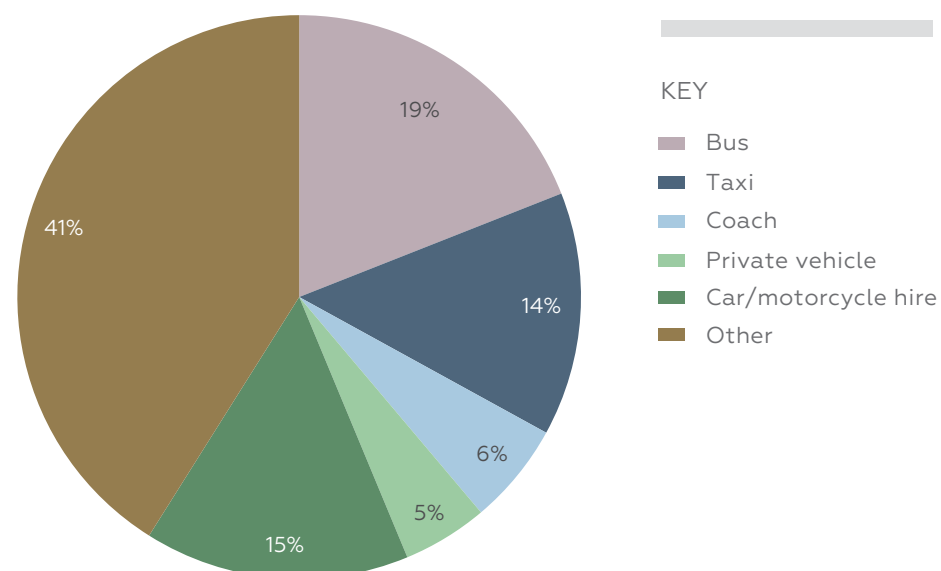
**CHART 6.2.2.27 – Top 5 localities where inbound tourists who visited Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination, stayed longest: 2017**





Żebbuġ (Gozo), Xagħra, Għajnsielem and Comino, Munxar and Għarb featured as the top five places where single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region stayed longest (**Chart 6.2.2.27**). It is worth pointing out that here the situation is incomplete contrary to situation in Malta region, since most inbound tourists visit Gozo and Comino as twin centre destination, and in most cases, exclude locality stayed in Gozo and Comino.

**CHART 6.2.2.28 – Main form(s) of transport used by inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination: 2017**

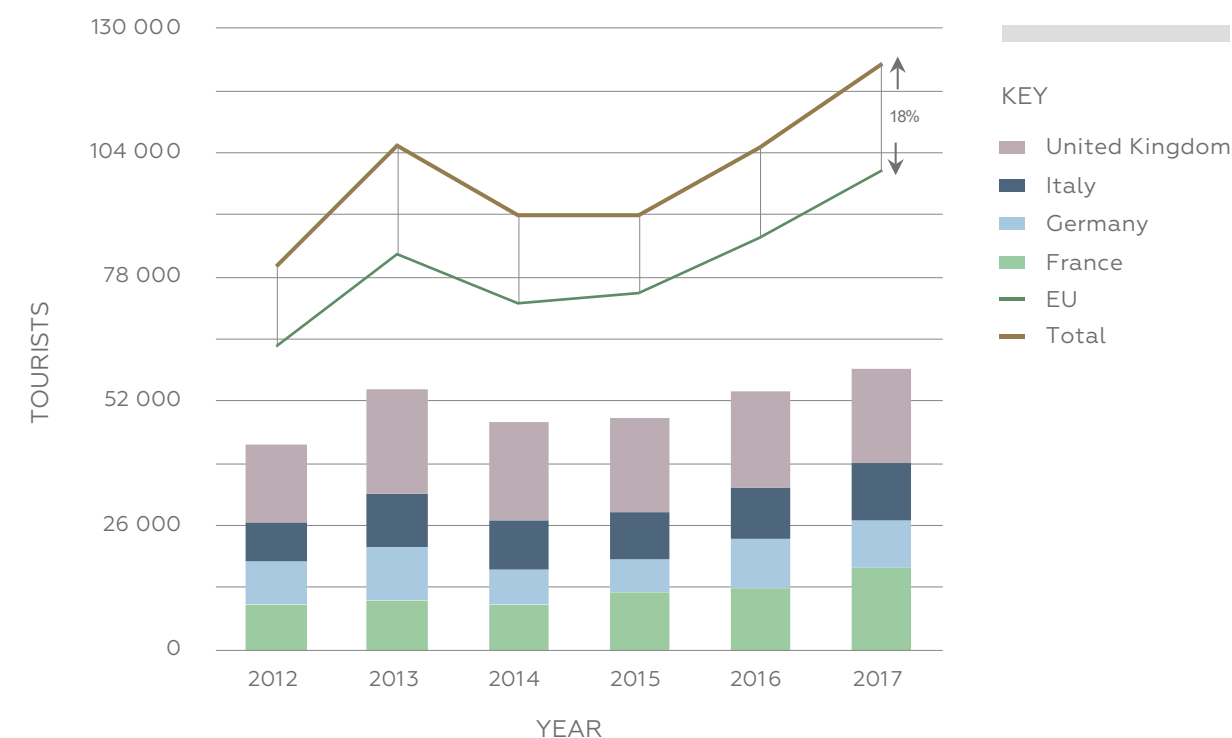


In 2017, public transport (bus) was the most popular form of transport used by single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region. The car or motorcycle hire was the second most favoured. (**Chart 6.2.2.28**)

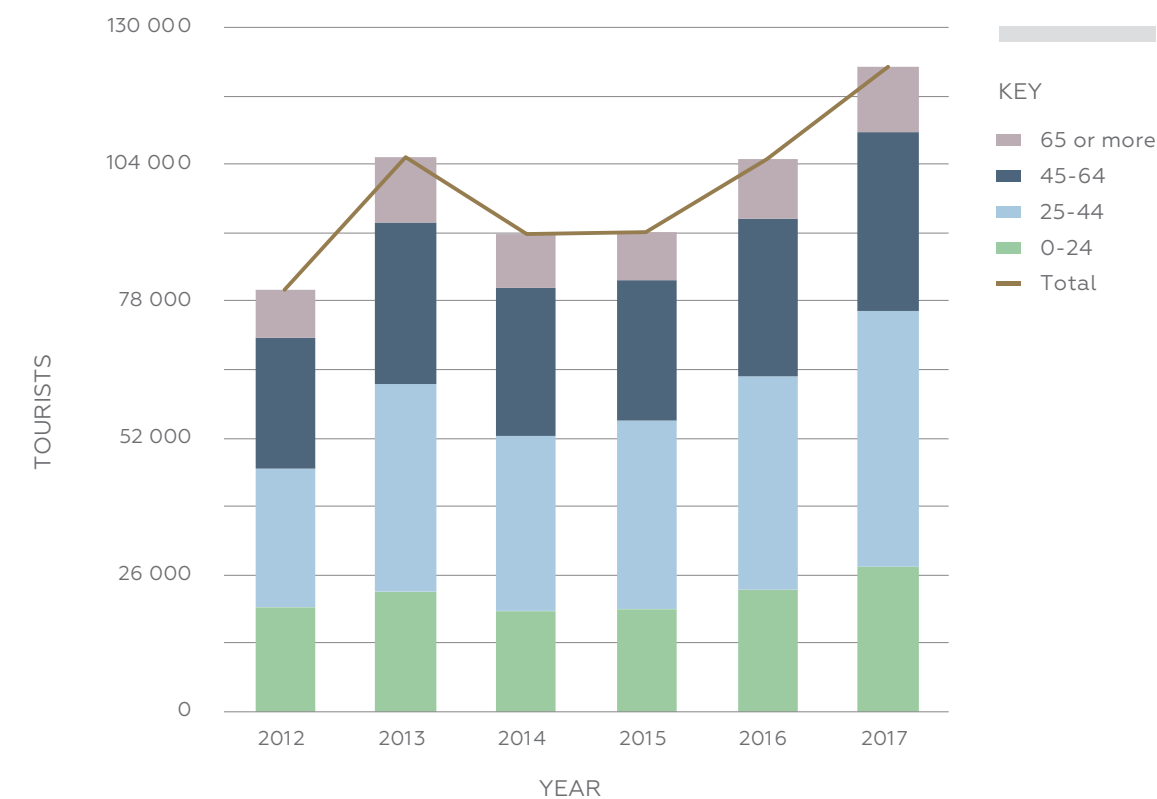
#### INBOUND TOURISTS TO MALTA AND GOZO AND COMINO REGIONS AS TWIN CENTRE DESTINATION

In 2017, inbound tourists who visited Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination totalled 122 611, an increase of 16.6 per cent when compared to 2016 (**Tables 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.4, 6.2.2.7 and Charts 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.3a**).

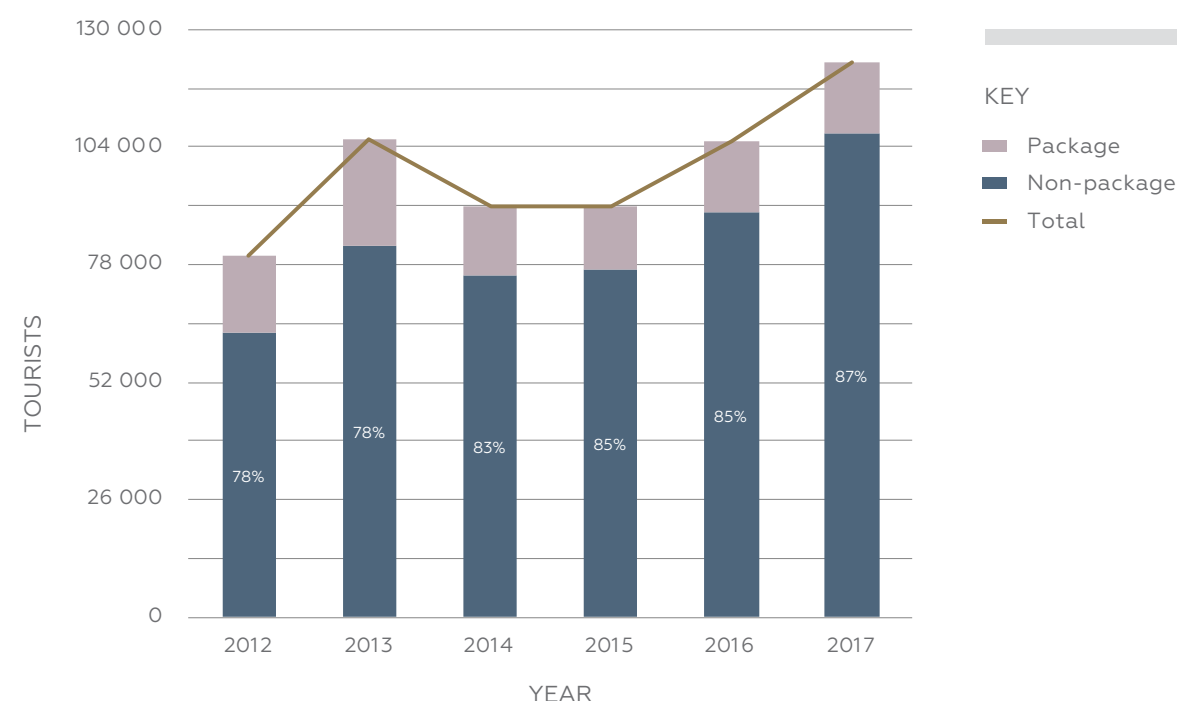
**CHART 6.2.2.29 – Inbound tourists to Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination by main markets and year**



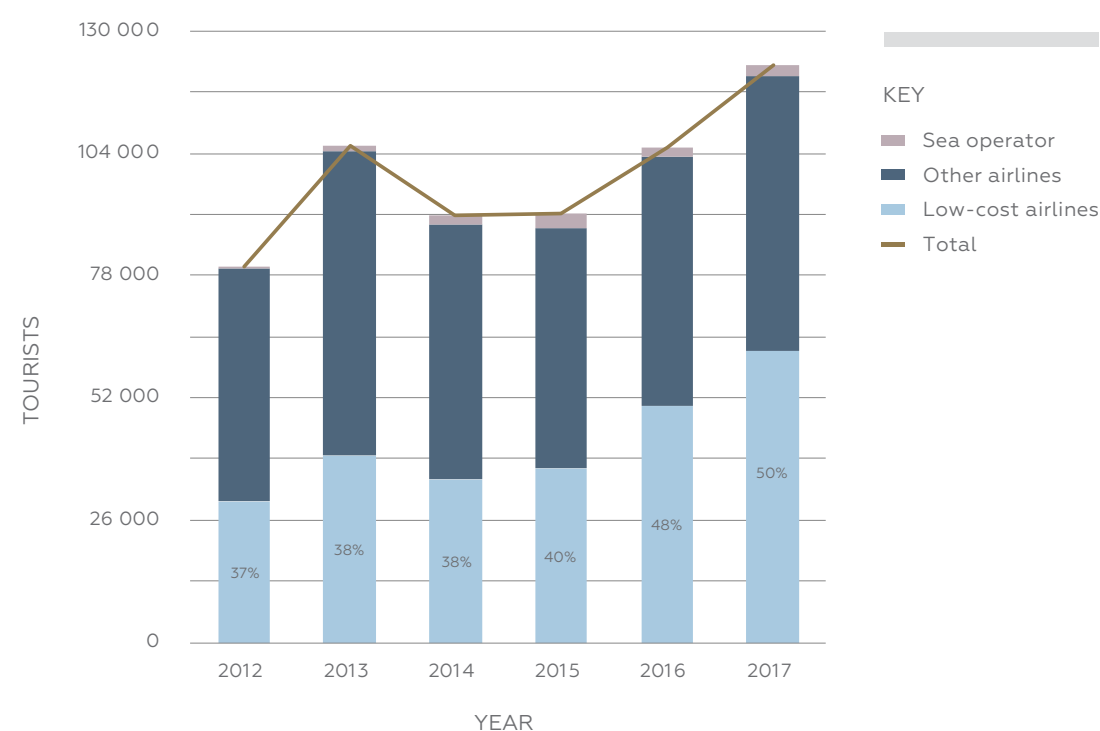
**CHART 6.2.2.30 – Inbound tourists to Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination by age group and year**



**CHART 6.2.2.31 – Inbound tourists to Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination by organisation of stay and year**

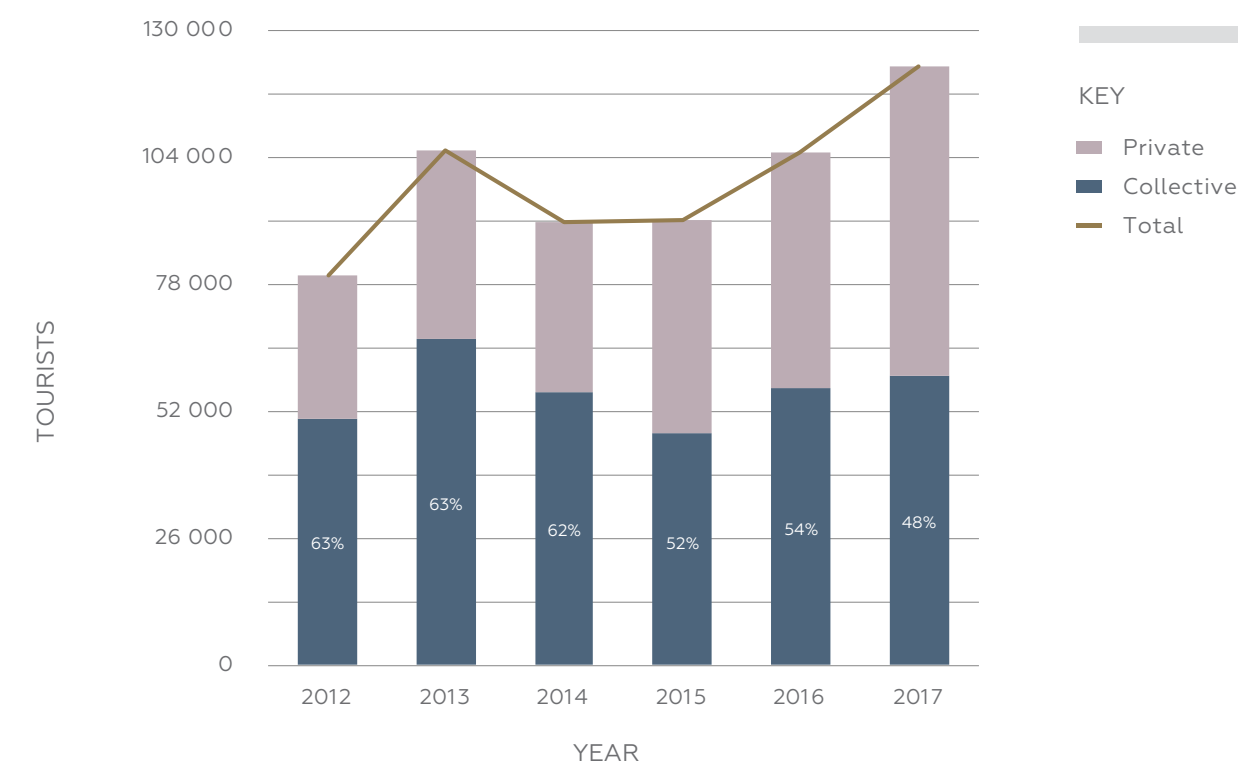


**CHART 6.2.2.32 – Inbound tourists to Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination by mode and type of travel to MALTA and year**



The majority of inbound tourists on twin centre trips were first-time tourists (77.4 per cent) and came from EU Member States (81.7 per cent) with the strongest market being the UK. The largest share of twin centre inbound tourists were in the 25-44 age bracket (39.4 per cent). Four out of every five twin centre trips were carried out for holiday purposes. Non-package twin centre trips accounted for 87.4 per cent, an increase of 19.9 per cent over 2016. Half of the twin centre inbound tourists travelled by low-cost airlines, 47.9 per cent by other airlines and the remaining by sea. Travelling by low-cost airlines recorded the highest increase, 22.6 per cent when compared to 2016 (**Table 6.2.2.7 and Charts 6.2.2.8, 6.2.2.29 - 6.2.2.32**).

**CHART 6.2.2.33 – Inbound tourists to Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination by type of accommodation and year**



Over half of the twin centre tourists stayed in private accommodation while the remaining 48.4 per cent stayed in collective accommodation. The majority (71.9 per cent) of those opting for private accommodation chose rented accommodation. (**Table 6.2.2.7 and Chart 6.2.2.33**)

Total nights spent by twin centre tourists went up by 13.9 per cent when compared to 2016, amounting to nearly 1.4 million nights **(Tables 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.7 and Charts 6.2.2.2, 6.2.2.3b)**. The majority of inbound twin centre tourist nights, 60.8 per cent, were spent in private accommodation, 69.6 per cent of which sought rented accommodation **(Table 6.2.2.8 and Chart 6.2.2.2)**.

