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# REGIONAL STATISTICS

## MALTA

2020 EDITION

REGIONAL STATISTICS MALTA |  
2020 EDITION

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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.

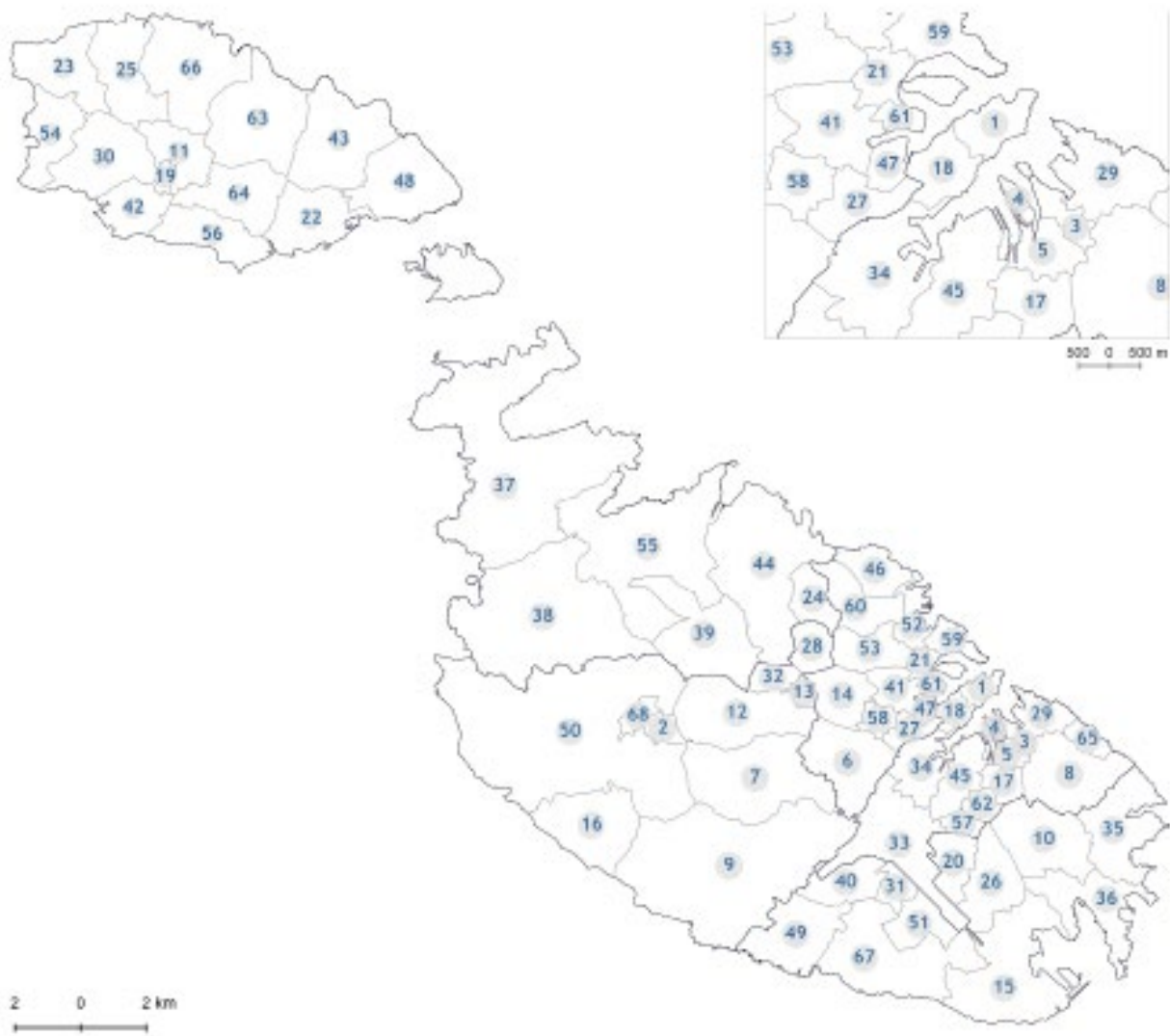
<b>NUTS 1</b>	MALTA
<b>NUTS 2</b>	MALTA
<b>NUTS 3</b>	Malta Region Gozo and Comino Region
<b>LAU 1</b>	<b>LAU 2</b>
Southern Harbour	Cospicua; Fgura; Floriana; Ħal Luqa; Ħaż-Żabbar; Kalkara; Marsa; Paola; Santa Luċija; Senglea; Ħal Tarxien; Valletta; Vittoriosa; Xgħajra.
Northern Harbour	Birkirkara; 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***Director General*

May 2020

## FOREWORD

*Regional Statistics MALTA 2020 edition* presents regional statistics on the socio-economic and environmental aspects of MALTA. This publication has become a mainstay of statistical information on the regional perspective. It has gained significant status as a reference point for users of statistics during the past years. All sections of statistics included in this publication articulate a special focus on developments that prevailed in the region of Gozo and Comino.

This publication presents a comprehensive collection of statistics covering eight domains namely demography, education, labour market, economy, transport, tourism, agriculture and fisheries, and resources. All content is presented at regional level, and whenever possible, further disaggregated by district, locality and geospatial dimension. The information provided spans several years, therefore enabling analysts to study the changes over time. Figures are supported by detailed commentaries, charts and maps which help provide a holistic picture of the salient results emanating from this edition.

The collection and production of regional statistics often involves several operational and technical challenges. Owing to the small size of Gozo and Comino, the compilation of reliable statistical indicators from conventional surveys presents such a challenge, an issue exacerbated by restrictive sample sizes. Other limitations linked to statistical confidentiality often prohibit detailed disaggregation of results even if the estimates produced are statistically sound.

The NSO, in collaboration with many stakeholders, has been able to address this challenge effectively by increasing its use of administrative data. Significant improvements in the publication and presentation of statistics have been made, resulting in a body of detailed and interesting statistics which address a wide range of user needs.

I trust that this publication will serve to guide and inform many types of users, particularly policy makers, researchers, the media and the general public, helping them to achieve better-quality work grounded in robust and diversified regional indicators on Malta and Gozo and Comino. My sincere appreciation goes to the Regional, Geospatial, Energy and Transport Statistics Unit for its work in compiling and organising the information, to all our stakeholders and data sources for their valuable collaboration, and to all the Units within the NSO which made the production of this publication possible through their contributions.

At this exceptional time, I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to all the management and staff at the NSO. In spite of many operational challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Office did not falter in maintaining a regular pace in the production of official statistics that are invariably important, but never so much as in the current situation.





# 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, deaths and marriages while the second section considers the demographic and 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 | 2020 EDITION

### 1.1 Population

The number of inhabitants living in MALTA as at the end of 2018 amounted to 493 559, with 460 171 and 33 388 residing in the Malta, and Gozo and Comino regions, respectively (**Table 1.1.1**). Persons between 30 and 39 years of age accounted for the highest share, 16.6 per cent, of the population of the Malta region with 28 586 and 14 273 persons living in the Northern Harbour and Northern districts, respectively. In contrast, in the Gozo and Comino region, persons having the age of between 20 and 29 years, accounted for the highest share that of 14.1 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 2018. It shows left-to-right symmetry suggesting almost equal female-male distribution in both regions across most of the ages, except for the 75 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 2012 and 2018, the population of the Malta region increased every year with an overall growth of 69 084 inhabitants. In particular, the Northern Harbour district registered the highest population growth of 30.3 per cent, followed by the Northern district registering a growth of 28.2 per cent, while the least growth was recorded in the Southern Harbour district, registering a growth of 4.3 per cent. Similarly, the population of the Gozo and Comino region increased every year where there was an overall population growth of 1 966 inhabitants. (**Table 1.1.3 and Chart 1.1.2**)



CHART 1.1.1 – Distribution of population by age, sex and region: 2018 (NUTS 3)

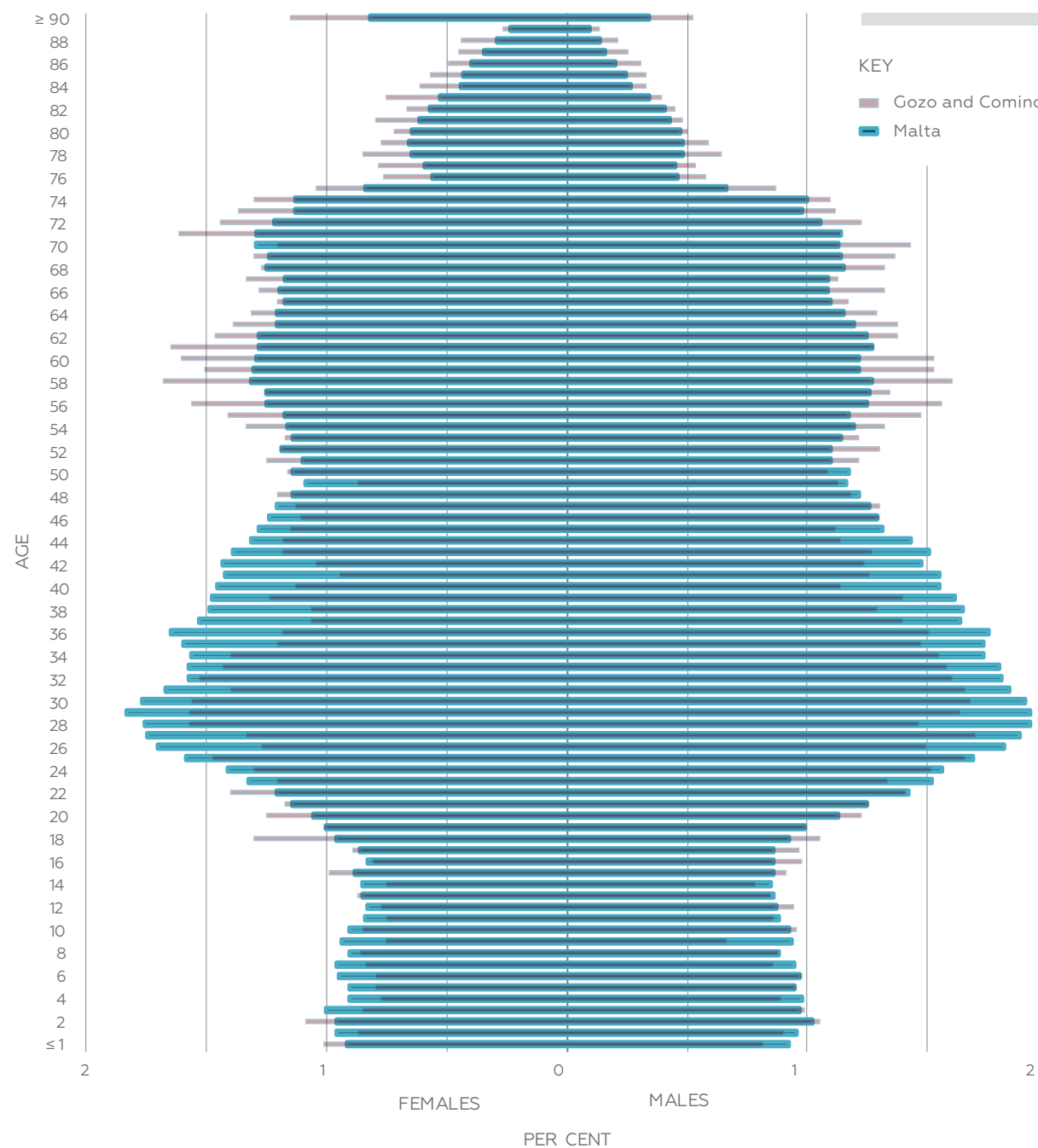
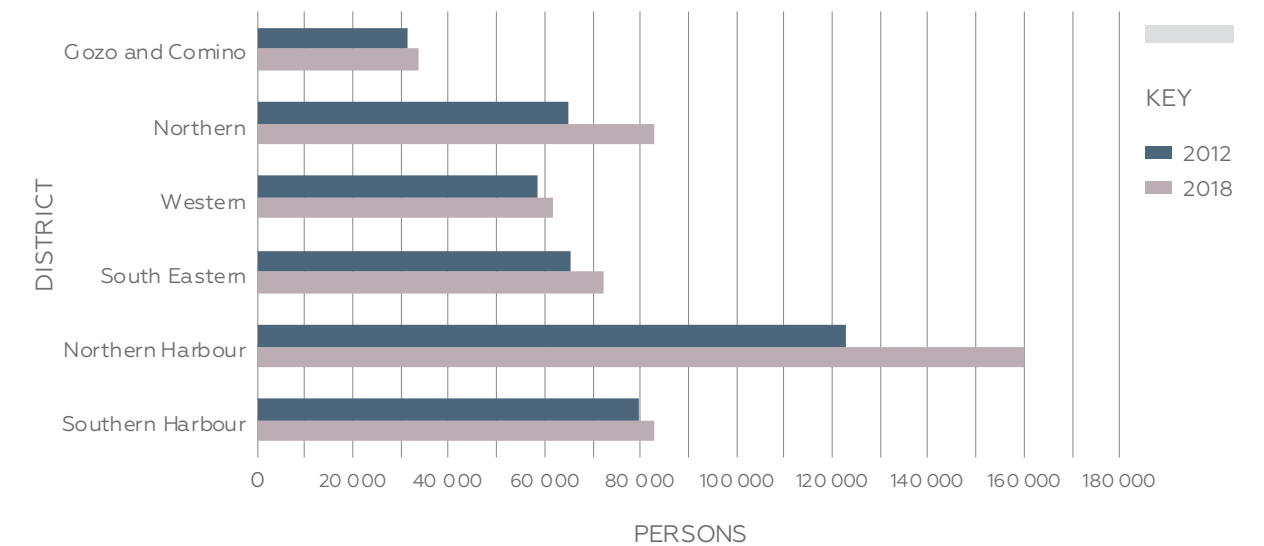
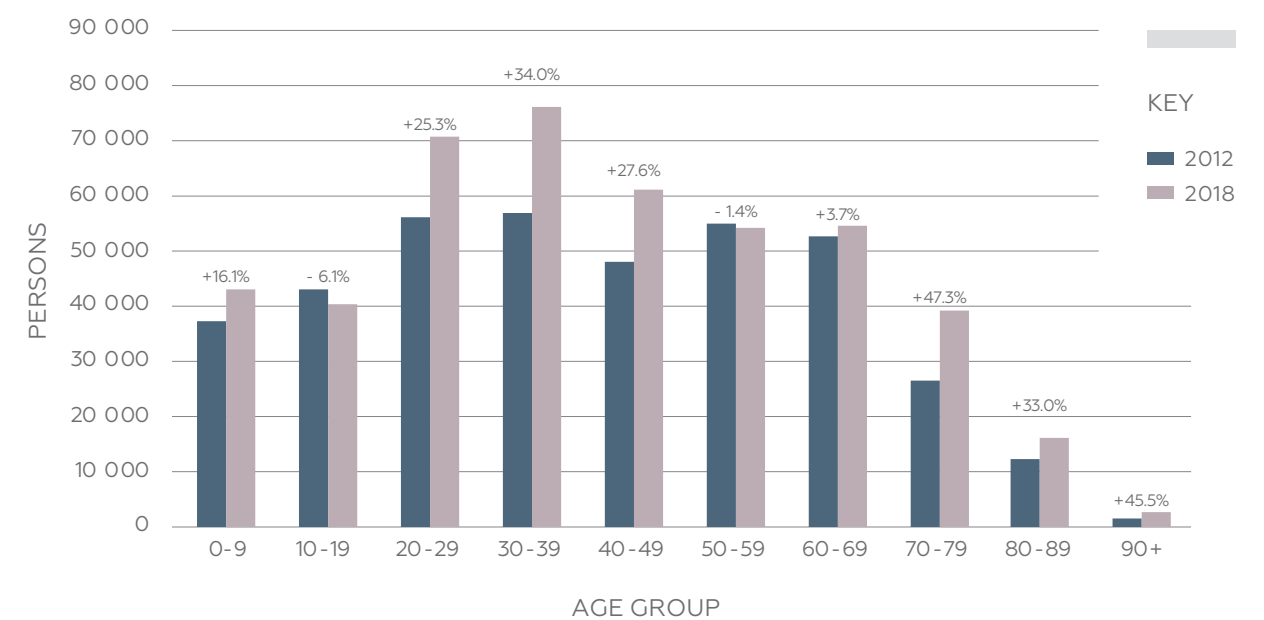


CHART 1.1.2 – Population by district and selected years (LAU 1)

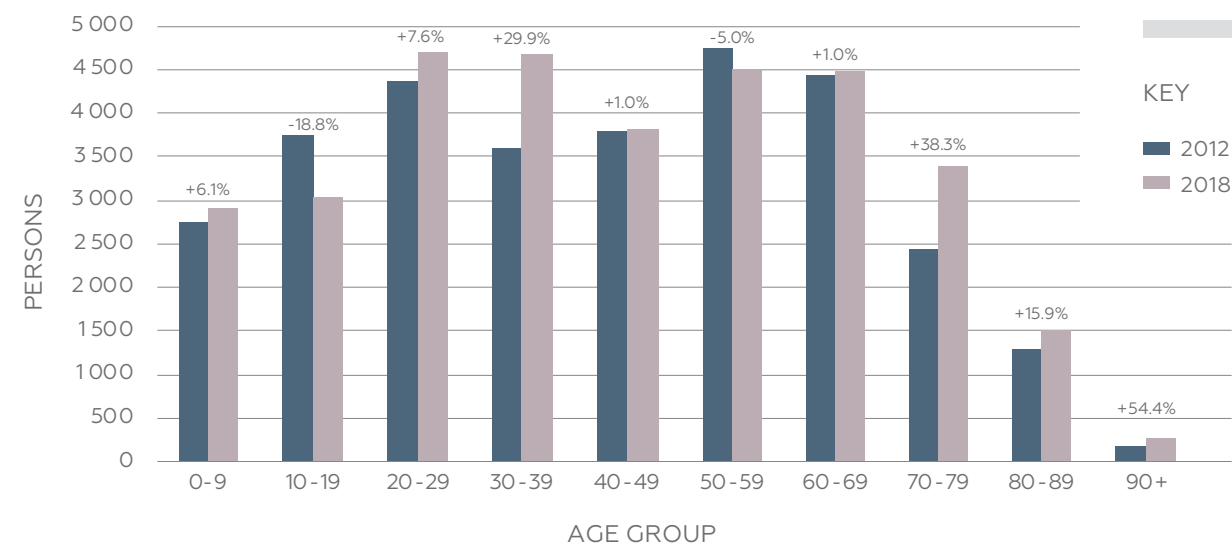


Over the seven-year period, the highest increases in population were experienced in the elderly population cohorts of both regions. In particular, persons of between 70 and 79 years of age accounted for the largest growth in the Malta region, while in Gozo and Comino region, the largest increase was recorded amongst those persons aged 90 years and over. 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 16.1 per cent in the region of Malta, while it recorded an increase of 6.1 per cent in the region of Gozo and Comino. (Charts 1.1.3 and 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**

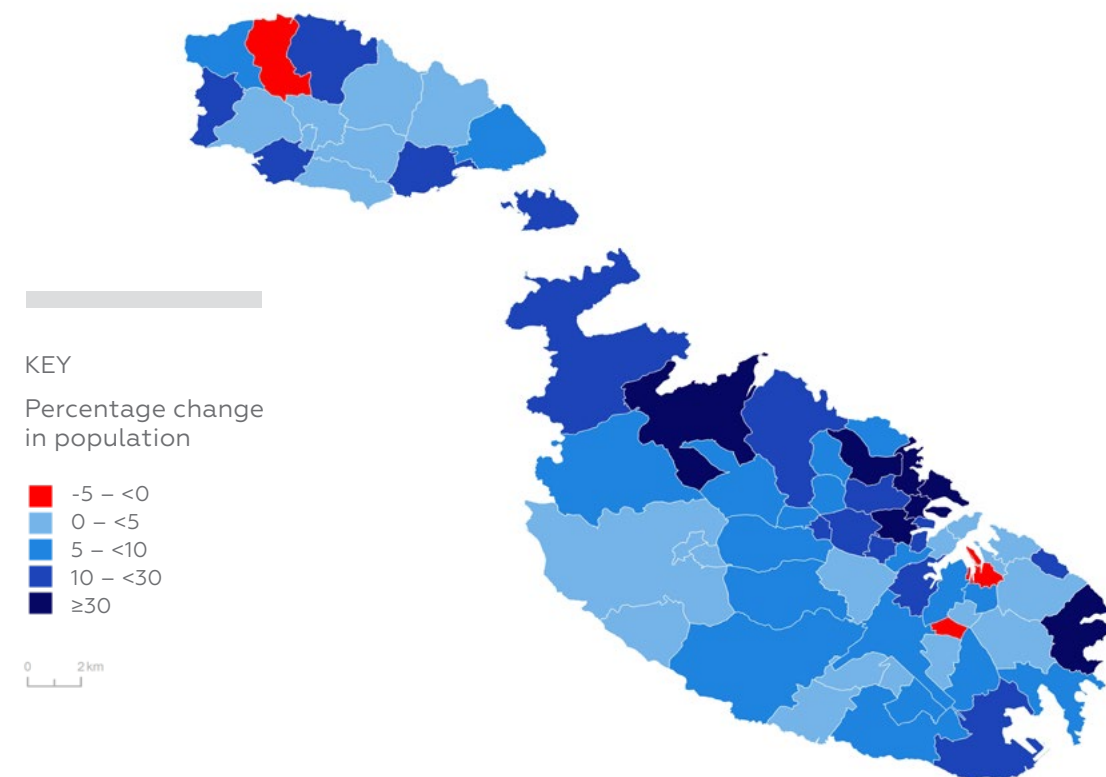


**Map 1.1.1** presents information on the change in total population, comprising of Maltese and foreign residents, between the years 2012 and 2018 at locality level (LAU 2). The highest population growth rates were registered in the localities of St. Paul's Bay, Msida, St. Julian's, Gzira, Sliema, Swieqi and Marsaskala, while the localities of Bormla, Santa Luċija and Isla recorded negative growth rates. In the Gozo and Comino region, Żebbug, Munxar, San Lawrenz and Ġhajnsielem and Comino registered the highest percentage increase in population, while Ġhasri recorded a decline during the period under review.

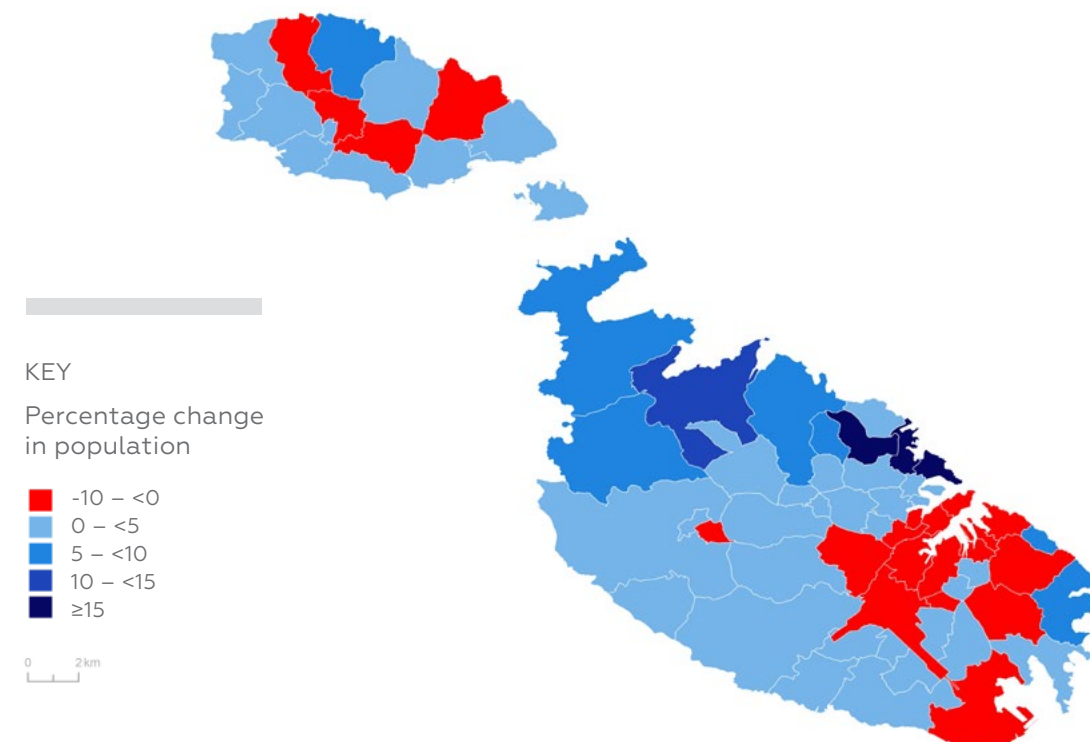
**Map 1.1.2** illustrates the percentage change in Maltese population between the years 2012 and 2018 at locality level. Swieqi registered the highest Maltese population growth rate, followed by St. Julian's and Sliema. Most of the localities registered increases of less than 5 per cent while 21 localities 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 2018. In the localities of Msida, St. Paul's Bay, Gzira, Sliema and St. Julian's amongst others, foreigners accounted to more than 25 per cent of total population, while the localities of Mtarfa, Ħad-Dingli and Mqabba amongst other localities had the lowest percentage of foreigners out of the total population residing in each of the localities.

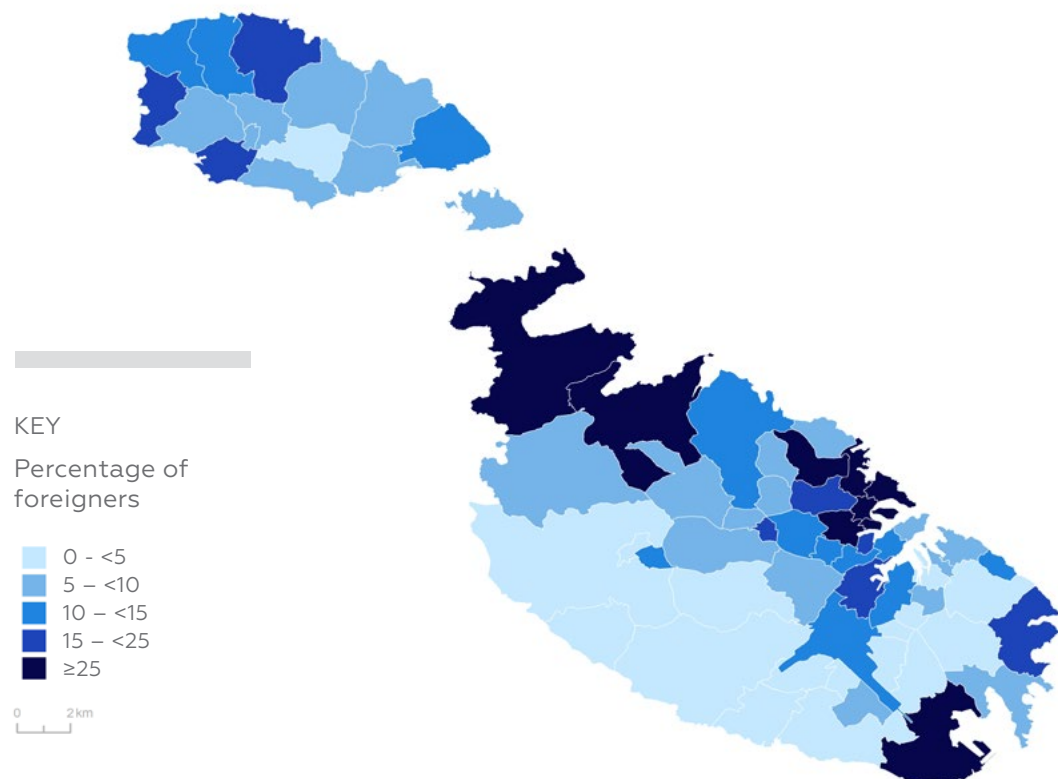
**MAP 1.1.1 – Percentage change in total population between the years 2012 and 2018, by locality (LAU 2)**



**MAP 1.1.2 – Percentage change in Maltese population between the years 2012 and 2018, by locality (LAU 2)**



MAP 1.1.3 – Percentage of foreigners to the total population of each locality: 2018 (LAU 2)



During 2018, total resident live births in the Malta region increased by 2.7 per cent over the previous year, with the Northern Harbour and Northern districts registering 1 187 and 888 live births, respectively. The Gozo and Comino region registered an increase of 5.9 per cent (**Table 1.1.4**). There were 3 388 deaths recorded in the region of Malta during 2018 with the Northern Harbour district accounting for 32.1 per cent, while deaths in the Gozo and Comino region increased by 6.4 per cent over 2017 (**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. 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**).

In 2018, there were 2 831 marriages registered in MALTA. This reflects a total drop of 103 marriages when compared to 2017, with a decrease of 98 marriages registered in Malta region and a decrease of 5 marriages in the region of Gozo and Comino. (**Table 1.1.6 and Chart 1.1.6**)

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

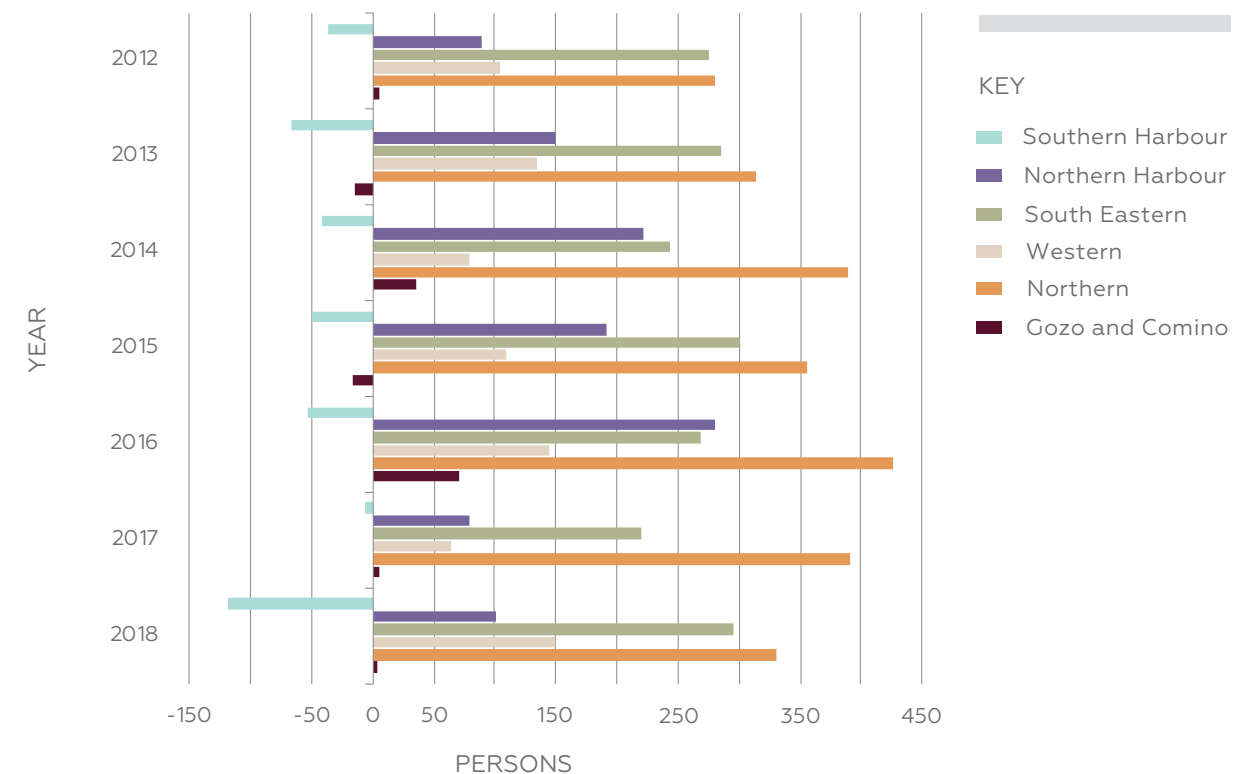


Chart 1.1.6 - Distribution of registered marriages by region and year (NUTS 3)

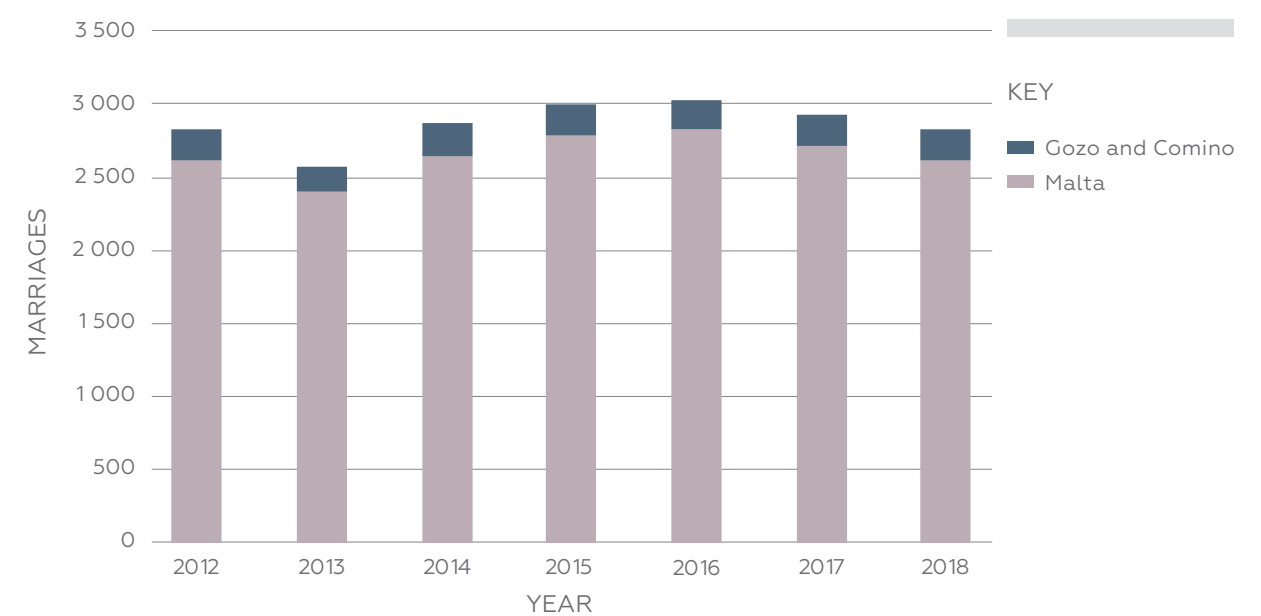


TABLE 1.1.1 – Total population by age group, region and sex: 2018 (NUTS 3)

	MALTA			Malta			Gozo and Comino		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-9	23 887	22 420	<b>46 307</b>	22 384	20 992	<b>43 376</b>	1 503	1 428	<b>2 931</b>
10-19	22 354	21 163	<b>43 517</b>	20 799	19 678	<b>40 477</b>	1 555	1 485	<b>3 040</b>
20-29	40 282	35 286	<b>75 568</b>	37 823	33 041	<b>70 864</b>	2 459	2 245	<b>4 704</b>
30-39	43 486	37 717	<b>81 203</b>	40 957	35 554	<b>76 511</b>	2 529	2 163	<b>4 692</b>
40-49	34 324	30 843	<b>65 167</b>	32 306	29 034	<b>61 340</b>	2 018	1 809	<b>3 827</b>
50-59	30 110	28 852	<b>58 962</b>	27 827	26 612	<b>54 439</b>	2 283	2 240	<b>4 523</b>
60-69	29 526	29 778	<b>59 304</b>	27 322	27 493	<b>54 815</b>	2 204	2 285	<b>4 489</b>
70-79	19 955	22 730	<b>42 685</b>	18 411	20 887	<b>39 298</b>	1 544	1 843	<b>3 387</b>
80-89	7 033	10 924	<b>17 957</b>	6 465	9 975	<b>16 440</b>	568	949	<b>1 517</b>
90+	879	2 010	<b>2 889</b>	791	1 820	<b>2 611</b>	88	190	<b>278</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>251 836</b>	<b>241 723</b>	<b>493 559</b>	<b>235 085</b>	<b>225 086</b>	<b>460 171</b>	<b>16 751</b>	<b>16 637</b>	<b>33 388</b>

**Note:**

1. Data as at 31 December.

Source: Demographic Statistics, NSO

TABLE 1.1.2 – Total population by age group and region/district: 2018 (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	46 307	43 376	7 400	14 068	7 514	5 756	8 638	2 931
10-19	43 517	40 477	7 562	12 885	7 021	5 818	7 191	3 040
20-29	75 568	70 864	11 165	26 624	10 743	8 714	13 618	4 704
30-39	81 203	76 511	12 572	28 586	11 992	9 088	14 273	4 692
40-49	65 167	61 340	10 474	20 570	10 247	8 179	11 870	3 827
50-59	58 962	54 439	9 347	18 080	8 393	8 050	10 569	4 523
60-69	59 304	54 815	11 118	18 434	8 612	8 009	8 642	4 489
70-79	42 685	39 298	8 589	13 987	5 534	5 446	5 742	3 387
80-89	17 957	16 440	3 880	6 116	2 074	2 248	2 122	1 517
90+	2 889	2 611	803	823	245	381	359	278
Total	493 559	460 171	82 910	160 173	72 375	61 689	83 024	33 388

**Note:**

1. Data as at 31 December.

Source: Demographic Statistics, NSO

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

	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	2012			2013			2014		
<b>MALTA</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>220 488</b>	<b>219 203</b>	<b>439 691</b>
<b>Malta</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>	<b>204 708</b>	<b>203 250</b>	<b>407 958</b>
Southern Harbour	39 636	39 851	79 487	39 589	39 883	79 472	39 888	39 945	79 833
Northern Harbour	60 666	62 288	122 954	63 091	63 889	126 980	66 600	66 452	133 052
South Eastern	33 240	32 111	65 351	34 035	32 438	66 473	34 594	32 824	67 418
Western	29 025	29 499	58 524	29 207	29 629	58 836	29 373	29 785	59 158
Northern	32 215	32 556	64 771	32 983	33 224	66 207	34 253	34 244	68 497
<b>Gozo and Comino</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>	<b>15 780</b>	<b>15 953</b>	<b>31 733</b>
Gozo and Comino	15 601	15 821	31 422	15 628	15 828	31 456	15 780	15 953	31 733
	2015			2016			2017		
<b>MALTA</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>240 599</b>	<b>235 102</b>	<b>475 701</b>
<b>Malta</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>	<b>224 262</b>	<b>218 716</b>	<b>442 978</b>
Southern Harbour	40 150	40 123	80 273	40 318	40 346	80 664	40 961	40 621	81 582
Northern Harbour	69 778	68 909	138 687	72 424	71 349	143 773	76 988	74 676	151 664
South Eastern	35 177	33 265	68 442	35 680	33 507	69 187	36 548	33 942	70 490
Western	29 636	30 047	59 683	29 924	30 207	60 131	30 228	30 464	60 692
Northern	35 759	35 646	71 405	37 259	37 077	74 336	39 537	39 013	78 550
<b>Gozo and Comino</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>	<b>16 337</b>	<b>16 386</b>	<b>32 723</b>
Gozo and Comino	15 896	16 029	31 925	16 058	16 148	32 206	16 337	16 386	32 723
	2018								
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>251 836</b>	<b>241 723</b>	<b>493 559</b>						
<b>Malta</b>	<b>235 085</b>	<b>225 086</b>	<b>460 171</b>						
Southern Harbour	41 933	40 977	82 910						
Northern Harbour	82 186	77 987	160 173						
South Eastern	37 811	34 564	72 375						
Western	30 944	30 745	61 689						
Northern	42 211	40 813	83 024						
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>16 751</b>	<b>16 637</b>	<b>33 388</b>						
Gozo and Comino	16 751	16 637	33 388						

**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)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>MALTA</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>4 444</b>
<b>Malta</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>	<b>4 141</b>
Southern Harbour	734	694	707	722	724	738	703
Northern Harbour	1 154	1 128	1 204	1 251	1 235	1 183	1 187
South Eastern	715	683	662	719	711	679	753
Western	550	523	544	556	602	542	610
Northern	684	720	803	782	859	891	888
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>303</b>
Gozo and Comino	293	284	271	295	345	286	303

Source: Identity Malta

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>MALTA</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>3 688</b>
<b>Malta</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>	<b>3 388</b>
Southern Harbour	772	762	750	773	778	745	822
Northern Harbour	1 065	980	983	1 061	955	1 104	1 087
South Eastern	441	398	420	420	443	460	459
Western	447	389	466	448	458	479	462
Northern	405	407	414	427	433	501	558
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>300</b>
Gozo and Comino	288	300	237	313	275	282	300

**Note:**

1. Death figures refer to registered deaths of persons who were resident in Malta at the time of death.

Source: Department of Health Information and Research (DHIR)

**TABLE 1.1.6 – Registered marriages by region and year (NUTS 3)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	2018*
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>2 823</b>	<b>2 578</b>	<b>2 871</b>	<b>3 002</b>	<b>3 034</b>	<b>2 934</b>	<b>2 831</b>
Malta	2 612	2 405	2 651	2 790	2 826	2 718	2 620
Gozo and Comino	211	173	220	212	208	216	211

**Note:**

\*Includes same-sex marriages.

Source: Identity Malta

## 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 in 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.

**Total deaths:** all registered resident Maltese and foreign deaths in Malta and Gozo. These counts exclude deaths of tourists but include Maltese residents who die abroad and whose death is subsequently registered in Malta. This definition excludes still births.

**Total registered marriages** - all marriages registered in Malta and Gozo. These include marriages between non-resident foreign spouses and same-sex marriages following the amendment to the Marriage Act which came into force as at 1st September 2017.

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 2018 was of 187 749 in MALTA of which 93.1 per cent resided in Malta region and 6.9 per cent resided in the Gozo and Comino region. Being the most densely populated districts, the Northern Harbour and Northern districts accounted for 54.5 per cent of the total households in Malta region with 62 817 and 32 532 households, respectively. The number of households increased year-on-year in both regions during the period 2013 to 2018. (**Table 1.2.1 and Chart 1.2.1**)

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

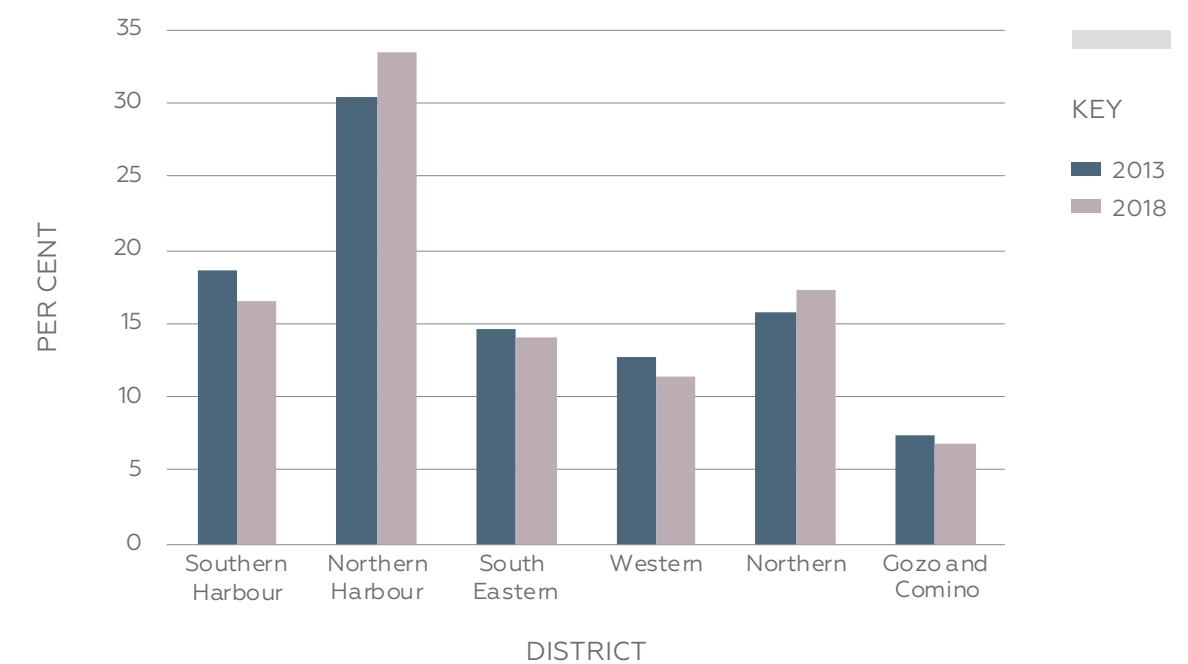
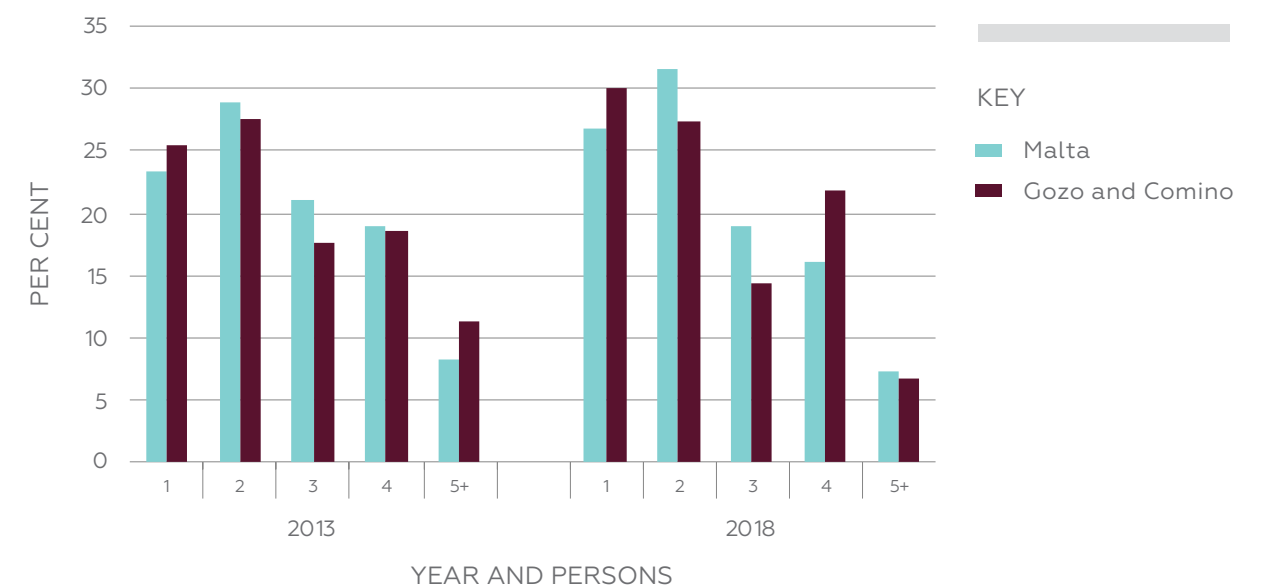


CHART 1.2.2 – Distribution of households by household size, region and selected years (NUTS 3)

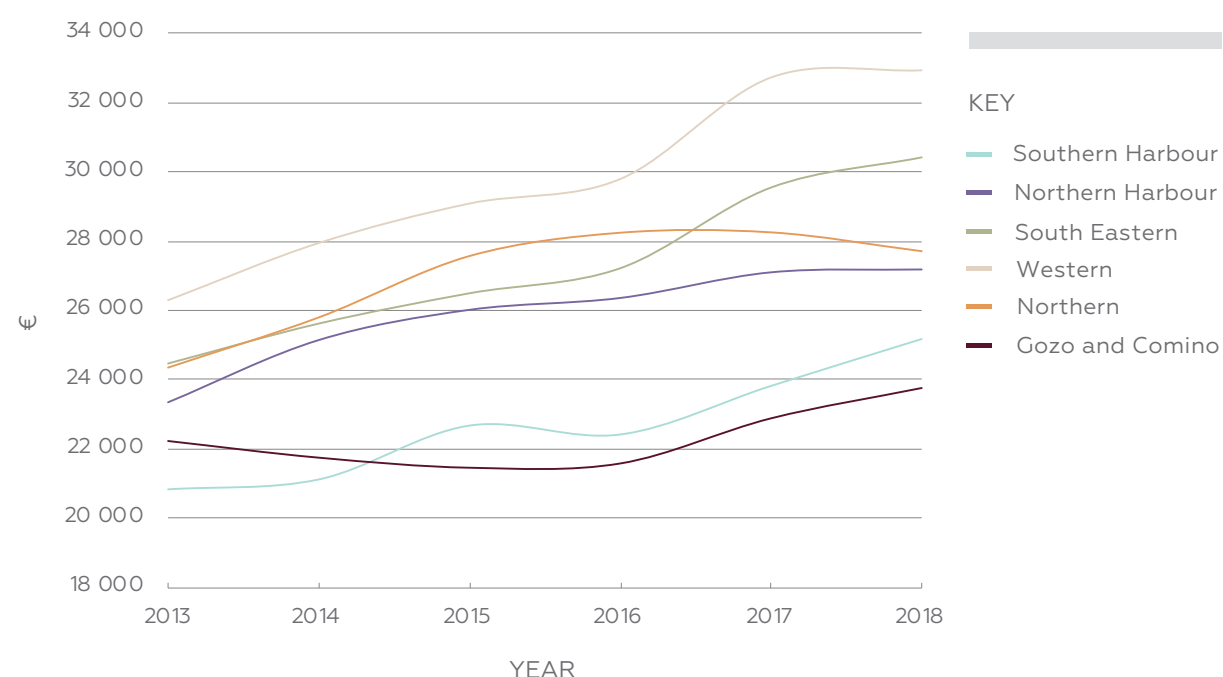




In 2018, the most common household size for people living in the Malta region was the two-person (31.4 per cent), whereas in Gozo and Comino one-person households (30.0 per cent) were the most common (**Table 1.2.2 and Chart 1.2.2**). The total number of persons residing in private households in MALTA during 2018 was of 467 291, of which 434 933 lived in Malta region and 32 358 resided in Gozo and Comino region. In comparison to 2013, this reflected an increase of 12.9 per cent in MALTA. An increase of 13.6 per cent was observed in the Malta region, while Gozo and Comino registered an increase of 3.9 per cent. The largest increases in the number of persons residing in private households recorded in 2018 over 2013 were registered in the Northern Harbour and Northern districts with growth rates of 21.9 per cent and 16.5 per cent, respectively. (**Table 1.2.3**)

In 2018, the average household disposable income stood at €28 131 in the region of Malta, an increase of 1.2 per cent over the previous year, while in the region of Gozo and Comino the average household disposable income stood at €23 741, an increase of 3.8 per cent over 2017. The average household disposable income was highest in the Western district at €32 964 and lowest in the Gozo and Comino district. (**Table 1.2.4 and 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 2018, 78 685 persons living in private households in MALTA were at-risk-of-poverty, with 94.2 per cent residing in Malta region and 5.8 per cent residing in the Gozo and Comino region. This translates into at-risk-of-poverty rates of 17.0 and 14.1 per cent for the regions of Malta and Gozo and Comino, respectively. Increases in the number of persons at-risk-of-poverty in 2018 were registered in the Northern Harbour, South Eastern and Northern districts at 22.2, 13.2 and 8.9 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, the number of persons at-risk-of-poverty in the Southern Harbour, Western and Gozo and Comino districts decreased by 17.2, 11.2 and 5.5 percent, respectively. (**Table 1.2.5**)

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>156 999</b>	<b>162 038</b>	<b>169 041</b>	<b>174 862</b>	<b>180 054</b>	<b>187 749</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>145 207</b>	<b>150 090</b>	<b>156 818</b>	<b>162 481</b>	<b>167 492</b>	<b>174 869</b>
Southern Harbour	29 296	29 556	30 087	30 467	30 692	31 229
Northern Harbour	47 983	50 390	53 851	56 628	59 083	62 817
South Eastern	23 148	24 020	24 921	25 571	26 076	26 640
Western	19 976	20 304	20 668	20 981	21 287	21 651
Northern	24 804	25 820	27 291	28 834	30 354	32 532
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>11 792</b>	<b>11 948</b>	<b>12 223</b>	<b>12 381</b>	<b>12 562</b>	<b>12 880</b>
Gozo and Comino	11 792	11 948	12 223	12 381	12 562	12 880

**Notes:**

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

Source: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 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
	2013					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>36 796</b>	<b>44 907</b>	<b>32 556</b>	<b>29 460</b>	<b>13 280</b>	<b>156 999</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>33 804</b>	<b>41 681</b>	<b>30 483</b>	<b>27 290</b>	<b>11 948</b>	<b>145 207</b>
Southern Harbour	7 040	8 224	6 233	5 342	2 456	29 296
Northern Harbour	13 109	14 389	9 064	7 974	3 447	47 983
South Eastern	4 860	5 627	5 603	4 895	2 162	23 148
Western	3 471	6 248	4 118	4 152	1 988	19 976
Northern	5 324	7 193	5 464	4 928	1 895	24 804
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>2 992</b>	<b>3 226</b>	<b>2 073</b>	<b>2 170</b>	<b>1 332</b>	<b>11 792</b>
Gozo and Comino	2 992	3 226	2 073	2 170	1 332	11 792
	2018					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>50 445</b>	<b>58 390</b>	<b>34 790</b>	<b>30 743</b>	<b>13 381</b>	<b>187 749</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>46 579</b>	<b>54 886</b>	<b>32 960</b>	<b>27 932</b>	<b>12 512</b>	<b>174 869</b>
Southern Harbour	6 746	10 236	6 559	5 329	2 359	31 229
Northern Harbour	21 071	19 515	9 191	8 945	4 095	62 817
South Eastern	4 133	8 453	7 112	4 563	2 380	26 640
Western	4 261	7 217	4 298	4 261	1 614	21 651
Northern	10 368	9 465	5 801	4 834	2 065	32 532
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>3 866</b>	<b>3 504</b>	<b>1 830</b>	<b>2 811</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>12 880</b>
Gozo and Comino	3 866	3 504	1 830	2 811	869	12 880

**Notes:**

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

Source: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 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
	2013			2014		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>206 556</b>	<b>207 306</b>	<b>413 862</b>	<b>210 801</b>	<b>210 132</b>	<b>420 933</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>191 241</b>	<b>191 476</b>	<b>382 717</b>	<b>195 246</b>	<b>195 430</b>	<b>390 676</b>
Southern Harbour	39 242	37 499	76 741	38 884	35 625	74 509
Northern Harbour	58 949	60 429	119 378	61 384	63 173	124 558
South Eastern	31 861	32 466	64 327	33 414	32 812	66 226
Western	29 154	26 765	55 918	28 333	28 442	56 775
Northern	32 034	34 318	66 352	33 230	35 378	68 608
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>15 315</b>	<b>15 830</b>	<b>31 145</b>	<b>15 555</b>	<b>14 702</b>	<b>30 257</b>
Gozo and Comino	15 315	15 830	31 145	15 555	14 702	30 257
	2015			2016		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>217 237</b>	<b>214 597</b>	<b>431 834</b>	<b>223 311</b>	<b>219 292</b>	<b>442 603</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>202 091</b>	<b>199 904</b>	<b>401 995</b>	<b>207 959</b>	<b>205 148</b>	<b>413 106</b>
Southern Harbour	40 404	36 381	76 785	40 099	36 473	76 572
Northern Harbour	64 368	67 217	131 585	66 543	69 381	135 923
South Eastern	33 815	32 348	66 163	36 429	33 872	70 301
Western	27 835	28 562	56 396	28 574	28 700	57 275
Northern	35 669	35 397	71 066	36 314	36 722	73 036
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>15 146</b>	<b>14 693</b>	<b>29 839</b>	<b>15 352</b>	<b>14 144</b>	<b>29 497</b>
Gozo and Comino	15 146	14 693	29 839	15 352	14 144	29 497
	2017			2018		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>228 476</b>	<b>223 829</b>	<b>452 305</b>	<b>237 174</b>	<b>230 117</b>	<b>467 291</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>213 149</b>	<b>209 639</b>	<b>422 788</b>	<b>220 634</b>	<b>214 299</b>	<b>434 933</b>
Southern Harbour	40 078	36 457	76 535	41 950	39 086	81 036
Northern Harbour	69 522	70 697	140 218	71 549	73 956	145 505
South Eastern	37 627	35 783	73 409	38 112	35 506	73 618
Western	28 541	29 457	57 998	29 091	28 358	57 449
Northern	37 381	37 245	74 627	39 932	37 393	77 325
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>15 327</b>	<b>14 190</b>	<b>29 517</b>	<b>16 540</b>	<b>15 818</b>	<b>32 358</b>
Gozo and Comino	15 327	14 190	29 517	16 540	15 818	32 358

**Notes:**

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

Source: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), NSO

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

	€000s					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>MALTA</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>5 225 113</b>
<b>Malta</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>	<b>4 919 324</b>
Southern Harbour	611 153	624 991	682 815	683 634	731 542	786 450
Northern Harbour	1 121 882	1 267 721	1 401 234	1 492 631	1 600 606	1 706 909
South Eastern	566 649	615 639	660 485	696 145	770 496	810 349
Western	524 880	567 322	601 203	625 249	697 227	713 699
Northern	603 856	666 200	752 802	814 861	858 150	901 918
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>261 942</b>	<b>259 681</b>	<b>262 110</b>	<b>267 015</b>	<b>287 253</b>	<b>305 789</b>
Gozo and Comino	261 942	259 681	262 110	267 015	287 253	305 789
	Average per household (€)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>23 506</b>	<b>24 695</b>	<b>25 796</b>	<b>26 189</b>	<b>27 466</b>	<b>27 830</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>23 611</b>	<b>24 931</b>	<b>26 136</b>	<b>26 542</b>	<b>27 810</b>	<b>28 131</b>
Southern Harbour	20 861	21 146	22 695	22 438	23 835	25 183
Northern Harbour	23 381	25 158	26 021	26 359	27 091	27 173
South Eastern	24 479	25 630	26 503	27 224	29 548	30 419
Western	26 276	27 941	29 089	29 801	32 754	32 964
Northern	24 345	25 802	27 584	28 260	28 271	27 724
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>22 214</b>	<b>21 734</b>	<b>21 444</b>	<b>21 567</b>	<b>22 867</b>	<b>23 741</b>
Gozo and Comino	22 214	21 734	21 444	21 567	22 867	23 741

**Note:**

1. Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Source: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), NSO

TABLE 1.2.5 – Persons at-risk-of-poverty by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>65 186</b>	<b>66 621</b>	<b>71 712</b>	<b>73 137</b>	<b>75 516</b>	<b>78 685</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>60 279</b>	<b>60 583</b>	<b>65 749</b>	<b>67 728</b>	<b>70 688</b>	<b>74 125</b>
Southern Harbour	14 326	14 630	14 852	15 888	18 139	15 013
Northern Harbour	17 927	17 651	22 428	22 934	22 506	27 512
South Eastern	7 847	9 336	9 757	11 382	10 282	11 638
Western	8 581	8 360	6 213	7 592	7 776	6 908
Northern	11 599	10 606	12 500	9 932	11 986	13 054
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>4 907</b>	<b>6 038</b>	<b>5 962</b>	<b>5 410</b>	<b>4 828</b>	<b>4 560</b>
Gozo and Comino	4 907	6 038	5 962	5 410	4 828	4 560
% of total persons living in households						
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Southern Harbour	18.7	19.6	19.3	20.7	23.7	18.5
Northern Harbour	15.0	14.2	17.0	16.9	16.1	18.9
South Eastern	12.2	14.1	14.7	16.2	14.0	15.8
Western	15.3	14.7	11.0	13.3	13.4	12.0
Northern	17.5	15.5	17.6	13.6	16.1	16.9
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Gozo and Comino	15.8	20.0	20.0	18.3	16.4	14.1

**Note:**

- Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Source: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 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.

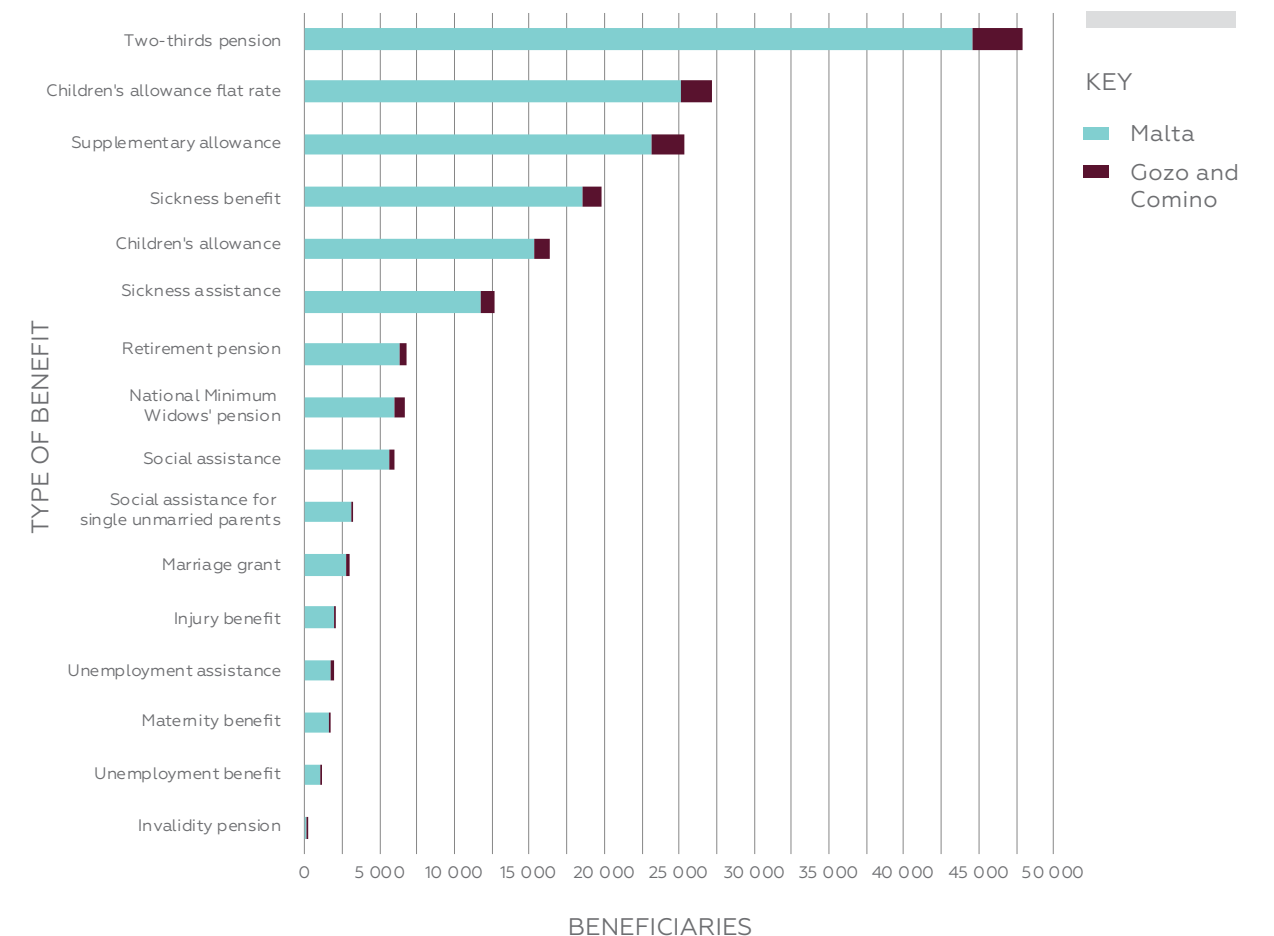




### 1.3 Social Protection

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 92.9 per cent of the recipients were in the Malta region and 7.1 per cent in the Gozo and Comino region during 2017. In the Malta region, the children's allowance flat rate and the supplementary allowance were the two other benefits which had the largest number of beneficiaries in 2017; at 25 139 and 23 232 recipients, respectively (**Table 1.3.1 and Chart 1.3.1**). Yet, the corresponding outlay on these two benefits was of only 8.7 and 4.4 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 2017. (**Chart 1.3.2**)

CHART 1.3.1 – Social protection beneficiaries by type of benefit and region: 2017 (NUTS 3)





**CHART 1.3.2 – Percentage distribution of selected social protection benefits expenditure in the regions of Malta and Gozo and Comino: 2017 (NUTS 3)**



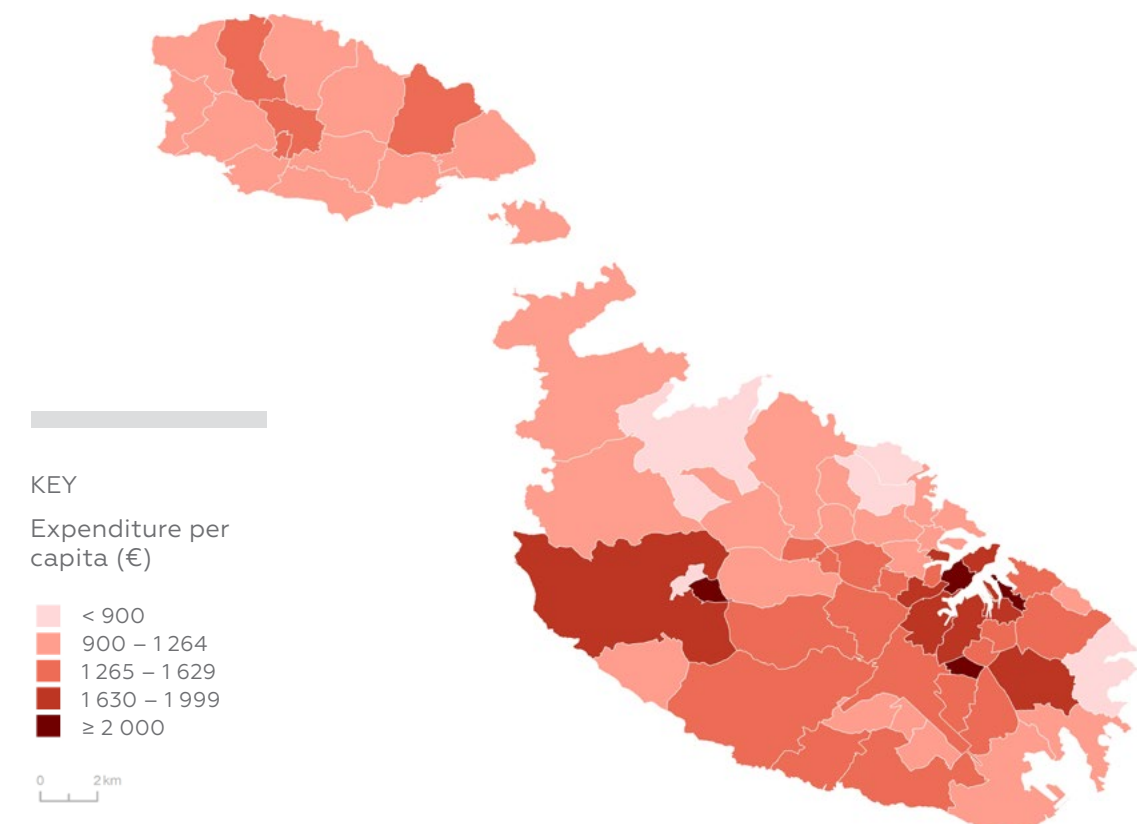
**Note:**

1. Excluding two-thirds pension benefit.

In the Gozo and Comino region, the supplementary allowance and the children's allowance flat rate benefit followed the two-thirds pension in terms of the number of beneficiaries during 2017, benefitting 2 130 and 2 044 recipients, respectively (**Table 1.3.1 and Chart 1.3.1**). The corresponding expenditure on these benefits was of just 4.9 and 9.4 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 2017, 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 2017. The expenditure per capita on the selected benefits was highest in the localities of Mdina, Floriana, Birgu and Santa Lucija 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 Marsascala, Pembroke, St. Paul's Bay, Mtarfa and Swieqi. In the region of Gozo and Comino, the expenditure per capita on the selected benefits was highest in Rabat and Ghasri with expenditure per capita exceeding €1 450 in each of the localities.

**MAP 1.3.1 – Expenditure per capita on the selected benefits by locality: 2017 (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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Two-thirds pension	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>36 830</b>	<b>39 338</b>	<b>41 062</b>	<b>43 167</b>	<b>45 159</b>	<b>47 976</b>
	Malta	34 337	36 654	38 260	40 204	42 038	44 570
	Gozo and Comino	2 493	2 684	2 802	2 963	3 121	3 406
Retirement pension	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>7 768</b>	<b>6 946</b>	<b>6 778</b>	<b>6 588</b>	<b>6 569</b>	<b>6 861</b>
	Malta	7 182	6 400	6 268	6 099	6 081	6 363
	Gozo and Comino	586	546	510	489	488	498
Invalidity pension	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>206</b>
	Malta	446	369	320	253	200	166
	Gozo and Comino	61	58	49	44	44	40
National Minimum Widows' pension	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>7 353</b>	<b>7 180</b>	<b>6 833</b>	<b>6 778</b>	<b>6 821</b>	<b>6 748</b>
	Malta	6 601	6 421	6 094	6 027	6 096	6 055
	Gozo and Comino	752	759	739	751	725	693
Injury benefit	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 948</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>1 980</b>	<b>1 890</b>	<b>1 947</b>	<b>2 014</b>
	Malta	1 866	1 842	1 912	1 828	1 877	1 937
	Gozo and Comino	82	68	68	62	70	77
Marriage grant	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3 360</b>	<b>2 961</b>	<b>3 154</b>	<b>3 251</b>	<b>3 272</b>	<b>3 067</b>
	Malta	3 123	2 760	2 885	3 034	3 050	2 832
	Gozo and Comino	237	201	269	217	222	235
Maternity benefit	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>2 233</b>	<b>2 120</b>	<b>2 002</b>	<b>2 032</b>	<b>1 832</b>	<b>1 772</b>
	Malta	2 086	2 002	1 882	1 936	1 728	1 689
	Gozo and Comino	147	118	120	96	104	83
Sickness benefit	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>19 686</b>	<b>20 397</b>	<b>19 235</b>	<b>19 405</b>	<b>20 377</b>	<b>19 871</b>
	Malta	18 290	18 978	17 848	18 024	18 972	18 529
	Gozo and Comino	1 396	1 419	1 387	1 381	1 405	1 342
Unemployment benefit	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>2 973</b>	<b>3 252</b>	<b>2 853</b>	<b>2 185</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>1 229</b>
	Malta	2 731	3 018	2 632	1 987	1 528	1 094
	Gozo and Comino	242	234	221	198	192	135
Children's allowance	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>23 965</b>	<b>22 182</b>	<b>19 624</b>	<b>18 553</b>	<b>17 451</b>	<b>16 437</b>
	Malta	22 282	20 642	18 298	17 299	16 287	15 368
	Gozo and Comino	1 683	1 540	1 326	1 254	1 164	1 069
Children's allowance flat rate	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>21 972</b>	<b>23 768</b>	<b>24 718</b>	<b>24 687</b>	<b>25 917</b>	<b>27 183</b>
	Malta	20 269	21 924	22 816	22 838	23 959	25 139
	Gozo and Comino	1 703	1 844	1 902	1 849	1 958	2 044
Sickness assistance	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>13 661</b>	<b>13 545</b>	<b>13 675</b>	<b>13 257</b>	<b>12 940</b>	<b>12 738</b>
	Malta	12 496	12 409	12 579	12 182	11 936	11 776
	Gozo and Comino	1 165	1 136	1 096	1 075	1 004	962
Social assistance	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>8 231</b>	<b>9 245</b>	<b>10 023</b>	<b>6 994</b>	<b>6 299</b>	<b>5 997</b>
	Malta	7 868	8 771	9 451	6 655	6 004	5 722
	Gozo and Comino	363	474	572	339	295	275
Social assistance for single unmarried parents	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3 302</b>	<b>3 467</b>	<b>3 585</b>	<b>4 009</b>	<b>3 492</b>	<b>3 261</b>
	Malta	3 197	3 351	3 471	3 874	3 374	3 156
	Gozo and Comino	105	116	114	135	118	105
Unemployment assistance	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>5 884</b>	<b>6 121</b>	<b>5 939</b>	<b>4 814</b>	<b>3 597</b>	<b>1 953</b>
	Malta	5 371	5 595	5 428	4 361	3 230	1 773
	Gozo and Comino	513	526	511	453	367	180
Supplementary allowance	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>26 805</b>	<b>26 541</b>	<b>25 975</b>	<b>24 939</b>	<b>24 262</b>	<b>25 362</b>
	Malta	24 448	24 198	23 682	22 757	22 123	23 232
	Gozo and Comino	2 357	2 343	2 293	2 182	2 139	2 130

**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 married couples, cohabiting couples, civil union couples, single parents, separated parents or returned migrants who have the care and custody of children under the age of 16 and whose annual household income is below the threshold as established in the Social Security Act (Cap. 318).

**Children's allowance flat rate** – payable to married couples, cohabiting couples, civil union couples, single parents, separated parents or returned migrants who have the care and custody of children under the age of 16 and whose annual household income exceeds the threshold as established in the Social Security Act (Cap. 318).

**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

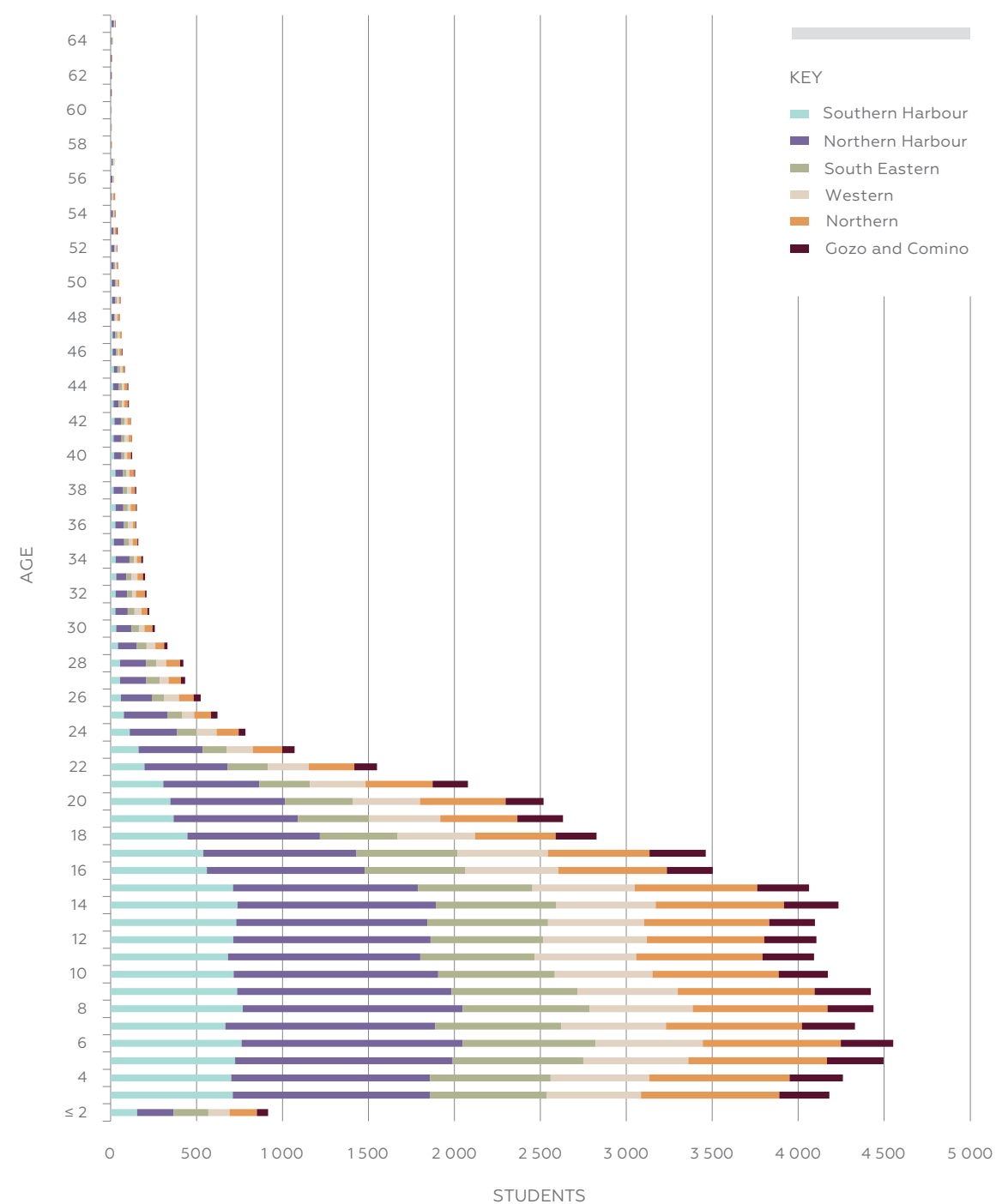
## EDUCATION

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 kinder level, whereas the latter includes post-secondary and tertiary education. Students and graduates are analysed by the place of residence and location of school.



During scholastic year 2017/18, there was a total of 82 227 students in non-compulsory and compulsory education in MALTA. **Chart 2.1** provides a graphical summary of the student body split by age and district of residence. The majority of students were aged between 3 and 17 years, comprising 75.9 per cent of the total student body. The Northern Harbour district represented the highest share of students almost across all ages. (**Chart 2.1**)

**CHART 2.1 – Student body in MALTA by age and district of residence: 2017/18 (LAU 1)**



Note:

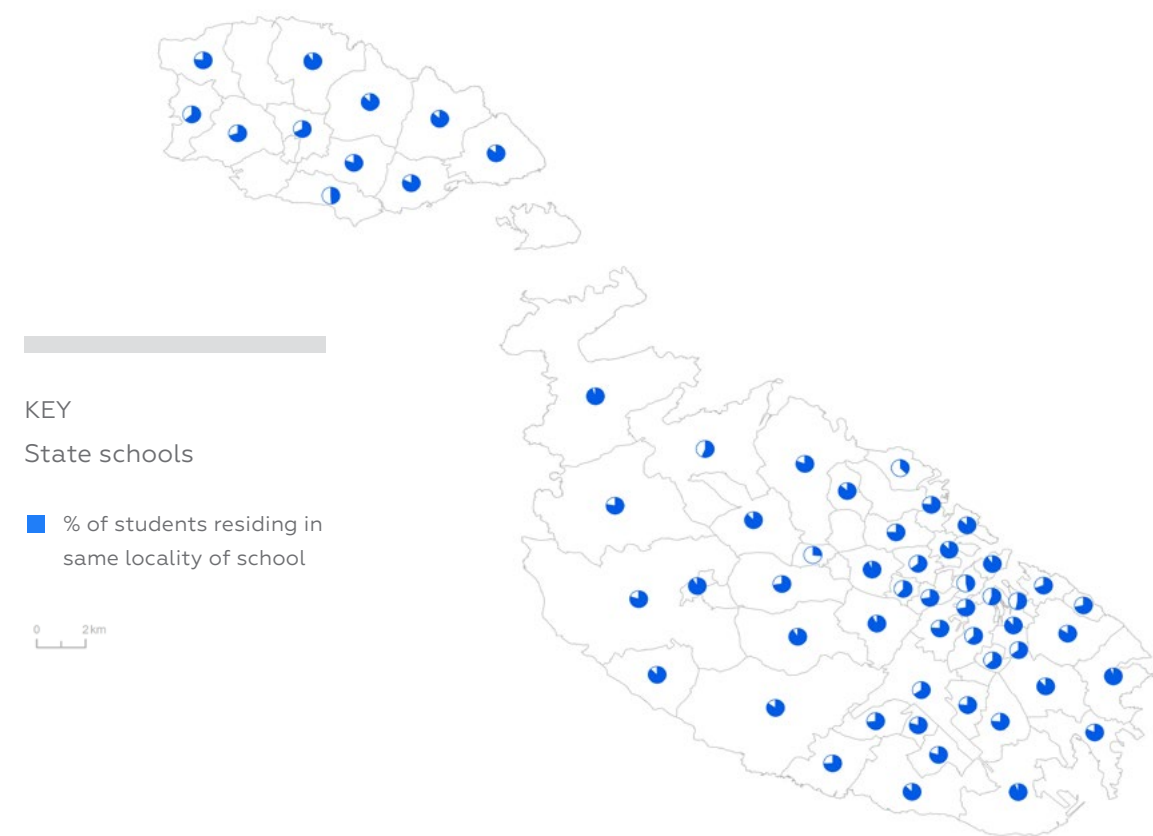
1. Student body in the above chart refers to persons in non-compulsory and compulsory education. Data excludes students not residing in Malta or whose residence is unspecified.

## Pre-primary Level

As at end of March 2018, the share of pre-primary students attending state and independent schools amounted to 71.3 and 17.7 per cent respectively; the remaining attended church schools. The most common age in state and independent schools at pre-primary level was that of 3 years, whereas in the case of church schools, mostly were 4 and 5 years old (**Table 2.6**).

**MAPS 2.1 – Pre-primary children by locality and type of school: 2017/18 (LAU 2)**

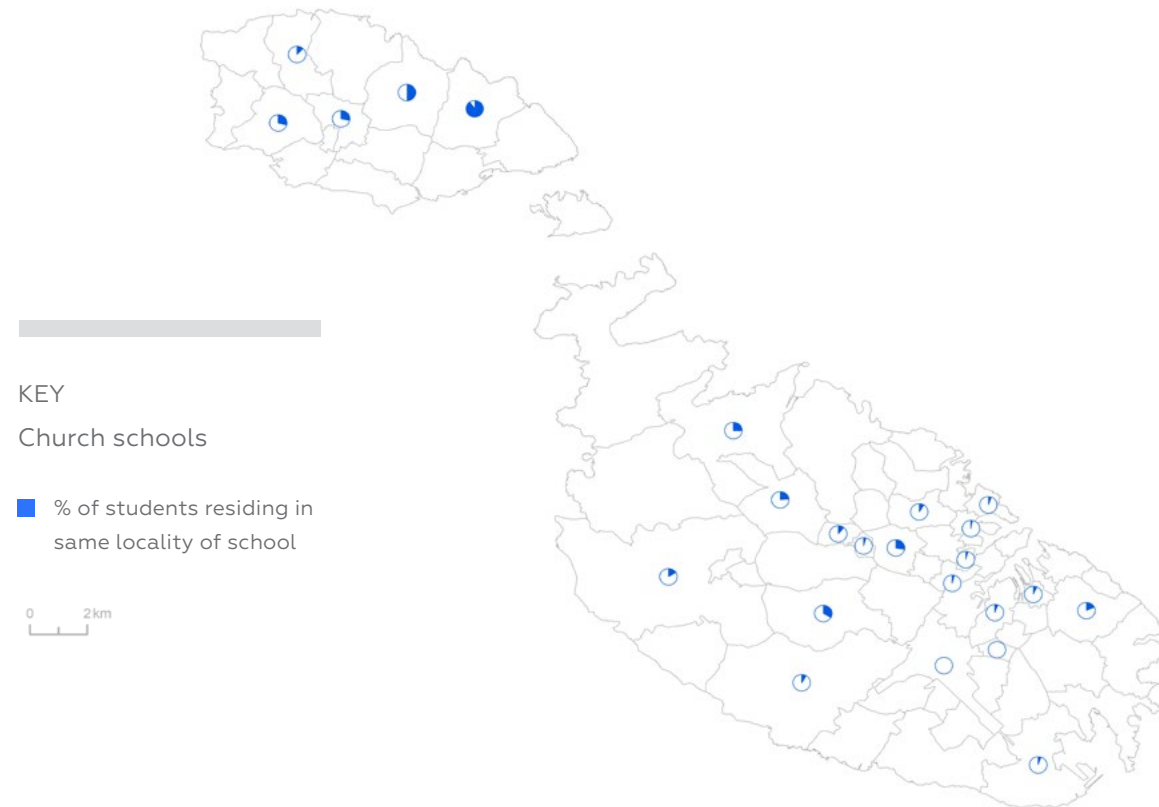
**MAP 2.1.1 – State Schools**



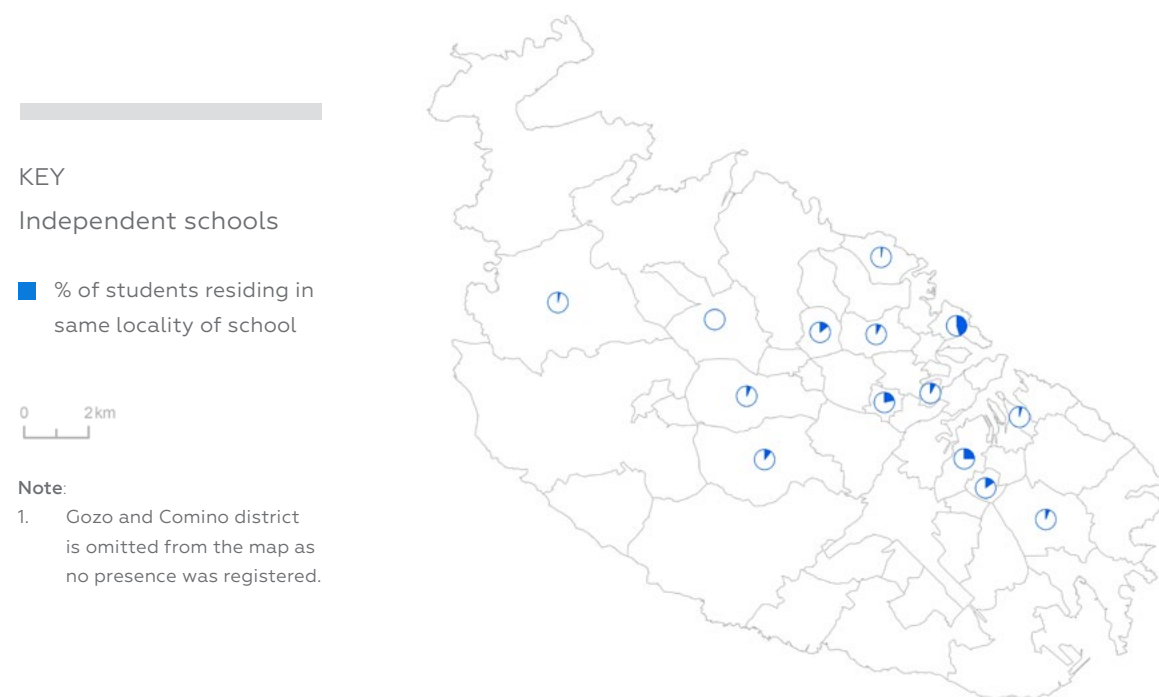
The largest proportion of pre-primary students resided and attended school in the Northern Harbour district (**Table 2.1**). While most students attending state schools resided in the same locality of the school, the contrary prevailed in the case of church and independent schools. Students who attended schools in the Northern Harbour district were mainly enrolled in independent and church schools at 50.9 and 34.4 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 68.3 per cent of the total. (**Maps 2.1 and Table 2.6**)



MAP 2.1.2 – Church Schools



MAP 2.1.3 – Independent Schools



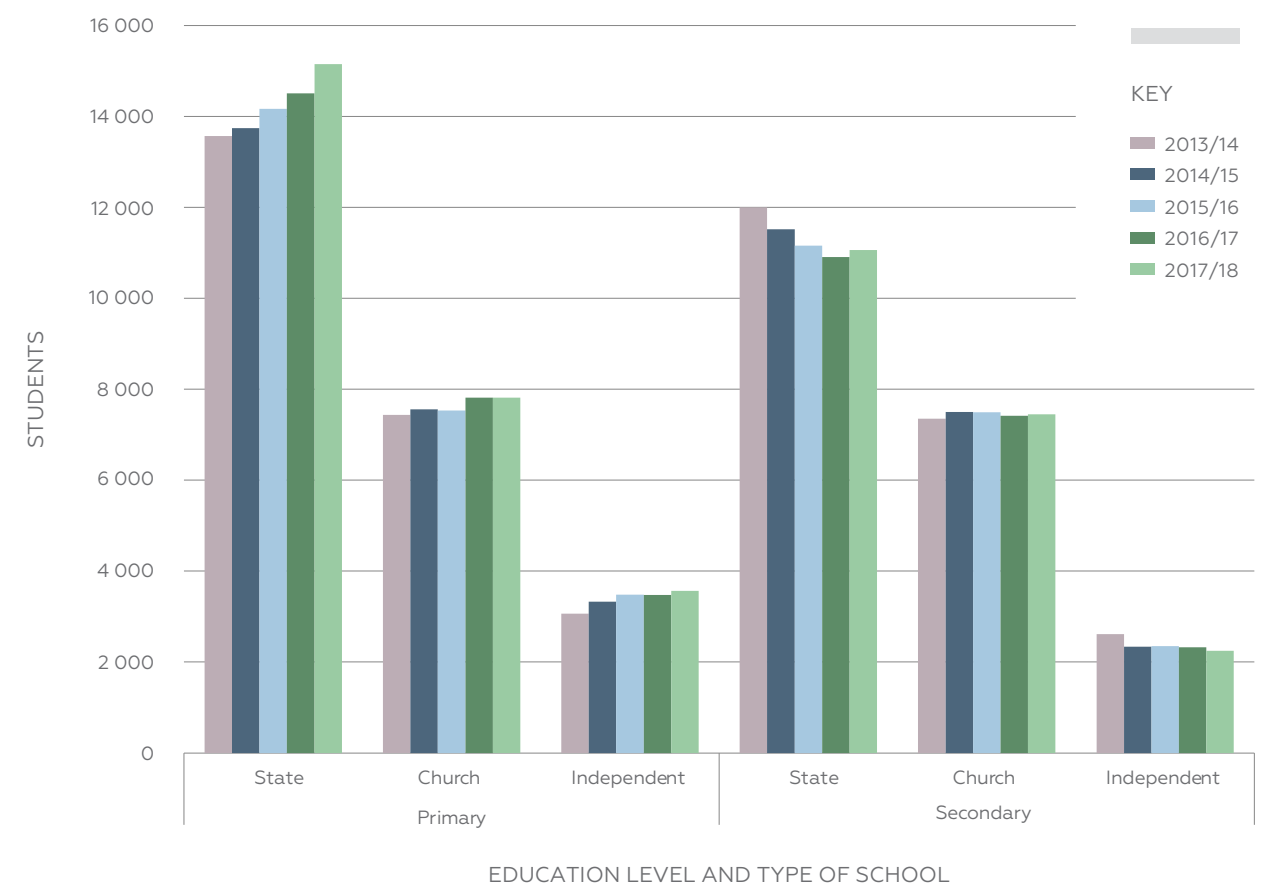
## Primary and Secondary Education

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

During scholastic year 2017/18, the number of children and adolescents in compulsory education amounted to 47 289 students. State schools accounted for 55.4 per cent of the total student body in mandatory education. The spread of students in compulsory education was 56.1 per cent in primary level and 43.9 per cent in secondary level of education.

