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Kontakt/Contact

ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft/Leibniz Information Centre for Economics
Düsternbrooker Weg 120
24105 Kiel (Germany)
E-Mail: [rights\[at\]zbw.eu](mailto:rights[at]zbw.eu)
<https://www.zbw.eu/econis-archiv/>

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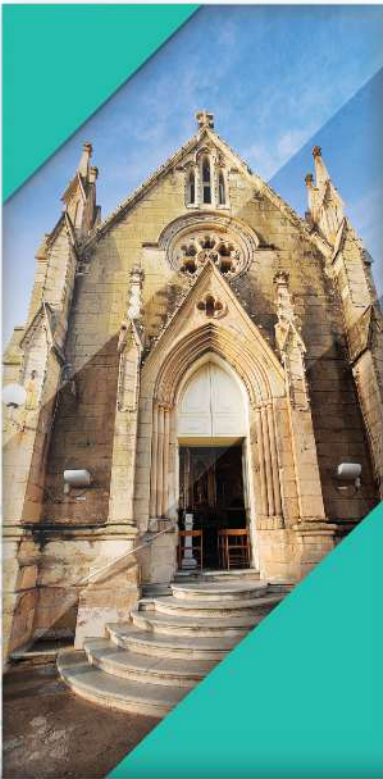
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 REGIONAL STATISTICS **MALTA**
2024 EDITION





REGIONAL STATISTICS **MALTA**
2024 EDITION

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E-mail: nso@gov.mt
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For further information and for acquisition of publications, please contact:

Communication and Dissemination Unit
Office of the Director General
National Statistics Office
Lascaris
Valletta VLT 2000
Malta
Telephone: (+356) 2599 7219
E-mail: nso@gov.mt

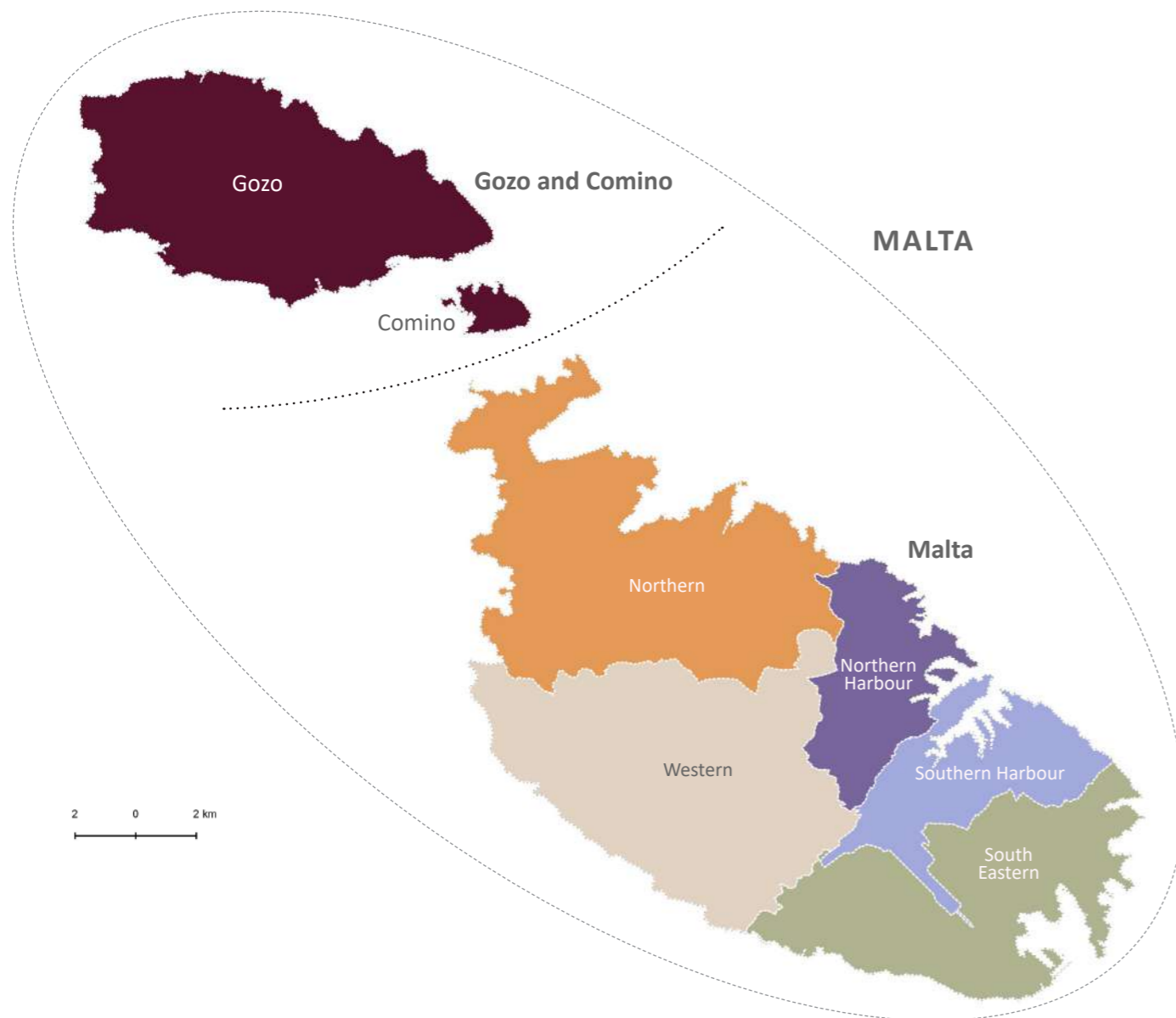
For further information about the content of this publication, please contact:

Regional, Geospatial, Energy and Transport Statistics Unit
Business, Sectoral and Regional Statistics Directorate
National Statistics Office
Regional Office
53, Għajnsielem Road
Għajnsielem GSM 1181
Gozo - Malta
Telephone: (+356) 25 99 77 03
Email: regional.nso@gov.mt

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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.

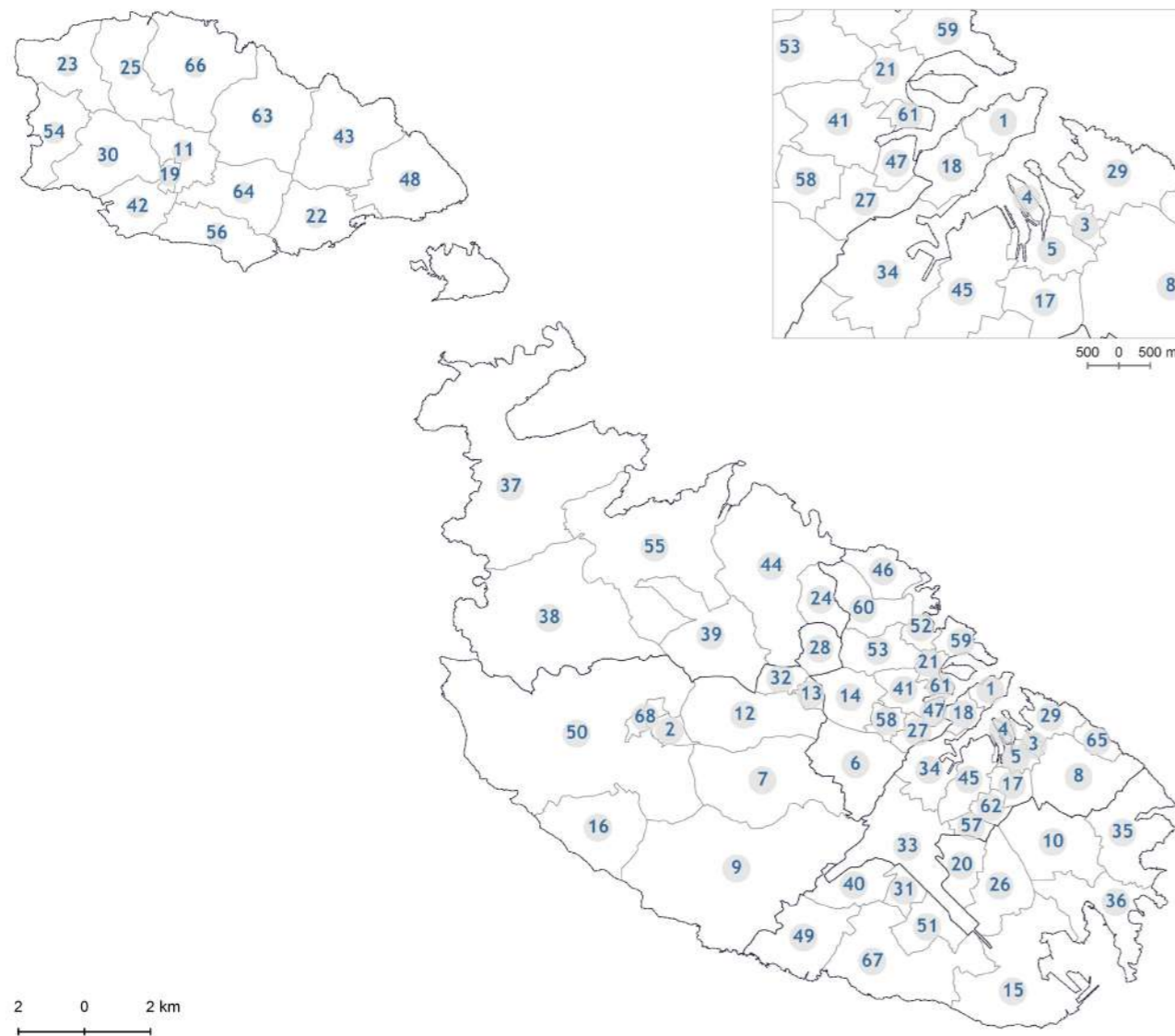
NUTS 1	MALTA
NUTS 2	MALTA
NUTS 3	Malta Region Gozo and Comino Region
LAU1	LAU2
Southern Harbour	Bormla; Il-Fgura; Floriana; Ғal Luqa; Ғaž-Ғabbar; Il-Kalkara; Il-Marsa; RaҒal Gdid; Santa Luċija; L-Isla; Ғal Tarxien; Valletta; Il-Birgu; Ix-XgҒajra.
Northern Harbour	Birkirkara; Il-Gzira; Ғal Qormi; Il-Ғamrun; L-Imsida; Pembroke; San Gwann; Santa Venera; San Gилjan; Is-Swieqi; Ta' Xbiex; Tal-Pietà; Tas-Sliema.
South Eastern	Birzebbuga; Il-Gudja; Ғal GҒaxaq; Ғal Kirkop; Ғal Safi; Marsaskala; Marsaxlokk; L-Imqabba; Il-Qrendi; Iž-Ғejtun; Iž-Ғurrieq.
Western	Ғad-Dingli; Ғal Balzan; Ғal Lija; Ғ'Attard; Ғaž-Ғebbug; L-Iklin; L-Imdina; L-Imtarfa; Ir-Rabat; Is-Siggiewi.
Northern	Ғal GҒargҒur; Il-MellieҒa; L-Imgarr; Il-Mosta; In-Naxxar; San Pawl Il-BaҒar.
Gozo and Comino	Il-Fontana; GҒajnsielem and Comino; L-GҒarb; L-GҒasri; Il-Munxar; In-Nadur; Il-Qala; San Lawrenz; Ta' Kerċem; Ta' Sannat; Ir-Rabat; Ix-XagҒra; Ix-Xewkija; Iž-Ғebbug.

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 | L-Imdina | 36 | Marsaxlokk |
| 3 | Il-Birgu | 37 | Il-Mellieħa |
| 4 | L-Isla | 38 | L-Imġarr |
| 5 | Bormla | 39 | Il-Mosta |
| 6 | Ħal Qormi | 40 | L-Imqabba |
| 7 | Ħaż-Żebbuġ | 41 | L-Imsida |
| 8 | Ħaż-Żabbar | 42 | Il-Munxar |
| 9 | Is-Siġġiewi | 43 | In-Nadur |
| 10 | Iż-Żejtun | 44 | In-Naxxar |
| 11 | Ir-Rabat, Ġhawdex | 45 | Raħal Ġdid |
| 12 | Ħ'Attard | 46 | Pembroke |
| 13 | Ħal Balzan | 47 | Tal-Pieta' |
| 14 | Birkirkara | 48 | Il-Qala |
| 15 | Birżebbuġa | 49 | Il-Qrendi |
| 16 | Ħad-Dingli | 50 | Ir-Rabat, Malta |
| 17 | Il-Fgura | 51 | Ħal Safi |
| 18 | Floriana | 52 | San Ġiljan |
| 19 | Il-Fontana | 53 | San Ġwann |
| 20 | Il-Gudja | 54 | San Lawrenz |
| 21 | Il-Gżira | 55 | San Pawl Il-Baħar |
| 22 | Ġhajnsielem and Comino | 56 | Ta' Sannat |
| 23 | L-Ġharb | 57 | Santa Luċija |
| 24 | Ħal Ġhargħur | 58 | Santa Venera |
| 25 | L-Ġhasri | 59 | Tas-Sliema |
| 26 | Ħal Ġhaxaq | 60 | Is-Swieqi |
| 27 | Il-Ħamrun | 61 | Ta' Xbiex |
| 28 | L-Iklin | 62 | Ħal Tarxien |
| 29 | Il-Kalkara | 63 | Ix-Xagħra |
| 30 | Ta' Kerċem | 64 | Ix-Xewkija |
| 31 | Ħal Kirkop | 65 | Ix-Xgħajra |
| 32 | Ħal Lija | 66 | Iż-Żebbuġ, Ġhawdex |
| 33 | Ħal Luqa | 67 | Iż-Żurrieq |
| 34 | Il-Marsa | 68 | L-Imtarfa |



MR ETIENNE CARUANA

Director General

July 2024

FOREWORD

The Regional Statistics MALTA publication distinguishes itself in being the go-to publication if one is interested in gathering high-quality official statistics at a regional level.

Building on its previous editions, the 2024 edition provides a methodical insight shedding light on important socio-economic and environmental developments shaping Malta, Gozo, and Comino. Whenever possible, these statistics were desegregated by several socio-economic variables, thus allowing comparisons between different demographic groups or economic sectors. Moreover, the methodology used to compile these statistics is consistent with the previous editions of this publication, thus allowing comparisons with previous years.

Just like the previous editions, this publication covers eight domains, namely: Demography, Education, Labour Market, Economy, Transport, Tourism, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Resources. In addition to detailed commentaries, the publication puts forth tables, charts, and maps, that help in the analytical process also highlighting significant findings. Detailed methodological notes are also available to help users understand better the definitions and methods used to compile these results.

As with any other projects, the collection and production of regional statistics presents many challenges. Amongst these, restrictive sample sizes and limitations linked to statistical confidentiality, more often than not, inhibit an exhaustive disaggregation of results. However, in its commitment to present extensive and sound statistics, the NSO does its utmost to combine different statistical techniques, using both primary or secondary data, to provide to its users as much detail as possible.

The NSO cannot thank enough the consistent support from its stakeholders and data providers. These play a crucial role in ensuring that such publications come to fruition and are successful in reaching their goals. I would also like to extend my gratitude to the Regional, Geospatial, Energy, and Transport Statistics Unit. Special thanks also go to all other NSO Units for their contributions in the collection, compilation, and dissemination of the Regional Statistics MALTA 2024 edition.



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.



1.1 POPULATION

The number of inhabitants living in MALTA as at the end of 2022, amounted to 542,051 with 501,860 and 40,191 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, 18.9 per cent, of the population of the Malta region with 35,553 and 20,055 persons living in the Northern Harbour and Northern districts respectively. Additionally, in the Gozo and Comino region, persons having the age of between 30 and 39 years, also accounted for the highest share that of 15.1 per cent of the population of the Gozo and Comino region (Table 1.1.2).

The population pyramid in Chart 1.1.1 delineates the age and sex structure of the MALTA population across distinct regions in 2022. The data indicates significant percentage disparities between males and females particularly pronounced within the 20-29 age group across both regions, followed closely by the 30-39 age group. Additionally, the 75 years and older age group exhibits a higher proportion of females compared to males, a pattern consistent across both the Malta and Gozo and Comino regions. In the Malta region, the highest concentration of females is observed within the 30-39 age group, whereas in the Gozo and Comino region, the greatest number of females is concentrated in the 60-69 age bracket.

Between 2017 and 2022, the population of the Malta region experienced consistent annual growth, culminating in an overall increase of 61,596 inhabitants. The Northern district demonstrated the highest population growth rate, experiencing a surge of 21.6 per cent. Following closely was the Northern Harbour district, which recorded a growth rate of 18.2 per cent. In contrast, the Southern Harbour district exhibited the lowest growth rate, with an increase of 7.0 per cent. Additionally, the Gozo and Comino region experienced a population uptick, with 5,618 more inhabitants or a growth rate of 16.2 per cent when compared to 2017. (Table 1.1.5 and Chart 1.1.2)

CHART 1.1.1 – Distribution of population by age, sex and region (NUTS 3): 2022

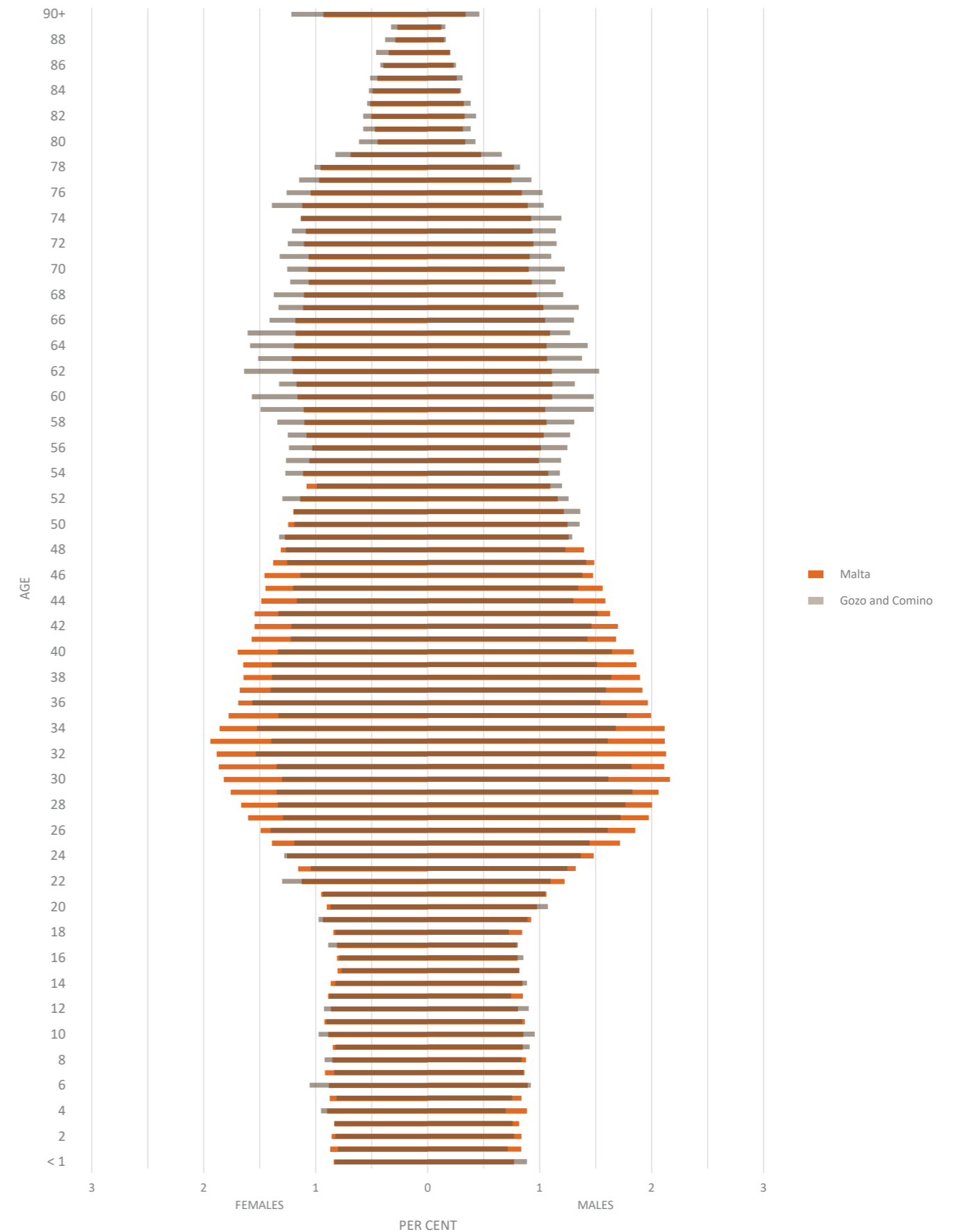


CHART 1.1.2 – Population by district (LAU 1) and selected years

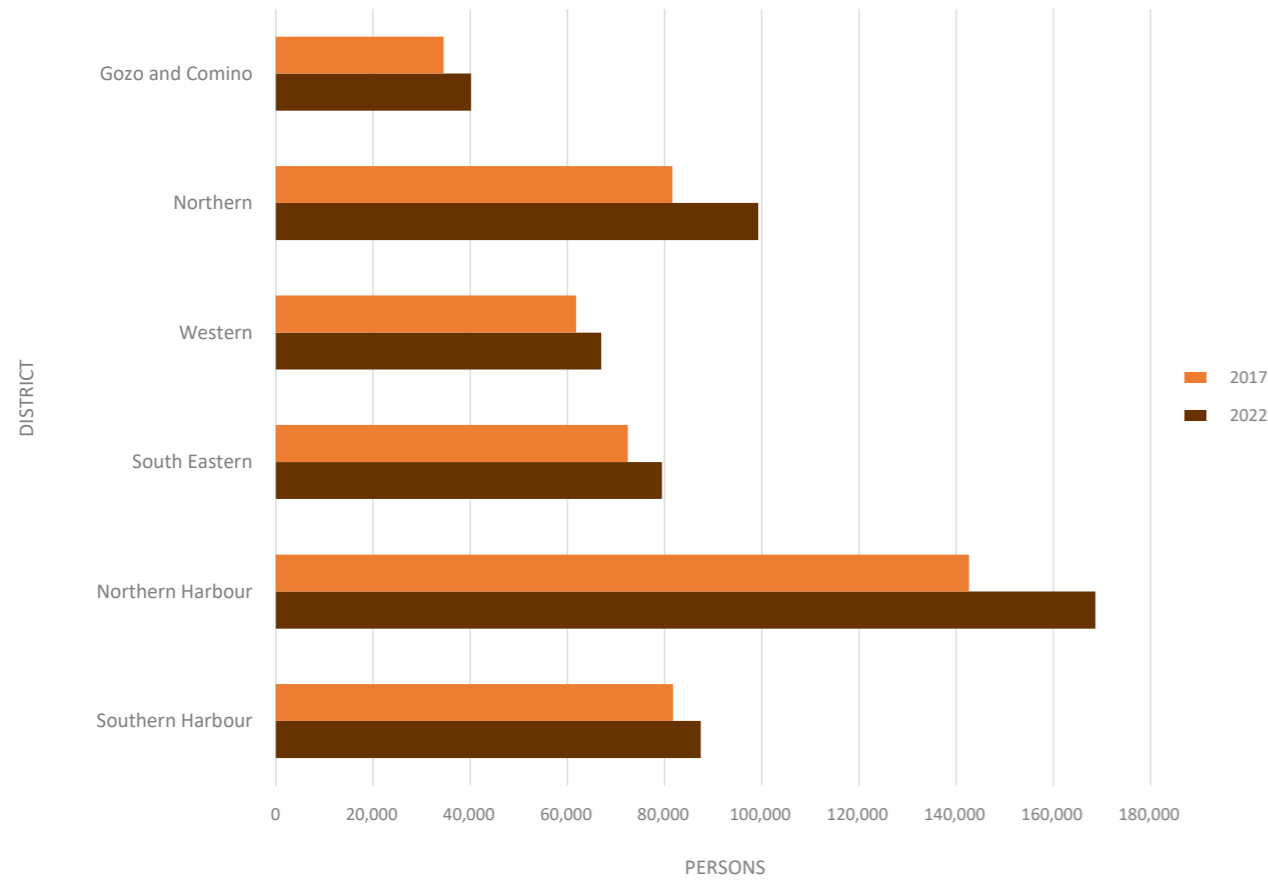
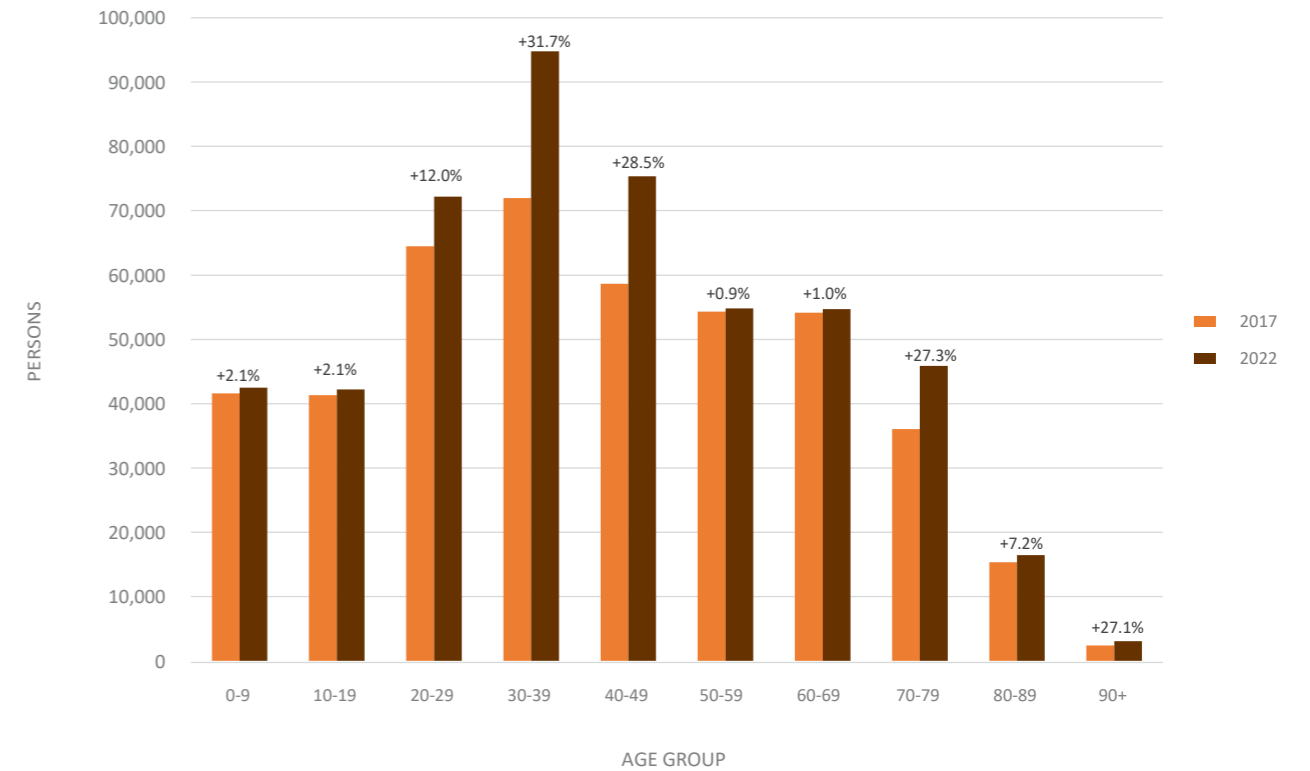
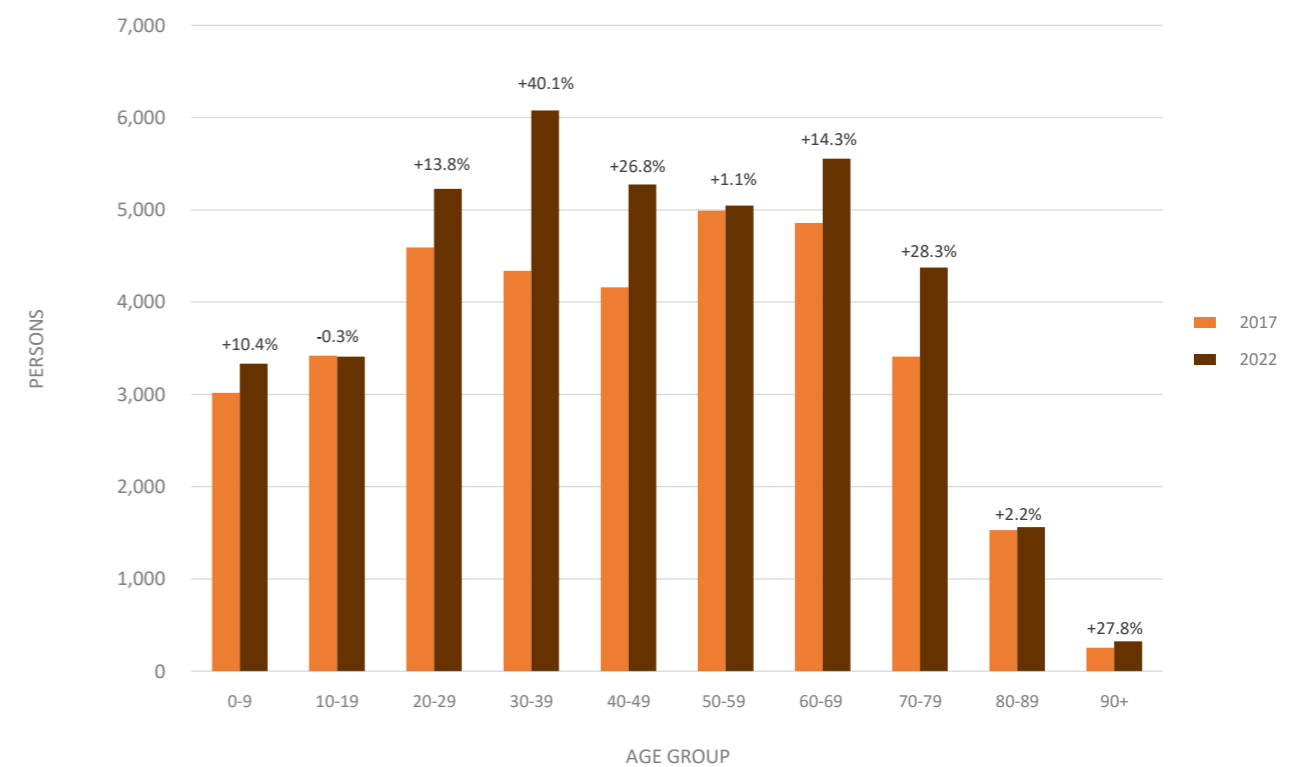


CHART 1.1.3 – Changes in population structures in Malta region by age group and selected years



Over the six-year period, the highest percentage increases were observed in the age cohorts of 30 to 39 and 40 to 49 years, a trend consistent across the Malta region. In contrast, Gozo and Comino experienced the highest percentage increase in the 30 to 39 cohort, followed by the 70 to 79 age group. The age groups between 50 and 59, as well as 60 to 69, experienced the lowest increases in the Malta region, while in the Gozo and Comino region, there was a decline in the 10 to 19 age group and the lowest increase in the 50 to 59 age cohort. (Charts 1.1.3 and 1.1.4)

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



DID YOU KNOW ?

In 2022, persons aged between 30 and 49 years accounted for approximately one third of the population in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions, comprising 33.9% and 28.2% respectively.

During 2022, the total foreign population in MALTA reached 137,376, with the majority aged between 30 to 39 years (32.9 per cent), and 83,119 (60.5 per cent) being males. On a regional level, foreigners between 30 and 39 years of age comprised the largest share in both Malta and the Gozo and Comino regions, accounting for 33.6 and 22.2 per cent respectively. In both regions, the smallest share was attributed to the elderly population (80 years and over). (Table 1.1.3) Almost half of the foreigners resided in the Northern Harbour district (46.2 per cent), followed by the Northern district (23.5 per cent). Foreigners residing in the Gozo and Comino region/district accounted for only 6.2 per cent. (Table 1.1.4)

Between 2017 and 2022, there was an increase in the foreign population across both regions of MALTA among all age groups. The most significant differences were observed within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups, with respective increases of 37,151 individuals in the Malta region and 2,507 individuals in the Gozo and Comino region. Conversely, the smallest growth within the foreign population was seen in the elderly cohort aged 80 years and over across both regions. (Charts 1.1.5 and 1.1.6)

DID YOU KNOW ?

In 2017, there was approximately one foreigner for every six residents in Malta region, while during 2022 this has changed to one foreigner per four inhabitants. For the Gozo and Comino region, while in 2017 there was approximately one foreign resident for every nine persons, in 2022, one in every five inhabitants is considered to be a foreigner.

CHART 1.1.5 – Maltese and foreign population structures in Malta region by age group and selected years

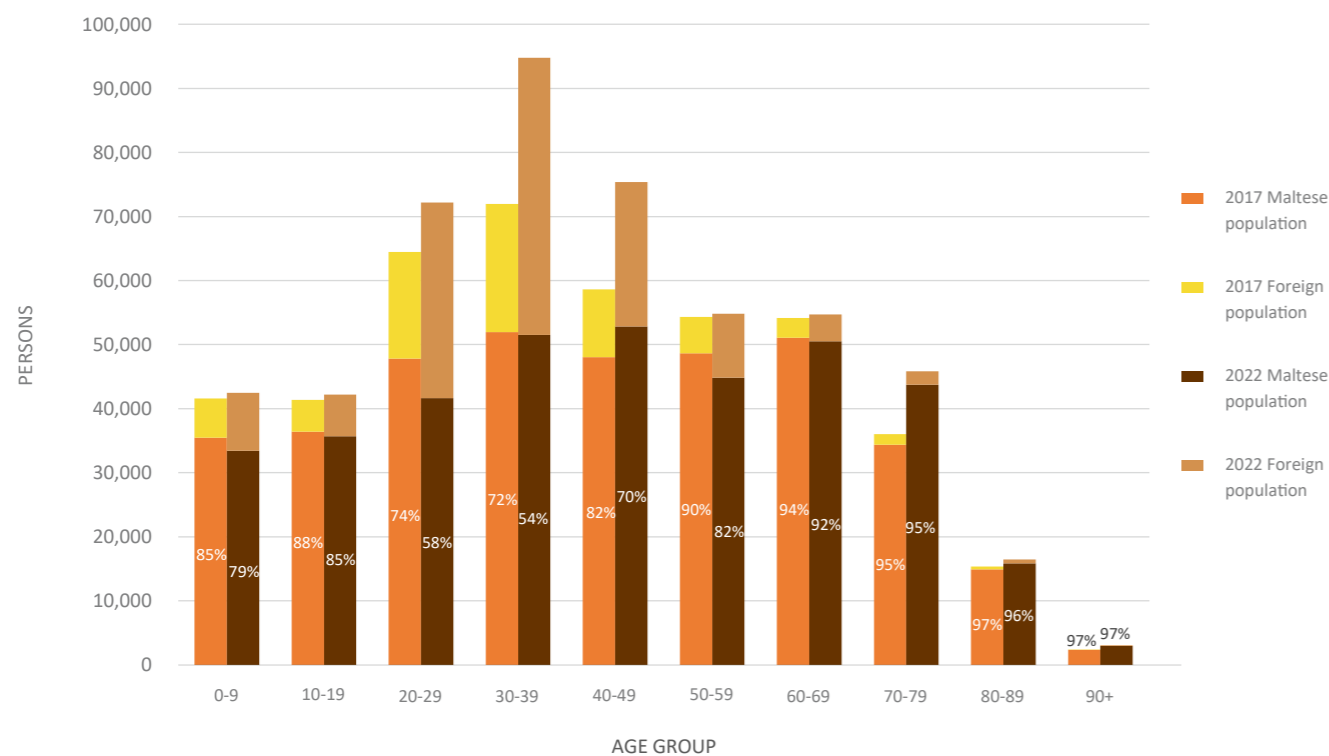
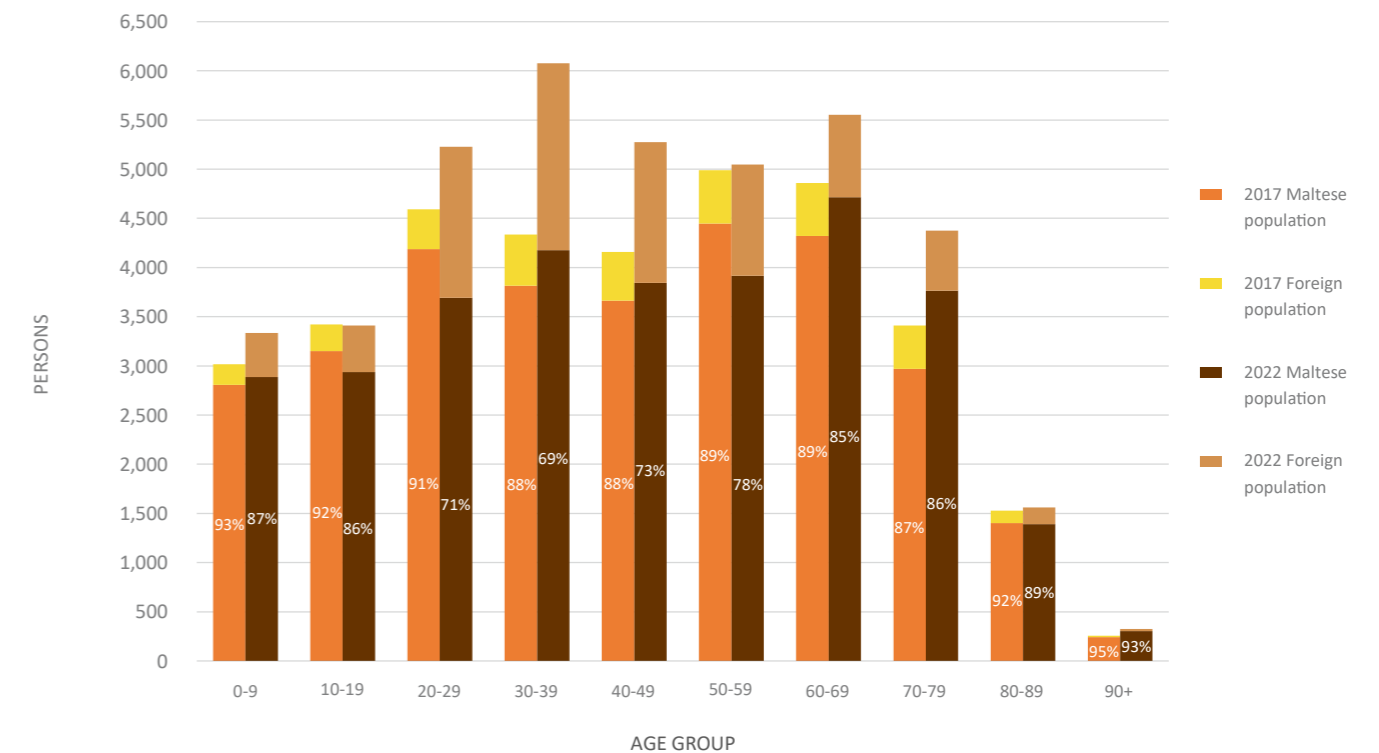


CHART 1.1.6 – Maltese and foreign population structures in Gozo and Comino region by age group and selected years

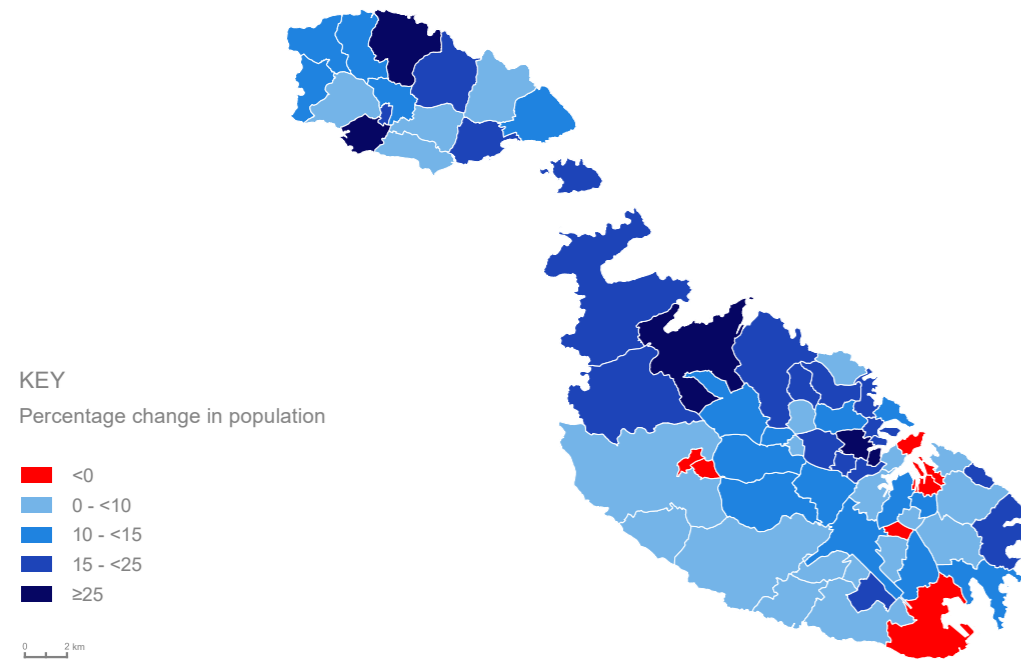


Map 1.1.1 presents information on the change in total population, comprising of Maltese and foreign residents, for selected years 2017 and 2022 at locality level (LAU 2). The highest population growth rates in the Malta region were registered in the localities of Tal-Pieta', San Pawl Il-Baħar, L-Imsida, Ta' Xbiex and Il-Gżira, while the localities of L-Isla, L-Imdina, Santa Luċija, Il-Birgu, Bormla, Valletta, Birżebbuġa and L-Imtarfa recorded negative growth rates. In the Gozo and Comino region, Iż-Żebbuġ and Il-Munxar registered the highest percentage increases in population, while Ta' Kerċem and Ix-Xewkija recorded the lowest percentage increases.

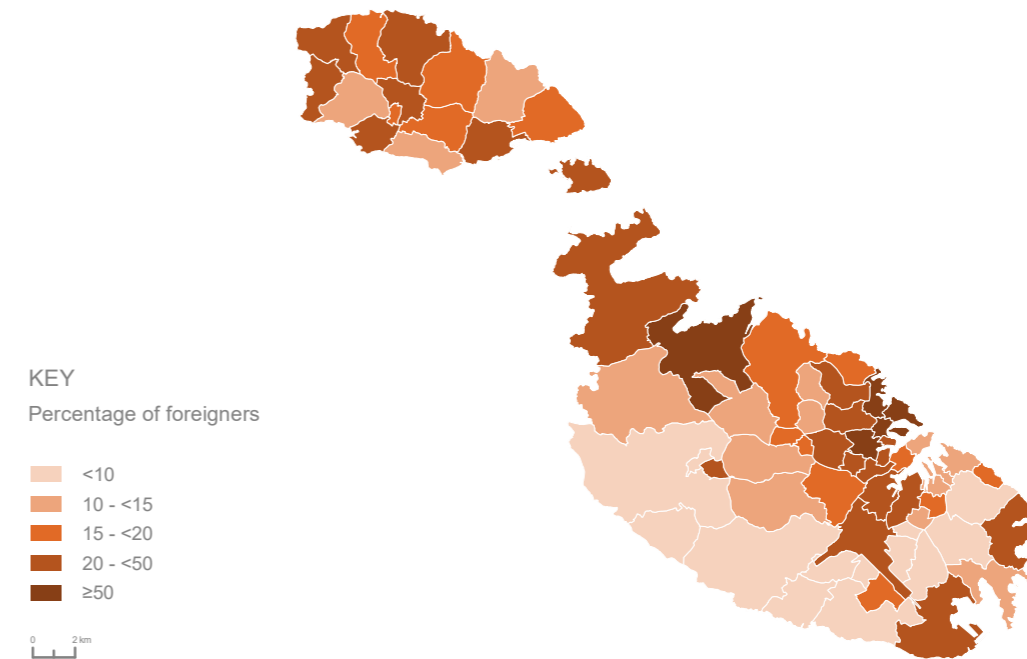
Map 1.1.2 illustrates the percentage change in Maltese population between the years 2017 and 2022 at locality level. In Malta region, L-Imgarr registered the highest Maltese population growth rate, followed by Ħal Għargħur, In-Naxxar and Il-Melliċha, while in Gozo and Comino region, the two localities with the largest growth were Ix-Xagħra and Għajnsielem and Comino. Most of the localities registered increases between 0 and 13 per cent while 30 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 2022. In the localities of L-Imsida, San Pawl Il-Baħar, Il-Gżira, San Ġiljan and Tas-Sliema, foreigners accounted to more than 50 per cent of total population, while the localities of Ħad-Dingli, L-Imtarfa, Santa Luċija, L-Imqabba and Ħal Kirkop amongst other localities had the lowest percentage of foreigners out of the total population residing in each of the localities.

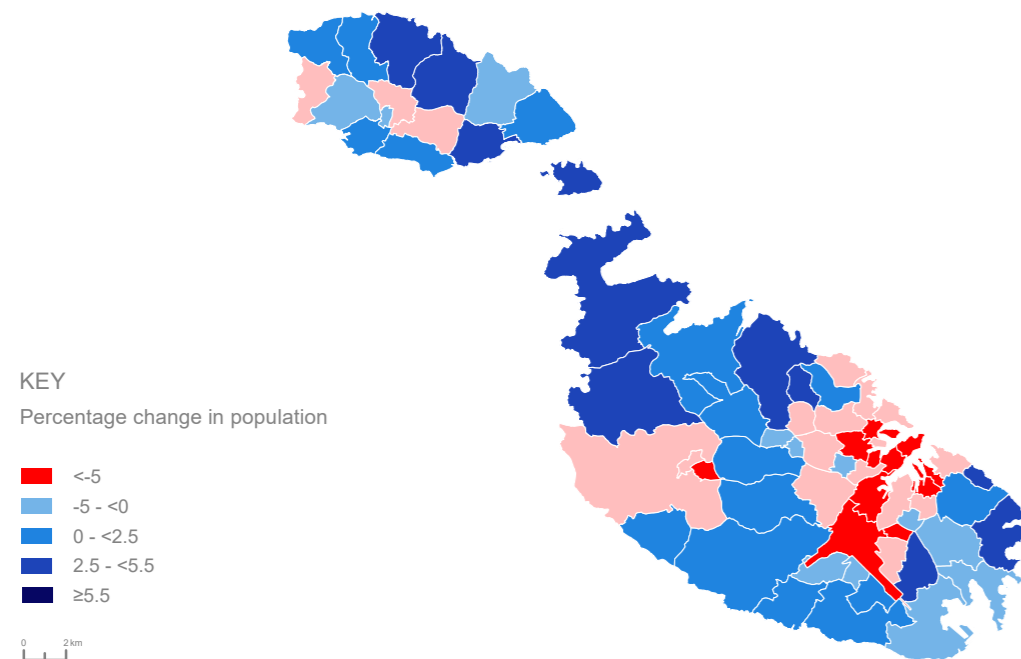
MAP 1.1.1 – Percentage change in total population between the years 2017 and 2022, by locality (LAU 2)



MAP 1.1.3 – Percentage of foreigners to the total population of each locality (LAU 2): 2022



MAP 1.1.2 – Percentage change in Maltese population between the years 2017 and 2022, by locality (LAU 2)



In 2022, there was a 2.2 per cent decline in total resident live births in the Malta region compared to the previous year. The Northern Harbour district recorded 1,208 live births, while the Northern district had 827. Meanwhile, the Gozo and Comino region saw a slight increase in births, reaching a total of 343. **(Table 1.1.6)** In terms of deaths, there were 3,884 recorded in the region of Malta during 2022, reflecting a 2.5 per cent increase from the previous year. The Northern Harbour district accounted for 26.7 per cent of the total deaths in 2022. Deaths in the Gozo and Comino region decreased by 7.7 per cent when compared to 2021. **(Table 1.1.7)** During the period under review, the Northern and South Eastern districts experienced the largest increases in natural population growth, while the Southern Harbour district had negative growth throughout the years. The region of Gozo and Comino also had negative natural population growth in 2021 and 2022. **(Chart 1.1.7)**

In 2022, there were 2,546 marriages registered in MALTA. This reflects an increase of 270 marriages compared to 2021, with 271 more marriages registered in the Malta region and a decrease of one marriage in the region of Gozo and Comino. **(Table 1.1.8 and Chart 1.1.8)**

As of 2022, the highest old-age dependency ratio was registered in the Southern Harbour district with 34.9 per cent, followed by the Gozo and Comino region/district (33.9 per cent). This means that in these districts there were approximately three working-age adults for every person aged 65 years or more. On the other hand, the lowest old-age dependency ratio was recorded in the Northern district at 20.8 per cent. This implies that there were slightly fewer than five adults of working age for every person aged 65 years or older. **(Table 1.1.9)**

CHART 1.1.7 – Natural change in total population by district (LAU 1) and year

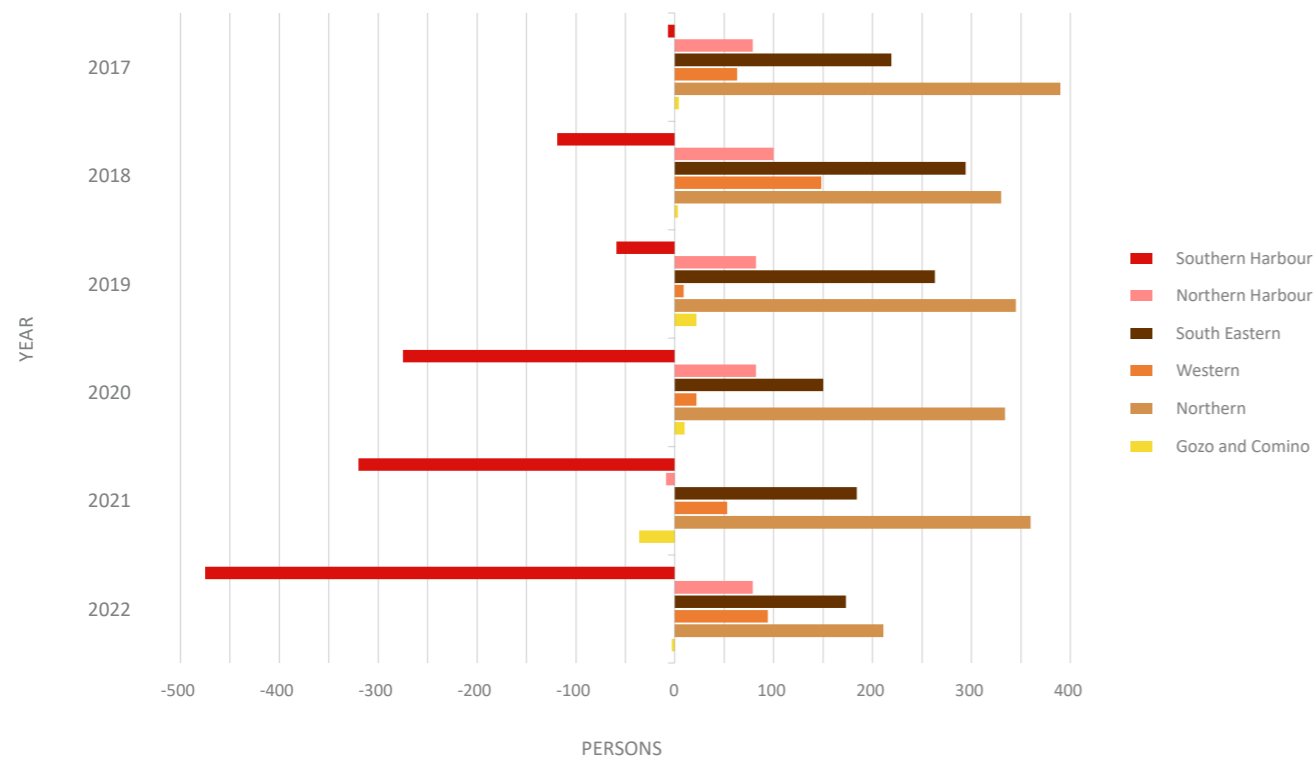


TABLE 1.1.1 – Total population by region (NUTS 3), sex and age group: 2022

Age group	MALTA			Malta			Gozo and Comino		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-9	23,769	22,026	45,795	22,079	20,383	42,462	1,690	1,643	3,333
10-19	23,666	21,962	45,628	21,909	20,308	42,217	1,757	1,654	3,411
20-29	43,829	33,575	77,404	40,868	31,307	72,175	2,961	2,268	5,229
30-39	56,263	44,582	100,845	52,868	41,900	94,768	3,395	2,682	6,077
40-49	43,650	36,990	80,640	40,730	34,634	75,364	2,920	2,356	5,276
50-59	31,224	28,615	59,839	28,544	26,247	54,791	2,680	2,368	5,048
60-69	30,261	30,004	60,265	27,466	27,245	54,711	2,795	2,759	5,554
70-79	23,911	26,317	50,228	21,766	24,086	45,852	2,145	2,231	4,376
80-89	7,268	10,744	18,012	6,640	9,811	16,451	628	933	1,561
90+	980	2,415	3,395	884	2,185	3,069	96	230	326
Total	284,821	257,230	542,051	263,754	238,106	501,860	21,067	19,124	40,191

Note:

1. Data as at 31 December.

Source: Population and Migration Statistics, NSO

CHART 1.1.8 – Distribution of registered marriages by region (NUTS 3) and year

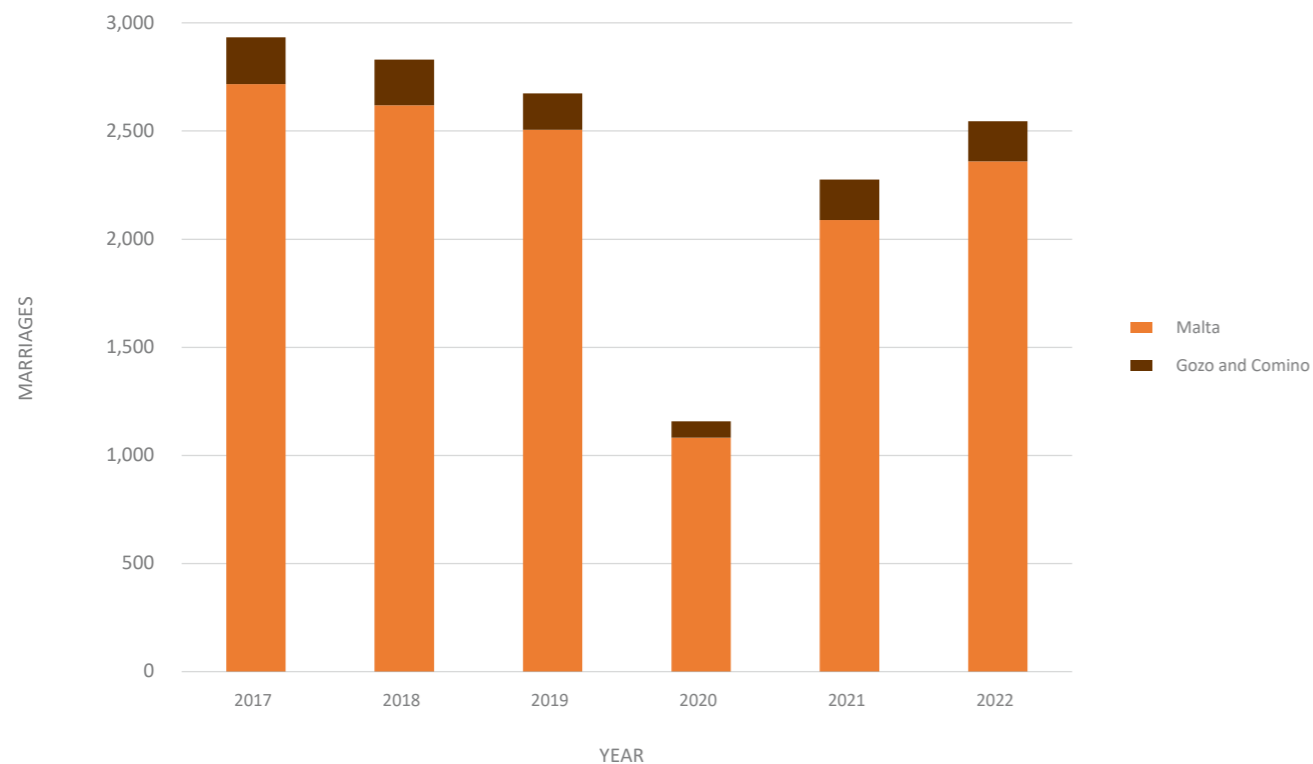


TABLE 1.1.2 – Total population by region (NUTS 3), district (LAU 1), and age group: 2022

Age group	NATIONAL	MALTA						
	NUTS 3	Malta						Gozo and Comino
	LAU 1	Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino	
0-9	45,795	42,462	7,093	12,518	7,520	6,023	9,308	3,333
10-19	45,628	42,217	7,644	12,729	7,609	6,011	8,224	3,411
20-29	77,404	72,175	11,448	27,320	10,579	8,573	14,255	5,229
30-39	100,845	94,768	14,258	35,553	13,864	11,038	20,055	6,077
40-49	80,640	75,364	12,572	24,983	12,386	9,668	15,755	5,276
50-59	59,839	54,791	9,355	17,301	8,760	7,750	11,625	5,048
60-69	60,265	54,711	10,669	16,677	9,148	8,274	9,943	5,554
70-79	50,228	45,852	9,974	15,013	7,156	6,747	6,962	4,376
80-89	18,012	16,451	3,732	5,577	2,173	2,357	2,612	1,561
90+	3,395	3,069	693	965	303	552	556	326
Total	542,051	501,860	87,438	168,636	79,498	66,993	99,295	40,191

Note:

1. Data as at 31 December.

Source: Population and Migration Statistics, NSO

TABLE 1.1.3 – Total foreign population by region (NUTS 3), sex and age group: 2022

Age group	MALTA			Malta			Gozo and Comino		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-9	5,010	4,456	9,466	4,776	4,244	9,020	234	212	446
10-19	3,756	3,217	6,973	3,511	2,990	6,501	245	227	472
20-29	20,492	11,599	32,091	19,434	11,121	30,555	1,058	478	1,536
30-39	27,759	17,412	45,171	26,548	16,724	43,272	1,211	688	1,899
40-49	14,700	9,241	23,941	13,827	8,684	22,511	873	557	1,430
50-59	6,600	4,501	11,101	5,968	4,002	9,970	632	499	1,131
60-69	2,852	2,188	5,040	2,414	1,786	4,200	438	402	840
70-79	1,507	1,207	2,714	1,174	929	2,103	333	278	611
80-89	397	359	756	308	279	587	89	80	169
90+	46	77	123	38	62	100	8	15	23
Total	83,119	54,257	137,376	77,998	50,821	128,819	5,121	3,436	8,557

Note:

1. Data as at 31 December.

Source: Population and Migration Statistics, NSO

TABLE 1.1.4 – Total foreign population by region (NUTS 3), district (LAU 1) and age group: 2022

Age group	NATIONAL	MALTA							
	NUTS 3	Malta						Gozo and Comino	
	LAU 1	Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino		
0-9		9,466	9,020	964	4,171	1,054	524	2,307	446
10-19		6,973	6,501	583	2,963	880	320	1,755	472
20-29		32,091	30,555	3,211	16,036	2,948	1,727	6,633	1,536
30-39		45,171	43,272	4,361	22,545	3,668	2,373	10,325	1,899
40-49		23,941	22,511	2,262	10,672	2,283	1,280	6,014	1,430
50-59		11,101	9,970	955	4,293	1,110	624	2,988	1,131
60-69		5,040	4,200	390	1,689	474	273	1,374	840
70-79		2,714	2,103	215	813	254	138	683	611
80-89		756	587	45	215	77	44	206	169
90+		123	100	9	21	9	42	19	23
Total		137,376	128,819	12,995	63,418	12,757	7,345	32,304	8,557

Note:

1. Data as at 31 December.

Source: Population and Migration Statistics, NSO

TABLE 1.1.5 – Total population by sex, year, region (NUTS 3) and district (LAU 1)

	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	2017			2018			2019		
MALTA	240,738	234,099	474,837	252,181	240,787	492,968	266,559	248,296	514,855
Malta	223,304	216,960	440,264	233,928	223,144	457,072	247,032	229,991	477,023
Southern Harbour	41,340	40,406	81,746	42,480	40,730	83,210	44,385	41,391	85,776
Northern Harbour	72,415	70,240	142,655	76,657	72,797	149,454	82,017	75,622	157,639
South Eastern	37,543	34,892	72,435	38,854	35,649	74,503	40,476	36,445	76,921
Western	30,779	31,020	61,799	31,612	31,414	63,026	32,534	31,956	64,490
Northern	41,227	40,402	81,629	44,325	42,554	86,879	47,620	44,577	92,197
Gozo and Comino	17,434	17,139	34,573	18,253	17,643	35,896	19,527	18,305	37,832
Gozo and Comino	17,434	17,139	34,573	18,253	17,643	35,896	19,527	18,305	37,832
	2020			2021			2022		
MALTA	267,614	248,511	516,125	270,469	249,705	520,174	284,821	257,230	542,051
Malta	247,811	229,907	477,718	250,063	230,844	480,907	263,754	238,106	501,860
Southern Harbour	44,457	41,310	85,767	44,703	41,305	86,008	45,626	41,812	87,438
Northern Harbour	82,173	75,059	157,232	82,690	75,116	157,806	89,564	79,072	168,636
South Eastern	40,690	36,746	77,436	40,948	36,998	77,946	41,891	37,607	79,498
Western	32,831	32,104	64,935	33,118	32,350	65,468	34,154	32,839	66,993
Northern	47,660	44,688	92,348	48,604	45,075	93,679	52,519	46,776	99,295
Gozo and Comino	19,803	18,604	38,407	20,406	18,861	39,267	21,067	19,124	40,191
Gozo and Comino	19,803	18,604	38,407	20,406	18,861	39,267	21,067	19,124	40,191

Note:

1. Data as at 31 December.

Source: Population and Migration Statistics, NSO

TABLE 1.1.6 – Total resident live births by year, parents’ region (NUTS 3) and district of residence (LAU 1)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALTA	4,319	4,444	4,350	4,414	4,395	4,309
Malta	4,033	4,141	4,040	4,076	4,056	3,966
Southern Harbour	738	703	724	675	659	634
Northern Harbour	1,183	1,187	1,163	1,248	1,173	1,208
South Eastern	679	753	735	664	708	670
Western	542	610	555	581	573	627
Northern	891	888	863	908	943	827
Gozo and Comino	286	303	310	338	339	343
Gozo and Comino	286	303	310	338	339	343

Source: Population and Migration Statistics, NSO

TABLE 1.1.7 – Total resident deaths by year, region (NUTS 3) and district of residence (LAU 1)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALTA	3,571	3,688	3,688	4,091	4,163	4,230
Malta	3,289	3,388	3,400	3,763	3,788	3,884
Southern Harbour	745	822	783	950	979	1,109
Northern Harbour	1,104	1,087	1,081	1,166	1,182	1,129
South Eastern	460	459	472	514	524	497
Western	479	462	546	559	520	533
Northern	501	558	518	574	583	616
Gozo and Comino	282	300	288	328	375	346
Gozo and Comino	282	300	288	328	375	346

Source: Department of Health Information and Research (DHIR)

TABLE 1.1.8 – Registered marriages by year and region (NUTS 3)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALTA	2,934	2,831	2,674	1,157	2,276	2,546
Malta	2,718	2,620	2,506	1,082	2,089	2,360
Gozo and Comino	216	211	168	75	187	186

Note:

1. Data includes same-sex marriages and marriages between non-resident foreigners. Refer to methodological note 2.

Source: Identita`

TABLE 1.1.9 – Old-age dependency ratio by year, region (NUTS 3) and district (LAU 1)

	Number of elderly persons					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALTA	88,049	90,466	93,160	95,266	97,859	100,750
Malta	80,437	82,585	84,957	86,966	89,239	91,864
Southern Harbour	18,225	18,558	19,004	19,312	19,613	19,789
Northern Harbour	26,696	27,192	27,704	28,152	28,689	29,619
South Eastern	11,545	12,035	12,568	13,102	13,496	14,082
Western	11,645	12,026	12,422	12,775	13,180	13,604
Northern	12,326	12,774	13,259	13,625	14,261	14,770
Gozo and Comino	7,612	7,881	8,203	8,300	8,620	8,886
Gozo and Comino	7,612	7,881	8,203	8,300	8,620	8,886

	Old-age dependency ratio (%)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALTA	27.4	26.9	26.3	27.0	27.6	27.1
Malta	26.9	26.4	25.8	26.5	27.1	26.5
Southern Harbour	34.6	34.5	34.1	34.8	35.3	34.9
Northern Harbour	27.5	26.3	25.0	25.5	25.9	24.7
South Eastern	23.1	23.4	23.7	24.7	25.4	26.1
Western	28.0	28.4	28.7	29.5	30.4	30.7
Northern	21.5	20.7	20.1	20.8	21.6	20.8
Gozo and Comino	34.0	33.8	33.1	33.0	33.6	33.9
Gozo and Comino	34.0	33.8	33.1	33.0	33.6	33.9

Notes:

1. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

2. The old-age dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of elderly people at an age when they are generally economically inactive (i.e. aged 65 and over), compared to the number of people of working age (i.e. 15-64 years old). Refer to methodological note 4.

3. Data as at 31 December.

Source: Population and Migration Statistics, NSO

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** includes 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** includes all marriages registered in Malta and Gozo and occurring in the reference year. 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 1 September 2017.
3. All population components are based on definitions provided for in the European Regulation (EU) No. 1260/2013 on European demographic statistics.
4. Old Age Dependency Ratio is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of elderly people (aged 65 years or more)}}{\text{Number of working - age people (aged 15 - 64 years)}}$$
5. This data may be subject to revision.



1.2 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The number of households in 2022, in MALTA was of 211,334, of which 93.3 per cent, resided in the Malta region, while 6.7 per cent in the Gozo and Comino region. Being the most densely populated districts, the Northern Harbour and Northern districts accounted for 56.4 per cent of the total households in Malta region with 73,729 and 37,530 households respectively. The number of households increased year-on-year in both regions during the period 2017 to 2022. **(Table 1.2.1 and Chart 1.2.1)**

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

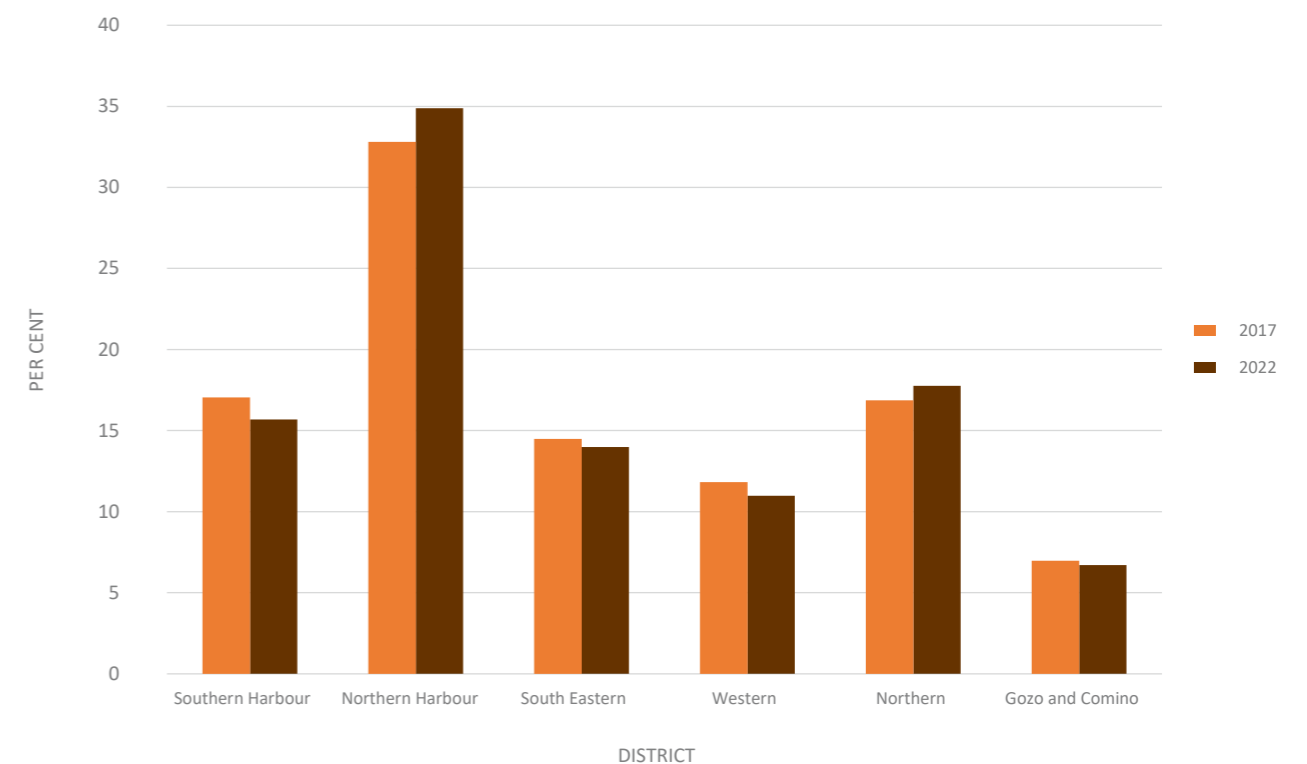
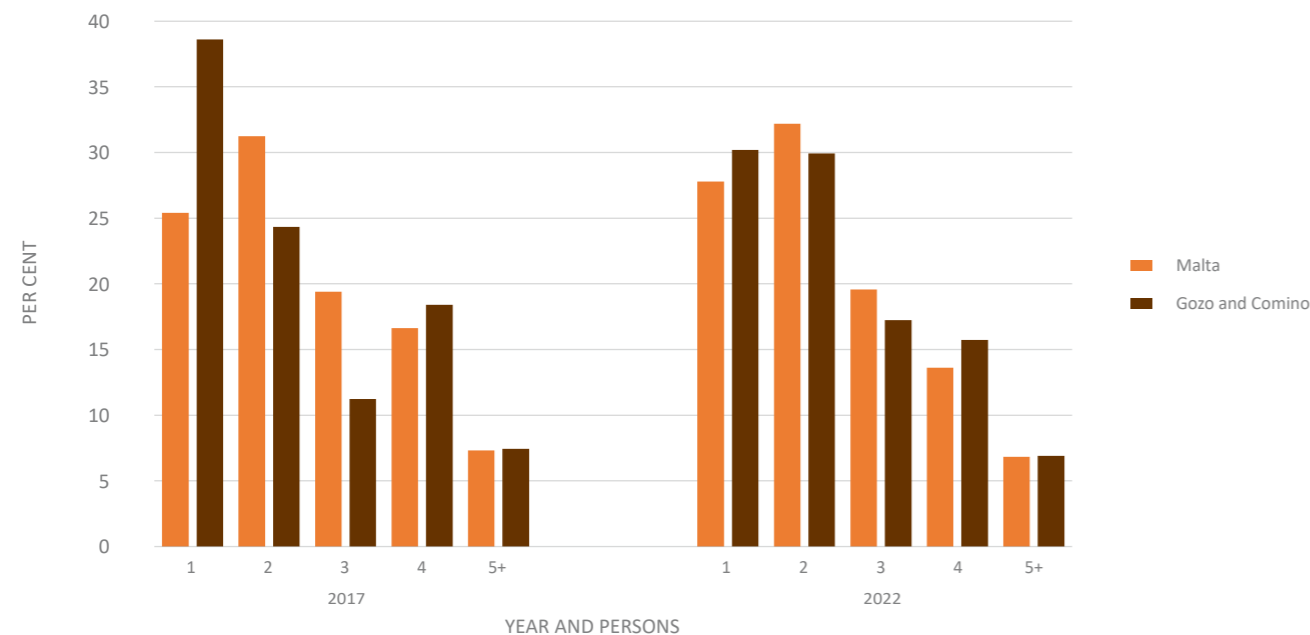


CHART 1.2.2 – Distribution of households by household size, region (NUTS 3) and selected years

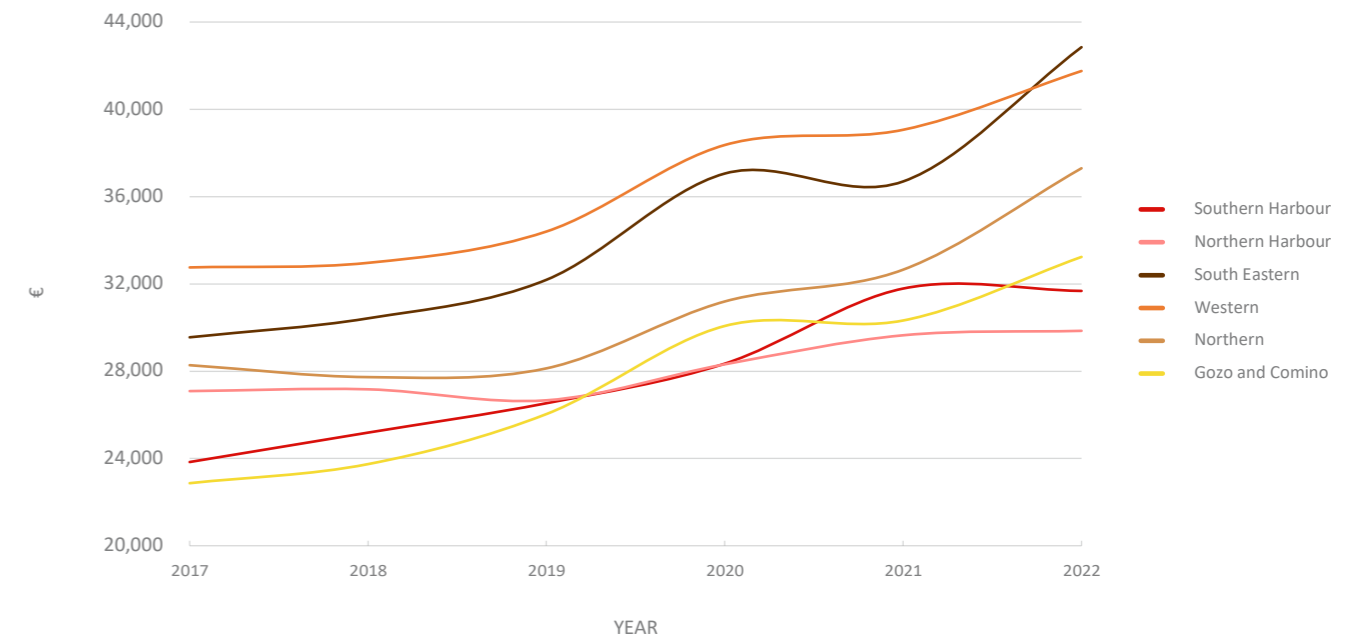


In 2022, the prevailing household size among people living in the Malta region was the two-person households (32.2 per cent). Conversely, in the Gozo and Comino region, the one-person households were the most common, comprising 30.2 per cent of households (**Table 1.2.2 and Chart 1.2.2**). The total number of persons residing in private households in MALTA during 2022 was of 512,838, of which 478,369 lived in Malta region and 34,469 resided in Gozo and Comino region. This reflects an overall increase in MALTA of 13.4 per cent compared to 2017. Specifically, there was a 13.1 per cent increase in the Malta region, while Gozo and Comino registered an increase of 16.8 per cent. The Northern district observed the largest increase in the number of persons residing in private households in 2022 compared to 2017, experiencing a growth rate of 24.9 per cent. On the contrary, the Southern Harbour registered the least growth of 4.5 per cent. (**Table 1.2.3 and Chart 1.2.2**)

In both 2017 and 2022, the Northern Harbour district held the highest share of households across all five household sizes in MALTA. This indicates that the Northern Harbour district remained the most densely populated district in terms of households of varying sizes in 2022. On the other hand, with the exception of the one-person household, Gozo and Comino consistently exhibited the lowest percentage share of households across all household sizes in 2022, confirming its persistent trend as the least densely populated district in terms of households. (**Table 1.2.2**)

In 2022, the average household disposable income stood at €34,928 in the region of Malta, an increase of 6.6 per cent over the previous year, while in the region of Gozo and Comino the average household disposable income stood at €33,234, an increase of 9.6 per cent over 2021. The average household disposable income was highest in the South Eastern district at €42,855 and lowest in the Northern Harbour district at €29,852. (**Table 1.2.4 and Chart 1.2.3**)

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



The Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey for 2022 revealed that 85,797 individuals residing in private households in MALTA were identified as being at risk of poverty. Within this cohort, 93.9 per cent were located in the Malta region, with the remaining 6.1 per cent situated in the Gozo and Comino region. This equates to at-risk-of-poverty rates of 16.8 per cent and 15.1 per cent for the Malta and Gozo and Comino regions respectively. (**Table 1.2.5**)

In comparison to 2021, there were notable increases in the number of individuals at risk of poverty in 2022, with the Gozo and Comino and Northern Harbour districts experiencing rises of 23.4 and 11.5 per cent respectively. Conversely, decreases were observed in the South Eastern, Western, Southern Harbour, and Northern districts by 25.3, 9.5, 8.1 and 2.5 per cent respectively. (**Table 1.2.5**)

From a district perspective, the Northern Harbour district, has consistently held the highest percentage share of individuals at risk of poverty since 2017. Over the years 2017 to 2020, the Southern Harbour district had the second-highest share of individuals at risk of poverty, after which the Northern district surpassed it in 2021 and 2022, recording a percentage share of 18.7 per cent in 2022. (**Table 1.2.5**)

During 2022, among the districts within the Malta region, the Northern Harbour district recorded the highest at-risk-of-poverty rate at 22.5 per cent, followed by the Northern district at 17.2 per cent and the Southern Harbour district at 16.8 per cent. (**Table 1.2.5**)

DID YOU KNOW ?

When compared to 2017, the at-risk-of-poverty rate in the Malta region increased slightly from 16.7% to 16.8% in 2022, whereas in the Gozo and Comino region, this went down from 16.4% to 15.1%.

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALTA	180,054	187,749	196,593	206,868	208,584	211,334
Malta	167,492	174,869	183,333	193,019	194,627	197,172
Southern Harbour	30,692	31,229	31,940	32,934	32,909	33,132
Northern Harbour	59,083	62,817	66,892	71,646	72,428	73,729
South Eastern	26,076	26,640	27,462	28,503	29,281	29,560
Western	21,287	21,651	22,202	22,766	22,967	23,221
Northern	30,354	32,532	34,837	37,170	37,042	37,530
Gozo and Comino	12,562	12,880	13,260	13,849	13,957	14,162
Gozo and Comino	12,562	12,880	13,260	13,849	13,957	14,162

Notes:

1. Data as at 1 January.
2. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

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

	Persons					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
	2017					
MALTA	47,379	55,373	33,927	30,167	13,208	180,054
Malta	42,531	52,317	32,515	27,855	12,273	167,492
Southern Harbour	7,440	10,386	6,239	4,568	[2,060]	30,692
Northern Harbour	17,968	19,197	9,147	9,137	3,633	59,083
South Eastern	3,822	7,918	6,944	5,040	2,352	26,076
Western	4,113	6,333	4,504	4,487	[1,850]	21,287
Northern	9,188	8,483	5,681	4,623	[2,378]	30,354
Gozo and Comino	4,848	3,056	[1,412]	2,312	[935]	12,562
Gozo and Comino	4,848	3,056	[1,412]	2,312	[935]	12,562
	2022					
MALTA	59,045	67,685	41,047	29,100	14,457	211,334
Malta	54,768	63,448	38,606	26,871	13,479	197,172
Southern Harbour	9,421	9,659	7,018	5,260	1,773	33,132
Northern Harbour	25,919	24,220	12,069	7,568	3,953	73,729
South Eastern	5,427	10,375	7,061	3,977	2,720	29,560
Western	3,727	7,259	5,470	4,717	2,048	23,221
Northern	10,274	11,936	6,988	5,348	2,985	37,530
Gozo and Comino	4,277	4,237	2,441	2,229	978	14,162
Gozo and Comino	4,277	4,237	2,441	2,229	978	14,162

Notes:

1. Data as at 1 January.
2. Totals may not add up due to rounding.
3. [] Figures to be used with caution: figures with between 20 and 49 reporting households or with non-response for the item concerned that exceeds 20 per cent and is lower or equal to 50 per cent.

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

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

	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	2017			2018		
MALTA	228,476	223,829	452,305	237,174	230,117	467,291
Malta	213,149	209,639	422,788	220,634	214,299	434,933
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
Gozo and Comino	15,327	14,190	29,517	16,540	15,818	32,358
Gozo and Comino	15,327	14,190	29,517	16,540	15,818	32,358
	2019			2020		
MALTA	248,099	236,584	484,683	261,433	243,581	505,014
Malta	231,095	220,596	451,691	243,492	227,505	470,997
Southern Harbour	42,075	39,657	81,732	44,165	40,707	84,872
Northern Harbour	75,452	77,498	152,950	80,694	79,286	159,980
South Eastern	40,967	34,392	75,359	42,630	35,542	78,172
Western	29,911	28,942	58,853	29,514	29,776	59,290
Northern	42,690	40,108	82,798	46,489	42,194	88,683
Gozo and Comino	17,004	15,988	32,992	17,941	16,076	34,017
Gozo and Comino	17,004	15,988	32,992	17,941	16,076	34,017
	2021			2022		
MALTA	263,724	244,098	507,822	267,002	245,836	512,838
Malta	245,504	228,165	473,669	248,736	229,633	478,369
Southern Harbour	44,374	39,047	83,421	42,429	37,521	79,950
Northern Harbour	81,507	83,518	165,024	82,013	79,943	161,956
South Eastern	42,119	34,008	76,126	42,492	36,155	78,647
Western	31,509	31,225	62,733	32,926	31,684	64,610
Northern	45,995	40,369	86,364	48,876	44,330	93,206
Gozo and Comino	18,220	15,933	34,153	18,266	16,203	34,469
Gozo and Comino	18,220	15,933	34,153	18,266	16,203	34,469

Notes:

1. Data as at 1 January.
2. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

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

	€000s					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALTA	4,945,274	5,225,113	5,603,922	6,467,882	6,797,698	7,357,465
Malta	4,658,021	4,919,324	5,258,715	6,051,443	6,374,508	6,886,805
Southern Harbour	731,542	786,450	847,363	933,466	1,046,053	1,049,537
Northern Harbour	1,600,606	1,706,909	1,783,963	2,028,853	2,147,371	2,200,963
South Eastern	770,496	810,349	883,870	1,056,293	1,074,506	1,266,796
Western	697,227	713,699	763,730	873,417	897,167	969,657
Northern	858,150	901,918	979,789	1,159,414	1,209,412	1,399,853
Gozo and Comino	287,253	305,789	345,207	416,439	423,190	470,660
Gozo and Comino	287,253	305,789	345,207	416,439	423,190	470,660
	Average per household (€)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALTA	27,466	27,830	28,505	31,266	32,590	34,814
Malta	27,810	28,131	28,684	31,352	32,752	34,928
Southern Harbour	23,835	25,183	26,530	28,344	31,786	31,677
Northern Harbour	27,091	27,173	26,669	28,318	29,648	29,852
South Eastern	29,548	30,419	32,185	37,059	36,696	42,855
Western	32,754	32,964	34,399	38,365	39,063	41,758
Northern	28,271	27,724	28,125	31,192	32,650	37,300
Gozo and Comino	22,867	23,741	26,034	30,070	30,321	33,234
Gozo and Comino	22,867	23,741	26,034	30,070	30,321	33,234

Note:

1. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALTA	75,516	78,685	82,758	85,369	85,754	85,797
Malta	70,688	74,125	78,169	80,972	81,525	80,581
Southern Harbour	18,139	15,013	13,554	19,068	14,649	13,468
Northern Harbour	22,506	27,512	31,808	29,515	32,620	36,381
South Eastern	10,282	11,638	12,463	9,018	8,962	6,693
Western	7,776	6,908	8,068	8,894	8,834	7,996
Northern	11,986	13,054	12,276	14,476	16,459	16,043
Gozo and Comino	4,828	4,560	4,589	4,397	4,229	5,217
Gozo and Comino	4,828	4,560	4,589	4,397	4,229	5,217
	% of total persons living in households					
MALTA	16.7	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.7
Malta	16.7	17.0	17.3	17.2	17.2	16.8
Southern Harbour	23.7	18.5	16.6	22.5	17.6	16.8
Northern Harbour	16.1	18.9	20.8	18.4	19.8	22.5
South Eastern	14.0	15.8	16.5	11.5	11.8	8.5
Western	13.4	12.0	13.7	15.0	14.1	12.4
Northern	16.1	16.9	14.8	16.3	19.1	17.2
Gozo and Comino	16.4	14.1	13.9	12.9	12.4	15.1
Gozo and Comino	16.4	14.1	13.9	12.9	12.4	15.1

Note:

1. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. 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.

2. 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.

Equivalentised disposable income (referred to also as national equivalent 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 equivalentised 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 equivalentised 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 equivalentised income of persons living in private households.

The **at-risk-of-poverty rate** refers to the share of persons with an equivalentised 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 92.5 per cent of the recipients being in the Malta region and 7.5 per cent in the Gozo and Comino region during 2022. In the Malta region, the children’s allowance flat rate and the sickness benefit allowance were the two other benefits which had the largest number of beneficiaries in 2022; at 27,232 and 24,838 recipients respectively (Table 1.3.1 and Chart 1.3.1). Yet, the corresponding outlay on these two benefits was of only 9.6 and 3.8 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 2022. (Chart 1.3.2)

In the Gozo and Comino region, the children’s allowance flat rate benefit and the sickness benefit followed the two-thirds pension in terms of the number of beneficiaries during 2022, benefitting 2,199 and 1,895 recipients respectively (Table 1.3.1 and Chart 1.3.1). The corresponding expenditure on these benefits was of 10.5 and 5.3 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 2022, 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 both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions. (Chart 1.3.2)

CHART 1.3.1 – Social protection beneficiaries by type of benefit and region (NUTS 3): 2022

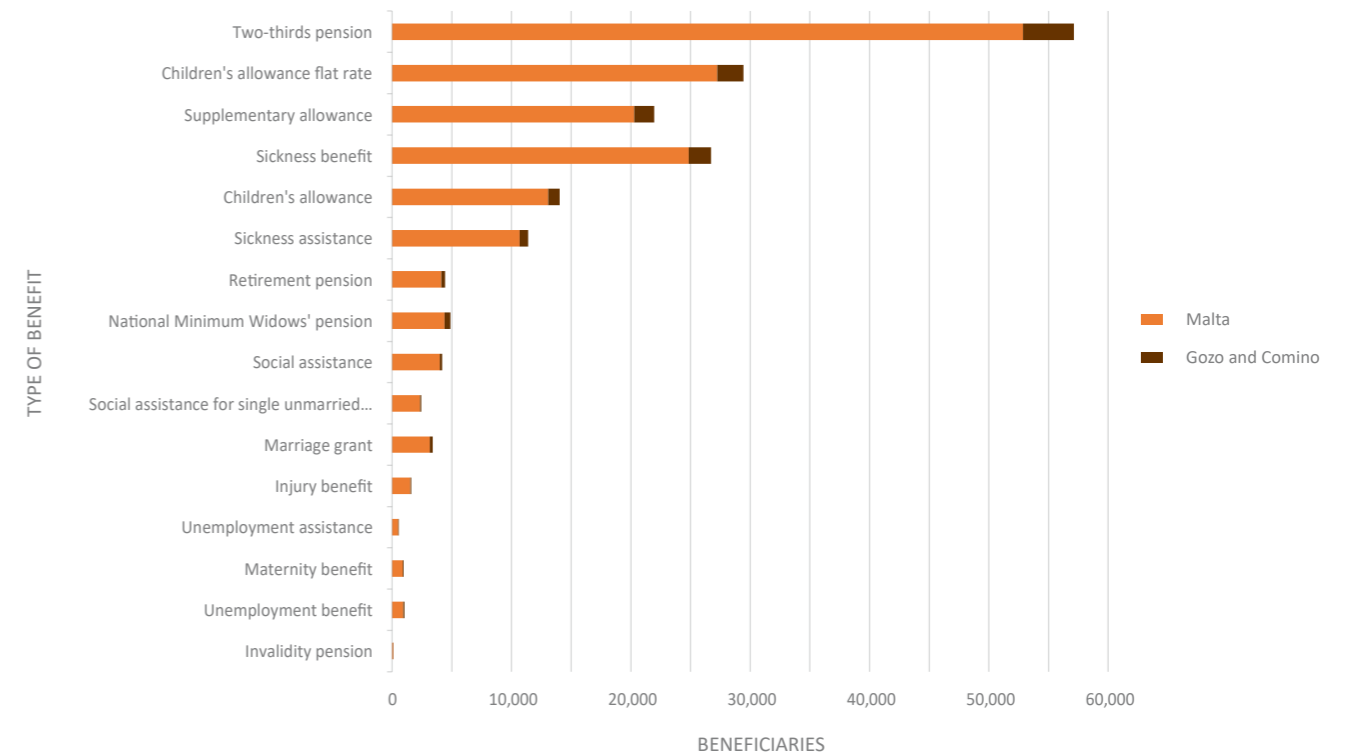
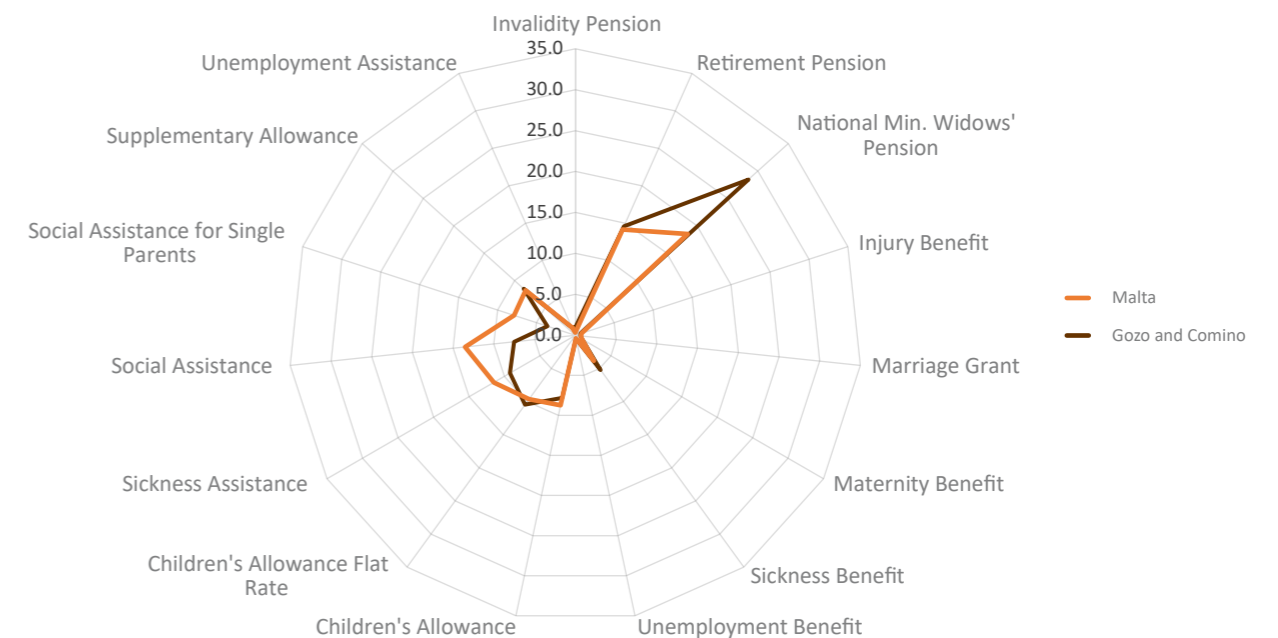
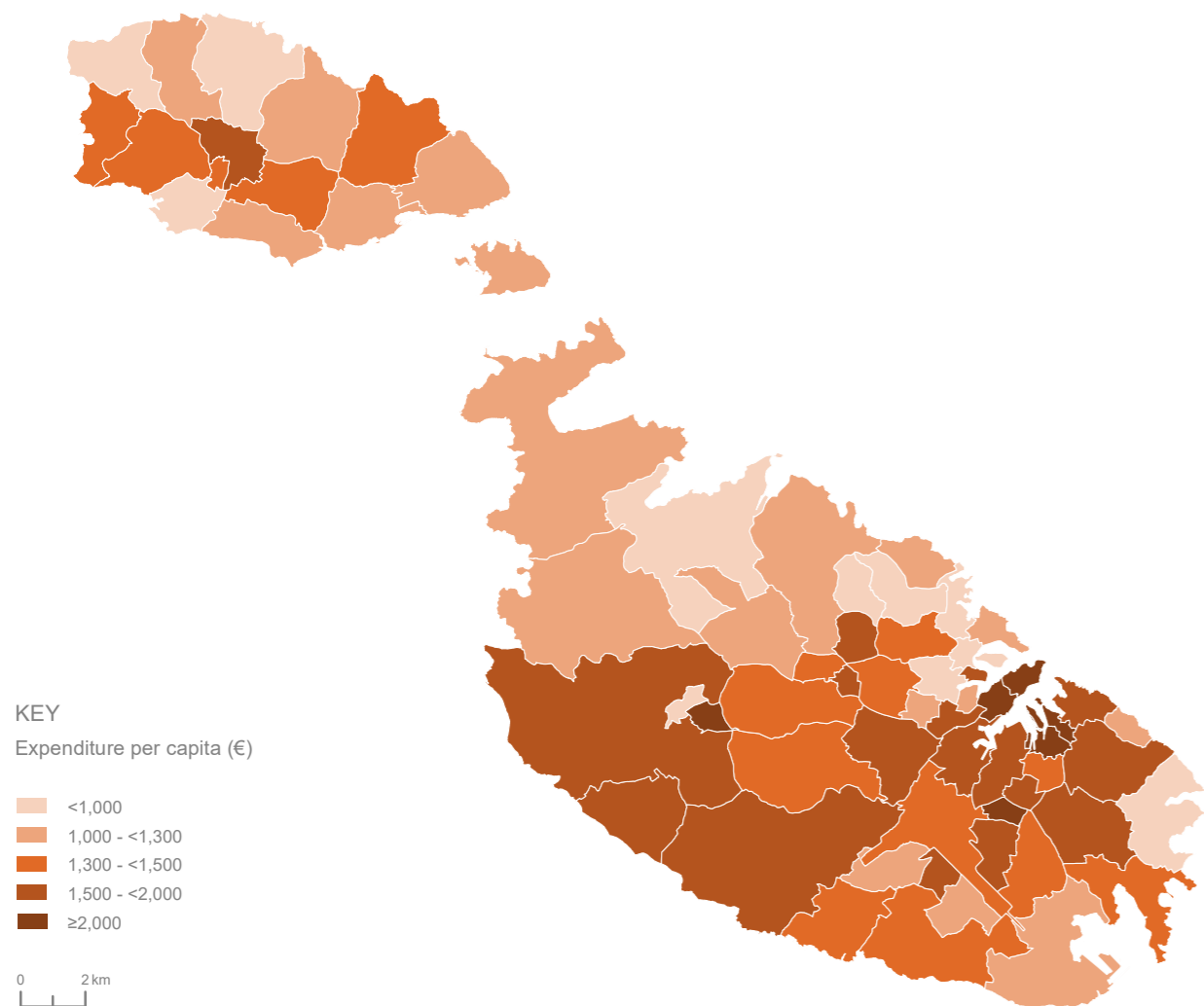


CHART 1.3.2 – Percentage distribution of selected social protection benefits expenditure in the regions of Malta and Gozo and Comino (NUTS 3): 2022



Map 1.3.1 provides information on the expenditure per capita on the selected benefits in each locality in 2022. In the Malta region, the expenditure per capita on the selected benefits was highest in the localities of L-Imdina, Santa Luċija, Il-Birgu, L-Isla, Valletta, Floriana and Bormla where the expenditure per capita was greater than €2,000 in each of the localities. In contrast, the expenditure per capita was less than €1,000 in the localities of San Pawl Il-Baħar, L-Imsida, Is-Swieqi, Marsaskala, L-Imtarfa, al Għargħur, Il-Gzira and San Ġiljan. In the region of Gozo and Comino, the expenditure per capita on the selected benefits was highest in Ir-Rabat with expenditure per capita exceeding €1,500. On the other hand, Iż-Żebbug, Il-Munxar and L-Għarb registered the least expenditure per capita of less than €1,000.