Expenditure by twin centre tourists amounted to €136.8 million in 2017. Non-package expenditure by twin centre inbound tourists was four times higher, when compared to package expenditure. The package expenditure component dropped by 8.4 per cent when compared to 2016. **(Table 6.2.2.9 and Chart 6.2.2.11a)**

In 2017, total expenditure per capita of inbound tourists who visited Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination dropped from €1 117 in 2016 to €1 116. The largest drop was recorded in the package expenditure per capita which declined from €967 to €908. **(Table 6.2.2.10 and Chart 6.2.2.12)**

TABLE 6.2.1.1 – Profile of domestic tourists travelling to Gozo and Comino region

Characteristics				Change	Percentage change
	2015	2016	2017	2017/2016	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>188 600</b>	<b>218 272</b>	<b>236 838</b>	<b>18 566</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Males	91 729	119 500	118 741	~	~
Females	96 871	98 772	118 097	19 325	19.6
<b>Age group</b>					
15-24	34 378	46 226	37 285	-8 941	-19.3
25-44	83 991	90 219	103 220	13 001	14.4
45-64	45 022	56 272	71 929	15 658	27.8
65 or more	25 210	25 556	24 404	~	~
<b>Purpose of visit</b>					
Holiday	168 715	203 079	212 953	9 874	4.9
Visiting relatives and friends	13 637	9 680	13 699	4 019	41.5
Other (including business, educational, religious and health tourism)	6 249 <sup>u</sup>	5 513 <sup>u</sup>	10 186 <sup>u</sup>	~	~
<b>Duration of visit</b>					
1-3 nights	157 012	185 835	195 491	9 656	5.2
4-6 nights	21 684	24 599	31 650	7 051	28.7
7 nights or more	9 903 <sup>u</sup>	7 839 <sup>u</sup>	9 698 <sup>u</sup>	~	~
<b>Average length of stay (nights)</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>~</b>

- Notes:
- 1.   <sup>u</sup> Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.
  - 2.   ~ Change is not statistically significant.
  - 3.   Figures include residents in Malta region only.
  - 4.   Figures exclude individuals aged 0 to 14 years. Please refer to methodological note 2.
  - 5.   Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: National Tourism Survey, NSO



TABLE 6.2.1.2 – Profile of domestic tourists travelling to Malta region

Characteristics	2015	2016	2017	Change 2017/2016	Percentage change
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14 984</b>	<b>18 131</b>	<b>23 924</b>	<b>5 794</b>	<b>32.0</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Males	7 203	9 613	13 150	3 537	36.8
Females	7 781	8 518	10 774	2 256	26.5
<b>Age group</b>					
15-24	3 927	4 552	3,501 <sup>u</sup>	~	~
25-44	4 617	4 885	8 015	3 130	64.1
45-64	4 145 <sup>u</sup>	4 710 <sup>u</sup>	9 216 <sup>u</sup>	~	~
65 or more	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Purpose of visit</b>					
Holiday	9 843	13 776	14 873	~	42.9
Visiting relatives and friends	3 409 <sup>u</sup>	3 260 <sup>u</sup>	3 699 <sup>u</sup>	~	~
Other (including business, educational, religious and health tourism)	1 732 <sup>u</sup>	:	5 352 <sup>u</sup>	:	:
<b>Duration of visit</b>					
1-3 nights	14 297	17 521	22 447	4 926	28.1
4-6 nights	:	:	:	:	:
7 nights or more	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Average length of stay (nights)</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>~</b>

**Notes:**

- <sup>u</sup> - Under-represented due to small sample size. Please note that such data must be interpreted with caution.
- : Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.
- ~ Change is not statistically significant.
- Figures include residents in Gozo and Comino region only.
- Figures exclude individuals aged 0 to 14 years. Please refer to methodological note 2.
- Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: National Tourism Survey, NSO

TABLE 6.2.1.3 – Domestic tourists by region of destination, type of accommodation and year (NUTS 3)

Type of accommodation	2015	2016	2017	Change 2017/2016	Percentage change
<b>Malta residents to Gozo and Comino region</b>	<b>188 600</b>	<b>218 272</b>	<b>236 838</b>	<b>18 566</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Collective accommodation	51 749	47 397	64 263	16 866	35.6
Private accommodation	136 851	170 875	172 575	1 700	1.0
Non-rented	76 364	96 728	100 196	3 468	3.6
Rented	60 487	74 147	72 379	-1 768	-2.4
<b>Gozo and Comino residents to Malta region</b>	<b>14 984</b>	<b>18 131</b>	<b>23 924</b>	<b>5 794</b>	<b>32.0</b>
Collective accommodation	5 606	6 654	9 315	2 661	40.0
Private accommodation	9 378	11 476	14 610	3 133	27.3
Non-rented	:	:	:	:	:
Rented	8 391	10 307	11 882	1 575	15.3

**Notes:**

- : Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.
- Figures exclude individuals aged 0 to 14 years. Please refer to methodological note 2.
- ~ Change is not statistically significant.
- Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: National Tourism Survey, NSO

Table 6.2.1.4 – Total nights spent by domestic tourists by region of destination, type of accommodation and year (NUTS 3)

Type of accommodation	2015	2016	2017	Change 2017/2016	Percentage change
<b>Malta residents to Gozo and Comino region</b>	<b>532 590</b>	<b>581 418</b>	<b>662 921</b>	<b>81 503</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Collective accommodation	124 459	100 303	137 677	37 374	37.3
Private accommodation	408 131	481 115	525 244	44 129	9.2
Non-rented	230 487	298 072	346 415	48 343	16.2
Rented	177 645	183 043	178 829	-4 214	-2.3

TABLE 6.2.1.4 continued

Type of accommodation				Change	Percentage change
	2015	2016	2017	2017/2016	
<b>Gozo and Comino residents to Malta region</b>	<b>30 100</b>	<b>41 320</b>	<b>45 563</b>	<b>4 243</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Collective accommodation	11 916	14 340	18 533	4 193	29.2
Private accommodation	18 184	26 980	27 029	49	0.2
Non-rented	:	:	:	:	:
Rented	15 433	24 194	21 738	-2 456	-10.1

**Notes:**

1. : Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.
2. Figures exclude individuals aged 0 to 14 years. Please refer to methodological note 2.
3. Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: National Tourism Survey, NSO

Table 6.2.1.5 – Total expenditure by domestic tourists by region of destination, expenditure category and year (NUTS 3)

€ 000					
Expenditure category				Change	Percentage change
	2015	2016	2017	2017/2016	
<b>Malta residents to Gozo and Comino region</b>	<b>27 634</b>	<b>36 754</b>	<b>40 032</b>	<b>3 278</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Travel ticket	1 875	2 350	2 624	274	11.6
Accommodation	9 756	12 187	14 178	1 991	16.3
Other expenditure	16 003	22 217	23 230	1 013	4.6
<b>Gozo and Comino residents to Malta region</b>	<b>2 007</b>	<b>2 469</b>	<b>3 441</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>39.4</b>
Travel ticket	74	82	130	47	57.6
Accommodation	653	783	1 025	241	30.8
Other expenditure	1 280	1 603	2 287	683	42.6

**Notes:**

1. Figures exclude individuals aged 0 to 14 years. Please refer to methodological note 2.
2. Expenditure estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand Euro.
3. Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: National Tourism Survey, NSO

TABLE 6.2.2.1 – General overview of inbound tourism by itinerary, region and year (NUTS 3)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Inbound tourists						
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 443 414</b>	<b>1 582 153</b>	<b>1 689 809</b>	<b>1 783 366</b>	<b>1 965 928</b>	<b>2 273 837</b>
Single centre destination <sup>1</sup>	1 363 331	1 476 626	1 599 004	1 692 334	1 860 754	2 151 227
Malta	1 308 367	1 415 639	1 536 864	1 617 785	1 776 069	2 058 942
Gozo and Comino	54 963	60 987	62 140	74 549	84 684	92 285
Twin centre destination <sup>2</sup>	80 083	105 527	90 805	91 032	105 174	122 611
Malta and Gozo and Comino	80 083	105 527	90 805	91 032	105 174	122 611
<b>Regional overview<sup>3</sup></b>						
Malta	1 388 451	1 521 166	1 627 669	1 708 816	1 881 244	2 181 553
Gozo and Comino	135 047	166 513	152 945	165 581	189 859	214 895
Nights by inbound tourists						
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>11 859 521</b>	<b>12 890 263</b>	<b>13 522 112</b>	<b>14 151 599</b>	<b>14 961 366</b>	<b>16 509 141</b>
Single centre destination <sup>1</sup>	10 867 263	11 660 275	12 426 678	13 081 628	13 774 149	15 156 586
Malta	10 287 655	11 013 201	11 788 538	12 334 748	12 953 431	14 310 511
Gozo and Comino	579 608	647 074	638 140	746 879	820 718	846 075
Twin centre destination <sup>2</sup>	992 258	1 229 988	1 095 434	1 069 972	1 187 216	1 352 555
Malta	777 399	961 983	854 676	813 108	895 455	1 014 495
Gozo and Comino	214 858	268 005	240 758	256 863	291 761	338 060
<b>Regional overview</b>						
Malta	11 065 054	11 975 184	12 643 214	13 147 857	13 848 886	15 325 007
Gozo and Comino	794 467	915 079	878 898	1 003 743	1 112 479	1 184 135

**Notes:**

1. <sup>1</sup> Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
2. <sup>2</sup> Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.
3. <sup>3</sup> The summation of the regions exceeds inbound tourists visiting MALTA, due to double counting of twin centre destination tourists to Malta and Gozo and Comino regions, respectively.
4. Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

TABLE 6.2.2.2 – Profile of inbound tourists to MALTA

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Inbound tourists to MALTA</b>	<b>1 443 414</b>	<b>1 582 153</b>	<b>1 689 809</b>	<b>1 783 366</b>	<b>1 965 928</b>	<b>2 273 837</b>
<b>Duration of visit</b>						
1-3 nights	216 650	244 912	276 335	272 007	349 146	449 757
4-6 nights	304 335	337 807	385 090	429 187	497 409	619 634
7+ nights	922 430	999 435	1 028 384	1 082 172	1 119 373	1 204 447
Average length of stay (nights)	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.3
<b>Type of accommodation</b>						
Collective accommodation	1 098 936	1 189 548	1 261 504	1 280 261	1 354 122	1 518 385
Private accommodation	344 478	392 605	428 305	503 105	611 806	755 452
Non-rented	157 401	177 924	192 895	208 550	232 712	264 534
Rented	187 077	214 681	235 410	294 555	379 094	490 919
<b>Markets</b>						
EU	1 226 625	1 316 781	1 417 237	1 526 914	1 691 055	1 955 508
France	107 893	116 533	125 511	127 953	144 804	176 371
Germany	137 500	147 110	143 053	141 855	156 786	193 033
Italy	202 200	233 777	262 631	282 815	315 223	363 668
United Kingdom	441 275	454 659	487 714	525 996	559 987	560 893
Other	337 758	364 701	398 328	448 294	514 255	661 543
Non-EU	216 789	265 372	272 572	256 452	274 873	318 330
<b>Type and mode of travel</b>						
Low-cost airlines	553 805	631 175	676 335	750 738	957 561	1 183 786
Other airlines	847 518	907 453	965 009	987 015	960 389	1 042 814
Sea operator <sup>1</sup>	42 091	43 525	48 465	45 613	47 978	47 238
<b>Organisation of stay</b>						
Package	682 505	737 000	776 192	781 726	755 769	802 386
Non-package	760 909	845 153	913 618	1 001 640	1 210 159	1 471 452
<b>Purpose of visit</b>						
Holiday	1 120 141	1 221 601	1 300 157	1 343 724	1 506 278	1 729 790
Business	115 195	118 049	130 173	126 858	136 770	180 560
Visiting relatives and friends	100 867	119 444	134 898	168 713	184 915	208 666
Other	107 212	123 060	124 582	144 071	137 965	154 821
<b>Frequency of visit</b>						
First-time tourists	992 138	1 085 403	1 158 649	1 240 990	1 374 317	1 660 017
Repeat tourists	451 276	496 750	531 161	542 376	591 611	613 820
Once a year or less	329 250	350 136	374 728	390 214	421 378	437 981
Twice a year or more	122 026	146 615	156 432	152 162	170 233	175 840
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	753 538	825 709	884 292	919 289	1 003 768	1 168 929
Females	689 876	756 444	805 517	864 077	962 160	1 104 908

TABLE 6.2.2.2 continued

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Age group</b>						
0-24	287 426	322 257	335 467	343 803	382 671	430 150
25-44	451 336	504 461	570 271	600 364	690 082	860 200
45-64	504 934	528 943	553 400	587 726	627 450	728 071
65+	199 718	226 492	230 672	251 473	265 725	255 417

**Notes:**

- <sup>1</sup> Sea passenger data is provided on a monthly basis by ferry operator. 'Sea operator' for the period 2011 to May 2012 comprises Virtu Ferries and MMOS (Grimaldi Group). 'Sea operator' for the period June 2012 to 2014 refers only to Virtu Ferries as the MMOS service changed its focus to cargoes.
- Minor revisions in 2012 data.
- Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

TABLE 6.2.2.3 – Profile of inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Inbound tourists to MALTA	1 443 414	1 582 153	1 689 809	1 783 366	1 965 928	2 273 837
of which:						
<b>Malta (single centre)</b>	<b>1 308 367</b>	<b>1 415 639</b>	<b>1 536 864</b>	<b>1 617 785</b>	<b>1 776 069</b>	<b>2 058 942</b>
<b>Duration of visit</b>						
1-3 nights	212 919	240 903	272 262	267 181	342 143	440 435
4-6 nights	291 586	324 971	369 935	411 583	471 948	589 320
7+ nights	803 863	849 765	894 668	939 020	961 979	1 029 188
Average length of stay (nights)	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.0
<b>Type of accommodation</b>						
Collective accommodation	1 027 130	1 100 332	1 182 580	1 208 127	1 270 508	1 428 888
Private accommodation	281 237	315 307	354 285	409 658	505 562	630 054
Non-rented	130 759	144 365	161 682	173 021	196 115	224 654
Rented	150 479	170 943	192 602	236 637	309 446	405 401
<b>Markets</b>						
EU	1 114 304	1 181 241	1 290 193	1 386 339	1 531 336	1 772 960
France	95 457	102 621	112 948	111 727	128 166	153 687
Germany	120 326	124 622	124 585	122 247	134 465	167 855
Italy	190 594	219 692	248 459	266 830	296 202	343 066
United Kingdom	399 019	407 635	442 066	476 896	507 140	507 963
Other	308 907	326 672	362 135	408 639	465 364	600 389
Non-EU	194 063	234 398	246 671	231 445	244 733	285 983



TABLE 6.2.2.3 continued

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Type and mode of travel</b>						
Low-cost airlines	500 259	565 159	615 043	681 988	863 931	1 072 036
Other airlines	766 880	808 283	875 614	893 155	866 380	941 974
Sea operator <sup>1</sup>	41 229	42 197	46 207	42 642	45 758	44 932
<b>Organisation of stay</b>						
Package	647 489	693 184	741 895	747 435	718 289	763 249
Non-package	660 878	722 455	794 969	870 350	1 057 780	1 295 693
<b>Purpose of visit</b>						
Holiday	1 012 721	1 085 370	1 174 983	1 216 301	1 355 675	1 560 534
Business	111 317	115 672	126 908	123 267	134 034	175 656
Visiting relatives and friends	85 578	100 221	115 665	144 186	159 699	180 157
Other	98 752	114 376	119 308	134 031	126 661	142 596
<b>Frequency of visit</b>						
First-time tourists	905 734	976 640	1 061 432	1 136 733	1 248 646	1 511 865
Repeat tourists	402 633	439 000	475 433	481 052	527 423	547 077
Once a year or less	294 077	308 965	333 816	346 075	374 135	386 803
Twice a year or more	108 556	130 034	141 616	134 977	153 289	160 274
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	686 178	740 463	807 399	835 605	909 443	1 064 307
Females	622 189	675 177	729 465	782 180	866 627	994 636
<b>Age group</b>						
0-24	257 958	288 905	306 062	310 751	343 775	384 863
25-44	409 310	447 281	517 548	541 020	622 582	781 272
45-64	457 028	472 732	499 310	530 306	564 347	658 771
65+	184 072	206 722	213 944	235 709	245 366	234 037

**Notes:**

1. Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
2. <sup>1</sup> Sea passenger data is provided on a monthly basis by ferry operator. 'Sea operator' for the period 2011 to May 2012 comprises Virtu Ferries and MMOS (Grimaldi Group). 'Sea operator' for the period June 2012 to 2014 refers only to Virtu Ferries as the MMOS service changed its focus to cargoes.
3. Minor revisions in 2012 data.
4. Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

TABLE 6.2.2.4 – Profile of inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	1 443 414	1 582 153	1 689 809	1 783 366	1 965 928	2 273 837
Total visitors to Gozo and Comino	808 766	881 001	944 290	1 014 292	1 148 465	1 277 398
<i>of which:</i>						
<b>Tourists</b>	<b>135 047</b>	<b>166 513</b>	<b>152 945</b>	<b>165 581</b>	<b>189 859</b>	<b>214 895</b>
% of total visitors to Gozo and Comino	16.7	18.9	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.8
<b>Duration of visit</b>						
1-3 nights	3 731	4 009	4 073	4 825	7 003	9 322
4-6 nights	12 749	12 835	15 155	17 604	25 461	30 314
7+ nights	118 567	149 669	133 717	143 152	157 394	175 259
Average length of stay (nights)	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.5
<b>Itinerary</b>						
Single centre destination (Gozo and Comino only) <sup>1</sup>	54 963	60 987	62 140	74 549	84 684	92 285
Collective accommodation	21 174	22 311	22 968	24 464	26 936	30 190
Private accommodation	33 789	38 676	39 172	50 085	57 748	62 094
Non-rented	13 231	15 276	15 268	19 578	21 290	22 078
Rented	20 558	23 400	23 904	30 507	36 457	40 016
Twin centre destination (Malta and Gozo and Comino) <sup>2</sup>	80 083	105 527	90 805	91 032	105 174	122 611
<b>Markets</b>						
EU	112 321	135 540	127 044	140 574	159 719	182 548
France	12 435	13 913	12 563	16 225	16 638	22 684
Germany	17 173	22 488	18 468	19 609	22 321	25 178
Italy	11 606	14 085	14 171	15 985	19 021	20 602
United Kingdom	42 256	47 024	45 648	49 100	52 848	52 930
Other	28 851	38 029	36 193	39 655	48 891	61 154
Non-EU	22 725	30 974	25 901	25 007	30 139	32 347
<b>Type and mode of travel</b>						
Low-cost airlines	53 546	66 016	61 292	68 750	93 629	111 750
Other airlines	80 638	99 170	89 394	93 860	94 009	100 839
Sea operator <sup>3</sup>	862	1 328	2 258	2 971	2 220	2 306
<b>Organisation of stay</b>						
Package	35 016	43 816	34 297	34 290	37 480	39 137
Non-package	100 031	122 697	118 648	131 291	152 379	175 758

TABLE 6.2.2.4 continued

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Purpose of visit</b>						
Holiday	107 420	136 230	125 174	127 423	150 604	169 256
Business	3 878	2 377	3 265	3 590	2 735	4 904
Visiting relatives and friends	15 289	19 223	19 233	24 527	25 216	28 510
Other	8 460	8 683	5 273	10 040	11 304	12 225
<b>Frequency of visit</b>						
First-time tourists	86 404	108 763	97 217	104 257	125 671	148 152
Repeat tourists	48 643	57 750	55 728	61 324	64 188	66 743
Once a year or less	35 174	41 170	40 912	44 139	47 244	51 177
Twice a year or more	13 469	16 580	14 816	17 185	16 944	15 566
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	67 359	85 246	76 893	83 684	94 326	104 623
Females	67 687	81 267	76 052	81 897	95 533	110 272
<b>Age group</b>						
0-24	29 469	33 352	29 405	33 052	38 896	45 287
25-44	42 026	57 180	52 723	59 344	67 501	78 928
45-64	47 906	56 211	54 089	57 420	63 103	69 300
65+	15 646	19 770	16 728	15 765	20 359	21 380

**Notes:**

- <sup>1</sup> Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
- <sup>2</sup> Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.
- <sup>3</sup> Sea passenger data is provided on a monthly basis by ferry operator. 'Sea operator' for the period 2011 to May 2012 comprises Virtu Ferries and MMOS (Grimaldi Group). 'Sea operator' for the period June 2012 to 2014 refers only to Virtu Ferries as the MMOS service changed its focus to cargoes.
- Minor revisions in 2012 data.
- Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

TABLE 6.2.2.5 – Profile of same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino region

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	1 443 414	1 582 153	1 689 809	1 783 366	1 965 928	2 273 837
Total visitors to Gozo and Comino	808 766	881 001	944 290	1 014 292	1 148 465	1 277 398
of which:						
<b>Same-day visitors</b>	<b>673 719</b>	<b>714 488</b>	<b>791 345</b>	<b>848 711</b>	<b>958 606</b>	<b>1 062 503</b>
% of total visitors to Gozo and Comino	84.3	83.3	81.1	83.8	83.7	83.5
<b>Markets</b>						
EU	574 323	604 122	672 012	726 686	825 312	915 560
France	62 132	71 110	79 867	77 835	90 196	107 402
Germany	68 840	71 261	69 930	70 148	81 752	93 721
Italy	97 366	101 344	117 621	130 455	146 955	161 355
United Kingdom	164 728	173 256	188 945	204 039	222 837	213 722
Other	181 256	187 151	215 649	244 210	283 573	339 361
Non-EU	99 396	110 366	119 333	122 025	133 294	146 943
<b>Type and mode of travel</b>						
Low-cost airlines	253 246	289 425	327 970	361 739	475 169	566 747
Other airlines	400 337	409 097	444 508	468 622	465 938	478 287
Sea operator <sup>1</sup>	20 136	15 966	18 868	18 350	17 500	17 469
<b>Organisation of stay</b>						
Package	376 963	405 022	443 100	446 017	441 958	457 562
Non-package	296 756	309 466	348 245	402 694	516 648	604 941
<b>Frequency of visit to MALTA</b>						
First-time tourists	532 351	567 488	631 310	684 311	775 542	882 331
Repeat tourists	141 368	147 000	160 036	164 400	183 064	180 172
Once a year or less	114 810	117 606	131 380	135 353	149 286	145 956
Twice a year or more	26 558	29 393	28 656	29 047	33 778	34 215
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	328 531	342 131	386 669	408 536	457 381	517 266
Females	345 189	372 357	404 676	440 176	501 225	545 237
<b>Age group</b>						
0-24	149 020	161 431	178 954	185 754	214 444	230 578
25-44	208 470	213 725	255 856	280 526	336 623	390 496
45-64	222 613	233 611	245 472	260 680	280 007	325 251
65+	93 616	105 720	111 063	121 752	127 533	116 177

**Notes:**

- <sup>1</sup> Sea passenger data is provided on a monthly basis by ferry operator. 'Sea operator' for the period 2011 to May 2012 comprises Virtu Ferries and MMOS (Grimaldi Group). 'Sea operator' for the period June 2012 to 2014 refers only to Virtu Ferries as the MMOS service changed its focus to cargoes.
- Minor revisions in 2012 data.
- Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