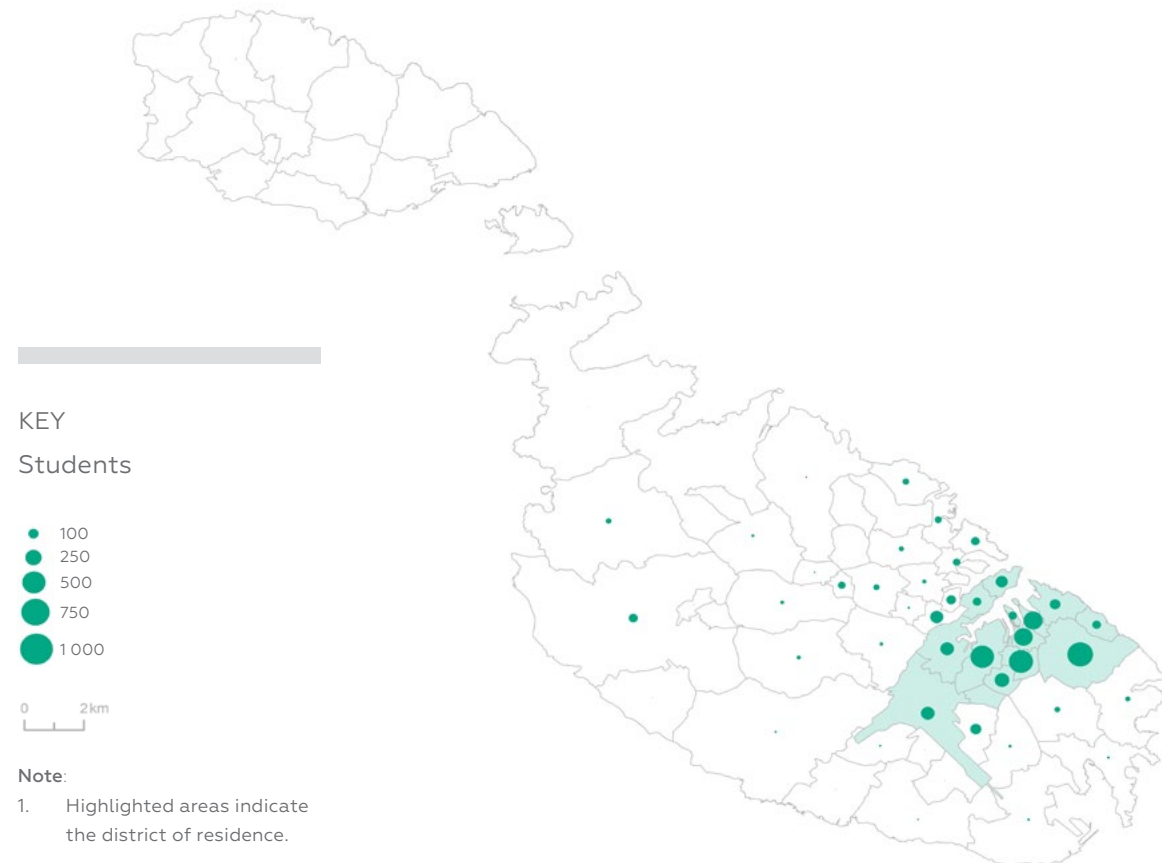
The concentration of students in compulsory education prevailed in institutions located within the Northern Harbour district. This accounted for 40.8 per cent of all educational institutions in MALTA, with primary and secondary levels comprising 35.5 and 47.6 per cent of the total student body in primary level and total student body in secondary level, respectively (**Table 2.2**).

CHART 2.2 – Students in compulsory education by type of school, education level and scholastic year

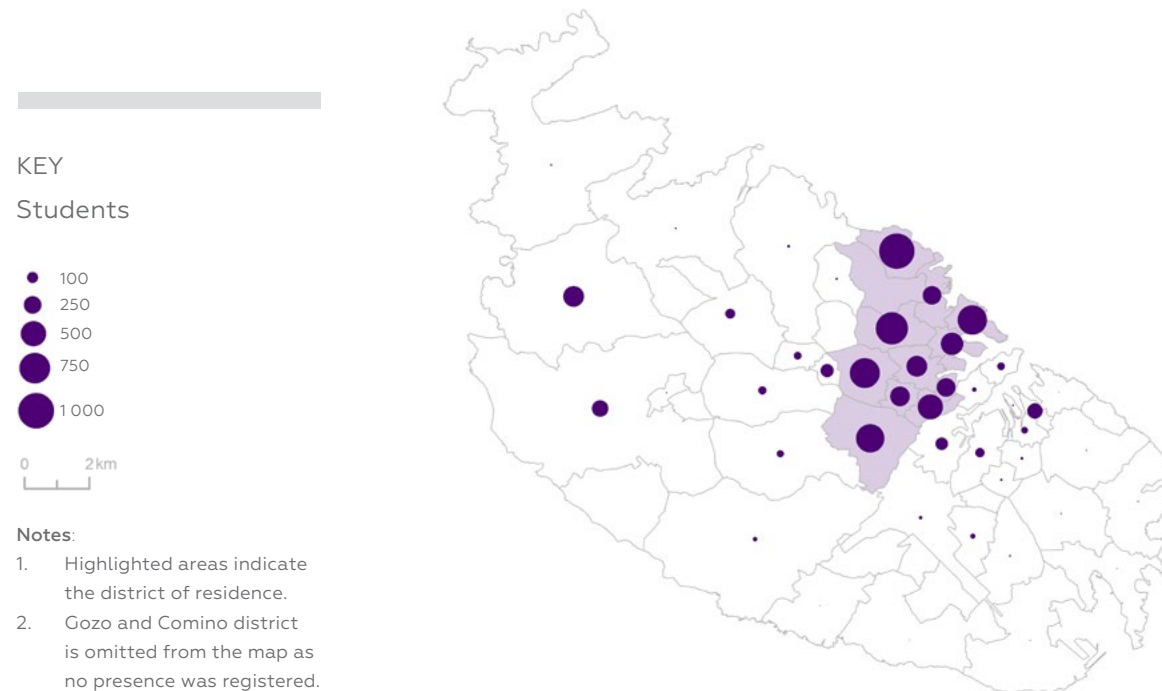


MAPS 2.2 – Primary students by district of residence and locality of school: 2017/18 (LAU 1 and LAU 2)

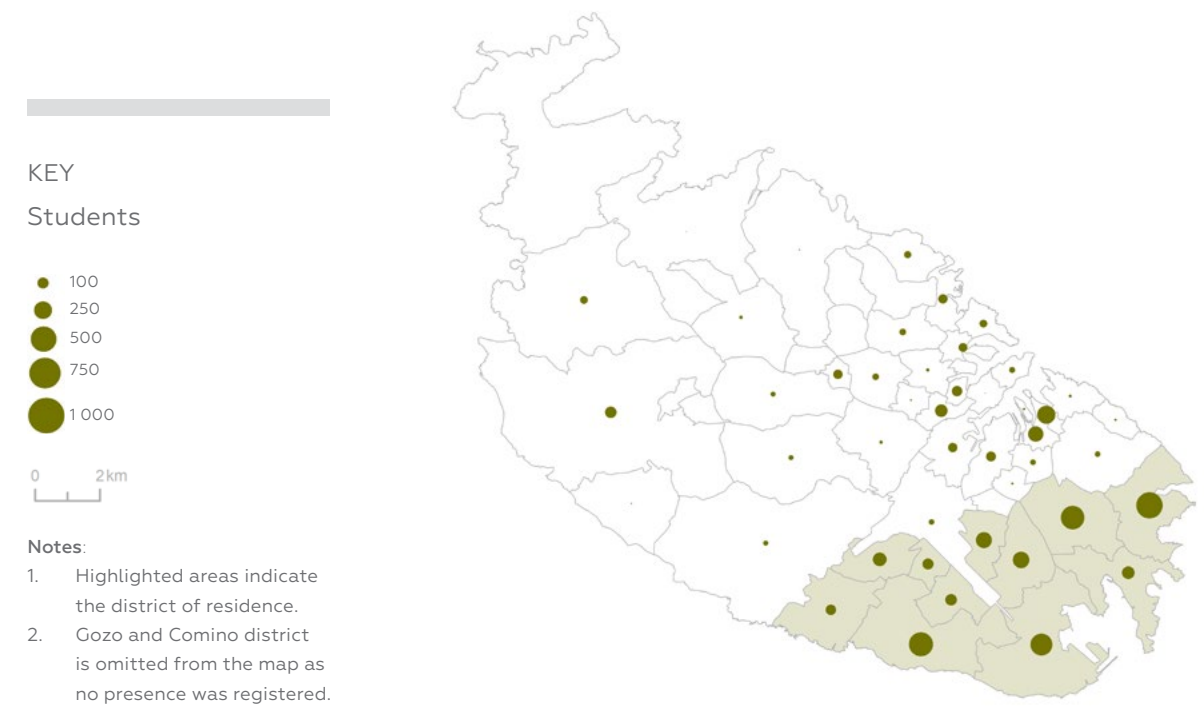
MAP 2.2.1 – Southern Harbour



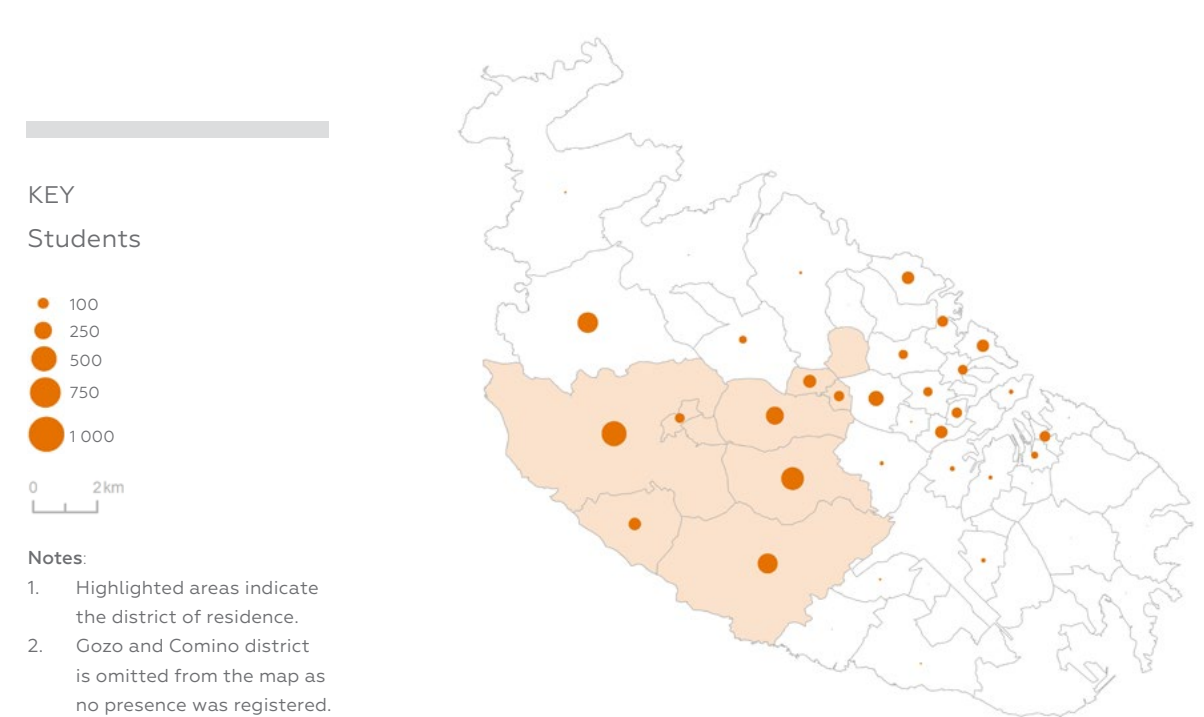
MAP 2.2.2 – Northern Harbour



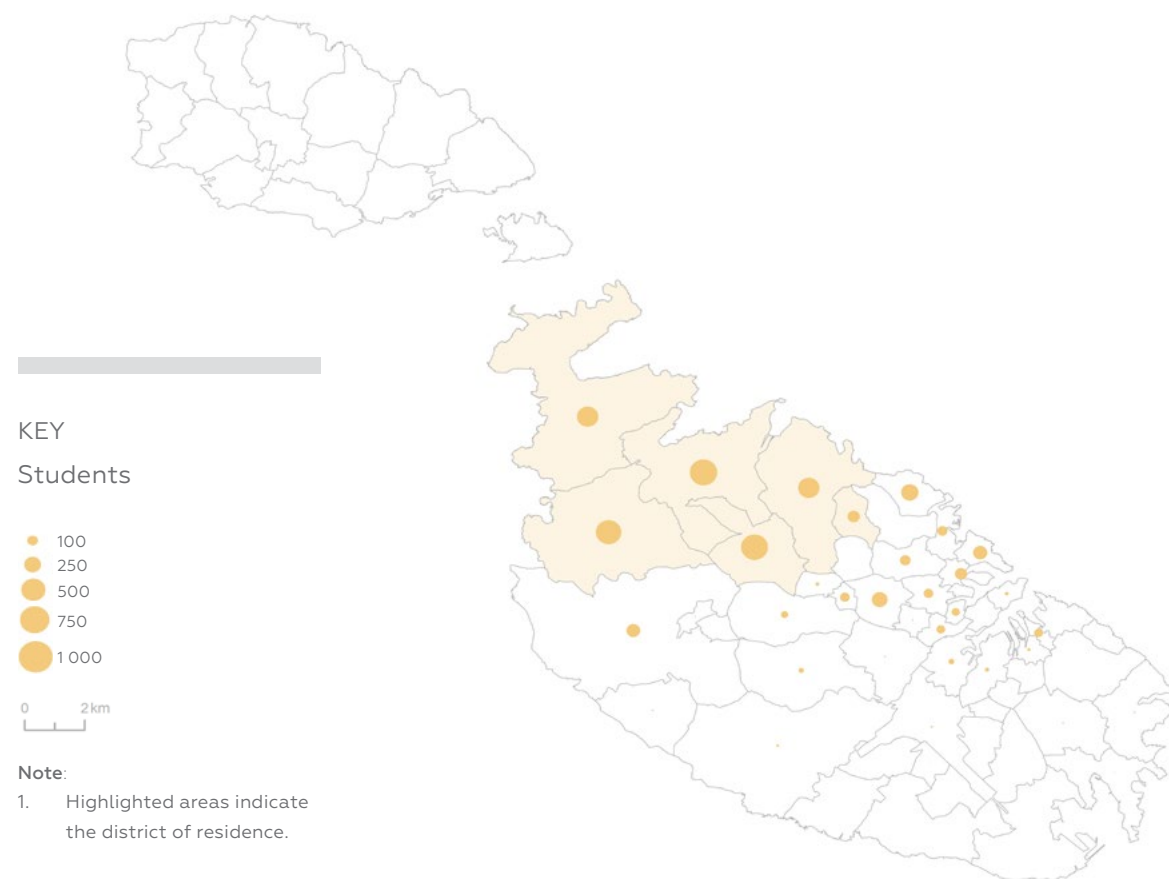
MAP 2.2.3 – South Eastern



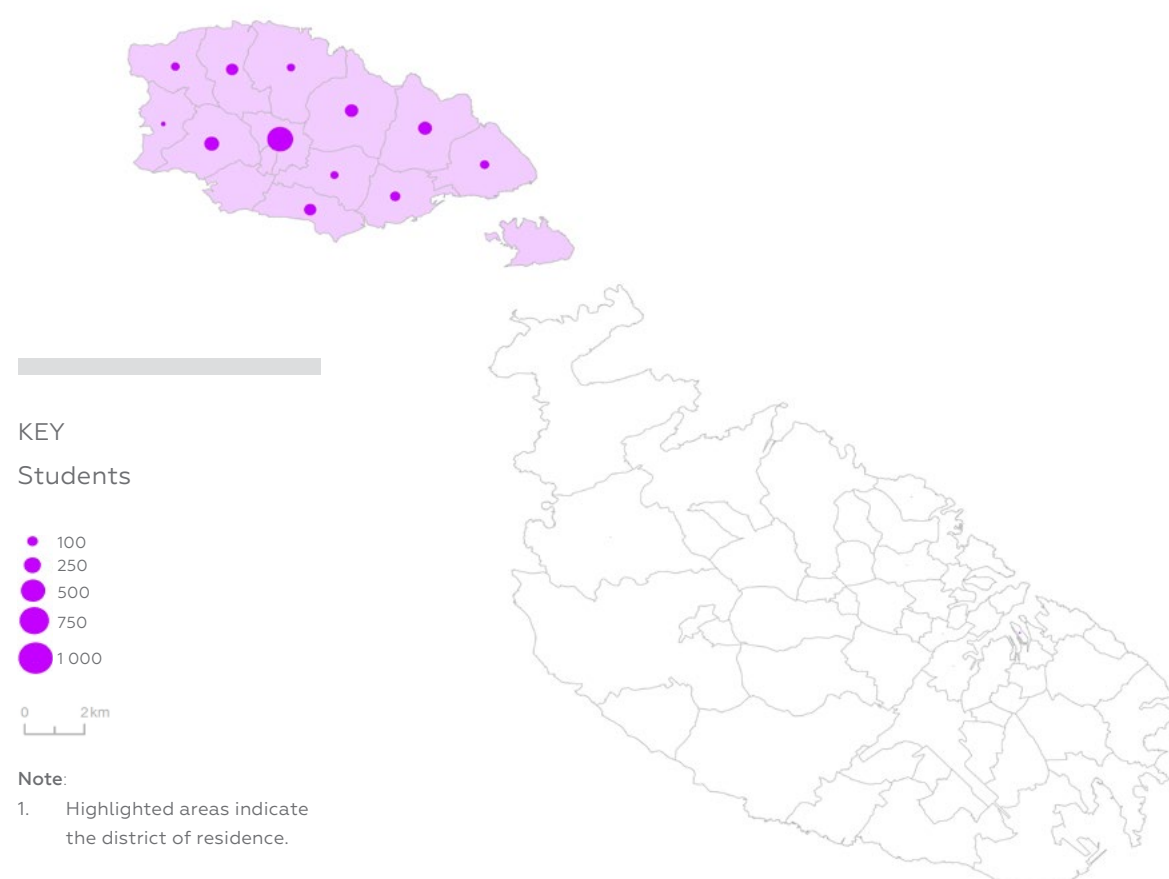
MAP 2.2.4 – Western



MAP 2.2.5 – Northern



MAP 2.2.6 – Gozo and Comino

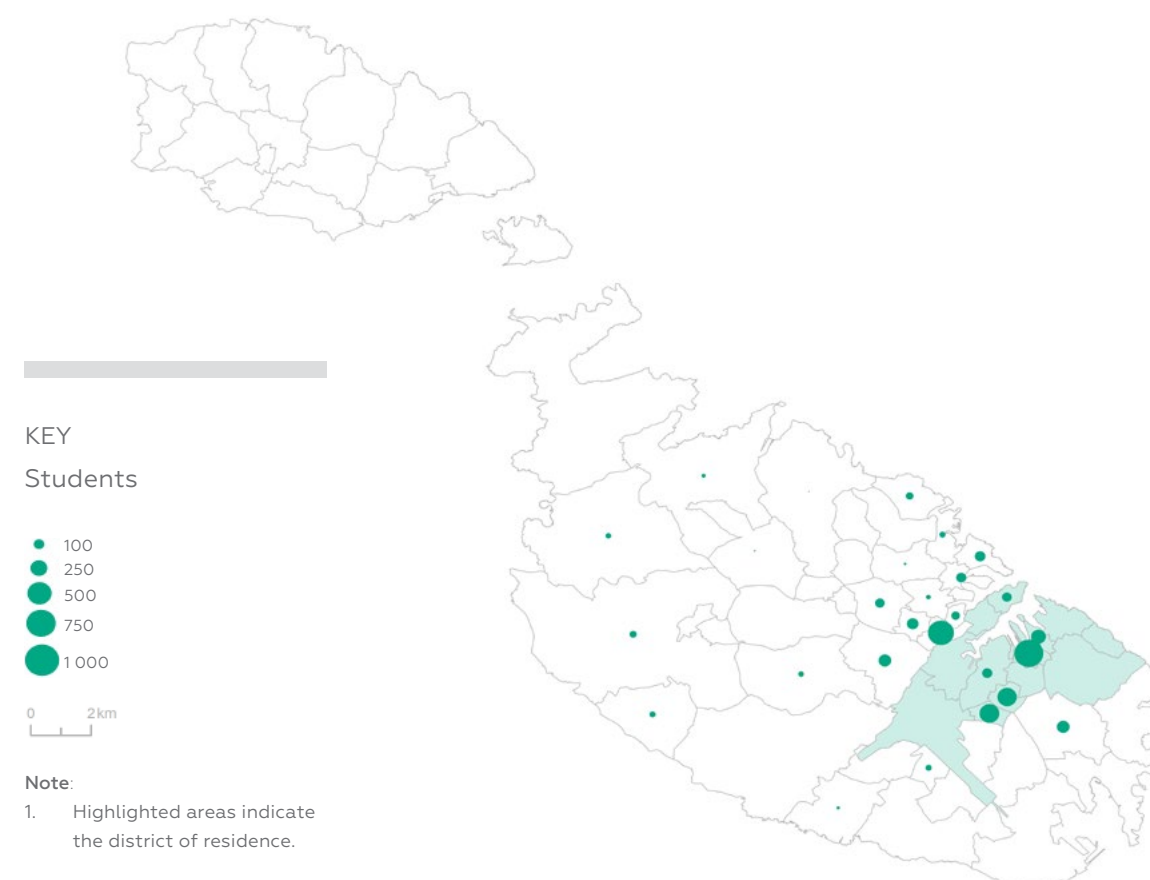


Total students enrolled in primary education were 26 532 students as at March 2018. State schools remained the most popular at 57.1 per cent of total student body in primary level. The majority of church and independent schools were located within the Northern Harbour district (**Table 2.7**). Most of the students in primary education attended school in the same district of residence (**Table 2.3 and Maps 2.2**). 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 20 757 students. Of these, 53.3 per cent attended state schools, followed by church schools at 35.9 per cent (**Table 2.8**). The behaviour of primary education students was similar to secondary students, in that most students attended institutions in the same district of residence. 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 (**Table 2.4**). On the contrary, Gozo and Comino district catered for almost all its secondary students. (**Maps 2.3**)

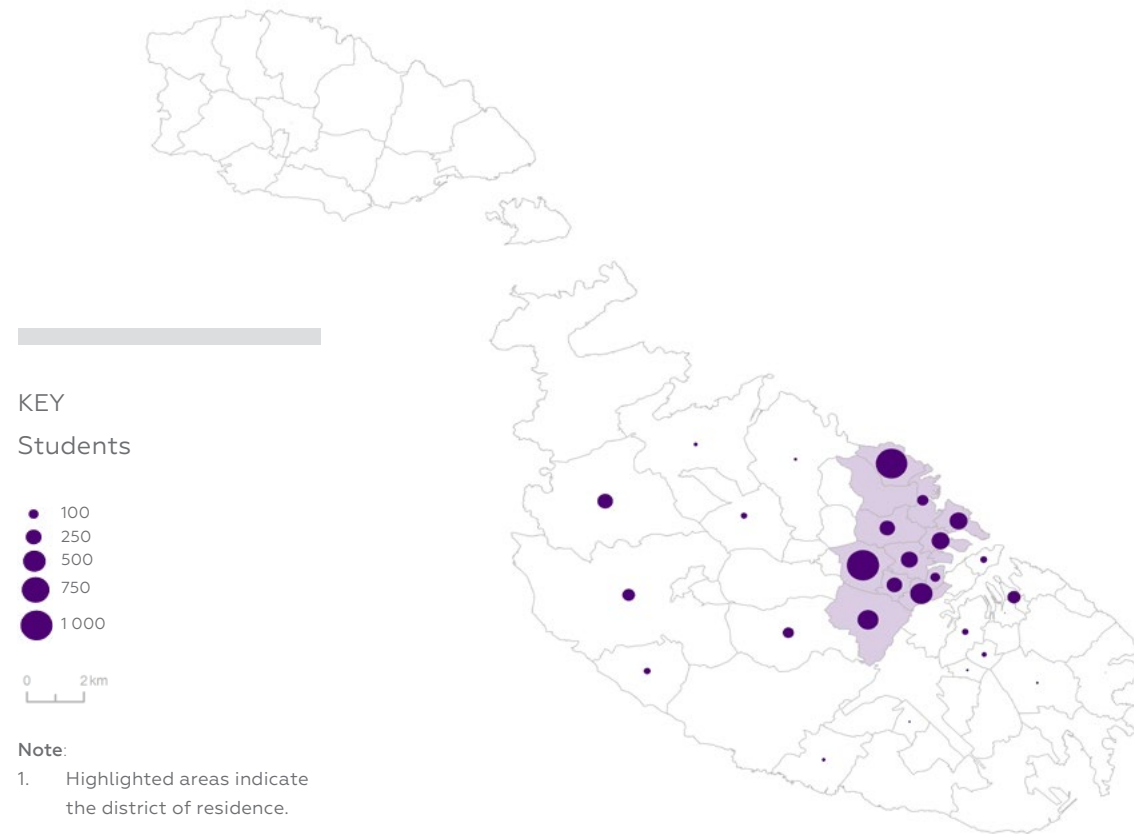
MAPS 2.3 – Secondary students by district of residence and locality of school: 2017/18 (LAU 1 and LAU 2)

MAP 2.3.1 – Southern Harbour

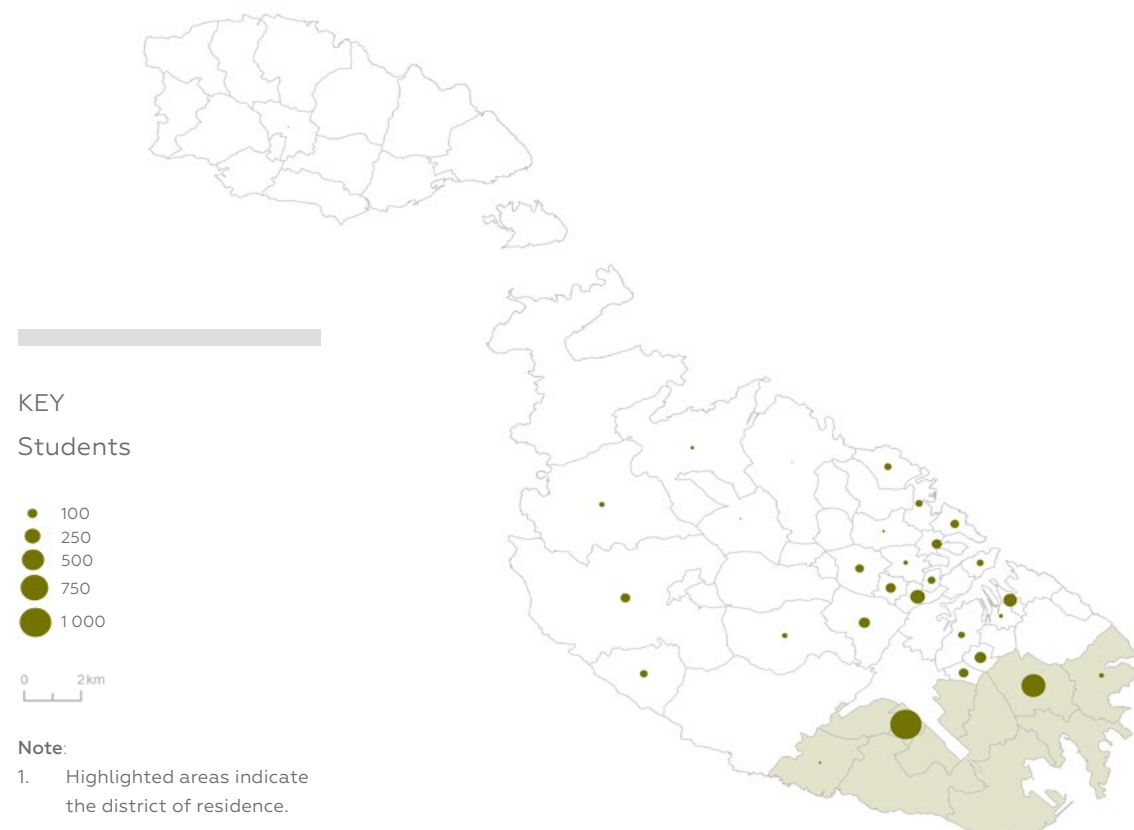




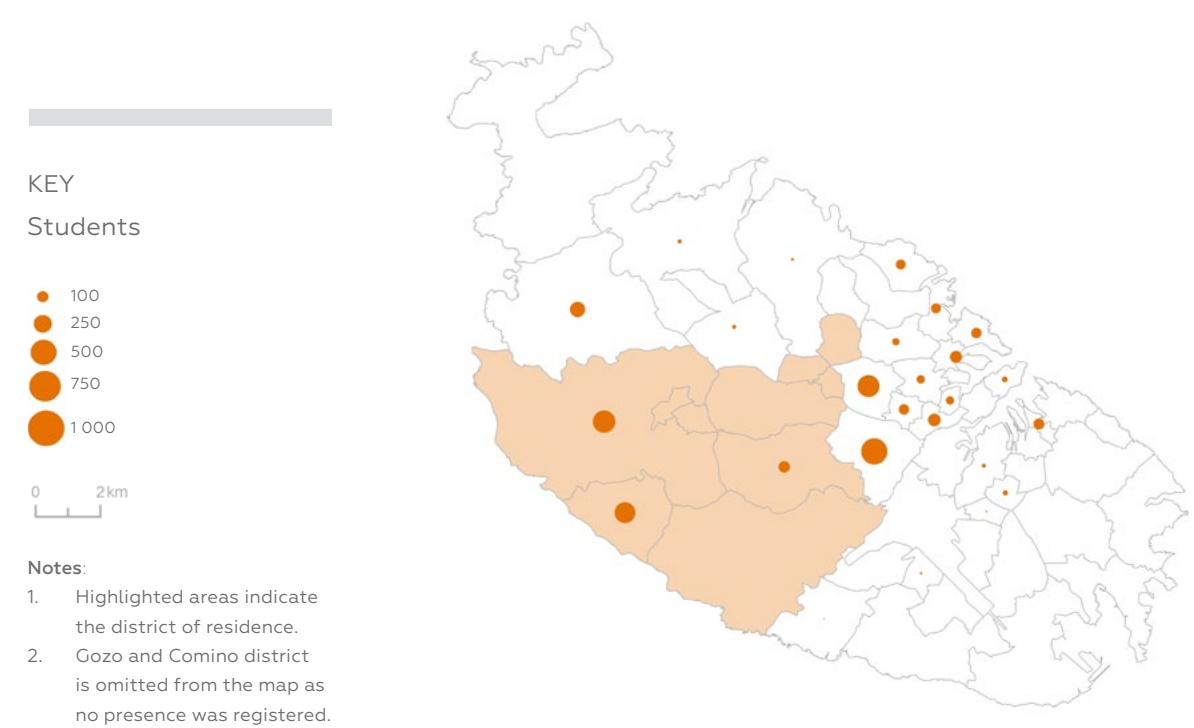
MAP 2.3.2 – Northern Harbour



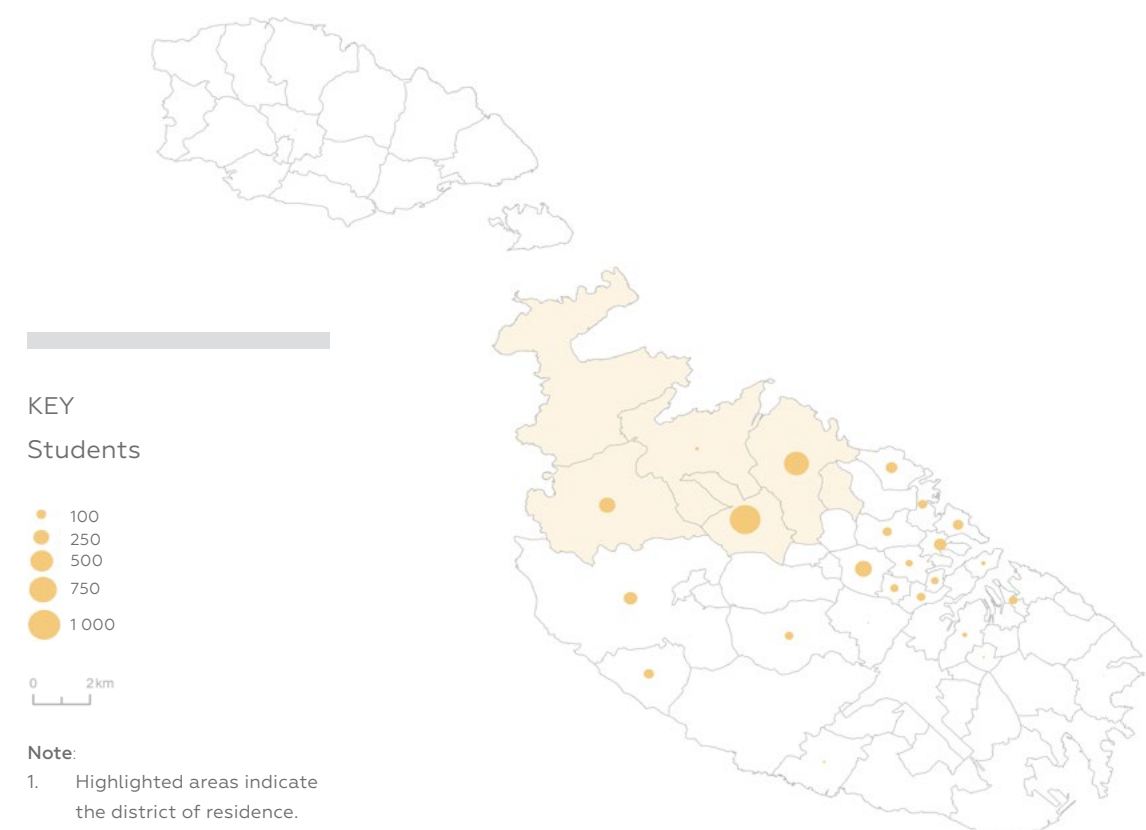
MAP 2.3.3 – South Eastern



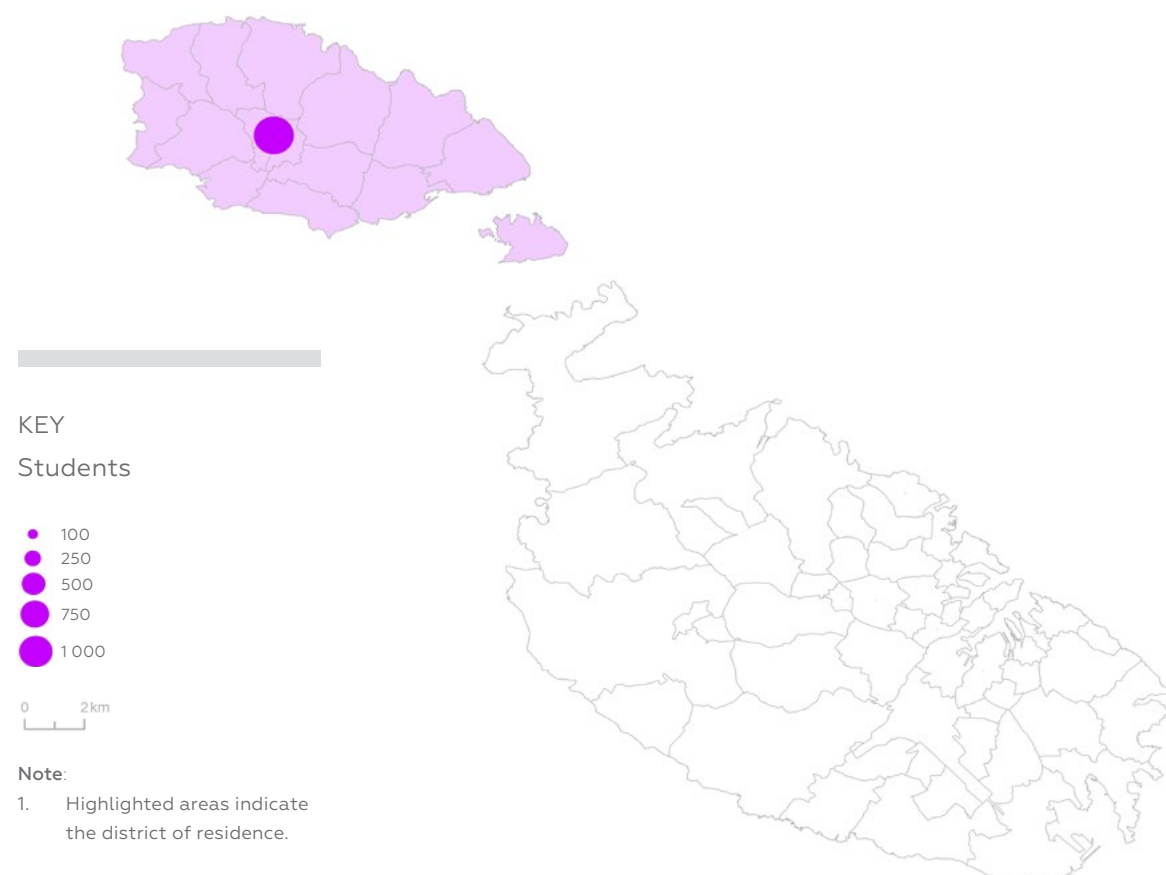
MAP 2.3.4 – Western



MAP 2.3.5 – Northern



MAP 2.3.6 – Gozo and Comino

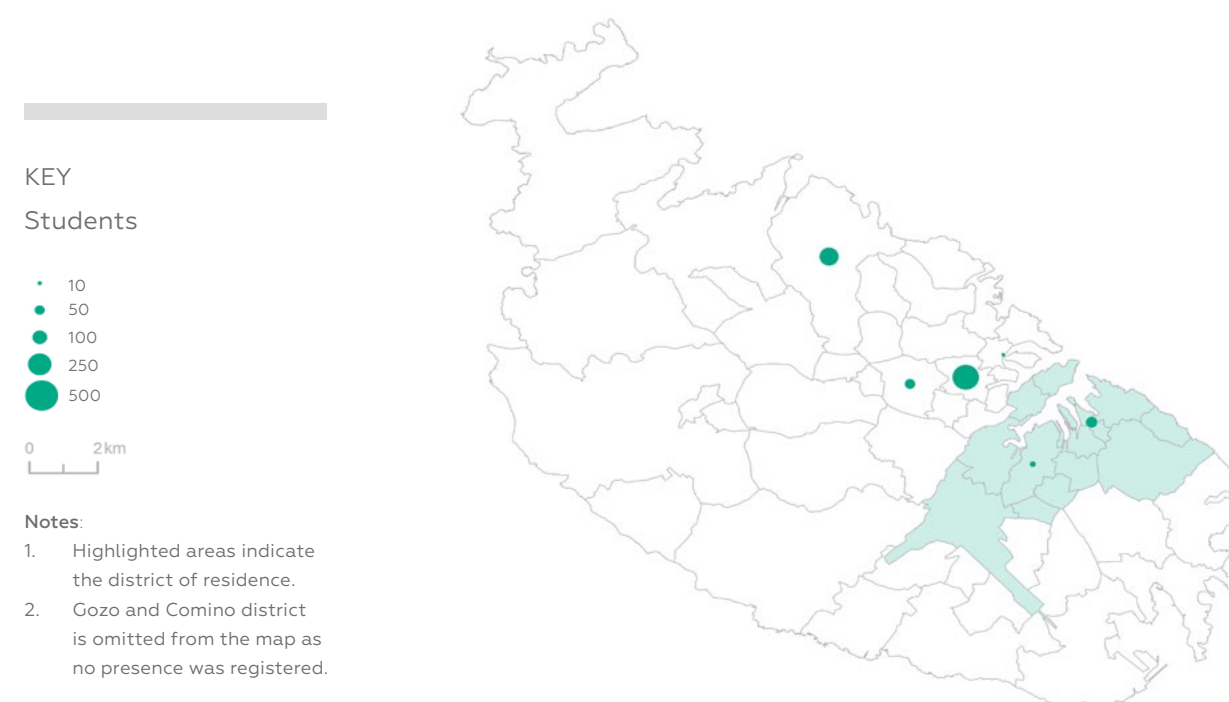


## Post-secondary General Education

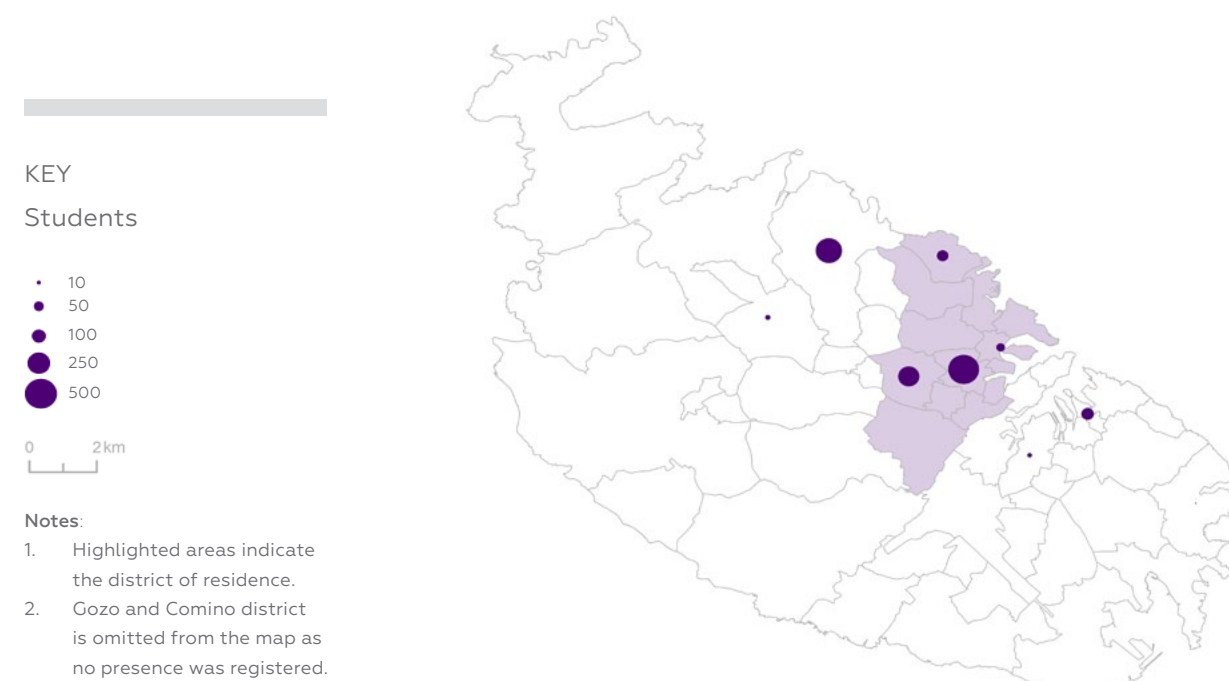
In March 2018, students in post-secondary general education amounted to 4 930 students, of which 76.8 per cent attended state-run institutions (**Table 2.9 and Chart 2.3**). Most institutions were in the Northern Harbour district at 54.5 per cent (**Table 2.5**). **Maps 2.4** show the district of residence and the locality of the institutions at post-secondary level, illustrating that students residing 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 aged 17 years at 44.1 per cent, followed by those aged between 15 and 16 years old at 42.5 per cent. (**Table 2.9**)

MAPS 2.4 – Post-secondary general education students by district of residence and locality of school: 2017/18 (LAU 1 and LAU 2)

MAP 2.4.1 – Southern Harbour

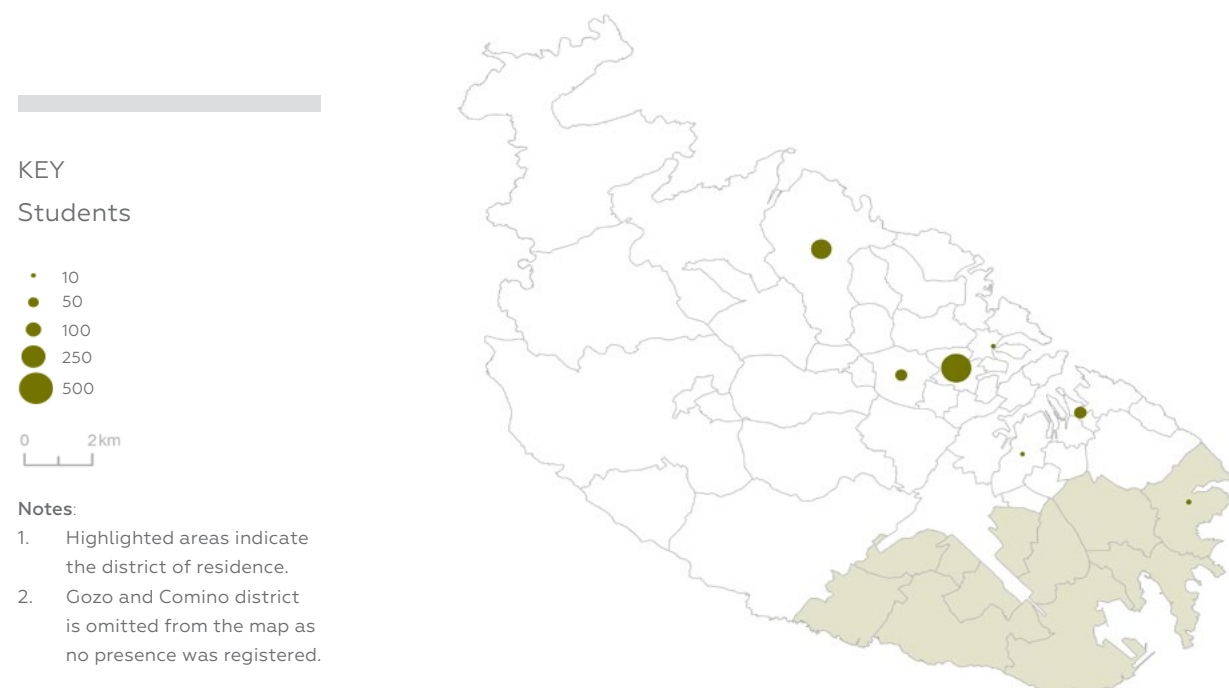


MAP 2.4.2 – Northern Harbour

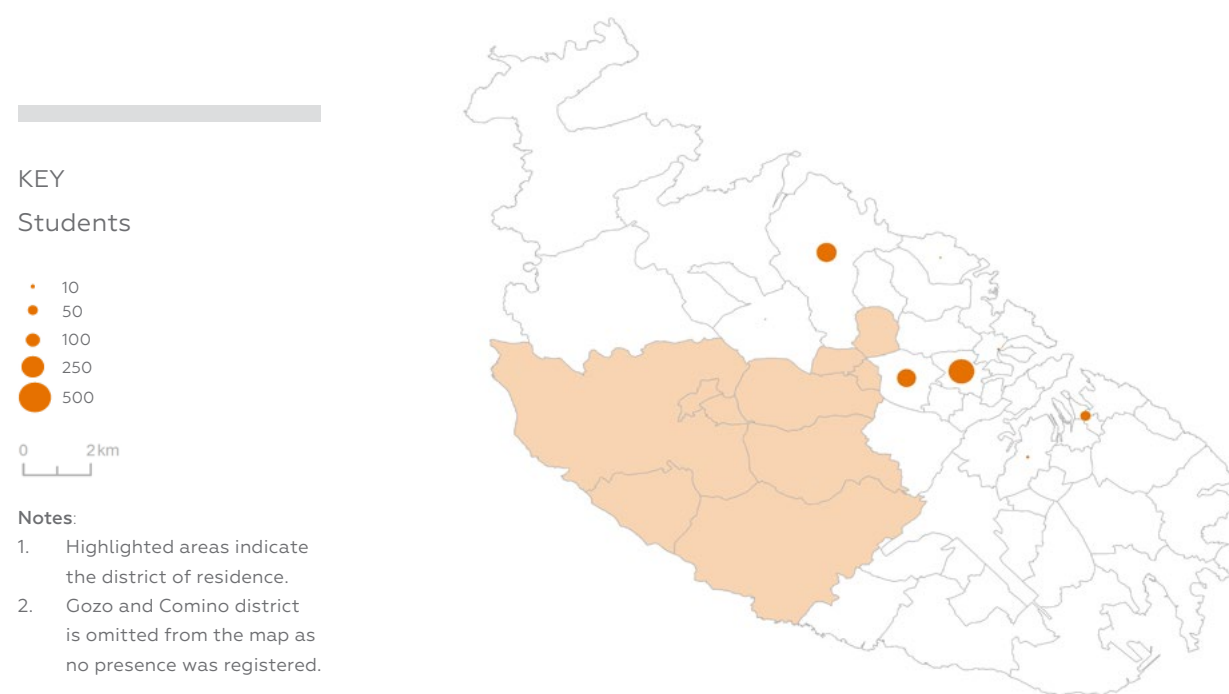




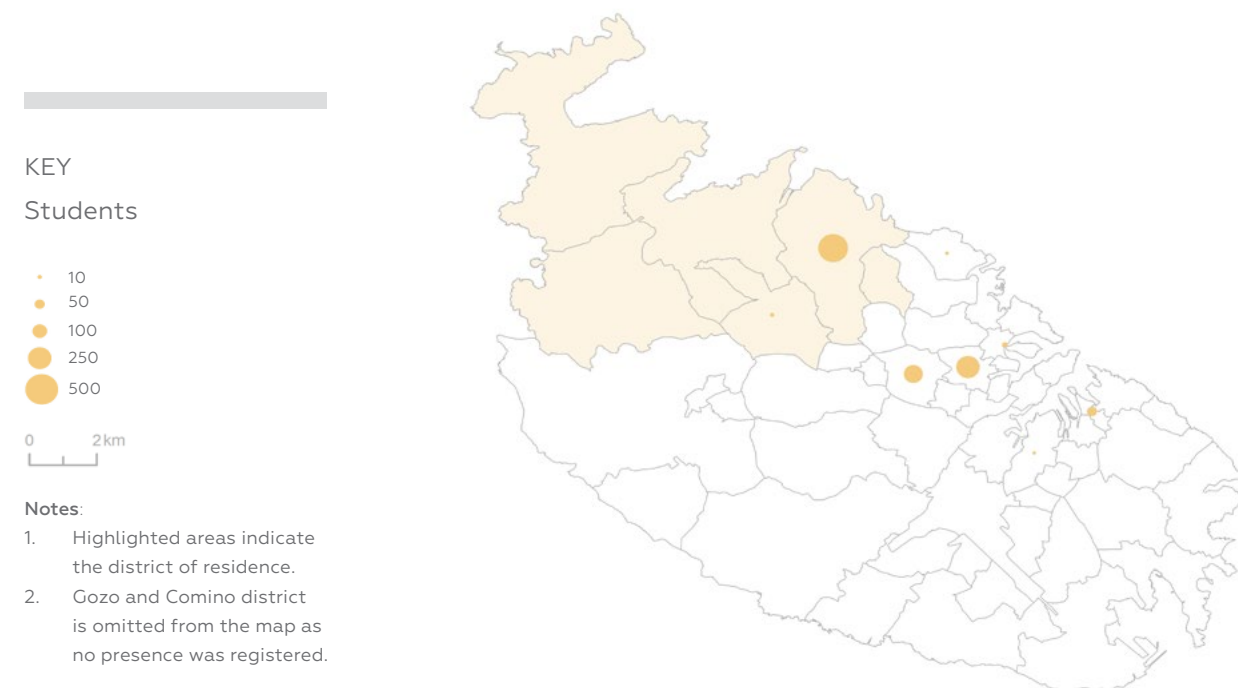
MAP 2.4.3 – South Eastern



MAP 2.4.4 – Western



MAP 2.4.5 – Northern



MAP 2.4.6 – Gozo and Comino

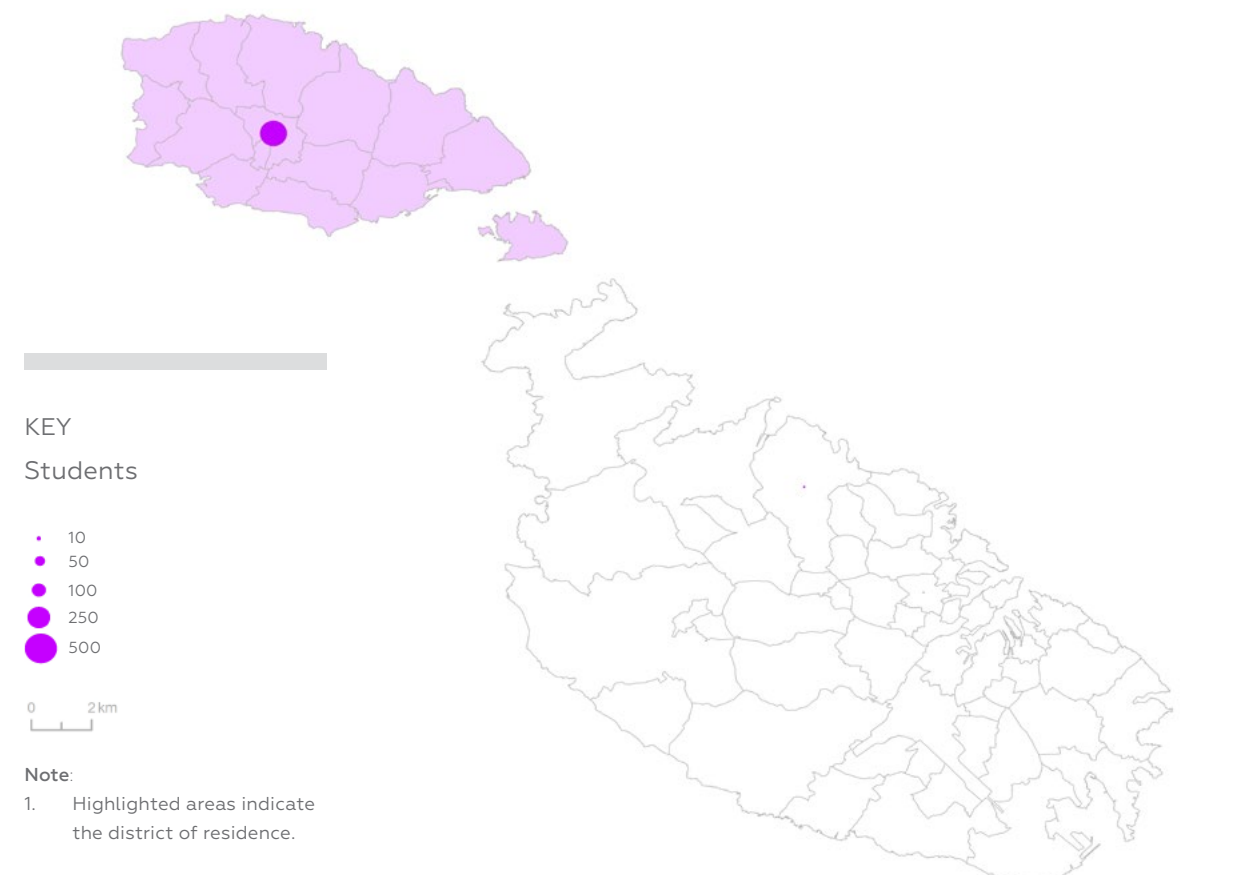
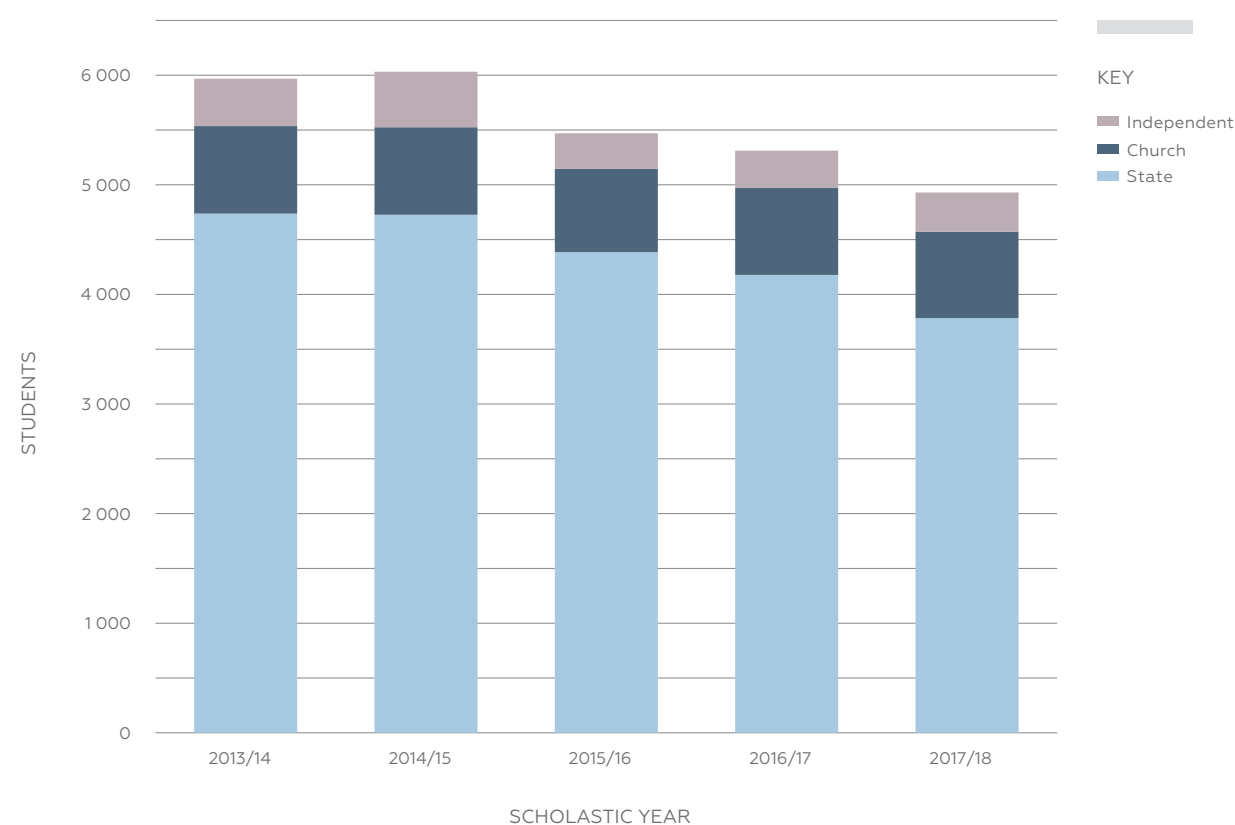


CHART 2.3 – Students in post-secondary general education by type of school and scholastic year



## Other Post-secondary and Tertiary Education

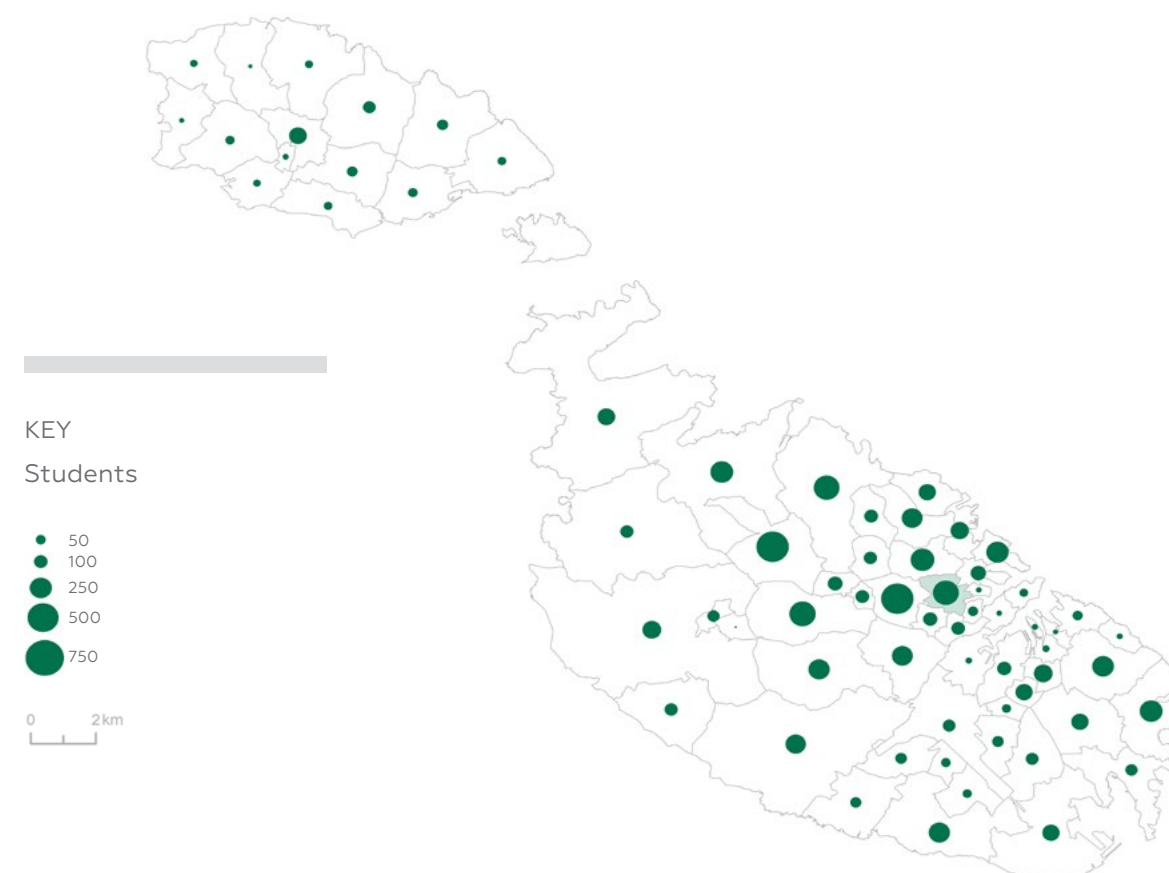
'Other post-secondary' education refers to students following courses in Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology (MCAST), Institute of Tourism Studies (ITS), University of Malta, and public and private institutions which offer courses at ISCED levels 2 to 4, comprising lower secondary, upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education. Tertiary level education refers to students enrolled at MCAST, ITS, University of Malta, and public and private institutions which provide courses at ISCED levels 5 to 8, covering short-cycle tertiary education, Bachelor's level, Master's level, Doctoral level or an equivalent level.

## ENROLMENTS

During academic year 2017/18, the number of students attending full-time or part-time courses at other post-secondary or tertiary institutions in MALTA amounted to 20 582. This reflects an increase of 6.8 per cent on the previous academic year 2016/17 (**Table 2.11**). The educational institutions hosting the largest number of students were the University of Malta with 10 874 students, followed by MCAST and ITS with 6 629 and 560 students respectively. **Maps 2.5 and 2.6** depict the student body according to locality of residence for each of the three University of Malta campuses (Msida, Valletta and Xewkija), the six vocational MCAST campuses (Għajnsielem, Kalkara, Mosta, Naxxar, Paola and Qormi) and the ITS campus of Pembroke. The vocational ITS campus located in Qala is being omitted due to the very small number of students attending this campus. Students registered with a foreign address or whose residence was unspecified were not included in the maps.

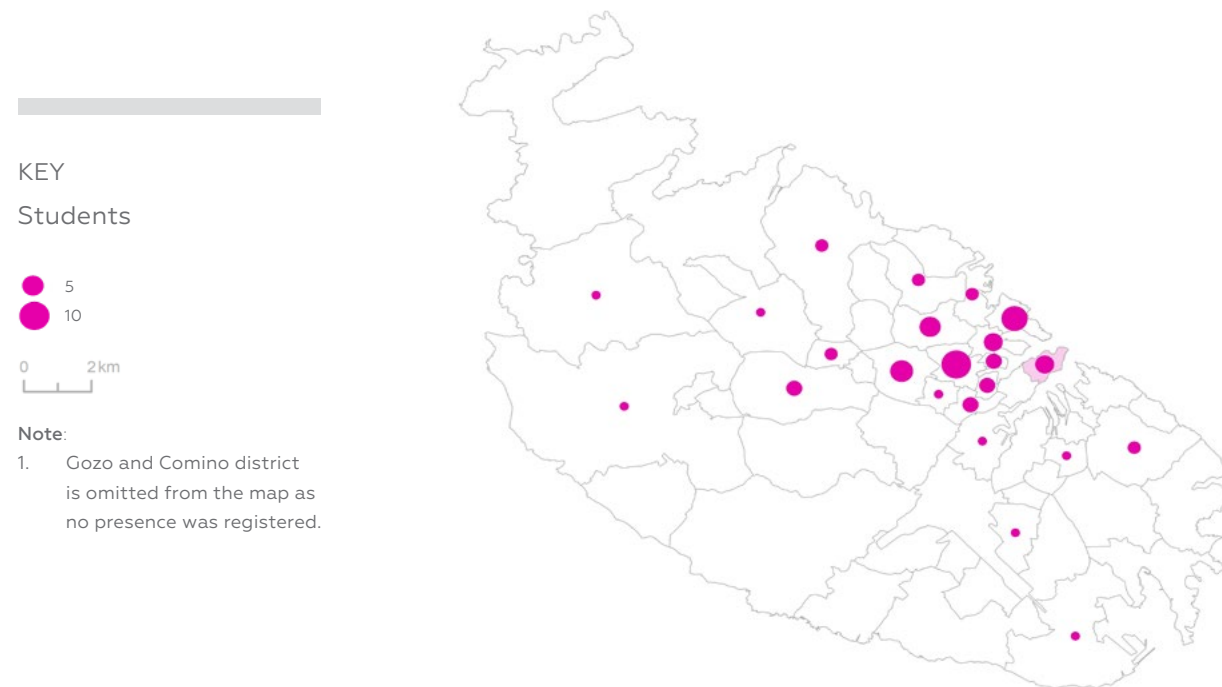
MAPS 2.5 – Students following courses at the University of Malta by locality of residence and locality of campus: 2017/18 (LAU 2)

MAP 2.5.1 – UoM Msida Campus

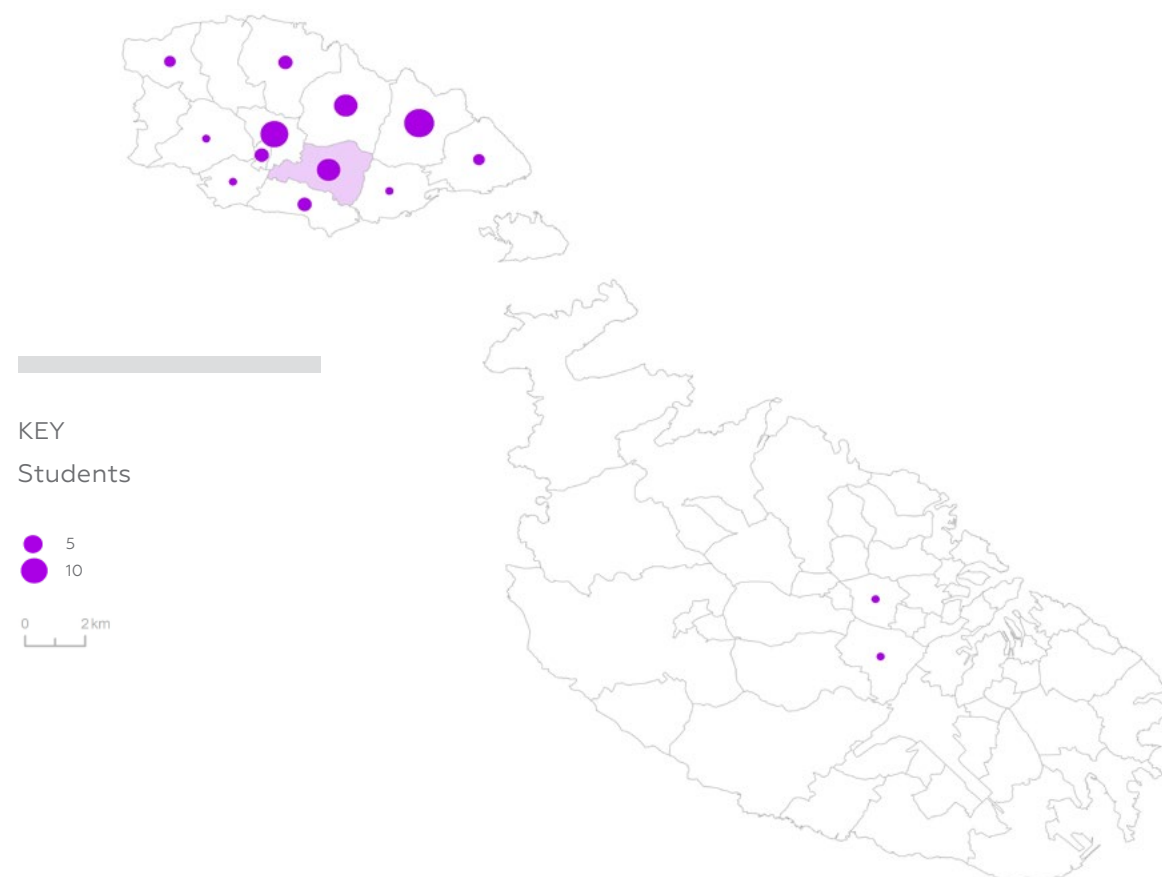




MAP 2.5.2 – UoM Valletta Campus

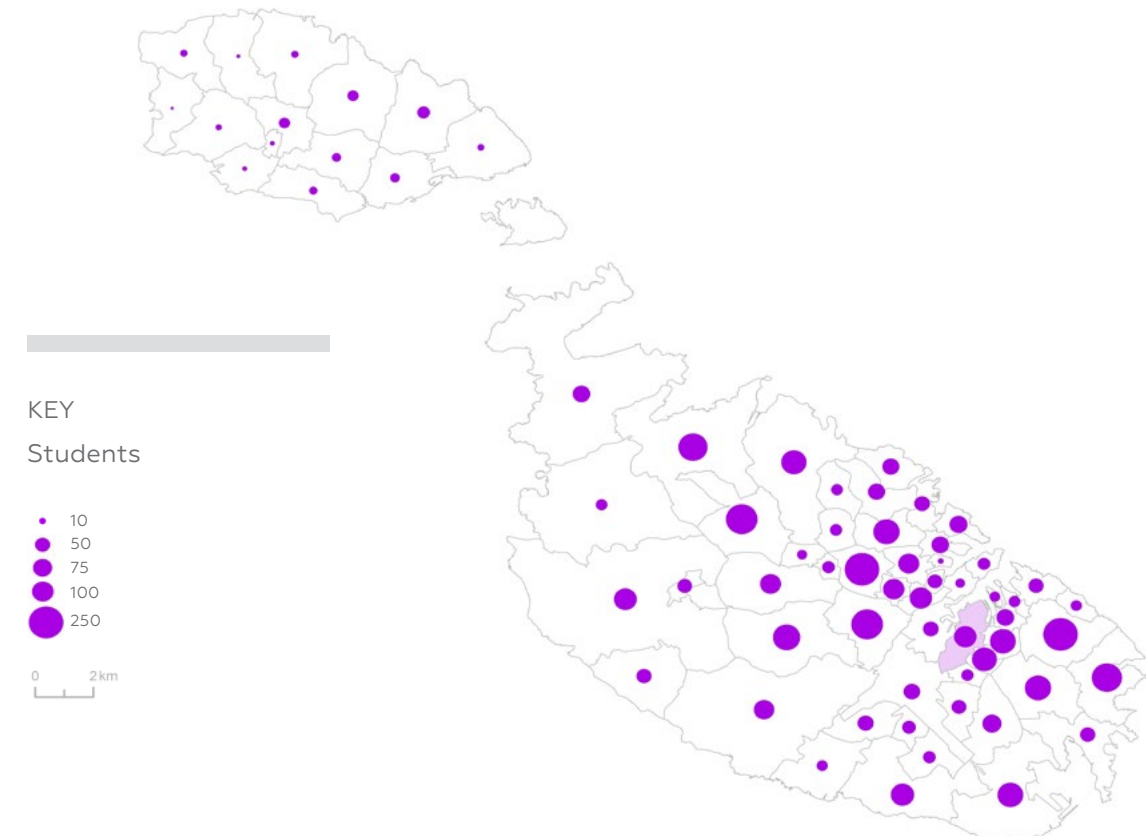


MAP 2.5.3 – UoM Xewkija Campus

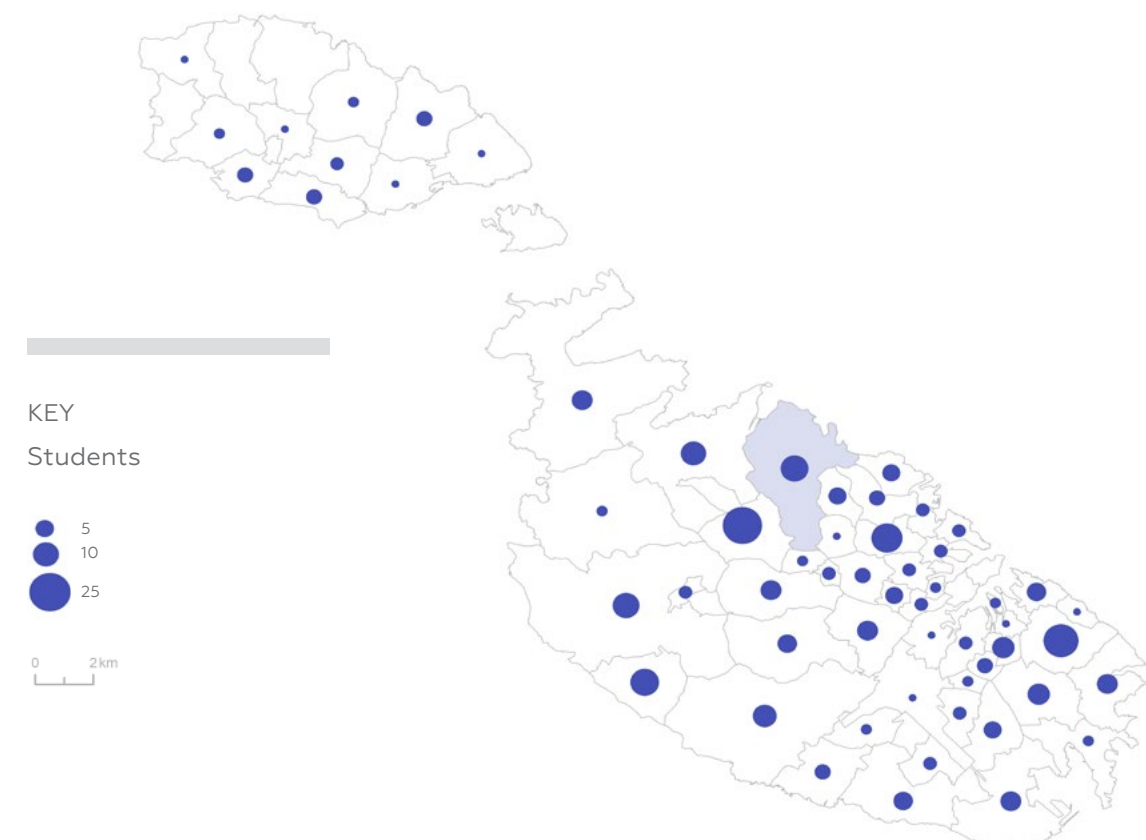


MAPS 2.6 – Students following courses at state vocational institutions by locality of residence and locality of campus: 2017/18 (LAU 2)

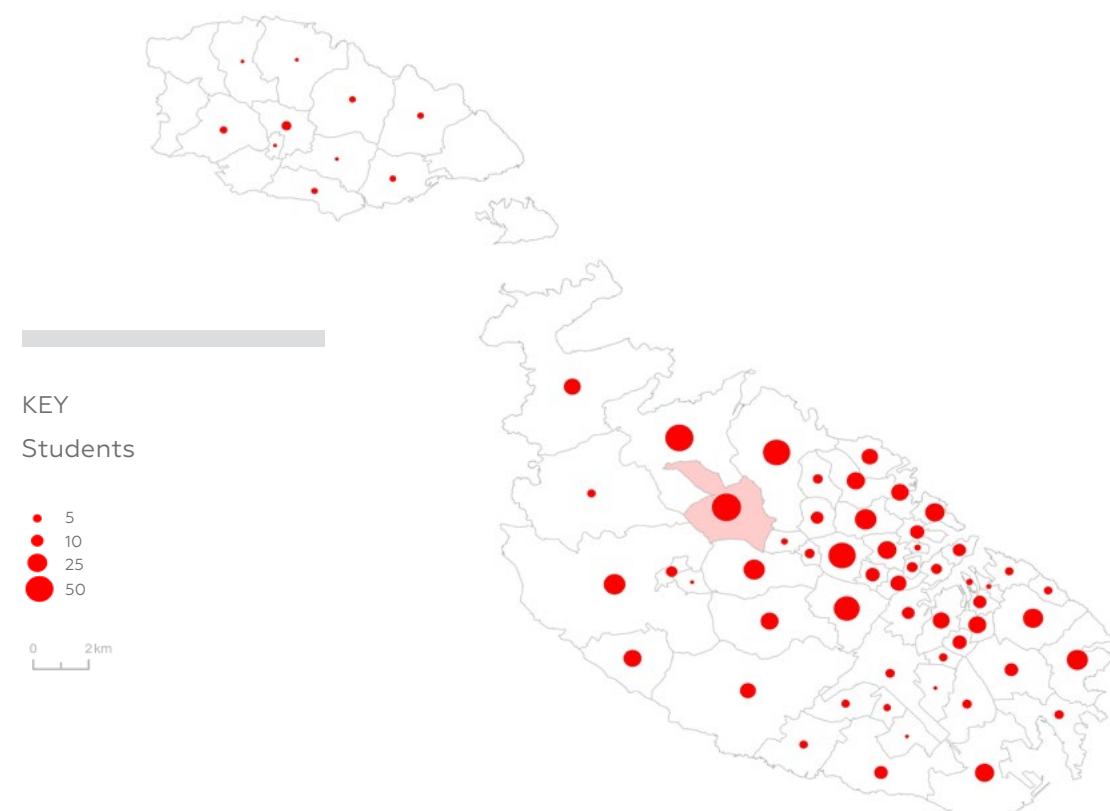
MAP 2.6.1 – MCAST Paola Campus



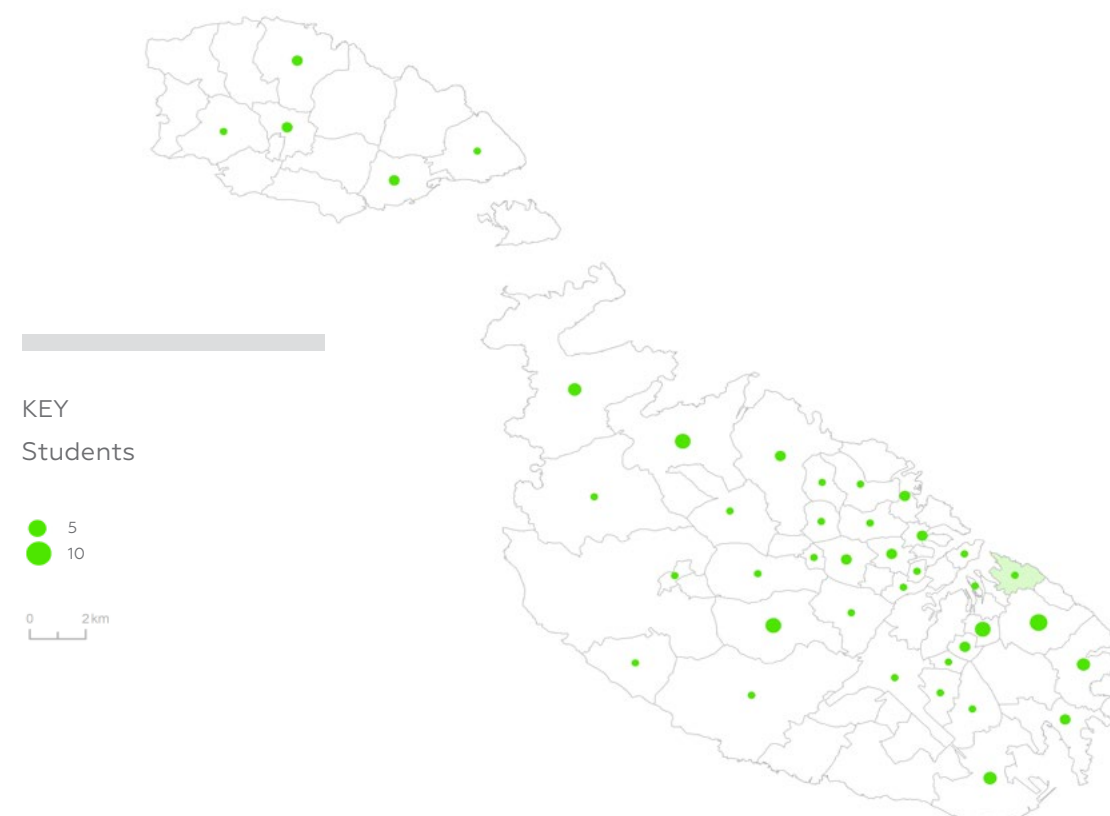
MAP 2.6.2 – MCAST Naxxar Campus



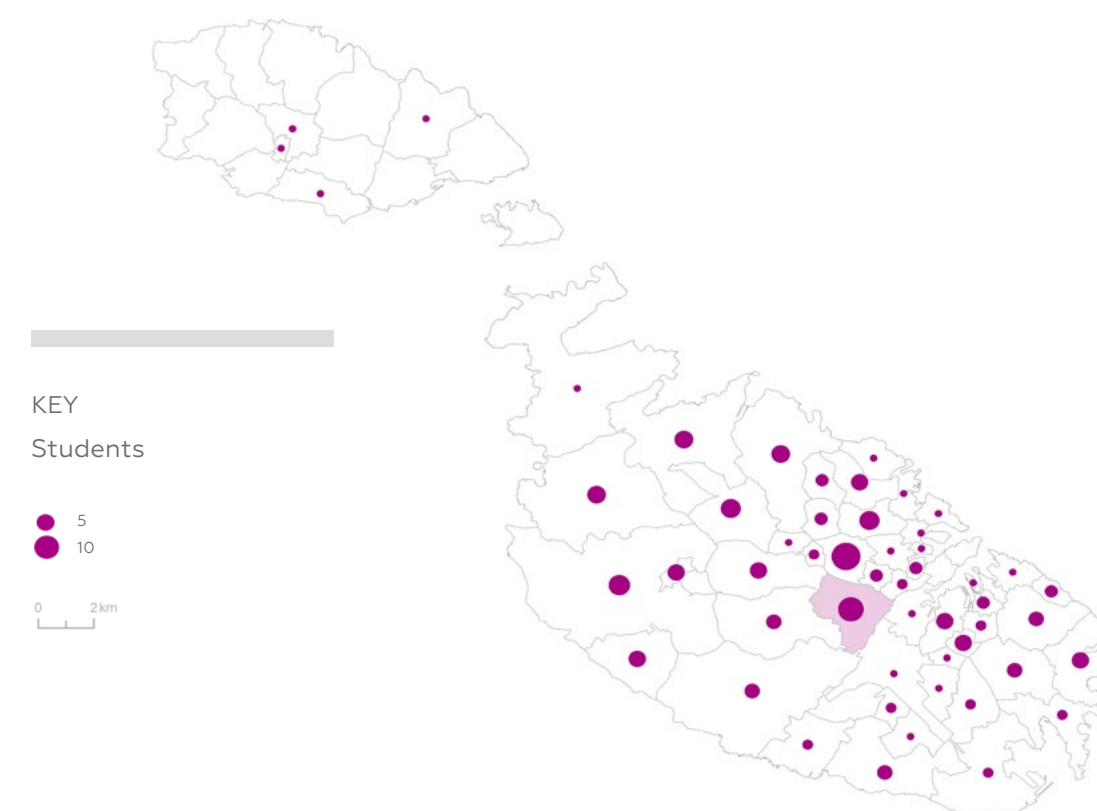
MAP 2.6.3 – MCAST Mosta Campus



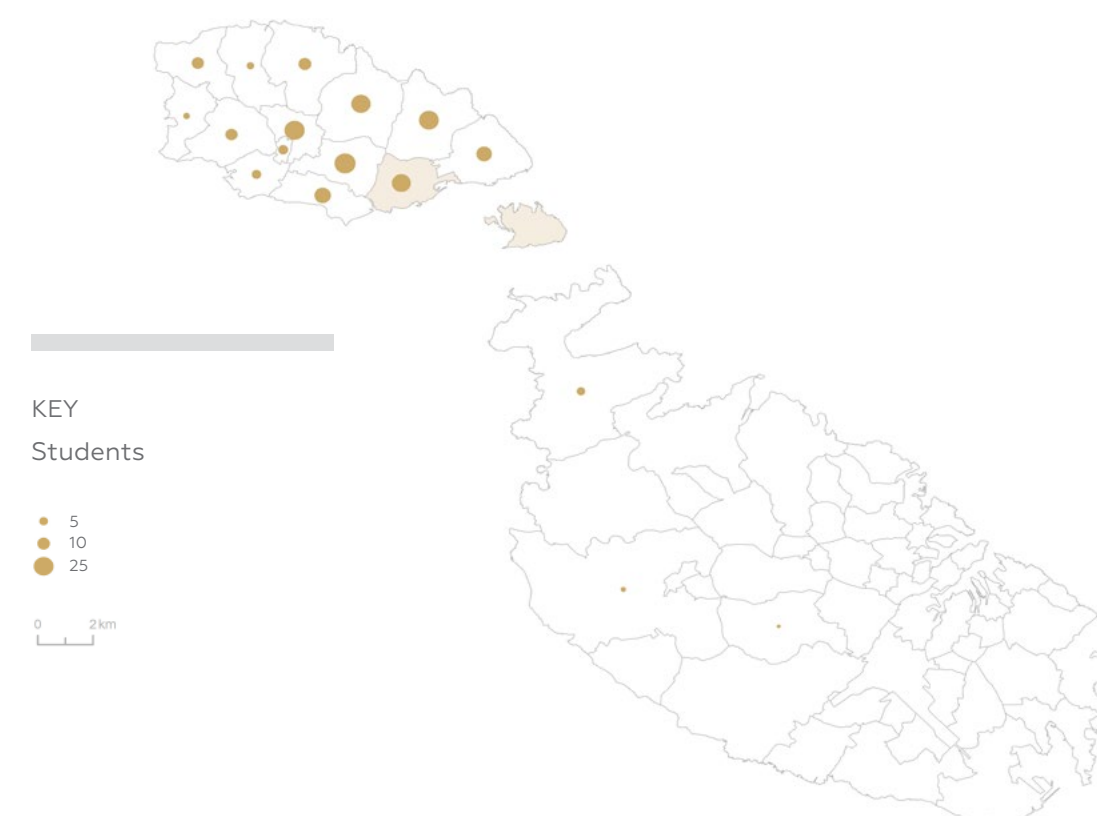
MAP 2.6.4 – MCAST Kalkara Campus



MAP 2.6.5 – MCAST Qormi Campus

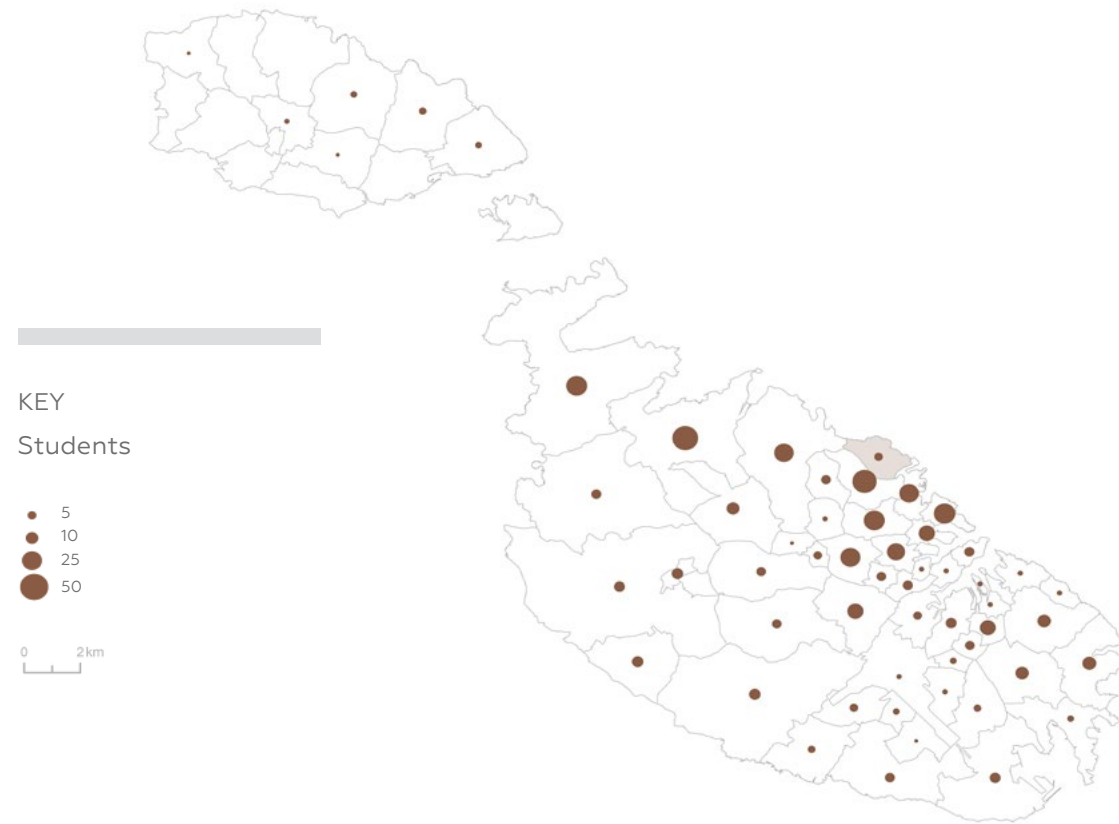


MAP 2.6.6 – MCAST Għajnsielem Campus





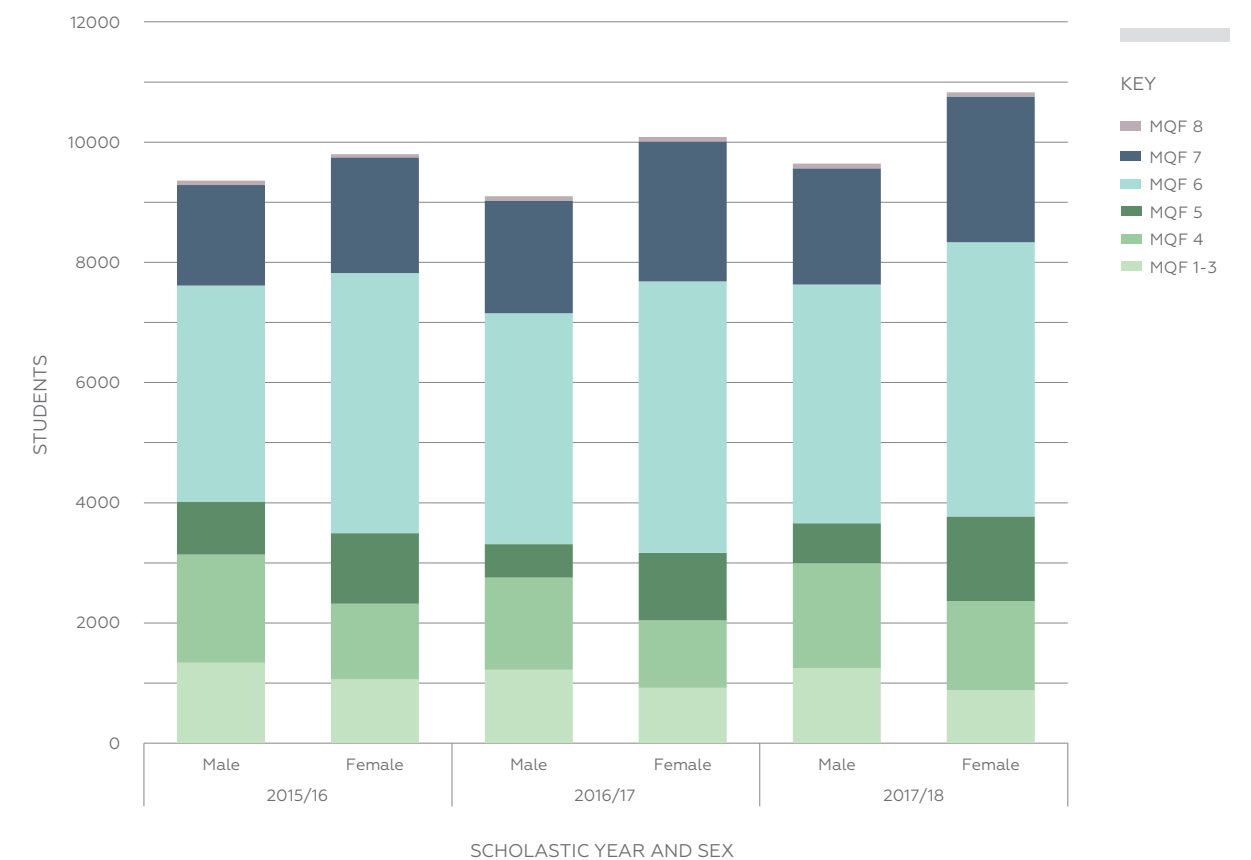
MAP 2.6.7 – ITS Pembroke Campus



The majority of students following other post-secondary and tertiary education were females at 52.9 per cent of the student body in scholastic year 2017/18 (excluding those students whose residence and/or MQF level was unspecified). This implied an increase of 7.4 per cent when compared to the situation in 2016/17, with female students being predominant in MQF levels 5, 6 and 7. The remaining 47.1 per cent of the total in 2017/18 comprised of male students, who registered an increase of 6.0 per cent when compared to same reference years (**Table 2.10 and Chart 2.4**).