MAP 1.3.1 – Expenditure per capita on the selected benefits by locality (LAU 2): 2022



DID YOU KNOW ?

During 2022, the Southern Harbour district registered the highest expenditure per capita reaching €1,642, while the least expenditure per capita was recorded in the Northern district at €996.

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

Type of benefit	Region	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Two-thirds pension	MALTA	47,976	48,585	50,835	52,772	54,737	57,131
	Malta	44,570	45,080	47,164	48,919	50,660	52,866
	Gozo and Comino	3,406	3,505	3,671	3,853	4,077	4,265
Retirement pension	MALTA	6,861	6,132	5,816	5,491	5,439	4,447
	Malta	6,363	5,704	5,416	5,088	5,020	4,118
	Gozo and Comino	498	428	400	403	419	329
Invalidity pension	MALTA	206	193	170	132	114	106
	Malta	166	157	139	111	95	87
	Gozo and Comino	40	36	31	21	19	19
National Minimum Widows' pension	MALTA	6,748	6,909	6,218	5,731	5,314	4,887
	Malta	6,055	6,214	5,603	5,148	4,774	4,389
	Gozo and Comino	693	695	615	583	540	498
Injury benefit	MALTA	2,014	2,039	2,009	1,574	1,484	1,593
	Malta	1,937	1,967	1,936	1,509	1,423	1,520
	Gozo and Comino	77	72	73	65	61	73
Marriage grant	MALTA	3,067	2,958	2,752	1,504	3,148	3,407
	Malta	2,832	2,763	2,556	1,390	2,881	3,168
	Gozo and Comino	235	195	196	114	267	239
Maternity benefit	MALTA	1,772	1,578	1,392	1,258	1,173	966
	Malta	1,689	1,486	1,308	1,187	1,092	893
	Gozo and Comino	83	92	84	71	81	73
Sickness benefit	MALTA	19,871	20,366	20,363	18,416	19,437	26,733
	Malta	18,529	19,051	18,871	17,076	18,003	24,838
	Gozo and Comino	1,342	1,315	1,492	1,340	1,434	1,895
Unemployment benefit	MALTA	1,229	1,077	1,139	4,292	1,879	1,023
	Malta	1,094	1,018	1,043	4,046	1,731	934
	Gozo and Comino	135	59	96	246	148	89
Children's allowance	MALTA	16,437	17,451	17,202	18,548	16,019	14,035
	Malta	15,368	16,265	16,018	17,316	14,919	13,075
	Gozo and Comino	1,069	1,186	1,184	1,232	1,100	960
Children's allowance flat rate	MALTA	27,183	26,306	25,347	26,869	30,147	29,431
	Malta	25,139	24,363	23,455	24,872	27,924	27,232
	Gozo and Comino	2,044	1,943	1,892	1,997	2,223	2,199
Sickness assistance	MALTA	12,738	12,571	12,224	11,969	11,839	11,404
	Malta	11,776	11,649	11,357	11,135	11,039	10,677
	Gozo and Comino	962	922	867	834	800	727
Social assistance	MALTA	5,997	5,518	4,988	4,597	4,434	4,181
	Malta	5,722	5,265	4,767	4,389	4,234	3,997
	Gozo and Comino	275	253	221	208	200	184
Social assistance for single unmarried parents	MALTA	3,261	2,960	2,733	2,614	2,588	2,431
	Malta	3,156	2,869	2,629	2,516	2,505	2,346
	Gozo and Comino	105	91	104	98	83	85
Unemployment assistance	MALTA	1,953	1,392	1,098	1,106	937	562
	Malta	1,773	1,284	1,011	1,029	875	523
	Gozo and Comino	180	108	87	77	62	39
Supplementary allowance	MALTA	25,362	24,992	24,300	23,443	23,348	21,973
	Malta	23,232	22,902	22,321	21,582	21,549	20,281
	Gozo and Comino	2,130	2,090	1,979	1,861	1,799	1,692

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.

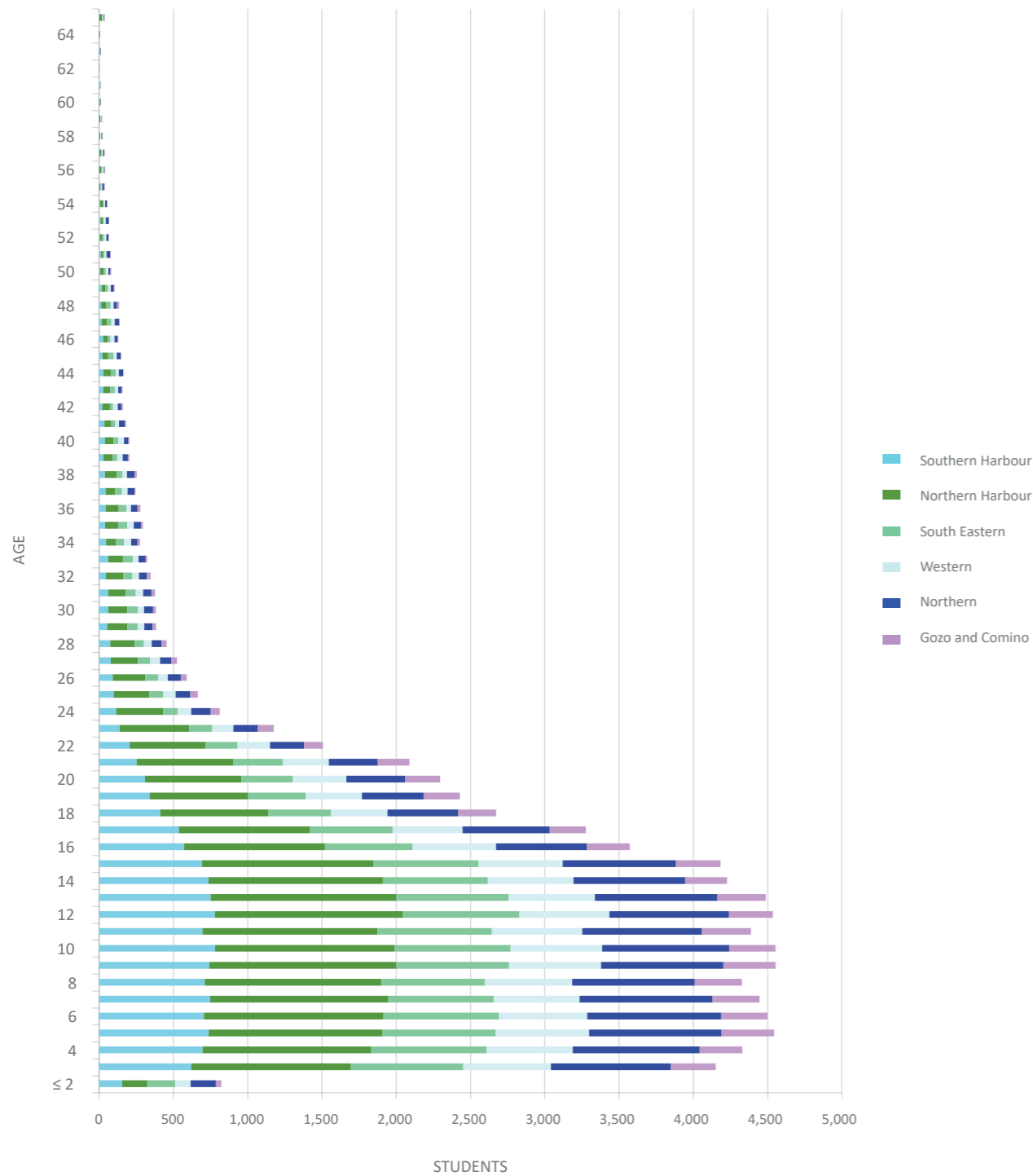


EDUCATION

This chapter provides a regional perspective to the natural progression of students through different levels of the education system in MALTA. The data presented is split into non-compulsory and compulsory education, covering state, independent and church institutions. Schooling is compulsory between the ages of five and fifteen and until the last year of secondary school is complete. Non-compulsory education is divided 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 the scholastic year 2021/22, there was a total of 87,022 students attending non-compulsory and compulsory education in MALTA. Most students were aged between three and 15 years, comprising 65.8 per cent of the total student body. **Chart 2.1** illustrates a demographic summary of the overall student body both in terms of student age, and in terms of the student's district of residence. The Northern Harbour district represented the highest share of students almost across all ages (**Chart 2.1**).

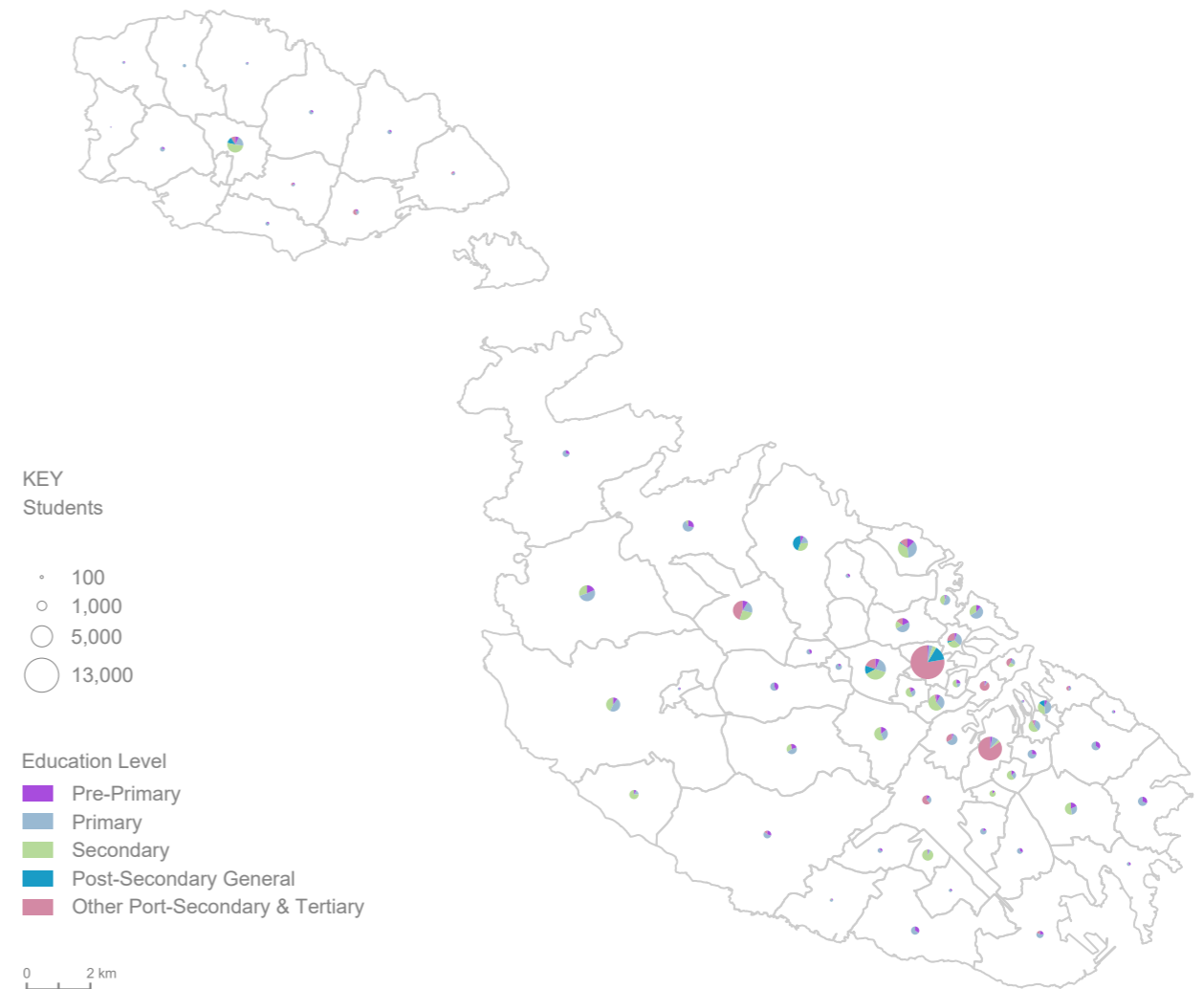
CHART 2.1 – Student body in MALTA by age and district of residence (LAU 1): 2021/22



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.

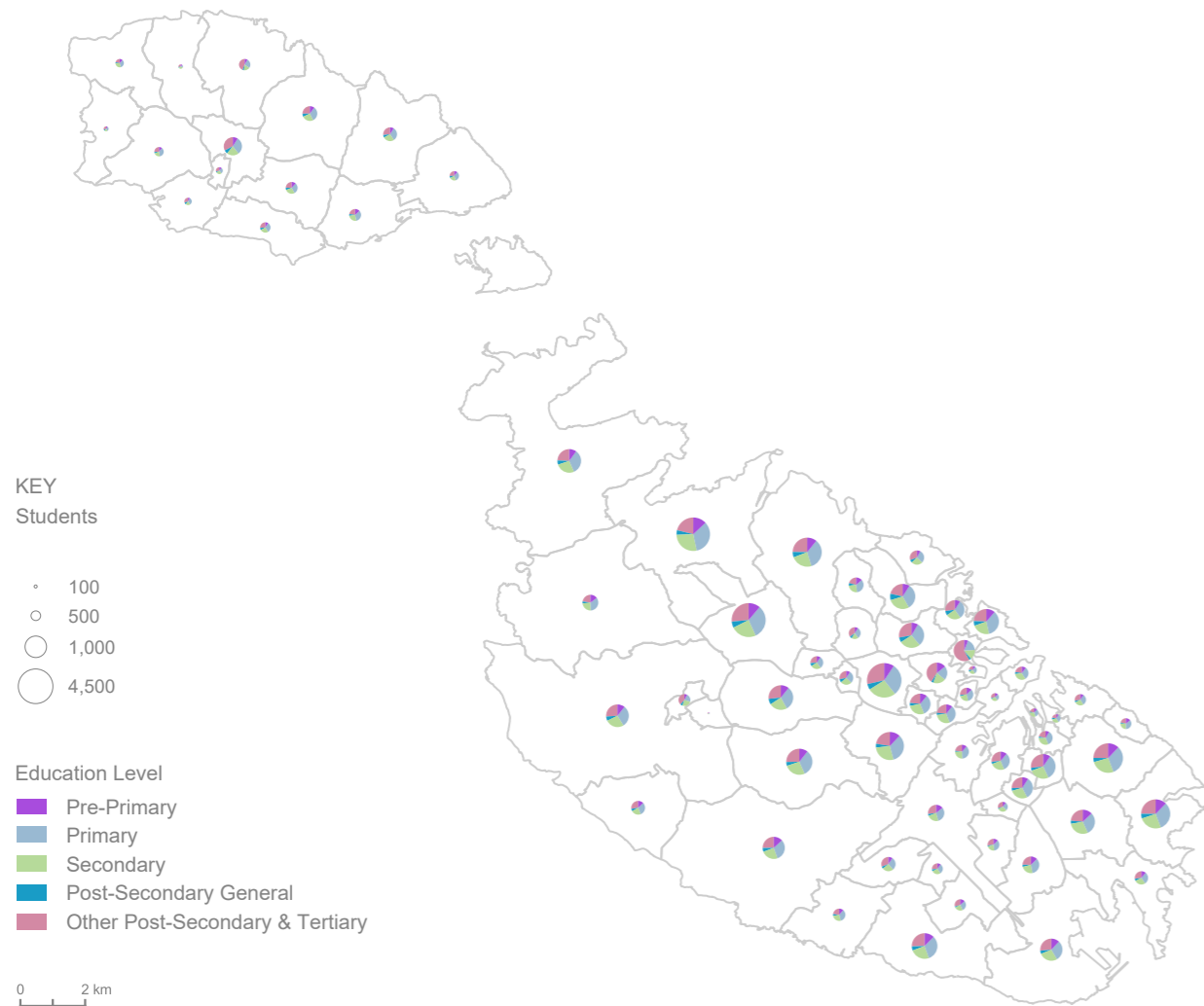
MAPS 2.1 – Student body by educational level/institution and locality of residence (LAU 2): 2021/22

MAP 2.1.1 – Locality of institution (LAU 2): 2021/22



Map 2.1.1 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 2.1.2 – Locality of residence (LAU 2): 2021/22



Map 2.1.2 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.

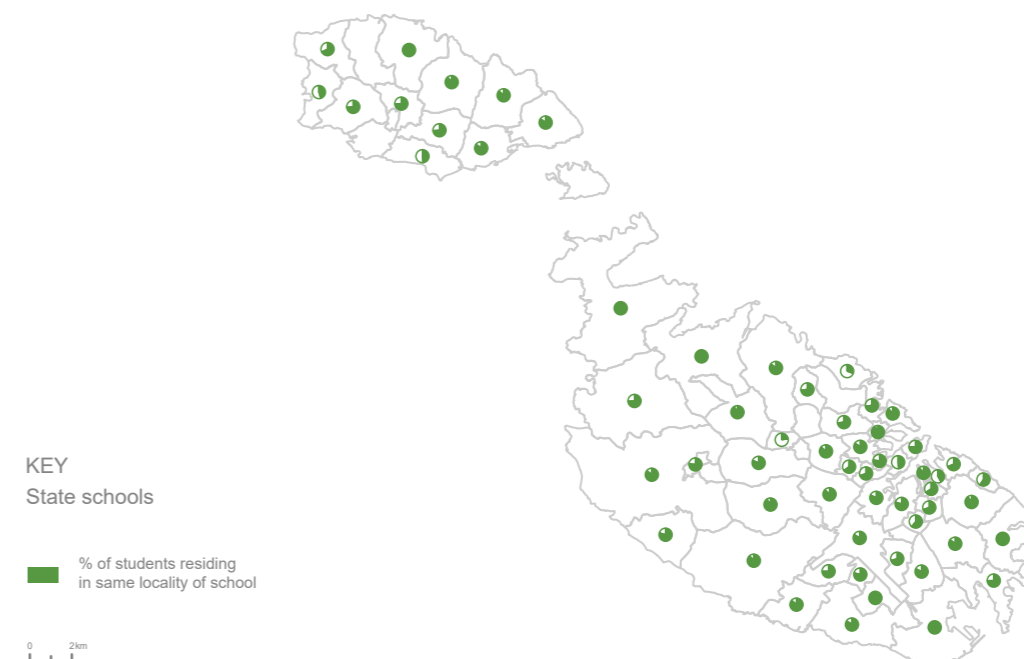


PRE-PRIMARY LEVEL

As at end of March 2022, the share of pre-primary students attending state and independent schools amounted to 72.0 and 17.7 per cent respectively, as the remaining attended church schools. The majority of pre-primary students attending state and independent schools were aged three and younger, while the majority of students attending church schools were aged four and over (Table 2.6).

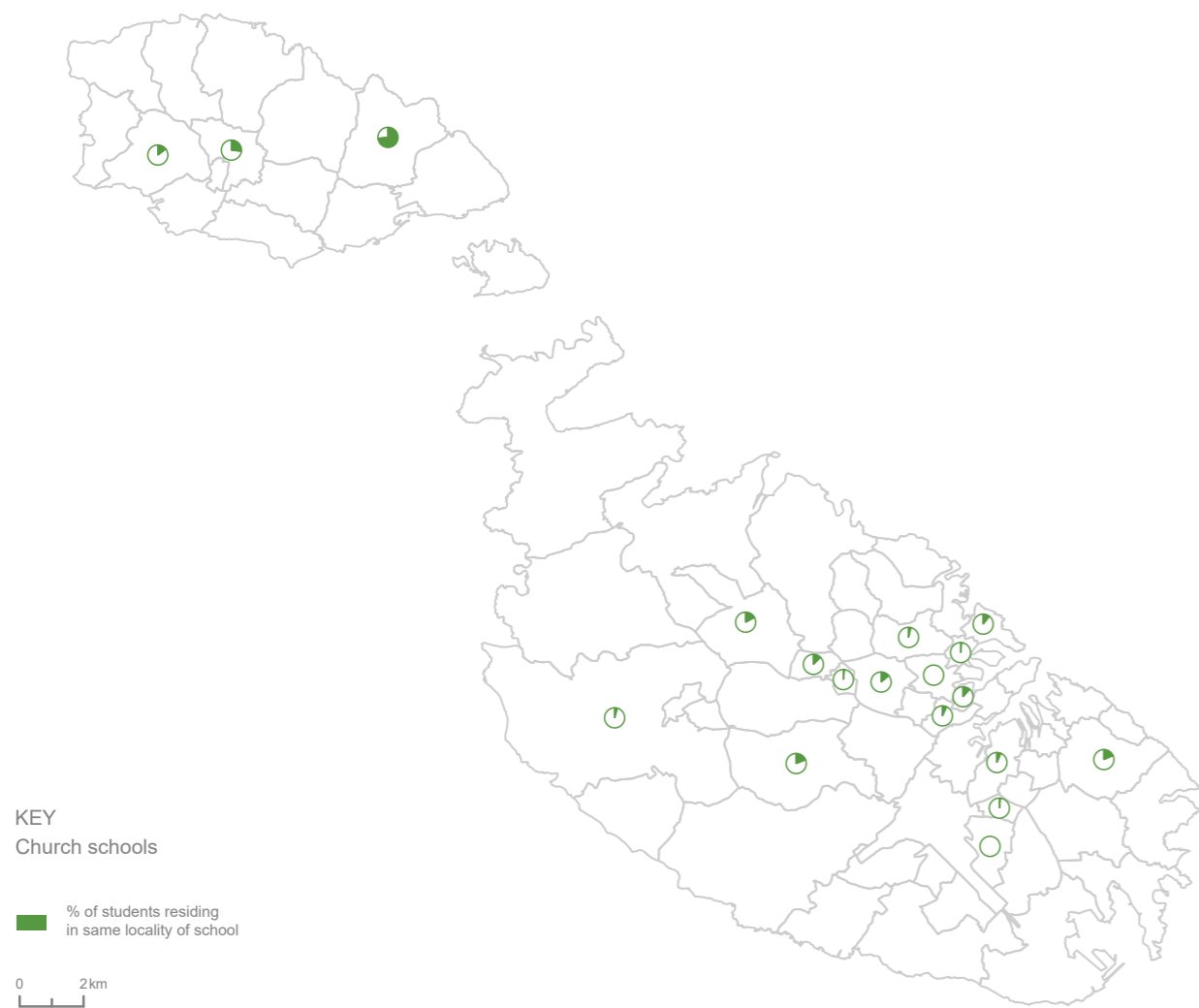
MAPS 2.2 – Pre-primary children by locality (LAU 2) and type of school: 2021/22

MAP 2.2.1 – State Schools

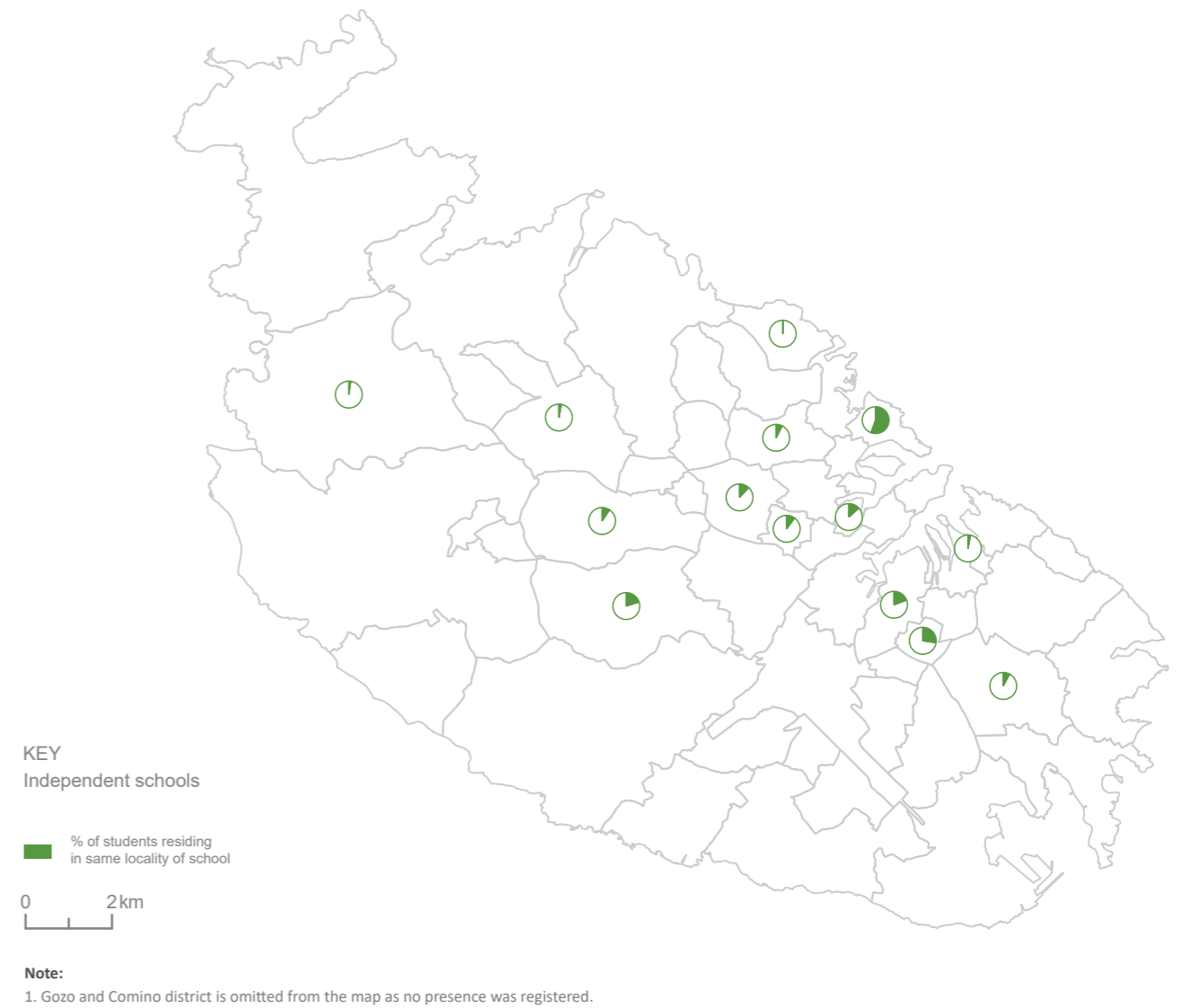


The largest proportion of pre-primary students resided and attended school in the Northern Harbour district (Table 2.1). While most students attending state schools resided in the same locality of the school, the contrary prevailed in the case of church and independent schools. Students who attended schools in the Northern Harbour district were mainly enrolled in state and independent schools at 54.5 and 31.1 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 67.9 per cent of the total (Maps 2.2 and Table 2.6).

MAP 2.2.2 – Church Schools



MAP 2.2.3 – Independent Schools





PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

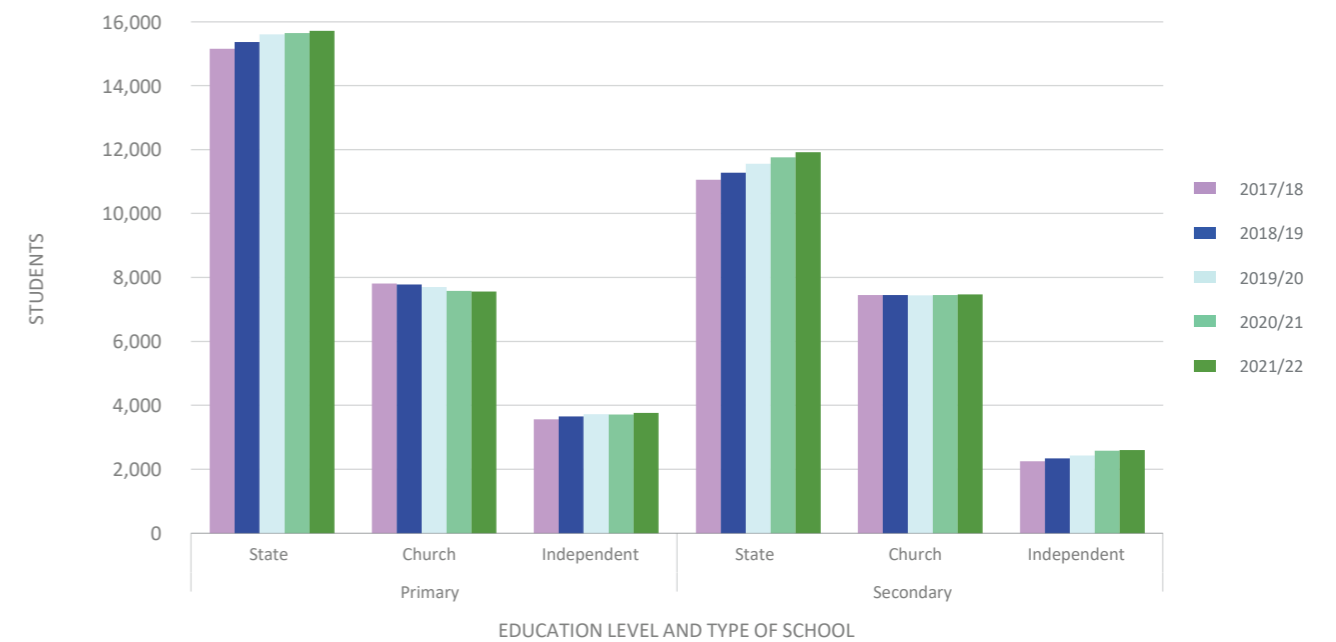
Compulsory education comprises of a six-year primary cycle and five-year secondary cycle. During scholastic year 2021/22, the number of children and adolescents in compulsory education amounted to 49,033 students. State schools accounted for 56.4 per cent of the total students in compulsory education. The spread of students in compulsory education was 55.1 per cent in primary level and 44.9 per cent in secondary level of education (Table 2.2).

The concentration of students in compulsory education were enrolled in institutions located within the Northern Harbour district; with primary and secondary levels comprising 33.0 and 46.4 per cent of the total student body in primary level and total student body in secondary level respectively (Table 2.2).

DID YOU KNOW ?

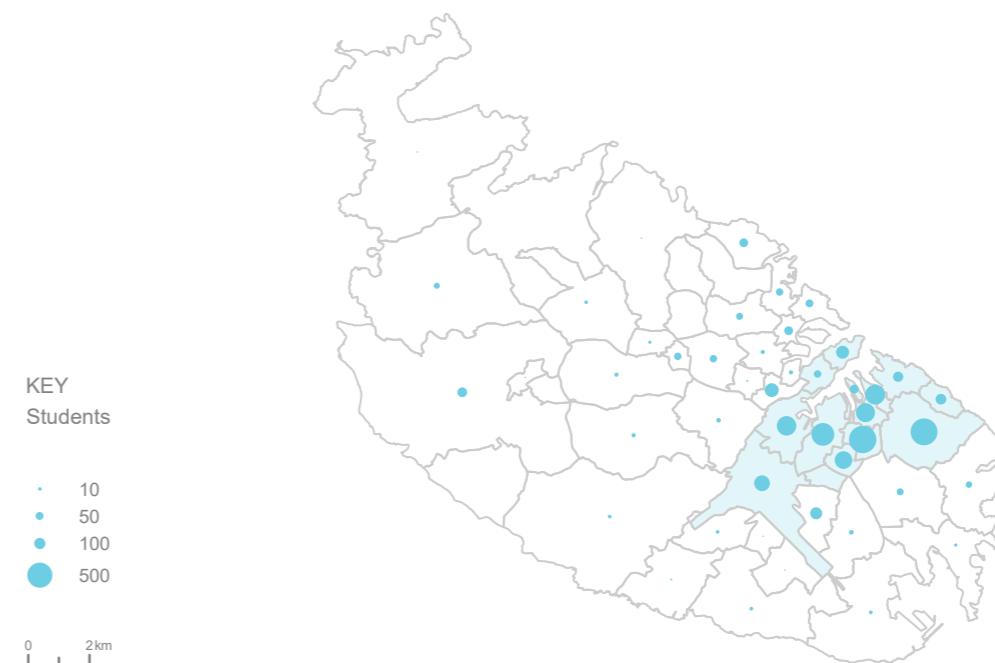
During academic year 2021/22, more than half of the total student body (56.3%) attended compulsory education, with 27,039 students attending primary level education and 21,994 students enrolled in secondary level education.

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



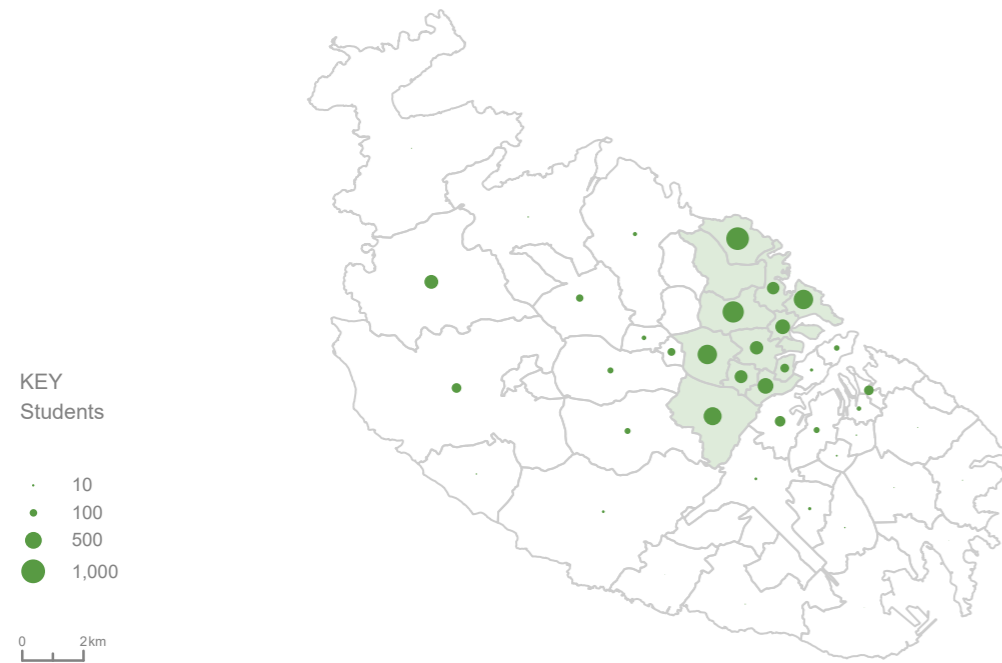
MAPS 2.3 – Primary students by district of residence (LAU 1) and locality of school (LAU 2): 2021/22

MAP 2.3.1 – Southern Harbour



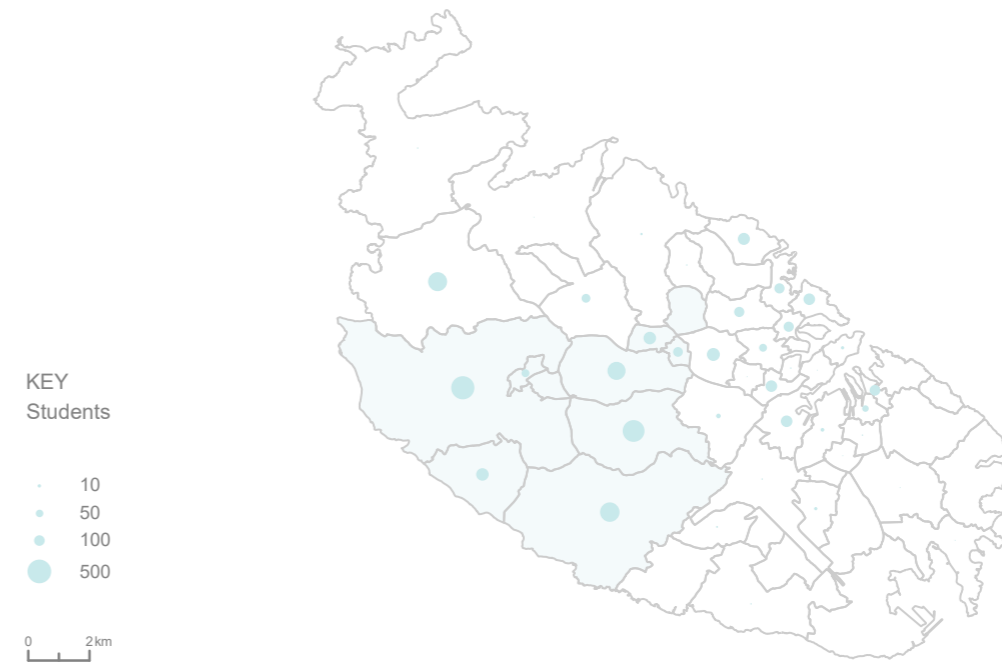
Notes:
1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.
2. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as no presence was registered.

MAP 2.3.2 – Northern Harbour



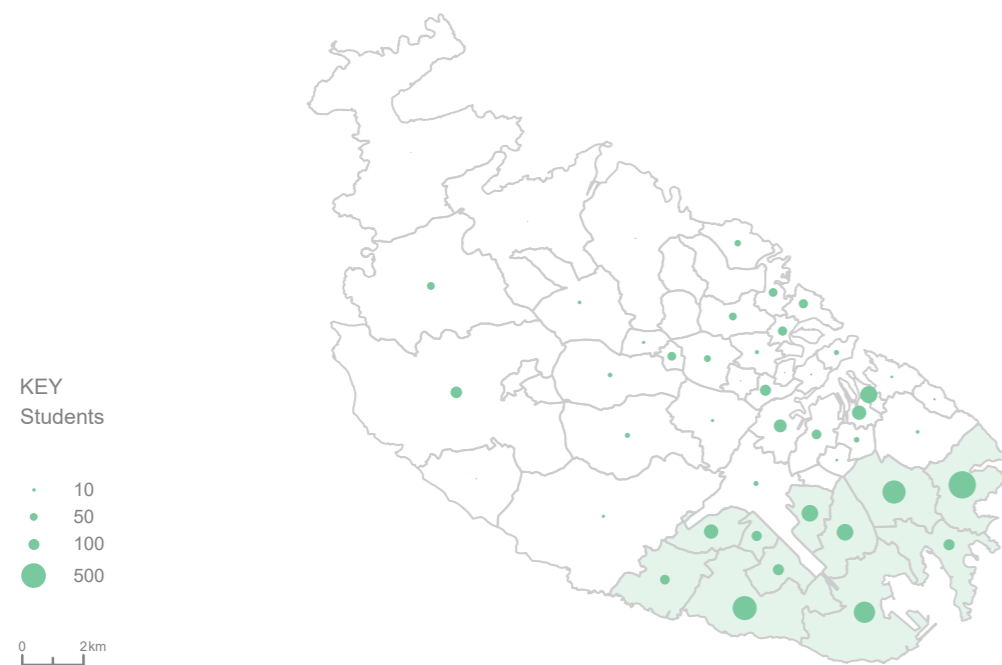
Notes:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.
 2. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as no presence was registered.

MAP 2.3.4 – Western



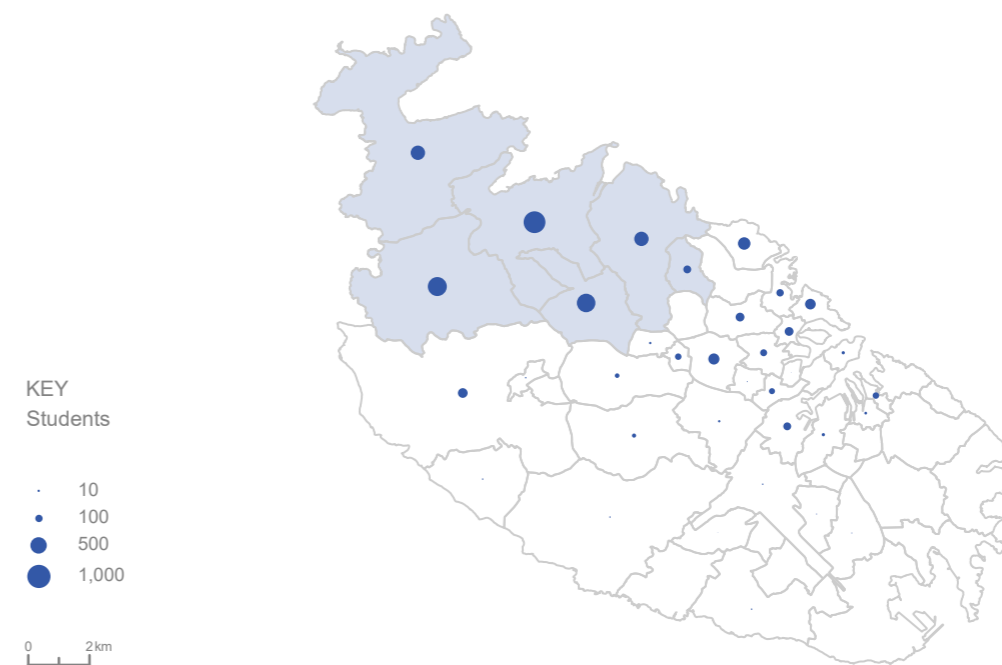
Notes:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.
 2. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as no presence was registered.

MAP 2.3.3 – South Eastern



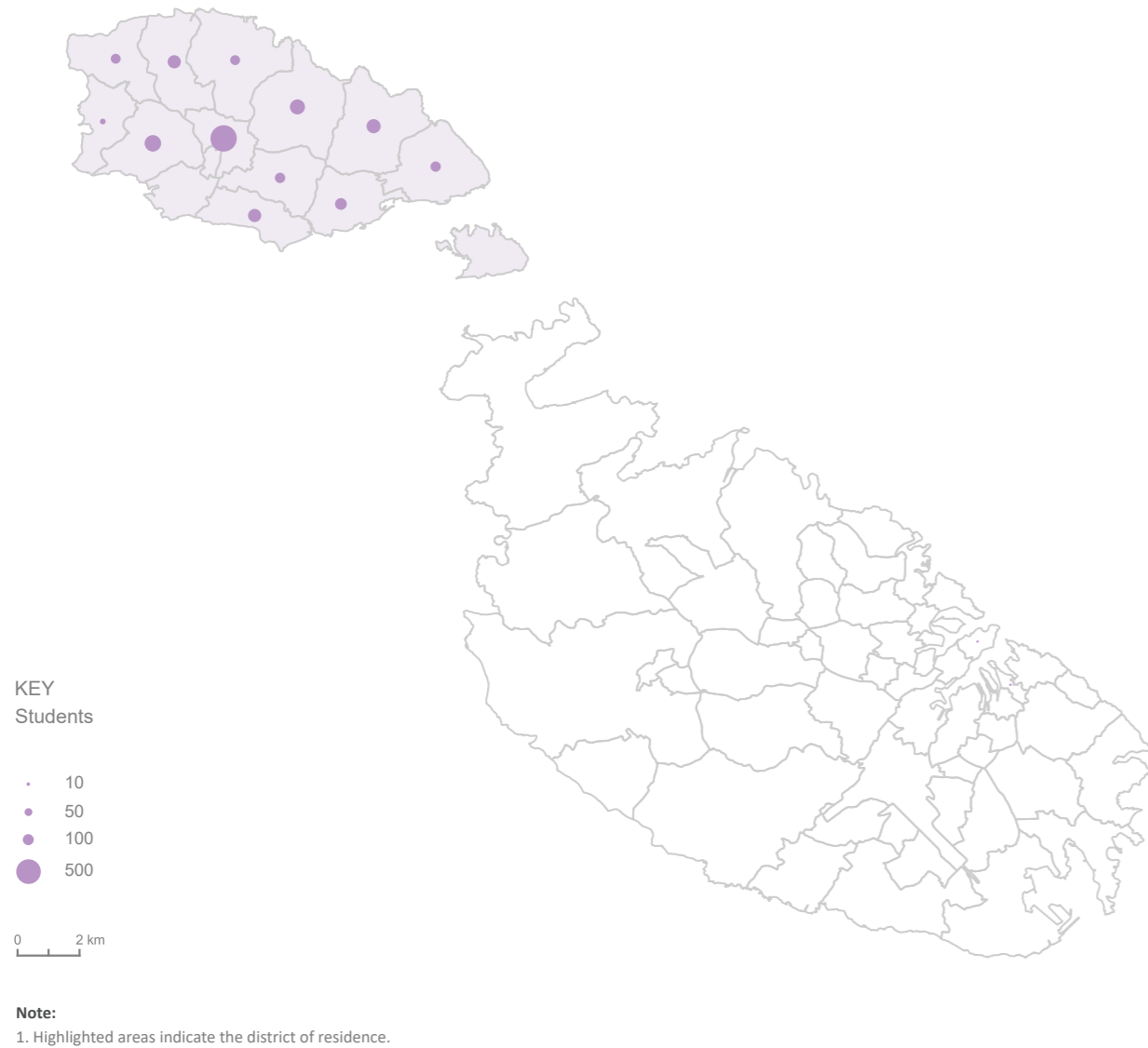
Notes:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.
 2. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as no presence was registered.

MAP 2.3.5 – Northern



Notes:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.
 2. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as no presence was registered.

MAP 2.3.6 – Gozo and Comino

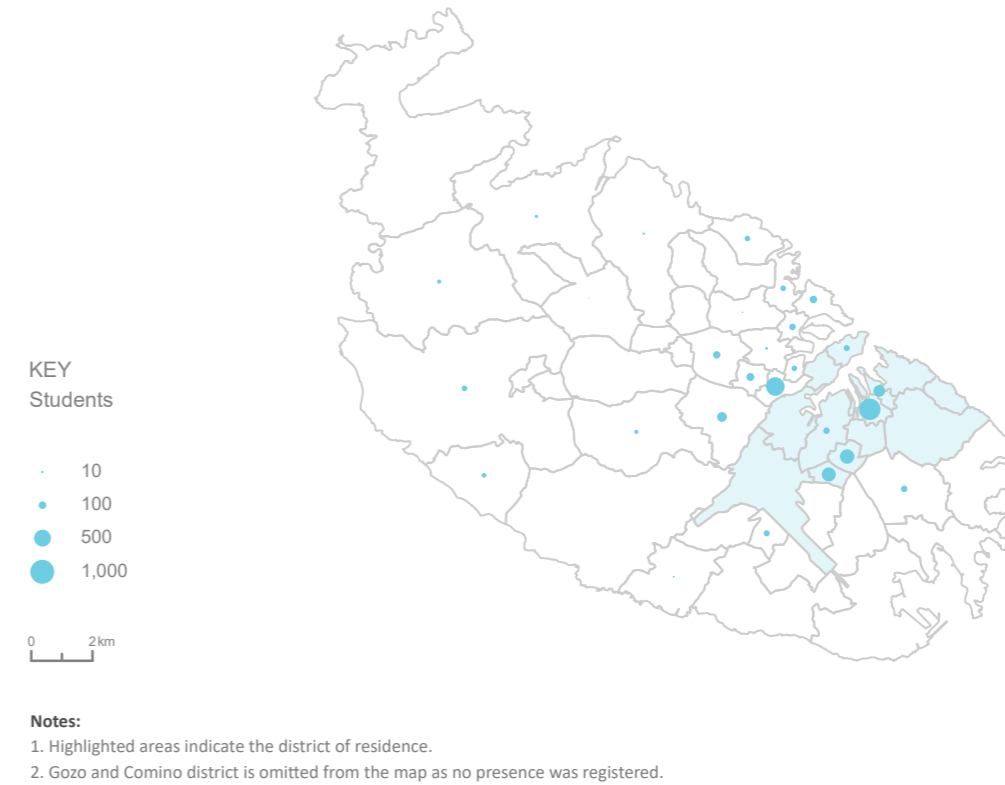


Total students enrolled in primary education were 27,039 students as at March 2022. State schools remained the most popular at 58.1 per cent of total student body in primary level. The majority of church and independent institutions were located within the Northern Harbour district (Table 2.7). Most of the students in primary education attended school in the same district of residence (Table 2.3 and Maps 2.3). The primary schools in the Gozo and Comino district dispersed almost in all localities to cater for all the students residing in this district.

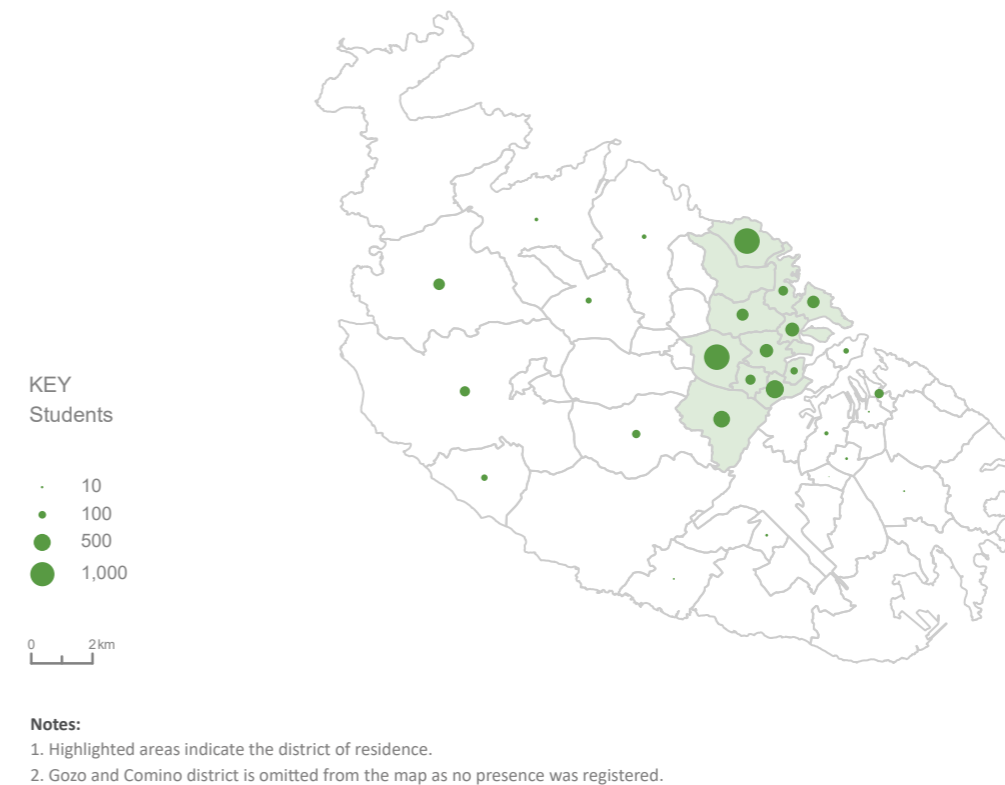
Total students enrolled in secondary education were 21,994 students. Of these, 54.2 per cent attended state schools, followed by church schools at 34.0 per cent (Table 2.8). The behaviour of secondary education students was similar to primary students, in that most students attended institutions in the same district of residence, except for students residing in the Western district, where most of them attended secondary education at institutions located in the Northern Harbour district. Gozo and Comino district catered for almost all its secondary students (Table 2.4 and Maps 2.4).

MAPS 2.4 – Secondary students by district of residence (LAU 1) and locality of school (LAU 2): 2021/22

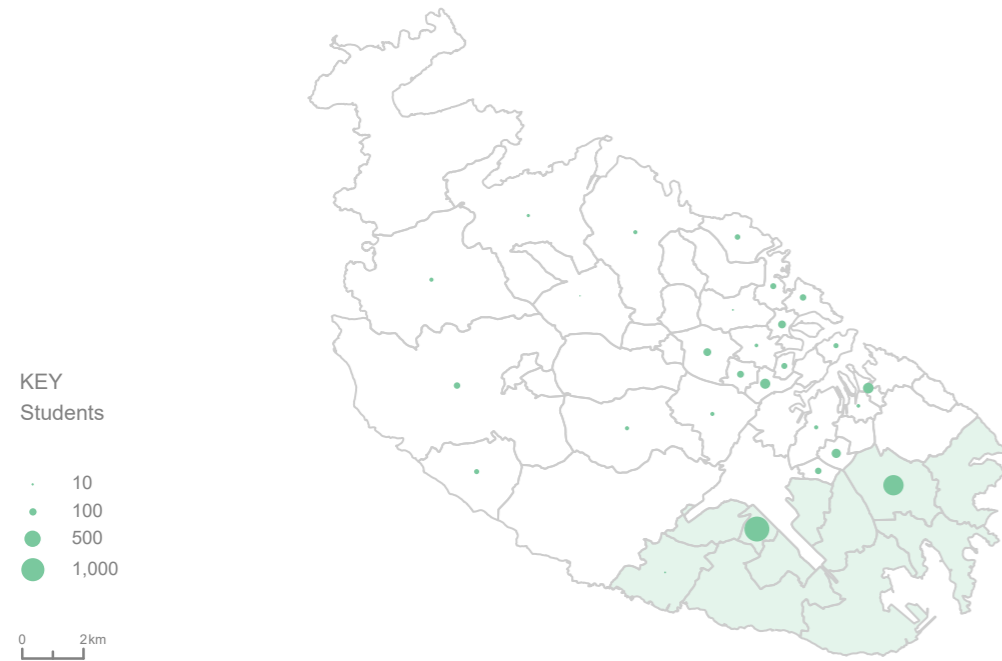
MAP 2.4.1 – Southern Harbour



MAP 2.4.2 – Northern Harbour

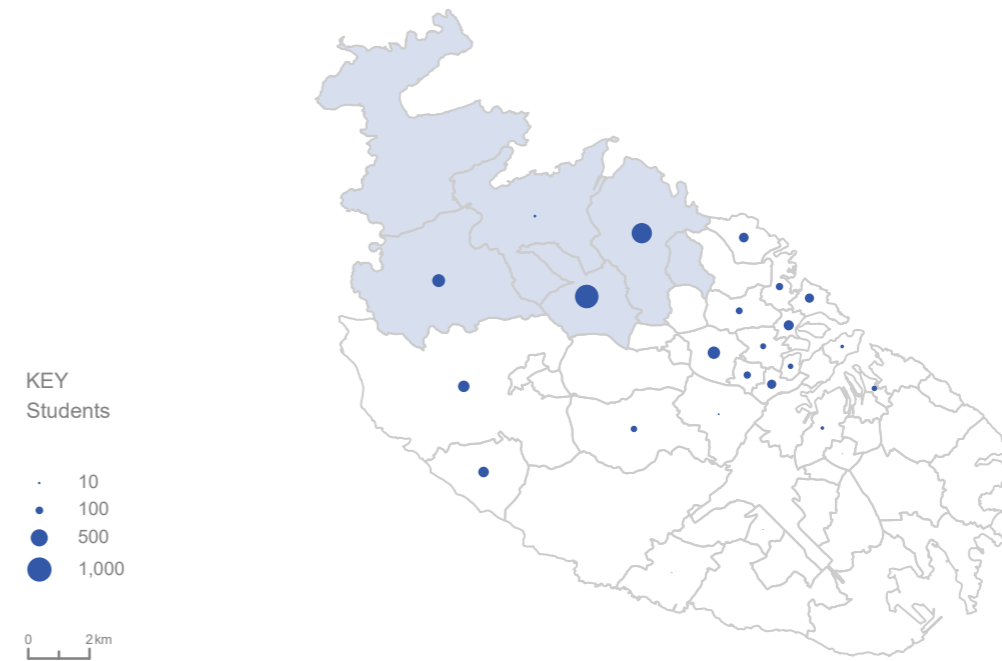


MAP 2.4.3 – South Eastern



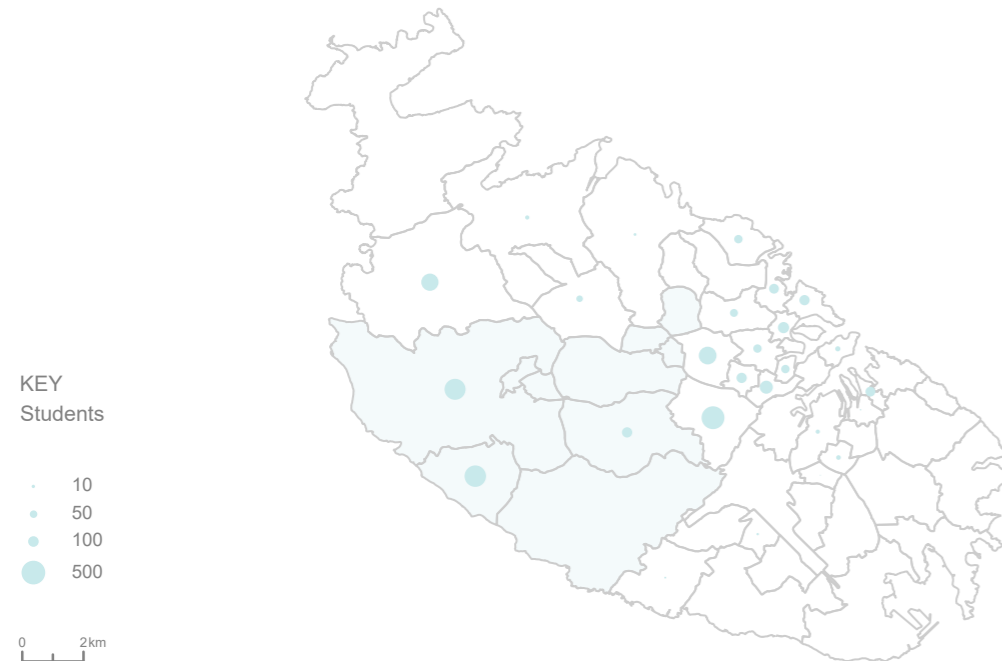
Notes:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.
 2. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as no presence was registered.

MAP 2.4.5 – Northern



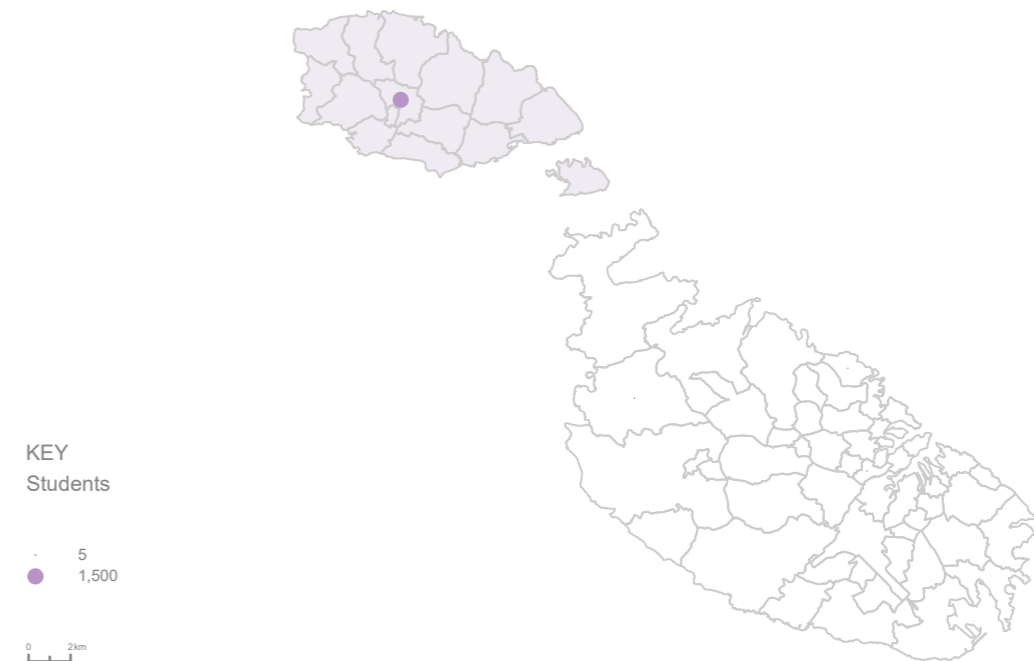
Notes:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.
 2. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as no presence was registered.

MAP 2.4.4 – Western



Notes:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.
 2. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as no presence was registered.

MAP 2.4.6 – Gozo and Comino



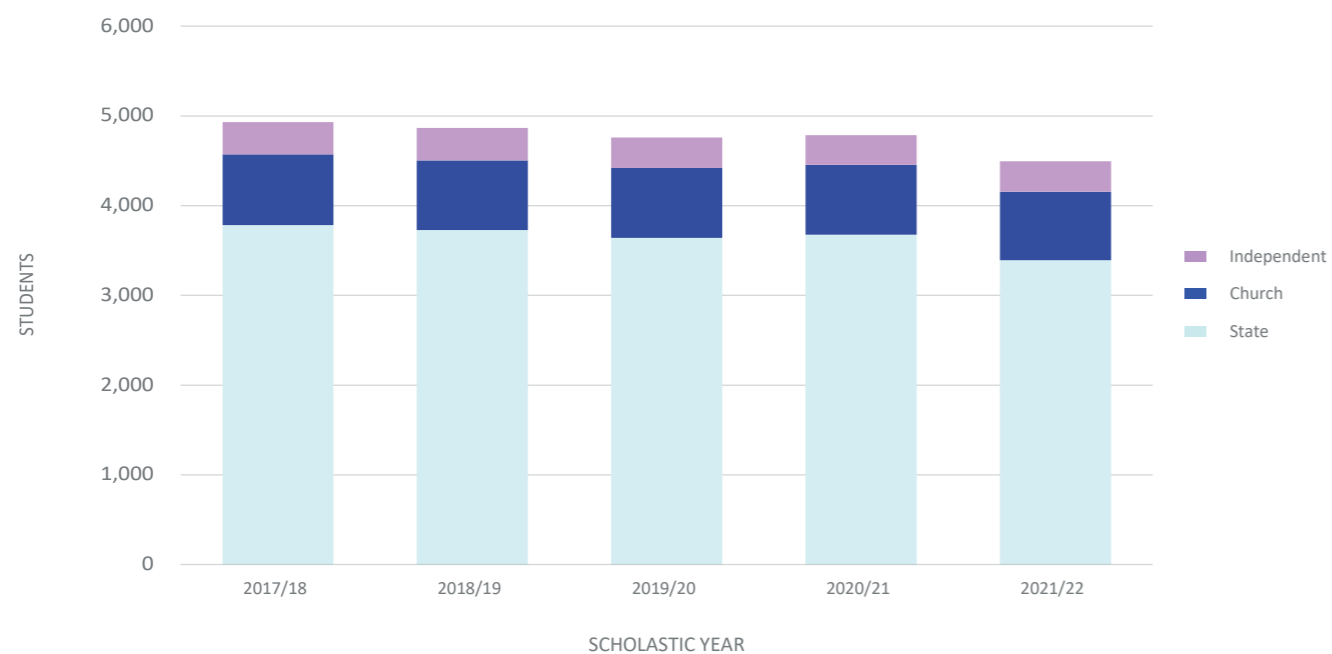
Note:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.



POST-SECONDARY GENERAL EDUCATION

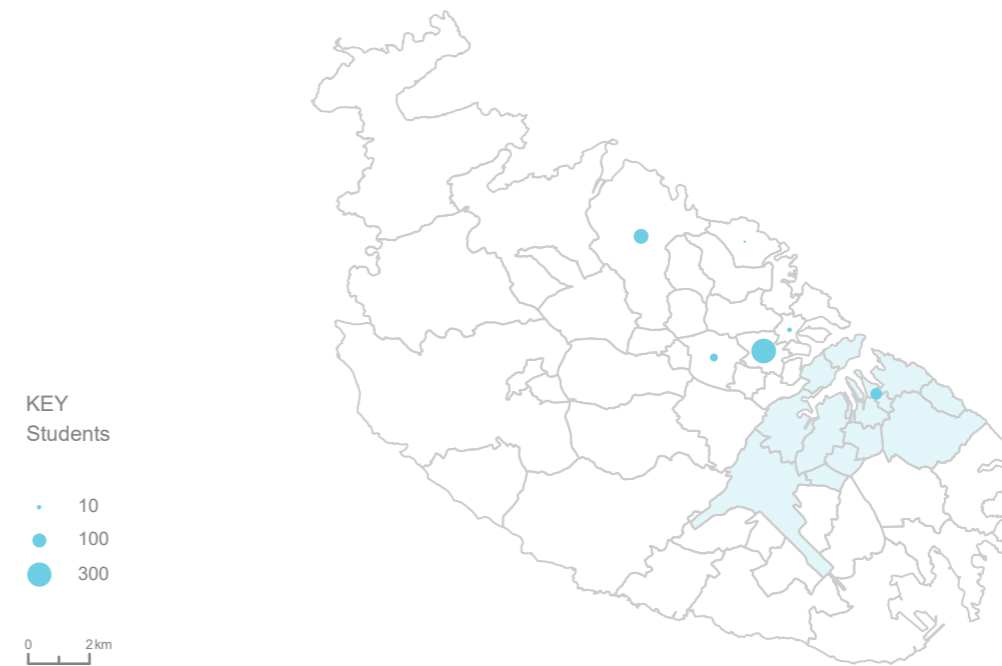
In March 2022, students in post-secondary general education amounted to 4,494, of which 75.5 per cent attended state-run institutions (**Table 2.9 and Chart 2.3**). Most students attended institutions located in the Northern Harbour district at 59.5 per cent (**Table 2.5**). **Maps 2.5** show the district of residence and the locality of the institution at post-secondary general level, illustrating that students residing in Malta region attended mostly institutions located in L-Imšida and In-Naxxar. On the other hand, the post-secondary institution in Ir-Rabat, Għawdex catered for the large majority of students residing in the Gozo and Comino region/district. (**Table 2.5**)

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



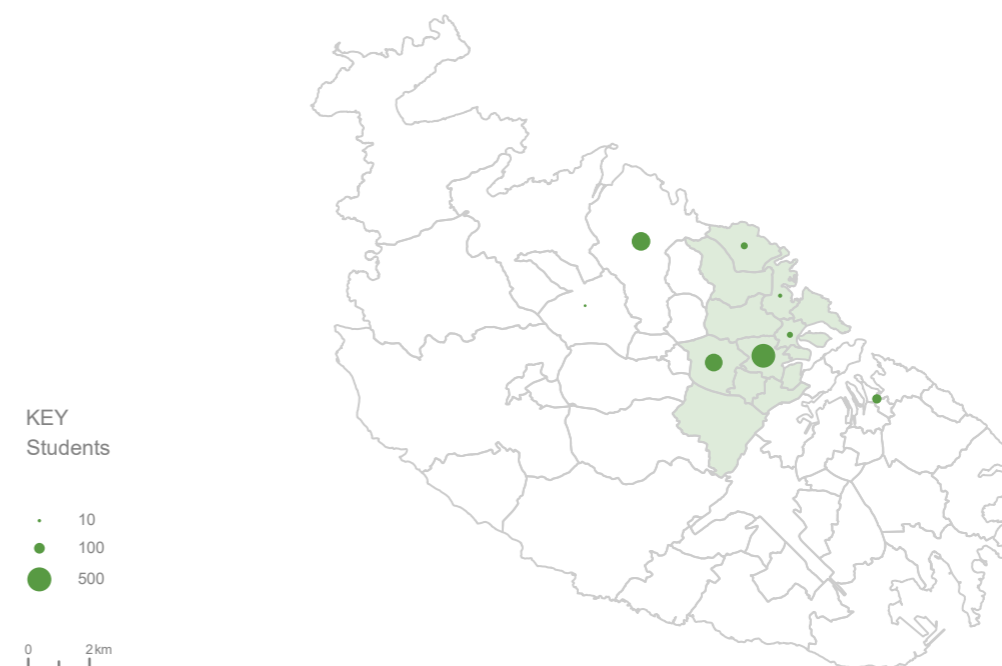
MAPS 2.5 – Post-secondary general education students by district of residence (LAU 1) and locality of school (LAU 2): 2021/22

MAP 2.5.1 – Southern Harbour



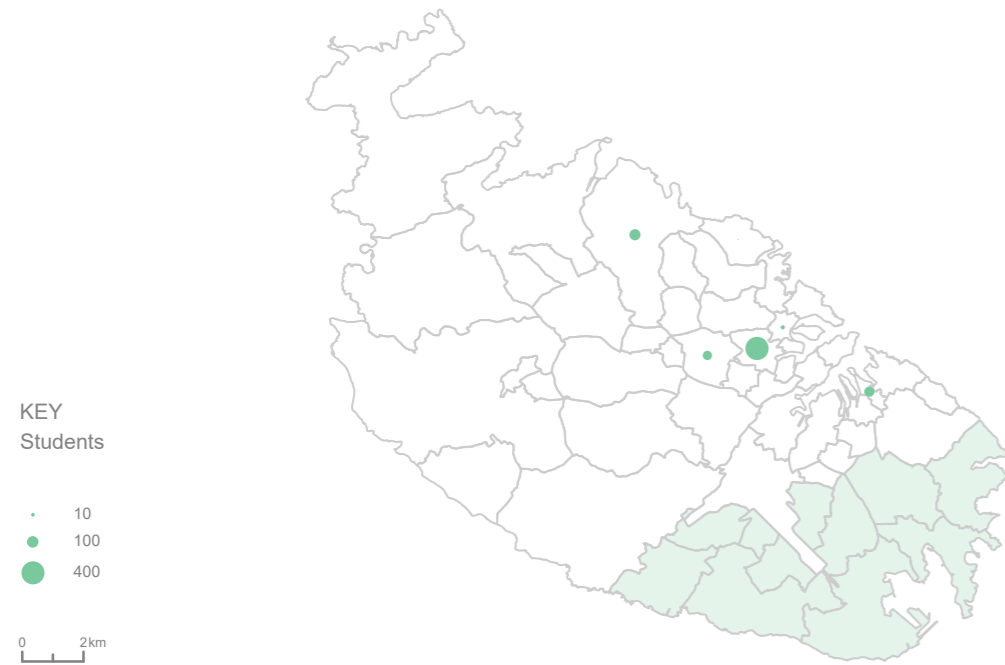
Notes:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.
 2. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as no presence was registered.

MAP 2.5.2 – Northern Harbour



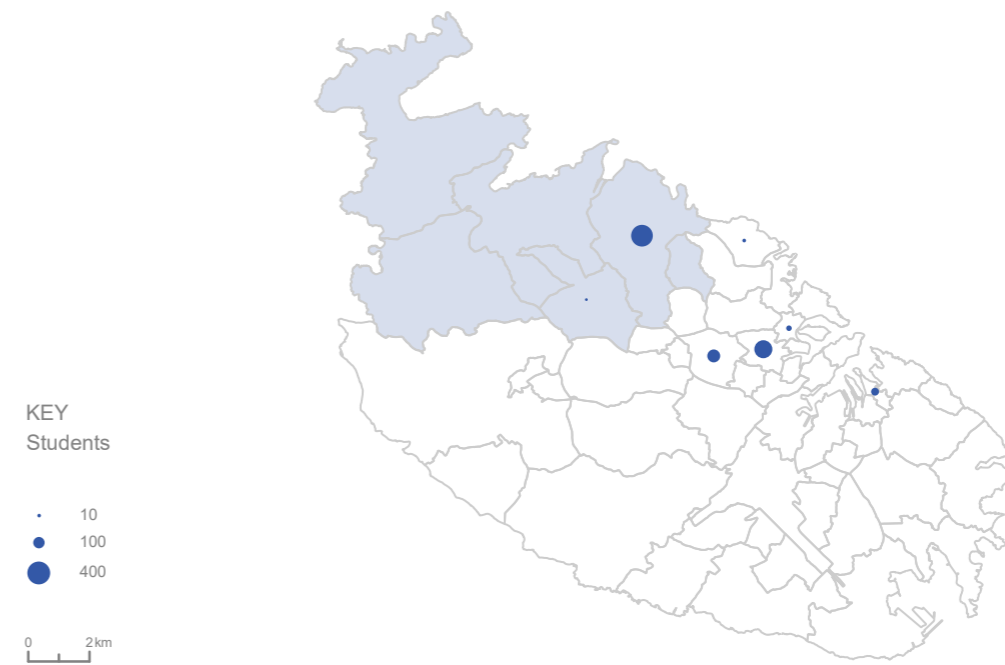
Notes:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.
 2. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as no presence was registered.

MAP 2.5.3 – South Eastern



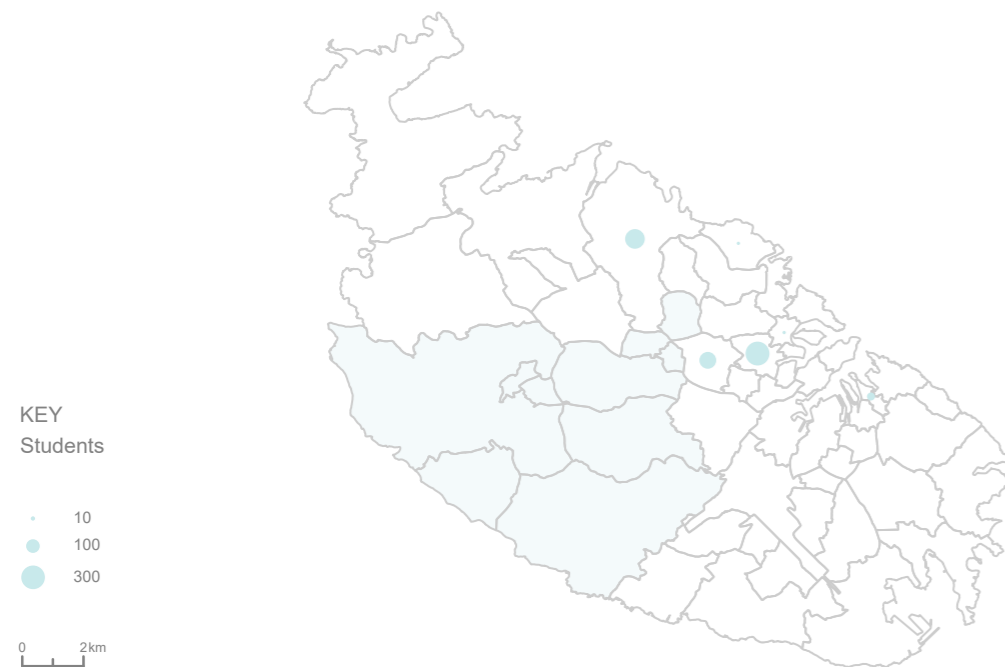
Notes:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.
 2. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as no presence was registered.

MAP 2.5.5 – Northern



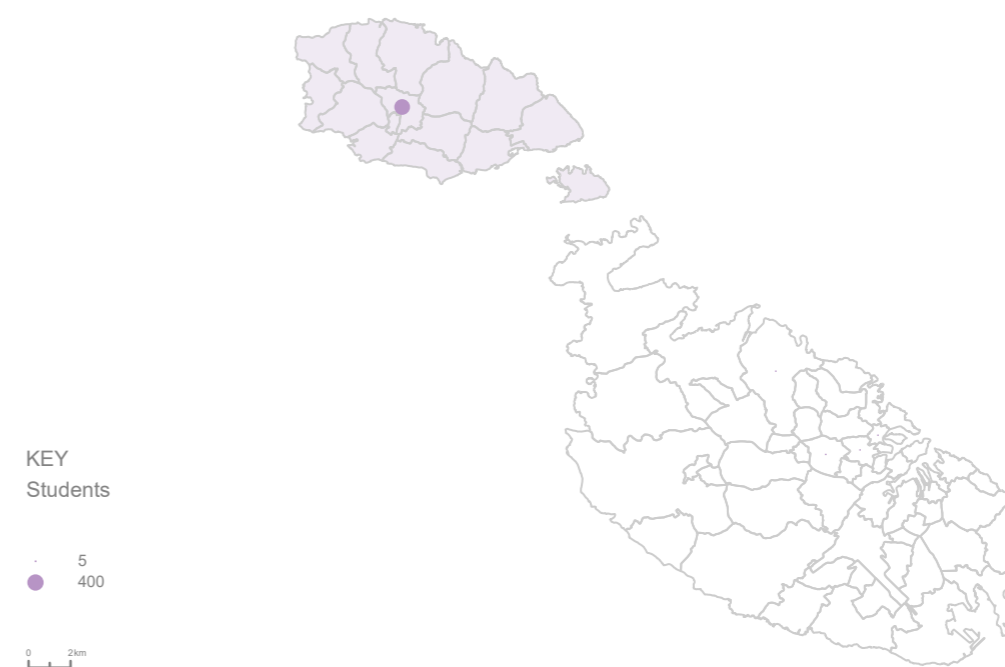
Notes:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.
 2. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as no presence was registered.

MAP 2.5.4 – Western



Notes:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.
 2. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as no presence was registered.

MAP 2.5.6 – Gozo and Comino



Note:
 1. Highlighted areas indicate the district of residence.



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. 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 or equivalent, Master’s level or equivalent, Doctoral level or an equivalent level. Data included in this publication refer to students enrolled in formal education with a minimum duration of one semester of full-time study (or the equivalent in part-time) which are delivered from Malta. This publication excludes short courses (duration of less than the equivalence of one full-time semester), and courses not delivered from Malta.

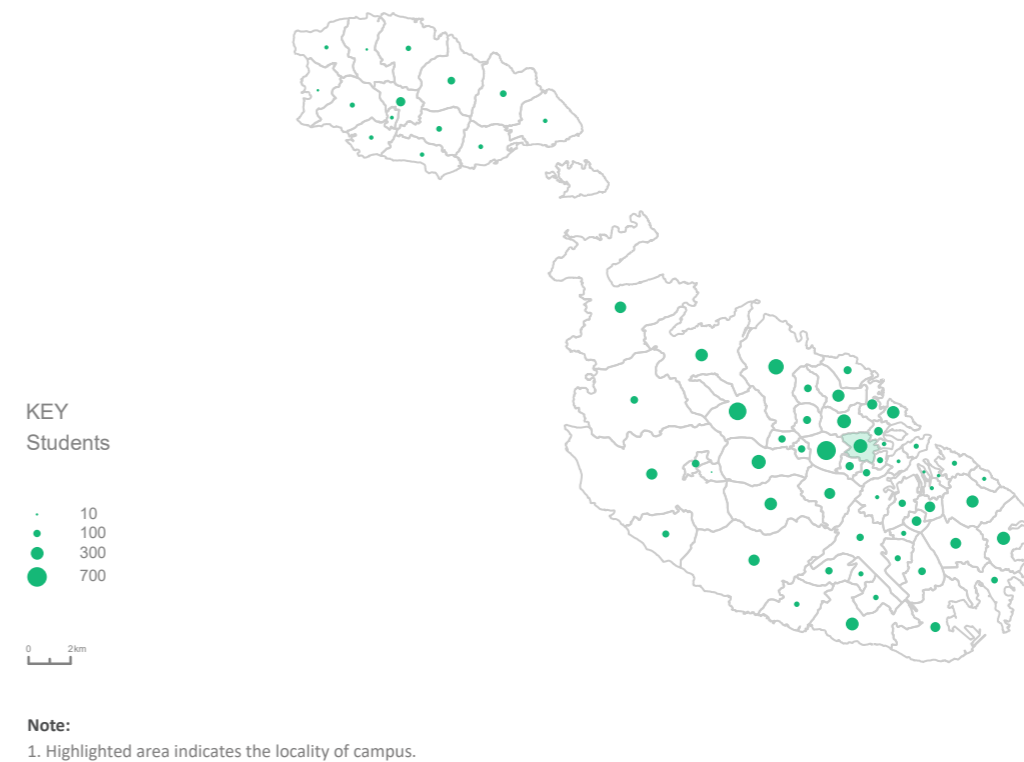
ENROLMENTS

During academic year 2021/22, the number of students attending full-time or part-time courses at other post-secondary or tertiary institutions amounted to 24,151 (Tables 2.10 and 2.11). This reflects an increase of 4.3 per cent on the previous academic year 2020/21.

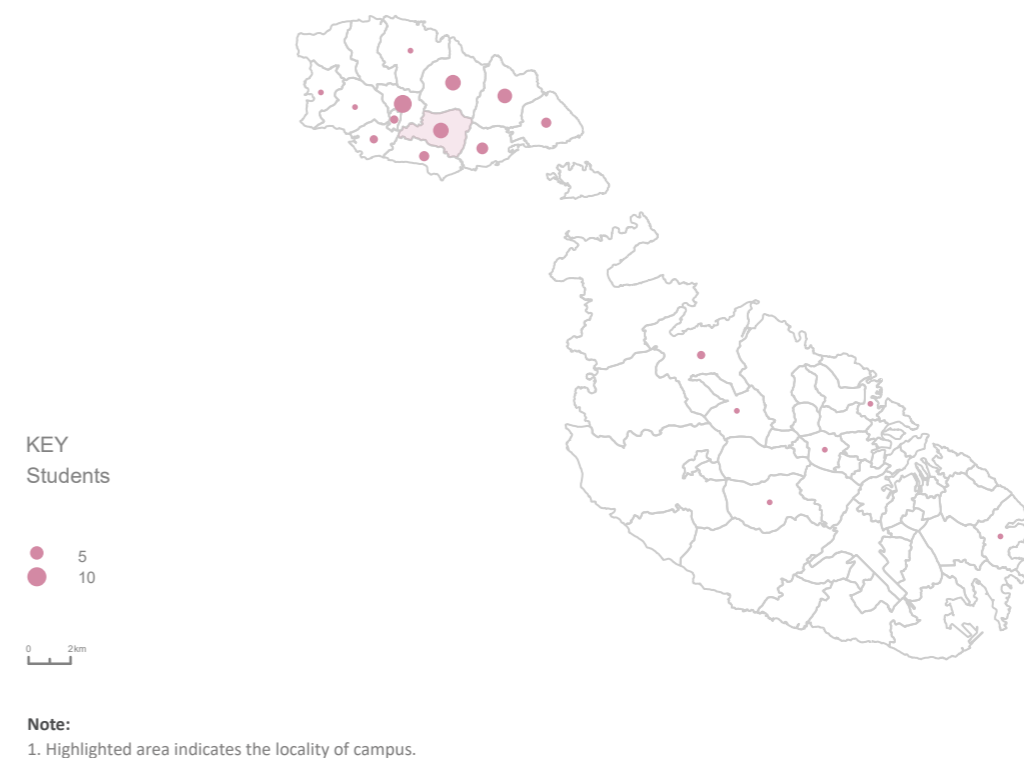
Maps 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8 depict the student body of the largest state-run tertiary institutions according to the locality of residence. The institutions considered include the two University of Malta campuses (L-Imsida and Ix-Xewkija), the three vocational MCAST campuses (Raħal Ġdid, Il-Mosta and Ġhajnsielem) and the ITS campus of Ħal Luqa. During academic year 2021/22, there were no students enrolled at the vocational MCAST campus located in Ħal Qormi. The ITS campus located in Il-Qala and the University of Malta campus located in Valletta are being omitted due to the very small number of students attending this campus. Students following courses with unspecified MQF were included in the maps, while students registered with a foreign address or whose residence was unspecified were excluded.

MAPS 2.6 – Students following courses at the University of Malta by locality of residence and locality of campus (LAU 2): 2021/22

MAP 2.6.1 – UoM L-Imsida Campus



MAP 2.6.2 – UoM Ix-Xewkija Campus

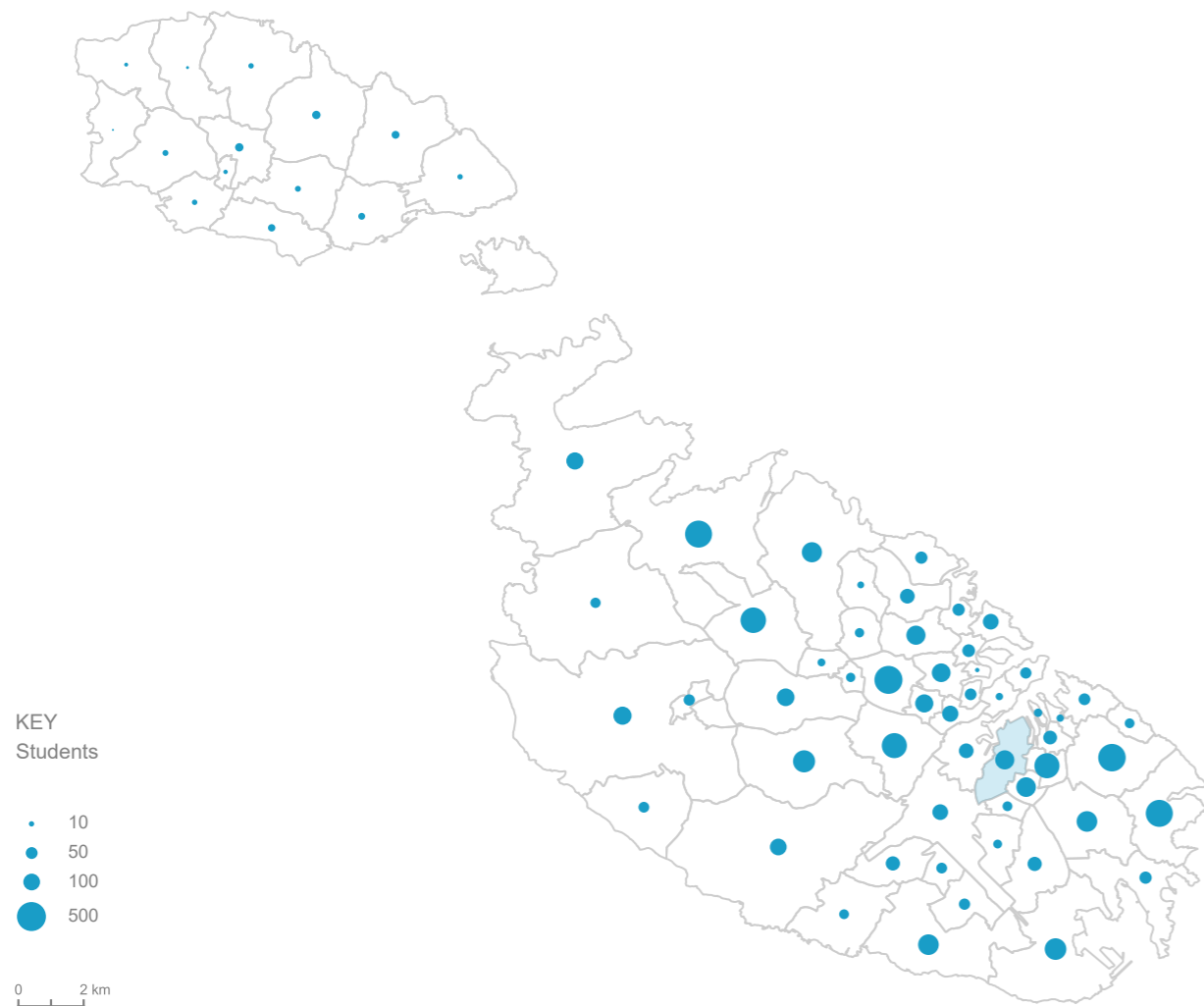


DID YOU KNOW ?

In the scholastic year 2021/22, the proportion of students following courses at the University of Malta relative to the total students attending other post-secondary and tertiary education stood at 44.9%, reflecting a slight drop of 5.5 percentage points when compared to the previous scholastic year.

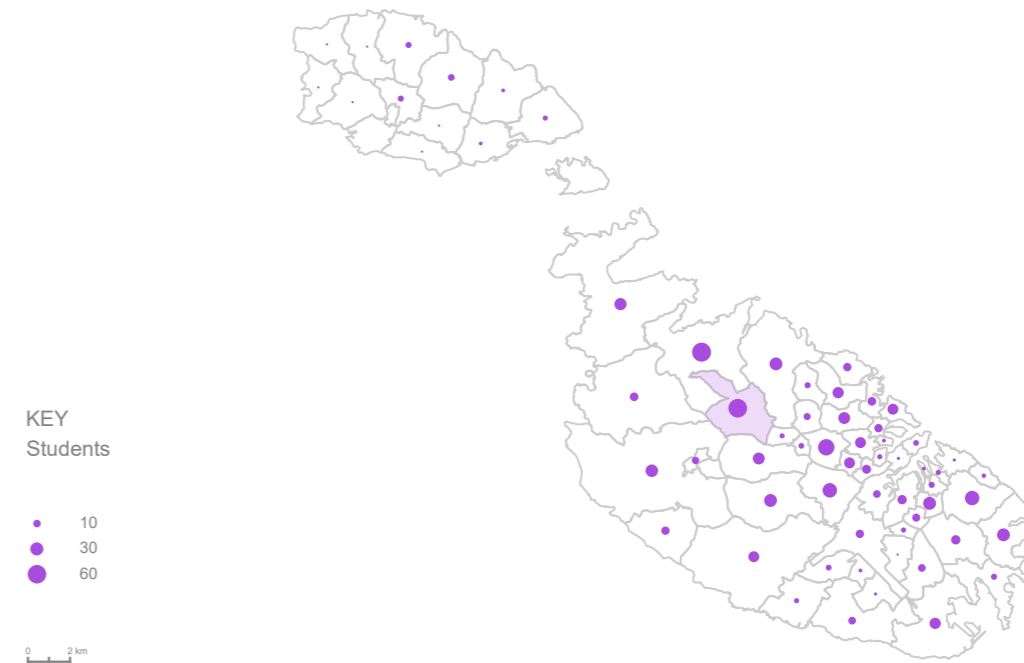
MAPS 2.7 – Students following courses at MCAST by locality of residence and locality of campus (LAU 2): 2021/22

MAP 2.7.1 – MCAST Raġal Ġdid Campus



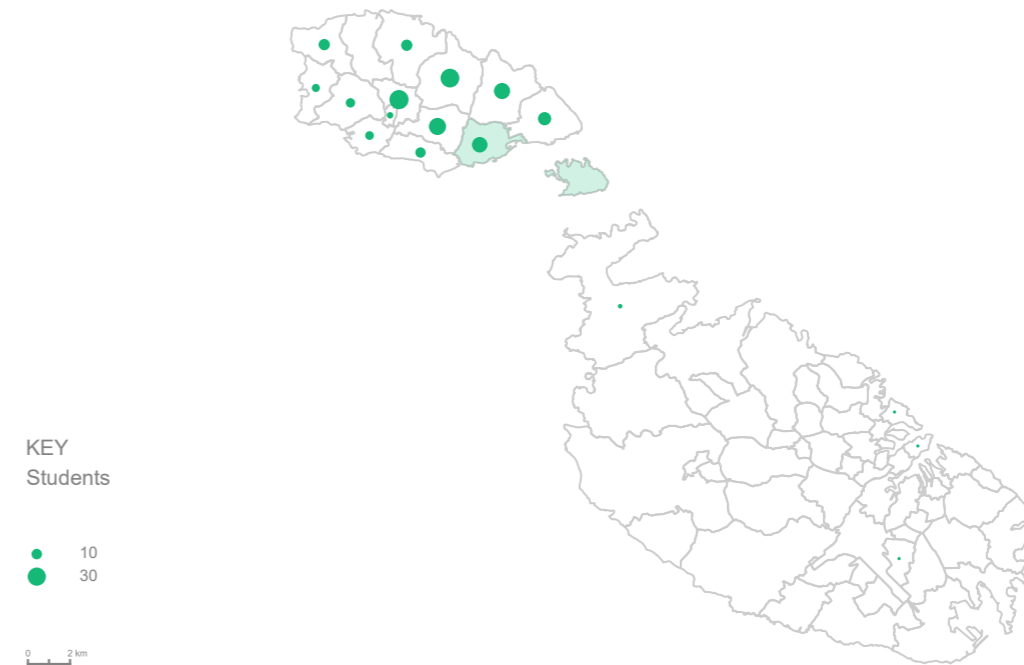
Note:
1. Highlighted area indicates the locality of campus.

MAP 2.7.2 – MCAST Il-Mosta Campus



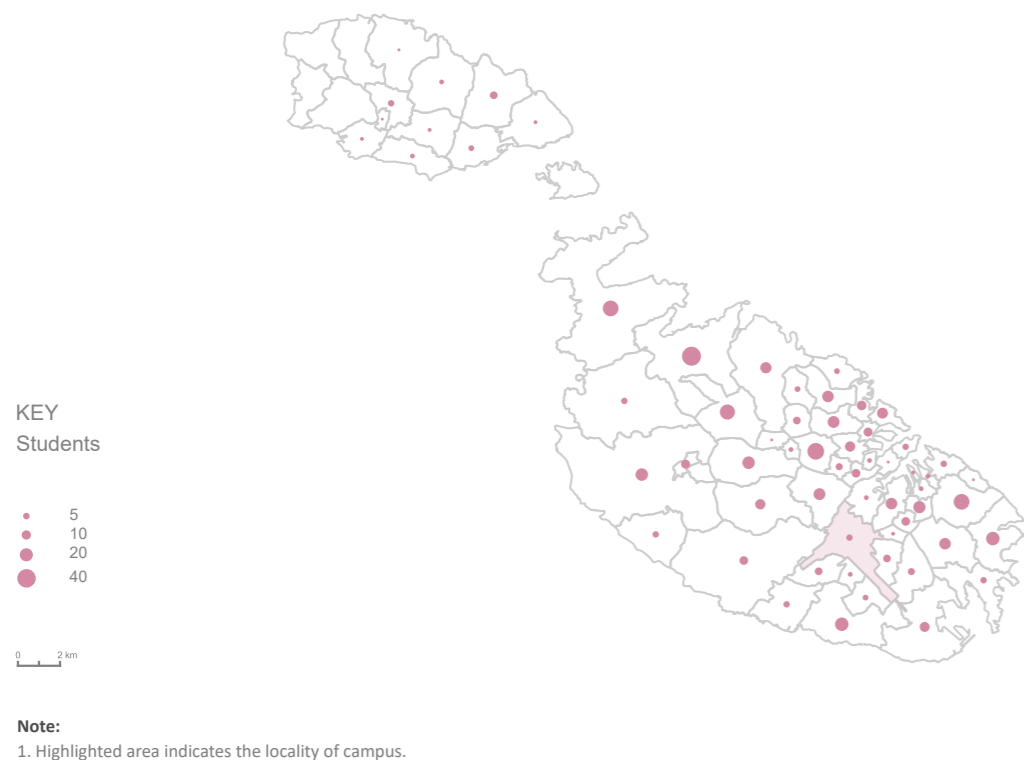
Note:
1. Highlighted area indicates the locality of campus.

MAP 2.7.3 – MCAST Ġhajnsielem Campus



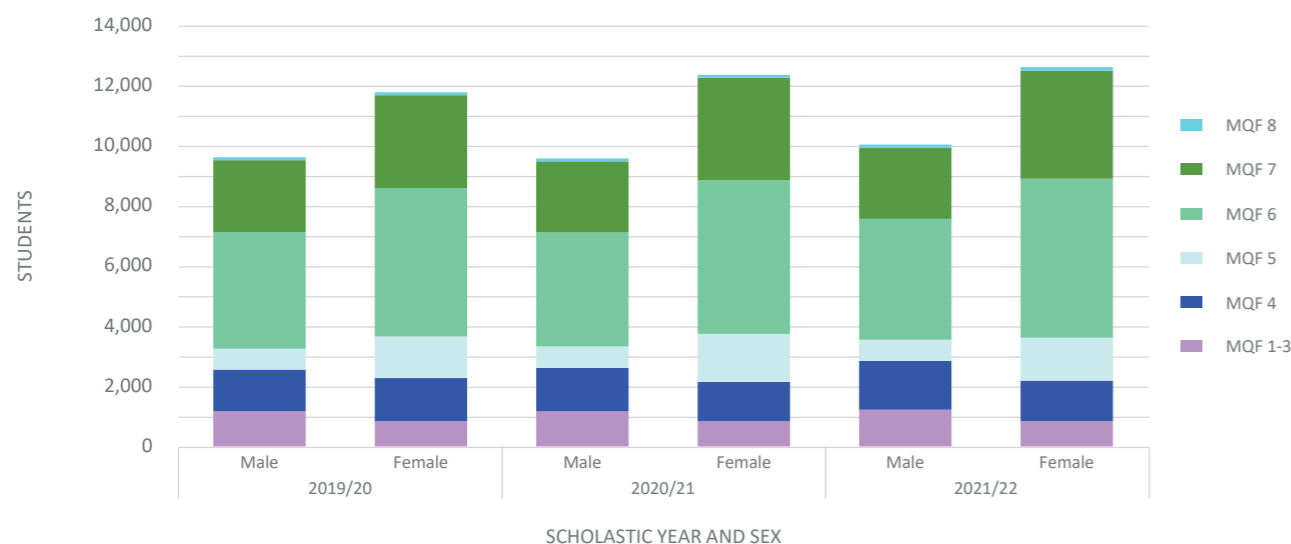
Note:
1. Highlighted areas indicate the locality of campus.