TABLE 6.2.2.6 – Profile of inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	1 443 414	1 582 153	1 689 809	1 783 366	1 965 928	2 273 837
Total visitors to Gozo and Comino	808 766	881 001	944 290	1 014 292	1 148 465	1 277 398
of which:						
Tourists	135 047	166 513	152 945	165 581	189 859	214 895
<b>Gozo and Comino (single centre)</b>	<b>54 963</b>	<b>60 987</b>	<b>62 140</b>	<b>74 549</b>	<b>84 684</b>	<b>92 285</b>
% of tourists to Gozo and Comino	40.7	36.6	40.6	45.0	44.6	42.9
<b>Duration of visit</b>						
1-3 nights	2378 <sup>u</sup>	2791 <sup>u</sup>	3 037	3 641	5 427	6 678
4-6 nights	6 967	7 385	9 180	10 780	14 152	17 021
7+ nights	45 619	50 810	49 923	60 129	65 105	68 586
Average length of stay (nights)	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.2
<b>Type of accommodation</b>						
Collective accommodation	21 174	22 311	22 968	24 464	26 936	30 190
Private accommodation	33 789	38 676	39 172	50 085	57 748	62 094
Non-rented	13 231	15 276	15 268	19 578	21 290	22 078
Rented	20 558	23 400	23 904	30 507	36 457	40 016
<b>Markets</b>						
EU	48 985	52 660	54 556	66 138	73 631	82 401
France	2 745 <sup>u</sup>	3 538	3 014	4 154	3 615	5 500
Germany	8 535	11 195	11 222	12 652	12 317	15 464
Italy	3 430	3 265	4 045	6 069	8 250	8 585
United Kingdom	25 704	24 962	25 099	29 603	32 520	33 091
Other	8 571	9 699	11 176	13 660	16 929	19 761
Non-EU	5 979	8 327	7 584	8 411	11 053	9 884
<b>Type and mode of travel</b>						
Low-cost airlines	23 556	26 059	26 473	31 894	43 211	49 917
Other airlines	31 088	34 561	35 325	42 481	41 270	42 170
Sea operator <sup>1</sup>	320	367	343	175	203	198
<b>Organisation of stay</b>						
Package	17 692	20 553	19 300	20 208	21 668	23 700
Non-package	37 272	40 434	42 840	54 341	63 016	68 584
<b>Purpose of visit</b>						
Holiday	45 721	49 517	49 894	58 220	65 857	72 385
Business	:	1259 <sup>u</sup>	1461 <sup>u</sup>	1 325	1 169	2 104
Visiting relatives and friends	5 888	7 833	8 892	11 473	13 351	13 663
Other	2060 <sup>u</sup>	2378 <sup>u</sup>	1893 <sup>u</sup>	3 532	4 307	4 132
<b>Frequency of visit</b>						
First-time tourists	28 787	31 558	32 772	38 984	45 190	53 259
Repeat tourists	26 176	29 429	29 368	35 565	39 494	39 026
Once a year or less	19 133	20 879	22 535	25 568	29 135	29 691
Twice a year or more	7 043	8 550	6 833	9 998	10 359	9 335

TABLE 6.2.2.6 continued

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	27 522	31 224	31 649	38 372	41 977	46 629
Females	27 441	29 762	30 491	36 177	42 707	45 656
<b>Age group</b>						
0-24	9 464	10 590	10 170	13 496	15 887	17 600
25-44	16 006	17 818	19 702	23 479	26 681	30 641
45-64	23 061	25 229	25 710	30 915	33 110	35 128
65+	6 433	7 350	6 559	6 660	9 006	8 916

**Notes:**

1. : Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.
2. u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.
3. Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
4. <sup>1</sup> Sea passenger data is provided on a monthly basis by ferry operator. 'Sea operator' for the period 2011 to May 2012 comprises Virtu Ferries and MMOS (Grimaldi Group). 'Sea operator' for the period June 2012 to 2014 refers only to Virtu Ferries as the MMOS service changed its focus to cargoes.
5. Minor revisions in 2012 data.
6. Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

TABLE 6.2.2.7 – Profile of inbound tourists to Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	1 443 414	1 582 153	1 689 809	1 783 366	1 965 928	2 273 837
of which:						
<b>Malta and Gozo and Comino (twin centre)</b>	<b>80 083</b>	<b>105 527</b>	<b>90 805</b>	<b>91 032</b>	<b>105 174</b>	<b>122 611</b>
<b>Duration of visit</b>						
1-3 nights	:	:	1036 <sup>u</sup>	1,185 <sup>u</sup>	1,576 <sup>u</sup>	2 645
4-6 nights	5 782	5 450	5 975	6 824	11 309	13 293
7+ nights	72 947	98 859	83 793	83 023	92 289	106 673
Average length of stay (nights)	12.4	11.7	12.1	11.8	11.3	11.0
<b>Type of accommodation</b>						
Collective accommodation	50 631	66 905	55 956	47 670	56 677	59 307
Private accommodation	29 452	38 622	34 849	43 362	48 497	63 304
Non-rented	13 411	18 284	15 945	15 951	15 306	17 802
Rented	16 041	20 338	18 904	27 411	33 190	45 501



TABLE 6.2.2.7 continued

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Markets</b>						
EU	63 337	82 880	72 488	74 436	86 088	100 147
France	9 690	10 375	9 550	12 072	13 023	17 184
Germany	8 638	11 292	7 246	6 957	10 004	9 714
Italy	8 176	10 820	10 126	9 916	10 772	12 017
United Kingdom	16 552	22 063	20 549	19 496	20 328	19 839
Other	20 280	28 330	25 018	25 995	31 962	41 393
Non-EU	16 746	22 647	18 317	16 596	19 086	22 463
<b>Type and mode of travel</b>						
Low-cost airlines	29 990	39 957	34 820	36 856	50 418	61 833
Other airlines	49 551	64 609	54 069	51 380	52 740	58 670
Sea operator <sup>1</sup>	542	961	1 916	2 796	2 016	2 108
<b>Organisation of stay</b>						
Package	17 324	23 263	14 996	14 082	15 812	15 437
Non-package	62 759	82 264	75 809	76 949	89 363	107 174
<b>Purpose of visit</b>						
Holiday	61 699	86 713	75 279	69 203	84 746	96 871
Business	2583 <sup>u</sup>	:	1804 <sup>u</sup>	2 266	1 566	2 800
Visiting relatives and friends	9 401	11 390	10 341	13 054	11 865	14 846
Other	6 400	6 306	3 380	6 509	6 997	8 093
<b>Frequency of visit</b>						
First-time tourists	57 616	77 205	64 445	65 273	80 480	94 894
Repeat tourists	22 467	28 321	26 359	25 759	24 694	27 717
Once a year or less	16 040	20 291	18 377	18 572	18 109	21 486
Twice a year or more	6 426	8 031	7 982	7 187	6 585	6 231
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	39 837	54 022	45 244	45 312	52 349	57 994
Females	40 246	51 505	45 561	45 720	52 825	64 616
<b>Age group</b>						
0-24	20 005	22 762	19 235	19 556	23 009	27 687
25-44	26 020	39 362	33 021	35 865	40 820	48 287
45-64	24 845	30 982	28 380	26 505	29 993	34 172
65+	9 213	12 420	10 169	9 105	11 353	12 464

**Notes:**

1. : Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.
2. u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.
3. <sup>1</sup> Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
4. <sup>2</sup> Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.
5. <sup>3</sup> Sea passenger data is provided on a monthly basis by ferry operator. 'Sea operator' for the period 2011 to May 2012 comprises Virtu Ferries and MMOS (Grimaldi Group). 'Sea operator' for the period June 2012 to 2014 refers only to Virtu Ferries as the MMOS service changed its focus to cargoes.
6. Minor revisions in 2012 data.
7. Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

TABLE 6.2.2.8 – Nights spent by inbound tourists by itinerary, type of accommodation, region and year (NUTS 3)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>11 859 521</b>	<b>12 890 263</b>	<b>13 522 112</b>	<b>14 151 599</b>	<b>14 961 366</b>	<b>16 509 141</b>
<b>Single centre destination<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10 867 263</b>	<b>11 660 275</b>	<b>12 426 678</b>	<b>13 081 628</b>	<b>13 774 149</b>	<b>15 156 586</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>10 287 655</b>	<b>11 013 201</b>	<b>11 788 538</b>	<b>12 334 748</b>	<b>12 953 431</b>	<b>14 310 511</b>
Collective accommodation	7 301 321	7 709 944	8 069 725	8 142 493	8 154 930	8 666 218
Private accommodation	2 986 334	3 303 257	3 718 813	4 192 255	4 798 502	5 644 293
Non-rented	1 321 694	1 415 624	1 603 635	1 673 023	1 802 606	1 979 766
Rented	1 664 640	1 887 633	2 115 179	2 519 232	2 995 895	3 664 527
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>579 608</b>	<b>647 074</b>	<b>638 140</b>	<b>746 879</b>	<b>820 718</b>	<b>846 075</b>
Collective accommodation	178 383	187 037	189 133	195 718	210 158	221 727
Private accommodation	401 225	460 037	449 007	551 161	610 560	624 348
Non-rented	186 736	205 872	210 879	243 616	264 029	261 945
Rented	214 489	254 165	238 128	307 546	346 531	362 403
<b>Twin centre destination<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>992 258</b>	<b>1 229 988</b>	<b>1 095 434</b>	<b>1 069 972</b>	<b>1 187 216</b>	<b>1 352 555</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>777 399</b>	<b>961 983</b>	<b>854 676</b>	<b>813 108</b>	<b>895 455</b>	<b>1 014 495</b>
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>214 858</b>	<b>268 005</b>	<b>240 758</b>	<b>256 863</b>	<b>291 761</b>	<b>338 060</b>
Collective accommodation	569 691	730 066	608 046	462 917	521 277	529 683
Private accommodation	422 567	499 922	487 388	607 055	665 939	822 872
Non-rented	205 678	241 550	229 825	254 577	230 466	250 355
Rented	216 889	258 372	257 563	352 478	435 473	572 516

**Notes:**

1. <sup>1</sup> Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
2. <sup>2</sup> Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.
3. Tourists visiting Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination provide information only on the main accommodation used in either one of the regions. No information is provided in respect of the accommodation used for the remaining nights which are spent in the other region. In this regard, the nights of twin centre tourists cannot be segregated by the type of accommodation used in each of the respective regions.
4. Minor revisions in 2012 data.
5. Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

TABLE 6.2.2.9 – Total expenditure by inbound tourists by category, region and year

	€ 000					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 326 474</b>	<b>1 440 379</b>	<b>1 528 572</b>	<b>1 639 067</b>	<b>1 708 952</b>	<b>1 946 894</b>
Package	457 154	486 168	516 339	540 965	505 820	521 870
Non-Package	357 890	397 039	425 277	480 797	535 095	641 176
Air/sea fares	197 550	211 058	217 255	240 223	254 163	293 356
Accommodation	160 341	185 982	208 023	240 574	280 932	347 820
Other	511 430	557 172	586 956	617 304	668 037	783 848
<b>Single centre destination<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1 224 328</b>	<b>1 312 514</b>	<b>1 419 291</b>	<b>1 531 624</b>	<b>1 591 483</b>	<b>1 810 118</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1 171 211</b>	<b>1 254 066</b>	<b>1 359 943</b>	<b>1 459 260</b>	<b>1 515 539</b>	<b>1 728 655</b>
Package	425 836	448 123	486 991	510 085	474 838	491 231
Non-Package	303 544	330 804	362 387	411 992	460 310	556 406
Air/sea fares	167 528	176 407	186 203	206 180	218 750	254 502
Accommodation	136 016	154 397	176 184	205 812	241 561	301 904
Other	441 831	475 139	510 566	537 184	580 391	681 017
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>53 116</b>	<b>58 448</b>	<b>59 348</b>	<b>72 363</b>	<b>75 944</b>	<b>81 463</b>
Package	13 739	15 968	14 524	15 818	15 685	16 622
Non-Package	17 416	19 168	20 095	25 887	27 510	28 923
Air/sea fares	10 782	11 853	11 669	14 846	15 301	15 573
Accommodation	6 634	7 315	8 426	11 041	12 208	13 350
Other	21 962	23 311	24 729	30 658	32 749	35 918
<b>Twin centre destination<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>102 147</b>	<b>127 865</b>	<b>109 281</b>	<b>107 444</b>	<b>117 469</b>	<b>136 776</b>
Package	17 579	22 077	14 823	15 062	15 296	14 017
Non-Package	36 930	47 067	42 796	42 919	47 275	55 847
Air/sea fares	19 239	22 798	19 383	19 198	20 112	23 281
Accommodation	17 691	24 269	23 412	23 721	27 163	32 566
Other	47 637	58 721	51 662	49 463	54 897	66 912

**Notes:**

- <sup>1</sup> Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
- <sup>2</sup> Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.
- Minor revisions in 2012 data.
- Expenditure estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand Euro.
- Data may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

TABLE 6.2.2.10 – Per capita expenditure of inbound tourists by category, region and year

	€					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>MALTA</b>						
Total expenditure	919	910	905	919	869	856
Package expenditure	670	660	665	692	669	650
Air/sea fare expenditure	261	250	238	240	210	199
Accommodation expenditure	290	287	300	316	297	297
Other expenditure	354	352	347	346	340	345
<b>Single centre destination<sup>1</sup></b>						
<b>Malta</b>						
Total expenditure	895	886	885	902	853	840
Package expenditure	658	646	656	682	661	644
Air/sea fare expenditure	255	244	234	237	207	196
Accommodation expenditure	280	278	292	309	291	291
Other expenditure	338	336	332	332	327	331
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>						
Total expenditure	966	958	955	971	897	883
Package expenditure	777	777	753	783	724	701
Air/sea fare expenditure	290	293	272	273	243	227
Accommodation expenditure	296	300	309	321	298	288
Other expenditure	400	382	398	411	387	389
<b>Twin centre destination<sup>2</sup></b>						
Total expenditure	1 276	1 212	1 203	1 180	1 117	1 116
Package expenditure	1 015	949	988	1 070	967	908
Air/sea fare expenditure	309	277	256	249	225	217
Accommodation expenditure	386	348	371	384	357	361
Other expenditure	595	556	569	543	522	546

**Notes:**

- <sup>1</sup> Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
- <sup>2</sup> Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.
- Minor revisions in 2012 data.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

Methodological Notes

National Tourism Survey and Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat)

1. In 2014, the National Statistics Office introduced a new tool to measure National Tourism to satisfy the concepts and definitions as outlined by Eurostat. The collection consists of tourism demand data on domestic and outbound trips as required by Regulation (EC) No. 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning statistics on tourism statistics. The Regulation aims at giving a complete and comprehensive picture of tourism in Europe and allows the comparability of results with other EU member states. Data is collected via a quarterly Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey.
2. Domestic tourism excludes individuals aged 0 to 14 years and overnight stays within the same region of origin, such as, weekend breaks in Malta region by Malta residents.
3. Inbound tourism trips are collected from an ongoing frontier national survey known as Tourstat. Tourist air departures are collected through a continuous survey carried out at the departure lounge of the Malta International Airport. A two-stage sampling design is used to collect air passengers. In the first stage, alternate days and nights are selected. In the second stage, within each shift, a sample of passengers is selected systematically. Every crossing passenger is counted and respondents are selected using a pre-defined interval of 1:20 for air. Tourist sea departures data is supplemented by administrative data provided by ferry operators. Tourstat measures the number of tourist trips carried out during a reference period. 'Tourist trips' differs from the 'number of tourists' such that the same person can undertake more than one trip during a reference period. The response rate varies from 75% and 80%.
4. Tourstat measures the number of tourist trips carried out during a reference month.
5. Tourist sea departures are collected through a regular survey carried out at the Valletta Cruise Port during three separate months every year. A quota sample is used. Survey data is supplemented by administrative data provided by ferry operators.
6. Definitions:

**Usual Environment** – the geographical area, though not necessarily a contiguous one, within which an individual conducts his regular life routines and shall be determined on the basis of the following criteria: the crossing of administrative borders or the distance from the place of usual residence, the duration of visit, the frequency of visit, the purpose of visit.

**Residents** – a person is considered to be a resident of Malta/Gozo and Comino if:

(a) S/he has lived for most of the past 12 months in Malta/Gozo and Comino;

(b) S/he has lived in Malta/Gozo and Comino for less than 12 months but intends to return within a year to settle here.

**Traveller** – a person who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration.

**Visitor** – the three fundamental criteria used to distinguish visitors from travellers are:

(a) The trip should be to a place other than that of the usual environment, which would exclude short-distance local transport and commuting, i.e. more or less regular trips between the place of work/study and the place of residence;

(b) The stay in the place visited should not last more than twelve consecutive months, beyond which the visitor would become a resident of that place (from the statistical standpoint);

(c) The main purpose of the visit should be other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited, which would exclude migratory movements for work purposes.

**Tourist** – a visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the country/place visited.

**Tourist trip** – a visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the country/place visited.

**Domestic tourism** – comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country, i.e. Maltese residents visiting Gozo and Comino and vice versa and staying for not more than 12 consecutive months for personal, business or other purposes.

**Inbound tourism** – the activities of non-resident visitors travelling to Malta (i.e. outside their usual environment), and staying for not more than 12 consecutive months for leisure, business or other purpose. The number of inbound tourists cannot be equated to monthly passenger data released by the MIA because the latter includes departing Maltese and transit passengers.

**Outbound tourism** – comprises the activities of residents of Malta travelling to, and staying in places outside Malta and therefore outside their usual environment.

**Same-day visitor** – a visitor who does not spend the night in collective/private accommodation in the country/place visited.

**Single centre destination** – refers to inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.

**Twin centre destination** – refers to inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in two regions, i.e., Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.

**Total nights spent** – nights which a guest actually spends or is registered to spend in a collective accommodation establishment or in a private accommodation.

**Average length of stay** – the number of nights spent divided by the number of trips during a specified reference period.

**Collective accommodation** – comprises hotels, guesthouses, hostels, tourist villages, holiday complex, Bed & Breakfast and campsites.

**Private accommodation** – comprises holiday furnished premises (farmhouses, flats and villas), rented accommodation (host families, marinas, paid-convents, rented yachts, student dormitories), own private residence (owned dwellings, owned caravans and yachts), staying with friends or relatives (even if charged - includes also friends' private apartments) and other private accommodation (oil rig, free-convents, timeshare, dockyards (Palumbo), ship (used for work)).

**Total expenditure** – comprises the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during the trip and stay at destination. It is broken down by the following expenditure items: Transport, Accommodation and Other (including shopping, food and drinks and excursions during a tourism trip).

7. Arrivals and nights spent in time-share accommodation are being categorised in 'Private Accommodation' instead of 'Collective Accommodation' as per Eurostat recommendation. In this regard, there may be minor differences in these statistics and statistics published in tourism supply due to the fact that hotels report time-share accommodation under 'Collective Accommodation'.
8. Prior to comparing and interpreting differences between demand-side (based on Tourstat and National Tourism surveys) and supply-side (based on Accomstat) tourism statistics, users are strongly advised to consult concept 8.3 of the NSO's metadata file (<http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/reports.aspx?id=35>).
9. Absolute changes between one survey estimate and another must be treated with caution since minor changes (i.e. less than 1 500 trips) might be the result of sampling error. Percentage changes for tourists based on counts of less than 1 500 are not presented due to sampling errors.
10. The expenditure data should not be equated to national tourism earnings.