Excluding only those students whose residence is unspecified, when compared to 2016/17, all districts registered an increase in the number of student enrolments, except for female students residing in the Western district and male students residing in the Gozo and Comino district (**Table 2.11**). The largest share of male and female students hailed from the Northern Harbour at 30.5 and 29.4 per cent, respectively (**Chart 2.5**).

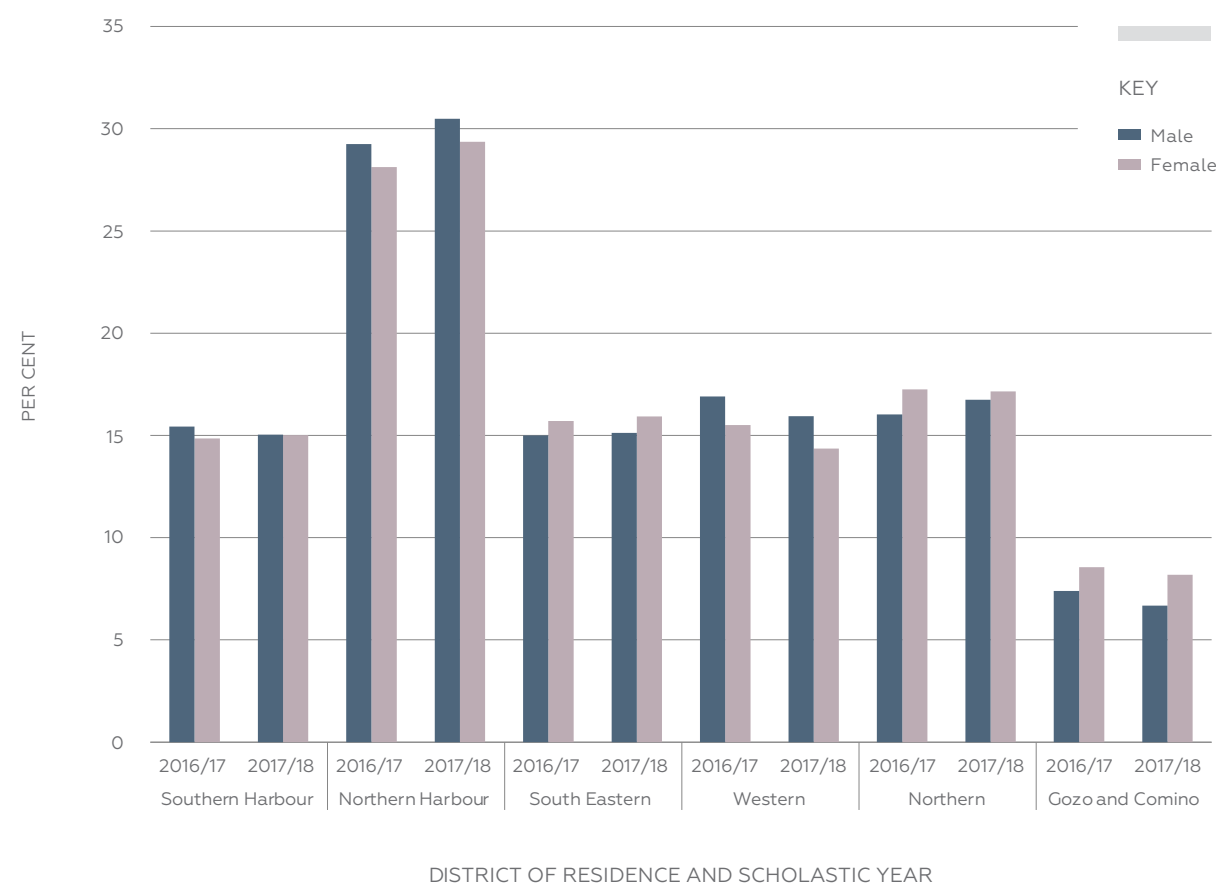
CHART 2.4 – Students at other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by MQF level, sex and scholastic year



**Note:**

1. The above chart excludes courses with unspecified MQF level and students not residing in Malta or whose residence is unspecified.

**CHART 2.5 – Percentage distribution of students at other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by sex and district of residence: 2016/17 and 2017/18 (LAU 1)**



- Notes:**
1. The above chart excludes students not residing in Malta or whose residence is unspecified.
  2. Courses MQF unspecified are being included in the districts data.

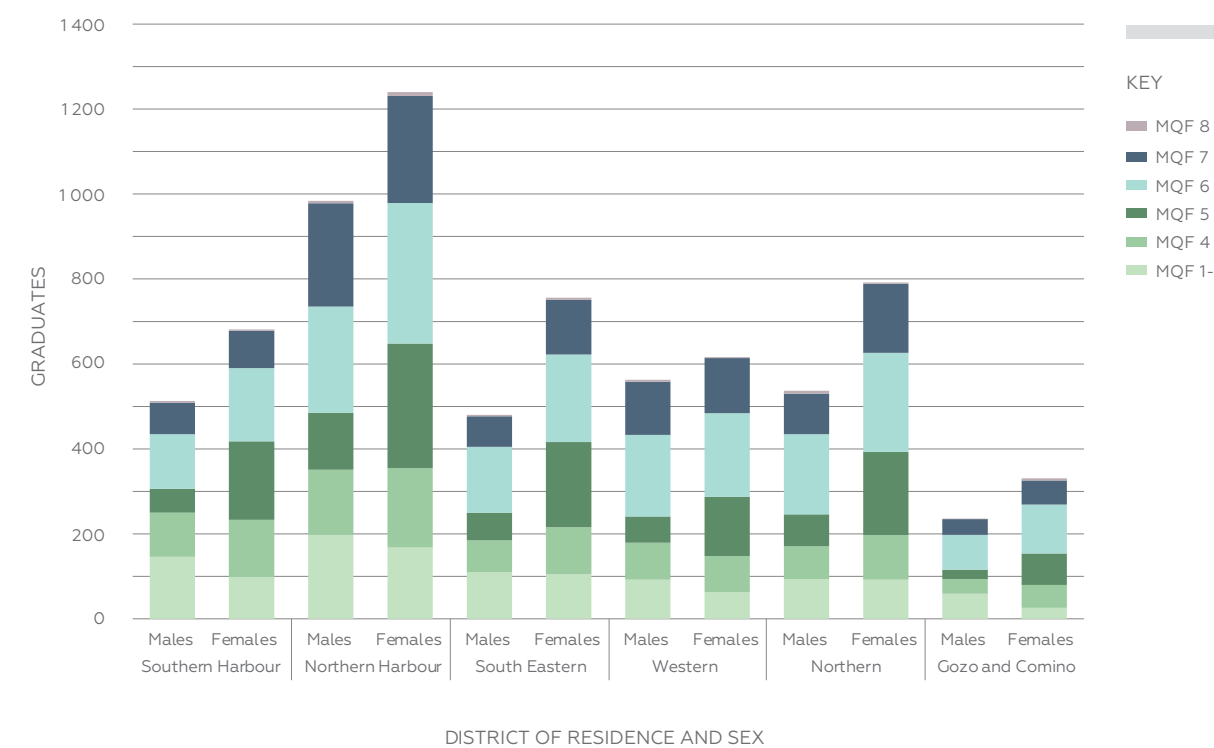
### FIELD OF STUDY

The three most popular fields of study in academic year 2017/18 were Business, Administration and Law, at 24.0 per cent, Health and Welfare at 20.3 per cent and Arts and Humanities at 10.9 per cent of total student body. This distribution resembled the situation in academic year 2016/17; 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 2016/17 and 2017/18 was that of the Services (25.6%). On the other hand, the Arts and Humanities; Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction; Education and Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary fields of study have experienced a decrease in popularity. **(Table 2.11)**

### GRADUATES

Graduates from other post-secondary and tertiary education amounted to 7 729 during academic year 2017/18 (excluding those students whose residence and/or MQF level was unspecified), an increase of 2.0 per cent when compared to 2016/17. Female graduates outnumbered male graduates in all MQF levels, except for MQF levels 1 – 3 **(Chart 2.6)**. The majority of graduates – 29.1 per cent obtained a Bachelor's degree or equivalent MQF level 6, followed by MQF level 5 at 19.4 per cent during academic year 2017/18. This constitutes a decrease of 0.7 per cent at both MQF levels 5 and 6 when compared to 2016/17. **(Table 2.12)**

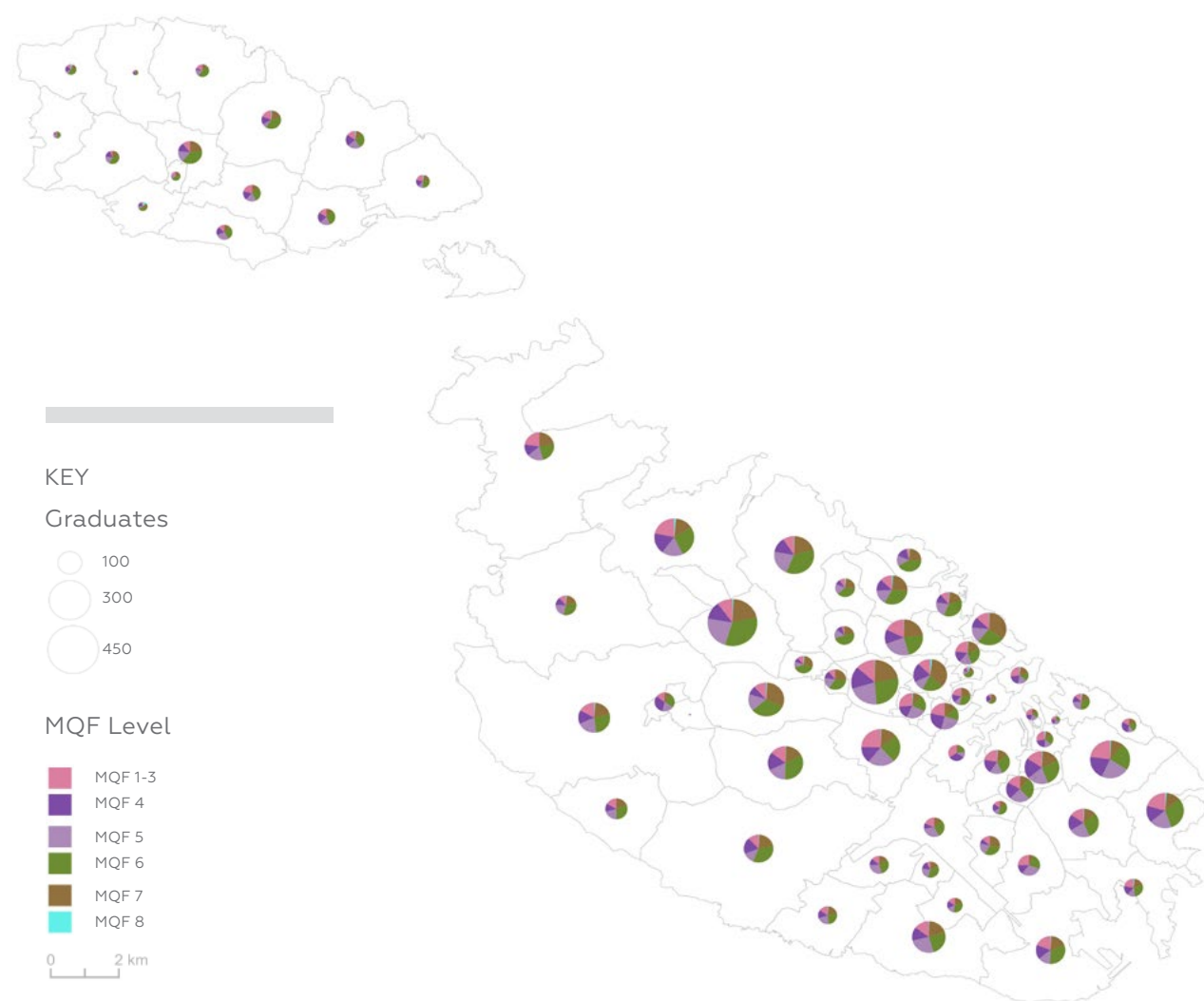
**CHART 2.6 – Graduates from other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by MQF level, sex and district of residence: 2017/18 (LAU 1)**



The majority of graduates resided in the Northern Harbour district followed by the Northern district at 28.8 and 17.2 per cent, respectively. A similar composition was observed in the previous year 2016/17. Health and Welfare was the most popular field of study amongst female graduates, whereas the largest number of male students graduated from the field of Business, Administration and Law **(Table 2.13)**.

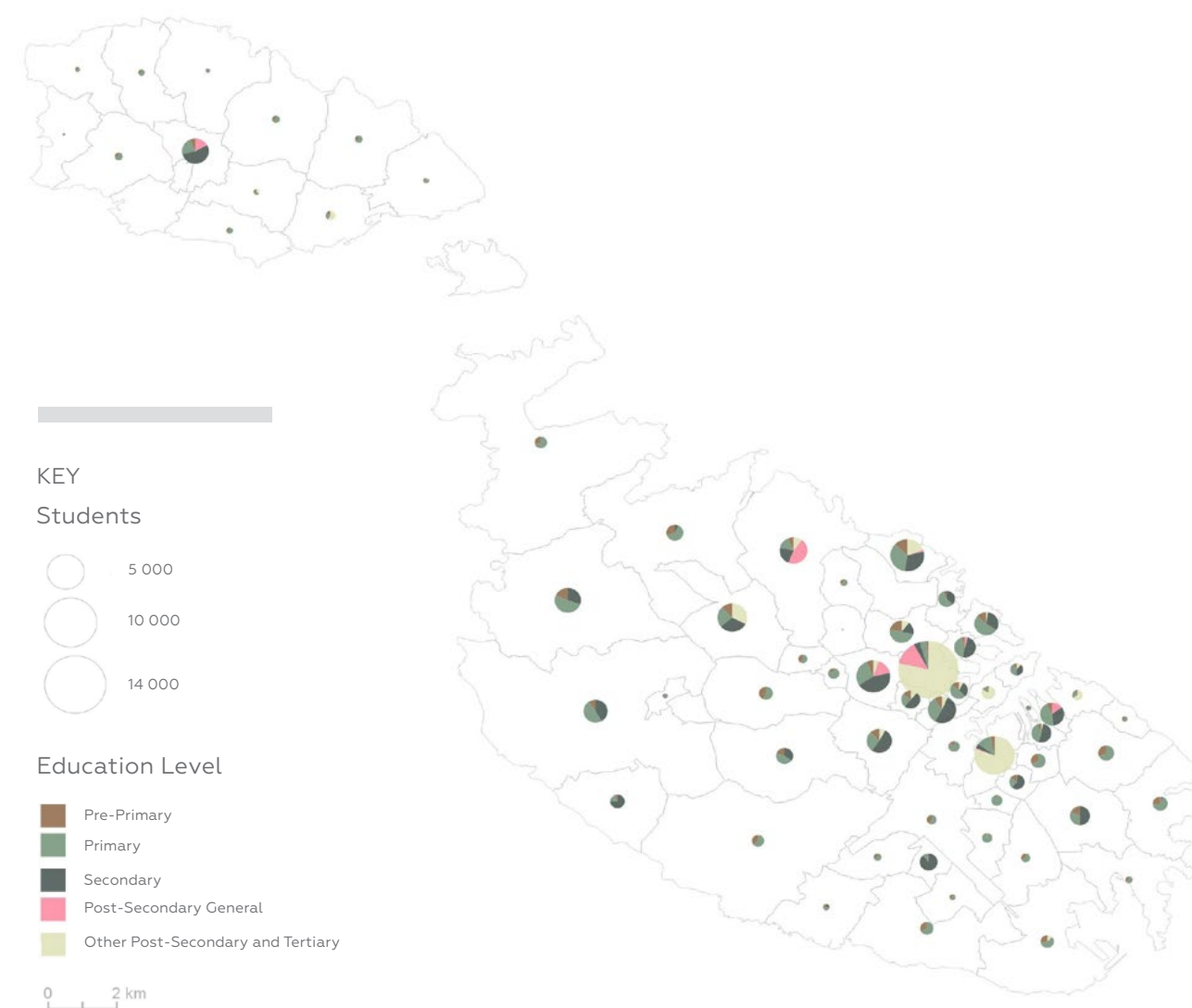
**Map 2.7** shows the graduates from other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by MQF level and locality of residence. The map shows that the five most popular localities of residence of graduates were Mosta, Birkirkara, Ħaż-Żabbar, Naxxar and St. Paul's Bay. Graduates whose residence and/or MQF level were unspecified were not included in the maps.

**Map 2.7 – Graduates from other post-secondary and tertiary education by locality of residence and MQF level: 2017/18 (LAU 2)**



**MAP 2.8 – Student body by educational level/institution and locality of residence: 2017/18 (LAU 2)**

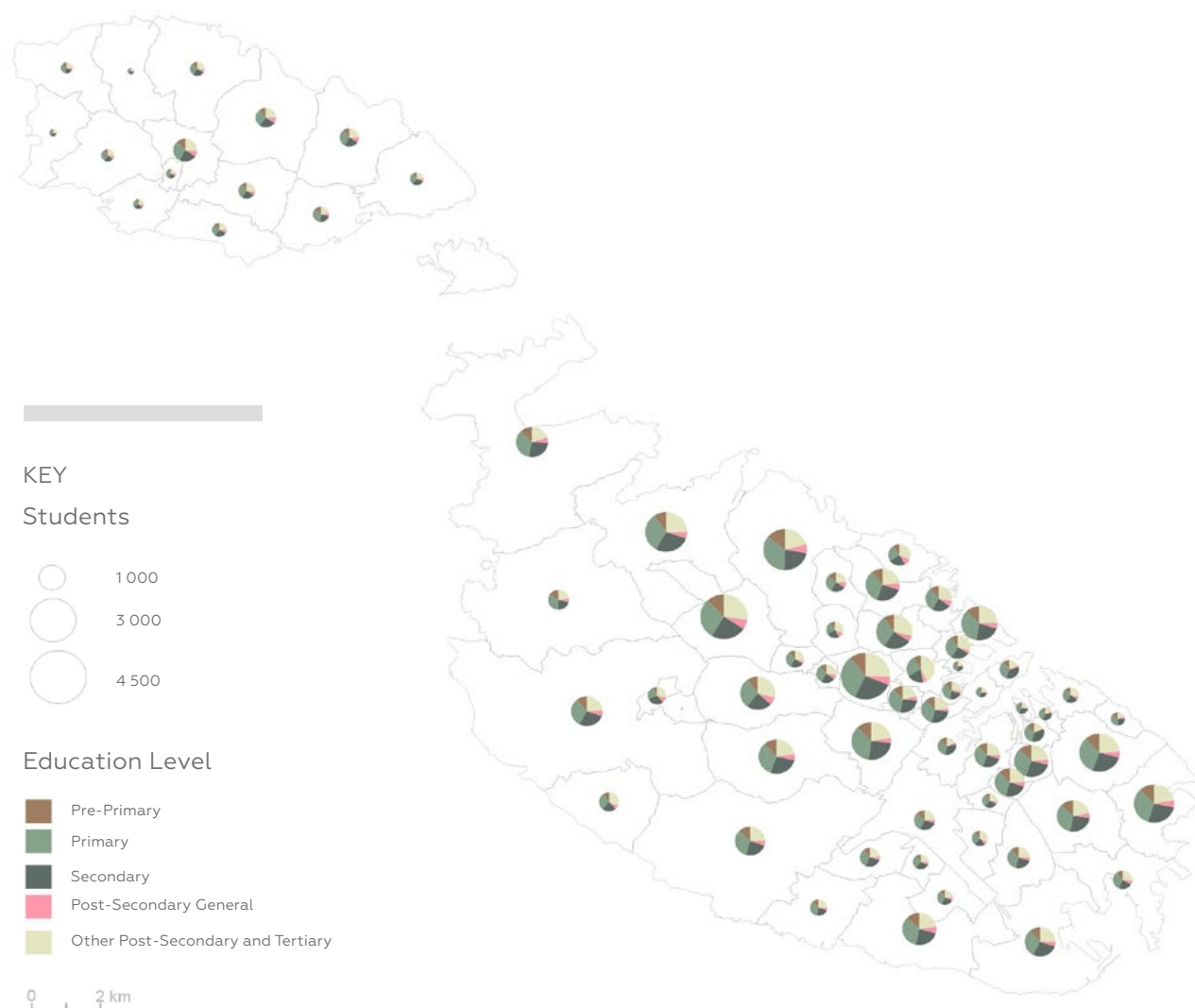
**MAP 2.8.1 – Locality of institution: 2017/18 (LAU 2)**



**Map 2.8.1** shows a considerable concentration of institutions in the Harbour districts which cater for students at post-secondary and tertiary levels. On the contrary, the majority of localities have institutions at primary and secondary levels.



MAP 2.8.2 – Locality of residence: 2017/18 (LAU 2)

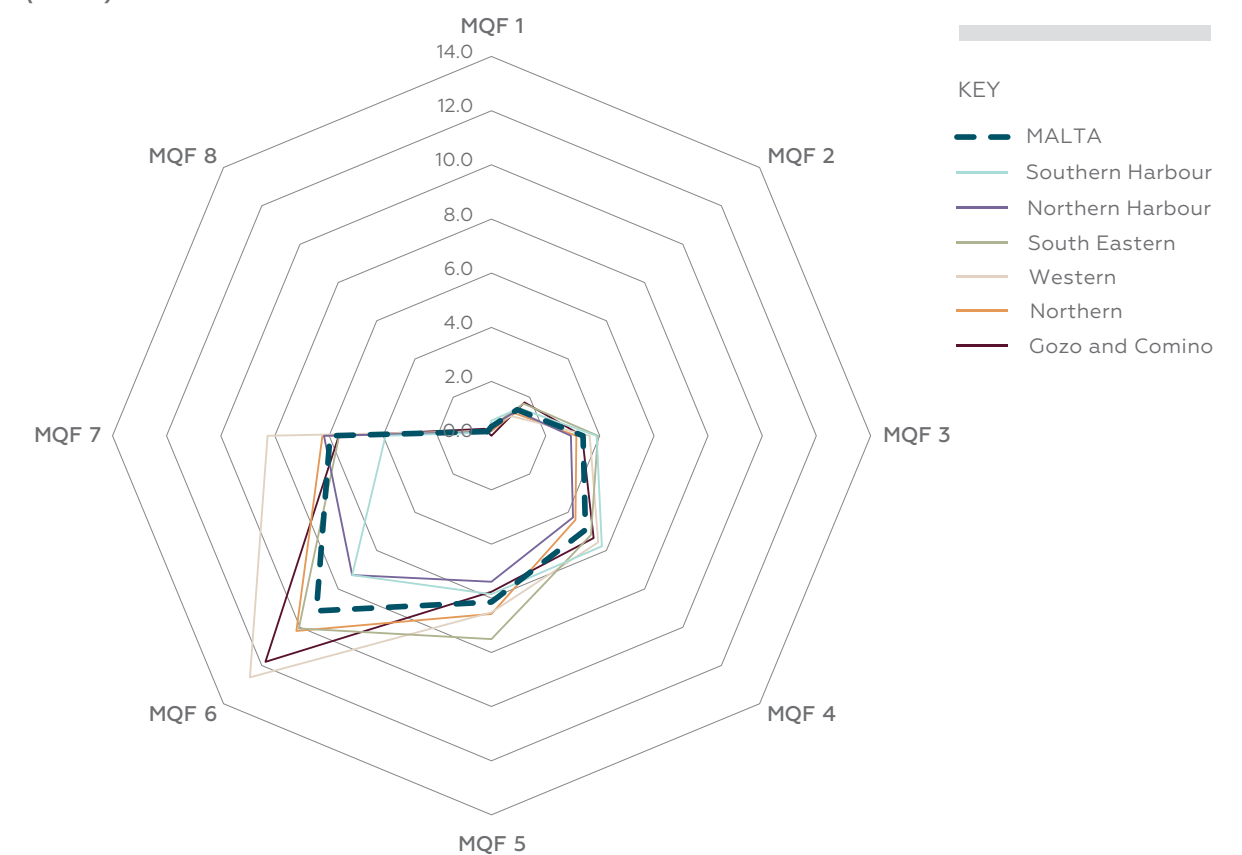


**Map 2.8.2** shows the student population resident in each locality by education level. The size of the circle is by and large reflected by the population size of each locality, however, the composition varies especially with respect to post compulsory levels.

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

**Chart 2.7** illustrates graduates from other post-secondary and tertiary education. 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 6 and 7, with disparities narrowing down at lower MQF levels and uppermost level.

CHART 2.7 – Graduates per 1 000 population by MQF level and district of residence: 2017/18 (LAU 1)



The share of graduates at MQF levels 6 and 7 per 1 000 inhabitants is highest in the Western district at 12.6 and 8.3, respectively; followed by Gozo and Comino district at MQF level 6 with a share of 11.8 and by the Northern district at MQF level 7 with a share of 6.2. The lowest share with regards to MQF level 6 was in the Northern Harbour and Southern Harbour districts, each with a share of 7.3, while that of MQF level 7 was in the Southern Harbour district at 3.9. Uppermost share in respect to MQF level 8 was registered in the Gozo and Comino district at 0.4 per 1 000 inhabitants.

**Charts 2.8 and 2.9** depict the share of graduates per 1 000 inhabitants by MQF level and region for males and females, respectively. Females outperformed males in all MQF levels, except for levels 1 – 3. The highest gender discrepancies were recorded in MQF levels 5 and 6, respectively.

CHART 2.8 – Female graduates per 1 000 population by MQF level and region: 2017/18 (NUTS 3)

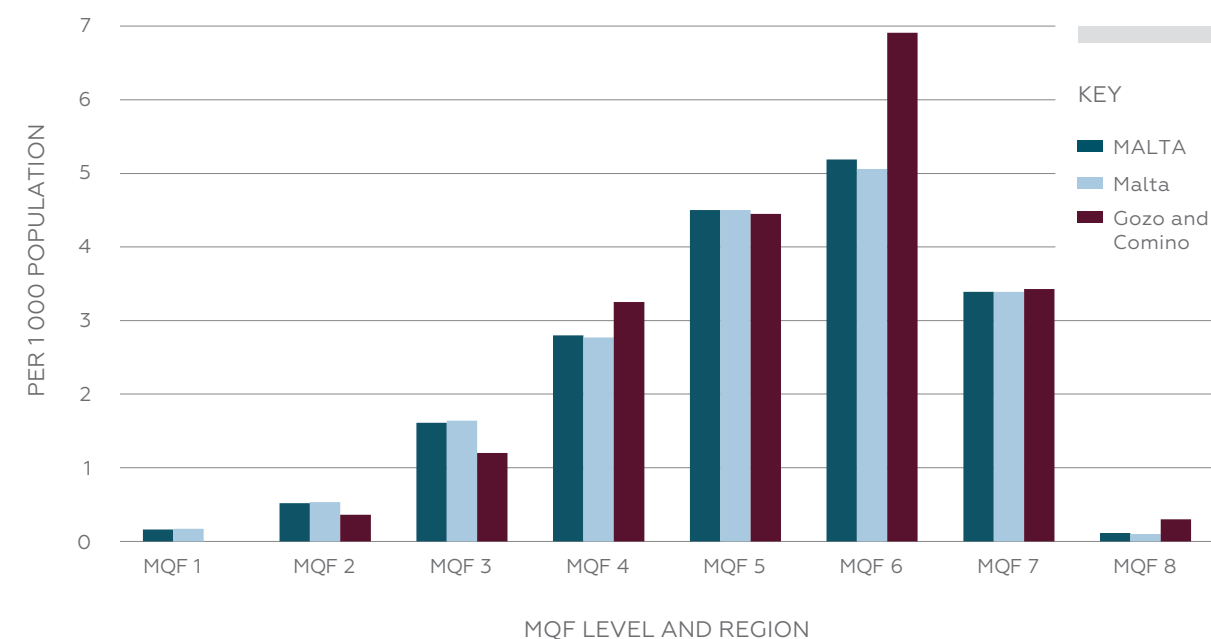
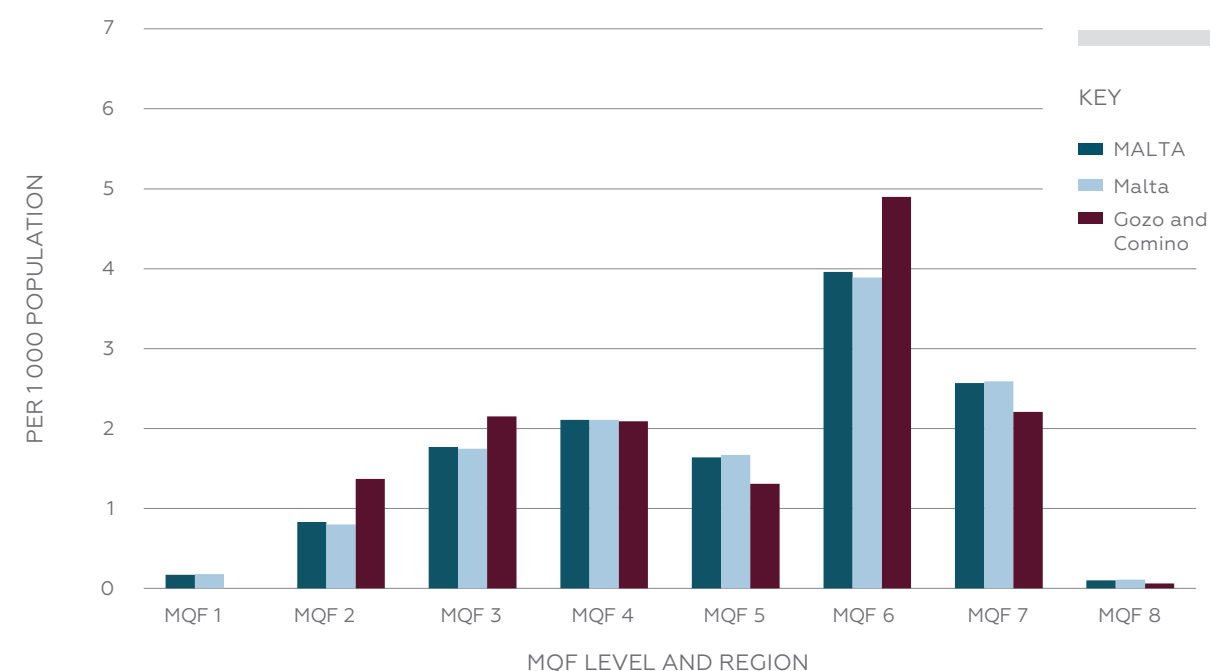


CHART 2.9 – Male graduates per 1 000 population by MQF level and region: 2017/18 (NUTS 3)



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 surpassed those in Malta region across MQF levels 4, 6, 7 and 8. On the contrary, in the case of males, the share of male graduates per 1 000 male population was higher in Malta region across all MQF levels, except for levels 2, 3 and 6.

TABLE 2.1 – Children in pre-primary level by district of residence and institution: 2017/18 (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	9 426	8 760	1 669	2 811	1 336	1 293	1 651	666
	Malta	8 752	8 752	1 665	2 809	1 335	1 293	1 650	0
	Southern Harbour	1 581	1 581	1 330	122	83	31	15	0
	Northern Harbour	2 536	2 536	86	2 141	10	134	165	0
	South Eastern	1 591	1 591	205	91	1 228	46	21	0
	Western	1 251	1 251	22	156	9	933	131	0
	Northern	1 793	1 793	22	299	5	149	1 318	0
	Gozo and Comino	674	8	4	2	1	0	1	666
	Gozo and Comino	674	8	4	2	1	0	1	666

Notes:

1. Data as at end of March 2018.
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.

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

TABLE 2.2 – Students in compulsory education by district of institution: 2017/18 (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	47 289	43 970	13 077	19 293	11 600	3 319
	State	26 214	24 172	9 406	7 992	6 774	2 042
	Primary	15 153	13 912	5 785	3 765	4 362	1 241
	Secondary	11 061	10 260	3 621	4 227	2 412	801
	Church	15 259	13 982	3 065	8 223	2 694	1 277
	Primary	7 813	7 220	1 938	3 827	1 455	593
	Secondary	7 446	6 762	1 127	4 396	1 239	684
	Independent	5 816	5 816	606	3 078	2 132	0
	Primary	3 566	3 566	418	1 825	1 323	0
	Secondary	2 250	2 250	188	1 253	809	0

Notes:

1. \* Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
2. Data as at 31 March 2018.
3. In Gozo and Comino there are no independent institutions.

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

**TABLE 2.3 – Students in primary education by district of residence and institution: 2017/18 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

INSTITUTION									
NATIONAL		MALTA							
NUTS 3		Malta							Gozo and Comino
RESIDENCE	LAU 1		Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern		Gozo and Comino
	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>26 532</b>	<b>24 698</b>	<b>5 008</b>	<b>9 417</b>	<b>3 133</b>	<b>3 269</b>	<b>3 871</b>	<b>1 834</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>24 693</b>	<b>24 690</b>	<b>5 004</b>	<b>9 414</b>	<b>3 133</b>	<b>3 269</b>	<b>3 870</b>	<b>3</b>
	Southern Harbour	4 386	4 384	3 369	577	218	177	43	2
	Northern Harbour	7 526	7 526	534	5 989	35	521	447	0
	South Eastern	4 432	4 432	740	544	2 838	246	64	0
	Western	3 608	3 608	200	1 007	33	1 961	407	0
	Northern	4 741	4 740	161	1 297	9	364	2 909	1
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>1 839</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 831</b>
	Gozo and Comino	1 839	8	4	3	0	0	1	1 831

**Note:**

1. Data as at 31 March 2018.

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

**TABLE 2.4 – Students in secondary education by district of residence and institution: 2017/18 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

INSTITUTION									
NATIONAL		MALTA							
NUTS 3		Malta							Gozo and Comino
RESIDENCE	LAU 1		Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern		Gozo and Comino
	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>20 757</b>	<b>19 272</b>	<b>3 040</b>	<b>9 876</b>	<b>1 896</b>	<b>1 905</b>	<b>2 555</b>	<b>1 485</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>19 274</b>	<b>19 267</b>	<b>3 038</b>	<b>9 873</b>	<b>1 896</b>	<b>1 905</b>	<b>2 555</b>	<b>7</b>
	Southern Harbour	3 629	3 628	1 865	1 392	195	121	55	1
	Northern Harbour	5 653	5 652	301	4 669	28	338	316	1
	South Eastern	3 419	3 417	568	945	1 655	196	53	2
	Western	2 942	2 942	168	1 682	7	863	222	0
	Northern	3 631	3 628	136	1 185	11	387	1 909	3
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 478</b>
	Gozo and Comino	1 483	5	2	3	0	0	0	1 478

**Note:**

1. Data as at 31 March 2018.

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

**TABLE 2.5 – Students in post-secondary general education by district of residence and institution: 2017/18 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

INSTITUTION									
NATIONAL		MALTA							
NUTS 3		Malta							Gozo and Comino
RESIDENCE	LAU 1		Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern		Gozo and Comino
	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>4 930</b>	<b>4 463</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>2 686</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 382</b>	<b>467</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>4 459</b>	<b>4 459</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>2 685</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 379</b>	<b>0</b>
	Southern Harbour	641	641	81	389	0	0	171	0
	Northern Harbour	1 280	1 280	98	816	1	0	365	0
	South Eastern	794	794	87	498	14	0	195	0
	Western	786	786	59	516	0	0	211	0
	Northern	958	958	55	466	0	0	437	0
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>467</b>
	Gozo and Comino	471	4	0	1	0	0	3	467

**Notes:**

1. Data as at 31 March 2018.
2. For a full list of the institutions which comprise post-secondary general education, refer to Methodological note 7.

Source: Education Statistics Questionnaire, NSO

**TABLE 2.6 – Children in pre-primary education by type, age and district of institution: 2017/18 (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
Pre-primary	9 426	8 760	3 005	2 811	2 944	666
State	6 724	6 269	2 563	1 607	2 099	455
4 and 5 Years	2 819	2 616	1 065	686	865	203
3 Years	3 021	2 832	1 146	722	964	189
< 3 Years	884	821	352	199	270	63
Independent	1 665	1 665	242	847	576	0
4, 5 and 6 Years	741	741	110	377	254	0
3 Years	892	892	125	456	311	0
< 3 Years	32	32	7	14	11	0
Church	1 037	826	200	357	269	211
4 and 5 Years	769	657	145	285	227	112
3 Years	268	169	55	72	42	99
< 3 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Notes:**

1. \* Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
2. Data as at 31 March 2018.
3. 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.
4. For more information about pre-primary, refer to Methodological note 4.
5. In Gozo and Comino there are no independent institutions.

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



**TABLE 2.7 – Students in primary education by type, level and district of institution: 2017/18 (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>26 532</b>	<b>24 698</b>	<b>8 141</b>	<b>9 417</b>	<b>7 140</b>	<b>1 834</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>15 153</b>	<b>13 912</b>	<b>5 785</b>	<b>3 765</b>	<b>4 362</b>	<b>1 241</b>
Year 6	2 360	2 160	878	612	670	200
Year 5	2 546	2 329	973	626	730	217
Year 4	2 537	2 360	982	639	739	177
Year 3	2 438	2 224	921	581	722	214
Year 2	2 646	2 441	1 040	629	772	205
Year 1	2 626	2 398	991	678	729	228
<b>Church</b>	<b>7 813</b>	<b>7 220</b>	<b>1 938</b>	<b>3 827</b>	<b>1 455</b>	<b>593</b>
Year 6	1 312	1 223	333	659	231	89
Year 5	1 328	1 224	333	662	229	104
Year 4	1 314	1 220	327	662	231	94
Year 3	1 301	1 204	325	656	223	97
Year 2	1 295	1 191	320	597	274	104
Year 1	1 263	1 158	300	591	267	105
<b>Independent</b>	<b>3 566</b>	<b>3 566</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1 825</b>	<b>1 323</b>	<b>0</b>
Year 6	510	510	62	275	173	0
Year 5	556	556	61	278	217	0
Year 4	599	599	70	298	231	0
Year 3	611	611	73	309	229	0
Year 2	638	638	77	328	233	0
Year 1	652	652	75	337	240	0

**Notes:**

- \* Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
- Data as at 31 March 2018.
- 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 2.8 – Students in secondary education by type, level and district of institution: 2017/18 (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>20 757</b>	<b>19 272</b>	<b>4 936</b>	<b>9 876</b>	<b>4 460</b>	<b>1 485</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>11 061</b>	<b>10 260</b>	<b>3 621</b>	<b>4 227</b>	<b>2 412</b>	<b>801</b>
Form 5	2 267	2 115	644	1 003	468	152
Form 4	2 335	2 144	782	844	518	191
Form 3	2 175	2 033	766	816	451	142
Form 2	2 118	1 962	720	773	469	156
Form 1	2 166	2 006	709	791	506	160
<b>Church</b>	<b>7 446</b>	<b>6 762</b>	<b>1 127</b>	<b>4 396</b>	<b>1 239</b>	<b>684</b>
Form 5	1 465	1 328	226	873	229	137
Form 4	1 495	1 357	213	897	247	138
Form 3	1 485	1 360	218	889	253	125
Form 2	1 492	1 352	233	865	254	140
Form 1	1 509	1 365	237	872	256	144
<b>Independent</b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1 253</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>0</b>
Form 5	400	400	40	222	138	0
Form 4	430	430	29	231	170	0
Form 3	455	455	39	266	150	0
Form 2	497	497	35	268	194	0
Form 1	468	468	45	266	157	0

**Notes:**

- \* Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
- Data as at 31 March 2018.
- 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 2.9 – Students in post-secondary general education by type, age and district of institution: 2017/18 (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>4 930</b>	<b>4 463</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>2 686</b>	<b>1 382</b>	<b>467</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>3 784</b>	<b>3 317</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1 906</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>467</b>
18 years and over	564	529	0	151	378	35
17 years	1 656	1 417	5	913	499	239
15 and 16 years	1 564	1 371	50	842	479	193
<b>Church</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
18 years and over	10	10	4	6	0	0
17 years	384	384	130	254	0	0
15 and 16 years	395	395	142	253	0	0
<b>Independent</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>
18 years and over	89	89	13	69	7	0
17 years	133	133	26	101	6	0
15 and 16 years	135	135	25	97	13	0

**Notes:**

- \* Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
- Data as at 31 March 2018.
- In Gozo and Comino there are no independent nor church institutions at post-secondary level.
- For a full list of the institutions which comprise post-secondary general education, refer to Methodological note 7.

Source: Education Statistics Questionnaire, NSO

TABLE 2.10 – Students attending other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by year, sex, district of residence (NUTS 3 and LAU 1) and MQF level: 2016/17 and 2017/18

	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>9 099</b>	<b>10 084</b>	<b>19 183</b>	<b>9 643</b>	<b>10 829</b>	<b>20 472</b>
MQF 1-3	1 223	920	2 143	1 250	879	2 129
MQF 4	1 533	1 121	2 654	1 746	1 484	3 230
MQF 5	555	1 127	1 682	663	1 409	2 072
MQF 6	3 844	4 515	8 359	3 970	4 561	8 531
MQF 7	1 865	2 331	4 196	1 936	2 427	4 363
MQF 8	79	70	149	78	69	147
<b>Southern Harbour</b>	<b>1 402</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>1 626</b>	<b>3 074</b>
MQF 1-3	293	227	520	251	186	437
MQF 4	296	222	518	330	306	636
MQF 5	79	201	280	88	240	328
MQF 6	511	598	1 109	535	637	1 172
MQF 7	218	244	462	236	252	488
MQF 8	5	5	10	8	5	13
<b>Northern Harbour</b>	<b>2 666</b>	<b>2 836</b>	<b>5 502</b>	<b>2 946</b>	<b>3 178</b>	<b>6 124</b>
MQF 1-3	312	235	547	411	256	667
MQF 4	410	300	710	458	411	869
MQF 5	165	263	428	213	408	621
MQF 6	1 061	1 238	2 299	1 102	1 224	2 326
MQF 7	686	775	1 461	737	852	1 589
MQF 8	32	25	57	25	27	52
<b>South Eastern</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>1 584</b>	<b>2 946</b>	<b>1 452</b>	<b>1 724</b>	<b>3 176</b>
MQF 1-3	205	157	362	193	163	356
MQF 4	231	183	414	286	251	537
MQF 5	93	203	296	112	244	356
MQF 6	603	694	1 297	638	712	1 350
MQF 7	224	336	560	211	343	554
MQF 8	6	11	17	12	11	23
<b>Western</b>	<b>1 539</b>	<b>1 565</b>	<b>3 104</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>1 556</b>	<b>3 094</b>
MQF 1-3	148	115	263	141	94	235
MQF 4	255	162	417	257	192	449
MQF 5	88	167	255	103	175	278
MQF 6	688	721	1 409	672	716	1 388
MQF 7	342	393	735	347	375	722
MQF 8	18	7	25	18	4	22

TABLE 2.10 – continued

	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Northern</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>1 740</b>	<b>3 201</b>	<b>1 615</b>	<b>1 859</b>	<b>3 474</b>
MQF 1-3	183	139	322	183	144	327
MQF 4	234	163	397	300	223	523
MQF 5	90	182	272	111	240	351
MQF 6	667	824	1 491	724	845	1 569
MQF 7	272	415	687	285	392	677
MQF 8	15	17	32	12	15	27
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>1 531</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1 530</b>
MQF 1-3	82	47	129	71	36	107
MQF 4	107	91	198	115	101	216
MQF 5	40	111	151	36	102	138
MQF 6	314	440	754	299	427	726
MQF 7	123	168	291	120	213	333
MQF 8	3	5	8	3	7	10
<b>Residence / MQF unspecified</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>226</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9 198</b>	<b>10 108</b>	<b>19 306</b>	<b>9 814</b>	<b>10 884</b>	<b>20 698</b>

Notes:

1. Includes students attending formal education programmes that represent at least the equivalent of one semester of full-time study (or the equivalent of part-time) and are provided in Malta.
2. Data comprises students attending both full-time and part-time courses.
3. District of residence was determined according to the locality of residence as provided by the institution; including foreign students residing in Malta.
4. Residence unspecified denotes unknown locality or unapplicable due to foreign residence.
5. This data cannot be compared to data in previous publications as there were changes in the methodology.
6. For a full list of the institutions which comprise other post-secondary and tertiary education, refer to Methodological note 10.

Source: Education Statistics Unit

TABLE 2.11 – Students attending other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by year, sex, district of residence (NUTS 3 and LAU 1) and field of study : 2016/17 and 2017/18

	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>9 177</b>	<b>10 090</b>	<b>19 267</b>	<b>9 746</b>	<b>10 836</b>	<b>20 582</b>
01 - Education	198	1 057	1 255	151	1 066	1 217
02 - Arts and humanities	1 102	1 279	2 381	988	1 264	2 252
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	490	870	1 360	532	970	1 502
04 - Business, administration and law	2 065	2 522	4 587	2 299	2 645	4 944
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	349	406	755	367	400	767
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	1 398	230	1 628	1 559	256	1 815
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	1 841	402	2 243	1 760	397	2 157
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	85	89	174	79	94	173
09 - Health and welfare	996	2 625	3 621	1 115	3 054	4 169
10 - Services	653	610	1 263	896	690	1 586
<b>Southern Harbour</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>1 498</b>	<b>2 914</b>	<b>1 465</b>	<b>1 627</b>	<b>3 092</b>
01 - Education	27	170	197	22	195	217
02 - Arts and humanities	186	169	355	160	183	343
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	72	117	189	74	106	180
04 - Business, administration and law	311	361	672	335	394	729
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	c	c	112	48	43	91
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	270	32	302	271	36	307
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	266	53	319	255	47	302
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	c	c	29	10	17	27
09 - Health and welfare	97	400	497	135	481	616
10 - Services	126	116	242	155	125	280
<b>Northern Harbour</b>	<b>2 684</b>	<b>2 838</b>	<b>5 522</b>	<b>2 971</b>	<b>3 181</b>	<b>6 152</b>
01 - Education	52	235	287	50	278	328
02 - Arts and humanities	316	398	714	283	395	678
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	142	296	438	165	364	529
04 - Business, administration and law	654	717	1 371	777	768	1 545
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	95	92	187	113	105	218
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	375	74	449	429	73	502
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	465	110	575	417	105	522
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	19	25	44	22	29	51
09 - Health and welfare	366	723	1 089	401	864	1 265
10 - Services	200	168	368	314	200	514
<b>South Eastern</b>	<b>1 377</b>	<b>1 585</b>	<b>2 962</b>	<b>1 474</b>	<b>1 726</b>	<b>3 200</b>
01 - Education	32	192	224	24	197	221
02 - Arts and humanities	174	170	344	143	167	310
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	62	112	174	80	119	199
04 - Business, administration and law	290	426	716	323	432	755
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	61	70	131	58	77	135
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	226	28	254	255	40	295
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	296	52	348	304	64	368
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	16	16	32	13	12	25
09 - Health and welfare	135	422	557	151	497	648
10 - Services	85	97	182	123	121	244



TABLE 2.11 – continued

	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Western</b>	<b>1 551</b>	<b>1 565</b>	<b>3 116</b>	<b>1 553</b>	<b>1 556</b>	<b>3 109</b>
01 - Education	36	155	191	25	117	142
02 - Arts and humanities	181	219	400	176	210	386
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	86	125	211	83	151	234
04 - Business, administration and law	349	423	772	330	402	732
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	63	62	125	61	58	119
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	220	31	251	229	36	265
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	334	70	404	328	69	397
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	17	16	33	18	19	37
09 - Health and welfare	181	386	567	192	409	601
10 - Services	84	78	162	111	85	196
<b>Northern</b>	<b>1 471</b>	<b>1 741</b>	<b>3 212</b>	<b>1 632</b>	<b>1 859</b>	<b>3 491</b>
01 - Education	25	183	208	20	185	205
02 - Arts and humanities	195	227	422	182	223	405
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	73	154	227	79	166	245
04 - Business, administration and law	347	419	766	421	459	880
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	60	68	128	65	67	132
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	197	38	235	262	39	301
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	312	84	396	310	78	388
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	15	16	31	12	17	29
09 - Health and welfare	129	432	561	136	494	630
10 - Services	118	120	238	145	131	276
<b>Gozo &amp; Comino</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>1 541</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1 538</b>
01 - Education	26	122	148	10	94	104
02 - Arts and humanities	50	96	146	44	86	130
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	55	66	121	51	64	115
04 - Business, administration and law	114	176	290	113	190	303
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	c	c	72	22	50	72
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	110	27	137	113	32	145
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	168	33	201	146	34	180
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	c	c	5	4	-	4
09 - Health and welfare	88	262	350	100	309	409
10 - Services	40	31	71	48	28	76
<b>Residence Unspecified</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9 198</b>	<b>10 108</b>	<b>19 306</b>	<b>9 814</b>	<b>10 884</b>	<b>20 698</b>

**Notes:**

1. Includes students attending formal education programmes that represent at least the equivalent of one semester of full-time study (or the equivalent of part-time) and are provided in Malta.
2. Data comprises students attending both full-time and part-time courses.
3. Courses MQF unspecified are being included in the districts data.
4. District of residence was determined according to the locality of residence as provided by the institution; including foreign students residing in Malta.
5. Residence unspecified denotes unknown locality or unapplicable due to foreign residence.
6. 'c' refers to confidential data.
7. Fields of study are classified according to ISCED: Fields of Education and Training 2013 classification.
8. This data cannot be compared to data in previous publications as there were changes in the methodology.
9. For a full list of the institutions which comprise other post-secondary and tertiary education, refer to Methodological note 10.

TABLE 2.12 – Graduates at other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by year, sex, district of residence (NUTS 3 and LAU 1) and MQF level: 2016/17 and 2017/18

	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3 493</b>	<b>4 085</b>	<b>7 578</b>	<b>3 313</b>	<b>4 416</b>	<b>7 729</b>
MQF 1-3	715	563	1 278	699	552	1 251
MQF 4	502	446	948	531	677	1 208
MQF 5	574	947	1 521	414	1 087	1 501
MQF 6	1 024	1 239	2 263	997	1 254	2 251
MQF 7	652	862	1 514	646	819	1 465
MQF 8	26	28	54	26	27	53
<b>Southern Harbour</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>1 194</b>
MQF 1-3	174	132	306	146	98	244
MQF 4	86	c	c	104	135	239
MQF 5	87	174	261	56	185	241
MQF 6	132	165	297	129	172	301
MQF 7	88	100	188	74	88	162
MQF 8	-	c	c	4	3	7
<b>Northern Harbour</b>	<b>1 002</b>	<b>1 134</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>2 224</b>
MQF 1-3	172	151	323	198	168	366
MQF 4	145	143	288	153	187	340
MQF 5	182	199	381	134	293	427
MQF 6	292	365	657	250	331	581
MQF 7	198	268	466	243	252	495
MQF 8	13	8	21	6	9	15
<b>South Eastern</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>1 169</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>1 236</b>
MQF 1-3	124	102	226	110	105	215
MQF 4	c	c	c	75	111	186
MQF 5	79	174	253	65	200	265
MQF 6	157	184	341	155	206	361
MQF 7	85	125	210	72	129	201
MQF 8	c	c	c	3	5	8
<b>Western</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>1 179</b>
MQF 1-3	98	73	171	92	63	155
MQF 4	80	55	135	87	85	172
MQF 5	83	135	218	c	c	201
MQF 6	188	192	380	192	197	389
MQF 7	121	149	270	125	130	255
MQF 8	6	3	9	c	c	7

TABLE 2.12 – continued

	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Northern</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1 329</b>
MQF 1-3	95	71	166	94	92	186
MQF 4	78	70	148	77	105	182
MQF 5	92	164	256	75	196	271
MQF 6	177	224	401	189	233	422
MQF 7	110	151	261	95	163	258
MQF 8	4	11	15	7	3	10
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>567</b>
MQF 1-3	52	34	86	59	26	85
MQF 4	c	33	c	35	54	89
MQF 5	51	101	152	c	c	96
MQF 6	78	109	187	82	115	197
MQF 7	50	69	119	37	57	94
MQF 8	c	-	c	c	c	6
<b>Residence / MQF unspecified</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3 530</b>	<b>4 106</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>3 354</b>	<b>4 439</b>	<b>7 793</b>

Notes:

1. Data comprises graduates attending both full-time and part-time courses.
2. District of residence was determined according to the locality of residence as provided by the institution; including foreign graduates residing in Malta.
3. Includes students attending formal education programmes that represent at least the equivalent of one semester of full-time study (or the equivalent of part-time) and are provided in Malta.
4. Residence unspecified denotes unknown locality or unapplicable due to foreign residence.
5. 'c' refers to confidential data.
6. This data cannot be compared to data in previous publications as there were changes in the methodology.
7. For a full list of the institutions which comprise other post-secondary and tertiary education, refer to Methodological note 10.

Source: Education Statistics Unit

TABLE 2.13 – Graduates at other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by year, sex, district of residence (NUTS 3 and LAU 1) and field of study: 2016/17 and 2017/18

	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3 518</b>	<b>4 089</b>	<b>7 607</b>	<b>3 330</b>	<b>4 418</b>	<b>7 748</b>
00 - General programmes	35	33	68	59	29	88
01 - Education	94	681	775	75	774	849
02 - Arts and humanities	447	481	928	359	431	790
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	162	277	439	176	316	492
04 - Business, administration and law	794	1 018	1 812	802	1 048	1 850
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	113	138	251	112	146	258
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	662	107	769	515	97	612
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	634	125	759	600	188	788
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	40	42	82	25	33	58
09 - Health and welfare	258	890	1 148	290	1 072	1 362
10 - Services	279	297	576	317	284	601
<b>Southern Harbour</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>1 199</b>
00 - General programmes	8	8	16	11	6	17
01 - Education	15	114	129	17	137	154
02 - Arts and humanities	71	65	136	51	52	103
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	18	45	63	31	38	69
04 - Business, administration and law	145	153	298	113	165	278
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	c	c	47	c	18	c
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	117	15	132	84	14	98
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	93	16	109	104	26	130
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	c	c	11	c	7	c
09 - Health and welfare	30	149	179	26	177	203
10 - Services	54	49	103	58	41	99
<b>Northern Harbour</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>2 144</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1 242</b>	<b>2 232</b>
00 - General programmes	18	14	32	25	14	39
01 - Education	13	133	146	16	175	191
02 - Arts and humanities	126	139	265	106	127	233
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	52	100	152	38	126	164
04 - Business, administration and law	233	316	549	279	320	599
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	34	33	67	32	34	66
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	194	32	226	151	25	176
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	180	34	214	134	32	166
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	10	11	21	7	10	17
09 - Health and welfare	73	236	309	116	299	415
10 - Services	76	87	163	86	80	166
<b>South Eastern</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>1 238</b>
00 - General programmes	c	c	8	6	6	12
01 - Education	19	134	153	14	155	169
02 - Arts and humanities	74	70	144	52	70	122
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	16	30	46	27	35	62
04 - Business, administration and law	112	158	270	106	167	273
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	18	23	41	19	34	53
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	108	13	121	78	19	97
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	86	16	102	92	31	123
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	c	c	17	4	5	9
09 - Health and welfare	44	153	197	39	176	215
10 - Services	32	43	75	45	58	103

TABLE 2.13 – continued

	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Western</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>1 186</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>1 181</b>
00 - General programmes	c	c	5	c	c	14
01 - Education	16	108	124	13	100	113
02 - Arts and humanities	70	82	152	66	66	132
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	27	35	62	31	47	78
04 - Business, administration and law	133	153	286	132	149	281
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	24	15	39	21	24	45
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	103	18	121	81	12	93
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	112	23	135	103	34	137
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	c	c	13	c	c	9
09 - Health and welfare	42	127	169	59	143	202
10 - Services	40	40	80	42	35	77
<b>Northern</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>1 253</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1 330</b>
00 - General programmes	4	3	7	c	c	6
01 - Education	10	105	115	10	144	154
02 - Arts and humanities	83	85	168	68	89	157
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	29	49	78	30	49	79
04 - Business, administration and law	131	159	290	135	183	318
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	17	23	40	15	24	39
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	86	19	105	82	16	98
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	93	26	119	104	35	139
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	5	11	16	c	c	11
09 - Health and welfare	41	148	189	26	188	214
10 - Services	62	64	126	59	56	115
<b>Gozo &amp; Comino</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>568</b>
00 - General programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-
01 - Education	21	87	108	5	63	68
02 - Arts and humanities	23	40	63	16	27	43
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	20	18	38	19	21	40
04 - Business, administration and law	40	79	119	37	64	101
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	c	c	17	c	12	c
06 - Information and Communication Technologies	54	10	64	39	11	50
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	70	10	80	63	30	93
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	c	c	4	c	-	c
09 - Health and welfare	28	77	105	24	89	113
10 - Services	15	14	29	27	14	41
<b>Residence Unspecified</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3 530</b>	<b>4 106</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>3 354</b>	<b>4 439</b>	<b>7 793</b>

**Notes:**

- Includes graduates attending formal education programmes that represent at least the equivalent of one semester of full-time study (or the equivalent of part-time) and are provided in Malta.
- Data comprises students attending both full-time and part-time courses.
- Courses MQF unspecified are being included in the districts data.
- District of residence was determined according to the locality of residence as provided by the institution; including foreign students residing in Malta.
- Residence unspecified denotes unknown locality or unapplicable due to foreign residence.
- 'c' refers to confidential data.
- Fields of study are classified according to ISCED: Fields of Education and Training 2013 classification.
- This data cannot be compared to data in previous publications as there were changes in the methodology.
- For a full list of the institutions which comprise other post-secondary and tertiary education, refer to Methodological note 10.

## Methodological Notes

- Education statistics are processed by the National Statistics Office (NSO) on an annual basis in accordance with European Regulations (EC) 452/2008 and (EU) 912/2013. These regulations establish the basis of information to be collected from educational institutions at all levels of education and all economic sectors. By adhering to these regulations, all education statistics collected and processed by the NSO are comparable to other European countries following the same regulatory standards.
- Data collection is carried out during the second quarter of each academic year. The reference period for the information provided being the end of March of the reference academic year.
- All information required for pre-primary to secondary State administered educational institutions is obtained from register data provided directly from MEDE. Questionnaires for pre-primary, primary and secondary non-State, and for post-secondary and tertiary educational institutions are sent via email.
- Provision of education for early years in Malta consists of the non-compulsory and compulsory sectors. For the purpose of this publication, the non-compulsory sector at the lower levels comprises pre-primary education for four to five-year-olds, Kinder 1 and Kinder 2. Children who attend a childcare centre are being excluded from the total children in pre-primary level. 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).
- Student figures in primary and secondary levels include students attending special schools.
- Data includes students enrolled in formal education with a minimum duration of one semester of full-time study (or the equivalent in part-time) and that are delivered in Malta. This publication excludes short courses (duration of less than the equivalence of one full-time semester), preparatory programmes and courses not delivered in Malta.
- For the purpose of this publication 'post-secondary general level' refers to students enrolled at ISCED 3 in Sixth Forms: Junior College, Sir M.A. Refalo, Giovanni Curmi Higher Secondary, St. Edwards College, St. Martin's College, Verdala International School, QSI International School of Malta, Russian Boarding School Malta Crown Ltd, De La Salle College, St. Aloysius College, St. Thomas More College, GEM16+ Education Programme Centre.
- For the purpose of this publication 'other post-secondary' refers to students enrolled / graduates in MCAST, ITS, University of Malta, and public and private institutions offering courses at ISCED levels 2 to 4.
- Tertiary level refers to students enrolled / graduates at MCAST, ITS, University of Malta, and public and private institutions offering courses at ISCED levels 5 to 8.
- For the purpose of this publication, the public and private institutions which offer courses at 'other post-secondary' and tertiary level are: Advenio eAcademy, Agenzija Żgħażaġħ, American University of Malta, Barts and The London School of Medicine, Beauty Tech Hair and Beauty Academy, Child Development Education and Care Studies, Domain Academy, EAPTl - Gestalt Psychotherapy Training Institute Malta, EEC-ITIS Malta Tourism and Languages Institute, EIE Institute of Education, Future Focus Ltd, Global College Malta, Global Institute of Theology, IDEA Leadership and Management Institute, Institute of Family Therapy, Institute of Financial Services, International School of Beauty Therapy, ITS, Jobsplus, Learnkey Training Institute, London School of Commerce, Malta Business School, Malta City College, Malta Institute of Management, Masquerade, MCAST, Middlesex University Malta, Nefertiti Beauty Academy, Outlook Coop, Saint Martin's Institute of Higher Education, STC Higher Education, United Campus of Malta Higher Education Institution Foundation, University of Malta, Valletta Higher Education Institute.



11. Definitions:

• **Formal education**

Formal education is an institutionalised, intentional and planned type of education which is provided by public organisations and recognised private bodies. It consists primarily of initial education designed for children and young people before their first entry to the labour market. It also includes other types of education such as vocational, special needs and adult education provided they are recognised as part of the formal education system by the relevant national education authorities.

• **Graduates** refer to students who successfully complete an educational programme during the reference year and are awarded a qualification.

• **Compulsory education** covers education from primary to upper secondary levels - from Year 1 to Form 5, where under Maltese Law, school is mandatory up to the age of 16.

• **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.

• **Age** is calculated as at 1 January of the reference academic year.

• **Fields of study**

ISCED Fields of Education and Training classifies educational programmes and related qualifications by fields of study. A field is the broad domain, branch or area of content covered by an education programme or qualification.

ISCED Fields of Education and Training 2013 classification:

- 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

• **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 MQF is structured as follows:

MALTA QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK

[(Regulation3(1))]

1. The Malta Qualifications Framework shall be represented as follow:

8	DOCTORAL DEGREE		8
7	MASTER'S DEGREE POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA POSTGRADUATE CERTIFICATE		7
6	BACHELOR'S DEGREE		6
5	UNDERGRADUATE DIPLOMA UNDERGRADUATE CERTIFICATE	FOUNDATION DEGREE HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING DIPLOMA	5
4	MATRICULATION LEVEL ADVANCED LEVEL INTERMEDIATE LEVEL	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING DIPLOMA	4(d)
3	GENERAL EDUCATION LEVEL 3 SEC Grade 1-5	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING LEVEL 3	3(c)
2	GENERAL EDUCATION LEVEL 2 SEC Grade 6-7	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING LEVEL 2	2(b)
1	GENERAL EDUCATION LEVEL 1 SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING LEVEL 1	1(a)

• **Locality of Residence** refers to the locality where the student is recorded to reside, according to the LAU classification.

• **Locality of Institution** refers to the locality where the physical campus is registered, according to the LAU classification.

12. More information relating to ISCED, ISCED Fields of Education and MQF may be accessed at:

- [http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/classificationdetails.aspx?id=ISCED 2011](http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/classificationdetails.aspx?id=ISCED%2011)
- [https://nso.gov.mt/metadata/classificationdetails.aspx?id=ISCED Fields of Education and Training 2013](https://nso.gov.mt/metadata/classificationdetails.aspx?id=ISCED%20Fields%20of%20Education%20and%20Training%202013)
- <http://www.justiceservices.gov.mt/DownloadDocument.aspx?app=lom&itemid=11927&l=1>





# 03

## LABOUR MARKET

This chapter analyses the situation of the regional labour market for the years 2016 to 2018 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 2018, total employed persons (full-time and part-time as a primary job) in MALTA amounted to 245 983, an increase of 5.9 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 5.3 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 3 662 employed persons during 2018. This implied that approximately one out of every five employed persons resident in Gozo and Comino region worked in the Malta region and 50.1 per cent were females. (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

In 2018, 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 service 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), 27.1 and 22.5 per cent, respectively (Tables 3.1 and 3.2).

Both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions 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 service activities* (G, H and I) with 27.1 and 28.4 per cent, respectively (Table 3.2).

## Full-time employment in Malta region

### BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In 2018, Malta residents who worked on a full-time basis reached 196 620, an increase of 6.6 per cent when compared to 2017 (Table 3.3). The private sector amounted to 78.6 per cent of the total, while the remaining worked in the public sector (Chart 3.1).

### BY PLACE OF WORK

Full-time employment in Malta region in 2018 stood at 200 024, reflecting an increase of 6.6 per cent over 2017. Full-time employment in the private sector accounted for 78.1 per cent of the total, the remaining 21.9 per cent being in the public sector (Table 3.4 and Chart 3.1). The males who worked in the private sector accounted for 49.5 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 service activities* (G, H and I) which accounted to 25.0 per cent of the total (Chart 3.3).

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

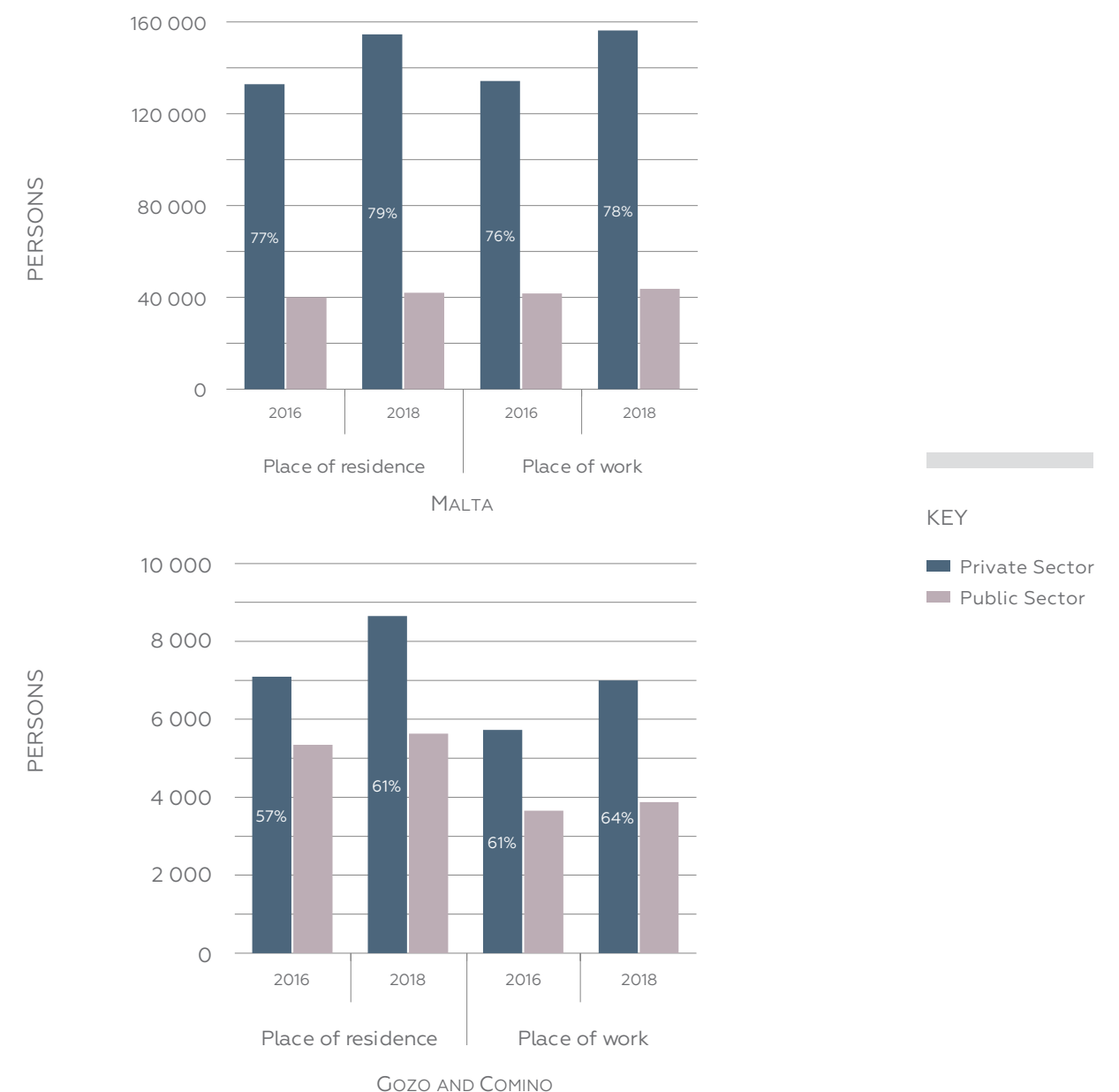




CHART 3.2 – Percentage distribution of full-time employment in persons by region of work, sector and sex: 2018 (NUTS 3)

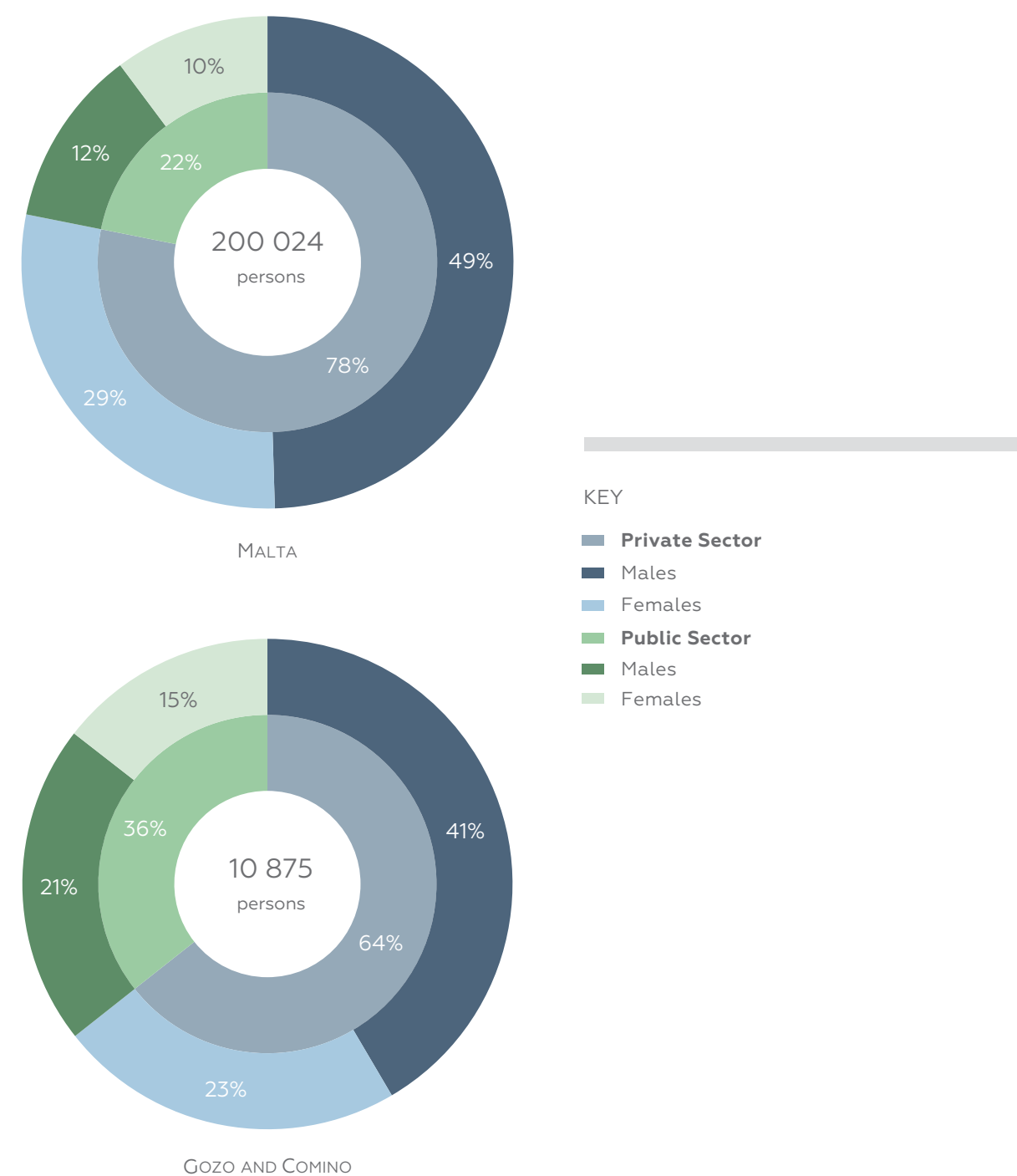
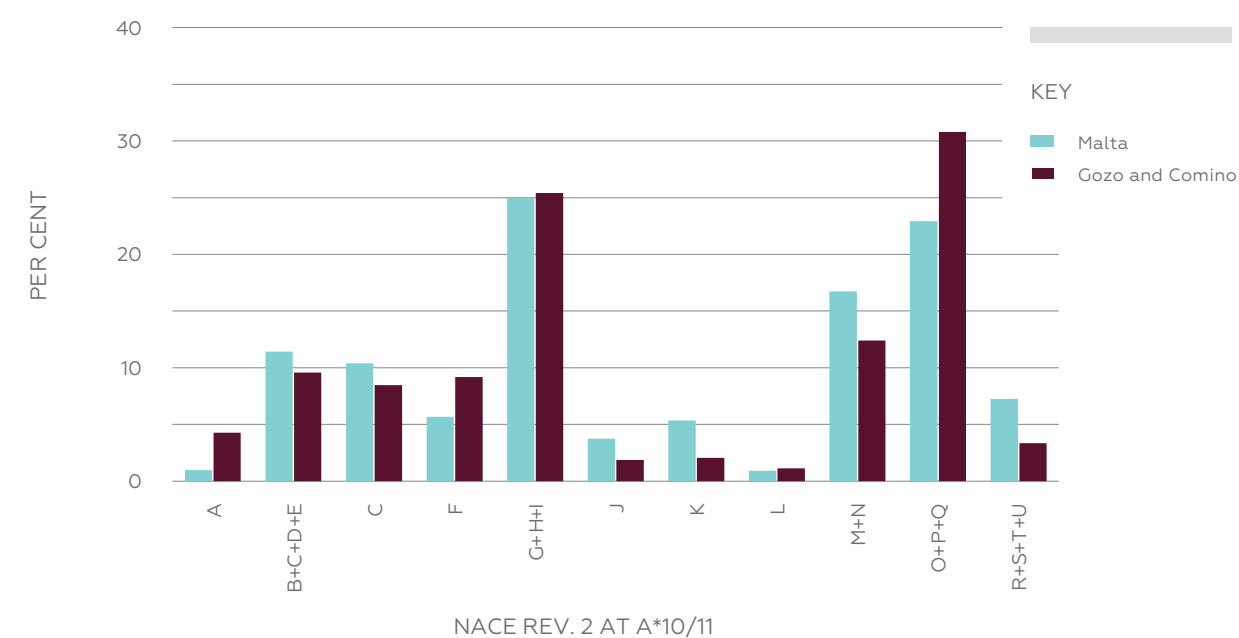


CHART 3.3 – Percentage distribution of full-time employment by region, industry and place of work: 2018 (NUTS 3)



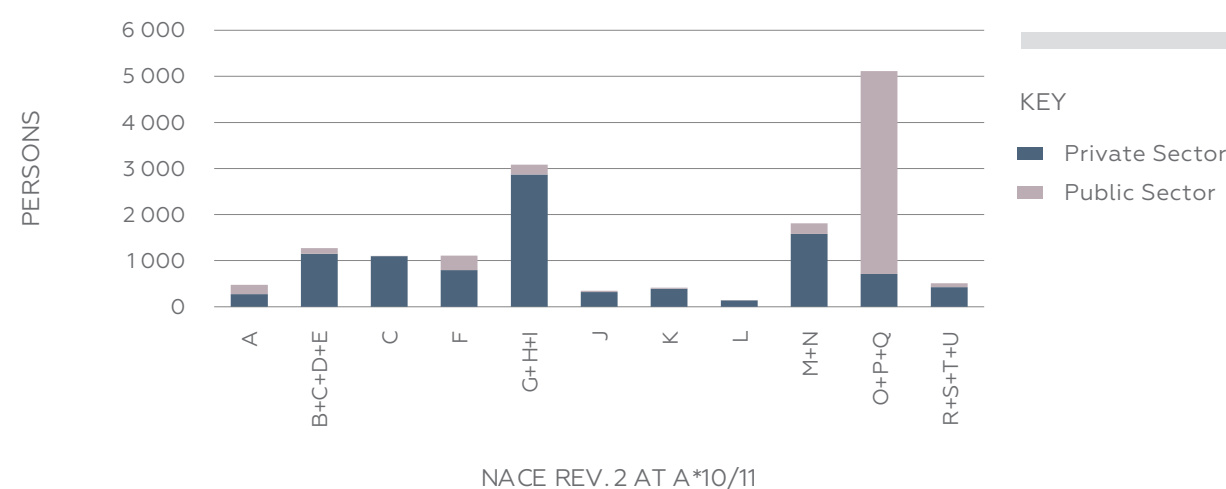
## Full-time employment in Gozo and Comino region

### BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

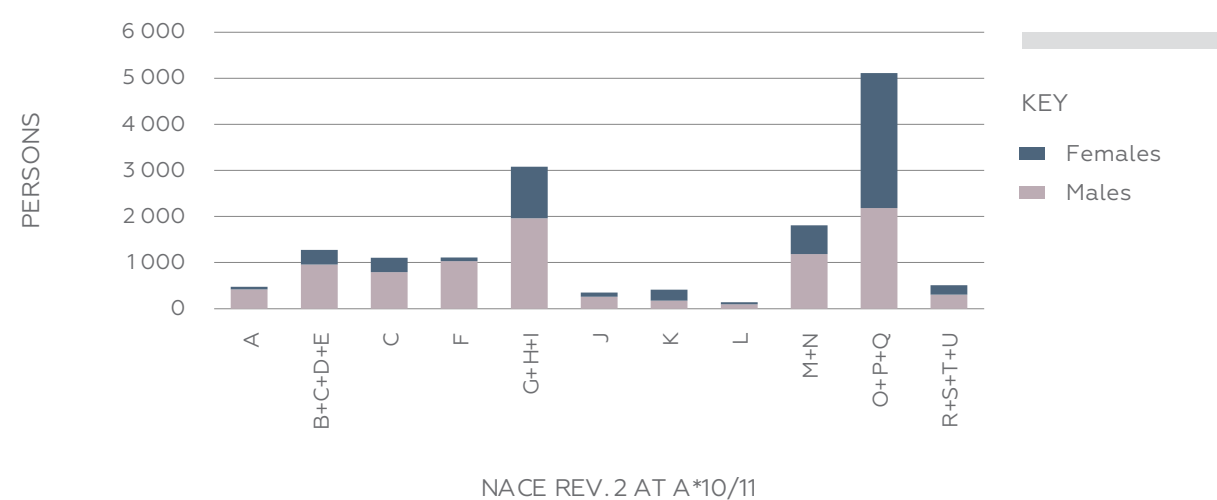
In 2018, Gozo and Comino residents with a full-time job totalled to 14 279, reflecting an increase of 7.5 per cent when compared to 2017. The private sector accounted to 60.6 per cent of the total. (Table 3.3 and Chart 3.1)

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 78.2 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 33.2 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: 2018**



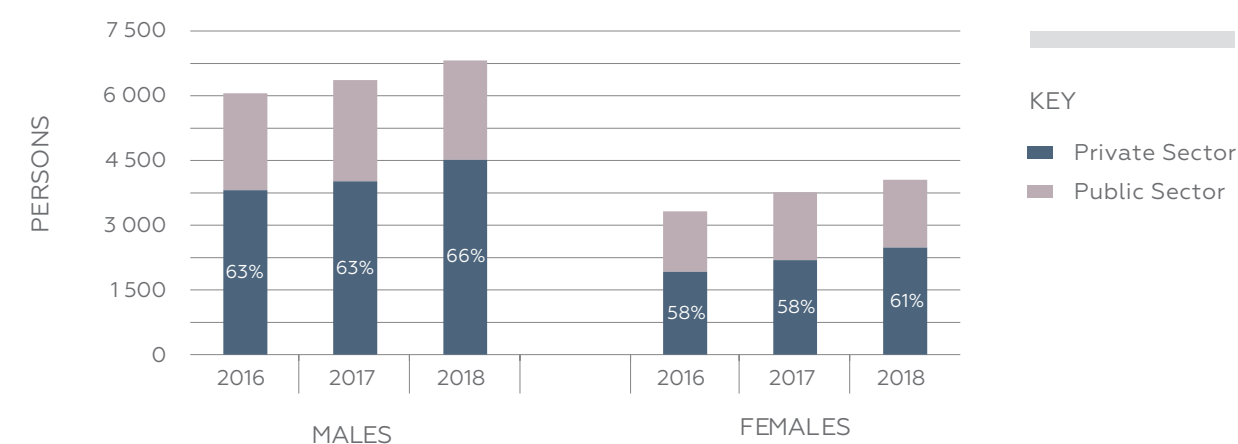
**CHART 3.4b – Full-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents by sex, industry and place of residence: 2018**



#### BY PLACE OF WORK

In 2018, full-time employment in Gozo and Comino region amounted to 10 875, an increase of 7.3 per cent when compared to 2017 (**Table 3.4**). Full-time employment in the private sector accounted for 64.4 per cent of the total and the males who worked in this sector accounted for 41.5 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 service activities* (G, H and I) at 36.8 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 72.4 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 service 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: 2018**

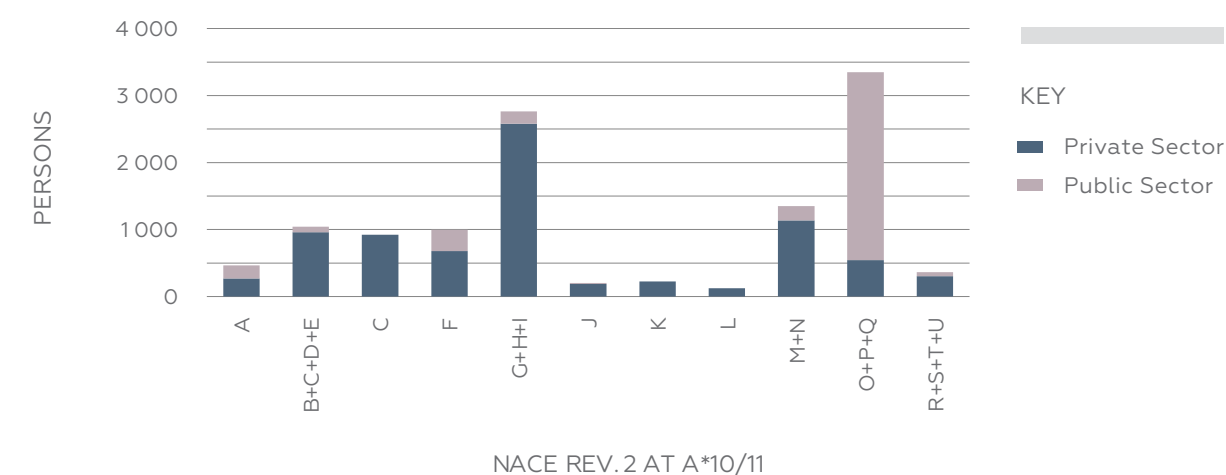
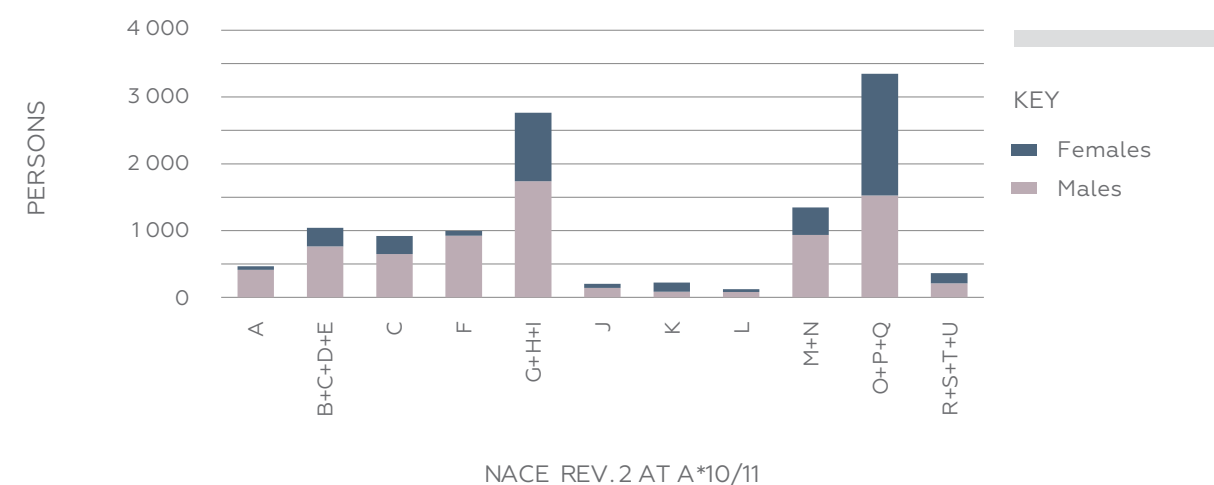


CHART 3.6b – Full-time employment in Gozo and Comino region by sex, industry and place of work: 2018



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

In 2018, Gozo and Comino residents employed on a full-time basis in Malta region totalled 3 309, of which, 50.2 per cent worked in the public sector and the remaining worked in the private sector (**Tables 3.3, 3.4 and Charts 3.7a-b**). The males who worked in the private sector accounted for 31.0 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 30.6 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

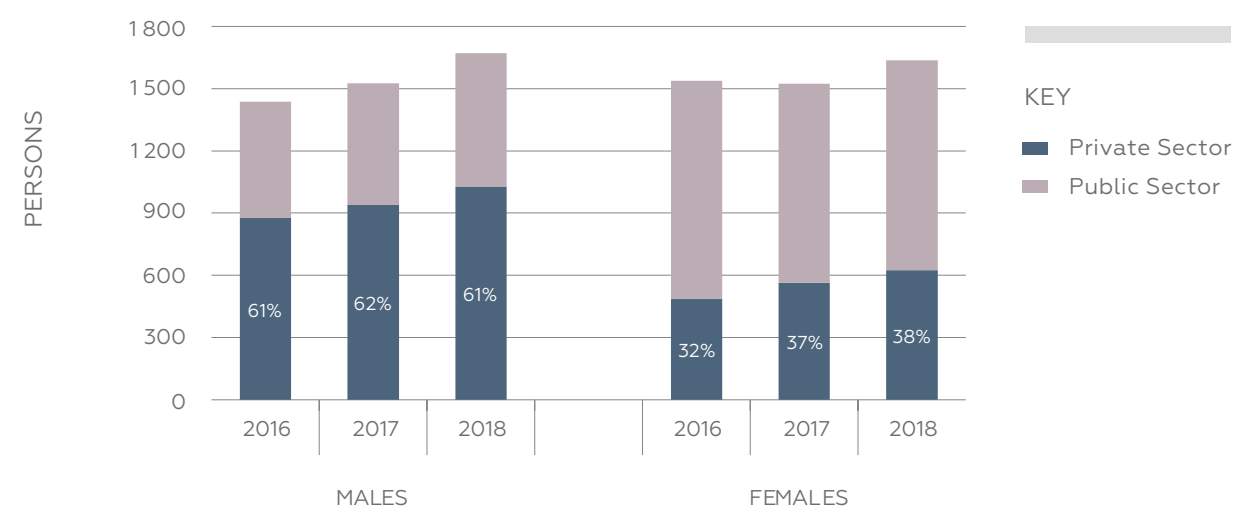
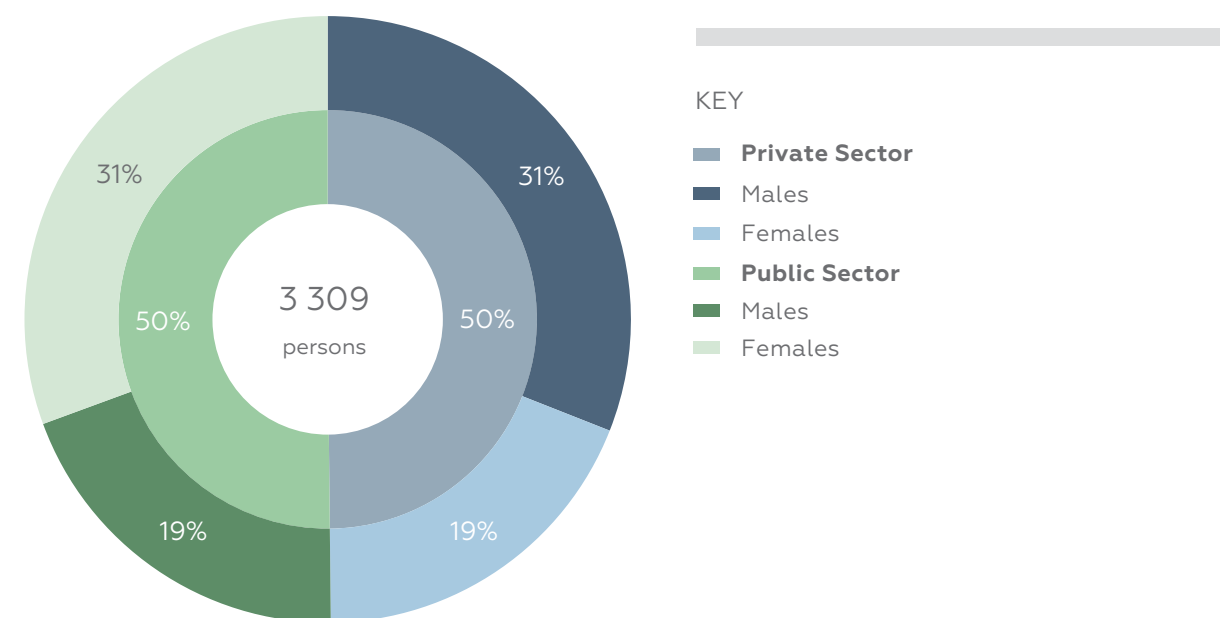


CHART 3.7b – Percentage distribution of full-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents in Malta region by sector and sex: 2018



During the same year, 92.9 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 26.9 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: 2018

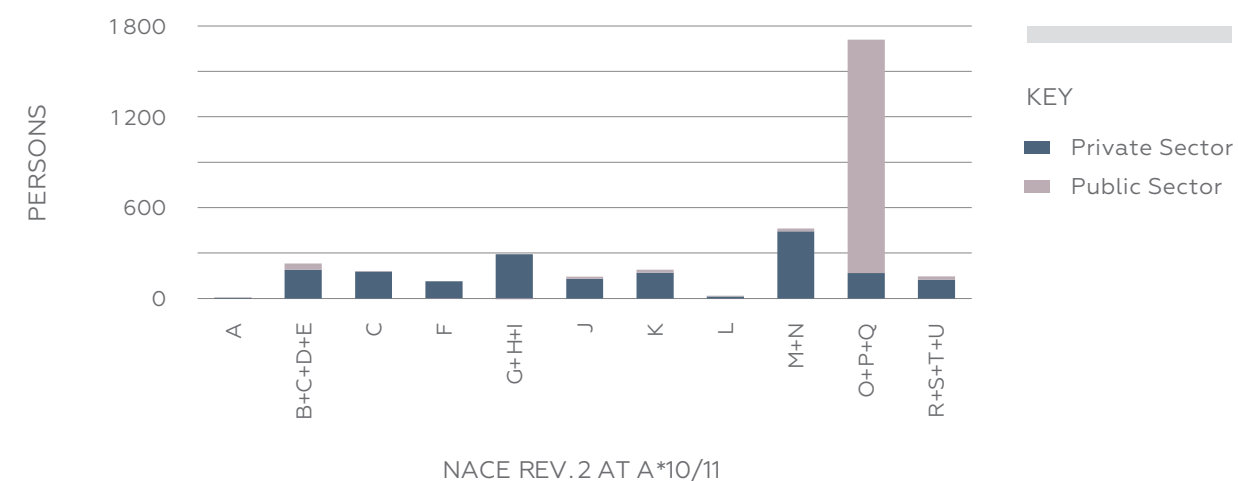
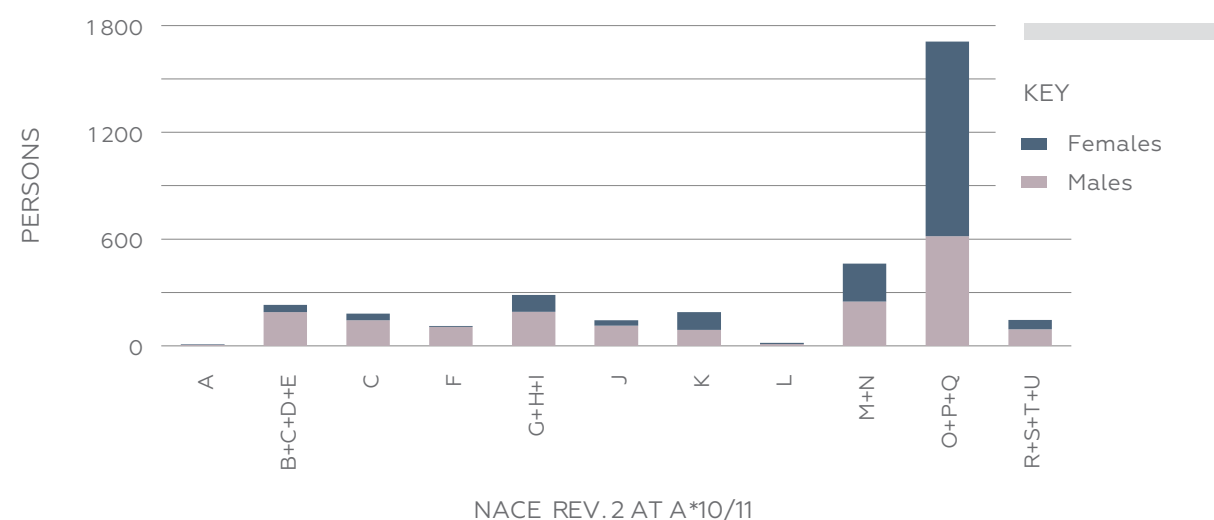




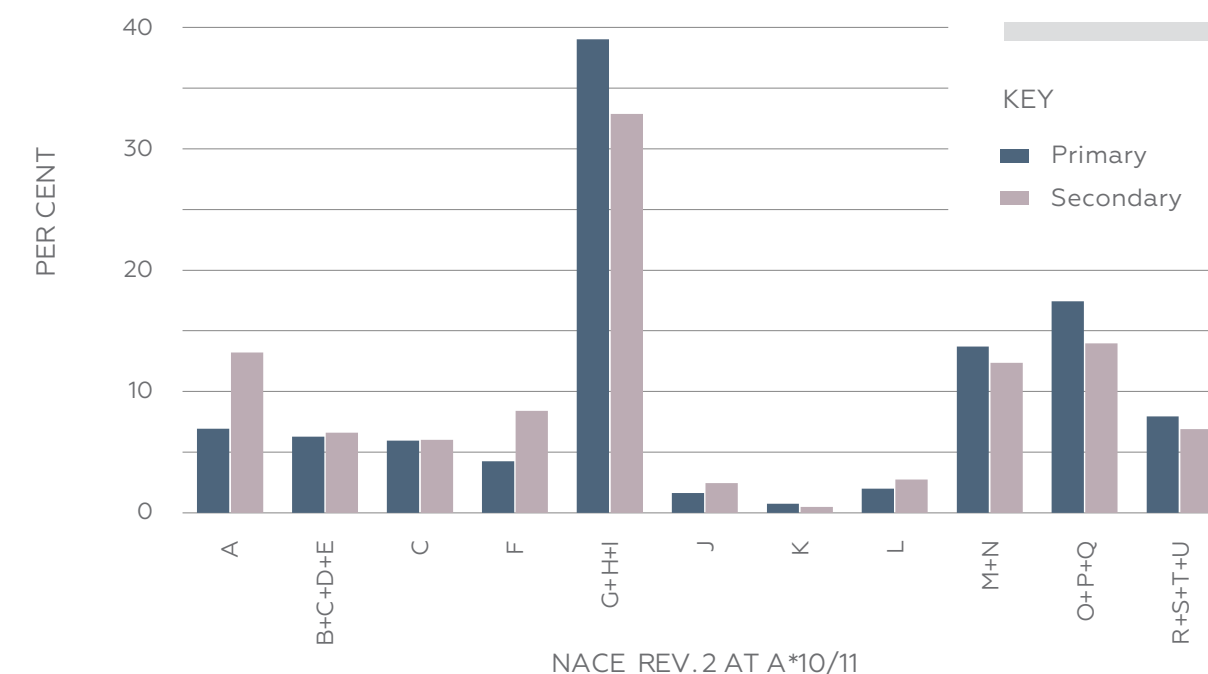
CHART 3.8b – Full-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents in Malta region by sex and industry: 2018



## Part-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents

The percentage distribution of the part-time employment differed throughout all economic activities. In 2018, total part-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents amounted to 4 962 of which, 50.9 per cent were part-time secondary employment and the remaining were part-time primary (**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 service activities* (G, H and I), contributing to 35.9 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: 2018



## Employment in jobs

In 2018, jobs by full-time private sector employees in Malta and Gozo and Comino regions accounted for 52.2 and 32.9 per cent of total jobs, respectively. Full-time self-employed jobs in Malta and Gozo and Comino regions accounted for 8.2 and 12.3 per cent of total jobs, respectively. Total part-time employment in Malta and Gozo and Comino regions was of 58 764 and 4 609, respectively, accounting for 22.7 and 29.8 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 (**Table 3.4, Charts 3.10 and 3.11**).