MAP 2.8 – Students following courses at ITS by locality of residence and locality of campus (LAU 2): 2021/22



The majority of students following other post-secondary and tertiary education were females at 55.7 per cent of the student body in scholastic year 2021/22 (excluding those students whose residence and/or MQF level was unspecified). This implied an increase of 2.0 per cent when compared to situation in 2020/21, with most of the female students following courses at MQF levels 6 and 7. The remaining 44.3 per cent of the total in 2021/22 comprised of male students, who also registered an increase of 4.8 per cent when compared to the previous academic year (Table 2.10 and Chart 2.4).

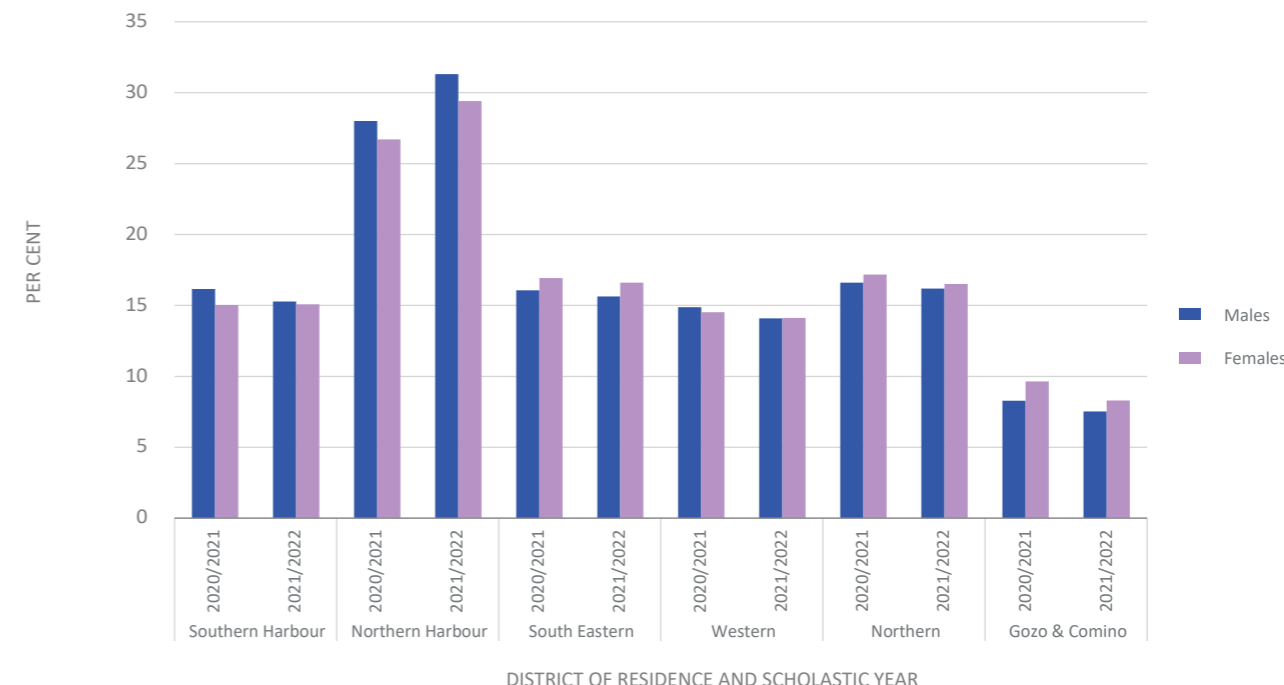
CHART 2.4 – Students at other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by MQF level, sex and scholastic year



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

Excluding only those students whose residence is unspecified, when compared to 2020/21, the Southern Harbour, Northern Harbour and South Eastern districts registered increases in the number of student enrolments, while the Western, Northern and Gozo and Comino districts registered drops (Table 2.11). The largest share of male and female students hailed from the Northern Harbour district at 31.3 and 29.4 per cent respectively (Chart 2.5).

CHART 2.5 – Percentage distribution of students at other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by sex and district of residence (LAU 1): 2020/21 and 2021/22



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

Similar to academic year 2020/21, the three most popular fields of study in academic year 2021/22 were Business, administration and law, at 23.3 per cent, Health and welfare at 20.7 per cent and Education at 10.2 per cent of total student body attending other post-secondary and tertiary education institutions. The field with the highest percentage increase in popularity between 2020/21 and 2021/22 was that of Health and welfare (23.3 per cent), followed by Services (10.4 per cent). On the other hand, the fields of Education, and Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics, have experienced the largest decreases in popularity of 12.4 and 10.3 per cent, respectively (Table 2.11).

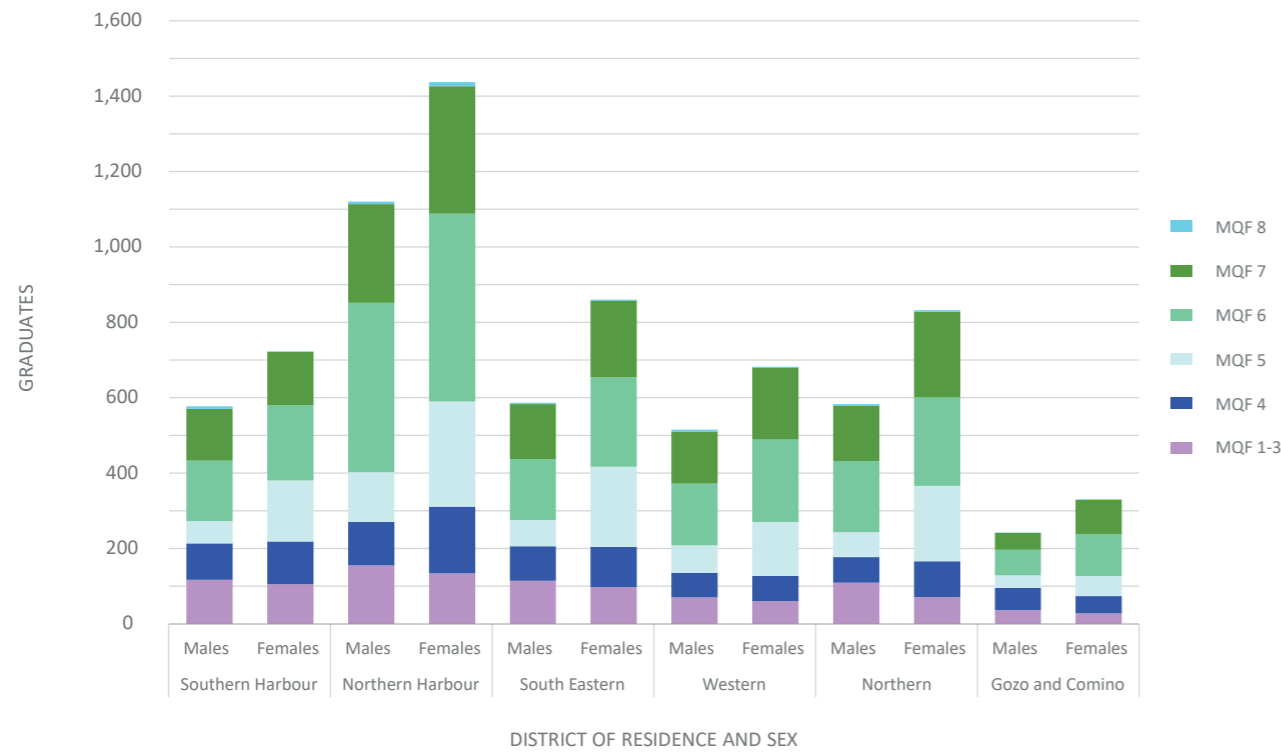
DID YOU KNOW ?

During academic year 2021/22, almost one in every four students residing in Malta region attended courses related to Business, administration and law (23.8%), while the most popular field of study amongst students residing in Gozo and Comino was Health and welfare (32.4%).

GRADUATES

Graduates from other post-secondary and tertiary education amounted to 8,487 during academic year 2021/22 (excluding those students whose residence and/or MQF level was unspecified), a decrease of 4.0 per cent when compared to 2020/21. Female graduates outnumbered male graduates in all MQF levels, except for MQF levels 1 – 3 (Table 2.12 and Chart 2.6). The majority of graduates (31.7 per cent) obtained a Bachelor’s degree or equivalent MQF level 6, followed by MQF levels 7 – 8 at 24.9 per cent during academic year 2021/22. When compared to 2020/21, graduates at MQF level 6 decreased by 3.2 per cent and those at MQF levels 7-8 decreased by 7.7 per cent (Table 2.12).

CHART 2.6 – Graduates from other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by MQF level, sex and district of residence (LAU 1): 2021/22



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

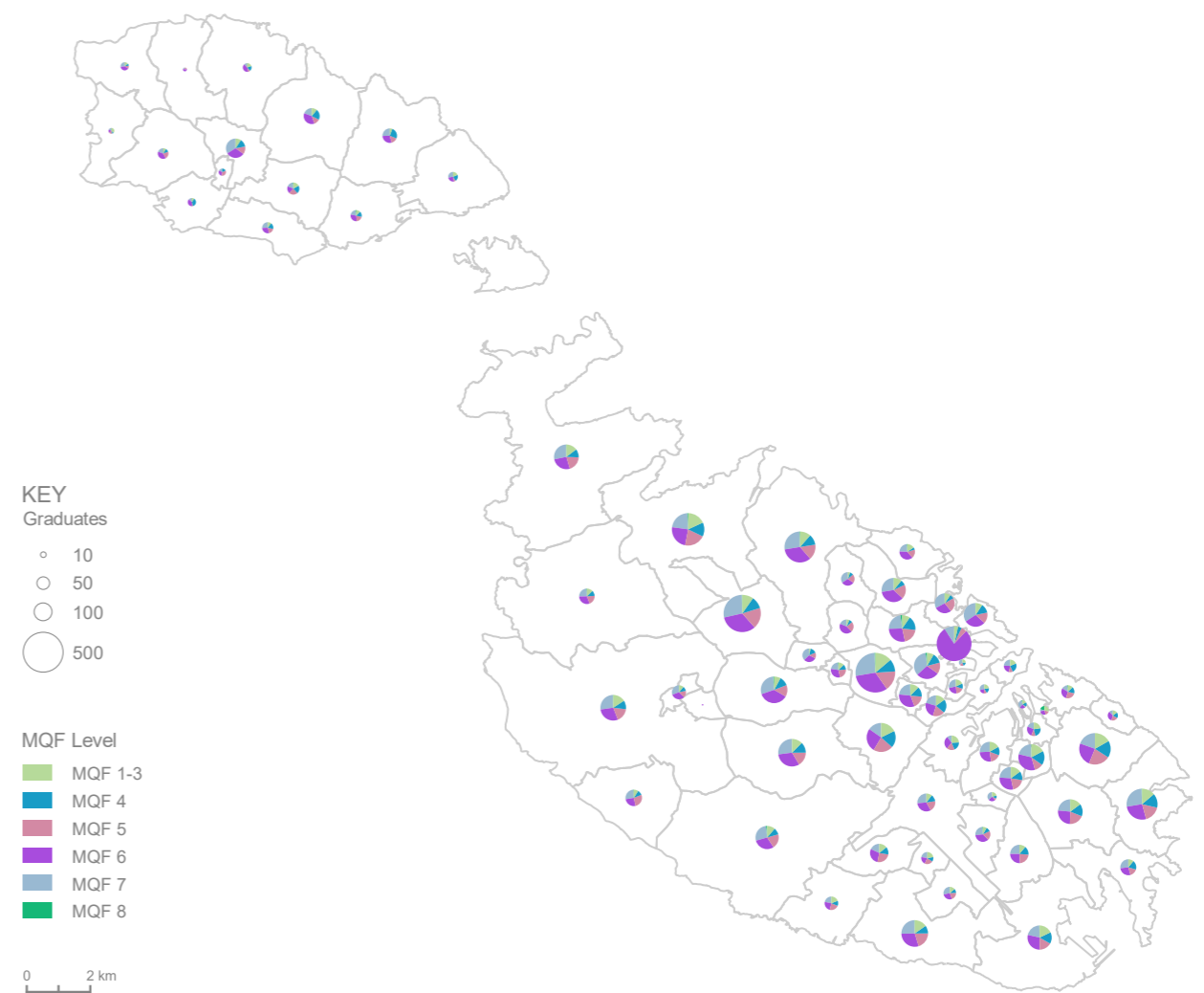
DID YOU KNOW ?

During academic year 2021/22, the proportion of graduates relative to enrolments was highest in the South Eastern district (39.5%) followed by the Northern district (38.1%), whilst the lowest proportion was in the Gozo and Comino region (31.7%).

The majority of graduates resided in the Northern Harbour district followed by the South Eastern district at 30.1 and 17.1 per cent respectively. The field of Business, administration and law was the most popular field of study amongst males followed by Information and communication technologies. Unlike the previous year, the field of Business, administration and law was also the most popular amongst female graduates followed by Health and welfare (Table 2.13).

Map 2.9 shows the graduates from other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by MQF level and locality of residence. The map shows that the six most common localities of residence of graduates were Birkirkara, Il-Mosta, Il-Gżira, San Pawl il-Baħar, Ħaż-Żabbar and In-Naxxar. Graduates whose residence and/or MQF level was unspecified were not included in the map.

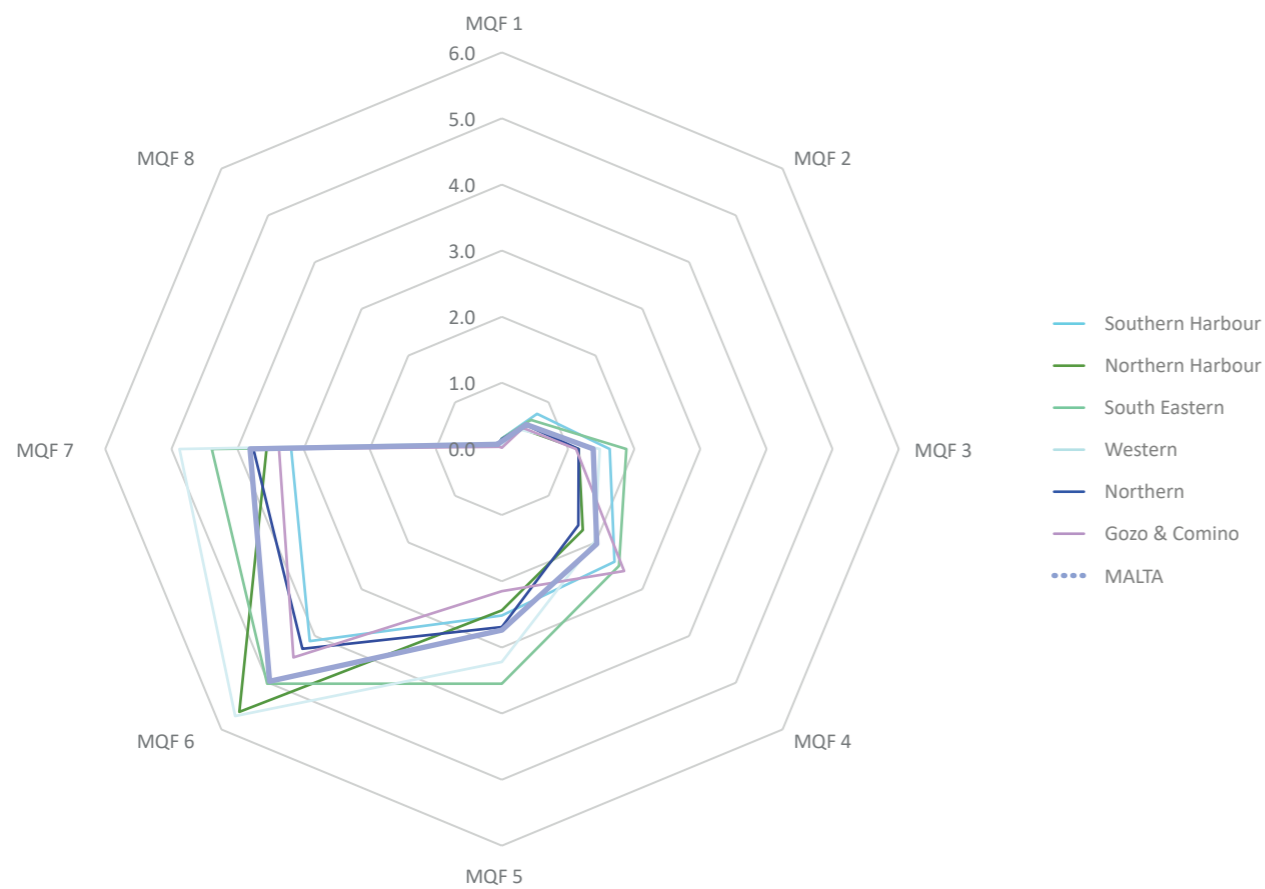
MAP 2.9 – Graduates from other post-secondary and tertiary education by locality of residence (LAU 2) and MQF level: 2021/22



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, comparisons were conducted per 1,000 inhabitants to standardise relationship between graduates and population across the different regions and districts. Variations in educational attainment during academic year 2021/22 across districts prevailed mostly in MQF levels 6 and 7, with variations narrowing down at lower MQF levels and at MQF level 8.

CHART 2.7 – Graduates per 1,000 population by MQF level and district of residence (LAU 1): 2021/22



The share of graduates at MQF level 6 per 1,000 inhabitants was highest in the Western and Northern Harbour districts at 5.7 and 5.6 respectively, whereas that for MQF level 7 was highest in the Western and South Eastern districts at 4.9 and 4.4 correspondingly. The lowest share with regards to MQF level 6 was in the Southern Harbour district with a share of 4.1, while that of MQF level 7 was also in the Southern Harbour district at 3.2. The highest recorded share of graduates at MQF level 8 was registered in the Western district at 0.13 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 females and males respectively. Females outperformed males in MQF levels 4, 5, 6 and 7. The highest gender discrepancies were recorded in MQF levels 5, 6 and 7.

CHART 2.8 – Female graduates per 1,000 population by MQF level and region (NUTS 3): 2021/22

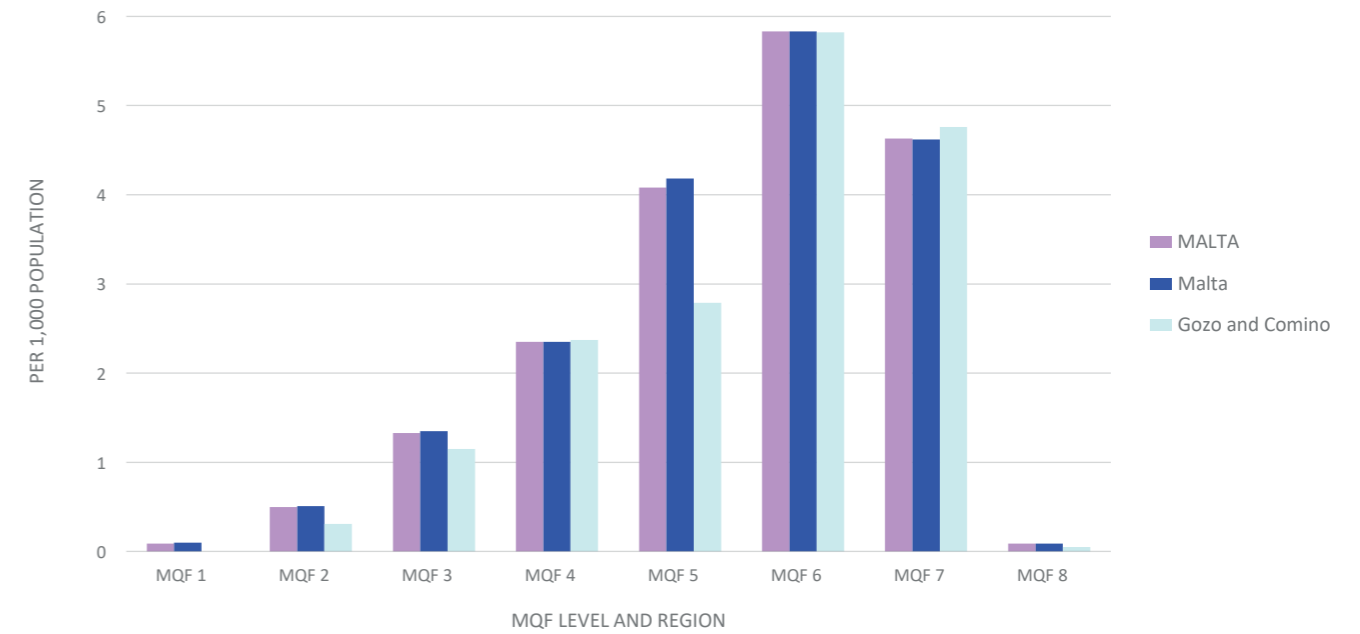
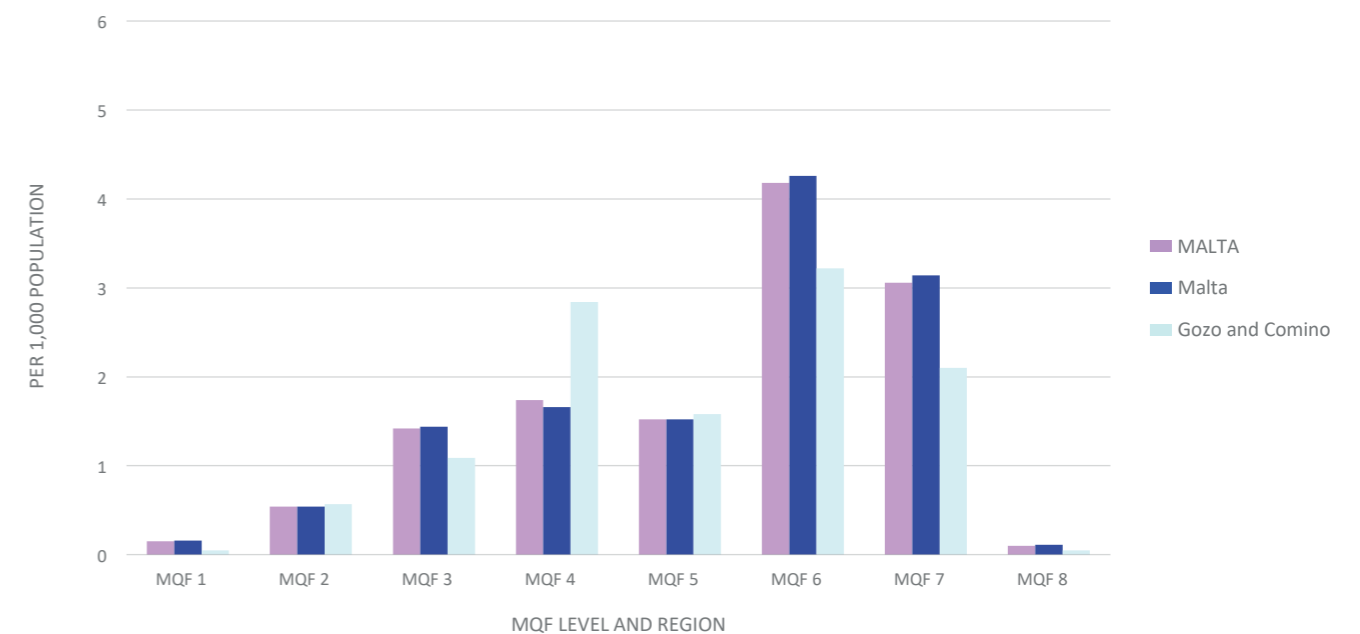


CHART 2.9 – Male graduates per 1,000 population by MQF level and region (NUTS 3): 2021/22



In the region of Malta the highest gender discrepancy was observed at MQF levels 5 and 6, while the region of Gozo and Comino observed the highest gender discrepancy at MQF levels 6 and 7. The share of female graduates at MQF level 5 per 1,000 female inhabitants was higher in Malta region when compared to the Gozo and Comino region. In the case of males, the share of male graduates at MQF 4 per 1,000 male population was higher in Gozo and Comino region when compared to the Malta region (Charts 2.8 and 2.9).

TABLE 2.1 – Children in pre-primary level by region (NUTS 3), district of institution and district of residence (LAU 1): 2021/22

NATIONAL		Institution						
		MALTA						
NUTS 3		Malta						Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
MALTA	9,344	8,715	1,484	2,727	1,499	1,299	1,706	629
Malta	8,715	8,715	1,484	2,727	1,499	1,299	1,706	-
Southern Harbour	1,478	1,478	1,203	131	88	37	19	-
Northern Harbour	2,401	2,401	91	1,961	9	134	206	-
South Eastern	1,725	1,725	130	112	1,381	80	22	-
Western	1,278	1,278	30	187	13	932	116	-
Northern	1,833	1,833	30	336	8	116	1,343	-
Gozo and Comino	629	-	-	-	-	-	-	629
Gozo and Comino	629	-	-	-	-	-	-	629

Notes:

1. Data as at 31 March 2022.
2. Children under 3 years of age who attend childcare are being excluded from the total children in pre-primary level.
3. For more information about pre-primary, refer to methodological note 4.

Source: Education and Community Safety Statistics Unit, NSO

TABLE 2.2 – Students in compulsory education by region (NUTS 3), district of institution (LAU 1), type and education level: 2021/22

NATIONAL		Institution				
		MALTA				
NUTS 3		Malta				Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour and South Eastern*	Northern Harbour	Western and Northern*	Gozo and Comino
Total	49,033	45,533	13,900	19,142	12,491	3,500
State	27,639	25,446	9,884	8,061	7,501	2,193
Primary	15,719	14,336	5,929	3,721	4,686	1,383
Secondary	11,920	11,110	3,955	4,340	2,815	810
Church	15,032	13,725	3,430	7,694	2,601	1,307
Primary	7,560	6,958	2,316	3,277	1,365	602
Secondary	7,472	6,767	1,114	4,417	1,236	705
Independent	6,362	6,362	586	3,387	2,389	-
Primary	3,760	3,760	391	1,938	1,431	-
Secondary	2,602	2,602	195	1,449	958	-

Notes:

1. * Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
2. Data as at 31 March 2022.
3. In Gozo and Comino there are no independent institutions.

Source: Education and Community Safety Statistics Unit, NSO

TABLE 2.3 – Students in primary education by region (NUTS 3), district of institution and district of residence (LAU 1): 2021/22

NATIONAL		Institution						
		MALTA						
NUTS 3		Malta						Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
MALTA	27,039	25,054	5,358	8,936	3,278	3,288	4,194	1,985
Malta	25,052	25,052	5,356	8,936	3,278	3,288	4,194	-
Southern Harbour	4,449	4,449	3,433	529	260	179	48	-
Northern Harbour	7,257	7,257	605	5,620	39	492	501	-
South Eastern	4,505	4,505	753	487	2,950	242	73	-
Western	3,631	3,631	297	917	20	1,990	407	-
Northern	5,210	5,210	268	1,383	9	385	3,165	-
Gozo and Comino	1,987	2	2	-	-	-	-	1,985
Gozo and Comino	1,987	2	2	-	-	-	-	1,985

Note:

1. Data as at 31 March 2022.

Source: Education and Community Safety Statistics Unit, NSO

TABLE 2.4 – Students in secondary education by region (NUTS 3), district of institution and district of residence (LAU 1): 2021/22

NATIONAL		Institution						
		MALTA						
NUTS 3		Malta						Gozo and Comino
LAU 1			Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino
MALTA	21,994	20,479	3,094	10,206	2,170	2,124	2,885	1,515
Malta	20,467	20,467	3,094	10,196	2,170	2,124	2,883	-
Southern Harbour	3,690	3,690	1,940	1,392	156	134	68	-
Northern Harbour	6,064	6,064	278	4,989	29	386	382	-
South Eastern	3,751	3,751	601	898	1,971	182	99	-
Western	2,978	2,978	156	1,577	9	908	328	-
Northern	3,984	3,984	119	1,340	5	514	2,006	-
Gozo and Comino	1,527	12	-	10	-	-	2	1,515
Gozo and Comino	1,527	12	-	10	-	-	2	1,515

Note:

1. Data as at 31 March 2022.

Source: Education and Community Safety Statistics Unit, NSO

TABLE 2.5 – Students in post-secondary general education by region (NUTS 3), district of institution and district of residence (LAU 1): 2021/22

	Institution					
	NATIONAL	MALTA				
	NUTS 3	Malta				Gozo and Comino
LAU 1		Southern Harbour and South Eastern*	Northern Harbour	Western and Northern*	Gozo and Comino	
MALTA	4,494	4,114	319	2,672	1,123	380
Malta	4,106	4,106	319	2,666	1,121	-
Residence						
Southern Harbour	556	556	73	364	119	-
Northern Harbour	1,286	1,286	78	889	319	-
South Eastern	685	685	82	506	97	-
Western	737	737	38	486	213	-
Northern	842	842	48	421	373	-
Gozo and Comino	388	8	-	6	2	380
Gozo and Comino	388	8	-	6	2	380

Notes:

- * Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
- Data as at 31 March 2022.
- For more information on post-secondary general education, refer to methodological notes 7 and 8..

Source: Education and Community Safety Statistics Unit, NSO

TABLE 2.6 – Children in pre-primary education by region (NUTS 3), district of institution (LAU 1), type and age: 2021/22

	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	9,344	8,715	2,983	2,727	3,005	629
State	6,730	6,303	2,625	1,487	2,191	427
Years						
4 and over	2,893	2,703	1,135	662	906	190
3 and under	3,837	3,600	1,490	825	1,285	237
Independent	964	762	155	391	216	202
Years						
4 and over	736	637	143	303	191	99
3 and under	228	125	12	88	25	103
Church	1,650	1,650	203	849	598	-
Years						
4 and over	743	743	69	394	280	-
3 and under	907	907	134	455	318	-

Notes:

- * Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
- Data as at 31 March 2022.
- Children under 3 years of age who attend childcare are being excluded from the total children in pre-primary level.
- For more information about pre-primary, refer to methodological note 4.
- In Gozo and Comino there are no independent institutions.

Source: Education and Community Safety Statistics Unit, NSO

TABLE 2.7 – Students in primary education by region (NUTS 3), district of institution (LAU 1), type and class level: 2021/22

	Institution					
	NATIONAL	MALTA				
	NUTS 3	Malta				Gozo and Comino
LAU 1		Southern Harbour and South Eastern*	Northern Harbour	Western and Northern*	Gozo and Comino	
Total	27,039	25,054	8,636	8,936	7,482	1,985
State	15,719	14,336	5,929	3,721	4,686	1,383
Class Level						
Year 6	2,662	2,456	1,050	600	806	206
Year 5	2,630	2,377	977	630	770	253
Year 4	2,489	2,266	932	593	741	223
Year 3	2,565	2,340	943	578	819	225
Year 2	2,655	2,439	1,022	644	773	216
Year 1	2,718	2,458	1,005	676	777	260
Church	7,560	6,958	2,316	3,277	1,365	602
Class Level						
Year 6	1,287	1,183	402	566	215	104
Year 5	1,272	1,168	390	560	218	104
Year 4	1,283	1,183	389	583	211	100
Year 3	1,244	1,147	381	550	216	97
Year 2	1,229	1,128	378	497	253	101
Year 1	1,245	1,149	376	521	252	96
Independent	3,760	3,760	391	1,938	1,431	-
Class Level						
Year 6	625	625	66	329	230	-
Year 5	621	621	68	318	235	-
Year 4	612	612	67	312	233	-
Year 3	633	633	58	338	237	-
Year 2	621	621	58	320	243	-
Year 1	648	648	74	321	253	-

Notes:

- * Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
- Data as at 31 March 2022.
- Students attending Special Schools are included.
- In Gozo and Comino, there are no independent institutions.

Source: Education and Community Safety Statistics Unit, NSO

TABLE 2.8 – Students in secondary education by region (NUTS 3), district of institution (LAU 1), type and class level: 2021/22

	Institution					
	NATIONAL	MALTA				Gozo and Comino
	NUTS 3	Malta			Gozo and Comino	
LAU 1		Southern Harbour and South Eastern*	Northern Harbour	Western and Northern*	Gozo and Comino	
Total	21,994	20,479	5,264	10,206	5,009	1,515
State	11,920	11,110	3,955	4,340	2,815	810
Year 11	2,407	2,247	825	810	612	160
Year 10	2,274	2,134	724	899	511	140
Year 9	2,445	2,271	782	900	589	174
Year 8	2,453	2,300	824	888	588	153
Year 7	2,341	2,158	800	843	515	183
Church	7,472	6,767	1,114	4,417	1,236	705
Year 11	1,464	1,327	204	872	251	137
Year 10	1,495	1,352	220	879	253	143
Year 9	1,516	1,373	220	907	246	143
Year 8	1,495	1,357	231	883	243	138
Year 7	1,502	1,358	239	876	243	144
Independent	2,602	2,602	195	1,449	958	-
Year 11	469	469	39	266	164	-
Year 10	486	486	38	284	164	-
Year 9	540	540	43	283	214	-
Year 8	551	551	33	312	206	-
Year 7	556	556	42	304	210	-

Notes:

- * Districts were grouped together to ensure data confidentiality for institutions located in respective districts.
- Data as at 31 March 2022.
- Students attending Special Schools are included.
- The Alternative Learning Programme is being included with Year 11.
- In Gozo and Comino there are no independent institutions.

Source: Education and Community Safety Statistics Unit, NSO

TABLE 2.9 – Students in post-secondary general education by region (NUTS 3), type and age: 2021/22

	Institution		
	NATIONAL	MALTA	
	NUTS 3	Malta	Gozo and Comino
Total		4,494	380
State		3,391	380
Years 17 and over		1,988	194
Years 15 and 16		1,403	186
Church		765	-
Years 17 and over		376	-
Years 15 and 16		389	-
Independent		338	-
Years 17 and over		180	-
Years 15 and 16		158	-

Notes:

- Data as at 31 March 2022.
- In Gozo and Comino there are no independent nor church institutions at post-secondary level.
- For more information on post-secondary general education, refer to methodological notes 7 and 8.

Source: Education and Community Safety Statistics Unit, NSO

TABLE 2.10 – Students attending other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by year, sex, district of residence (LAU 1) and MQF level: 2020/21 and 2021/22

	2020/21			2021/22		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MALTA	9,601	12,387	21,988	10,062	12,639	22,701
MQF 1-3	1,173	836	2,008	1,224	844	2,068
MQF 4	1,439	1,309	2,748	1,624	1,350	2,973
MQF 5	721	1,608	2,328	703	1,427	2,130
MQF 6	3,795	5,115	8,909	4,030	5,302	9,332
MQF 7	2,372	3,424	5,796	2,374	3,599	5,973
MQF 8	102	96	198	107	118	224
Southern Harbour	1,553	1,862	3,415	1,536	1,905	3,441
MQF 1-3	256	191	447	275	194	469
MQF 4	291	281	571	285	273	558
MQF 5	118	269	387	91	234	325
MQF 6	558	722	1,280	582	774	1,355
MQF 7	320	392	712	292	426	718
MQF 8	11	7	18	11	5	16
Northern Harbour	2,689	3,307	5,996	3,148	3,717	6,865
MQF 1-3	316	213	529	325	223	548
MQF 4	340	341	681	395	358	753
MQF 5	220	412	633	227	387	614
MQF 6	1,075	1,296	2,371	1,420	1,592	3,011
MQF 7	697	1,005	1,702	736	1,106	1,843
MQF 8	41	40	81	45	51	96
South Eastern	1,538	2,098	3,636	1,571	2,098	3,669
MQF 1-3	238	156	394	222	162	384
MQF 4	262	236	498	298	242	540
MQF 5	109	296	405	111	283	393
MQF 6	554	853	1,407	546	851	1,397
MQF 7	364	545	909	381	544	925
MQF 8	11	12	23	13	16	29

TABLE 2.10 – Continued

	2020/21			2021/22		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	1,430	1,798	3,228	1,418	1,785	3,203
MQF 1-3	106	90	196	134	100	234
MQF 4	207	165	372	234	157	391
MQF 5	92	217	309	116	190	306
MQF 6	623	767	1,390	551	770	1,321
MQF 7	385	547	932	369	551	920
MQF 8	18	12	30	15	17	31
Northern	1,595	2,128	3,723	1,630	2,087	3,717
MQF 1-3	205	145	350	218	124	343
MQF 4	214	191	405	266	220	485
MQF 5	141	314	454	111	242	353
MQF 6	662	916	1,578	645	893	1,538
MQF 7	358	546	904	372	584	956
MQF 8	15	17	32	18	24	42
Gozo and Comino	796	1,194	1,990	758	1,048	1,806
MQF 1-3	52	41	93	50	41	91
MQF 4	125	96	221	145	100	246
MQF 5	40	100	141	48	91	139
MQF 6	324	560	884	286	423	709
MQF 7	249	388	637	224	388	611
MQF 8	6	8	14	5	5	10
Residence / MQF unspecified	541	630	1,171	810	640	1,450
Grand Total	10,142	13,017	23,159	10,872	13,279	24,151

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 from 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. For more information on other post-secondary and tertiary education, refer to methodological notes 7 and 8.
6. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Education and Community Safety Statistics Unit, NSO

TABLE 2.11 – Students attending other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by year, sex, district of residence (LAU 1) and field of study: 2020/21* and 2021/22

	2020/21			2021/22		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MALTA	9,609	12,388	21,997	10,071	12,642	22,713
00 - General programmes	56	28	84	57	27	84
01 - Education	336	2,307	2,643	270	2,046	2,316
02 - Arts and humanities	901	1,151	2,052	876	1,144	2,019
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	563	1,190	1,753	555	1,227	1,783
04 - Business, administration and law	2,326	2,978	5,304	2,297	3,005	5,302
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	385	416	801	335	383	718
06 - Information and communication technologies	1,522	286	1,808	1,494	265	1,759
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	1,482	344	1,826	1,572	384	1,956
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	76	101	177	72	87	159
09 - Health and welfare	1,047	2,758	3,804	1,480	3,213	4,693
10 - Services	915	829	1,744	1,063	862	1,925
Southern Harbour	1,553	1,862	3,415	1,538	1,905	3,443
00 - General programmes	10	5	15	9	4	13
01 - Education	68	371	439	49	381	430
02 - Arts and humanities	146	158	304	138	171	309
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	84	151	234	74	139	213
04 - Business, administration and law	372	433	805	356	451	807
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	56	49	105	46	42	88
06 - Information and communication technologies	256	53	309	244	50	294
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	249	47	296	262	48	310
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	16	14	30	15	13	28
09 - Health and welfare	124	410	533	130	437	567
10 - Services	172	172	344	216	170	386
Northern Harbour	2,691	3,307	5,998	3,152	3,717	6,869
00 - General programmes	20	8	28	23	8	31
01 - Education	73	499	572	60	490	550
02 - Arts and humanities	279	323	602	271	327	598
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	181	415	596	195	452	647
04 - Business, administration and law	754	821	1,575	743	873	1,617
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	100	114	214	92	108	200
06 - Information and communication technologies	386	81	467	419	74	493
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	347	74	421	388	93	480
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	23	31	54	20	25	45
09 - Health and welfare	282	719	1,001	668	1,025	1,693
10 - Services	246	223	468	273	242	515
South Eastern	1,544	2,098	3,642	1,574	2,100	3,674
00 - General programmes	c	c	11	8	5	13
01 - Education	52	434	487	51	399	449
02 - Arts and humanities	112	184	296	118	171	289
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	73	176	249	75	174	248
04 - Business, administration and law	371	501	872	367	515	882
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	64	72	136	57	65	122
06 - Information and communication technologies	271	43	314	247	53	300
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	259	61	320	275	72	347
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	c	c	25	12	14	26
09 - Health and welfare	156	473	629	176	485	661
10 - Services	168	135	303	188	147	335

TABLE 2.11 – Continued

	2020/21			2021/22		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	1,430	1,799	3,229	1,418	1,786	3,204
00 - General programmes	8	11	19	5	8	13
01 - Education	52	333	385	49	301	350
02 - Arts and humanities	142	178	320	120	175	295
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	92	189	282	87	193	280
04 - Business, administration and law	321	447	767	328	457	785
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	66	63	129	50	54	104
06 - Information and communication technologies	221	32	253	213	27	240
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	246	54	300	256	56	312
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	7	22	29	8	15	23
09 - Health and welfare	153	370	523	152	389	541
10 - Services	123	100	223	151	110	261
Northern	1,595	2,128	3,723	1,630	2,087	3,717
00 - General programmes	c	c	11	c	c	c
01 - Education	54	395	449	43	321	364
02 - Arts and humanities	156	226	382	170	213	382
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	90	181	271	82	204	286
04 - Business, administration and law	360	546	906	361	514	875
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	67	67	135	60	71	131
06 - Information and communication technologies	280	53	333	275	42	317
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	241	73	314	256	79	335
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	c	c	31	c	c	c
09 - Health and welfare	166	406	572	180	465	645
10 - Services	156	164	320	180	160	340
Gozo & Comino	796	1,194	1,990	758	1,048	1,806
00 - General programmes	-	-	-	c	c	c
01 - Education	36	275	311	18	155	173
02 - Arts and humanities	66	81	148	59	88	147
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	43	78	121	43	65	108
04 - Business, administration and law	148	231	379	142	194	336
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	32	50	82	30	43	73
06 - Information and communication technologies	108	24	132	96	19	115
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	141	35	176	136	36	172
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	5	3	8	c	c	c
09 - Health and welfare	166	381	547	174	412	586
10 - Services	51	36	87	55	33	88
Residence unspecified	533	629	1,162	801	637	1,438
Grand Total	10,142	13,017	23,159	10,872	13,279	24,151

Notes:

- *Data referring to field of study for academic year 2022/2021 has been revised.
- Includes students attending formal education programmes that represent at least the equivalent of one semester or full-time study (or the equivalent of part-time) and are provided from Malta.
- Data comprises students attending both full-time and part-time courses.
- Courses MQF unsepcified 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.
- Fields of study are classified according to ISCED: Fields of Education and Training 2013 classification. Refer to methodological notes 10 and 11.
- For more information on other post-secondary and tertiary education, refer to methodological notes 7 and 8.
- 'c' refers to confidential data.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Education and Community Safety Statistics Unit, NSO

TABLE 2.12 – Graduates at other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by year, sex, district of residence (LAU 1) and MQF level: 2020/21 and 2021/22

	2020/21			2021/22		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MALTA	3,598	5,242	8,840	3,624	4,864	8,487
MQF 1-3	648	487	1,136	602	495	1,096
MQF 4	443	580	1,023	496	605	1,102
MQF 5	475	1,134	1,608	433	1,049	1,483
MQF 6	1,011	1,770	2,781	1,191	1,501	2,692
MQF 7-8	1,021	1,271	2,292	902	1,213	2,115
Southern Harbour	595	844	1,439	577	723	1,299
MQF 1-3	127	98	225	117	105	222
MQF 4	104	105	209	97	114	211
MQF 5	66	195	261	60	161	221
MQF 6	124	280	404	160	200	360
MQF 7-8	174	165	339	144	143	287
Northern Harbour	1,053	1,350	2,403	1,121	1,437	2,558
MQF 1-3	174	119	293	155	134	289
MQF 4	102	157	259	115	177	292
MQF 5	149	296	444	132	279	411
MQF 6	295	419	714	449	499	948
MQF 7-8	334	359	693	269	349	618
South Eastern	566	907	1,473	586	860	1,446
MQF 1-3	123	99	222	114	97	211
MQF 4	67	116	183	91	107	199
MQF 5	65	221	286	70	212	282
MQF 6	151	275	426	162	237	399
MQF 7-8	160	196	356	149	206	355

TABLE 2.12 – Continued

	2020/21			2021/22		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	511	767	1,278	515	682	1,197
MQF 1-3	61	64	125	70	60	130
MQF 4	61	72	133	66	67	133
MQF 5	60	162	222	72	143	216
MQF 6	183	251	434	164	219	383
MQF 7-8	146	218	364	143	193	336
Northern	630	885	1,515	583	832	1,415
MQF 1-3	120	76	196	109	71	180
MQF 4	76	88	164	68	95	162
MQF 5	108	206	314	66	200	267
MQF 6	181	296	476	189	235	424
MQF 7-8	145	220	365	151	231	382
Gozo and Comino	243	490	733	242	330	572
MQF 1-3	43	31	74	36	28	64
MQF 4	33	42	75	60	45	105
MQF 5	27	55	82	33	53	87
MQF 6	78	249	327	68	111	179
MQF 7-8	62	113	175	45	92	137
Residence / MQF unspecified	172	142	314	269	212	481
Grand Total	3,770	5,384	9,154	3,893	5,076	8,968

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 from Malta.
2. Data comprises graduates 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 graduates residing in Malta.
4. Residence unspecified denotes unknown locality or unapplicable due to foreign residence.
5. For more information on other post-secondary and tertiary education, refer to methodological notes 7 and 8.
6. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Education and Community Safety Statistics Unit, NSO

TABLE 2.13 – Graduates at other post-secondary and tertiary institutions by year, sex, district of residence (LAU 1) and field of study : 2020/21 and 2021/22

	2020/21			2021/22		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MALTA	3,658	5,248	8,906	3,633	4,867	8,499
00 - General programmes	54	29	83	23	13	36
01 - Education	143	1,346	1,489	128	977	1,105
02 - Arts and humanities	304	459	763	363	445	808
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	148	326	473	159	325	484
04 - Business, administration and law	1,049	1,242	2,291	977	1,213	2,190
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	119	138	257	116	134	250
06 - Information and communication technologies	550	125	675	496	82	578
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	453	104	557	473	136	609
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	28	34	62	25	33	58
09 - Health and welfare	342	1,055	1,398	423	1,128	1,551
10 - Services	468	391	859	450	380	830
Southern Harbour	606	844	1,450	579	723	1,301
00 - General programmes	8	5	13	c	c	6
01 - Education	29	216	245	25	184	208
02 - Arts and humanities	43	61	104	49	58	107
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	24	56	80	27	38	65
04 - Business, administration and law	162	179	341	158	171	329
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	29	19	48	23	21	44
06 - Information and communication technologies	102	27	129	74	13	87
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	70	10	80	85	17	102
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	6	6	12	c	c	13
09 - Health and welfare	50	189	239	43	133	176
10 - Services	83	76	159	86	77	163
Northern Harbour	1,063	1,351	2,414	1,125	1,437	2,562
00 - General programmes	19	7	26	c	c	12
01 - Education	26	268	294	30	223	253
02 - Arts and humanities	96	116	212	104	141	245
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	45	101	146	50	116	166
04 - Business, administration and law	362	367	729	336	354	690
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	33	38	71	31	32	63
06 - Information and communication technologies	147	32	179	128	26	154
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	104	26	130	107	32	139
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	8	8	16	c	c	13
09 - Health and welfare	88	291	379	223	402	625
10 - Services	135	97	232	99	103	202
South Eastern	589	908	1,497	589	862	1,451
00 - General programmes	c	c	12	4	4	8
01 - Education	23	265	288	26	200	226
02 - Arts and humanities	32	58	90	58	62	120
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	18	48	66	25	64	89
04 - Business, administration and law	180	209	389	157	206	363
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	16	23	39	23	21	44
06 - Information and communication technologies	94	20	114	85	16	101
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	79	24	103	79	23	102
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	c	c	11	3	6	9
09 - Health and welfare	41	175	216	42	184	226
10 - Services	92	77	169	87	76	163

TABLE 2.13 – Continued

	2020/21			2021/22		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	518	769	1,287	515	683	1,198
00 - General programmes	c	c	19	c	c	5
01 - Education	18	195	213	22	127	149
02 - Arts and humanities	60	86	146	43	65	108
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	23	52	75	22	49	71
04 - Business, administration and law	132	175	307	133	180	313
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	18	19	37	20	24	44
06 - Information and communication technologies	77	15	92	85	12	97
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	81	17	98	78	22	100
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	c	c	11	c	c	8
09 - Health and welfare	46	132	178	43	146	189
10 - Services	53	58	111	65	48	113
Northern	634	885	1,519	583	832	1,415
00 - General programmes	c	c	c	5	-	5
01 - Education	26	209	235	17	188	205
02 - Arts and humanities	51	106	157	84	89	173
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	32	49	81	25	49	74
04 - Business, administration and law	160	235	395	143	223	366
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	15	23	38	12	27	39
06 - Information and communication technologies	99	20	119	93	10	103
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	73	21	94	81	26	107
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	c	c	c	5	7	12
09 - Health and welfare	78	146	224	38	153	191
10 - Services	83	70	153	80	60	140
Gozo & Comino	248	492	740	242	330	572
00 - General programmes	c	c	c	-	-	-
01 - Education	21	193	214	8	55	63
02 - Arts and humanities	22	32	54	24	30	54
03 - Social sciences, journalism and information	6	20	26	10	10	20
04 - Business, administration and law	53	77	130	51	78	129
05 - Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	8	16	24	7	9	16
06 - Information and communication technologies	31	11	42	30	5	35
07 - Engineering, manufacturing and construction	46	6	52	43	16	59
08 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	c	c	c	3	-	3
09 - Health and welfare	39	122	161	34	110	144
10 - Services	22	13	35	32	17	49
Residence unspecified	112	136	248	260	209	469
Grand Total	3,770	5,384	9,154	3,893	5,076	8,968

Notes:

1. Includes students attending formal education programmes that represent at least the equivalent of one semester or full-time study (or the equivalent of part-time) and are provided from 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. Fields of study are classified according to ISCED: Fields of Education and Training 2013 classification. Refer to methodological notes 10 and 11.
7. For more information on other post-secondary and tertiary education, refer to methodological notes 7 and 8.
8. 'c' refers to confidential data.
9. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Education and Community Safety Statistics Unit, NSO

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 covers all students enrolled in the respective institutions as at 31 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 the Ministry for Education, Sport, Youth, Research and Innovation (MEYR). 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 three to four-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 (five to 10-year-olds) and five years of secondary education (11 to 15-year-olds).
- Student figures in primary and secondary levels include students attending special schools. In special schools, the class levels are assigned to students according to registration within the 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) which are delivered from Malta. This publication excludes short courses (duration of less than the equivalence of one full-time semester), and courses not delivered from Malta.
- For the purpose of this publication 'post-secondary general level' refers to students enrolled at ISCED level 3 in Sixth Forms, 'other post-secondary' refers to students enrolled / graduates in the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology (MCAST), Institute of Tourism Studies (ITS), University of Malta, and public and private institutions offering courses at ISCED levels 2 to 4; and tertiary level refers to students enrolled / graduates at the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology (MCAST), Institute of Tourism Studies (ITS), University of Malta, and public and private institutions offering courses at ISCED levels 5 to 8.
- For the purpose of this publication, the number of public and private institutions providing 'post-secondary general' education and 'other post-secondary and tertiary' education are as below:

	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Total number of institutions offering courses at post-secondary and tertiary level	55	52	59
of which:			
Post-secondary general	12	12	11
Other post-secondary and tertiary	43	40	48
Number of other institutions with graduates at other post-secondary and tertiary level	28	39	42

- Students and graduates are counted only once in the data. In the case of multiple enrolments/qualifications attained during the reference academic year by the same person, students/graduates are weighted according to the intensity of study of their programmes.
- Definitions:
 - 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 who were or will be eventually awarded a qualification.
 - Compulsory education** covers education from primary to upper secondary levels - from Year 1 to Year 11. Schooling is compulsory between the ages of five and fifteen and until the last year of secondary school is complete (as established by Chapter 605 of the Laws of Malta - The Education Act).
 - General education programmes** are defined as educational programmes that are designed to develop learners' general knowledge, skills and competencies, as well as literacy and numeracy skills, often to prepare participants for more advanced education programmes at the same or a higher ISCED level and to lay the foundation for lifelong learning. These programmes are typically school-based or college-based. General education includes education programmes that are designed to prepare participants for entry into vocational education but do not prepare for employment in a particular occupation, trade or class of occupations or

trades, nor lead directly to a labour market-relevant qualification.

- 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 (e.g. apprenticeships, dual-system education programmes). 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 1st January of the reference academic year. For example, for academic year 2021-2022, age is calculated as at 1 January 2022.
- 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:

8	Doctoral Degree	
7	Master's Degree	
	Post-graduate Diploma	
	Post-graduate Certificate	
6	Bachelor's Degree	
5	Undergraduate Diploma	Foundation Degree
	Undergraduate Certificate	Higher Vocational Education and Training Diploma
4	Matriculation Level	Vocational Education and Training Diploma
	Advanced Level	
	Intermediate Level	
3	General Education Level 3	Vocational Education and Training Level 3
	SEC Grade 1-5	
2	General Education Level 2	Vocational Education and Training Level 2
	SEC Grade 6-7	
1	General Education Level 1	Vocational Education and Training Level 1
	School leaving Certificate	

- **Locality of Residence** refers to the locality where students were residing during the academic year, as registered by the institution. Students registering a foreign address of residence or having missing information relating to the locality of residence are reported as students with an unspecified locality.

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

11. **Note on coherence:** Disaggregation of educational statistics based on MQF level presented in this publication is not directly equivalent to education statistics disaggregated by ISCED level. More information on ISCED levels is available at:

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

12. Data referring to field of study for academic year 2020/2021 has been revised.

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

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

<https://metadata.nso.gov.mt/classificationdetails.aspx?id=ISCED%20Fields%20of%20Education%20and%20Training%202013>

<https://legislation.mt/eli/sl/607.1/eng>



3

LABOUR MARKET

This chapter analyses the situation of the regional labour market for the years 2020 to 2022 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 2022, total employed persons (full-time and part-time as a primary job) in MALTA amounted to 296,110, an increase of 7.8 per cent when compared to the 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 3,939 employed persons during 2022. This implied that approximately one out of every five employed persons resident in Gozo and Comino region worked in the Malta region and 50.7 per cent were females. (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

In 2022, 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) at 25.6 and 20.8 per cent respectively (Tables 3.1 and 3.2).

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

DID YOU KNOW ?

During 2022, the largest share of employed persons in Malta region worked in the *wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities* (G, H and I), of which 64.9% were males. In the Gozo and Comino region, most of the employed persons worked in the *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities* (O, P and Q) with the majority of them (55.3%) being females.

FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MALTA REGION

By place of residence

In 2022, Malta residents who worked on a full-time basis reached 245,059, an increase of 8.6 per cent when compared to 2021 (Table 3.3). The private sector amounted to 81.6 per cent of the total, while the remaining worked in the public sector (Chart 3.1).

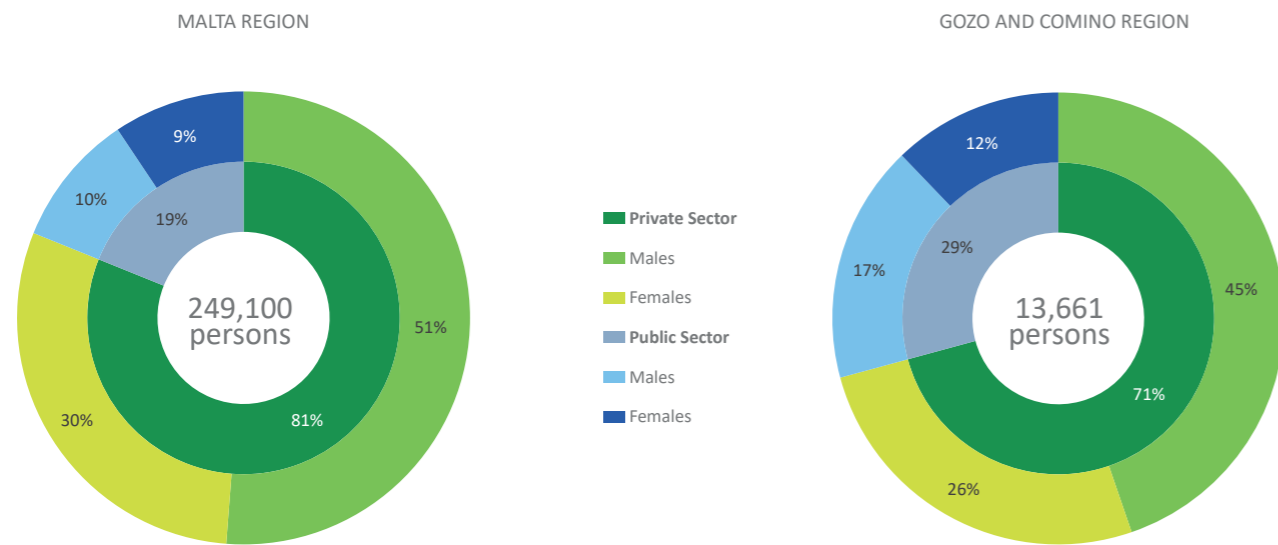
CHART 3.1 – Full-time employment by region (NUTS 3), sector, location and selected years



By place of work

Full-time employment in Malta region in 2022 stood at 249,100, reflecting an increase of 8.6 per cent over 2021. Full-time employment in the private sector accounted for 81.1 per cent of the total, the remaining 18.9 per cent being in the public sector (Table 3.4 and Chart 3.1). The males who worked in the private sector accounted for 51.2 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 24.5 per cent of the total (Chart 3.3).

CHART 3.2 – Percentage distribution of full-time employment in persons by region of work (NUTS 3), sector and sex: 2022



FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN GOZO AND COMINO REGION

By place of residence

In 2022, Gozo and Comino residents with a full-time job totalled 17,702, reflecting an increase of 5.7 per cent when compared to 2021. The private sector accounted to 66.0 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 80.7 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 service activities* (G, H and I), accounting to 29.8 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 3.3 – Percentage distribution of full-time employment by region (NUTS 3), industry and place of work: 2022

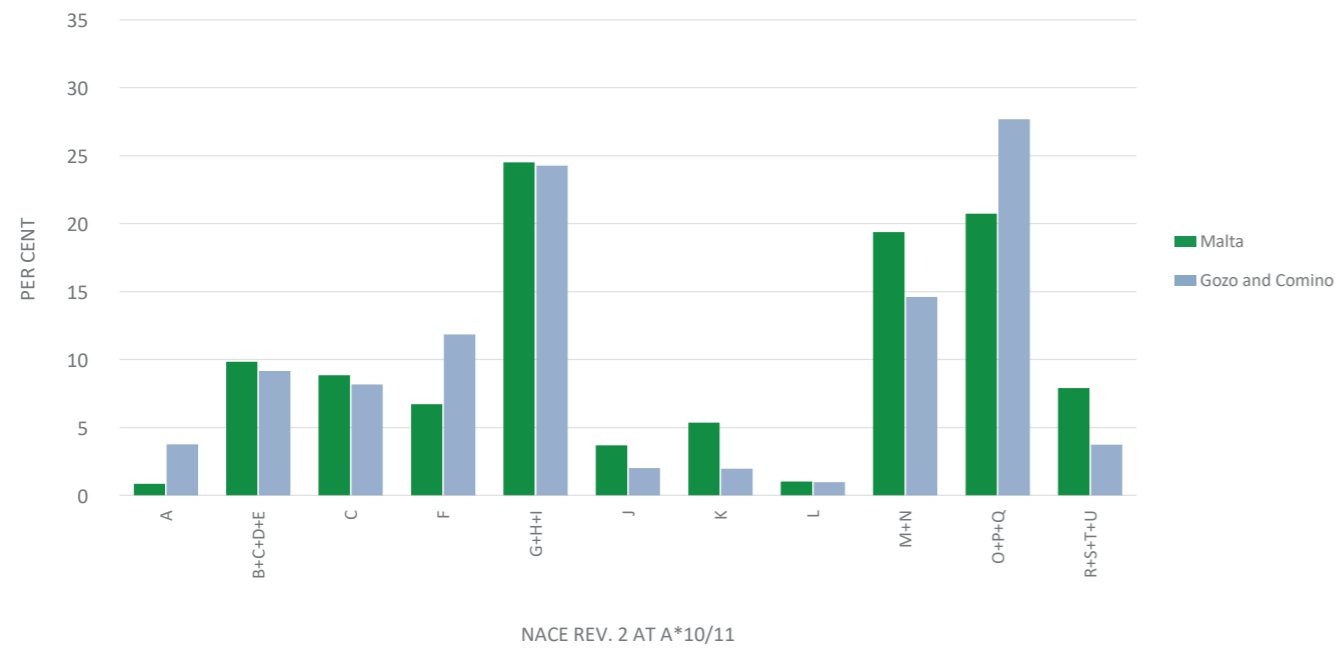


CHART 3.4a – Full-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents by sector, industry and place of residence: 2022

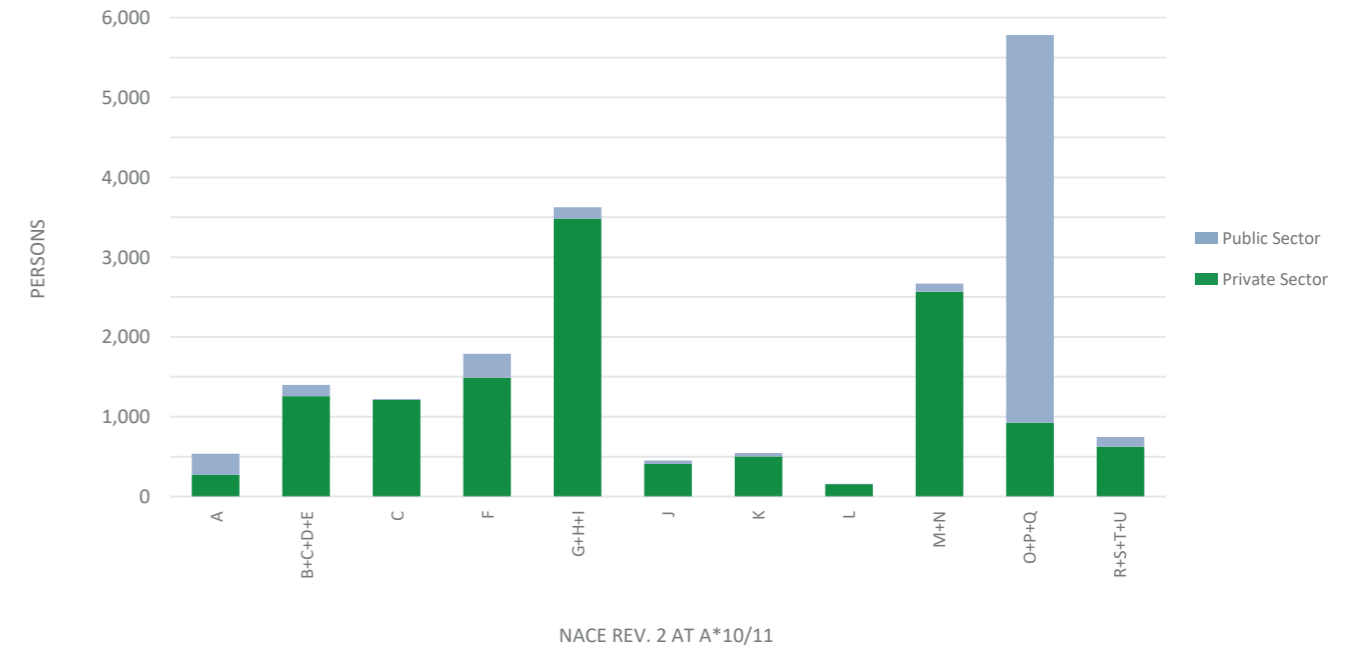
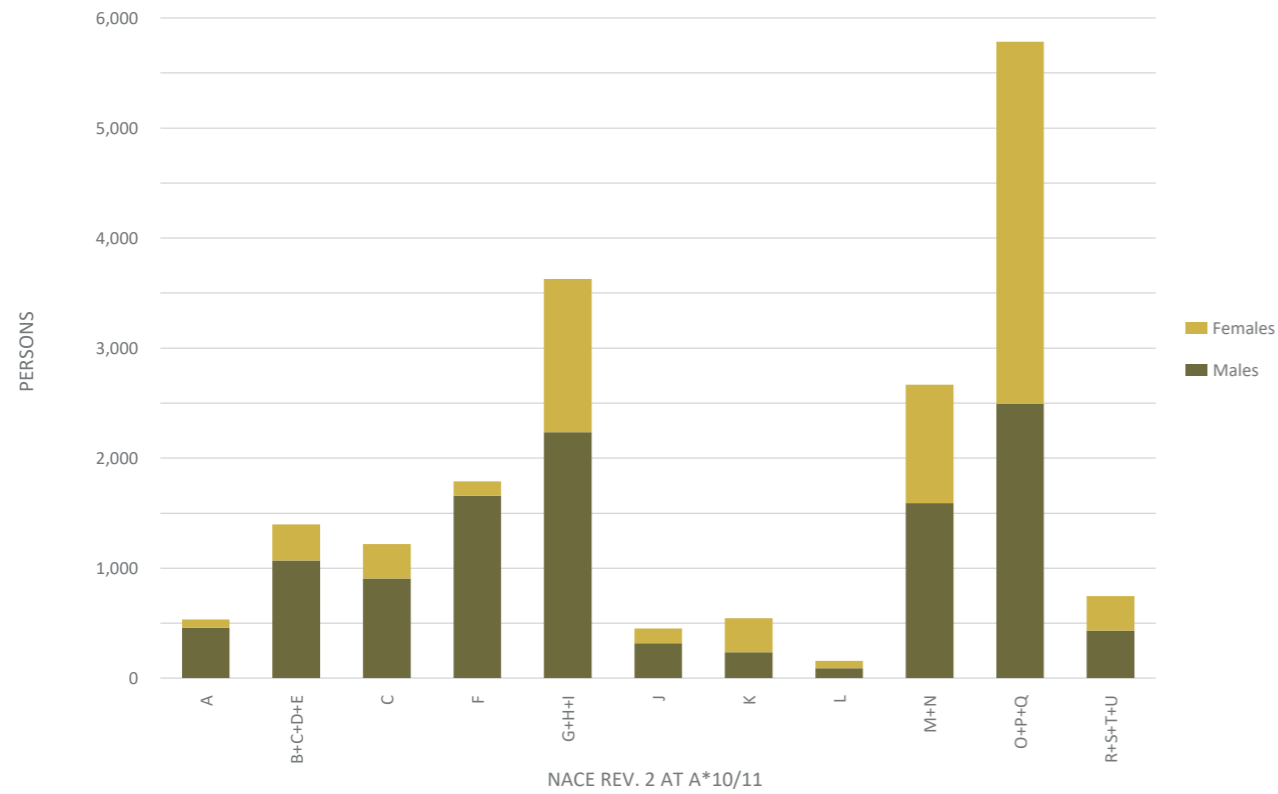


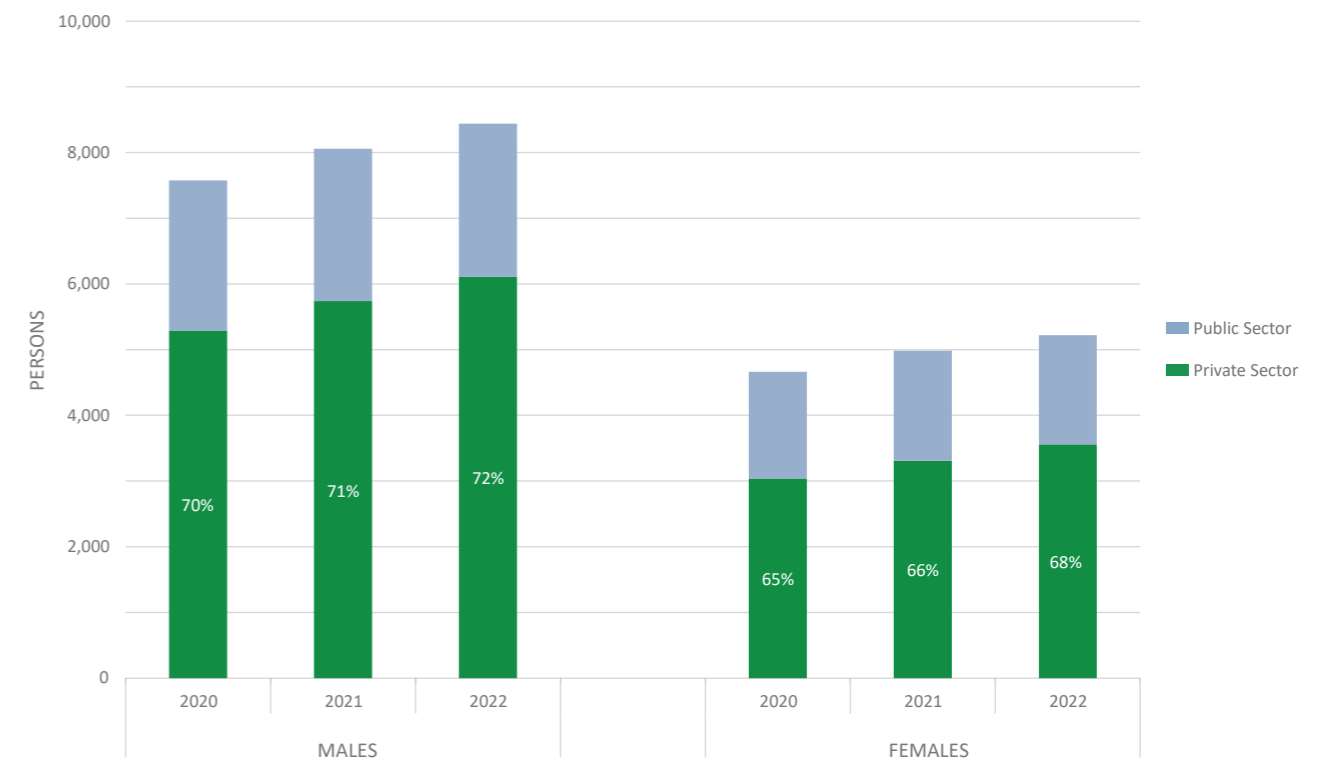
CHART 3.4b – Full-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents by sex, industry and place of residence: 2022



By place of work

In 2022, full-time employment in Gozo and Comino region amounted to 13,661, an increase of 4.8 per cent when compared to 2021 (Table 3.4). Full-time employment in the private sector accounted for 70.8 per cent of the total and the males who worked in this sector accounted for 44.7 per cent of total full-time employment in Gozo and Comino region (Table 3.4 and 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 32.9 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 for 75.9 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: 2022

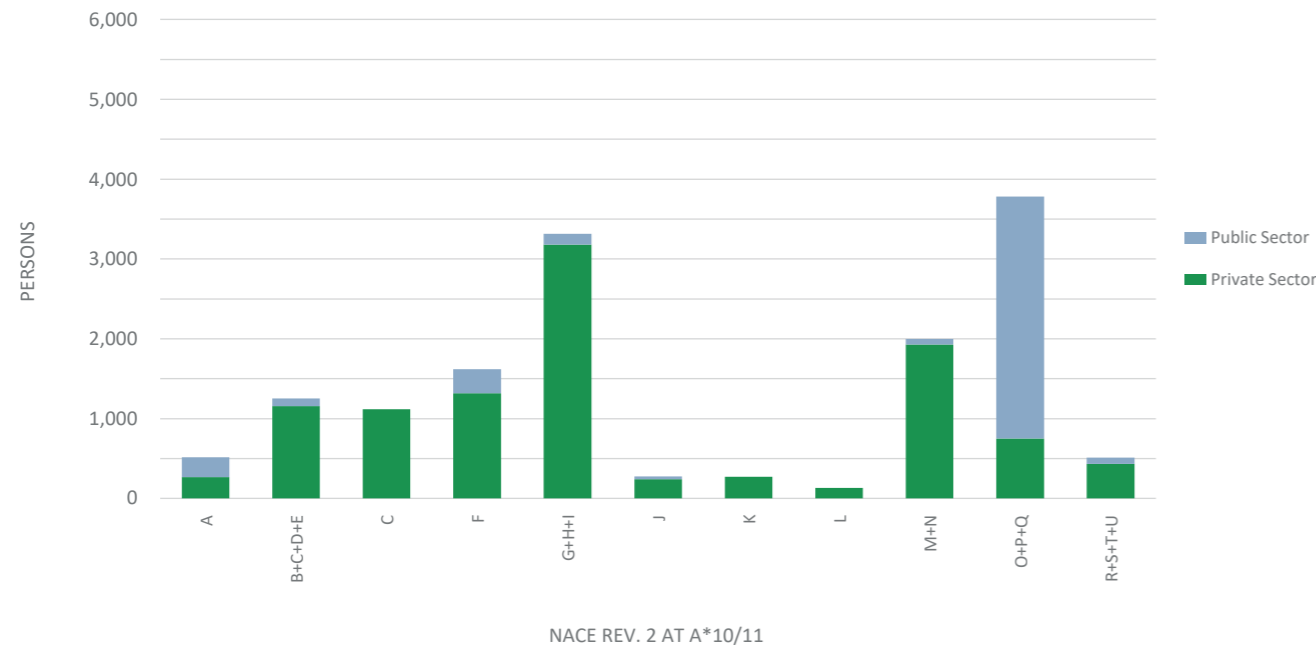
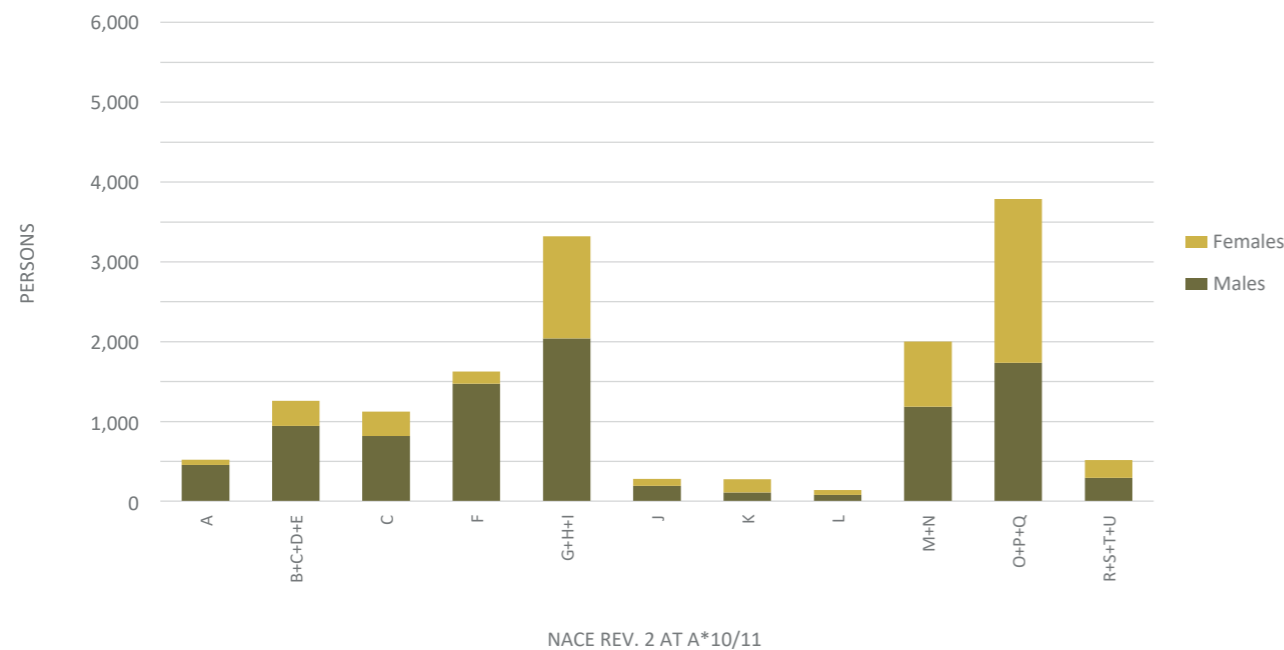


CHART 3.6b – Full-time employment in Gozo and Comino region by sex, industry and place of work: 2022



FULL-TIME GOZO AND COMINO RESIDENTS WORKING IN MALTA REGION

In 2022, Gozo and Comino residents employed on a full-time basis in Malta region totalled 3,494, of which, 54.8 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 29.3 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 33.2 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

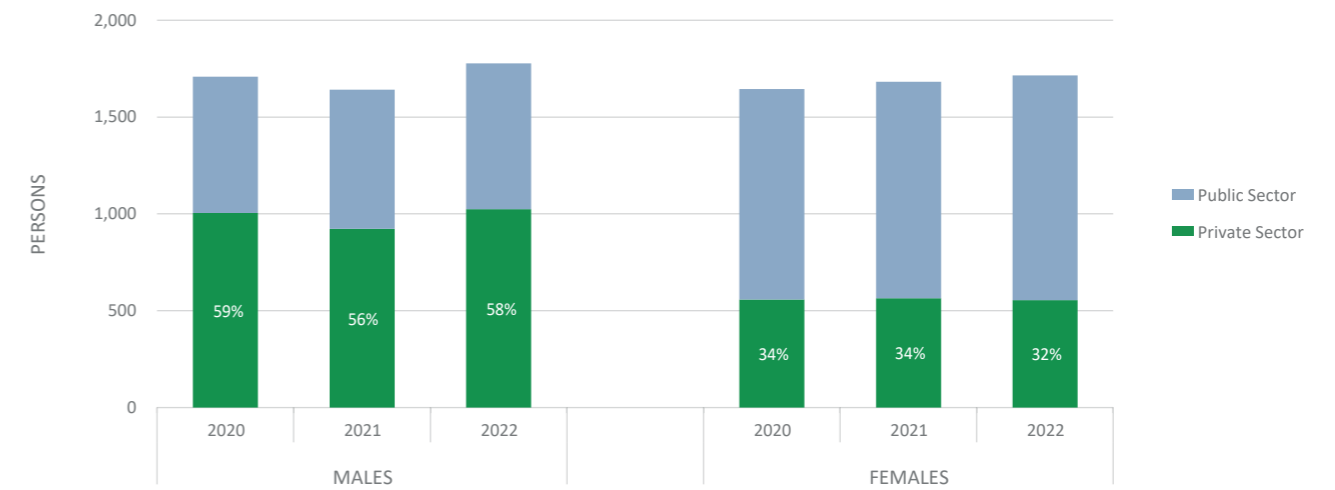
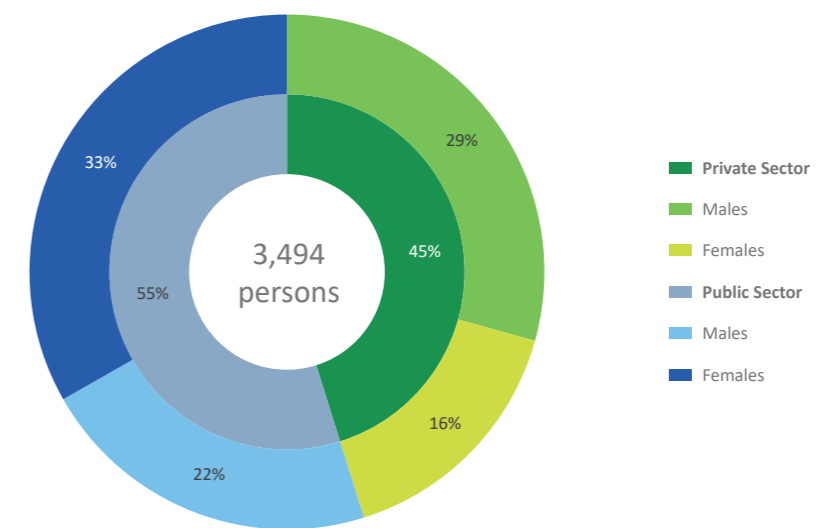


CHART 3.7b – Percentage distribution of full-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents in Malta region by sector and sex: 2022



During the same year, 91.2 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 36.4 per cent of those in the private sector worked in the *professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities* (M and N). 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).

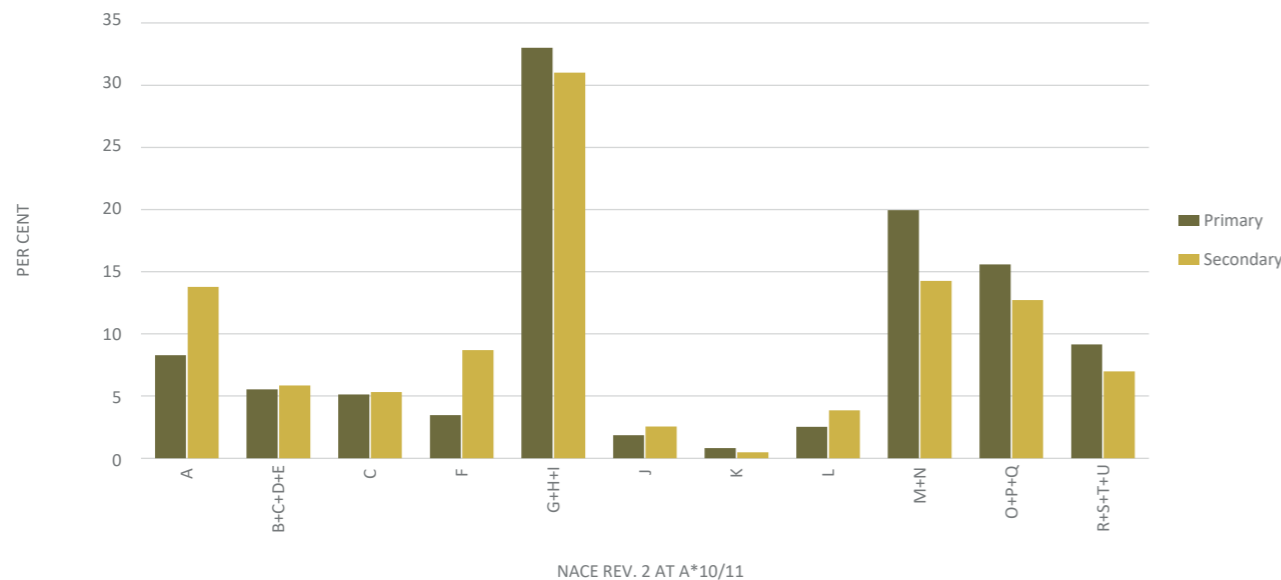
DID YOU KNOW ?

During 2022, approximately one in every six full-time employed males resident in Gozo and Comino region worked in the Malta region, whereas a quarter of the total full-time employed females who resided in the Gozo and Comino region travelled to Malta for work.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF GOZO AND COMINO RESIDENTS

The percentage distribution of the part-time employment differed throughout all economic activities. In 2022, total part-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents amounted to 6,079 of which, 60.2 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 31.7 per cent of the total. This featured in both part-time primary and secondary (Chart 3.8).

CHART 3.8 – Percentage distribution of part-time employment of Gozo and Comino residents by type, industry and place of residence: 2022



EMPLOYMENT IN JOBS

In 2022, jobs by full-time private sector employees in Malta and Gozo and Comino regions accounted for 55.5 and 38.3 per cent of total jobs respectively. Full-time self-employed jobs in Malta and Gozo and Comino regions accounted for 8.5 and 11.8 per cent of total jobs respectively. Total part-time employment in Malta and Gozo and Comino regions was of 66,415 and 5,634 respectively, accounting for 21.0 and 29.2 per cent of total jobs within the respective region. The differences in the distribution of jobs (by sector, type and sex) by place of residence and place of work were mainly attributable to the significant amount of Gozo and Comino residents working in Malta region (Tables 3.3, 3.4 and Charts 3.9 and 3.10).

CHART 3.9 – Percentage distribution of part-time employment in jobs by region of work (NUTS 3), sector and sex: 2022

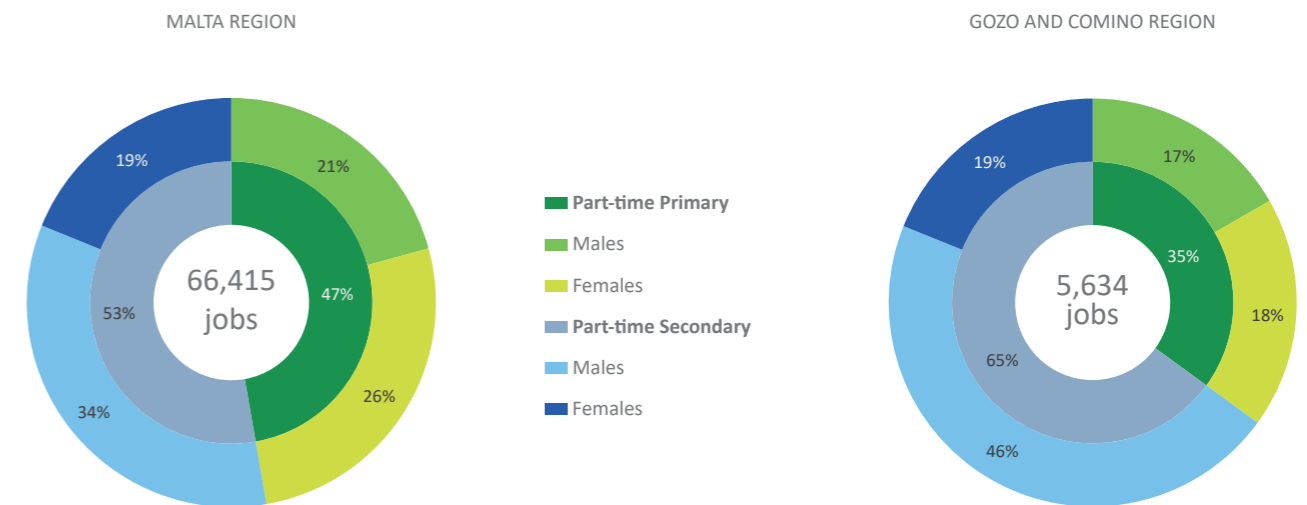
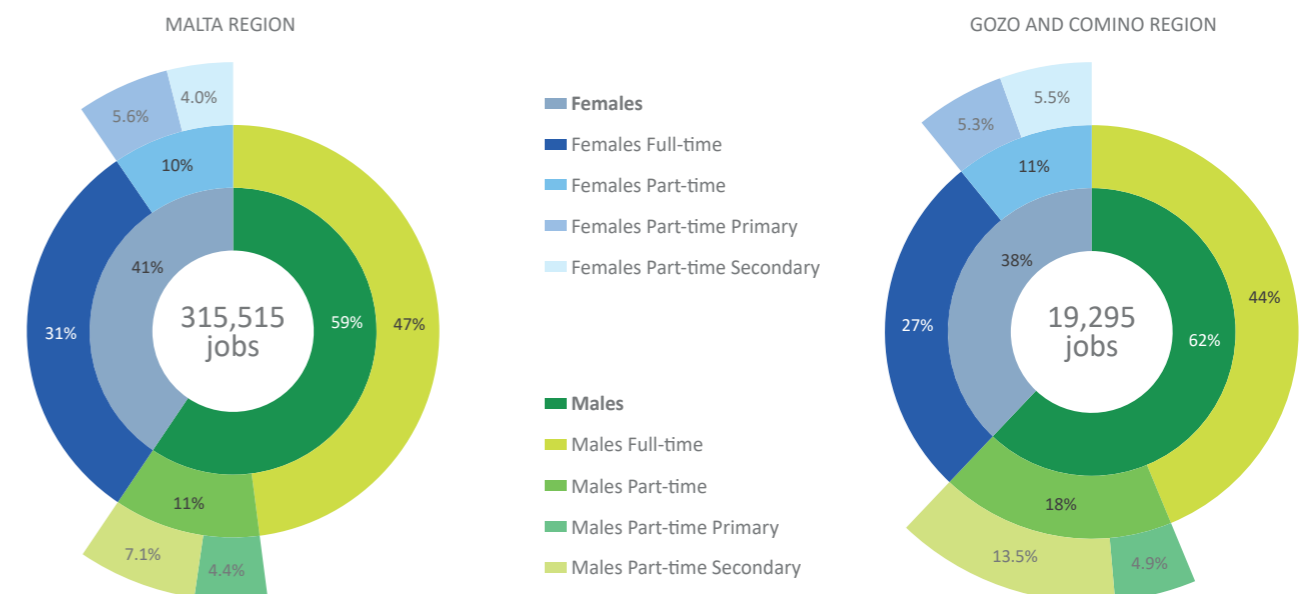


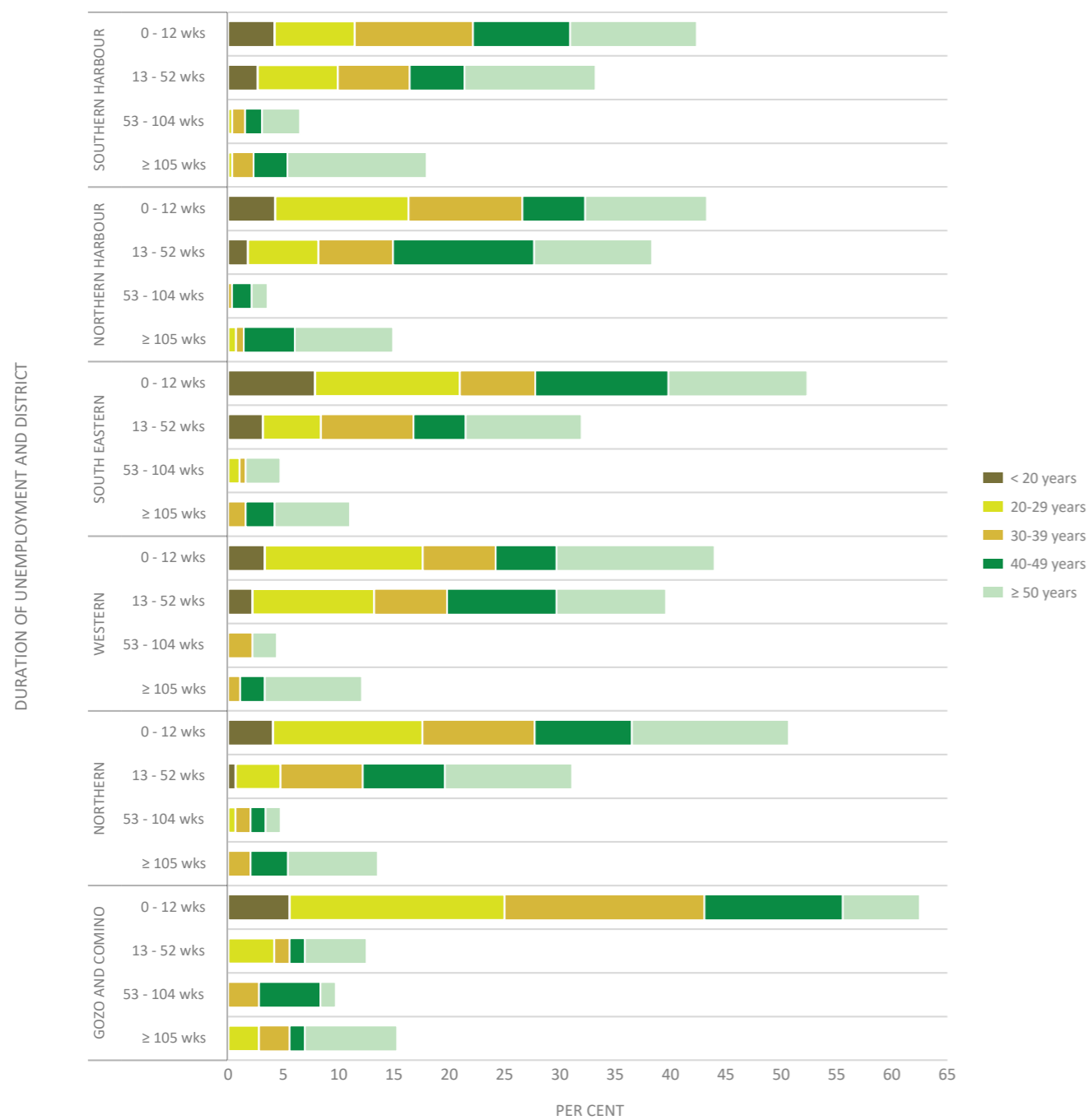
CHART 3.10 – Percentage distribution of employment in jobs by region of work (NUTS 3), sex and type: 2022



PERSONS REGISTERING FOR WORK, BY DISTRICT (LAU 1)

In 2022, the largest share (27.0 per cent) of unemployed persons resided in the Northern Harbour district, amounting to 282 persons, followed by the Southern Harbour district (25.0 per cent). The largest proportion of unemployed persons featured in the 50 years and over age bracket, accounting to 34.0 per cent of the total. In terms of unemployment duration, all districts had the highest proportions in the 0 to 12 weeks cohort. (Tables 3.5, 3.6 and Chart 3.11)

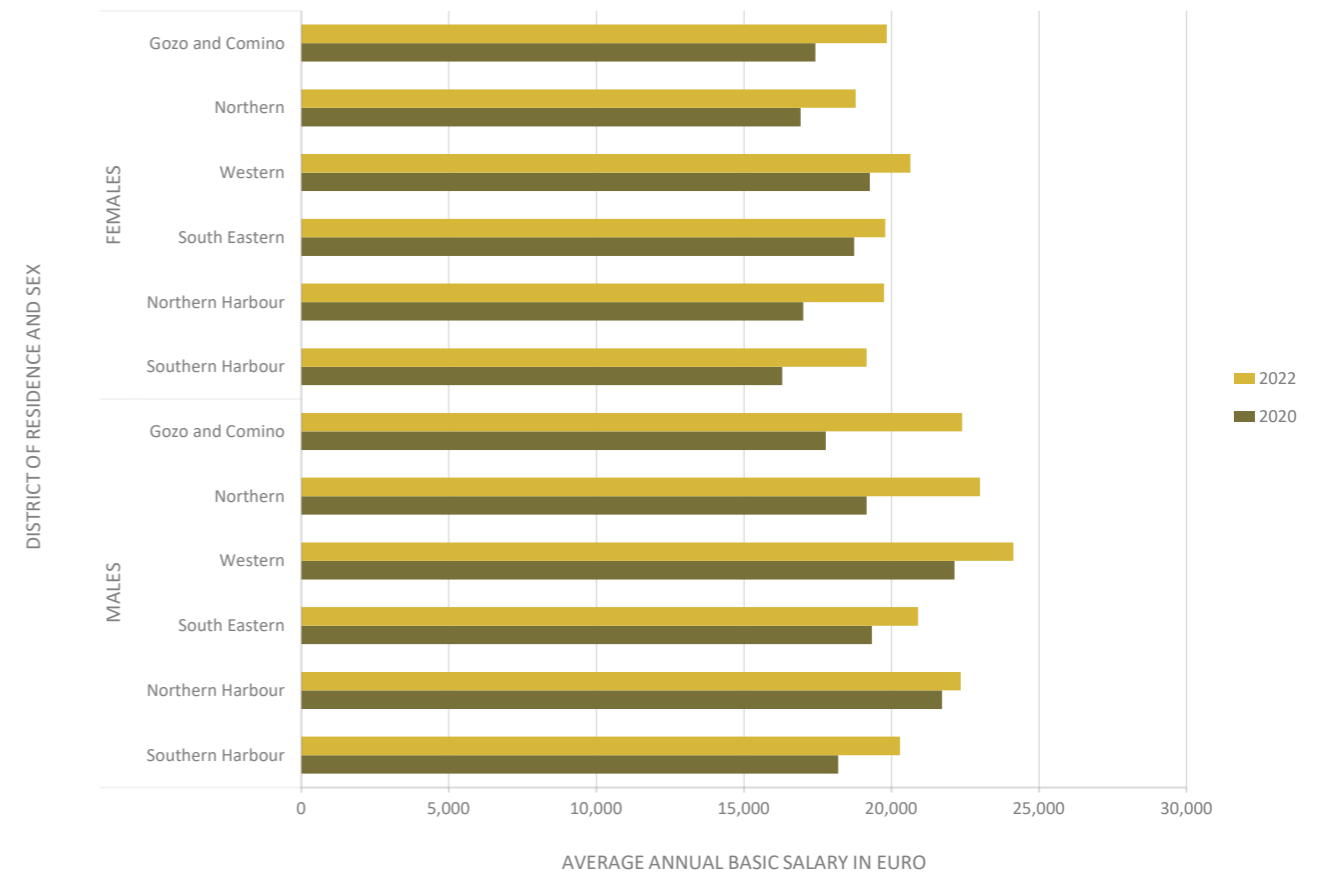
CHART 3.11 – Percentage distribution of registered unemployed by district (LAU 1), age and duration of unemployment as at end December 2022



AVERAGE ANNUAL BASIC SALARY, BY SEX AND DISTRICT (LAU 1)

The average annual basic salary for employees was estimated at €20,989 in 2022. Average annual basic salaries varied both by sex and district of residence; for males the average annual basic salary was of €22,096 whilst for females this was recorded at €19,605. The highest average annual basic salaries for both males and females were registered in the Western district. (Table 3.7 and Chart 3.12)

CHART 3.12 – Average annual basic salary by sex, district of residence (LAU 1) and selected years



DID YOU KNOW ?