## 6.3 Cruise Passengers

In 2017, there were 342 cruise liner calls in MALTA with a total of 670 135 cruise passengers, a rise of 7.0 per cent over 2016. At 84.5 per cent, transit passengers accounted for the vast majority of total traffic reaching 566 475. A total of 14 503 passengers visited Gozo and Comino region, while 40 759 spent at least one night on board their berthed cruise liner. **(Tables 6.3.1, 6.3.2)**

Visitors from the EU Member States comprised 70.7 per cent of total traffic, the major markets being Germany, UK and Italy. Nevertheless, biggest increases were recorded from the UK and Germany markets which advanced by 55 707 and 9 985 passengers respectively. **(Table 6.3.1)**

The largest share of passengers was in the 60-79 age bracket, followed by those aged between 40 and 59. **(Tables 6.3.1, 6.3.2)**

In 2017, there were 23 cruise liner calls in Gozo and Comino region, an increase of four cruise liner calls over the previous year. The average passengers per vessel in Gozo and Comino region stood at 631. **(Tables 6.3.1, 6.3.2)**



TABLE 6.3.1 – Profile of the cruise liner industry in MALTA

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total traffic</b>	<b>562 812</b>	<b>431 397</b>	<b>471 554</b>	<b>600 156</b>	<b>626 082</b>	<b>670 135</b>
Transit	516 391	380 277	425 134	529 784	567 906	566 475
Landed	46 421	51 120	46 420	70 372	58 176	103 660
of which:						
Passengers staying overnight	12 201	8 838	24 724	15 847	22 519	40 759
Passengers visiting Gozo and Comino	3 544	2 482	648	9 868	6 930	14 503
<b>Nationality</b>						
EU	444 039	328 717	367 435	455 115	465 986	473 887
of which:						
France	62 743	42 127	70 635	72 896	90 506	58 018
Germany	124 420	83 366	112 680	124 285	105 373	115 358
Italy	99 602	66 425	76 261	111 535	107 456	99 927
Malta	7 132	6 831	6 181	8 474	10 884	11 932
Spain	43 587	21 841	9 345	28 239	39 172	28 822
United Kingdom	62 068	83 137	59 075	59 139	57 680	113 387
Non-EU	118 773	102 680	104 119	145 041	160 096	196 248
of which:						
Australia	6 413	8 673	10504	14 930	10 258	16 933
Canada	12 318	12 476	12521	12 380	14 680	20 870
Japan	2 757	2 038	2263	3 462	4 993	7 064
United States	37 843	42 514	38391	40 178	55 309	72 612
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	273 970	201 530	223 867	285 146	291 713	313 333
Females	288 842	229 867	247 687	315 010	334 369	356 802
<b>Age group</b>						
0-19	79 730	50 101	51 532	75 523	83 477	82 977
20-39	93 092	58 931	63 319	87 299	96 128	93 645
40-59	188 336	137 789	147 740	196 775	204 792	216 487
60-79	185 010	168 386	189 422	220 619	221 929	254 242
80+	16 644	16 190	19 541	19 940	19 756	22 784
<b>Cruise liner calls</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>342</b>

Source: Transport Malta

TABLE 6.3.2 – Profile of the cruise liner industry in Gozo and Comino region

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total traffic</b>	<b>3 544</b>	<b>2 482</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>9 868</b>	<b>6 930</b>	<b>14 503</b>
Transit	3 537	2 482	648	9 859	6 930	14 503
Landed	7	-	-	9	-	-
<b>Nationality</b>						
EU	1 184	1 173	370	4 560	2 881	5 197
of which:						
France	213	56	68	253	202	515
Germany	88	567	261	1 134	1 139	1 513
Italy	23	29	-	47	56	109
Malta	-	-	-	3	1	5
Spain	19	17	1	37	24	144
United Kingdom	520	373	3	2 625	1 021	1 898
Non-EU	2 360	1 309	278	5 308	4 049	9 306
of which:						
Australia	331	329	13	844	480	2 154
Canada	178	78	22	574	351	1 210
Japan	2	4	6	70	11	118
United States	1 615	674	203	3 228	2 797	4 672
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	1 591	1 173	275	4 665	3 276	6 845
Females	1 953	1 309	373	5 203	3 654	7 658
<b>Age group</b>						
0-19	92	64	2	183	151	514
20-39	183	102	25	376	316	797
40-59	831	572	123	1 899	1 315	2 904
60-79	2 123	1 549	414	6 446	4 498	9 083
80+	315	195	84	964	650	1 205
<b>Cruise liner calls</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>

Source: Transport Malta

## Methodological Notes

1. The majority of passengers embarking on cruise liners from Malta generally end their trip at the same destination. Therefore embarkations are not included in cruise traffic figures to avoid double counting.
2. Cruise liners calling at both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions during a single voyage are recorded as one liner call.
3. Definitions:

**Embarkations** – Maltese cruise passengers, and foreign cruise passengers who arrive in Malta by another means of transport.

**Transit passengers** – cruise passengers who arrive in/leave Malta on the same cruise ship.

**Landings** – cruise passengers who arrive in Malta on a cruise ship and leave by another means of transport or stay in Malta.





# 07

## AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

This chapter provides basic regional statistics on land cultivation, farming and fishing. Cultivation of land is split into arable and permanent crops; including information on the sale of vegetables and fruits produced, by volume and wholesale value. Farm statistics feature the amount and distribution of livestock heads and farms by type. The fisheries section refers to the volume and value of official fish landings by species.



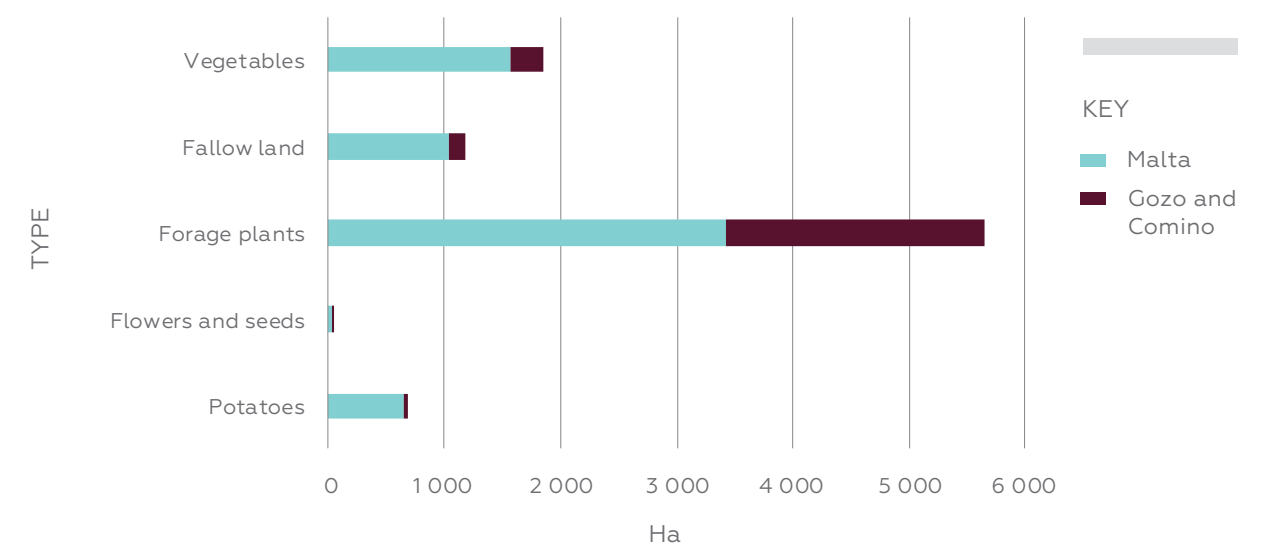


## 7.1 Agriculture

### CULTIVATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

In 2016, the region of Gozo and Comino had 46.9 per cent of land under cultivation which is 11.7 percentage points higher than that of the Malta region. The forage plants were the largest component of arable land in MALTA, which comprised 60.1 per cent of the total arable land, followed by vegetables and fallow land, with 19.7 and 12.5 per cent, respectively. Although forage plants was the most common type of land in both regions; the Gozo and Comino region at 82.8 per cent, exceeded the Malta region with 31.8 percentage points. Out of the total land under permanent crops of 1 311 hectares in MALTA, 47.3 per cent was used for vineyards, followed by fruit and berry plantations and olive plantations at 28.3 and 12.4 per cent, respectively. Similarly, in the Malta region, the top three permanent crops were the vineyards, fruit and berry plantations and olive plantations. However, such pattern was not observed in the Gozo and Comino region as vineyards and citrus plantations both covered over 70 per cent of total permanent crops, followed by fruit and berry plantations. (Tables 7.1.1 - 7.1.3 and Chart 7.1.1)

CHART 7.1.1 – Distribution of arable land by type and region: 2016 (NUTS 3)



### PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

The produce of vegetables and fruits in MALTA during 2016 exceeded 40 000 tonnes, with vegetables accounting for 95.5 per cent of the total share, with the rest attributed to fruits. The wholesale value of vegetables and fruits was close to €23 million in 2016, of which 87.9 per cent was generated through the sale of vegetables. Overall, vegetables and fruits tonnage in MALTA

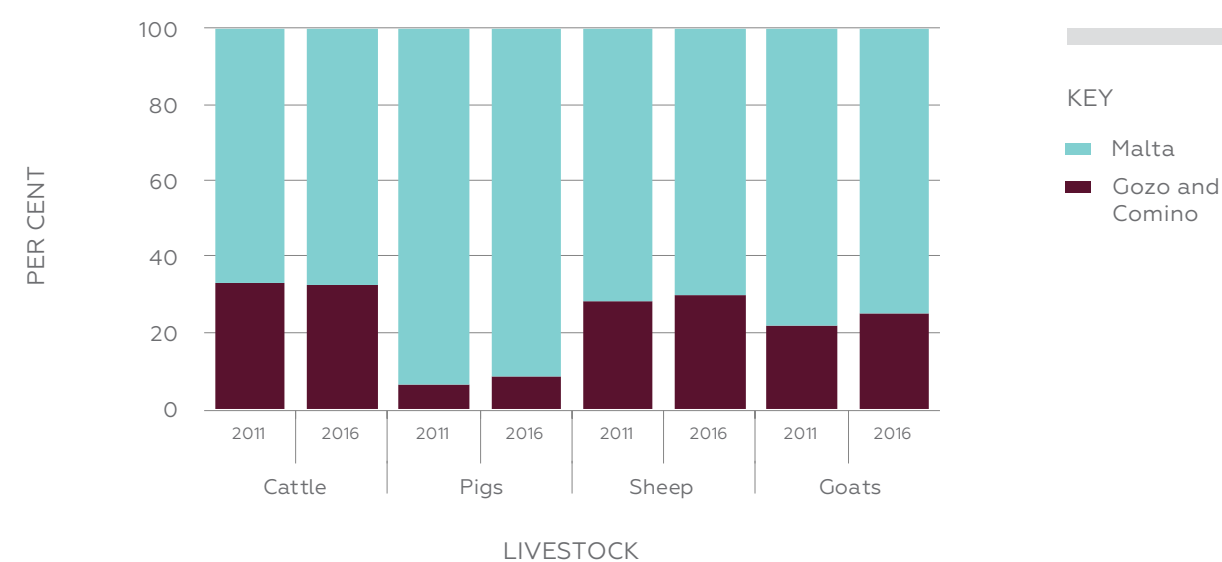


declined when compared to 2011, while an increase in the wholesale value was observed during the same period for vegetables. On a regional level, in 2016, the Malta region produced 93.5 per cent of the total vegetable tonnage, amounting to €18.3 million, while the Gozo and Comino region registered 6.5 per cent of the total tonnage at a total value of €1.8 million. As regards to fruits, the Malta region produced 73.1 per cent of the total tonnage in 2016 having a total value of €2.4 million with the remaining 26.9 per cent, produced in the Gozo and Comino region. **(Table 7.1.4)**

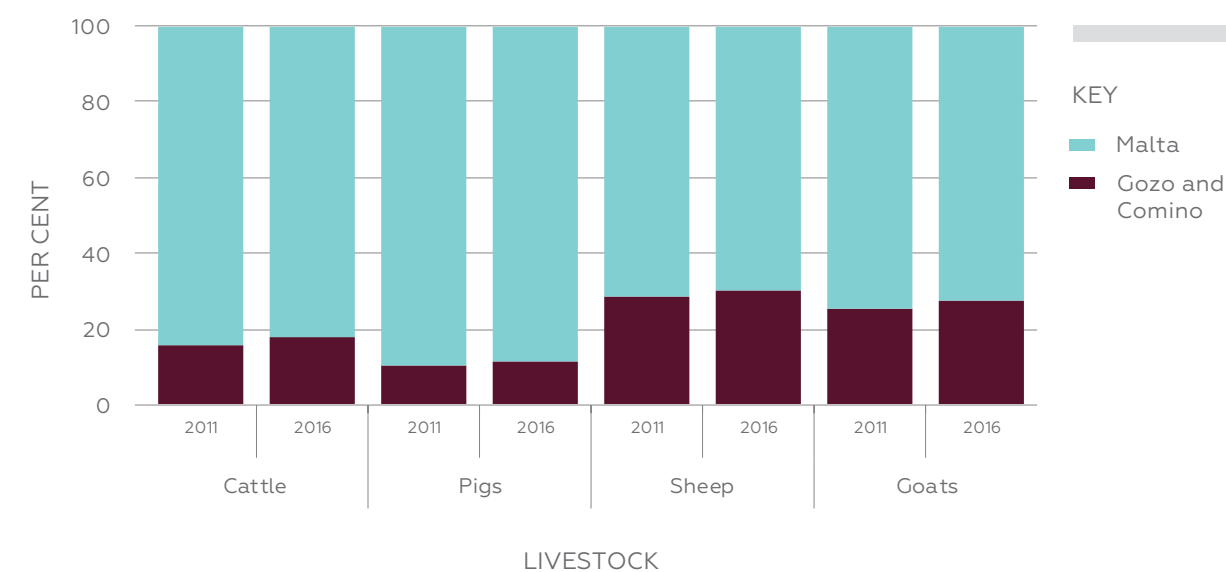
## LIVESTOCK

In 2016, livestock in MALTA amounted to 71 447, of which 56.8 per cent were pigs, followed by cattle, sheep and goats at 20.1, 16.1 and 7.0 per cent, respectively. Such pattern was by and large observed throughout the whole period under review. On a regional level, in 2016, the Malta region registered 91.7 per cent of the total number of pigs, 75.0 per cent of the total number of goats, 70.3 per cent of the total number of sheep and 67.3 per cent of the total number of cattle, while the remaining shares were registered in the Gozo and Comino region. When analysing the total distribution of livestock farms in MALTA in 2016, 53.0 per cent were registered as sheep farms, followed by goat, cattle and pig. When comparing both regions in 2016, the Malta region had 88.4 per cent of pig farms, 82.1 per cent of cattle farms, 72.6 per cent of goat farms and 69.7 per cent of sheep farms, with the rest registered in the Gozo and Comino region. In the last reporting year, whilst the total pig farms were the lowest in MALTA, pigs were highest in terms of counts. **Map 7.1.1** represents the number of livestock heads by locality. The Western district has the highest concentration of pigs while dairy cow, cattle, sheep and goat concentrations were predominantly registered in the Gozo and Comino district. **(Tables 7.1.5, 7.1.6, Charts 7.1.2 - 7.1.4 and Map 7.1.1)**

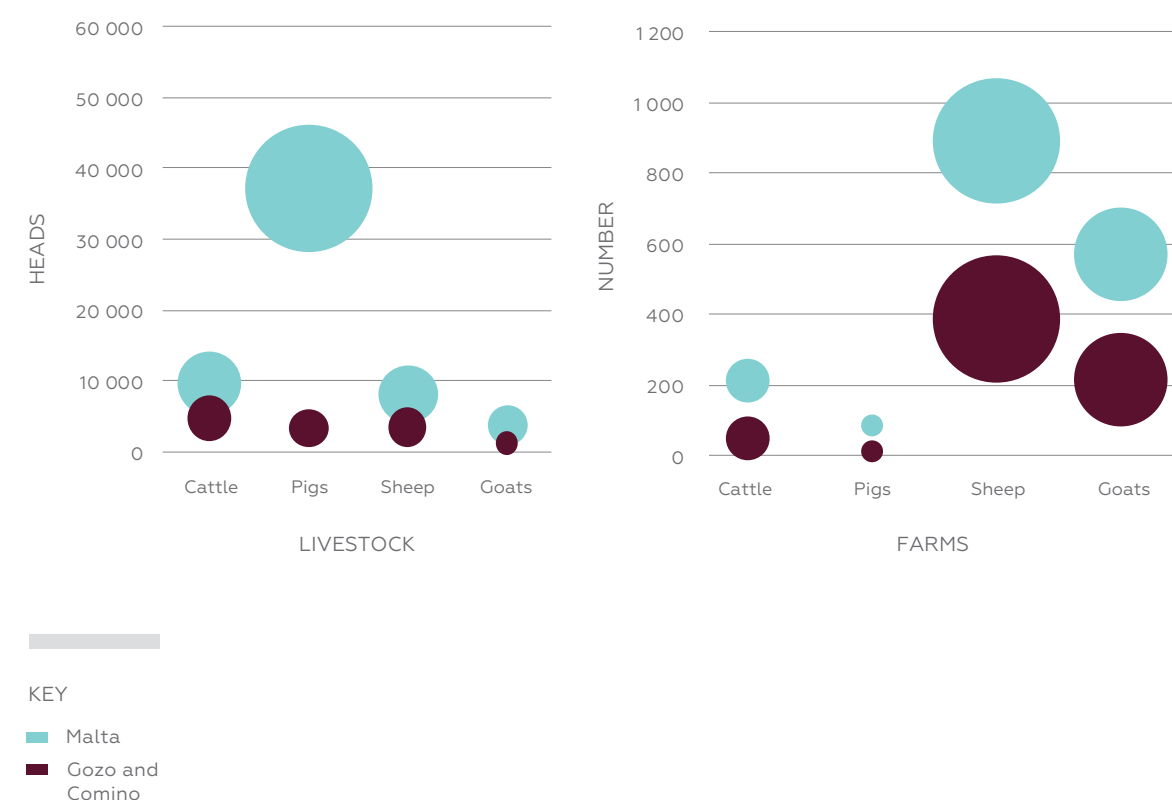
**CHART 7.1.2 – Distribution of livestock heads by region: 2011 and 2016 (NUTS 3)**



**CHART 7.1.3 – Distribution of livestock farms by region: 2011 and 2016 (NUTS 3)**



**CHART 7.1.4 – Livestock heads and respective farms: 2016 (NUTS 3)**





MAP 7.1.1 – Livestock heads by locality: 2016 (LAU 2)

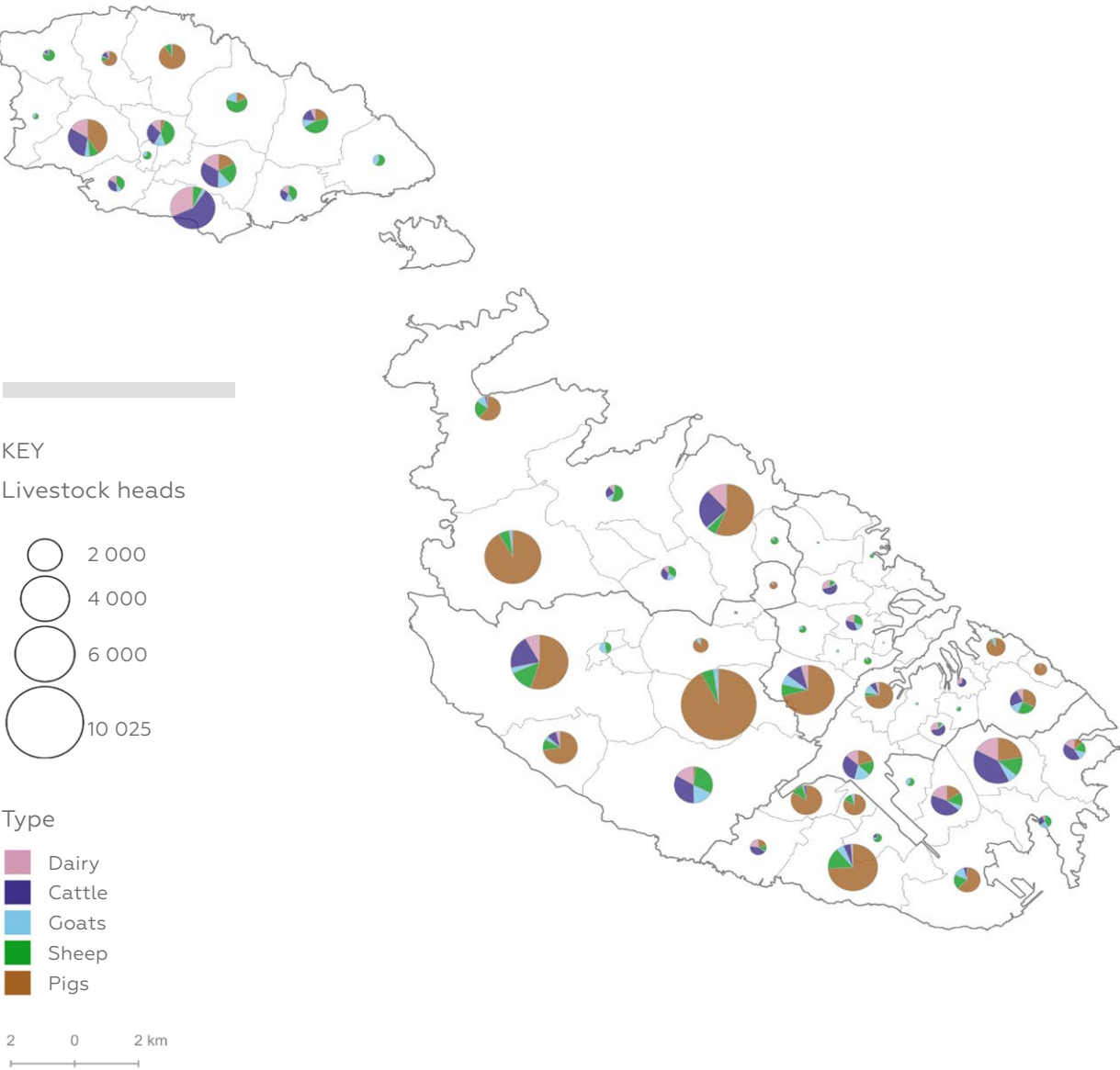


TABLE 7.1.1 – Cultivated land by region and selected year (NUTS 3)

	Malta		Gozo and Comino	
	2013	2016	2013	2016
Land under cultivation	35.6	35.2	41.8	46.9

**Note:**  
1. The FSS is carried out every three years, with the latest data retrieved from survey carried out in 2016.

Source: Farm Structure Survey (FSS) 2016, NSO

TABLE 7.1.2 – Distribution of arable land by type and region: 2016 (NUTS 3)

Type of arable land	MALTA		Malta		Gozo and Comino	
	Ha	Per cent	Ha	Per cent	Ha	Per cent
<b>Total arable land</b>	<b>9 402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 713</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 688</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Potatoes	690	7.3	650	9.7	40	1.5
Flowers and seeds	37	0.4	29	0.4	8	0.3
Forage plants	5 647	60.1	3 421	51.0	2 225	82.8
Fallow land	1 177	12.5	1 044	15.5	134	5.0
Vegetables	1 851	19.7	1 570	23.4	281	10.4

**Notes:**  
1. The FSS is carried out every three years, with the latest data retrieved from survey carried out in 2016.  
2. Breakdown of data may not add up to total due to rounding.