CHART 3.10 – Percentage distribution of part-time employment in jobs by region of work, sector and sex: 2018 (NUTS 3)

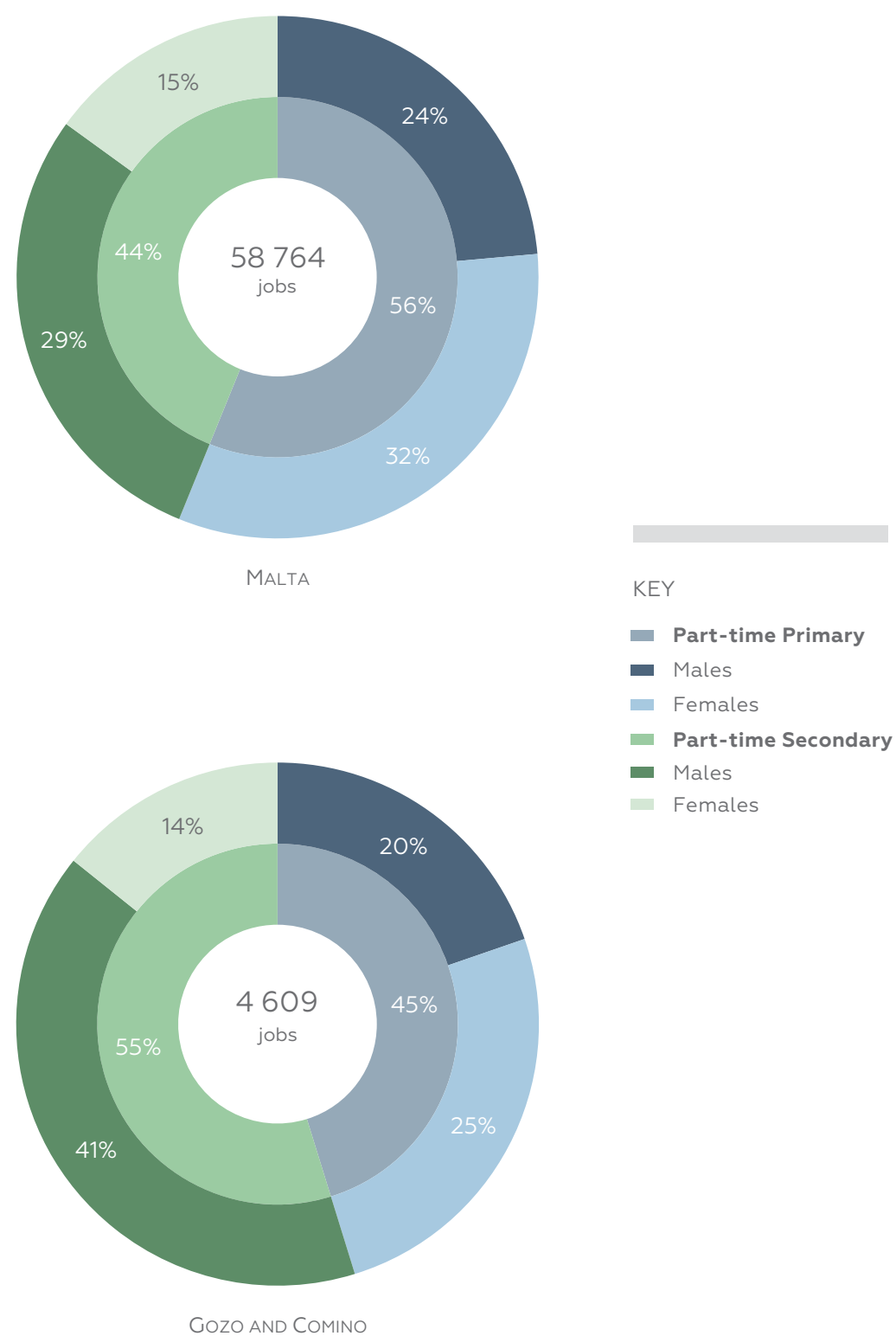
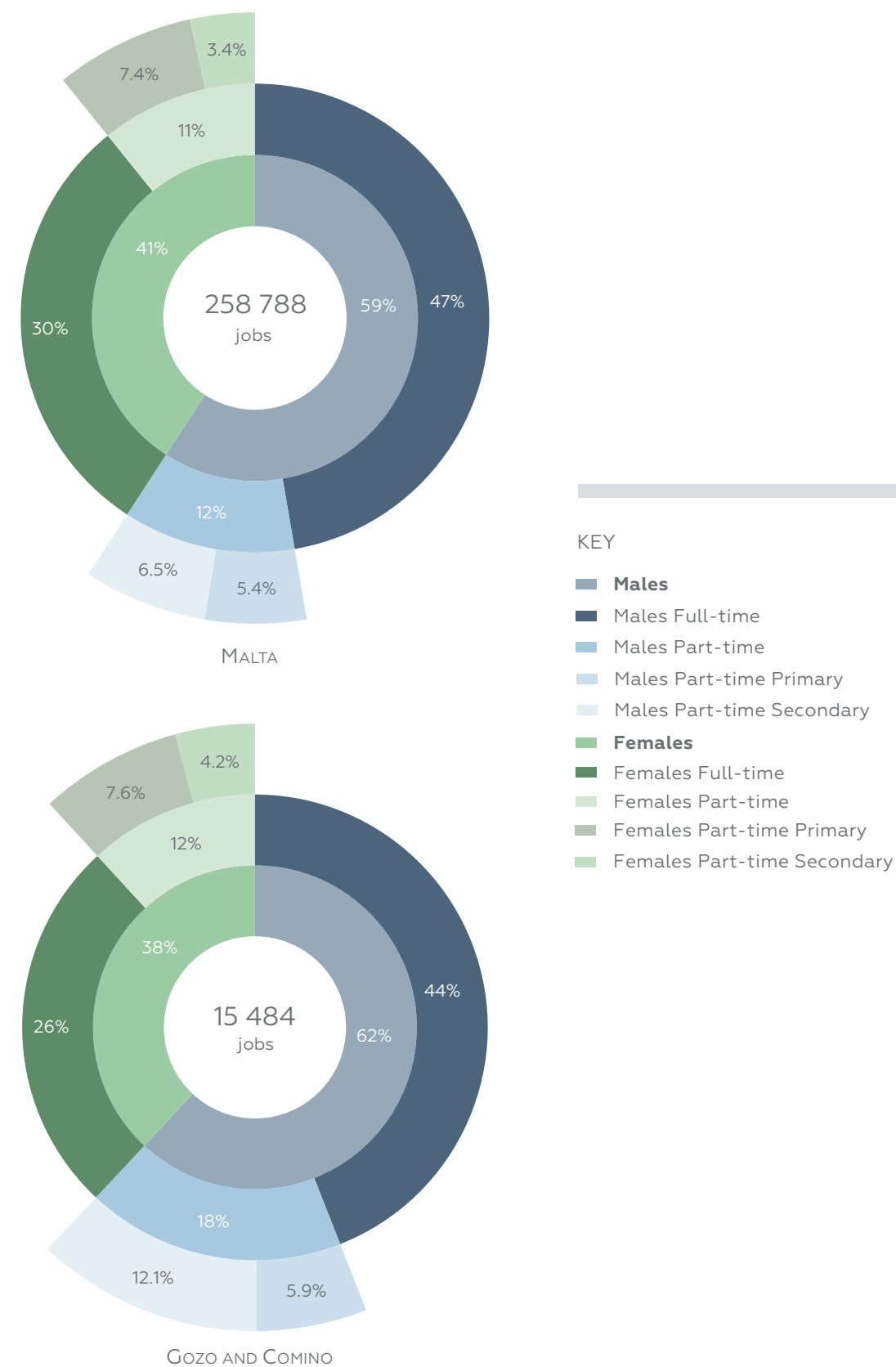


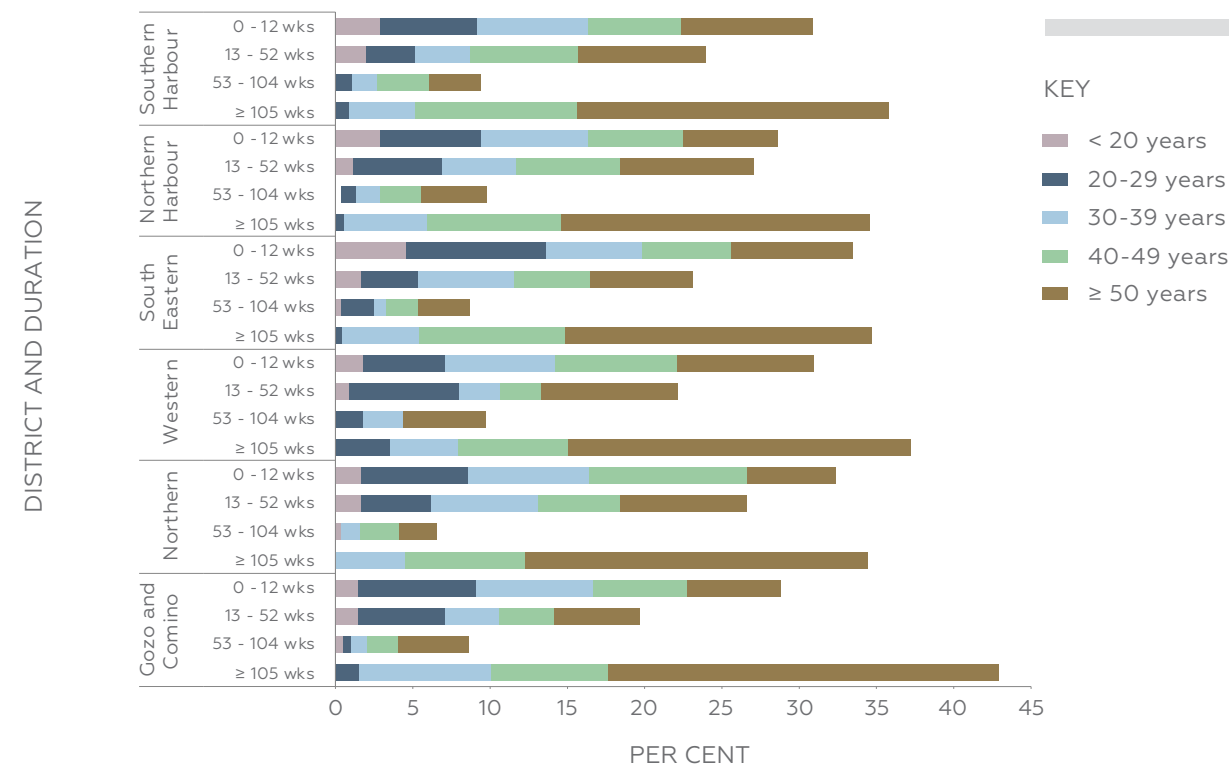
CHART 3.11 – Percentage distribution of employment in jobs by region of work, sex and type: 2018 (NUTS 3)



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

In 2018, the largest share (29.5 per cent) of unemployed persons resided in the Northern Harbour district, amounting to 521 persons. The largest proportion of unemployed persons featured in the 50 years and over age bracket, accounting to 39.7 per cent of the total. In terms of unemployment duration, all districts registered the highest proportions in the 105 weeks and over cohort. **(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 2018**



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

The average gross annual basic salary for employees was estimated at €18 992 in 2018. Average gross annual basic salaries varied both by sex and district of residence; for males the average gross annual basic salary was of €20 674 whilst for females this was recorded at €16 798. The highest average gross annual basic salary for both males and 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: 2016 and 2018 (LAU 1) (provisional)**

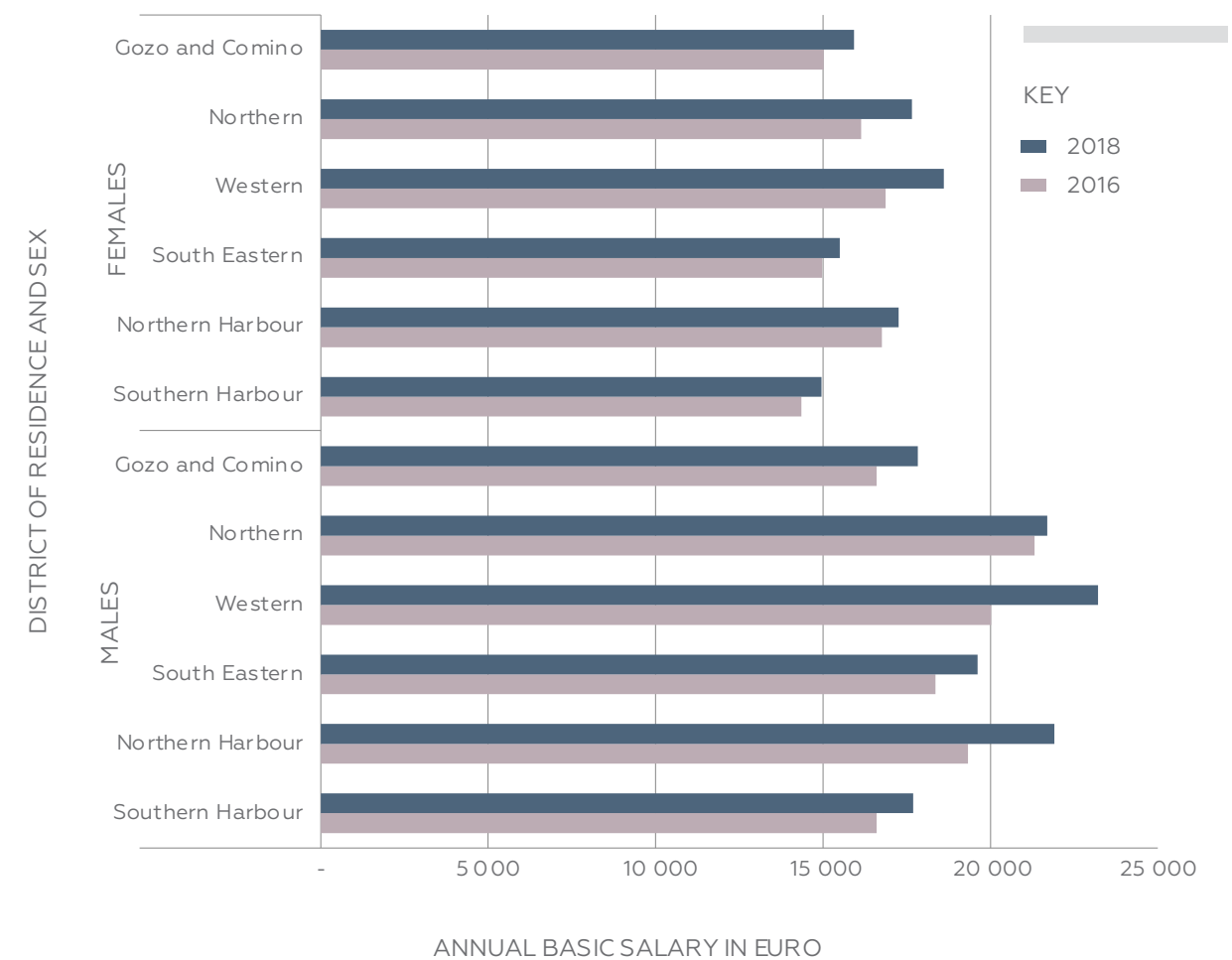




TABLE 3.1 – Total employed persons by industry, place of residence, sex and year (NUTS 3)

NACE REV 2 AT A*10/11			2016				2017		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
A	Agriculture forestry and fishing	MALTA	2 778	432	3 210	2 793	457	3 250	
		Malta	2 249	351	2 601	2 251	373	2 624	
		Gozo and Comino	529	81	609	542	84	626	
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	MALTA	18 110	6 535	24 645	18 472	6 814	25 286	
		Malta	17 130	6 191	23 321	17 494	6 431	23 926	
		Gozo and Comino	980	344	1 324	978	383	1 360	
C	of which Manufacturing	MALTA	16 367	6 232	22 599	16 531	6 468	22 999	
		Malta	15 531	5 898	21 429	15 710	6 095	21 805	
		Gozo and Comino	836	334	1 170	821	373	1 194	
F	Construction	MALTA	10 962	726	11 688	11 425	815	12 240	
		Malta	9 935	642	10 577	10 385	715	11 100	
		Gozo and Comino	1 027	84	1 111	1 040	100	1 140	
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MALTA	39 192	23 046	62 238	40 317	23 957	64 274	
		Malta	37 016	21 538	58 554	38 085	22 389	60 474	
		Gozo and Comino	2 176	1 508	3 684	2 232	1 568	3 800	
J	Information and communication	MALTA	5 368	2 377	7 745	5 756	2 419	8 175	
		Malta	5 145	2 279	7 424	5 515	2 314	7 829	
		Gozo and Comino	223	98	321	241	105	346	
K	Financial and insurance activities	MALTA	4 735	5 114	9 849	5 172	5 627	10 799	
		Malta	4 584	4 912	9 496	5 007	5 400	10 407	
		Gozo and Comino	151	202	353	165	227	392	
L	Real estate activities	MALTA	1 173	677	1 850	1 274	815	2 089	
		Malta	1 085	621	1 706	1 169	750	1 919	
		Gozo and Comino	88	56	144	105	65	170	
M+N	Professional scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MALTA	18 817	13 695	32 512	20 796	15 398	36 194	
		Malta	17 891	13 198	31 088	19 658	14 711	34 369	
		Gozo and Comino	926	497	1 424	1 138	687	1 825	
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MALTA	21 022	30 190	51 212	21 768	31 512	53 280	
		Malta	18 909	27 176	46 084	19 550	28 371	47 921	
		Gozo and Comino	2 113	3 014	5 128	2 218	3 141	5 359	
R+S+T+U	Arts entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MALTA	7 766	6 965	14 731	8 809	7 881	16 690	
		Malta	7 451	6 699	14 150	8 464	7 589	16 054	
		Gozo and Comino	315	266	581	345	292	636	
		MALTA	129 923	89 757	219 680	136 582	95 695	232 277	
TOTAL		Malta	121 394	83 607	205 002	127 577	89 044	216 622	
		Gozo and Comino	8 529	6 150	14 678	9 005	6 651	15 655	

TABLE 3.1 – continued

NACE REV 2 AT A*10/11		2018			
			Males	Females	Total
		MALTA	2 898	495	3 393
A	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Malta	2 334	414	2 748
		Gozo and Comino	564	81	645
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	MALTA	18 750	7 059	25 809
		Malta	17 717	6 666	24 383
		Gozo and Comino	1 033	393	1 426
		MALTA	16 805	6 709	23 514
C	of which Manufacturing	Malta	15 939	6 327	22 266
		Gozo and Comino	866	382	1 248
		MALTA	12 317	872	13 189
F	Construction	Malta	11 200	774	11 974
		Gozo and Comino	1 117	98	1 215
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MALTA	41 774	24 942	66 716
		Malta	39 423	23 260	62 683
		Gozo and Comino	2 351	1 682	4 034
		MALTA	6 049	2 508	8 557
J	Information and communication	Malta	5 773	2 397	8 170
		Gozo and Comino	276	111	387
		MALTA	5 594	6 147	11 741
K	Financial and insurance activities	Malta	5 409	5 901	11 310
		Gozo and Comino	185	246	431
		MALTA	1 433	923	2 356
L	Real estate activities	Malta	1 322	845	2 167
		Gozo and Comino	111	78	189
		MALTA	23 137	17 410	40 547
M+N	Professional scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Malta	21 821	16 582	38 403
		Gozo and Comino	1 316	828	2 144
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MALTA	22 399	33 057	55 456
		Malta	20 111	29 804	49 915
		Gozo and Comino	2 288	3 253	5 541
		MALTA	9 603	8 616	18 219
R+S+T+U	Arts entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	Malta	9 217	8 297	17 515
		Gozo and Comino	386	319	704
		MALTA	143 954	102 029	245 983
TOTAL		Malta	134 326	94 941	229 267
		Gozo and Comino	9 628	7 088	16 716

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		2016				2017		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
A	Agriculture forestry and fishing	MALTA	2 778	432	3 210	2 793	457	3 250
		Malta	2 253	353	2 606	2 261	376	2 637
		Gozo and Comino	525	79	604	532	81	613
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	MALTA	18 110	6 535	24 645	18 472	6 814	25 286
		Malta	17 297	6 228	23 525	17 684	6 475	24 159
		Gozo and Comino	813	307	1 120	788	339	1 127
C	of which Manufacturing	MALTA	16 367	6 232	22 599	16 531	6 468	22 999
		Malta	15 667	5 931	21 598	15 852	6 135	21 987
		Gozo and Comino	700	301	1 001	679	333	1 012
F	Construction	MALTA	10 962	726	11 688	11 425	815	12 240
		Malta	10 021	651	10 672	10 487	725	11 212
		Gozo and Comino	941	75	1 016	938	90	1 028
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MALTA	39 192	23 046	62 238	40 317	23 957	64 274
		Malta	37 258	21 684	58 942	38 320	22 506	60 826
		Gozo and Comino	1 934	1 362	3 296	1 997	1 451	3 448
J	Information and communication	MALTA	5 368	2 377	7 745	5 756	2 419	8 175
		Malta	5 264	2 319	7 583	5 618	2 351	7 969
		Gozo and Comino	104	58	162	138	68	206
K	Financial and insurance activities	MALTA	4 735	5 114	9 849	5 172	5 627	10 799
		Malta	4 666	5 004	9 670	5 102	5 501	10 603
		Gozo and Comino	69	110	179	70	126	196
L	Real estate activities	MALTA	1 173	677	1 850	1 274	815	2 089
		Malta	1 096	625	1 721	1 182	758	1 940
		Gozo and Comino	77	52	129	92	57	149
M+N	Professional scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MALTA	18 817	13 695	32 512	20 796	15 398	36 194
		Malta	18 125	13 396	31 521	19 936	14 962	34 898
		Gozo and Comino	692	299	991	860	436	1 296
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MALTA	21 022	30 190	51 212	21 768	31 512	53 280
		Malta	19 516	28 385	47 901	20 176	29 491	49 667
		Gozo and Comino	1 506	1 805	3 311	1 592	2 021	3 613
R+S+T+U	Arts entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MALTA	7 766	6 965	14 731	8 809	7 881	16 690
		Malta	7 531	6 751	14 282	8 555	7 652	16 207
		Gozo and Comino	235	214	449	254	229	483
TOTAL		MALTA	129 923	89 757	219 680	136 582	95 695	232 277
		Malta	123 027	85 396	208 423	129 321	90 797	220 118
		Gozo and Comino	6 896	4 361	11 257	7 261	4 898	12 159

TABLE 3.2 – continued

NACE REV 2 AT A*10/11		2018			
		Males	Females	Total	
A	Agriculture forestry and fishing	MALTA	2 898	495	3 393
		Malta	2 347	417	2 764
		Gozo and Comino	551	78	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	18 750	7 059	25 809
		Malta	17 913	6 710	24 623
		Gozo and Comino	837	349	1 186
C	of which Manufacturing	MALTA	16 805	6 709	23 514
		Malta	16 088	6 367	22 455
		Gozo and Comino	717	342	1 059
F	Construction	MALTA	12 317	872	13 189
		Malta	11 311	781	12 092
		Gozo and Comino	1 006	91	1 097
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MALTA	41 774	24 942	66 716
		Malta	39 666	23 369	63 035
		Gozo and Comino	2 108	1 573	3 681
J	Information and communication	MALTA	6 049	2 508	8 557
		Malta	5 896	2 434	8 330
		Gozo and Comino	153	74	227
K	Financial and insurance activities	MALTA	5 594	6 147	11 741
		Malta	5 507	6 006	11 513
		Gozo and Comino	87	141	228
L	Real estate activities	MALTA	1 433	923	2 356
		Malta	1 335	856	2 191
		Gozo and Comino	98	67	165
M+N	Professional scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MALTA	23 137	17 410	40 547
		Malta	22 127	16 877	39 004
		Gozo and Comino	1 010	533	1 543
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MALTA	22 399	33 057	55 456
		Malta	20 802	30 985	51 787
		Gozo and Comino	1 597	2 072	3 669
R+S+T+U	Arts entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MALTA	9 603	8 616	18 219
		Malta	9 323	8 362	17 685
		Gozo and Comino	280	254	534
TOTAL		MALTA	143 954	102 029	245 983
		Malta	136 227	96 797	233 024
		Gozo and Comino	7 727	5 232	12 959

## Notes:

1. Employed persons comprise full-time and part-time (primary only) employment.
2. 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.
3. Data for each year is as at 31 December.

Sources: Jobsplus, Employment Statistics - NSO

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

		2016			2017		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</b>							
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>115 559</b>	<b>69 815</b>	<b>185 374</b>	<b>121 997</b>	<b>75 803</b>	<b>197 800</b>
	Private Sector	90 931	49 126	140 057	96 723	54 423	151 146
	Self-employed	16 482	4 143	20 625	17 029	4 612	21 641
	Employees	74 449	44 983	119 432	79 694	49 811	129 505
	Public Sector	24 628	20 689	45 317	25 274	21 380	46 654
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>14 364</b>	<b>19 942</b>	<b>34 306</b>	<b>14 585</b>	<b>19 892</b>	<b>34 477</b>
	Self-employed	3 706	2 447	6 153	3 966	2 697	6 663
	Employees	10 658	17 495	28 153	10 619	17 195	27 814
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>129 923</b>	<b>89 757</b>	<b>219 680</b>	<b>136 582</b>	<b>95 695</b>	<b>232 277</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>16 212</b>	<b>7 613</b>	<b>23 825</b>	<b>17 220</b>	<b>8 288</b>	<b>25 508</b>
	Self-employed	5 525	1 240	6 765	6 345	1 613	7 958
	Employees	10 687	6 373	17 060	10 875	6 675	17 550
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>146 135</b>	<b>97 370</b>	<b>243 505</b>	<b>153 802</b>	<b>103 983</b>	<b>257 785</b>
<b>Malta</b>							
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>108 002</b>	<b>64 935</b>	<b>172 938</b>	<b>114 036</b>	<b>70 486</b>	<b>184 523</b>
	Private Sector	86 245	46 722	132 967	91 761	51 668	143 429
	Self-employed	15 091	3 792	18 883	15 606	4 203	19 809
	Employees	71 154	42 930	114 084	76 155	47 465	123 620
	Public Sector	21 757	18 213	39 971	22 275	18 818	41 094
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>13 392</b>	<b>18 672</b>	<b>32 064</b>	<b>13 541</b>	<b>18 558</b>	<b>32 099</b>
	Self-employed	3 284	2 181	5 465	3 516	2 410	5 926
	Employees	10 108	16 491	26 599	10 025	16 148	26 173
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>121 394</b>	<b>83 607</b>	<b>205 002</b>	<b>127 577</b>	<b>89 044</b>	<b>216 622</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>14 659</b>	<b>7 111</b>	<b>21 770</b>	<b>15 471</b>	<b>7 696</b>	<b>23 167</b>
	Self-employed	4 646	1 111	5 757	5 429	1 462	6 891
	Employees	10 013	6 000	16 013	10 042	6 234	16 276
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>136 053</b>	<b>90 718</b>	<b>226 772</b>	<b>143 048</b>	<b>96 740</b>	<b>239 789</b>
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>							
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>7 557</b>	<b>4 880</b>	<b>12 436</b>	<b>7 961</b>	<b>5 317</b>	<b>13 277</b>
	Private Sector	4 686	2 404	7 090	4 962	2 755	7 717
	Self-employed	1 391	351	1 742	1 423	409	1 832
	Employees	3 295	2 053	5 348	3 539	2 346	5 885
	Public Sector	2 871	2 476	5 346	2 999	2 562	5 560
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1 270</b>	<b>2 242</b>	<b>1 044</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>2 378</b>
	Self-employed	422	266	688	450	287	737
	Employees	550	1 004	1 554	594	1 047	1 641
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>8 529</b>	<b>6 150</b>	<b>14 678</b>	<b>9 005</b>	<b>6 651</b>	<b>15 655</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>1 553</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>2 055</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>2 341</b>
	Self-employed	879	129	1 008	916	151	1 067
	Employees	674	373	1 047	833	441	1 274
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>10 082</b>	<b>6 652</b>	<b>16 733</b>	<b>10 754</b>	<b>7 243</b>	<b>17 996</b>

TABLE 3.3 – continued

		2018		
		Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</b>				
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>129 189</b>	<b>81 710</b>	<b>210 899</b>
	Private Sector	103 567	59 704	163 271
	Self-employed	18 045	5 121	23 166
	Employees	85 522	54 583	140 105
	Public Sector	25 622	22 006	47 628
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>14 765</b>	<b>20 319</b>	<b>35 084</b>
	Self-employed	4 509	3 218	7 727
	Employees	10 256	17 101	27 357
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>143 954</b>	<b>102 029</b>	<b>245 983</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>18 802</b>	<b>9 487</b>	<b>28 289</b>
	Self-employed	7 561	2 257	9 818
	Employees	11 241	7 230	18 471
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>162 756</b>	<b>111 516</b>	<b>274 272</b>
<b>Malta</b>				
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>120 623</b>	<b>75 997</b>	<b>196 620</b>
	Private Sector	98 026	56 597	154 623
	Self-employed	16 509	4 667	21 176
	Employees	81 517	51 930	133 447
	Public Sector	22 597	19 400	41 997
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>13 703</b>	<b>18 944</b>	<b>32 647</b>
	Self-employed	4 030	2 885	6 915
	Employees	9 673	16 059	25 732
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>134 326</b>	<b>94 941</b>	<b>229 267</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>16 934</b>	<b>8 830</b>	<b>25 764</b>
	Self-employed	6 549	2 063	8 612
	Employees	10 385	6 767	17 152
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>151 260</b>	<b>103 771</b>	<b>255 031</b>
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>				
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>8 566</b>	<b>5 713</b>	<b>14 279</b>
	Private Sector	5 541	3 107	8 648
	Self-employed	1 536	454	1 990
	Employees	4 005	2 653	6 658
	Public Sector	3 025	2 606	5 631
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>1 062</b>	<b>1 375</b>	<b>2 437</b>
	Self-employed	479	333	812
	Employees	583	1 042	1 625
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>9 628</b>	<b>7 088</b>	<b>16 716</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>2 525</b>
	Self-employed	1 012	194	1 206
	Employees	856	463	1 319
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>11 496</b>	<b>7 745</b>	<b>19 241</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)

		2016			2017		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</b>							
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>115 559</b>	<b>69 815</b>	<b>185 374</b>	<b>121 997</b>	<b>75 803</b>	<b>197 800</b>
	Private Sector	90 931	49 126	140 057	96 723	54 423	151 146
	Self-employed	16 482	4 143	20 625	17 029	4 612	21 641
	Employees	74 449	44 983	119 432	79 694	49 811	129 505
	Public Sector	24 628	20 689	45 317	25 274	21 380	46 654
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>14 364</b>	<b>19 942</b>	<b>34 306</b>	<b>14 585</b>	<b>19 892</b>	<b>34 477</b>
	Self-employed	3 706	2 447	6 153	3 966	2 697	6 663
	Employees	10 658	17 495	28 153	10 619	17 195	27 814
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>129 923</b>	<b>89 757</b>	<b>219 680</b>	<b>136 582</b>	<b>95 695</b>	<b>232 277</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>16 212</b>	<b>7 613</b>	<b>23 825</b>	<b>17 220</b>	<b>8 288</b>	<b>25 508</b>
	Self-employed	5 525	1 240	6 765	6 345	1 613	7 958
	Employees	10 687	6 373	17 060	10 875	6 675	17 550
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>146 135</b>	<b>97 370</b>	<b>243 505</b>	<b>153 802</b>	<b>103 983</b>	<b>257 785</b>
<b>Malta</b>							
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>109 499</b>	<b>66 495</b>	<b>175 994</b>	<b>115 631</b>	<b>72 037</b>	<b>187 668</b>
	Private Sector	87 121	47 208	134 329	92 702	52 232	144 934
	Self-employed	15 138	3 813	18 951	15 659	4 227	19 886
	Employees	71 983	43 395	115 378	77 043	48 005	125 048
	Public Sector	22 378	19 287	41 665	22 929	19 805	42 734
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>13 528</b>	<b>18 901</b>	<b>32 429</b>	<b>13 690</b>	<b>18 760</b>	<b>32 450</b>
	Self-employed	3 302	2 201	5 503	3 535	2 438	5 973
	Employees	10 226	16 700	26 926	10 155	16 322	26 477
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>123 027</b>	<b>85 396</b>	<b>208 423</b>	<b>129 321</b>	<b>90 797</b>	<b>220 118</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>14 659</b>	<b>7 111</b>	<b>21 770</b>	<b>15 471</b>	<b>7 696</b>	<b>23 167</b>
	Self-employed	4 646	1 111	5 757	5 429	1 462	6 891
	Employees	10 013	6 000	16 013	10 042	6 234	16 276
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>137 686</b>	<b>92 507</b>	<b>230 193</b>	<b>144 792</b>	<b>98 493</b>	<b>243 285</b>
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>							
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>6 060</b>	<b>3 320</b>	<b>9 380</b>	<b>6 366</b>	<b>3 766</b>	<b>10 132</b>
	Private Sector	3 810	1 918	5 728	4 021	2 191	6 212
	Self-employed	1 344	330	1 674	1 370	385	1 755
	Employees	2 466	1 588	4 054	2 651	1 806	4 457
	Public Sector	2 250	1 402	3 652	2 345	1 575	3 920
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>1 041</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>2 027</b>
	Self-employed	404	246	650	431	259	690
	Employees	432	795	1 227	464	873	1 337
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>6 896</b>	<b>4 361</b>	<b>11 257</b>	<b>7 261</b>	<b>4 898</b>	<b>12 159</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>1 553</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>2 055</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>2 341</b>
	Self-employed	879	129	1 008	916	151	1 067
	Employees	674	373	1 047	833	441	1 274
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>8 449</b>	<b>4 863</b>	<b>13 312</b>	<b>9 010</b>	<b>5 490</b>	<b>14 500</b>

TABLE 3.4 – continued

		2018		
		Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</b>				
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>129 189</b>	<b>81 710</b>	<b>210 899</b>
	Private Sector	103 567	59 704	163 271
	Self-employed	18 045	5 121	23 166
	Employees	85 522	54 583	140 105
	Public Sector	25 622	22 006	47 628
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>14 765</b>	<b>20 319</b>	<b>35 084</b>
	Self-employed	4 509	3 218	7 727
	Employees	10 256	17 101	27 357
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>143 954</b>	<b>102 029</b>	<b>245 983</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>18 802</b>	<b>9 487</b>	<b>28 289</b>
	Self-employed	7 561	2 257	9 818
	Employees	11 241	7 230	18 471
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>162 756</b>	<b>111 516</b>	<b>274 272</b>
<b>Malta</b>				
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>122 371</b>	<b>77 653</b>	<b>200 024</b>
	Private Sector	99 051	57 221	156 272
	Self-employed	16 569	4 699	21 268
	Employees	82 482	52 522	135 004
	Public Sector	23 320	20 432	43 752
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>13 856</b>	<b>19 144</b>	<b>33 000</b>
	Self-employed	4 049	2 914	6 963
	Employees	9 807	16 230	26 037
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>136 227</b>	<b>96 797</b>	<b>233 024</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>16 934</b>	<b>8 830</b>	<b>25 764</b>
	Self-employed	6 549	2 063	8 612
	Employees	10 385	6 767	17 152
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>153 161</b>	<b>105 627</b>	<b>258 788</b>
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>				
a	<b>Full-time employment</b>	<b>6 818</b>	<b>4 057</b>	<b>10 875</b>
	Private Sector	4 516	2 483	6 999
	Self-employed	1 476	422	1 898
	Employees	3 040	2 061	5 101
	Public Sector	2 302	1 574	3 876
b	<b>Part-time primary</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>1 175</b>	<b>2 084</b>
	Self-employed	460	304	764
	Employees	449	871	1 320
c = (a+b)	<b>Total employment in persons</b>	<b>7 727</b>	<b>5 232</b>	<b>12 959</b>
d	<b>Part-time secondary</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>2 525</b>
	Self-employed	1 012	194	1 206
	Employees	856	463	1 319
e = (c+d)	<b>Total employment in jobs</b>	<b>9 595</b>	<b>5 889</b>	<b>15 484</b>

## Notes:

- 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 in persons comprise full-time and part-time (primary only) employment.
- 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.
- 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)

		2016			2017			2018		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Southern Harbour	Under 20	19	17	36	12	12	24	15	7	22
	20-29	69	31	100	49	19	68	30	21	51
	30-39	130	27	157	69	20	89	54	20	74
	40-49	172	27	199	100	28	128	98	22	120
	50 and over	220	67	287	151	61	212	126	54	180
	<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>447</b>
Northern Harbour	Under 20	20	9	29	11	4	15	14	9	23
	20-29	63	43	106	54	29	83	52	20	72
	30-39	115	25	140	93	26	119	73	24	97
	40-49	114	29	143	104	19	123	104	22	126
	50 and over	223	79	302	178	75	253	147	56	203
	<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>521</b>
South Eastern	Under 20	14	4	18	12	4	16	9	7	16
	20-29	47	14	61	31	12	43	25	12	37
	30-39	58	20	78	40	15	55	27	17	44
	40-49	50	19	69	44	14	58	43	11	54
	50 and over	102	33	135	75	28	103	64	27	91
	<b>Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>242</b>
Western	Under 20	6	1	7	6	1	7	2	1	3
	20-29	24	6	30	13	6	19	8	12	20
	30-39	18	4	22	21	5	26	17	2	19
	40-49	38	8	46	22	6	28	15	5	20
	50 and over	62	24	86	39	12	51	31	20	51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>113</b>
Northern	Under 20	4	6	10	3	0	3	7	2	9
	20-29	27	11	38	14	10	24	17	11	28
	30-39	47	15	62	34	18	52	31	19	50
	40-49	55	27	82	52	27	79	39	24	63
	50 and over	98	59	157	81	50	131	59	35	94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>244</b>
Gozo and Comino	Under 20	18	5	23	9	2	11	2	5	7
	20-29	74	34	108	45	13	58	16	14	30
	30-39	85	42	127	61	27	88	26	15	41
	40-49	63	56	119	43	43	86	24	14	38
	50 and over	80	55	135	67	48	115	52	30	82
	<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 115</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>2 912</b>	<b>1 533</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>2 167</b>	<b>1 227</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>1 765</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)

		2016			2017			2018		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Southern Harbour	0-12 wks	161	52	213	86	52	138	95	43	138
	13-52 wks	175	56	231	89	25	114	84	23	107
	53-104 wks	87	15	102	58	23	81	32	10	42
	≥ 105 wks	187	46	233	148	40	188	112	48	160
	<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>447</b>
Northern Harbour	0-12 wks	115	57	172	119	42	161	111	38	149
	13-52 wks	170	67	237	107	51	158	101	40	141
	53-104 wks	67	23	90	54	23	77	36	15	51
	≥ 105 wks	183	38	221	160	37	197	142	38	180
	<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>521</b>
South Eastern	0-12 wks	69	33	102	59	27	86	53	28	81
	13-52 wks	82	20	102	48	12	60	40	16	56
	53-104 wks	36	16	52	23	9	32	16	5	21
	≥ 105 wks	84	21	105	72	25	97	59	25	84
	<b>Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>242</b>
Western	0-12 wks	35	13	48	27	10	37	23	12	35
	13-52 wks	47	19	66	26	6	32	13	12	25
	53-104 wks	22	2	24	15	5	20	8	3	11
	≥ 105 wks	44	9	53	33	9	42	29	13	42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>113</b>
Northern	0-12 wks	62	41	103	43	36	79	47	32	79
	13-52 wks	90	39	129	53	24	77	42	23	65
	53-104 wks	27	10	37	39	17	56	10	6	16
	≥ 105 wks	52	28	80	49	28	77	54	30	84
	<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>244</b>
Gozo and Comino	0-12 wks	61	35	96	43	24	67	27	30	57
	13-52 wks	141	84	225	56	15	71	30	9	39
	53-104 wks	47	29	76	66	52	118	11	6	17
	≥ 105 wks	71	44	115	60	42	102	52	33	85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 115</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>2 912</b>	<b>1 533</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>2 167</b>	<b>1 227</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>1 765</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)

	2016			2017			2018		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</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>20 674</b>	<b>16 798</b>	<b>18 992</b>
<b>MALTA</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>	<b>20 864</b>	<b>16 861</b>	<b>19 131</b>
Southern Harbour	16 604	14 358	15 646	17 358	14 133	16 040	17 693	14 957	16 631
Northern Harbour	19 325	16 757	18 213	19 942	16 838	18 638	21 904	17 258	19 814
South Eastern	18 355	14 977	16 963	18 709	15 819	17 475	19 619	15 502	17 888
Western	20 026	16 873	18 605	21 631	17 833	19 954	23 210	18 604	21 294
Northern	21 318	16 142	19 056	21 928	16 540	19 487	21 696	17 651	19 802
<b>GOZO AND COMINO</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>	<b>17 831</b>	<b>15 926</b>	<b>16 975</b>
Gozo and Comino	16 605	15 023	15 951	17 257	16 014	16 686	17 831	15 926	16 975

- 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 161/2019 – Regional Labour Supply by Place of Residence and Work: 2016-2018 ([https://nso.gov.mt/en/News\\_Releases/View\\_by\\_Unit/Unit\\_02/Regional\\_and\\_Geospatial\\_Statistics/Documents/2019/News2019\\_161.pdf](https://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/View_by_Unit/Unit_02/Regional_and_Geospatial_Statistics/Documents/2019/News2019_161.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 2013 – 2018. 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 2018, the GVA at basic prices in the regions of Malta, and Gozo and Comino was estimated at €10 422.2 million and €470.6 million, respectively; reflecting a corresponding increase of 8.7 and 12.3 per cent over 2017 (**Table 4.1**).

### MALTA REGION

All industries in Malta region registered increases in GVA during 2018. The largest increase was recorded in the industry of *agriculture, forestry and fishing* (A) at 26.7 per cent, and assumed a contribution of 0.9 per cent to total GVA. Similarly, the industries comprising of *arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services* (R, S, T and U) registered the second largest increase in GVA at 11.4 per cent and accounting for a contribution of 15.5 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 (21.3 per cent), registered a growth in GVA of 7.5 per cent over 2017. 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 (16.2 per cent), registered a growth in GVA of 8.1 per cent when compared to 2017. (**Table 4.1, Charts 4.1a and 4.1b**)

During 2018, 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 20.4 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 15.5 per cent in 2018. Conversely, the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industries contributed the least to the GVA of MALTA during the period under review, contributing to 0.9 per cent (**Table 4.1a**). 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: 2018

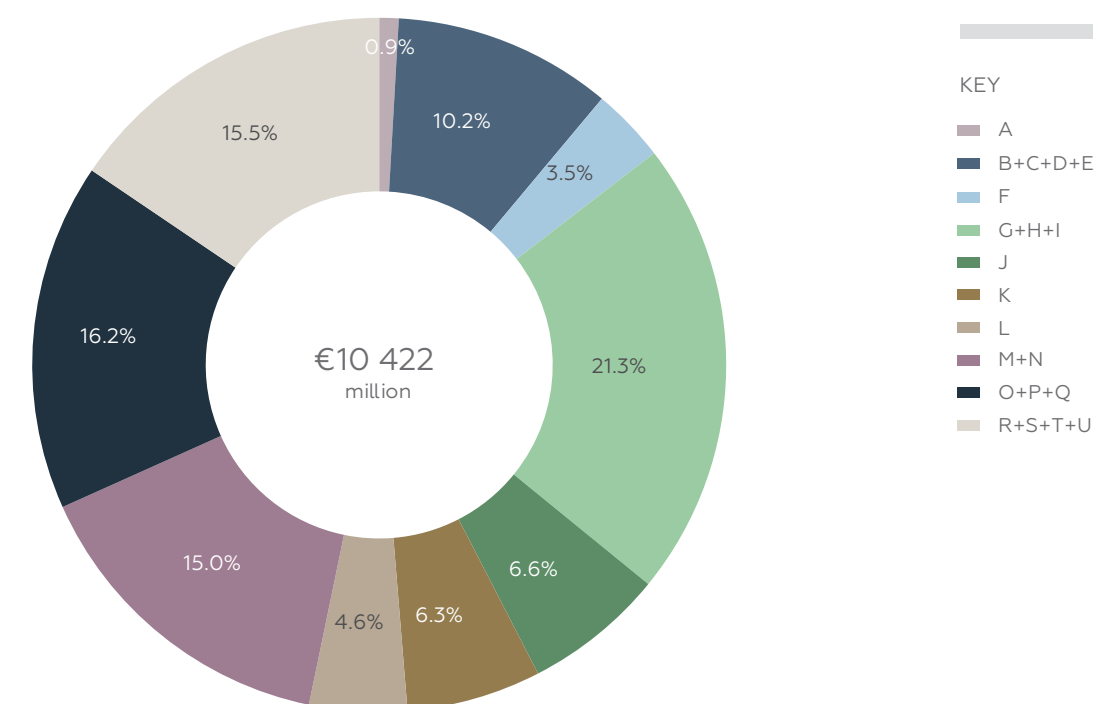


CHART 4.1b – Year-on-year changes in GVA of Malta region by industry A\*10: 2018

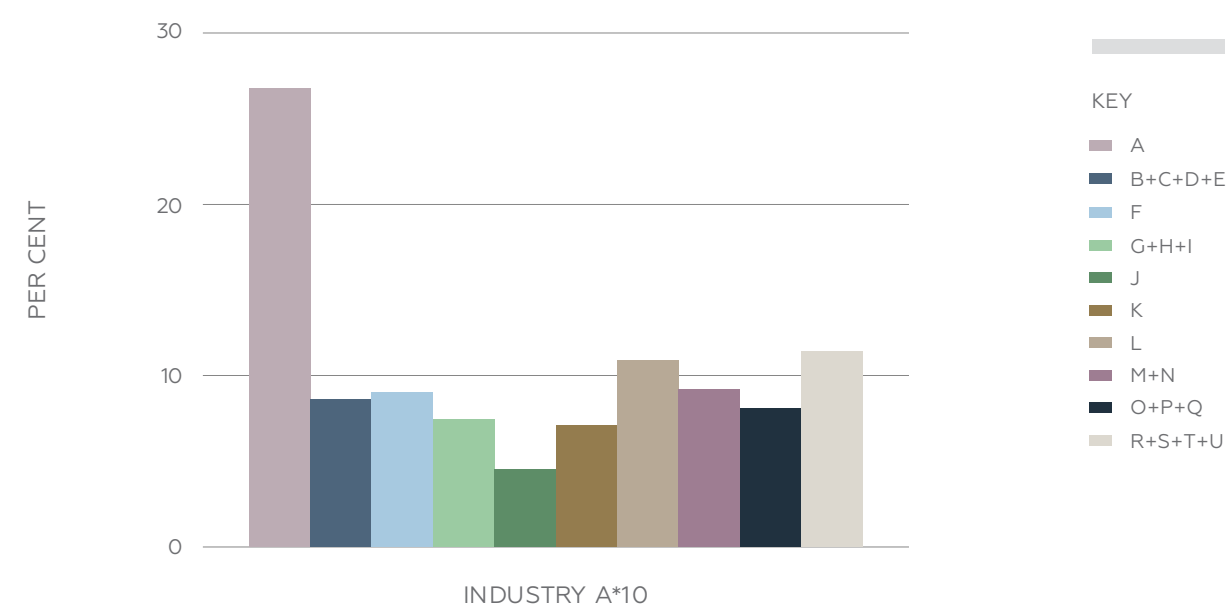


CHART 4.2 – Regional contribution to GVA (B.1g) by industry A\*10/11: 2018 (NUTS 3)

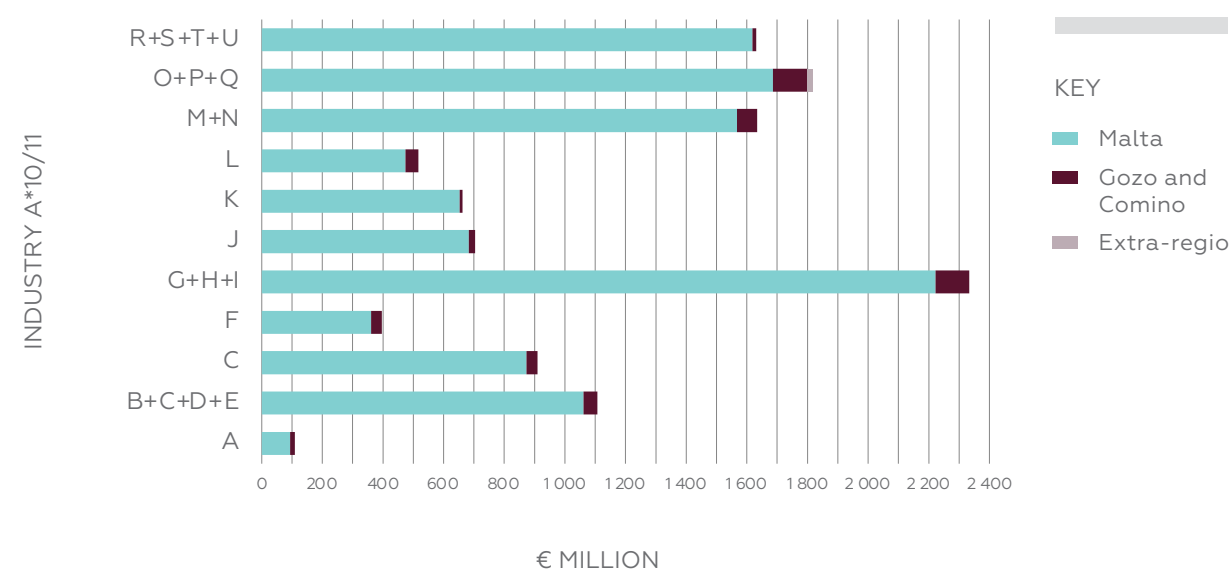


CHART 4.3 – Distribution of regional GVA (B.1g) by industry A\*10/11: 2018 (NUTS 3)



## GOZO AND COMINO REGION

Almost all industries registered increases in GVA in 2018 when compared to the previous year, with the exception of the industries of *agriculture, forestry and fishing* (A), which registered a slight decrease of 1.2 per cent. 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 28.5 per cent, contributing to 14.2 per cent of the total GVA. The second largest growth, 18.2 per cent, was generated in the industry of *financial and insurance activities* (K) and assumed a contribution of 2.0 per cent to total GVA. In 2018, 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 24.1 per cent of the total GVA. Year-on-year, these industries registered an increase of 8.4 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 23.6 per cent and have registered a growth of 12.1 per cent over 2017. **(Table 4.1, Charts 4.4a and 4.4b)**

CHART 4.4a – Industry contribution to GVA of Gozo and Comino region A\*10: 2018

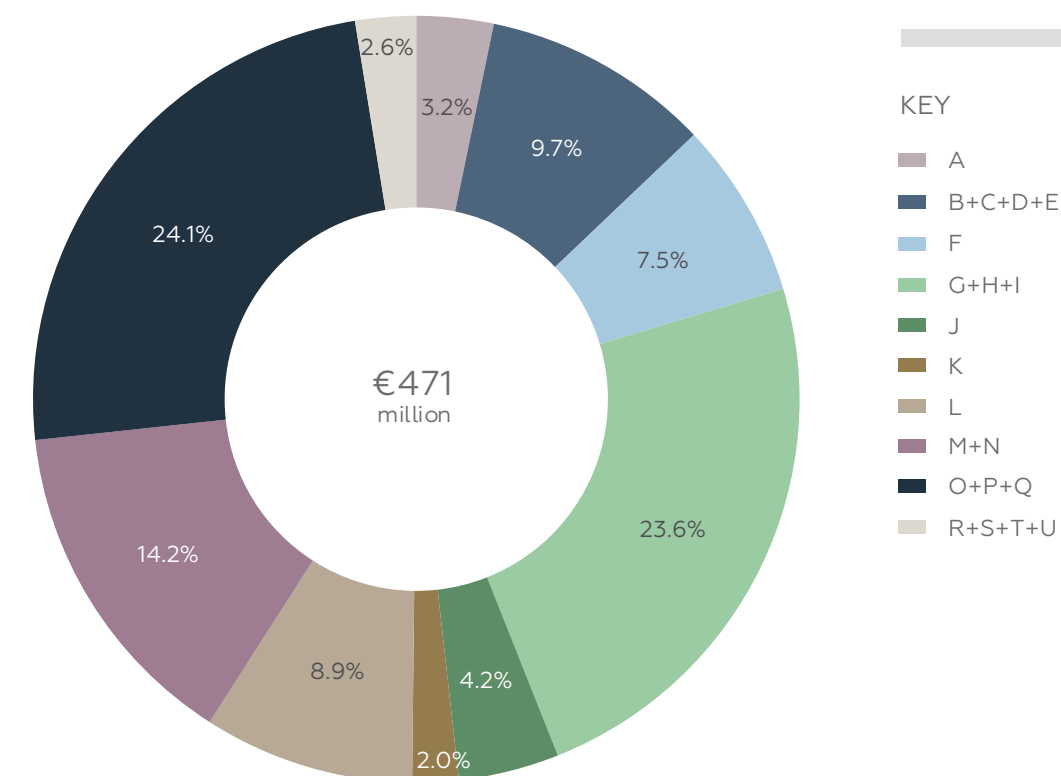
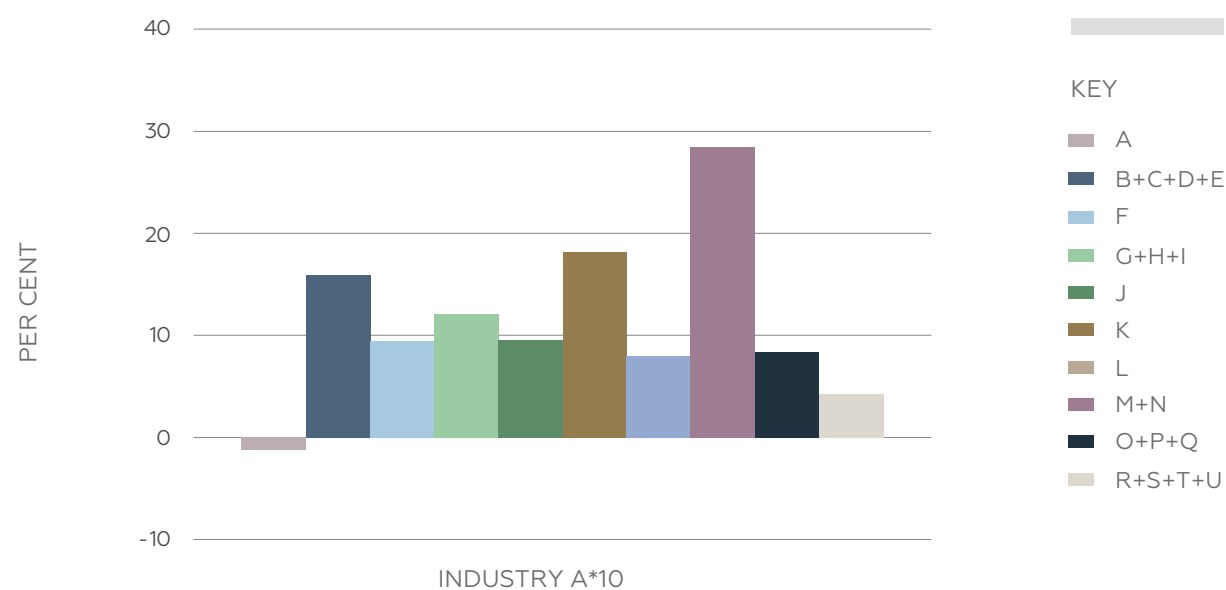




CHART 4.4b – Year-on-year changes in GVA of Gozo and Comino region by industry A\*10: 2018



During 2018, 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 1.04 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 1.02 per cent. In contrast, the industry comprising of *financial and insurance activities* (K) contributed the least to the GVA of MALTA, contributing to 0.08 per cent in 2018 (**Table 4.1.a, Charts 4.2 and 4.3**).

## Gross Domestic Product

In 2018, GDP at market prices in the regions of Malta, and Gozo and Comino was estimated at €11 827.8 million and €534.1 million, respectively, corresponding to a contribution of 95.5 and 4.3 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 and 4.6**)

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

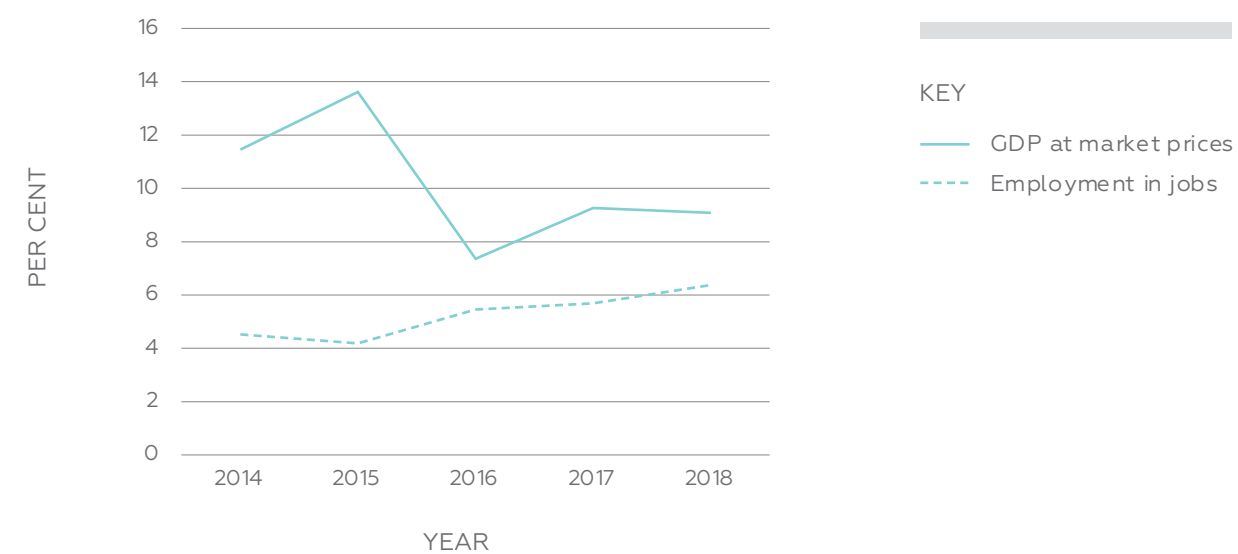
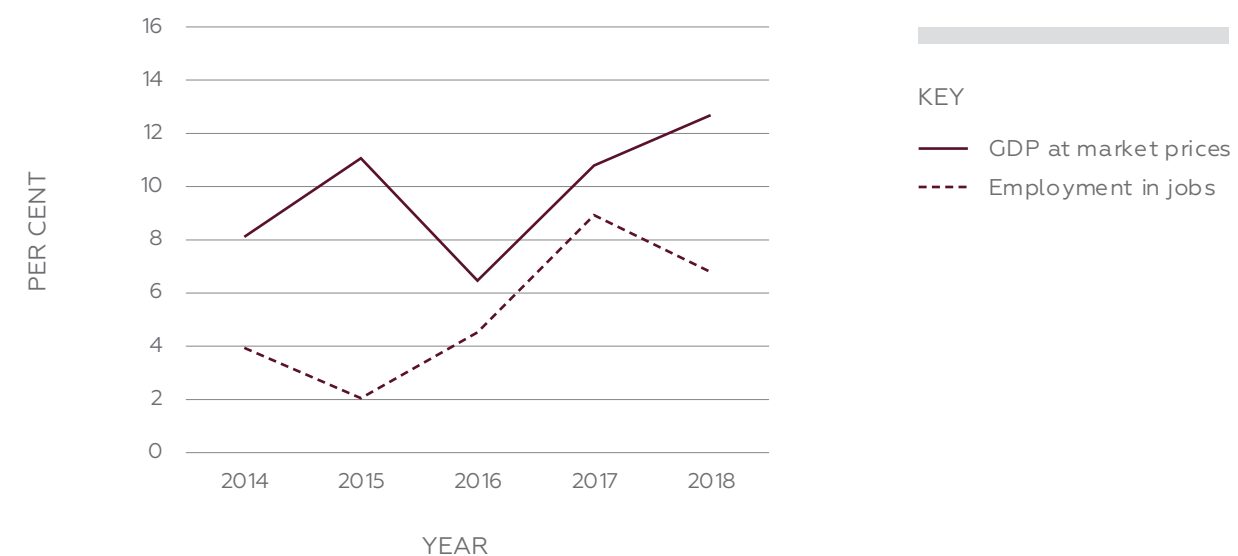


CHART 4.6 – GDP and Employment: Gozo and Comino region year-on-year change



GDP per capita at market prices increased year-on-year in both regions. In 2018, the per capita GDP at market prices for the Malta region as a percentage of the national was 102.5 per cent, while that of the Gozo and Comino region was of 63.8 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 and 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				2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>A</b>	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>91 700</b>	<b>97 072</b>	<b>104 329</b>	<b>126 190</b>	<b>89 643</b>	<b>109 291</b>
		MT001	Malta	77 715	82 776	89 048	110 445	74 170	94 010
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	13 985	14 297	15 281	15 745	15 473	15 281
<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>847 993</b>	<b>857 632</b>	<b>861 926</b>	<b>924 320</b>	<b>1 016 779</b>	<b>1 107 324</b>
		MT001	Malta	816 276	826 147	826 463	887 359	977 588	1 061 904
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	31 717	31 486	35 463	36 962	39 190	45 419
<b>C</b>	of which Manufacturing	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>732 108</b>	<b>739 232</b>	<b>722 291</b>	<b>742 557</b>	<b>841 201</b>	<b>910 086</b>
		MT001	Malta	709 158	714 450	694 856	713 115	809 048	873 524
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	22 951	24 782	27 434	29 443	32 153	36 562
<b>F</b>	Construction	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>293 516</b>	<b>300 682</b>	<b>327 399</b>	<b>325 527</b>	<b>363 236</b>	<b>396 176</b>
		MT001	Malta	268 641	275 300	298 678	296 253	331 196	361 100
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	24 875	25 382	28 721	29 274	32 040	35 076
<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>1 526 391</b>	<b>1 636 578</b>	<b>1 948 048</b>	<b>2 018 661</b>	<b>2 166 596</b>	<b>2 333 051</b>
		MT001	Malta	1 456 004	1 559 016	1 857 589	1 925 176	2 067 373	2 221 856
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	70 388	77 561	90 459	93 485	99 223	111 195
<b>J</b>	Information and communication	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>368 960</b>	<b>467 048</b>	<b>559 732</b>	<b>616 473</b>	<b>672 219</b>	<b>703 539</b>
		MT001	Malta	361 680	456 788	546 267	602 362	653 983	683 565
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	7 280	10 259	13 465	14 111	18 236	19 974
<b>K</b>	Financial and insurance activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>534 840</b>	<b>516 337</b>	<b>546 395</b>	<b>586 806</b>	<b>617 219</b>	<b>662 049</b>
		MT001	Malta	527 188	509 072	538 842	579 167	609 451	652 867
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	7 652	7 265	7 553	7 639	7 768	9 182
<b>L</b>	Real estate activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>379 566</b>	<b>382 802</b>	<b>441 900</b>	<b>474 842</b>	<b>466 717</b>	<b>516 485</b>
		MT001	Malta	345 583	350 393	404 562	437 172	427 975	474 652
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	33 984	32 409	37 338	37 670	38 741	41 833
<b>M+N</b>	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>730 958</b>	<b>858 659</b>	<b>1 089 202</b>	<b>1 217 413</b>	<b>1 487 280</b>	<b>1 634 257</b>
		MT001	Malta	715 246	839 662	1 065 795	1 182 692	1 435 118	1 567 250
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	15 712	18 997	23 407	34 721	52 162	67 007
<b>O+P+Q</b>	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 256 905</b>	<b>1 360 919</b>	<b>1 461 216</b>	<b>1 554 949</b>	<b>1 680 236</b>	<b>1 816 535</b>
		MT001	Malta	1 164 597	1 257 630	1 355 046	1 442 827	1 560 061	1 686 052
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	79 152	89 745	92 388	97 799	104 814	113 617
<b>R+S+T+U</b>	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio	13 155	13 543	13 782	14 323	15 361	16 866
		MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>691 372</b>	<b>997 805</b>	<b>1 210 633</b>	<b>1 335 060</b>	<b>1 464 530</b>	<b>1 631 019</b>
		MT001	Malta	682 055	987 504	1 199 062	1 323 660	1 452 964	1 618 965
<b>Gross Value Added at basic prices</b>		MT002	Gozo and Comino	9 317	10 301	11 570	11 400	11 566	12 054
		MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>6 722 201</b>	<b>7 475 532</b>	<b>8 550 780</b>	<b>9 180 243</b>	<b>10 024 454</b>	<b>10 909 727</b>
		MT001	<b>Malta</b>	<b>6 414 985</b>	<b>7 144 287</b>	<b>8 181 352</b>	<b>8 787 113</b>	<b>9 589 879</b>	<b>10 422 221</b>
		MT002	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>294 061</b>	<b>317 703</b>	<b>355 646</b>	<b>378 806</b>	<b>419 215</b>	<b>470 640</b>
		MTZZZ	<b>Extra-Regio</b>	<b>13 155</b>	<b>13 543</b>	<b>13 782</b>	<b>14 323</b>	<b>15 361</b>	<b>16 866</b>

**Note:**

1. Totals 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				2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>A</b>	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>1.00</b>
		MT001	Malta	1.16	1.11	1.04	1.20	0.74	0.86
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.14
<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>12.61</b>	<b>11.47</b>	<b>10.08</b>	<b>10.07</b>	<b>10.14</b>	<b>10.15</b>
		MT001	Malta	12.14	11.05	9.67	9.67	9.75	9.73
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.47	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.42
<b>C</b>	of which Manufacturing	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>10.89</b>	<b>9.89</b>	<b>8.45</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>8.34</b>
		MT001	Malta	10.55	9.56	8.13	7.77	8.07	8.01
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.34
<b>F</b>	Construction	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.63</b>
		MT001	Malta	4.00	3.68	3.49	3.23	3.30	3.31
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.32
<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>22.71</b>	<b>21.89</b>	<b>22.78</b>	<b>21.99</b>	<b>21.61</b>	<b>21.39</b>
		MT001	Malta	21.66	20.85	21.72	20.97	20.62	20.37
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.02	0.99	1.02
<b>J</b>	Information and communication	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>6.45</b>
		MT001	Malta	5.38	6.11	6.39	6.56	6.52	6.27
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.18
<b>K</b>	Financial and insurance activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.07</b>
		MT001	Malta	7.84	6.81	6.30	6.31	6.08	5.98
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
<b>L</b>	Real estate activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>4.73</b>
		MT001	Malta	5.14	4.69	4.73	4.76	4.27	4.35
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.51	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.39	0.38
<b>M+N</b>	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>10.87</b>	<b>11.49</b>	<b>12.74</b>	<b>13.26</b>	<b>14.84</b>	<b>14.98</b>
		MT001	Malta	10.64	11.23	12.46	12.88	14.32	14.37
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.38	0.52	0.61
<b>O+P+Q</b>	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>18.70</b>	<b>18.20</b>	<b>17.09</b>	<b>16.94</b>	<b>16.76</b>	<b>16.65</b>
		MT001	Malta	17.32	16.82	15.85	15.72	15.56	15.45
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	1.18	1.20	1.08	1.07	1.05	1.04
<b>R+S+T+U</b>	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15
		MT	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>13.35</b>	<b>14.16</b>	<b>14.54</b>	<b>14.61</b>	<b>14.95</b>
		MT001	Malta	10.15	13.21	14.02	14.42	14.49	14.84
<b>Gross Value Added at basic prices</b>		MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.12	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>95.43</b>	<b>95.57</b>	<b>95.68</b>	<b>95.72</b>	<b>95.66</b>	<b>95.53</b>
		MT002	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>4.31</b>
		MTZZZ	<b>Extra-Regio</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>

**Note:**

1. Totals 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)**

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
MT	MALTA	<b>GDP at market prices (€000)</b>	<b>7 647 310</b>	<b>8 510 442</b>	<b>9 658 670</b>	<b>10 365 644</b>	<b>11 332 096</b>	<b>12 378 788</b>
		Population	429 424	439 691	450 415	460 297	475 701	493 559
		GDP per capita (€)	17 808	19 356	21 444	22 519	23 822	25 081
MT001	Malta	<b>GDP at market prices (€000)</b>	<b>7 299 545</b>	<b>8 135 133</b>	<b>9 243 088</b>	<b>9 923 524</b>	<b>10 842 752</b>	<b>11 827 809</b>
		Population	397 968	407 958	418 490	428 091	442 978	460 171
		GDP per capita (€)	18 342	19 941	22 087	23 181	24 477	25 703
MT002	Gozo and Comino	GDP per capita as a % of the National	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.9	102.7	102.5
		<b>GDP at market prices (€000)</b>	<b>334 610</b>	<b>361 765</b>	<b>401 800</b>	<b>427 796</b>	<b>473 983</b>	<b>534 112</b>
		Population	31 456	31 733	31 925	32 206	32 723	33 388
MT002	Gozo and Comino	GDP per capita (€)	10 637	11 400	12 586	13 283	14 485	15 997
		GDP per capita as a % of the National	59.7	58.9	58.7	59.0	60.8	63.8
MTZZZ	Extra-regio	<b>GDP at market prices (€000)</b>	<b>13 155</b>	<b>13 543</b>	<b>13 782</b>	<b>14 323</b>	<b>15 361</b>	<b>16 866</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: Q3/2019 - NR199/2019. 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
MALTA	MTO	MT00	
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 37.9 per cent of the General Government sector in 2018.
- 6. Employment data provided by JobsPlus for the period 2013-2018 are subject to revision.





# 05

## TRANSPORT

This chapter focuses on regional land and sea transport statistics, covering period 2014 – 2019. 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.

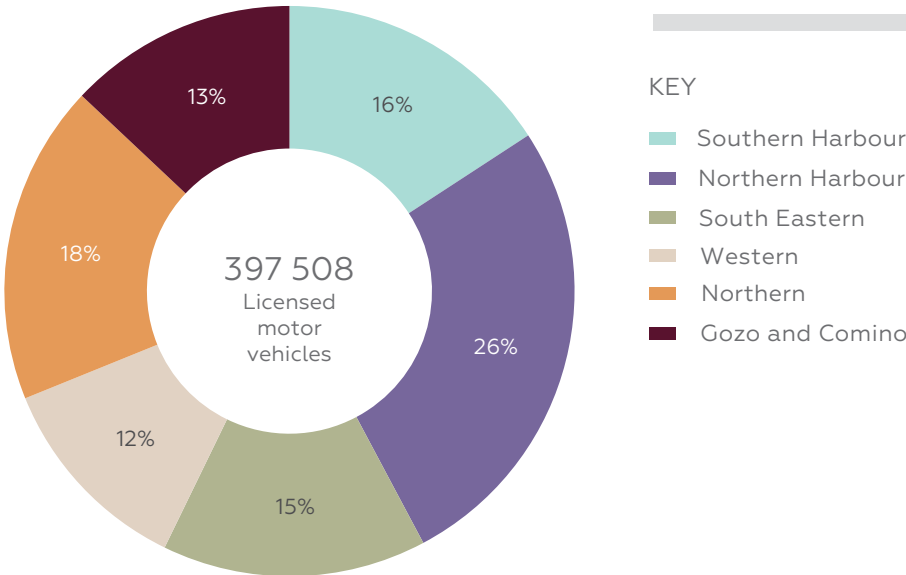




5.1 Road Transport

STOCK OF LICENSED MOTOR VEHICLES: 2019

CHART 5.1.1 – Motor vehicle stock distribution by district: 2019 (LAU 1)



As at the end of 2019, the number of licensed motor vehicles in MALTA amounted to 397 508. The largest proportion of the stock was recorded in the Northern Harbour district, 26.4 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, 28.8 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 307 130 or 77.3 per cent of the total number of licensed motor vehicles. In 2019, newly licensed motor vehicles amounted to 26 797; of these 11 781 were newly licensed 'new' vehicles and 15 016, were newly licensed 'used' ones (**Tables 5.1.3 - 5.1.5**).



### DRIVING LICENCES: 2019

By the end of 2019, the total number of driving licence holders amounted to 263 352 or an increase of 1.8 per cent over 2018. The largest number – 70 328 or 26.7 per cent of the total – was registered in the Northern Harbour district. Gozo and Comino district accounted for 9.3 per cent of the total. **(Table 5.1.6)**

On a gender basis, there were 154 387 male and 108 965 female driving licence holders. The majority of driving licence holders were aged 40-59 **(Table 5.1.7)**.

### TRANSPORT INDICATORS: 2018/19

As at end of 2018, the number of vehicles per 1 000 residents went down to 781 from 782 in 2017. The number of vehicles to 1 000 driving licence holders stood at 1 489 by the end of 2018. Gozo and Comino district registered the highest ratio of vehicles, 1 071 per 1 000 total residents, while the Northern Harbour district registered the lowest ratio with 658 vehicles per 1 000 residents. On the other hand, in 2018 the Northern district registered the highest ratio of vehicles, 1 591 per 1 000 driving licence holders, while the South Eastern district registered the lowest ratio with 1 386 vehicles per 1 000 driving licence holders. The number of vehicles per household in 2018 has remained consistent with those of the previous year across all districts **(Table 5.1.8)**.

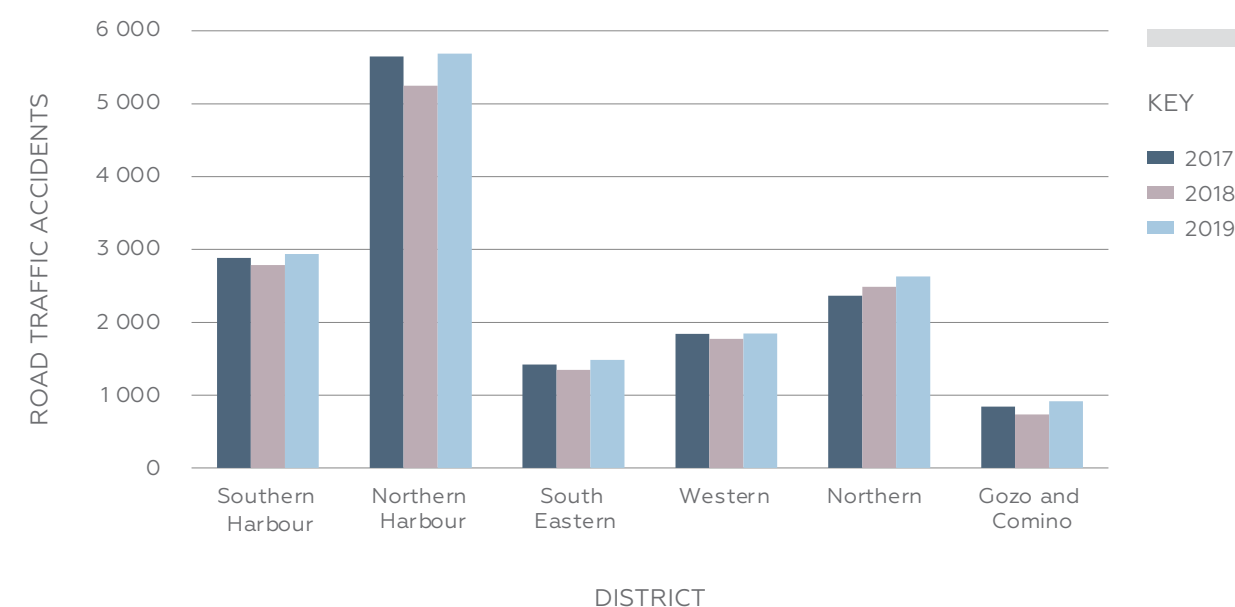
In 2019, the average age of passenger cars in MALTA stood at 14.26 years. The Southern Harbour district had the highest average age of passenger cars, 15.61 years, followed by the Gozo and Comino district of 15.08 years **(Table 5.1.9)**.

During the year 2019, the number of public transport commuters totalled to 57 409 385. July registered the highest amount of commuters with 5 589 751 or 9.7 per cent of the total. To the contrary, February registered the least amount of commuters totalling 3 778 177. The largest proportion of public transport commuters (95.5 per cent) pertained to Malta region and the remaining 4.5 per cent to Gozo and Comino region. **(Table 5.1.10)**

### TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: 2019

In 2019, the number of reported traffic accidents reached 15 502, an increase of 1 124 cases, or 7.8 per cent over the previous year. The largest increase was recorded in the Northern Harbour district, up by 440 cases. The Northern Harbour district was also the district to register the most accidents: 5 690 cases or 36.7 per cent of total accidents. Gozo and Comino district had the lowest registered accidents, 916 cases. **(Tables 5.1.11 and Chart 5.1.2a)**

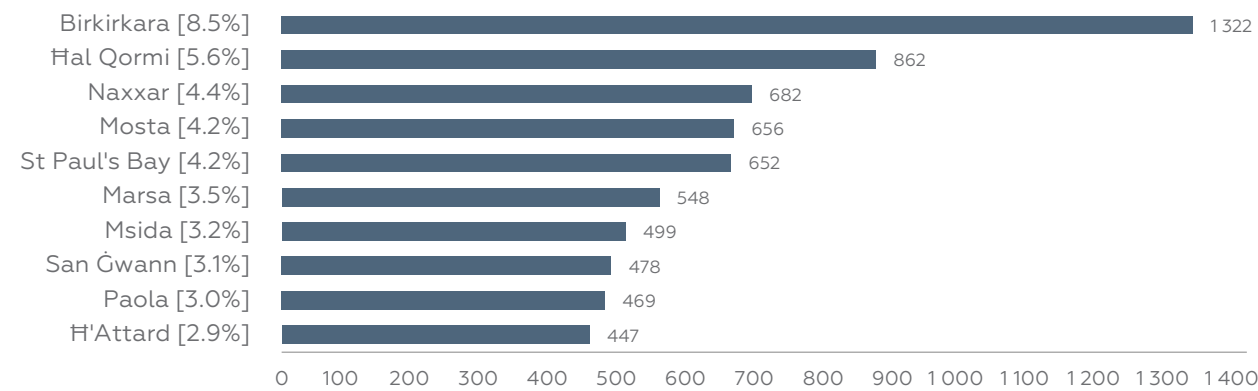
CHART 5.1.2a – Road traffic accidents by district and year (LAU 1)



The number of traffic casualties amounted to 1 611 in 2019, down by 3.8 per cent over 2018 **(Table 5.1.12)**. Of these casualties, 998 were drivers of whom 799 suffered slight injuries and 154 suffered grievous ones, while injuries sustained by seven drivers proved fatal. During the same period 256 passengers and 142 pedestrians/others suffered slight injuries, while 52 passengers and 89 pedestrians suffered grievous ones. Moreover, injuries sustained by four passengers and five pedestrians eventually proved fatal, thus raising the total number of fatalities in 2019 to 16. Once again, while the Northern Harbour district was the district with the highest reported traffic casualties, 482 cases or 29.9 per cent of the total traffic casualties, Gozo and Comino had 149 cases or 9.2 per cent of the total traffic casualties. **(Tables 5.1.13-5.1.16)**

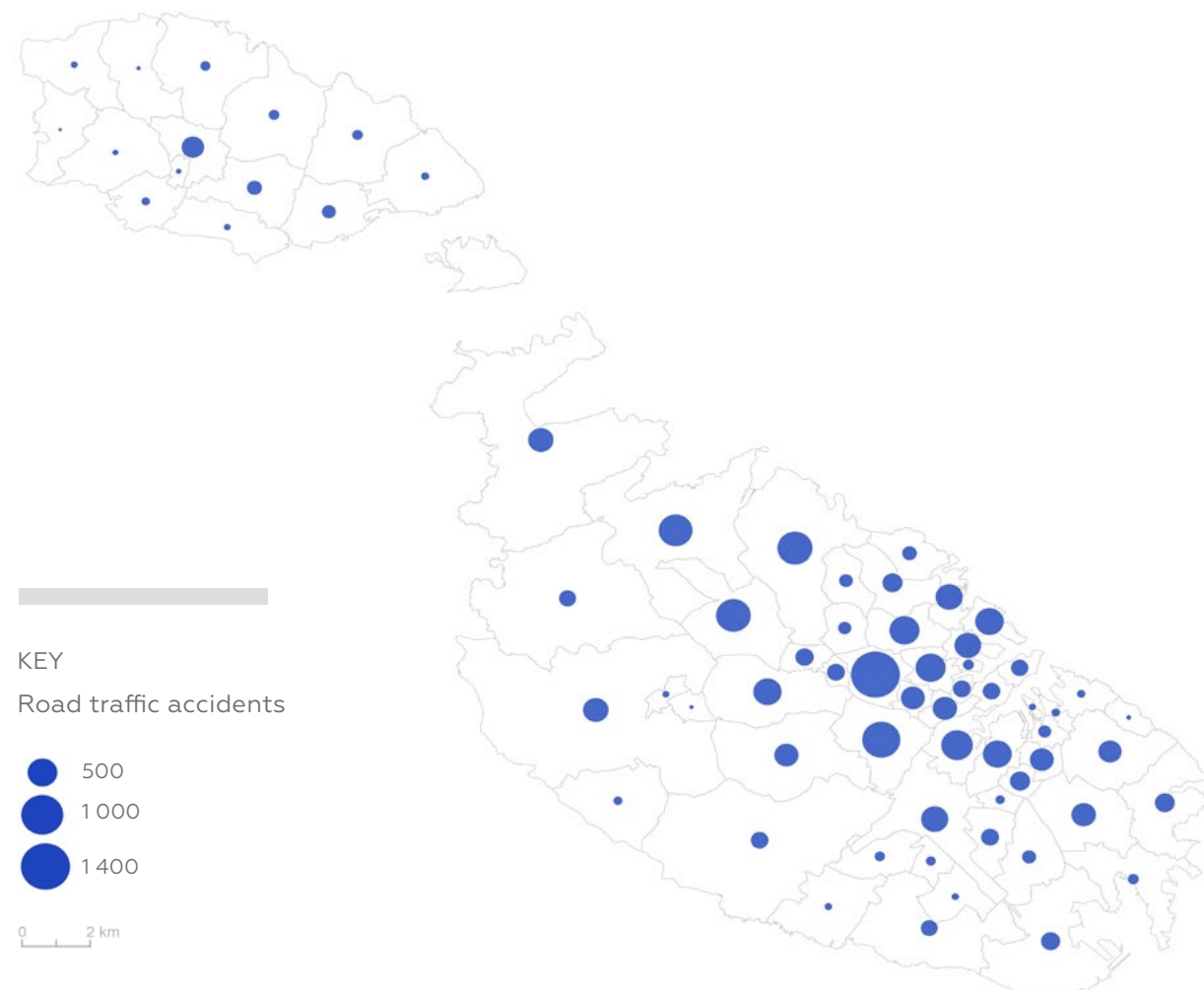
Birkirkara was the locality with the highest rate of traffic accidents, with 1 322 cases. Ħal Qormi and Naxxar followed, with 862 and 682 reported accidents, respectively. **(Chart 5.1.2b and Map 5.1.1)**

CHART 5.1.2b – Top 10 localities for road traffic accidents: 2019



ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Map 5.1.1 – Road traffic accidents by locality: 2019 (LAU 2)



## CONTRAVENTIONS: 2019

In 2019, traffic-related contraventions issued by the Police amounted to 37 188, 7.3 per cent more than 2018, 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 2 075 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)

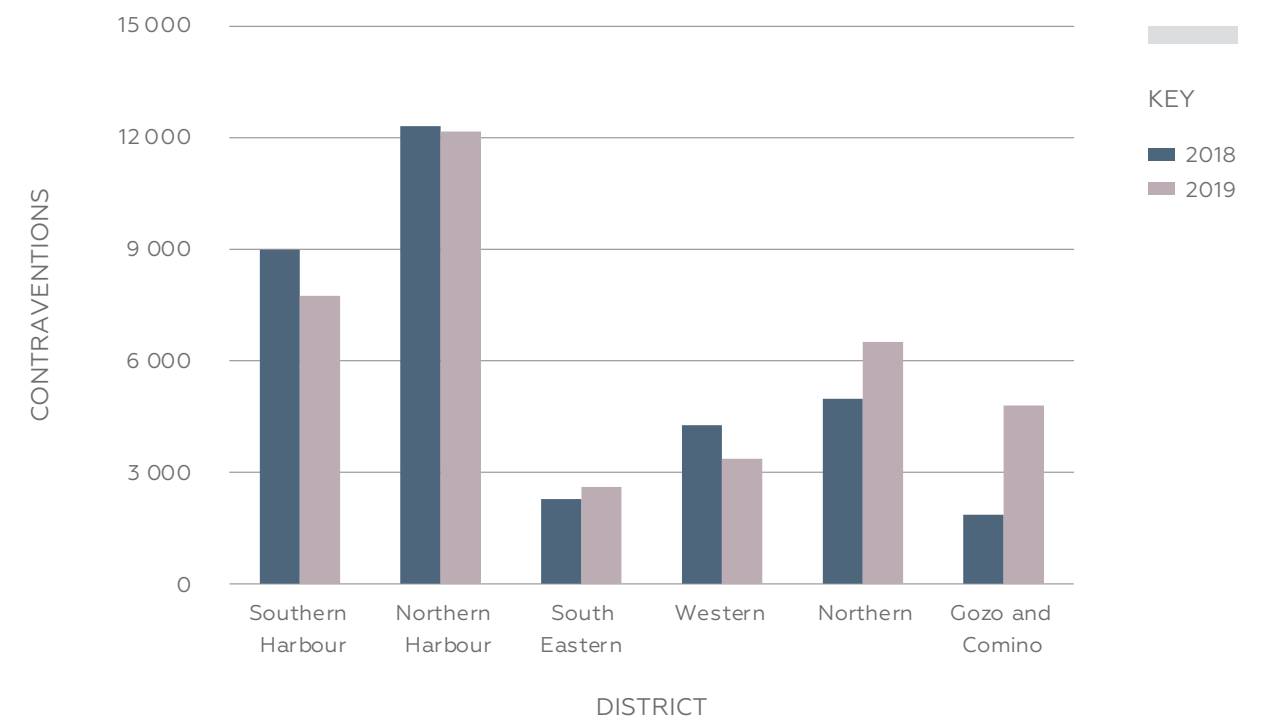
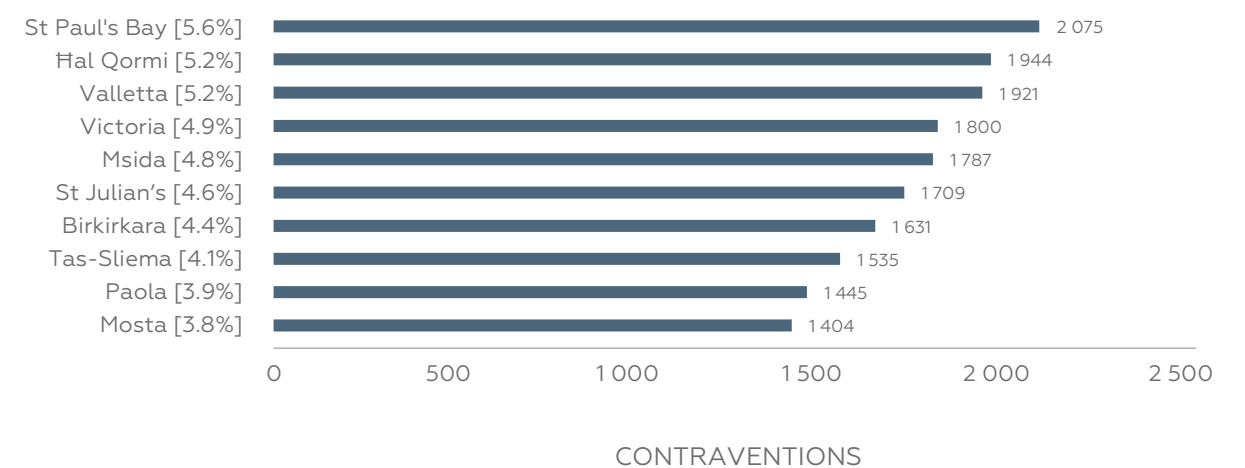
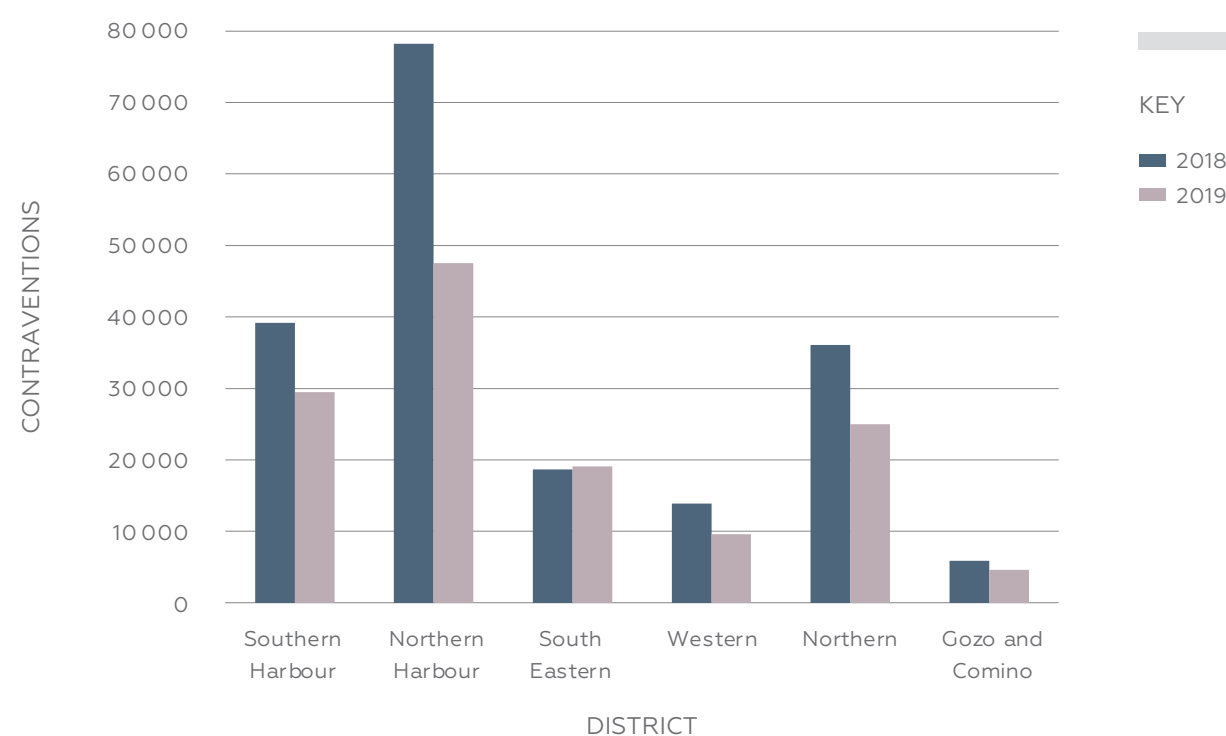


CHART 5.1.3b – Top 10 localities for transport related contraventions issued by the Police: 2019

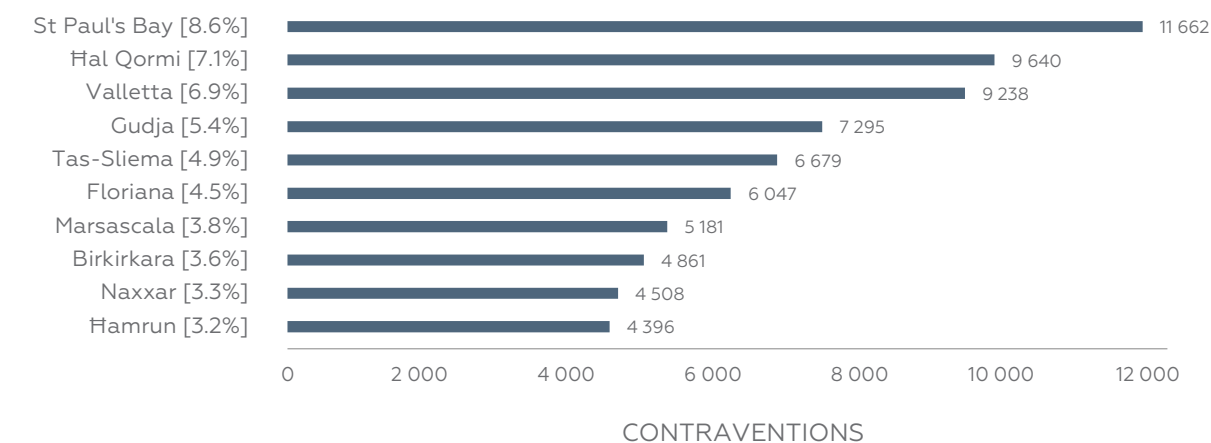


On the other hand, traffic-related contraventions issued by the local wardens amounted to 135 288, a decrease of 29.5 per cent when compared to 2018. The majority (35.1 per cent) of the contraventions were also issued in the Northern Harbour district (**Table 5.1.18 and Chart 5.1.4a**). St Paul's Bay was the locality with the highest tally of contraventions issued by Wardens, with 11 662 or 8.6 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)**

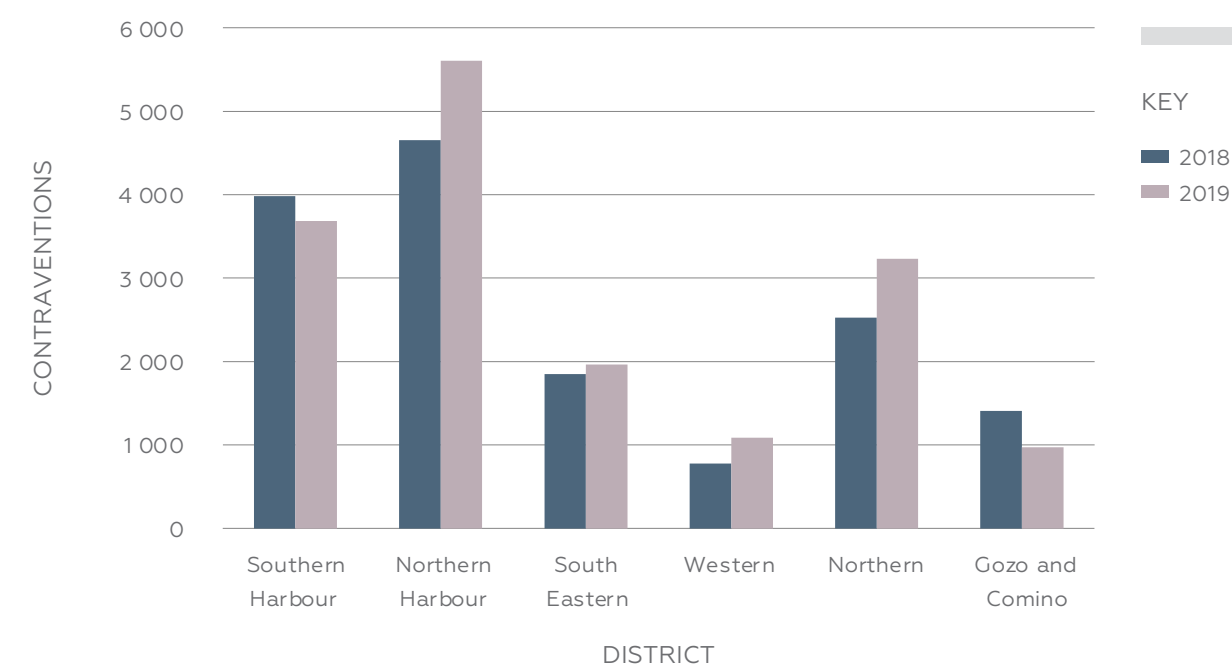


**CHART 5.1.4b - Top 10 localities for transport related contraventions issued by Local Wardens: 2019**

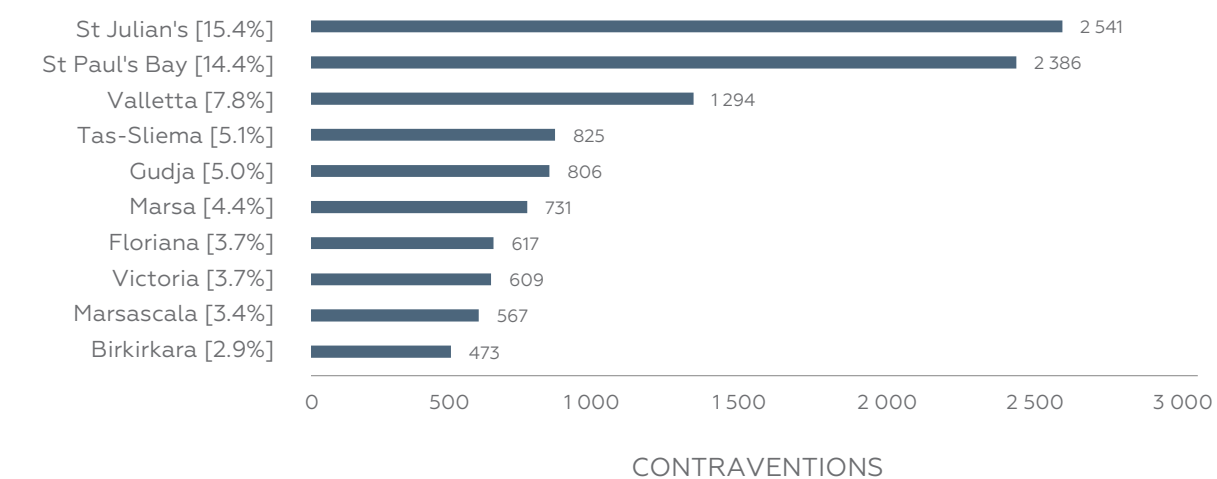


In 2019, traffic-related contraventions issued by Transport Malta amounted to 16 547, with the majority being issued in the Northern Harbour district (**Table 5.1.19 and Chart 5.1.5a**). St Julian's was highest in terms of contraventions issued by Transport Malta, with 2 541 contraventions (**Chart 5.1.5b and Map 5.1.2**).