In 2022, the discrepancy between the average annual basic salary for the males and females was more pronounced in the Gozo and Comino region rather than in the Malta region. While for Malta region, male employees earned on average €2,485 more than female employees, in Gozo and Comino region the difference was of €2,551 more for male employees.

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

NACE Rev 2 at A*10/11			2020			2021		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
		MALTA	3,051	529	3,580	3,162	577	3,739
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Malta	2,441	447	2,888	2,529	483	3,012
		Gozo and Comino	610	82	692	633	94	727
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MALTA	19,479	7,016	26,495	19,489	7,069	26,558
		Malta	18,383	6,673	25,056	18,392	6,716	25,108
		Gozo and Comino	1,096	343	1,439	1,097	353	1,450
C	<i>of which Manufacturing</i>	MALTA	17,373	6,643	24,016	17,422	6,678	24,100
		Malta	16,475	6,317	22,792	16,491	6,343	22,834
		Gozo and Comino	898	326	1,224	931	335	1,266
F	Construction	MALTA	15,043	1,073	16,116	16,041	1,233	17,274
		Malta	13,677	961	14,638	14,472	1,091	15,564
		Gozo and Comino	1,366	112	1,478	1,569	142	1,710
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MALTA	41,986	24,028	66,014	43,915	25,146	69,061
		Malta	39,652	22,319	61,971	41,460	23,398	64,857
		Gozo and Comino	2,334	1,709	4,043	2,455	1,748	4,204
J	Information and communication	MALTA	6,553	2,750	9,303	6,773	2,958	9,731
		Malta	6,242	2,617	8,859	6,454	2,809	9,263
		Gozo and Comino	311	133	444	319	149	468
K	Financial and insurance activities	MALTA	6,359	6,702	13,061	6,387	6,919	13,306
		Malta	6,145	6,416	12,561	6,163	6,623	12,786
		Gozo and Comino	214	286	500	224	296	520
L	Real estate activities	MALTA	1,609	1,085	2,694	1,729	1,164	2,893
		Malta	1,489	995	2,484	1,612	1,070	2,682
		Gozo and Comino	120	90	210	117	94	211
M+N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MALTA	25,928	19,753	45,681	27,406	22,470	49,876
		Malta	24,500	18,706	43,206	25,870	21,175	47,045
		Gozo and Comino	1,428	1,047	2,475	1,536	1,295	2,831
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MALTA	24,781	37,192	61,973	24,407	36,426	60,833
		Malta	22,251	33,688	55,939	21,822	32,929	54,751
		Gozo and Comino	2,530	3,504	6,034	2,585	3,497	6,082
R+S+T+U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MALTA	10,497	9,483	19,980	11,193	10,316	21,509
		Malta	10,024	9,096	19,120	10,693	9,907	20,600
		Gozo and Comino	473	387	860	500	409	909
TOTAL		MALTA	155,286	109,611	264,897	160,502	114,278	274,780
		Malta	144,804	101,918	246,722	149,467	106,202	255,668
		Gozo and Comino	10,482	7,693	18,175	11,035	8,076	19,112

TABLE 3.1 – Continued

NACE Rev 2 at A*10/11			2022		
			Males	Females	Total
		MALTA	3,196	608	3,804
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Malta	2,565	503	3,068
		Gozo and Comino	631	105	736
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MALTA	20,081	7,402	27,483
		Malta	18,932	7,018	25,950
		Gozo and Comino	1,149	384	1,533
C	<i>of which Manufacturing</i>	MALTA	17,816	6,969	24,785
		Malta	16,837	6,603	23,440
		Gozo and Comino	979	366	1,345
F	Construction	MALTA	17,842	1,487	19,329
		Malta	16,116	1,340	17,456
		Gozo and Comino	1,726	147	1,873
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MALTA	48,836	26,835	75,671
		Malta	46,243	25,005	71,248
		Gozo and Comino	2,593	1,830	4,423
J	Information and communication	MALTA	7,179	3,209	10,388
		Malta	6,838	3,054	9,892
		Gozo and Comino	341	155	496
K	Financial and insurance activities	MALTA	7,015	7,381	14,396
		Malta	6,770	7,061	13,831
		Gozo and Comino	245	320	565
L	Real estate activities	MALTA	1,896	1,315	3,211
		Malta	1,779	1,212	2,991
		Gozo and Comino	117	103	220
M+N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MALTA	31,783	24,874	56,657
		Malta	30,034	23,475	53,509
		Gozo and Comino	1,749	1,399	3,148
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MALTA	24,368	37,251	61,619
		Malta	21,763	33,698	55,460
		Gozo and Comino	2,605	3,553	6,159
R+S+T+U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MALTA	12,227	11,325	23,552
		Malta	11,697	10,888	22,585
		Gozo and Comino	530	437	967
TOTAL		MALTA	174,423	121,687	296,110
		Malta	162,735	113,255	275,990
		Gozo and Comino	11,688	8,432	20,120

Notes:

- Employed persons comprise full-time and part-time (primary only) employment.
- Employment by place of residence is based on employee residence as declared by the employer upon engagement with Jobsplus.
- 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 year, sex, industry and place of work (NUTS 3)

NACE Rev 2 at A*10/11			2020			2021		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
		MALTA	3,051	529	3,580	3,162	577	3,739
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Malta	2,450	457	2,907	2,535	492	3,027
		Gozo and Comino	601	72	673	627	85	712
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MALTA	19,479	7,016	26,495	19,489	7,069	26,558
		Malta	18,569	6,694	25,263	18,552	6,746	25,298
		Gozo and Comino	910	322	1,232	937	323	1,260
C	<i>of which Manufacturing</i>	MALTA	17,373	6,643	24,016	17,422	6,678	24,100
		Malta	16,610	6,334	22,944	16,613	6,368	22,981
		Gozo and Comino	763	309	1,072	809	310	1,119
F	Construction	MALTA	15,043	1,073	16,116	16,041	1,233	17,274
		Malta	13,906	978	14,884	14,661	1,107	15,768
		Gozo and Comino	1,137	95	1,232	1,380	126	1,506
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MALTA	41,986	24,028	66,014	43,915	25,146	69,061
		Malta	39,869	22,484	62,353	41,710	23,572	65,282
		Gozo and Comino	2,117	1,544	3,661	2,205	1,574	3,779
J	Information and communication	MALTA	6,553	2,750	9,303	6,773	2,958	9,731
		Malta	6,365	2,659	9,024	6,567	2,859	9,426
		Gozo and Comino	188	91	279	206	99	305
K	Financial and insurance activities	MALTA	6,359	6,702	13,061	6,387	6,919	13,306
		Malta	6,251	6,523	12,774	6,271	6,736	13,007
		Gozo and Comino	108	179	287	116	183	299
L	Real estate activities	MALTA	1,609	1,085	2,694	1,729	1,164	2,893
		Malta	1,502	1,009	2,511	1,626	1,085	2,711
		Gozo and Comino	107	76	183	103	79	182
M+N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MALTA	25,928	19,753	45,681	27,406	22,470	49,876
		Malta	24,787	18,955	43,742	26,136	21,448	47,584
		Gozo and Comino	1,141	798	1,939	1,270	1,022	2,292
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MALTA	24,781	37,192	61,973	24,407	36,426	60,833
		Malta	22,975	34,912	57,887	22,623	34,195	56,818
		Gozo and Comino	1,806	2,280	4,086	1,784	2,231	4,015
R+S+T+U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MALTA	10,497	9,483	19,980	11,193	10,316	21,509
		Malta	10,164	9,173	19,337	10,853	9,996	20,849
		Gozo and Comino	333	310	643	340	320	660
TOTAL		MALTA	155,286	109,611	264,897	160,502	114,278	274,780
		Malta	146,838	103,844	250,682	151,534	108,236	259,770
		Gozo and Comino	8,448	5,767	14,215	8,968	6,042	15,010

TABLE 3.2 – Continued

NACE Rev 2 at A*10/11			2022		
			Males	Females	Total
		MALTA	3,196	608	3,804
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Malta	2,579	513	3,092
		Gozo and Comino	617	95	712
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MALTA	20,081	7,402	27,483
		Malta	19,073	7,035	26,108
		Gozo and Comino	1,008	367	1,375
C	<i>of which Manufacturing</i>	MALTA	17,816	6,969	24,785
		Malta	16,938	6,615	23,553
		Gozo and Comino	878	354	1,232
F	Construction	MALTA	17,842	1,487	19,329
		Malta	16,311	1,321	17,632
		Gozo and Comino	1,531	166	1,697
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MALTA	48,836	26,835	75,671
		Malta	46,487	25,190	71,677
		Gozo and Comino	2,349	1,645	3,994
J	Information and communication	MALTA	7,179	3,209	10,388
		Malta	6,975	3,102	10,077
		Gozo and Comino	204	107	311
K	Financial and insurance activities	MALTA	7,015	7,381	14,396
		Malta	6,911	7,205	14,116
		Gozo and Comino	104	176	280
L	Real estate activities	MALTA	1,896	1,315	3,211
		Malta	1,798	1,223	3,021
		Gozo and Comino	98	92	190
M+N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MALTA	31,783	24,874	56,657
		Malta	30,486	23,837	54,323
		Gozo and Comino	1,297	1,037	2,334
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MALTA	24,368	37,251	61,619
		Malta	22,561	35,017	57,578
		Gozo and Comino	1,807	2,234	4,041
R+S+T+U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MALTA	12,227	11,325	23,552
		Malta	11,861	10,991	22,852
		Gozo and Comino	366	334	700
TOTAL		MALTA	174,423	121,687	296,110
		Malta	165,042	115,434	280,476
		Gozo and Comino	9,381	6,253	15,634

Notes:

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

Sources: Jobsplus, Employment Statistics - NSO

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

Computational Note	Employment type and sector	2020			2021		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
MALTA							
<i>a</i>	Full-time Employment	141,980	91,482	233,462	146,614	95,891	242,505
	<i>Private Sector</i>	115,435	67,244	182,679	120,036	70,983	191,019
	Self-employed	20,843	6,661	27,504	21,483	7,157	28,640
	Employees	94,592	60,583	155,175	98,553	63,826	162,379
	<i>Public Sector</i>	26,545	24,238	50,783	26,578	24,908	51,486
<i>b</i>	Part-time primary	13,306	18,129	31,435	13,888	18,387	32,275
	Self-employed	4,928	3,694	8,622	5,446	4,204	9,650
	Employees	8,378	14,435	22,813	8,442	14,183	22,625
<i>c=(a+b)</i>	Total employment in persons	155,286	109,611	264,897	160,502	114,278	274,780
<i>d</i>	Part-time secondary	21,070	10,785	31,855	23,242	12,115	35,357
	Self-employed	10,637	3,741	14,378	12,439	4,735	17,174
	Employees	10,433	7,044	17,477	10,803	7,380	18,183
<i>e=(c+d)</i>	Total employment in jobs	176,356	120,396	296,752	183,744	126,393	310,137
Malta							
<i>a</i>	Full-time Employment	132,511	85,098	217,609	136,644	89,108	225,751
	<i>Private Sector</i>	109,031	63,603	172,634	113,191	67,034	180,225
	Self-employed	19,077	6,045	25,122	19,675	6,482	26,157
	Employees	89,954	57,558	147,512	93,516	60,552	154,068
	<i>Public Sector</i>	23,480	21,495	44,975	23,453	22,074	45,526
<i>b</i>	Part-time primary	12,293	16,820	29,113	12,823	17,094	29,917
	Self-employed	4,393	3,310	7,703	4,879	3,792	8,671
	Employees	7,900	13,510	21,410	7,944	13,302	21,246
<i>c=(a+b)</i>	Total employment in persons	144,804	101,918	246,722	149,467	106,202	255,668
<i>d</i>	Part-time secondary	18,829	9,970	28,799	20,829	11,175	32,004
	Self-employed	9,320	3,398	12,718	10,974	4,322	15,296
	Employees	9,509	6,572	16,081	9,855	6,853	16,708
<i>e=(c+d)</i>	Total employment in jobs	163,633	111,888	275,521	170,296	117,377	287,672
Gozo and Comino							
<i>a</i>	Full-time Employment	9,469	6,384	15,853	9,970	6,783	16,754
	<i>Private Sector</i>	6,404	3,641	10,045	6,845	3,949	10,794
	Self-employed	1,766	616	2,382	1,808	675	2,483
	Employees	4,638	3,025	7,663	5,037	3,274	8,311
	<i>Public Sector</i>	3,065	2,743	5,808	3,125	2,834	5,960
<i>b</i>	Part-time primary	1,013	1,309	2,322	1,065	1,293	2,358
	Self-employed	535	384	919	567	412	979
	Employees	478	925	1,403	498	881	1,379
<i>c=(a+b)</i>	Total employment in persons	10,482	7,693	18,175	11,035	8,076	19,112
<i>d</i>	Part-time secondary	2,241	815	3,056	2,413	940	3,353
	Self-employed	1,317	343	1,660	1,465	413	1,878
	Employees	924	472	1,396	948	527	1,475
<i>e=(c+d)</i>	Total employment in jobs	12,723	8,508	21,231	13,448	9,016	22,465

TABLE 3.3 – Continued

Computational Note	Employment type and sector	2022		
		Males	Females	Total
MALTA				
<i>a</i>	Full-time Employment	159,712	103,049	262,761
	<i>Private Sector</i>	133,690	78,034	211,724
	Self-employed	21,765	7,472	29,237
	Employees	111,925	70,562	182,487
	<i>Public Sector</i>	26,022	25,015	51,037
<i>b</i>	Part-time primary	14,711	18,638	33,349
	Self-employed	6,042	4,527	10,569
	Employees	8,669	14,111	22,780
<i>c=(a+b)</i>	Total employment in persons	174,423	121,687	296,110
<i>d</i>	Part-time secondary	25,113	13,587	38,700
	Self-employed	13,831	5,584	19,415
	Employees	11,282	8,003	19,285
<i>e=(c+d)</i>	Total employment in jobs	199,536	135,274	334,810
Malta				
<i>a</i>	Full-time Employment	149,127	95,932	245,059
	<i>Private Sector</i>	126,268	73,779	200,047
	Self-employed	19,974	6,759	26,733
	Employees	106,294	67,020	173,314
	<i>Public Sector</i>	22,859	22,153	45,012
<i>b</i>	Part-time primary	13,608	17,323	30,931
	Self-employed	5,444	4,080	9,524
	Employees	8,164	13,243	21,407
<i>c=(a+b)</i>	Total employment in persons	162,735	113,255	275,990
<i>d</i>	Part-time secondary	22,516	12,523	35,039
	Self-employed	12,218	5,091	17,309
	Employees	10,298	7,432	17,730
<i>e=(c+d)</i>	Total employment in jobs	185,251	125,778	311,029
Gozo and Comino				
<i>a</i>	Full-time Employment	10,585	7,117	17,702
	<i>Private Sector</i>	7,422	4,255	11,677
	Self-employed	1,791	713	2,504
	Employees	5,631	3,542	9,173
	<i>Public Sector</i>	3,163	2,862	6,025
<i>b</i>	Part-time primary	1,103	1,315	2,418
	Self-employed	598	447	1,045
	Employees	505	868	1,373
<i>c=(a+b)</i>	Total employment in persons	11,688	8,432	20,120
<i>d</i>	Part-time secondary	2,597	1,064	3,661
	Self-employed	1,613	493	2,106
	Employees	984	571	1,555
<i>e=(c+d)</i>	Total employment in jobs	14,285	9,496	23,781

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 year, sex, place of work (NUTS 3), type and sector

Computational Note	Employment type and sector	2020			2021		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
MALTA							
<i>a</i>	Full-time Employment	141,980	91,482	233,462	146,614	95,891	242,505
	<i>Private Sector</i>	115,435	67,244	182,679	120,036	70,983	191,019
	Self-employed	20,843	6,661	27,504	21,483	7,157	28,640
	Employees	94,592	60,583	155,175	98,553	63,826	162,379
	<i>Public Sector</i>	26,545	24,238	50,783	26,578	24,908	51,486
	Part-time primary	13,306	18,129	31,435	13,888	18,387	32,275
<i>b</i>	Self-employed	4,928	3,694	8,622	5,446	4,204	9,650
	Employees	8,378	14,435	22,813	8,442	14,183	22,625
<i>c=(a+b)</i>	Total employment in persons	155,286	109,611	264,897	160,502	114,278	274,780
<i>d</i>	Part-time secondary	21,070	10,785	31,855	23,242	12,115	35,357
	Self-employed	10,637	3,741	14,378	12,439	4,735	17,174
	Employees	10,433	7,044	17,477	10,803	7,380	18,183
<i>e=(c+d)</i>	Total employment in jobs	176,356	120,396	296,752	183,744	126,393	310,137
Malta							
<i>a</i>	Full-time Employment	134,405	86,818	221,223	138,556	90,909	229,465
	<i>Private Sector</i>	110,145	64,205	174,350	114,296	67,676	181,972
	Self-employed	19,180	6,098	25,278	19,785	6,546	26,331
	Employees	90,965	58,107	149,072	94,511	61,130	155,641
	<i>Public Sector</i>	24,260	22,613	46,873	24,260	23,233	47,493
<i>b</i>	Part-time primary	12,433	17,026	29,459	12,978	17,327	30,305
	Self-employed	4,413	3,325	7,738	4,902	3,812	8,714
	Employees	8,020	13,701	21,721	8,076	13,515	21,591
<i>c=(a+b)</i>	Total employment in persons	146,838	103,844	250,682	151,534	108,236	259,770
<i>d</i>	Part-time secondary	18,829	9,970	28,799	20,829	11,175	32,004
	Self-employed	9,320	3,398	12,718	10,974	4,322	15,296
	Employees	9,509	6,572	16,081	9,855	6,853	16,708
<i>e=(c+d)</i>	Total employment in jobs	165,667	113,814	279,481	172,363	119,411	291,774
Gozo and Comino							
<i>a</i>	Full-time Employment	7,575	4,664	12,239	8,058	4,982	13,040
	<i>Private Sector</i>	5,290	3,039	8,329	5,740	3,307	9,047
	Self-employed	1,663	563	2,226	1,698	611	2,309
	Employees	3,627	2,476	6,103	4,042	2,696	6,738
	<i>Public Sector</i>	2,285	1,625	3,910	2,318	1,675	3,993
<i>b</i>	Part-time primary	873	1,103	1,976	910	1,060	1,970
	Self-employed	515	369	884	544	392	936
	Employees	358	734	1,092	366	668	1,034
<i>c=(a+b)</i>	Total employment in persons	8,448	5,767	14,215	8,968	6,042	15,010
<i>d</i>	Part-time secondary	2,241	815	3,056	2,413	940	3,353
	Self-employed	1,317	343	1,660	1,465	413	1,878
	Employees	924	472	1,396	948	527	1,475
<i>e=(c+d)</i>	Total employment in jobs	10,689	6,582	17,271	11,381	6,982	18,363

TABLE 3.4 – Continued

Computational Note	Employment type and sector	2022		
		Males	Females	Total
MALTA				
<i>a</i>	Full-time Employment	159,712	103,049	262,761
	<i>Private Sector</i>	133,690	78,034	211,724
	Self-employed	21,765	7,472	29,237
	Employees	111,925	70,562	182,487
	<i>Public Sector</i>	26,022	25,015	51,037
	Part-time primary	14,711	18,638	33,349
<i>b</i>	Self-employed	6,042	4,527	10,569
	Employees	8,669	14,111	22,780
<i>c=(a+b)</i>	Total employment in persons	174,423	121,687	296,110
<i>d</i>	Part-time secondary	25,113	13,587	38,700
	Self-employed	13,831	5,584	19,415
	Employees	11,282	8,003	19,285
<i>e=(c+d)</i>	Total employment in jobs	199,536	135,274	334,810
Malta				
<i>a</i>	Full-time Employment	151,272	97,828	249,100
	<i>Private Sector</i>	127,579	74,476	202,055
	Self-employed	20,117	6,834	26,951
	Employees	107,462	67,642	175,104
	<i>Public Sector</i>	23,693	23,352	47,045
<i>b</i>	Part-time primary	13,770	17,606	31,376
	Self-employed	5,466	4,106	9,572
	Employees	8,304	13,500	21,804
<i>c=(a+b)</i>	Total employment in persons	165,042	115,434	280,476
<i>d</i>	Part-time secondary	22,516	12,523	35,039
	Self-employed	12,218	5,091	17,309
	Employees	10,298	7,432	17,730
<i>e=(c+d)</i>	Total employment in jobs	187,558	127,957	315,515
Gozo and Comino				
<i>a</i>	Full-time Employment	8,440	5,221	13,661
	<i>Private Sector</i>	6,111	3,558	9,669
	Self-employed	1,648	638	2,286
	Employees	4,463	2,920	7,383
	<i>Public Sector</i>	2,329	1,663	3,992
<i>b</i>	Part-time primary	941	1,032	1,973
	Self-employed	576	421	997
	Employees	365	611	976
<i>c=(a+b)</i>	Total employment in persons	9,381	6,253	15,634
<i>d</i>	Part-time secondary	2,597	1,064	3,661
	Self-employed	1,613	493	2,106
	Employees	984	571	1,555
<i>e=(c+d)</i>	Total employment in jobs	11,978	7,317	19,295

Notes:

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

Sources: Jobsplus, Employment Statistics - NSO

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

		2020			2021			2022		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Southern Harbour	Under 20	37	17	54	24	7	31	13	5	18
	20-29	72	37	109	29	15	44	29	11	40
	30-39	95	41	136	43	15	58	38	15	53
	40-49	121	45	166	53	18	71	31	17	48
	50 & over	138	54	192	87	19	106	78	25	103
	Total	463	194	657	236	74	310	189	73	262
Northern Harbour	Under 20	21	10	31	8	3	11	13	4	17
	20-29	100	45	145	33	19	52	32	22	54
	30-39	107	64	171	39	16	55	31	20	51
	40-49	137	58	195	51	12	63	53	17	70
	50 & over	156	76	232	71	19	90	66	24	90
	Total	521	253	774	202	69	271	195	87	282
South Eastern	Under 20	20	14	34	10	5	15	16	5	21
	20-29	45	38	83	31	16	47	25	12	37
	30-39	50	30	80	21	9	30	25	8	33
	40-49	58	32	90	25	10	35	24	13	37
	50 & over	62	40	102	44	20	64	37	26	63
	Total	235	154	389	131	60	191	127	64	191
Western	Under 20	8	2	10	8	2	10	3	2	5
	20-29	35	24	59	19	3	22	19	4	23
	30-39	27	14	41	13	6	19	12	3	15
	40-49	27	21	48	14	10	24	12	4	16
	50 & over	47	30	77	25	7	32	20	12	32
	Total	144	91	235	79	28	107	66	25	91
Northern	Under 20	10	3	13	5	1	6	3	4	7
	20-29	55	35	90	16	10	26	17	10	27
	30-39	63	49	112	19	16	35	17	14	31
	40-49	71	46	117	24	17	41	21	10	31
	50 & over	116	80	196	48	24	72	38	14	52
	Total	315	213	528	112	68	180	96	52	148
Gozo and Comino	Under 20	9	3	12	4	2	6	2	2	4
	20-29	31	14	45	18	8	26	12	7	19
	30-39	25	11	36	14	6	20	12	6	18
	40-49	21	15	36	16	8	24	11	4	15
	50 & over	30	23	53	17	15	32	6	10	16
	Total	116	66	182	69	39	108	43	29	72
MALTA	Total	1,794	971	2,765	829	338	1,167	716	330	1,046

Note:

1. Data is as at 31 December.

Source: Jobsplus

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

		2020			2021			2022		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Southern Harbour	0-12 wks	138	60	198	96	30	126	74	37	111
	13-52 wks	184	92	276	61	13	74	61	26	87
	53-104 wks	43	9	52	22	10	32	16	1	17
	≥ 105 wks	98	33	131	57	21	78	38	9	47
	Total	463	194	657	236	74	310	189	73	262
Northern Harbour	0-12 wks	170	93	263	82	35	117	73	49	122
	13-52 wks	234	129	363	40	17	57	78	30	108
	53-104 wks	37	8	45	33	6	39	9	1	10
	≥ 105 wks	80	23	103	47	11	58	35	7	42
	Total	521	253	774	202	69	271	195	87	282
South Eastern	0-12 wks	86	56	142	57	29	86	65	35	100
	13-52 wks	106	77	183	41	12	53	42	19	61
	53-104 wks	17	8	25	18	14	32	7	2	9
	≥ 105 wks	26	13	39	15	5	20	13	8	21
	Total	235	154	389	131	60	191	127	64	191
Western	0-12 wks	33	38	71	32	11	43	29	11	40
	13-52 wks	75	41	116	33	9	42	27	9	36
	53-104 wks	10	4	14	1	1	2	2	2	4
	≥ 105 wks	26	8	34	13	7	20	8	3	11
	Total	144	91	235	79	28	107	66	25	91
Northern	0-12 wks	93	61	154	42	36	78	42	33	75
	13-52 wks	155	119	274	35	17	52	33	13	46
	53-104 wks	27	13	40	13	5	18	5	2	7
	≥ 105 wks	40	20	60	22	10	32	16	4	20
	Total	315	213	528	112	68	180	96	52	148
Gozo and Comino	0-12 wks	39	30	69	29	17	46	27	18	45
	13-52 wks	41	21	62	18	9	27	5	4	9
	53-104 wks	16	2	18	7	5	12	3	4	7
	≥ 105 wks	20	13	33	15	8	23	8	3	11
	Total	116	66	182	69	39	108	43	29	72
MALTA	Total	1,794	971	2,765	829	338	1,167	716	330	1,046

Note:

1. Data is as at 31 December.

Source: Jobsplus

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

	2020			2021			2022		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
MALTA	20,068	17,479	18,945	20,617	18,803	19,823	22,096	19,605	20,989
Malta	20,222	17,483	19,041	20,803	18,795	19,923	22,075	19,590	20,969
Southern Harbour	18,196	16,294	17,427	18,962	17,583	18,388	20,292	19,159	19,804
Northern Harbour	21,713	17,010	19,612	22,276	18,984	20,767	22,341	19,745	21,163
South Eastern	19,335	18,731	19,083	19,796	18,345	19,169	20,897	19,787	20,433
Western	22,135	19,264	20,852	21,747	20,690	21,304	24,125	20,640	22,431
Northern	19,153	16,924	18,190	20,389	18,585	19,590	22,993	18,782	21,144
Gozo and Comino	17,771	17,425	17,610	18,278	18,905	18,553	22,391	19,840	21,283
Gozo and Comino	17,771	17,425	17,610	18,278	18,905	18,553	22,391	19,840	21,283

Notes:

1. Annual basic salary refers to the annual basic salary received by employees before any social contributions and tax deductions. This amount excludes payments for overtime, allowances and bonuses.
2. The total average annual basic salary is calculated by taking the mean of the annual basic salary for the total employees. In addition, the average annual basic salary at district level is calculated by taking the mean of the annual basic salary for employees within each respective district.

Source: Labour Force Survey - NSO

METHODODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. The data provided in this chapter is based on the latest data published by the National Statistics Office i.e. *News Release 174/2023 – Regional Labour Supply by Place of Residence and Work: 2022* (<https://nso.gov.mt/regional-labour-supply-by-place-of-residence-and-work-2022/>). The information contained in this chapter is subject to revisions.
2. 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.
3. (a) 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.

(b) Employment by **place of residence** is based on employee residence as declared by the employer upon engagement with Jobsplus.

(c) **Gozo and Comino residents Commuter Workers (employed persons)** is calculated using the following formula: Gozo and Comino Total employed persons by place of residence (Table 3.1) - Gozo and Comino Total employed persons by place of work (Table 3.2) - Maltese residents working in the Gozo and Comino region.

(d) **Gozo and Comino residents Commuter Workers (full-time employment)** is calculated using the following formula: Gozo and Comino full-time employment by place of residence (Table 3.3) - Gozo and Comino full-time employment by place of work (Table 3.4) - Maltese residents working in the Gozo and Comino region.
4. During 2022, the total number of Maltese residents working in Gozo and Comino region amounted to 547.

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:

(a) **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.

(b) **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.
5. Labour Supply comprises the full-time gainfully occupied population and the registered unemployed population.
6. The annual basic salary refers to the annual basic salary received by employees before any social contributions and tax deductions. This amount excludes payments for overtime, allowances and bonuses.
7. The industry classification of this chapter is being published at NACE Rev. 2 at A*10/11.



4

ECONOMY

The first section of 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 2017 – 2022. 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. The second part of this chapter focuses on the development in the construction activity being measured by the number of approved buildings permits and new dwellings for the years 2019 – 2023.



4.1 REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GROSS VALUE ADDED

In 2022, the GVA at basic prices for Malta and Gozo and Comino regions reached €15,454.5 million and €658.9 million respectively, reflecting increases of 15.3 per cent and 14.8 per cent over 2021 (**Table 4.1.1**).

Malta region

All industries registered increases in GVA during 2022. 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) achieved the highest growth of 43.1 per cent over 2021 and accounted for the largest share of the GVA at 18.8 per cent. The industries comprising *professional, scientific and technical activities, and administrative and support service activities* (M and N) contributed to the second largest share of the GVA (16.4 per cent). These industries registered a growth in GVA of 15.0 per cent when compared to 2021 (**Table 4.1.1, Charts 4.1.1a and 4.1.1b**).

DID YOU KNOW ?

In 2022 in Malta region, the industries of *wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, and accommodation and food service activities* (G, H, and I) saw a significant increase of 37.6% compared to 2017. While this sector held the largest share of the region's GVA at 18.8%, the biggest growth since 2017 goes to the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* (A) industry which almost doubled to €131.5 million in 2022.

CHART 4.1.1a – Industry contribution to GVA of Malta region A*10: 2022

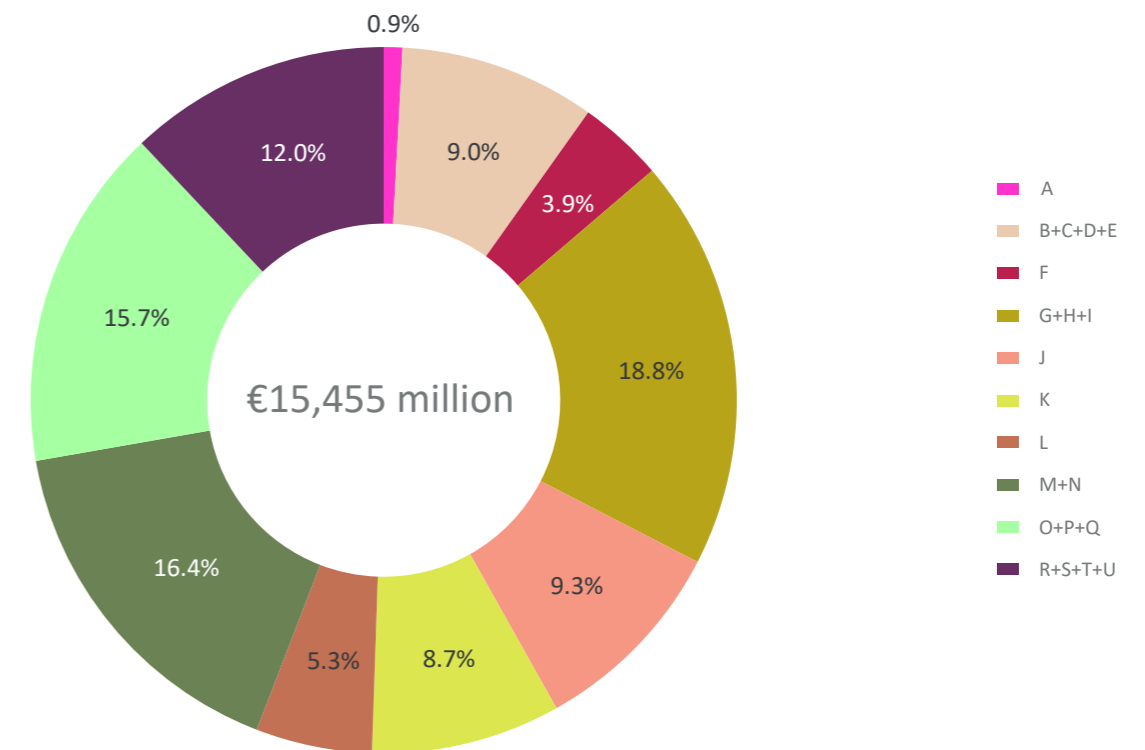
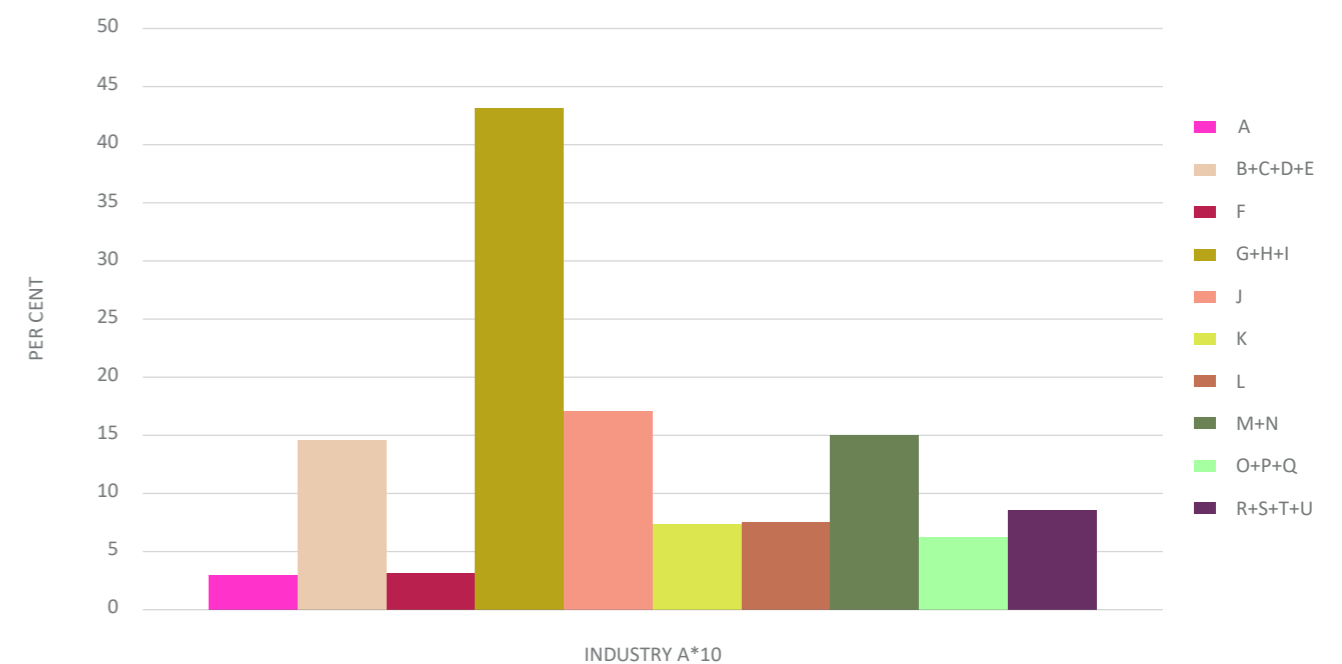


CHART 4.1.1b – Year-on-year changes in GVA of Malta region by industry A*10: 2022



During 2022, the industries *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 18.0 per cent. The industries comprising *professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities* (M and N) contributed to the second largest share of the GVA of MALTA, accounting for 15.7 per cent in 2022. Conversely, the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industries contributed the least to the GVA of MALTA during the period under review, contributing to 0.8 per cent (Table 4.1.1a). Analyses of the contributions to GVA by industry and by region (NUTS 3) are illustrated in Charts 4.1.2 and 4.1.3.

CHART 4.1.2 – Regional contribution to GVA (B.1g) by industry A*10/11: 2022 (NUTS 3)

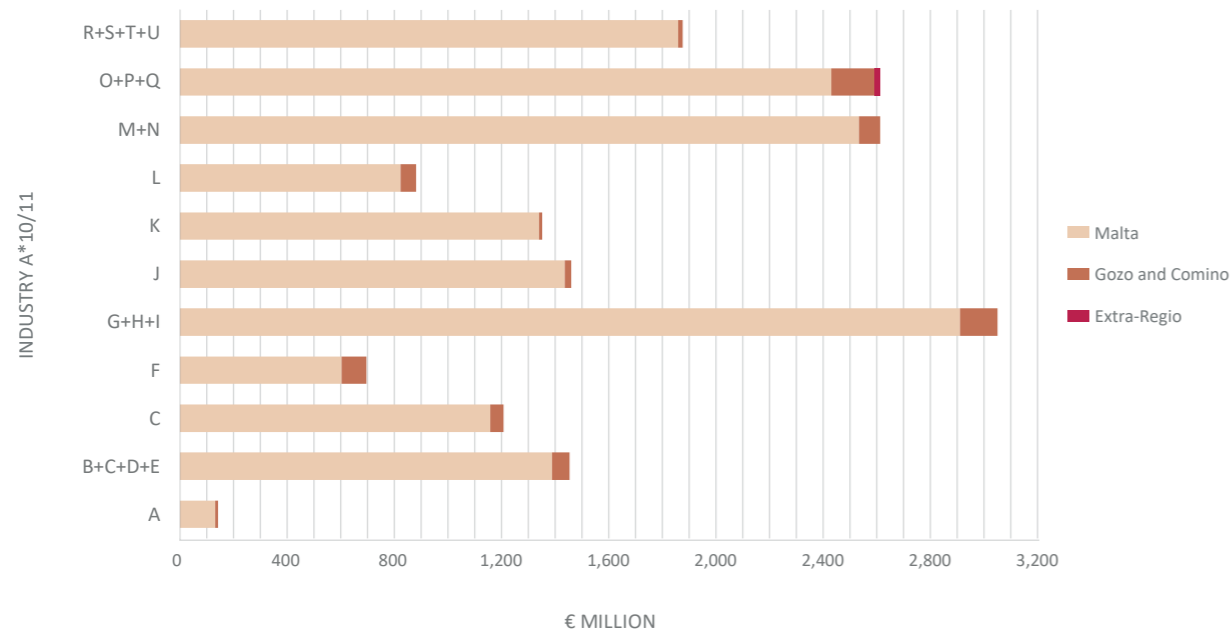
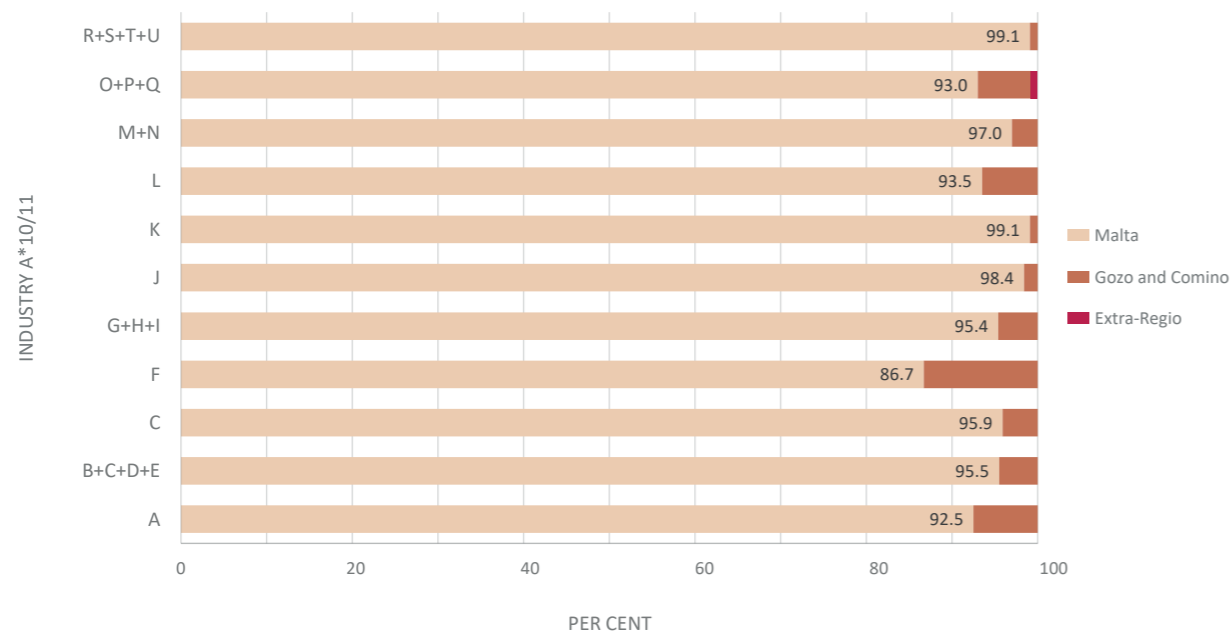


CHART 4.1.3 – Percentage distribution of regional GVA (B.1g) by industry A*10/11: 2022 (NUTS 3)



Gozo and Comino region

In 2022, the majority of industries registered increases in GVA when compared to the previous year, with the exception of the industries of *agriculture, forestry and fishing* (A) and *financial and insurance activities* (K). 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 at 24.5 per cent and have registered an increase of 6.1 per cent over 2021. 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) accounted for the second highest share of the GVA at 21.2 per cent and have registered the largest growth of 38.1 per cent over 2021 (Table 4.1.1, Charts 4.1.4a and 4.1.4b).

CHART 4.1.4a – Industry contribution to GVA of Gozo and Comino region A*10: 2022

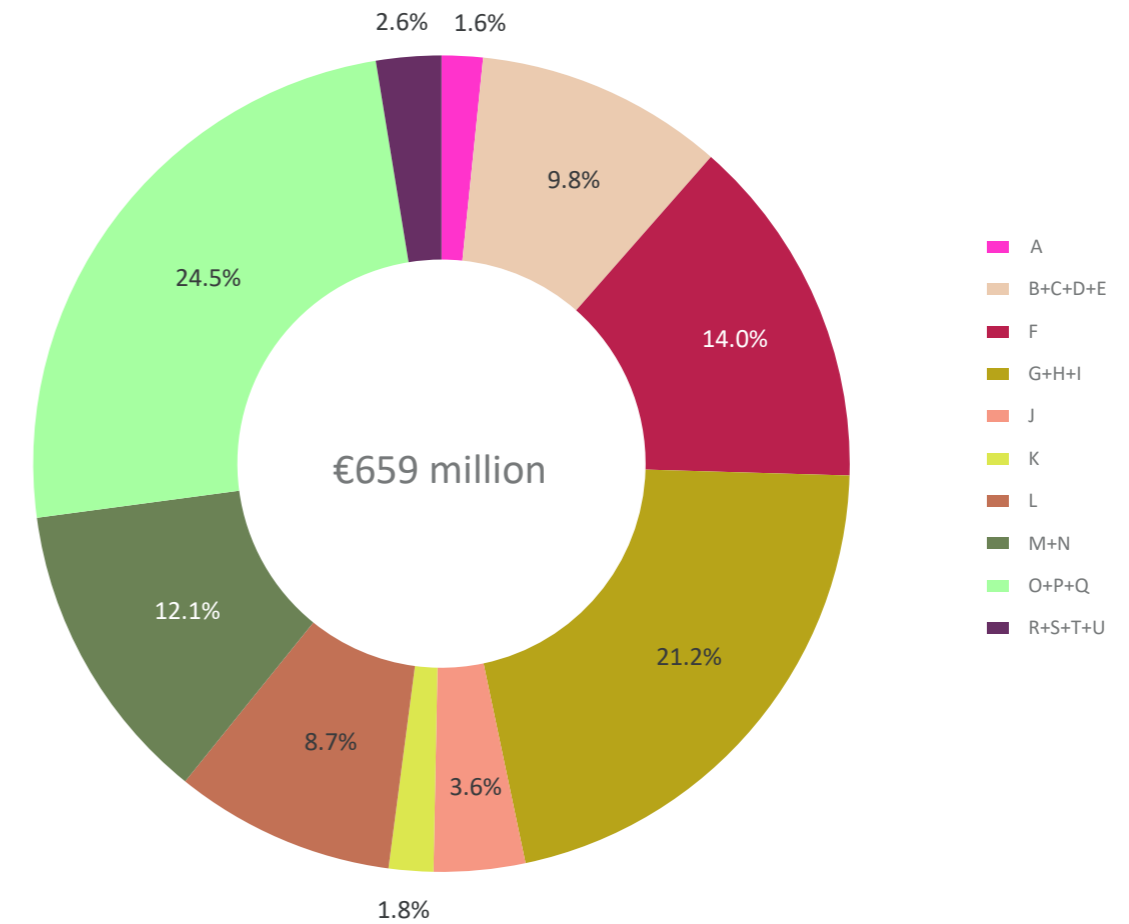
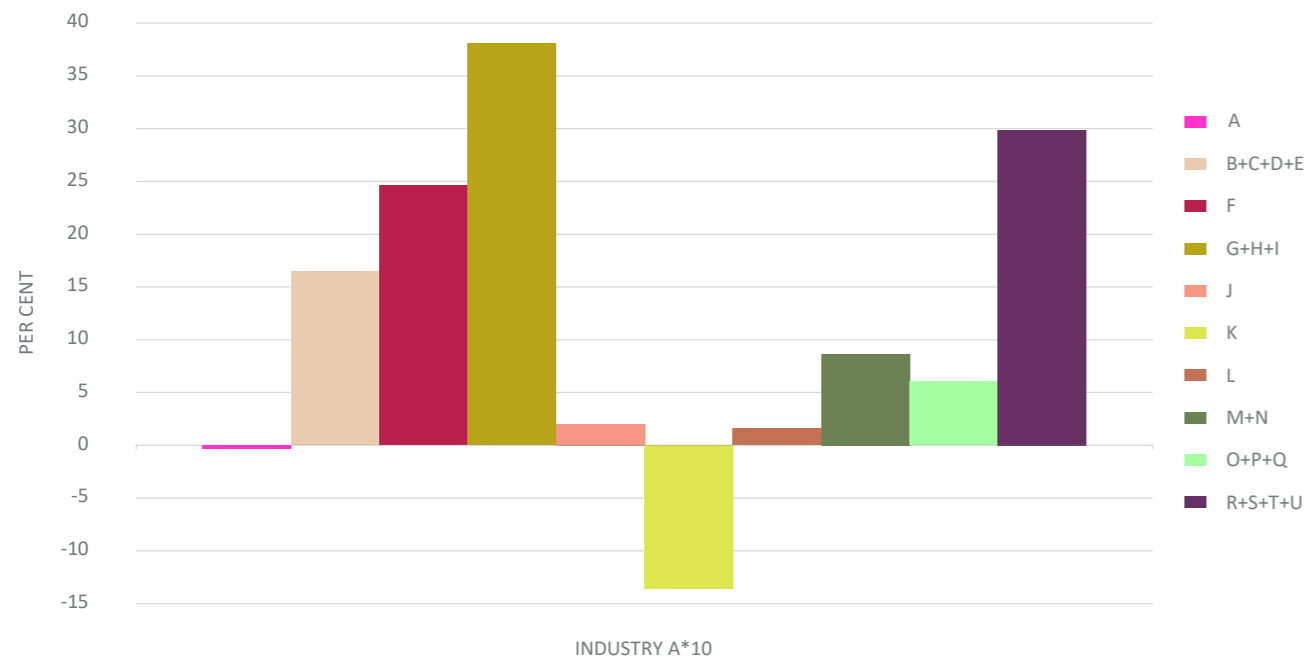


CHART 4.1.4b – Year-on-year changes in GVA of Gozo and Comino region by industry A*10: 2022



During 2022, 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 1.0 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 0.9 per cent. In contrast, the industries of *agriculture, forestry and fishing* (A) and *arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services* (R, S, T and U) contributed the least to the GVA of MALTA, both contributing to 0.07 per cent in 2022 (Table 4.1.1a, Charts 4.1.2 and 4.1.3).

DID YOU KNOW ?

Over the six-year period under review, except for 2020, the industries of *public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities* (O, P and Q) have consistently recorded year-on-year increases in the GVA of the Gozo and Comino region. Moreover, these industries accounted for the highest share of the Gozo and Comino region, contributing to an average of 26.2%.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

In 2022, GDP at market prices in the regions of Malta, and Gozo and Comino were estimated at €16,717.4 million and €712.7 million respectively, corresponding to a contribution of 95.8 and 4.1 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, except for 2020 where the rate of change in GDP was negative in both regions. (Table 4.1.2, Charts 4.1.5 and 4.1.6)

CHART 4.1.5 – GDP and Employment: Malta region year-on-year change

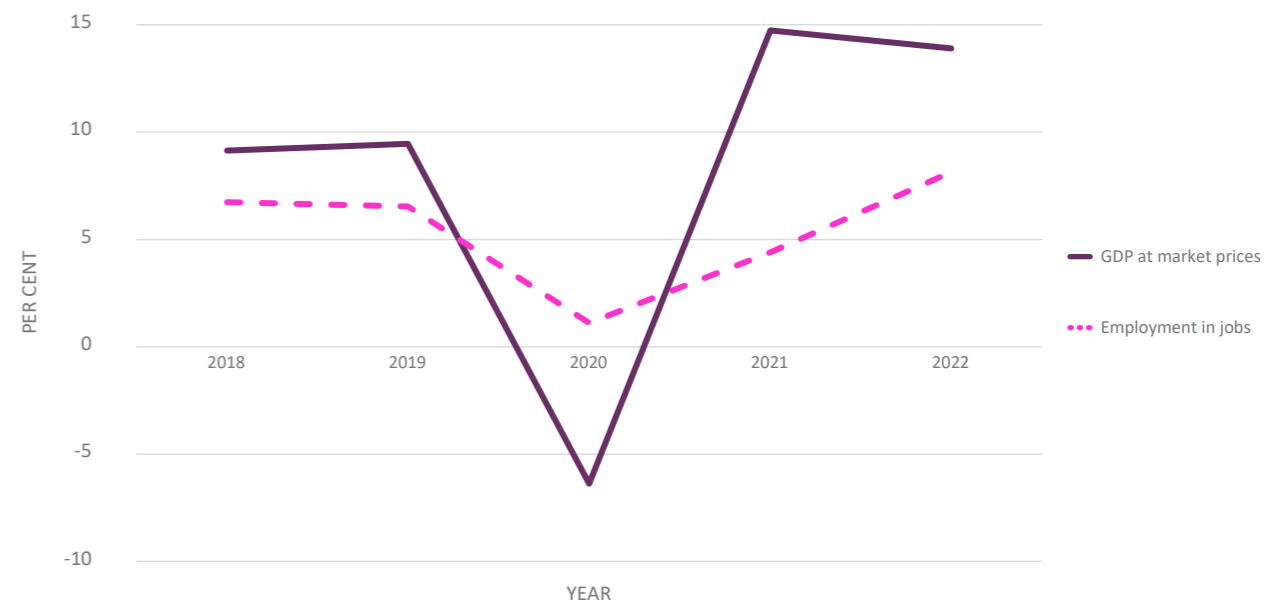
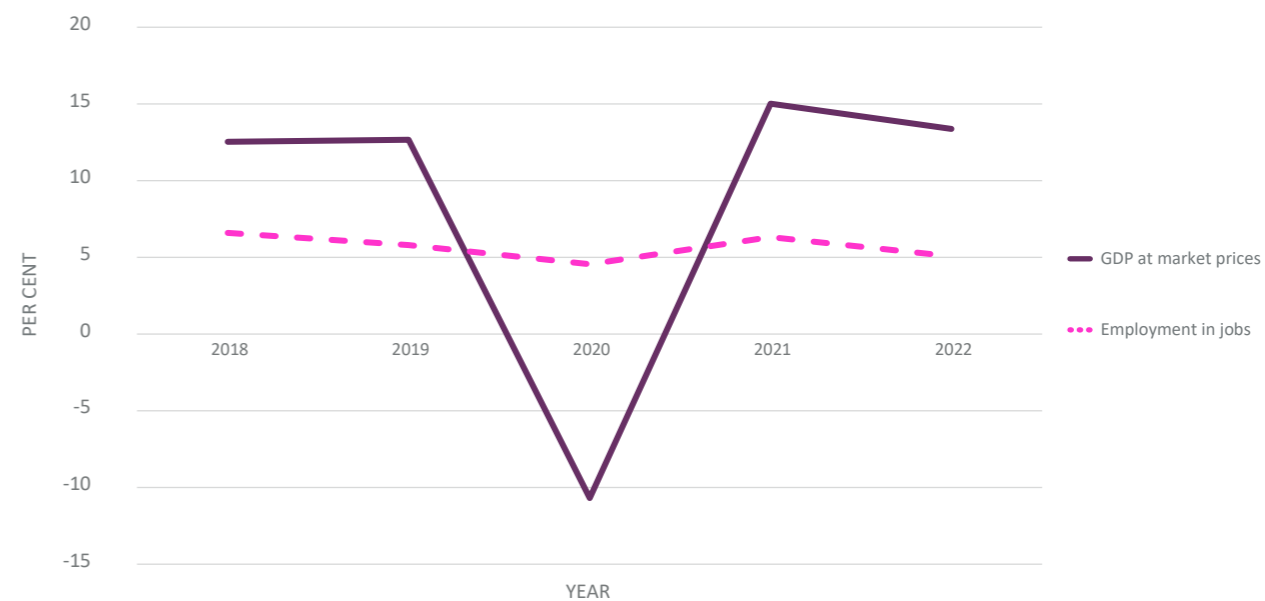
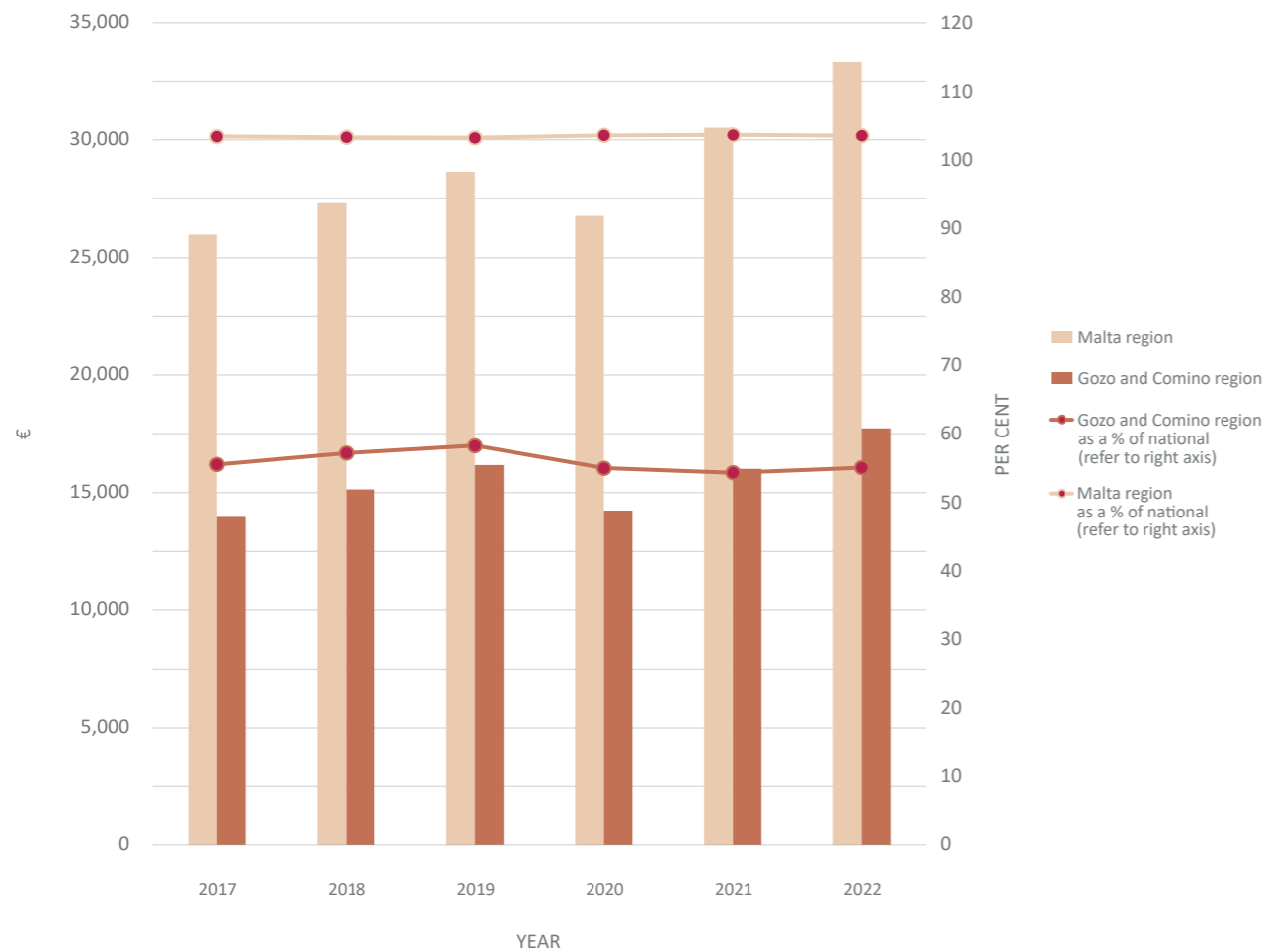


CHART 4.1.6 – GDP and Employment: Gozo and Comino region year-on-year change



During 2022, GDP per capita at market prices decreased slightly in both regions. The per capita GDP at market prices for the Malta region as a percentage of the national was 103.5 per cent while that of the Gozo and Comino region was of 55.1 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 4.1.2, Chart 4.1.7).

CHART 4.1.7 – Per capita regional GDP at market prices by year (NUTS 3)



Did you know ?

During the period under review, Malta's GDP per capita at market prices as a percentage of the national increased slightly from 103.4% in 2017 to 103.5% in 2022. On the other hand, for the Gozo and Comino region, the per capita GDP as a percentage of the national decreased from 55.5% in 2017 to 55.1% during 2022.

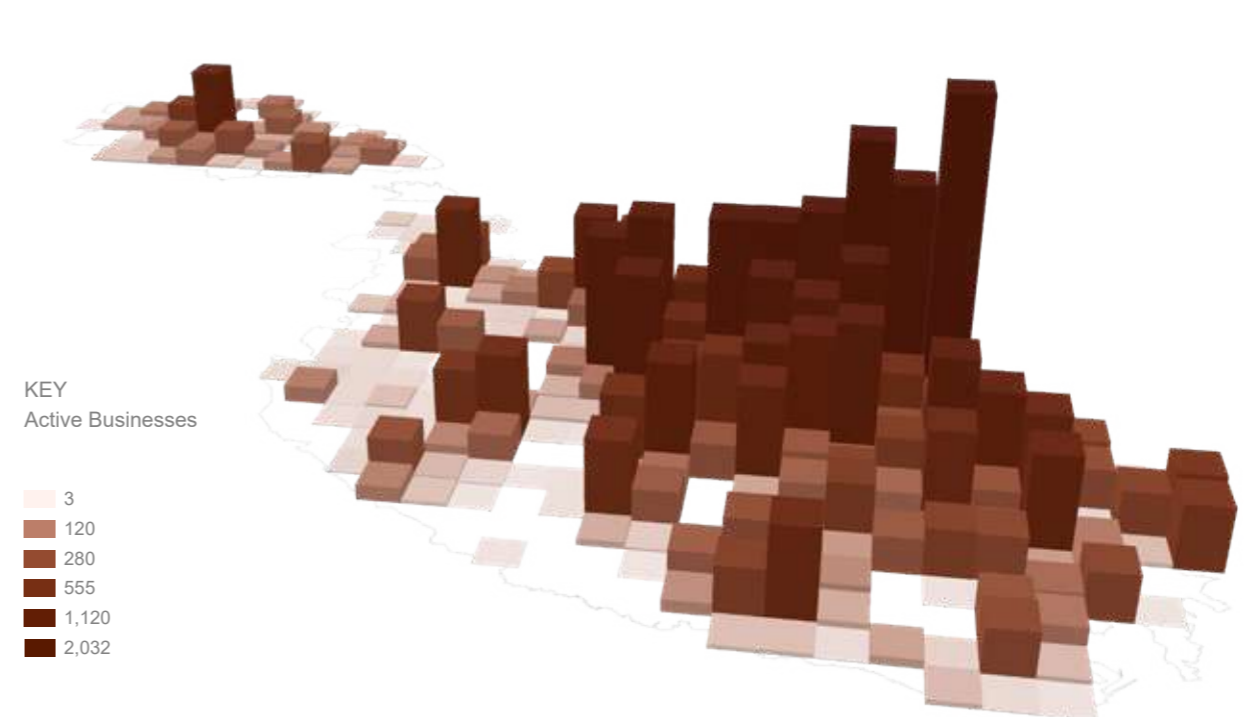
ACTIVE BUSINESS UNITS

In 2022, total active business population at the local unit level within the statistical business register in MALTA amounted to 57,526, an increase of 1.1 per cent, or 605 active units, over 2021 (Table 4.1.3, Maps 4.1.1).

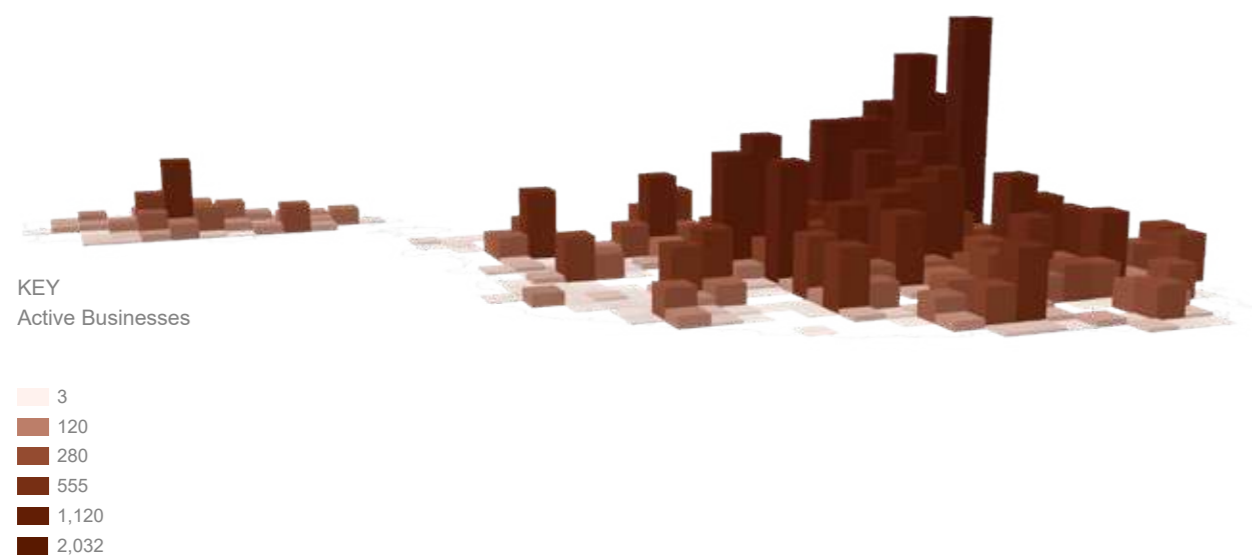
Most of the business units (93.7 per cent) employed between 0 to 9 persons (micro). The population of small (10 – 49) and medium (50 – 249) enterprises accounted for 2,986 (5.2 per cent) and 568 (1.0 per cent) units respectively. The large businesses employing 250 persons or more accounted for the remaining active units. During 2022, the highest overall change in the number of active enterprises at local unit level occurred amongst businesses employing between 50 and 249 persons, which increased by 8.8 per cent when compared to 2021.

On a regional level, in 2022, the largest increase in the number of active businesses at local unit level in the Malta region was attributed to the population of medium (50 – 249) enterprises, registering an increase of 9.1 per cent. This was followed by active businesses that employed 250 persons or more, which increased by 5.9 per cent from the previous year. In the Gozo and Comino region, the micro (0 - 9) enterprises constituted the largest share (96.5 per cent) of the total active businesses at local unit level within region, however these registered a slight drop of 0.5 per cent over 2021. (Table 4.1.3)

MAPS 4.1.1 – 1km² grid showing active businesses at local unit level: 2022



MAPS 4.1.1 – Continued



Notes:

1. The data in the maps includes statistically relevant residential units and excludes government entities.
2. Data for 2022 should be considered as provisional with a cut-off date of 30th May 2024.
3. Each grid cell represents an area of 1km².
4. Each grid cell shows the count of active business units in that particular area. Grid cells containing less than three active business units are omitted.

DID YOU KNOW ?

During 2022, more than one third of the total active businesses at local unit level operated in the Northern Harbour district (34.4%), whereas the Gozo and Comino district accounted for the least share at 7.6%.

TABLE 4.1.1 – Gross Value Added at basic prices (B.1g) by year, industry and region (NUTS 3)

NACE Rev 2 at A*10/11			€000			
			2017	2018	2019	
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	MT	79,618	86,789	66,457	
		MT001	Malta	65,797	74,833	54,079
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	13,821	11,956	12,377
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MT	997,660	1,087,525	1,163,908	
		MT001	Malta	961,904	1,044,532	1,114,697
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	35,756	42,993	49,210
C	<i>of which Manufacturing</i>	MT	822,105	884,882	952,886	
		MT001	Malta	794,625	854,449	917,151
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	27,481	30,432	35,736
F	Construction	MT	403,917	465,532	615,843	
		MT001	Malta	369,710	426,890	565,599
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	34,207	38,642	50,243
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MT	2,214,236	2,338,325	2,474,340	
		MT001	Malta	2,114,597	2,229,073	2,356,000
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	99,638	109,252	118,339
J	Information and communication	MT	786,855	895,746	1,054,495	
		MT001	Malta	769,008	874,037	1,032,986
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	17,847	21,710	21,510
K	Financial and insurance activities	MT	930,107	1,024,659	1,113,593	
		MT001	Malta	920,325	1,011,901	1,098,790
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	9,782	12,759	14,803
L	Real estate activities	MT	661,962	697,467	770,602	
		MT001	Malta	611,960	645,606	713,050
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	50,003	51,861	57,553
M+N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MT	1,674,182	1,798,205	2,096,547	
		MT001	Malta	1,629,735	1,744,764	2,026,956
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	44,447	53,441	69,590
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MT	1,738,766	1,909,139	2,116,997	
		MT001	Malta	1,610,830	1,765,018	1,957,936
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	112,575	127,255	140,916
R+S+T+U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MT	1,141,654	1,271,577	1,325,321	
		MT001	Malta	1,129,951	1,259,455	1,311,930
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	11,703	12,122	13,391
Gross Value Added at basic prices	MT	MALTA	10,628,956	11,574,963	12,798,103	
	MT001	Malta	10,183,817	11,076,107	12,232,024	
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	429,778	481,990	547,933	
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio	15,361	16,866	18,146	

TABLE 4.1.1 – Continued

NACE Rev 2 at A*10/11			€000			
			2020	2021	2022	
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	MT	102,021	138,417	142,200	
		MT001	Malta	91,619	127,664	131,480
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	10,402	10,753	10,720
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MT	1,168,924	1,267,136	1,453,441	
		MT001	Malta	1,120,387	1,211,448	1,388,577
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	48,537	55,688	64,864
C	<i>of which Manufacturing</i>	MT	966,466	1,030,170	1,207,281	
		MT001	Malta	931,443	989,925	1,158,104
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	35,023	40,245	49,176
F	Construction	MT	626,907	659,073	695,558	
		MT001	Malta	571,705	585,092	603,377
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	55,201	73,980	92,181
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MT	1,590,565	2,135,132	3,050,464	
		MT001	Malta	1,509,431	2,033,788	2,910,533
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	81,133	101,344	139,931
J	Information and communication	MT	1,031,639	1,249,864	1,459,578	
		MT001	Malta	1,012,128	1,226,516	1,435,766
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	19,511	23,349	23,812
K	Financial and insurance activities	MT	1,233,382	1,261,279	1,351,360	
		MT001	Malta	1,219,499	1,247,839	1,339,747
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	13,884	13,440	11,613
L	Real estate activities	MT	767,351	822,039	880,586	
		MT001	Malta	712,941	765,405	823,063
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	54,409	56,633	57,523
M+N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MT	1,944,785	2,275,899	2,612,465	
		MT001	Malta	1,881,526	2,202,677	2,532,897
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	63,259	73,222	79,568
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MT	2,200,554	2,460,630	2,612,404	
		MT001	Malta	2,048,520	2,287,354	2,430,673
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	138,800	152,466	161,703
R+S+T+U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MT	1,473,257	1,724,955	1,875,383	
		MT001	Malta	1,461,466	1,711,885	1,858,411
		MT002	Gozo and Comino	11,791	13,070	16,972
Gross Value Added at basic prices	MT	MALTA	12,139,385	13,994,422	16,133,439	
	MT001	Malta	11,629,223	13,399,667	15,454,526	
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	496,929	573,946	658,885	
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio	13,234	20,809	20,029	

Note:

1. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

TABLE 4.1.1a – Contribution of regional Gross Value Added to total economy (B.1g) by year, industry and region (NUTS 3)

NACE Rev 2 at A*10/11			per cent		
			2017	2018	2019
		MT MALTA	0.75	0.75	0.52
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	MT001 Malta	0.62	0.65	0.42
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.13	0.10	0.10
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MT MALTA	9.39	9.40	9.09
		MT001 Malta	9.05	9.02	8.71
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.34	0.37	0.38
C	<i>of which Manufacturing</i>	MT MALTA	7.73	7.64	7.45
		MT001 Malta	7.48	7.38	7.17
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.26	0.26	0.28
F	Construction	MT MALTA	3.80	4.02	4.81
		MT001 Malta	3.48	3.69	4.42
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.32	0.33	0.39
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MT MALTA	20.83	20.20	19.33
		MT001 Malta	19.89	19.26	18.41
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.94	0.94	0.92
J	Information and communication	MT MALTA	7.40	7.74	8.24
		MT001 Malta	7.24	7.55	8.07
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.17	0.19	0.17
K	Financial and insurance activities	MT MALTA	8.75	8.85	8.70
		MT001 Malta	8.66	8.74	8.59
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.09	0.11	0.12
L	Real estate activities	MT MALTA	6.23	6.03	6.02
		MT001 Malta	5.76	5.58	5.57
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.47	0.45	0.45
M+N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MT MALTA	15.75	15.54	16.38
		MT001 Malta	15.33	15.07	15.84
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.42	0.46	0.54
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MT MALTA	16.36	16.49	16.54
		MT001 Malta	15.16	15.25	15.30
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	1.06	1.10	1.10
		MTZZZ Extra-Regio	0.14	0.15	0.14
R+S+T+U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MT MALTA	10.74	10.99	10.36
		MT001 Malta	10.63	10.88	10.25
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.11	0.10	0.10
		MT MALTA	100.00	100.00	100.00
Gross Value Added at basic prices		MT001 Malta	95.81	95.69	95.58
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	4.04	4.16	4.28
		MTZZZ Extra-Regio	0.14	0.15	0.14

TABLE 4.1.1a – Continued

NACE Rev 2 at A*10/11			per cent		
			2020	2021	2022
		MT MALTA	0.84	0.99	0.88
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	MT001 Malta	0.75	0.91	0.81
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.09	0.08	0.07
B+C+D+E	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	MT MALTA	9.63	9.05	9.01
		MT001 Malta	9.23	8.66	8.61
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.40	0.40	0.40
C	<i>of which Manufacturing</i>	MT MALTA	7.96	7.36	7.48
		MT001 Malta	7.67	7.07	7.18
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.29	0.29	0.30
F	Construction	MT MALTA	5.16	4.71	4.31
		MT001 Malta	4.71	4.18	3.74
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.45	0.53	0.57
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	MT MALTA	13.10	15.26	18.91
		MT001 Malta	12.43	14.53	18.04
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.67	0.72	0.87
J	Information and communication	MT MALTA	8.50	8.93	9.05
		MT001 Malta	8.34	8.76	8.90
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.16	0.17	0.15
K	Financial and insurance activities	MT MALTA	10.16	9.01	8.38
		MT001 Malta	10.05	8.92	8.30
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.11	0.10	0.07
L	Real estate activities	MT MALTA	6.32	5.87	5.46
		MT001 Malta	5.87	5.47	5.10
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.45	0.40	0.36
M+N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	MT MALTA	16.02	16.26	16.19
		MT001 Malta	15.50	15.74	15.70
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.52	0.52	0.49
O+P+Q	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	MT MALTA	18.13	17.58	16.19
		MT001 Malta	16.87	16.34	15.07
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	1.14	1.09	1.00
		MTZZZ Extra-Regio	0.11	0.15	0.12
R+S+T+U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services	MT MALTA	12.14	12.33	11.62
		MT001 Malta	12.04	12.23	11.52
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	0.10	0.09	0.11
		MT MALTA	100.00	100.00	100.00
Gross Value Added at basic prices		MT001 Malta	95.80	95.75	95.79
		MT002 Gozo and Comino	4.09	4.10	4.08
		MTZZZ Extra-Regio	0.11	0.15	0.12

Note:

1. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

TABLE 4.1.2 – Gross Domestic Product at market prices (B.1*g) by year and region (NUTS 3)

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MT	MALTA	GDP at market prices (€000)	11,936,597	13,044,024	14,294,236	13,352,375	15,327,274	17,450,200
		Population	474,837	492,968	514,855	516,125	520,174	542,051
		GDP per capita (€) ¹	25,138	26,460	27,764	25,870	29,466	32,193
MT001	Malta	GDP at market prices (€000)	11,438,508	12,483,906	13,664,011	12,792,505	14,677,775	16,717,444
		Population	440,264	457,072	477,023	477,718	480,907	501,860
		GDP per capita (€) ¹	25,981	27,313	28,644	26,778	30,521	33,311
		GDP per capita as a % of the National ¹	103.4	103.2	103.2	103.5	103.6	103.5
MT002	Gozo and Comino	GDP at market prices (€000)	482,728	543,253	612,079	546,637	628,690	712,728
		Population	34,573	35,896	37,832	38,407	39,267	40,191
		GDP per capita (€) ¹	13,963	15,134	16,179	14,233	16,011	17,734
		GDP per capita as a % of the National ¹	55.5	57.2	58.3	55.0	54.3	55.1
MTZZZ	Extra-Regio	GDP at market prices (€000)	15,361	16,866	18,146	13,234	20,809	20,029

Notes:

- ¹Figures for the GDP per capita and GDP per capita as a % of the National will be subject to substantial changes in December 2024, following the next benchmark revision.
- Population data for each year is as at 31 December.
- Population data is in line with the revisions of the 2021 Census of Population and Housing final results.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

TABLE 4.1.3 – Number of active businesses at local unit level by region (NUTS 3), district (LAU 1), year and size class

Year	Size Class	NATIONAL	MALTA					Gozo and Comino	
		NUTS 3	Malta					Gozo and Comino	
		LAU 1	Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino	
2021	0 – 9	53,401	49,136	8,648	18,047	5,883	7,226	9,332	4,265
	10 – 49	2,912	2,776	593	1,306	181	290	406	136
	50 – 249	522	507	101	246	50	54	56	c
	250+	86	85	22	42	10	4	7	c
	Total	56,921	52,504	9,364	19,641	6,124	7,574	9,801	4,417
2022	0 – 9	53,881	49,638	8,700	18,117	5,998	7,272	9,551	4,243
	10 – 49	2,986	2,849	607	1,356	181	302	403	137
	50 – 249	568	553	107	275	57	47	67	c
	250+	91	90	25	43	9	5	8	c
	Total	57,526	53,130	9,439	19,791	6,245	7,626	10,029	4,396

Notes:

- This data breaks down the total number of the 2021 and 2022 active business population at the local unit level by district and enterprise size class.
- An enterprise size class consists of Micro (0 - 9), Small (10 - 49), Medium (50 - 249), and Large (250+) enterprises.
- The data includes statistically relevant residential units and excludes government entities.
- Figures presented in this table for 2021 and 2022 are based on provisional data with a cut-off date of 26th March 2023 and 30th May 2024 respectively.
- 'c' refers to confidential data.

Source: Statistical Business Register, NSO

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

- 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.
- The estimates of the national Gross Value Added (GVA) correspond to the news release *Gross Domestic Product: Q2/2023 – NR158/2023* for 2017-2018 and *Gross Domestic Product: Q3/2023 – NR214/2023* for 2019-2022.
- 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.**
- 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 0	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
MALTA	MT	MT0	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.

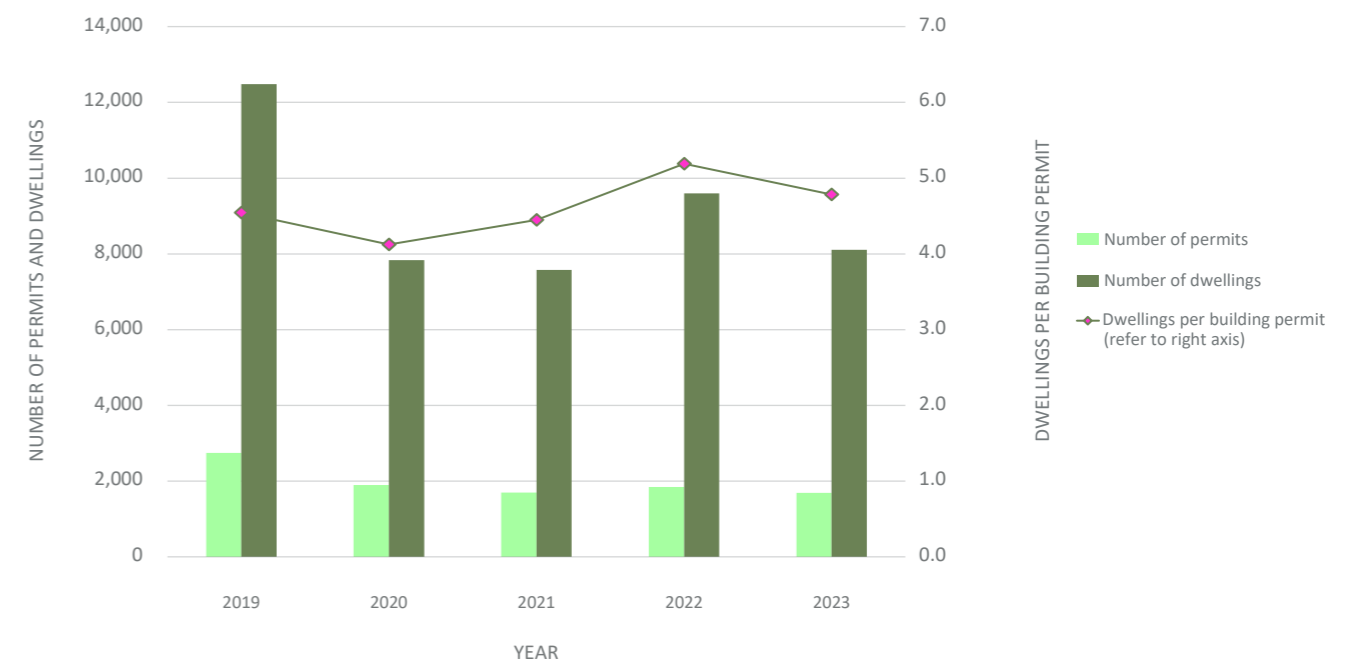
- Data users must be aware that the industrial activities of the General Government at national level are spread over 21 different NACE categories (at A88 divisions) and include local councils and extra-budgetary units that are financially dependent on Government. *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* (NACE 84) is the largest division and, in terms of GVA, represented approximately 42.7 per cent of the General Government sector in 2022.
- Employment data provided by JobsPlus for the period 2018-2022 are subject to revision.



4.2 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS

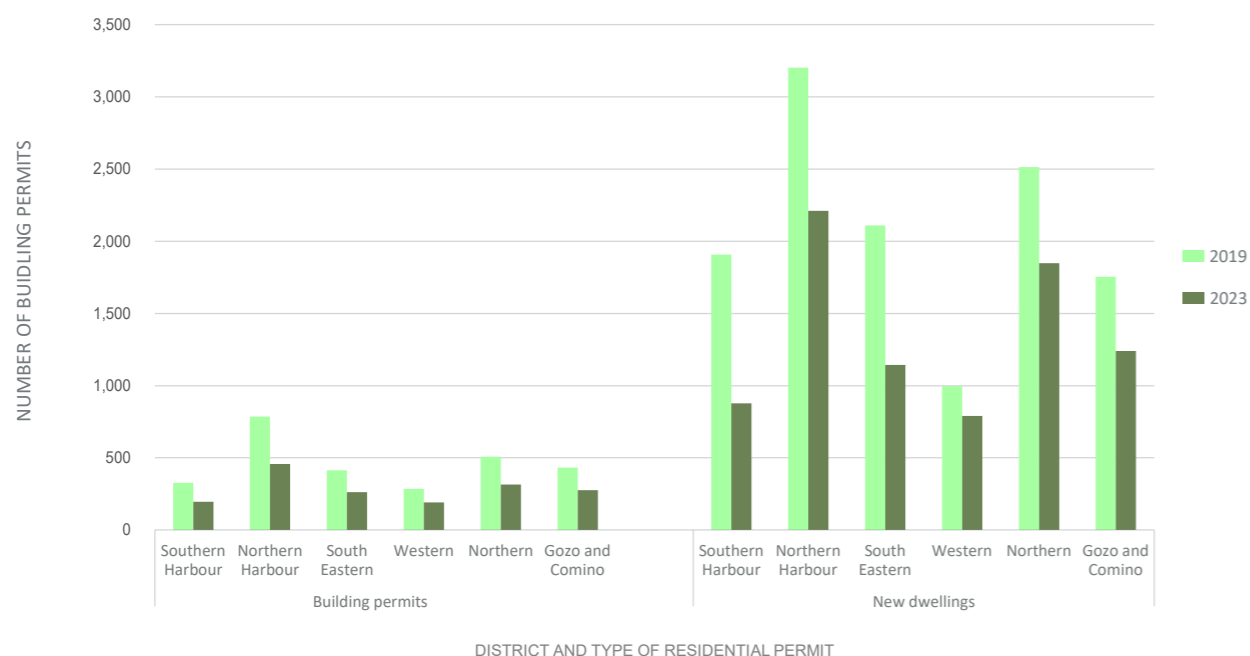
In 2023, 1,695 building permits for a total of 8,112 new dwellings were approved. When compared to 2022, the number of approved building permits decreased by 8.4 per cent while the number of approved new dwellings decreased by 15.5 per cent. (Tables 4.2.1 – 4.2.3) The average number of approved new dwellings per building permit stood at 4.8 (Chart 4.2.1).

CHART 4.2.1 – Approved new building permits and dwellings in MALTA by year



The highest numbers of both building permits and approved new dwellings in 2023 were recorded in the Northern Harbour district, with 458 permits and 2,211 new dwellings, respectively. This was followed by the Northern district, which registered 314 building permits and 1,849 new dwellings. The lowest number was recorded in the Western district, with 191 building permits and 791 approved new dwellings. Additionally, the largest increase in the number of approved building permits was reported in the Northern district (9.8 per cent), while the remaining districts all recorded a decline in the number of approved building permits, with Gozo and Comino registering the highest decrease of 28.8 per cent. Similarly, the Northern district recorded the highest increase in the number of approved new dwellings at 9.2 per cent, whereas all other districts recorded a decrease, with the highest drop in the Gozo and Comino district at 34.2 per cent. Compared to 2019, all districts experienced drops in both building permits and approved new dwellings. Whereas the Northern Harbour district witnessed the most significant decrease in building permits (41.7 per cent), the Southern Harbour recorded the highest drop in approved new dwellings (54.0 per cent). (Tables 4.2.2 and 4.2.3, Chart 4.2.2)

CHART 4.2.2 – Approved new building permits and dwellings by district (LAU 1) and selected years

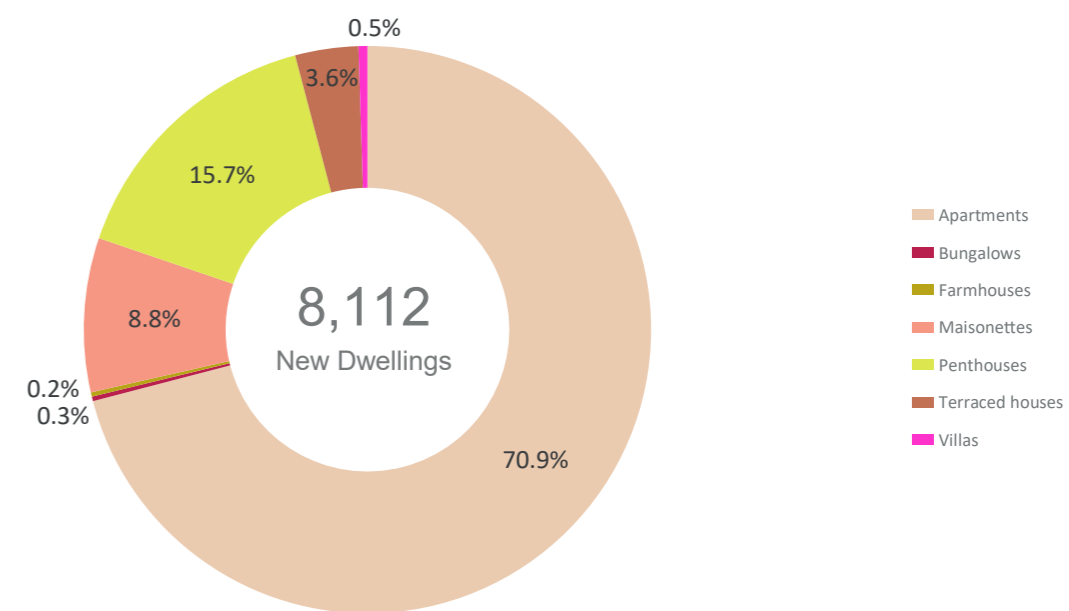


In 2023, the majority of newly approved dwellings in MALTA consisted of apartments, accounting for 70.9 per cent of the total, or 5,755 units. This was followed by penthouses with 1,271 units and maisonettes with 712 units (Table 4.2.3 and Chart 4.2.3). All types of dwellings registered decreases compared to the previous year, except for the number of villas and bungalows approved, which increased from 32 to 41 villas and from 17 to 21 bungalows in 2023 (Table 4.2.3).

DID YOU KNOW ?

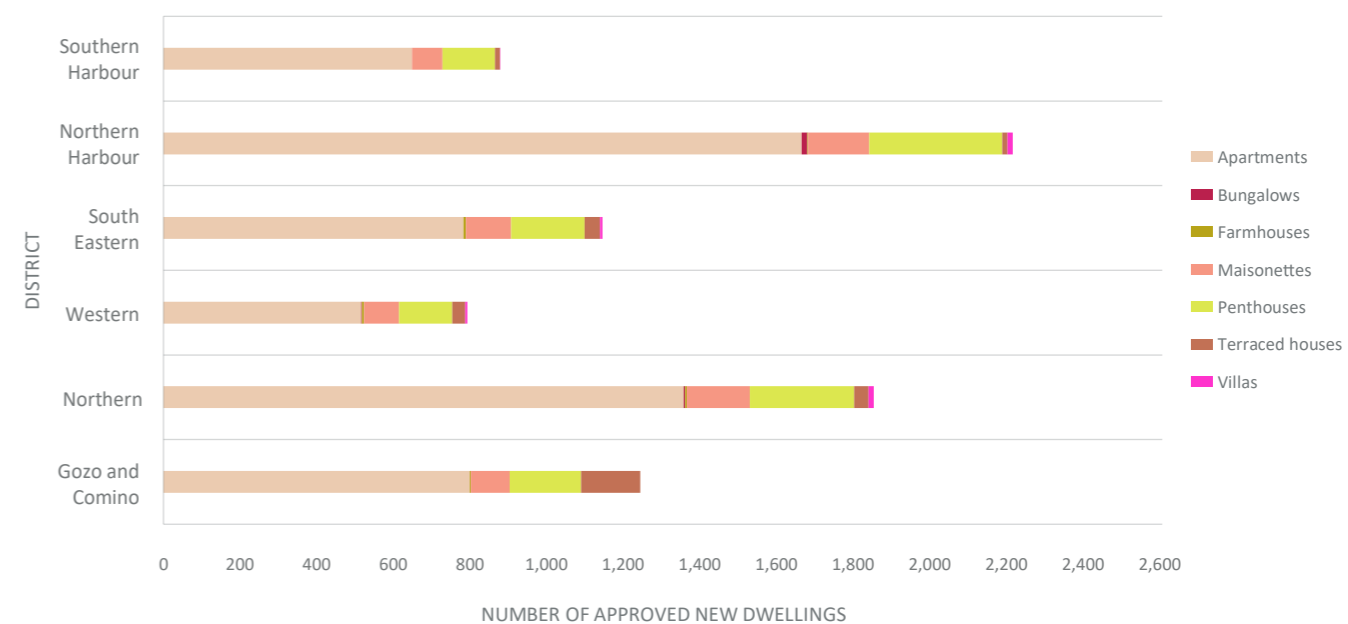
In the comparative analysis of the years 2019 and 2023, the Malta region exhibited substantial percentage decreases in the quantity of building permits (38.7%) and approved new dwellings (36.0%). The Gozo and Comino region observed decreases of 156 building permits and 513 approved new dwellings.

CHART 4.2.3 – Distribution of approved new dwellings in MALTA by type: 2023



Similar to the national trend, both the Malta and Gozo-Comino regions recorded apartments and penthouses as the most common types of approved new dwellings. Among the districts, the Northern Harbour had the highest number of approved apartments (1,661), penthouses (346), and bungalows (15). Both the Northern Harbour and Northern districts had the highest number of approved villas (14 each). Additionally, the Northern district recorded the highest number of maisonettes (164), while the South Eastern district had the most approved farmhouses (6). Gozo and Comino had the highest number of approved new terraced houses (154). (Table 4.2.3 and Chart 4.2.4)

CHART 4.2.4 – Approved new dwellings by district (LAU 1) and type: 2023



The highest number of approved new dwellings were issued in San Pawl Il-Baħar (690). This was followed by Il-Mosta (404), Birkirkara (323), Ħal Qormi (299) and Il-Mellieħa (273). (Map 4.2.1)

MAP 4.2.1 – Approved new dwellings by locality (LAU 2): 2023

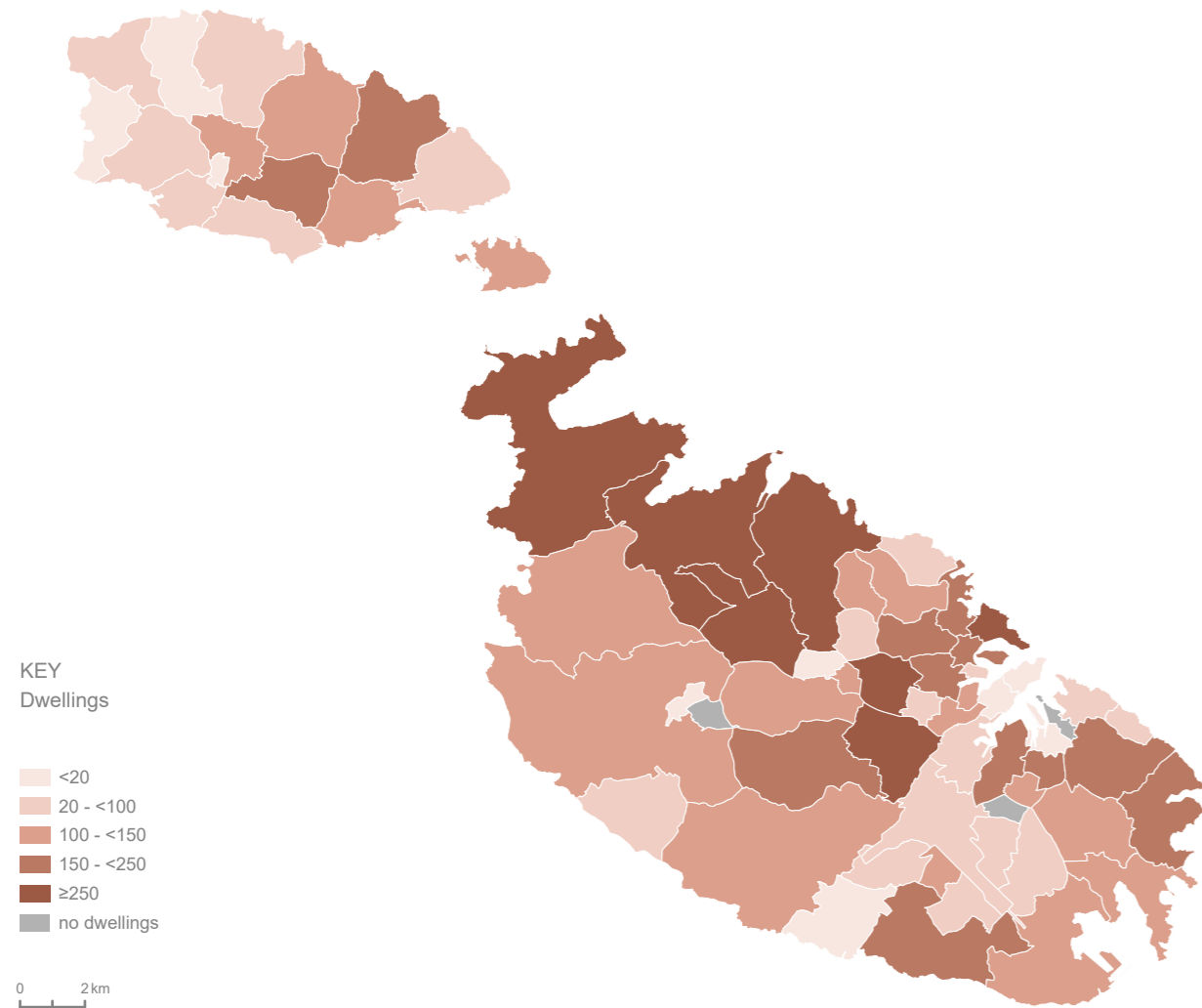


TABLE 4.2.1 – Approved new building permits and dwellings in MALTA by year

Year	Number of permits	Number of dwellings
2019	2,748	12,485
2020	1,901	7,837
2021	1,703	7,578
2022	1,850	9,599
2023	1,695	8,112

Source: Planning Authority, Malta

TABLE 4.2.2 – Building permits by year, region (NUTS 3) and district (LAU 1)

	Year					Change	Percentage change
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023/2022	
MALTA	2,748	1,901	1,703	1,850	1,695	-155.0	-8.4
Malta	2,317	1,565	1,351	1,464	1,420	-44.0	-3.0
Southern Harbour	326	216	216	223	196	-27.0	-12.1
Northern Harbour	786	547	416	460	458	-2.0	-0.4
South Eastern	413	266	259	294	261	-33.0	-11.2
Western	285	205	190	201	191	-10.0	-5.0
Northern	507	331	270	286	314	28.0	9.8
Gozo and Comino	431	336	352	386	275	-111.0	-28.8
Gozo and Comino	431	336	352	386	275	-111.0	-28.8

Source: Planning Authority, Malta

TABLE 4.2.3 – Approved new dwellings by year, district (LAU 1) and type

Type of dwelling	Year					Change 2023/2022	Percentage change
	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023		
MALTA	12,485	7,837	7,578	9,599	8,112	-1,487	-15.5
Apartments	10,726	5,526	5,370	6,775	5,755	-1,020	-15.1
Bungalows	11	7	5	17	21	4	23.5
Farmhouses	42	32	24	27	20	-7	-25.9
Maisonettes	1,226	727	738	910	712	-198	-21.8
Penthouses ¹	n/a	1,209	1,081	1,505	1,271	-234	-15.5
Terraced houses	402	299	290	333	292	-41	-12.3
Villas	78	37	70	32	41	9	28.1
Southern Harbour	1,907	736	1,030	1,106	877	-229	-20.7
Apartments	1,671	526	774	812	647	-165	-20.3
Bungalows	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmhouses	3	5	2	1	-	-1	-100.0
Maisonettes	179	69	100	119	79	-40	-33.6
Penthouses ¹	n/a	110	125	158	137	-21	-13.3
Terraced houses	46	26	29	16	13	-3	-18.8
Villas	7	-	-	-	1	-	-
Northern Harbour	3,203	2,384	1,908	2,376	2,211	-165	-6.9
Apartments	2,903	1,816	1,483	1,767	1,661	-106	-6.0
Bungalows	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Farmhouses	-	2	-	1	2	1	100.0
Maisonettes	246	161	135	183	159	-24	-13.1
Penthouses ¹	n/a	364	246	393	346	-47	-12.0
Terraced houses	26	21	17	17	14	-3	-17.6
Villas	28	20	27	15	14	-1	-6.7
South Eastern	2,110	1,079	1,108	1,473	1,143	-330	-22.4
Apartments	1,707	724	744	979	781	-198	-20.2
Bungalows	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmhouses	10	7	3	10	6	-4	-40.0
Maisonettes	317	145	155	188	118	-70	-37.2
Penthouses ¹	n/a	161	167	243	191	-52	-21.4
Terraced houses	66	41	35	50	40	-10	-20.0
Villas	7	1	4	3	7	4	133.3

TABLE 4.2.3 – Continued

Type of dwelling	Year					Change 2023/2022	Percentage change
	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023		
Western	997	704	763	1,066	791	-275	-25.8
Apartments	779	434	514	749	515	-234	-31.2
Bungalows	1	-	-	3	2	-1	-33.3
Farmhouses	12	7	11	8	5	-3	-37.5
Maisonettes	139	105	86	125	91	-34	-27.2
Penthouses ¹	n/a	108	106	139	139	-	-
Terraced houses	44	45	25	36	34	-2	-5.6
Villas	22	5	21	6	5	-1	-16.7
Northern	2,514	1,581	1,375	1,693	1,849	156	9.2
Apartments	2,243	1,146	987	1,242	1,354	112	9.0
Bungalows	6	7	5	14	4	-10	-71.4
Farmhouses	11	11	6	2	4	2	100.0
Maisonettes	210	136	150	134	164	30	22.4
Penthouses ¹	n/a	248	197	273	272	-1	-0.4
Terraced houses	31	24	14	20	37	17	85.0
Villas	13	9	16	8	14	6	75.0
Gozo and Comino	1,754	1,353	1,394	1,885	1,241	-644	-34.2
Apartments	1,423	880	868	1,226	797	-429	-35.0
Bungalows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmhouses	6	-	2	5	3	-2	-40.0
Maisonettes	135	111	112	161	101	-60	-37.3
Penthouses ¹	n/a	218	240	299	186	-113	-37.8
Terraced houses	189	142	170	194	154	-40	-20.6
Villas	1	2	2	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- ¹ Penthouses in 2018 and 2019 were included with apartments.
- n/a: not applicable.
- * Revisions carried out in the 2022 data.