Source: Farm Structure Survey (FSS) 2016, NSO

TABLE 7.1.3 – Distribution of land under permanent crops by type of crop and region: 2016 (NUTS 3)

Type of permanent crop	MALTA		Malta		Gozo and Comino	
	Ha	Per cent	Ha	Per cent	Ha	Per cent
<b>Total permanent crops</b>	<b>1 311</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 068</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Fruit and berry plantations	371	28.3	326	30.5	45	18.3
Citrus plantations	145	11.1	63	5.9	82	33.5
Olive plantations	163	12.4	136	12.7	27	11.2
Vineyards	620	47.3	530	49.7	89	36.8
Nurseries	12	1.0	12	1.1	-	0.2

**Notes:**  
1. The FSS is carried out every three years, with the latest data retrieved from survey carried out in 2016.  
2. Breakdown of data may not add up to total due to rounding.

Source: Farm Structure Survey (FSS) 2016, NSO

TABLE 7.1.4 – Volume and wholesale value of agricultural produce sold through official markets by region and year (NUTS 3)

	Vegetables		Fruit	
	Tonnes	€000s	Tonnes	€000s
<b>MALTA</b>				
2011	42 465	16 770	3 223	2 759
2012	38 542	17 117	2 694	2 573
2013	40 900	17 000	2 176	2 804
2014	41 092	15 932	2 392	2 899
2015	37 875	19 540	2 419	3 124
2016	38 217	20 111	1 797	2 770
<b>Malta</b>				
2011	38 858	15 016	2 526	2 369
2012	35 021	15 328	2 204	2 221
2013	37 072	15 080	1 756	2 476
2014	37 838	14 267	1 859	2 544
2015	34 886	17 619	1 903	2 747
2016	35 736	18 314	1 314	2 414
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>				
2011	3 607	1 755	696	390
2012	3 521	1 789	490	352
2013	3 828	1 919	420	329
2014	3 254	1 664	533	355
2015	2 988	1 921	516	377
2016	2 481	1 797	483	356

Sources: Pitkali; Farmers' Central Co-operative Society; Gozitano

TABLE 7.1.5 – Livestock heads by type, region and year (NUTS 3)

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
<b>MALTA</b>				
2011	15 074	46 287	11 887	4 938
2012	15 593	45 209	11 697	4 847
2013	15 220	49 451	10 930	4 598
2014	14 883	47 465	10 526	4 627
2015	15 020	43 634	11 076	4 937
2016	14 356	40 597	11 523	4 971
<b>Malta</b>				
2011	10 113	43 306	8 563	3 865
2012	10 524	41 748	8 189	3 657
2013	10 041	45 243	7 675	3 418
2014	10 002	42 917	7 639	3 491
2015	9 953	39 897	7 928	3 701
2016	9 668	37 233	8 102	3 729
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>				
2011	4 961	2 981	3 324	1 073
2012	5 069	3 461	3 508	1 190
2013	5 179	4 208	3 255	1 180
2014	4 881	4 548	2 887	1 136
2015	5 067	3 737	3 148	1 236
2016	4 688	3 364	3 421	1 242

Source: Civil Abattoir

TABLE 7.1.6 – Livestock farms by type, region and year (NUTS 3)

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
<b>MALTA</b>				
2011	322	116	1 374	846
2012	308	111	1 392	839
2013	290	105	1 384	819
2014	281	100	1 341	803
2015	266	99	1 327	826
2016	257	95	1 279	782
<b>Malta</b>				
2011	272	104	984	632
2012	259	99	965	596
2013	242	93	960	586
2014	235	89	948	585
2015	220	88	930	608
2016	211	84	891	568
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>				
2011	50	12	390	214
2012	49	12	427	243
2013	48	12	424	233
2014	46	11	393	218
2015	46	11	397	218
2016	46	11	388	214

Source: Civil Abattoir

Methodological Notes

1. Information on agricultural produce which is sold through official markets is compiled daily and data is sent to the NSO on a monthly basis.
2. Regional data is derived at source where every consignment at the official markets is classified by the residence of the farmer.
3. Data is recorded by crop, quantity, value and average unit price.
4. This data collection is regulated by EU Regulation (EC) No. 1165/2008.
5. Data collection on pigs, sheep and goats is regulated by EU Regulation (EC) No. 1165/2008.





## 7.2 Fisheries

### FISH LANDINGS AND VESSELS

When observing the distribution of fish caught in MALTA during 2016, the 'Other' category was the heaviest at 67.6 per cent of total volume, followed by Dorado at 11.8 per cent. The Malta region was the main contributor in terms of total fish landings. All the Blue Fin Tuna originated from the Malta region. Overall, the contribution of fish landings originating from the Gozo and Comino region amounted to 15.8 per cent of total. In MALTA, the 'Other' category was also the classification which registered the highest value, accounting to €4.0 million or 49.3 per cent of the total fish value, followed by the Dorado at €1.3 million. Overall, the share of fish value originating from Gozo and Comino landings accounted for 12.7 per cent of the total. (Tables 7.2.1 - 7.2.2 and Chart 7.2.1)

CHART 7.2.1 – Distribution of fish landings by species and region: 2011 and 2016 (NUTS 3)

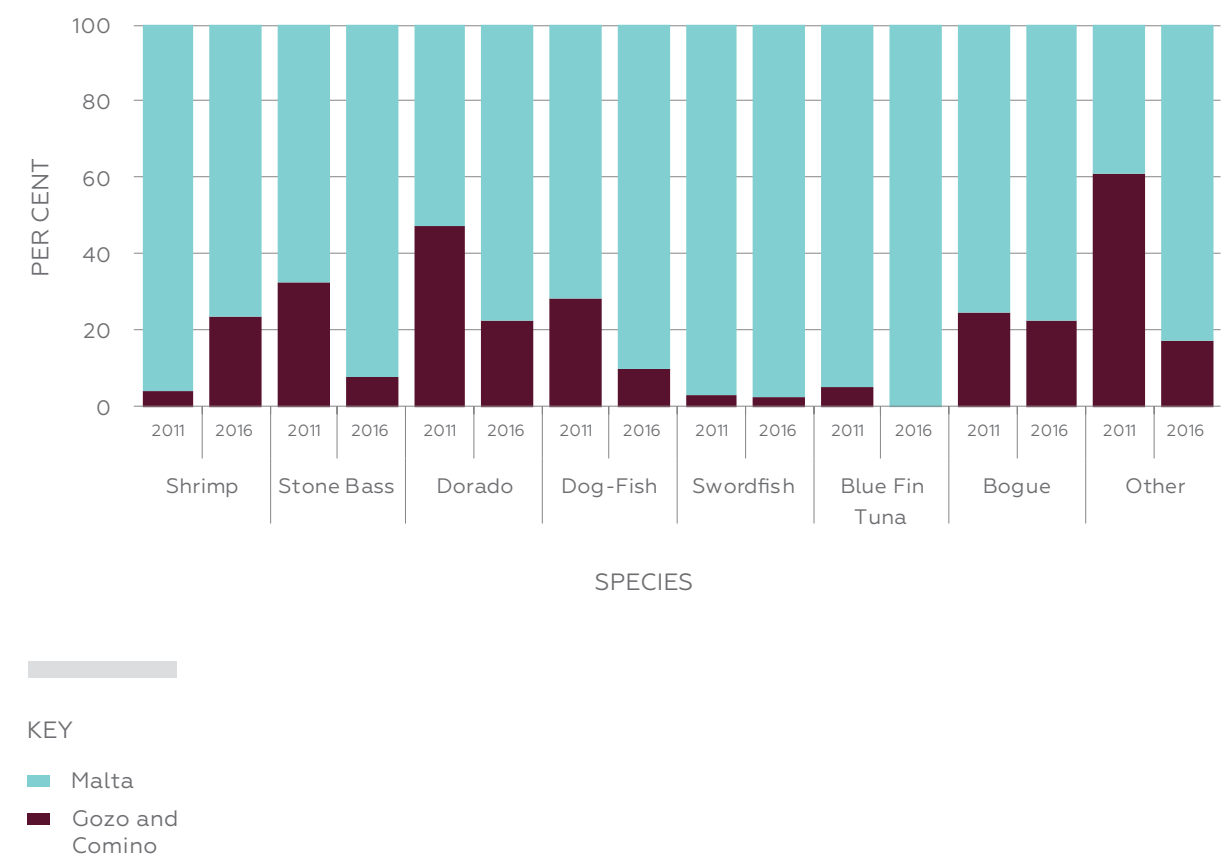




TABLE 7.2.1 – Volume of fish landings by species, region and year (NUTS 3)

	kilogrammes					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 177 897</b>	<b>1 039 892</b>	<b>986 294</b>	<b>849 870</b>	<b>877 480</b>	<b>1 974 020</b>
Shrimp	41 750	32 733	19 623	16 295	12 603	39 058
Stone Bass	8 878	11 256	9 225	9 222	9 738	15 227
Dorado	193 963	136 593	274 612	172 827	254 203	232 548
Dog-Fish	26 426	38 044	24 699	25 981	21 320	39 599
Swordfish	306 562	228 506	338 152	298 551	339 871	170 462
Blue Fin Tuna	81 207	120 844	80 321	78 921	43 850	84 268
Bogue	22 926	21 110	16 466	17 862	20 248	58 651
Other	496 185	450 806	223 196	230 211	175 647	1 334 207
<b>Malta</b>	<b>752 752</b>	<b>703 511</b>	<b>758 664</b>	<b>713 519</b>	<b>742 743</b>	<b>1 662 784</b>
Shrimp	40 016	29 503	17 366	12 410	9 146	29 917
Stone Bass	6 014	8 465	7 135	6 955	7 273	14 063
Dorado	102 679	83 058	153 647	126 456	192 008	179 930
Dog-Fish	19 012	27 616	18 623	21 820	17 046	35 654
Swordfish	298 101	211 309	300 229	263 453	306 942	166 058
Blue Fin Tuna	77 111	117 852	77 380	76 774	43 518	84 268
Bogue	17 309	10 027	8 993	9 620	9 390	45 460
Other	192 510	215 681	175 291	196 031	157 420	1 107 433
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>425 145</b>	<b>336 381</b>	<b>227 630</b>	<b>136 351</b>	<b>134 737</b>	<b>311 236</b>
Shrimp	1 734	3 230	2 257	3 885	3 457	9 142
Stone Bass	2 864	2 791	2 090	2 267	2 465	1 164
Dorado	91 284	53 535	120 965	46 371	62 195	52 618
Dog-Fish	7 414	10 428	6 076	4 161	4 274	3 945
Swordfish	8 461	17 197	37 923	35 098	32 929	4 403
Blue Fin Tuna	4 096	2 992	2 941	2 147	332	-
Bogue	5 617	11 083	7 473	8 242	10 858	13 190
Other	303 675	235 125	47 905	34 180	18 227	226 774

Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

TABLE 7.2.2 – Value of fish landings by species, region and year (NUTS 3)

	€					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>6 149 129</b>	<b>6 238 984</b>	<b>6 009 193</b>	<b>5 287 572</b>	<b>5 260 429</b>	<b>8 110 580</b>
Shrimp	741 986	486 050	320 012	218 474	138 260	615 132
Stone Bass	89 518	101 082	87 304	80 169	76 808	140 180
Dorado	850 786	841 915	1 100 779	924 227	1 069 947	1 298 683
Dog-Fish	68 320	83 838	62 744	64 180	51 104	86 105
Swordfish	2 132 538	1 723 397	2 313 184	1 925 122	2 091 388	1 133 724
Blue Fin Tuna	617 317	1 299 236	670 354	665 794	404 606	676 709
Bogue	59 157	50 467	42 602	49 349	53 618	160 455
Other	1 589 507	1 652 999	1 412 214	1 360 257	1 374 698	3 999 592
<b>Malta</b>	<b>5 241 573</b>	<b>5 260 206</b>	<b>4 967 944</b>	<b>4 502 712</b>	<b>4 658 995</b>	<b>7 083 909</b>
Shrimp	713 225	442 339	291 697	151 147	93 890	465 076
Stone Bass	60 028	75 473	68 315	61 241	60 428	129 741
Dorado	460 932	505 744	621 861	660 694	804 231	1 013 795
Dog-Fish	49 633	62 847	46 440	52 555	40 988	76 537
Swordfish	2 083 102	1 575 029	2 034 203	1 693 257	1 955 564	1 098 218
Blue Fin Tuna	591 688	1 270 040	649 721	648 363	402 145	676 709
Bogue	45 407	27 641	26 889	28 151	27 625	126 198
Other	1 237 558	1 301 093	1 228 818	1 207 304	1 274 124	3 497 636
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>907 556</b>	<b>978 778</b>	<b>1 041 249</b>	<b>784 860</b>	<b>601 434</b>	<b>1 026 671</b>
Shrimp	28 761	43 711	28 315	67 327	44 370	150 057
Stone Bass	29 490	25 609	18 989	18 928	16 380	10 439
Dorado	389 854	336 171	478 918	263 533	265 716	284 888
Dog-Fish	18 687	20 991	16 304	11 625	10 116	9 568
Swordfish	49 436	148 368	278 981	231 865	135 824	35 507
Blue Fin Tuna	25 629	29 196	20 633	17 431	2 461	-
Bogue	13 750	22 826	15 713	21 198	25 993	34 256
Other	351 949	351 906	183 396	152 953	100 574	501 957

Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

## Methodological Notes

1. Data in respect of fish landings is collected from the daily returns of sales submitted by fishermen at the fish market and directly by themselves.





# 08

## RESOURCES

This chapter is split into three sections, covering regional statistics on water, waste and renewable energy harvesting. Water statistics for production and consumption is based on information supplied by the Water Services Corporation. Waste statistics comprise separated dry recyclables, separated waste and municipal waste, collected from bring-in and civic amenity sites and the municipal collection of separated and mixed waste, respectively. Statistics on renewable energy harvesting refers strictly to data on photovoltaics (PV) installations, peak power rating in kWp and energy harvesting.

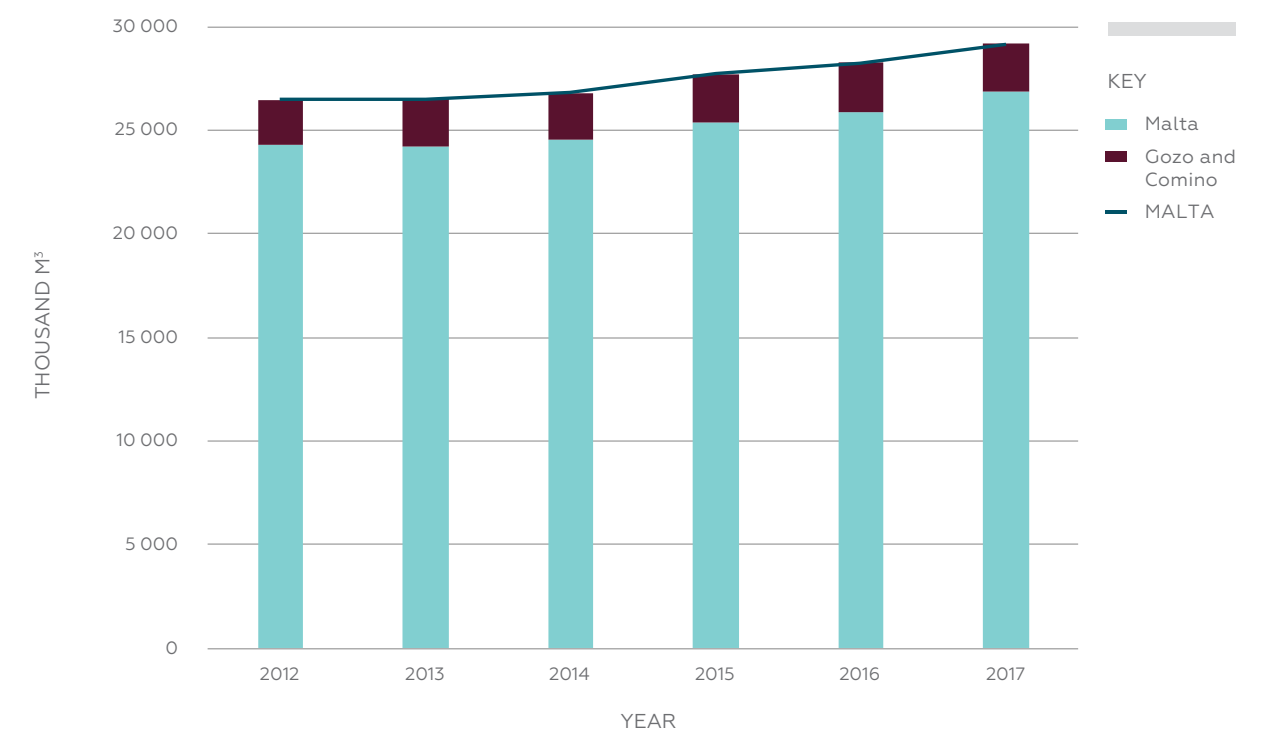




## 8.1 Water

Water production in MALTA mainly encompasses groundwater and reverse osmosis production, which total production ranged between 30.8 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2012 to 33.1 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2017. The region of Malta accounted for 91.8 per cent of the total water production which mainly reflects the size of the region and the production facilities available. Water consumption in MALTA registered an increase year-on-year. Yet, on a regional level, drops in consumption were recorded in 2013 in the region of Malta and in 2014 and 2017 in the region of Gozo and Comino. In 2017, Malta region consumed 92.0 per cent of the total water, with the rest being consumed in the Gozo and Comino region. During the period under review, the percentage of network losses decreased from 14.1 to 12.0 per cent. In 2017, the percentage of network losses in the region of Malta was lower than that of Gozo and Comino, with a discrepancy of 2.4 percentage points. **(Table 8.1.1 and Chart 8.1.1)**

CHART 8.1.1 – Water consumption by region and year (NUTS 3)





When analysing the monthly water consumption pattern longitudinally, a seasonal pattern was observed throughout the years under review. Seasonal peaks and troughs were even more pronounced in the Gozo and Comino region, characterised with sharper increases in demand during summer months. (Chart 8.1.2)

CHART 8.1.2 – Monthly water consumption by region and year (NUTS 3)