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

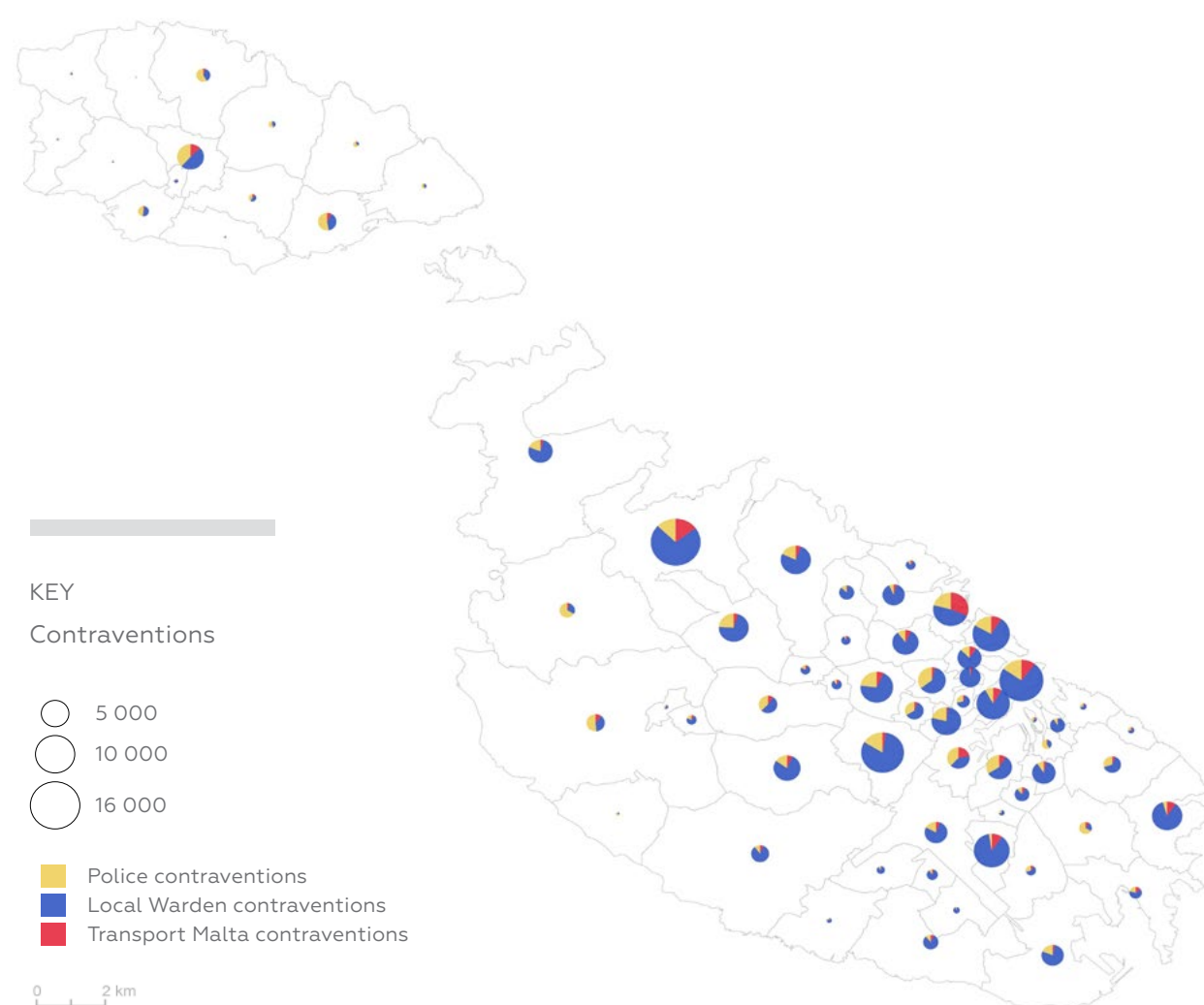


**CHART 5.1.5b – Top 10 localities for transport related contraventions issued by Transport Malta: 2019**



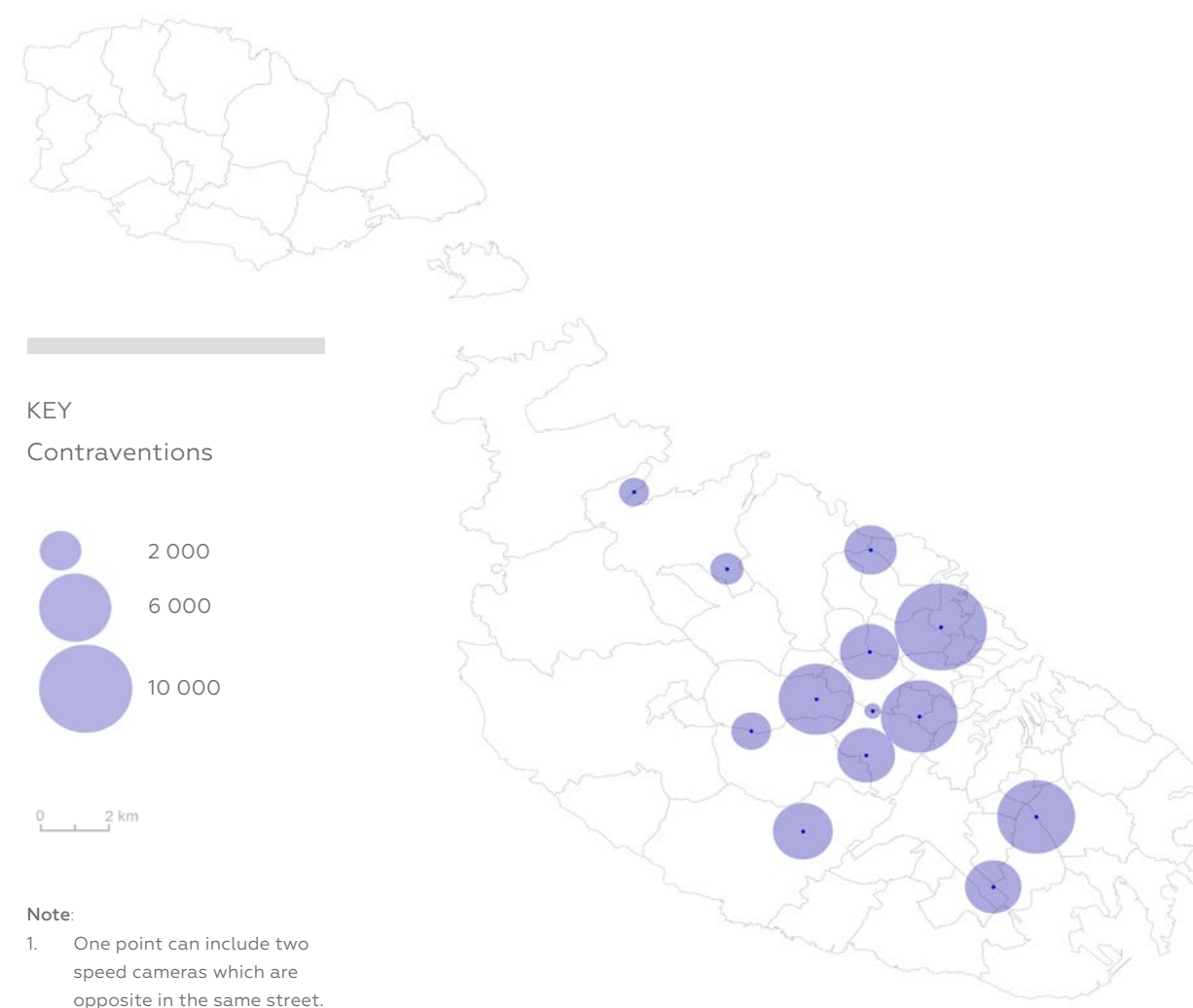


MAP 5.1.2 – Contraventions issued by the Police, Local Wardens and Transport Malta by locality: 2019 (LAU 1)



In 2019, speed camera contraventions totalled 53 847, of which 47 013, or 87.3 per cent of the total, being in the ' $\leq 15$ km/h over speed limit' group. The camera which caught the most over-speeding vehicles was the one installed in Triq Mikiel Anton Vassalli (Regional Road STJ), St Julian's, totalling 7 221 contraventions (**Map 5.1.3**).

MAP 5.1.3 – Speed camera contraventions by locality: 2019 (LAU 2)



#### VEHICLES STOLEN: 2019

In 2019, a total of 125 vehicles were stolen. The highest number of stolen vehicles was recorded in the Northern Harbour district (56) with 44.8 per cent of the total. On the other hand, Gozo and Comino had the lowest number of reported stolen vehicles. (**Table 5.1.20**)

TABLE 5.1.1 – Stock of licensed motor vehicles as at end of year by vehicle group and region/  
district: 2019 (LAU 1)

NATIONAL	MALTA							
NUTS 3	Malta							Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>397 508</b>	<b>345 896</b>	<b>62 817</b>	<b>105 004</b>	<b>59 601</b>	<b>46 339</b>	<b>72 135</b>	<b>51 612</b>
Agricultural	2 191	1 542	161	67	445	372	497	649
Coach and private bus	396	329	55	39	114	17	104	67
Minibus	1 429	1 197	302	283	244	106	262	232
Route bus	450	450	13	436	1	0	0	0
Motorcycle/E-bike	30 275	24 510	4 250	8 261	3 975	2 883	5 141	5 765
Quad and ATV	1 227	847	122	314	112	123	176	380
Passenger car	307 130	272 007	50 774	84 544	45 953	35 913	54 823	35 123
Goods-carrying vehicle	49 491	40 914	6 478	10 164	7 861	6 336	10 075	8 577
Special purpose vehicle	3 768	3 169	505	644	762	434	824	599
Road tractor	1 151	931	157	252	134	155	233	220

Source: Transport Malta

TABLE 5.1.2 – Stock of licence categories issued as at end 2019 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 155 963</b>	<b>1 063 577</b>	<b>189 678</b>	<b>302 400</b>	<b>180 973</b>	<b>198 714</b>	<b>191 812</b>	<b>92 386</b>
A	25 895	21 870	3 771	6 013	3 822	4 408	3 856	4 025
A1	28 183	23 751	4 183	6 496	4 144	4 884	4 044	4 432
A2	26 414	22 265	3 931	6 012	3 946	4 636	3 740	4 149
AM	29 463	24 813	4 253	6 927	4 289	4 972	4 372	4 650
B	262 357	243 884	43 375	70 032	41 626	44 682	44 169	18 473
B1	247 928	230 731	41 407	65 964	39 543	42 464	41 353	17 197
B+E	162 026	150 263	26 727	43 563	24 875	28 238	26 860	11 763
C	13 607	12 390	2 227	2 601	2 574	2 501	2 487	1 217
C1	163 527	151 684	27 065	43 751	25 181	28 620	27 067	11 843
C1+E	160 851	149 254	26 593	43 236	24 725	28 104	26 596	11 597
C+E	9 222	8 348	1 430	1 731	1 768	1 712	1 707	874
D	6 556	6 157	1 387	1 542	1 220	863	1 145	399
D1	9 751	8 968	1 719	2 250	1 623	1 254	2 122	783
D1+E	6 111	5 522	872	1 385	951	774	1 540	589
D+E	3 643	3 379	684	826	642	535	692	264
F	287	254	48	70	36	47	53	33
G	142	44	6	1	8	20	9	98

## 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
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
2017	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2 930</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>18 729</b>	<b>2 689</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>24 888</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2 587</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>17 479</b>	<b>2 473</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>23 018</b>
	Southern Harbour	3	-	13	-	395	3	2 513	347	35	16	3 325
	Northern Harbour	2	1	18	28	942	36	5 509	600	30	15	7 181
	South Eastern	18	6	9	-	356	5	2 619	445	66	14	3 538
	Western	10	-	9	-	371	7	2 727	420	34	9	3 587
	Northern	7	2	13	-	523	13	4 111	661	47	10	5 387
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 870</b>
	Gozo and Comino	13	1	5	-	343	26	1 250	216	11	5	1 870
2018	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3 284</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>19 479</b>	<b>3 100</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>26 497</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2 937</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>18 220</b>	<b>2 838</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>24 556</b>
	Southern Harbour	6	2	11	-	485	21	2 719	433	35	15	3 727
	Northern Harbour	4	-	24	8	1 034	16	6 070	679	50	17	7 902
	South Eastern	17	4	13	-	380	2	2 678	512	58	15	3 679
	Western	17	1	2	-	442	1	2 868	433	51	11	3 826
	Northern	22	8	18	-	596	18	3 885	781	72	22	5 422
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1 259</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 941</b>
	Gozo and Comino	20	-	7	-	347	14	1 259	262	23	9	1 941
2019	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3 766</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>18 889</b>	<b>3 251</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26 797</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3 391</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>17 463</b>	<b>2 859</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>24 499</b>
	Southern Harbour	6	5	50	0	435	3	2 594	397	38	12	3 540
	Northern Harbour	2	6	43	46	991	21	5 559	713	73	26	7 480
	South Eastern	22	15	42	-	401	3	2 577	520	58	10	3 648
	Western	17	2	22	-	564	10	2 820	505	66	26	4 032
	Northern	17	14	29	-	1 000	8	3 913	724	81	13	5 799
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1 426</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2 298</b>
	Gozo and Comino	21	5	20	-	375	14	1 426	392	32	13	2 298

**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
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
2017	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2 216</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>7 776</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10 908</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1 934</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7 279</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10 058</b>
	Southern Harbour	-	-	3	-	311	3	805	61	1	-	1 184
	Northern Harbour	-	-	5	28	712	34	2 423	138	1	3	3 344
	South Eastern	3	1	3	-	268	2	892	114	30	4	1 317
	Western	1	-	4	-	287	5	1 177	127	3	-	1 604
	Northern	-	1	3	-	356	9	1 982	248	6	4	2 609
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>850</b>
	Gozo and Comino	-	1	-	-	282	20	497	50	-	-	850
2018	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 511</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>8 175</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11 730</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 244</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7 620</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10 826</b>
	Southern Harbour	1	-	3	-	380	18	854	83	5	-	1 344
	Northern Harbour	1	-	7	-	805	13	2 818	204	8	1	3 857
	South Eastern	2	-	4	-	303	2	946	119	15	-	1 391
	Western	1	-	-	-	345	1	1 191	110	4	-	1 652
	Northern	2	1	5	-	411	18	1 811	322	6	6	2 582
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>904</b>
	Gozo and Comino	-	-	2	-	267	10	555	67	3	-	904
2019	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3 126</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7 698</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11 781</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2 821</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7 086</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10 760</b>
	Southern Harbour	1	-	12	-	363	3	836	72	3	1	1 291
	Northern Harbour	-	1	7	40	805	20	2 421	190	9	1	3 494
	South Eastern	1	-	5	-	319	3	861	94	2	-	1 285
	Western	2	1	2	-	494	8	1 174	112	4	-	1 797
	Northern	2	-	7	-	840	6	1 794	224	17	3	2 893
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 021</b>
	Gozo and Comino	2	-	-	-	305	13	612	87	1	1	1 021

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
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>
2017	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10 953</b>	<b>1 951</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>13 980</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10 200</b>	<b>1 785</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12 960</b>
	Southern Harbour	3	-	10	-	84	-	1 708	286	34	16	2 141
	Northern Harbour	2	1	13	-	230	2	3 086	462	29	12	3 837
	South Eastern	15	5	6	-	88	3	1 727	331	36	10	2 221
	Western	9	-	5	-	84	2	1 550	293	31	9	1 983
	Northern	7	1	10	-	167	4	2 129	413	41	6	2 778
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 020</b>
2018	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11 304</b>	<b>2 195</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>14 767</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>13 730</b>
	Southern Harbour	5	2	8	-	105	3	1 865	350	30	15	2 383
	Northern Harbour	3	-	17	8	229	3	3 252	475	42	16	4 045
	South Eastern	15	4	9	-	77	-	1 732	393	43	15	2 288
	Western	16	1	2	-	97	-	1 677	323	47	11	2 174
	Northern	20	7	13	-	185	-	2 074	459	66	16	2 840
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 037</b>
2019	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11 191</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>15 016</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10 377</b>	<b>2 167</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>13 739</b>
	Southern Harbour	5	5	38	-	72	-	1 758	325	35	11	2 249
	Northern Harbour	2	5	36	6	186	1	3 138	523	64	25	3 986
	South Eastern	21	15	37	-	82	-	1 716	426	56	10	2 363
	Western	15	1	20	-	70	2	1 646	393	62	26	2 235
	Northern	15	14	22	-	160	2	2 119	500	64	10	2 906
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1 277</b>
2019	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11 191</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>15 016</b>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10 377</b>	<b>2 167</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>13 739</b>
	Southern Harbour	5	5	38	-	72	-	1 758	325	35	11	2 249
	Northern Harbour	2	5	36	6	186	1	3 138	523	64	25	3 986
	South Eastern	21	15	37	-	82	-	1 716	426	56	10	2 363
	Western	15	1	20	-	70	2	1 646	393	62	26	2 235
	Northern	15	14	22	-	160	2	2 119	500	64	10	2 906
	<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1 277</b>

Source: Transport Malta

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

					Change	Percentage change
	2017	2018	2019	2019/2018	2019/2018	
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>255 108</b>	<b>258 769</b>	<b>263 352</b>	<b>4 583</b>	<b>1.8</b>	
<b>Malta</b>	<b>231 752</b>	<b>234 998</b>	<b>238 874</b>	<b>3 876</b>	<b>1.6</b>	
Southern Harbour	42 672	42 983	43 527	544	1.3	
Northern Harbour	68 780	69 589	70 328	739	1.1	
South Eastern	40 202	40 902	41 752	850	2.1	
Western	37 712	38 355	38 924	569	1.5	
Northern	42 386	43 169	44 343	1 174	2.7	
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>23 356</b>	<b>23 771</b>	<b>24 478</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
Gozo and Comino	23 356	23 771	24 478	707	3.0	

**Note:**

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

Source: Transport Malta

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

				Change	Percentage change
	2017	2018	2019	2019/2018	2019/2018
TOTAL	255 108	258 769	263 352	4 583	1.8
18-24	21 331	20 663	20 638	-25	-0.1
25-39	80 628	81 406	81 705	299	0.4
40-59	92 900	94 220	95 906	1 686	1.8
60+	60 249	62 480	65 103	2 623	4.2
Males	150 715	152 090	154 387	2 297	1.5
18-24	11 790	11 330	11 233	-97	-0.9
25-39	43 104	43 453	43 695	242	0.6
40-59	52 324	52 745	53 515	770	1.5
60+	43 497	44 562	45 944	1 382	3.1
Females	104 393	106 679	108 965	2 286	2.1
18-24	9 541	9 333	9 405	72	0.8
25-39	37 524	37 953	38 010	57	0.2
40-59	40 576	41 475	42 391	916	2.2
60+	16 752	17 918	19 159	1 241	6.9

**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							Gozo and Comino
LAU 1				Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
2016	Number of residents	460 297	460 297	80 664	143 773	69 187	60 131	74 336	32 206
	Number of households (SILC 16)	174 862	174 862	30 467	56 628	25 571	20 981	28 834	12 381
	Number of vehicles per 1 000 total residents	780	761	742	689	758	862	843	1 025
	Number of vehicles per 1 000 residents aged 18 and over	940	918	888	823	930	1 041	1 029	1 226
	Number of passenger cars per 1 000 total residents	615	609	613	568	594	669	648	691
	Number of passenger cars per 1 000 residents aged 18 and over	741	734	734	678	729	808	791	827
	Number of vehicles per 1 000 driving licence holders	1 423	1 421	1 393	1 422	1 346	1 393	1 545	1 443
	Number of driving licence holders per 1 000 total residents	548	536	532	485	563	619	546	710
	Number of driving licence holders per 1 000 total residents aged 18+	661	646	638	578	691	747	666	850
	Number of vehicles per household	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
	Number of passenger cars per household	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
	2017	Number of residents	475 701	442 978	81 582	151 664	70 490	60 692	78 550
Number of households (SILC 17)		168 468	156 120	30 428	52 496	24 664	21 056	27 476	12 348
Number of vehicles per 1 000 total residents		782	763	751	673	776	891	836	1 045
Number of vehicles per 1 000 residents aged 18 and over		938	915	897	798	949	1 072	1 015	1 245
Number of passenger cars per 1 000 total residents		613	607	616	552	604	688	642	705
Number of passenger cars per 1 000 residents aged 18 and over		736	728	736	653	740	828	779	840
Number of vehicles per 1 000 driving licence holders		1 458	1 458	1 436	1 485	1 360	1 434	1 550	1 464
Number of driving licence holders per 1 000 total residents		536	523	523	454	570	621	540	714
Number of driving licence holders per 1 000 total residents aged 18+		643	628	625	537	698	747	655	851
Number of vehicles per household		2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
Number of passenger cars per household		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

TABLE 5.1.8 – Continued

NATIONAL		MALTA							
NUTS 3		Malta							Gozo and Comino
LAU 1				Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
2018	Number of residents	493 559	460 171	82 910	160 173	72 375	61 689	83 024	33 388
	Number of households (SILC 18)	187 749	174 869	31 229	62 817	26 640	21 651	32 532	12 880
	Number of vehicles per 1 000 total residents	781	760	757	658	783	910	827	1 071
	Number of vehicles per 1 000 residents aged 18 and over	932	907	901	774	955	1 091	999	1 271
	Number of passenger cars per 1 000 total residents	608	600	614	536	606	700	629	719
	Number of passenger cars per 1 000 residents aged 18 and over	726	717	732	631	739	840	759	853
	Number of vehicles per 1 000 driving licence holders	1 489	1 488	1 460	1 514	1 386	1 463	1 591	1 504
	Number of driving licence holders per 1 000 total residents	524	511	518	434	565	622	520	712
	Number of driving licence holders per 1 000 total residents aged 18+	626	610	617	512	689	746	628	845
	Number of vehicles per household	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
Number of passenger cars per household	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	

## Notes:

1. Data is provisional and subject to revision.
2. Only Maltese driving licences are accounted for in the calculations above.

Source: Vehicle Registration and Administrative System database

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
MALTA	13.88	14.03	14.13	14.18	14.26
Malta					
Southern Harbour	15.05	15.26	15.41	15.48	15.61
Northern Harbour	13.53	13.69	13.76	13.74	13.83
South Eastern	14.22	14.33	14.47	14.48	14.59
Western	13.53	13.68	13.80	13.81	13.63
Northern	12.96	13.14	13.17	13.29	13.27
Gozo and Comino	14.39	14.59	14.80	15.04	15.08

Source: Vehicle Registration and Administrative System database

TABLE 5.1.10 – Number of public transport commuters by month and region: 2019 (NUTS 3)

	MALTA	Malta	Gozo and Comino
<b>Total</b>	<b>57 409 385</b>	<b>54 845 218</b>	<b>2 564 167</b>
January	3 826 084	3 698 104	127 980
February	3 778 177	3 640 155	138 022
March	4 477 336	4 304 318	173 018
April	4 610 732	4 413 806	196 926
May	4 897 562	4 679 268	218 294
June	4 942 618	4 696 123	246 495
July	5 589 751	5 290 435	299 316
August	5 564 932	5 237 066	327 866
September	5 256 711	4 983 624	273 087
October	5 398 960	5 154 565	244 395
November	4 665 877	4 498 679	167 198
December	4 400 645	4 249 075	151 570

Source: Transport Malta

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>15 504</b>	<b>15 017</b>	<b>15 003</b>	<b>14 378</b>	<b>15 502</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>14 710</b>	<b>14 244</b>	<b>14 159</b>	<b>13 641</b>	<b>14 586</b>
Southern Harbour	3 161	3 019	2 886	2 788	2 939
Northern Harbour	5 819	5 717	5 650	5 250	5 690
South Eastern	1 348	1 323	1 420	1 346	1 484
Western	1 868	1 759	1 839	1 771	1 846
Northern	2 514	2 426	2 364	2 486	2 627
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>916</b>
Gozo and Comino	794	773	844	737	916

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)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>1 852</b>	<b>1 873</b>	<b>1 675</b>	<b>1 611</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>1 742</b>	<b>1 751</b>	<b>1 548</b>	<b>1 462</b>
Southern Harbour	369	384	444	385	336
Northern Harbour	499	568	520	459	482
South Eastern	188	235	227	212	195
Western	213	204	232	181	176
Northern	331	351	328	311	273
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>149</b>
Gozo and Comino	112	110	122	127	149

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	FATAL	GREVIOUS	SLIGHT	INSIGNIFICANT
2015					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1291</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>1214</b>	<b>102</b>
Southern Harbour	369	0	60	295	14
Northern Harbour	499	2	91	373	33
South Eastern	188	1	32	131	24
Western	213	1	31	169	12
Northern	331	3	63	246	19
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2</b>
Gozo and Comino	112	4	29	77	2
2019					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 611</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1 462</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>67</b>
Southern Harbour	336	4	52	271	9
Northern Harbour	482	2	95	359	26
South Eastern	195	1	29	153	12
Western	176	1	29	136	10
Northern	273	6	66	191	10
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>14</b>
Gozo and Comino	149	2	34	99	14

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	FATAL	GREVIOUS	SLIGHT	INSIGNIFICANT
2015					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 011</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>59</b>
Southern Harbour	220	0	30	182	8
Northern Harbour	256	0	35	205	16
South Eastern	120	1	20	83	16
Western	134	0	16	111	7
Northern	198	1	36	149	12
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>
Gozo and Comino	83	2	19	60	2



TABLE 5.1.14 – continued

	TOTAL	FATAL	GREVIOUS	SLIGHT	INSIGNIFICANT
2019					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>33</b>
Southern Harbour	226	1	29	191	5
Northern Harbour	290	1	41	235	13
South Eastern	127	0	13	109	5
Western	118	1	20	90	7
Northern	149	3	34	109	3
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5</b>
Gozo and Comino	88	1	17	65	5

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	FATAL	GREVIOUS	SLIGHT	INSIGNIFICANT
2015					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>30</b>
Southern Harbour	88	0	6	78	4
Northern Harbour	113	0	16	86	11
South Eastern	49	0	7	37	5
Western	47	0	2	41	4
Northern	94	0	12	76	6
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
Gozo and Comino	16	2	3	11	0
2019					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>25</b>
Southern Harbour	62	1	4	53	4
Northern Harbour	73	0	12	53	8
South Eastern	47	0	7	35	5
Western	28	0	4	21	3
Northern	91	2	16	68	5
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>
Gozo and Comino	42	1	9	26	6

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	FATAL	GREVIOUS	SLIGHT	INSIGNIFICANT
2015					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>12</b>
Southern Harbour	56	0	24	30	2
Northern Harbour	111	2	36	67	6
South Eastern	13	0	2	9	2
Western	22	1	8	12	1
Northern	34	2	12	19	1
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
Gozo and Comino	10	0	5	5	0
2019					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>9</b>
Southern Harbour	46	2	17	27	0
Northern Harbour	110	1	39	65	5
South Eastern	18	1	7	8	2
Western	27	0	5	22	0
Northern	29	1	13	13	2
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
Gozo and Comino	17	0	8	7	2

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
	2017	2018	2019	2019/2018	2019/2018
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>40 252</b>	<b>34 670</b>	<b>37 188</b>	<b>2 518</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>38 449</b>	<b>32 807</b>	<b>32 394</b>	<b>-413</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
Southern Harbour	10 770	8 982	7 744	-1 238	-13.8
Northern Harbour	14 012	12 307	12 168	-139	-1.1
South Eastern	2 235	2 278	2 603	325	14.3
Western	4 838	4 264	3 369	-895	-21.0
Northern	6 594	4 976	6 510	1 534	30.8
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>1 803</b>	<b>1 863</b>	<b>4 794</b>	<b>2 931</b>	<b>157.3</b>
Gozo and Comino	1 803	1 863	4 794	2 931	157.3

**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
	2017	2018	2019	2019/2018	2019/2018
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>229 541</b>	<b>191 867</b>	<b>135 288</b>	<b>-56 579</b>	<b>-29.5</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>223 616</b>	<b>185 968</b>	<b>130 660</b>	<b>-55 308</b>	<b>-29.7</b>
Southern Harbour	51 697	39 151	29 461	-9 690	-24.8
Northern Harbour	96 015	78 203	47 500	-30 703	-39.3
South Eastern	23 754	18 644	19 124	480	2.6
Western	16 406	13 880	9 615	-4 265	-30.7
Northern	35 744	36 090	24 960	-11 130	-30.8
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>5 925</b>	<b>5 899</b>	<b>4 628</b>	<b>-1 271</b>	<b>-21.5</b>
Gozo and Comino	5 925	5 899	4 628	-1 271	-21.5

**Note:**

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

Source: Loqus

**TABLE 5.1.19 – Contraventions issued by Transport Malta by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

				Change	Percentage change
	2017	2018	2019	2019/2018	2019/2018
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>14 046</b>	<b>15 199</b>	<b>16 547</b>	<b>1 348</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>12 840</b>	<b>13 789</b>	<b>15 574</b>	<b>1 785</b>	<b>12.9</b>
Southern Harbour	2 587	3 984	3 682	-302	-7.6
Northern Harbour	6 253	4 652	5 607	955	20.5
South Eastern	1 781	1 848	1 966	118	6.4
Western	650	778	1 087	309	39.7
Northern	1 569	2 527	3 232	705	27.9
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>1 206</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>-437</b>	<b>-31.0</b>
Gozo and Comino	1 206	1 410	973	-437	-31.0

**Note:**

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

Source: Loqus

**TABLE 5.1.20 – Number of motor vehicles stolen by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)**

	2017	2018	2019
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>124</b>
Southern Harbour	83	70	33
Northern Harbour	117	124	56
South Eastern	42	32	8
Western	37	30	7
Northern	49	45	20
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>
Gozo and Comino	6	12	1

Source: Police Department

## Methodological Notes

### ROAD TRANSPORT

1. Any vehicle-related and driving licences data are based on data provided by Transport Malta.
2. This data may be subject to revision.
3. Definitions of 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 50cc (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 400kg (900 lb) 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.

**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.

**E-Bicycle** – Cycle with supportive electrical power unit. Due to the small number of powered bicycles, such data is included with motorcycles.

**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 used 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 Licences categories:
- A** Motorcycles and motor tricycles with a power exceeding 15kW.
- A1** (a) Motorcycles with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 125 cubic centimetres, 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 15kW (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 750kg.
- 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, combinations 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, combinations 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, combinations 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 authorized 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, combinations 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, combinations of vehicles where the tractor vehicle is in category D and its trailer has a maximum authorised mass of over 750 kgs.
- 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 are supplied by Loqus.
7. Theft of vehicles data is compiled and provided by the Police Department.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

8. Traffic accidents data are 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: 2019

As at the end of 2019, the stock of fishing vessels stood at 2 689. MPVs comprised the largest proportion of fishing vessels with 1 243, or 46.2 per cent of the total **(Table 5.2.1)**. The largest registration group of fishing vessels was the MFC, totalling 1 798 vessels. The largest share of fishing vessels was registered in the South Eastern district accounting for 29.1 per cent of the total. Fishing vessels registered in the Gozo and Comino district amounted to 18.4 per cent of the total. **(Table 5.2.2)**

### SEA TRANSPORT BETWEEN MALTA AND GOZO AND COMINO REGIONS: 2019

During 2019, movements between Malta and Gozo continued to increase. Overall the number of trips went up by 4 012 or 17.0 per cent over 2018. Vehicle movements between the islands increased by 123 007 or 7.4 per cent over the previous year, while the number of passengers went up by 159 462 or 2.8 per cent. **(Table 5.2.3)**

During the year 2019, 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-c)**.

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

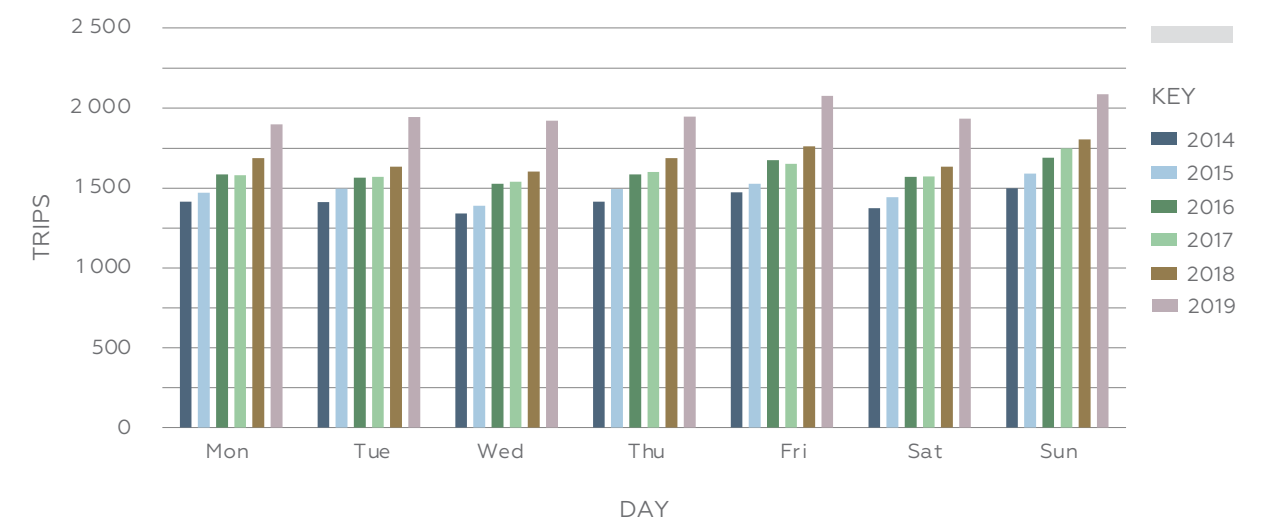




CHART 5.2.1b – Vehicle crossings between Malta and Gozo by day of the week, terminal and year

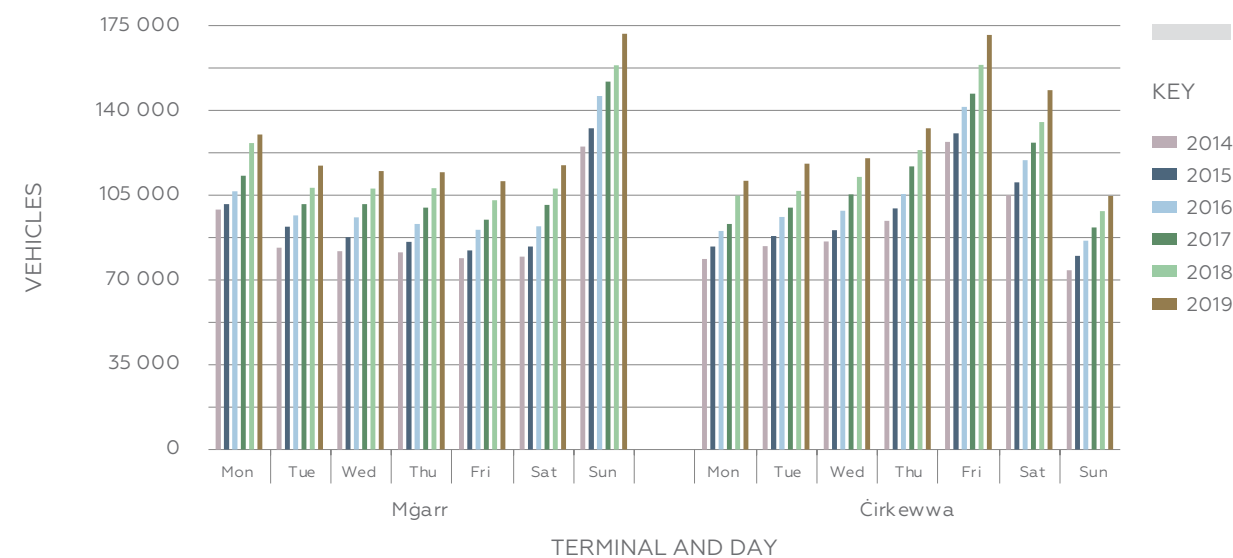
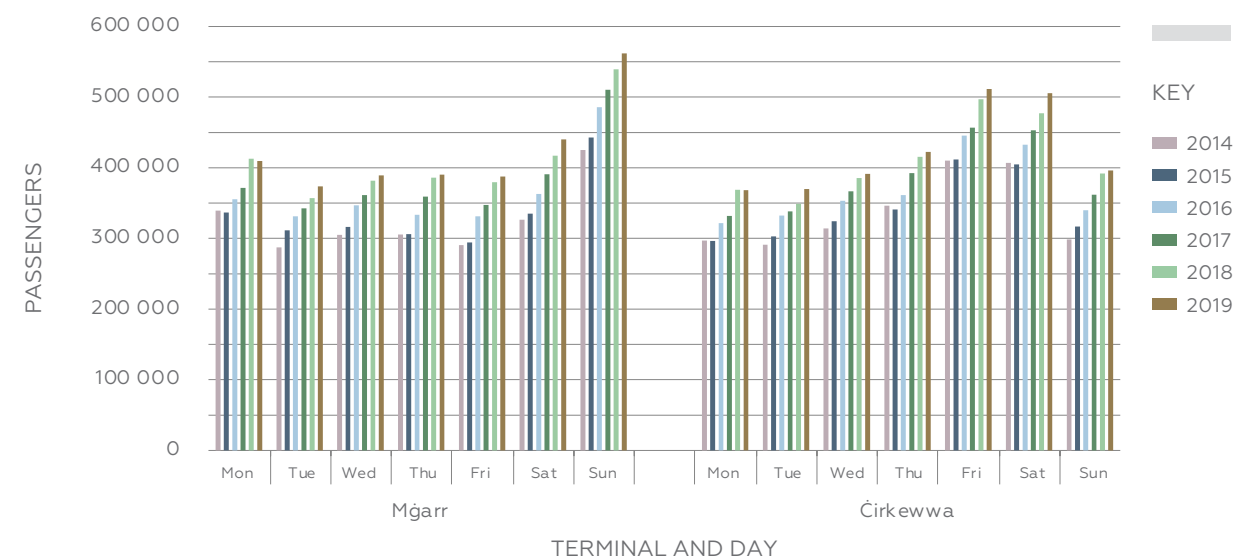


CHART 5.2.1c – Passenger movements between Malta and Gozo by day of the week, terminal and year



#### YACHT MARINAS: 2019

In 2019, the Creek Developments plc yacht marina had the largest berthing capacity of 761 berths. This was followed by the Grand Harbour Marina with 259 berths. (Table 5.2.6)

TABLE 5.2.1 – Stock of registered fishing vessels by type and region/district: 2019 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

	TOTAL	Bimbu	Firilla	Frejgatina	Kajjik	Luzzu	MPV	Trawler	Aux Vessel	Other <sup>1</sup>
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>2 689</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>1 243</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>2 195</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1 040</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>260</b>
Southern Harbour	277	4	1	3	95	19	117	2	0	36
Northern Harbour	317	6	1	1	95	16	161	2	0	35
South Eastern	782	12	9	6	181	115	366	14	0	79
Western	326	2	2	3	100	13	157	1	0	48
Northern	493	7	2	3	158	19	239	3	0	62
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>
Gozo and Comino	494	5	2	18	177	44	203	0	0	45

**Notes:**

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

Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

TABLE 5.2.2 – Stock of fishing licences by type and region/district: 2019 (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

	TOTAL	MFA	MFB	MFC
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>2 689</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>1 798</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>2 195</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>1 481</b>
Southern Harbour	277	19	45	213
Northern Harbour	317	30	62	225
South Eastern	782	189	132	461
Western	326	24	70	232
Northern	493	49	94	350
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>317</b>
Gozo and Comino	494	68	109	317

**Notes:**

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

Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Trips</b>						
Quarter 1	4 634	4 591	5 164	5 216	5 259	5 449
Quarter 2	4 822	5 136	5 426	5 541	5 776	6 289
Quarter 3	5 654	5 822	6 324	6 334	6 764	8 240
Quarter 4	4 750	5 274	5 490	5 438	5 820	7 653
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 860</b>	<b>20 823</b>	<b>22 404</b>	<b>22 529</b>	<b>23 619</b>	<b>27 631</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>						
Quarter 1	263 680	258 648	305 409	320 432	339 266	363 460
Quarter 2	318 514	348 456	363 779	394 106	423 152	454 818
Quarter 3	398 059	418 190	446 890	463 585	498 888	538 864
Quarter 4	298 695	323 208	343 036	365 899	398 596	425 767
<b>Total</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>1 782 909</b>
<b>Passengers</b>						
Quarter 1	895 824	842 193	1 010 213	1 040 188	1 121 001	1 146 490
Quarter 2	1 207 361	1 268 551	1 319 541	1 415 326	1 535 414	1 575 472
Quarter 3	1 499 734	1 525 143	1 643 898	1 674 618	1 780 474	1 840 575
Quarter 4	1 040 122	1 103 785	1 159 348	1 253 708	1 321 429	1 355 243
<b>Total</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>	<b>5 917 780</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 Mġarr by day of the week and year

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Trips</b>						
Monday	1 415	1 470	1 587	1 581	1 688	1 899
Tuesday	1 412	1 497	1 566	1 571	1 634	1 946
Wednesday	1 341	1 389	1 527	1 539	1 603	1 922
Thursday	1 416	1 495	1 585	1 601	1 687	1 947
Friday	1 473	1 526	1 676	1 652	1 761	2 078
Saturday	1 374	1 443	1 571	1 573	1 634	1 936
Sunday	1 499	1 592	1 690	1 749	1 804	2 087
<b>Vehicles</b>						
Monday	99 054	101 312	106 669	113 007	126 548	130 014
Tuesday	83 409	92 034	96 690	101 390	108 051	117 214
Wednesday	81 946	87 681	95 934	101 422	107 781	115 039
Thursday	81 518	85 700	93 101	99 920	107 945	114 540
Friday	78 998	82 231	90 760	94 888	103 019	110 801
Saturday	79 751	83 870	92 150	100 996	107 795	117 326
Sunday	125 031	132 615	145 970	151 854	158 659	171 701
<b>Passengers</b>						
Monday	339 125	336 410	355 312	371 383	412 752	409 533
Tuesday	287 187	311 472	331 447	342 595	357 188	373 663
Wednesday	304 936	316 184	346 652	361 273	381 723	389 418
Thursday	305 784	306 223	333 662	359 376	386 104	390 038
Friday	290 704	294 314	331 349	347 174	379 320	387 672
Saturday	326 436	334 869	362 877	391 000	417 290	439 882
Sunday	425 236	442 910	485 609	510 232	539 365	561 910

**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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Trips</b>						
Monday	1 414	1 468	1 587	1 578	1 688	1 898
Tuesday	1 412	1 498	1 566	1 570	1 633	1 948
Wednesday	1 342	1 389	1 527	1 539	1 603	1 920
Thursday	1 415	1 493	1 585	1 601	1 686	1 947
Friday	1 474	1 528	1 676	1 653	1 762	2 081
Saturday	1 374	1 443	1 571	1 573	1 633	1 934
Sunday	1 499	1 592	1 690	1 749	1 803	2 088
<b>Vehicles</b>						
Monday	78 711	83 794	90 324	93 088	104 856	111 004
Tuesday	84 026	88 138	96 104	99 953	106 845	118 049
Wednesday	85 914	90 622	98 548	105 413	112 528	120 348
Thursday	94 401	99 544	105 569	116 839	123 574	132 664
Friday	127 048	130 593	141 530	146 894	158 716	171 155
Saturday	105 028	110 291	119 441	126 715	135 127	148 412
Sunday	74 113	80 077	86 324	91 643	98 458	104 642
<b>Passengers</b>						
Monday	296 958	296 498	321 849	331 995	369 018	368 489
Tuesday	290 848	302 725	332 359	338 157	349 077	369 887
Wednesday	314 282	324 521	353 108	366 837	385 372	391 435
Thursday	346 335	340 980	361 253	392 393	415 310	422 511
Friday	409 881	411 429	445 307	456 881	496 675	511 582
Saturday	406 730	404 519	432 560	452 878	477 082	505 600
Sunday	298 599	316 618	339 656	361 666	392 042	396 160

**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: 2019

	Berthing capacity
<b>Total berths</b>	<b>2 248</b>
<b>Permanent marinas</b>	
Grand Harbour Marina	259
Creek Developments plc	761
Gżira Gardens Marina	55
Portomaso Marina	140
Manoel Island Marina	205
Laguna Marina	42
Mġarr Harbour Marina	253
Kalkara Yacht Marina	122
Sandy Marina	149
Dock 1	18
Sa Maison Marina	196
<b>Seasonal marinas</b>	
Royal Malta Yacht Club	48

Source: Transport Malta

Methodological Notes

FISHING VESSELS

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

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

MFA

MFB

MFC

Professional Fishing Vessels – Full-time

Professional Fishing Vessels – Part-time

Non- Commercial Fishing Vessels i.e. recreational

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

Luzzu

Kajjik

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

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

Bimbu

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.

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

Trawler

Frejgatina

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.

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

MPV

Auxiliary Vessel

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

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 included in this publication is administrative information provided by the Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

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

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TRANSPORT

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5. The table below illustrates the passenger and vehicle capacity of each Gozo Channel vessel:

Carrying capacity

Vessel	Vehicles	Passengers
MV Gaudos	72	900
MV Malita	138	900
MV Ta' Pinu	138	900
MV Nikolaos	160	650 (Summer)/ 350 (Winter)

Periods when vessels were out of service for docking purposes:

MV Gaudos	MV Gaudos: 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, 07/05/2018 - 11/05/2018, 09/01/2019 - 31/01/2019, 06/02/2019 - 13/02/2019, 07/03/2019 - 08/03/2019 and 25/11/2019-02/12/2019.
MV Ta' Pinu	03/10/2017 - 05/10/2017 and 08/01/2018 - 30/01/2018.
MV Nikolaos	started operating on 13/06/2019

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.

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# 06

## TOURISM

This chapter presents a regional dimension of tourism statistics in MALTA for the years 2014 – 2019, 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 2019, total guests surpassed 2.0 million, an increase of 2.0 per cent over the same period in 2018. Of this total, 90.1 per cent were non-resident guests while the remaining 9.9 per cent were resident guests. Total nights spent decreased by 2.0 per cent, reaching over 9.9 million, with the majority (95.2 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)

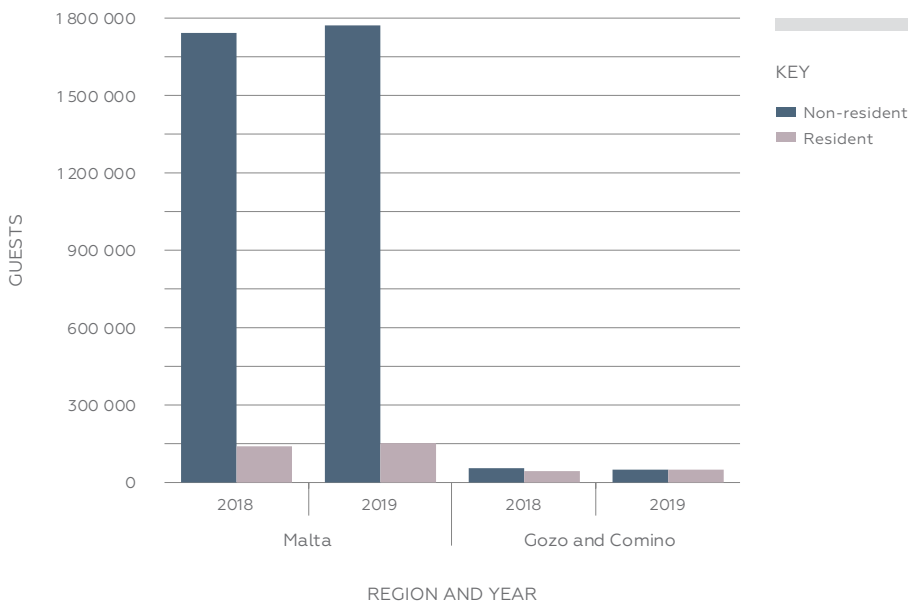
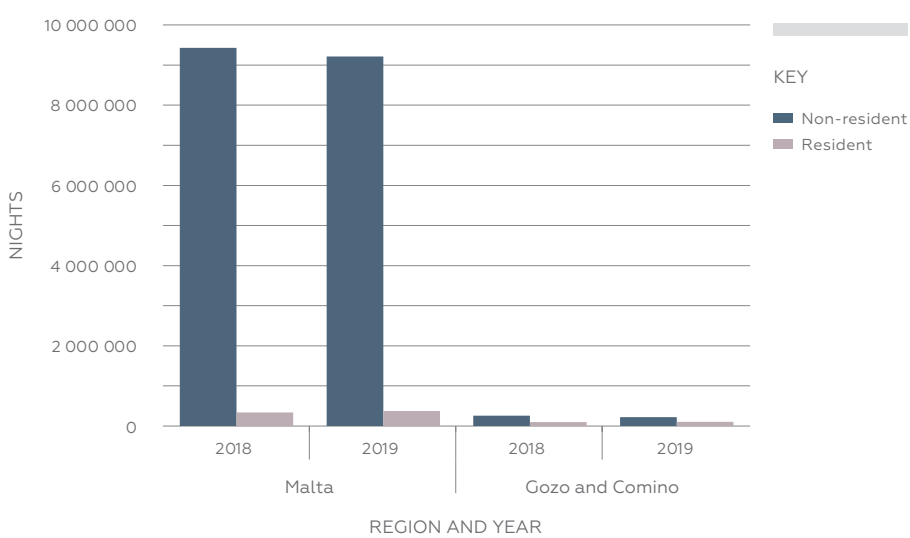


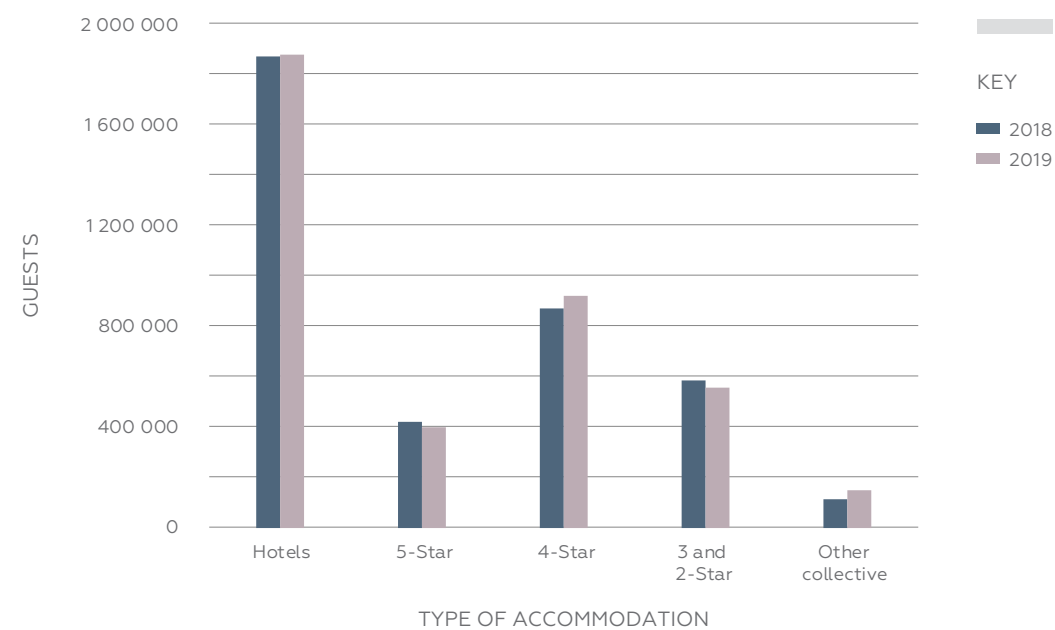
CHART 6.1.1b – Total guest nights in collective accommodation by type, region and year (NUTS 3)



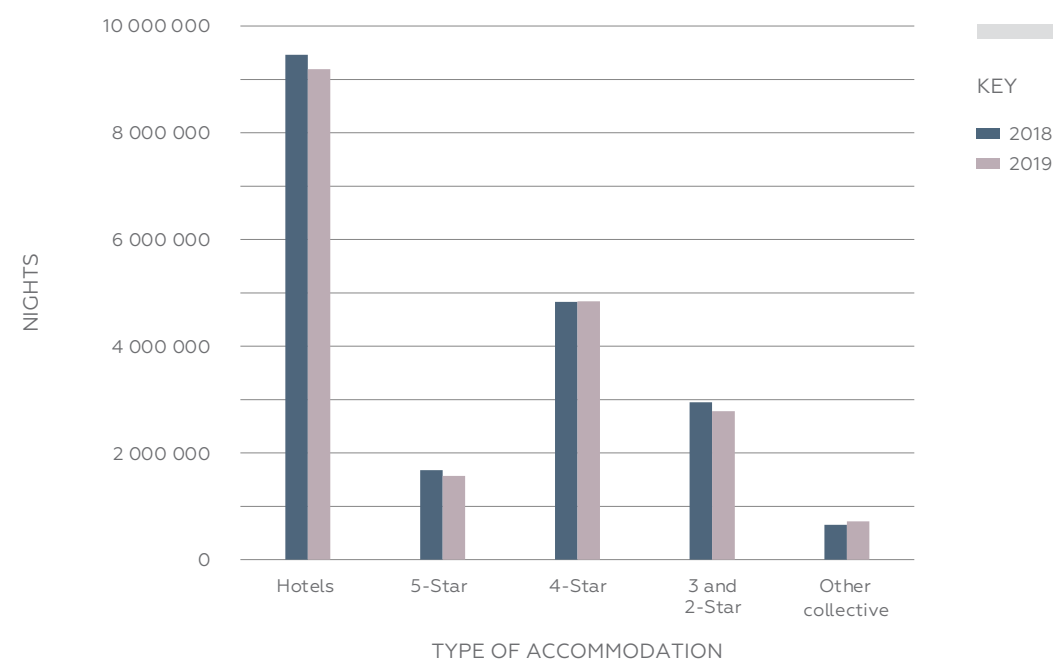


Other collective accommodation, comprising of guesthouses, hostels and tourist villages registered a solid increase over 2018 of 28.3 per cent in guests and 9.8 per cent in nights spent. In 2019, the largest share of guests and guest nights were reported in 4-star hotels, accounting for 919 220 guests or 45.4 per cent of the total guests and 4 841 789 or 48.9 per cent of total guest nights. 5-star hotels registered decreases in both guests (4.3 per cent) and nights spent (6.6 per cent) over 2018. Similarly, guests in 3 and 2-star hotels went down by 4.1 per cent and nights spent by 5.8 per cent. **(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**



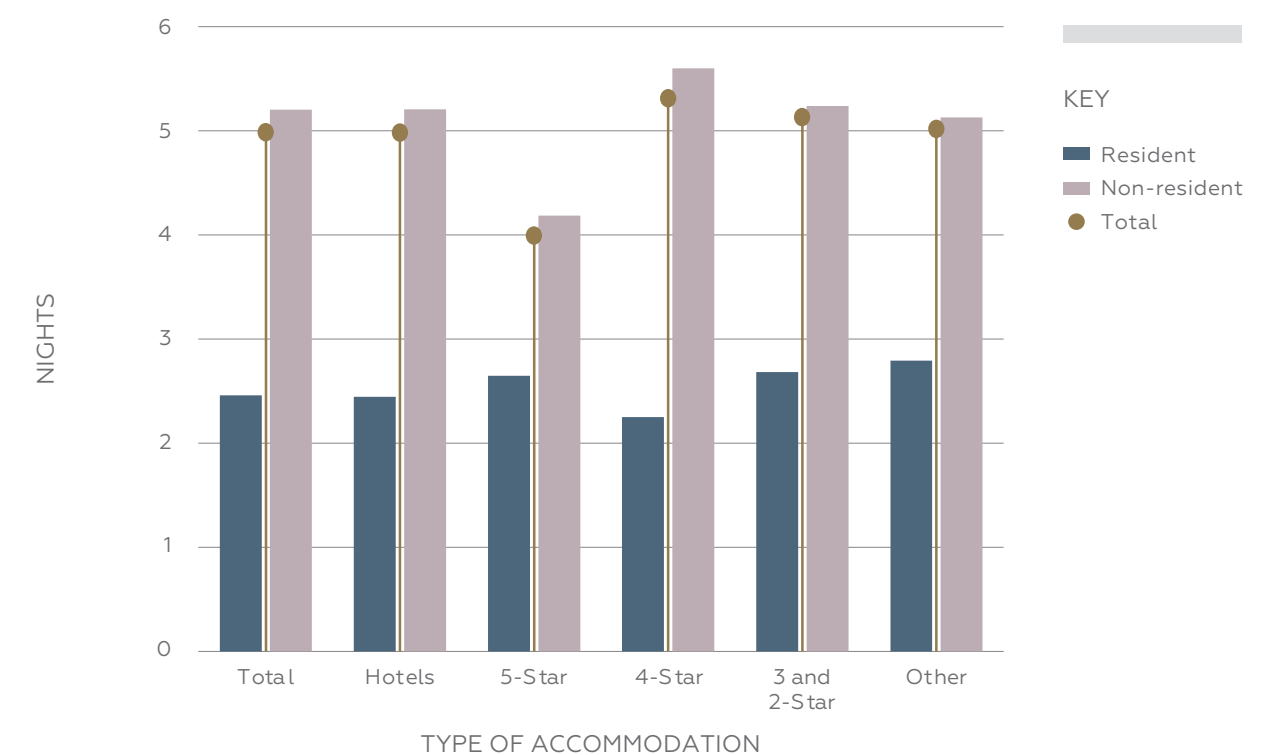
The net use of bed-places decreased by 1.9 percentage points to 65.7 per cent. In 2019, the average length of stay in collective accommodation establishments stood at 4.9 nights, reflecting a decrease of 0.2 nights when compared to 2018. **(Table 6.1.1)**

Active collective accommodation establishments during peak month (as at 31 August 2019) totalled 210, with a net capacity of 42 407 bed-places **(Table 6.1.1)**.

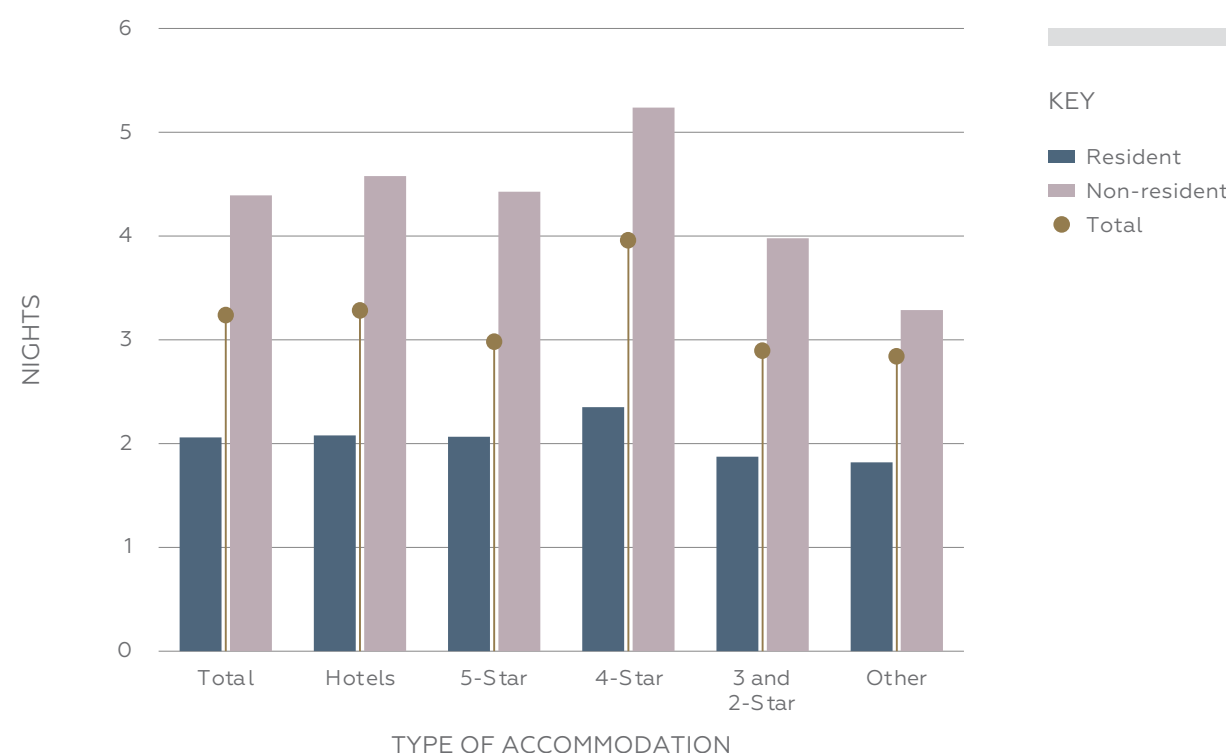
### REGIONAL OUTLOOK OF THE COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION (NUTS 3)

Total guests in Malta region exceeded 1.9 million, up by 2.2 per cent over 2018. Additionally, a decrease of 1.8 per cent was recorded in the number of guest nights. 4-star hotels and 'other' collective accommodations registered increases in both guests and guest nights, while 5-star and 3 and 2-star hotels registered decreases. Compared to the previous year, the average length of stay decreased by 0.2 of a night to 5.0. The longest average length of stays of non-resident and resident guests to Malta region were reported in the 4-star and 3 and 2-star hotel categories, respectively. The net occupancy rate decreased from 68.4 to 66.7 per cent. **(Table 6.1.2 and Charts 6.1.3a, 6.1.4)**

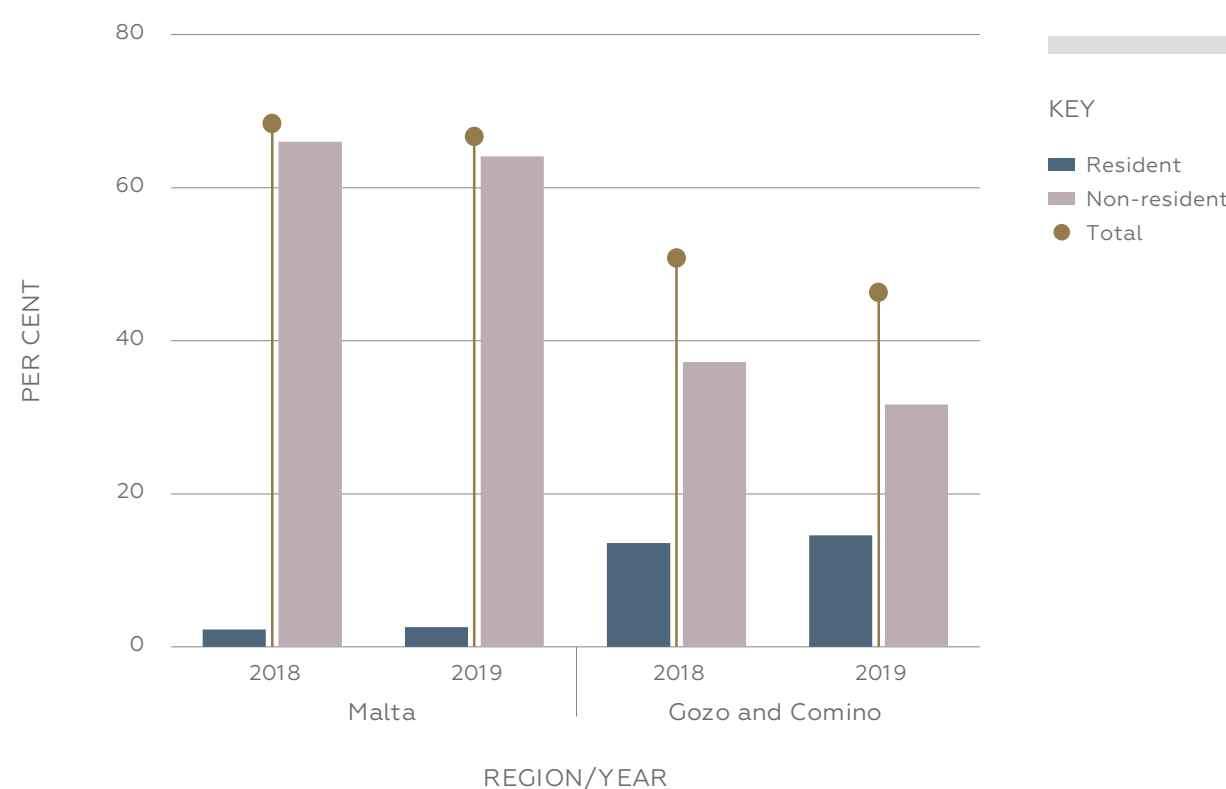
**CHART 6.1.3a – Average length of stay in collective accommodation in Malta region by type of accommodation and guest: 2019**



**CHART 6.1.3b – Average length of stay in collective accommodation in Gozo and Comino region by type of accommodation and guest: 2019**



**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 decreased by 0.7 per cent to 99 074, while total nights spent went down by 8.0 per cent to 320 624 when compared to the previous year. In the case of Gozo and Comino region, only the 5-star hotel category registered increases in guests (5.6 per cent), while all categories registered decreases in nights spent over 2018. The 4-star hotel accommodation category registered the largest decrease of 12.8 per cent in nights spent. The average length of stay decreased to 3.2 from 3.5 in 2018. On average, the longest duration of visit of both non-resident and resident guests to Gozo and Comino region were reported in the 4-star hotels category. The net occupancy rate decreased from 50.8 to 46.3 per cent. **(Table 6.1.3 and Charts 6.1.3b, 6.1.4)**

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

In 2019, the largest share of guests was recorded in the Northern Harbour district, tallying to 870 657 or 43.0 per cent of total guests. This was followed by the Northern district. Guests in Gozo and Comino district accounted for just 4.9 per cent of the total guests. All districts, except the Northern Harbour and Gozo and Comino districts, registered an increase in guests when compared to 2018. **(Table 6.1.4)**

Furthermore, in 2019, collective accommodation in the Northern Harbour and Northern districts comprised 86.4 per cent of the non-resident guests, at 45.2 and 41.3 per cent, respectively. Non-resident guests in Gozo and Comino district accounted for just 2.7 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 45.1 per cent of total resident guests. Gozo and Comino district's share of resident guests accounted for 24.4 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 4.8 million or 48.9 per cent of the total. This was followed by the Northern Harbour district. The share of guest nights in Gozo and Comino accounted for 3.2 per cent of the total guest nights. Only the Southern Harbour, South Eastern and Western districts registered increases in guest nights over 2018. **(Table 6.1.4)**

The Northern district took the largest proportion of non-resident guest nights, comprising 49.0 per cent of total. The share of the Gozo and Comino district with respect to non-resident guest nights accounted for just 2.3 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 46.9 per cent of total resident guest nights, while Gozo and Comino accounted for 21.3 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)

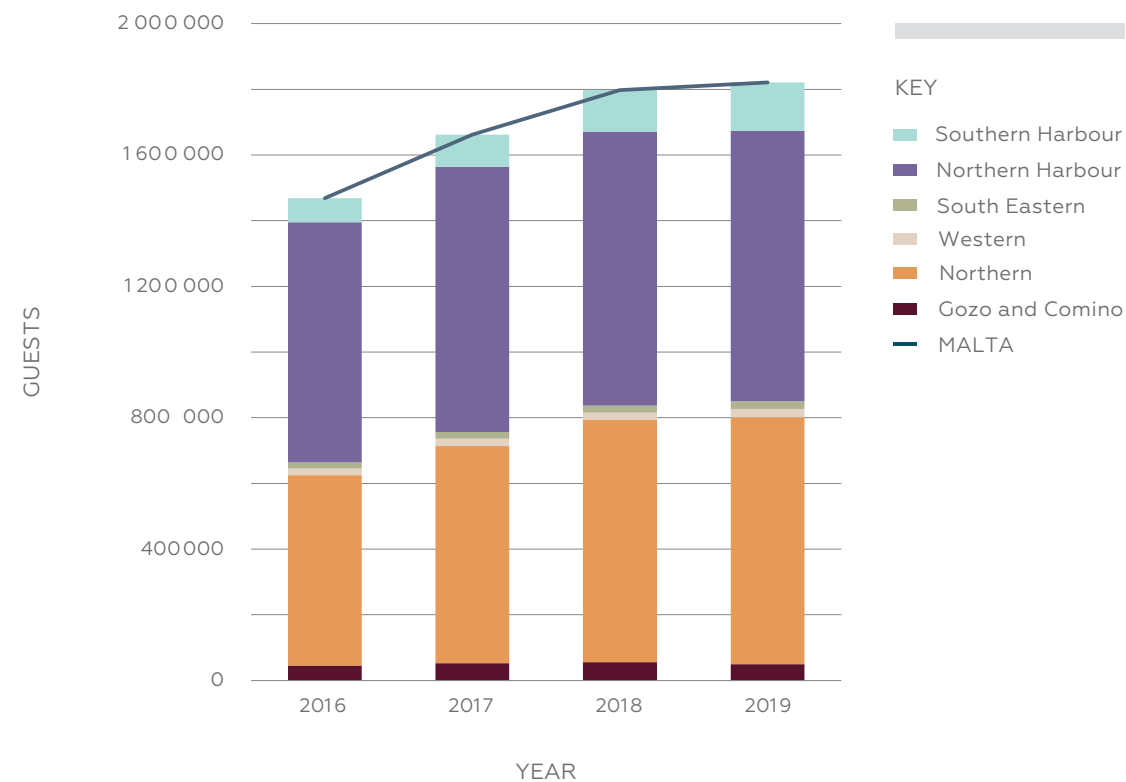


CHART 6.1.5b – Resident guests in collective accommodation by district and year (LAU 1)

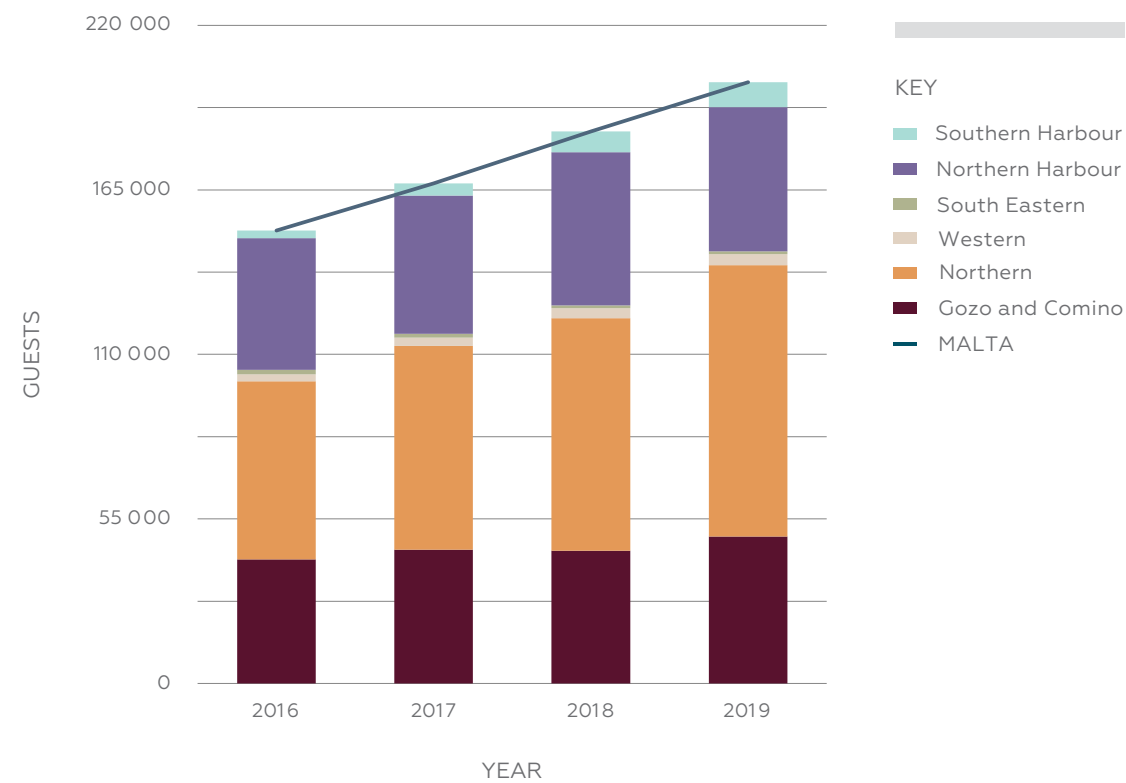


CHART 6.1.6a – Non-resident nights in collective accommodation by district and year (LAU 1)

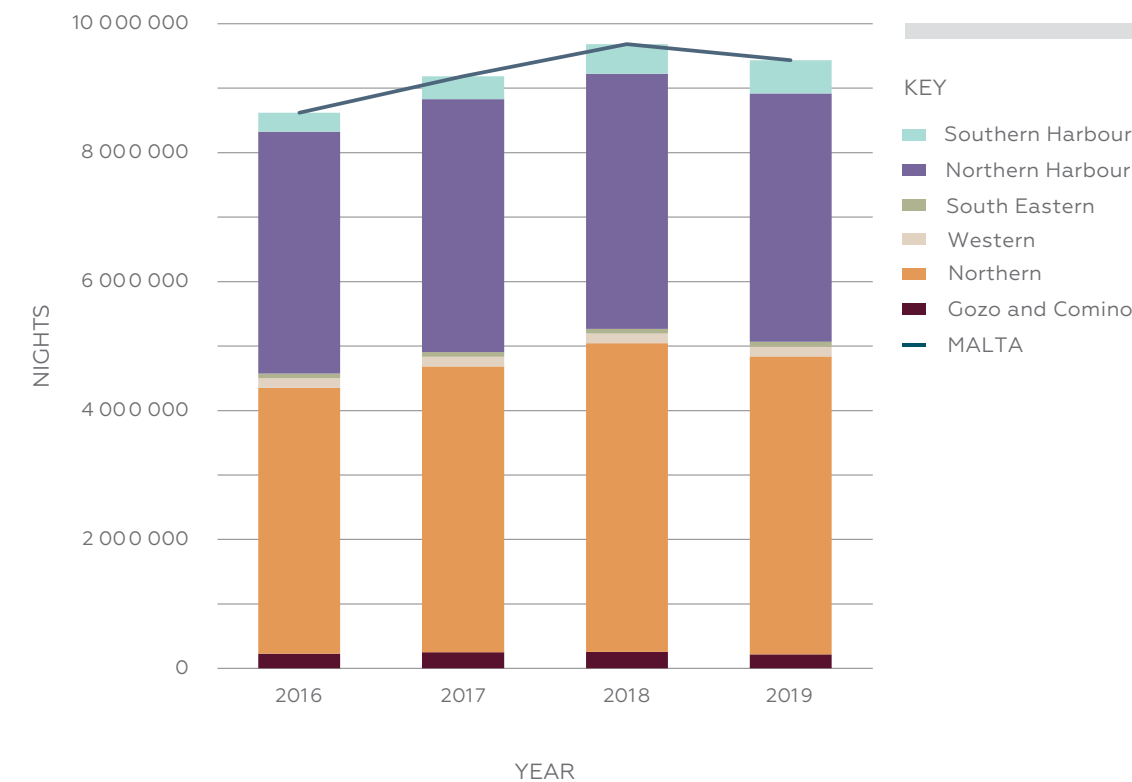
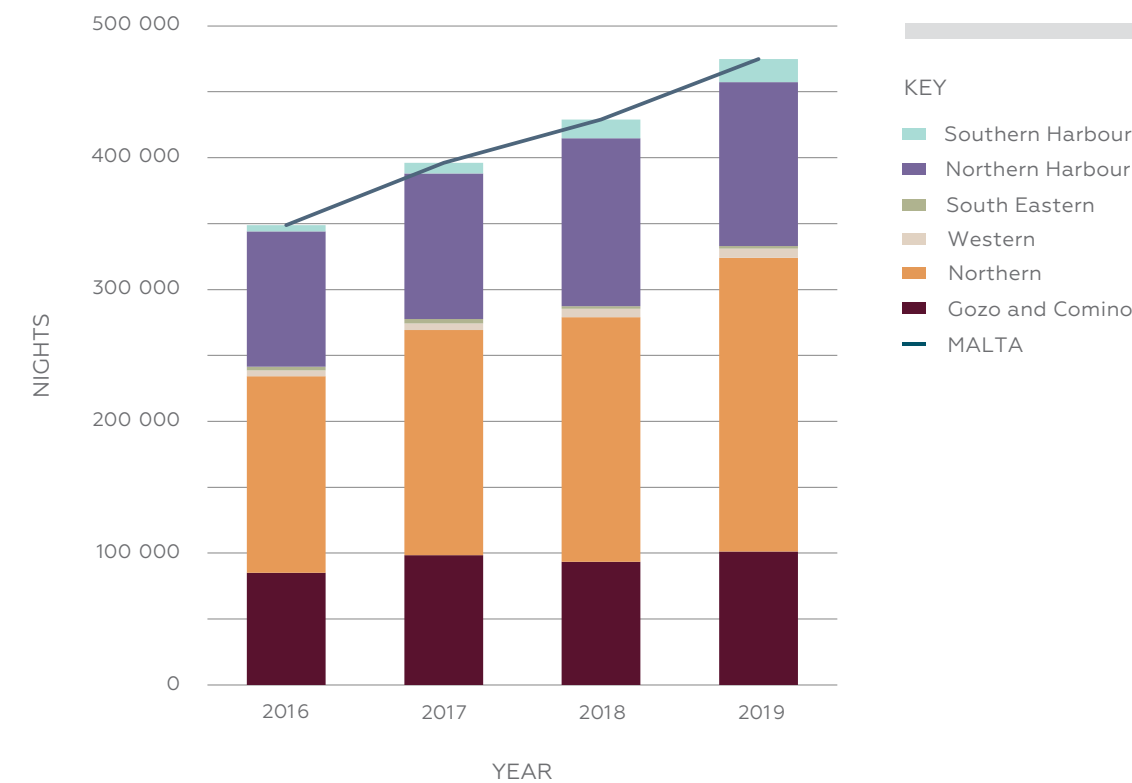
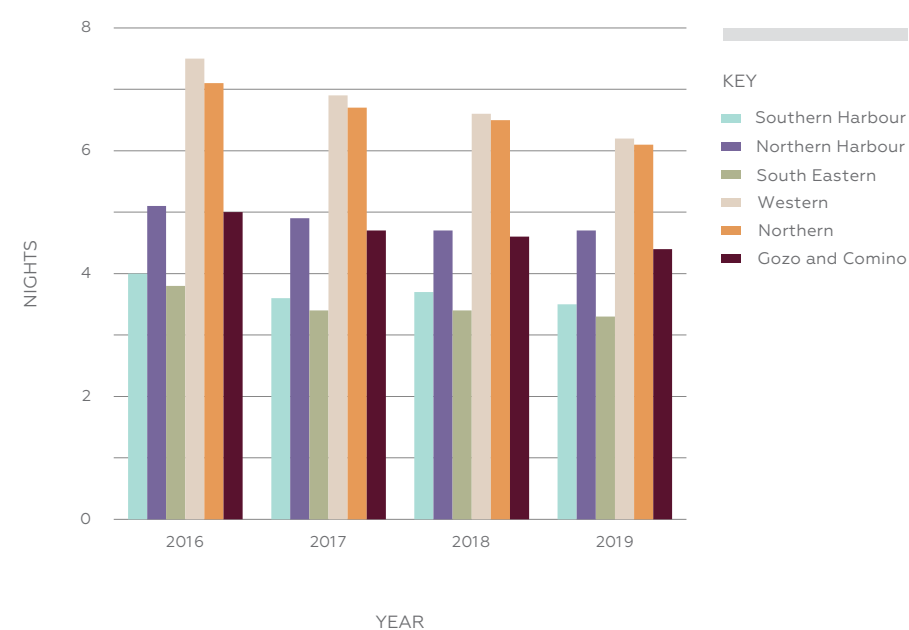


CHART 6.1.6b – Resident nights in collective accommodation by district and year (LAU 1)

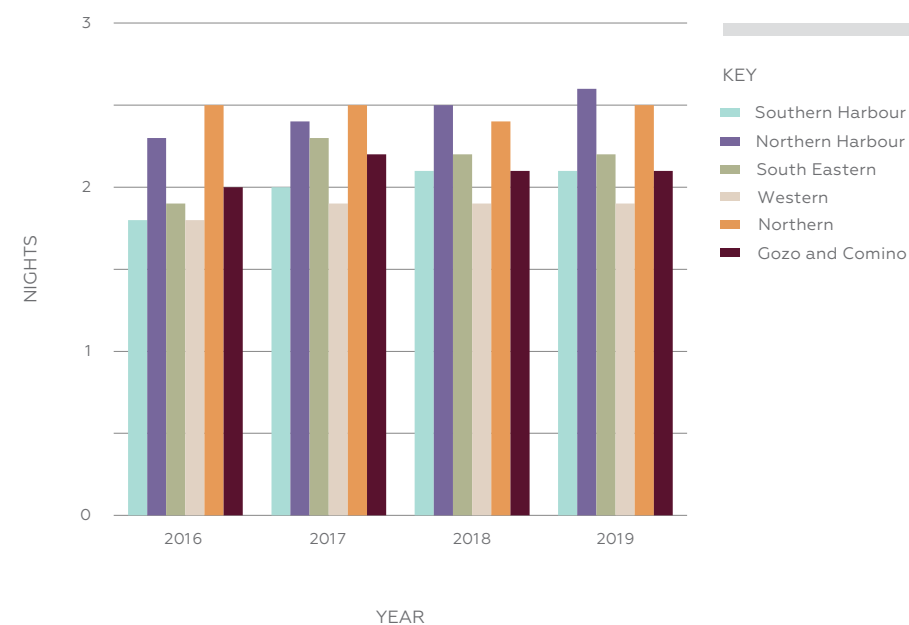


The Northern district had the longest average length of stay, 5.7 nights, followed by the Western district which had an average length of stay of 5.6 nights. All districts registered a drop in the average length of stay, except for the Northern Harbour district which remained at 4.6 nights. **(Table 6.1.4)** While 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 Harbour district **(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)**