Source: Planning Authority, Malta

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. The data source of the statistics provided in this section is the Maltese Planning Authority. It includes approved building permits for the:
 - construction of approved new dwellings,
 - change of use from non-residential buildings to residential ones.
2. Building permits for dwelling extensions, restorations, alterations, or demolitions that have no effect on the number of new dwellings are not being included in the statistics provided in this section.
3. Definitions:
 - **Building permit:** An authorisation to start work on a building project. It can include more than one approved new dwelling.
 - **Dwelling:** A room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which by the way it has been built, rebuilt and converted, is intended for private habitation.
4. More information may be accessed at:

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

Metadata: <https://metadata.nso.gov.mt/reports.aspx?id=13>

European statistics comparable to this data are available at:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/teis550/default/table?lang=en>



TRANSPORT

This chapter focuses on regional land and sea transport statistics, covering period 2018 – 2023. 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 concludes with inter-island statistics on passenger and vehicle movements aboard trips operated by Gozo Channel Co. Ltd and the fast ferry service.



5.1 ROAD TRANSPORT

As at the end of 2023, the number of licensed vehicles in MALTA amounted to 438,567. The largest proportion of the stock was recorded in the Northern Harbour district, 25.5 per cent of the total licensed motor vehicles (**Table 5.1.1 and Chart 5.1.1**). This district registered the highest numbers of route buses, motorcycles/ E-bikes/ PA-bikes and passenger cars. The South Eastern district had the highest number of licensed coaches and private buses, accounting for 29.9 per cent of the total. Moreover, the Gozo and Comino district had the highest recorded number of agricultural vehicles and Quad and ATV's. The Northern district had the highest number of minibuses, e-kick scooters, goods carrying vehicles, special purpose vehicles (SPV's), and road tractors. (**Table 5.1.1**)

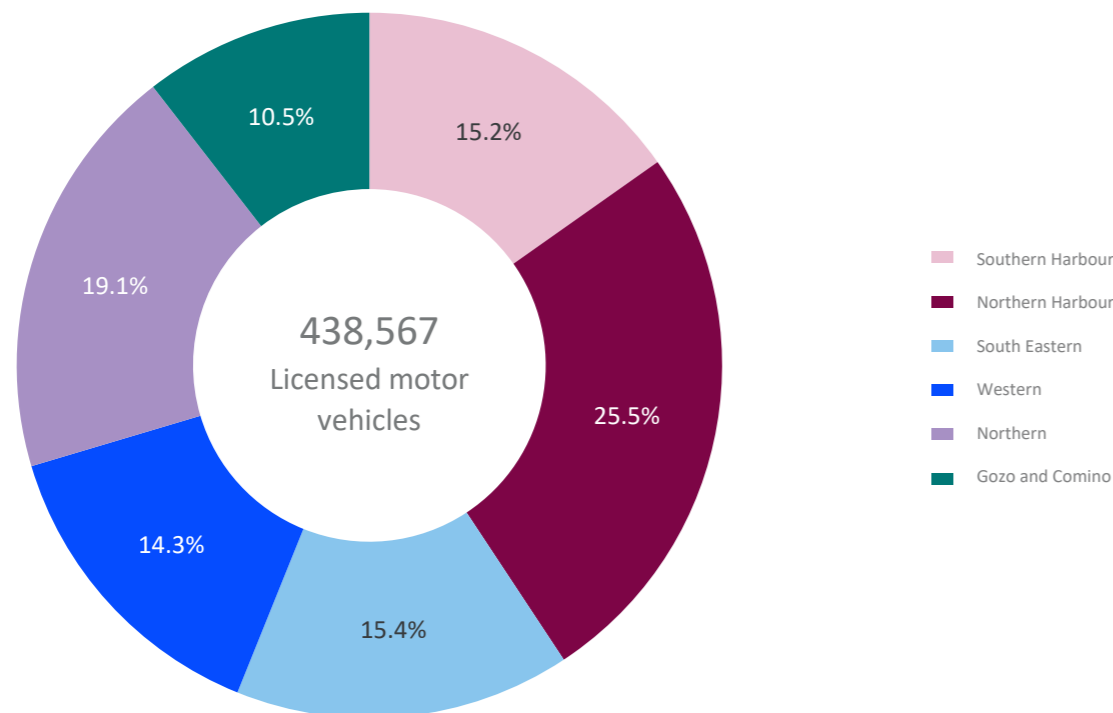
Passenger cars totalled 323,852 or 73.8 per cent of the total number of licensed vehicles. In 2023, newly licensed motor vehicles amounted to 24,048; of these 14,709 were newly licensed 'new' vehicles and 9,339 were newly licensed 'used' ones (**Tables 5.1.3 - 5.1.5**).

DID YOU KNOW ?

During 2023, route buses recorded the largest increase out of all newly licensed motor vehicles, followed by agricultural vehicles, when compared to the previous year.

STOCK OF LICENSED MOTOR VEHICLES: 2023

CHART 5.1.1 – Motor vehicle stock distribution by district (LAU 1): 2023



DRIVING LICENCES: 2023

By the end of 2023, the total number of driving licence holders amounted to 277,837 or an increase of 0.4 per cent over 2022. The largest number – 72,412 or 26.1 per cent of the total – was registered in the Northern Harbour district. Gozo and Comino district accounted for 9.6 per cent of the total. (**Table 5.1.6**)

On a gender basis, there were 162,180 male and 115,657 female driving licence holders. The majority of driving licence holders were aged between 40 and 59 years (**Table 5.1.7**).

TRANSPORT INDICATORS: 2022/23

As at end of 2022, 762 vehicles per 1,000 total residents were recorded. The number of vehicles to 1,000 driving licence holders stood at 1,529 by the end of 2022. The Northern district registered the highest ratio of vehicles, 1,053 per 1,000 total residents, while the Southern Harbour district registered the lowest ratio with 673 vehicles per 1,000 residents. Moreover, in 2022 the Northern district registered the highest ratio of vehicles, 1,595 per 1,000 driving licence holders, while the Northern Harbour district registered the lowest ratio with 1,429 vehicles per 1,000 driving licence holders (**Table 5.1.8**).

In 2023, the average age of passenger cars in MALTA stood at 15.73 years. The Southern Harbour district had the highest average age of passenger cars, 17.11 years, followed by that of the Gozo and Comino district, 16.57 years (**Table 5.1.9**).

During the year 2023, the number of public transport commuters totalled to 67,241,760. October registered the highest number of commuters with 6,553,380 or 9.7 per cent of the total. On the contrary, February registered the least number of commuters totalling 4,479,895. The largest proportion of public transport commuters (95.7 per cent) pertained to Malta region and the remaining 4.3 per cent to Gozo and Comino region. (Table 5.1.10)

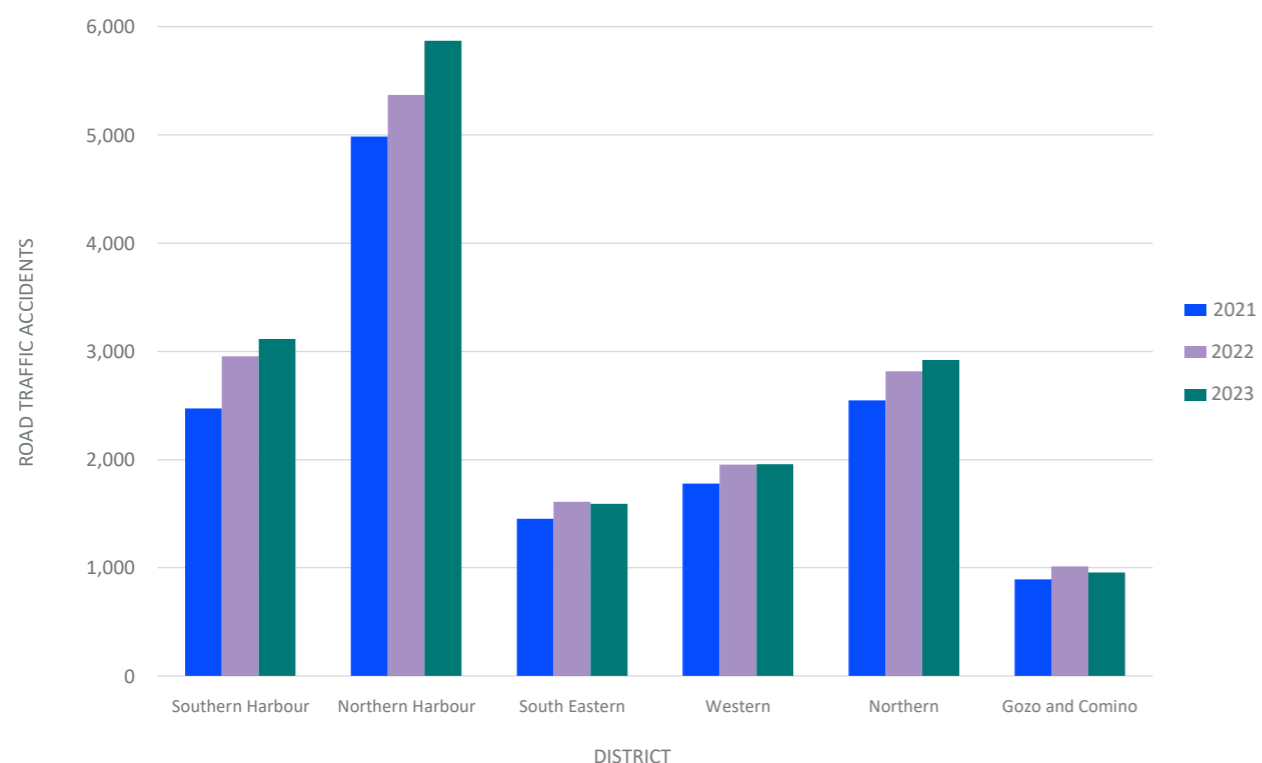
DID YOU KNOW ?

In 2022, the highest ratio of passenger cars was registered in the Malta region, with 602 per 1,000 total residents. This means 17 more passenger cars per 1,000 total residents when compared to the Gozo and Comino region, the ratio of which was of 585 per 1,000 total residents.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: 2023

In 2023, the number of reported traffic accidents reached 16,414, an increase of 701 cases, or 4.5 per cent over the previous year. The largest increase was recorded in the Northern Harbour district, up by 500 cases. The Northern Harbour district registered the highest number of accidents: 5,869 cases or 35.8 per cent of total accidents. The Gozo and Comino district registered the lowest number of accidents, with 956 cases. (Table 5.1.11 and Chart 5.1.2a)

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



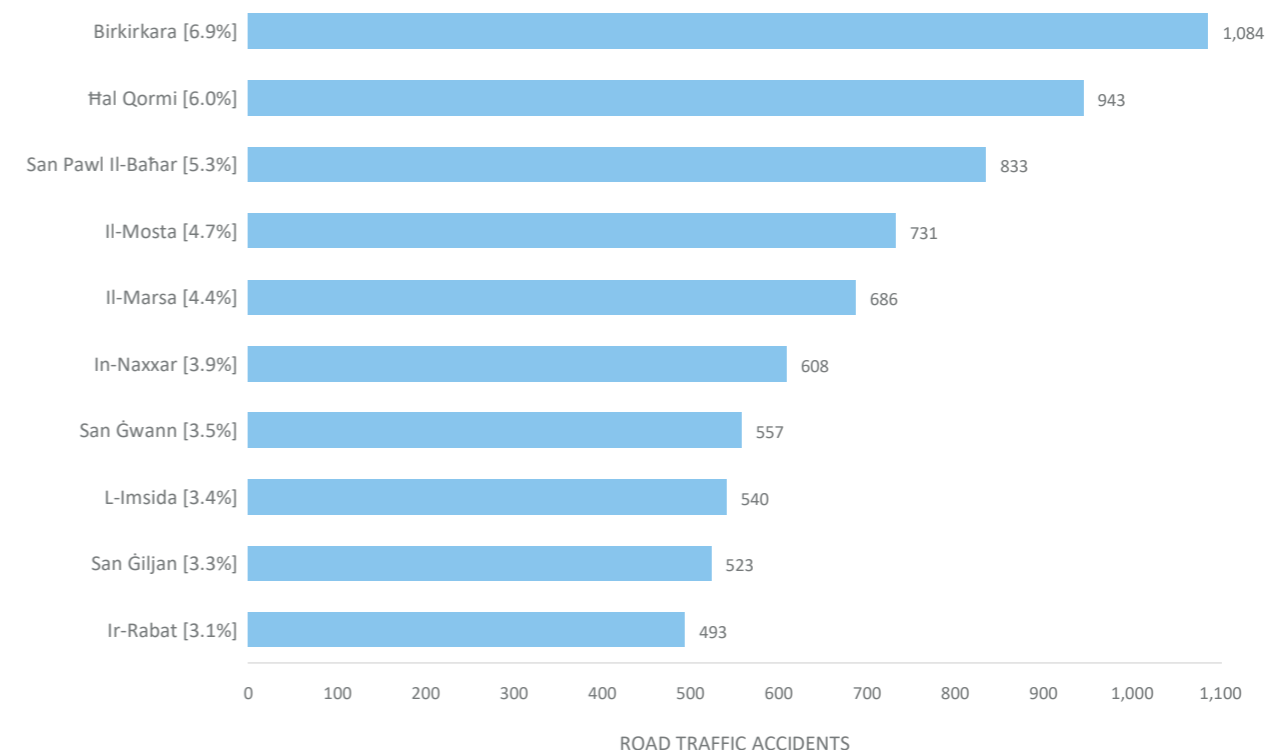
The number of traffic casualties amounted to 1,665 in 2023, up by 3.5 per cent over 2022 (Table 5.1.12). Of these casualties, 1,041 were drivers of whom 737 suffered slight injuries and 248 suffered grievous ones, while injuries sustained by 7 drivers proved fatal. During the same period, 235 passengers and 170 pedestrians, cyclists and other road traffic units suffered slight injuries, while 58 passengers and 127 pedestrians, cyclists and other road traffic units suffered grievous ones. Moreover, injuries sustained by seven drivers, two passengers and seven pedestrians, cyclists and other road traffic units eventually proved fatal, thus raising the total number of fatalities in 2023 to 16. While the Northern Harbour district was the district with the highest reported traffic casualties, 474 cases or 28.5 per cent of the total traffic casualties, the Western district registered the lowest reported traffic casualties with 178 cases or 10.7 per cent of the total traffic casualties. (Tables 5.1.13-5.1.16)

DID YOU KNOW ?

During 2023, the proportion of the grievous injuries relative to the total injuries sustained amounted to 25.7% and 28.9% in the Malta and Gozo and Comino regions respectively. In contrast, the corresponding ratios in 2019 were 18.5% and 22.8%.

Birkirkara was the locality with the highest rate of traffic accidents, with 1,084 cases. Ħal Qormi and San Pawl Il-Baħar followed, with 943 and 833 reported accidents respectively. (Chart 5.1.2b and Map 5.1.1)

CHART 5.1.2b – Top 10 localities for road traffic accidents: 2023



MAP 5.1.1 – Road traffic accidents by locality (LAU 2): 2023

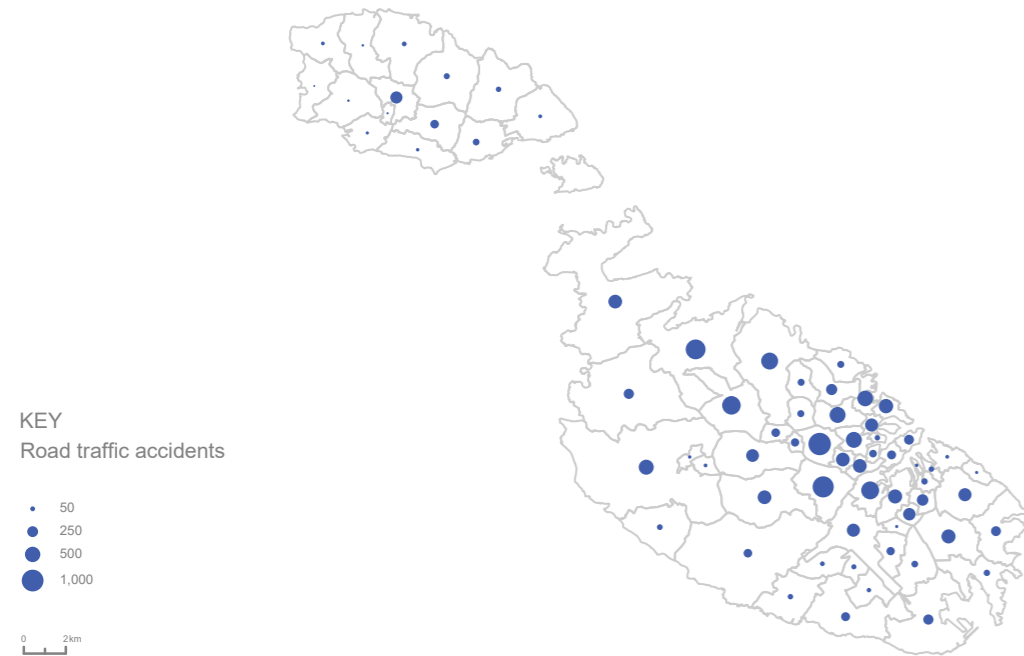
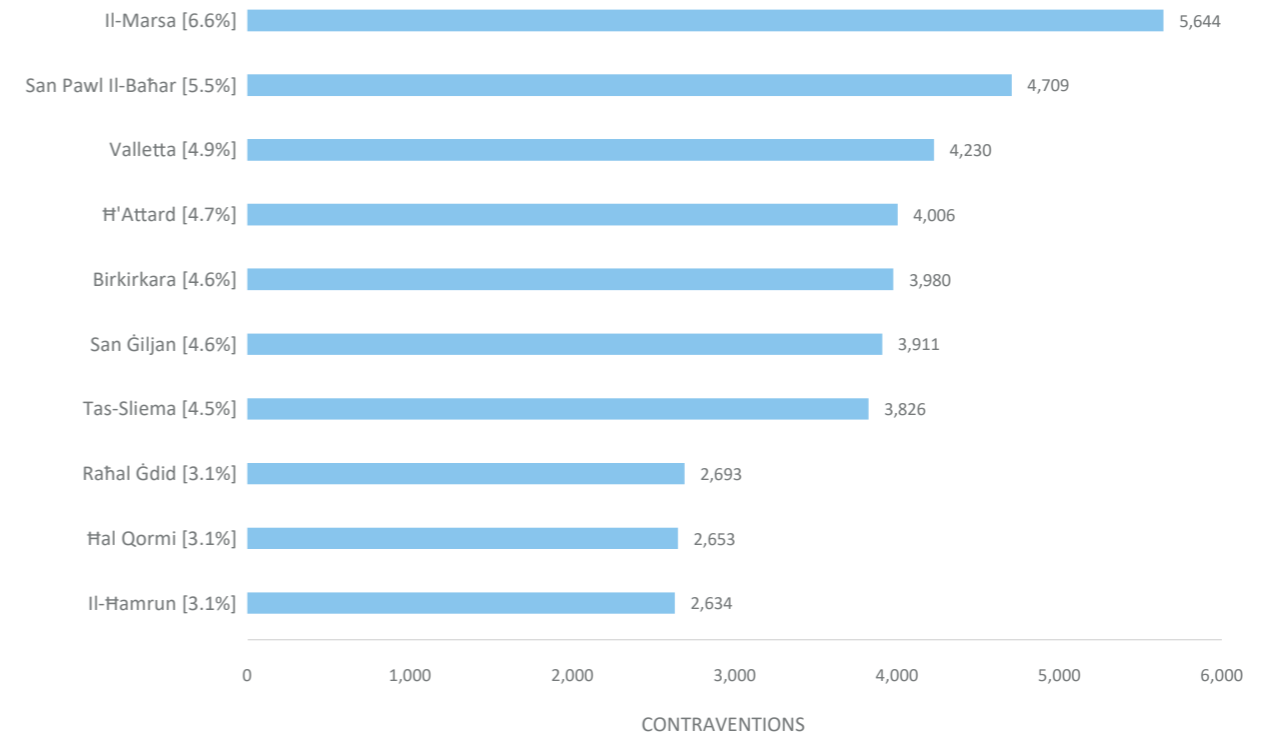


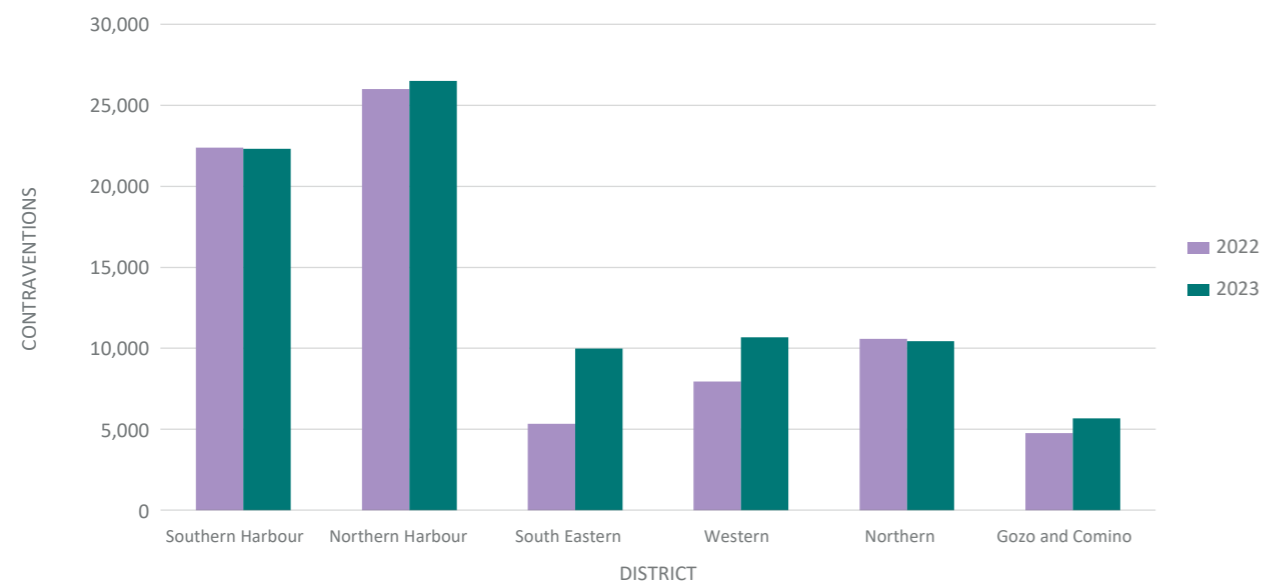
CHART 5.1.3b – Top 10 localities for transport-related contraventions issued by the Police: 2023



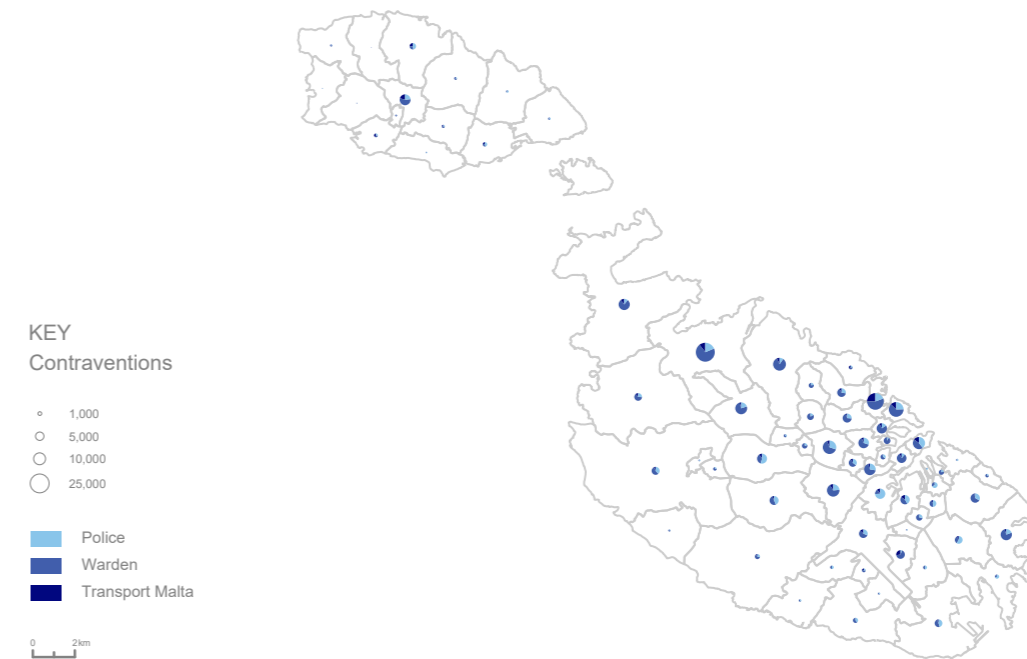
CONTRAVENTIONS: 2023

In 2023, traffic-related contraventions issued by Police amounted to 85,598, or 11.1 per cent less than 2022, with the majority being issued in the Northern Harbour district (Table 5.1.17 and Chart 5.1.3a). Il-Marsa was highest in terms of contraventions issued by Police, with 5,644 contraventions (Chart 5.1.3b and Map 5.1.2).

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



MAP 5.1.2 – Contraventions issued by the Police, Wardens and Transport Malta by locality (LAU 2): 2023



On the other hand, traffic-related contraventions issued by Wardens amounted to 186,371, a decrease of 6.8 per cent when compared to 2022. The majority (37.2 per cent) of the contraventions were also issued in the Northern Harbour district (**Table 5.1.18 and Chart 5.1.4a**). San Pawl Il-Baħar was the locality with the highest tally of contraventions issued by Wardens, with 17,872 or 9.6 per cent of the total (**Chart 5.1.4b and Map 5.1.2**).

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

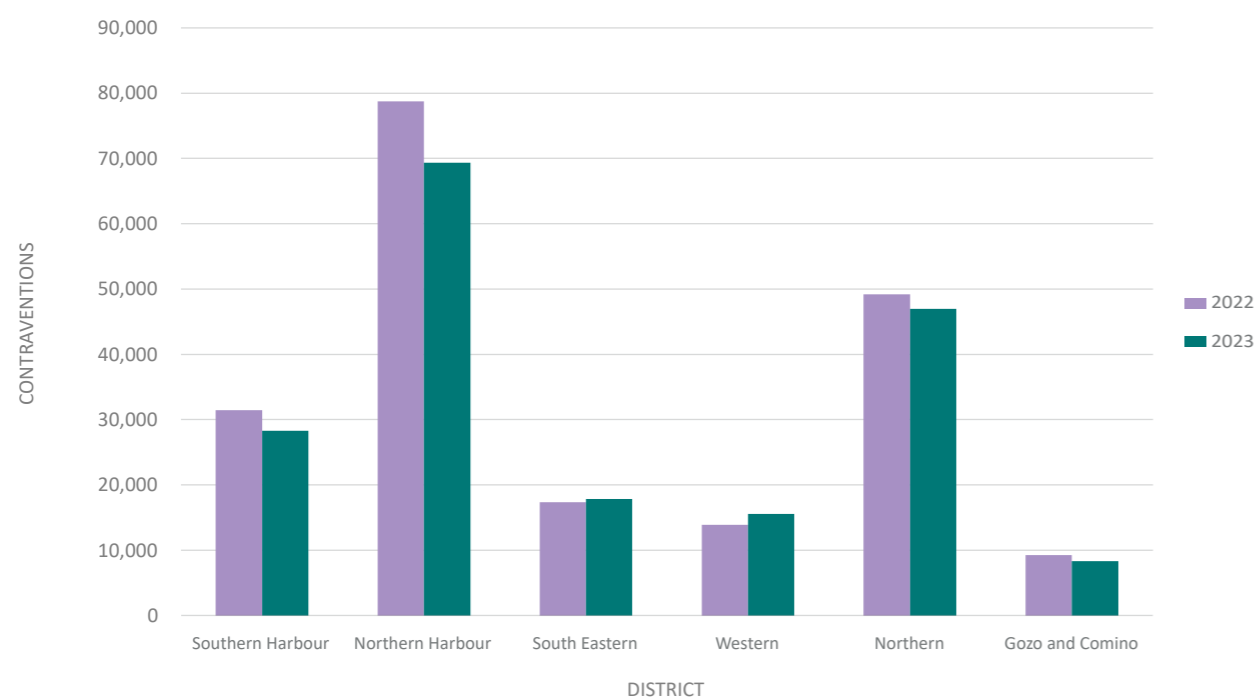
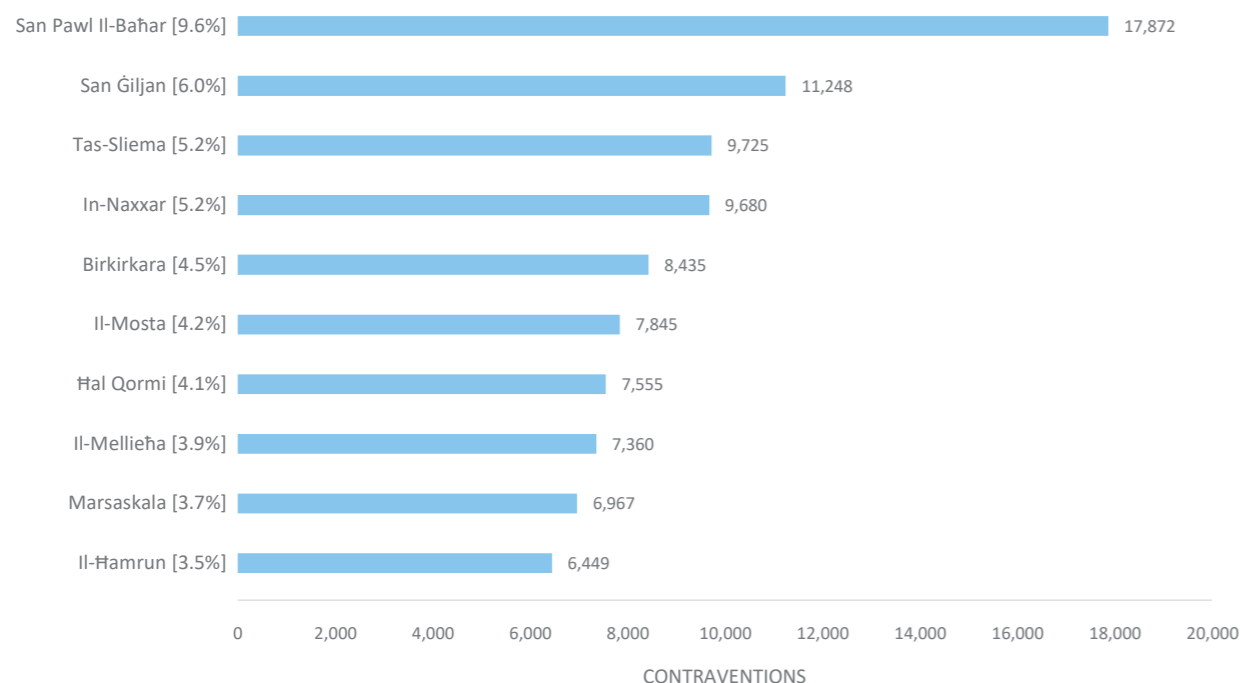


CHART 5.1.4b – Top 10 localities for transport-related contraventions issued by Wardens: 2023



In 2023, traffic-related contraventions issued by Transport Malta amounted to 31,436, with the majority being issued in the Northern Harbour district (**Table 5.1.19 and Chart 5.1.5a**). San Ġiljan recorded the highest number of contraventions issued by Transport Malta, with 4,953 contraventions (**Chart 5.1.5b and Map 5.1.2**).

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

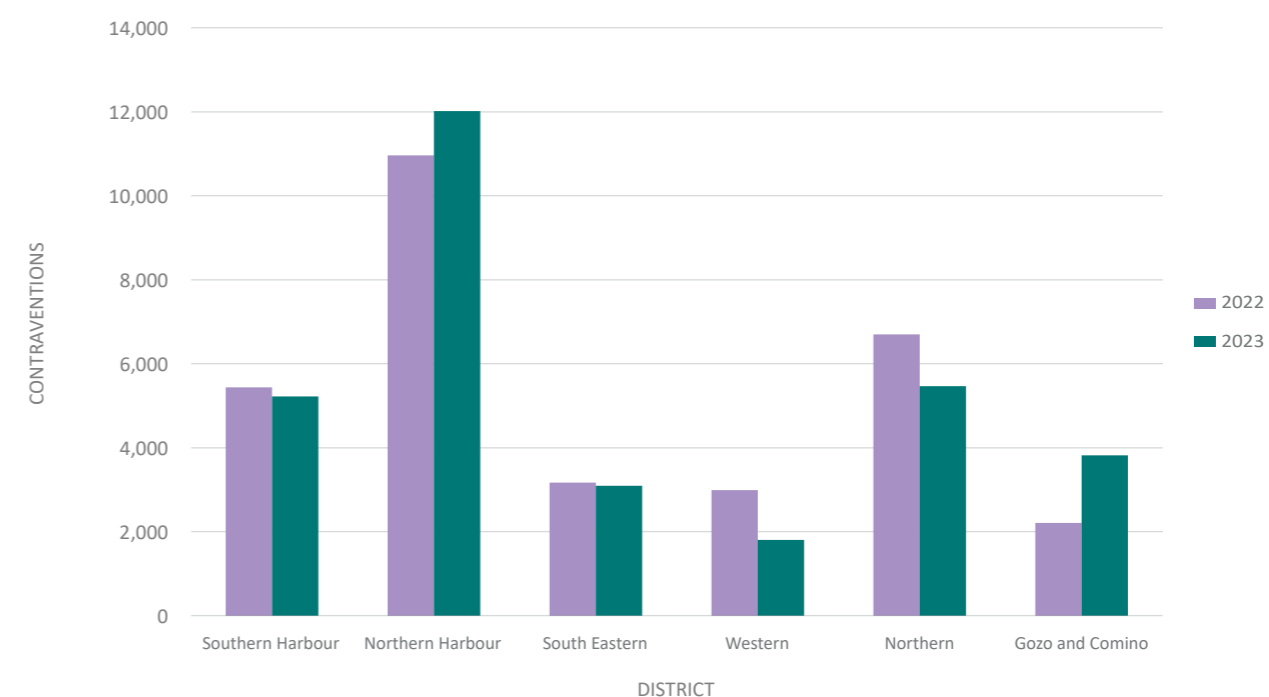
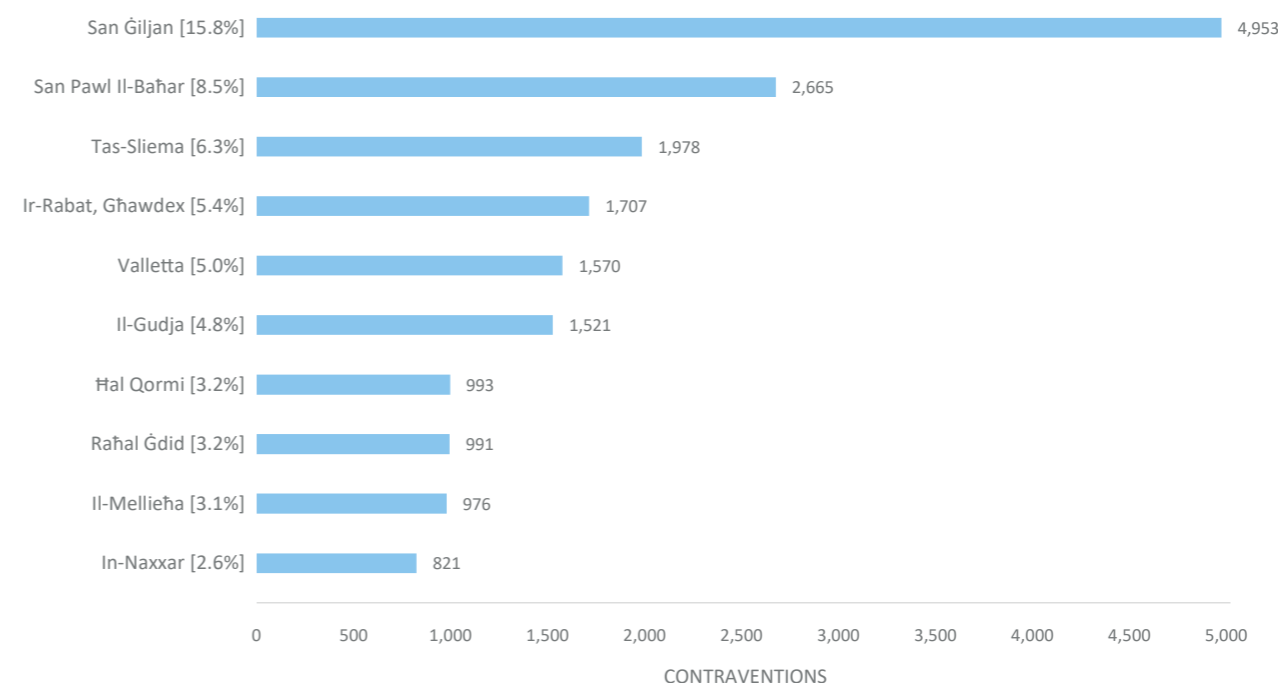
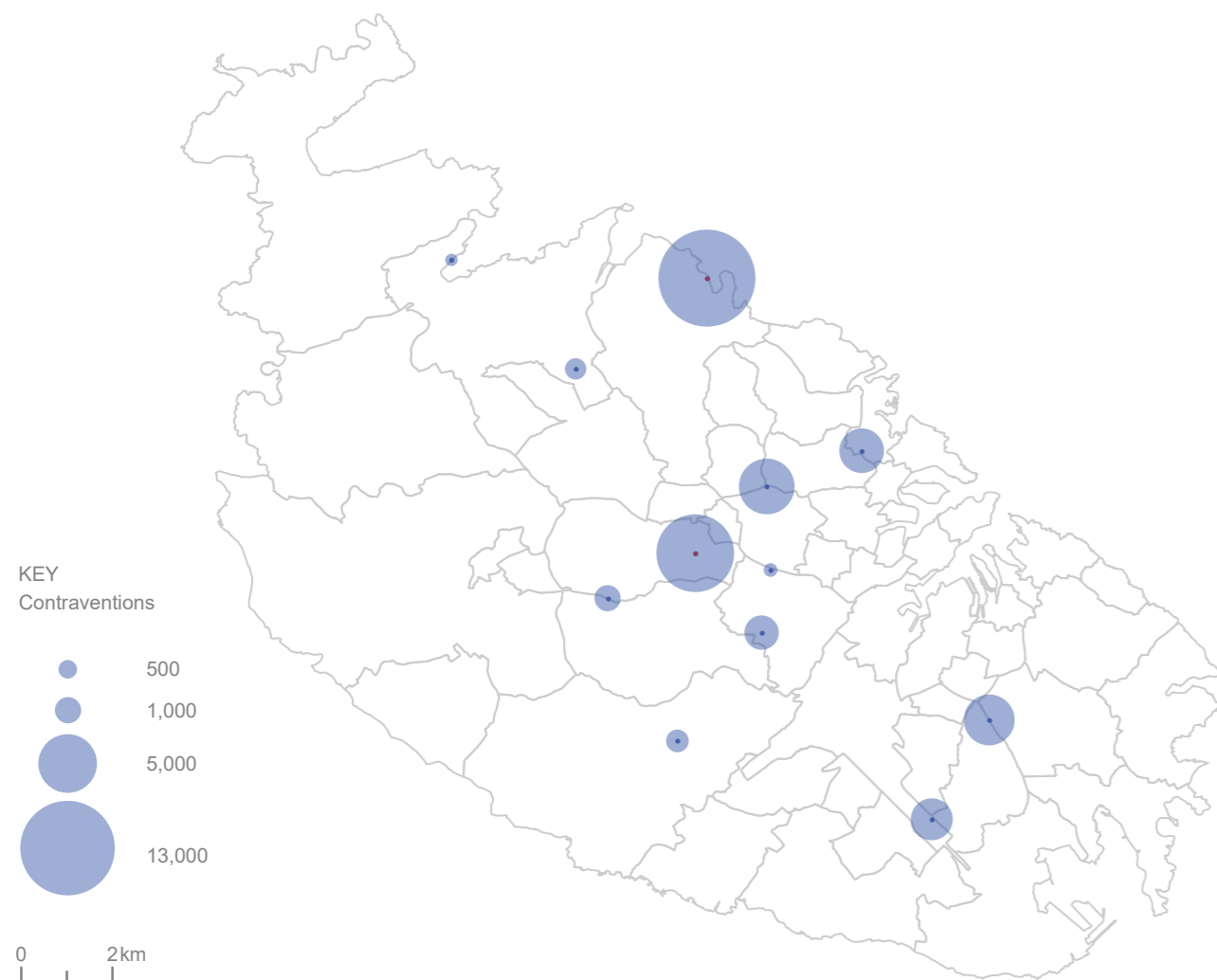


CHART 5.1.5b – Top 10 localities for transport-related contraventions issued by Transport Malta: 2023



In 2023, speed camera contraventions totalled 41,410. The camera which caught the most over-speeding vehicles was the one installed in Tul il-Kosta, Naxxar, totalling 7,457 contraventions (Map 5.1.3).

MAP 5.1.3 – Speed camera contraventions by location of speed camera: 2023



- Notes:**
1. One point can include two speed cameras which are opposite in the same street.
 2. The red point located on Naxxar includes five speed cameras along Triq il-Kosta.
 3. The red point located on M'Attard includes two speed cameras along Triq in-Nutar Zarb and Central Link.
 4. Gozo and Comino district is omitted from the map as there are no speed cameras.

VEHICLES STOLEN: 2023

In 2023, a total of 273 vehicles were stolen. The highest number of stolen vehicles was recorded in the Northern Harbour district (103) with 37.7 per cent of the total. On the other hand, Gozo and Comino had the lowest number of reported stolen vehicles (8). (Table 5.1.20)

TABLE 5.1.1 – Stock of licensed motor vehicles as at end of year by region (NUTS 3), district (LAU 1) and vehicle group: 2023

NATIONAL NUTS 3	MALTA							Gozo and Comino
	Malta						Gozo and Comino	
LAU 1		Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino	
Total	438,567	392,480	66,751	111,770	67,534	62,643	83,782	46,087
Agricultural	2,683	2,000	184	100	539	549	628	683
Coach and private bus	385	330	57	36	115	20	102	55
Minibus	1,649	1,482	318	328	333	169	334	167
Route bus	467	467	-	467	-	-	-	-
Motorcycle/ E-bike/ PA-bike	44,094	36,845	6,101	11,347	5,825	5,662	7,910	7,249
E-Kick Scooter	4,538	4,527	26	1,781	31	30	2,659	11
Quad and ATV	1,374	947	127	387	109	143	181	427
Passenger car	323,852	294,612	52,191	85,453	51,143	46,112	59,713	29,240
Goods-carrying vehicle	53,958	46,383	7,006	10,802	8,500	8,981	11,094	7,575
Special purpose vehicle	4,393	3,877	592	812	811	762	900	516
Road tractor	1,174	1,010	149	257	128	215	261	164

Note:
1. As from NR 192/2021, data by vehicle group has been recategorised to include e-kick scooters. Refer to methodological note 3.

Source: Transport Malta

TABLE 5.1.2 – Stock of licence categories issued as at end 2023 by region (NUTS 3) and district (LAU 1)

NATIONAL	MALTA							
	NUTS 3	Malta						Gozo and Comino
LAU 1		Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino	
Total	1,424,102	1,274,437	227,408	364,254	226,986	207,458	248,331	149,665
A	28,671	23,051	3,914	6,618	4,189	3,545	4,785	5,620
A1	30,121	24,202	4,278	6,908	4,462	3,839	4,715	5,919
A2	28,124	22,586	4,013	6,353	4,236	3,630	4,354	5,538
AM	277,487	250,829	44,539	72,304	44,687	40,266	49,033	26,658
B	276,718	250,166	44,425	72,039	44,601	40,203	48,898	26,552
B1	274,560	247,996	44,305	70,999	44,354	40,052	48,286	26,564
B+E	151,223	135,744	24,308	39,082	23,603	22,866	25,885	15,479
C	15,038	13,217	2,405	2,916	2,820	2,352	2,724	1,821
C1	153,973	138,243	24,903	39,575	24,133	23,383	26,249	15,730
C1+E	149,720	134,526	24,172	38,683	23,409	22,740	25,522	15,194
C+E	9,065	7,933	1,357	1,702	1,735	1,451	1,688	1,132
D	7,328	6,722	1,415	1,910	1,300	800	1,297	606
D1	11,285	9,959	1,786	2,767	1,777	1,168	2,461	1,326
D+E	3,581	3,205	655	813	625	440	672	376
D1+E	6,798	5,800	884	1,521	1,015	677	1,703	998
F	272	233	43	63	33	43	51	39
G	138	25	6	1	7	3	8	113

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, year, region (NUTS 3) and district (LAU 1)

	Agricultural	Coach and private bus	Minibus	Route bus	Motorcycle/E-bike/PA-bike	E-Kick Scooter	Quad and ATV	Passenger car	Goods-carrying vehicle	Special purpose vehicle	Road tractor	Total
MALTA	142	18	140	52	2,789	191	84	13,214	2,503	265	83	19,481
Malta	114	16	129	52	2,523	191	58	12,289	2,228	233	66	17,899
Southern Harbour	8	1	35	-	337	4	8	1,956	370	46	14	2,779
Northern Harbour	12	-	24	52	836	19	38	3,806	511	45	17	5,360
South Eastern	32	3	24	-	327	161	4	2,069	378	37	8	3,043
Western	31	3	10	-	378	3	6	1,925	441	43	9	2,849
Northern	31	9	36	-	645	4	2	2,533	528	62	18	3,868
Gozo and Comino	28	2	11	-	266	-	26	925	275	32	17	1,582
Gozo and Comino	28	2	11	-	266	-	26	925	275	32	17	1,582
MALTA	120	7	92	7	4,592	1,075	63	12,878	1,892	253	56	21,035
Malta	80	7	89	7	3,682	1,071	34	11,963	1,644	223	50	18,850
Southern Harbour	4	-	13	-	580	18	3	1,909	199	33	11	2,770
Northern Harbour	4	-	21	7	1,187	384	14	3,713	428	52	12	5,822
South Eastern	22	2	16	-	478	517	6	1,836	288	53	8	3,226
Western	15	-	14	-	568	134	7	1,906	309	39	9	3,001
Northern	35	5	25	-	869	18	4	2,599	420	46	10	4,031
Gozo and Comino	40	-	3	-	910	4	29	915	248	30	6	2,185
Gozo and Comino	40	-	3	-	910	4	29	915	248	30	6	2,185
MALTA	105	8	94	3	6,037	2,131	98	12,328	1,960	206	46	23,016
Malta	82	8	91	3	4,838	2,128	63	11,540	1,779	184	42	20,758
Southern Harbour	4	1	21	-	901	6	2	1,679	265	26	4	2,909
Northern Harbour	6	-	16	3	1,544	442	47	3,540	451	38	12	6,099
South Eastern	24	1	17	-	701	7	3	1,692	265	47	4	2,761
Western	16	-	7	-	667	17	2	1,889	371	34	5	3,008
Northern	32	6	30	-	1,025	1,656	9	2,740	427	39	17	5,981
Gozo and Comino	23	-	3	-	1,199	3	35	788	181	22	4	2,258
Gozo and Comino	23	-	3	-	1,199	3	35	788	181	22	4	2,258
MALTA	164	12	95	31	4,279	2,086	99	14,431	2,488	315	48	24,048
Malta	127	9	92	31	3,681	2,079	81	13,431	2,283	281	41	22,136
Southern Harbour	27	3	11	-	623	14	4	1,773	262	37	4	2,758
Northern Harbour	8	-	24	31	1,169	1,191	55	4,080	618	72	16	7,264
South Eastern	26	4	20	-	572	5	3	2,010	295	47	1	2,983
Western	29	-	12	-	595	15	13	2,053	363	54	10	3,144
Northern	37	2	25	-	722	854	6	3,515	745	71	10	5,987
Gozo and Comino	37	3	3	-	598	7	18	1,000	205	34	7	1,912
Gozo and Comino	37	3	3	-	598	7	18	1,000	205	34	7	1,912

Notes:

1. Figures include new and used licensed motor vehicles.
2. As from NR 192/2021, data by vehicle group has been recategorised to include e-kick scooters. Refer to methodological note 3.

Source: Transport Malta

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

	Agricultural	Coach and private bus	Minibus	Route bus	Motorcycle/E-bike/PA-bike	E-Kick Scooter	Quad and ATV	Passenger car	Goods-carrying vehicle	Special purpose vehicle	Road tractor	Total
MALTA	15	1	95	51	2,373	191	81	4,603	630	42	6	8,088
2020												
Malta	11	1	90	51	2,149	191	55	4,305	589	37	6	7,485
Southern Harbour	1	-	22	-	289	4	7	559	92	7	-	981
Northern Harbour	1	-	19	51	714	19	37	1,386	152	6	-	2,385
South Eastern	3	1	16	-	269	161	4	701	76	6	2	1,239
Western	5	-	8	-	323	3	5	691	115	5	-	1,155
Northern	1	-	25	-	554	4	2	968	154	13	4	1,725
Gozo and Comino	4	-	5	-	224	-	26	298	41	5	-	603
Gozo and Comino	4	-	5	-	224	-	26	298	41	5	-	603
2021												
MALTA	17	-	80	7	4,211	1,073	58	5,250	653	67	1	11,417
Malta	11	-	77	7	3,368	1,069	31	4,879	595	62	1	10,100
Southern Harbour	-	-	9	-	533	18	3	634	65	4	1	1,267
Northern Harbour	2	-	19	7	1,093	384	14	1,554	180	17	-	3,270
South Eastern	1	-	11	-	442	516	4	607	72	26	-	1,679
Western	2	-	13	-	527	134	7	884	110	5	-	1,682
Northern	6	-	25	-	773	17	3	1,200	168	10	-	2,202
Gozo and Comino	6	-	3	-	843	4	27	371	58	5	-	1,317
Gozo and Comino	6	-	3	-	843	4	27	371	58	5	-	1,317
2022												
MALTA	19	3	89	3	5,736	2,129	84	6,429	758	49	15	15,314
Malta	17	3	86	3	4,578	2,126	49	6,048	698	44	15	13,667
Southern Harbour	-	1	18	-	864	6	2	699	100	1	-	1,691
Northern Harbour	1	-	16	3	1,470	442	36	1,930	172	9	3	4,082
South Eastern	4	-	15	-	655	7	3	718	75	17	-	1,494
Western	4	-	7	-	626	17	1	1,106	181	4	-	1,946
Northern	8	2	30	-	963	1,654	7	1,595	170	13	12	4,454
Gozo and Comino	2	-	3	-	1,158	3	35	381	60	5	-	1,647
Gozo and Comino	2	-	3	-	1,158	3	35	381	60	5	-	1,647
2023												
MALTA	61	2	81	31	3,959	2,086	95	7,464	876	51	3	14,709
Malta	52	2	79	31	3,413	2,079	80	6,931	834	40	3	13,544
Southern Harbour	23	2	8	-	592	14	4	695	72	4	1	1,415
Northern Harbour	4	-	21	31	1,096	1,191	55	2,220	205	18	-	4,841
South Eastern	11	-	16	-	514	5	3	833	64	9	-	1,455
Western	6	-	11	-	552	15	12	1,113	118	1	1	1,829
Northern	8	-	23	-	659	854	6	2,070	375	8	1	4,004
Gozo and Comino	9	-	2	-	546	7	15	533	42	11	-	1,165
Gozo and Comino	9	-	2	-	546	7	15	533	42	11	-	1,165

Note:

1. As from NR 192/2021, data by vehicle group has been recategorised to include e-kick scooters. Refer to methodological note 3.

Source: Transport Malta

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

	Agricultural	Coach and private bus	Minibus	Route bus	Motorcycle/E-bike/PA-bike	E-Kick Scooter	Quad and ATV	Passenger car	Goods-carrying vehicle	Special purpose vehicle	Road tractor	Total
MALTA	127	17	45	1	416	-	3	8,611	1,873	223	77	11,393
2020												
Malta	103	15	39	1	374	-	3	7,984	1,639	196	60	10,414
Southern Harbour	7	1	13	-	48	-	1	1,397	278	39	14	1,798
Northern Harbour	11	-	5	1	122	-	1	2,420	359	39	17	2,975
South Eastern	29	2	8	-	58	-	-	1,368	302	31	6	1,804
Western	26	3	2	-	55	-	1	1,234	326	38	9	1,694
Northern	30	9	11	-	91	-	-	1,565	374	49	14	2,143
Gozo and Comino	24	2	6	-	42	-	-	627	234	27	17	979
Gozo and Comino	24	2	6	-	42	-	-	627	234	27	17	979
2021												
MALTA	103	7	12	-	381	2	5	7,628	1,239	186	55	9,618
Malta	69	7	12	-	314	2	3	7,084	1,049	161	49	8,750
Southern Harbour	4	-	4	-	47	-	-	1,275	134	29	10	1,503
Northern Harbour	2	-	2	-	94	-	-	2,159	248	35	12	2,552
South Eastern	21	2	5	-	36	1	2	1,229	216	27	8	1,547
Western	13	-	1	-	41	-	-	1,022	199	34	9	1,319
Northern	29	5	-	-	96	1	1	1,399	252	36	10	1,829
Gozo and Comino	34	-	-	-	67	-	2	544	190	25	6	868
Gozo and Comino	34	-	-	-	67	-	2	544	190	25	6	868
2022												
MALTA	86	5	5	-	301	2	14	5,899	1,202	157	31	7,702
Malta	65	5	5	-	260	2	14	5,492	1,081	140	27	7,091
Southern Harbour	4	-	3	-	37	-	-	980	165	25	4	1,218
Northern Harbour	5	-	-	-	74	-	11	1,610	279	29	9	2,017
South Eastern	20	1	2	-	46	-	-	974	190	30	4	1,267
Western	12	-	-	-	41	-	1	783	190	30	5	1,062
Northern	24	4	-	-	62	2	2	1,145	257	26	5	1,527
Gozo and Comino	21	-	-	-	41	-	-	407	121	17	4	611
Gozo and Comino	21	-	-	-	41	-	-	407	121	17	4	611
2023												
MALTA	103	10	14	-	320	-	4	6,967	1,612	264	45	9,339
Malta	75	7	13	-	268	-	1	6,500	1,449	241	38	8,592
Southern Harbour	4	1	3	-	31	-	-	1,078	190	33	3	1,343
Northern Harbour	4	-	3	-	73	-	-	1,860	413	54	16	2,423
South Eastern	15	4	4	-	58	-	-	1,177	231	38	1	1,528
Western	23	-	1	-	43	-	1	940	245	53	9	1,315
Northern	29	2	2	-	63	-	-	1,445	370	63	9	1,983
Gozo and Comino	28	3	1	-	52	-	3	467	163	23	7	747
Gozo and Comino	28	3	1	-	52	-	3	467	163	23	7	747

Note:

1. As from NR 192/2021, data by vehicle group has been recategorised to include e-kick scooters. Refer to methodological note 3.

Source: Transport Malta

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

	Year			Change 2023/2022	Percentage change
	2021	2022	2023		
MALTA	272,333	276,715	277,837	1,122	0.4
Malta	246,561	250,163	251,131	968	0.4
Southern Harbour	44,355	44,747	44,574	-173	-0.4
Northern Harbour	71,698	72,437	72,412	-25	0.0
South Eastern	43,539	44,287	44,732	445	1.0
Western	39,967	40,296	40,302	6	0.0
Northern	47,002	48,396	49,111	715	1.5
Gozo and Comino	25,772	26,552	26,706	154	0.6
Gozo and Comino	25,772	26,552	26,706	154	0.6

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 year, age group and sex

	Year			Change 2023/2022	Percentage change
	2021	2022	2023		
TOTAL	272,333	276,715	277,837	1,122	0.4
16-24	19,382	18,616	18,354	-262	-1.4
25-39	82,811	83,102	83,278	176	0.2
40-59	99,475	101,891	103,662	1,771	1.7
60+	70,665	73,106	72,543	-563	-0.8
Males	159,139	161,440	162,180	740	0.5
16-24	10,519	10,102	9,984	-118	-1.2
25-39	44,702	45,175	46,021	846	1.9
40-59	55,040	56,220	57,192	972	1.7
60+	48,878	49,943	48,983	-960	-1.9
Females	113,194	115,275	115,657	382	0.3
16-24	8,863	8,514	8,370	-144	-1.7
25-39	38,109	37,927	37,257	-670	-1.8
40-59	44,435	45,671	46,470	799	1.7
60+	21,787	23,163	23,560	397	1.7

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 (NUTS 3) and district (LAU 1): 2022

	NATIONAL	MALTA							
	NUTS 3	Malta						Gozo and Comino	
	LAU 1		Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino	
2022									
Number of residents		501,860	87,438	168,636	79,498	66,993	99,295	40,191	542,051
Number of motor vehicles per 1,000 total residents		762	768	673	796	920	776	1,053	784
Number of motor vehicles per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over		898	903	777	959	1,098	923	1,241	924
Number of passenger cars per 1,000 total residents		579	602	525	601	682	561	665	585
Number of passenger cars per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over		682	709	606	725	814	668	784	690
Number of motor vehicles per 1,000 driving licence holders		1,529	1,501	1,566	1,429	1,530	1,591	1,595	1,536
Number of driving licence holders per 1,000 total residents		498	512	430	557	601	487	661	510
Number of driving licence holders per 1,000 total residents aged 18+		587	602	496	671	718	580	778	601

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 (NUTS 3) and district (LAU 1)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALTA	14.26	14.66	14.98	15.38	15.73
Malta	14.17	14.58	14.90	15.29	15.65
Southern Harbour	15.61	15.91	16.24	16.55	17.11
Northern Harbour	13.83	14.28	14.54	14.91	15.39
South Eastern	14.59	14.87	15.26	15.59	15.79
Western	13.86	14.30	14.69	15.09	15.49
Northern	13.27	13.76	14.11	14.62	14.73
Gozo and Comino	15.17	15.49	15.81	16.28	16.57
Gozo and Comino	15.17	15.49	15.81	16.28	16.57

Source: Vehicle Registration and Administrative System database

TABLE 5.1.10 – Number of public transport commuters by region (NUTS 3) and month: 2023

Month	MALTA		
	Malta	Gozo and Comino	
Total	67,241,760	64,322,323	2,919,437
January	4,527,001	4,368,799	158,202
February	4,479,895	4,315,793	164,102
March	5,428,807	5,223,783	205,024
April	5,379,922	5,148,912	231,010
May	5,845,268	5,589,116	256,152
June	5,711,713	5,445,168	266,545
July	5,929,443	5,651,912	277,531
August	6,122,719	5,810,506	312,213
September	5,939,794	5,642,459	297,335
October	6,553,380	6,252,718	300,662
November	5,952,283	5,712,681	239,602
December	5,371,535	5,160,476	211,059

Source: Transport Malta

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALTA	15,829	11,950	14,135	15,713	16,414
Malta	14,904	11,231	13,240	14,701	15,458
Southern Harbour	2,980	2,343	2,472	2,954	3,116
Northern Harbour	5,820	4,152	4,985	5,369	5,869
South Eastern	1,501	1,255	1,455	1,610	1,593
Western	1,911	1,424	1,780	1,953	1,959
Northern	2,692	2,057	2,548	2,815	2,921
Gozo and Comino	925	719	895	1,012	956
Gozo and Comino	925	719	895	1,012	956

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

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALTA	1,611	1,153	1,532	1,609	1,665
Malta	1,462	1,059	1,368	1,439	1,485
Southern Harbour	336	216	267	317	323
Northern Harbour	482	341	453	497	474
South Eastern	195	146	203	209	212
Western	176	136	178	154	178
Northern	273	220	267	262	298
Gozo and Comino	149	94	164	170	180
Gozo and Comino	149	94	164	170	180

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, selected years, region (NUTS 3) and district (LAU 1)

	Total	Fatal	Grievous	Slight	Insignificant
	2019				
MALTA	1,611	16	305	1,209	81
Malta	1,462	14	271	1,110	67
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
Gozo and Comino	149	2	34	99	14
Gozo and Comino	149	2	34	99	14
	2023				
MALTA	1,665	16	433	1,142	74
Malta	1,485	16	381	1,019	69
Southern Harbour	323	2	74	242	5
Northern Harbour	474	2	116	328	28
South Eastern	212	3	59	146	4
Western	178	4	51	114	9
Northern	298	5	81	189	23
Gozo and Comino	180	-	52	123	5
Gozo and Comino	180	-	52	123	5

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, selected years, region (NUTS 3) and district (LAU 1)

	Total	Fatal	Grievous	Slight	Insignificant
	2019				
MALTA	998	7	154	799	38
Malta	910	6	137	734	33
Southern Harbour	226	1	29	191	5
Northern Harbour	290	1	41	235	13
South Eastern	127	-	13	109	5
Western	118	1	20	90	7
Northern	149	3	34	109	3
Gozo and Comino	88	1	17	65	5
Gozo and Comino	88	1	17	65	5
	2023				
MALTA	1,041	7	248	737	49
Malta	923	7	212	660	44
Southern Harbour	217	1	42	170	4
Northern Harbour	282	1	58	206	17
South Eastern	130	-	35	92	3
Western	122	2	31	82	7
Northern	172	3	46	110	13
Gozo and Comino	118	-	36	77	5
Gozo and Comino	118	-	36	77	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, selected years, region (NUTS 3) and district (LAU 1)

	Total	Fatal	Grievous	Slight	Insignificant
	2019				
MALTA	343	4	52	256	31
Malta	301	3	43	230	25
Southern Harbour	62	1	4	53	4
Northern Harbour	73	-	12	53	8
South Eastern	47	-	7	35	5
Western	28	-	4	21	3
Northern	91	2	16	68	5
Gozo and Comino	42	1	9	26	6
Gozo and Comino	42	1	9	26	6
	2023				
MALTA	305	2	58	235	10
Malta	262	2	52	198	10
Southern Harbour	53	-	7	46	-
Northern Harbour	70	-	14	53	3
South Eastern	42	-	10	31	1
Western	32	1	11	19	1
Northern	65	1	10	49	5
Gozo and Comino	43	-	6	37	-
Gozo and Comino	43	-	6	37	-

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

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

	Total	Fatal	Grievous	Slight	Insignificant
	2019				
MALTA	270	5	99	154	12
Malta	251	5	91	146	9
Southern Harbour	48	2	19	27	-
Northern Harbour	119	1	42	71	5
South Eastern	21	1	9	9	2
Western	30	-	5	25	-
Northern	33	1	16	14	2
Gozo and Comino	19	-	8	8	3
Gozo and Comino	19	-	8	8	3
	2023				
MALTA	319	7	127	170	15
Malta	300	7	117	161	15
Southern Harbour	53	1	25	26	1
Northern Harbour	122	1	44	69	8
South Eastern	40	3	14	23	-
Western	24	1	9	13	1
Northern	61	1	25	30	5
Gozo and Comino	19	-	10	9	-
Gozo and Comino	19	-	10	9	-

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

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

	Year			Change 2023/2022	Percentage change
	2021	2022	2023		
MALTA	86,677	77,022	85,598	8,576	11.1
Malta	80,941	72,266	79,920	7,654	10.6
Southern Harbour	23,939	22,398	22,320	-78	-0.3
Northern Harbour	29,105	26,007	26,498	491	1.9
South Eastern	7,987	5,330	9,988	4,658	87.4
Western	7,411	7,938	10,682	2,744	34.6
Northern	12,499	10,593	10,432	-161	-1.5
Gozo and Comino	5,736	4,756	5,678	922	19.4
Gozo and Comino	5,736	4,756	5,678	922	19.4

Note:

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

Source: Loqus

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

	Year			Change 2023/2022	Percentage change
	2021	2022	2023		
MALTA	10,596	31,471	31,436	-35	-0.1
Malta	9,602	29,264	27,615	-1,649	-5.6
Southern Harbour	1,911	5,439	5,226	-213	-3.9
Northern Harbour	3,115	10,961	12,022	1,061	9.7
South Eastern	902	3,173	3,095	-78	-2.5
Western	1,181	2,992	1,808	-1,184	-39.6
Northern	2,493	6,699	5,464	-1,235	-18.4
Gozo and Comino	994	2,207	3,821	1,614	73.1
Gozo and Comino	994	2,207	3,821	1,614	73.1

Note:

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

Source: Loqus

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

	Year			Change 2023/2022	Percentage change
	2021	2022	2023		
MALTA	230,360	199,949	186,371	-13,578	-6.8
Malta	218,032	190,683	178,029	-12,654	-6.6
Southern Harbour	38,179	31,463	28,320	-3,143	-10.0
Northern Harbour	93,935	78,764	69,331	-9,433	-12.0
South Eastern	19,930	17,360	17,843	483	2.8
Western	14,372	13,913	15,542	1,629	11.7
Northern	51,616	49,183	46,993	-2,190	-4.5
Gozo and Comino	12,328	9,266	8,342	-924	-10.0
Gozo and Comino	12,328	9,266	8,342	-924	-10.0

Notes:

- 1. Contraventions exclude those which are not related to transport.
- 2. Industrial actions took place between 20th June and 7th July 2022 (both days included).

Source: Loqus

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

	2021	2022	2023
MALTA	243	309	273
Malta	237	296	265
Southern Harbour	47	90	61
Northern Harbour	83	108	103
South Eastern	28	38	31
Western	26	13	26
Northern	53	47	44
Gozo and Comino	6	13	8
Gozo and Comino	6	13	8

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.

Motor vehicle categories and classifications

- **Agricultural:** motor vehicle, normally a tractor, designed exclusively or primarily for agricultural purposes; licensed to use roads open to public traffic.
- **Coach and private bus:** passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry more than 24 persons (including driver), and with a provision to carry seated and standing passengers.
- **Minibus/mini-coach:** passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry 10-23 seated or standing persons (including the driver).
- **Route bus:** bus licensed to operate on established bus routes.
- **Motorcycle:** two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped.
- **E-Bicycle/PA-Bicycle:** cycle with supportive electrical power unit. Due to the negligible number of powered bicycles, such data is included with motorcycles.
- **E-Kick Scooter:** a stand-up device that has a handlebar, a deck and small hard wheels powered by an electric motor and which also allows for human propulsion.
- **Moped:** two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle which is fitted with an engine having a cylinder capacity of less than 50 cc and a maximum authorised design speed in accordance with national regulations. In this chapter, mopeds are included together with motorcycles.
- **Quad (Quadricycle)/ATV (All-Terrain Vehicle):** four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped.
- **Passenger car:** road motor vehicle, other than a moped, motorcycle or Quad/ATV, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). This category includes passenger cars, vans designed and used primarily for transport of passengers, taxis, hire cars, ambulances, motor homes (not caravans), hearses and microcars.
- **Goods-carrying vehicle:** road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods. This category includes: (i) light goods road motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of not more than 3,500 kg designed exclusively or primarily to carry goods, such as vans and pick-ups; (ii) heavy goods road motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight above 3,500 kg designed to carry goods.
- **Road tractor:** road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road motor vehicles which are not power driven (mainly semi-trailers).
- **Special purpose 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 and other special purpose road motor vehicles.

4. Definition of Driving Licences categories:

- **A:** Motorcycles and motor tricycles with a power exceeding 15 kW.
- **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 15 kW (provided that the holder of the licence is at least 21 years of age).
- **B1:** Quadricycles
- **BE:** Without prejudice to the provisions of type-approval rules for the vehicles concerned, combination of vehicles consisting of a tractor vehicle in category B and a trailer or semi-trailer where the maximum authorised mass of the trailer or semi-trailer does not exceed 3,500 kg.
- **C:** Motor vehicles other than those in categories D1 or D, whose maximum authorised mass is over 3,500 kg and which are designed and constructed for the carriage of no more than eight passengers in addition to the driver. Motor vehicles in this category may be combined with a trailer having a maximum authorised mass which does not exceed 750 kg.
- **C1:** Motor vehicles other than those in categories D1 or D, the maximum authorised mass of which exceeds 3,500 kg, but does not exceed 7,500 kg, and which are designed and constructed for the carriage of no more than eight passengers in addition to the driver; motor vehicles in this category may be combined with a trailer having a maximum authorised mass not exceeding 750 kg.
- **C1E:** (a) Without prejudice to the provisions of type-approval rules for the vehicles concerned, combinations of vehicle 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 18 passengers until their category F licence expires.
- **G:** Agricultural tractors on roads in Malta only.

5. **VERA:** Vehicle Registration and Administrative System Database. It is the only register that contains the complete details of all vehicles registered and licensed in Malta.
6. Contraventions data is supplied by Loqus.
7. Theft of vehicles data is compiled and provided by the Police Department.

Traffic accidents and injuries

8. Traffic accidents data is compiled from administrative information provided by the Police Department and the Malta Insurance Association (Guard and Warden Service House Limited).
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 either not reported or directly reported to Insurance Agencies by means of the Traffic Accident Form (i.e. no Police or Wardens are called on the accident scene and are settled by the completion of the relevant form) 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: 2023

As at the end of 2023, the stock of fishing vessels stood at 2,729. MPVs comprised the largest proportion of fishing vessels with 1,211, or 44.4 per cent of the total. The largest share of fishing vessels was registered in the South Eastern district accounting for 27.9 per cent of the total. Fishing vessels registered in the Gozo and Comino district amounted to 21.5 per cent of the total (**Table 5.2.1**).

SEA TRANSPORT BETWEEN MALTA AND GOZO AND COMINO REGIONS: 2023

During 2023, trips between Malta and Gozo continued to increase, up by 1,187 or 2.9 per cent over 2022. Vehicle movements between the islands increased by 80,663 or 4.1 per cent over the previous year, while the number of passengers went up by 882,044 or 15.5 per cent. (**Table 5.2.2**)

During the year 2023, passenger traffic originating from Ċirkewwa was busiest on Fridays and Saturdays, whereas highest numbers from Mġarr were recorded on Sundays and Saturdays (**Tables 5.2.3, 5.2.4 and Charts 5.2.1a-c**).

In June 2021 the fast ferry service between Mġarr and Valletta was introduced. Total passengers making use of the fast ferry service during 2023 amounted to 693,361, whereas total trips amounted to 7,417 (**Table 5.2.5 and Map 5.2.1**).

CHART 5.2.1 – Distribution of passengers by type of transport between Malta and Gozo during 2023

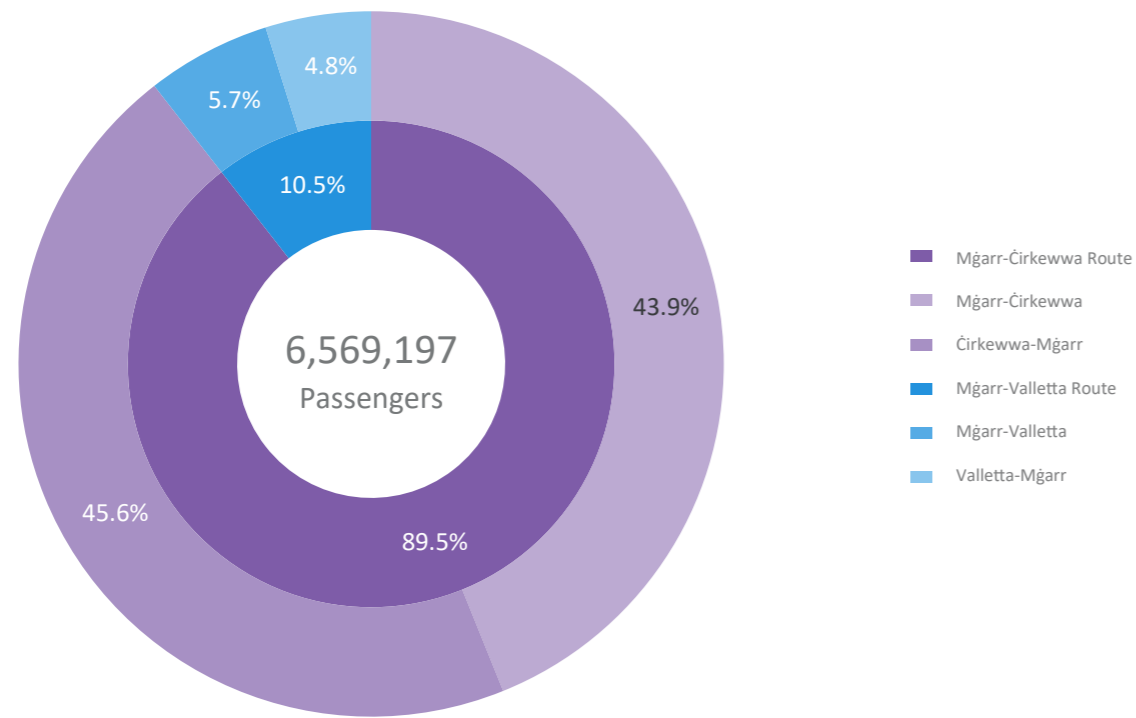


CHART 5.2.2b – Vehicle crossings between Mġarr and Ċirkewwa by day of the week, terminal and year

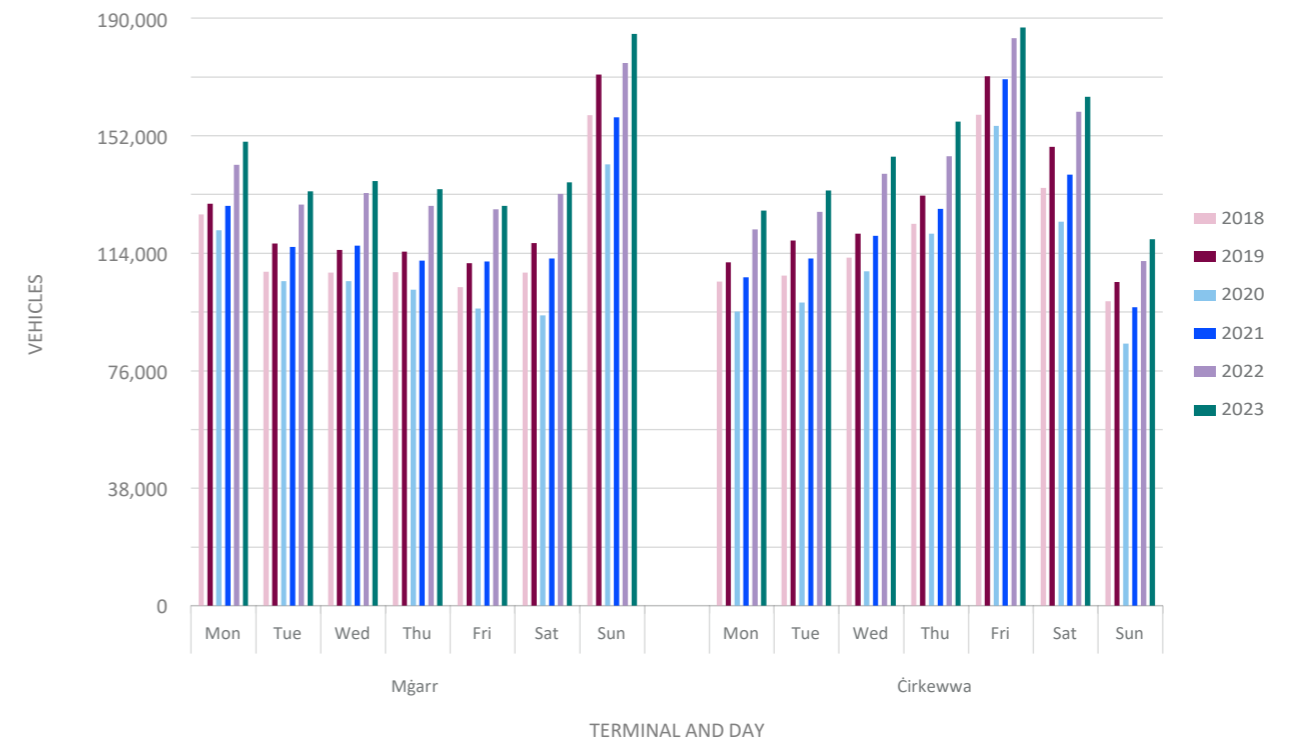


CHART 5.2.2a – Scheduled sea transport between Mġarr and Ċirkewwa by day of the week, terminal and year

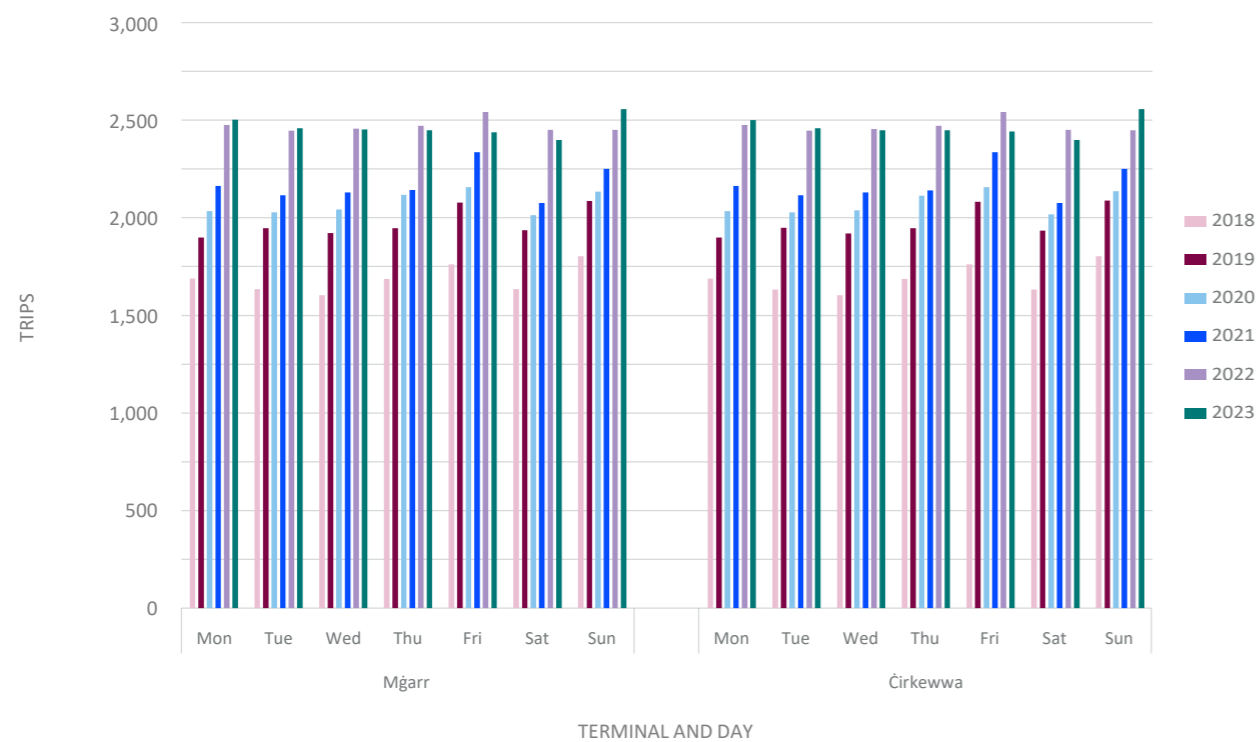
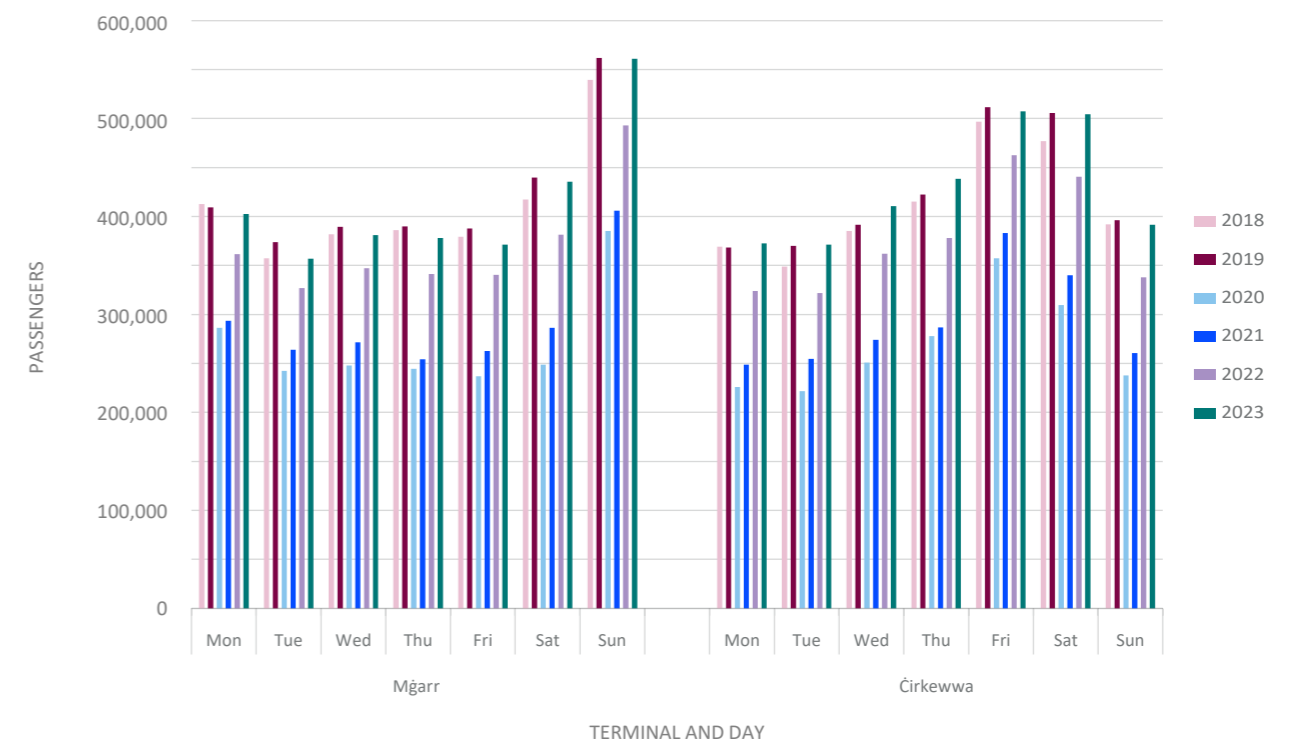


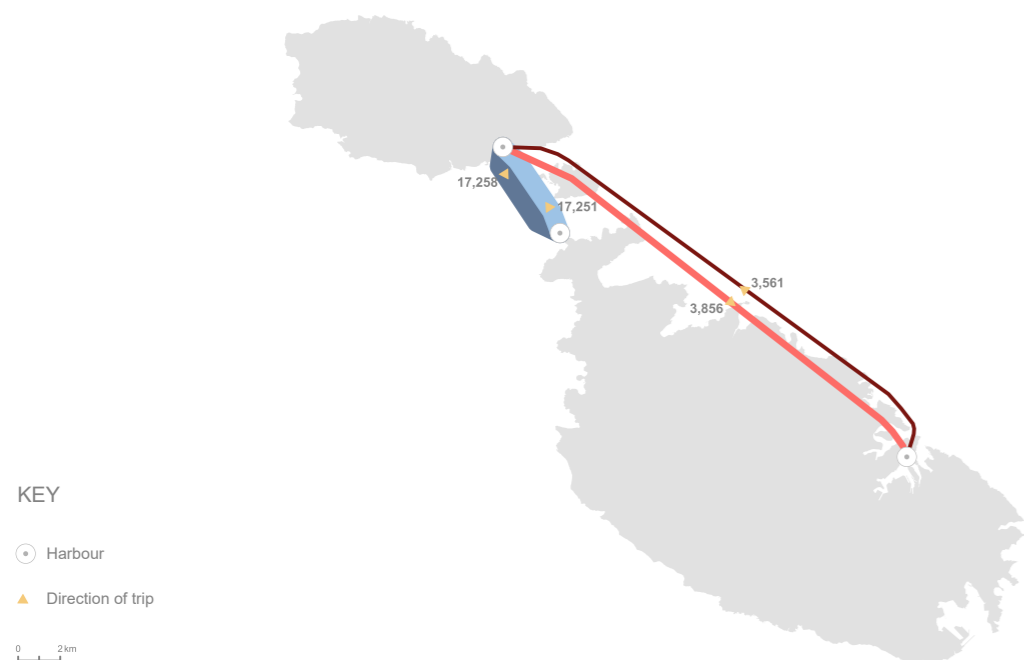
CHART 5.2.2c – Passenger movements between Mġarr and Ċirkewwa by day of the week, terminal and year



DID YOU KNOW ?

The majority of passengers utilised the fast ferry service during the months of August and July, accounting for 187,488, or 27.0% of the total passengers. The month of February recorded the least number of passengers, reaching only 16,744, or 2.4% of the total.

MAP 5.2.1 – Distribution of trips between Malta and Gozo during 2023



YACHT MARINAS: 2023

In 2023, the Creek Developments plc yacht marina had the largest berthing capacity of 756 berths. This was followed by the Mgarr Harbour Marina with 282 berths. (Table 5.2.6)

TABLE 5.2.1 – Stock of registered fishing vessels by type, region (NUTS 3) and district of primary owner (LAU 1): 2023

	Type of vessel								
	TOTAL	Bimbu	Firilla	Frejgatina	Kajjik	Luzzu	MPV	Trawler	Other ¹
MALTA	2,729	36	16	44	791	210	1,211	11	410
Malta	2,142	31	14	19	591	165	998	11	313
Southern Harbour	267	3	1	3	88	18	110	-	44
Northern Harbour	297	7	1	1	86	13	149	1	39
South Eastern	762	11	8	9	173	106	354	8	93
Western	329	4	2	3	92	12	157	-	59
Northern	487	6	2	3	152	16	228	2	78
Gozo and Comino	587	5	2	25	200	45	213	-	97
Gozo and Comino	587	5	2	25	200	45	213	-	97

Notes:

1. 'Other includes dinghies, longliners, recreational fishing vessels, 'lanča', 'skuna' and other non-specified vessels.
2. Data is based on locality of registered owner.
3. Stock as at 31 December.

Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

TABLE 5.2.2 – Quarterly sea transport between Malta and Gozo by year

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Trips						
Quarter 1	5,259	5,449	7,324	6,139	9,402	8,742
Quarter 2	5,776	6,289	5,334	8,341	10,338	11,159
Quarter 3	6,764	8,240	8,300	12,758	11,433	11,840
Quarter 4	5,820	7,653	8,094	11,215	9,566	10,185
Total	23,619	27,631	29,052	38,453	40,739	41,926
Vehicles						
Quarter 1	339,266	363,460	356,997	336,816	406,285	442,211
Quarter 2	423,152	454,818	282,446	409,569	498,214	518,198
Quarter 3	498,888	538,864	521,914	551,438	571,125	580,346
Quarter 4	398,596	425,767	390,781	429,806	485,191	500,723
Total	1,659,902	1,782,909	1,552,138	1,727,629	1,960,815	2,041,478
Passengers						
Quarter 1	1,121,001	1,146,490	1,038,142	710,749	1,029,237	1,261,659
Quarter 2	1,535,414	1,575,472	581,311	949,837	1,478,626	1,724,703
Quarter 3	1,780,474	1,840,575	1,278,474	1,605,604	1,789,532	1,977,673
Quarter 4	1,321,429	1,355,243	876,054	1,185,502	1,397,409	1,612,813
Total	5,758,318	5,917,780	3,773,981	4,451,692	5,694,804	6,576,848

Notes:

1. The Fast Ferry service between Mġarr and Valletta commenced on 1 June 2021. As from second quarter of 2021 aggregate values comprising of trips and passengers carried by both the fast ferry service and the Gozo Channel are included in the above table.
2. The fast ferry service does not allow for the transport of vehicles, only foot passengers are included.

Sources: Gozo Channel Co. Ltd and Transport Malta

TABLE 5.2.3 – Sea transport from Mġarr to Ċirkewwa by year and day of the week

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Trips						
Monday	1,688	1,899	2,034	2,164	2,475	2,503
Tuesday	1,634	1,946	2,027	2,115	2,447	2,459
Wednesday	1,603	1,922	2,042	2,130	2,456	2,453
Thursday	1,687	1,947	2,117	2,143	2,471	2,448
Friday	1,761	2,078	2,157	2,337	2,542	2,439
Saturday	1,634	1,936	2,014	2,075	2,451	2,399
Sunday	1,804	2,087	2,135	2,250	2,450	2,557
Vehicles						
Monday	126,548	130,014	121,386	129,371	142,547	150,105
Tuesday	108,051	117,214	104,977	116,025	129,733	134,035
Wednesday	107,781	115,039	104,958	116,397	133,506	137,378
Thursday	107,945	114,540	102,251	111,602	129,258	134,704
Friday	103,019	110,801	96,133	111,271	128,231	129,320
Saturday	107,795	117,326	93,880	112,358	133,136	136,926
Sunday	158,659	171,701	142,748	157,990	175,449	184,871
Passengers						
Monday	412,752	409,533	286,199	293,654	361,456	402,598
Tuesday	357,188	373,663	242,416	264,116	326,922	356,880
Wednesday	381,723	389,418	248,132	271,502	347,078	380,939
Thursday	386,104	390,038	244,687	254,218	341,238	378,129
Friday	379,320	387,672	236,766	262,820	340,444	371,194
Saturday	417,290	439,882	248,753	286,491	381,530	435,673
Sunday	539,365	561,910	385,451	406,100	493,062	561,179

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 Ċirkewwa to Mġarr by year and day of the week

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Trips						
Monday	1,688	1,898	2,034	2,163	2,475	2,500
Tuesday	1,633	1,948	2,027	2,115	2,446	2,458
Wednesday	1,603	1,920	2,039	2,130	2,455	2,448
Thursday	1,686	1,947	2,114	2,141	2,471	2,448
Friday	1,762	2,081	2,158	2,336	2,543	2,442
Saturday	1,633	1,934	2,017	2,075	2,451	2,398
Sunday	1,803	2,088	2,137	2,251	2,449	2,557
Vehicles						
Monday	104,856	111,004	95,129	106,255	121,773	127,807
Tuesday	106,845	118,049	98,031	112,331	127,419	134,359
Wednesday	112,528	120,348	108,197	119,596	139,716	145,256
Thursday	123,574	132,664	120,284	128,354	145,320	156,583
Friday	158,716	171,155	155,149	170,200	183,505	186,990
Saturday	135,127	148,412	124,250	139,367	159,675	164,592
Sunday	98,458	104,642	84,765	96,512	111,547	118,552
Passengers						
Monday	369,018	368,489	225,770	248,651	324,044	372,510
Tuesday	349,077	369,887	221,931	254,535	321,792	371,343
Wednesday	385,372	391,435	250,877	273,966	362,021	410,704
Thursday	415,310	422,511	277,918	286,848	378,004	438,707
Friday	496,675	511,582	357,428	383,312	462,649	507,484
Saturday	477,082	505,600	309,818	339,993	440,436	504,494
Sunday	392,042	396,160	237,835	260,814	337,948	391,653

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 to and from Mġarr and Valletta by month

Month	Valletta-Mġarr		Change	Percentage change	Mġarr-Valletta		Change	Percentage change
	2022	2023	2023/2022	2023/2022	2022	2023	2023/2022	2023/2022
Trips								
January	231	99	-132	-57.1	259	116	-143	-55.2
February	213	72	-141	-66.2	236	87	-149	-63.1
March	292	227	-65	-22.3	288	253	-35	-12.2
April	216	277	61	28.2	208	299	91	43.8
May	331	365	34	10.3	306	389	83	27.1
June	311	449	138	44.4	291	475	184	63.2
July	396	467	71	17.9	428	502	74	17.3
August	375	421	46	12.3	407	452	45	11.1
September	321	384	63	19.6	368	411	43	11.7
October	115	319	204	177.4	136	347	211	155.1
November	77	258	181	235.1	94	284	190	202.1
December	119	223	104	87.4	139	241	102	73.4
Total	2,997	3,561	564	18.8	3,160	3,856	696	22.0
Passengers								
January	8,210	8,755	545	6.6	9,490	10,535	1,045	11.0
February	11,124	7,395	-3,729	-33.5	11,927	9,349	-2,578	-21.6
March	12,806	16,389	3,583	28.0	13,702	20,196	6,494	47.4
April	15,014	22,405	7,391	49.2	14,714	26,195	11,481	78.0
May	23,654	26,759	3,105	13.1	24,418	31,679	7,261	29.7
June	23,547	34,770	11,223	47.7	25,058	40,979	15,921	63.5
July	31,923	42,082	10,159	31.8	36,360	49,204	12,844	35.3
August	33,771	44,681	10,910	32.3	38,100	51,521	13,421	35.2
September	27,381	35,785	8,404	30.7	31,611	42,513	10,902	34.5
October	17,222	37,765	20,543	119.3	19,704	44,622	24,918	126.5
November	9,725	23,455	13,730	141.2	11,390	27,744	16,354	143.6
December	11,683	17,905	6,222	53.3	13,646	20,678	7,032	51.5
Total	226,060	318,146	92,086	40.7	250,120	375,215	125,095	50.0

Note:

1. The fast ferry service does not allow for the transport of vehicles, only foot passengers are included.

TABLE 5.2.6 – Yacht marinas/mooring areas in MALTA: 2023

	Berthing capacity
Total berths	2,531
Permanent marinas	
Grand Harbour Marina	260
Creek Developments Plc	756
Gżira Gardens Marina	125
Portomaso Marina	130
Manoel Island Marina	200
Laguna Marina	138
Mġarr Harbour Marina	282
Kalkara Marina	137
Roland Marina	149
Dock 1	21
Marina di Valletta	255
Seasonal marinas	
Royal Malta Yacht Club	78

Source: Transport Malta

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Fishing Vessels

- The data regarding fishing vessels is supplied by the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Definitions of fishing vessels:
 - As stated in SL 425.07 – Fishing Vessels Regulations
 - MFA:** Professional Fishing Vessels - Full-time
 - MFB:** Professional Fishing Vessels - Part-time
 - MFC:** Non-Commercial Fishing Vessels i.e. recreational
 - As stated in the report entitled “The Maltese Fishing Industry - year 2000” drafted by Michael Darmanin, Senior Fisheries Officer,
 - Luzzu:** The most traditional fishing vessel. It is pointed at both ends, and is painted in folkloristic bright colours.
 - Kajjik:** Differs from the luzzu in being generally smaller (average length 4.6 metres) and being flat ended at the stern. Previously, they were made of wood, but in recent years, fibre-glass has been the hull material of choice.
 - As stated from “The Fishing Industry in Malta Past-Present-Future” - Stanley Farrugia Randon
 - Firilla:** Almost identical in design to the luzzu but, the bulwark (tappiera) is secured to the outside of the kontrarota. The stem posts found at each end of this boat are also much higher than those of the luzzu and it has a wider appearance.
 - Bimbu:** Has a stern resembling that of a lanċa while its bow resembles that of a luzzu.
 - Trawler:** A fishing trawler, also known as a dragger, is a commercial fishing vessel designed to operate fishing trawls. Trawling is a method of fishing that involves actively dragging or pulling a trawl through the water behind one or more trawlers.
 - Frejgatina:** A common term referring to a small boat which in shape is similar to a kajjik or luzzu.
 - MPV:** Multi Purpose Vessel is a seagoing ship that is built for the carriage of a wide range of cargoes.
 - Other:** Any vessel that is not listed above and also include dinghy, longliners, recreational fishing vessel, ‘lanċa’ and ‘skuna’.