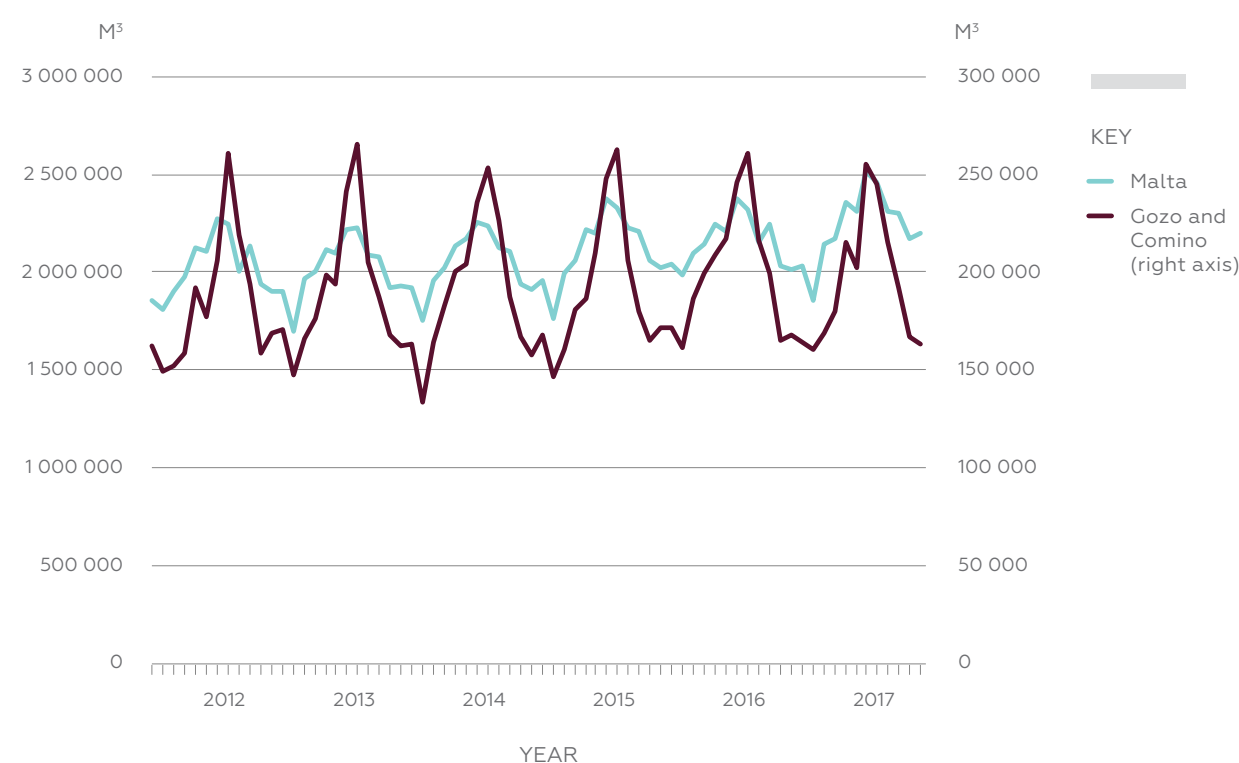


TABLE 8.1.1 – Public water production and consumption by region and year (NUTS 3)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>MALTA</b>						
Groundwater Production	13 298 978	13 788 433	13 963 037	13 438 345	13 505 262	14 359 581
Pumping Stations	6 765 131	7 395 918	7 362 043	6 783 757	6 461 558	7 148 664
Boreholes	6 533 846	6 392 516	6 600 994	6 654 588	7 043 704	7 210 917
Annual reverse osmosis production	17 646 924	16 791 994	16 508 928	17 804 425	18 617 223	18 879 644
Gozo water polishing plant reject	115 947	96 775	103 780	86 585	105 911	117 271
Total Production	30 829 955	30 483 652	30 368 185	31 156 185	32 016 574	33 121 954
Network losses	4 353 755	3 962 502	3 569 548	3 466 709	3 764 283	3 960 823
network losses as a % of total production	14.1%	13.0%	11.8%	11.1%	11.8%	12.0%
Consumption	26 476 200	26 521 150	26 798 637	27 689 476	28 252 291	29 161 131
<b>Malta</b>						
Groundwater Production	11 229 648	11 530 549	11 623 791	11 151 834	11 241 858	12 066 767
Pumping Stations	6 640 984	7 242 080	7 184 032	6 573 614	6 276 590	6 996 182
Boreholes	4 588 664	4 288 470	4 439 759	4 578 220	4 965 268	5 070 585
Reverse Osmosis	17 646 924	16 791 994	16 508 928	17 804 425	18 617 223	18 879 644
Transferred from Gozo and Comino to Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Malta to Gozo and Comino	660 100	581 640	481 190	481 150	637 390	537 580
Total Production	28 216 472	27 740 903	27 651 529	28 475 109	29 221 691	30 408 831
Network losses	3 938 597	3 501 712	3 128 224	3 069 982	3 369 842	3 576 299
network losses as a % of total production	14.0%	12.6%	11.3%	10.8%	11.5%	11.8%
Consumption	24 277 875	24 239 191	24 523 304	25 405 127	25 851 849	26 832 532
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>						
Groundwater Production	2 069 329	2 257 884	2 339 246	2 286 511	2 263 404	2 292 814
Pumping Station	124 147	153 838	178 011	210 144	184 968	152 482
Boreholes	1 945 182	2 104 046	2 161 235	2 076 368	2 078 436	2 140 332
Polishing plant reject	115 947	96 775	103 780	86 585	105 911	117 271
Transferred from Malta to Gozo and Comino	660 100	581 640	481 190	481 150	637 390	537 580
Transferred from Gozo and Comino to Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Production	2 613 482	2 742 749	2 716 656	2 681 076	2 794 883	2 713 123
Network losses	415 158	460 790	441 323	396 727	394 441	384 524
network losses as a % of total production	15.9%	16.8%	16.2%	14.8%	14.1%	14.2%
Consumption	2 198 324	2 281 959	2 275 333	2 284 349	2 400 442	2 328 599

Notes:

1. Public water supply comprises the potable water production of the Water Services Corporation
2. Groundwater production includes the summation of pumping stations and boreholes.
3. Total production for Gozo includes the total of groundwater production and the transferred water from Malta less the polishing plant reject.
4. Total production for Malta includes the total groundwater production and reverse osmosis production less the transferred water to Gozo.
5. Consumption is the total production less network losses.
6. Network losses comprise leakages from the underground water distribution through mains and pipes .
7. Consumption is inclusive of water which is unaccounted for by the billing process of Water Services Corporation (subsequently ARMS Ltd).

Source: Water Services Corporation (WSC)



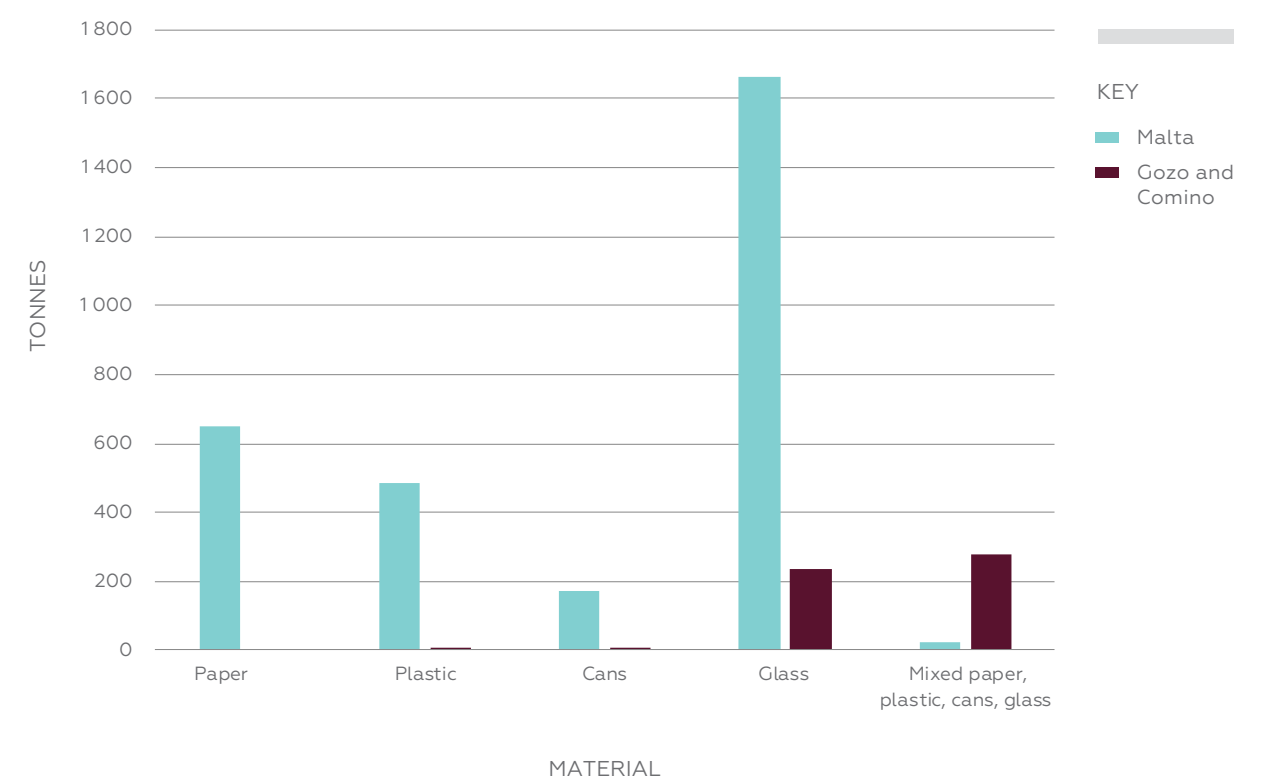


## 8.2 Waste

### COLLECTION OF SEPARATED DRY RECYCLABLES

In 2016, the collection of separated dry recyclables through bring-in sites amounted to 3 486 tonnes in MALTA; this was lower than in 2011 (4 955 tonnes) and 85.4 per cent of which was collected in the region of Malta, with the remaining 14.6 per cent collected in the Gozo and Comino region. This could be explained by the increase in the collection of separated dry recyclables through the grey/green bag collection which registered a year-on-year increase throughout the period 2011 to 2016. In 2016, the grey/ green bag collection stood at 15 881 tonnes compared to 9 406 tonnes in 2011 in the region of Malta. Similarly, in the Gozo and Comino region, the grey/ green bag collection in 2016 amounted to 1 232 tonnes, an increase of 74.7 per cent over 2011. During 2016, the collection of glass through bring-in sites constituted the highest share of all the material collected in Malta region with 55.8 per cent and mixed paper, plastic, cans, glass in the region of Gozo and Comino with 53.8 per cent. **(Table 8.2.1 and Chart 8.2.1)**

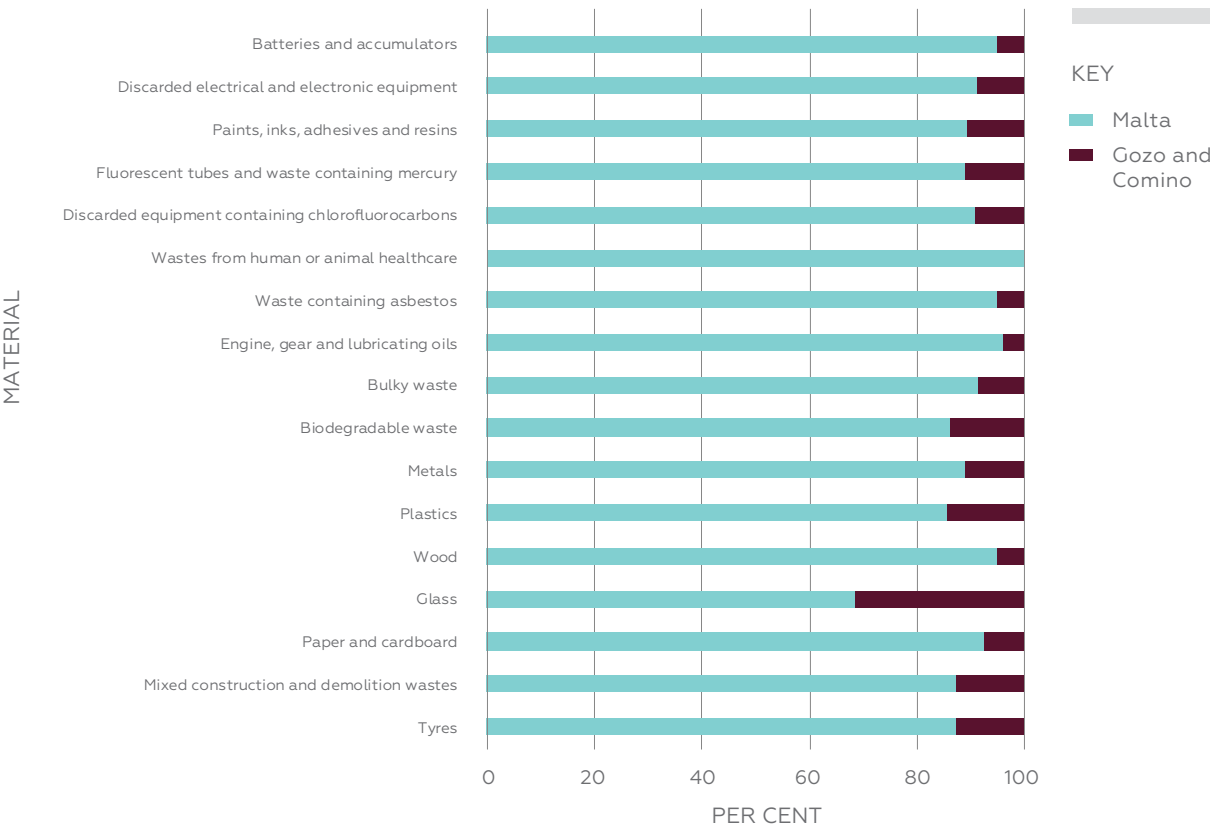
**CHART 8.2.1 – Collection of separated dry recyclables through bring-in sites by type of material and region: 2016 (NUTS 3)**



COLLECTION OF SEPARATED WASTE FROM CIVIC AMENITY SITES

During 2016, the collection of separated waste from civic amenity sites stood at 30 014 tonnes in MALTA, an increase of 8.8 per cent over the previous year and 93.2 per cent of which was classified as non-hazardous waste. In the region of Malta, the separation of waste collected from civic amenity sites increased by 2 585 tonnes, in 2016 from the previous year, to 27 013 tonnes. Non-hazardous waste constituted 93.1 per cent of all waste collected from civic amenity sites in Malta region, the majority being mixed construction and demolition waste. The collection of waste from civic amenity sites in the Gozo and Comino region decreased by 160 tonnes to 3 001 tonnes during 2016, with non-hazardous waste constituting 94.3 per cent of all waste collected, in particular, mixed construction and demolition waste. In both regions, the collection of hazardous waste was relatively low during the years 2011 to 2016. (Table 8.2.2 and Chart 8.2.2)

CHART 8.2.2 – Collection of separated waste from Civic Amenity Sites by material and region: 2016 (NUTS 3)

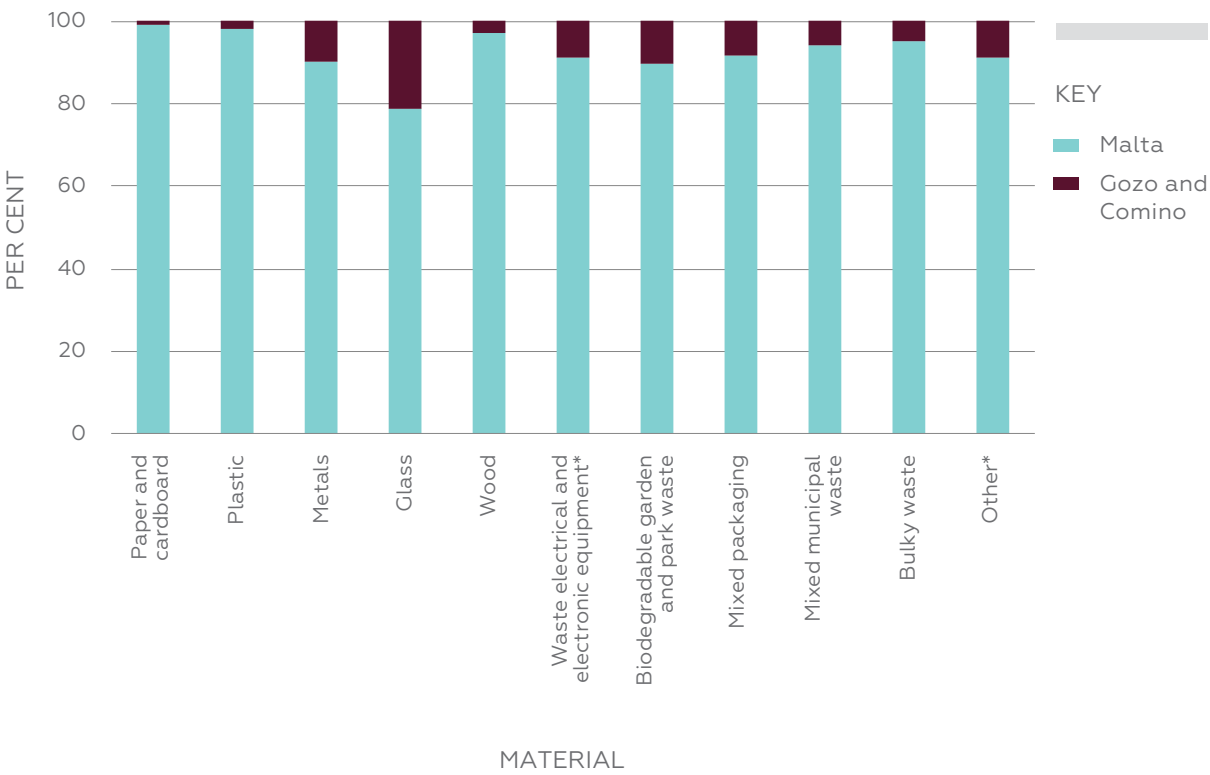


**Note:**  
Clothes category was removed as no data was recorded.

MUNICIPAL WASTE GENERATION

Municipal waste generation in MALTA amounted to 269 837 tonnes during 2016, an increase of 177 tonnes over the previous year. The mixed municipal waste constituted the highest share at 64.8 per cent of all municipal waste generated. In the region of Malta, the generation of municipal waste increased by 0.4 per cent to 254 040 tonnes in 2016; the majority being mixed municipal waste and bulky waste, representing 64.8 and 16.4 per cent of all municipal waste, respectively. However, municipal waste generated in the region of Gozo and Comino stood at 15 798 tonnes in 2016, representing a decline of 4.6 per cent over the previous year. Mixed municipal waste and bulky waste were the two materials which were mostly generated in the Gozo and Comino region, accounting for 63.7 and 13.5 per cent of all municipal waste, respectively. (Table 8.2.3 and Chart 8.2.3)

CHART 8.2.3 – Municipal waste generation by material and region: 2016 (NUTS 3)



**Note:**  
\* Includes hazardous waste



TABLE 8.2.1 – Collection of separated dry recyclables from bring-in sites and grey/green bag collection by material, region and year (NUTS 3)

		tonnes					
	Material	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>MALTA</b>							
Bring-in sites	Paper	1 386	856	913	1 005	781	646
	Plastic	682	525	709	590	507	484
	Cans	277	181	236	195	153	169
	Glass	2 610	1 885	2 185	1 951	1 211	1 893
	Mixed paper, plastic, cans, glass	-	-	-	-	-	293
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 955</b>	<b>3 447</b>	<b>4 043</b>	<b>3 740</b>	<b>2 652</b>	<b>3 486</b>
Grey/green bag collection	Paper, plastic, metal and glass	10 111	10 720	11 729	12 891	14 926	17 113
<b>Malta</b>							
Bring-in sites	Paper	1 298	754	804	883	685	646
	Plastic	624	466	660	536	449	483
	Cans	257	159	217	178	143	167
	Glass	2 379	1 669	1 994	1 742	1 040	1 660
	Mixed paper, plastic, cans, glass	-	-	-	-	-	19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 557</b>	<b>3 048</b>	<b>3 675</b>	<b>3 339</b>	<b>2 318</b>	<b>2 976</b>
Grey/green bag collection	Paper, plastic, metal and glass	9 406	9 978	10 974	12 000	13 952	15 881
<b>Gozo</b>							
Bring-in sites	Paper	89	102	109	122	97	-
	Plastic	58	59	49	54	58	1
	Cans	20	22	19	17	9	2
	Glass	231	216	191	208	170	232
	Mixed paper, plastic, cans, glass	-	-	-	-	-	275
	<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>510</b>
Grey/green bag collection	Paper, plastic, metal and glass	705	742	755	891	974	1 232

- Notes:**
1. All waste collected from Bring-in sites and the Grey/green bag collection is non-hazardous
  2. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Sources: WasteServ Malta Ltd.; Environment and Resources Authority

TABLE 8.2.2 – Collection of separated waste from Civic Amenity Sites by material, region and year (NUTS 3)

		tonnes					
Material	Hazardous (HAZ)/ Non-hazardous (NHAZ)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>MALTA</b>		<b>21 778</b>	<b>19 931</b>	<b>23 427</b>	<b>24 838</b>	<b>27 588</b>	<b>30 014</b>
Tyres	NHAZ	152	127	144	121	141	147
Mixed construction and demolition wastes	NHAZ	9 100	7 316	10 079	10 162	10 255	11 438
Paper and cardboard	NHAZ	542	636	707	791	996	889
Glass	NHAZ	6	63	109	101	116	161
Wood	NHAZ	3 854	3 653	3 962	4 488	5 420	5 648
Plastics	NHAZ	128	157	175	197	256	179
Metals	NHAZ	1 356	1 183	1 000	993	1 112	1 309
Biodegradable waste	NHAZ	1 053	1 157	1 042	1 257	1 214	1 518
Bulky waste	NHAZ	4 657	4 239	4 717	5 138	6 618	6 677
Clothes	NHAZ	22	8	5	-	-	-
Engine, gear and lubricating oils	HAZ	-	30	66	55	79	49
Waste containing asbestos	HAZ	120	115	82	126	118	136
Wastes from human or animal healthcare	HAZ	10	4	6	5	5	8
Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons	HAZ	125	353	295	310	272	634
Fluorescent tubes and waste containing mercury	HAZ	6	7	5	9	12	9
Paints, inks, adhesives and resins	HAZ	70	19	44	53	39	28
Discarded electrical and electronic equipment	HAZ	531	832	910	933	893	1 105
Batteries and accumulators	HAZ	45	33	79	100	45	80
<b>Malta</b>		<b>20 280</b>	<b>18 319</b>	<b>21 320</b>	<b>22 272</b>	<b>24 428</b>	<b>27 013</b>
Tyres	NHAZ	145	118	130	101	121	128
Mixed construction and demolition wastes	NHAZ	8 387	6 581	8 956	8 771	8 532	9 986
Paper and cardboard	NHAZ	511	607	664	755	864	823
Glass	NHAZ	6	63	108	101	109	110
Wood	NHAZ	3 728	3 532	3 806	4 316	5 155	5 360
Plastics	NHAZ	112	136	159	183	246	153
Metals	NHAZ	1 232	1 078	892	873	991	1 164
Biodegradable waste	NHAZ	892	929	853	1 024	974	1 308
Bulky waste	NHAZ	4 392	3 967	4 372	4 696	6 111	6 105
Clothes	NHAZ	22	6	5	-	-	-
Engine, gear and lubricating oils	HAZ	-	29	62	48	65	48
Waste containing asbestos	HAZ	119	103	76	119	108	129
Wastes from human or animal healthcare	HAZ	10	4	6	5	4	8
Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons	HAZ	118	339	282	293	253	576
Fluorescent tubes and waste containing mercury	HAZ	6	7	5	8	10	8
Paints, inks, adhesives and resins	HAZ	64	16	38	50	36	25
Discarded electrical and electronic equipment	HAZ	495	774	834	836	805	1 008
Batteries and accumulators	HAZ	41	31	72	92	43	77



TABLE 8.2.2 continued

tonnes							
Material	Hazardous (HAZ)/ Non-hazardous (NHAZ)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Gozo (tal-Kus)</b>		<b>1 498</b>	<b>1 612</b>	<b>2 108</b>	<b>2 566</b>	<b>3 161</b>	<b>3 001</b>
Tyres	NHAZ	7	9	14	20	20	19
Mixed construction and demolition wastes	NHAZ	712	735	1 123	1 390	1 723	1 452
Paper and cardboard	NHAZ	32	29	43	36	131	66
Glass	NHAZ	-	-	1	-	7	51
Wood	NHAZ	126	121	156	171	265	287
Plastics	NHAZ	16	20	16	14	10	26
Metals	NHAZ	124	104	108	120	121	145
Biodegradable waste	NHAZ	161	229	189	233	241	211
Bulky waste	NHAZ	265	272	345	442	507	573
Clothes	NHAZ	-	1	-	-	-	-
Engine, gear and lubricating oils	HAZ	-	1	5	7	14	2
Waste containing asbestos	HAZ	2	11	6	7	10	7
Wastes from human or animal healthcare	HAZ	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons	HAZ	7	14	14	17	19	58
Fluorescent tubes and waste containing mercury	HAZ	-	1	1	1	1	1
Paints, inks, adhesives and resins	HAZ	6	3	6	4	3	3
Discarded electrical and electronic equipment	HAZ	37	58	76	97	88	97
Batteries and accumulators	HAZ	4	2	6	8	2	4

Notes:

1. From 2010 to 2014 CAS in Malta comprised Hal Far, Mriehel, Maghtab and Hal Luqa. In 2015 Ta' Qali CAS was added.
2. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Sources: WasteServ Malta Ltd.