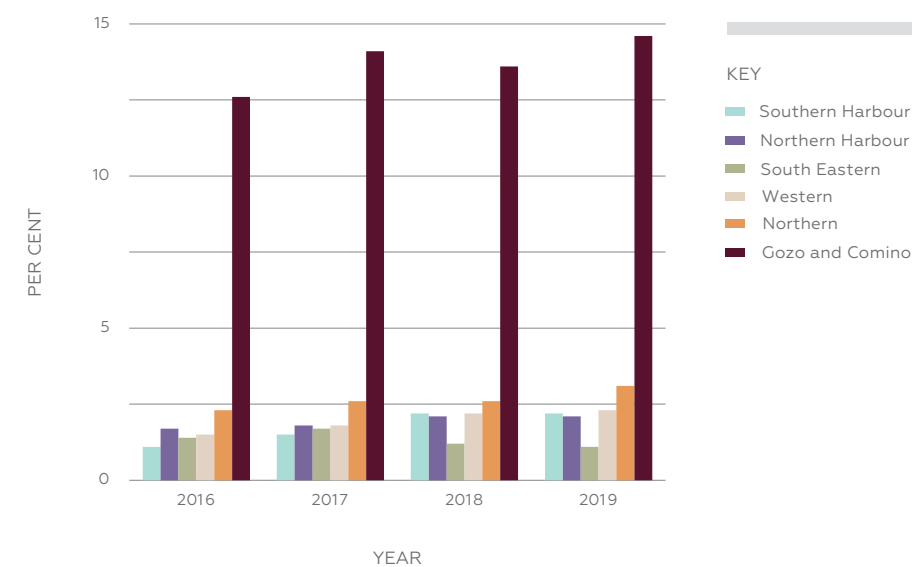


The highest net occupancy rate was recorded in the Northern district at 67.6 per cent, followed by the Northern Harbour district at the rate of 66.9 per cent. Almost all districts, except for the South Eastern district registered lower occupancy rates compared to 2018. Highest occupancy rates in collective accommodation by non-resident and resident guests were reported in the Northern Harbour district (64.8 per cent) and in Gozo and Comino (14.6 per cent), respectively. **(Table 6.1.4 and Charts 6.1.8a, 6.1.8b)**

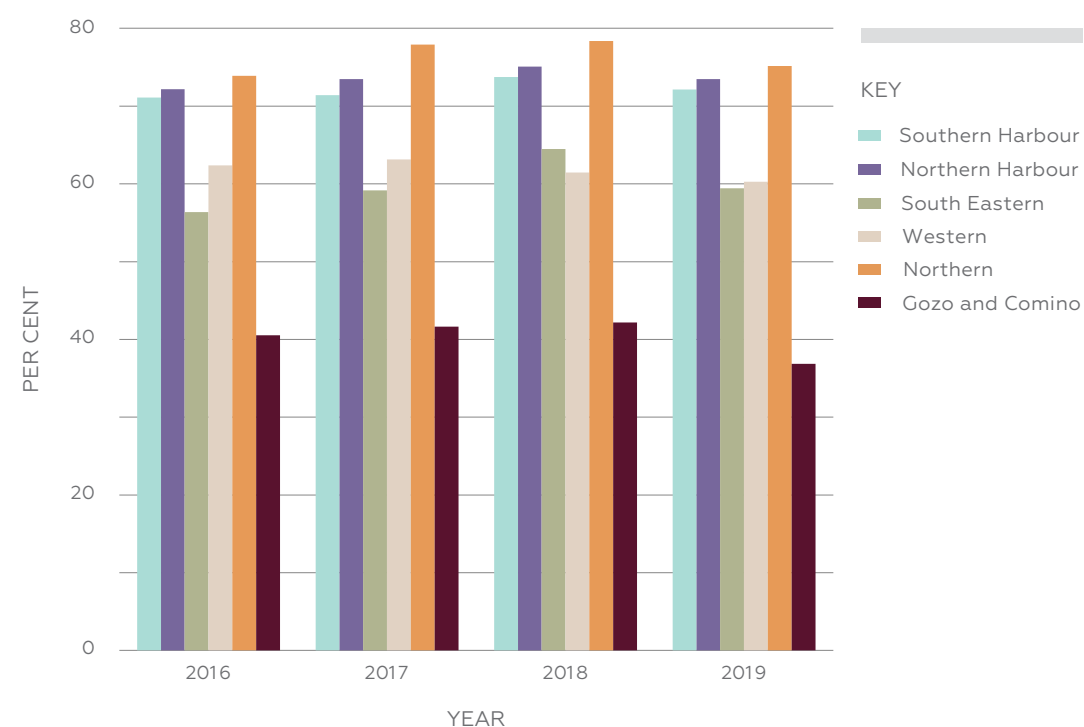
**CHART 6.1.8a – Net use of bed-places in collective accommodation by non-resident guests by district and year (LAU 1)**



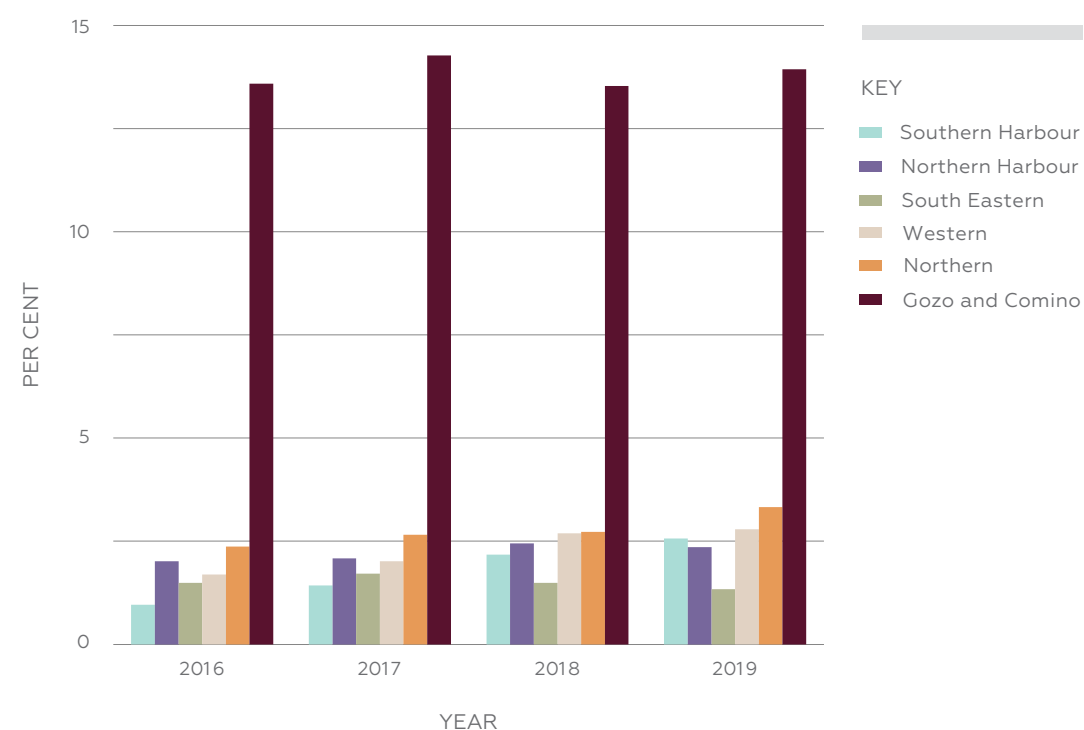
**CHART 6.1.8b – Net use of bed-places in collective accommodation by resident guests by district and year (LAU 1)**



**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)**



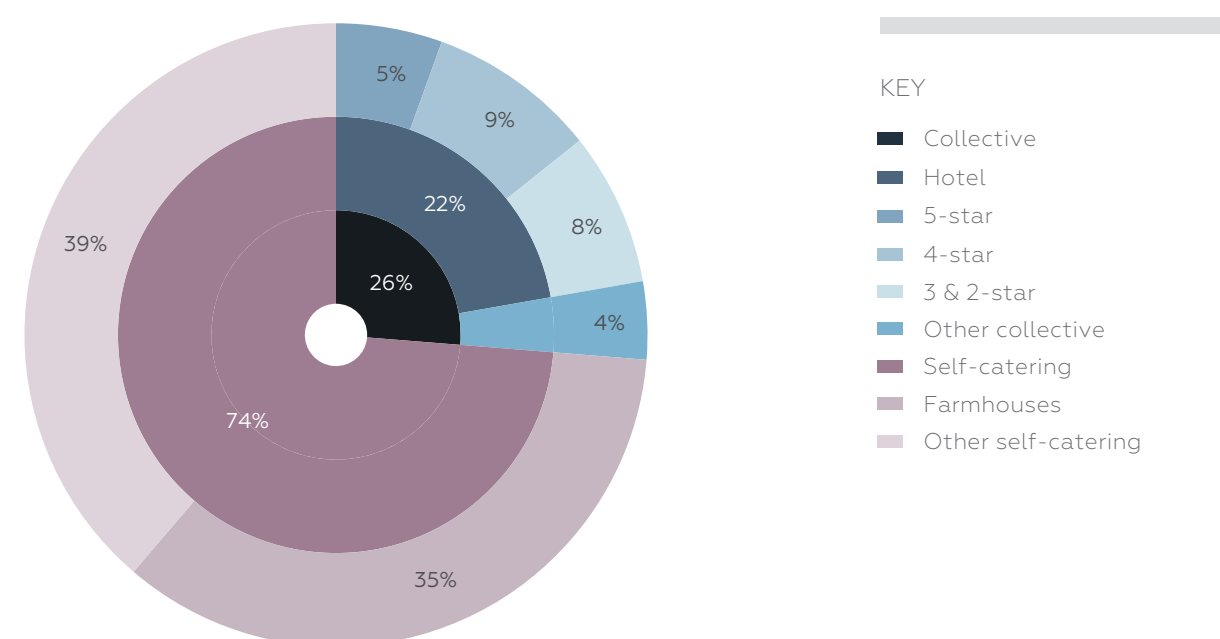
In 2019, at 36.7 per cent, the Northern Harbour district recorded the largest share in terms of active collective accommodation establishments, followed by the Northern district which accounted for 24.8 per cent of the total. Gozo and Comino district accounted for 12.9 per cent of the total active collective accommodation establishments. **(Table 6.1.4)**

On the other hand, the largest proportion of bed-places was registered in the Northern district, at 47.6 per cent of the total bed-places, followed by the Northern Harbour district at 38.8 per cent. The net capacity of active collective accommodation establishments in Gozo and Comino district accounted for 5.1 per cent of total bed stock of the collective accommodation. **(Table 6.1.4)**

#### SELF-CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS IN GOZO AND COMINO REGION

As at end of 2019, total registered self-catering accommodation accounted for 73.7 per cent of total bed stock in Gozo and Comino region. This consisted of 1 170 self-catering accommodation premises, with a net capacity of 6 084 bed-places. Bed stock of other self-catering establishments, comprising of apartments and villas with pool, 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: 2019**





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

	Total				Non-residents		Residents	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Guests								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 619 532</b>	<b>1 829 468</b>	<b>1 982 579</b>	<b>2 022 517</b>	<b>1 468 143</b>	<b>1 821 490</b>	<b>151 389</b>	<b>201 027</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>1 550 991</b>	<b>1 745 437</b>	<b>1 867 434</b>	<b>1 874 736</b>	<b>1 402 852</b>	<b>1 683 424</b>	<b>148 139</b>	<b>191 312</b>
5-Star	395 166	421 514	416 972	399 094	340 478	336 735	54 688	62 359
4-Star	708 372	789 711	870 525	919 220	644 890	829 334	63 482	89 886
3 & 2-Star	447 453	534 212	579 937	556 422	417 484	517 355	29 969	39 067
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>68 541</b>	<b>84 030</b>	<b>115 145</b>	<b>147 781</b>	<b>65 291</b>	<b>138 066</b>	<b>3 250</b>	<b>9 715</b>
Nights								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 971 191</b>	<b>9 580 329</b>	<b>10 114 196</b>	<b>9 908 458</b>	<b>8 622 438</b>	<b>9 433 574</b>	<b>348 753</b>	<b>474 884</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>8 473 618</b>	<b>9 048 322</b>	<b>9 459 673</b>	<b>9 189 667</b>	<b>8 130 696</b>	<b>8 738 826</b>	<b>342 923</b>	<b>450 841</b>
5-Star	1 657 281	1 727 733	1 678 518	1 567 644	1 528 412	1 411 343	128 869	156 301
4-Star	4 357 806	4 569 987	4 829 360	4 841 789	4 212 844	4 638 163	144 962	203 626
3 & 2-Star	2 458 531	2 750 602	2 951 795	2 780 234	2 389 439	2 689 320	69 092	90 914
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>497 573</b>	<b>532 007</b>	<b>654 523</b>	<b>718 791</b>	<b>491 742</b>	<b>694 748</b>	<b>5 831</b>	<b>24 043</b>
Net use of bed-places								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
5-Star	70.1	68.8	68.9	67.6	64.7	60.8	5.5	6.7
4-Star	70.9	71.4	71.8	70.4	68.5	67.5	2.4	3.0
3 & 2-Star	55.0	60.9	65.3	62.5	53.4	60.4	1.5	2.0
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Average length of stay (days)								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
5-Star	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.2	2.4	2.5
4-Star	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.3	6.5	5.6	2.3	2.3
3 & 2-Star	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.7	5.2	2.3	2.3
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>

**TABLE 6.1.1 – continued**

	Total				Non-residents		Residents	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Establishments								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>210</b>	.	.	.	.
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>126</b>	.	.	.	.
of which:								
5-Star	14	15	14	14	.	.	.	.
4-Star	44	44	43	43	.	.	.	.
3-Star	53	54	55	51	.	.	.	.
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>84</b>	.	.	.	.
Bed-places								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41 237</b>	<b>42 927</b>	<b>43 027</b>	<b>42 407</b>	.	.	.	.
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>38 046</b>	<b>39 482</b>	<b>39 232</b>	<b>38 298</b>	.	.	.	.
of which:								
5-Star	6 984	7 234	7 204	6 650	.	.	.	.
4-Star	17 690	19 183	19 109	18 859	.	.	.	.
3-Star	11 577	11 575	11 480	11 320	.	.	.	.
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>3 191</b>	<b>3 445</b>	<b>3 795</b>	<b>4 109</b>	.	.	.	.

**Notes:**

- \* Comprises guesthouses, hostels and tourist villages.
- ! Not applicable.
- Figures for establishments and bed-places are as at the month of August (peak month).
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Guests								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 532 666</b>	<b>1 731 686</b>	<b>1 882 810</b>	<b>1 923 443</b>	<b>1 422 760</b>	<b>1 771 547</b>	<b>109 906</b>	<b>151 896</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>1 468 389</b>	<b>1 658 429</b>	<b>1 778 268</b>	<b>1 786 095</b>	<b>1 360 750</b>	<b>1 640 729</b>	<b>107 639</b>	<b>145 366</b>
5-Star	372 896	398 683	393 326	374 119	330 536	327 052	42 360	47 067
4-Star	674 308	757 609	839 290	888 835	625 407	812 440	48 901	76 395
3 & 2-Star	421 185	502 136	545 652	523 141	404 807	501 237	16 378	21 904
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>64 277</b>	<b>73 258</b>	<b>104 542</b>	<b>137 348</b>	<b>62 011</b>	<b>130 818</b>	<b>2 267</b>	<b>6 530</b>
Nights								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 657 919</b>	<b>9 232 386</b>	<b>9 765 558</b>	<b>9 587 834</b>	<b>8 394 182</b>	<b>9 214 238</b>	<b>263 737</b>	<b>373 596</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>8 173 826</b>	<b>8 731 932</b>	<b>9 141 145</b>	<b>8 898 670</b>	<b>7 914 018</b>	<b>8 543 324</b>	<b>259 807</b>	<b>355 346</b>
5-Star	1 580 517	1 647 701	1 599 962	1 493 173	1 478 330	1 368 473	102 187	124 700
4-Star	4 220 330	4 432 910	4 691 426	4 721 566	4 103 978	4 549 662	116 352	171 904
3 & 2-Star	2 372 979	2 651 321	2 849 757	2 683 931	2 331 710	2 625 189	41 269	58 742
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>484 094</b>	<b>500 454</b>	<b>624 413</b>	<b>689 164</b>	<b>480 164</b>	<b>670 914</b>	<b>3 930</b>	<b>18 250</b>
Net use of bed-places								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
5-Star	71.7	70.1	70.3	68.9	67.1	63.1	4.6	5.8
4-Star	71.6	72.0	72.4	71.3	69.6	68.7	2.0	2.6
3 & 2-Star	55.5	61.3	65.6	62.8	54.6	61.5	1.0	1.4
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Average length of stay (days)								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
5-Star	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.2	2.4	2.6
4-Star	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.3	6.6	5.6	2.4	2.3
3 & 2-Star	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.2	2.5	2.7
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>

TABLE 6.1.2 – continued

	Total				Non-residents		Residents	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Establishments								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>183</b>	.	.	.	.
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>111</b>	.	.	.	.
of which:								
5-Star	12	13	12	12	.	.	.	.
4-Star	40	40	39	39	.	.	.	.
3-Star	48	48	49	45	.	.	.	.
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>72</b>	.	.	.	.
Bed-places								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39 163</b>	<b>40 762</b>	<b>40 927</b>	<b>40 239</b>	.	.	.	.
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>36 190</b>	<b>37 635</b>	<b>37 420</b>	<b>36 463</b>	.	.	.	.
of which:								
5-Star	6 526	6 774	6 736	6 195	.	.	.	.
4-Star	17 002	18 495	18 421	18 135	.	.	.	.
3-Star	11 067	11 008	10 910	10 750	.	.	.	.
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>2 973</b>	<b>3 127</b>	<b>3 507</b>	<b>3 776</b>	.	.	.	.

**Notes:**

1. \* Comprises guesthouses, hostels and tourist villages.
2. '!' Not applicable.
3. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Guests								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86 866</b>	<b>97 781</b>	<b>99 769</b>	<b>99 074</b>	<b>45 383</b>	<b>49 943</b>	<b>41 484</b>	<b>49 131</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>82 602</b>	<b>87 009</b>	<b>89 166</b>	<b>88 641</b>	<b>42 102</b>	<b>42 695</b>	<b>40 500</b>	<b>45 946</b>
5-Star	22 270	22 831	23 646	24 975	9 942	9 683	12 328	15 292
4-Star	34 064	32 102	31 235	30 385	19 483	16 894	14 581	13 491
3 & 2-Star	26 268	32 076	34 285	33 281	12 677	16 118	13 591	17 163
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>4 264</b>	<b>10 773</b>	<b>10 603</b>	<b>10 433</b>	<b>3 280</b>	<b>7 248</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>3 185</b>
Nights								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>313 271</b>	<b>347 943</b>	<b>348 638</b>	<b>320 624</b>	<b>228 256</b>	<b>219 336</b>	<b>85 016</b>	<b>101 288</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>299 793</b>	<b>316 390</b>	<b>318 528</b>	<b>290 997</b>	<b>216 677</b>	<b>195 502</b>	<b>83 115</b>	<b>95 495</b>
5-Star	76 764	80 032	78 556	74 471	50 082	42 870	26 682	31 601
4-Star	137 476	137 077	137 934	120 223	108 866	88 501	28 610	31 722
3 & 2-Star	85 553	99 281	102 038	96 303	57 729	64 131	27 823	32 172
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>13 479</b>	<b>31 552</b>	<b>30 110</b>	<b>29 627</b>	<b>11 578</b>	<b>23 834</b>	<b>1 901</b>	<b>5 793</b>
Net use of bed-places								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>
5-Star	48.4	50.4	49.4	49.0	31.5	28.2	16.8	20.8
4-Star	54.7	55.2	55.0	46.7	43.3	34.4	11.4	12.3
3 & 2-Star	42.7	52.3	56.6	53.5	28.8	35.6	13.9	17.9
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Average length of stay (days)								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
5-Star	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.0	5.0	4.4	2.2	2.1
4-Star	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.0	5.6	5.2	2.0	2.4
3 & 2-Star	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.6	4.0	2.0	1.9
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>

TABLE 6.1.3 – continued

	Total				Non-residents		Residents	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Establishments								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
of which:								
5-Star	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.
4-Star	4	4	4	4	.	.	.	.
3-Star	5	6	6	6	.	.	.	.
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
Bed-places								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 074</b>	<b>2 165</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>2 168</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>1 847</b>	<b>1 812</b>	<b>1 835</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
of which:								
5-Star	458	460	468	455	.	.	.	.
4-Star	688	688	688	724	.	.	.	.
3-Star	510	567	570	570	.	.	.	.
<b>Other collective*</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>333</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 the month of August (peak month).
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Guests								
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 619 532</b>	<b>1 829 468</b>	<b>1 982 579</b>	<b>2 022 517</b>	<b>1 468 143</b>	<b>1 821 490</b>	<b>151 389</b>	<b>201 027</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1 532 666</b>	<b>1 731 686</b>	<b>1 882 810</b>	<b>1 923 443</b>	<b>1 422 760</b>	<b>1 771 547</b>	<b>109 906</b>	<b>151 896</b>
Southern Harbour	75 959	101 815	133 575	156 693	73 397	148 335	2 562	8 358
Northern Harbour	774 656	854 137	885 919	870 657	730 620	822 430	44 036	48 227
South Eastern	20 506	22 129	22 016	25 137	19 013	24 228	1 493	909
Western	22 289	24 418	25 879	28 634	20 000	24 900	2 289	3 734
Northern	639 256	729 188	815 421	842 322	579 730	751 654	59 526	90 668
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>86 866</b>	<b>97 781</b>	<b>99 769</b>	<b>99 074</b>	<b>45 383</b>	<b>49 943</b>	<b>41 484</b>	<b>49 131</b>
Gozo and Comino	86 866	97 781	99 769	99 074	45 383	49 943	41 484	49 131
Nights								
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>8 971 191</b>	<b>9 580 329</b>	<b>10 114 196</b>	<b>9 908 458</b>	<b>8 622 438</b>	<b>9 433 574</b>	<b>348 753</b>	<b>474 884</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>8 657 919</b>	<b>9 232 386</b>	<b>9 765 558</b>	<b>9 587 834</b>	<b>8 394 182</b>	<b>9 214 238</b>	<b>263 737</b>	<b>373 596</b>
Southern Harbour	300 305	363 724	477 466	530 893	295 633	513 328	4 672	17 565
Northern Harbour	3 855 522	4 034 999	4 081 568	3 974 705	3 752 819	3 850 423	102 703	124 282
South Eastern	74 284	74 701	74 037	81 154	71 442	79 178	2 842	1 976
Western	153 890	155 276	155 798	160 583	149 656	153 552	4 234	7 031
Northern	4 273 919	4 603 686	4 976 689	4 840 499	4 124 633	4 617 757	149 286	222 742
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>313 271</b>	<b>347 943</b>	<b>348 638</b>	<b>320 624</b>	<b>228 256</b>	<b>219 336</b>	<b>85 016</b>	<b>101 288</b>
Gozo and Comino	313 271	347 943	348 638	320 624	228 256	219 336	85 016	101 288
Net use of bed-places								
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Southern Harbour	68.7	67.2	72.4	65.9	67.6	63.7	1.1	2.2
Northern Harbour	64.2	65.0	67.4	66.9	62.5	64.8	1.7	2.1
South Eastern	37.2	40.1	45.3	46.3	35.8	45.2	1.4	1.1
Western	55.5	55.7	55.0	53.4	53.9	51.1	1.5	2.3
Northern	65.8	68.9	69.9	67.6	63.5	64.4	2.3	3.1
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Gozo and Comino	46.5	49.8	50.8	46.3	33.9	31.7	12.6	14.6

**TABLE 6.1.4 – continued**

	Total				Non-residents		Residents	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Average length of stay (days)								
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Southern Harbour	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.5	1.8	2.1
Northern Harbour	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.1	4.7	2.3	2.6
South Eastern	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.3	1.9	2.2
Western	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.6	7.5	6.2	1.8	1.9
Northern	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7	7.1	6.1	2.5	2.5
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Gozo and Comino	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	5.0	4.4	2.0	2.1
Establishments								
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>210</b>	.	.	.	.
<b>Malta</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>183</b>	.	.	.	.
Southern Harbour	12	17	27	33	.	.	.	.
Northern Harbour	75	77	79	77	.	.	.	.
South Eastern	11	11	10	13	.	.	.	.
Western	5	5	7	8	.	.	.	.
Northern	54	52	54	52	.	.	.	.
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	.	.	.	.
Gozo and Comino	23	27	26	27	.	.	.	.
Bed-places								
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>41 237</b>	<b>42 927</b>	<b>43 027</b>	<b>42 407</b>	.	.	.	.
<b>Malta</b>	<b>39 163</b>	<b>40 762</b>	<b>40 927</b>	<b>40 239</b>	.	.	.	.
Southern Harbour	1 234	1 549	1 851	2 223	.	.	.	.
Northern Harbour	17 249	17 416	17 247	16 450	.	.	.	.
South Eastern	577	548	499	558	.	.	.	.
Western	763	766	792	826	.	.	.	.
Northern	19 340	20 483	20 538	20 182	.	.	.	.
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>2 074</b>	<b>2 165</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>2 168</b>	.	.	.	.
Gozo and Comino	2 074	2 165	2 100	2 168	.	.	.	.

**Notes:**

1. '.' Not applicable.
2. Figures for establishments and bed-places are as at the month of August (peak month).
3. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Hotels/Units</b>				
<b>Collective accommodation<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
of which:				
5-Star	2	2	2	2
4-Star	4	4	4	4
3 & 2-Star	8	9	9	9
<b>Other collective<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Self-catering</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>1 170</b>
Farmhouse	431	469	447	446
Other <sup>3</sup>	563	587	688	724
<b>Bed-places</b>				
<b>Collective accommodation<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2 074</b>	<b>2 165</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>2 168</b>
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>1 847</b>	<b>1 812</b>	<b>1 835</b>
of which:				
5-Star	458	460	468	455
4-Star	688	688	688	724
3 & 2-Star	710	699	656	656
<b>Other collective<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>218</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>333</b>
<b>Self-catering</b>	<b>5 339</b>	<b>5 663</b>	<b>5 938</b>	<b>6 084</b>
Farmhouse	2 845	3 078	2 898	2 887
Other <sup>3</sup>	2 494	2 585	3 040	3 197

**Notes:**

1. : Not available.
2. <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.
3. <sup>2</sup> Comprises guesthouses, hostels and tourist villages.
4. <sup>3</sup> Comprises apartments and villas with pool.
5. Figures for collective accommodation are as at the month of August (peak month).

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

## Methodological Notes

**Collective Accommodation Establishments Survey (Accomstat)**

1. The data provided in this chapter is based on the latest data published by the National Statistics Office i.e. News Release 032/2020 – Collective Accommodation Establishments: Q4/2019 ([https://nso.gov.mt/en/News\\_Releases/Documents/2020/02/News2020\\_032.pdf](https://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/Documents/2020/02/News2020_032.pdf)). The information contained in this chapter is subject to revision.
2. 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.

3. The survey is distributed monthly to all collective accommodation establishments, namely hotels, guesthouses, hostels and tourist villages.
4. The Malta Tourism Authority (MTA) classification of all accommodation categories are found in Legal Notice 351 of 2012.
5. Users are advised that comparisons between non-resident arrivals recorded in the Inbound Tourism survey (Tourstat, demand-side) and the Collective Accommodation survey (Accomstat, supply-side), should be undertaken in the knowledge that discrepancies will be found. These are mainly due to differences in definitions and methodologies. For more details, one can consult Concept 8.3 of the NSO's metadata file (<http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/reports.aspx?id=35>).
6. 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:

- (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.

**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.

In 2018, domestic tourist arrivals reached 245 477, a decrease of 5.9 per cent over 2017. The largest share was registered in the 25-44 age bracket (45.1 per cent), however the 45-64 bracket accounted for the highest decrease (17.0 per cent) over 2017. The majority of domestic tourists travelled for holiday purposes (89.1 per cent) and spent 1-3 nights (82.6 per cent). The average length of stay decreased by 0.1 of a night over 2017 to 2.6 nights. **(Table 6.2.1.1)**

CHART 6.2.1.1a – Domestic and inbound tourists by region: 2018 (NUTS 3)

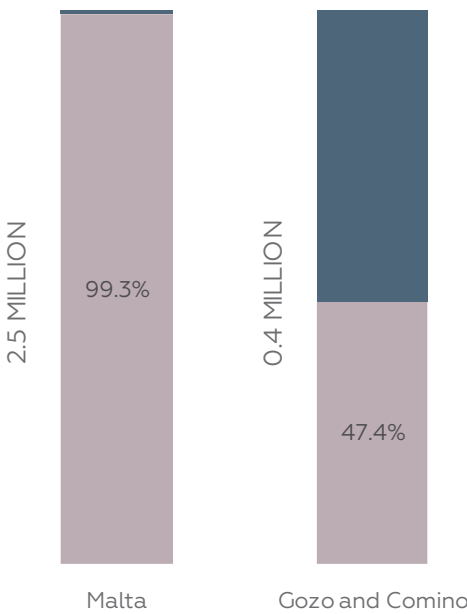
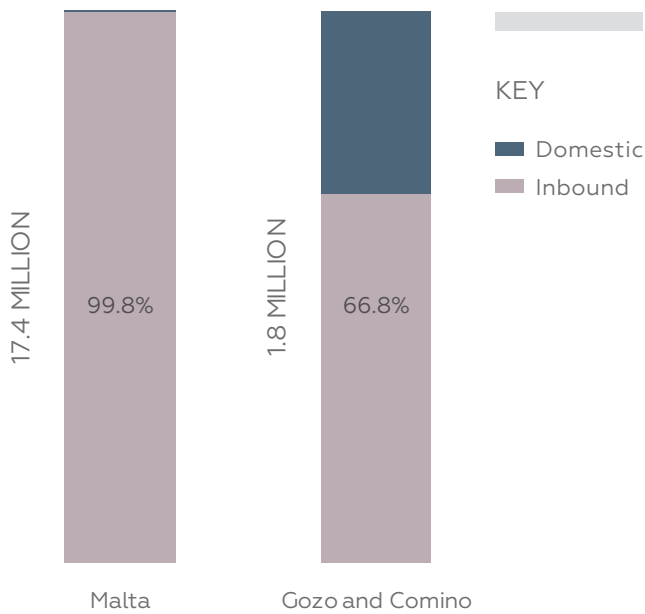


CHART 6.2.1.1b – Nights spent by domestic and inbound tourists by region: 2018 (NUTS 3)



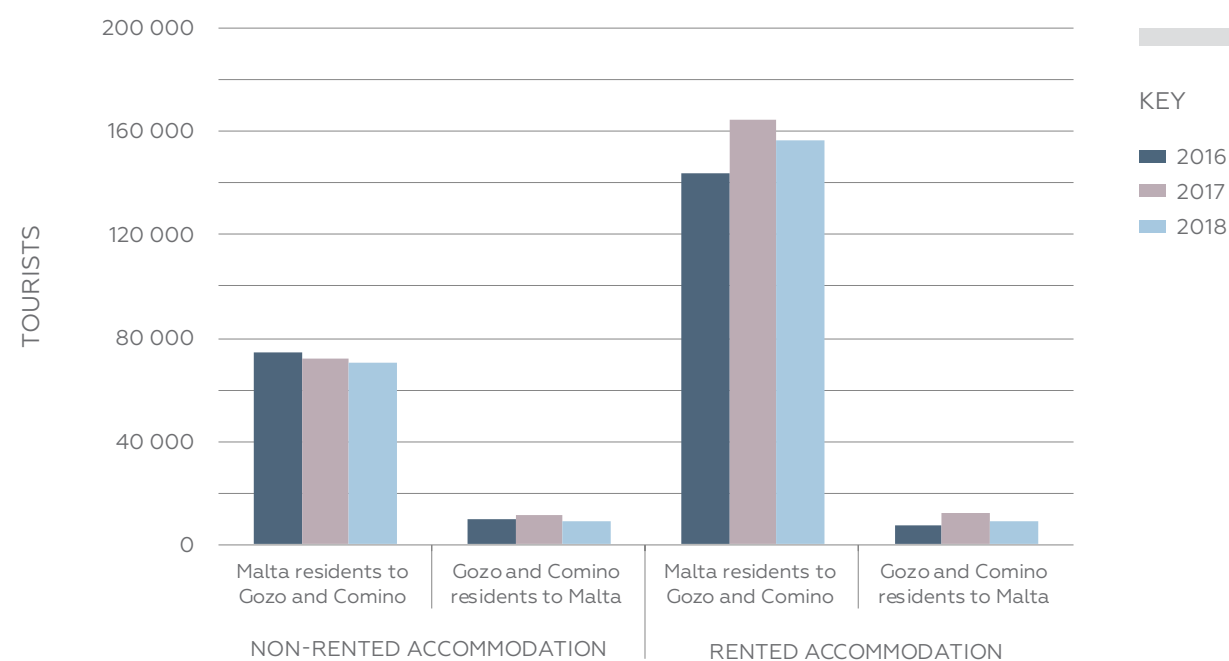
KEY  
■ Domestic  
■ Inbound



### DOMESTIC TOURISM TO GOZO AND COMINO REGION

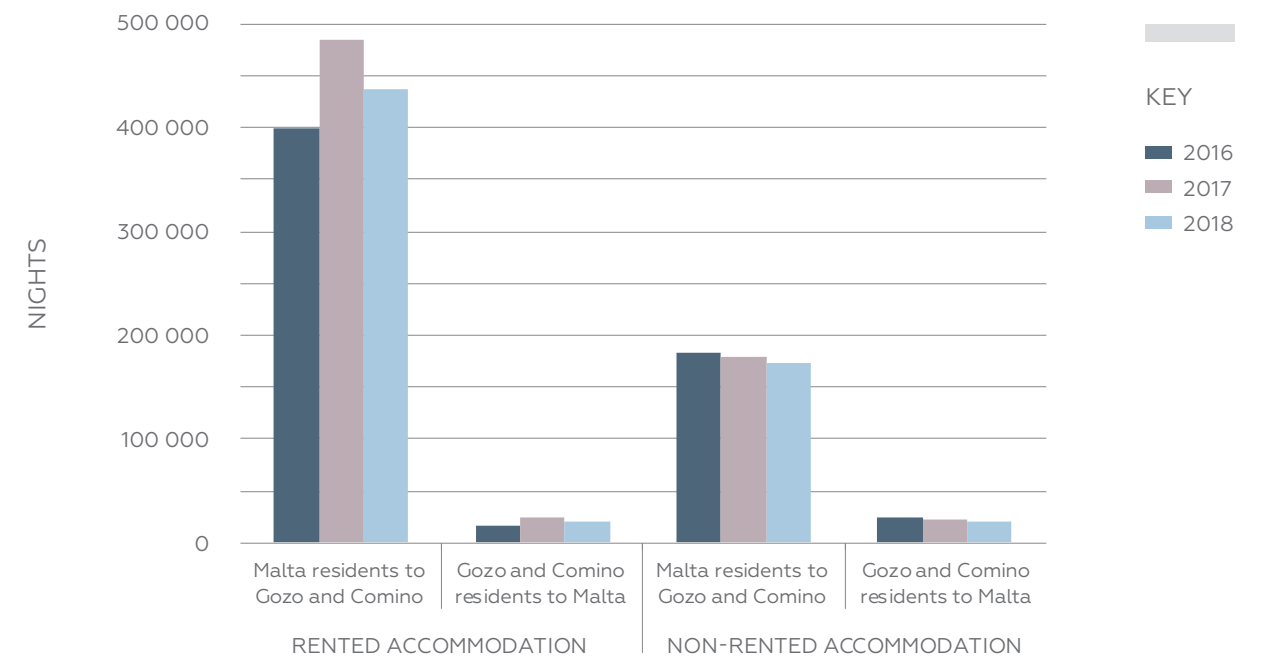
Domestic tourists to Gozo and Comino region assumed a share of 52.6 per cent of total tourism demand within the same region. In 2018, Gozo and Comino region received 227 121 domestic tourists, a decrease of 4.1 per cent over 2017. **(Table 6.2.1.1 and Chart 6.2.1.1a)**

**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 non-rented accommodation establishments amounted to 70 650, a decrease of 2.4 per cent over 2017. More than half of the domestic stays in rented accommodation (61.8 per cent) were in non-collective accommodation establishments. Domestic tourists who stayed in collective accommodation decreased by 7.0 per cent. **(Table 6.2.1.2 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 609 788, a decrease of 8.0 per cent over 2017. This accounted for 33.2 per cent of total overnights spent in Gozo and Comino region **(Chart 6.2.1.1b)**. The majority of nights (71.5 per cent) were in rented accommodation, of which 67.6 per cent were spent in non-collective accommodation. In 2018, nights in collective accommodation increased by 2.8 per cent, when compared to 2017. **(Table 6.2.1.3 and Chart 6.2.1.2b)**

Domestic tourism expenditure in Gozo and Comino region was estimated at €38.4 million, a decrease of 4.2 per cent over 2017. The highest percentage decrease (11.3 per cent) was recorded in the 'travel ticket expenditure' category. **(Table 6.2.1.4)**

### DOMESTIC TOURISM TO MALTA REGION

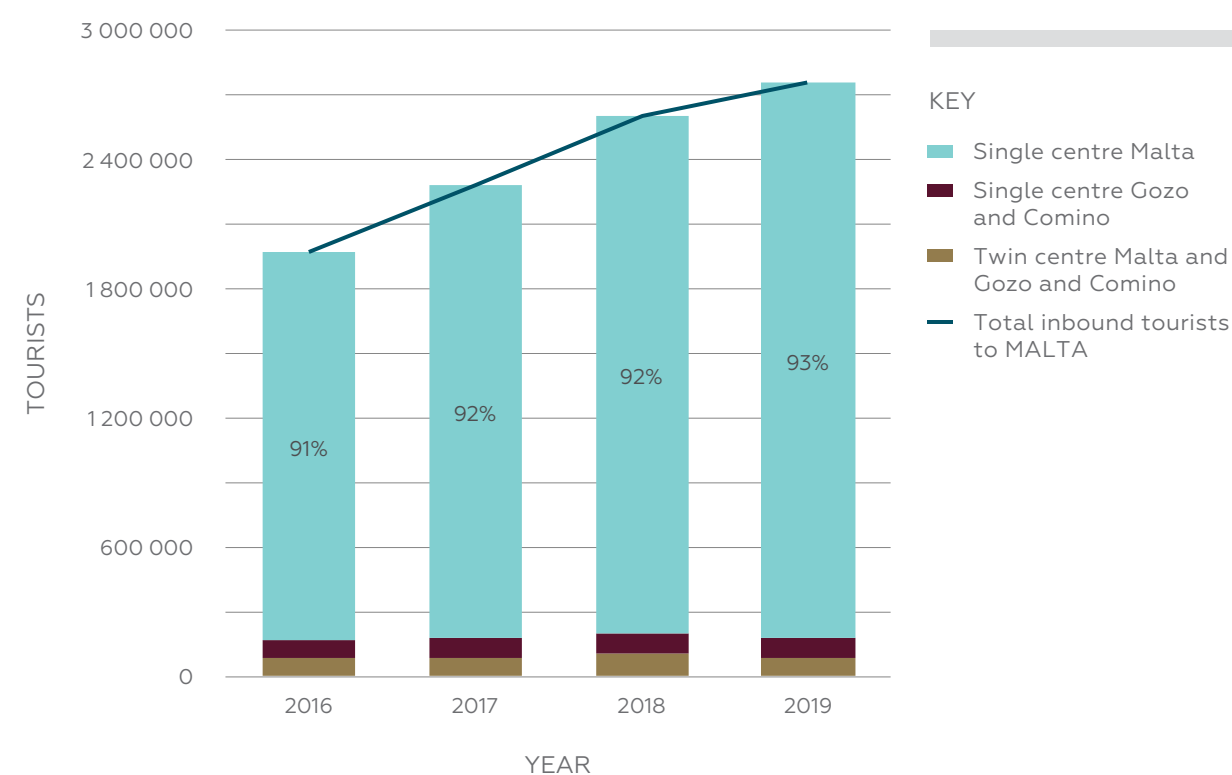
Gozo and Comino residents who travelled to Malta region in 2018 as domestic tourists totalled 18 356, a decrease of 23.3 per cent over 2017 **(Table 6.2.1.1)**. The largest proportion (51.1 per cent) of the Gozo and Comino residents who travelled to Malta region stayed in rented accommodation. **(Table 6.2.1.2 and Chart 6.2.1.2a).**

Domestic tourist nights spent in Malta region amounted to 40 249 nights, a decrease of 11.7 per cent over 2017. Nights spent in rented accommodation accounted for 50.3 per cent of total domestic tourist nights. **(Table 6.2.1.3 and Chart 6.2.1.2b)**

In 2018, domestic tourism expenditure in Malta region was estimated at €2.6 million, a decrease of 24.9 per cent over 2017. **(Table 6.2.1.4)**

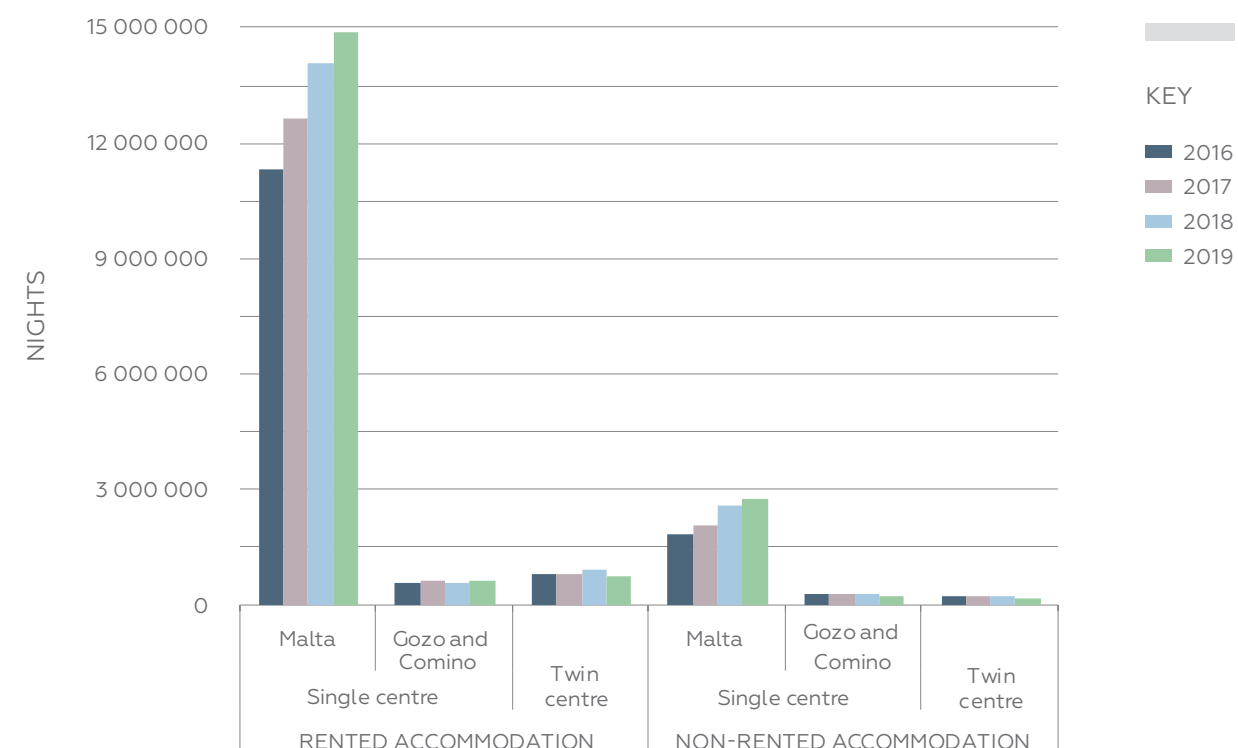
## 6.2.2 INBOUND TOURISM

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



For the past four consecutive years, inbound tourism in MALTA sustained a positive growth. In 2019, inbound tourist arrivals increased by 5.9 per cent, reaching over 2.7 million tourist arrivals. Single centre destination inbound tourism accounted for the majority of the trips, 96.8 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 reached 19.3 million, an increase of 4.1 per cent over 2018. Inbound tourist nights in the Malta region accounted for 94.1 per cent of the total, while the Gozo and Comino region accommodated the remainder. In 2019, Gozo and Comino region registered a decrease of 7.3 per cent, reaching over 1.1 million nights. Nights spent by single centre inbound tourists accounted for 95.5 per cent of total nights spent in MALTA. The remaining 4.5 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 2019, total expenditure by inbound tourists to MALTA reached an estimate of €2.2 billion, an increase of 5.7 per cent over 2018. Package and non-package expenditure constituted 25.2 and 38.3 per cent of the total, respectively, while 'other expenditure' accounted for the remaining 36.5 per cent. Accommodation expenditure amounted to 53.3 per cent of the total non-package expenditure. Expenditure by inbound tourists on single centre destination trips accounted for 96.2 per cent of total. **(Table 6.2.2.9)**

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

CHART 6.2.2.3a – Inbound tourism by itinerary and region: 2019 (NUTS 3)

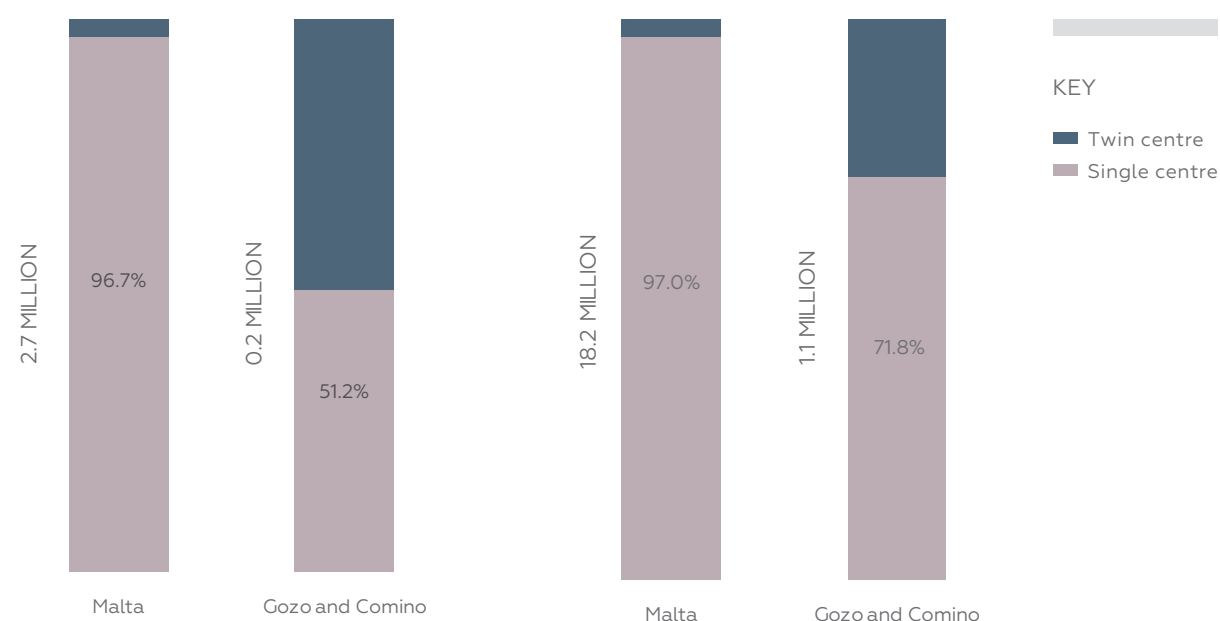
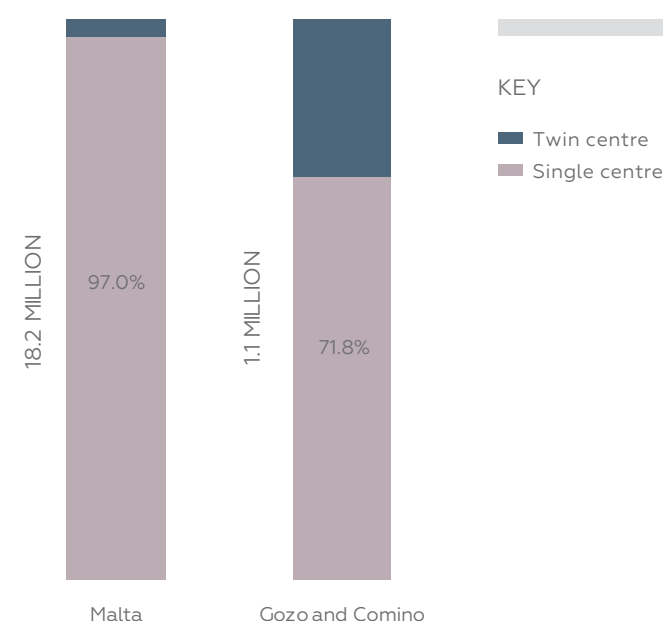


CHART 6.2.2.3b – Nights spent by inbound tourists by itinerary and region: 2019 (NUTS 3)



Malta region recorded the highest demand in terms of inbound tourist arrivals. In 2019, inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination reached almost 2.6 million, an increase of 7.5 per cent over 2018. (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 (40.0 per cent) and came from EU Member States (83.5 per cent) with strongest market being the UK. Over three-fourths of single centre trips (2.1 million) to Malta region were done for holiday purposes. First-time tourists accounted for 75.1 per cent while the remainder were repeat tourists. When compared to 2018, non-package trips increased by 15.5 per cent, implying that 69.2 per cent of trips in 2019 were non-package; the package trips decreased by 7.1 per cent when compared to 2018. (Table 6.2.2.3 and Charts 6.2.2.4 - 6.2.2.6)

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

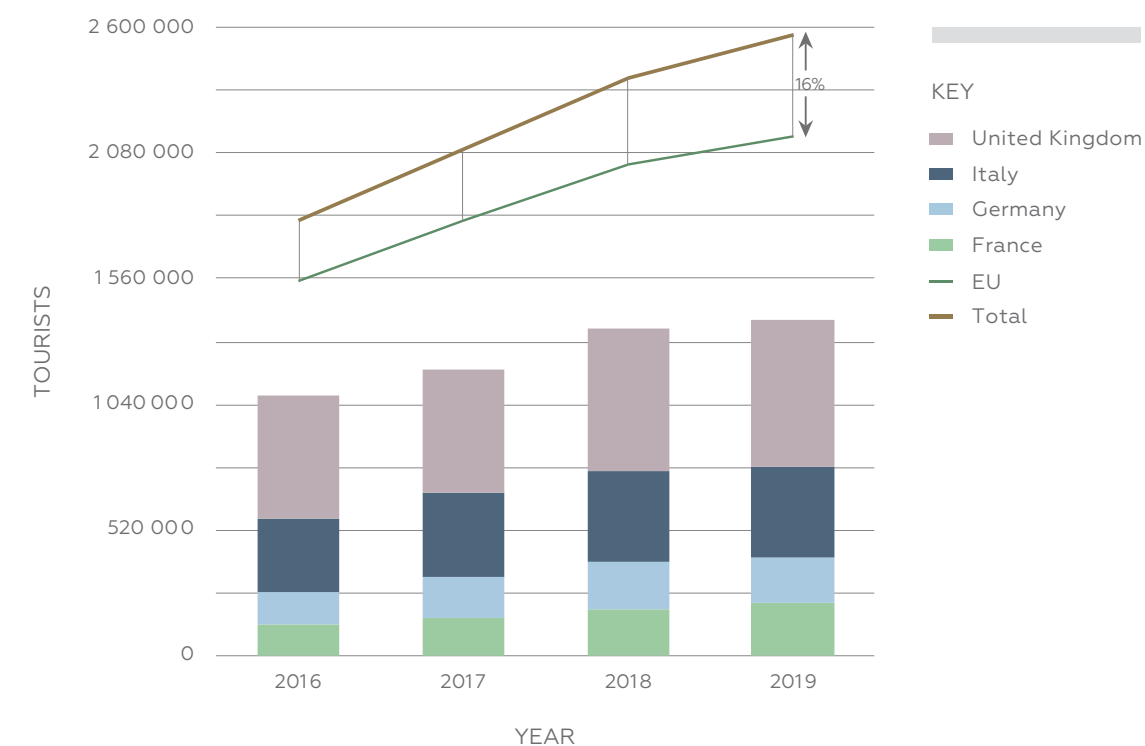


CHART 6.2.2.5 – Inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination by age group and year

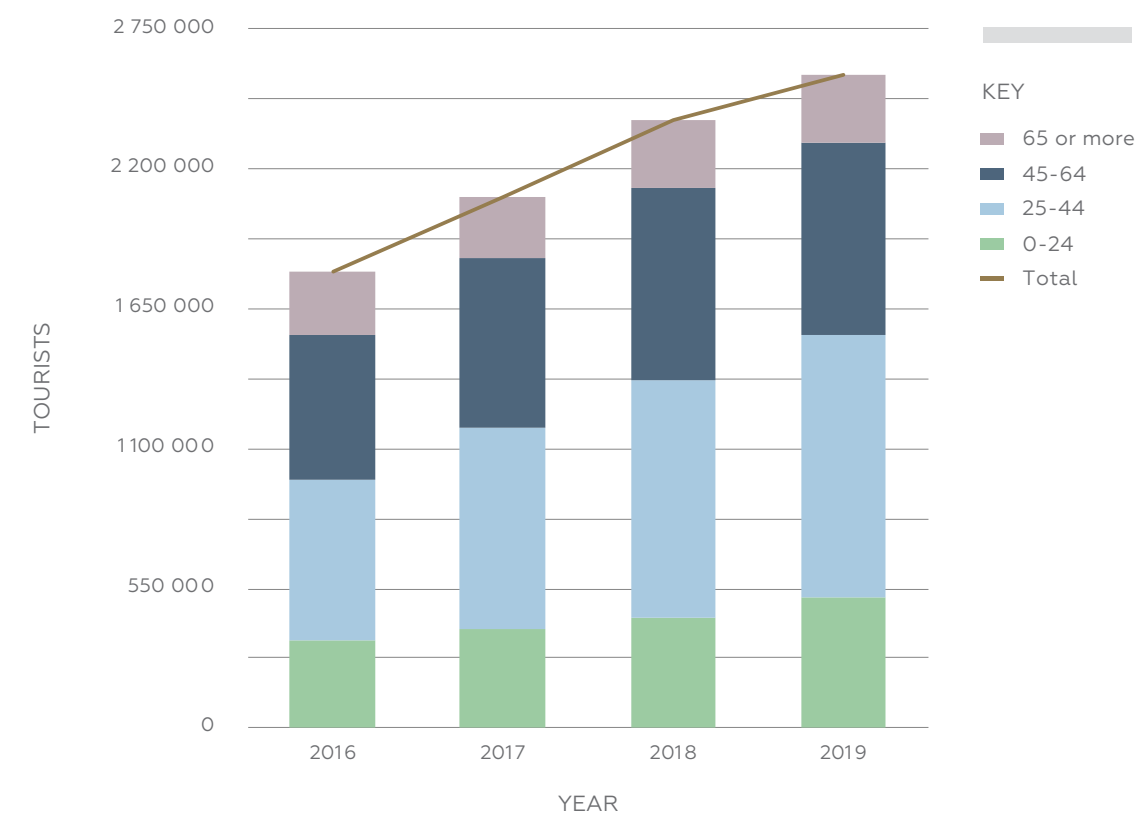




CHART 6.2.2.6 – Inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination by organisation of stay and year

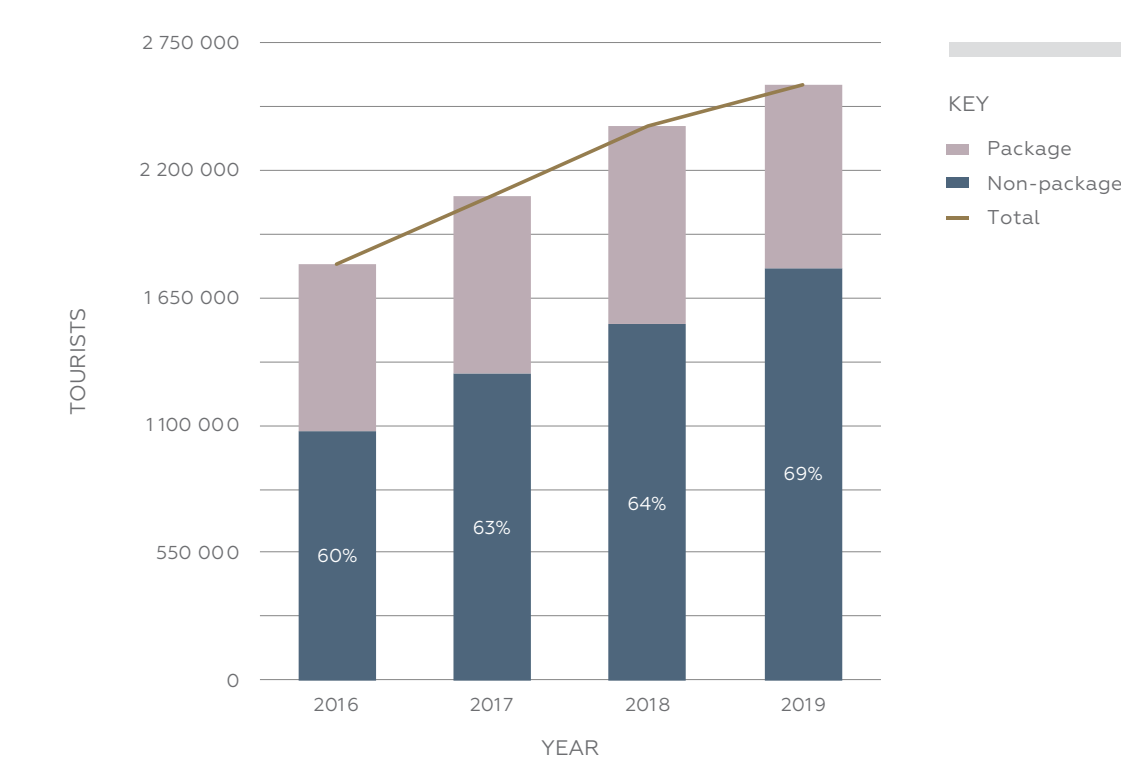


CHART 6.2.2.7 – Inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination by mode and type of travel to MALTA and year

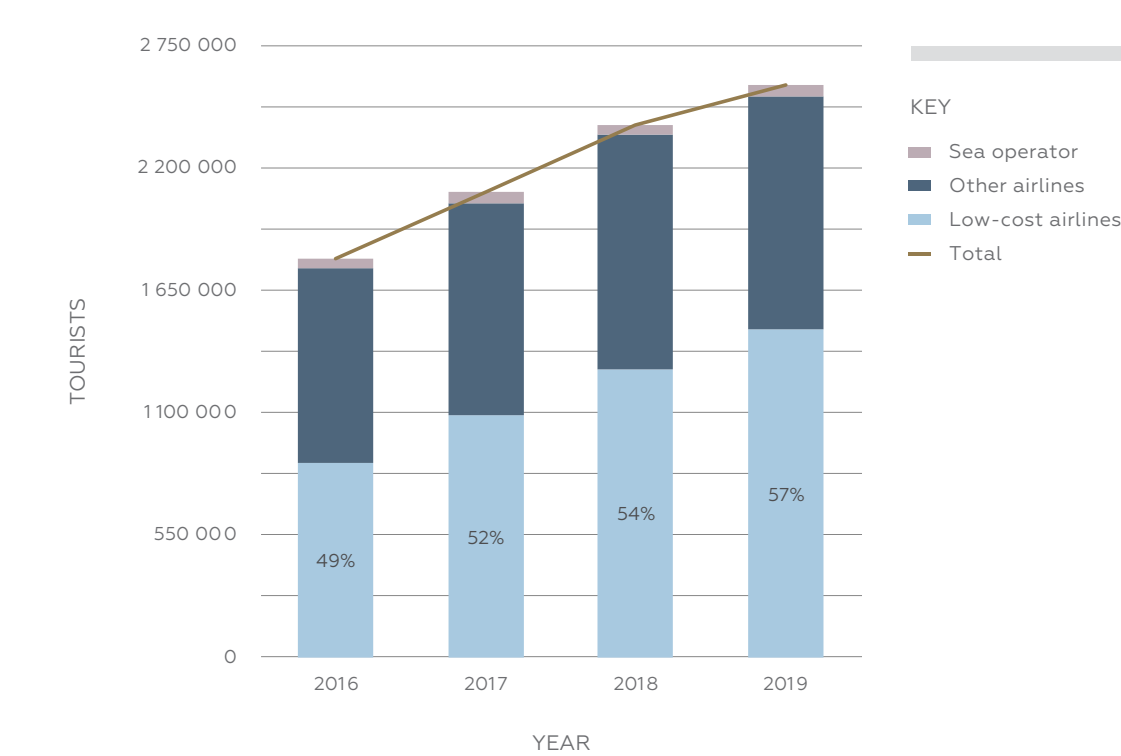


CHART 6.2.2.8. - Inbound tourists to MALTA by itinerary and mode of travel: 2019

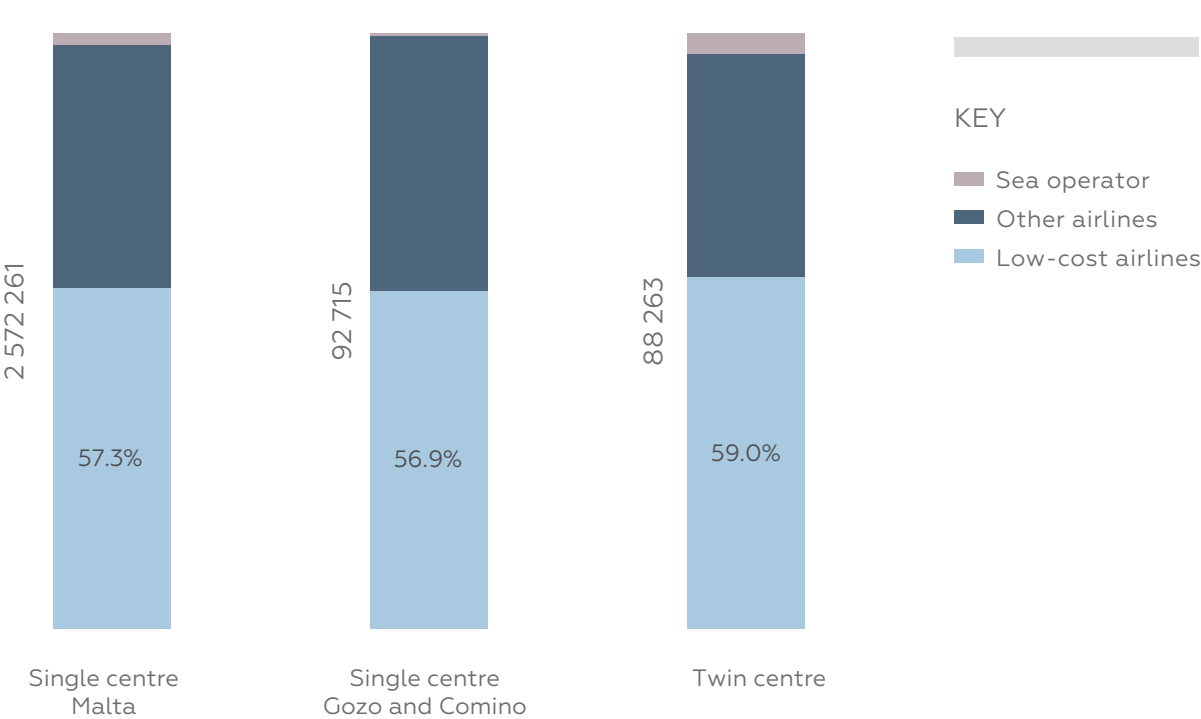


CHART 6.2.2.9 – Inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination by type of accommodation and year

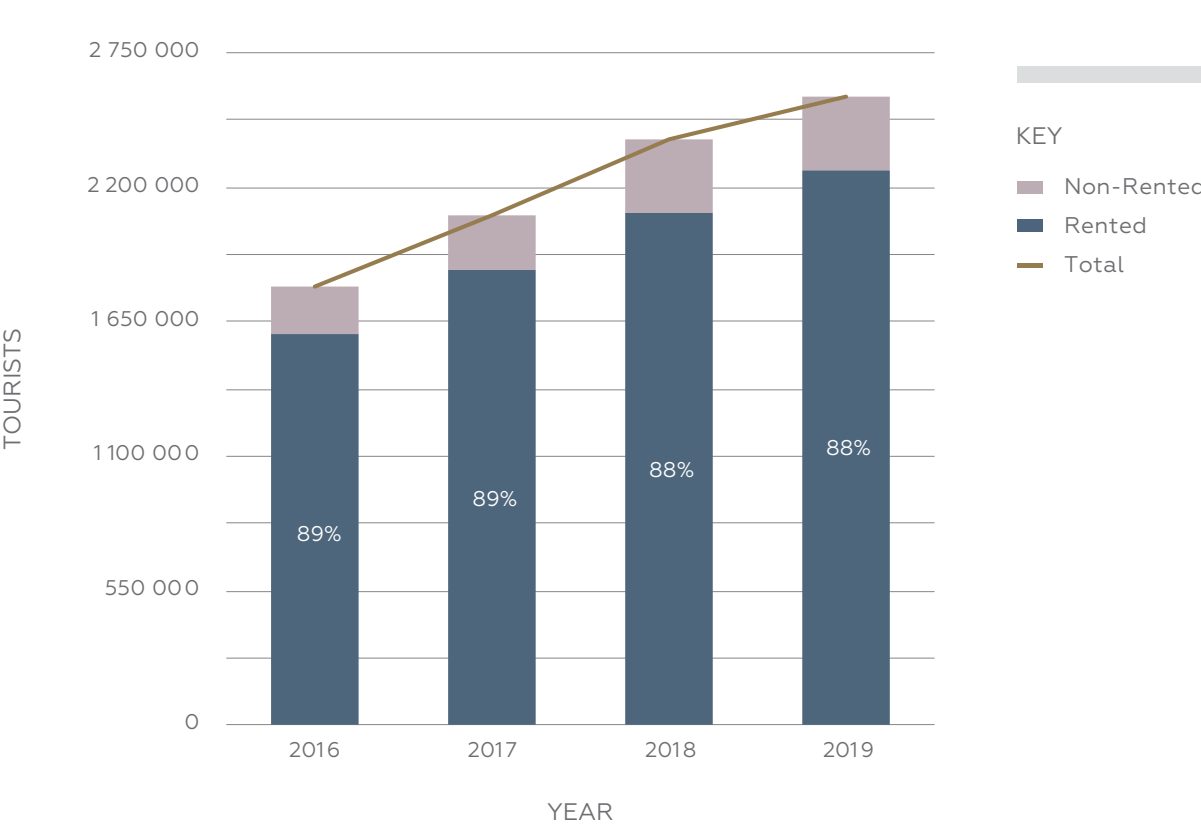


CHART 6.2.2.10a – Average length of stay of inbound tourists to MALTA by region: 2019 (NUTS 3)

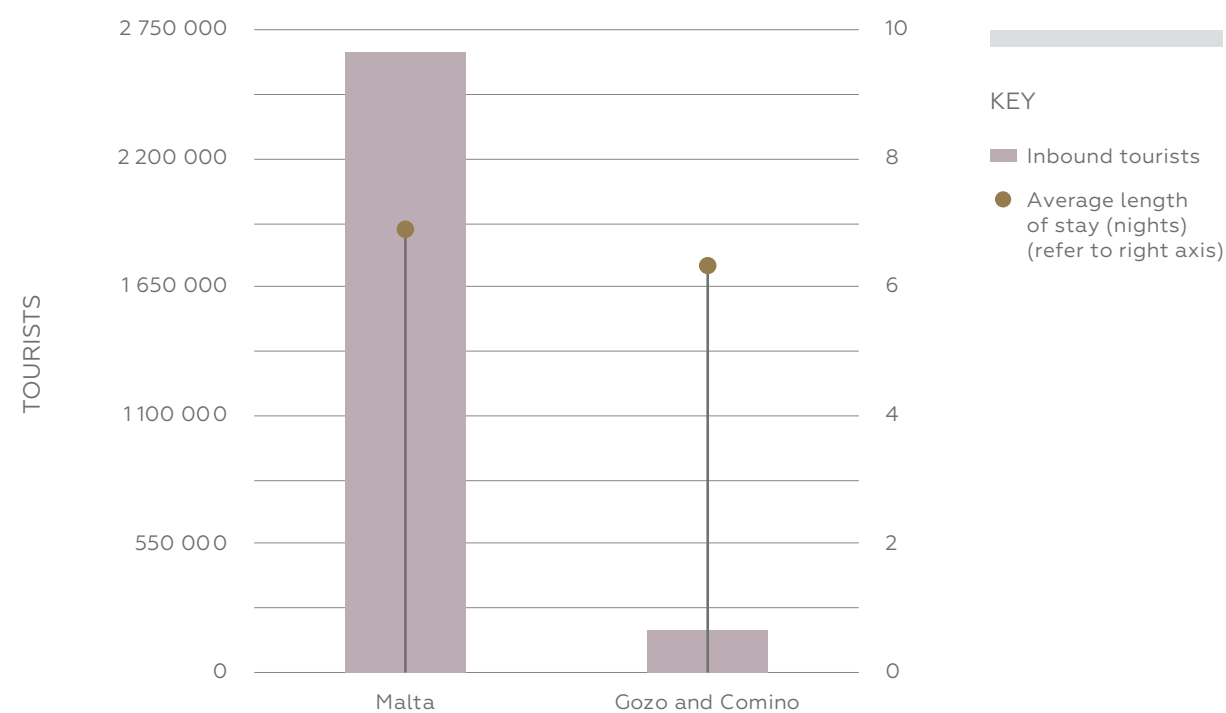


CHART 6.2.2.10b – Average length of stay of inbound tourists to MALTA by itinerary: 2019

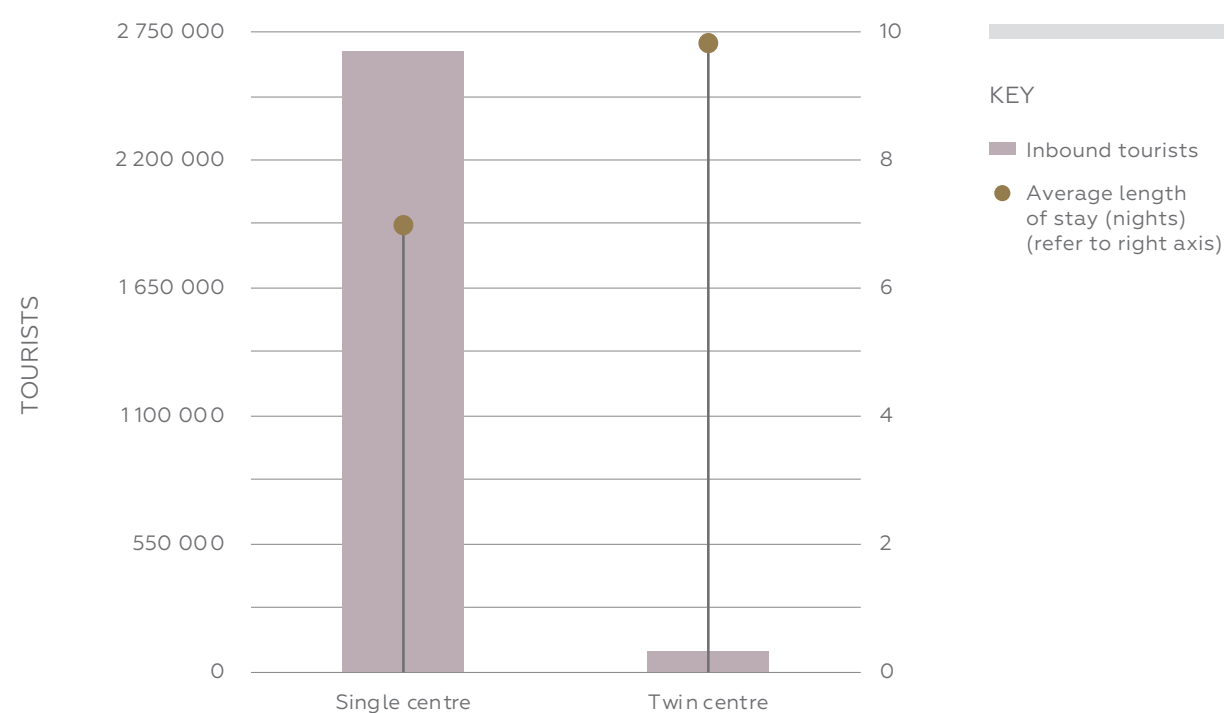


CHART 6.2.2.10c – Average length of stay of inbound tourists to Malta region by itinerary: 2019

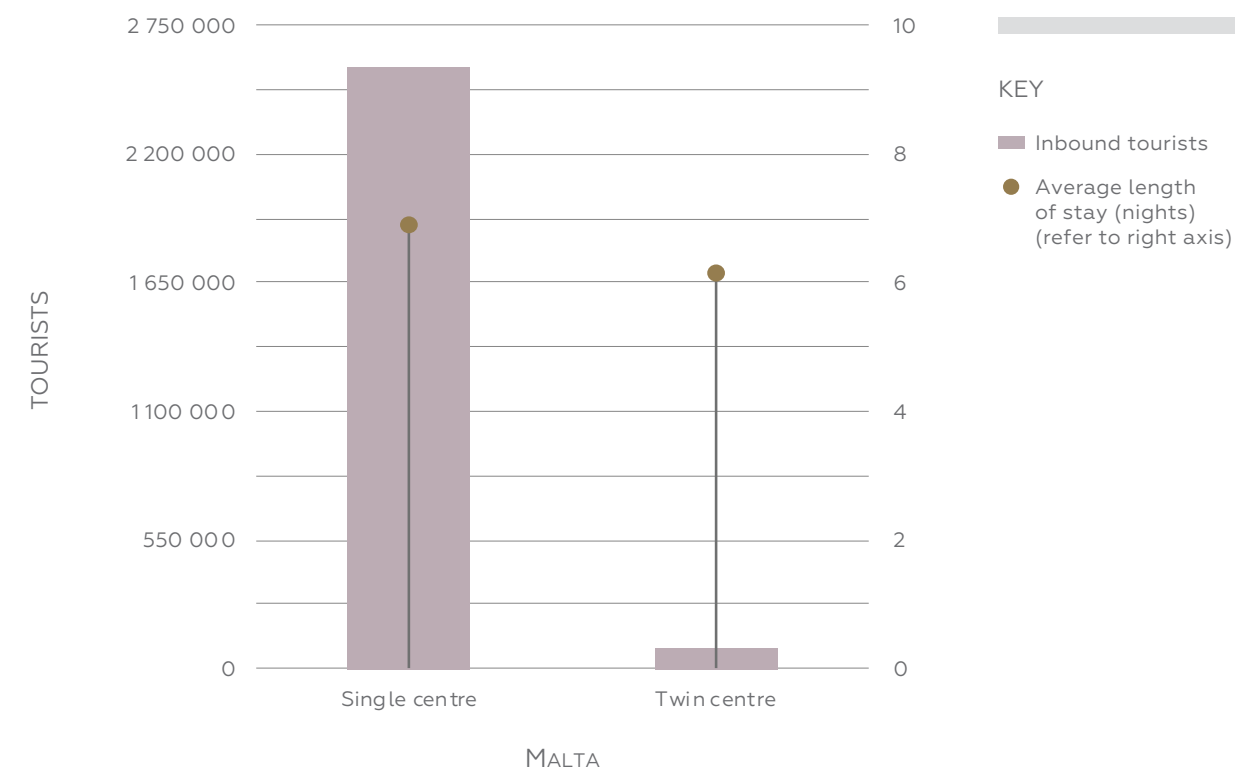
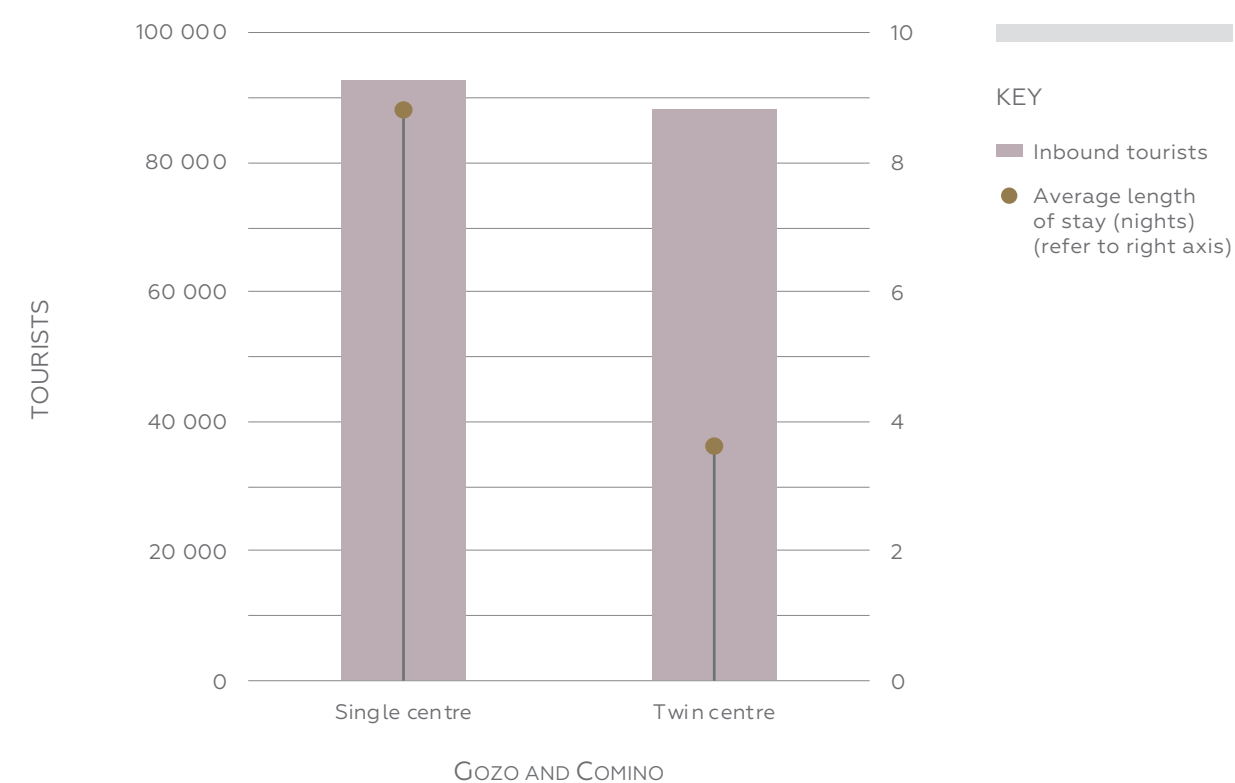


CHART 6.2.2.10d – Average length of stay of inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region by itinerary: 2019



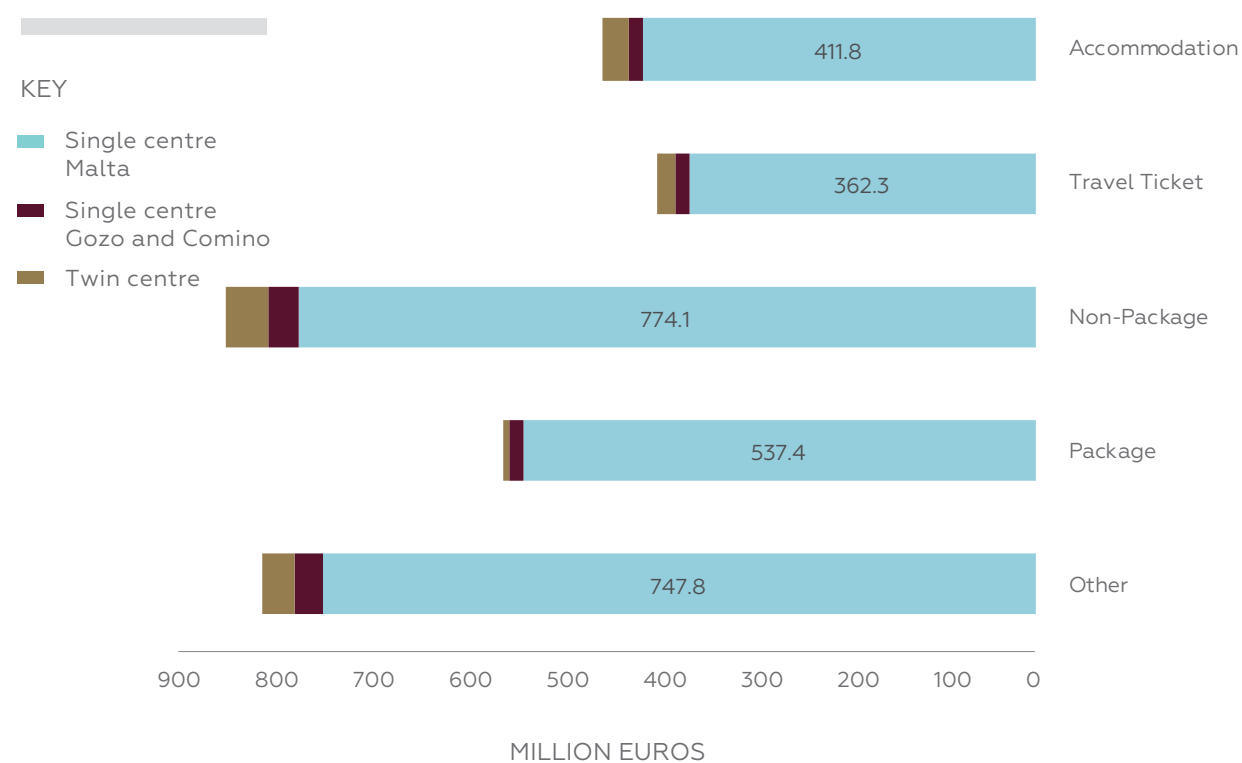
More than half of the single centre inbound tourists, 57.3 per cent, travelled by low-cost airlines and 40.8 per cent by other airlines. Over the past four consecutive years, travelling by low-cost airlines grew at a faster pace than travelling by other airlines. In 2019, travelling by low-cost airlines registered an increase of 13.5 per cent while travelling by other airlines remained almost constant, compared to 2018. **(Table 6.2.2.3 and Charts 6.2.2.7, 6.2.2.8)**

Almost 88.4 per cent of single centre inbound tourists to Malta region, stayed in rented accommodation (2.3 million) while the remaining 11.6 per cent opted to stay in non-rented accommodation. The majority of those staying in the rented accommodation, 72.6 per cent, preferred to stay in collective accommodation. **(Table 6.2.2.3 and Chart 6.2.2.9)**

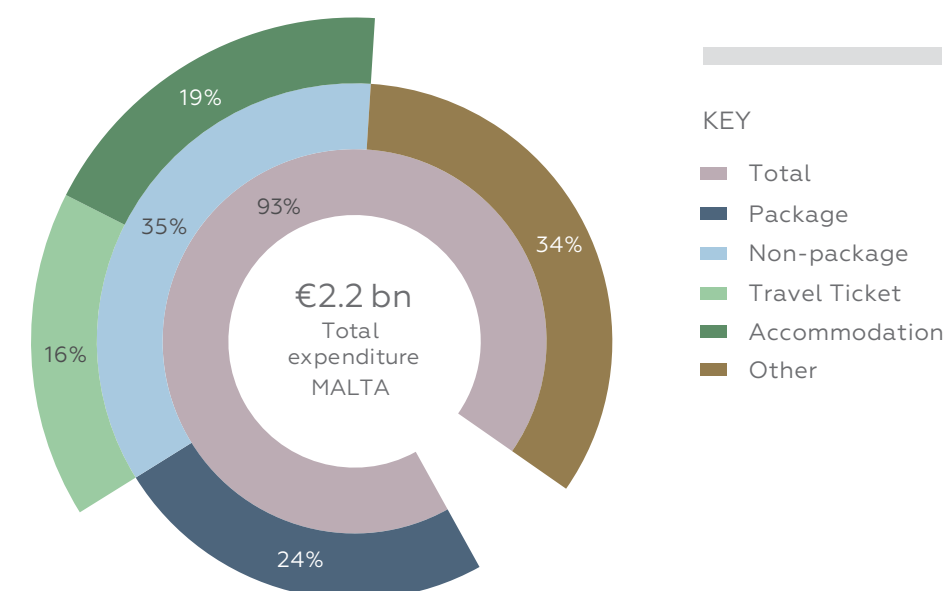
In 2019, the average length of stay stood at 6.9 nights, same as the previous year. The largest percentage increase (12.3 per cent) was registered in the category of single centre inbound tourists to Malta region who spent between 1 to 3 nights. **(Table 6.2.2.3)**

Nights spent by inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination went up by 6.3 per cent when compared to 2018, exceeding 17.6 million nights. **(Table 6.2.2.8 and Chart 6.2.2.2)**

**CHART 6.2.2.11a – Expenditure of inbound tourists by category and itinerary: 2019**



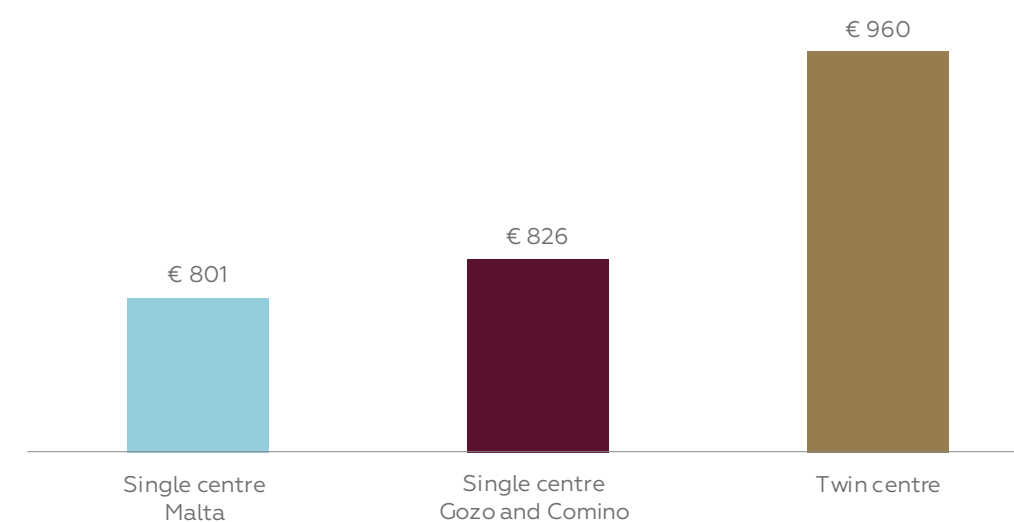
**CHART 6.2.2.11b – Expenditure by inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination: 2019**



Total expenditure by inbound tourists to Malta as single centre destination, exceeded €2.0 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)**

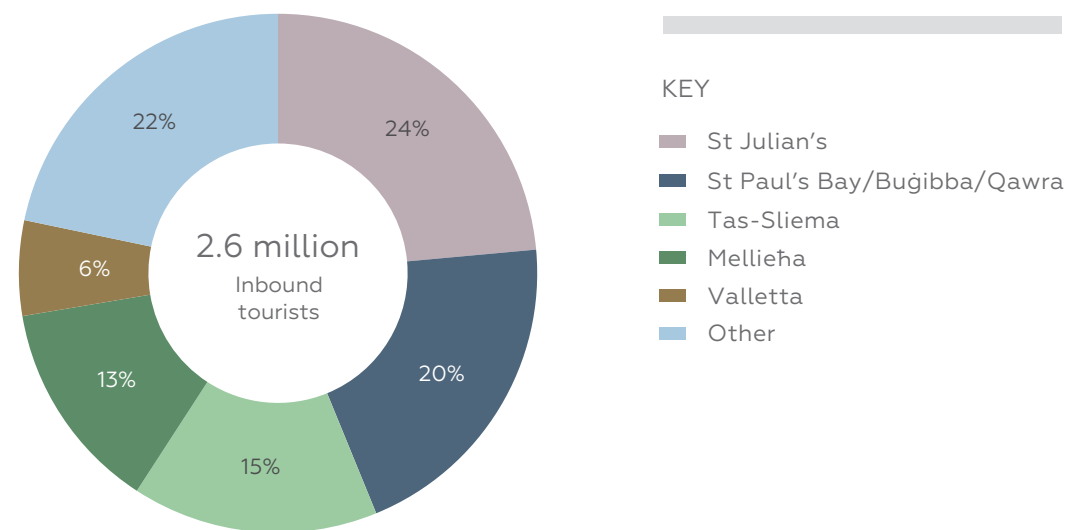
In 2019, total expenditure per capita of inbound tourists that visited Malta region as a single centre destination remained at €801. The largest increase was in the "air/sea fare" expenditure per capita category which increased from €197 to €203. **(Table 6.2.2.10 and Charts 6.2.2.7, 6.2.2.12)**

**CHART 6.2.2.12 – Per capita expenditure of inbound tourists by itinerary: 2019**





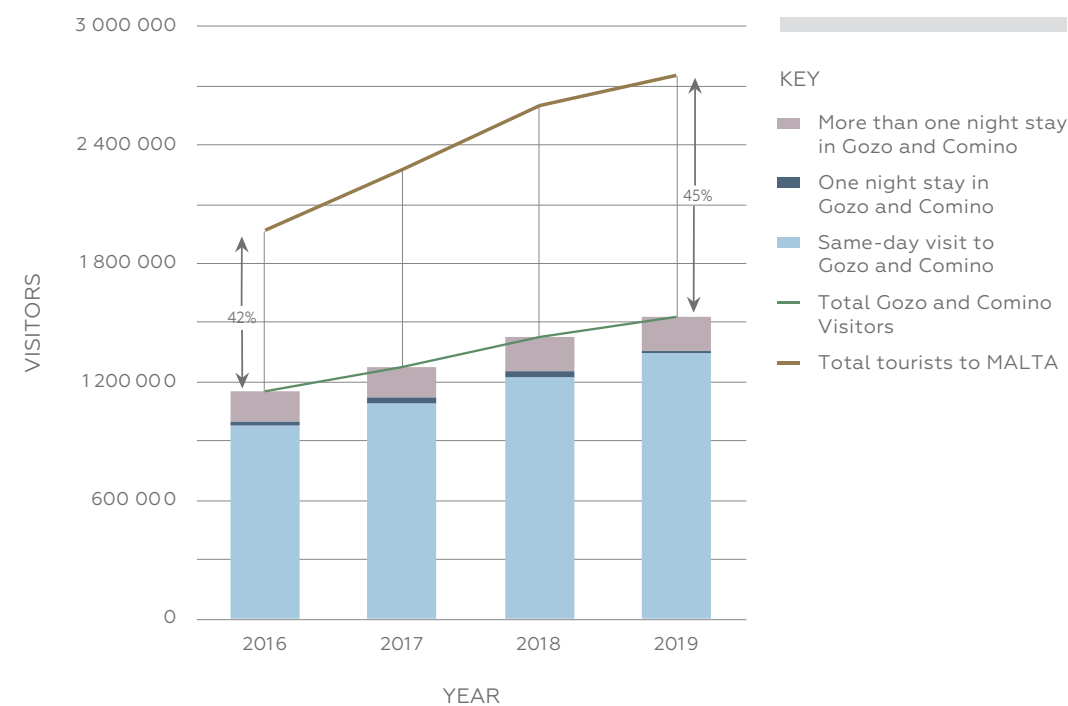
**CHART 6.2.2.13 – Top 5 localities where inbound tourists who visited Malta region as a single centre destination, stayed longest: 2019**



During 2019, the 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).