Sea Transport between Malta and Gozo regions

- The source of the data included in this publication is administrative information provided by the Gozo Channel Co. Ltd and Transport Malta.
- The fast ferry service operating between Mġarr and Valletta commenced on 1 June 2021.
- 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: 04/01/2021-11/02/2021 and 08/11/2023-30/11/2023.
 MV Malita: 09/01/2019-31/01/2019, 06/02/2019-13/02/2019, 07/03/2019-08/03/2019, 25/11/2019-02/12/2019 and 06/01/2022-10/02/2022.
 MV Ta' Pinu: 06/01/2020-10/02/2020, 09/01/2023-02/02/2023 and 27/02/2023-02/03/2023.
 MV Nikolaos started operating on 13/06/2019.
 MV Nikolaos was put temporarily out of service between 27/04/2020-02/07/2020, 25/04/2022-29/05/2022 and 18/04/2023-26/04/2023.

- The table below illustrates the passenger capacity of each fast ferry service vessel:

Carrying capacity Vessel	Passengers
Your Wisdom (Gozo Fast Ferry Ltd)	296
Your Faith (Gozo Fast Ferry Ltd)	296
Gozo Express (Virtu Ferries Ltd)*	308
San Frangisk (Virtu Ferries Ltd)	316

*The fast ferry service vessel, Gozo Express (Virtu Ferries Ltd) replaced San Pawl (Virtu Ferries Ltd) on 17/05/2022.

- Data for passengers travelling between Mġarr and Ċirkewwa comprises of foot and vehicle passengers and vehicle drivers. The fast ferry service does not allow for the transport of vehicles, only foot passengers are included.
- Different approaches to data collection are being applied at the Mġarr and Ċirkewwa Harbours with regards to the Gozo Channel service. While the data source for the Mġarr side is the Automated Ticketing System (ATS), data for the Ċirkewwa side is dependent on the manual clicking system.



TOURISM

This chapter presents a regional dimension of tourism statistics in MALTA for the years 2019 – 2023, 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 2023, total guests reached 2,253,199, an increase of 24.3 per cent over the same period in 2022. Of this total, 88.4 per cent were non-resident guests while the remaining 11.6 per cent were resident guests. Total nights spent increased by 20.6 per cent, reaching almost 9.9 million, with the majority (93.1 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 (NUTS 3) and year

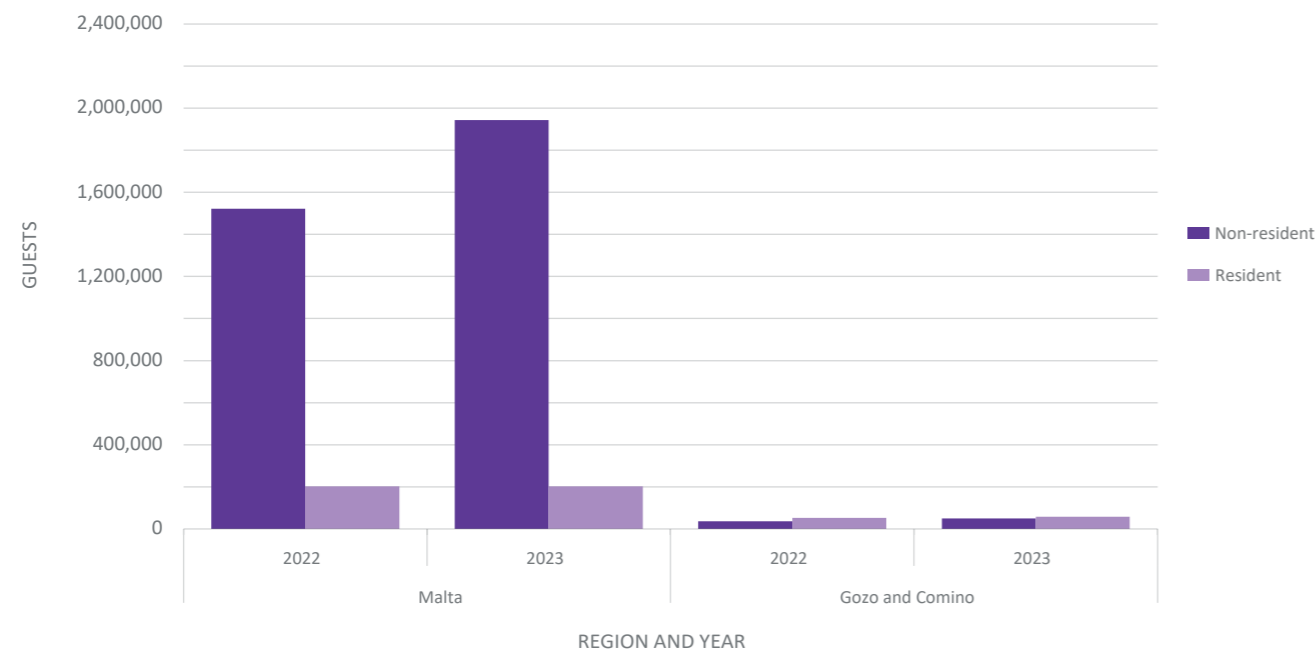
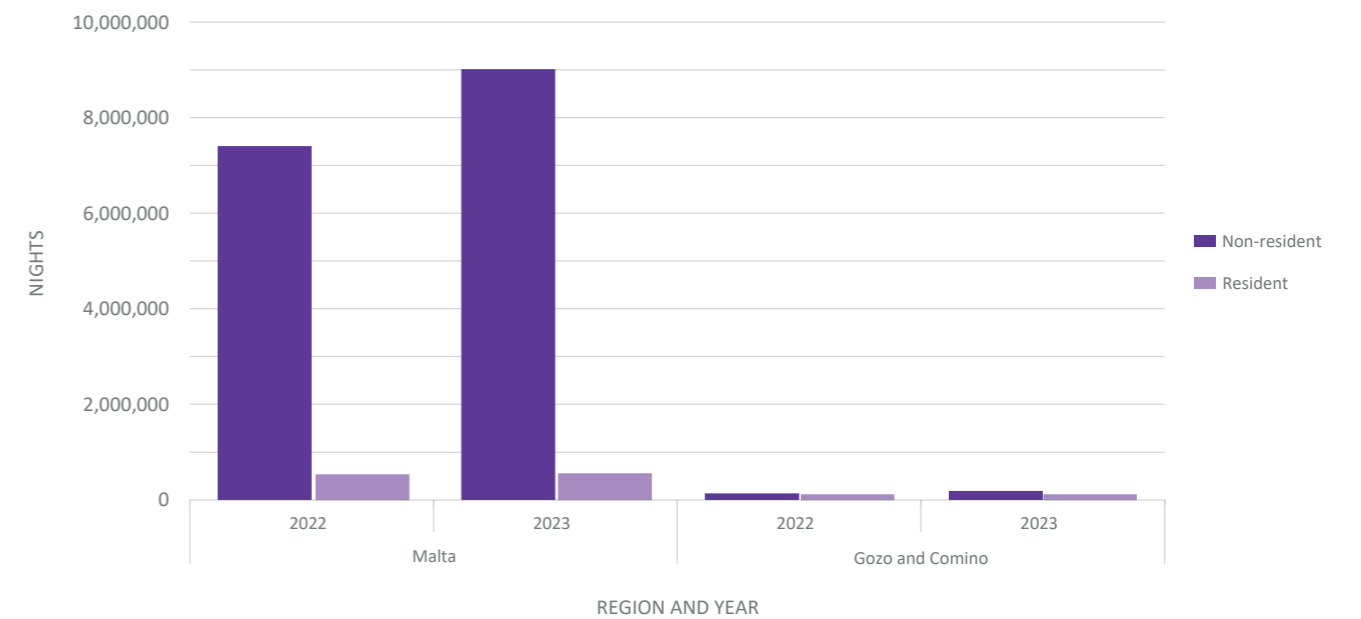


CHART 6.1.1b – Total guest nights in collective accommodation by type, region (NUTS 3) and year



Other collective accommodation, comprising of guesthouses, hostels and tourist villages registered the largest increase over 2022 of 26.8 per cent in guests while the 4-star hotel category registered the largest increase of 26.0 per cent, in nights spent. In 2023, the largest share of guests and guest nights were reported in 4-star hotels, accounting for 1,008,505 guests or 44.8 per cent of the total guests and 4,805,258 or 48.6 per cent of total guest nights. Guests in the 4-star hotels also registered the largest increase in hotel guests, 26.3 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

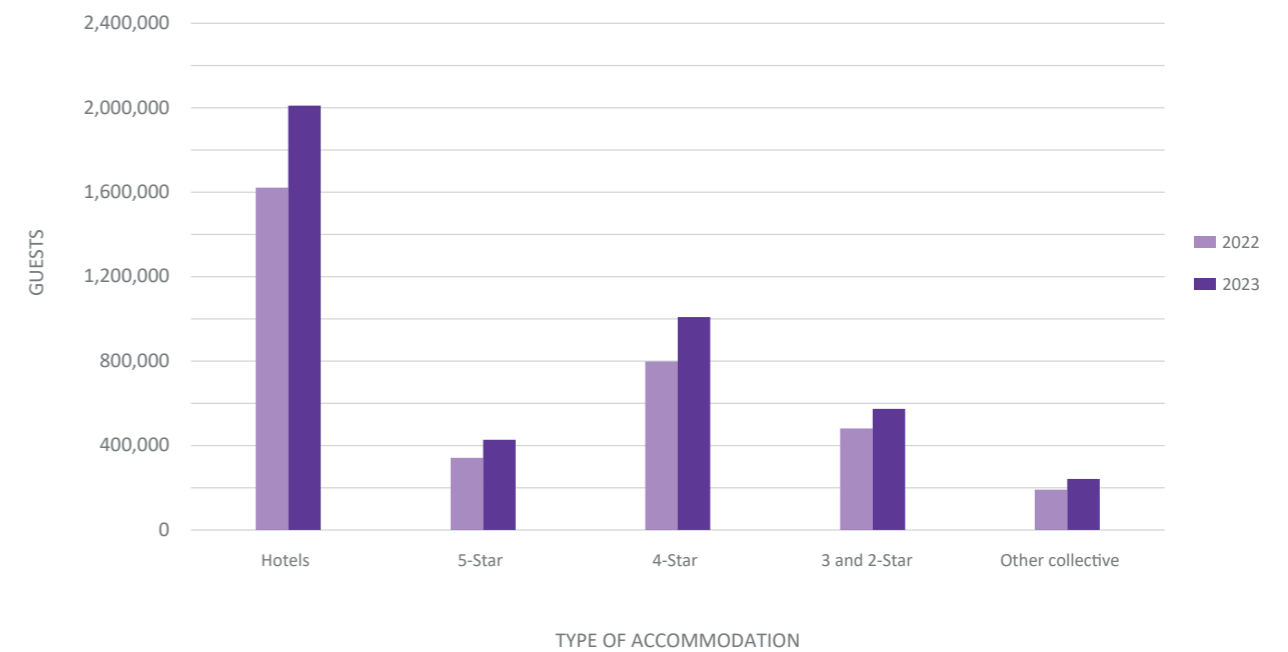
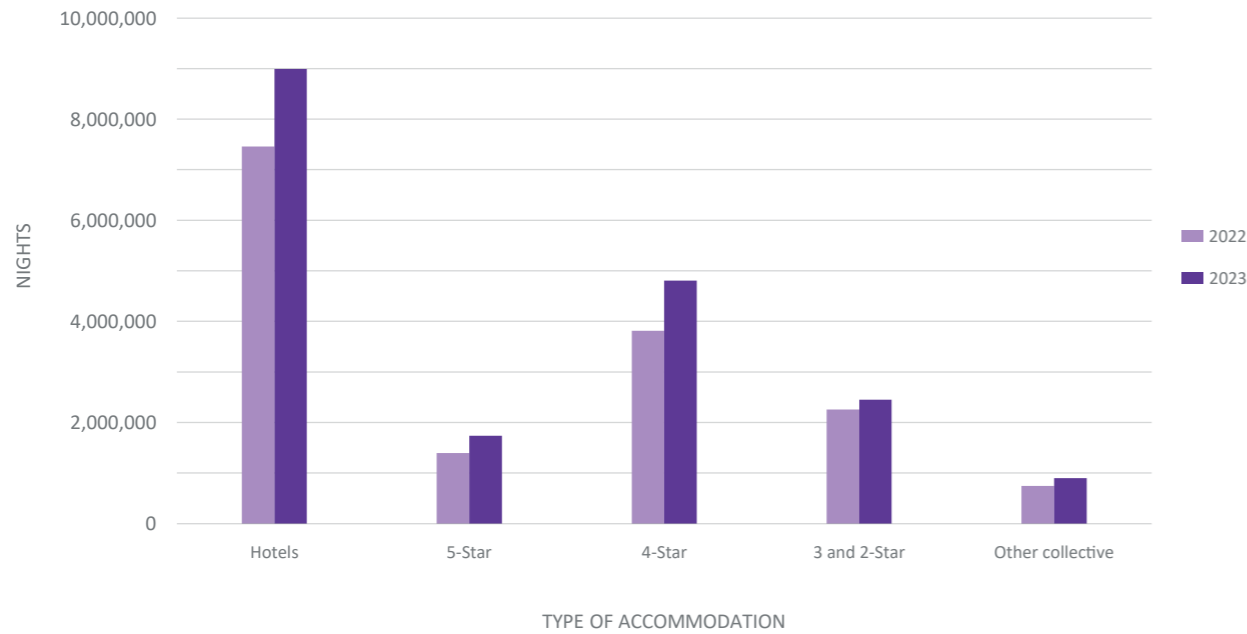


CHART 6.1.2b – Total guest nights in collective accommodation by type of accommodation and year



The net use of bed-places increased by 9.0 percentage points to 62.2 per cent. In 2023, the average length of stay in collective accommodation establishments stood at 4.4 nights, reflecting a slight decrease of 0.1 of a night when compared to 2022. (Table 6.1.1)

Active collective accommodation establishments during peak month (as at 31 August 2023) totalled 279, with a net capacity of 45,334 bed-places (Table 6.1.1).

REGIONAL OUTLOOK OF THE COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION (NUTS 3)

Total guests in Malta region reached 2,145,111, up by 24.4 per cent over 2022. Additionally, an increase of 20.5 per cent was recorded in the number of guest nights. Increases were registered across all hotel categories and ‘other collective’ accommodations. Compared to the previous year, the average length of stay decreased by 0.1 of a night to 4.5. The longest average length of stays of non-resident guests and resident guests to Malta region were reported in the 4-star and 3 and 2-star hotel categories respectively. The net occupancy rate increased from 53.9 to 63.1 per cent. (Table 6.1.2 and Charts 6.1.3a, 6.1.4)

Total guests in Gozo and Comino region increased by 21.4 per cent to 108,088, while total nights spent went up by 21.8 per cent to 314,370 when compared to the previous year. Similar to Malta region, for the case of Gozo and Comino region, all categories registered increases in both guests and nights spent over 2022. The ‘other collective’ accommodation category registered the largest increases in both guests (62.2 per cent) and nights spent (63.2 per cent) over 2022. The average length of stay remained the same 2.9 as in 2022. On average, the longest duration of visit of non-resident and resident guests to Gozo and Comino region were reported in the 4-star and 5-star hotel categories respectively. The net occupancy rate increased from 37.9 to 43.1 per cent. (Table 6.1.3 and Charts 6.1.3b, 6.1.4)

DID YOU KNOW ?

Between 2020 and 2023, 4-star hotels emerged as the preferred choice for guests seeking collective accommodation across Malta and Gozo and Comino regions. In Malta, the 3 & 2-star hotel category consistently followed as the next popular option during this period. However, in Gozo and Comino, while 4-star hotels maintained their dominance, the secondary preference varied: initially, 5-star hotels held the second spot in 2020 and 2021, then in 2022, the 3 & 2-star category took over, and by 2023, “other collective” accommodations became the second most favoured choice among guests.

CHART 6.1.3a – Average length of stay in collective accommodation in Malta region by type of accommodation and guest: 2023

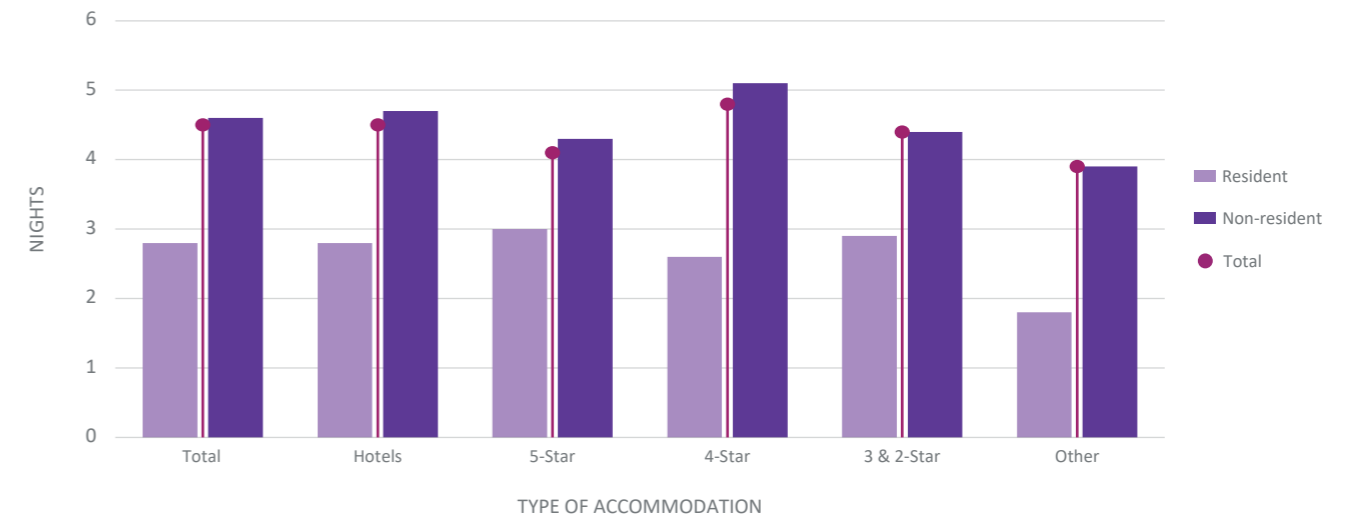


CHART 6.1.3b – Average length of stay in collective accommodation in Gozo and Comino region by type of accommodation and guest: 2023



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

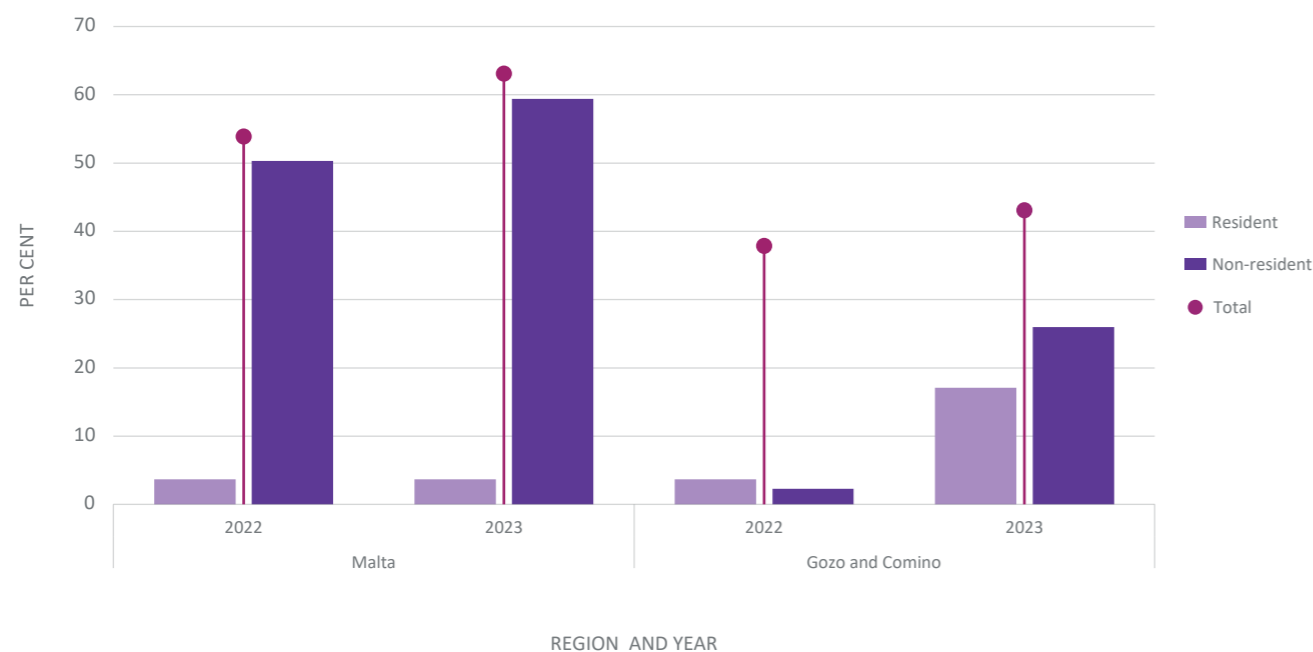
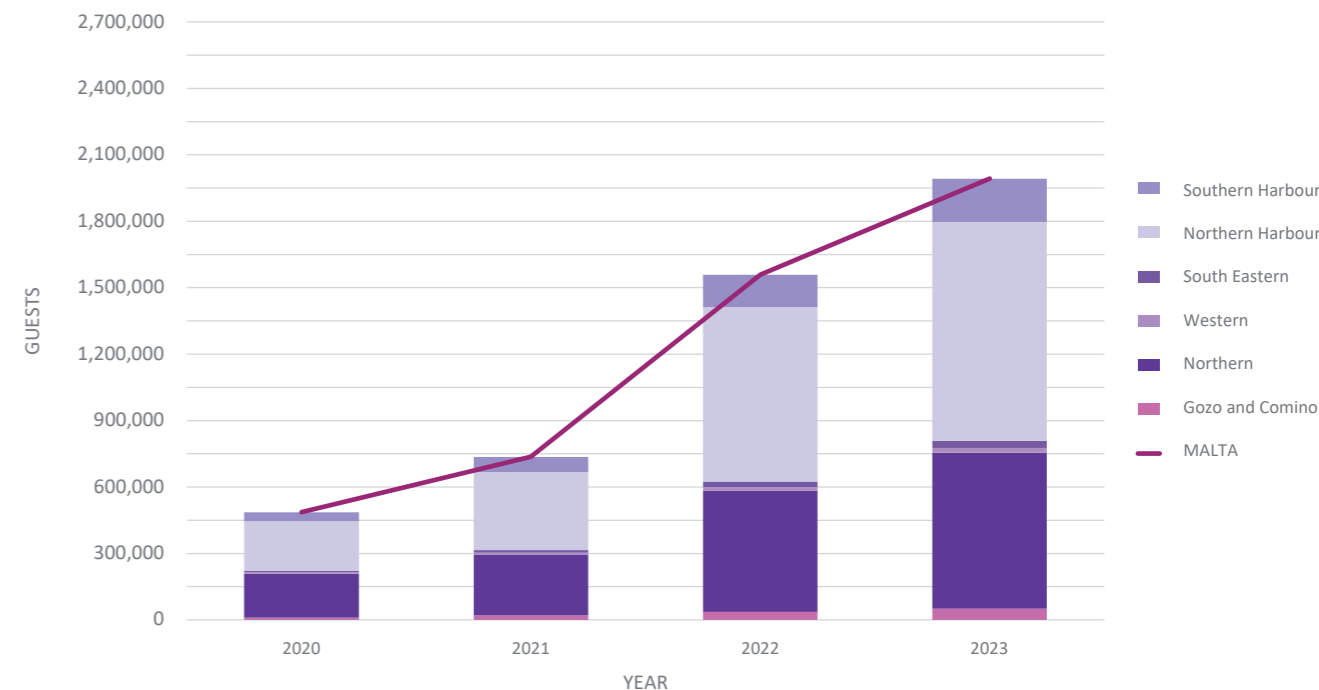


CHART 6.1.5a – Non-resident guests in collective accommodation by district (LAU 1) and year



DISTRICT ANALYSIS OF THE COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION (LAU 1)

In 2023, the largest share of guests was recorded in the Northern Harbour district, tallying to 1,081,201 or 48.0 per cent of total guests. This was followed by the Northern district. Guests in Gozo and Comino district accounted for just 4.8 per cent of the total guests. All districts registered an increase in guests when compared to 2022. (Table 6.1.4)

Furthermore, in 2023, collective accommodation in the Northern Harbour and Northern districts comprised 85.0 per cent of the non-resident guests, at 49.6 and 35.4 per cent respectively. Non-resident guests in Gozo and Comino district accounted for just 2.5 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 36.2 per cent of total resident guests. Gozo and Comino district’s share of resident guests accounted for 22.3 per cent of total resident guests. (Table 6.1.4 and Chart 6.1.5b)

Most guest nights were spent in the Northern Harbour district amounting to 4.5 million or 45.6 per cent of the total. This was followed closely by the Northern district, 42.4 per cent. The share of guest nights in Gozo and Comino accounted for 3.2 per cent of the total guest nights. All districts registered increases in guest nights over 2022, with the largest percentage increase (28.7 per cent) registered in the Western district. (Table 6.1.4)

The Northern Harbour district took the largest proportion of non-resident guest nights, comprising 45.8 per cent of total. The share of the Gozo and Comino district with respect to non-resident guest nights accounted for just 2.1 per cent of the total (Table 6.1.4 and Chart 6.1.6a). Most resident guest nights were spent in the Northern Harbour district accounting for 43.0 per cent of total resident guest nights, while Gozo and Comino accounted for 18.2 per cent of total resident guest nights (Table 6.1.4 and Chart 6.1.6b).

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

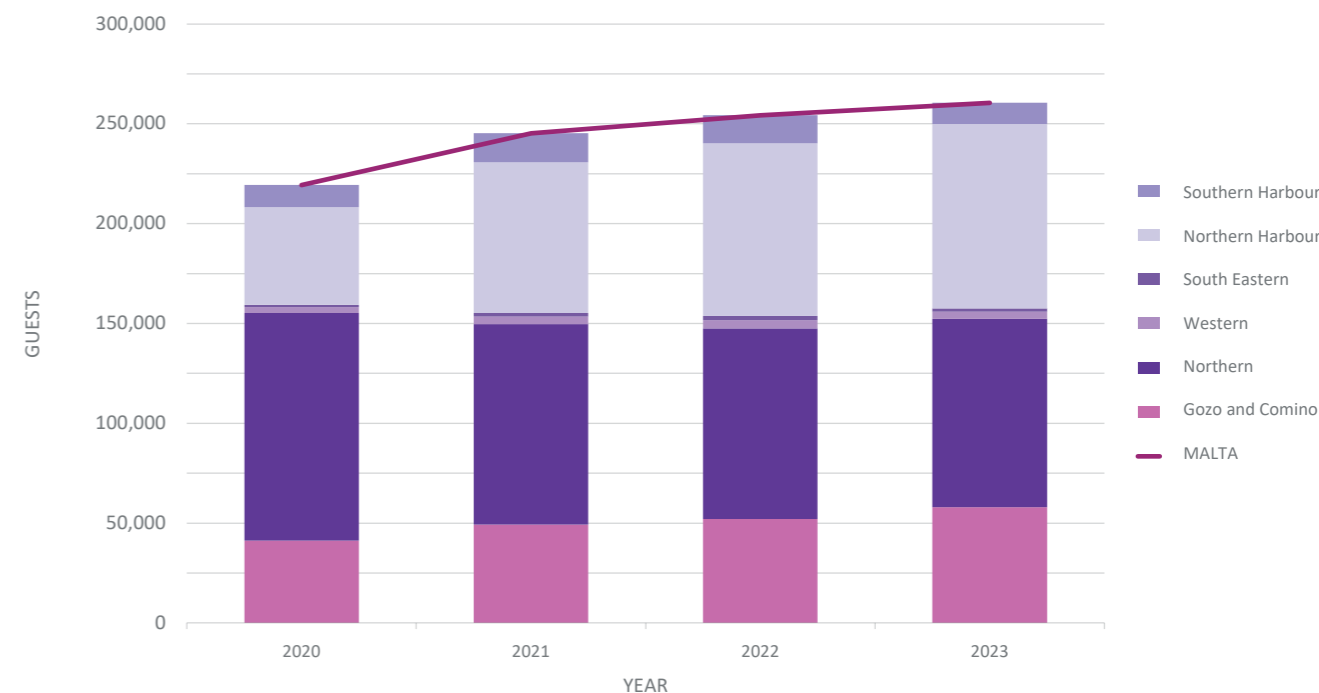
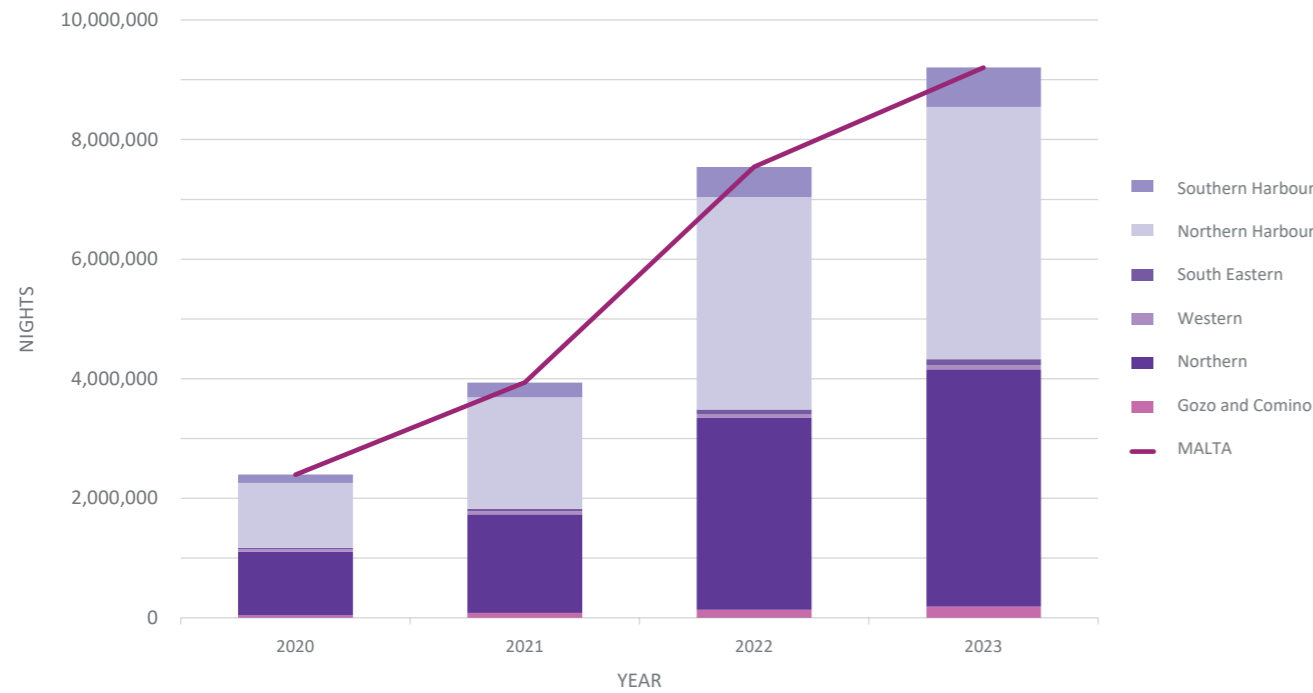


CHART 6.1.6a – Non-resident nights in collective accommodation by district (LAU 1) and year



The Northern district recorded the longest average length of stay at 5.3 nights, followed closely by the Northern Harbour district with an average stay of 4.2 nights. While the Southern Harbour, South Eastern and Gozo and Comino districts maintained consistent average stays, the Northern Harbour and Northern districts experienced slight decreases of 0.1 of a night each. On the other hand, the Western district was the only district that saw an increase of 0.2 nights. (Table 6.1.4) The longest average duration of stay of non-residents was registered in the Northern district while that of residents was reported in the Northern Harbour district (Table 6.1.4 and Charts 6.1.7a-b).

DID YOU KNOW ?

During 2023, although the majority of guest nights were registered in the Northern Harbour district (45.6%), the Northern district recorded the longest average length of stay at 5.3 nights.

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

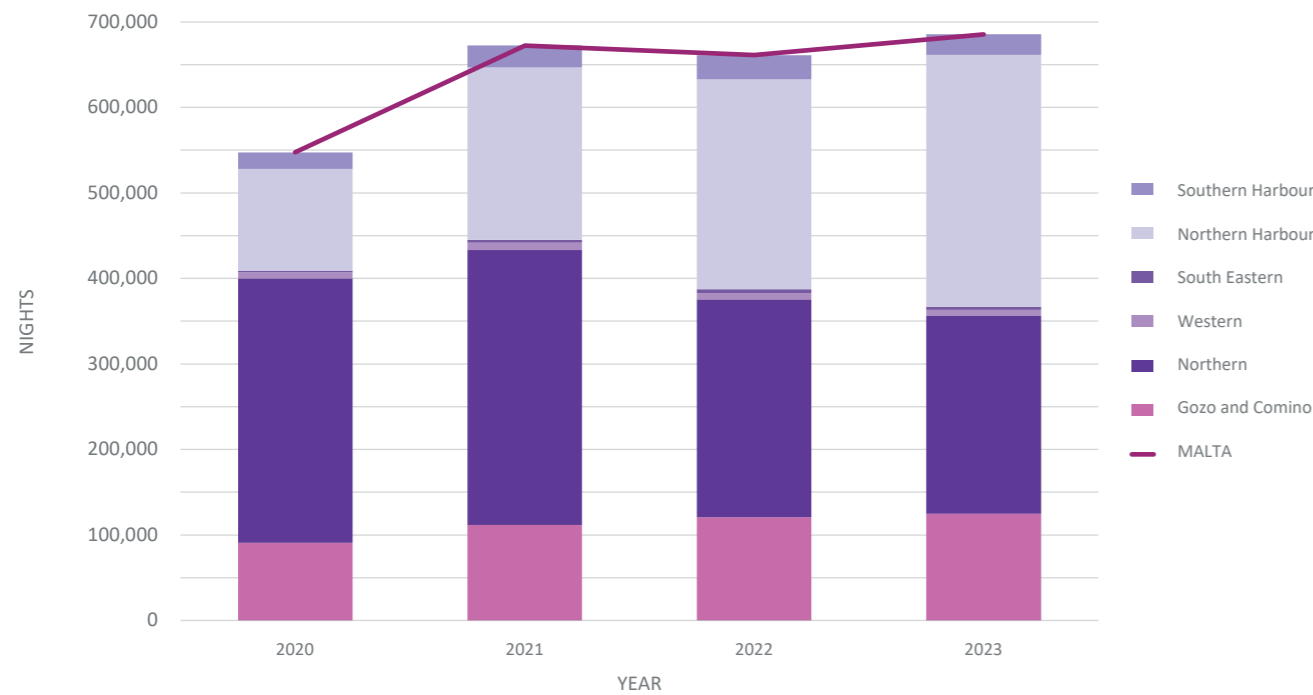


CHART 6.1.7a – Average length of stay in collective accommodation of non-resident guests by district (LAU 1) and year



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

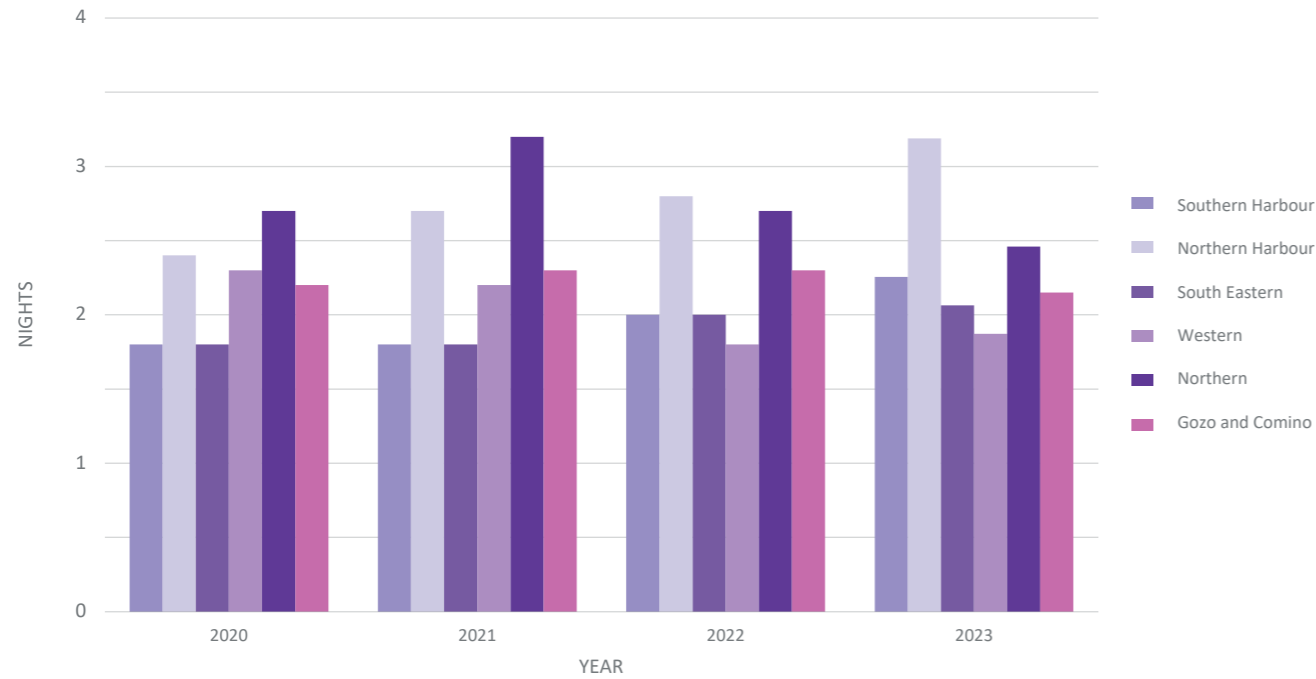
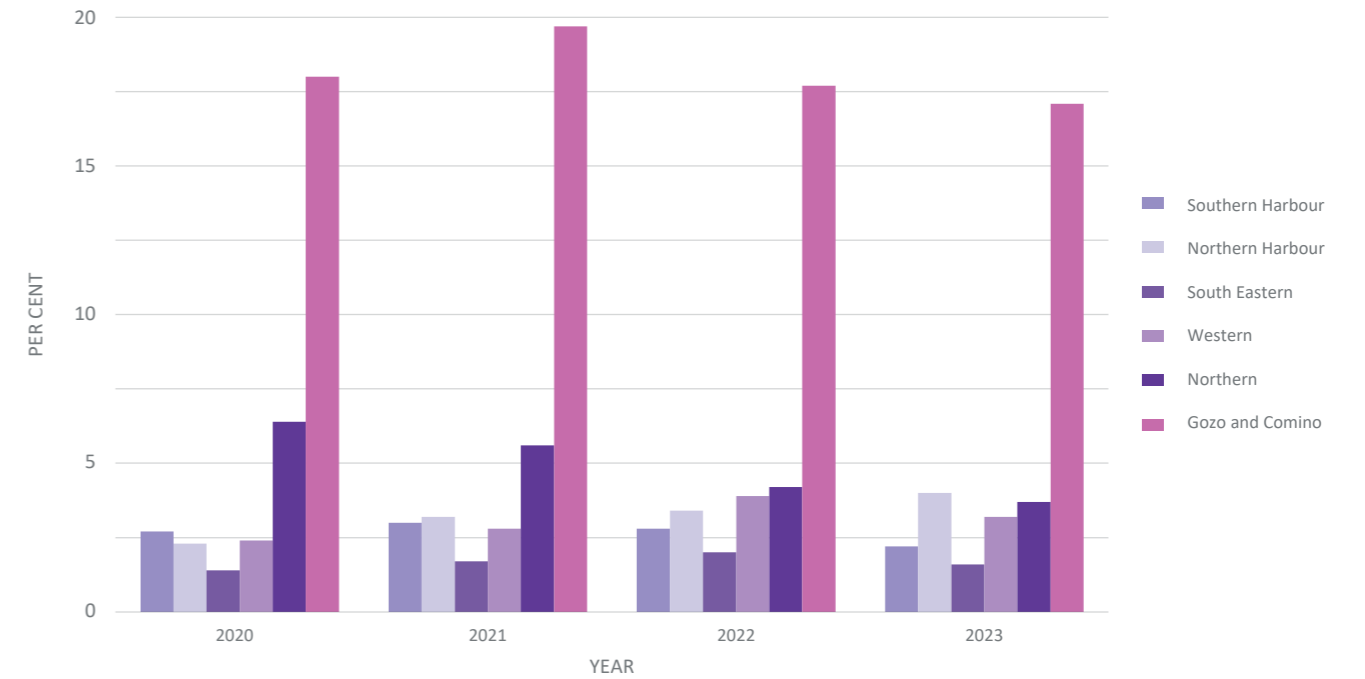


CHART 6.1.8b – Net use of bed-places in collective accommodation by resident guests by district (LAU 1) and year



The highest net occupancy rate was recorded in the Northern district at 67.3 per cent, followed by the Southern Harbour district at the rate of 61.9 per cent. All districts registered higher occupancy rates when compared to 2022. Highest occupancy rates in collective accommodation by non-resident and resident guests were reported in the Northern district (63.6 per cent) and in Gozo and Comino (17.1 per cent) respectively. (Table 6.1.4 and Charts 6.1.8a, 6.1.8b)

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

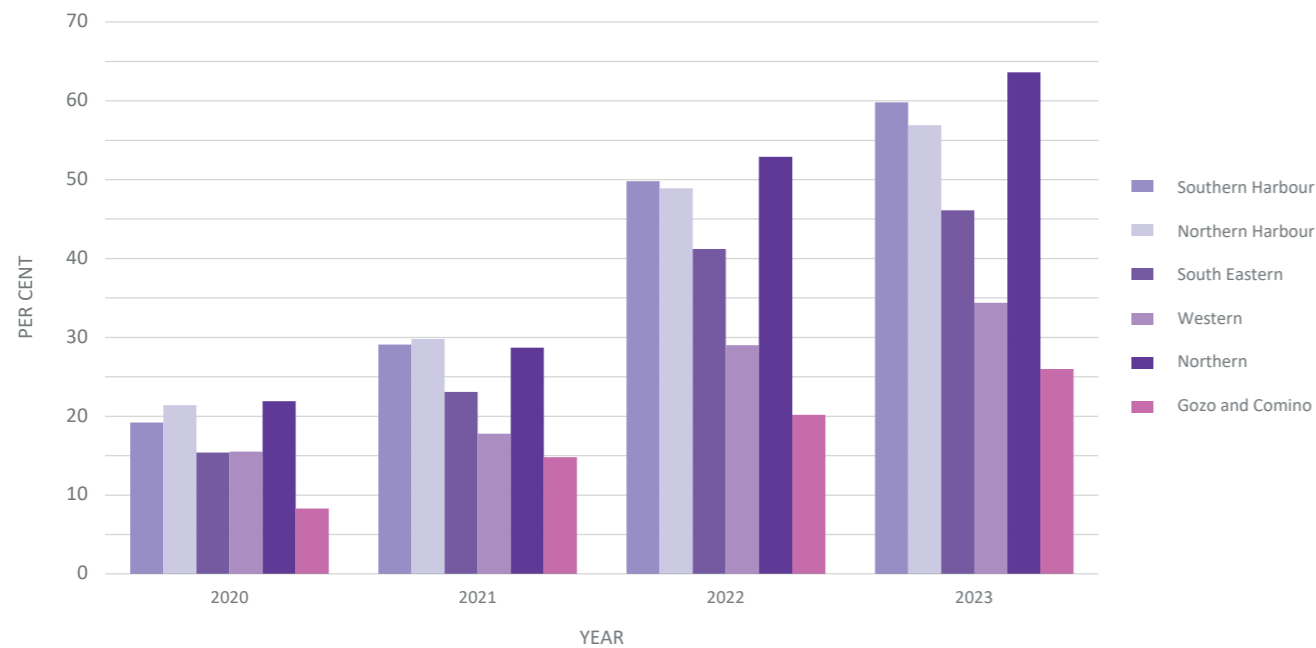


CHART 6.1.9a – Net use of bedrooms in collective accommodation by non-resident guests by district (LAU 1) and year

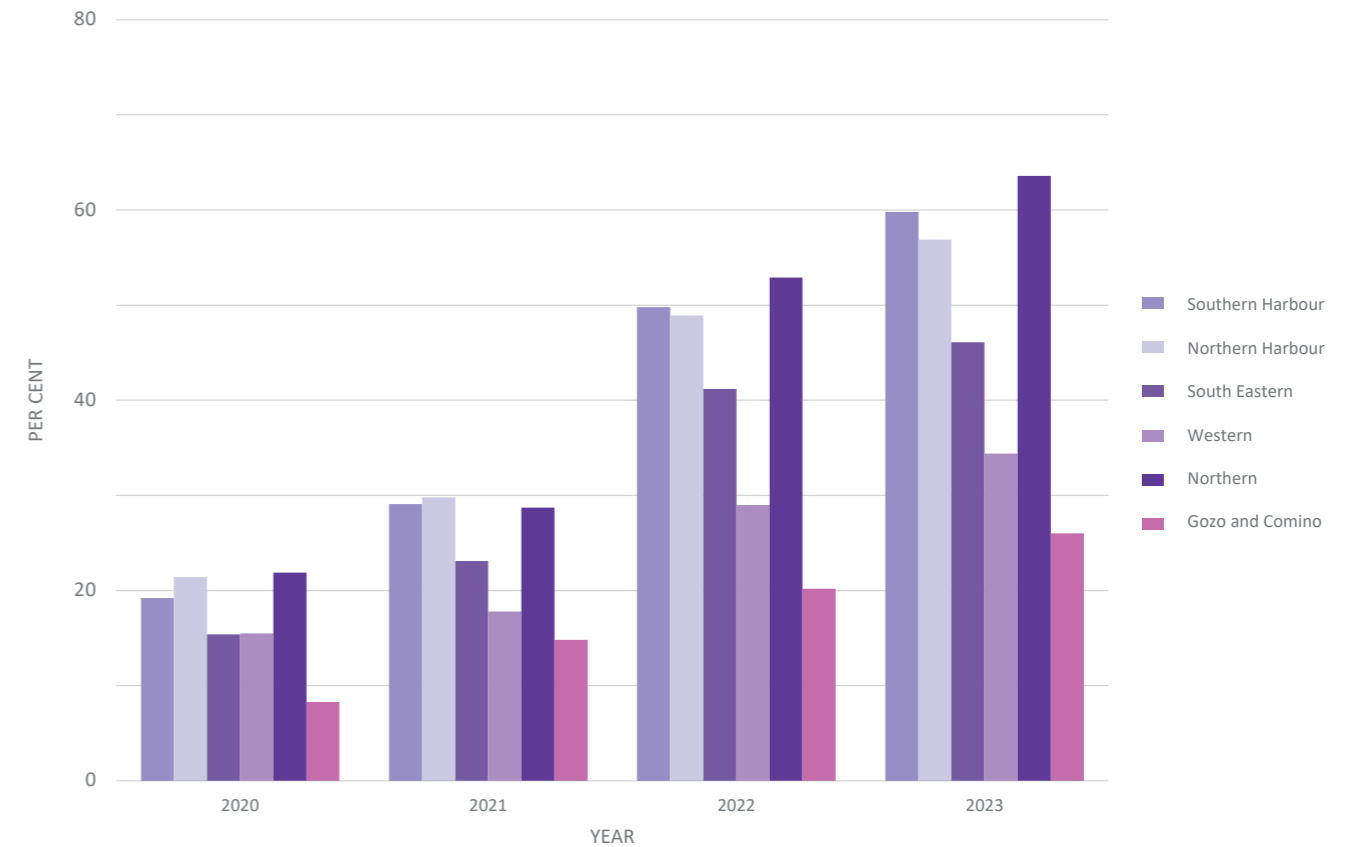
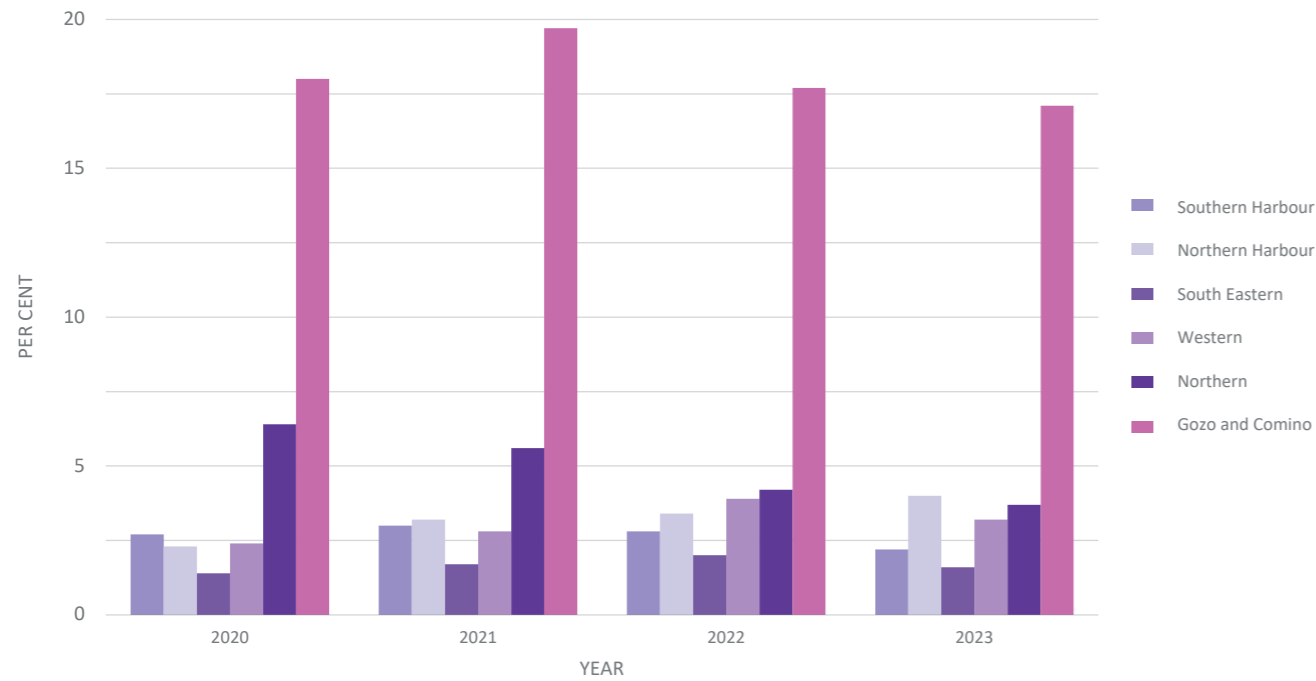


CHART 6.1.9b – Net use of bedrooms in collective accommodation by resident guests by district (LAU 1) and year



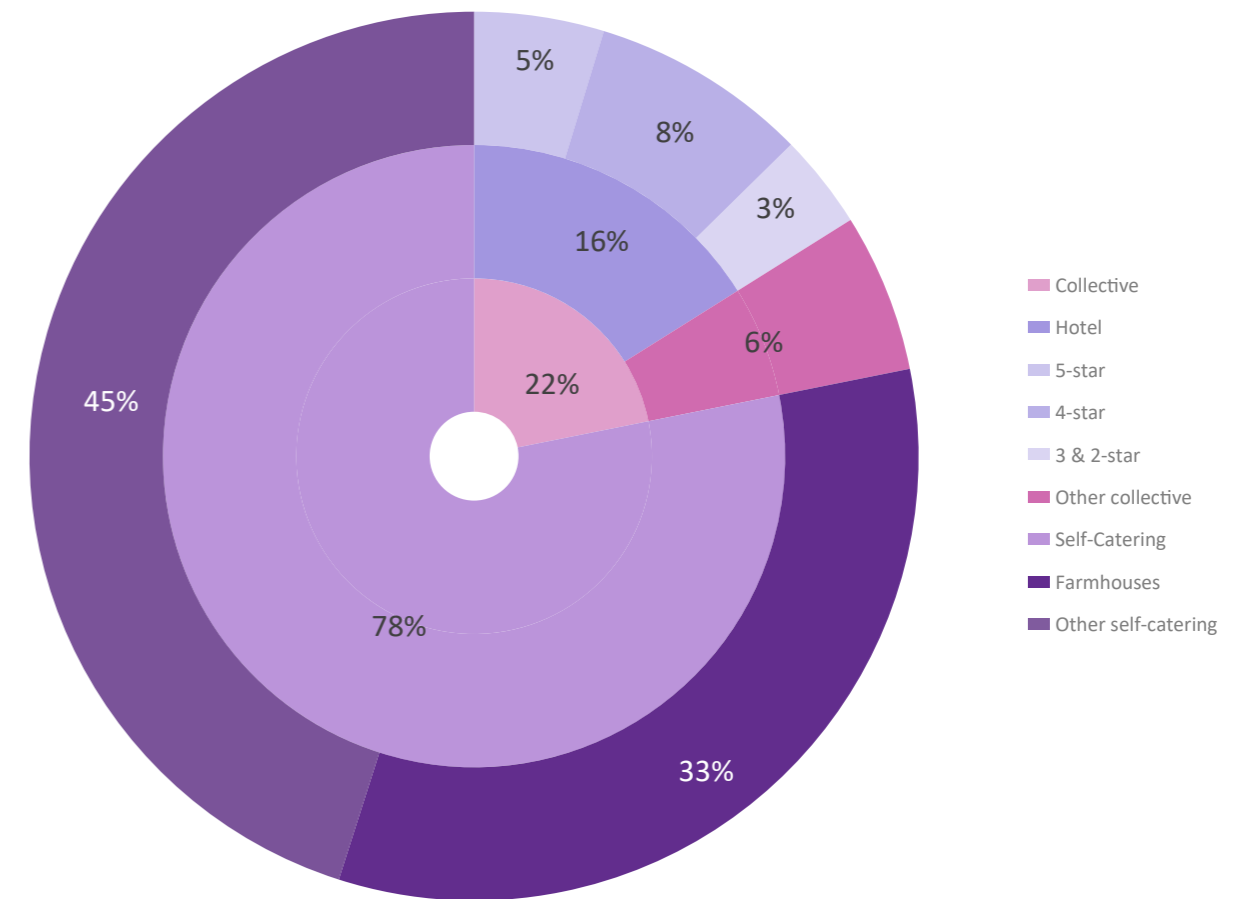
In 2023, at 39.1 per cent, the Northern Harbour district recorded the largest share in terms of active collective accommodation establishments, followed by the Southern Harbour district which accounted for 21.1 per cent of the total. Gozo and Comino district accounted for 10.8 per cent of the total active collective accommodation establishments. (Table 6.1.4)

On the other hand, the largest proportion of bed-places was registered in the Northern Harbour district, at 45.0 per cent of the total bed-places, followed by the Northern district at 41.0 per cent. The net capacity of active collective accommodation establishments in Gozo and Comino district accounted for 4.7 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 2023, total registered self-catering accommodation accounted for 78.1 per cent of total bed stock in Gozo and Comino region. This consisted of 1,406 self-catering accommodation premises, with a net capacity of 7,571 bed-places. Bedstock 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: 2023



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

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

	Total				Non-residents		Residents	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2023	2020	2023
Guests								
TOTAL	705,567	981,790	1,813,151	2,253,199	486,246	1,992,669	219,321	260,530
Hotel	646,624	886,248	1,621,962	2,010,800	444,695	1,770,027	201,929	240,773
5-Star	137,280	205,071	342,391	427,768	76,905	350,933	60,375	76,835
4-Star	331,255	434,690	798,680	1,008,505	228,610	889,474	102,645	119,031
3 & 2-Star	178,089	246,487	480,891	574,527	139,180	529,620	38,909	44,907
Other collective*	58,943	95,542	191,189	242,399	41,551	222,642	17,392	19,757
Nights								
TOTAL	2,943,745	4,610,706	8,204,573	9,891,438	2,396,244	9,205,985	547,501	685,453
Hotel	2,704,289	4,240,091	7,460,097	8,992,980	2,197,491	8,342,233	506,798	650,747
5-Star	471,366	902,007	1,392,643	1,738,810	325,908	1,514,544	145,458	224,266
4-Star	1,401,308	2,062,474	3,812,386	4,805,258	1,179,791	4,497,062	221,517	308,196
3 & 2-Star	831,615	1,275,610	2,255,068	2,448,912	691,792	2,330,627	139,823	118,285
Other collective*	239,456	370,615	744,476	898,458	198,753	863,752	40,703	34,706
Net Use of bed-places								
TOTAL	25.4	33.2	53.2	62.2	20.7	57.8	4.7	4.3
Hotel	26.0	34.1	55.3	65.0	21.2	60.3	4.9	4.7
5-Star	22.4	33.7	49.5	60.9	15.5	53.1	6.9	7.9
4-Star	29.8	36.5	59.5	68.0	25.1	63.7	4.7	4.4
3 & 2-Star	23.2	31.1	52.9	62.4	19.3	59.4	3.9	3.0
Other collective*	19.9	25.1	38.6	43.3	16.5	41.7	3.4	1.7
Average length of stay (days)								
TOTAL	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.6	2.5	2.6
Hotel	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.7	2.5	2.7
5-Star	3.4	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	2.4	2.9
4-Star	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.1	2.2	2.6
3 & 2-Star	4.7	5.2	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.4	3.6	2.6
Other collective*	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.8	3.9	2.3	1.8

TABLE 6.1.1 – Continued

	Total				Non-residents		Residents	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2023	2020	2023
Establishments								
TOTAL	201	213	255	279	.	.	.	.
Hotel	115	120	130	137	.	.	.	.
<i>of which:</i>								
5-Star	14	17	17	17	.	.	.	.
4-Star	39	43	46	50	.	.	.	.
3-Star	45	43	52	56	.	.	.	.
Other collective*	86	93	125	142	.	.	.	.
Bed-places								
TOTAL	40,452	43,035	43,809	45,334	.	.	.	.
Hotel	36,320	38,645	38,261	39,547	.	.	.	.
<i>of which:</i>								
5-Star	6,384	7,751	7,755	7,755	.	.	.	.
4-Star	17,252	18,161	18,925	21,174	.	.	.	.
3-Star	11,286	11,316	10,618	9,681	.	.	.	.
Other collective*	4,132	4,390	5,548	5,787	.	.	.	.

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 guest, year and type of accommodation

	Total				Non-residents		Residents	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2023	2020	2023
Guests								
TOTAL	653,373	912,146	1,724,134	2,145,111	475,275	1,942,580	178,098	202,531
Hotel	600,002	826,492	1,548,686	1,928,237	435,415	1,733,702	164,587	194,535
5-Star	121,965	185,563	321,214	403,100	74,774	342,278	47,191	60,822
4-Star	313,273	410,234	769,813	975,240	224,607	873,566	88,666	101,674
3 & 2-Star	164,764	230,695	457,659	549,897	136,034	517,858	28,730	32,039
Other collective*	53,371	85,654	175,448	216,874	39,860	208,878	13,511	7,996
Nights								
TOTAL	2,810,781	4,415,086	7,946,432	9,577,068	2,354,281	9,016,340	456,500	560,728
Hotel	2,584,951	4,069,026	7,240,112	8,740,890	2,160,737	8,194,667	424,214	546,223
5-Star	426,628	839,368	1,324,357	1,663,667	315,196	1,478,556	111,432	185,111
4-Star	1,353,659	1,987,759	3,712,455	4,684,831	1,162,112	4,417,741	191,547	267,090
3 & 2-Star	804,664	1,241,899	2,203,300	2,392,392	683,429	2,298,370	121,235	94,022
Other collective*	225,830	346,060	706,320	836,178	193,544	821,673	32,286	14,505
Net Use of bed-places								
TOTAL	25.4	33.1	53.9	63.1	21.2	59.4	4.1	3.7
Hotel	25.9	34.0	55.9	65.7	21.7	61.6	4.3	4.1
5-Star	21.7	33.1	49.8	61.4	16.0	54.6	5.7	6.8
4-Star	30.2	36.7	60.5	69.0	25.9	65.0	4.3	3.9
3 & 2-Star	22.9	30.9	53.0	62.8	19.4	60.4	3.4	2.5
Other collective*	20.2	25.3	39.9	44.5	17.3	43.7	2.9	0.8
Average length of stay (days)								
TOTAL	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.6	2.6	2.8
Hotel	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.7	2.6	2.8
5-Star	3.5	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	2.4	3
4-Star	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.1	2.2	2.6
3 & 2-Star	4.9	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.4	4.2	2.9
Other collective*	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.9	3.9	2.4	1.8

TABLE 6.1.2 – Continued

	Total				Non-residents		Residents	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2023	2020	2023
Establishments								
TOTAL	177	188	227	249	.	.	.	.
Hotel	102	108	116	123	.	.	.	.
<i>of which:</i>								
5-Star	12	15	15	15	.	.	.	.
4-Star	35	39	42	46	.	.	.	.
3-Star	41	40	47	51	.	.	.	.
Other collective*	75	80	111	126	.	.	.	.
Bed-places								
TOTAL	38,652	41,230	41,811	43,217	.	.	.	.
Hotel	34,865	37,218	36,733	37,989	.	.	.	.
<i>of which:</i>								
5-Star	5,929	7,296	7,300	7,298	.	.	.	.
4-Star	16,528	17,437	18,158	20,407	.	.	.	.
3-Star	11,096	11,154	10,398	9,433	.	.	.	.
Other collective*	3,787	4,012	5,078	5,228	.	.	.	.

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

	Total				Non-residents		Residents	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2023	2020	2023
Guests								
TOTAL	52,194	69,644	89,017	108,088	10,971	50,089	41,223	57,999
Hotel	46,622	59,756	73,276	82,563	9,280	36,325	37,342	46,238
5-Star	15,315	19,508	21,177	24,668	2,131	8,655	13,184	16,013
4-Star	17,982	24,456	28,867	33,265	4,003	15,908	13,979	17,357
3 & 2-Star	13,325	15,792	23,232	24,630	3,146	11,762	10,179	12,868
Other collective*	5,572	9,888	15,741	25,525	1,691	13,764	3,881	11,761
Nights								
TOTAL	132,964	195,620	258,141	314,370	41,963	189,645	91,001	124,725
Hotel	119,338	171,065	219,985	252,090	36,754	147,566	82,584	104,524
5-Star	44,738	62,639	68,286	75,143	10,712	35,988	34,026	39,155
4-Star	47,649	74,715	99,931	120,427	17,679	79,321	29,970	41,106
3 & 2-Star	26,951	33,711	51,768	56,520	8,363	32,257	18,588	24,263
Other collective*	13,626	24,555	38,156	62,280	5,209	42,079	8,417	20,201
Net Use of bed-places								
TOTAL	26.4	34.5	37.9	43.1	8.3	26.0	18.0	17.1
Hotel	28.5	37.2	42.0	47.2	8.8	27.6	19.7	19.6
5-Star	34.4	43.9	45.3	51.7	8.2	24.8	26.2	27.0
4-Star	22.3	31.9	37.2	44.3	8.3	29.2	14.0	15.1
3 & 2-Star	35.8	40.4	49.5	48.1	11.1	27.4	24.7	20.6
Other collective*	15.9	23.0	24.4	32.0	6.1	21.7	9.8	10.4
Average length of stay (days)								
TOTAL	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	2.2	2.2
Hotel	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.1	2.2	2.3
5-Star	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	5.0	4.2	2.6	2.4
4-Star	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.4	5.0	2.1	2.4
3 & 2-Star	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.9
Other collective*	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.2	1.7

TABLE 6.1.3 – Continued

	Total				Non-residents		Residents	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2023	2020	2023
Establishments								
TOTAL	24	25	28	30	.	.	.	.
Hotel	13	12	14	14	.	.	.	.
<i>of which:</i>								
5-Star	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.
4-Star	4	4	4	4	.	.	.	.
3-Star	4	3	5	5	.	.	.	.
Other collective*	11	13	14	16	.	.	.	.
Bed-places								
TOTAL	1,800	1,805	1,998	2,117	.	.	.	.
Hotel	1,455	1,427	1,528	1,558	.	.	.	.
<i>of which:</i>								
5-Star	455	455	455	457	.	.	.	.
4-Star	724	724	767	767	.	.	.	.
3-Star	190	162	220	248	.	.	.	.
Other collective*	345	378	470	559	.	.	.	.

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, year, region (NUTS 3) and district (LAU 1)

	Total				Non-residents		Residents	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2023	2020	2023
Guests								
MALTA	705,567	981,790	1,813,151	2,253,199	486,246	1,992,669	219,321	260,530
Malta	653,373	912,146	1,724,134	2,145,111	475,275	1,942,580	178,098	202,531
Southern Harbour	51,810	82,390	161,162	206,958	40,762	196,308	11,048	10,650
Northern Harbour	273,072	428,358	873,158	1,081,201	224,077	988,807	48,995	92,394
South Eastern	7,523	14,314	27,416	32,310	6,423	30,669	1,100	1,641
Western	9,057	13,001	21,202	25,700	6,071	22,103	2,986	3,597
Northern	311,911	374,083	641,196	798,942	197,942	704,693	113,969	94,249
Gozo and Comino	52,194	69,644	89,017	108,088	10,971	50,089	41,223	57,999
Gozo and Comino	52,194	69,644	89,017	108,088	10,971	50,089	41,223	57,999
Nights								
MALTA	2,943,745	4,610,706	8,204,573	9,891,438	2,396,244	9,205,985	547,501	685,453
Malta	2,810,781	4,415,086	7,946,432	9,577,068	2,354,281	9,016,340	456,500	560,728
Southern Harbour	156,392	273,445	535,894	682,314	136,955	658,289	19,437	24,025
Northern Harbour	1,206,769	2,064,441	3,795,071	4,515,395	1,087,787	4,220,756	118,982	294,639
South Eastern	24,087	45,481	88,533	102,046	22,072	98,659	2,015	3,387
Western	52,113	62,637	61,671	79,379	45,118	72,641	6,995	6,738
Northern	1,371,420	1,969,082	3,465,263	4,197,934	1,062,349	3,965,995	309,071	231,939
Gozo and Comino	132,964	195,620	258,141	314,370	41,963	189,645	91,001	124,725
Gozo and Comino	132,964	195,620	258,141	314,370	41,963	189,645	91,001	124,725
Net Use of bed-places								
MALTA	25.4	33.2	53.2	62.2	20.7	57.8	4.7	4.3
Malta	25.4	33.1	53.9	63.1	21.2	59.4	4.1	3.7
Southern Harbour	21.9	32.1	52.6	61.9	19.2	59.8	2.7	2.2
Northern Harbour	23.7	33.0	52.3	60.8	21.4	56.9	2.3	4.0
South Eastern	16.8	24.8	43.2	47.6	15.4	46.1	1.4	1.6
Western	17.9	20.6	32.9	37.6	15.5	34.4	2.4	3.2
Northern	28.2	34.3	57.2	67.3	21.9	63.6	6.4	3.7
Gozo and Comino	26.4	34.5	37.9	43.1	8.3	26.0	18.0	17.1
Gozo and Comino	26.4	34.5	37.9	43.1	8.3	26.0	18.0	17.1

TABLE 6.1.4 – Continued

	Total				Non-residents		Residents	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2023	2020	2023
Average length of Stay (days)								
MALTA	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.6	2.5	2.6
Malta	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.6	2.6	2.8
Southern Harbour	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	1.8	2.3
Northern Harbour	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.3	2.4	3.2
South Eastern	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	1.8	2.1
Western	5.8	4.8	2.9	3.1	7.4	3.3	2.3	1.9
Northern	4.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.6	2.7	2.5
Gozo and Comino	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	2.2	2.2
Gozo and Comino	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	2.2	2.2
Establishments								
MALTA	201	213	255	279	.	.	.	.
Malta	177	188	227	249	.	.	.	.
Southern Harbour	37	39	51	59	.	.	.	.
Northern Harbour	65	78	97	109	.	.	.	.
South Eastern	13	12	13	13	.	.	.	.
Western	13	13	14	19	.	.	.	.
Northern	49	46	52	49	.	.	.	.
Gozo and Comino	24	25	28	30	.	.	.	.
Gozo and Comino	24	25	28	30	.	.	.	.
Bed-places								
MALTA	40,452	43,035	43,809	45,334	.	.	.	.
Malta	38,652	41,230	41,811	43,217	.	.	.	.
Southern Harbour	2,409	2,460	2,841	3,092	.	.	.	.
Northern Harbour	16,116	18,104	20,544	20,391	.	.	.	.
South Eastern	549	526	573	567	.	.	.	.
Western	896	892	513	593	.	.	.	.
Northern	18,682	19,248	17,340	18,574	.	.	.	.
Gozo and Comino	1,800	1,805	1,998	2,117	.	.	.	.
Gozo and Comino	1,800	1,805	1,998	2,117	.	.	.	.

Notes:

1. '.' Not applicable.
2. Figures for establishments and bed-places are as at 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 year and type of accommodation

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Hotels/Units				
Collective accommodation¹	24	25	28	30
Hotel	13	12	14	14
of which:				
5-star	2	2	2	2
4-star	4	4	4	4
3-star & 2-star	7	6	8	8
Other collective*	11	13	14	16
Self-Catering	1,252	1,314	1,348	1,406
Farmhouses	463	473	477	467
Other	789	841	871	939
Bed-places				
Collective accommodation¹	1,800	1,805	1,998	2,117
Hotel	1,455	1,427	1,528	1,558
of which:				
5-star	455	455	455	457
4-star	724	724	767	767
3-star & 2-star	276	248	306	334
Other collective*	345	378	470	559
Self-Catering	6,488	7,019	7,328	7,571
Farmhouses	3,016	3,188	3,252	3,204
Other	3,472	3,831	4,076	4,367

Notes:

- * Comprises guesthouses, hostels and tourist villages.
- ¹ As per Legal Notice 351 of 2012 the MTA licensing department reclassified all collective accommodation establishments registered as apart-hotels to hotels.
- Figures for collective accommodation as at month of August (peak month).

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

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Collective Accommodation Establishments Survey (Accomstat)

- The data provided in this chapter is based on the latest data published by the National Statistics Office i.e. *News Release 043/2024 – Collective Accommodation Establishments: Q4/2023* (<https://nso.gov.mt/collective-accommodation-establishments-q4-2023/>). The information contained in this chapter is subject to revision.
- The objective of the Survey on Collective Accommodation Establishments is to estimate the utilisation rate of bed-places of all active collective accommodation establishments in Malta and Gozo and Comino. The variables collected from the survey include:
 - Number of residents;
 - Number of non-residents;
 - Nights spent by residents;
 - Nights spent by non-residents;
 - Number of room nights sold to non-residents;
 - Number of room nights sold to residents;
 - Number of bedrooms;
 - Number of bed-places;
 - Number of days the establishment was closed during the month under review.

The collection of the above variables and the calculation of occupancy levels are in line with Regulation (EU) No. 692/2011.

- The survey is distributed monthly to all collective accommodation establishments, namely hotels, guesthouses, hostels and tourist villages.
- The Malta Tourism Authority (MTA) classification of all accommodation categories are found in Legal Notice 351 of 2012. (<https://legislation.mt/eli/in/2012/351/eng/pdf>)
- 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 15.4 of the NSO's metadata file (<https://metadata.nso.gov.mt/reports.aspx?id=35>).
- In view of the COVID-19 situation, guests accommodated in any collective accommodation establishment, and for which their stay was related to health or safety reasons (not related to tourism purposes), have been considered out-of-scope for tourist accommodation statistics and therefore, not recorded for March 2020 - March 2022.
- 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:** Maltese/Gozitan residents who check into/out of a collective accommodation establishment. A person is considered to be a Maltese/Gozitan resident if:
 - S/he has lived for most of the past 12 months in Malta/Gozo and Comino;
 - S/he has lived in Malta/Gozo and Comino for less than 12 months but intends to return within a year to settle here.
 - Non-residents:** foreigners who do not necessarily follow the definition of a tourist and check into/out of a collective accommodation establishment.
 - Total guests:** the total number of residents and non-residents.
 - Total nights spent:** the total number of nights which guests actually spend or are 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 SURVEY (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 2022, domestic tourist arrivals reached 369,000, a decrease of 5.0 per cent when compared to 2021. The largest share was registered in the 25-44 age bracket (46.5 per cent). Domestic tourists aged 65 years and over experienced the highest increase of 51.6 per cent over 2021. The majority of domestic tourists travelled for holiday purposes (83.9 per cent) and spent between one and three nights (81.4 per cent). In 2022, the average length of stay decreased from 2.8 to 2.7 nights over 2021. **(Table 6.2.1.1)**

DID YOU KNOW ?

During 2022, domestic tourism across regions stood at 369,000 total arrivals, a decrease of 5.0% over 2021. Malta residents travelling to Gozo and Comino region accounted for the highest proportion at 89.8% of total domestic tourists.

CHART 6.2.1.1a – Domestic and inbound tourists by region (NUTS 3): 2022

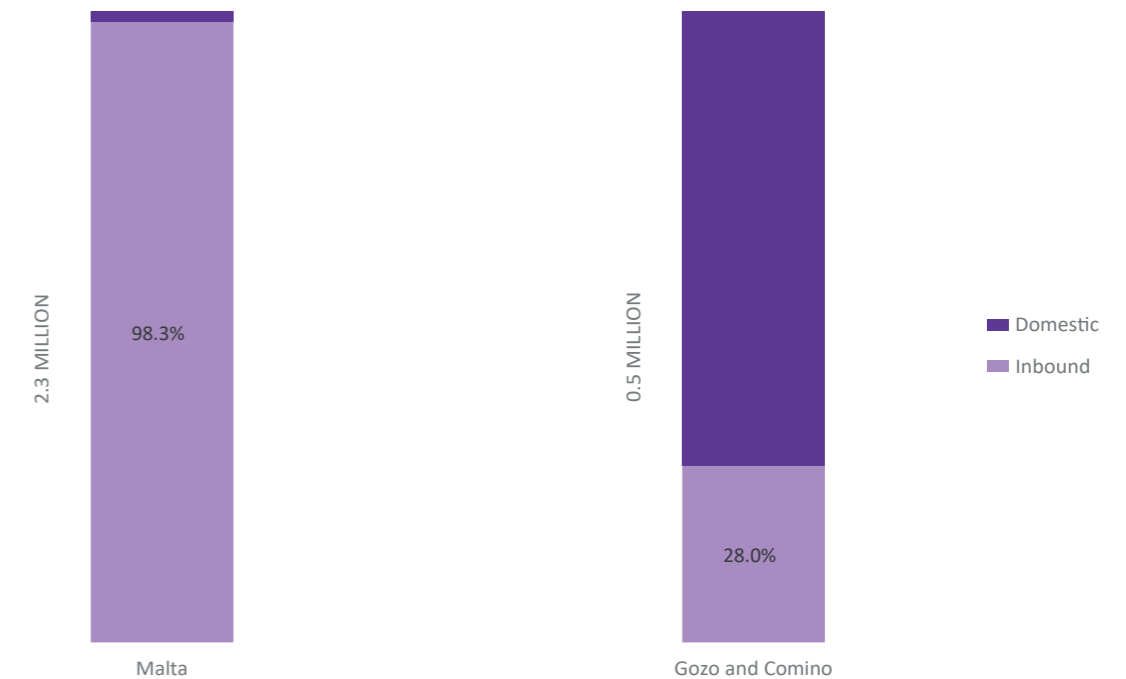
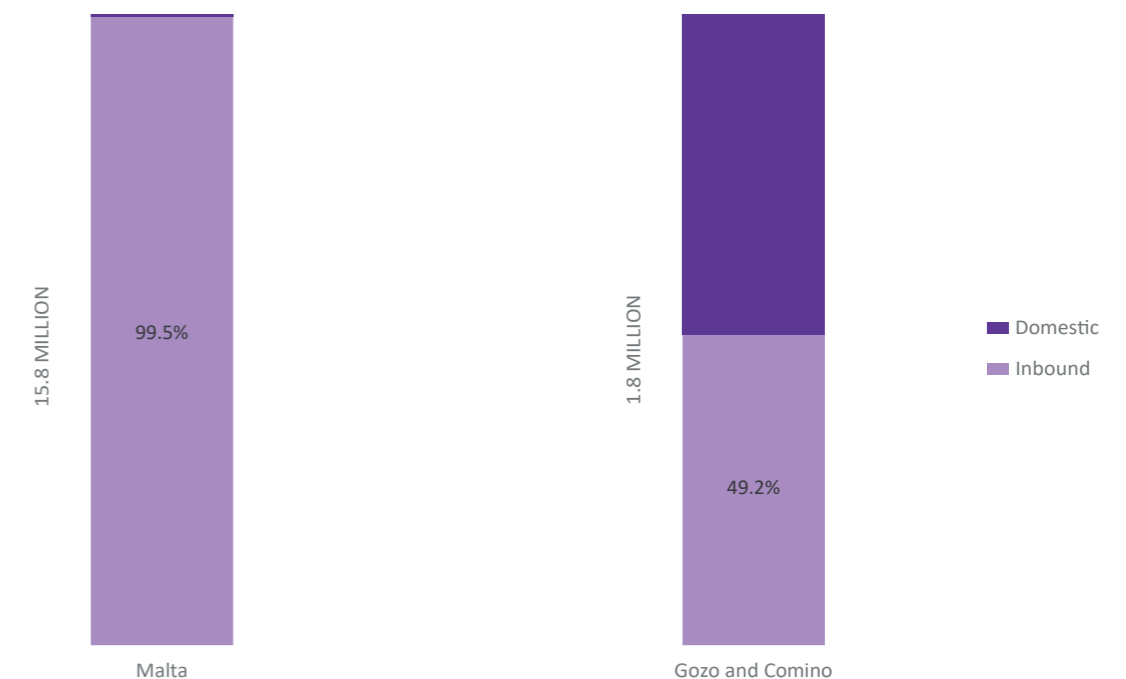


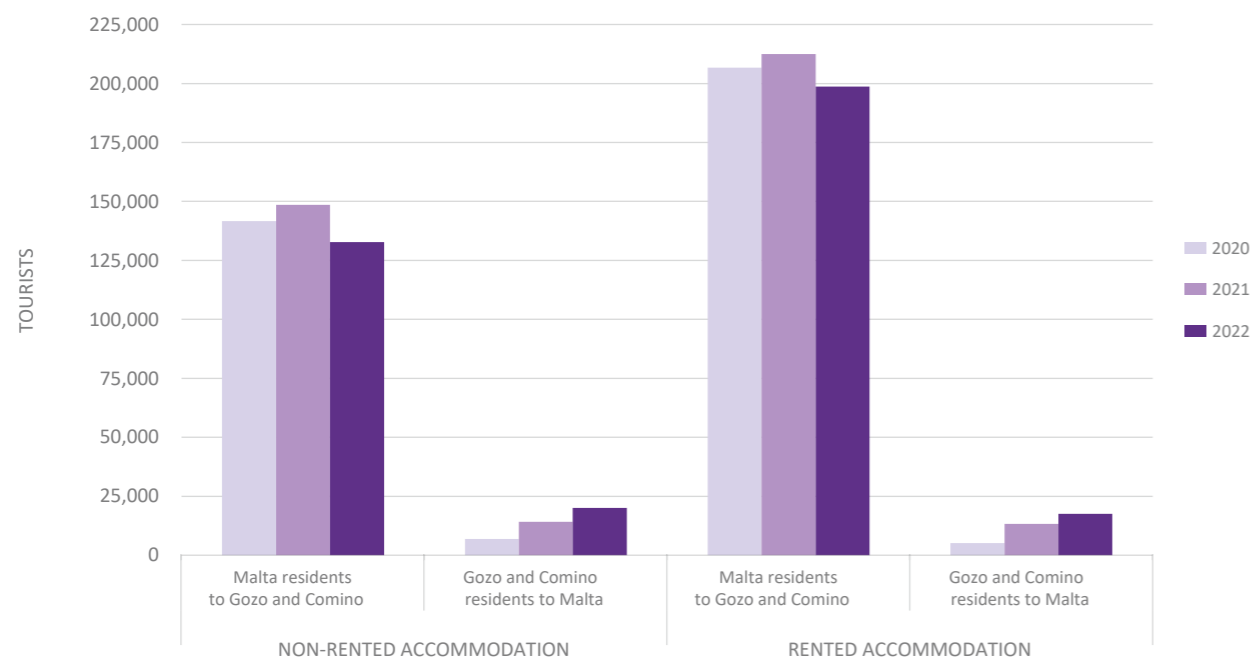
CHART 6.2.1.1b – Nights spent by domestic and inbound tourists by region (NUTS 3): 2022



DOMESTIC TOURISM TO GOZO AND COMINO REGION

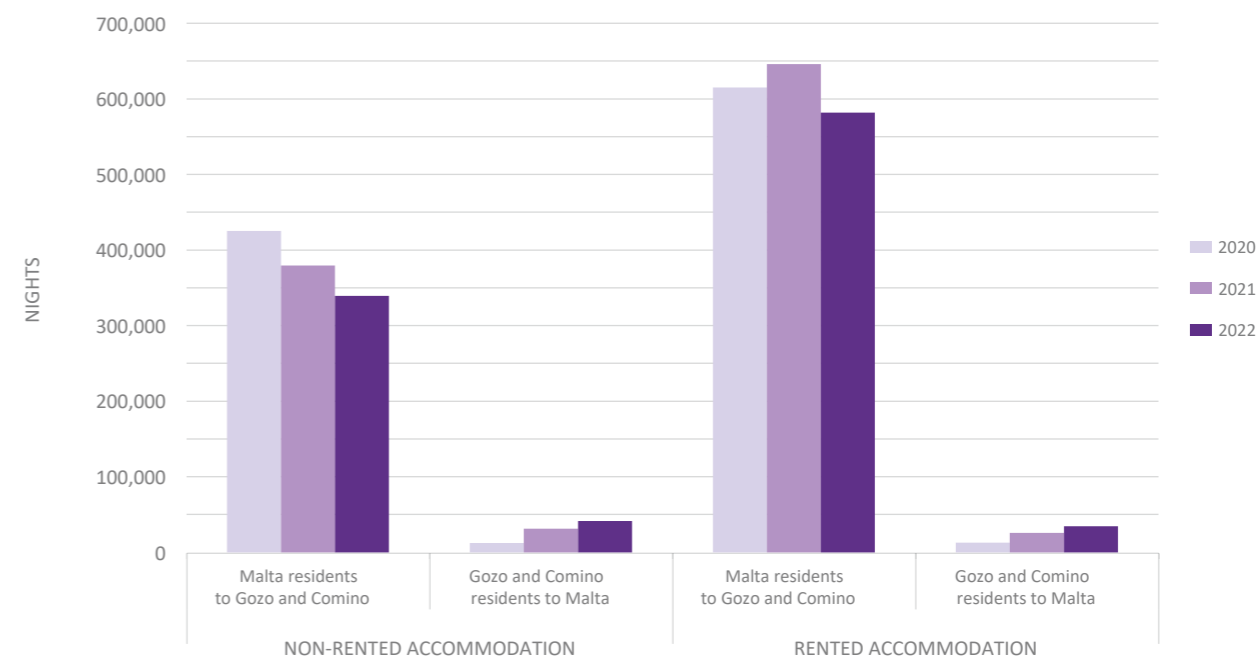
Domestic tourists to Gozo and Comino region assumed a share of 72.0 per cent of total tourism demand within the same region. In 2022, Gozo and Comino region received 331,455 domestic tourists, a drop of 8.2 per cent over 2021. (Table 6.2.1.1 and Chart 6.2.1.1a)

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



Domestic tourists to Gozo and Comino region, who stayed in non-rented accommodation establishments amounted to 132,717, a decrease of 10.7 per cent over 2021. More than half of the domestic stays in rented accommodation (59.9 per cent) were in other rented accommodation establishments. (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 (NUTS 3) and year



Domestic tourist nights spent in Gozo and Comino region totalled 921,195. This accounted for 50.8 per cent of total overnights spent in Gozo and Comino region (Chart 6.2.1.1b). The majority of nights (63.1 per cent) were in rented accommodation, of which 68.9 per cent were spent in other rented accommodation. (Table 6.2.1.3 and Chart 6.2.1.2b)

Domestic tourism expenditure in Gozo and Comino region was estimated at €57.8 million, a decrease of 23.1 per cent over 2021. (Table 6.2.1.4)

DOMESTIC TOURISM TO MALTA REGION

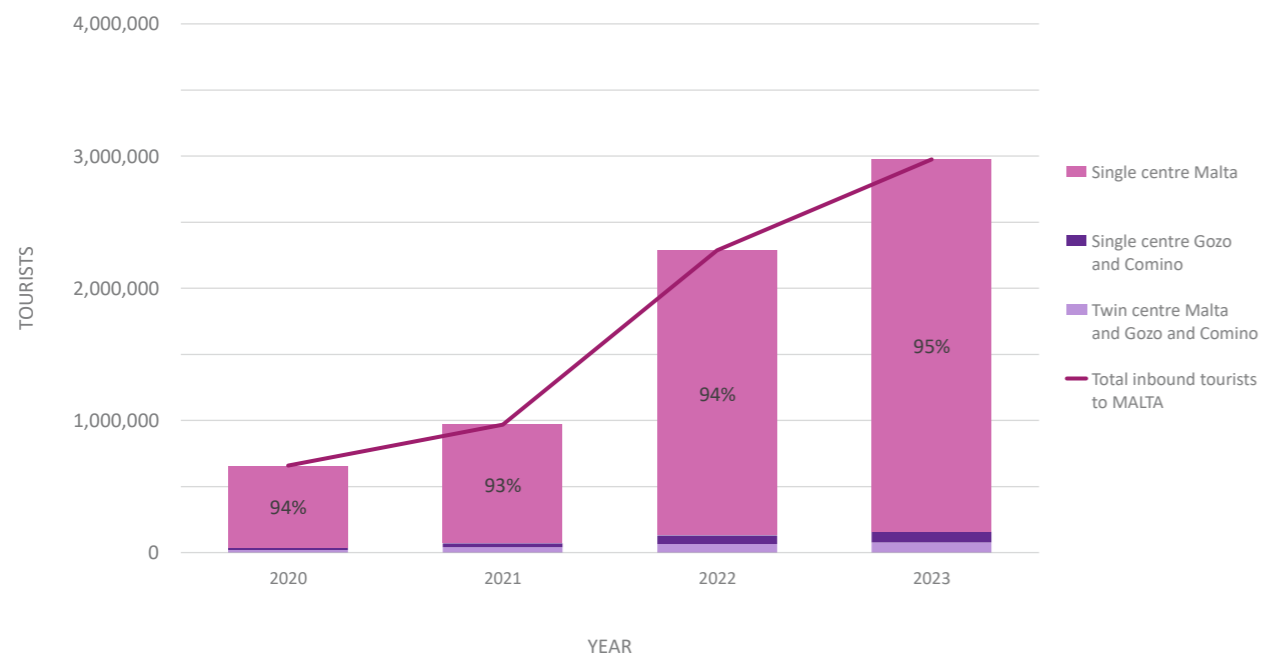
Gozo and Comino residents who travelled to Malta region as domestic tourists increased significantly from 27,466 in 2021 to 37,545 in 2022, an increase of 36.7 per cent (Table 6.2.1.1). The largest proportion (53.3 per cent) of the Gozo and Comino residents who travelled to Malta region stayed in non-rented accommodation. (Table 6.2.1.2 and Chart 6.2.1.2a)

Domestic tourist nights spent in Malta region amounted to 75,476 nights, an increase of 33.3 per cent over 2021. Nights spent in non-rented accommodation accounted for 54.5 per cent of total domestic tourist nights spent in Malta region. (Table 6.2.1.3 and Chart 6.2.1.2b)

In 2022, domestic tourism expenditure in Malta region was estimated at €5.7 million, an increase of €1.5 million over 2021. (Table 6.2.1.4)

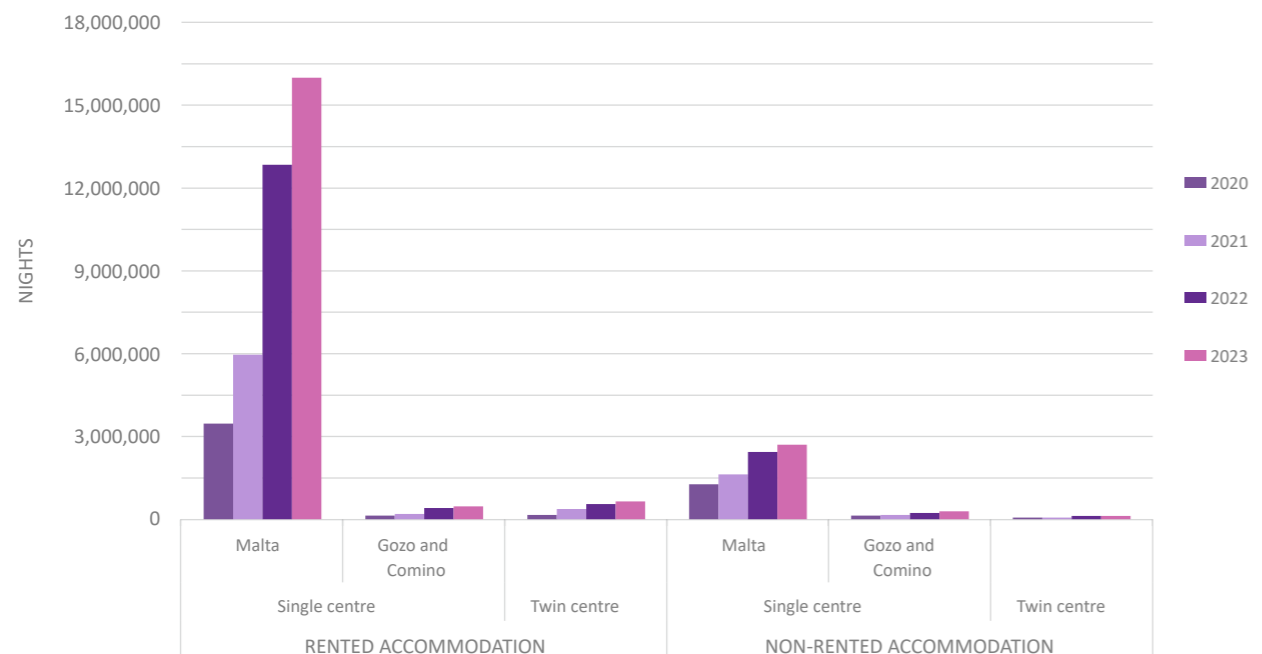
6.2.2 INBOUND TOURISM

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



Inbound tourist arrivals increased significantly from 2,286,597 in 2022 to 2,975,670 tourist arrivals in 2023, an increase of 30.1 per cent. Single centre destination inbound tourism accounted for the majority of the trips, 97.4 per cent, the rest being twin centre destination trips. (Tables 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.2 and Chart 6.2.2.1)

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

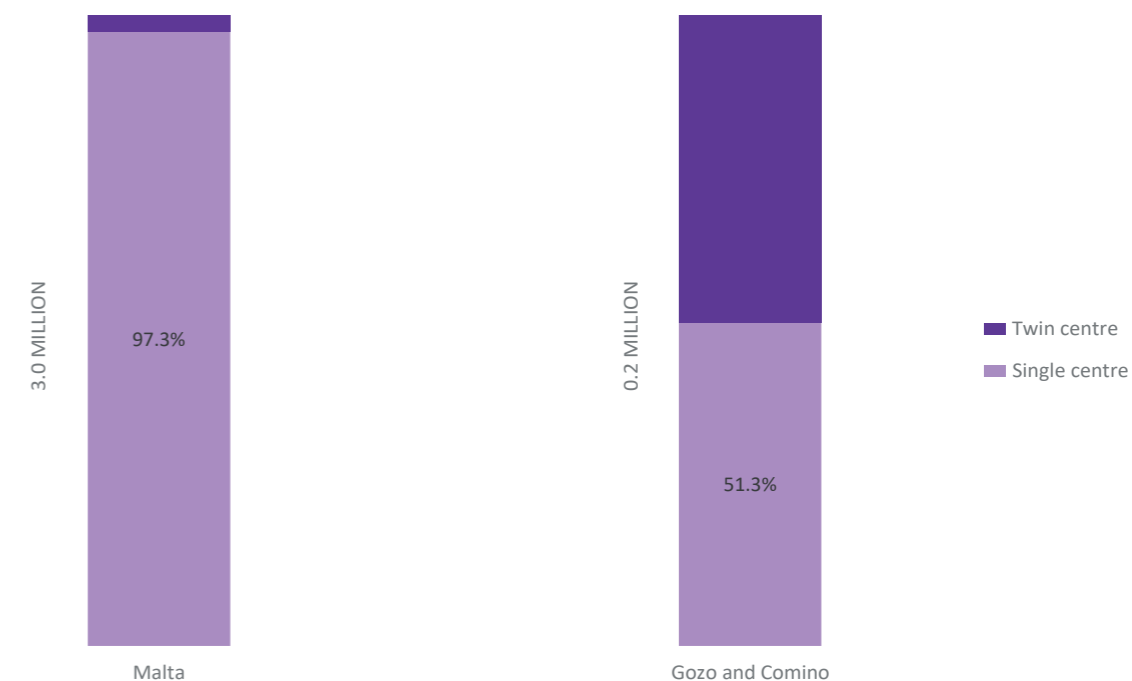


Total nights spent by inbound tourists to MALTA surpassed 20.2 million, an increase of 21.9 per cent over 2022. Inbound tourist nights in the Malta region accounted for 94.7 per cent of the total, while the Gozo and Comino region accommodated the remainder. In 2023, Gozo and Comino region registered an increase of 22.0 per cent, reaching almost 1.1 million nights. Nights spent by single centre inbound tourists accounted for 96.1 per cent of total nights spent in MALTA. The remaining 3.9 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 2023, total expenditure by inbound tourists to MALTA was estimated at €2.7 billion, an increase of 32.7 per cent over 2022. Package and non-package expenditure constituted 22.7 and 40.8 per cent of the total respectively, while 'other expenditure' accounted for the remaining 36.5 per cent. Accommodation expenditure amounted to 56.3 per cent of the total non-package expenditure. Expenditure by inbound tourists on single centre destination trips accounted for 96.7 per cent of total. (Table 6.2.2.9)

INBOUND TOURISM TO MALTA REGION AS A SINGLE CENTRE DESTINATION

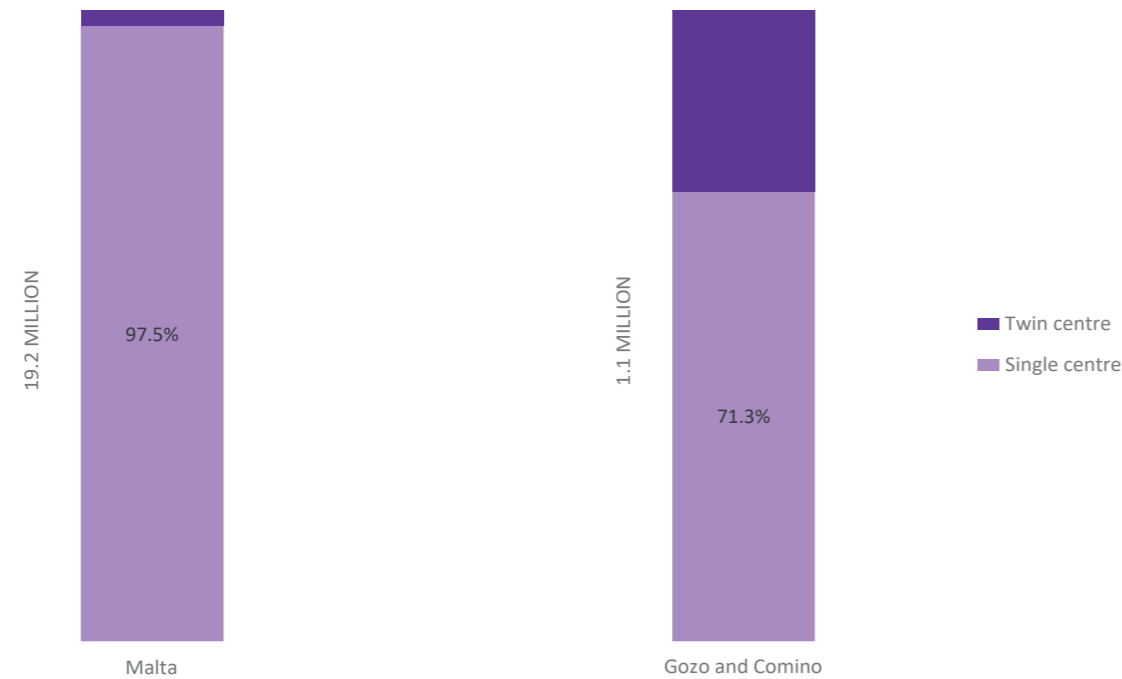
CHART 6.2.2.3a – Inbound tourism by itinerary and region (NUTS 3): 2023



DID YOU KNOW ?