TABLE 8.2.3 – Municipal waste generation by material, region and year (NUTS 3)

tonnes						
Material	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>245 199</b>	<b>247 997</b>	<b>246 521</b>	<b>256 630</b>	<b>269 660</b>	<b>269 837</b>
Paper and cardboard	3 291	4 249	2 560	6 405	6 830	6 467
Plastic	1 715	1 690	1 917	1 642	1 168	1 029
Metals	3 557	1 598	3 733	1 462	1 347	1 570
Glass	223	2 086	2 463	2 658	3 707	1 740
Wood	10 813	12 106	14 698	14 101	14 601	9 605
Waste electrical and electronic equipment*	1 327	1 197	1 210	1 252	1 176	1 804
Biodegradable garden and park waste	6 747	7 472	6 548	7 738	6 660	4 334
Mixed packaging	10 579	10 868	12 036	12 582	14 469	16 992
Mixed municipal waste	174 108	174 988	168 450	174 062	182 672	174 760
Bulky waste	28 755	25 422	26 099	29 466	32 182	43 802
Other*	4 085	6 321	6 807	5 262	4 847	7 734
<b>Malta</b>	<b>230 033</b>	<b>232 691</b>	<b>231 092</b>	<b>240 240</b>	<b>253 093</b>	<b>254 040</b>
Paper and cardboard	3 007	4 120	2 290	6 125	6 581	6 420
Plastic	1 603	1 613	1 860	1 577	1 102	1 012
Metals	3 306	1 448	3 471	1 196	1 212	1 415
Glass	58	1 870	2 271	2 449	3 537	1 370
Wood	10 813	11 979	14 518	13 843	14 192	9 322
Waste electrical and electronic equipment*	1 327	1 125	1 120	1 138	1 068	1 647
Biodegradable garden and park waste	5 934	6 432	5 624	6 780	5 875	3 881
Mixed packaging	9 896	10 303	11 227	11 733	13 545	15 585
Mixed municipal waste	161 273	162 413	157 477	162 062	169 983	164 690
Bulky waste	28 733	25 073	24 439	28 086	31 372	41 664
Other*	4 085	6 315	6 795	5 251	4 626	7 035
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>15 166</b>	<b>15 306</b>	<b>15 429</b>	<b>16 390</b>	<b>16 567</b>	<b>15 798</b>
Paper and cardboard	284	129	271	280	249	48
Plastic	112	77	57	65	66	17
Metals	251	149	262	265	135	155
Glass	165	216	191	209	170	370
Wood	-	127	180	258	410	283
Waste electrical and electronic equipment*	-	73	90	114	108	158
Biodegradable garden and park waste	813	1 040	924	958	785	453
Mixed packaging	684	565	809	849	923	1 407
Mixed municipal waste	12 835	12 576	10 973	12 000	12 689	10 070
Bulky waste	22	350	1 660	1 380	811	2 138
Other*	-	6	12	12	222	700

Note:

1. Waste amounts and codes refer to waste that is transferred to Malta from Gozo.
2. 2012-2015 data was revised.
3. \* includes hazardous waste.
4. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Sources: WasteServ Malta Ltd.; Environment and Resources Authority

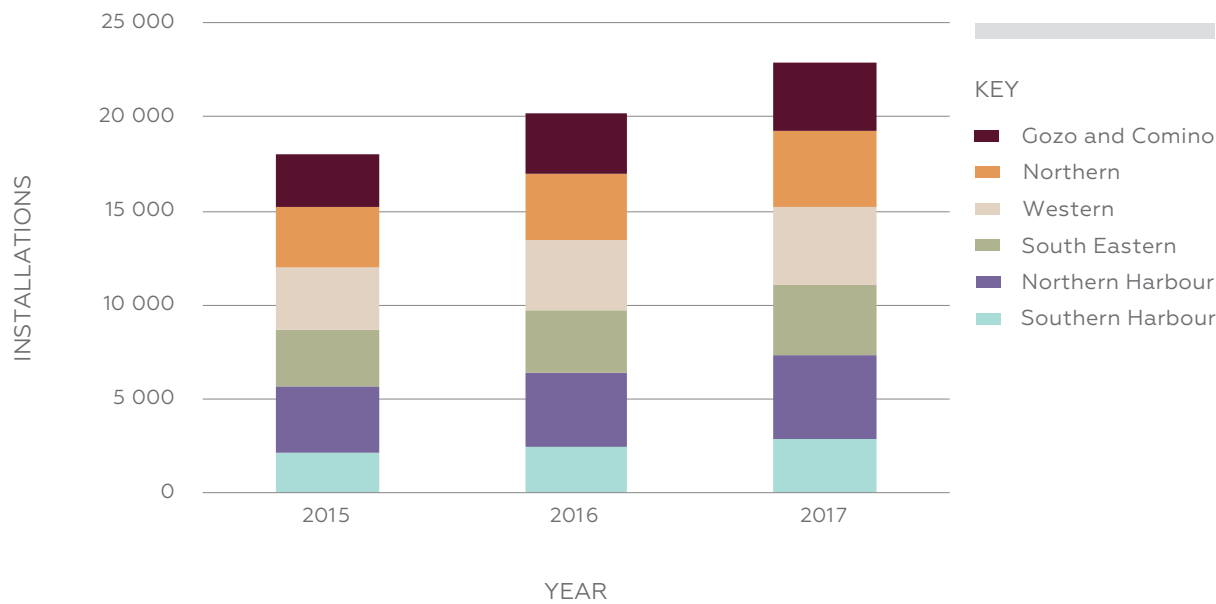


8.3 Renewable Energy from Photovoltaic Panels (PVs)

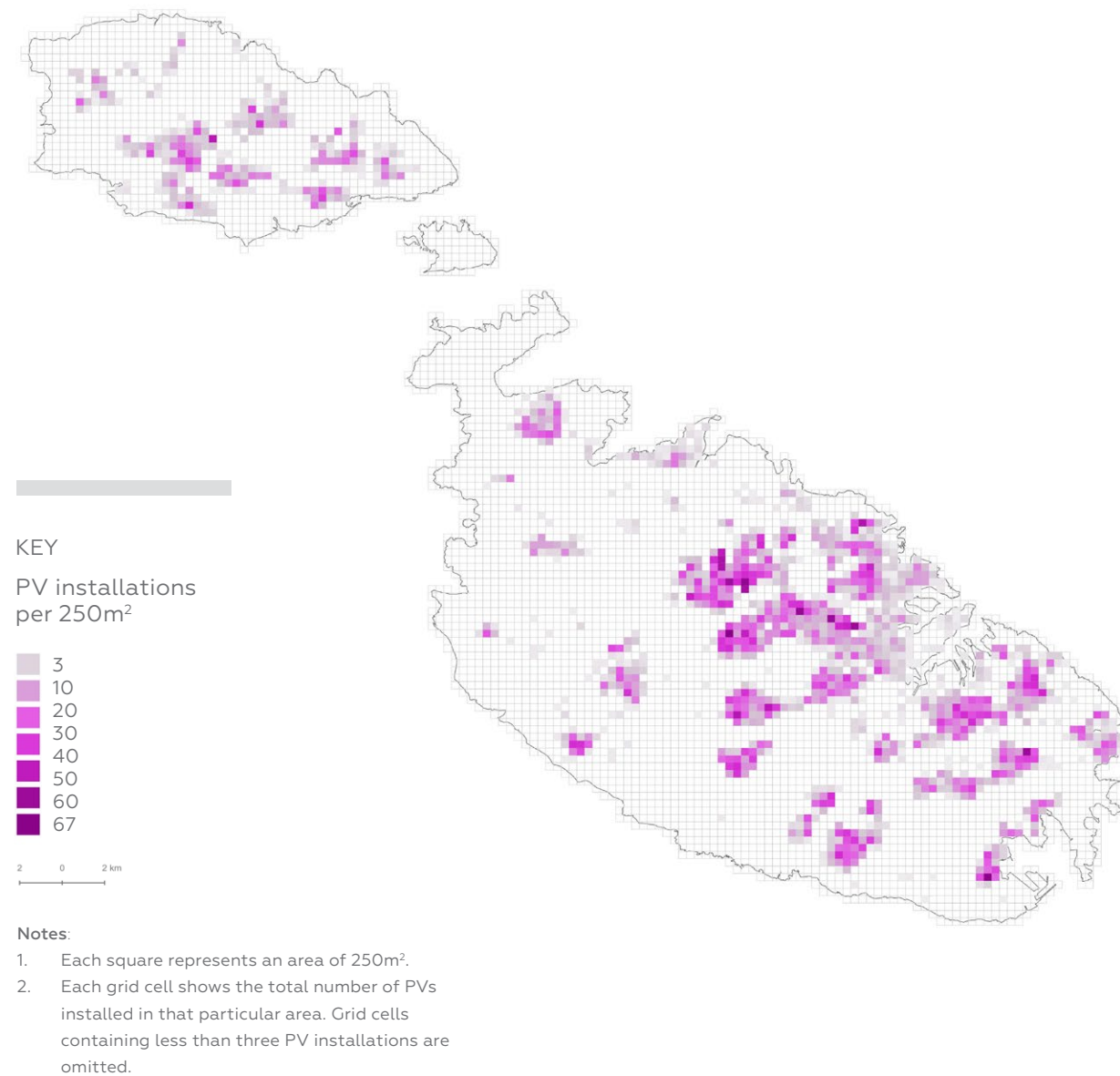
STOCK OF PVS: 2017

The stock of PV installations amounted to 22 862 of which 84.3 per cent were installed in the region of Malta and 15.7 per cent were in the Gozo and Comino region. The Northern Harbour and Western districts accounted for 37.6 per cent of the total stock of PV installations with 4 436 and 4 161, respectively. When compared to 2016, new installations increased by 13.3 per cent. Increases were highest in the Southern Harbour district (16.4 per cent) and lowest in the Gozo and Comino district (11.9 per cent). **(Table 8.3.1 and Chart 8.3.1)**

CHART 8.3.1 – Stock of PV installations by district and year (LAU 1)



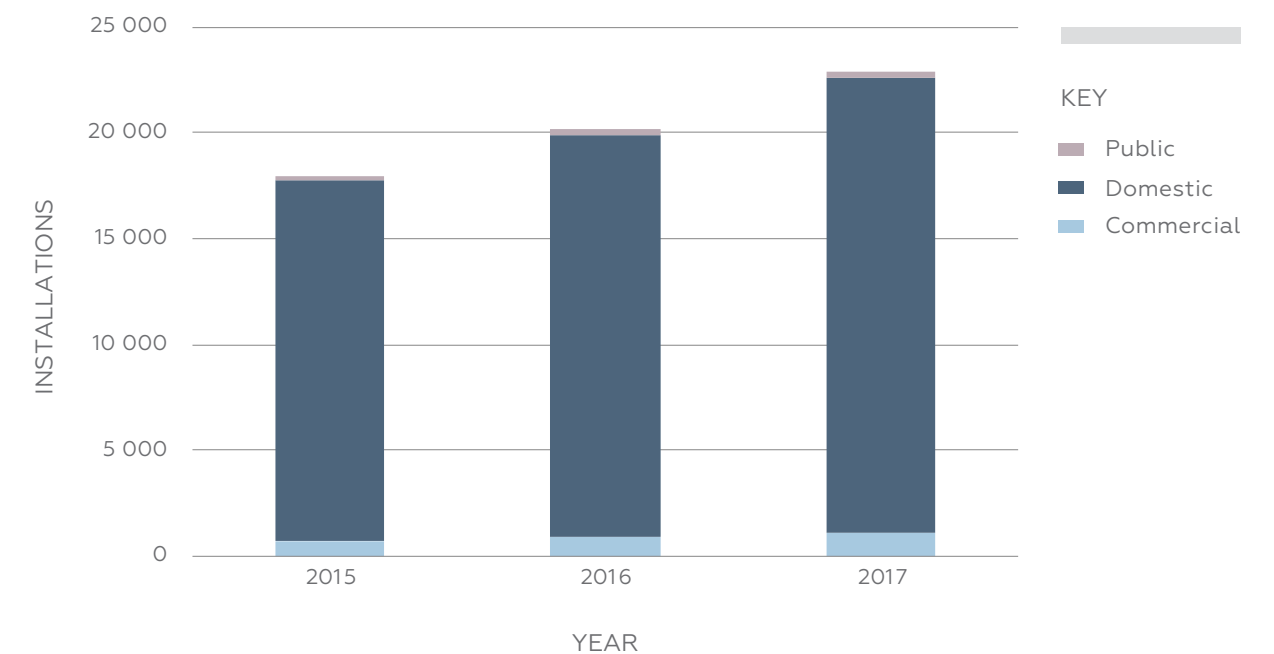


MAP 8.3.1 – Total PV installations using 250m<sup>2</sup> grid cells: 2017

The domestic sector accounted for 94.0 per cent of the total stock of PV installations, followed by the commercial and public sectors, accounting for 4.9 and 1.1 per cent, respectively. Most increases in new PV installations resulted from the domestic sector. The Northern Harbour district had the highest stock of PV installations in both the domestic sector and commercial sector.

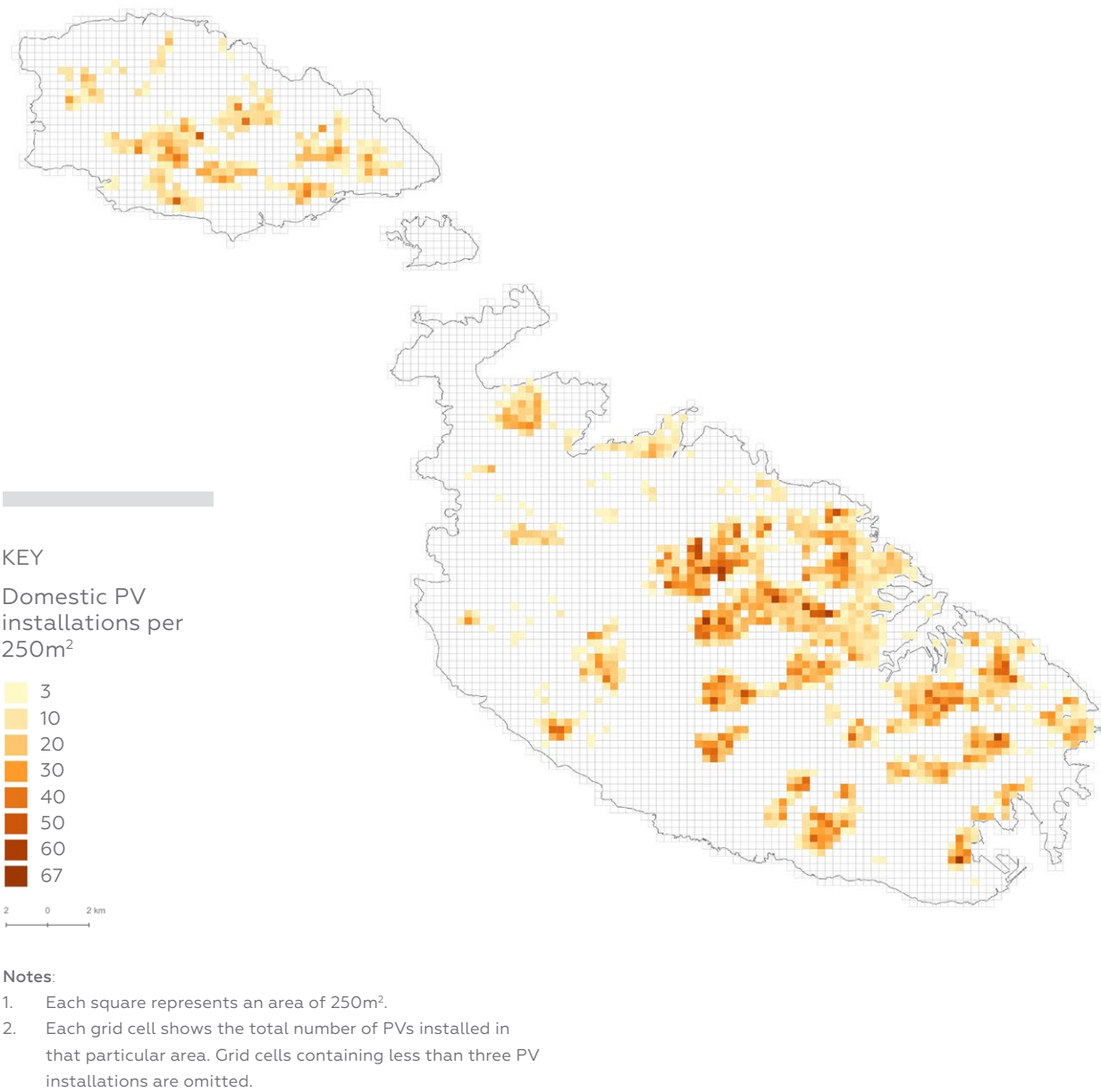
**Maps 8.3.1 to 8.3.3** illustrate the concentration of grid-connected PVs, featuring point data on 250m<sup>2</sup> grid cells. **Map 8.3.4** illustrates the spread and intensity of domestic PV installations per 1 000 population by locality, indicating that the top 10 localities were in the region/district of Gozo and Comino. When analysing the results by district, Gozo and Comino district had an average of 104 domestic installations per 1 000 population, followed by the Western and South Eastern districts at 65 and 52 installations, respectively. The lowest ratio was registered in the Northern Harbour District, with 29 installations per 1 000 population. (**Table 8.3.2, Chart 8.3.2 and Maps 8.3.1-4**)