#### TOTAL VISITORS TO GOZO AND COMINO REGION

**CHART 6.2.2.14 – 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 2019, total visitors to Gozo and Comino reached 1 527 528, up by 6.7 per cent from 2018. One-ninth of total visitors to Gozo and Comino (180 979) were inbound tourists, a decrease of 11.7 per cent when compared to 2018. Tourism activity in Gozo and Comino remained highly skewed towards same-day visitors. (Tables 6.2.2.4, 6.2.2.5 and Chart 6.2.2.14)

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

Same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino accounted for 88.2 per cent of the total inbound visitors to Gozo and Comino, totalling to 1 346 550 visitors (Table 6.2.2.5 and Chart 6.2.2.14).

**CHART 6.2.2.15 – Same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino region by main markets and year**

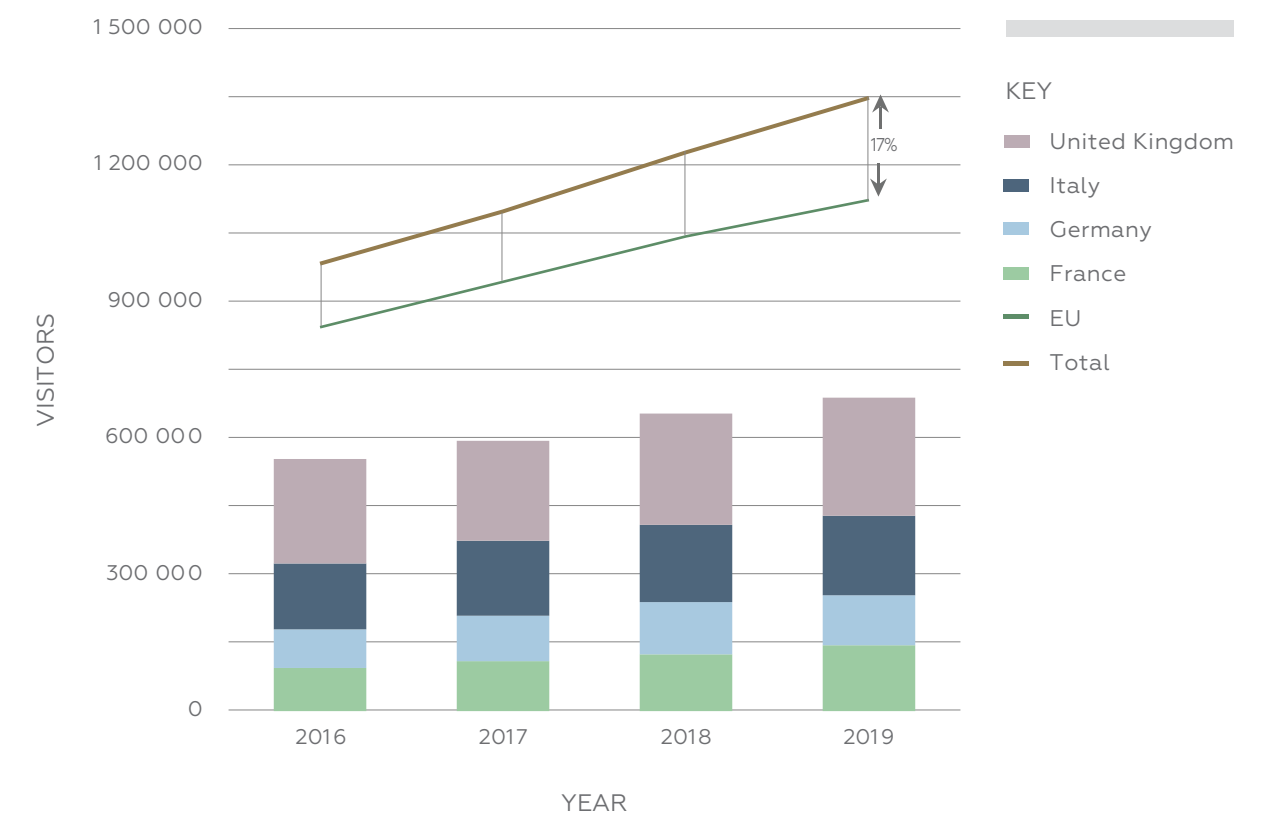


CHART 6.2.2.16 – Same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino region by age group and year

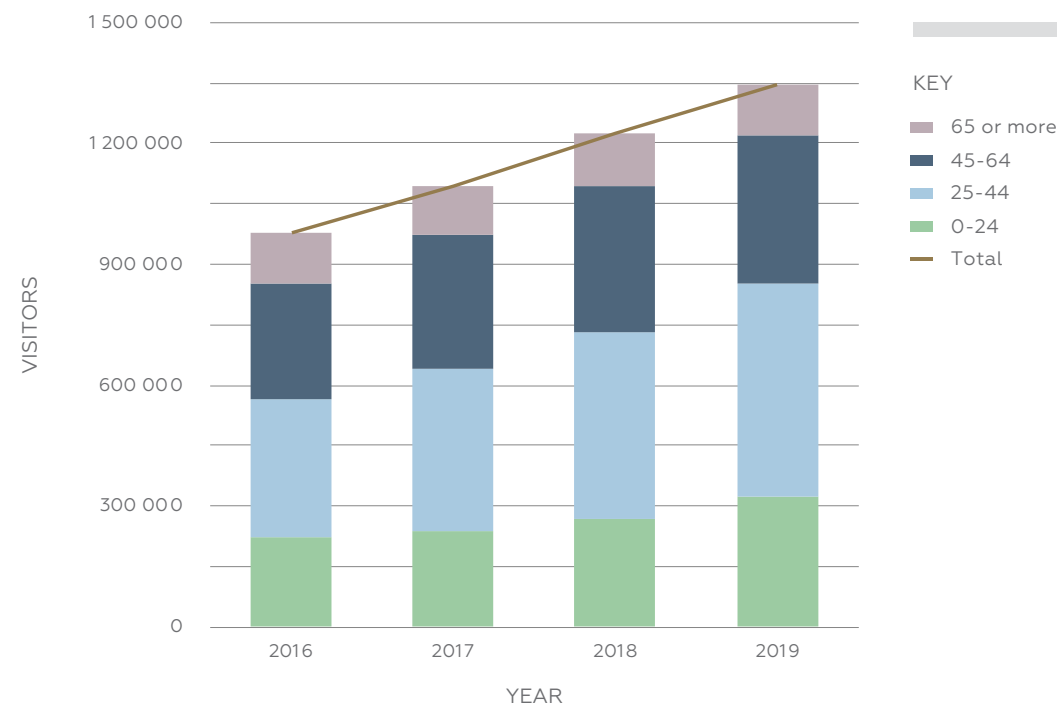
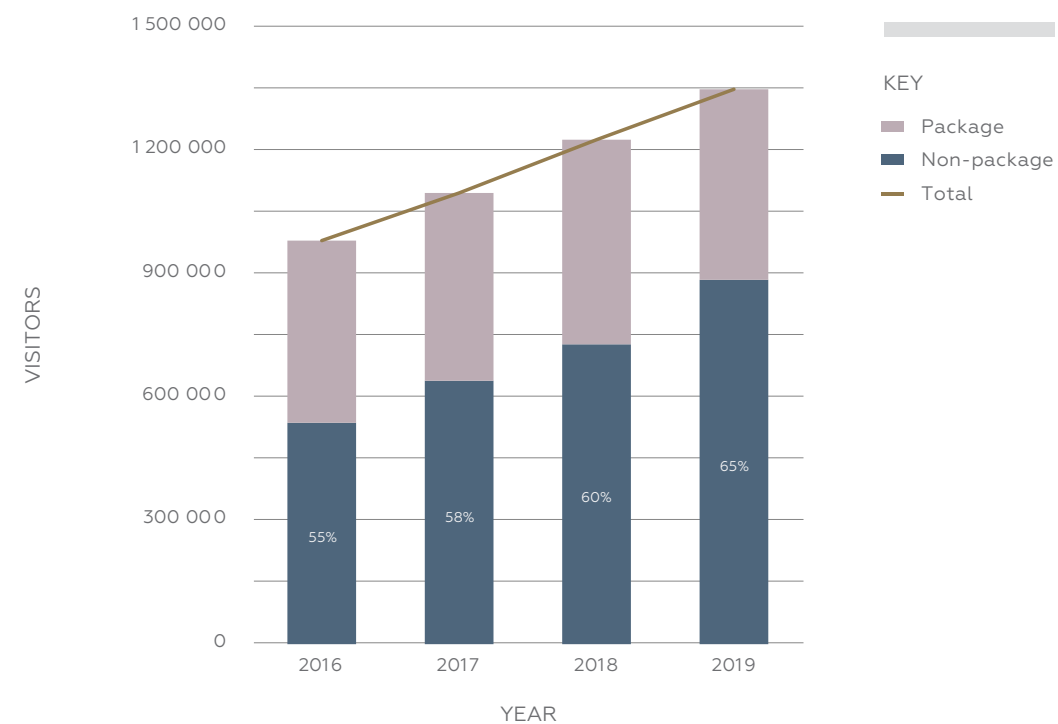


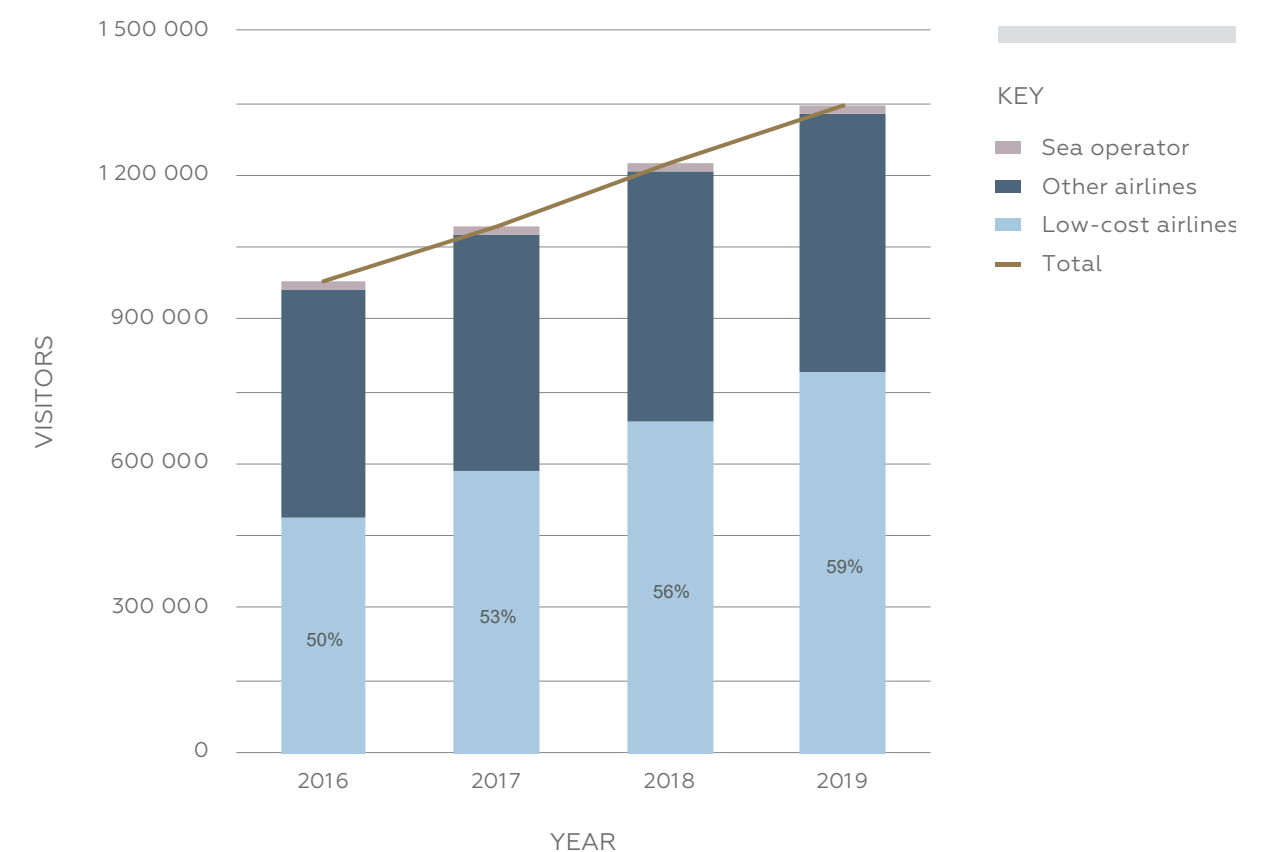
CHART 6.2.2.17 – Same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino region by organisation of stay and year



The majority came from EU Member States (83.2 per cent), with one of the major markets being the UK and visited MALTA on a non-package trip (65.5 per cent). Most same-day visitors were aged between 25 and 44 (39.2 per cent). Whereas same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino on a non-package stay continued to shift upwards, posting a solid increase of 20.8 per cent in 2019, same-day visitors on package organised trips decreased by 6.3 per cent. **(Table 6.2.2.5 and Charts 6.2.2.15 - 6.2.2.17)** In 2019, 84.3 per cent of the same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino visited MALTA for the first time. The remaining 15.7 per cent were repeat tourists, 17.0 per cent of which visited MALTA twice a year or more. **(Table 6.2.2.5)**

Since 2016, same-day visits to Gozo and Comino region by tourists travelling by low-cost airlines continued to increase. In 2019, these stood at 791 635, a growth of 15.4 per cent over 2018. **(Table 6.2.2.5 and Chart 6.2.2.18)**

CHART 6.2.2.18 – Same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino region by mode and type of travel to MALTA and year

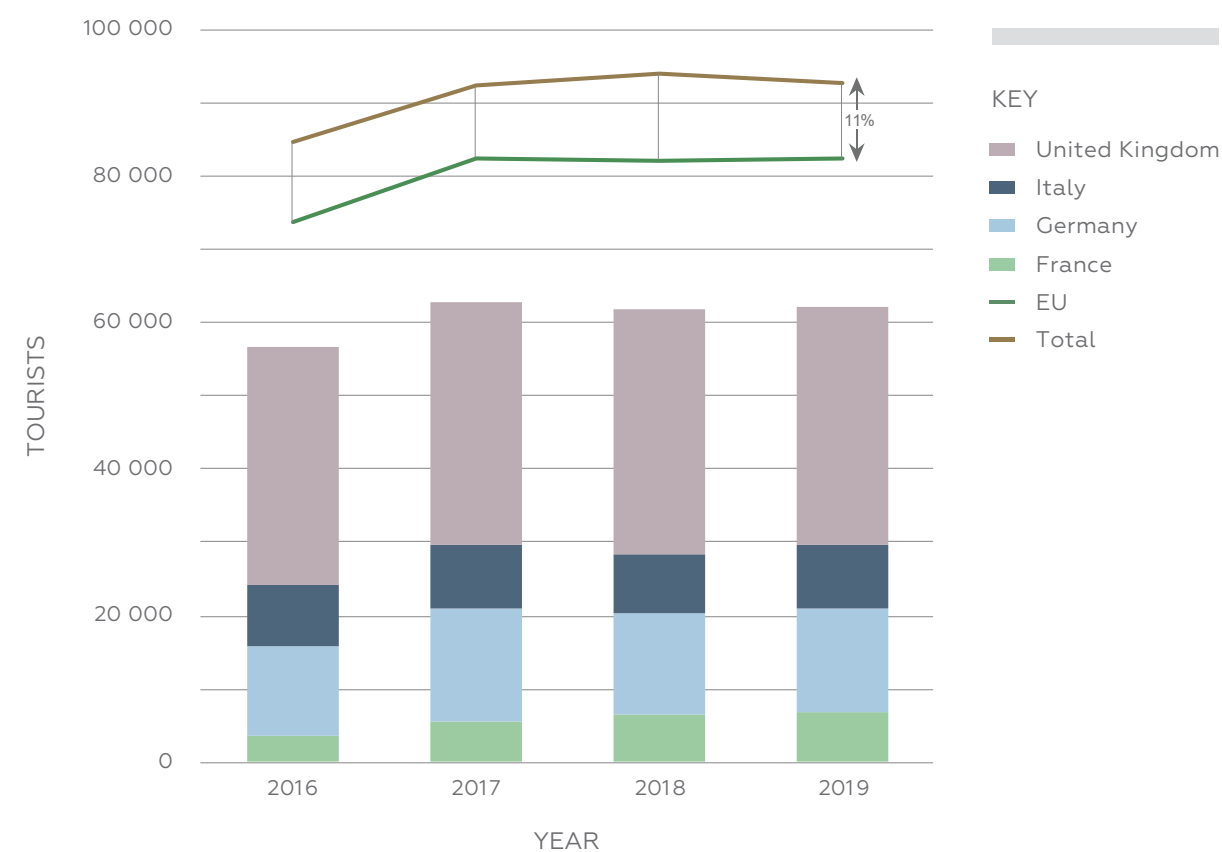


### Inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination

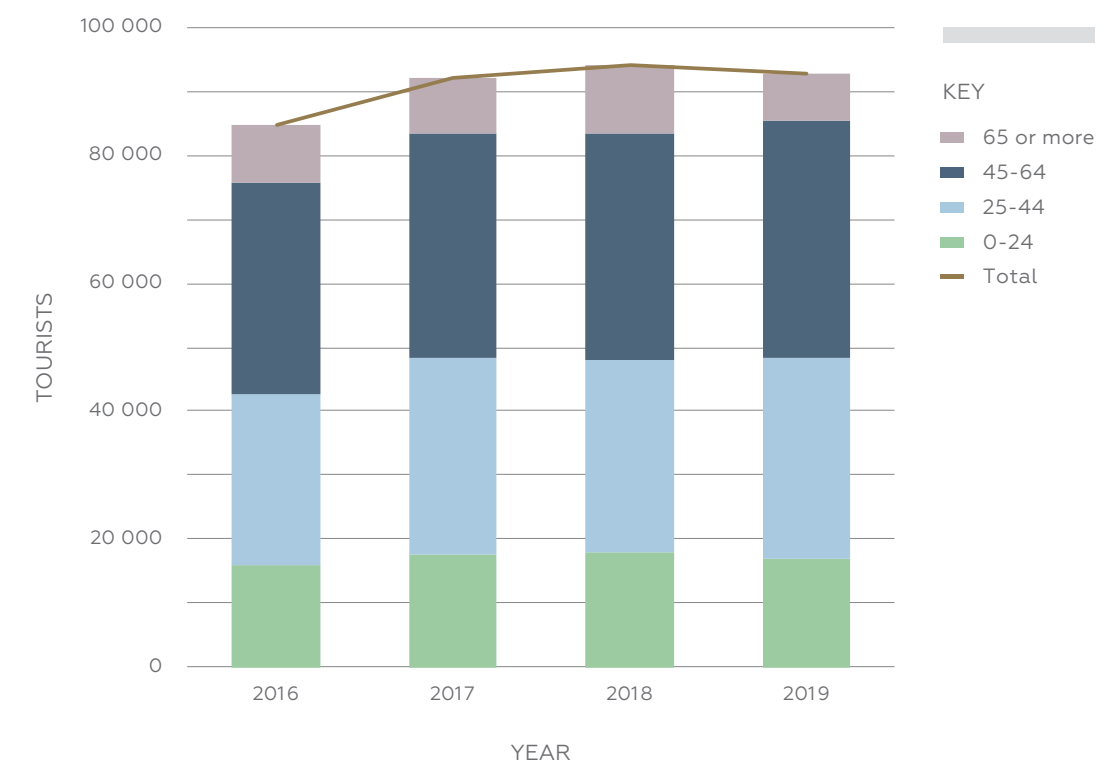
In 2019, the Gozo and Comino region recorded a decrease in terms of total inbound tourist arrivals of 11.7 per cent over the previous year, totalling 180 979. (**Tables 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.4, 6.2.2.6 and Charts 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.3a**).

Inbound tourists who visited Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination amounted to 92 715, a decrease of 1.4 per cent over 2018. This accounted for 51.2 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 (88.7 per cent) with the strongest market being the UK. Most were aged between 45 and 64 (39.8 per cent). Trips for holiday purposes accounted for 81.9 per cent of the total and another 14.5 per cent were undertaken to visit relatives or friends. (**Table 6.2.2.6**).

**CHART 6.2.2.19 – Inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by main markets and year**



**CHART 6.2.2.20 – Inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by age group and year**



**CHART 6.2.2.21 – Inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by organisation of stay and year**

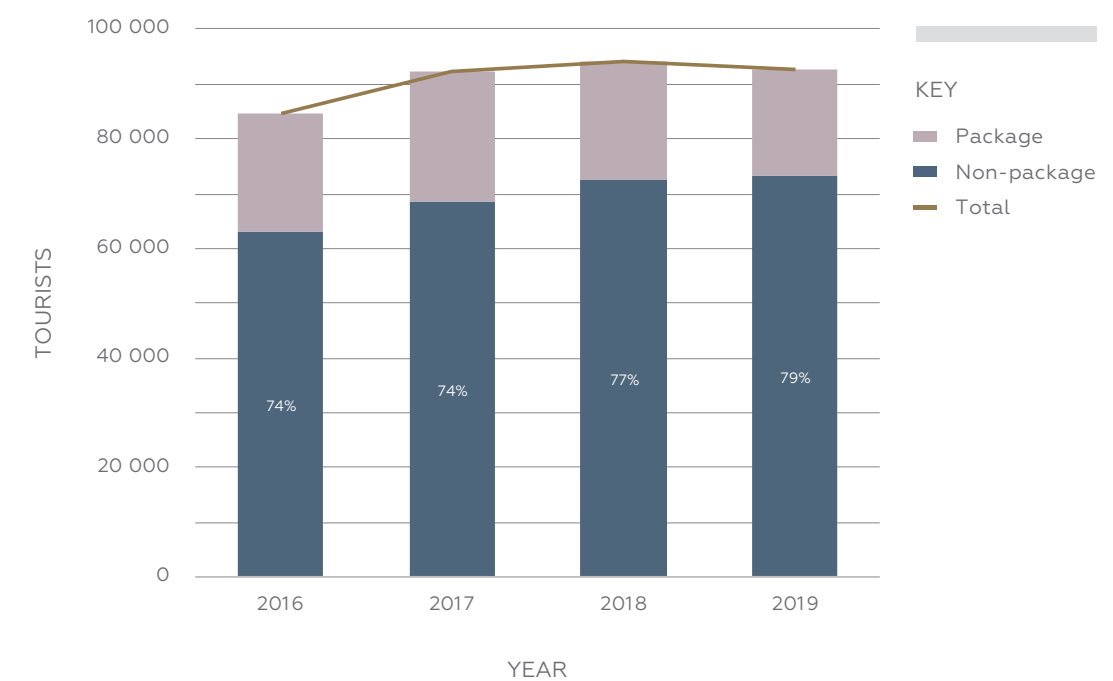
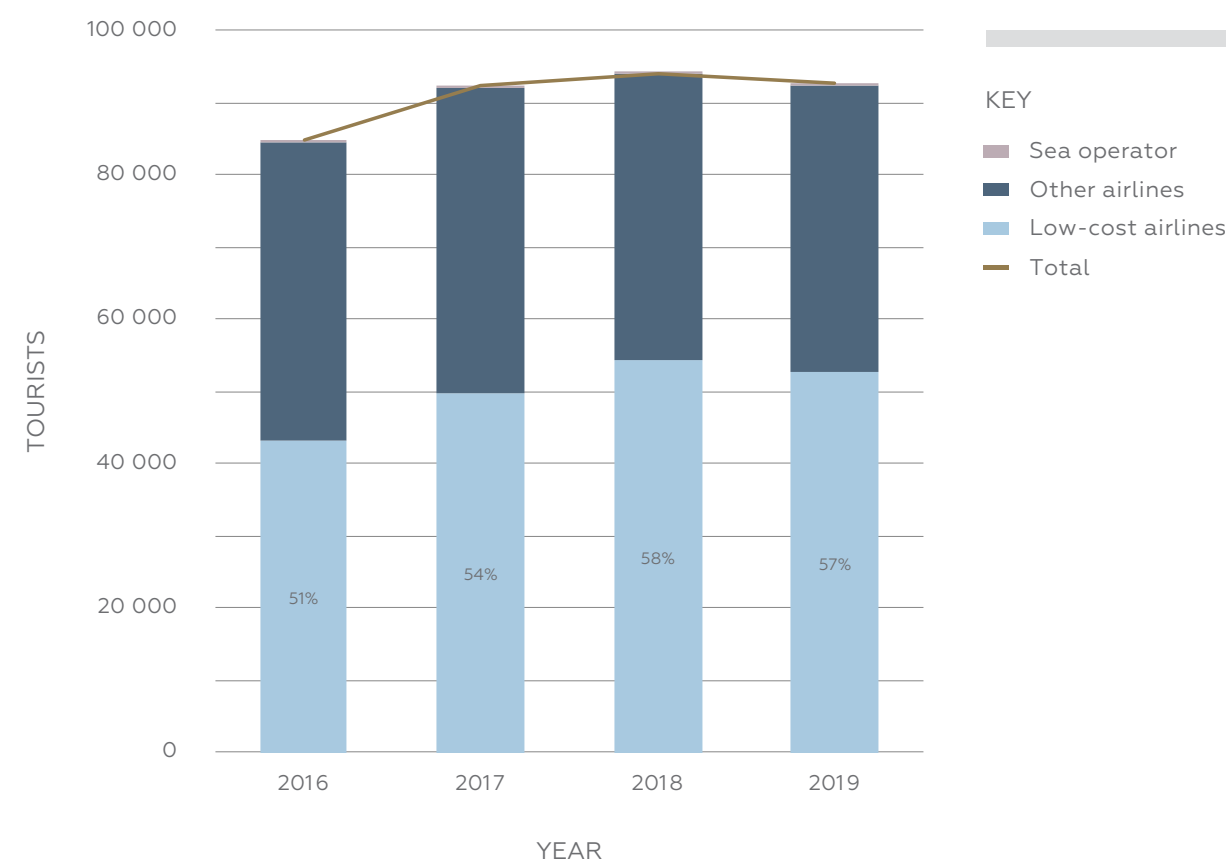




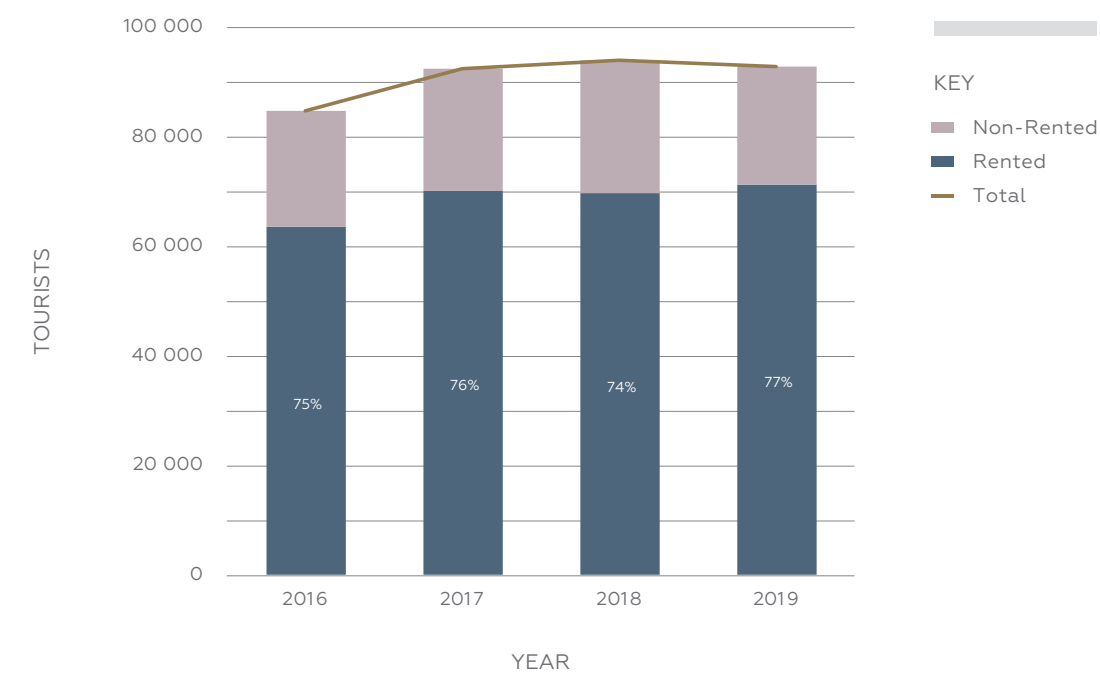
CHART 6.2.2.22 – Inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by mode and type of travel to MALTA and year



Non-package trips accounted for 79.2 per cent or 73 422 inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region, an increase of 1.3 per cent over the previous year. The single centre package trips to Gozo and Comino region decreased by 10.5 per cent over 2018. **(Table 6.2.2.6 and Chart 6.2.2.21)** More than half of the single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region, 58.0 per cent were first-time tourists. Slightly over half (56.9 per cent) of the single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region travelled by low-cost airlines, 42.9 per cent by other type of airlines and the remaining by sea. Single centre trips by low-cost airlines posted a decrease of 3.0 per cent in 2019. **(Table 6.2.2.6 and Charts 6.2.2.8, 6.2.2.22)**

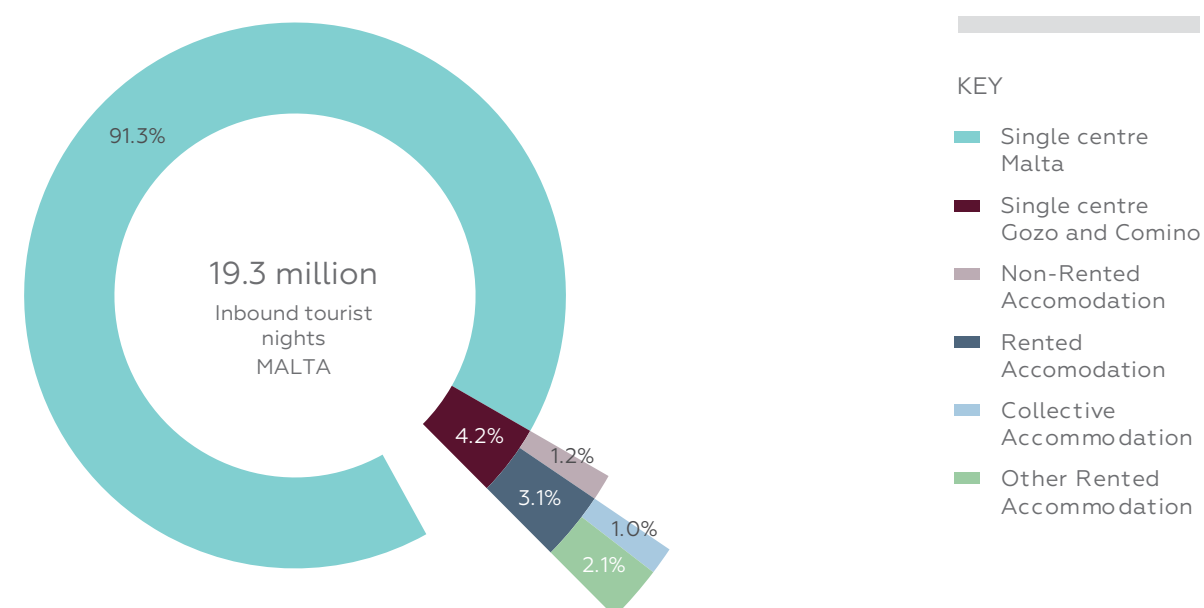
The majority of single centre tourists to Gozo and Comino region, 76.9 per cent, stayed in rented accommodation, with 63.0 per cent of them opting to stay in non-collective accommodation **(Table 6.2.2.6 and Chart 6.2.2.23)**.

CHART 6.2.2.23 – 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 2019, the average length of stay of single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region shortened to 8.8 nights from 9.0 nights in 2018. This drop follows the downward pattern of the last four years. **(Table 6.2.2.6 and Chart 6.2.2.10d)**

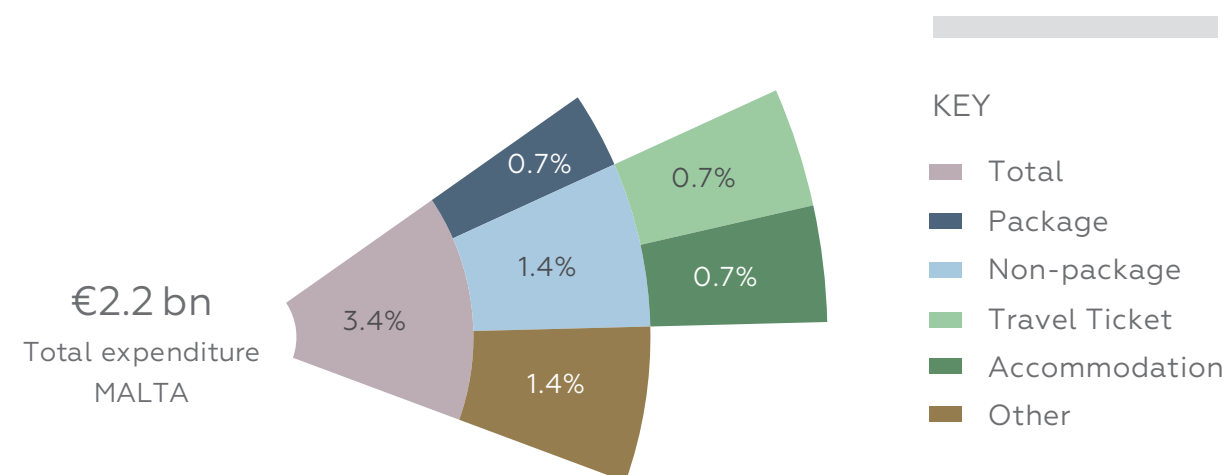
CHART 6.2.2.24 – Nights by inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by type of accommodation: 2019



Nights spent by inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region on single centre trips went down by 3.4 per cent when compared to 2018, amounting to 815 554 nights (**Tables 6.2.2.1 and 6.2.2.8**). The largest share of single centre nights in Gozo and Comino region, 72.4 per cent, were spent in rented accommodation with 67.8 per cent spent in non-collective accommodation. (**Table 6.2.2.8 and Charts 6.2.2.2, 6.2.2.24**).

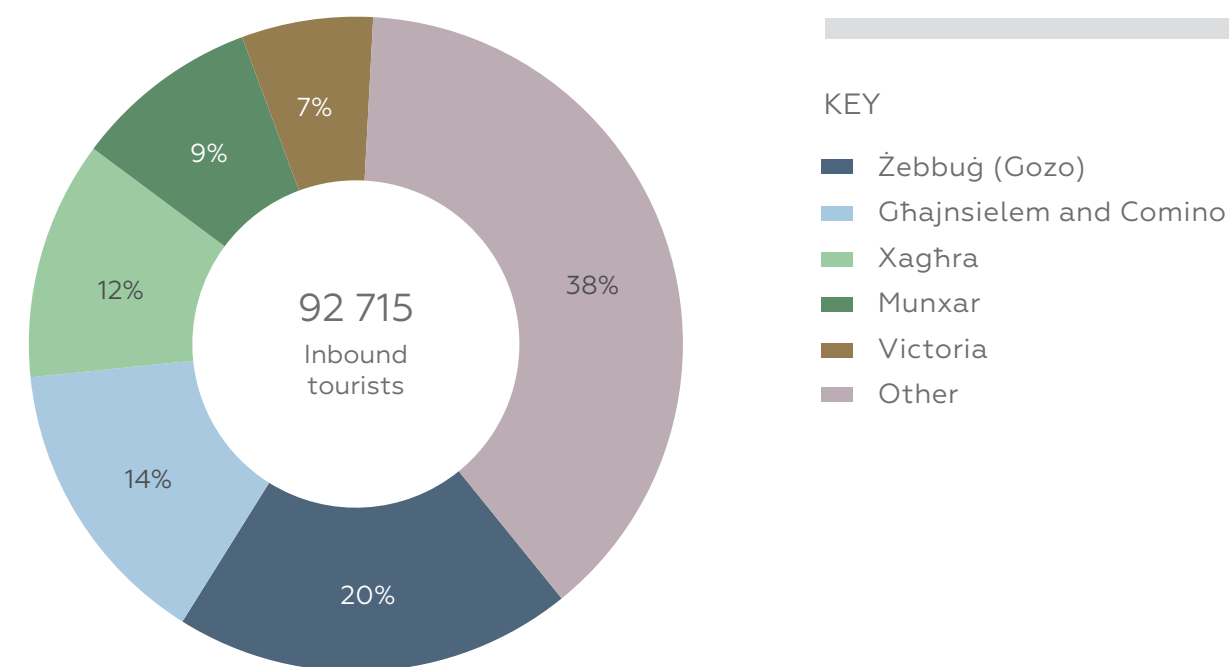
Expenditure by inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as single centre destination was estimated at €76.5 million in 2019, a decrease of 2.3 per cent when compared to the previous year. Non-package expenditure by single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region was 117.5 per cent higher than the package component (**Table 6.2.2.9 and Charts 6.2.2.11a, 6.2.2.25**).

**CHART 6.2.2.25 – Percentage share of total expenditure by inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination: 2019**



In 2019, total expenditure per capita of inbound tourists that visited Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination dropped from €833 in 2018 to €826. Decreases were recorded in 'package' expenditure and 'other' expenditure categories. (**Table 6.2.2.10 and Chart 6.2.2.12**)

**CHART 6.2.2.26 – Top 5 localities where inbound tourists who visited Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination stayed longest: 2019**



Žebbuġ (Gozo), Ġhajnsielem and Comino, Xagħra, Munxar and Victoria featured as the top five places where single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region stayed longest (**Chart 6.2.2.26**). 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.

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

In 2019, inbound tourists who visited Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination totalled 88 263, a decrease of 20.3 per cent when compared to 2018. (**Tables 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.7 and Charts 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.3a**).

CHART 6.2.2.27 – Inbound tourists to Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination by main markets and year

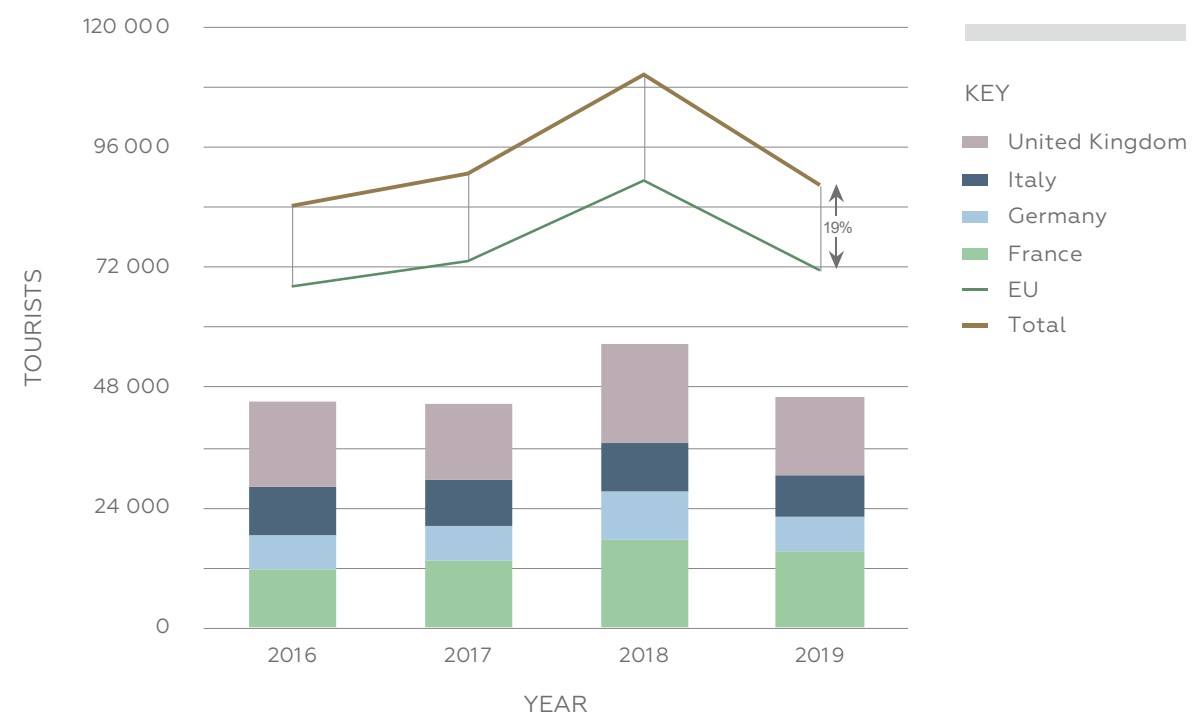


CHART 6.2.2.28 – Inbound tourists to Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination by age group and year

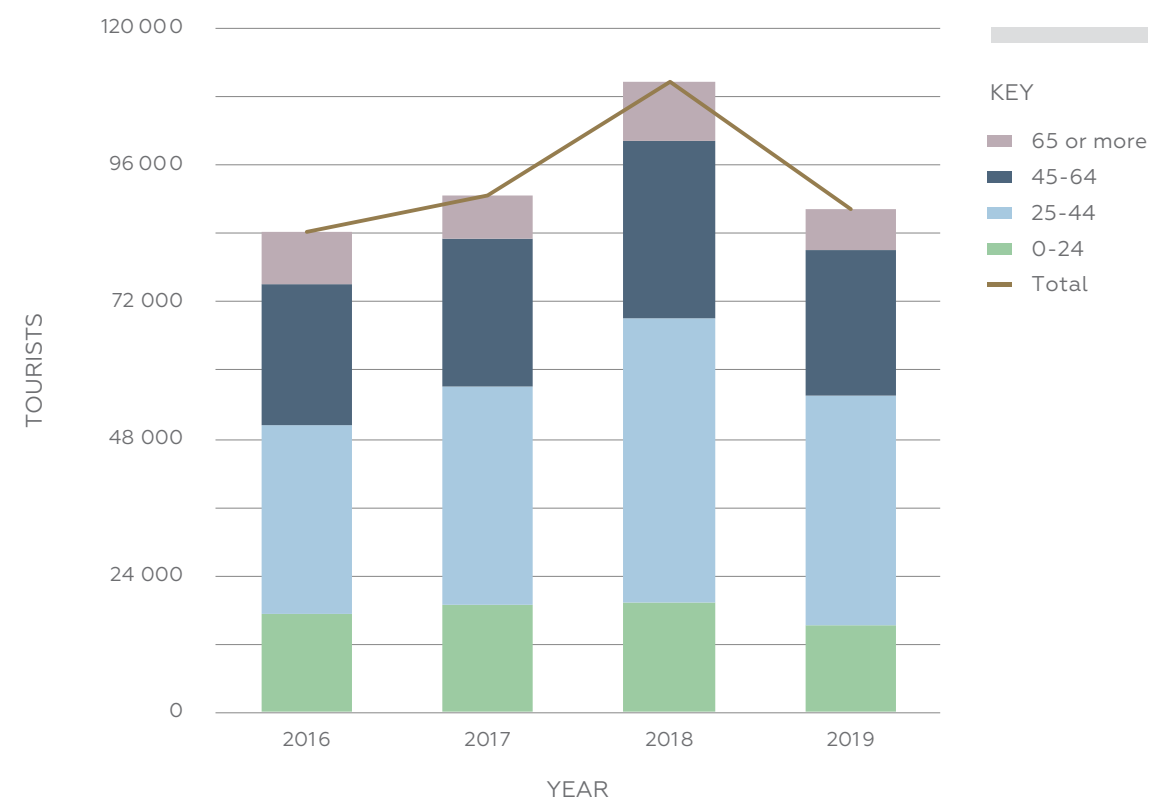


CHART 6.2.2.29 – Inbound tourists to Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination by organisation of stay and year

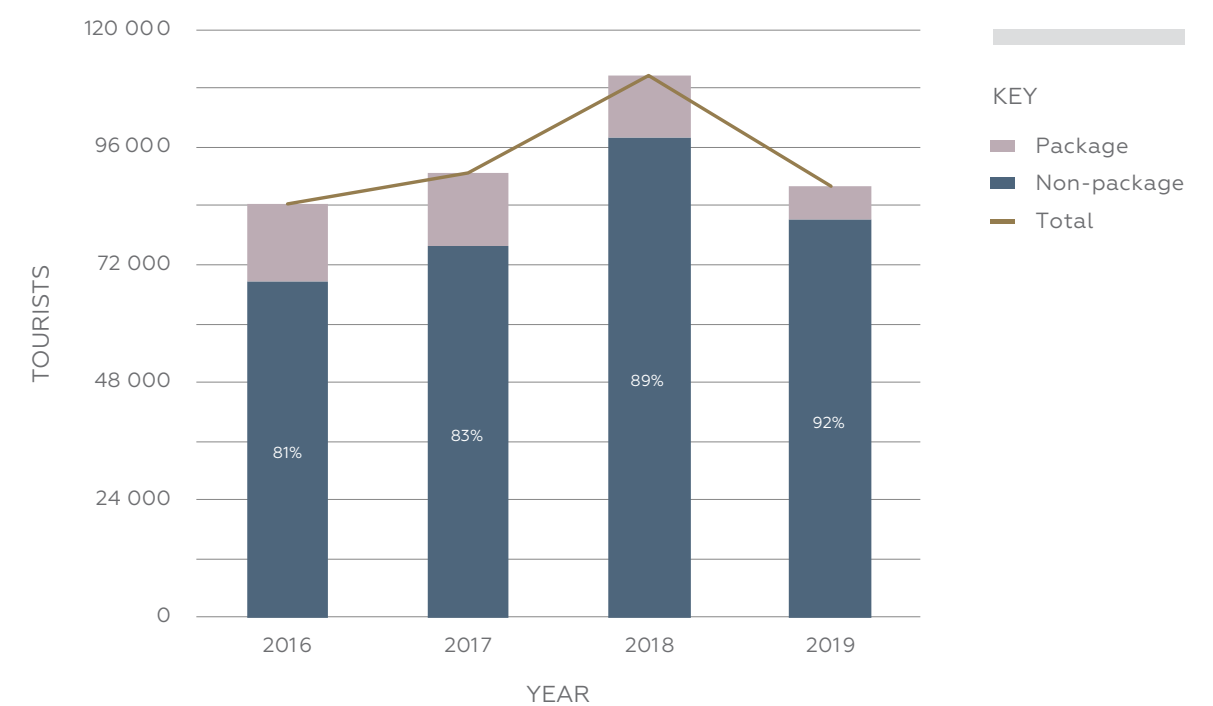
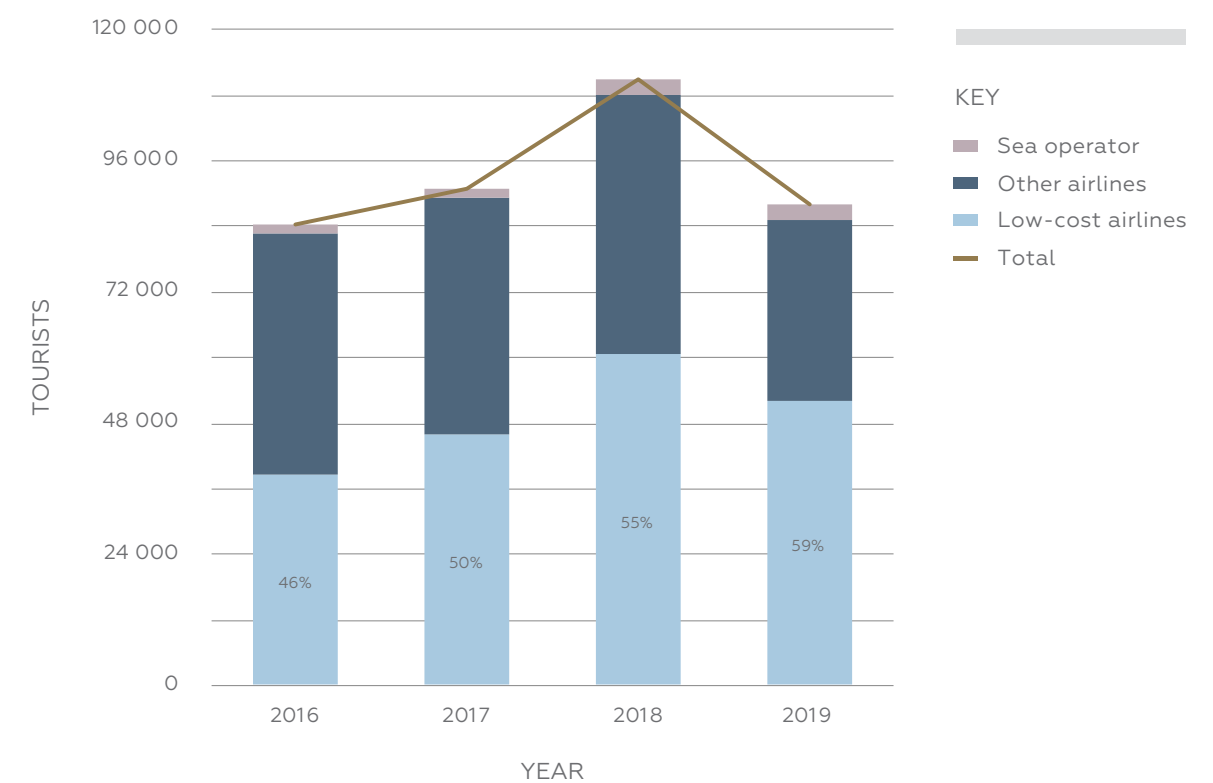


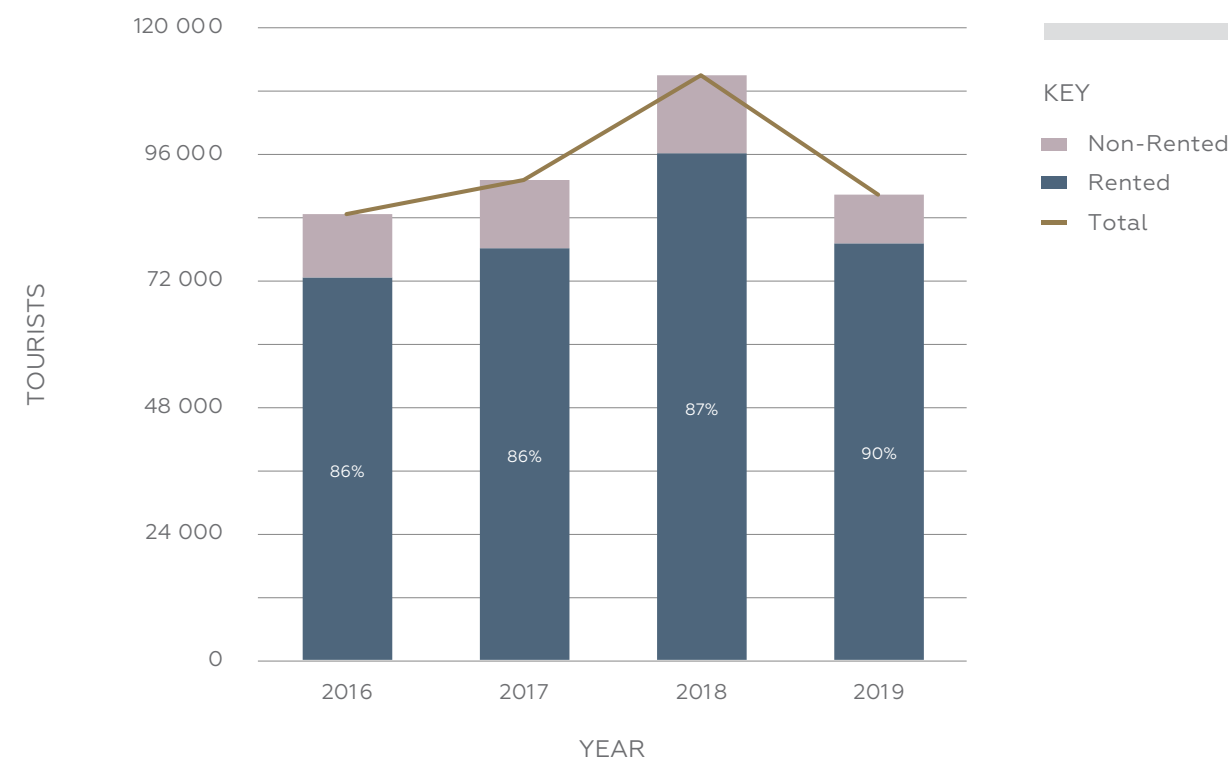
CHART 6.2.2.30 – Inbound tourists to Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination by mode and type of travel to MALTA and year





The majority of inbound tourists on twin centre trips were first-time tourists (80.2 per cent) and came from EU Member States (81.0 per cent) with the strongest market being the UK. The largest share of twin centre inbound tourists was in the 25-44 age bracket (45.9 per cent). Almost nine out of every ten twin centre trips were carried out for holiday purposes. Non-package twin centre trips accounted for 91.9 per cent, a decrease of 17.3 per cent over 2018. Over half of the twin centre inbound tourists travelled by low-cost airlines (59.0 per cent), 37.5 per cent by other airlines and the remaining by sea. Travelling by sea operators recorded the only increase, 9.7 per cent when compared to 2018. **(Table 6.2.2.7 and Charts 6.2.2.8, 6.2.2.27 - 6.2.2.30).**

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



Most of the twin centre tourists stayed in rented accommodation, while the remaining 10.2 per cent stayed in non-rented accommodation. Over half (57.6 per cent) of those opting for rented accommodation chose non-collective accommodation. **(Table 6.2.2.7 and Chart 6.2.2.31)**

Total nights spent by twin centre tourists went down by 22.0 per cent when compared to 2018, amounting to 863 452 nights **(Tables 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.8 and Charts 6.2.2.2, 6.2.2.3b)**. The majority of inbound twin centre tourist nights, 85.1 per cent, were spent in rented accommodation, 60.4 per cent of which sought non-collective accommodation. **(Table 6.2.2.8 and Chart 6.2.2.2).**

Expenditure by twin centre tourists amounted to €84.8 million in 2019. Non-package expenditure by twin centre inbound tourists was almost seven times higher, when compared to package expenditure. The package expenditure component decreased drastically by 48.4 per cent when compared to 2018. **(Table 6.2.2.9 and Chart 6.2.2.11a)**

In 2019, total expenditure per capita of inbound tourists who visited Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination dropped from €967 in 2018 to €960. The largest drop was recorded in the 'package' expenditure per capita which declined from €1 029 to €942. **(Table 6.2.2.10 and Chart 6.2.2.12)**

TABLE 6.2.1.1 - Profile of domestic tourists

Characteristics	January-December			Change	Percentage change
	2016	2017	2018		
2018/2017					
Regional overview					
Malta residents to Gozo/Comino region	218 272	236 838	227 121	-9 717	-4.1
Gozo/Comino residents to Malta region	18 131	23 924	18 356	-5 569	-23.3
Sex					
Males	129 113	131 891	122 148	-9 743	-7.4
Females	107 290	128 872	123 329	-5 543	-4.3
Age group					
15-24	50 778	40 786	39 686	-	-
25-44	95 103	111 235	110 700	-	-
45-64	60 981	81 145	67 317	-13 828	-17.0
65 or more	29 540	27 596	27 772	-	-
Purpose of visit					
Holiday	216 855	227 827	218 648	-9 179	-4.0
Visiting relatives or friends	12 940	17 398	16 306	-	-
Other (including business, educational, religious and health tourism)	6 608 <sup>u</sup>	15 538	10 523	-5 015	-32.3
Duration of visit					
1-3 nights	203 355	217 938	202 760	-15 177	-7.0
4-6 nights	24 892	32 666	33 655	-	-
7 nights or more	8 156 <sup>u</sup>	10 159 <sup>u</sup>	9 061 <sup>u</sup>	-	-
Average length of stay (nights)	2.6	2.7	2.6	-0.1	-
Total tourists	236 403	260 763	245 477	-15 286	-5.9

## Notes:

- <sup>u</sup> Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.
- Figures include residents in Malta and Gozo/Comino region.
- Figures exclude individuals aged 0 to 14 years. Please refer to methodological note 2.
- Changes denoted by the dash symbol (-) should be treated with caution. For more information, please refer to methodological note 9.

Source: National Tourism Survey, NSO

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

Type of accommodation	2016			Change	Percentage change
	2016	2017	2018		
Malta residents to Gozo and Comino region	218 272	236 838	227 121	-9 717	-4.1
Rented accommodation	144 126	164 460	156 472	-7 988	-4.9
Collective	47 397	64 263	59 746	-4 517	-7.0
Other rented	96 728	100 196	96 725	-3 471	-3.5
Non-rented accommodation	74 147	72 379	70 650	-1 729	-2.4
Gozo and Comino residents to Malta region	18 131	23 924	18 356	-5 569	-23.3
Rented accommodation	7 824	12 042	9 373	-2 669	-22.2
Non-rented accommodation	10 307	11 882	8 982	-2 900	-24.4

## Notes:

- Totals may not add up due to rounding.
- Figures exclude individuals aged 0 to 14 years. Please refer to methodological note 2.

Source: National Tourism Survey, NSO

TABLE 6.2.1.3 – Total nights spent by domestic tourists by region of destination, type of accommodation and year (NUTS 3)

Type of accommodation	2016			Change	Percentage change
	2016	2017	2018		
Malta residents to Gozo and Comino region	581 418	662 921	609 788	-53 132	-8.0
Rented accommodation	398 374	484 091	436 257	-47 835	-9.9
Collective	100 303	137 677	141 510	3 833	2.8
Other rented	298 072	346 415	294 747	-51 668	-14.9
Non-rented accommodation	183 043	178 829	173 532	-5 298	-3.0
Gozo and Comino residents to Malta region	41 320	45 563	40 249	-5 313	-11.7
Rented accommodation	17 126	23 824	20 263	-3 561	-14.9
Non-rented accommodation	24 194	21 738	19 986	-1 752	-8.1
Total nights	622 738	708 483	650 037	-58 446	-8.2

## Notes:

- Totals may not add up due to rounding.
- Figures exclude individuals aged 0 to 14 years. Please refer to methodological note 2.

Source: National Tourism Survey, NSO

**TABLE 6.2.1.4 – Total expenditure by domestic tourists by region of destination, expenditure category and year (NUTS 3)**

Expenditure category	€ 000			Change	Percentage change
	2016	2017	2018		
	2016	2017	2018	2018/2017	
<b>Malta residents to Gozo and Comino region</b>	<b>36 754</b>	<b>40 032</b>	<b>38 368</b>	<b>-1 664</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
Travel ticket	2 350	2 624	2 326	-298	-11.3
Accommodation	12 187	14 178	13 426	-752	-5.3
Other expenditure	22 217	23 230	22 616	-614	-2.6
<b>Gozo and Comino residents to Malta region</b>	<b>2 469</b>	<b>3 441</b>	<b>2 583</b>	<b>-858</b>	<b>-24.9</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>39 224</b>	<b>43 473</b>	<b>40 951</b>	<b>-2 522</b>	<b>-5.8</b>

**Notes:**

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

Source: National Tourism Survey, NSO

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Inbound tourists				
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 965 928</b>	<b>2 273 837</b>	<b>2 598 690</b>	<b>2 753 239</b>
Single centre destination	1 881 392	2 182 963	2 487 891	2 664 976
Malta	1 796 708	2 090 679	2 393 841	2 572 261
Gozo and Comino	84 684	92 285	94 050	92 715
Twin centre destination	84 536	90 874	110 799	88 263
Malta and Gozo and Comino	84 536	90 874	110 799	88 263
<b>Regional overview<sup>1</sup></b>				
Malta	1 881 244	2 181 553	2 504 640	2 660 524
Gozo and Comino	169 220	183 159	204 849	180 979

**TABLE 6.2.2.1 – continued**

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nights by inbound tourists				
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>14 961 366</b>	<b>16 509 141</b>	<b>18 569 716</b>	<b>19 338 860</b>
Single centre destination	13 994 276	15 500 445	17 462 254	18 475 408
Malta	13 173 558	14 654 370	16 618 246	17 659 854
Gozo and Comino	820 718	846 075	844 008	815 554
Twin centre destination	967 089	1 008 696	1 107 462	863 452
Malta	695 966	702 378	726 749	543 084
Gozo and Comino	271 123	306 318	380 713	320 368
<b>Regional overview<sup>1</sup></b>				
Malta	13 869 525	15 356 748	17 344 995	18 202 938
Gozo and Comino	1 091 841	1 152 393	1 224 721	1 135 922

**Notes:**

1. As from January 2018, the NSO introduced a methodological enhancement that has yielded a significantly improved response rate in the questions concerning the classification of single centre and twin centre trips. In view of this, data for years 2016 and 2017 has been revised to reflect this enhancement.
2. <sup>1</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.
3. Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
4. Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.
5. Totals may not add up due to rounding.
6. MALTA gives the sum of Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO



TABLE 6.2.2.2 – Profile of inbound tourists to MALTA

	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total inbound tourists to MALTA</b>	<b>1 965 928</b>	<b>2 273 837</b>	<b>2 598 690</b>	<b>2 753 239</b>
<b>Duration of visit</b>				
1-3 nights	349 146	449 757	537 404	600 879
4-6 nights	497 409	619 634	746 006	821 265
7+ nights	1 119 373	1 204 447	1 315 280	1 331 096
Average length of stay (nights)	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.0
<b>Type of accommodation</b>				
Rented accommodation	1 733 216	2 009 304	2 265 877	2 424 123
Collective	1 354 122	1 518 385	1 651 398	1 709 966
Other rented	379 094	490 919	614 480	714 157
Non-rented accommodation	232 712	264 534	332 812	329 117
<b>Markets</b>				
EU	1 691 055	1 955 508	2 202 214	2 301 601
France	144 804	176 371	213 299	239 140
Germany	156 786	193 033	226 962	211 546
Italy	315 223	363 668	390 607	392 955
United Kingdom	559 987	560 893	640 570	649 624
Other	514 255	661 543	730 777	808 337
Non-EU	274 873	318 330	396 476	451 639
<b>Type and mode of travel</b>				
Low-cost airlines	957 561	1 183 786	1 413 892	1 578 547
Other airlines	960 389	1 042 814	1 137 793	1 123 481
Sea operator	47 978	47 238	47 005	51 212
<b>Organisation of stay</b>				
Package	755 769	802 386	886 606	818 014
Non-package	1 210 159	1 471 452	1 712 084	1 935 226
<b>Purpose of visit</b>				
Holiday	1 506 278	1 729 790	2 081 227	2 240 077
Business	136 770	180 560	180 279	189 086
Visiting relatives or friends	184 915	208 666	210 400	208 069
Other	137 965	154 821	126 783	116 007
<b>Frequency of visit</b>				
First-time tourists	1 374 317	1 660 017	1 912 486	2 056 139
Repeat tourists	591 611	613 820	686 203	697 100
Once a year or less	421 378	437 981	498 012	514 791
Twice a year or more	170 233	175 840	188 191	182 310
<b>Sex</b>				
Males	1 003 768	1 168 929	1 300 684	1 368 550
Females	962 160	1 104 908	1 298 006	1 384 689

TABLE 6.2.2.2 – continued

	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Age group</b>				
0-24	382 671	430 150	475 417	544 597
25-44	690 082	860 200	1 005 901	1 101 842
45-64	627 450	728 071	826 732	826 816
65+	265 725	255 417	290 639	279 984

**Note:**

1. 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

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	1 965 928	2 273 837	2 598 690	2 753 239
of which:				
<b>Malta (single centre)</b>	<b>1 796 708</b>	<b>2 090 679</b>	<b>2 393 841</b>	<b>2 572 261</b>
<b>Duration of visit</b>				
1-3 nights	339 086	437 193	526 666	591 666
4-6 nights	468 570	585 431	706 507	785 848
7+ nights	989 052	1 068 055	1 160 667	1 194 748
Average length of stay (nights)	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.9
<b>Type of accommodation</b>				
Rented accommodation	1 597 099	1 860 871	2 100 197	2 273 638
Collective	1 282 332	1 446 241	1 577 000	1 650 047
Other rented	314 767	414 630	523 197	623 590
Non-rented accommodation	199 608	229 808	293 645	298 623
<b>Markets</b>				
EU	1 549 187	1 799 795	2 030 658	2 147 880
France	129 709	157 310	189 147	216 905
Germany	137 315	170 805	203 560	190 560
Italy	297 482	345 711	372 939	375 842
United Kingdom	510 478	512 634	587 184	601 780
Other	474 202	613 334	677 828	762 794
Non-EU	247 521	290 884	363 183	424 381

TABLE 6.2.2.3 – continued

	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Type and mode of travel</b>				
Low-cost airlines	875 661	1 087 988	1 298 775	1 473 655
Other airlines	874 873	957 272	1 051 019	1 050 637
Sea operator	46 174	45 419	44 046	47 969
<b>Organisation of stay</b>				
Package	718 150	763 614	852 411	791 595
Non-package	1 078 558	1 327 064	1 541 430	1 780 666
<b>Purpose of visit</b>				
Holiday	1 372 441	1 584 107	1 907 668	2 085 056
Visiting relatives or friends	162 224	184 455	187 587	188 943
Other (including business, educational, religious and health tourism)	262 043	322 116	298 586	298 261
<b>Frequency of visit</b>				
First-time tourists	1 265 124	1 536 898	1 773 898	1 931 615
Repeat tourists	531 584	553 781	619 943	640 646
Once a year or less	377 379	391 715	447 118	471 152
Twice a year or more	154 205	162 066	172 824	169 495
<b>Sex</b>				
Males	919 333	1 079 546	1 203 527	1 280 911
Females	877 374	1 011 133	1 190 314	1 291 350
<b>Age group</b>				
0-24	349 644	393 822	438 303	512 631
25-44	630 027	791 239	926 071	1 029 641
45-64	569 513	666 791	759 851	764 406
65+	247 524	238 827	269 617	265 583

**Notes:**

1. As from January 2018, the NSO introduced a methodological enhancement that has yielded a significantly improved response rate in the questions concerning the classification of single centre and twin centre trips. In view of this, data for years 2016 and 2017 has been revised to reflect this enhancement.
2. Totals may not add up due to rounding.
3. Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	1 965 928	2 273 837	2 598 690	2 753 239
Total visitors to Gozo and Comino	1 149 753	1 277 398	1 431 221	1 527 528
of which:				
<b>Tourists</b>	<b>169 220</b>	<b>183 159</b>	<b>204 849</b>	<b>180 979</b>
% of total visitors to Gozo and Comino	14.7	14.3	14.3	11.8
<b>Duration of visit</b>				
1-3 nights	10 060	12 564	10 737	9 213
4-6 nights	28 839	34 203	39 499	35 417
7+ nights	130 321	136 392	154 613	136 348
Average length of stay (nights)	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.3
<b>Itinerary</b>				
Single centre destination (Gozo and Comino only):	84 684	92 285	94 050	92 715
Rented accommodation	63 394	70 207	69 541	71 253
Collective	26 936	30 190	28 876	26 331
Other rented	36 457	40 016	40 665	44 922
Non-rented accommodation	21 290	22 078	24 509	21 462
Twin centre destination (Malta and Gozo and Comino)	84 536	90 874	110 799	88 263
<b>Markets</b>				
EU	141 868	155 713	171 556	153 721
France	15 094	19 061	24 152	22 235
Germany	19 471	22 228	23 402	20 986
Italy	17 741	17 957	17 668	17 113
United Kingdom	49 509	48 258	53 386	47 844
Other	40 053	48 209	52 948	45 543
Non-EU	27 352	27 445	33 293	27 258
<b>Type and mode of travel</b>				
Low-cost airlines	81 899	95 798	115 117	104 892
Other airlines	85 517	85 541	86 773	72 843
Sea operator <sup>1</sup>	1 804	1 819	2 959	3 243
<b>Organisation of stay</b>				
Package	37 619	38 771	34 195	26 419
Non-package	131 601	144 387	170 654	154 560

TABLE 6.2.2.4 – continued

	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Purpose of visit</b>				
Holiday	133 837	145 682	173 560	155 021
Visiting relatives or friends	22 691	24 211	22 813	19 126
Other (including business, educational, religious and health tourism)	12 692	13 266	8 476	6 832
<b>Frequency of visit</b>				
First-time tourists	109 193	123 119	138 588	124 525
Repeat tourists	60 027	60 040	66 261	56 454
Once a year or less	43 999	46 266	50 894	43 639
Twice a year or more	16 028	13 774	15 367	12 815
<b>Sex</b>				
Males	84 435	89 384	97 157	87 640
Females	84 785	93 775	107 692	93 339
<b>Age group</b>				
0-24	33 027	36 328	37 114	31 966
25-44	60 055	68 960	79 831	72 201
45-64	57 937	61 280	66 882	62 410
65+	18 201	16 590	21 022	14 401

**Notes:**

1. As from January 2018, the NSO introduced a methodological enhancement that has yielded a significantly improved response rate in the questions concerning the classification of single centre and twin centre trips. In view of this, data for years 2016 and 2017 has been revised to reflect this enhancement.
2. <sup>1</sup> Sea passenger data is provided on a monthly basis by ferry operator.
3. Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
4. Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.
5. 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

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	1 965 928	2 273 837	2 598 690	2 753 239
Total visitors to Gozo and Comino	1 149 753	1 277 398	1 431 221	1 527 528
of which:				
<b>Same-day visitors</b>	<b>980 533</b>	<b>1 094 240</b>	<b>1 226 372</b>	<b>1 346 550</b>
% of total visitors to Gozo and Comino	85.3	85.7	85.7	88.2
<b>Markets</b>				
EU	844 222	942 395	1 042 186	1 120 908
France	91 908	111 025	123 999	145 049
Germany	84 660	96 671	115 160	108 820
Italy	148 408	163 999	167 628	175 443
United Kingdom	226 283	218 394	244 901	258 810
Other	292 963	352 306	390 498	432 786
Non-EU	136 311	151 845	184 186	225 641
<b>Type and mode of travel</b>				
Low-cost airlines	487 375	582 700	685 989	791 635
Other airlines	475 242	493 585	521 678	534 496
Sea operator	17 915	17 955	18 705	20 419
<b>Organisation of stay</b>				
Package	442 697	457 927	496 245	464 892
Non-package	537 835	636 312	730 127	881 658
<b>Frequency of visit to MALTA</b>				
First-time tourists	793 082	907 364	1 021 846	1 134 782
Repeat tourists	187 450	186 875	204 526	211 767
Once a year or less	152 698	150 868	168 766	175 845
Twice a year or more	34 752	36 007	35 760	35 922
<b>Sex</b>				
Males	468 012	532 505	577 006	621 635
Females	512 521	561 734	649 366	724 915
<b>Age group</b>				
0-24	220 630	239 538	265 235	324 804
25-44	344 526	400 464	467 547	528 267
45-64	285 630	333 271	362 883	367 568
65+	129 746	120 967	130 706	125 911

**Notes:**

1. As from January 2018, the NSO introduced a methodological enhancement that has yielded a significantly improved response rate in the questions concerning the classification of single centre and twin centre trips. In view of this, data for years 2016 and 2017 has been revised to reflect this enhancement.
2. 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

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	1 965 928	2 273 837	2 598 690	2 753 239
Total visitors to Gozo and Comino	1 149 753	1 277 398	1 431 221	1 527 528
of which:				
Tourists	169 220	183 159	204 849	180 979
<b>Gozo and Comino (single centre)</b>	<b>84 684</b>	<b>92 285</b>	<b>94 050</b>	<b>92 715</b>
% of tourists to Gozo and Comino	50.0	50.4	45.9	51.2
<b>Duration of visit</b>				
1-3 nights	5 427	6 678	7 487	6 644
4-6 nights	14 152	17 021	19 042	18 977
7+ nights	65 105	68 586	67 521	67 095
Average length of stay (nights)	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.8
<b>Type of accommodation</b>				
Rented accommodation	63 394	70 207	69 541	71 253
Collective	26 936	30 190	28 876	26 331
Other rented	36 457	40 016	40 665	44 922
Non-rented accommodation	21 290	22 078	24 509	21 462
<b>Markets</b>				
EU	73 631	82 401	82 020	82 270
France	3 615 <sup>u</sup>	5 500	6 649	6 908
Germany	12 317	15 464	13 823	14 141
Italy	8 250	8 585	7 806	8 575
United Kingdom	32 520	33 091	33 655	32 323
Other	16 929	19 761	20 088	20 323
Non-EU	11 053	9 884	12 030	10 445
<b>Type and mode of travel</b>				
Low-cost airlines	43 211	49 917	54 397	52 786
Other airlines	41 270	42 170	39 470	39 731
Sea operator	:	:	:	:
<b>Organisation of stay</b>				
Package	21 668	23 700	21 565	19 293
Non-package	63 016	68 584	72 485	73 422
<b>Purpose of visit</b>				
Holiday	65 857	72 385	78 272	75 949
Visiting relatives or friends	13 351	13 663	12 218	13 426
Other (including business, educational, religious and health tourism)	5 476 <sup>u</sup>	6 236 <sup>u</sup>	3 560 <sup>u</sup>	3 340 <sup>u</sup>
<b>Frequency of visit</b>				
First-time tourists	45 190	53 259	54 284	53 774
Repeat tourists	39 494	39 026	39 766	38 941
Once a year or less	29 135	29 691	30 218	29 691
Twice a year or more	10 359	9 335	9 548	9 250

TABLE 6.2.2.6 – continued

	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Sex</b>				
Males	41 977	46 629	47 161	46 996
Females	42 707	45 656	46 889	45 719
<b>Age group</b>				
0-24	15 887	17 600	17 916	16 798
25-44	26 681	30 641	29 996	31 683
45-64	33 110	35 128	35 368	36 889
65+	9 006	8 916	10 770	7 345

**Notes:**

1. : Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.
2. <sup>u</sup> Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.
3. Totals may not add up due to rounding.
4. Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	1 965 928	2 273 837	2 598 690	2 753 239
of which:				
<b>Malta and Gozo and Comino (twin centre)</b>	<b>84 536</b>	<b>90 874</b>	<b>110 799</b>	<b>88 263</b>
<b>Duration of visit</b>				
1-3 nights	4 633 <sup>u</sup>	5 887 <sup>u</sup>	3 250 <sup>u</sup>	2 570 <sup>u</sup>
4-6 nights	14 687	17 182	20 457	16 440
7+ nights	65 216	67 806	87 092	69 253
Average length of stay (nights)	11.4	11.1	10.0	9.8
<b>Type of accommodation</b>				
Rented accommodation	72 723	78 226	96 140	79 232
Collective	44 853	41 954	45 523	33 588
Other rented	27 870	36 272	50 617	45 644
Non-rented accommodation	11 813	12 648	14 659	9 031

TABLE 6.2.2.7 – continued

	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Markets</b>				
EU	68 237	73 312	89 535	71 450
France	11 480	13 561	17 503	15 326
Germany	7 154	6 764	9 579	6 845
Italy	9 492	9 372	9 862	8 538
United Kingdom	16 989	15 168	19 731	15 520
Other	23 123	28 448	32 860	25 220
Non-EU	16 299	17 562	21 263	16 813
<b>Type and mode of travel</b>				
Low-cost airlines	38 688	45 881	60 719	52 106
Other airlines	44 247	43 372	47 303	33 112
Sea operator	1 601	1 622	2 776	3 045
<b>Organisation of stay</b>				
Package	15 951	15 071	12 630	7 126
Non-package	68 585	75 803	98 169	81 137
<b>Purpose of visit</b>				
Holiday	67 979	73 297	95 288	79 072
Visiting relatives or friends	9 340	10 548	10 594	5 700
Other (including business, educational, religious and health tourism)	7 217	7 030	4 917	3 492
<b>Frequency of visit</b>				
First-time tourists	64 003	69 860	84 304	70 751
Repeat tourists	20 533	21 014	26 495	17 513
Once a year or less	14 864	16 574	20 676	13 948
Twice a year or more	5 669	4 439	5 818	3 565
<b>Sex</b>				
Males	42 458	42 755	49 996	40 643
Females	42 078	48 119	60 803	47 620
<b>Age group</b>				
0-24	17 140	18 728	19 198	15 168
25-44	33 374	38 319	49 835	40 518
45-64	24 827	26 152	31 514	25 521
65+	9 195	7 675	10 252	7 056

**Notes:**

- As from January 2018, the NSO introduced a methodological enhancement that has yielded a significantly improved response rate in the questions concerning the classification of single centre and twin centre trips. In view of this, data for years 2016 and 2017 has been revised to reflect this enhancement.
- <sup>u</sup> Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.
- Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.

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)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>14 961 366</b>	<b>16 509 141</b>	<b>18 569 716</b>	<b>19 338 860</b>
<b>Single centre destination<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>13 994 276</b>	<b>15 500 445</b>	<b>17 462 254</b>	<b>18 475 408</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>13 173 558</b>	<b>14 654 370</b>	<b>16 618 246</b>	<b>17 659 854</b>
Rented accommodation	11 337 984	12 625 797	14 061 749	14 905 222
Collective	8 282 121	8 850 807	9 479 329	9 587 692
Other rented	3 055 863	3 774 989	4 582 420	5 317 530
Non-rented accommodation	1 835 574	2 028 573	2 556 498	2 754 632
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>820 718</b>	<b>846 075</b>	<b>844 008</b>	<b>815 554</b>
Rented accommodation	556 689	584 130	556 475	590 357
Collective	210 158	221 727	218 001	189 927
Other rented	346 531	362 403	338 474	400 430
Non-rented accommodation	264 029	261 945	287 533	225 197
<b>Twin centre destination<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>967 089</b>	<b>1 008 696</b>	<b>1 107 462</b>	<b>863 452</b>
Rented accommodation	769 591	807 148	892 990	735 201
Collective	394 086	345 094	384 523	291 014
Other rented	375 505	462 054	508 467	444 187
Non-rented accommodation	197 498	201 548	214 472	128 251

**Notes:**

- As from January 2018, the NSO introduced a methodological enhancement that has yielded a significantly improved response rate in the questions concerning the classification of single centre and twin centre trips. In view of this, data for years 2016 and 2017 has been revised to reflect this enhancement.
- <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.
- 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.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.
- MALTA gives the sum of Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

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

	€ 000			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1 708 952</b>	<b>1 946 894</b>	<b>2 101 764</b>	<b>2 220 627</b>
Package	505 820	521 870	608 671	558 740
Non-Package	535 095	641 176	726 405	850 298
Travel ticket	254 163	293 356	341 715	396 951
Accommodation	280 932	347 820	384 690	453 347
Other expenditure	668 037	783 848	766 688	811 589
<b>Single centre destination<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1 616 851</b>	<b>1 850 410</b>	<b>1 994 681</b>	<b>2 135 853</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1 540 907</b>	<b>1 768 947</b>	<b>1 916 343</b>	<b>2 059 313</b>
Package	476 601	493 505	579 193	537 396
Non-Package	470 701	572 826	646 676	774 089
Travel ticket	222 928	260 637	304 980	362 329
Accommodation	247 773	312 189	341 696	411 760
Other expenditure	593 605	702 616	690 474	747 828
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>75 944</b>	<b>81 463</b>	<b>78 338</b>	<b>76 539</b>
Package	15 685	16 622	16 483	14 634
Non-Package	27 510	28 923	29 604	31 824
Travel ticket	15 301	15 573	15 071	16 151
Accommodation	12 208	13 350	14 533	15 672
Other expenditure	32 749	35 918	32 252	30 082
<b>Twin centre destination<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>92 101</b>	<b>96 484</b>	<b>107 083</b>	<b>84 774</b>
Package	13 533	11 743	12 996	6 710
Non-Package	36 884	39 427	50 126	44 385
Travel ticket	15 933	17 146	21 665	18 471
Accommodation	20 951	22 281	28 461	25 915
Other expenditure	41 684	45 314	43 962	33 679

**Notes:**

1. As from January 2018, the NSO introduced a methodological enhancement that has yielded a significantly improved response rate in the questions concerning the classification of single centre and twin centre trips. In view of this, data for years 2016 and 2017 has been revised to reflect this enhancement.
2. <sup>1</sup> Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
3. <sup>2</sup> Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.
4. Totals may not add up due to rounding.
5. Expenditure estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand Euro.
6. MALTA gives the sum of Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

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

	€			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>807</b>
Total expenditure	869	856	809	807
Package expenditure	669	650	687	683
Air/sea fare expenditure	210	199	199	204
Accommodation expenditure	297	297	276	279
Other expenditure	340	345	295	295
<b>Single centre destination<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>859</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>801</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>801</b>
Total expenditure	858	846	801	801
Package expenditure	664	646	679	679
Air/sea fare expenditure	207	196	197	203
Accommodation expenditure	293	294	271	275
Other expenditure	330	336	288	291
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>826</b>
Total expenditure	897	883	833	826
Package expenditure	724	701	764	759
Air/sea fare expenditure	243	227	208	220
Accommodation expenditure	298	288	301	305
Other expenditure	387	389	343	324
<b>Twin centre destination<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 089</b>	<b>1 062</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>960</b>
Total expenditure	1 089	1 062	967	960
Package expenditure	848	779	1 029	942
Air/sea fare expenditure	232	226	220	227
Accommodation expenditure	358	346	328	311
Other expenditure	493	499	397	382

**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.

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 place/country 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 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 in this release should not be equated to national tourism earnings.





## 6.3 Cruise Passengers

In 2019, there were 359 cruise liner calls in MALTA with a total of 765 696 cruise passengers, a rise of 21.0 per cent over 2018. At 82.2 per cent, transit passengers accounted for the vast majority of total traffic reaching 629 276. A total of 8 160 passengers visited Gozo and Comino region, while 18 649 spent at least one night on board their berthed cruise liner. **(Tables 6.3.1 and 6.3.2)**

Visitors from the EU Member States comprised 64.2 per cent of total traffic, the major markets being Germany, UK and Italy. Nevertheless, biggest increases were recorded from the Germany and UK markets which advanced by 44 845 and 17 110 passengers respectively. **(Table 6.3.1)**

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

In 2019, there were 17 cruise liner calls in Gozo and Comino region, a decrease of three cruise liner calls over the previous year. The average passengers per vessel in Gozo and Comino region stood at 480. **(Table 6.3.2)**

TABLE 6.3.1 – Profile of the cruise liner industry in MALTA

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total traffic</b>	<b>471 554</b>	<b>600 156</b>	<b>626 082</b>	<b>670 135</b>	<b>632 739</b>	<b>765 696</b>
Transit	425 134	529 784	567 906	566 475	554 201	629 276
Landed	46 420	70 372	58 176	103 660	78 538	136 420
of which:						
Passengers staying overnight	24 724	15 847	22 519	40 759	35 229	18 649
Passengers visiting Gozo and Comino	648	9 868	6 930	14 503	12 950	8 160
<b>Nationality</b>						
EU	367 435	455 115	465 986	473 887	423 134	491 599
of which:						
France	70 635	72 896	90 506	58 018	50 311	41 209
Germany	112 680	124 285	105 373	115 358	96 719	141 564
Italy	76 261	111 535	107 456	99 927	88 579	86 702
Malta	6 181	8 474	10 884	11 932	9 363	11 697
Spain	9 345	28 239	39 172	28 822	29 523	38 672
United Kingdom	59 075	59 139	57 680	113 387	105 978	123 088
Non-EU	104 119	145 041	160 096	196 248	209 605	274 097
of which:						
Australia	10 504	14 930	10 258	16 933	23 948	25 526
Canada	12 521	12 380	14 680	20 870	21 427	29 695
Japan	2 263	3 462	4 993	7 064	8 135	9 581
United States	38 391	40 178	55 309	72 612	77 821	115 658
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	223 867	285 146	291 713	313 333	294 643	351 788
Females	247 687	315 010	334 369	356 802	338 096	413 908
<b>Age group</b>						
0-19	51 532	75 523	83 477	82 977	75 414	94 487
20-39	63 319	87 299	96 128	93 645	83 166	103 403
40-59	147 740	196 775	204 792	216 487	199 803	243 384
60-79	189 422	220 619	221 929	254 242	252 071	298 009
80+	19 541	19 940	19 756	22 784	22 285	26 413
<b>Cruise liner calls</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>359</b>

Source: Transport Malta

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total traffic</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>9 868</b>	<b>6 930</b>	<b>14 503</b>	<b>12 950</b>	<b>8 160</b>
Transit	648	9 859	6 930	14 503	12 943	8 157
Landed	-	9	-	-	7	3
<b>Nationality</b>						
EU	370	4 560	2 881	5 197	4 387	2 466
of which:						
France	68	253	202	515	578	135
Germany	261	1 134	1 139	1 513	1 169	147
Italy	-	47	56	109	61	93
Malta	-	3	1	5	2	3
Spain	1	37	24	144	141	123
United Kingdom	3	2 625	1 021	1 898	1 527	1 372
Non-EU	278	5 308	4 049	9 306	8 563	5 694
of which:						
Australia	13	844	480	2 154	2 050	1 226
Canada	22	574	351	1 210	1 030	502
Japan	6	70	11	118	60	54
United States	203	3 228	2 797	4 672	4 411	3 177
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	275	4 665	3 276	6 845	5 986	3 880
Females	373	5 203	3 654	7 658	6 964	4 280
<b>Age group</b>						
0-19	2	183	151	514	545	378
20-39	25	376	316	797	738	567
40-59	123	1 899	1 315	2 904	2 585	1 753
60-79	414	6 446	4 498	9 083	8 096	4 896
80+	84	964	650	1 205	986	566
<b>Cruise liner calls</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</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 the farming and fishing industries in MALTA for the years 2014 to 2019. The first section provides 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 succeeding part comprises the fisheries section with reference to the volume and value of official fish landings by species.