Out of the 2.8 million inbound tourists visiting Malta as a single centre destination during 2023, 78.0% were first-time visitors, whereas 39.9% spent at least 7 nights.

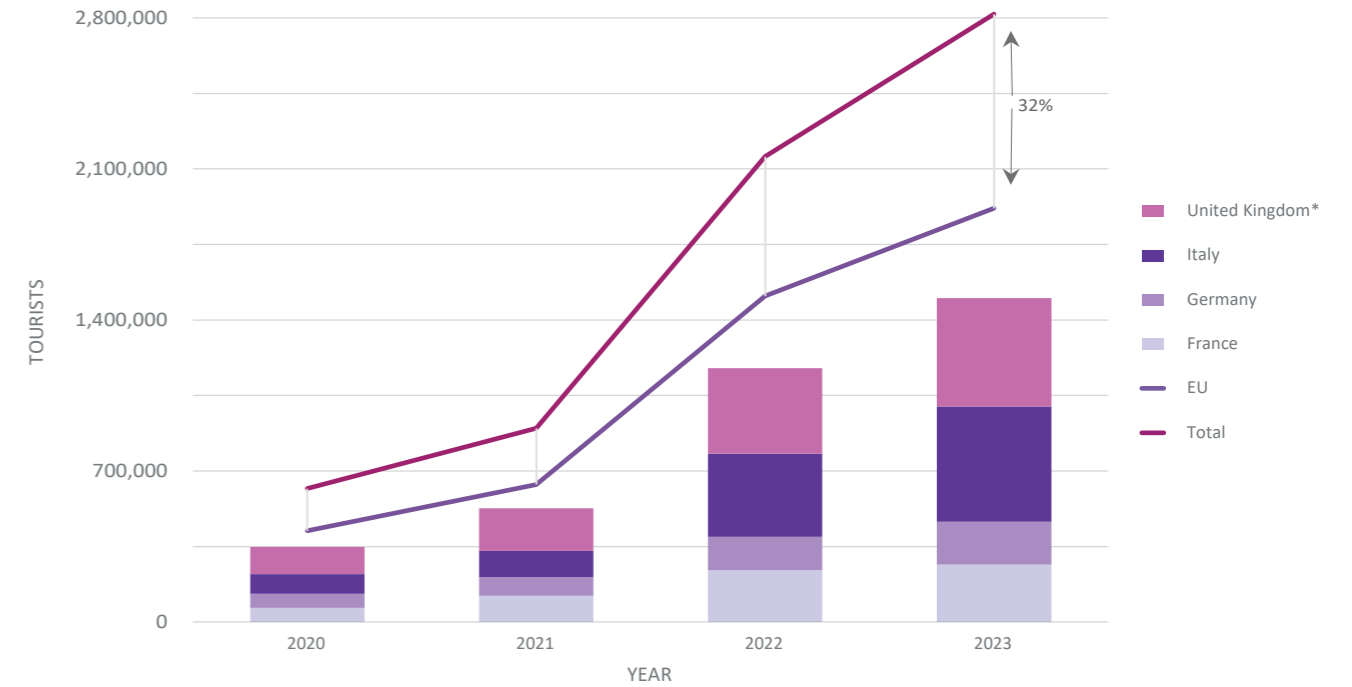
CHART 6.2.2.3b – Nights spent by inbound tourists by itinerary and region (NUTS 3): 2023



Malta region recorded the highest demand in terms of inbound tourist arrivals. In 2023, inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination reached 2.8 million, reflecting a 1.3-fold increase when compared to 2022. (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 (39.0 per cent) and came from EU Member States (68.1 per cent), with the strongest market being Italy. With regards to Non-EU countries, most of the inbound tourists came from the UK, accounting for 55.9 per cent of the total inbound tourists from Non-EU countries. The majority of single centre trips (2.4 million) to Malta region were done for holiday purposes (85.2 per cent). First-time tourists accounted for 78.0 per cent while the remainder were repeat tourists. When compared to 2022, non-package trips increased by 27.9 per cent, implying that 74.0 per cent of trips in 2023 were non-package; the package trips increased by 38.9 per cent when compared to 2022. (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



Note:
* Refer to Methodological note 15.

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

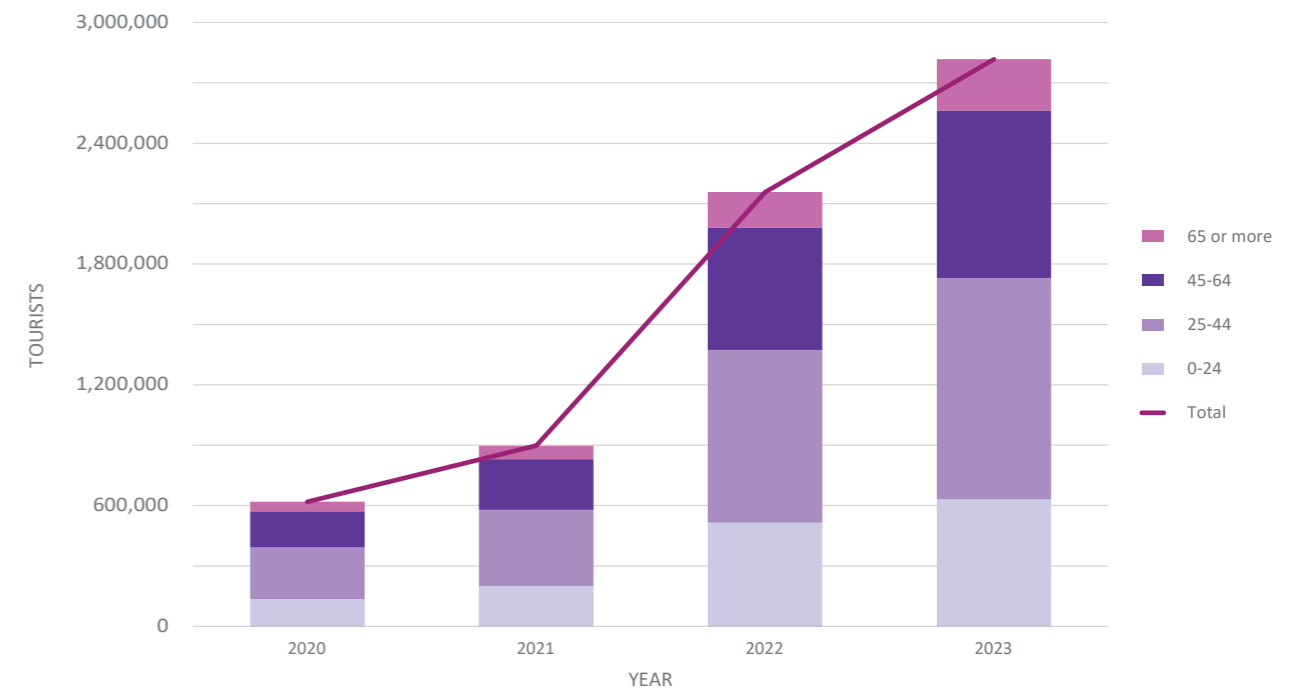


CHART 6.2.2.6 – Inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination by organisation of stay and year

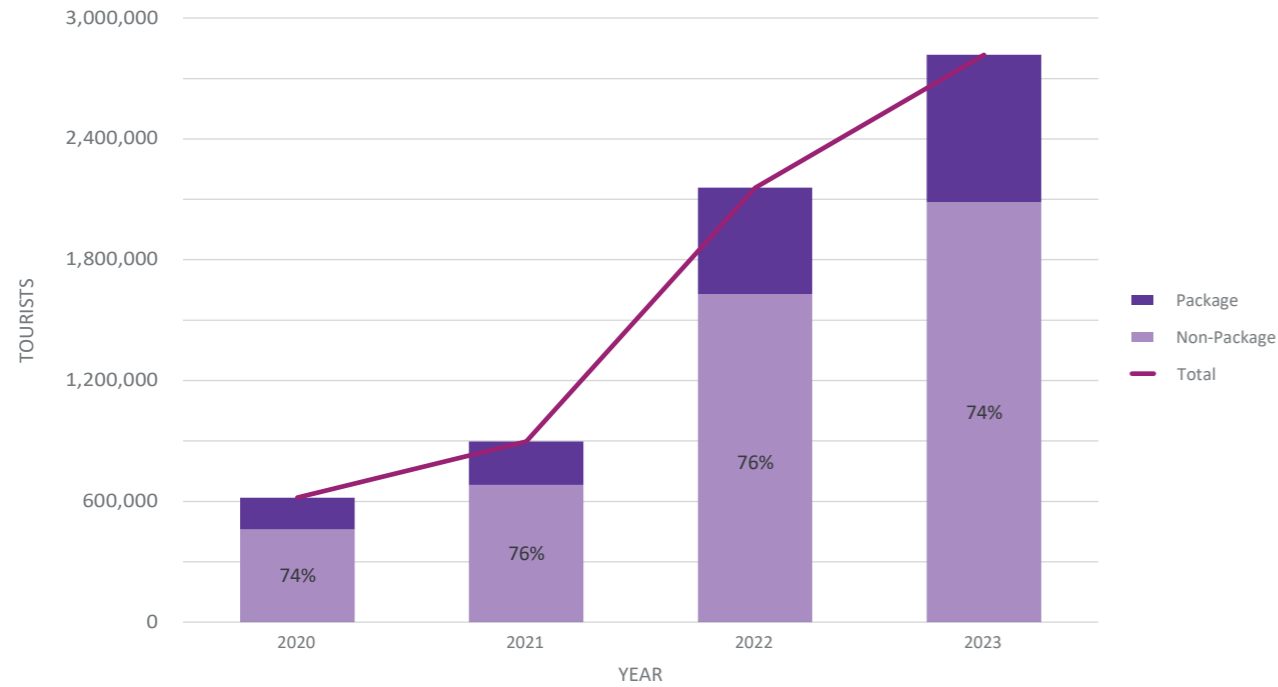


CHART 6.2.2.8 – Inbound tourists to MALTA by itinerary and mode of travel: 2023

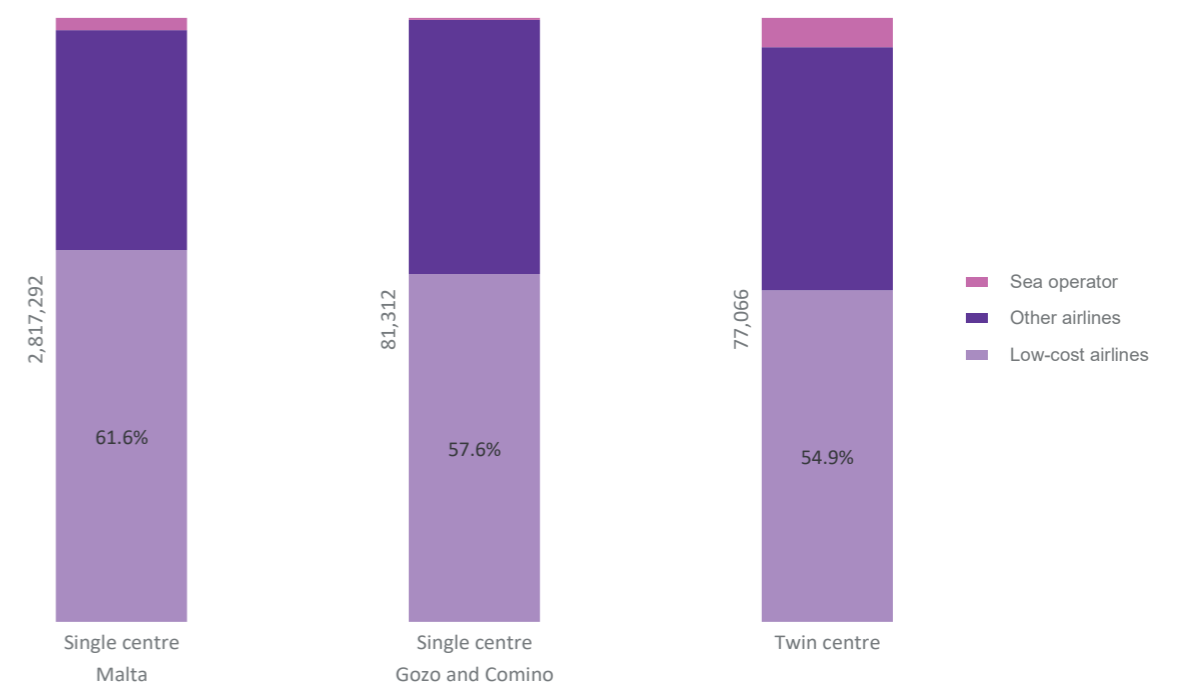


CHART 6.2.2.7 – Inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination by mode and type of travel to MALTA and year

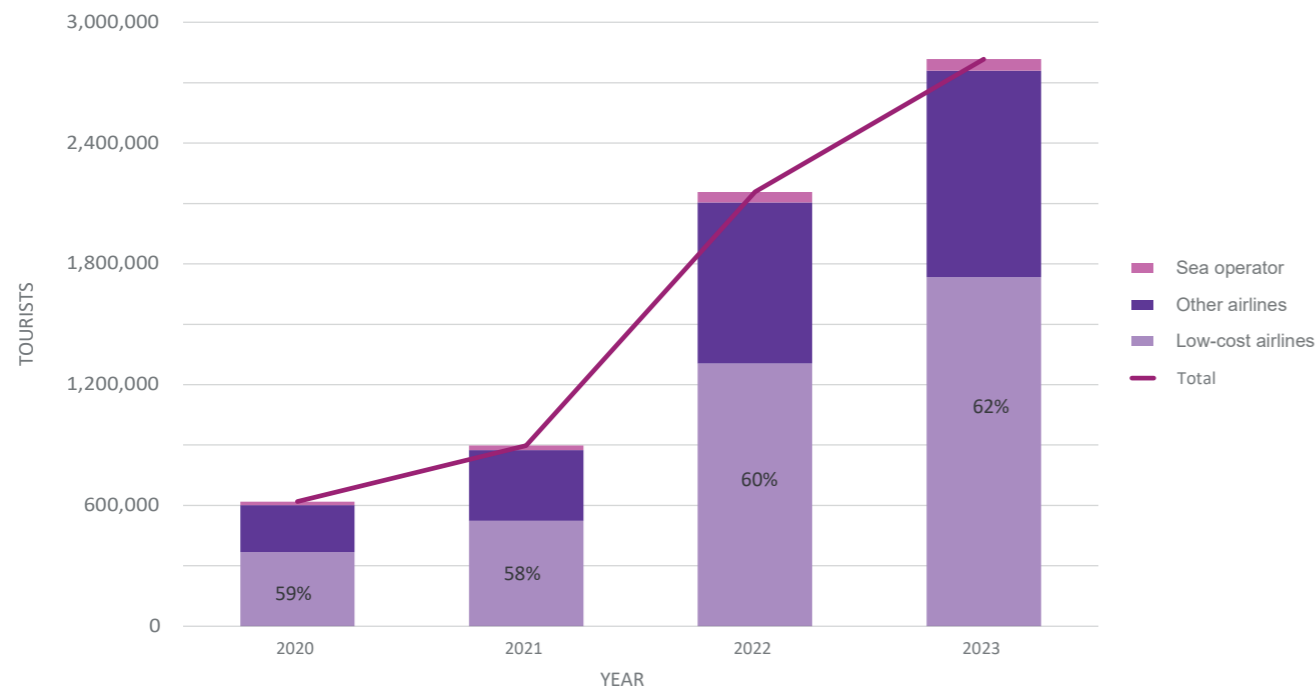


CHART 6.2.2.9 – Inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination by type of accommodation and year

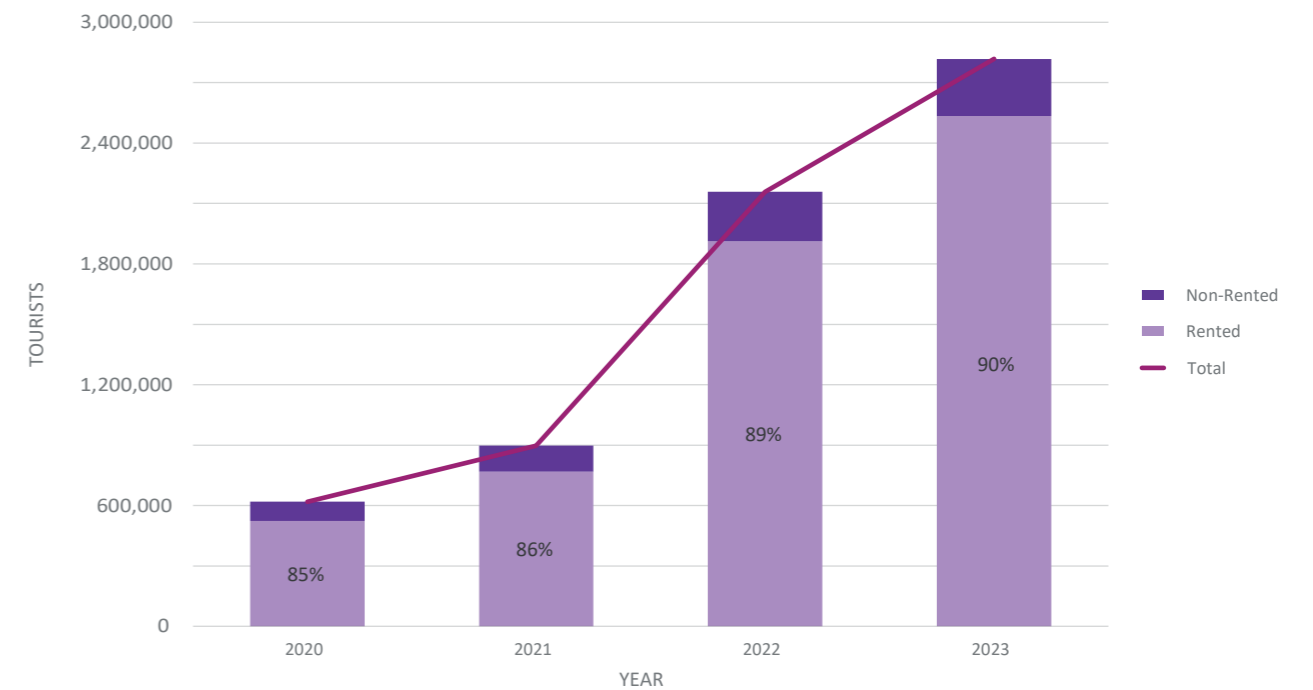


CHART 6.2.2.10a – Average length of stay of inbound tourists to MALTA by region (NUTS 3): 2023

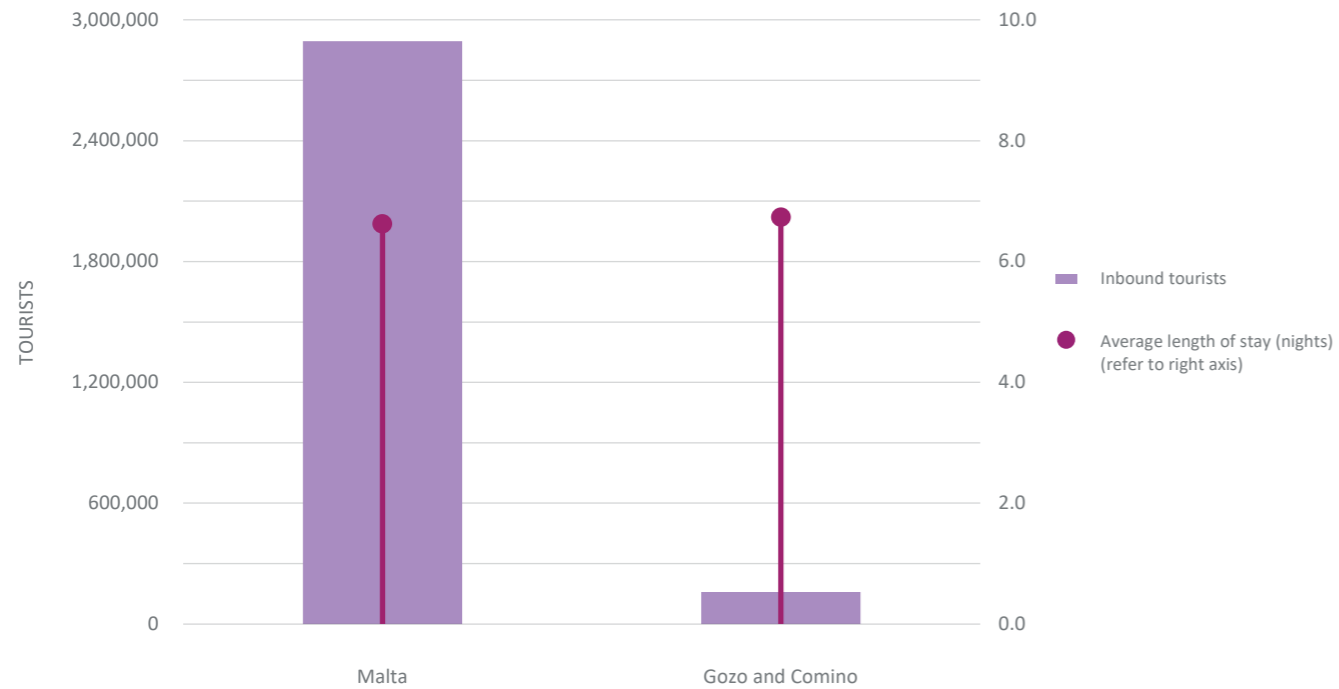


CHART 6.2.2.10c – Average length of stay of inbound tourists to Malta region by itinerary: 2023

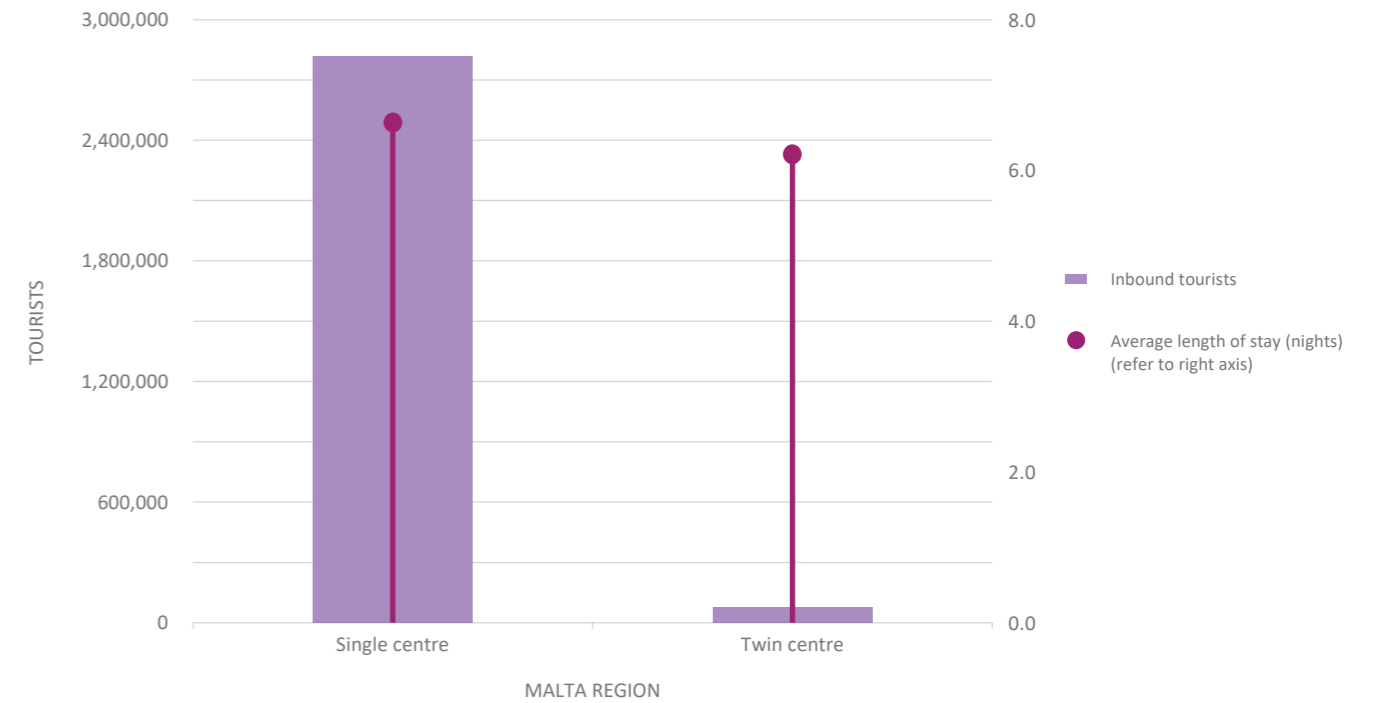


CHART 6.2.2.10b – Average length of stay of inbound tourists to MALTA by itinerary: 2023

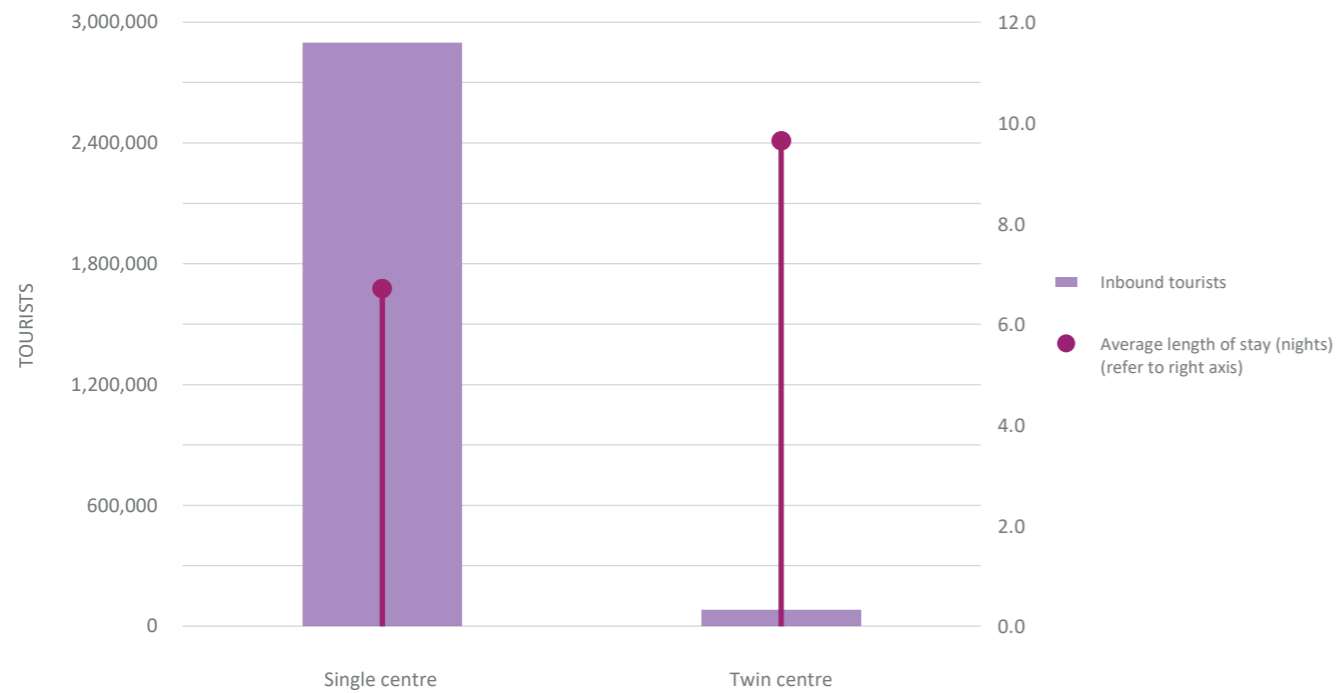
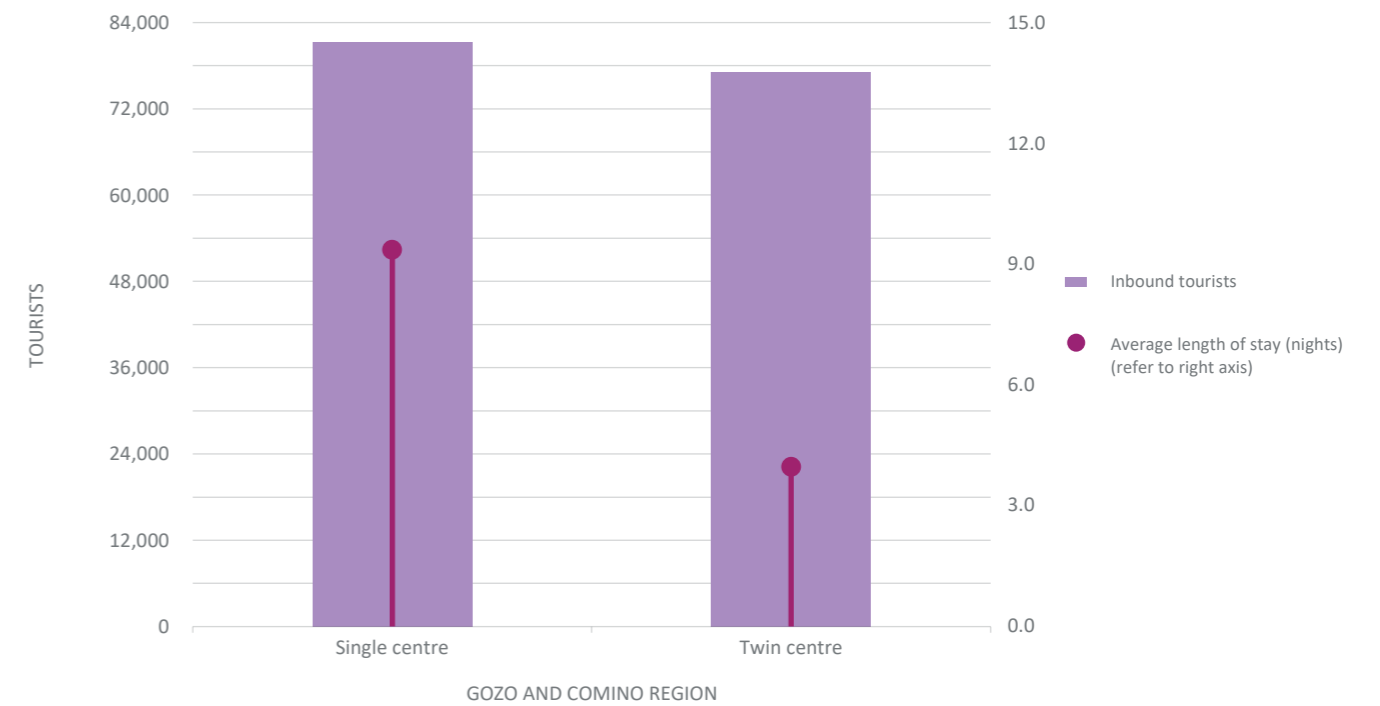


CHART 6.2.2.10d – Average length of stay of inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region by itinerary: 2023



More than half of the single centre inbound tourists, 61.6 per cent, travelled by low-cost airlines and 36.4 per cent by other airlines. In 2023, travelling by low-cost airlines registered the largest increase of 32.9 per cent, followed by travelling by other airlines which registered an increase of 28.1 per cent when compared to 2022. (Table 6.2.2.3 and Charts 6.2.2.7, 6.2.2.8)

Single centre inbound tourists to Malta region who stayed in rented accommodation surpassed 2.5 million, or 89.9 per cent, while the remaining 10.1 per cent opted to stay in non-rented accommodation. The majority of those staying in the rented accommodation, 71.5 per cent, preferred to stay in collective accommodation. (Table 6.2.2.3 and Chart 6.2.2.9)

In 2023, the average length of stay stood at 6.6 nights, down by 0.5 nights. The largest percentage increase (42.7 per cent) was registered in the category of single centre inbound tourists to Malta region who spent between four and six nights. (Table 6.2.2.3)

Nights spent by inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination went up by 22.3 per cent when compared to 2022, amounting to 18.7 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: 2023

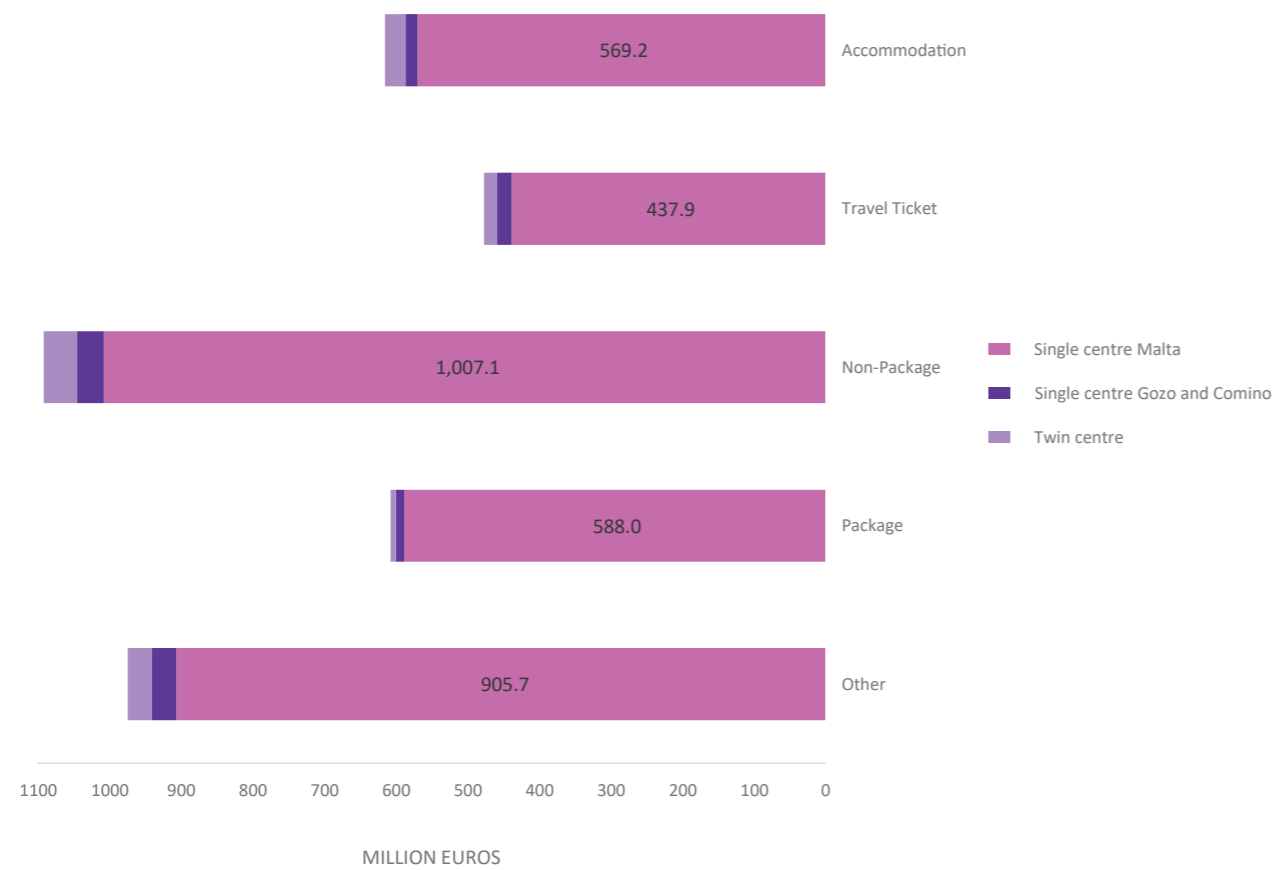
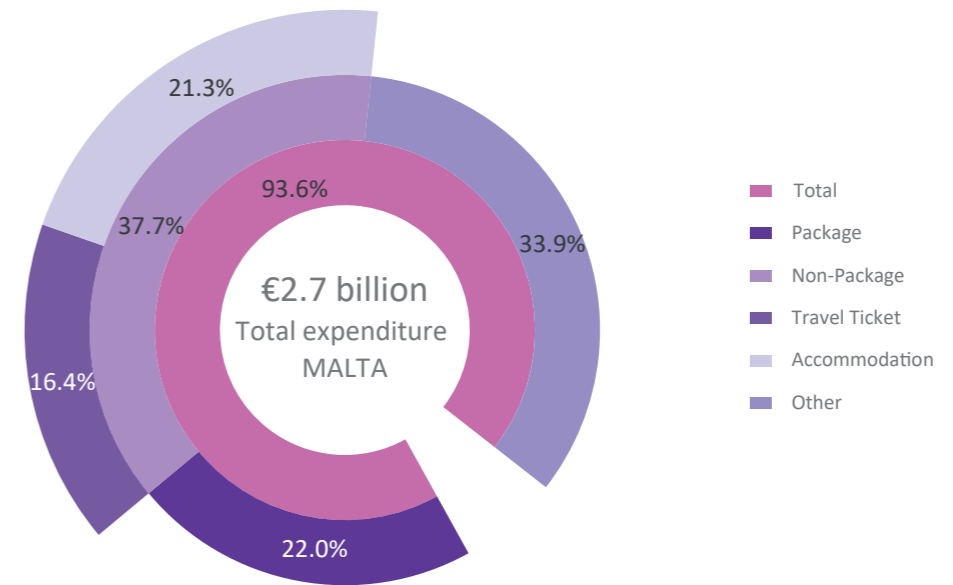


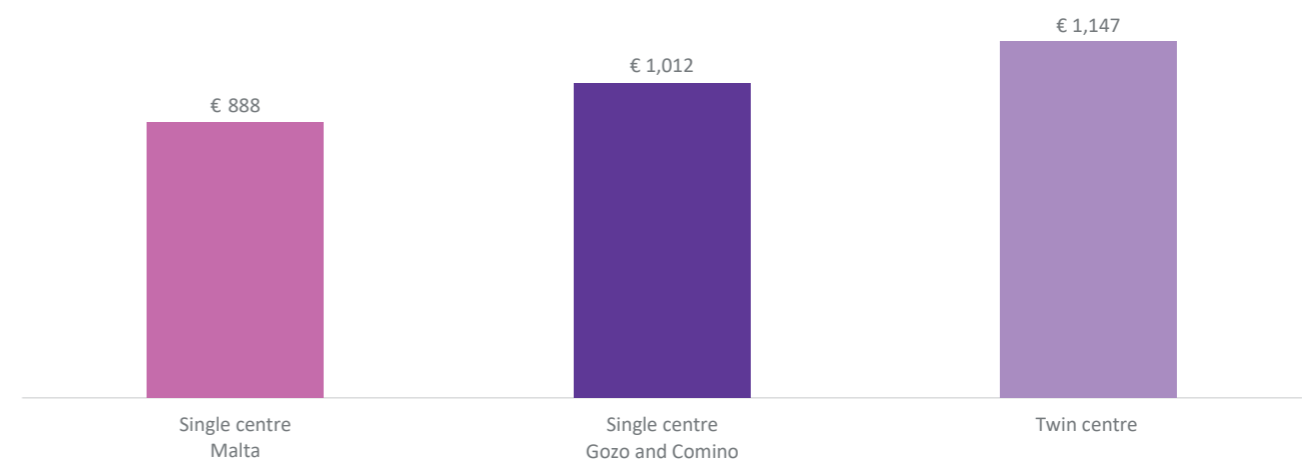
CHART 6.2.2.11b – Expenditure by inbound tourists to Malta region as a single centre destination: 2023



Total expenditure by inbound tourists to Malta as single centre destination, reached €2.5 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)

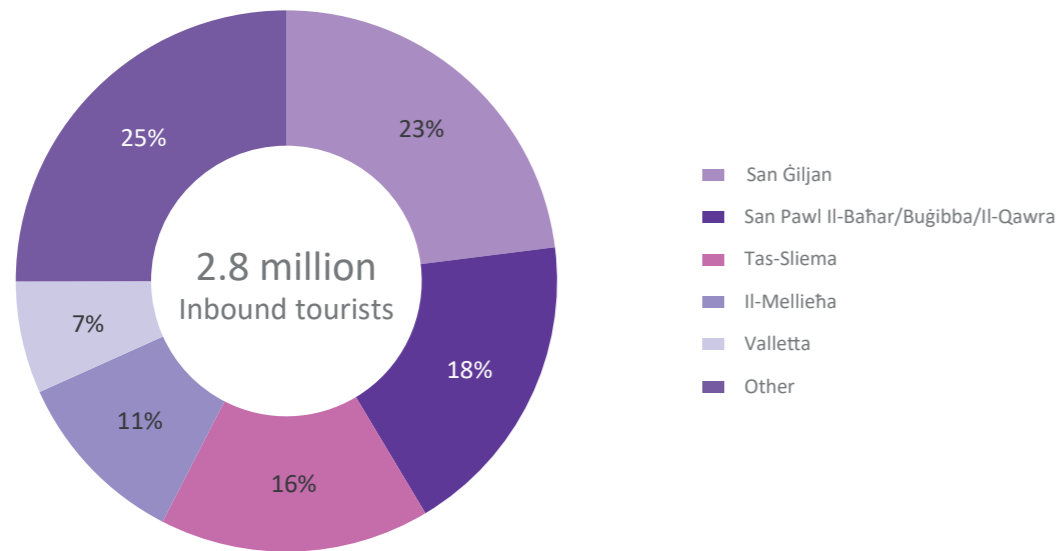
In 2023, total expenditure per capita of inbound tourists that visited Malta region as a single centre destination increased from €873 in 2022 to €888. The largest increase was in the air/sea fare expenditure per capita category which went up from €186 to €209. (Table 6.2.2.10 and Charts 6.2.2.7, 6.2.2.12)

CHART 6.2.2.12 – Per capita expenditure of inbound tourists by itinerary: 2023



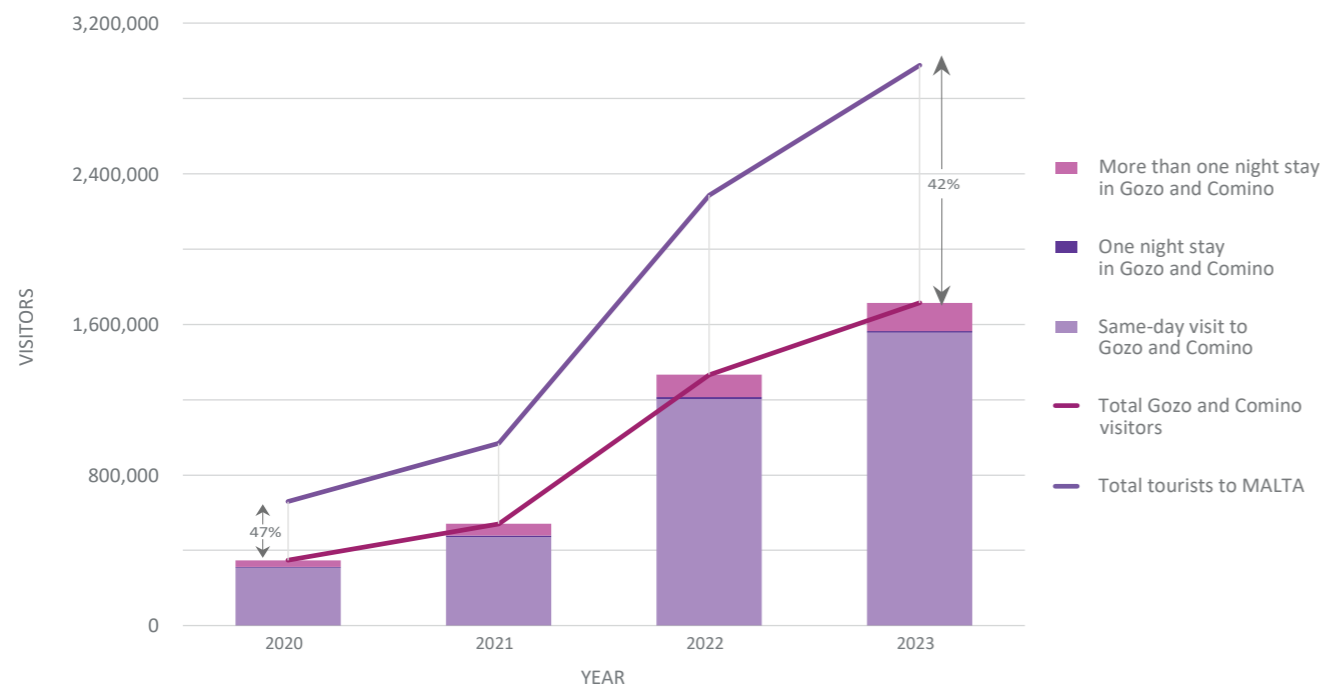
During 2023, the top five places where single centre inbound tourists to Malta region stayed longest included San Ġiljan, San Pawl Il-Baħar/Buġibba/Il-Qawra, Tas-Sliema, Il-Mellieħa and Valletta (Chart 6.2.2.13).

CHART 6.2.2.13 – Top 5 localities where inbound tourists who visited Malta region as a single centre destination stayed longest: 2023



TOTAL VISITORS TO GOZO AND COMINO REGION

CHART 6.2.2.14 – Total inbound visitors to Gozo and Comino region by year

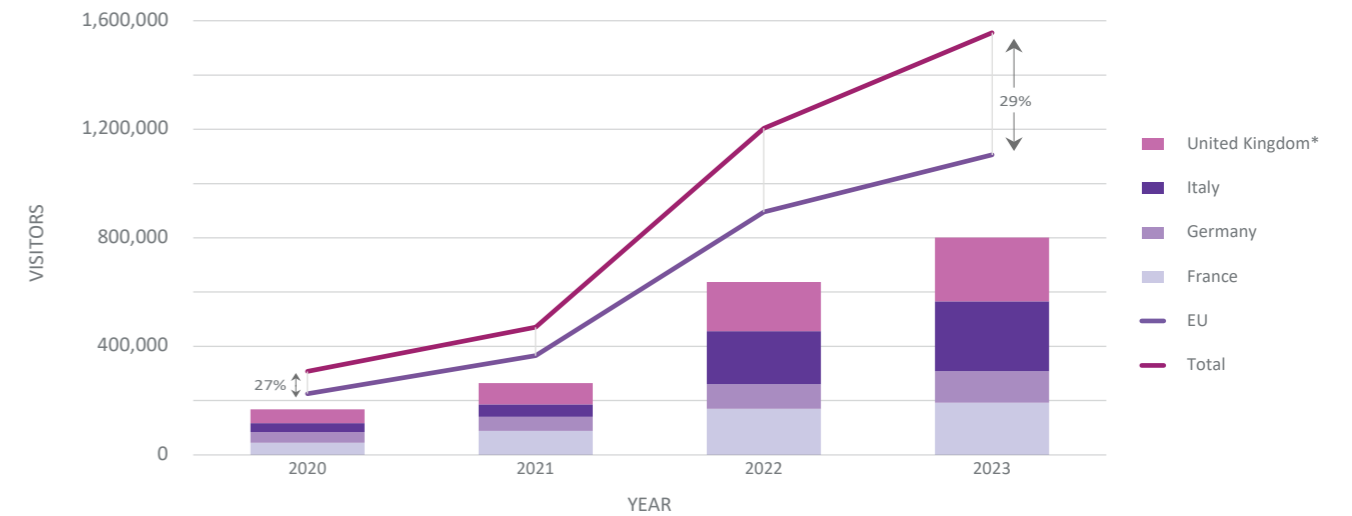


Visitors to Gozo and Comino region comprise same-day visitors as well as inbound tourists that visit the region as a single or twin centre destination. In 2023, total visitors to Gozo and Comino reached 1.7 million, up by almost 0.4 million from 2022. A modest portion of the total visitors to Gozo and Comino 9.2 per cent or 158,378 were inbound tourists, an increase of 22.7 per cent when compared to 2022. 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 90.8 per cent of the total inbound visitors to Gozo and Comino, totalling to 1,556,079 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



Note:
* Refer to Methodological note 15.

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

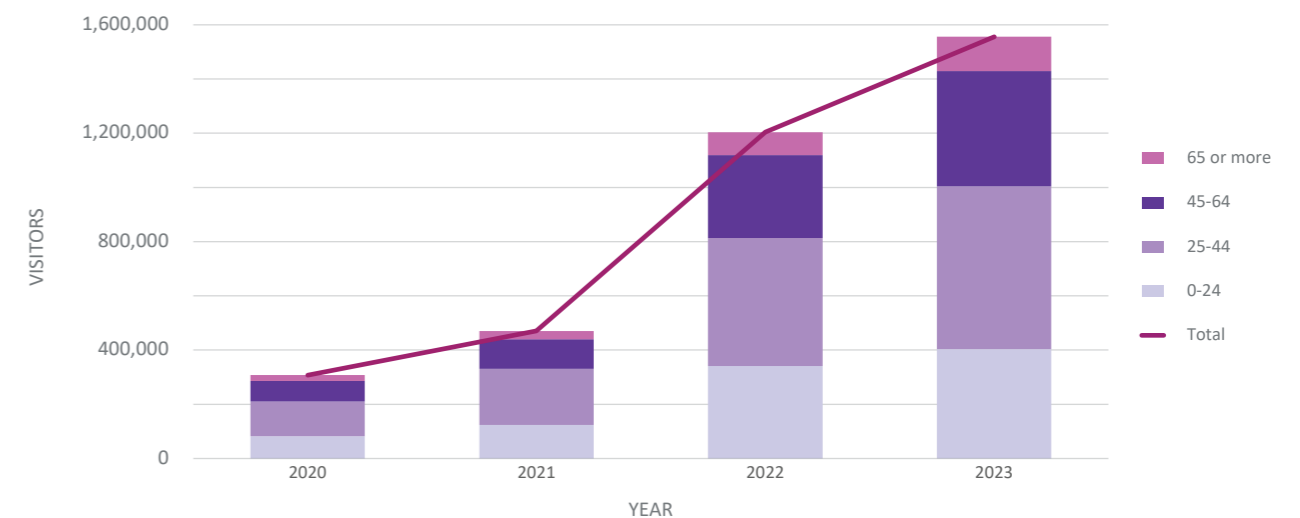
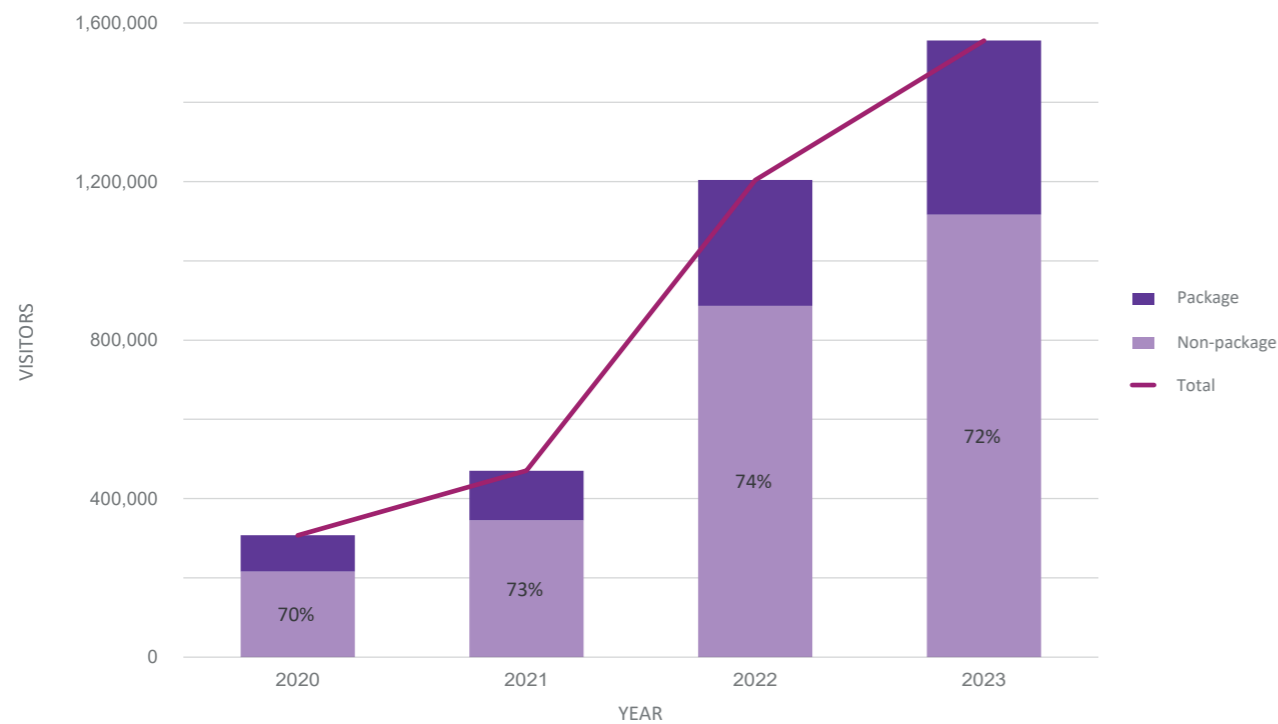


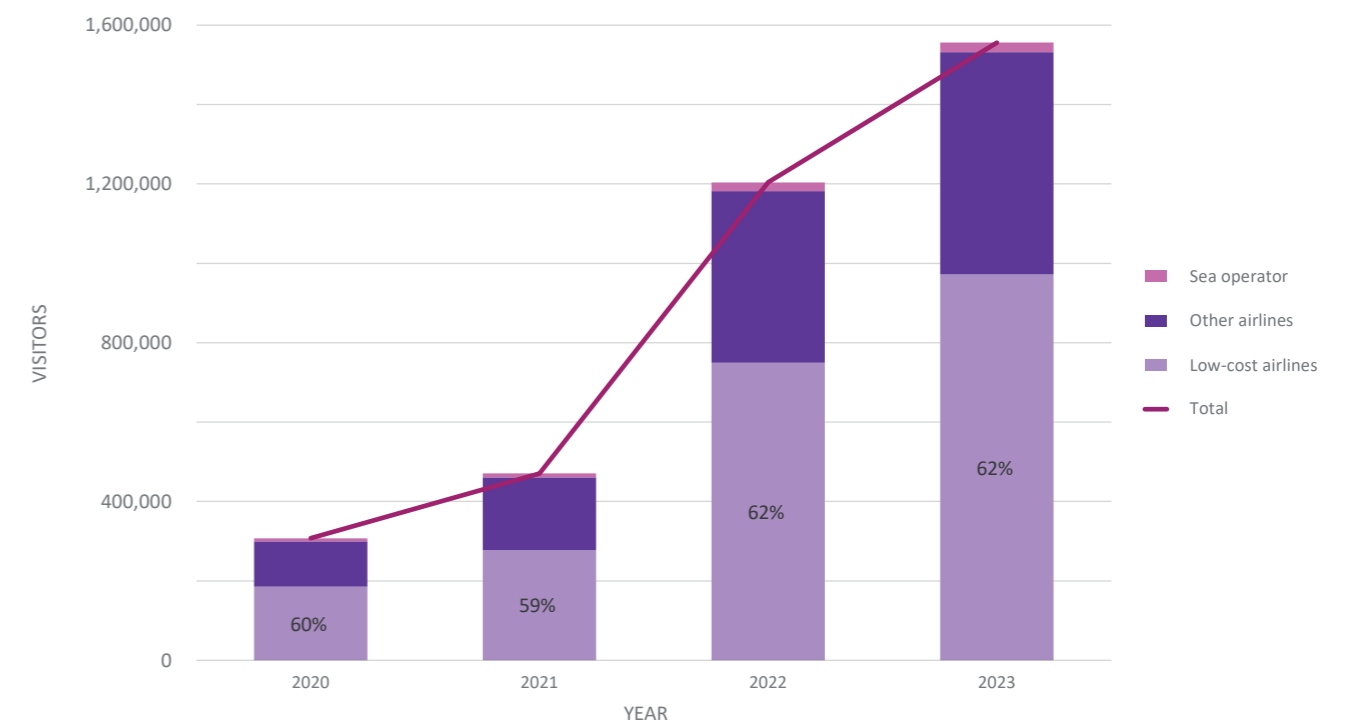
CHART 6.2.2.17 – Same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino region by organisation of stay and year



The majority came from EU Member States (71.1 per cent), with major market being Italy and visited MALTA on a non-package trip (71.8 per cent). The UK was the strongest market in Non-EU countries, accounting for 52.1 per cent of total same-day visitors from Non-EU countries in 2023. Most same-day visitors were aged between 25 and 44 (38.6 per cent). Same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino on package organised trips increased by 38.6 per cent, whereas same-day visitors on a non-package stay went up by 25.9 per cent when compared to 2022. (Table 6.2.2.5 and Charts 6.2.2.15 - 6.2.2.17) In 2023, 85.9 per cent of the same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino visited MALTA for the first time. The remaining 14.1 per cent were repeat tourists, 15.8 per cent of which visited MALTA twice a year or more. (Table 6.2.2.5)

Since 2020, same-day visits to Gozo and Comino region by tourists travelling by low-cost airlines accounted for the highest share. In 2023, these stood at 971,998, or 62.5 per cent of the total same-day visitors to Gozo and Comino. (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

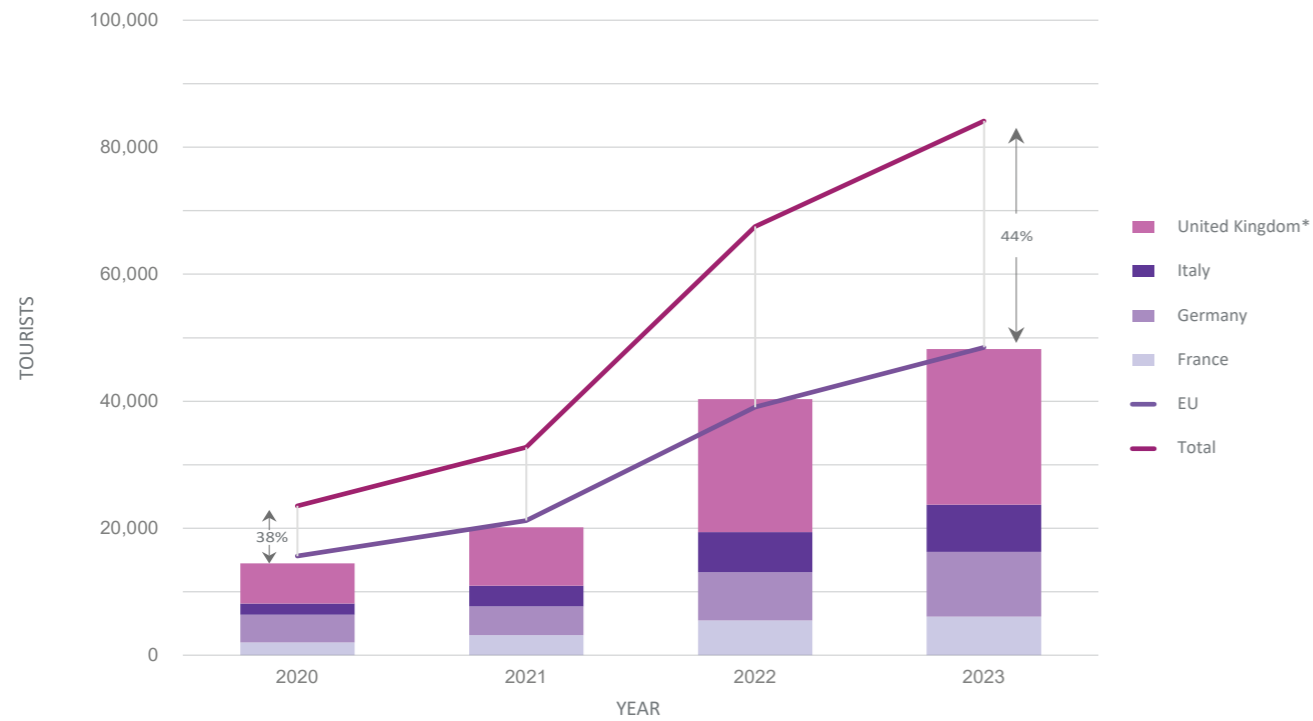
In 2023, the Gozo and Comino region recorded an increase in terms of total inbound tourist arrivals of 22.7 per cent over the previous year, totalling 158,378. (Tables 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.4, 6.2.2.6 and Charts 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.3a)

Inbound tourists who visited Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination amounted to 81,312, an increase of 25.7 per cent over 2022. This accounted for 51.3 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) While the majority came from EU Member States (56.1 per cent), the strongest market in 2023 was the UK. Most were aged between 25 and 44 (35.6 per cent). Trips for holiday purposes accounted for 87.3 per cent of the total and another 9.9 per cent were undertaken to visit relatives and friends. (Table 6.2.2.6)

DID YOU KNOW ?

From 2022 to 2023, the portion of first-time tourists visiting Gozo and Comino as same-day visitors increased significantly from 1.0 million to 1.3 million, whereas the total repeat tourists surpassed 0.2 million in 2023, reflecting an increase of 15.7% when compared to 2022.

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



Note:
* Refer to Methodological note 15.

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

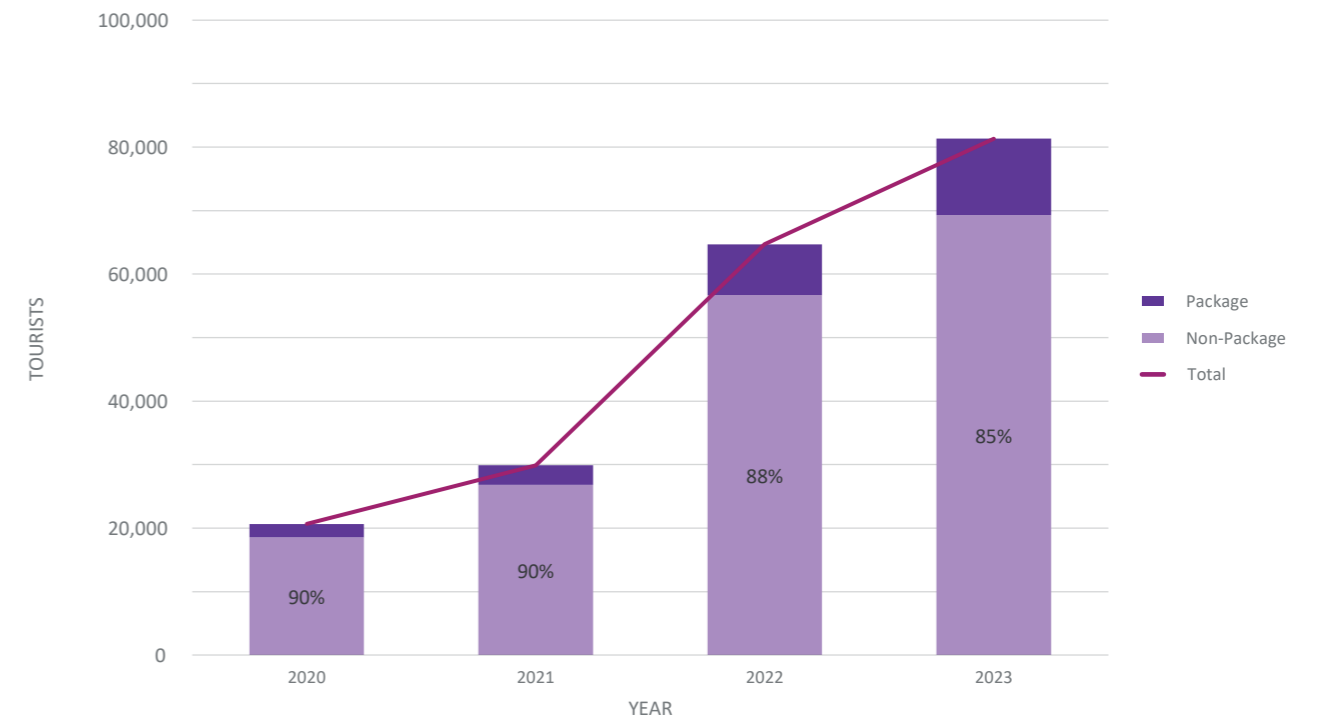


CHART 6.2.2.20 – Inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by age group and year

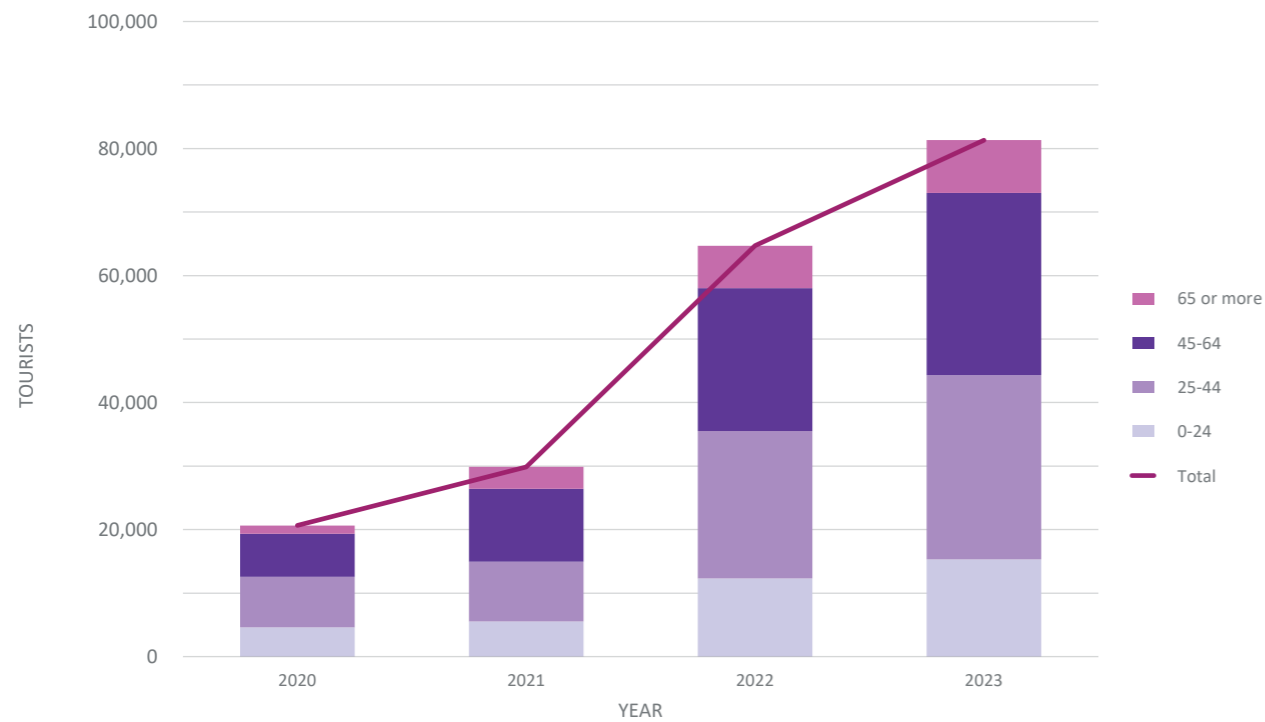
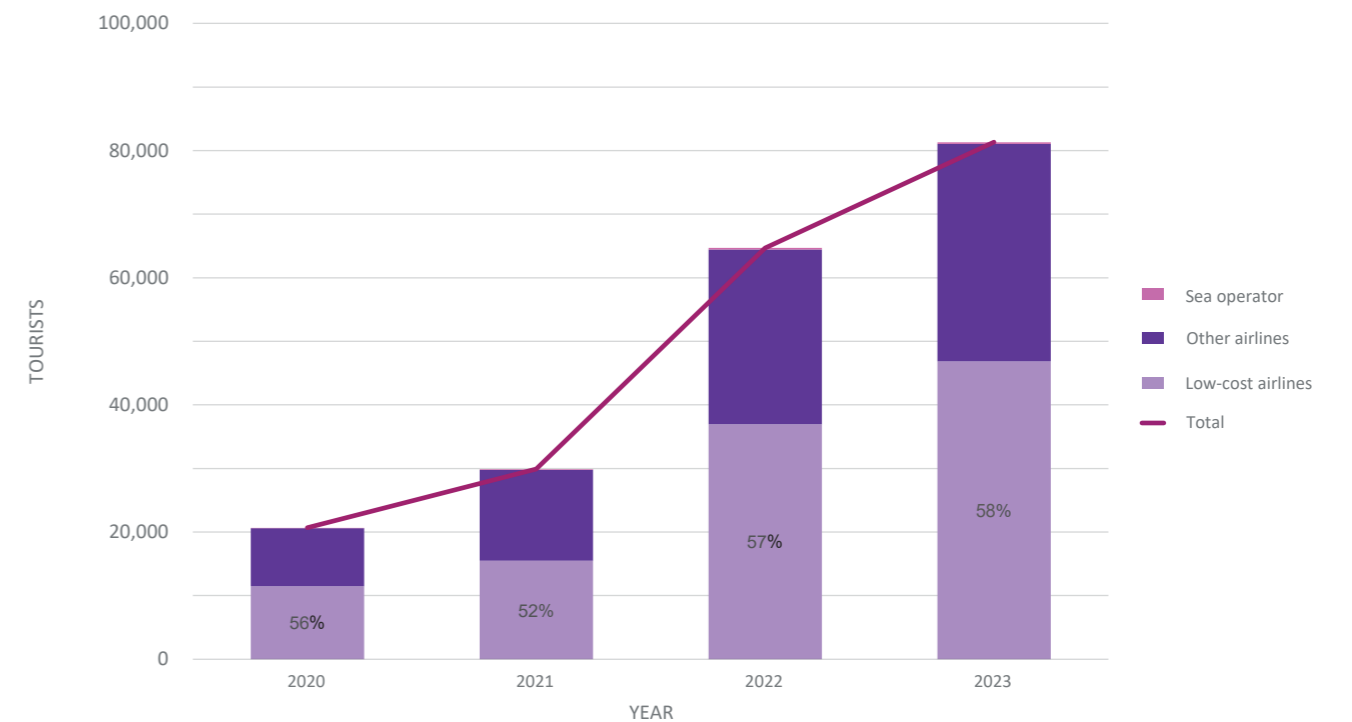


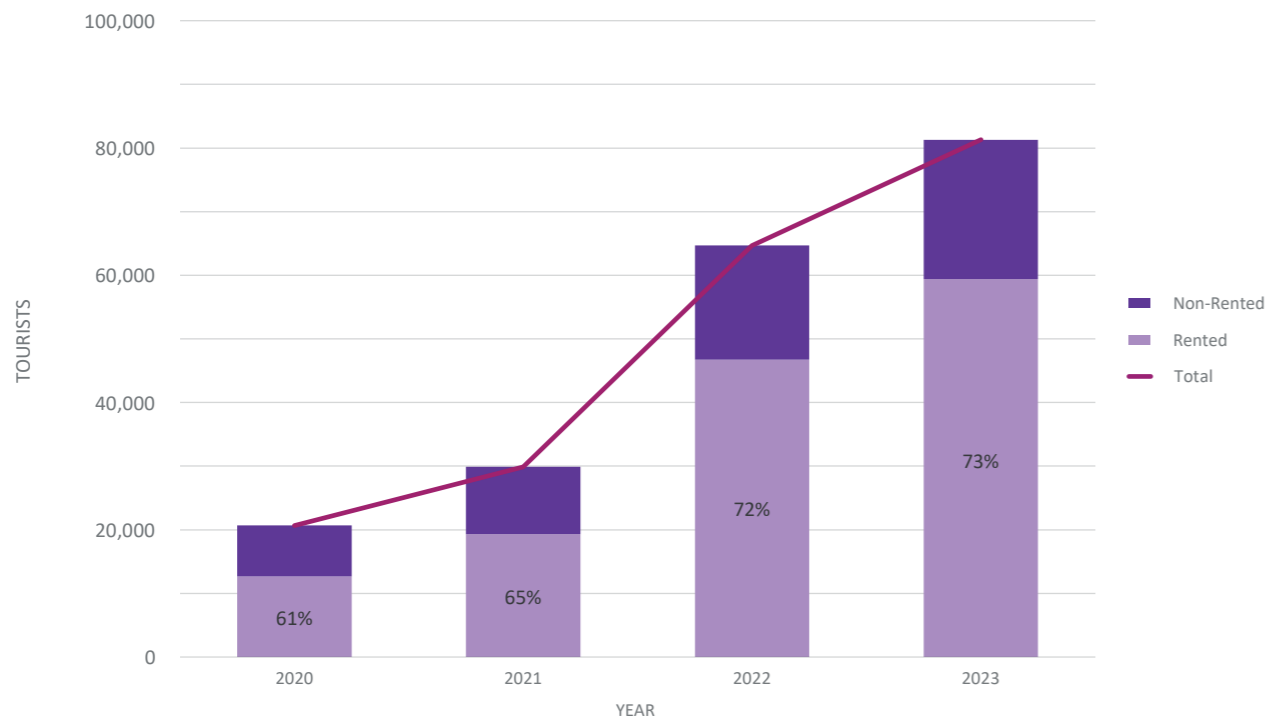
CHART 6.2.2.22 – Inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by mode and type of travel to MALTA and year



Non-package trips accounted for 85.2 per cent or 69,289 inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region, an increase of 22.2 per cent over the previous year. The single centre package trips to Gozo and Comino region increased by 50.2 per cent over 2022. **(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, 58.2 per cent were first-time tourists. Slightly over half (57.6 per cent) of the single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region travelled by low-cost airlines and 42.1 per cent by other type of airlines. Single centre trips by low-cost airlines increased by 26.7 per cent over 2022, while other airlines posted an increase of 24.5 per cent. **(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, 73.0 per cent, stayed in rented accommodation, with 63.4 per cent of them opting to stay in other rented 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

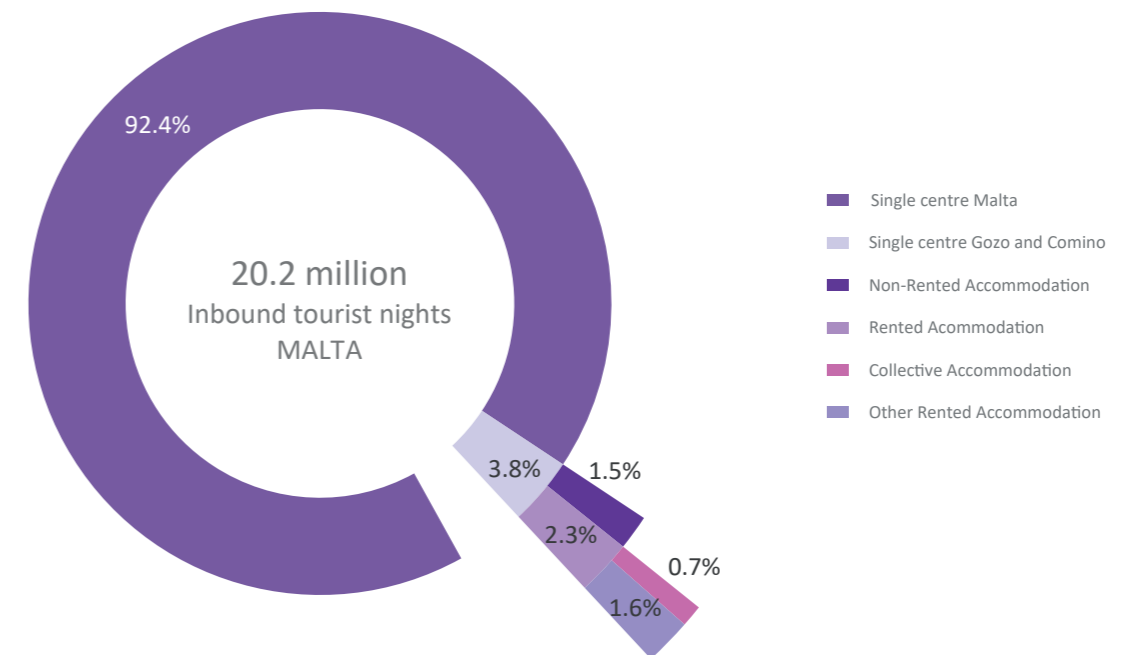


Most of the inbound single centre trips to Gozo and Comino region were within the bracket of seven nights or more. In 2023, the average length of stay of single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region decreased to 9.4 nights from 9.9 nights in 2022. **(Table 6.2.2.6 and Chart 6.2.2.10d)**

DID YOU KNOW ?

Since 2020, the per capita expenditure of inbound tourists in Gozo and Comino as a single centre destination has shown consistent growth. It increased from €841 in 2020 to €1,012 in 2023.

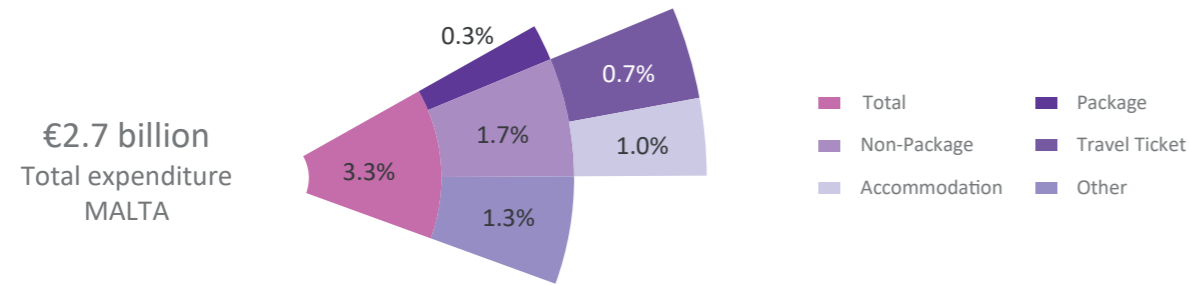
CHART 6.2.2.24 – Nights by inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination by type of accommodation: 2023



Nights spent by inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region on single centre trips went up by 18.4 per cent when compared to 2022, amounting to 760,779 nights **(Tables 6.2.2.1 and 6.2.2.8)**. The largest share of single centre nights in Gozo and Comino region, 61.4 per cent, were spent in rented accommodation with 68.4 per cent spent in other rented accommodation. **(Table 6.2.2.8 and Charts 6.2.2.2, 6.2.2.24)**

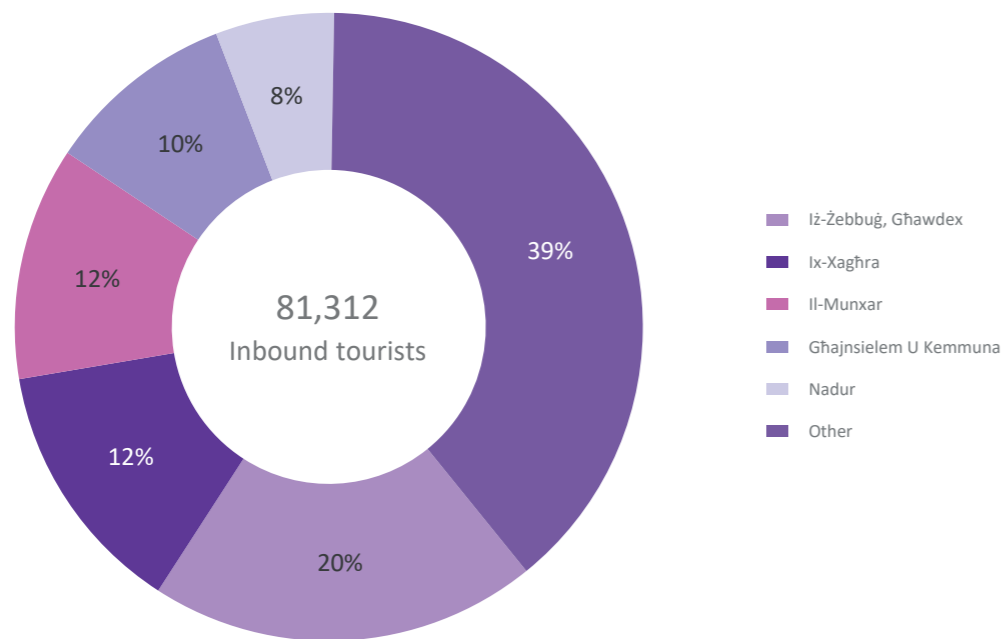
Expenditure by inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region as single centre destination was estimated at €82.3 million in 2023, an increase of 31.7 per cent when compared to the previous year. Non-package expenditure by single centre inbound tourists to Gozo and Comino region was more than three times 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: 2023



In 2023, total expenditure per capita of inbound tourists that visited Gozo and Comino region as a single centre destination increased from €965 in 2022 to €1,012. An increase was recorded in the air/sea fare expenditure category of 30.0 per cent. (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: 2023



Iż-Żebbuġ (Ghawdex), Ix-Xagħra, Il-Munxar, Ghajnsielem/Kemmuna and In-Nadur 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 the 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 2023, inbound tourists who visited Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination totalled 77,066, an increase of 19.7 per cent when compared to 2022. (Tables 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.4, 6.2.2.7 and Charts 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.3a)

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



Note:
* Refer to Methodological note 15.

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

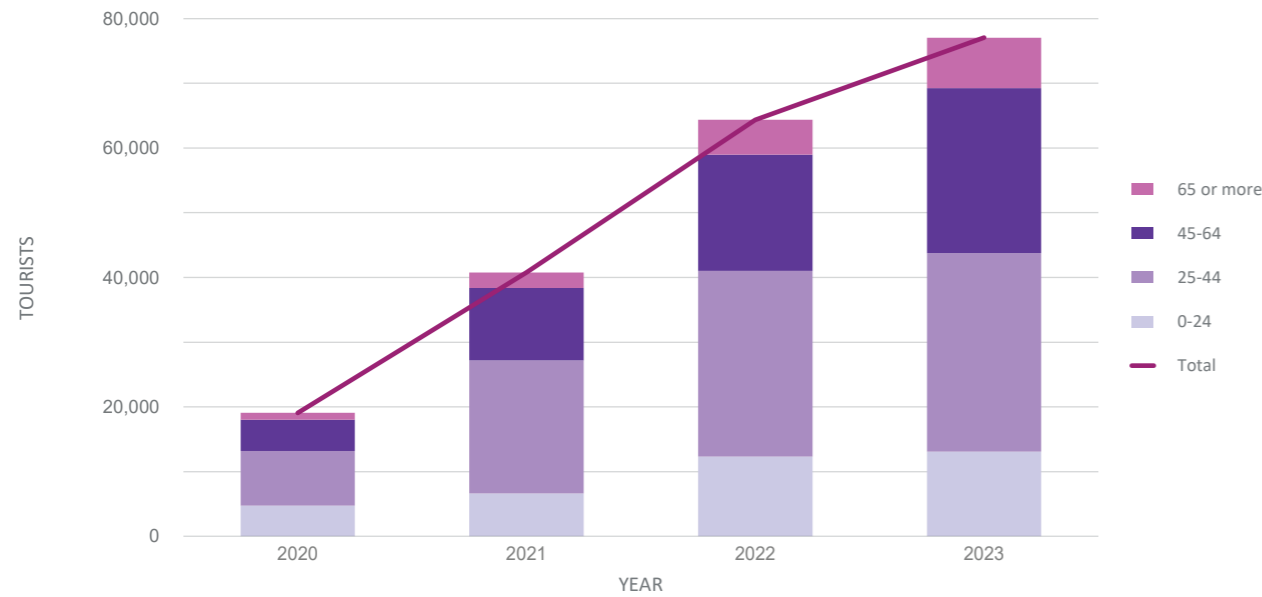


CHART 6.2.2.30 – Inbound tourists to Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination by mode and type of travel to MALTA and year

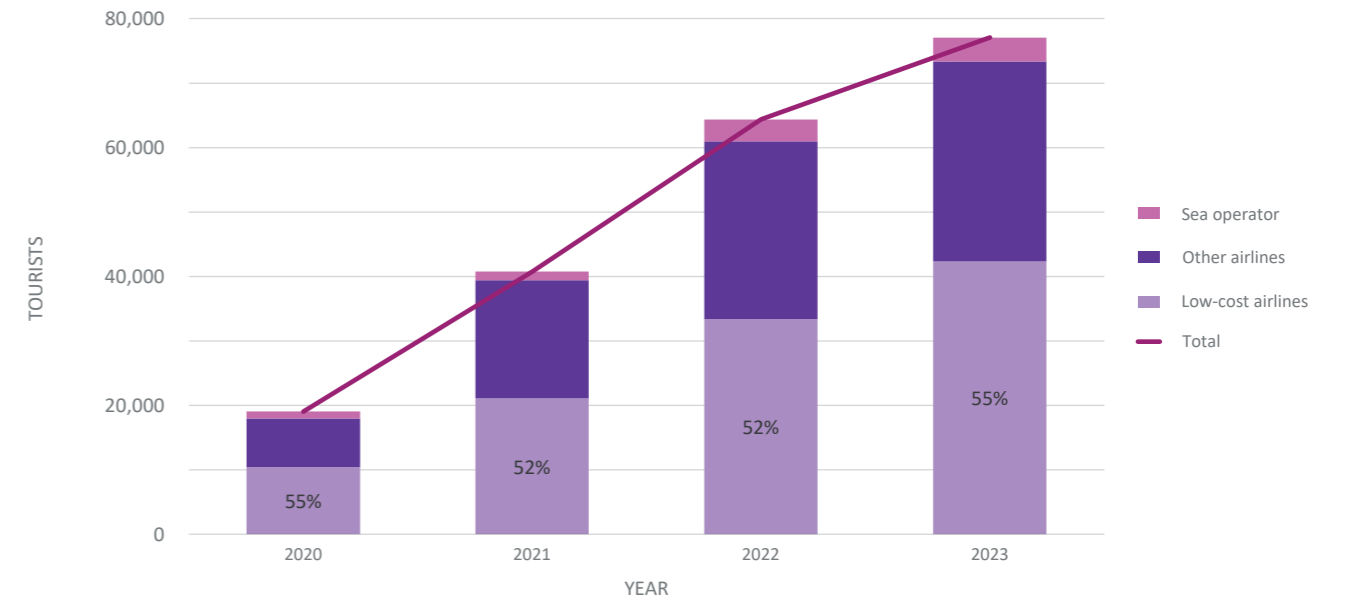
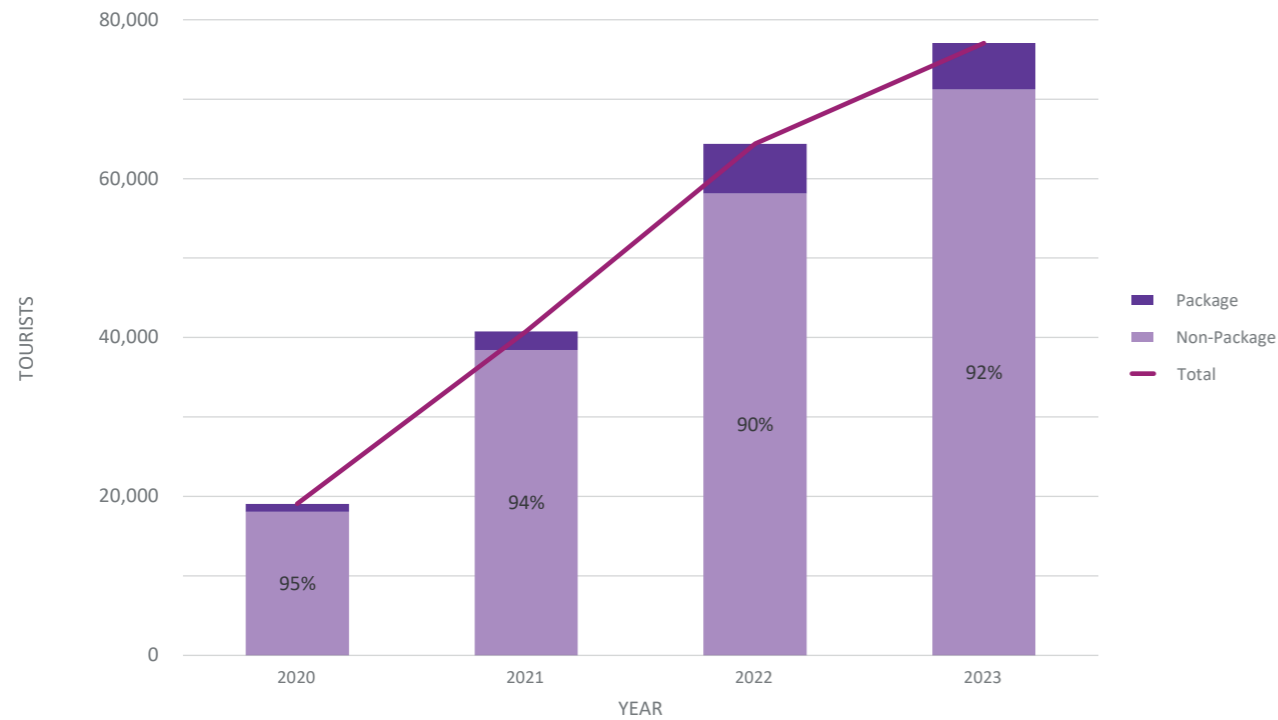
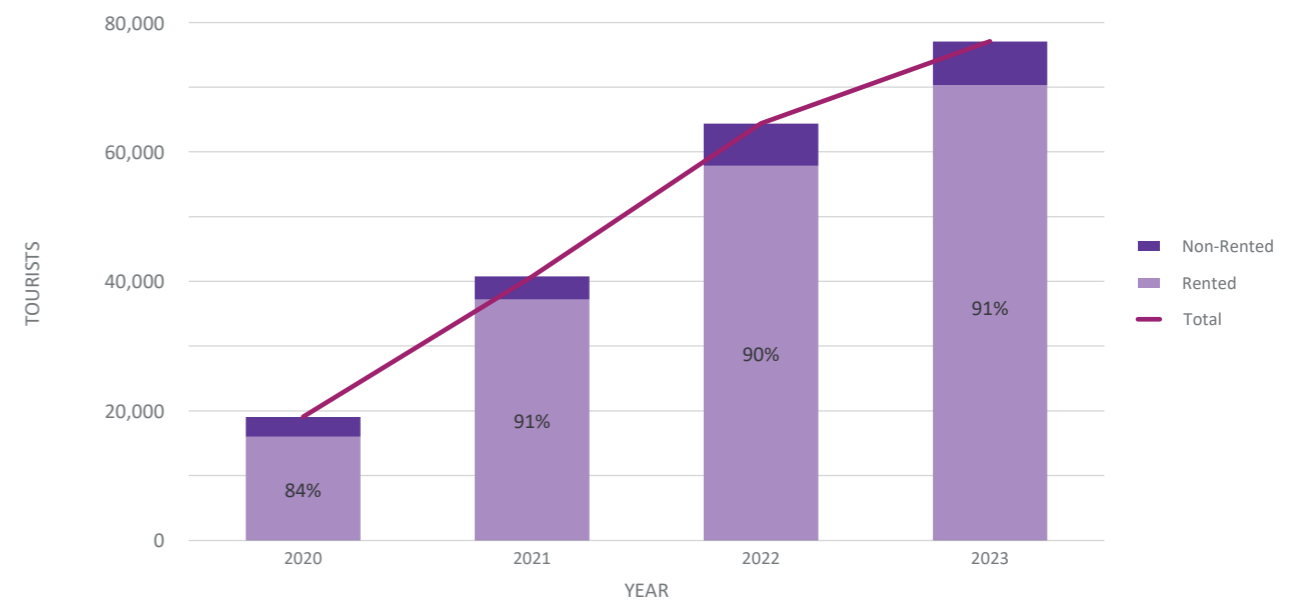


CHART 6.2.2.29 – Inbound tourists to Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination by organisation of stay and year



The majority of inbound tourists on twin centre trips were first-time tourists (79.3 per cent) and came from EU Member States (70.0 per cent) with the strongest market being France. The largest share of twin centre inbound tourists was in the 25 - 44 age bracket (39.8 per cent). Majority of twin centre trips were carried out for holiday purposes (93.1 per cent). Non-package twin centre trips accounted for 92.4 per cent, an increase of 22.5 per cent over 2022. Over half of the twin centre inbound tourists travelled by low-cost airlines (54.9 per cent), 40.3 per cent by other airlines and the remaining by sea. All modes of travel recorded increases when compared to 2022. (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 8.8 per cent stayed in non-rented accommodation. More than half (54.7 per cent) of those opting for rented accommodation chose other rented accommodation. (Table 6.2.2.7 and Chart 6.2.2.31)

Total nights spent by twin centre tourists went up by 16.1 per cent when compared to 2022, amounting to 784,669 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, 83.5 per cent, were spent in rented accommodation, 54.7 per cent of which sought other rented accommodation (Table 6.2.2.8 and Chart 6.2.2.2).

Expenditure by twin centre tourists amounted to €88.4 million in 2023. Non-package expenditure by twin centre inbound tourists was more than six times higher when compared to package expenditure. The package expenditure component increased by 14.4 per cent when compared to 2022. (Table 6.2.2.9 and Chart 6.2.2.11a)

In 2023, total expenditure per capita of inbound tourists who visited Malta and Gozo and Comino regions as twin centre destination increased from €1,044 in 2022 to €1,147. The largest growth was recorded in the air/sea fare expenditure per capita which increased from €203 to €256. (Table 6.2.2.10 and Chart 6.2.2.12)

DID YOU KNOW ?

In 2023, total nights spent by inbound tourists visiting Malta and Gozo and Comino as a twin-centre destination increased by almost 1.2 times from 2022 to 784,669 nights. The total expenditure spent by the same tourist profile also increased by approximately 1.3 times when compared to 2022, reaching €88.4 million during 2023.