CHART 8.3.2 – Stock of PV installations by sector and year

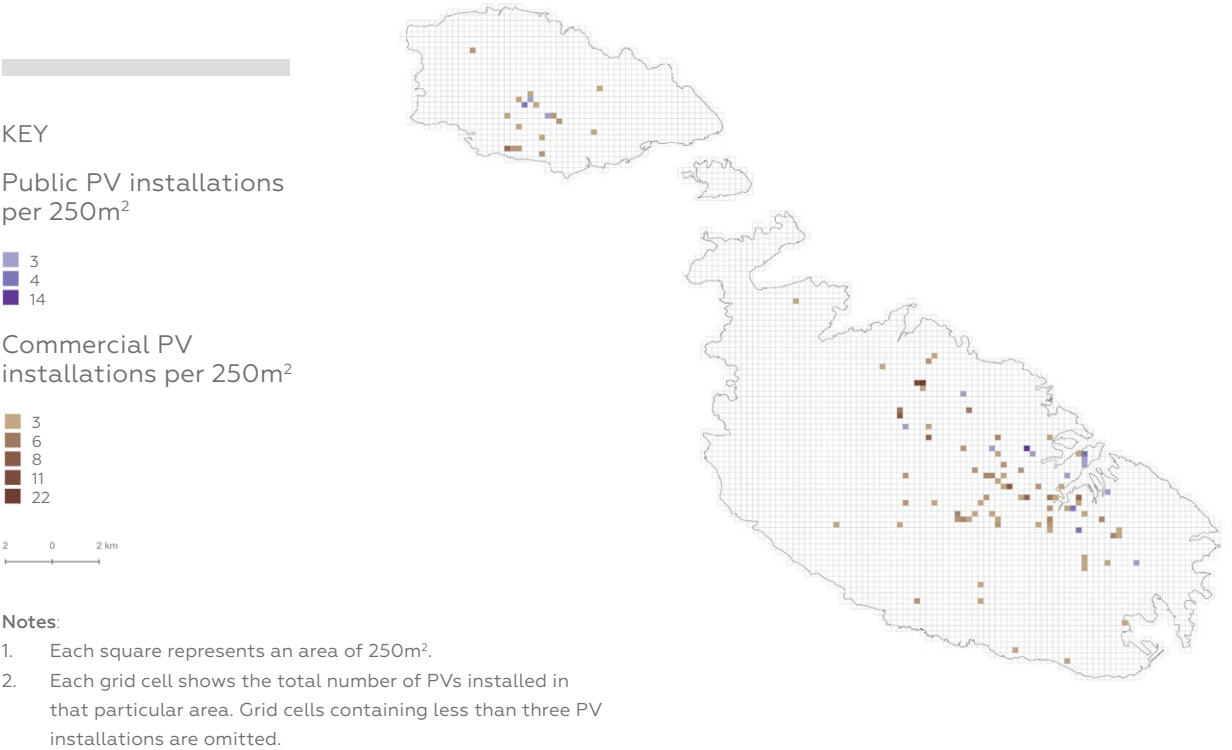




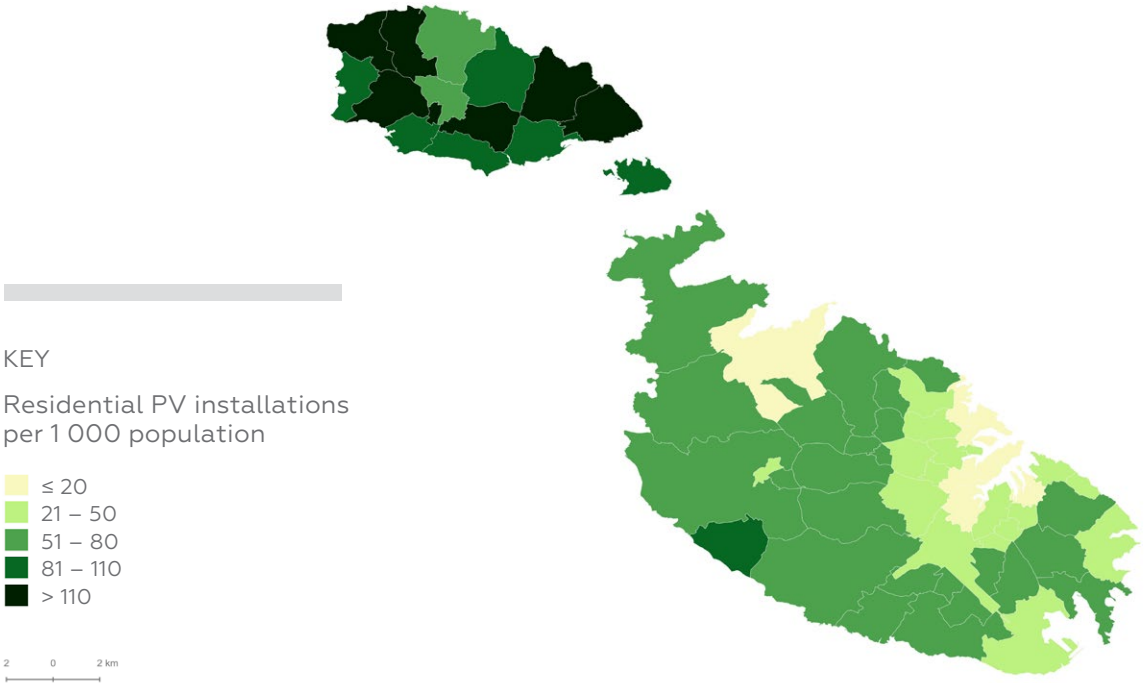
MAP 8.3.2 – Domestic PV installations using 250m<sup>2</sup> grid cells: 2017



MAP 8.3.3 – Public and commercial PV installations using 250m<sup>2</sup> grid cells: 2017



MAP 8.3.4 – Total PVs installed in the domestic sector per 1000 residents: 2017 (LAU 2)



## PRODUCTION OF ENERGY FROM PVS: 2017

Total kWp amounted to 112 341.4, following an increase of 20.0 per cent over 2016. The domestic sector amounted to 54.0 per cent of total kWp, followed by 41.2 and 4.8 per cent in the commercial and public sectors, respectively. The peak power rating of an average PV system in the domestic sector stood at 2.8 kWp, whereas that for the commercial and public sectors amounted to 41.8 and 20.4kWp, respectively. **(Table 8.3.3, Chart 8.3.3-4 and Map 8.3.5)**

CHART 8.3.3 – Total kWp of connected PVs by sector and year

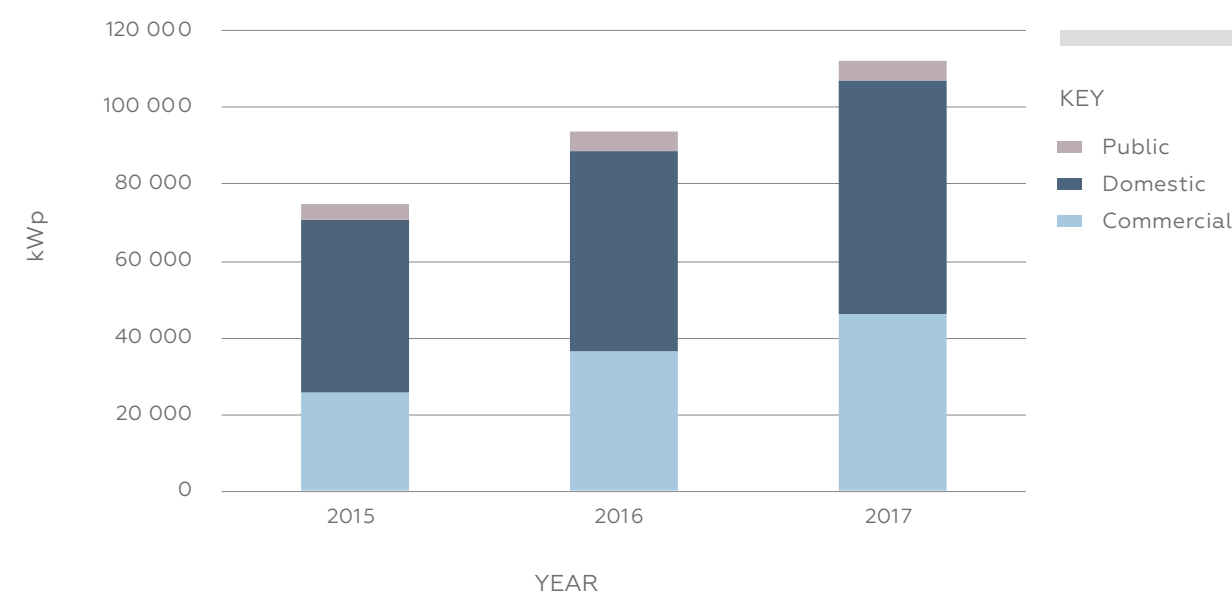
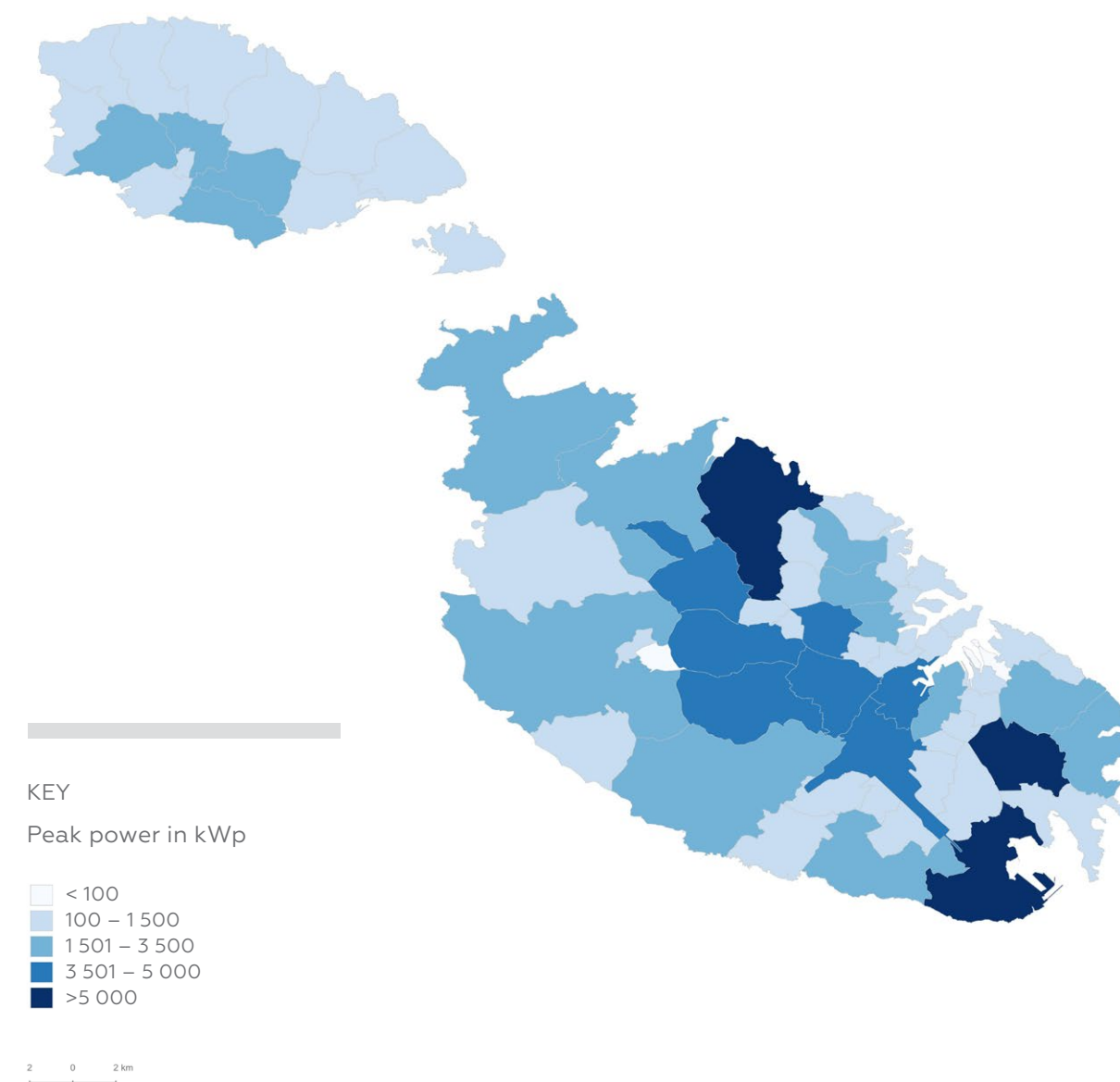


CHART 8.3.4 – Distribution of total kWp of connected PVs by sector and district: 2017 (LAU 1)



MAP 8.3.5 – Total kWp by locality: 2017 (LAU 2)



When compared to the situation in 2016, generation of energy from grid-connected PV increased by 22.1 percent, totalling an estimated value of 155.3GWh. Most energy was generated in the South Eastern and Northern Harbour districts at 19.7 and 17.2 per cent of the total GWh, respectively. Increases were highest in the Gozo and Comino district (44.0 per cent) and lowest in the Western district (13.8 per cent). (Table 8.3.4, Chart 8.3.5 and Map 8.3.6)

CHART 8.3.5 – Estimated output of connected PVs by district and year (LAU 1)



MAP 8.3.6 – Total estimated mWh by locality: 2017 (LAU 2)

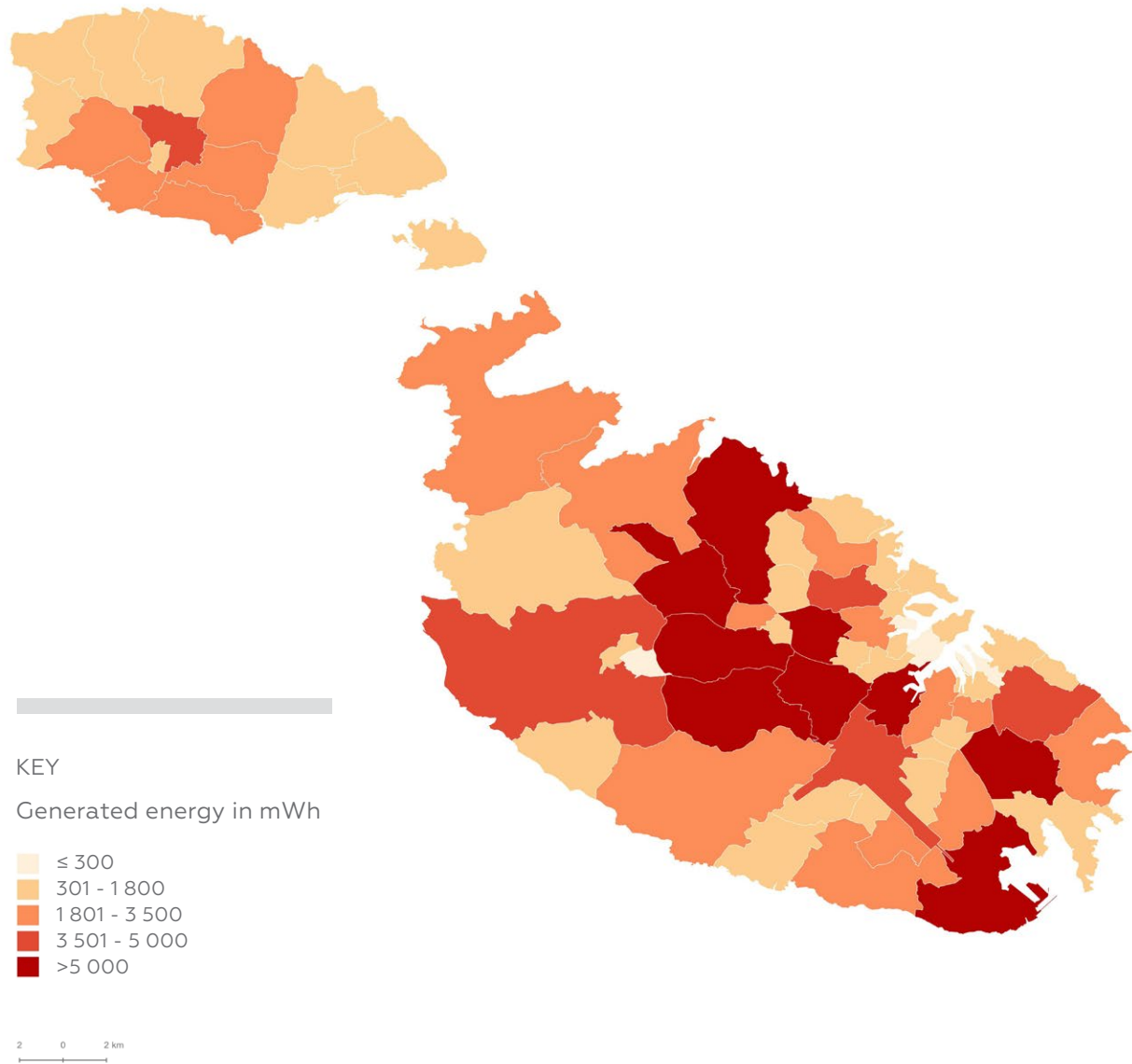




TABLE 8.3.1 – Stock of PV installations by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

NATIONAL	MALTA							
NUTS 3	Malta							Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
2015	18 004	15 179	2 189	3 517	2 934	3 328	3 211	2 825
2016	20 181	16 976	2 458	3 944	3 295	3 712	3 567	3 205
2017	22 862	19 276	2 862	4 436	3 795	4 161	4 022	3 586

Source: Regulator for Energy and Water Services

TABLE 8.3.2 – Stock of PV installations by sector, region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

NATIONAL	MALTA							
NUTS 3	Malta							Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
Commercial								
2015	718	605	111	141	96	127	130	113
2016	919	772	133	181	131	168	159	147
2017	1 109	926	156	216	155	194	205	183
Domestic								
2015	17 062	14 395	2 020	3 327	2 811	3 173	3 064	2 667
2016	19 007	15 998	2 264	3 698	3 135	3 513	3 388	3 009
2017	21 491	18 137	2 639	4 154	3 611	3 936	3 797	3 354
Public								
2015	224	179	58	49	27	28	17	45
2016	255	206	61	65	29	31	20	49
2017	262	213	67	66	29	31	20	49

Source: Regulator for Energy and Water Services

TABLE 8.3.3 – Total kWp of connected PVs by sector, region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

NATIONAL		MALTA						
NUTS 3		Malta						Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
Commercial								
2015	25 705.8	23 339.1	4 015.8	3 594.0	7 796.9	4 043.7	3 888.7	2 366.7
2016	36 566.7	33 612.8	8 152.2	4 255.8	10 581.8	6 373.8	4 249.2	2 953.9
2017	46 332.3	39 461.0	9 287.5	6 078.8	11 839.8	6 788.6	5 466.3	6 871.3
Domestic								
2015	45 102.0	38 197.5	5 122.4	8 641.1	7 325.7	8 569.3	8 539.0	6 904.5
2016	51 893.4	43 820.8	5 919.7	9 920.3	8 448.1	9 778.6	9 754.1	8 072.6
2017	60 658.5	51 392.6	7 138.1	11 600.3	10 080.4	11 269.1	11 304.7	9 265.9
Public								
2015	3 937.2	2 739.5	1 000.2	1 002.0	231.7	335.3	170.3	1 197.7
2016	5 155.9	3 818.6	1 372.0	1 648.9	237.1	365.4	195.2	1 337.3
2017	5 350.6	4 013.3	1 556.2	1 659.4	237.1	365.4	195.2	1 337.3
Total								
2015	74 744.9	64 276.1	10 138.4	13 237.1	15 354.3	12 948.3	12 598.0	10 468.8
2016	93 616.2	81 252.4	15 443.9	15 825.1	19 267.0	16 517.9	14 198.5	12 363.8
2017	112 341.4	94 866.9	17 981.8	19 338.5	22 157.4	18 423.1	16 966.1	17 474.5

Source: Regulator for Energy and Water Services

TABLE 8.3.4 – Estimated total GWh produced by connected PVs by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

NATIONAL		MALTA						
NUTS 3		Malta						Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
2015	94.9	81.6	12.9	16.8	19.6	16.4	15.9	13.3
2016	127.2	110.4	21.0	21.5	26.3	22.4	19.2	16.8
2017	155.3	131.1	24.9	26.7	30.6	25.5	23.4	24.2

**Notes:**

- Estimated output for MALTA was based on data provided by the Energy and Water Agency based on PV meter readings. Estimated output (MALTA) was based on the relation between actual data provided by Enemalta to the Energy and Water Agency and the kWp installations as provided by the Regulator for Energy and Water Services.
- Output for regions (NUTS 3), districts (LAU 1) and localities (LAU 2) was estimated on the basis of the corresponding kWp effectively connected to grid.

Source: NSO estimates based on actual data provided by the Energy and Water Agency

Methodological Notes

- 1. The main source of data is the Regulator for Energy and Water Services (REWS).
- 2. Statistics for years 2016 - 2017 are provisional and may be subject to revision.
- 3. Definitions:

**Photovoltaic (PV) system:** A complete set of components for converting solar radiation into electricity by the photovoltaic process, including the array/s of photovoltaic modules that collect and absorb sunlight for conversion into electricity, inverter/s and associated balance of system components.

**kWp: kilowatt peak** - in the solar industry, kilowatt peak means the peak power rating of a panel.

**kWh: kilowatt hour** - a unit of energy equal to 1 000 watt-hours. It is normally used as a billing unit for energy delivered to consumers by electricity providers. The units of measurement are as follows:

- kWh: kilowatt hour** - 1 thousand watt-hours
- MWh: megawatt hour** - 1 MWh refers to 1 000 kWh
- GWh: gigawatt hour** - 1 billion watt-hours

- 4. Commercial sector includes industry.
- 5. Public sector includes institutional households.
- 6. The term installation refers to a collection of PV panels installed as one PV system.
- 7. Installation date refers to the date when the PV system is actually connected to the Feed-in Tariffs grid.

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