## 7.1 Agriculture

### PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

The produce of vegetables and fruits in MALTA during 2019 exceeded 35 000 tonnes, with vegetables accounting for 93.5 per cent of the total share and the rest attributed to fruits. The wholesale value of vegetables and fruits exceeded €22 million in 2019, of which 86.9 per cent was generated through the sale of vegetables. Overall, vegetables and fruits tonnage in MALTA declined when compared to 2014, but increased in value. On a regional level, in 2019, the Malta region produced 90.7 per cent of the total vegetable tonnage, amounting to €17.5 million, while the Gozo and Comino region registered 9.3 per cent of the total tonnage at a total value of almost €2 million. As regards to fruits, the Malta region produced 86.3 per cent of the total tonnage in 2019, having a total value of €2.7 million with the remaining 13.7 per cent produced in the Gozo and Comino region. **(Table 7.1.1)**

### LIVESTOCK

In 2019, livestock in MALTA amounted to 68 226, of which 52.0 per cent were pigs, followed by cattle, sheep and goats at 20.5, 19.3 and 8.2 per cent, respectively. Such pattern was by and large observed throughout the whole period under review. On a regional level, in 2019, the Malta region registered 92.3 per cent of the total number of pigs, 76.0 per cent of the total number of goats, 69.0 per cent of the total number of sheep and 64.2 per cent of the total number of cattle, while the remaining shares were registered in the Gozo and Comino region **(Table 7.1.2 and Chart 7.1.1)**. When analysing the total distribution of livestock farms in MALTA in 2019, 52.8 per cent were registered as sheep farms, followed by goat, cattle and pig. When comparing both regions in 2019, the Malta region had 90.3 per cent of pig farms, 81.5 per cent of cattle farms, 72.0 per cent of goat farms and 69.5 per cent of sheep farms, with the rest registered in the Gozo and Comino region **(Table 7.1.3 and Chart 7.1.2)**. In the last reporting year, whilst the total pig farms were the lowest in MALTA, pigs were highest in terms of counts **(Chart 7.1.3)**. **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. **(Map 7.1.1)**



CHART 7.1.1 – Distribution of livestock heads by region: 2014 and 2019 (NUTS 3)

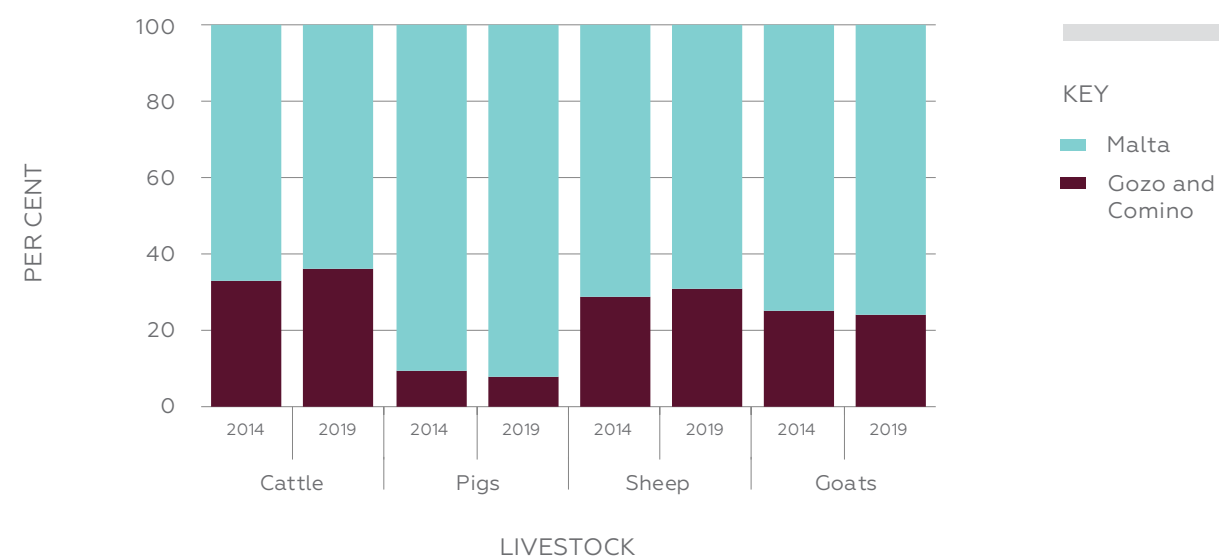


CHART 7.1.2 – Distribution of livestock farms by region: 2014 and 2019 (NUTS 3)

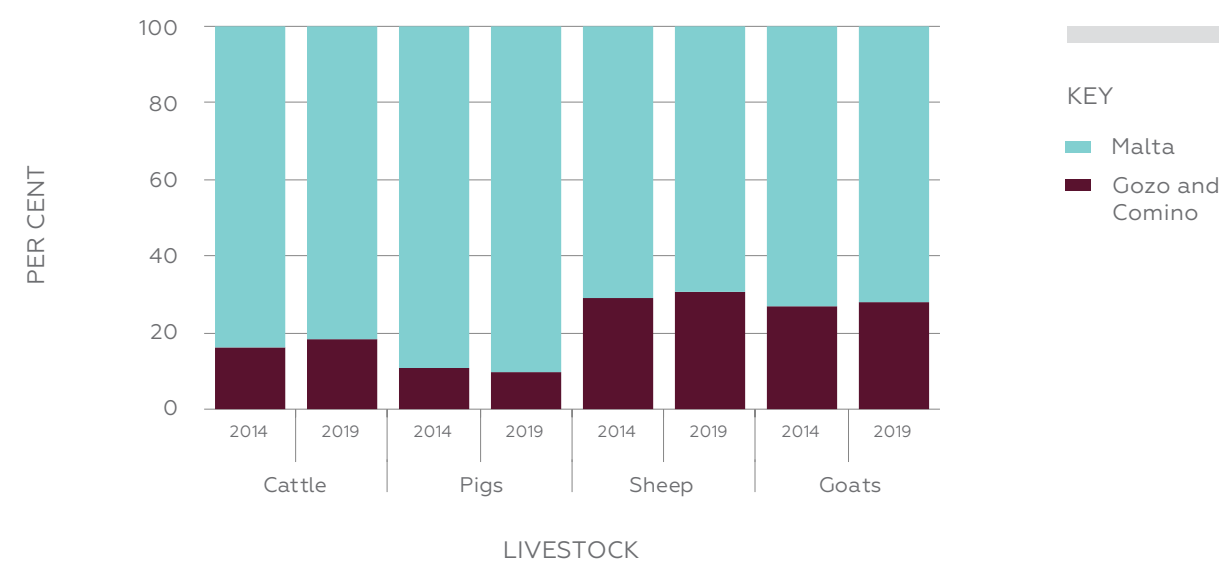
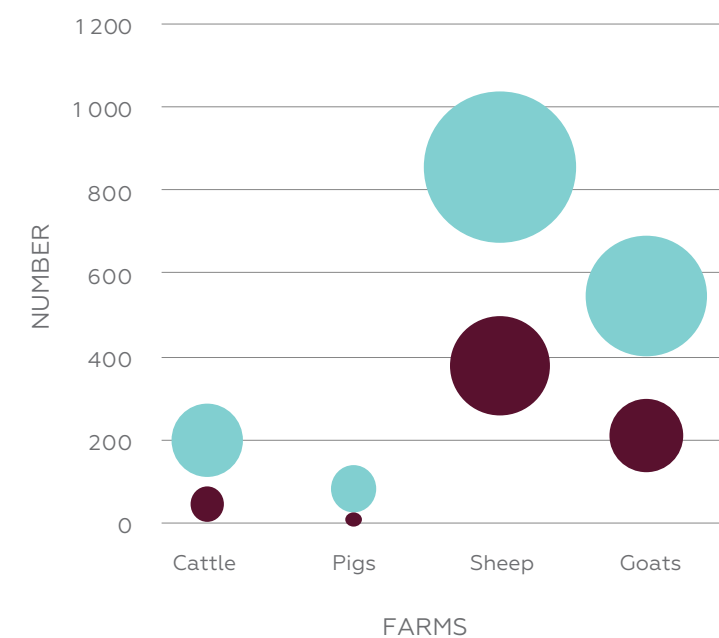
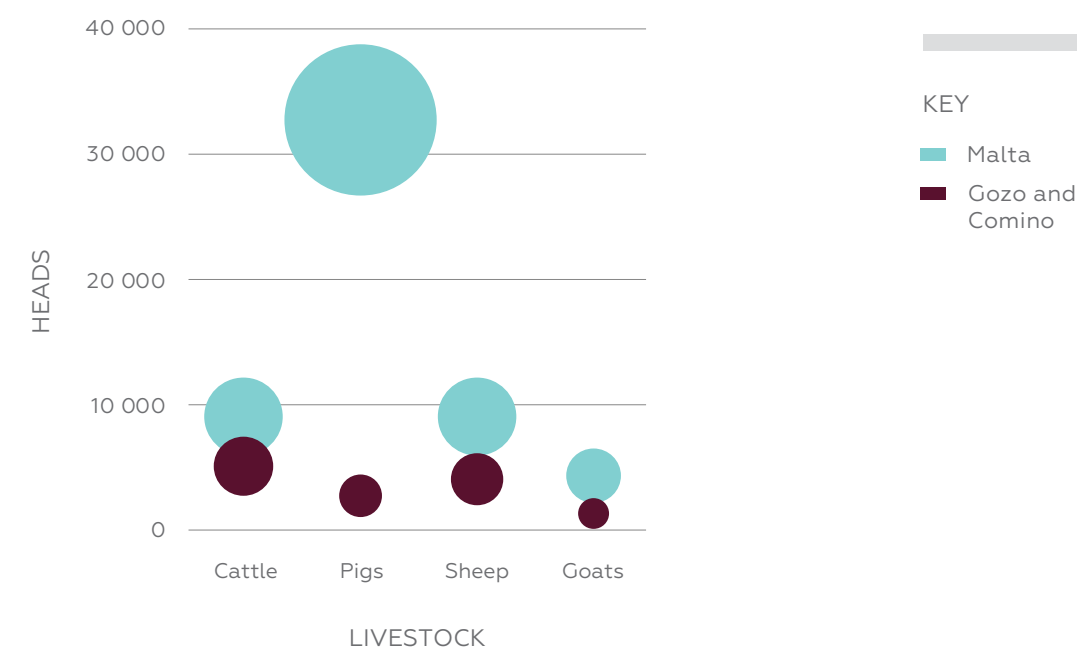


CHART 7.1.3 – Livestock heads and respective farms: 2019 (NUTS 3)



MAP 7.1.1 – Livestock heads by locality: 2019 (LAU 2)

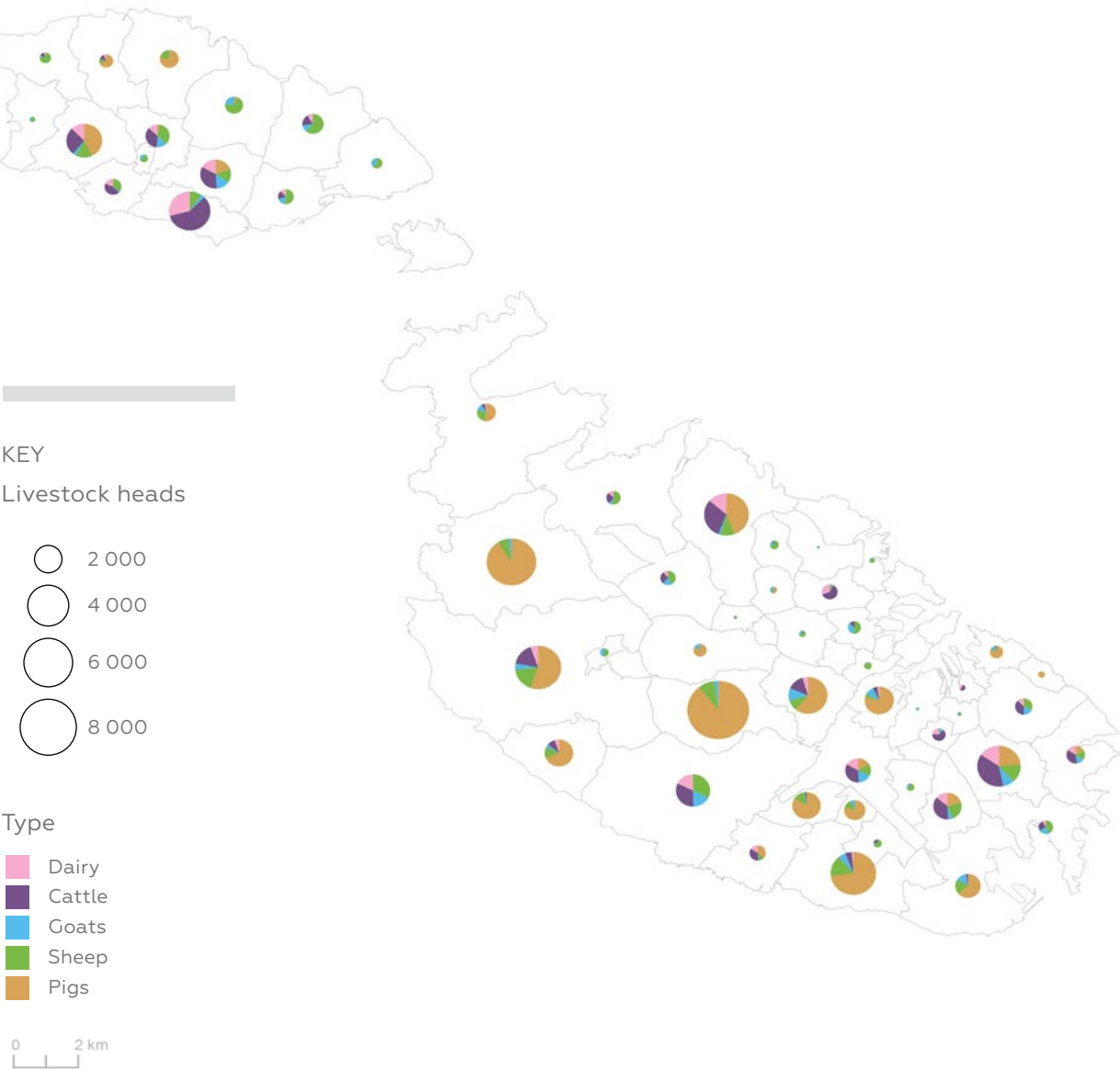


TABLE 7.1.1 – Volume and wholesale value of agricultural produce sold through official markets by region and year (NUTS 3)

	Vegetables		Fruit		Total	
	Tonnes	€000s	Tonnes	€000s	Tonnes	€000s
<b>MALTA</b>						
2014	41 092	15 932	2 392	2 899	<b>43 484</b>	<b>18 830</b>
2015	37 875	19 540	2 419	3 124	<b>40 294</b>	<b>22 664</b>
2016	38 217	20 111	1 797	2 770	<b>40 013</b>	<b>22 881</b>
2017	35 860	17 763	2 122	2 887	<b>37 982</b>	<b>20 650</b>
2018	35 263	16 561	2 371	3 230	<b>37 634</b>	<b>19 791</b>
2019	32 866	19 457	2 276	2 942	<b>35 142</b>	<b>22 400</b>
<b>Malta</b>						
2014	37 838	14 267	1 859	2 544	<b>39 697</b>	<b>16 812</b>
2015	34 886	17 619	1 903	2 747	<b>36 789</b>	<b>20 366</b>
2016	35 736	18 314	1 314	2 414	<b>37 050</b>	<b>20 728</b>
2017	33 134	16 148	1 723	2 572	<b>34 857</b>	<b>18 720</b>
2018	32 187	14 898	2 020	2 915	<b>34 208</b>	<b>17 813</b>
2019	29 825	17 466	1 965	2 660	<b>31 790</b>	<b>20 126</b>
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>						
2014	3 254	1 664	533	355	<b>3 787</b>	<b>2 019</b>
2015	2 988	1 921	516	377	<b>3 505</b>	<b>2 298</b>
2016	2 481	1 797	483	356	<b>2 964</b>	<b>2 153</b>
2017	2 725	1 614	400	315	<b>3 125</b>	<b>1 930</b>
2018	3 076	1 662	351	316	<b>3 427</b>	<b>1 978</b>
2019	3 041	1 991	311	282	<b>3 352</b>	<b>2 274</b>

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

TABLE 7.1.2 - Livestock heads by type, region and year (NUTS 3)

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Total
MALTA					
2014	14 882	47 320	10 526	4 627	77 355
2015	15 020	43 536	11 076	4 937	74 569
2016	14 356	40 597	11 523	4 971	71 447
2017	14 184	34 011	11 736	5 160	65 091
2018	14 125	36 294	13 169	5 726	69 314
2019	13 995	35 477	13 161	5 593	68 226
Malta					
2014	10 001	42 917	7 530	3 467	63 915
2015	9 953	39 897	7 807	3 683	61 340
2016	9 668	37 233	7 997	3 707	58 605
2017	9 232	31 327	8 195	3 850	52 604
2018	9 018	33 516	9 017	4 241	55 792
2019	8 980	32 745	9 082	4 248	55 055
Gozo and Comino					
2014	4 881	4 403	2 996	1 160	13 440
2015	5 067	3 639	3 269	1 254	13 229
2016	4 688	3 364	3 526	1 264	12 842
2017	4 952	2 684	3 541	1 310	12 487
2018	5 107	2 778	4 152	1 485	13 522
2019	5 015	2 732	4 079	1 345	13 171

Source: Civil Abattoir

TABLE 7.1.3 - Livestock farms by type, region and year (NUTS 3)

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Total
MALTA					
2014	281	100	1 341	803	2 525
2015	266	99	1 327	826	2 518
2016	257	95	1 279	782	2 413
2017	251	94	1 257	757	2 359
2018	252	97	1 240	763	2 352
2019	248	93	1 231	758	2 330
Malta					
2014	235	89	948	585	1 857
2015	220	88	930	608	1 846
2016	211	84	891	568	1 754
2017	205	85	870	543	1 703
2018	206	88	860	543	1 697
2019	202	84	855	546	1 687
Gozo and Comino					
2014	46	11	393	218	668
2015	46	11	397	218	672
2016	46	11	388	214	659
2017	46	9	387	214	656
2018	46	9	380	220	655
2019	46	9	376	212	643

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 2019, the Pacific chub mackerel was the heaviest at 22.3 per cent of total volume, followed by the “Other” category at 19.9 per cent. The Malta region was the main contributor in terms of total fish landings. In 2019, all the European pilchard originated from the Malta region. Overall, the contribution of fish landings originating from the Gozo and Comino region amounted to 9.5 per cent of total **(Table 7.2.1 and Chart 7.2.1)**. In MALTA, the Swordfish was the classification which registered the highest value, accounting to €3.4 million or 29.4 per cent of the total fish value, followed by the “Other” category at €2.6 million. Overall, the share of fish value originating from Gozo and Comino landings accounted for 9.3 per cent of the total. **(Table 7.2.2)**

CHART 7.2.1 – Distribution of fish landings by species and region: 2019 (NUTS 3)

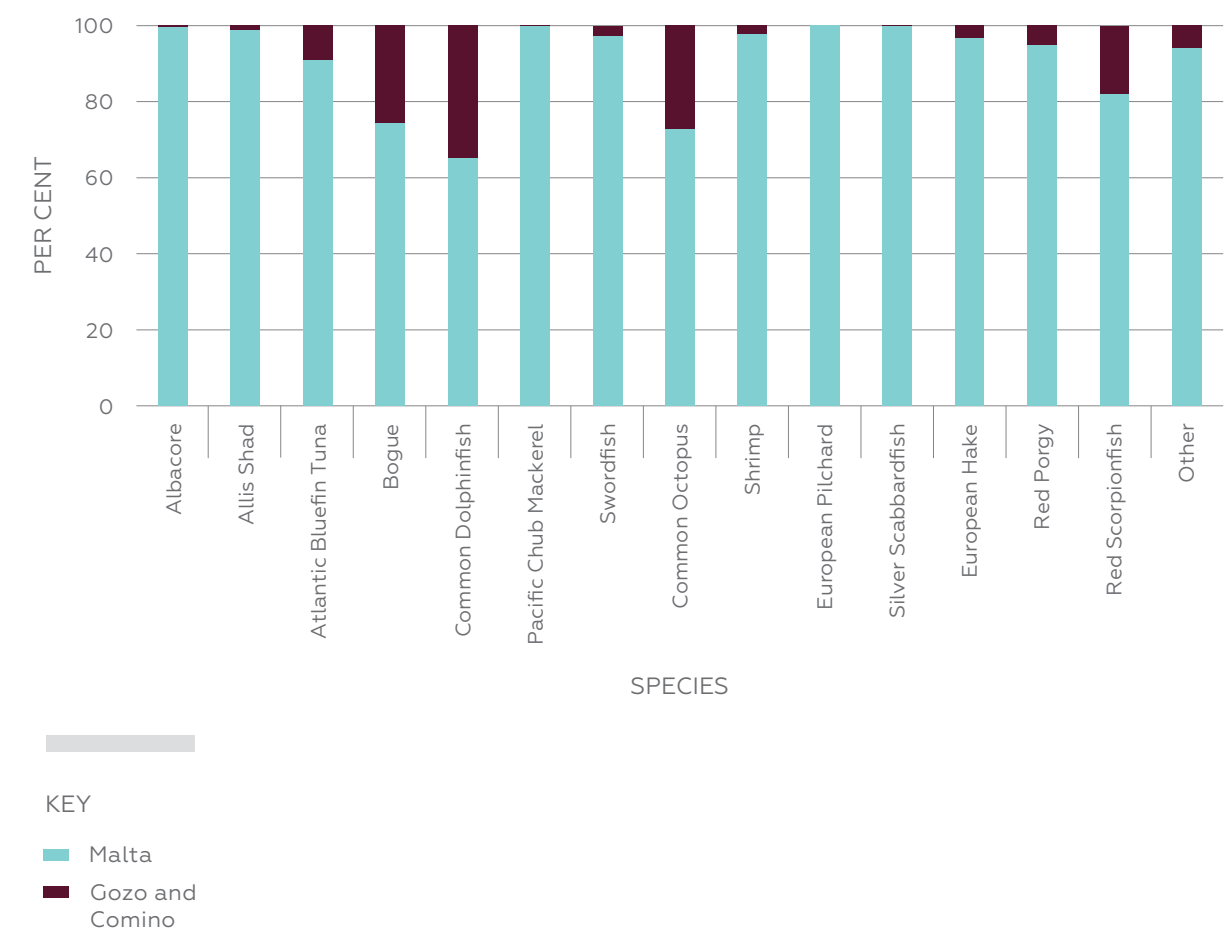




TABLE 7.2.1 – Volume of fish landings by species, region and year (NUTS 3)

	kilogrammes				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>2 545 310</b>	<b>3 572 737</b>	<b>2 239 065</b>	<b>2 564 307</b>	<b>2 262 433</b>
Albacore	37 181	56 354	3 224	103 601	75 171
Allis shad	104 559	233 139	76 596	6 235	1 571
Atlantic bluefin tuna	147 625	200 685	247 793	114 887	72 890
Bogue	52 038	75 196	81 062	87 663	42 402
Common dolphinfish	334 321	237 603	288 875	413 782	410 841
Pacific chub mackerel	557 533	505 726	431 195	669 818	503 891
Swordfish	489 342	409 708	361 479	307 678	411 803
Common octopus	30 551	35 938	28 772	24 349	26 433
Shrimp	67 443	1 061 869	50 592	45 303	56 128
European pilchard	61 158	38 209	143 468	4 395	9
Silver scabbardfish	38 123	51 100	95 190	133 810	136 039
European hake	29 666	24 060	25 841	13 385	19 339
Red porgy	26 244	101 241	21 006	22 255	23 270
Red scorpionfish	34 752	28 278	28 400	29 213	31 618
Other	534 773	513 630	355 572	587 933	451 027
<b>Malta<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2 083 186</b>	<b>3 295 374</b>	<b>1 782 299</b>	<b>2 243 084</b>	<b>2 048 159</b>
Albacore	36 929	56 251	3 003	103 424	74 944
Allis shad	104 059	169 309	69 457	6 235	1 554
Atlantic bluefin tuna	147 572	199 171	246 999	106 601	66 265
Bogue	32 692	52 484	59 474	41 609	31 522
Common dolphinfish	187 870	173 952	139 268	196 240	268 011
Pacific chub mackerel	504 723	443 828	254 240	669 804	503 854
Swordfish	473 362	393 659	346 201	298 736	400 847
Common octopus	23 779	30 384	20 305	19 443	19 260
Shrimp	66 015	1 061 346	40 126	44 994	54 949
European pilchard	61 158	38 209	143 468	4 395	9
Silver scabbardfish	37 943	51 002	94 947	133 714	135 967
European hake	27 797	22 783	23 042	12 623	18 715
Red porgy	24 247	100 258	19 666	21 410	22 096
Red scorpionfish	28 188	23 331	23 947	22 873	25 966
Other	326 852	479 409	298 156	560 982	424 198

TABLE 7.2.1 – continued

	kilogrammes				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>462 124</b>	<b>277 363</b>	<b>456 766</b>	<b>321 223</b>	<b>214 274</b>
Albacore	252	103	221	177	227
Allis shad	501	63 831	7 139	-	17
Atlantic bluefin tuna	53	1 514	794	8 286	6 625
Bogue	19 346	22 713	21 588	46 054	10 880
Common dolphinfish	146 451	63 651	149 607	217 542	142 830
Pacific chub mackerel	52 811	61 898	176 955	14	37
Swordfish	15 980	16 050	15 278	8 942	10 957
Common octopus	6 772	5 554	8 467	4 905	7 172
Shrimp	1 428	523	10 466	309	1 180
European pilchard	-	-	-	-	-
Silver scabbardfish	181	98	243	96	71
European hake	1 869	1 277	2 799	762	623
Red porgy	1 997	983	1 340	845	1 174
Red scorpionfish	6 564	4 947	4 453	6 340	5 652
Other	207 920	34 221	57 416	26 951	26 829

**Notes:**

- <sup>1</sup> Includes landings of vessels owned by persons residing in mainland Malta and landings of foreign-flagged vessels.
- Refer to Methodological note 2.

Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

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

	€				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>11 657 299</b>	<b>11 208 475</b>	<b>10 201 451</b>	<b>11 978 554</b>	<b>11 591 175</b>
Albacore	124 315	215 163	8 861	372 527	240 766
Allis shad	61 521	122 927	37 656	4 597	2 678
Atlantic bluefin tuna	1 589 696	2 234 246	2 216 652	1 125 805	539 644
Bogue	151 439	176 042	156 949	215 820	112 879
Common dolphinfish	1 431 778	1 320 985	1 303 150	2 111 168	1 456 029
Pacific chub mackerel	300 584	281 990	232 341	345 934	273 367
Swordfish	3 124 409	2 571 459	2 265 775	2 756 862	3 413 432
Common octopus	238 155	233 588	219 381	222 604	246 240
Shrimp	821 931	599 705	420 464	736 301	1 107 369
European pilchard	30 668	20 062	68 295	2 245	50
Silver scabbardfish	152 100	204 123	341 539	465 884	538 567
European hake	189 407	156 449	160 391	95 010	156 102
Red porgy	436 689	281 485	323 569	388 457	423 863
Red scorpionfish	480 099	378 751	376 155	430 828	475 558
Other	2 524 509	2 411 502	2 070 273	2 704 512	2 604 633



TABLE 7.2.2 – continued

	€				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Malta<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10 477 888</b>	<b>10 234 303</b>	<b>8 988 316</b>	<b>10 310 319</b>	<b>10 508 074</b>
Albacore	122 301	214 618	8 126	371 829	240 011
Allis shad	59 886	91 011	34 038	4 597	2 622
Atlantic bluefin tuna	1 589 320	2 219 055	2 213 373	1 044 269	490 184
Bogue	99 100	139 203	119 977	118 132	84 568
Common dolphinfish	868 771	967 935	774 636	1 064 937	944 792
Pacific chub mackerel	267 005	247 005	142 122	345 864	273 266
Swordfish	3 011 712	2 453 354	2 189 985	2 674 852	3 318 190
Common octopus	196 543	193 901	170 128	181 534	179 746
Shrimp	808 720	596 170	349 256	734 652	1 098 480
European pilchard	30 668	20 062	68 295	2 245	50
Silver scabbardfish	151 533	203 879	341 106	465 788	538 271
European hake	174 110	145 774	146 032	88 504	151 015
Red porgy	405 581	265 219	307 981	376 306	402 374
Red scorpionfish	387 285	307 280	327 195	338 432	390 264
Other	2 305 354	2 169 837	1 796 066	2 498 379	2 394 243
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>1 179 411</b>	<b>974 173</b>	<b>1 213 135</b>	<b>1 668 234</b>	<b>1 083 101</b>
Albacore	2 014	545	735	698	756
Allis shad	1 635	31 915	3 618	-	57
Atlantic bluefin tuna	376	15 191	3 279	81 536	49 460
Bogue	52 339	36 838	36 972	97 688	28 311
Common dolphinfish	563 008	353 050	528 514	1 046 231	511 237
Pacific chub mackerel	33 579	34 985	90 219	70	100
Swordfish	112 697	118 105	75 790	82 010	95 241
Common octopus	41 611	39 686	49 253	41 070	66 494
Shrimp	13 211	3 535	71 208	1 649	8 890
European pilchard	-	-	-	-	-
Silver scabbardfish	567	245	433	96	296
European hake	15 297	10 674	14 359	6 506	5 086
Red porgy	31 108	16 266	15 588	12 151	21 489
Red scorpionfish	92 814	71 471	48 960	92 396	85 294
Other	219 154	241 665	274 207	206 133	210 390

Notes:

- 1. <sup>1</sup> Includes landings of vessels owned by persons residing in mainland Malta and landings of foreign-flagged vessels.
- 2. Refer to Methodological note 2.

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.
- 2. The data from 2015 onwards cannot be compared to data in previous publications as there were changes in the methodology.





# 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 in GWh.

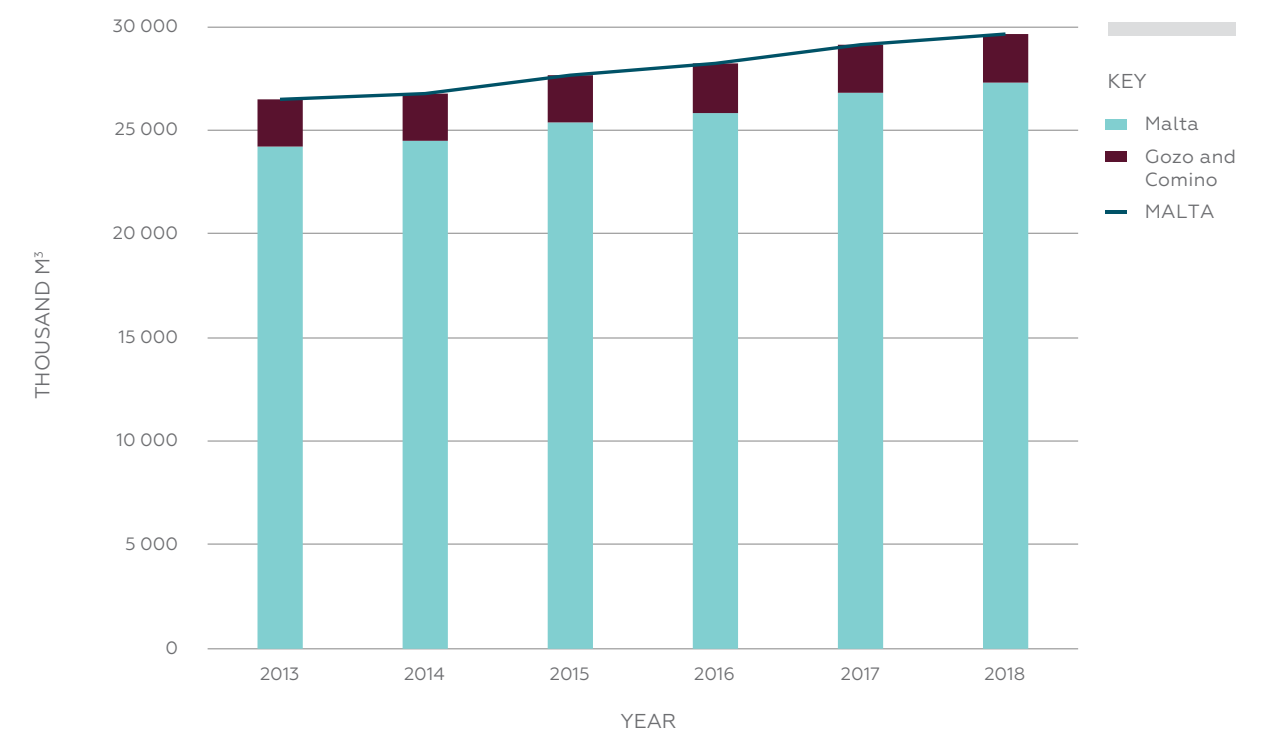




## 8.1 Water

Water production in MALTA mainly encompasses groundwater and reverse osmosis production, which total production ranged between 30.5 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2013 to 33.5 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2018. In 2018, 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 2014 and 2017 in the region of Gozo and Comino. Malta region consumed 92.1 per cent of the total water, with the rest being consumed in the Gozo and Comino region. The percentage of network losses decreased from 13.0 (in 2013) to 11.3 per cent (in 2018). In 2018, the percentage of network losses in the region of Malta was lower than that of Gozo and Comino, with a discrepancy of 3 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)

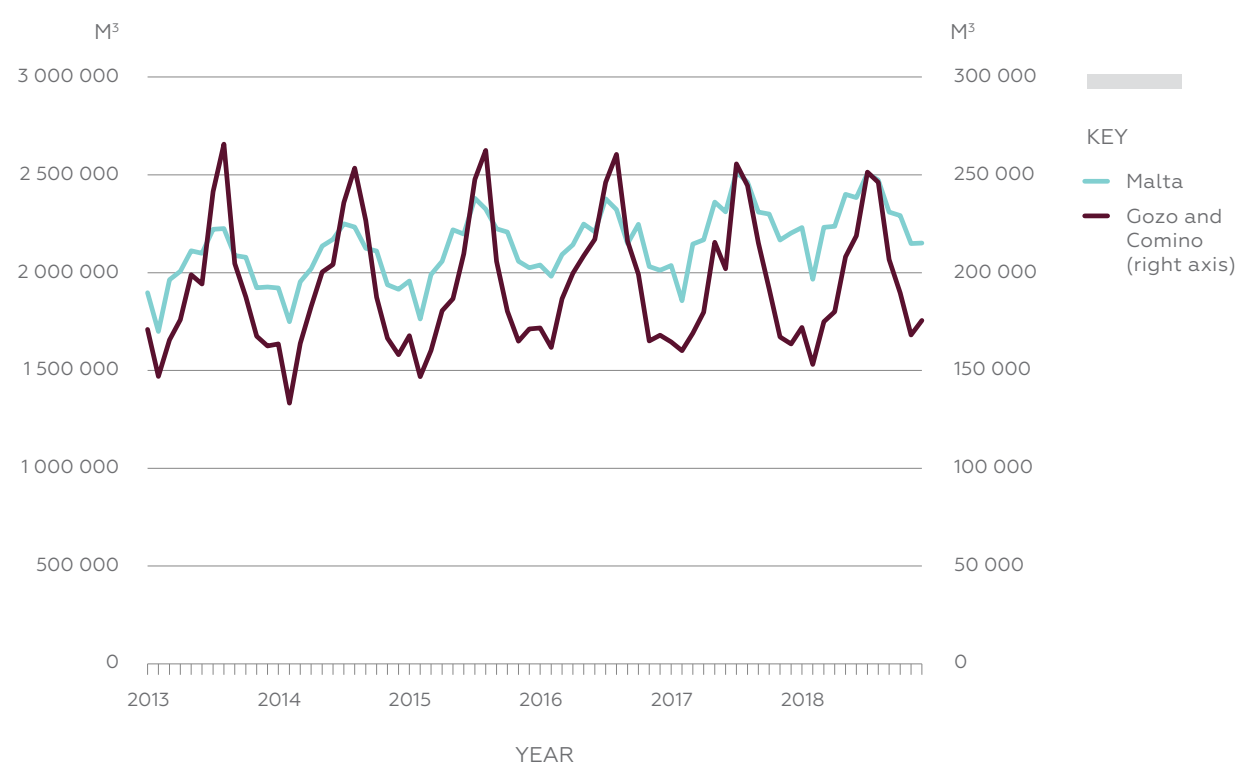


TABLE 8.1.1 – Public water production and consumption by region and year (NUTS 3)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>MALTA</b>						
Groundwater Production	13 788 433	13 963 037	13 438 345	13 505 262	14 359 581	14 238 719
Pumping Stations	7 395 918	7 362 043	6 783 757	6 461 558	7 148 664	7 431 433
Boreholes	6 392 516	6 600 994	6 654 588	7 043 704	7 210 917	6 807 286
Annual reverse osmosis production	16 791 994	16 508 928	17 804 425	18 617 223	18 879 644	19 358 311
Gozo water polishing plant reject	96 775	103 780	86 585	105 911	117 271	122 965
Total Production	30 483 652	30 368 185	31 156 185	32 016 574	33 121 954	33 474 065
Network losses	3 962 502	3 569 548	3 466 709	3 764 283	3 960 823	3 798 473
network losses as a % of total production	13.0%	11.8%	11.1%	11.8%	12.0%	11.3%
Consumption	26 521 150	26 798 637	27 689 476	28 252 291	29 161 131	29 675 592
<b>Malta</b>						
Groundwater Production	11 530 549	11 623 791	11 151 834	11 241 858	12 066 767	12 032 904
Pumping Stations	7 242 080	7 184 032	6 573 614	6 276 590	6 996 182	7 234 303
Boreholes	4 288 470	4 439 759	4 578 220	4 965 268	5 070 585	4 798 601
Reverse Osmosis	16 791 994	16 508 928	17 804 425	18 617 223	18 879 644	19 358 311
Transferred from Gozo and Comino to Malta	-	-	-	-	-	200
Transferred from Malta to Gozo and Comino	581 640	481 190	481 150	637 390	537 580	648 420
Total Production	27 740 903	27 651 529	28 475 109	29 221 691	30 408 831	30 742 995
Network losses	3 501 712	3 128 224	3 069 982	3 369 842	3 576 299	3 412 028
network losses as a % of total production	12.6%	11.3%	10.8%	11.5%	11.8%	11.1%
Consumption	24 239 191	24 523 304	25 405 127	25 851 849	26 832 532	27 330 967
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>						
Groundwater Production	2 257 884	2 339 246	2 286 511	2 263 404	2 292 814	2 205 815
Pumping Station	153 838	178 011	210 144	184 968	152 482	197 130
Boreholes	2 104 046	2 161 235	2 076 368	2 078 436	2 140 332	2 008 685
Polishing plant reject	96 775	103 780	86 585	105 911	117 271	122 965
Transferred from Malta to Gozo and Comino	581 640	481 190	481 150	637 390	537 580	648 420
Transferred from Gozo and Comino to Malta	-	-	-	-	-	200
Total Production	2 742 749	2 716 656	2 681 076	2 794 883	2 713 123	2 731 070
Network losses	460 790	441 323	396 727	394 441	384 524	386 445
network losses as a % of total production	16.8%	16.2%	14.8%	14.1%	14.2%	14.1%
Consumption	2 281 959	2 275 333	2 284 349	2 400 442	2 328 599	2 344 625

**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 groundwater production and the transferred water from Malta less the polishing plant reject and the transferred water to Malta.
4. Total production for Malta includes the total groundwater production, reverse osmosis production and the transferred water from Gozo 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)



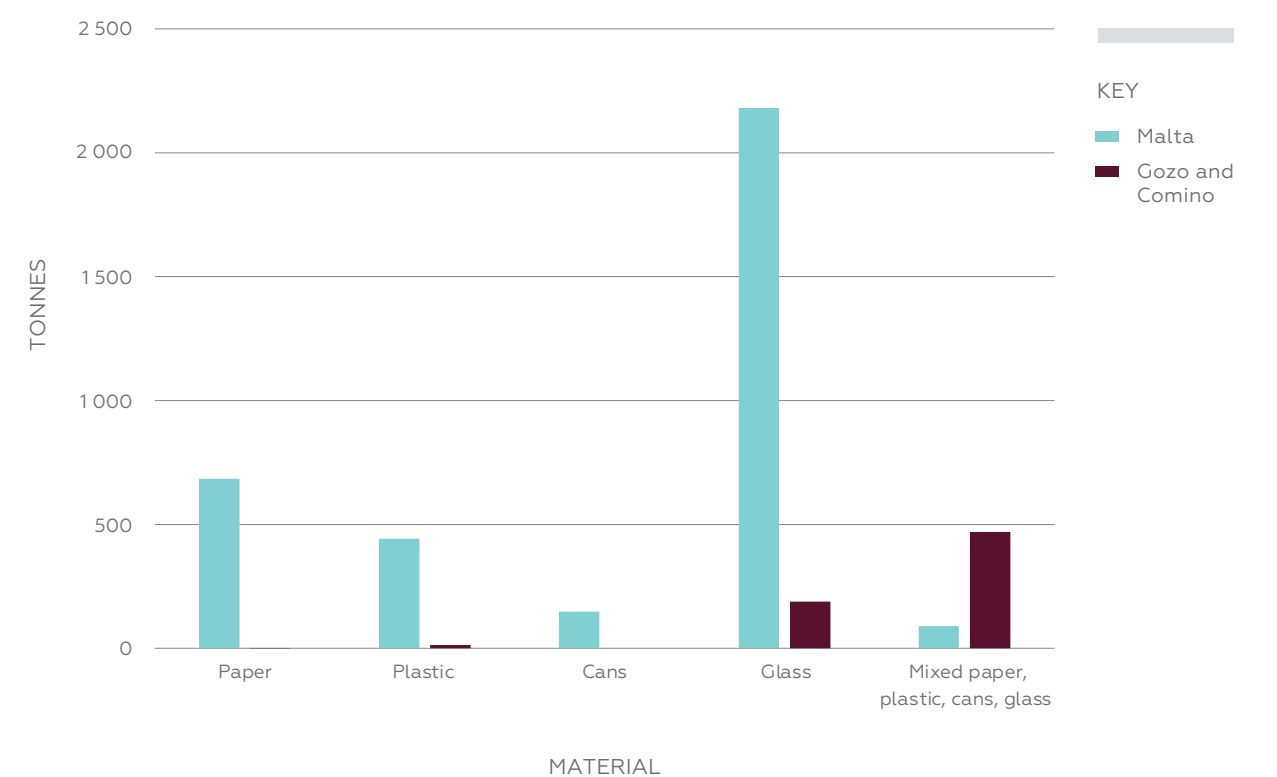


## 8.2 Waste

### COLLECTION OF SEPARATED DRY RECYCLABLES

In 2018, the collection of separated dry recyclables through bring-in sites amounted to 4 218 tonnes in MALTA; this was higher than in 2013 (4 043 tonnes) and 84.1 per cent of which was collected in the region of Malta, with the remaining 15.9 per cent collected in Gozo and Comino region. On a regional level, the collection of separated dry recyclables through bring-in sites in 2018 was lower in Malta region than that collected in 2013, but considerably higher in Gozo and Comino region. The collection of separated dry recyclables through the grey/green bag collection registered a year-on-year increase throughout the period 2013 – 2018. In 2018, the grey/green bag collection stood at 23 100 tonnes compared to 10 974 tonnes in 2013 in the region of Malta. Similarly, in the Gozo and Comino region, the grey/green bag collection in 2018 amounted to 1 787 tonnes, an increase of 136.7 per cent over 2013. During 2018, the collection of glass through bring-in sites constituted the highest share of all the material collected in Malta region with 61.5 per cent and mixed paper, plastic, cans, glass in the region of Gozo and Comino with 69.8 per cent. **(Table 8.2.1 and Chart 8.2.1)**

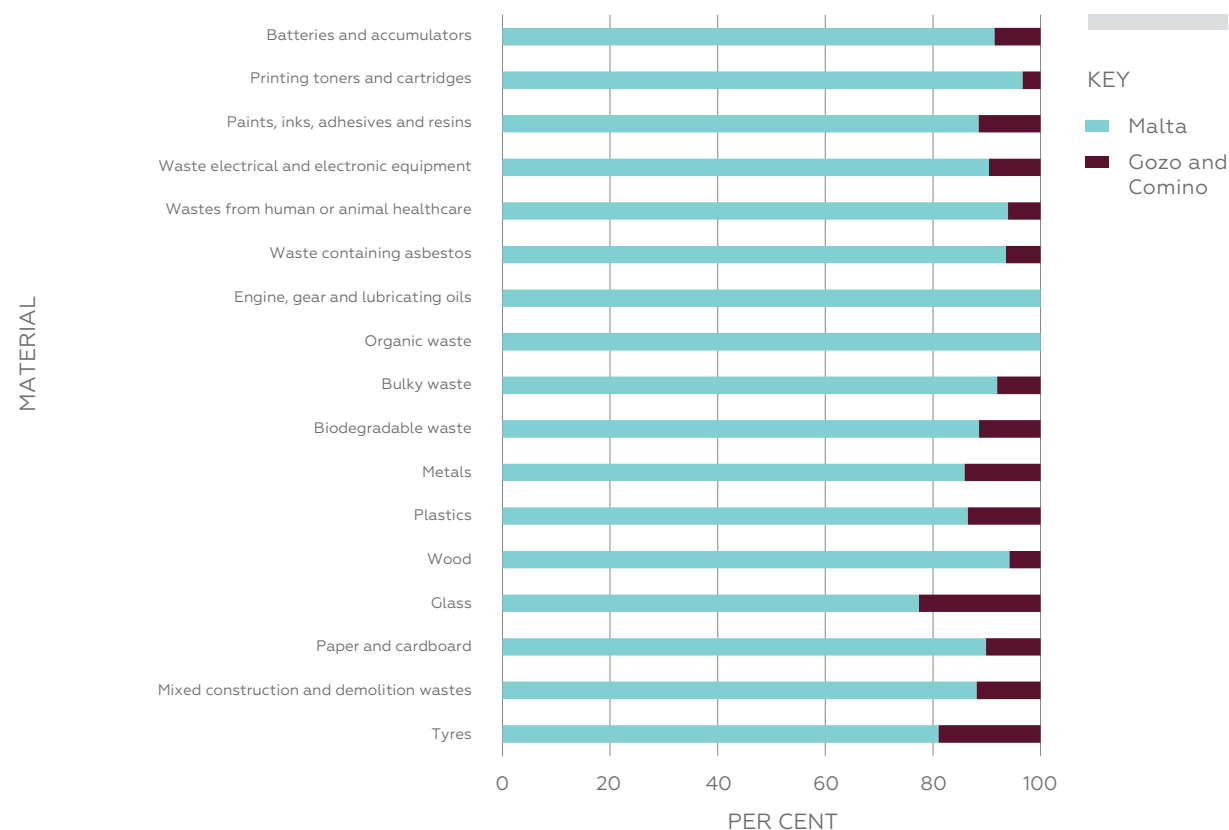
**CHART 8.2.1 – Collection of separated dry recyclables through bring-in sites by type of material and region: 2018 (NUTS 3)**



COLLECTION OF SEPARATED WASTE FROM CIVIC AMENITY SITES

During 2018, the collection of separated waste from civic amenity sites stood at 30 392 tonnes in MALTA, an increase of 17.6 per cent over the previous year. Non-hazardous waste amounted to 94.9 per cent of waste collected from civic amenity sites. When compared to the previous year, in 2018, the separation of waste collected from civic amenity sites increased by 4 176 tonnes to 27 479 tonnes in the region of Malta. Non-hazardous waste constituted 94.9 per cent of all waste collected from civic amenity sites in Malta region, the majority being mixed construction and demolition wastes. The collection of waste from civic amenity sites in the Gozo and Comino region increased by 380 tonnes to 2 912 tonnes during 2018, with non-hazardous waste constituting 95.2 per cent of all waste collected, in particular, mixed construction and demolition wastes. In both regions, the collection of hazardous waste was relatively low during the years 2013 – 2018. **(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: 2018 (NUTS 3)



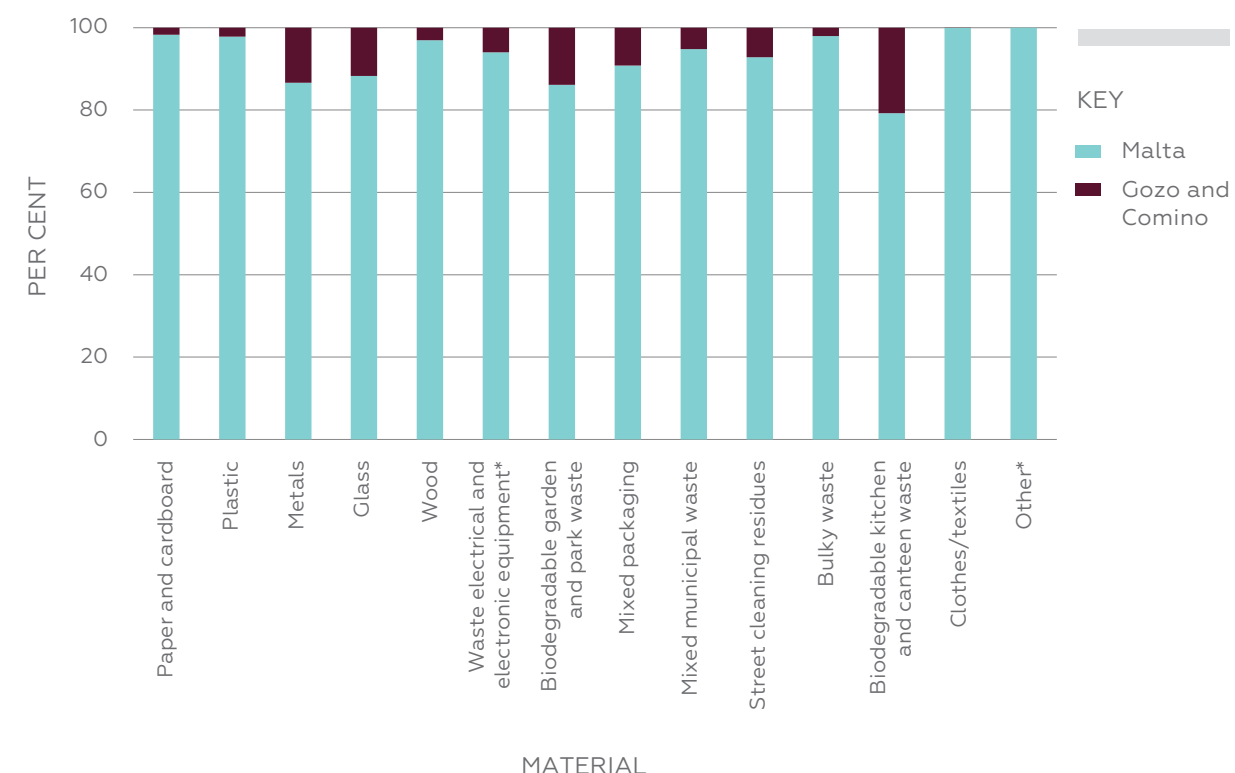
**Note:**

Clothes and compost categories were removed as no data was recorded.

MUNICIPAL WASTE GENERATION

Municipal waste generation in MALTA amounted to 310 041 tonnes during 2018, an increase of 14 711 tonnes over the previous year. The mixed municipal waste constituted the highest share at 59.1 per cent of all municipal waste generated. In the region of Malta, the generation of municipal waste increased by 5.3 per cent over the previous year to 293 336 tonnes in 2018; the majority being mixed municipal waste and bulky waste, representing 59.2 and 19.6 per cent of all municipal waste, respectively. However, municipal waste generated in the region of Gozo and Comino stood at 16 705 tonnes in 2018, representing a decline of 0.7 per cent over the previous year. Mixed municipal waste and mixed packaging were the two materials which were mostly generated in the Gozo and Comino region, accounting for 57.1 and 12.5 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: 2018 (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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>MALTA</b>							
Bring-in sites	Paper	913	1 005	781	646	630	685
	Plastic	709	590	507	484	449	456
	Cans	236	195	153	169	137	148
	Glass	2 185	1 951	1 211	1 893	2 126	2 369
	Mixed paper, plastic, cans, glass	-	-	-	293	509	559
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 043</b>	<b>3 740</b>	<b>2 652</b>	<b>3 486</b>	<b>3 852</b>	<b>4 218</b>
Grey/green bag collection	Paper, plastic, metal and glass	11 729	12 891	14 926	17 113	20 735	24 887
<b>Malta</b>							
Bring-in sites	Paper	804	883	685	646	630	684
	Plastic	660	536	449	483	449	443
	Cans	217	178	143	167	137	148
	Glass	1 994	1 742	1 040	1 660	1 721	2 181
	Mixed paper, plastic, cans, glass	-	-	-	19	42	90
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 675</b>	<b>3 339</b>	<b>2 318</b>	<b>2 976</b>	<b>2 980</b>	<b>3 546</b>
Grey/green bag collection	Paper, plastic, metal and glass	10 974	12 000	13 952	15 881	19 124	23 100
<b>Gozo</b>							
Bring-in sites	Paper	109	122	97	0	0	1
	Plastic	49	54	58	1	0	13
	Cans	19	17	9	2	0	0
	Glass	191	208	170	232	405	188
	Mixed paper, plastic, cans, glass	-	-	-	275	467	469
	<b>Total</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>672</b>
Grey/green bag collection	Paper, plastic, metal and glass	755	891	974	1 232	1 611	1 787

- 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 (CAS) by material, region and year (NUTS 3)**

		tonnes					
Material	Hazardous (HAZ)/ Non-hazardous (NHAZ)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
MALTA		23 427	24 838	27 588	30 014	25 834	30 392
Tyres	NHAZ	144	121	141	147	128	137
Mixed construction and demolition wastes	NHAZ	10 079	10 162	10 255	11 438	8 966	10 670
Paper and cardboard	NHAZ	707	791	996	889	802	947
Glass	NHAZ	109	101	116	161	163	162
Wood	NHAZ	3 962	4 488	5 420	5 648	5 157	6 096
Plastics	NHAZ	175	197	256	179	144	184
Metals	NHAZ	1 000	993	1 112	1 309	955	1 067
Biodegradable waste	NHAZ	1 042	1 257	1 214	1 518	1 361	1 449
Bulky waste	NHAZ	4 717	5 138	6 618	6 677	6 274	8 116
Clothes	NHAZ	5	-	-	-	-	-
Organic waste	NHAZ	-	-	-	-	20	16
Compost	NHAZ	-	-	-	-	18	-
Engine, gear and lubricating oils	HAZ	66	55	79	49	80	55
Waste containing asbestos	HAZ	82	126	118	136	73	87
Wastes from human or animal healthcare	HAZ	6	5	5	8	8	15
Waste electrical and electronic equipment	HAZ	1 210	1 251	1 176	1 748	1 579	1 309
Paints, inks, adhesives and resins	HAZ	44	53	39	28	77	54
Printing toners and cartridges	HAZ	-	-	-	-	3	11
Batteries and accumulators	HAZ	79	100	45	80	28	15
Malta		21 320	22 272	24 428	27 013	23 303	27 479
Tyres	NHAZ	130	101	121	128	111	111
Mixed construction and demolition wastes	NHAZ	8 956	8 771	8 532	9 986	7 859	9 403
Paper and cardboard	NHAZ	664	755	864	823	720	851
Glass	NHAZ	108	101	109	110	107	125
Wood	NHAZ	3 806	4 316	5 155	5 360	4 871	5 742
Plastics	NHAZ	159	183	246	153	127	160
Metals	NHAZ	892	873	991	1 164	831	917
Biodegradable waste	NHAZ	853	1 024	974	1 308	1 196	1 283
Bulky waste	NHAZ	4 372	4 696	6 111	6 105	5 737	7 463
Clothes	NHAZ	5	-	-	-	-	-
Organic waste	NHAZ	-	-	-	-	19	16
Compost	NHAZ	-	-	-	-	18	-
Engine, gear and lubricating oils	HAZ	62	48	65	48	80	55
Waste containing asbestos	HAZ	76	119	108	129	67	82
Wastes from human or animal healthcare	HAZ	6	5	4	8	7	14
Waste electrical and electronic equipment	HAZ	1 120	1 137	1 068	1 591	1 454	1 184
Paints, inks, adhesives and resins	HAZ	38	50	36	25	69	48
Printing toners and cartridges	HAZ	-	-	-	-	3	11
Batteries and accumulators	HAZ	72	92	43	77	26	14

TABLE 8.2.2 – continued

		tonnes					
Material	Hazardous (HAZ)/ Non-hazardous (NHAZ)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>		<b>2 108</b>	<b>2 566</b>	<b>3 161</b>	<b>3 001</b>	<b>2 532</b>	<b>2 912</b>
Tyres	NHAZ	14	20	20	19	17	26
Mixed construction and demolition wastes	NHAZ	1 123	1 390	1 723	1 452	1 107	1 267
Paper and cardboard	NHAZ	43	36	131	66	82	96
Glass	NHAZ	1	-	7	51	56	37
Wood	NHAZ	156	171	265	287	286	353
Plastics	NHAZ	16	14	10	26	18	25
Metals	NHAZ	108	120	121	145	124	151
Biodegradable waste	NHAZ	189	233	241	211	164	166
Bulky waste	NHAZ	345	442	507	573	537	653
Clothes	NHAZ	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organic waste	NHAZ	-	-	-	-	1	-
Compost	NHAZ	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine, gear and lubricating oils	HAZ	5	7	14	2	-	-
Waste containing asbestos	HAZ	6	7	10	7	6	6
Wastes from human or animal healthcare	HAZ	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waste electrical and electronic equipment	HAZ	90	114	108	156	124	125
Paints, inks, adhesives and resins	HAZ	6	4	3	3	7	6
Printing toners and cartridges	HAZ	-	-	-	-	1	0
Batteries and accumulators	HAZ	6	8	2	4	1	1

**Notes:**

1. From 2011 to 2014, CAS in Malta comprised Ħal Far, Mrieħel, Magħtab and Ħal Luqa. In 2015, Ta' Qali CAS was added.
2. The categories into which waste is classified were changed when compared to the previous edition of this publication.
3. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: WasteServ Malta Ltd.

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

		tonnes					
Material		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>MALTA</b>		<b>246 521</b>	<b>256 630</b>	<b>269 660</b>	<b>269 837</b>	<b>295 330</b>	<b>310 041</b>
Paper and cardboard		2 560	6 405	7 050	6 467	6 148	7 013
Plastic		1 917	1 642	1 168	1 029	1 033	1 012
Metals		3 733	1 462	1 347	1 570	1 259	1 437
Glass		2 463	2 658	3 707	1 740	3 876	4 979
Wood		14 698	14 101	14 601	9 605	7 197	8 534
Waste electrical and electronic equipment*		1 210	1 252	1 176	1 804	2 282	2 102
Biodegradable garden and park waste		6 548	7 738	6 660	4 334	4 134	4 234
Mixed packaging		12 036	12 582	14 469	16 992	19 984	22 652
Mixed municipal waste		168 450	174 062	182 672	174 760	185 488	183 145
Street cleaning residues		3 607	3 039	3 649	4 962	5 886	6 247
Bulky waste		26 099	29 466	32 182	43 802	53 356	58 545
Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste		2 216	1 370	734	2 182	3 085	7 460
Clothes/textiles		296	339	145	323	977	1 111
Other*		688	514	100	267	625	1 570
<b>Malta</b>		<b>231 092</b>	<b>240 240</b>	<b>253 093</b>	<b>254 040</b>	<b>278 508</b>	<b>293 336</b>
Paper and cardboard		2 290	6 125	6 581	6 420	5 543	6 893
Plastic		1 860	1 577	1 102	1 012	1 021	990
Metals		3 471	1 196	1 212	1 415	1 134	1 245
Glass		2 271	2 449	3 537	1 370	3 234	4 395
Wood		14 518	13 843	14 192	9 322	6 884	8 275
Waste electrical and electronic equipment*		1 120	1 138	1 068	1 647	2 127	1 976
Biodegradable garden and park waste		5 624	6 780	5 875	3 881	3 595	3 648
Mixed packaging		11 227	11 733	13 545	15 585	18 083	20 572
Mixed municipal waste		157 477	162 062	169 983	164 690	176 435	173 599
Street cleaning residues		3 607	3 039	3 649	4 633	5 452	5 799
Bulky waste		24 439	28 086	31 372	41 664	51 770	57 353
Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste		2 216	1 370	734	1 816	1 634	5 911
Clothes/textiles		296	339	145	323	977	1 111
Other*		676	502	98	263	620	1 570
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>		<b>15 429</b>	<b>16 390</b>	<b>16 567</b>	<b>15 798</b>	<b>16 822</b>	<b>16 705</b>
Paper and cardboard		271	280	469	48	605	120
Plastic		57	65	66	17	12	22
Metals		262	265	135	155	125	192
Glass		191	209	170	370	642	584
Wood		180	258	410	283	313	259
Waste electrical and electronic equipment*		90	114	108	158	155	125
Biodegradable garden and park waste		924	958	785	453	539	587
Mixed packaging		809	849	923	1 407	1 902	2 080
Mixed municipal waste		10 973	12 000	12 689	10 070	9 053	9 546
Street cleaning residues		-	-	-	329	434	448
Bulky waste		1,660	1,380	811	2,138	1,586	1,192
Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste		-	-	-	367	1,450	1,549
Clothes/textiles		-	-	-	-	-	1
Other*		12	12	2	4	5	-

**Notes:**

1. Waste amounts and codes refer to waste that is transferred to Malta from Gozo.
2. The categories into which waste is classified were changed when compared to the previous edition of this publication.
3. 2018 data by region is provisional.
4. Data is in line with NSO news release 197/2019.
5. Totals may not add up due to rounding.
6. \* includes hazardous waste

Sources: WasteServ Malta Ltd.; Environment and Resources Authority



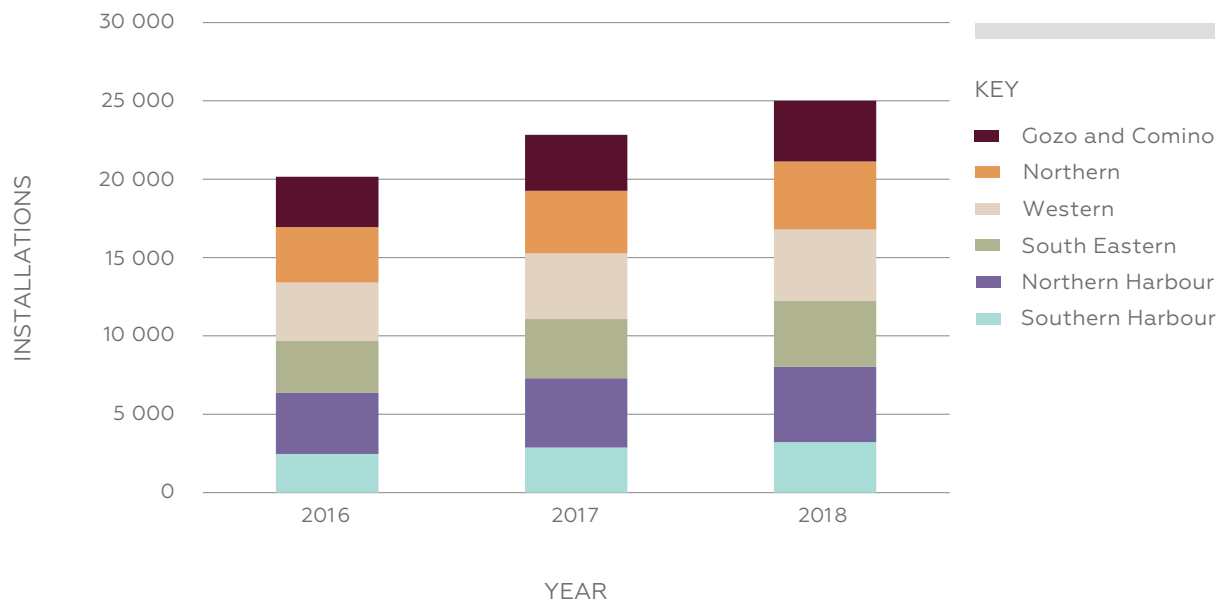


8.3 Renewable Energy from Photovoltaic Panels (PVs)

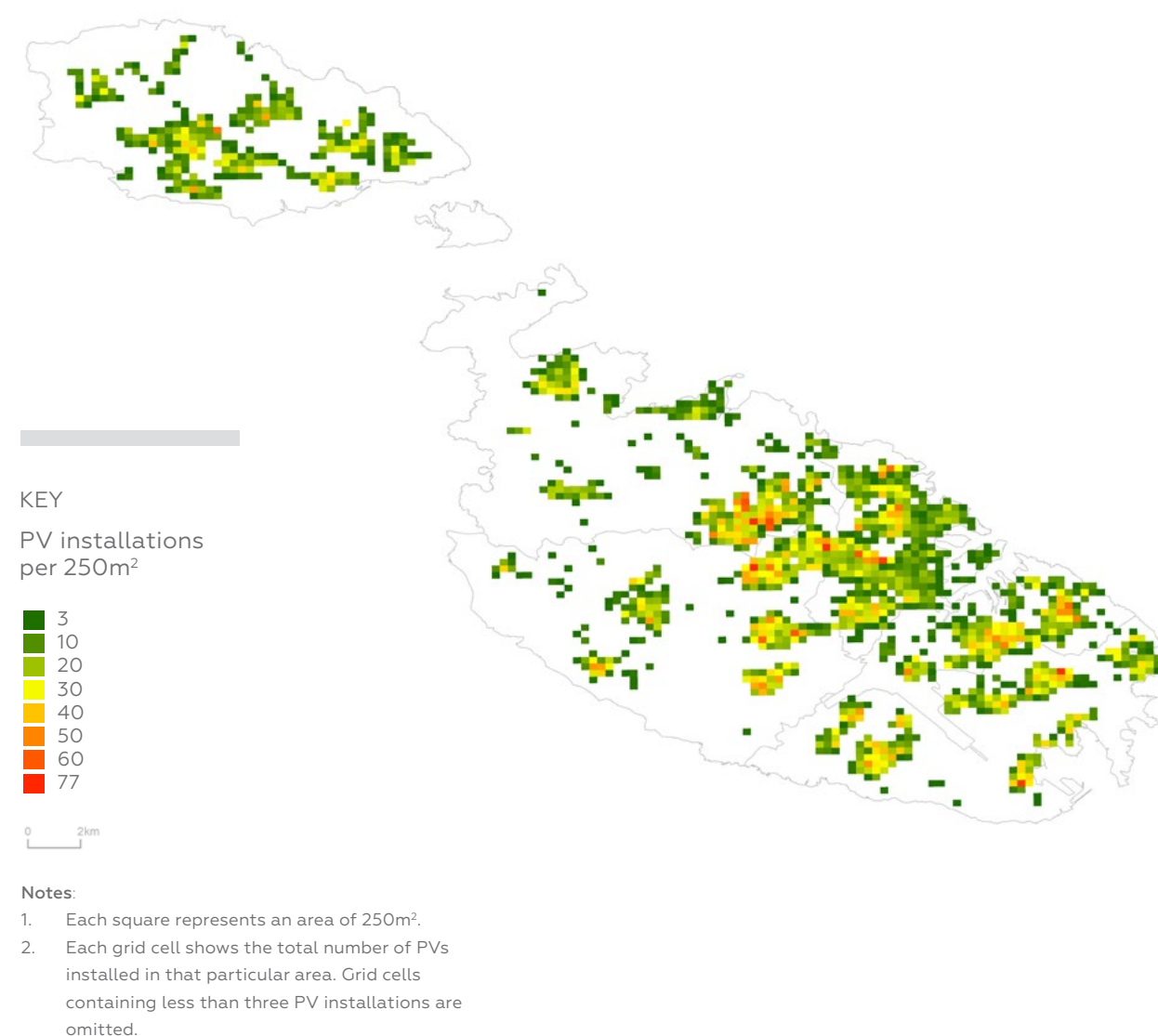
STOCK OF PVs: 2018

The stock of PV installations amounted to 25 007 of which 84.5 per cent were installed in the region of Malta and 15.5 per cent were in the Gozo and Comino region. The Northern Harbour and Western districts accounted for 37.5 per cent of the total stock of PV installations with 4 831 and 4 544 installations, respectively. When compared to 2017, new installations increased by 9.5 per cent. The percentage increases were highest in the Southern Harbour district (11.7 per cent) and lowest in the Gozo and Comino district (8.3 per cent). **(Table 8.3.1, Chart 8.3.1 and Map 8.3.1)**

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

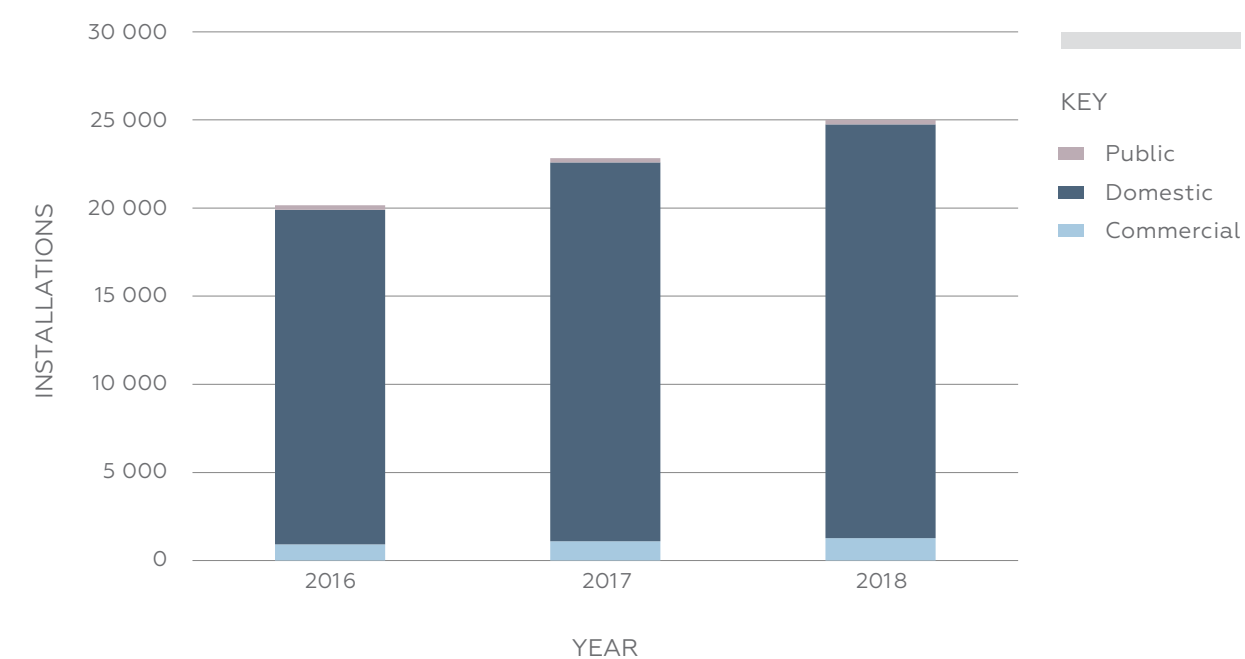


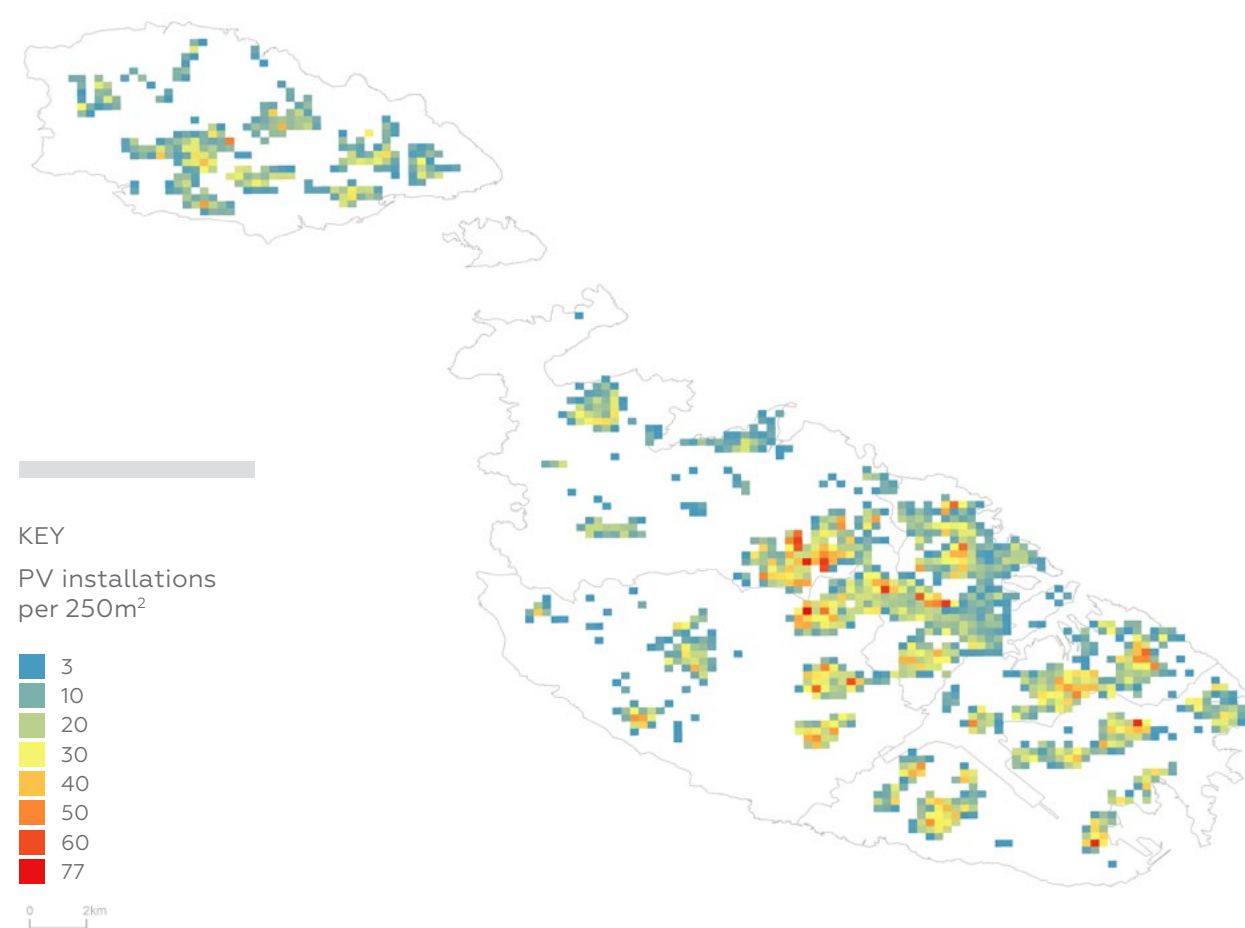


MAP 8.3.1 – Total PV installations using 250m<sup>2</sup> grid cells: 2018

**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. During 2018, the domestic sector accounted for 93.9 per cent of the total stock of PV installations, followed by the commercial and public sectors, accounting for 5.1 and 1.0 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 domestic and commercial sectors. (**Table 8.3.2, Chart 8.3.2, Maps 8.3.2 and 8.3.3**)

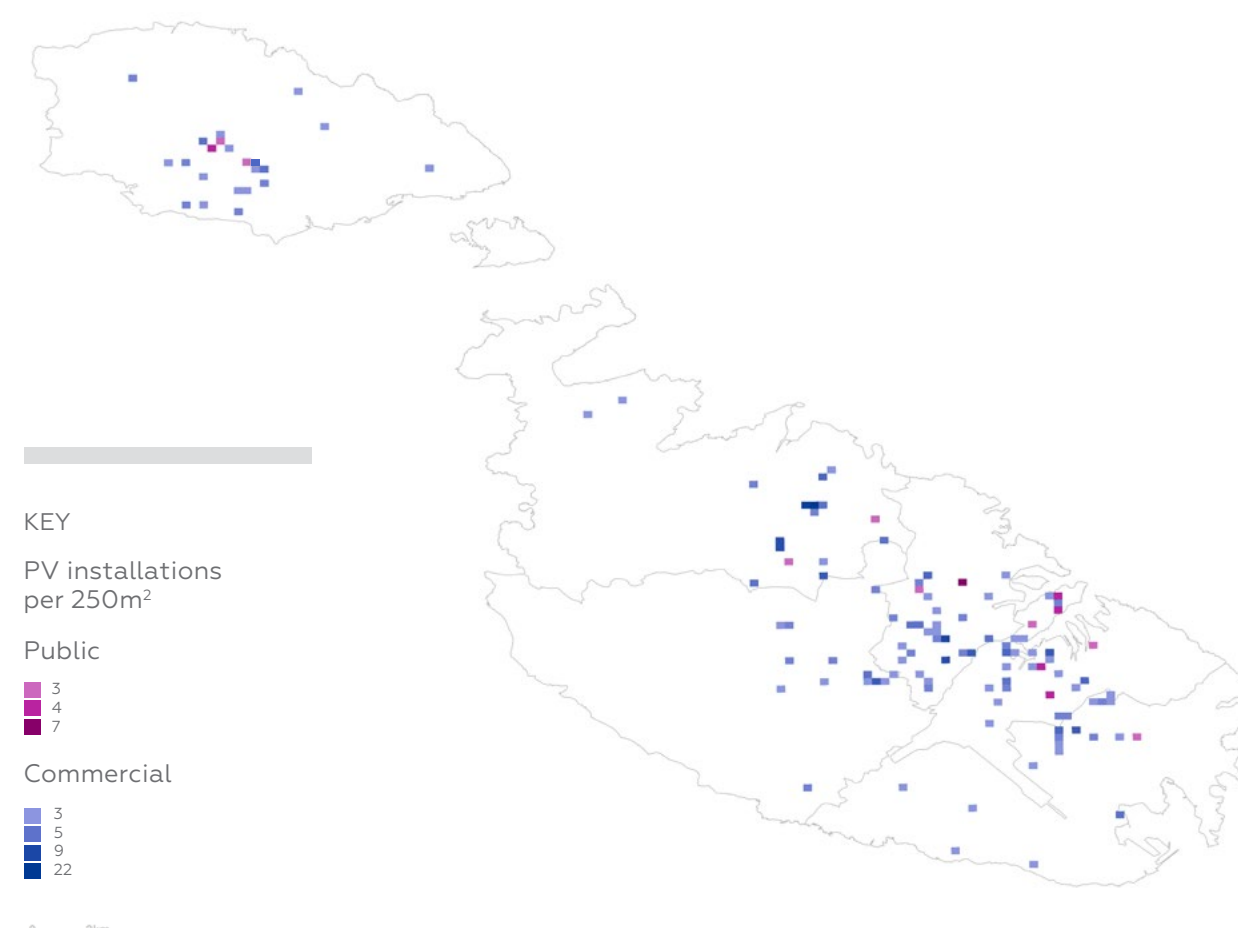
CHART 8.3.2 – Stock of PV installations by sector and year



MAP 8.3.2 – Domestic PV installations using 250m<sup>2</sup> grid cells: 2018

## Notes:

1. Each square represents an area of 250m<sup>2</sup>.
2. Each grid cell shows the total number of PVs installed in that particular area. Grid cells containing less than three PV installations are omitted.

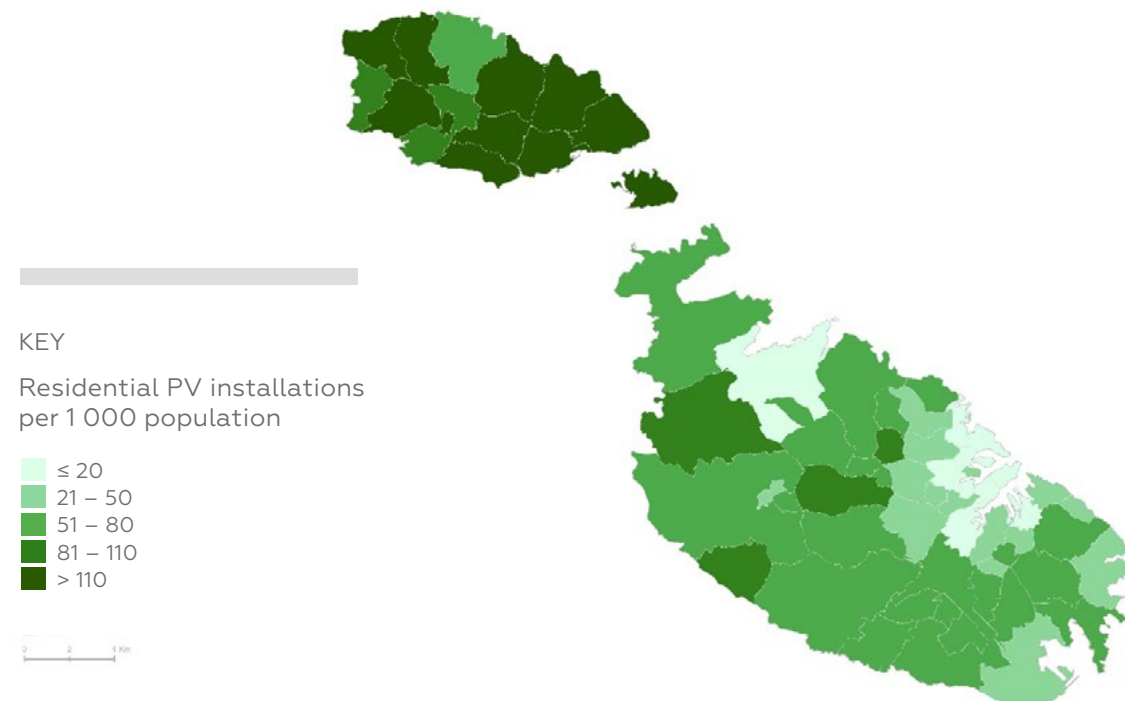
MAP 8.3.3 – Public and commercial PV installations using 250m<sup>2</sup> grid cells: 2018

## Notes:

1. Each square represents an area of 250m<sup>2</sup>.
2. Each grid cell shows the total number of PVs installed in that particular area. Grid cells containing less than three PV installations are omitted.

**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 111 domestic installations per 1 000 population, followed by the Western and South Eastern districts at 71 and 57 installations, respectively. The lowest ratio was registered in the Northern Harbour district, with 30 installations per 1 000 population. **(Map 8.3.4)**

MAP 8.3.4 – Total PVs installed in the domestic sector per 1 000 residents: 2018 (LAU 2)



### PRODUCTION OF ENERGY FROM PVs: 2018

Total kWp amounted to 131 303.7, an increase of 16.9 per cent over 2017. The domestic sector amounted to 52.1 per cent of total kWp, followed by 43.8 and 4.1 per cent in the commercial and public sectors, respectively. The peak power rating of an average PV system in the domestic sector stood at 2.9 kWp, whereas that for the commercial and public sectors amounted to 45.2 and 20.9 kWp, respectively. (Table 8.3.3, Charts 8.3.3-4 and Map 8.3.5)

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

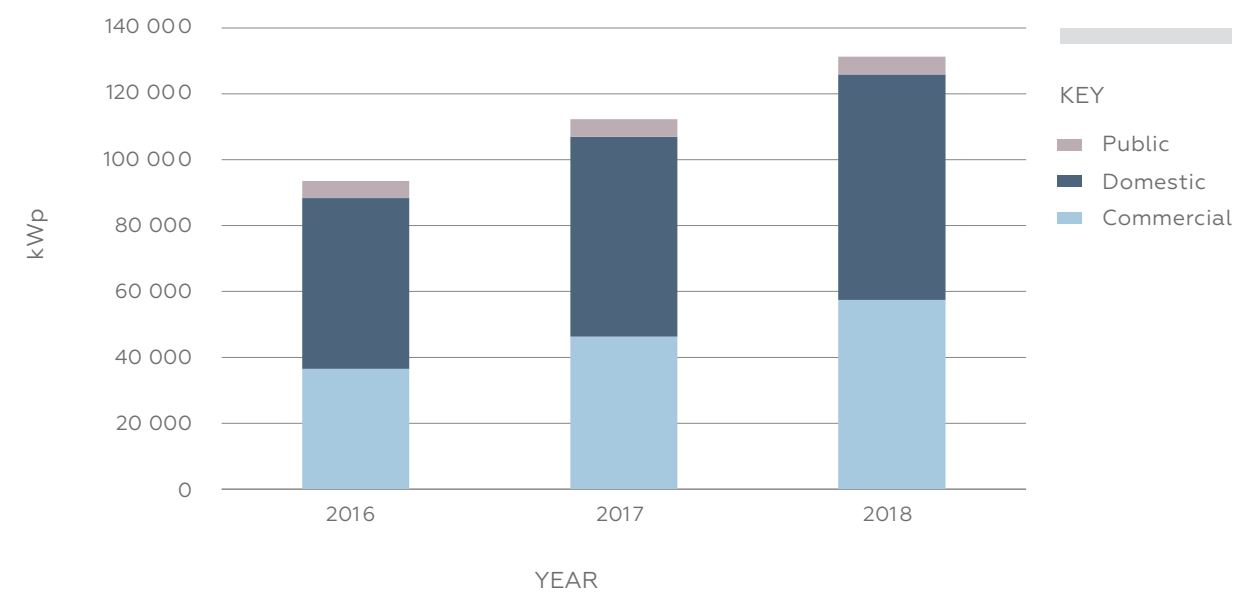
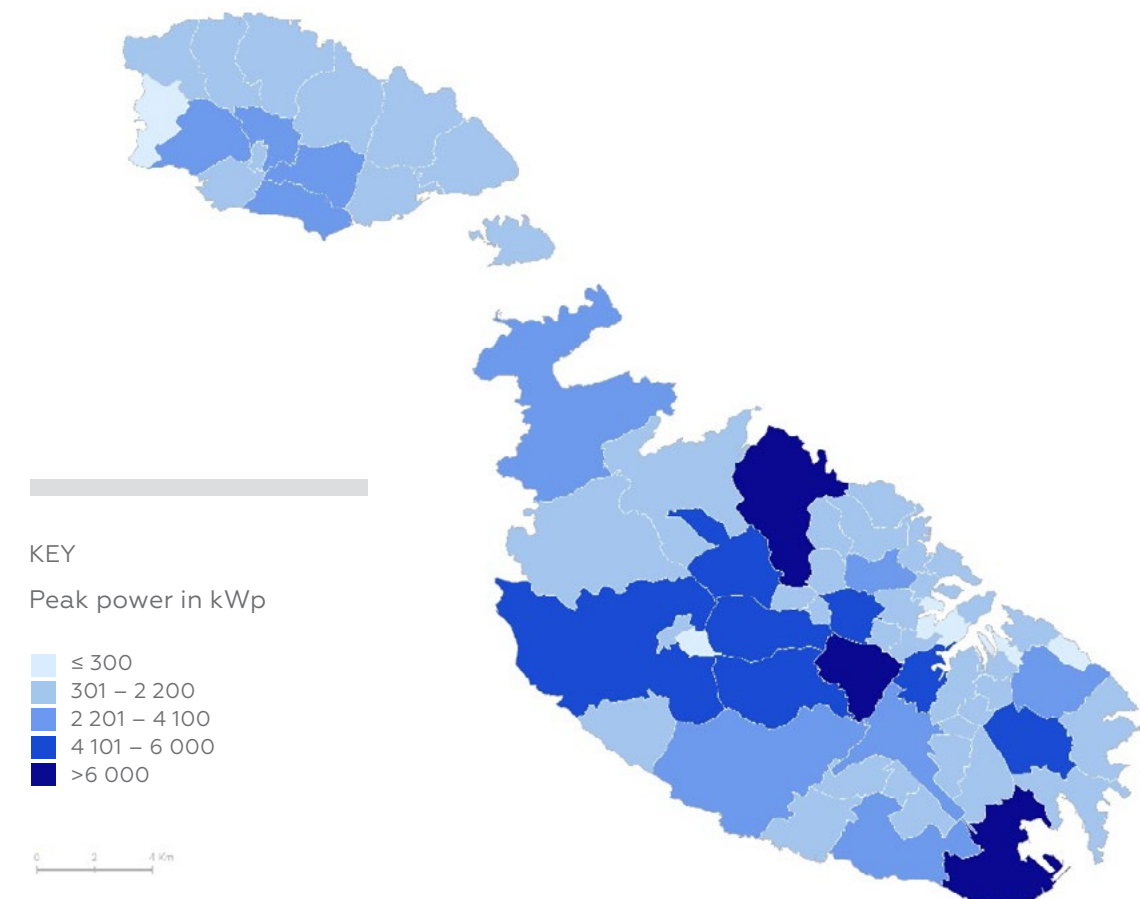


CHART 8.3.4 – Distribution of total kWp of connected PVs by sector and district: 2018 (LAU1)



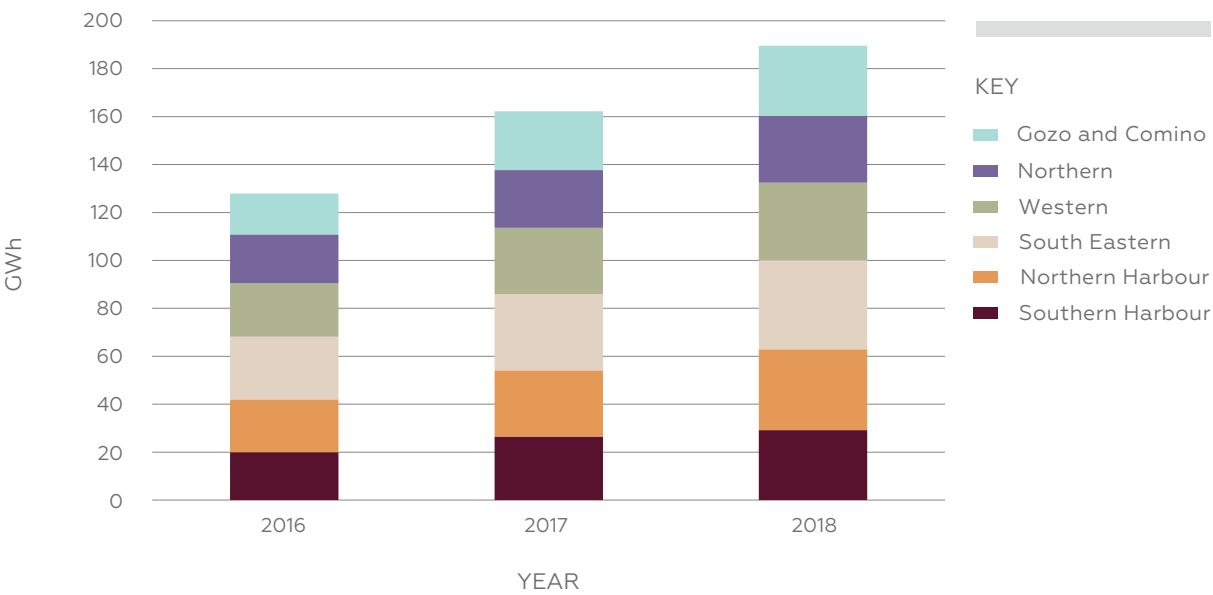
MAP 8.3.5 – Total kWp by locality: 2018 (LAU2)





When compared to the situation in 2017, generation of energy from grid-connected PVs increased by 16.9 per cent, totalling an estimated value of 189.6 GWh. Most energy was generated in the South Eastern and Northern Harbour districts at 19.6 and 17.8 per cent of the total GWh, respectively. Increases were highest in the Northern Harbour district (22.1 per cent) and lowest in the Southern Harbour district (10.2 per cent). **(Table 8.3.4, Chart 8.3.5 and Map 8.3.6)**

CHART 8.3.5 – Estimated total output in GWh from grid-connected PVs by district and year (LAU 1)



MAP 8.3.6 – Total estimated mWh by locality: 2018 (LAU2)

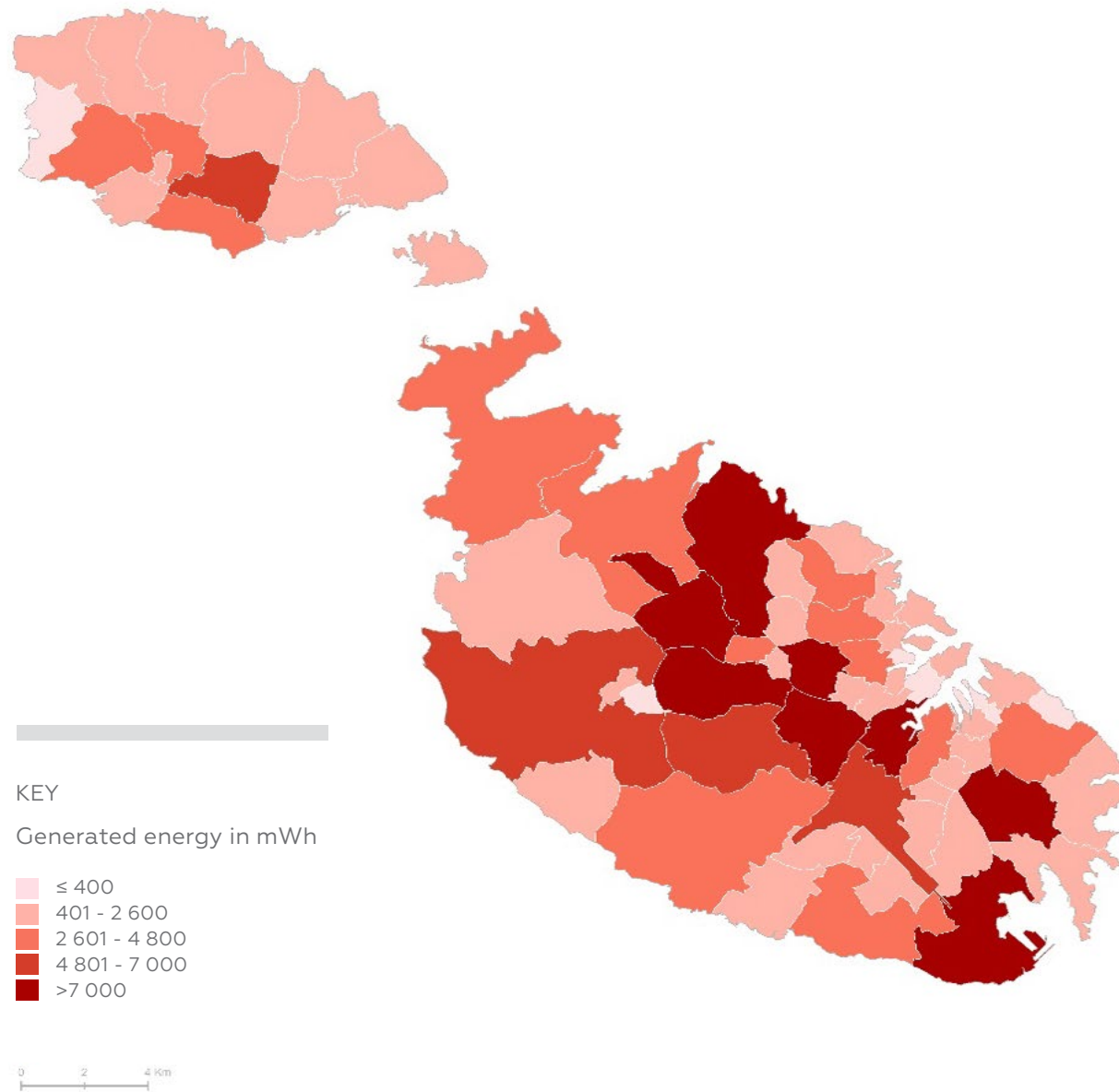


TABLE 8.3.1 – Stock of PV installations by region/district and year (NUTS 3 and LAU 1)

NATIONAL		MALTA						
NUTS 3		Malta						Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
2016	20 157	16 953	2 467	3 922	3 291	3 725	3 548	3 204
2017	22 838	19 258	2 877	4 414	3 793	4 174	4 000	3 580
2018	25 007	21 131	3 215	4 831	4 208	4 544	4 333	3 876

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								
2016	915	766	132	180	133	166	155	149
2017	1 100	920	154	216	157	192	201	180
2018	1 272	1 070	183	246	192	220	229	202
Domestic								
2016	18 993	15 986	2 274	3 685	3 128	3 526	3 373	3 007
2017	21 482	18 130	2 656	4 140	3 606	3 949	3 779	3 352
2018	23 475	19 849	2 964	4 526	3 986	4 289	4 084	3 626
Public								
2016	249	201	61	57	30	33	20	48
2017	256	208	67	58	30	33	20	48
2018	260	212	68	59	30	35	20	48

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								
2016	36 547.9	33 579.4	8 080.7	4 238.3	10 621.0	6 407.5	4 231.9	2 968.5
2017	46 322.5	39 425.8	9 205.2	6 070.4	11 879.1	6 822.2	5 448.9	6 896.7
2018	57 446.9	48 891.3	9 805.1	8 694.5	14 385.7	9 088.9	6 917.1	8 555.6
Domestic								
2016	51 844.9	43 789.7	5 933.2	9 882.0	8 427.2	9 822.1	9 725.2	8 055.2
2017	60 630.0	51 376.1	7 177.9	11 557.2	10 060.8	11 313.0	11 267.2	9 253.9
2018	68 415.6	58 163.2	8 282.6	13 076.3	11 444.8	12 795.3	12 564.2	10 252.4
Public								
2016	5 149.7	3 818.6	1 369.8	1 636.6	240.9	376.5	194.8	1 331.1
2017	5 344.4	4 013.3	1 554.1	1 647.0	240.9	376.5	194.8	1 331.1
2018	5 441.2	4 110.1	1 588.3	1 697.2	240.9	388.9	194.8	1 331.1
Total								
2016	93 542.5	81 187.7	15 383.7	15 756.9	19 289.1	16 606.1	14 151.9	12 354.8
2017	112 296.9	94 815.2	17 937.2	19 274.6	22 180.8	18 511.7	16 910.9	17 481.7
2018	131 303.7	111 164.6	19 676.0	23 468.0	26 071.4	22 273.1	19 676.1	20 139.1

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	
2016		127.9	110.8	20.0	22.0	26.2	22.3	20.3	17.1
2017		162.2	137.7	26.5	27.6	31.9	27.6	24.1	24.5
2018		189.6	160.4	29.2	33.7	37.2	32.3	28.0	29.2

**Notes:**

1. Estimated output (GWh) 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 (kWh) provided by Enemalta plc. to the Energy and Water Agency and the kWp installations as provided by the Regulator for Energy and Water Services.
2. Estimated 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. Point data showing location of PV installations was obtained from Enemalta plc.
2.

Statistics for years 2017 - 2018 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 mllion watt-hours

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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