TABLE 6.2.1.1 – Profile of domestic tourists

Characteristics	January-December				Change 2022/2021	Percentage change
	2019	2020 ¹	2021 ²	2022		
Regional overview						
Malta residents to Gozo/Comino region	215,272	348,489	361,043	331,455	-29,589	-8.2
Gozo/Comino residents to Malta region	21,965	11,971	27,466	37,545	10,078	36.7
Sex						
Males	128,266	190,313	218,224	183,264	-34,960	-16.0
Females	108,971	170,147	170,286	185,736	15,450	9.1
Age group						
15-24	42,691	63,499	52,851	47,513	-5,337	-10.1
25-44	102,584	182,557	206,615	171,507	-35,108	-17.0
45-64	62,228	87,347	89,973	90,758	-	-
65 or more	29,734	27,056	39,071	59,222	20,151	51.6
Purpose of visit						
Holiday	203,670	287,495	304,251	309,566	5,316	1.7
Visiting relatives and friends	19,254	54,590	57,593	40,937	-16,656	-28.9
Other (including business, educational, religious and health tourism)	14,314	18,375	26,666	18,496	-8,169	-30.6
Duration of visit						
1-3 nights	199,355	290,374	308,460	300,354	-8,106	-2.6
4-6 nights	31,113	51,878	59,647	55,578	-4,068	-6.8
7 nights or more	6,769	18,208	20,403	13,068 ⁴	-7,336	-36.0
Average length of stay (nights)	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.7	-0.1	-
Total tourists	237,237	360,460	388,510	369,000	-19,510	-5.0

Notes:

- ¹In view of the COVID-19 situation, prohibition of non-essential travel between Malta and Gozo came into effect on 03 April 2020 and was lifted on 04 May 2020. Refer to methodological note 12.
- ²Revised.
- ³Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.
- Figures include residents in Malta and Gozo/Comino region.
- Figures exclude individuals aged 0 to 14 years. Refer to methodological note 1.
- Changes denoted by the dash symbol (-) should be treated with caution. Refer to methodological note 8.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: National Tourism Survey, NSO

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

Type of Accommodation	January-December				Change 2022/2021	Percentage change
	2019	2020 ¹	2021 ²	2022		
Malta residents to Gozo/Comino region	215,272	348,489	361,043	331,455	-29,589	-8.2
Rented accommodation	146,944	206,782	212,504	198,738	-13,766	-6.5
Collective	58,152	58,813	75,622	79,618	3,995	5.3
Other rented	88,792	147,969	136,882	119,120	-17,762	-13.0
Non-rented accommodation	68,328	141,708	148,539	132,717	-15,822	-10.7
Gozo/Comino residents to Malta region	21,965	11,971	27,466	37,545	10,078	36.7
Rented accommodation	12,379	5,108	13,259	17,532	4,273	32.2
Non-rented accommodation	9,586	6,862	14,207	20,013	5,806	40.9
Total tourists	237,237	360,460	388,510	369,000	-19,510	-5.0

Notes:

- ¹In view of the COVID-19 situation, prohibition of non-essential travel between Malta and Gozo came into effect on 03 April 2020 and was lifted on 04 May 2020. Refer to methodological note 12.
- ²Revised.
- Figures exclude individuals aged 0 to 14 years. Refer to methodological note 2.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: National Tourism Survey, NSO

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

Type of Accommodation	January-December				Change 2022/2021	Percentage change
	2019	2020 ¹	2021 ²	2022		
Malta residents to Gozo/Comino region	571,500	1,040,040	1,025,449	921,195	-104,254	-10.2
Rented accommodation	413,731	614,861	646,085	581,713	-64,371	-10.0
Collective	124,280	141,358	174,439	181,192	6,753	3.9
Other rented	289,451	473,503	471,646	400,522	-71,124	-15.1
Non-rented accommodation	157,769	425,179	379,364	339,482	-39,883	-10.5
Gozo/Comino residents to Malta region	46,710	24,828	56,612	75,476	18,864	33.3
Rented accommodation	25,102	12,490	25,537	34,356	8,819	34.5
Non-rented accommodation	21,608	12,338	31,075	41,119	10,044	32.3
Total nights	618,211	1,064,868	1,082,061	996,671	-85,390	-7.9

Notes:

- ¹In view of the COVID-19 situation, prohibition of non-essential travel between Malta and Gozo came into effect on 03 April 2020 and was lifted on 04 May 2020. Refer to methodological note 12.
- ²Revised.
- Figures exclude individuals aged 0 to 14 years. Refer to methodological note 2.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: National Tourism Survey, NSO

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

Expenditure Category					€ 000	
	January-December				Change	Percentage change
	2019	2020 ¹	2021 ²	2022			2022/2021
Malta residents to Gozo/Comino region	35,876	57,819	75,138	57,776	-17,362	-23.1
Travel ticket	2,350	3,763	3,419	3,203	-217	-6.3
Accommodation	12,415	22,022	26,424	24,090	-2,334	-8.8
Other expenditure	21,111	32,034	45,295	30,483	-14,811	-32.7
Gozo/Comino residents to Malta region	3,457	1,604	4,203	5,673	1,470	35.0
Total expenditure	39,333	59,423	79,341	63,449	-15,892	-20.0

Notes:

- ¹In view of the COVID-19 situation, prohibition of non-essential travel between Malta and Gozo came into effect on 03 April 2020 and was lifted on 04 May 2020. Refer to methodological note 12.
- ²Revised.
- Expenditure estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand Euro.
- Figures exclude individuals aged 0 to 14 years. Refer to methodological note 2.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: National Tourism Survey, NSO

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

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
Inbound tourists:				
MALTA	658,567	968,136	2,286,597	2,975,670
Single centre destination	639,502	927,370	2,222,225	2,898,604
Malta	618,842	897,481	2,157,538	2,817,292
Gozo and Comino	20,659	29,889	64,687	81,312
Twin centre destination	19,065	40,766	64,372	77,066
Malta and Gozo and Comino	19,065	40,766	64,372	77,066
Regional overview²				
Malta	637,907	938,247	2,221,909	2,894,358
Gozo and Comino	39,724	70,655	129,059	158,378
Nights by inbound tourists:				
MALTA	5,227,229	8,389,545	16,608,131	20,241,803
Single centre destination	5,002,937	7,950,801	15,932,242	19,457,134
Malta	4,735,882	7,597,958	15,289,607	18,696,355
Gozo and Comino	267,056	352,843	642,635	760,779
Twin centre destination	224,292	438,744	675,889	784,669
Malta	146,833	285,767	427,803	478,965
Gozo and Comino	77,459	152,977	248,086	305,704
Regional overview				
Malta	4,882,715	7,883,725	15,717,410	19,175,320
Gozo and Comino	344,514	505,820	890,721	1,066,482

Notes:

- ¹Refer to methodological notes 11 and 12.
- ²The 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.
- Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
- Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino 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 6.2.2.2 – Profile of inbound tourists to MALTA

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
Inbound tourists to MALTA	658,567	968,136	2,286,597	2,975,670
Duration of visit				
1-3 nights	161,821	174,627	509,404	691,496
4-6 nights	189,588	257,584	733,882	1,045,347
7+ nights	307,157	535,925	1,043,311	1,238,827
Average length of stay (nights)	7.9	8.7	7.3	6.8
Type of accommodation				
Rented accommodation	552,737	824,270	2,017,112	2,662,924
Collective	407,938	623,186	1,452,452	1,864,482
Other rented	144,800	201,084	564,660	798,442
Non-rented accommodation	105,829	143,866	269,485	312,746
Markets²				
EU	449,422	685,691	1,594,464	2,017,384
France	70,875	133,912	258,372	286,088
Germany	72,470	96,514	169,445	218,540
Italy	93,977	127,774	398,198	547,991
Other	212,101	327,491	768,449	964,765
Non-EU	209,144	282,445	692,132	958,286
United Kingdom	135,944	214,267	427,005	539,131
Type and mode of travel				
Low-cost airlines	389,444	560,763	1,375,563	1,823,627
Other airlines	250,544	383,183	855,925	1,091,426
Sea operator	18,579	24,189	55,108	60,617
Organisation of stay				
Package	161,078	221,645	541,553	750,107
Non-package	497,489	746,491	1,745,043	2,225,563
Purpose of visit				
Holiday	512,736	770,397	1,881,902	2,544,320
Business	50,133	62,831	154,228	156,029
Visiting relatives or friends	68,986	90,870	158,252	161,525
Other	26,712	44,038	92,214	113,796
Frequency of visit				
First-time tourists	465,565	695,562	1,720,984	2,305,255
Repeat tourists	193,002	272,574	565,613	670,415
once a year or less	128,808	194,205	415,951	501,312
twice a year or more	64,193	78,369	149,662	169,103

TABLE 6.2.2.2 – Continued

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
Sex				
Males	351,402	502,914	1,135,265	1,449,243
Females	307,164	465,223	1,151,332	1,526,427
Age group				
0-24	145,789	211,890	539,645	658,741
25-44	272,746	408,670	909,967	1,159,733
45-64	190,396	274,576	646,602	886,435
65+	49,635	73,000	190,383	270,761

Notes:1. ¹Refer to methodological notes 11 and 12.2. ²Refer to methodological notes 13 and 14.

3. 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

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	658,567	968,136	2,286,597	2,975,670
of which:				
Malta (single centre)	618,842	897,481	2,157,538	2,817,292
Duration of visit				
1-3 nights	159,706	171,769	501,865	682,679
4-6 nights	183,776	248,161	707,947	1,009,998
7+ nights	275,360	477,551	947,726	1,124,614
Average length of stay (nights)	7.7	8.5	7.1	6.6
Type of accommodation				
Rented accommodation	524,078	767,766	1,912,524	2,533,281
Collective	396,620	595,006	1,406,583	1,810,965
Other rented	127,459	172,760	505,942	722,317
Non-rented accommodation	94,764	129,714	245,013	284,010
Markets²				
EU	422,805	637,748	1,510,738	1,917,785
France	65,835	121,472	240,519	265,511
Germany	65,768	86,989	154,925	199,928
Italy	90,354	121,930	385,541	533,673
Other	200,849	307,358	729,753	918,673
Non-EU	196,038	259,733	646,800	899,507
United Kingdom	126,455	196,970	396,217	502,616
Type and mode of travel				
Low-cost airlines	367,517	524,167	1,305,175	1,734,462
Other airlines	233,919	350,572	800,844	1,026,161
Sea operator	17,406	22,742	51,519	56,669
Organisation of stay				
Package	157,983	216,220	527,302	732,222
Non-package	460,859	681,261	1,630,236	2,085,070
Purpose of visit				
Holiday	481,712	710,517	1,773,462	2,401,523
Visiting relatives or friends	62,445	83,105	145,954	150,985
Other (including business, educational, religious and health tourism)	74,686	103,859	238,121	264,783
Frequency of visit				
First-time tourists	441,765	650,381	1,634,936	2,196,804
Repeat tourists	177,078	247,100	522,602	620,488
once a year or less	119,172	176,447	383,110	463,268
twice a year or more	57,905	70,653	139,492	157,220

TABLE 6.2.2.3 – Continued

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
Sex				
Males	330,663	464,930	1,073,086	1,374,242
Females	288,180	432,550	1,084,451	1,443,050
Age group				
0-24	136,443	199,752	515,013	630,318
25-44	256,359	378,686	858,068	1,100,080
45-64	178,805	251,931	606,147	832,244
65+	47,235	67,111	178,311	254,649

Notes:

- ¹ Refer to methodological notes 11 and 12.
- ² Refer to methodological notes 13 and 14.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.
- 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

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	658,567	968,136	2,286,597	2,975,670
Total visitors to Gozo and Comino	347,159	541,173	1,332,950	1,714,458
of which:				
Tourists	39,724	70,655	129,059	158,378
% of total visitors to Gozo and Comino	11.4	13.1	9.7	9.2
Duration of visit				
1-3 nights	2,115 ⁴	2,858	7,540	8,817
4-6 nights	5,812	9,424	25,935	35,349
7+ nights	31,796	58,374	95,584	114,213
Average length of stay (nights)	12.4	11.2	10.2	9.8
Itinerary				
Single centre destination (Gozo and Comino only):	20,659	29,889	64,687	81,312
Rented accommodation	12,664	19,343	46,724	59,371
Collective	3,564	6,987	16,329	21,703
Other rented	9,100	12,356	30,395	37,668
Non-rented accommodation	7,995	10,546	17,963	21,941
Twin centre destination (Malta and Gozo and Comino)	19,065	40,766	64,372	77,066
Markets²				
EU	26,617	47,942	83,727	99,599
France	5,040	12,440	17,853	20,577
Germany	6,702	9,526	14,520	18,612
Italy	3,623	5,844	12,657	14,318
Other	11,252	20,133	38,696	46,092
Non-EU	13,107	22,713	45,332	58,779
United Kingdom	9,489	17,297	30,788	36,515
Type and mode of travel				
Low-cost airlines	21,927	36,597	70,388	89,165
Other airlines	16,625	32,612	55,082	65,265
Sea operator	1,173	1,447	3,589	3,948
Organisation of stay				
Package	3,095	5,426	14,252	17,885
Non-package	36,629	65,230	114,807	140,494
Purpose of visit				
Holiday	31,024	59,881	108,440	142,797
Visiting relatives or friends	6,541	7,765	12,298	10,540
Other (including business, educational, religious and health tourism)	2,158	3,010	8,321	5,042

TABLE 6.2.2.4 – Continued

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
Frequency of visit				
First-time tourists	23,800	45,181	86,048	108,452
Repeat tourists	15,924	25,475	43,011	49,927
once a year or less	9,636	17,758	32,841	38,044
twice a year or more	6,288	7,716	10,170	11,883
Sex				
Males	20,740	37,983	62,179	75,001
Females	18,984	32,672	66,880	83,377
Age group				
0-24	9,346	12,138	24,633	28,423
25-44	16,387	29,983	51,899	59,653
45-64	11,591	22,645	40,455	54,191
65+	2,400 ⁴	5,889	12,072	16,111

Notes:

- ¹Refer to methodological notes 11 and 12.
- ²Refer to methodological notes 13 and 14.
- ⁴Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.
- Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
- Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.
- Sea passenger data is provided on a monthly basis by ferry operator.
- 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

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	658,567	968,136	2,286,597	2,975,670
Total visitors to Gozo and Comino	347,159	541,173	1,332,950	1,714,458
of which:				
Same-day visitors	307,435	470,518	1,203,891	1,556,079
% of total visitors to Gozo and Comino	88.6	86.9	90.3	90.8
Markets²				
EU	225,681	365,230	895,028	1,105,952
France	44,137	88,193	170,109	191,998
Germany	39,629	52,259	90,361	116,523
Italy	32,818	45,603	195,329	257,747
Other	109,097	179,174	439,229	539,683
Non-EU	81,754	105,288	308,863	450,128
United Kingdom	50,670	78,710	181,381	234,451
Type and mode of travel				
Low-cost airlines	185,290	277,700	749,777	971,998
Other airlines	114,745	182,958	431,944	559,695
Sea operator	7,400	9,860	22,170	24,386
Organisation of stay				
Package	91,396	125,759	317,241	439,539
Non-package	216,039	344,759	886,649	1,116,540
Frequency of visit to MALTA				
First-time tourists	252,119	391,466	1,014,002	1,336,456
Repeat tourists	55,316	79,051	189,889	219,623
once a year or less	42,947	64,374	158,885	184,846
twice a year or more	12,369	14,677	31,004	34,777

TABLE 6.2.2.5 – Continued

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
Sex				
Males	154,313	231,125	562,519	710,043
Females	153,122	239,392	641,372	846,037
Age group				
0-24	81,721	123,813	341,206	403,764
25-44	128,428	207,277	472,202	600,295
45-64	75,529	109,016	305,365	424,767
65+	21,757	30,412	85,118	127,253

Notes:

- ¹ Refer to methodological notes 11 and 12.
- ² Refer to methodological notes 13 and 14.
- Totals 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

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	658,567	968,136	2,286,597	2,975,670
Total visitors to Gozo and Comino	347,159	541,173	1,332,950	1,714,458
of which:				
Tourists	39,724	70,655	129,059	158,378
Gozo and Comino (single centre)	20,659	29,889	64,687	81,312
% of tourists to Gozo and Comino	52.0	42.3	50.1	51.3
Duration of visit				
1-3 nights	1,453 ⁴	2,056	5,417	7,357
4-6 nights	3,279	5,277	15,182	20,713
7+ nights	15,928	22,556	44,088	53,242
Average length of stay (nights)	12.9	11.8	9.9	9.4
Type of accommodation				
Rented accommodation	12,664	19,343	46,724	59,371
Collective	3,564	6,987	16,329	21,703
Other rented	9,100	12,356	30,395	37,668
Non-rented accommodation	7,995	10,546	17,963	21,941
Markets²				
EU	12,767	18,368	36,221	45,643
France	1,986 ⁴	3,124 ⁴	5,450 ⁴	6,058
Germany	4,393	4,519	7,599	10,196
Italy	1,716 ⁴	3,312 ⁴	6,332 ⁴	7,431
Other	4,671	7,412	16,840	21,958
Non-EU	7,892	11,522	28,466	35,669
United Kingdom	6,370	9,169	20,964	24,521
Type and mode of travel				
Low-cost airlines	11,496	15,507	36,981	46,844
Other airlines	9,092	14,290	27,495	34,236
Sea operator	:	:	:	:
Organisation of stay				
Package	2,103 ⁴	3,086	8,006	12,023
Non-package	18,557	26,803	56,681	69,289
Purpose of visit				
Holiday	14,985	22,550	51,409	71,019
Visiting relatives or friends	4,526	5,372	8,601	8,019
Other (including business, educational, religious and health tourism)	1,148	1,967	4,677	2,275

TABLE 6.2.2.6 – Continued

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
Frequency of visit				
First-time tourists	9,919	13,907	35,054	47,350
Repeat tourists	10,741	15,982	29,633	33,962
once a year or less	6,324	10,594	22,353	25,121
twice a year or more	4,416	5,388	7,281	8,841
Sex				
Males	10,653	16,023	33,361	38,721
Females	10,006	13,866	31,326	42,591
Age group				
0-24	4,635	5,519	12,302	15,320
25-44	7,918	9,440	23,228	28,979
45-64	6,774	11,448	22,457	28,716
65+	1,332 ⁴	3,482	6,701	8,298

Notes:

- ¹ Refer to methodological notes 11 and 12.
- ² Refer to methodological notes 13 and 14.
- ³ : Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.
- ⁴ Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.
- Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

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

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
Total inbound tourists to MALTA	658,567	968,136	2,286,597	2,975,670
of which:				
Malta and Gozo and Comino (twin centre)	19,065	40,766	64,372	77,066
Duration of visit				
1-3 nights	:	:	2,123 ^u	1,460 ^u
4-6 nights	2,534	4,147	10,753	14,635
7 nights or more	15,869	35,818	51,496	60,972
Average length of stay (nights)	11.8	10.8	10.5	10.2
Type of accommodation				
Rented accommodation	15,995	37,161	57,863	70,272
Collective	7,754	21,193	29,540	31,814
Other rented	8,241	15,968	28,323	38,458
Non-rented accommodation	3,070	3,606	6,508	6,794
Markets²				
EU	13,850	29,575	47,505	53,956
France	3,054	9,316	12,403	14,520
Germany	2,309	5,007	6,921	8,416
Italy	1,906	2,532	6,326	6,887
Other	6,582	12,721	21,856	24,134
Non-EU	5,214	11,191	16,866	23,110
United Kingdom	3,120	8,127	9,824	11,994
Type and mode of travel				
Low-cost airlines	10,431	21,090	33,407	42,321
Other airlines	7,533	18,322	27,587	31,029
Sea operator	1,101	1,354	3,378	3,716
Organisation of stay				
Package	992 ^u	2,340	6,246	5,862
Non-package	18,072	38,426	58,126	71,204
Purpose of visit				
Holiday	16,039	37,330	57,031	71,778
Visiting relatives or friends	2,015	2,393	3,697	2,521
Other (including business, educational, religious and health tourism)	1,010	1,043	3,644	2,767
Frequency of visit				
First-time tourists	13,882	31,273	50,994	61,101
Repeat tourists	5,183	9,493	13,378	15,965
once a year or less	3,312	7,164	10,488	12,923
twice a year or more	1,871	2,329	2,889	3,042

TABLE 6.2.2.7 – Continued

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
Sex				
Males	10,086	21,960	28,818	36,280
Females	8,978	18,806	35,554	40,786
Age group				
0-24	4,711	6,619	12,331	13,103
25-44	8,469	20,543	28,671	30,674
45-64	4,817	11,197	17,999	25,475
65 or more	:	2,406	5,371	7,814

Notes:

- ¹ Refer to methodological notes 11 and 12.
- ² Refer to methodological notes 13 and 14.
- : Unreliable - less than 20 sample observations.
- ^u Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.
- Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

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

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
MALTA	5,227,229	8,389,545	16,608,131	20,241,803
Single centre destination²	5,002,937	7,950,801	15,932,242	19,457,134
Malta	4,735,882	7,597,958	15,289,607	18,696,355
Rented accommodation	3,469,289	5,967,304	12,847,987	15,997,707
Collective	2,263,354	3,856,167	8,239,111	10,121,847
Other rented	1,205,935	2,111,137	4,608,876	5,875,860
Non-rented accommodation	1,266,593	1,630,654	2,441,620	2,698,649
Gozo and Comino	267,056	352,843	642,635	760,779
Rented accommodation	133,940	197,169	409,807	467,009
Collective	25,600	60,126	125,467	147,624
Other rented	108,340	137,043	284,339	319,384
Non-rented accommodation	133,116	155,674	232,828	293,770
Twin centre destination³	224,292	438,744	675,889	784,669
Rented accommodation	157,154	369,895	552,489	655,339
Collective	73,016	199,662	274,449	296,563
Other rented	84,139	170,233	278,040	358,777
Non-rented accommodation	67,138	68,849	123,401	129,330

Notes:

- ¹Refer to methodological notes 11 and 12.
- ²Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
- ³Twin 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 year, region (NUTS 3) and category

	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
MALTA	455,108	870,710	2,012,540	2,671,431
Package	86,379	180,265	414,294	606,763
Non-Package	173,469	328,519	807,987	1,090,859
Travel ticket	79,970	126,040	329,664	476,333
Accommodation	93,498	202,479	478,323	614,526
Other expenditure	195,261	361,926	790,259	973,809
Single centre destination²	438,067	825,968	1,945,342	2,583,040
Malta	420,696	798,000	1,882,905	2,500,789
Package	83,457	175,083	400,709	587,984
Non-Package	158,613	294,421	748,669	1,007,066
Travel ticket	73,516	113,687	305,236	437,867
Accommodation	85,097	180,734	443,433	569,199
Other expenditure	178,626	328,495	733,527	905,738
Gozo and Comino	17,371	27,968	62,437	82,251
Package	1,919 ^u	2,748	7,078	11,337
Non-Package	6,853	12,166	27,040	37,085
Travel ticket	3,358	5,429	12,629	20,166
Accommodation	3,495	6,737	14,410	16,919
Other expenditure	8,599	13,054	28,319	33,830
Twin centre destination³	17,041	44,742	67,198	88,391
Package	1,003 ^u	2,434	6,506	7,442
Non-Package	8,002	21,932	32,278	46,709
Travel ticket	3,097	6,924	11,799	18,300
Accommodation	4,906	15,008	20,480	28,408
Other expenditure	8,036	20,376	28,413	34,240

Notes:

- ¹Refer to methodological notes 11 and 12.
- ^uUnder represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.
- ²Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
- ³Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.
- Expenditure estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand Euro.
- 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 year, region (NUTS 3) and category

	€			
	2020 ¹	2021	2022	2023
MALTA	691	899	880	898
Total expenditure	691	899	880	898
Package expenditure	536	813	765	809
Air/sea fare expenditure	160	168	188	213
Accommodation expenditure	235	334	319	318
Other expenditure	296	374	346	327
Single centre destination²	685	891	875	891
Malta	680	889	873	888
Total expenditure	680	889	873	888
Package expenditure	528	810	760	803
Air/sea fare expenditure	159	166	186	209
Accommodation expenditure	229	326	316	313
Other expenditure	289	366	340	321
Gozo and Comino	841	936	965	1,012
Total expenditure	841	936	965	1,012
Package expenditure	913 ⁴	891	884	943
Air/sea fare expenditure	180	202	222	289
Accommodation expenditure	326	409	368	346
Other expenditure	416	437	438	416
Twin centre destination³	894	1,098	1,044	1,147
Total expenditure	894	1,098	1,044	1,147
Package expenditure	1,011 ⁴	1,040	1,042	1,270
Air/sea fare expenditure	171	180	203	256
Accommodation expenditure	304	418	381	424
Other expenditure	422	500	441	444

Notes:

- ¹Refer to methodological notes 11 and 12.
- ²Single centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with overnight stays in one region only.
- ³Twin centre destination includes inbound tourism trips with combined overnight stays in both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions.
- ⁴Under represented - between 20 and 49 sample observations.

Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat), NSO

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES**National Tourism Survey and Inbound Tourism Survey (Tourstat)**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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%.
- Tourstat measures the number of tourist trips carried out during a reference month.
- 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.
- 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.
 - Resident:** A person is considered to be a resident of Malta/Gozo and Comino if:
 - S/he has lived for most of the past 12 months in Malta/Gozo and Comino;
 - S/he has lived in Malta/Gozo and Comino for less than 12 months but intends to return within a year to settle here.
 - 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:
 - 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;
 - 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);
 - 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 a rented and non-rented accommodation in the place/country visited.
 - Tourist trip:** A visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the place/country visited.
 - Domestic tourism:** Comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country, i.e. Maltese residents visiting Gozo and Comino and vice versa and staying for not more than 12 consecutive months for personal, business or other purposes.
 - Inbound tourism:** Comprises 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 personal, 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 rented or non-rented 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 rented accommodation establishment or in a non-rented accommodation.
 - **Average length of stay:** The number of nights spent divided by the number of trips during a specified reference period.
 - **Rented accommodation:** Consists of the following two sub-categories:
 - a. Collective accommodation: comprises hotels, guesthouses, hostels, tourist villages, holiday complexes, Bed & Breakfast and campsites.
 - b. Other rented accommodation: comprises holiday furnished premises (farmhouses, flats and villas), host families, marinas, paid-convents, rented yachts and student dormitories.
 - **Non-rented accommodation:** Comprises 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 or timeshare, etc.).
 - **Private accommodaton:** 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:** Refers to the amount that is going to be paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables during tourism trips. It includes expenditures by visitors themselves, as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others. The total expenditure is broken down by the following expenditure items:
 - a. Package expenditure: refers to the whole amount of money spent on transport, accommodation and other services such as rental of a car, activities or outings during the trip.
 - b. Non-package expenditure: is the amount of money spent on transport and accommodation reported separately.
 - c. Other expenditure: is the amount spent on shopping, souvenirs, tickets for concerts or sports events, entrance to museums or zoos and day excursions during a tourism trip. It also includes durables and valuable goods, that is, the amount spent on cars, computers, paintings, jewellery and works of art.
7. Arrivals and nights spent in time-share accommodation are being categorised in 'Non-rented Accommodation' instead of 'Collective Accommodation' as per Eurostat recommendation. In this regard, there may be minor differences between 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 supply-side (based on Accomstat) tourism statistics, users are strongly advised to consult concept 15.4 of the NSO's metadata file. (https://metadata.nso.gov.mt/reports/Inbound%20Tourism_SIMS_2022.pdf).
 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 publication should not be equated to national tourism earnings.
 11. In view of the COVID-19 situation, the Tourstat survey was suspended between 12 March and 30 June 2020. Statistical methods were applied to cover the period from 13 March to 20 March 2020, when scheduled passenger flights were still in operation.
 12. In view of the COVID-19 situation, prohibition of non-essential travel between Malta and Gozo came into effect on 03 April 2020 and was lifted on 04 May 2020 (L.N. 118 of 2020: Public Health Act (Cap. 465); Mandatory Non-essential Travel between Malta and Gozo Order, 2020 (<https://legislation.mt/eli/ln/2020/118/eng>)).

13. Due to the COVID-19 situation the following tourism-related chronology of events happened during 2020 in Malta:

28th February	People flying in from Italy, China (including Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, Iran, South Korea) from 26th February onwards needed to stay in quarantine for 14 days upon arrival.
8th March	Flights from/to Milan were suspended.
10th March	Flights from/to Italy were suspended.
10th March	The last Cruise call.
11th March	Flights from/to France, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, were suspended.
11th March	People flying in from France, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, needed to stay in quarantine for 14 days upon arrival.
13th March	All people flying in from all destinations needed to stay in quarantine for 14 days upon arrival.
18th March	The last Virtu' Ferries service for passengers between Malta and Sicily.
21st March	All flights from/to all destinations were suspended.
3rd April	Prohibition of non-essential travel between Malta and Gozo.
4th May	Restrictions of non-essential travel between Malta and Gozo were lifted.
1st July	Re-opening of Malta International Airport. The first group of destinations that reopened for travel comprised: Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Spain, Poland, Cyprus, Switzerland, Iceland, Slovakia, Norway, Denmark, Hungary, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Luxembourg, Czech Republic, Greece and Croatia.
15th July	Restrictions on all other flight destinations were lifted.
21st August	First cruise liner call since March 2020.

14. Owing to the UK's exit from the European Union (with effect from 1st February 2020), UK data is statistically classified as Non-EU. Comparability between comparative periods should be treated with caution.

15. More information relating to this chapter may be accessed at:

Tourstat Sources and methods (https://nso.gov.mt/themes_sources_met/tourstat-survey/).
 National Tourism Survey Sources and methods (https://nso.gov.mt/themes_sources_met/national-tourism-survey/).
 Statistical concepts (<https://metadata.nso.gov.mt/concepts.aspx>).
 Metadata (<https://metadata.nso.gov.mt/reports.aspx?id=37>).
 Metadata (<https://metadata.nso.gov.mt/reports.aspx?id=203>).



6.3 CRUISE PASSENGERS

In 2023, there were 309 cruise liner calls in MALTA with a total of 814,603 cruise passengers, almost 1.7 times the total passengers who visited MALTA in 2022. At 86.9 per cent, transit passengers accounted for the vast majority of total traffic reaching 708,157. The average passengers per vessel in MALTA stood at 2,636. **(Table 6.3.1)** A total of 6,745 passengers visited Gozo and Comino region, while 27,153 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 56.7 per cent of total traffic, the major market being Italy at 176,791 passengers. The Italian and Spanish markets recorded the largest increases, advancing by 86,981 and 20,339 passengers, respectively. **(Table 6.3.1)**

During 2023, the largest share of passengers was in the 40 to 59 age bracket (35.1 per cent), followed by those aged between 60 and 79 years (27.6 per cent). **(Tables 6.3.1)**

TABLE 6.3.1 – Profile of the cruise liner industry in MALTA

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total traffic¹	765,696	59,018	141,917	489,571	814,603
Transit	629,276	58,827	131,955	417,250	708,157
Landed	136,420	191	9,962	72,321	106,446
<i>of which:</i>					
Passengers staying overnight	18,649	946	9,263	43,723	27,153
Passengers visiting Gozo and Comino	8,160	-	3,229	5,454 ²	6,745
Country² of Nationality					
EU	491,599	39,553	123,627	290,182	462,267
<i>of which:</i>					
France	41,209	6,301	14,823	29,744	47,919
Germany	141,564	4,278	14,623	94,020	98,940
Italy	86,702	22,131	68,086	89,810	176,791
Malta	11,697	10	3,327	11,665	26,503
Spain	38,672	2,529	12,943	36,680	57,019
United Kingdom	123,088	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Non-EU	274,097	19,465	18,290	199,389	352,336
<i>of which:</i>					
Australia	25,526	507	18	2,658	13,102
Canada	29,695	444	106	7,729	21,171
Japan	9,581	1,858	59	397	2,477
United Kingdom	n/a	2,907	5,560	108,804	136,266
United States	115,658	2,814	7,188	49,171	103,752
Sex					
Males	351,788	28,123	67,917	229,655	379,693
Females	413,908	30,895	74,000	259,916	434,910
Age group					
0-19	94,487	10,842	25,911	79,303	144,351
20-39	103,403	13,245	32,684	87,140	150,675
40-59	243,384	19,858	45,281	170,857	285,645
60-79	298,009	13,617	34,888	144,695	224,558
80+	26,413	1,456	3,153	7,576	9,374
Cruise liner calls³	359	32	106	283	309

Notes:

- ¹ Revised.
- ² Refer to methodological note 1.
- ³ Refer to methodological notes 3 and 4.
- ⁴ Owing to the COVID-19 situation, the first cruise liner call was on 21 August 2020 since 10 March 2020.
- ⁵ n/a: not applicable.

Source: Transport Malta

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total traffic¹	8,160	-	3,229	5,454^R	6,745
Transit	8,157	-	3,229	5,375	6,669
Landed	3	-	-	79	76
Country² of Nationality					
EU	2,466	-	170	1,049	1,084
<i>of which:</i>					
France	135	-	5	332	235
Germany	147	-	105	151	170
Italy	93	-	3	41	63
Malta	3	-	25	2	4
Spain	123	-	3	67	68
United Kingdom	1,372	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Non-EU	5,694	-	3,059	4,405	5,661
<i>of which:</i>					
Australia	1,226	-	-	288	703
Canada	502	-	14	551	469
Japan	54	-	2	9	29
United Kingdom	n/a	-	527	542	525
United States	3,177	-	2,501	2,714	3,345
Sex					
Males	3,880	-	1,581	2,702	3,312
Females	4,280	-	1,648	2,752	3,433
Age group					
0-19	378	-	12	223	586
20-39	567	-	82	288	600
40-59	1,753	-	428	1,312	2,123
60-79	4,896	-	2,510	3,471	3,268
80+	566	-	197	160	168
Cruise liner calls³	17	-	12	21	20

Notes:

- ¹Revised.
- ²Refer to methodological note 1.
- ³Refer to methodological notes 3 and 4.
- ⁴Owing to the COVID-19 situation, the first cruise liner call was on 21 August 2020 since 10 March 2020.
- n/a: not applicable.

Source: Transport Malta

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

- The majority of passengers embarking on cruise liners from Malta generally end their trip at the same destination. Embarkations are therefore not included in total traffic figures, in order to avoid double counting.
- Cruise liners calling at both Malta and Gozo and Comino regions during a single voyage are recorded as one liner call.
- Owing to the UK's exit from the European Union (with effect from 1st February 2020), UK data is statistically classified as Non-EU from January 2020 for all the tables. Requests for further clarification may be directed to the Tourism and Education Statistics Unit.
- Due to the UK's re-classification following exit from the European Union on 1st February 2020, comparability of totals between same periods should be treated with caution.
- Definitions:
 - Cruise passenger traffic:** comprises transit passengers and passengers who land in Malta.
 - Embarkations:** comprise all cruise passengers who are either Maltese or who are foreigners who arrive in Malta by other means of transport.
 - Transit passengers:** comprise all cruise passengers who arrive in and leave Malta on the same cruise ship.
 - Landed passengers:** comprise all cruise passengers who arrive in Malta on a cruise ship and leave by other means of transport, or alternatively, stay in Malta.
 - Passengers staying overnight:** comprise passengers who spend at least one night in the Maltese Islands either onboard the cruise ship or on land.



7

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

This chapter provides statistics on the agriculture and fisheries activities by region in MALTA for the years 2018 to 2023. The first part provides information on the sales by quantity and value of produced fruit and vegetables. Following this, a series of indicators related to livestock show the number of heads and type of livestock that were reared as well as the number of licences that were operating locally. Then, the last part covers the local fisheries sector and portrays data on the quantity and value of fish landings recorded in MALTA by the different fish species.



7.1 AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

During 2023, the total quantity of fruit and vegetables produced and sold in the local organised markets exceeded 34,600 tonnes, with vegetable produce accounting for 94.0 per cent of the total marketed products, and the rest being accounted for by fruit produce. The wholesale value of fruit and vegetables reached almost €27.7 million in 2023, of which €23.9 million (86.3 per cent) was generated through the sales of vegetables. When compared to 2018 the total quantity of fruits and vegetables sold in MALTA decreased by 12.3 and 7.6 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the wholesale value of fruit and vegetables increased by 17.5 and 44.1 per cent correspondingly. On a regional level, during 2023, the Malta region produced 93.8 per cent of the total quantity of marketable vegetables, while the Gozo and Comino region produced 6.2 per cent of the total quantity. These sales generated €22.0 million and €1.9 million respectively for the Malta and the Gozo and Comino regions. Moreover, the production of fruit in the Malta region made up 89.8 per cent of the total quantity recorded in 2023 whereas the Gozo and Comino region produced the remaining 10.2 per cent of the total, generating €3.5 million and €0.2 million respectively. (Table 7.1.1)

DID YOU KNOW ?

Between 2018 and 2023, the total quantity of fruit and vegetables sold through organised markets decreased by 1,768 tonnes in the Malta region and by 1,202 tonnes in the Gozo and Comino region.

LIVESTOCK

In 2023, the number of livestock heads that were being reared in MALTA amounted to 35,785 pigs, 14,231 cattle, 13,986 sheep and 6,564 goats. On a regional level, the Malta region accounted for 94.5 per cent of the total number of reared pigs, 75.7 per cent of goats, 70.6 per cent of sheep and 63.1 per cent of cattle. The remaining shares were accounted for by the Gozo and Comino region. Map 7.1.1 displays the number of livestock heads by locality. The Western district had the highest concentration of pigs, while cattle, dairy cows, sheep and goats were predominantly registered in the Gozo and Comino district. With regards to the distribution of licences, it transpired that 51.2 per cent of the licences in MALTA were registered as rearing sheep. The Malta region accounted for 91.0 per cent of the pig licences, 82.5 per cent of the cattle licences, 72.4 per cent of the goat licences and 70.2 per cent of the sheep licences. Goat licences in MALTA, which amounted to 868 in 2023 was the only category of licences which indicated an increase over the preceding year. (Tables 7.1.2 and 7.1.3, Charts 7.1.1 - 7.1.3)

CHART 7.1.1 – Distribution of livestock heads by region (NUTS 3) and selected years

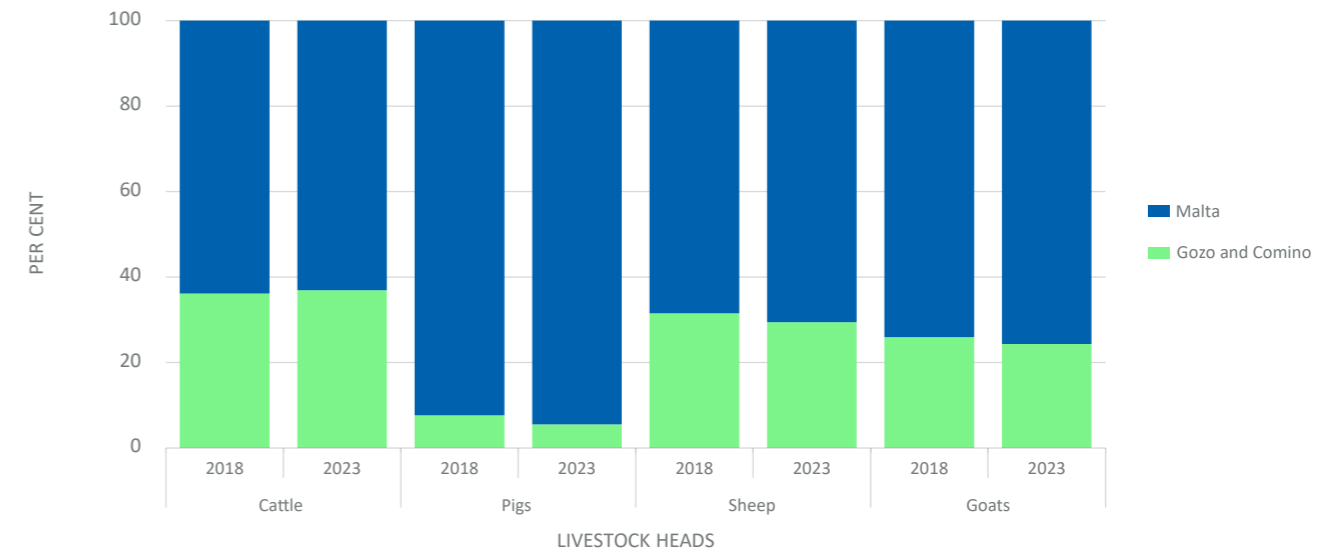


CHART 7.1.2 – Distribution of livestock licences by region (NUTS 3) and selected years



MAP 7.1.1 – Livestock heads by locality (LAU 2): 2023

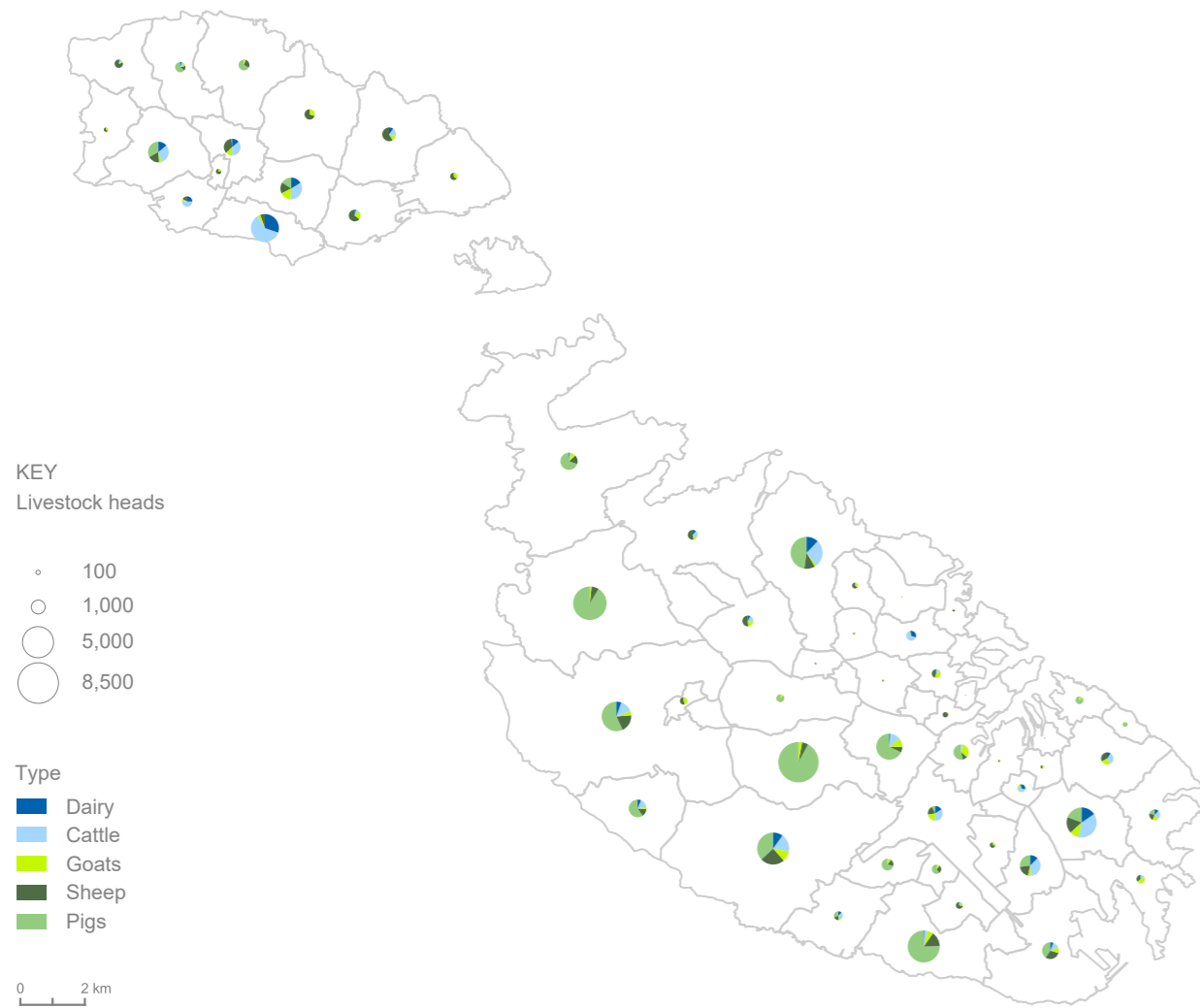
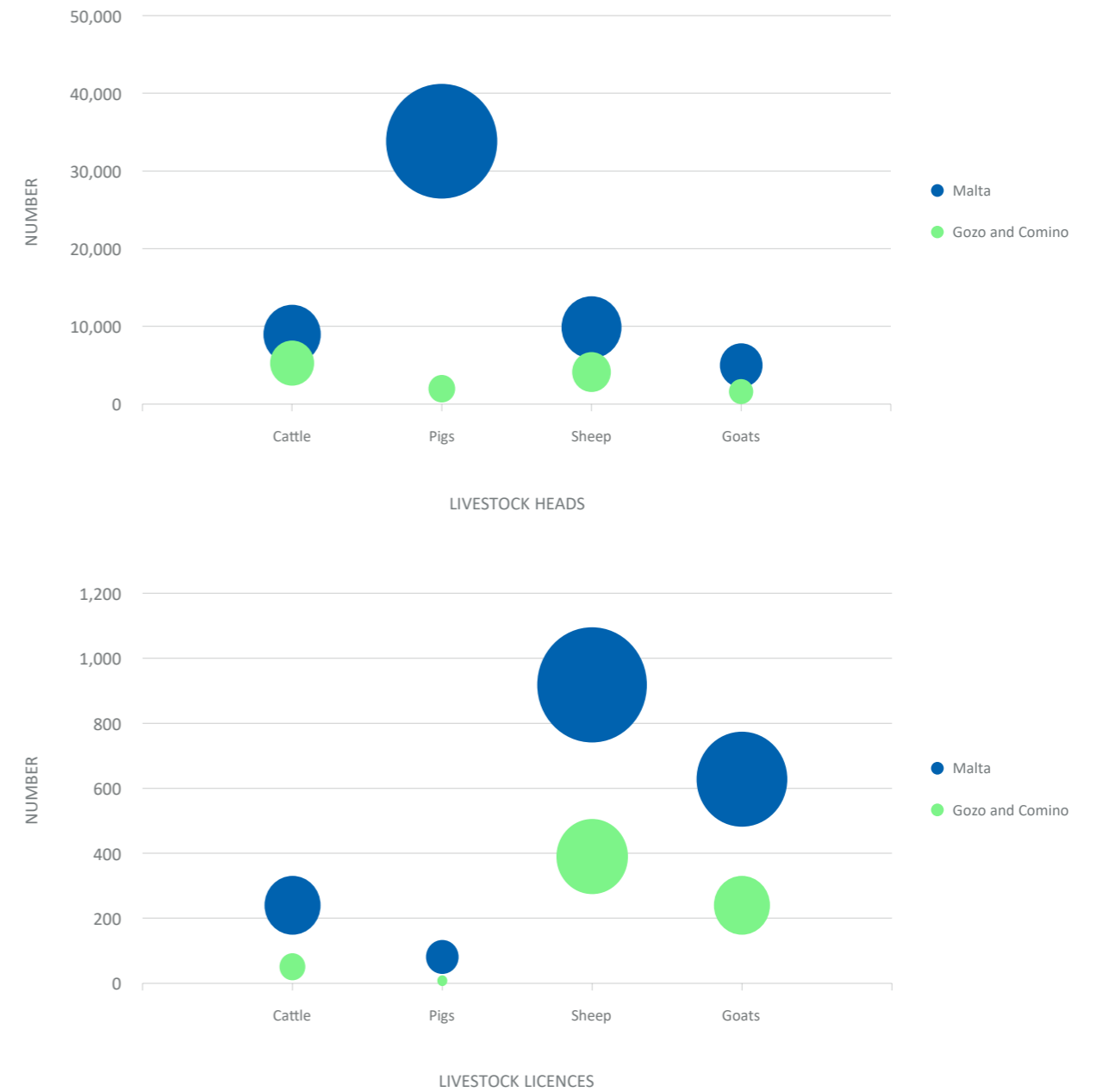


CHART 7.1.3 – Livestock heads and respective licences by region (NUTS 3): 2023



DID YOU KNOW ?

Between 2018 and 2023, the largest increase in livestock heads in the Gozo and Comino region was registered in the number of cattle, by 148 heads, while the number of pigs registered the largest decrease of 805.

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

	Vegetables		Fruit		Total	
	Tonnes	€000s	Tonnes	€000s	Tonnes	€000s
MALTA						
2018	35,263	16,560	2,371	3,231	37,634	19,791
2019	32,866	19,457	2,276	2,942	35,142	22,399
2020	32,971	18,401	2,236	3,077	35,207	21,478
2021	30,409	18,366	2,120	3,173	32,529	21,539
2022	31,453	20,750	1,989	3,792	33,442	24,542
2023	32,584	23,869	2,080	3,796	34,664	27,665
Malta						
2018	32,187	14,898	2,020	2,915	34,207	17,813
2019	29,825	17,466	1,965	2,660	31,790	20,126
2020	30,609	16,887	2,009	2,857	32,618	19,744
2021	28,631	17,017	1,814	2,928	30,445	19,945
2022	29,452	19,111	1,743	3,509	31,195	22,620
2023	30,571	21,991	1,868	3,547	32,439	25,538
Gozo and Comino						
2018	3,076	1,662	351	316	3,427	1,978
2019	3,041	1,991	311	282	3,352	2,273
2020	2,362	1,514	227	220	2,589	1,734
2021	1,778	1,349	306	245	2,084	1,594
2022	2,001	1,639	246	283	2,247	1,922
2023	2,013	1,878	212	249	2,225	2,127

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

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

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
MALTA				
2018	14,125	36,294	13,169	5,726
2019	13,995	35,477	13,161	5,593
2020	14,291	40,059	13,150	5,528
2021	14,016	40,048	12,730	5,635
2022	14,200	29,554	14,465	6,519
2023	14,231	35,785	13,986	6,564
Malta				
2018	9,018	33,516	9,017	4,241
2019	8,980	32,745	9,082	4,248
2020	9,106	37,650	9,022	4,165
2021	8,986	37,791	8,678	4,185
2022	8,996	28,019	10,333	4,893
2023	8,976	33,812	9,869	4,966
Gozo and Comino				
2018	5,107	2,778	4,152	1,485
2019	5,015	2,732	4,079	1,345
2020	5,185	2,409	4,128	1,363
2021	5,030	2,257	4,052	1,450
2022	5,204	1,535	4,132	1,626
2023	5,255	1,973	4,117	1,598

Sources: Veterinary Regulation Directorate and an annual pig census

TABLE 7.1.3 – Livestock licences by type, region (NUTS 3) and year

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
MALTA				
2018	252	97	1,240	763
2019	248	93	1,231	758
2020	259	92	1,273	773
2021	273	90	1,291	790
2022	296	89	1,328	823
2023	291	89	1,308	868
Malta				
2018	206	88	860	543
2019	202	84	855	546
2020	215	84	875	557
2021	225	82	887	572
2022	241	81	923	602
2023	240	81	918	628
Gozo and Comino				
2018	46	9	380	220
2019	46	9	376	212
2020	44	8	398	216
2021	48	8	404	218
2022	55	8	405	221
2023	51	8	390	240

Sources: Veterinary Regulation Directorate and an annual pig census

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. Information on agricultural output that is sold through organised markets is compiled by the NSO via administrative data received on a monthly basis.
2. Regional data on the sales of fruit and vegetables that is collected through the administrative sources is dependent on the residency of the respective farmer and independent of the final place of the farmer's consignment at any of the local organised markets.
3. Data is recorded by crop, quantity, value and average unit price.
4. Data collection on cattle, pigs, sheep and goats is in accordance with EU Regulation (EC) No. 1165/2008.



7.2 FISHERIES

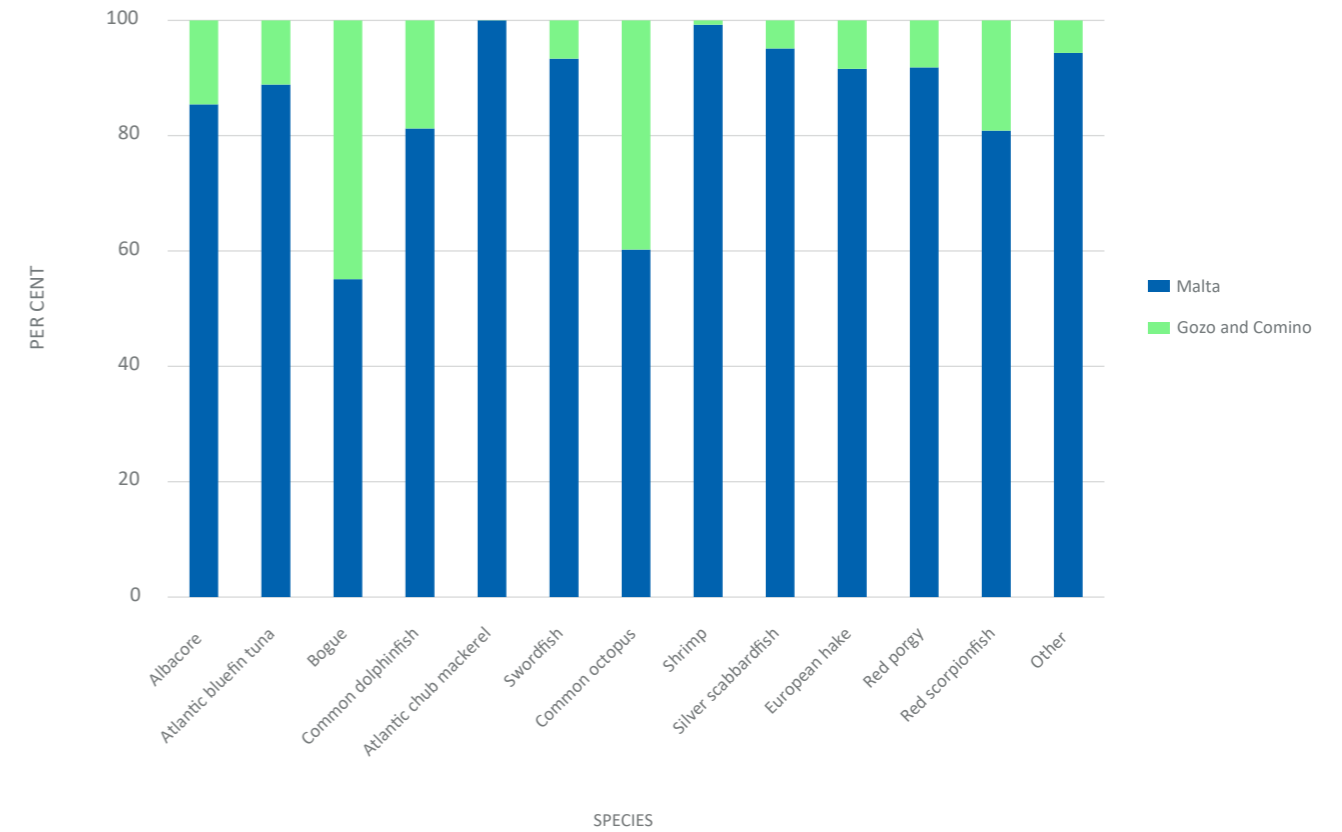
FISH LANDINGS

When analysing the quantity of fish landings by species in MALTA during 2023, the Swordfish claimed the largest share at 17.9 per cent of the total. The Malta region was the main contributor in terms of total fish landings. In fact, the share of fish landings originating from the Gozo and Comino region amounted to 8.8 per cent of the total. In MALTA, the Swordfish landings generated the highest total value of €3.1 million or 26.3 per cent of the total. By comparison, the Gozo and Comino region accounted for 10.2 per cent of the total value generated by the entire industry in MALTA. (Tables 7.2.1, 7.2.2 and Chart 7.2.1)

DID YOU KNOW ?

Between 2018 and 2023, the highest increase in fish landings for the Malta region was registered for the Shrimp by 47,297 kilogrammes, whilst for the Gozo and Comino region the highest increase was registered for the Swordfish by 14,949 kilogrammes. The Common dolphinfish generated the highest total value at €0.3 million or 23.2% of the total fish value generated by the Gozo and Comino region, whereas in the Malta region, the Swordfish contributed to the largest value, at 27.3%.

CHART 7.2.1 – Quantity of fish landings by species and region (NUTS 3): 2023



Note:

1. Allis shad species and European pilchard were removed as no data was recorded.

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

	kilogrammes					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALTA	2,564,307	2,262,433	1,850,416	2,321,582	2,552,493	2,013,692
Alonga / Albacore	103,601	75,171	13,982	140,612	49,876	30,476
Lacca / Allis shad	6,235	1,571	227	-	-	-
Tonn / Atlantic bluefin tuna	114,887	72,890	120,064	165,587	114,406	126,941
Vopa / Bogue	87,663	42,402	47,821	46,338	41,889	43,586
Lampuka / Common dolphinfish	413,782	410,841	359,098	223,863	526,239	278,071
Kavall / Atlantic chub mackerel	669,818	503,891	270,153	589,761	657,751	261,617
Pixxispad / Swordfish	307,678	411,803	361,432	390,628	380,481	359,691
Qarnit / Common octopus	24,349	26,433	20,198	23,955	30,012	32,480
Gambli / Shrimp	45,303	56,128	41,236	57,364	57,011	93,002
Sardina kahla / European pilchard	4,395	9	-	17,905	35	-
Xabla / Silver scabbardfish	133,810	136,039	301,488	113,581	35,000	20,797
Merluzz / European hake	13,385	19,339	15,276	14,213	20,546	27,818
Pagru / Red porgy	22,255	23,270	17,316	24,544	27,722	22,459
Cippullazza / Red scorpionfish	29,213	31,618	17,428	24,662	22,382	23,178
Ohrajn / Other	587,933	451,027	264,697	488,569	589,142	693,578
Malta¹	2,243,084	2,048,159	1,642,833	2,161,571	2,303,725	1,837,171
Alonga / Albacore	103,424	74,944	13,823	140,238	47,897	26,035
Lacca / Allis shad	6,235	1,554	227	-	-	-
Tonn / Atlantic bluefin tuna	106,601	66,265	115,070	152,202	105,904	112,816
Vopa / Bogue	41,609	31,522	23,479	27,089	24,371	24,024
Lampuka / Common dolphinfish	196,240	268,011	230,161	147,842	379,632	225,974
Kavall / Atlantic chub mackerel	669,804	503,854	269,999	589,630	655,994	261,592
Pixxispad / Swordfish	298,736	400,847	352,137	381,585	368,710	335,799
Qarnit / Common octopus	19,443	19,260	13,729	17,302	20,606	19,573
Gambli / Shrimp	44,994	54,949	40,616	56,535	56,248	92,291
Sardina kahla / European pilchard	4,395	9	-	17,905	35	-
Xabla / Silver scabbardfish	133,714	135,967	299,000	113,477	29,918	19,786
Merluzz / European hake	12,623	18,715	14,666	13,172	18,373	25,480
Pagru / Red porgy	21,410	22,096	16,228	23,116	26,052	20,626
Cippullazza / Red scorpionfish	22,873	25,966	12,786	19,335	18,183	18,749
Ohrajn / Other	560,982	424,198	240,911	462,144	551,802	654,426

TABLE 7.2.1 – Continued

	kilogrammes					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gozo and Comino	321,223	214,274	207,583	160,011	248,768	176,521
Alonga / Albacore	177	227	158	374	1,979	4,440
Lacca / Allis shad	-	17	-	-	-	-
Tonn / Atlantic bluefin tuna	8,286	6,625	4,994	13,385	8,502	14,125
Vopa / Bogue	46,054	10,880	24,342	19,249	17,519	19,562
Lampuka / Common dolphinfish	217,542	142,830	128,937	76,021	146,607	52,096
Kavall / Atlantic chub mackerel	14	37	154	131	1,757	25
Pixxispad / Swordfish	8,942	10,957	9,295	9,043	11,771	23,891
Qarnit / Common octopus	4,905	7,172	6,469	6,654	9,406	12,907
Gambli / Shrimp	309	1,180	620	829	763	711
Sardina kahla / European pilchard	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xabla / Silver scabbardfish	96	71	2,488	104	5,082	1,012
Merluzz / European hake	762	623	610	1,042	2,173	2,338
Pagru / Red porgy	845	1,174	1,088	1,427	1,670	1,833
Cippullazza / Red scorpionfish	6,340	5,652	4,642	5,327	4,199	4,429
Ohrajn / Other	26,951	26,829	23,786	26,425	37,340	39,152

Note:

1.¹Includes fish catches and landings by vessels owned by fishermen residing in mainland Malta as well as landings of foreign-flagged vessels.

Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

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

	€					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALTA	11,978,554	11,591,175	9,322,457	11,308,043	13,205,187	11,711,049
Alonga / Albacore	372,527	240,766	42,103	368,140	163,626	87,202
Lacca / Allis shad	4,597	2,678	664	-	-	-
Tonn / Atlantic bluefin tuna	1,125,805	539,644	460,564	875,938	1,311,357	1,058,522
Vopa / Bogue	215,820	112,879	114,142	120,301	119,166	107,081
Lampuka / Common dolphinfish	2,111,168	1,456,029	1,337,915	1,495,563	1,878,850	1,440,317
Kavall / Atlantic chub mackerel	345,934	273,367	152,224	339,500	435,109	208,146
Pixxispad / Swordfish	2,756,862	3,413,432	2,888,557	3,232,166	3,490,145	3,081,544
Qarnit / Common octopus	222,604	246,240	200,747	251,649	324,324	346,227
Gambli / Shrimp	736,301	1,107,369	762,454	964,565	1,675,710	1,595,613
Sardina kahla / European pilchard	2,245	50	-	9,887	21	-
Xabla / Silver scabbardfish	465,884	538,567	1,038,463	440,258	164,073	89,948
Merluzz / European hake	95,010	156,102	109,831	113,890	142,971	164,187
Pagru / Red porgy	388,457	423,863	299,725	449,224	494,179	437,701
Cippullazza / Red scorpionfish	430,828	475,558	266,982	403,618	351,527	375,691
Ohrajn / Other	2,704,512	2,604,633	1,648,087	2,243,345	2,654,130	2,718,871
Malta¹	10,310,319	10,508,074	8,326,294	10,217,616	11,932,363	10,512,060
Alonga / Albacore	371,829	240,011	41,622	367,150	156,880	74,802
Lacca / Allis shad	4,597	2,622	664	-	-	-
Tonn / Atlantic bluefin tuna	1,044,269	490,184	441,655	805,183	1,217,102	946,950
Vopa / Bogue	118,132	84,568	57,039	71,676	71,244	57,391
Lampuka / Common dolphinfish	1,064,937	944,792	856,422	1,005,774	1,412,511	1,162,598
Kavall / Atlantic chub mackerel	345,864	273,266	151,582	338,910	433,958	208,060
Pixxispad / Swordfish	2,674,852	3,318,190	2,809,867	3,155,645	3,377,399	2,874,371
Qarnit / Common octopus	181,534	179,746	136,939	182,130	222,758	208,885
Gambli / Shrimp	734,652	1,098,480	756,579	956,565	1,658,363	1,589,238
Sardina kahla / European pilchard	2,245	50	-	9,887	21	-
Xabla / Silver scabbardfish	465,788	538,271	1,029,352	439,840	140,468	85,500
Merluzz / European hake	88,504	151,015	105,596	105,501	127,757	150,205
Pagru / Red porgy	376,306	402,374	279,971	423,268	464,646	402,609
Cippullazza / Red scorpionfish	338,432	390,264	197,281	316,776	285,257	304,566
Ohrajn / Other	2,498,379	2,394,243	1,461,726	2,039,313	2,363,997	2,446,885

TABLE 7.2.2 – Continued

	€					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gozo and Comino	1,668,234	1,083,101	996,162	1,090,427	1,272,825	1,198,989
Alonga / Albacore	698	756	480	990	6,746	12,400
Lacca / Allis shad	-	57	-	-	-	-
Tonn / Atlantic bluefin tuna	81,536	49,460	18,909	70,754	94,256	111,571
Vopa / Bogue	97,688	28,311	57,103	48,625	47,922	49,690
Lampuka / Common dolphinfish	1,046,231	511,237	481,492	489,789	466,339	277,718
Kavall / Atlantic chub mackerel	70	100	643	591	1,151	87
Pixxispad / Swordfish	82,010	95,241	78,691	76,521	112,746	207,173
Qarnit / Common octopus	41,070	66,494	63,808	69,519	101,566	137,342
Gambli / Shrimp	1,649	8,890	5,875	8,000	17,347	6,375
Sardina kahla / European pilchard	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xabla / Silver scabbardfish	96	296	9,111	418	23,605	4,449
Merluzz / European hake	6,506	5,086	4,235	8,388	15,214	13,982
Pagru / Red porgy	12,151	21,489	19,754	25,957	29,532	35,092
Cippullazza / Red scorpionfish	92,396	85,294	69,700	86,842	66,269	71,125
Ohrajn / Other	206,133	210,390	186,361	204,032	290,133	271,986

Note:

1.¹Includes fish catches and landings by vessels owned by fishermen residing in mainland Malta as well as landings of foreign-flagged vessels.

Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. Monthly data on fish landings is collected on a quarterly basis through an administrative source; which is in turn collected via the daily returns of sales as submitted by the fishermen at the fish market or directly by themselves.



RESOURCES

This chapter is split into three sections, covering regional statistics on water, waste and renewable energy from photovoltaic panels (PVs). Statistics for water production and consumption are based on information supplied by the Water Services Corporation. Waste statistics comprise separate waste collection through bring-in sites, civic amenity sites and door-to-door collection, together with municipal waste generation. Statistics on renewable energy from photovoltaic panels (PVs) include data on stock of PV installations, total kWp of grid-connected PVs, peak power rating in kWp and harvesting of renewable energy in GWh from grid-connected PVs.



8.1 WATER

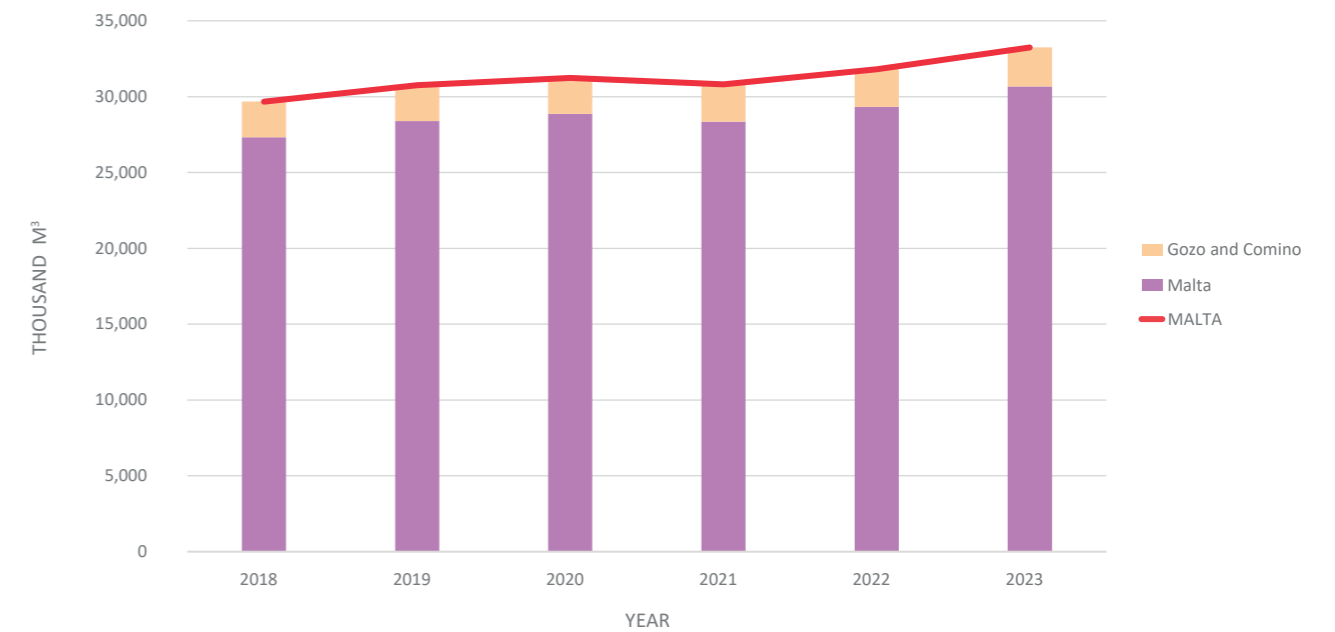
Water production in MALTA mainly encompasses groundwater and reverse osmosis production, which increased from 33.5 million m³ in 2018 to 36.8 million m³ in 2023. In 2023, the region of Malta accounted for 91.9 per cent of the total water production which mainly reflects the size of the region and the production facilities available. On a regional level, water consumption in Malta registered an increase of 4.5 per cent in 2023 over 2022, while in Gozo and Comino region, an increase of 4.0 per cent was recorded. Malta region consumed 92.2 per cent of the total water, with the rest being consumed in the Gozo and Comino region. **(Chart 8.1.1)** The percentage of network losses in MALTA decreased from 11.4 per cent in 2018 to 9.5 per cent in 2023. In 2023, the percentage of network losses in the region of Malta was lower than that of Gozo and Comino, with a discrepancy of 4.4 percentage points. **(Table 8.1.1)**

Debating full-time operation in 2022, the Gozo reverse osmosis plant has significantly enhanced water security for the Gozo and Comino region. By producing nearly 2.0 million m³ of water in 2023, it has markedly reduced pressure on groundwater resources, achieving a 22.9 per cent decrease in groundwater production compared to 2018. Up to 2022, the Gozo region was a net recipient of water from the Malta region. However, in 2023, the Gozo region became a net contributor of water to the Malta region due to the production from the Gozo RO plant. This led to an impressive 98.6 per cent reduction in inter-island water transfers from Malta to Gozo and Comino. Building on the initiation of water transfers from Gozo and Comino to the Malta region in 2022, a significant volume was again transferred in 2023. **(Table 8.1.1)**

DID YOU KNOW ?

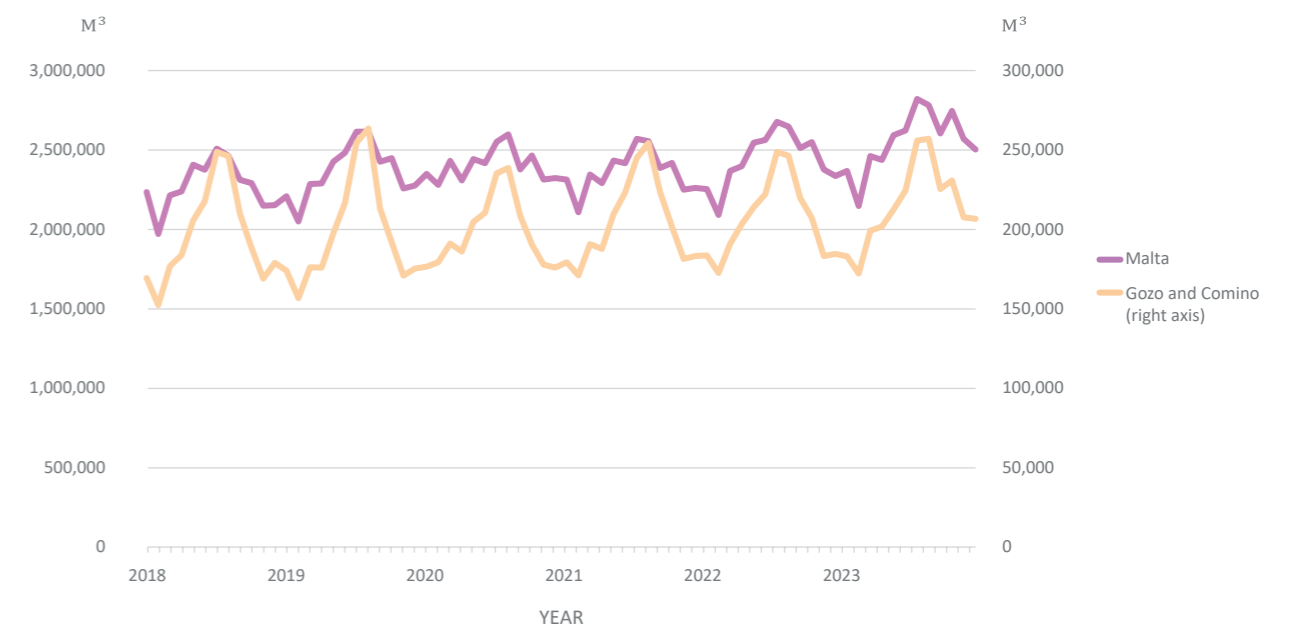
Between 2022 and 2023, total water production in Malta region increased by 3.8%, totalling 33.8 million m³ in 2023. The Gozo and Comino region registered an increase of 3.3% over 2022, reaching 3.0 million m³ of water production during 2023.

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



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 (NUTS 3) and year



Notes:

1. Public water supply comprises the potable water production of the Water Services Corporation.
2. Consumption is the input into the distribution network less network losses.
3. Network losses comprise leakages from the underground water distribution through mains and pipes.

Source: Water Services Corporation (WSC)

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	m ³					
MALTA						
Groundwater production	14,238,719	14,523,155	14,531,772	14,193,251	12,675,177	13,157,099
Pumping stations	7,431,433	8,053,057	7,885,444	7,622,379	6,345,305	6,581,169
Boreholes	6,807,286	6,470,098	6,646,328	6,570,872	6,329,872	6,575,930
Reverse osmosis production	19,358,311	20,240,703	20,168,123	20,082,401	22,853,466	23,709,505
Gozo water polishing plant reject	122,965	90,206	84,963	85,366	74,045	73,558
Washout losses	-	-	-	3,593	11,327	8,466
Total production	33,474,065	34,673,652	34,614,932	34,186,693	35,443,271	36,784,580
Input into distribution network	33,483,602	34,666,297	34,669,388	34,190,008	35,458,296	36,747,126
Network losses	3,800,778	3,899,659	3,422,318	3,372,597	3,641,395	3,496,998
<i>losses as a % of input into network</i>	11.4%	11.2%	9.9%	9.9%	10.3%	9.5%
Consumption	29,682,824	30,766,638	31,247,070	30,817,411	31,816,901	33,250,128
Malta						
Groundwater production	12,032,904	12,327,018	12,442,440	12,011,956	10,932,456	11,456,191
Pumping stations	7,234,303	7,800,594	7,636,537	7,399,079	6,128,757	6,324,007
Boreholes	4,798,601	4,526,424	4,805,903	4,612,877	4,803,699	5,132,184
Reverse osmosis production	19,358,311	20,240,703	20,168,123	20,062,560	21,682,374	21,745,663
Transferred from Gozo and Comino to Malta	200	-	-	-	317,287	613,742
Transferred from Malta to Gozo and Comino	648,420	685,190	768,280	727,880	365,890	5,170
Washout losses	-	-	-	3,593	11,327	8,466
Total production	30,742,995	31,882,531	31,842,283	31,343,043	32,554,900	33,801,960
Input into distribution network	30,748,520	31,879,141	31,897,149	31,344,618	32,571,878	33,763,815
Network losses	3,414,253	3,480,526	3,026,584	2,979,465	3,233,315	3,091,698
<i>losses as a % of input into network</i>	11.1%	10.9%	9.5%	9.5%	9.9%	9.2%
Consumption	27,334,267	28,398,615	28,870,565	28,365,153	29,338,563	30,672,117
Gozo and Comino						
Groundwater production	2,205,815	2,196,137	2,089,332	2,181,295	1,742,721	1,700,908
Pumping stations	197,130	252,463	248,907	223,300	216,548	257,162
Boreholes	2,008,685	1,943,674	1,840,425	1,957,995	1,526,173	1,443,746
Reverse osmosis production	-	-	-	19,841	1,171,092	1,963,842
Polishing plant reject	122,965	90,206	84,963	85,366	74,045	73,558
Transferred from Malta to Gozo and Comino	648,420	685,190	768,280	727,880	365,890	5,170
Transferred from Gozo and Comino to Malta	200	-	-	-	317,287	613,742
Washout losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total production	2,731,070	2,791,121	2,772,649	2,843,650	2,888,371	2,982,620
Input into distribution network	2,735,082	2,787,156	2,772,239	2,845,390	2,886,418	2,983,311
Network losses	386,525	419,133	395,734	393,132	408,080	405,300
<i>losses as a % of input into network</i>	14.1%	15.0%	14.3%	13.8%	14.1%	13.6%
Consumption	2,348,557	2,368,023	2,376,505	2,452,258	2,478,338	2,578,011

Notes:

- Public water supply comprises the potable water production of the Water Services Corporation.
- Groundwater production includes the summation of pumping stations and boreholes.
- Total production for Gozo and Comino is calculated as the summation of groundwater production, reverse osmosis production and transferred water from Malta less the polishing plant reject, transferred water to Malta and washout losses.
- Total production for Malta is calculated as the summation of groundwater production, reverse osmosis production and transferred water from Gozo and Comino less the transferred water to Gozo and Comino and washout losses.
- Input into the distribution network is not equal to the total production because of water stocks (storage in reservoirs).
- Consumption is the input into the distribution network less network losses.
- Network losses comprise leakages from the underground water distribution through mains and pipes.
- Washout losses are water losses that may occur during various stages of the production process, before the water is inputted into the distribution network.
- Consumption is inclusive of water which is unaccounted for by the billing process of ARMS Ltd.
- The Hondoq ir-Rummien reverse osmosis plant in Gozo started operations in December 2021.

Source: Water Services Corporation (WSC)



8.2 WASTE

COLLECTION OF SEPARATED DRY RECYCLABLES

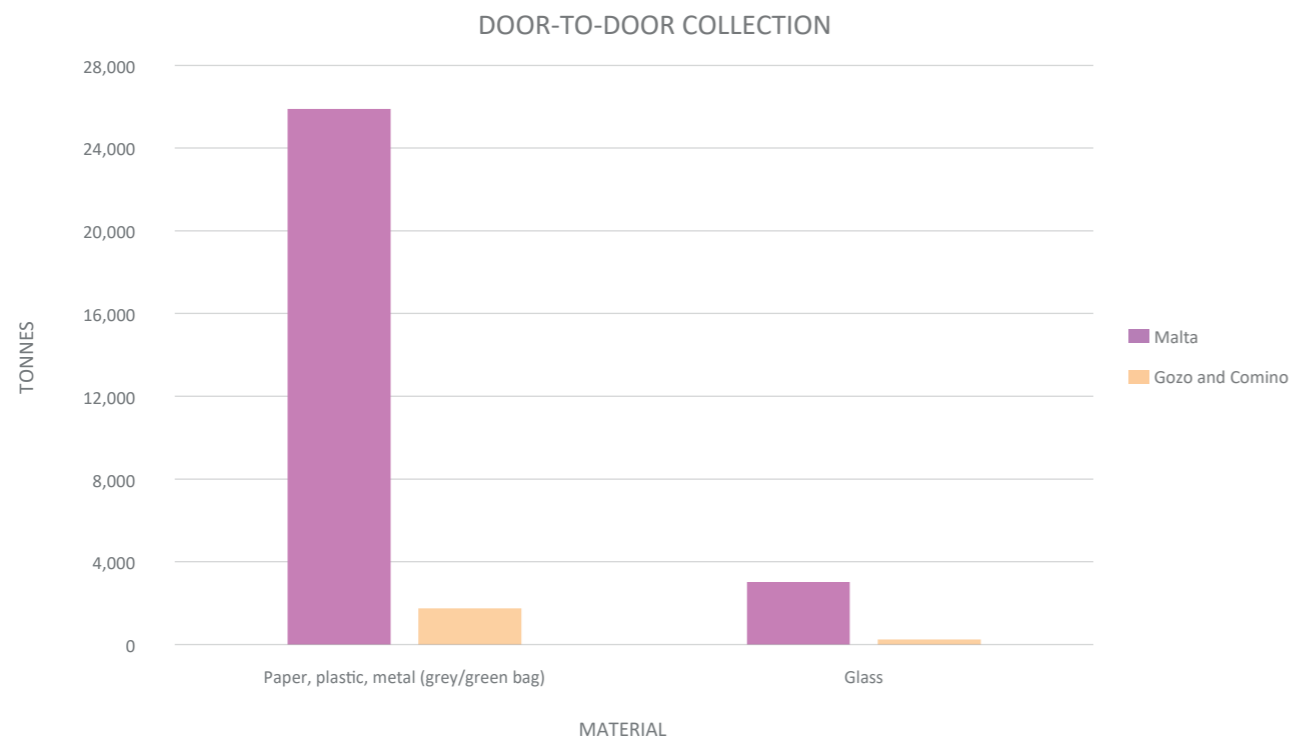
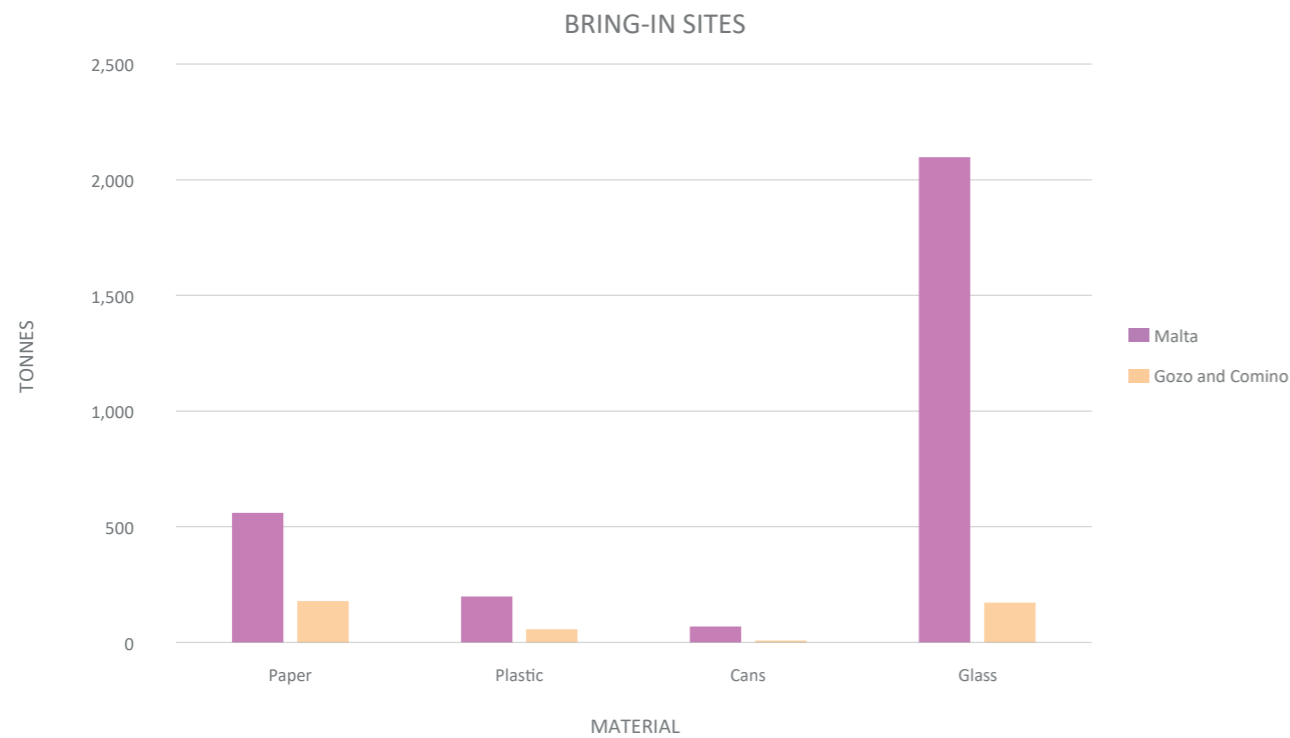
MALTA's collection of separated dry recyclables via bring-in sites reached a five-year low in 2022, with 3,340 tonnes collected. This represents a decrease of 877 tonnes when compared to 2018. Out of this total, 87.6 per cent was collected in the region of Malta, with the remaining 12.4 per cent collected in Gozo and Comino region. On a regional level, when compared to 2018, the collection of separated dry recyclables through bring-in sites in 2022 was lower in both regions. Malta region registered a drop of 620 tonnes, while Gozo and Comino region recorded a drop of 257 tonnes. During 2022, the highest share of all the material collected through bring-in sites in Malta region was the collection of glass at 71.7 per cent, while in Gozo and Comino, this was the collection of paper at 42.9 per cent respectively (Table 8.2.1 and Chart 8.2.1).

Collection of separated dry recyclables via door-to-door collection was significantly higher when compared to the collection of separated dry recyclables from bring-in sites, reaching 30,910 tonnes in MALTA in 2022. During 2022, the collection of paper, plastic and metal (grey/green bag) accounted for the largest share (89.4 per cent) from door-to-door-collection of dry recyclables and registered an increase of 20.5 per cent over 2018. On a regional level, in 2022, the collection of grey/green bag stood at 25,887 tonnes compared to 21,338 tonnes in 2018 in the region of Malta, while collection of glass via door-to-door collection stood at 3,030 tonnes in 2022. In the Gozo and Comino region, the grey/green bag collection in 2022 amounted to 1,742 tonnes, an increase of 9.7 per cent over 2018, while glass collected via door-to-door collection amounted to 252 tonnes in 2022. (Table 8.2.1 and Chart 8.2.1)

DID YOU KNOW ?

In Malta region, the collection of separated dry recyclables via door-to-door collection of waste increased from 23,100 tonnes in 2018 to 28,917 tonnes in 2022, whereas in Gozo and Comino region, door-to-door waste collection went up from 1,787 tonnes in 2018 to 1,994 tonnes in 2022.

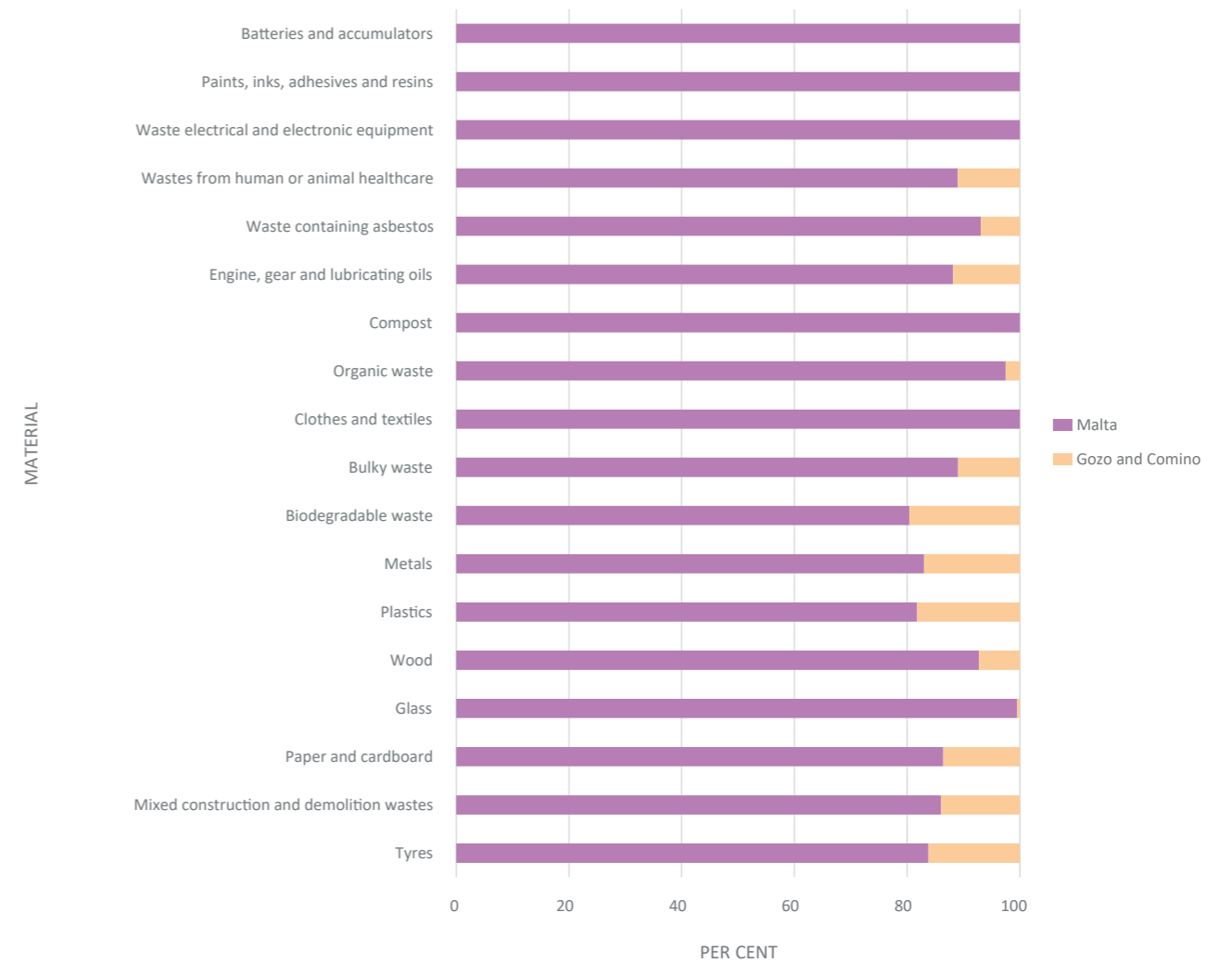
CHART 8.2.1 – Collection of separated dry recyclables by material and region (NUTS 3): 2022



COLLECTION OF SEPARATED WASTE FROM CIVIC AMENITY SITES

During 2022, the collection of separated waste from civic amenity sites stood at 34,397 tonnes in MALTA, an increase of 13.2 per cent over 2018. Non-hazardous waste amounted to 94.8 per cent of waste collected from civic amenity sites. In the region of Malta, waste collected from civic amenity sites in 2022 increased by 2,965 tonnes over 2018 to 30,444 tonnes. Non-hazardous waste constituted 94.1 per cent of all waste collected from civic amenity sites in Malta region, the majority being mixed construction and demolition wastes. In 2022, the collection of waste from civic amenity sites in the Gozo and Comino region increased by 1,041 tonnes to 3,953 tonnes over 2018, with non-hazardous waste constituting 99.6 per cent of all waste collected, of which, mixed construction and demolition wastes comprised the biggest share. In Malta region, most of the hazardous waste collected through civic amenity sites was made up of waste electrical and electronic equipment. (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 (NUTS 3): 2022



Note:
1. 'Mixed and undifferentiated materials', 'Printing toners and cartridges' and 'Chemicals and gases' categories were removed as no data was recorded.

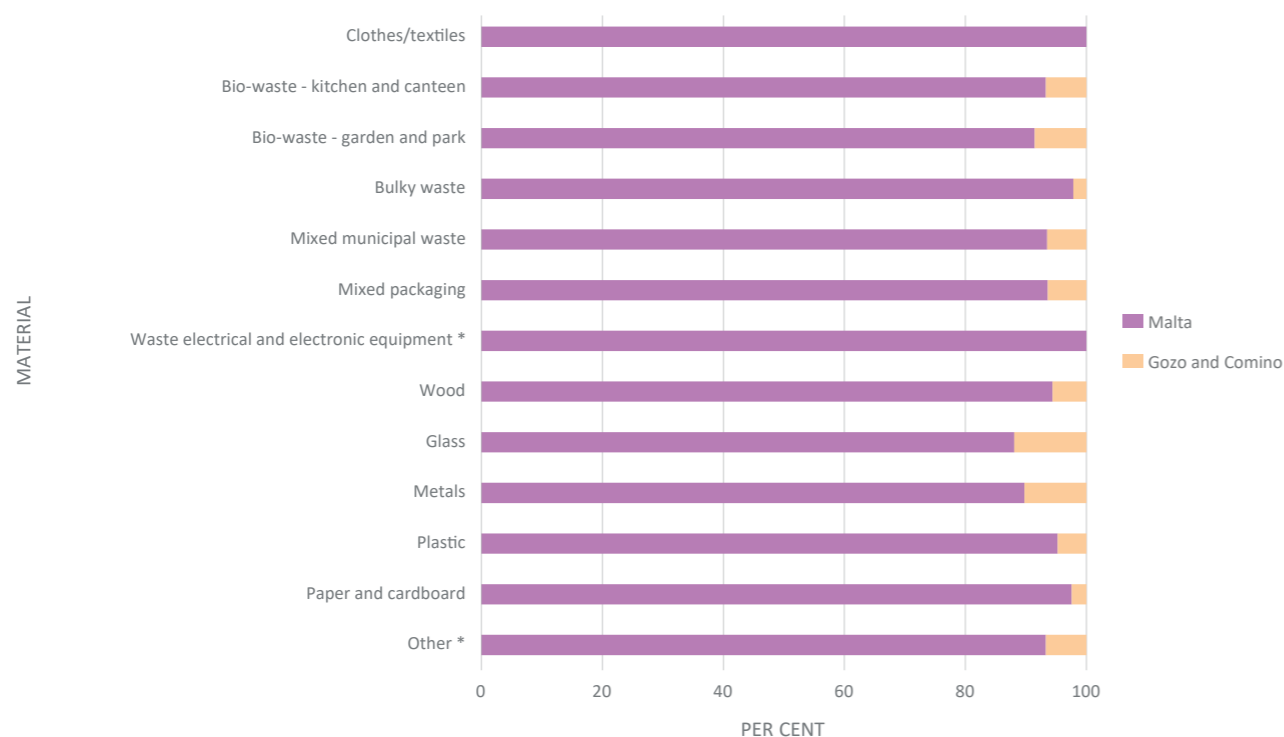
MUNICIPAL WASTE GENERATION

Municipal waste generation in MALTA amounted to 328,394 tonnes during 2022, an increase of 2,643 tonnes over 2018. Mixed municipal waste constituted the highest share at 50.7 per cent of all municipal waste generated. In the region of Malta, the generation of municipal waste increased slightly by 0.5 per cent over 2018 to 310,013 tonnes in 2022. During 2022, the majority of municipal waste generated in this region consisted of mixed municipal waste and bulky waste, representing 50.2 and 18.3 per cent of all municipal waste respectively. Similarly, municipal waste generated in the region of Gozo and Comino stood at 18,381 tonnes in 2022, representing an increase of 6.5 per cent over 2018. Mixed municipal waste and mixed packaging were the two municipal waste types that were mostly generated in the Gozo and Comino region, accounting for 58.7 and 9.7 per cent of all municipal waste in 2022 respectively. (Table 8.2.3 and Chart 8.2.3)

DID YOU KNOW ?

Throughout the five-year period under review, whilst total municipal waste generation in Malta region exhibited minor fluctuations, reaching a peak of 333,617 tonnes in 2019 before declining to 298,239 tonnes in 2021 and then rising again to 310,013 tonnes in 2022, Gozo and Comino region saw a more consistent upward trend, experiencing a single decrease in 2020. By 2022, the total municipal waste in Gozo and Comino region reached 18,381 tonnes.

CHART 8.2.3 – Municipal waste generation by material and region (NUTS 3): 2022



Note:
1. * Includes hazardous waste.

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

		tonnes				
Material		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALTA						
Bring-in sites	Paper	685	828	887	510	738
	Plastic	456	411	521	214	256
	Cans	148	124	168	255	77
	Glass	2,369	2,377	1,993	2,574	2,271
	Mixed paper, plastic, cans, glass	559	353	245	52	-
Total	4,218	4,093	3,814	3,605	3,340	
Door-to-door collection	Paper, plastic, metal (grey/green bag)	22,925	30,622	29,074	28,051	27,629
	Glass	1,962	3,295	3,538	3,252	3,281
	Total	24,887	33,918	32,612	31,303	30,910
Malta						
Bring-in sites	Paper	684	788	847	358	559
	Plastic	443	378	478	130	198
	Cans	148	117	159	249	69
	Glass	2,181	2,214	1,821	2,292	2,098
	Mixed paper, plastic, cans, glass	90	64	-	1	-
Total	3,546	3,561	3,305	3,029	2,925	
Door-to-door collection	Paper, plastic, metal (grey/green bag)	21,338	28,760	27,203	26,321	25,887
	Glass	1,763	3,042	3,275	3,005	3,030
	Total	23,100	31,801	30,478	29,326	28,917
Gozo and Comino						
Bring-in sites	Paper	1	40	41	152	178
	Plastic	13	33	43	84	57
	Cans	-	7	8	6	8
	Glass	188	163	172	283	172
	Mixed paper, plastic, cans, glass	469	289	245	52	-
Total	672	532	509	577	415	
Door-to-door collection	Paper, plastic, metal (grey/green bag)	1,588	1,863	1,871	1,730	1,742
	Glass	199	253	263	247	252
	Total	1,787	2,116	2,134	1,977	1,994

Notes:
1. All waste collected from bring-in sites and door-to-door collection is non-hazardous.
2. Totals may not add up due to rounding.
3. Separated dry recyclables that are collected via door-to-door collection comprise the grey/green bag collection of mixed paper, metals and plastics and the glass collection.

Source: WasteServ Malta Ltd; Environment and Resources Authority

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

Material	Hazardous (HAZ) / Non-hazardous	tonnes				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALTA		30,392	34,862	36,766	38,584	34,397
Tyres	NHAZ	137	215	271	423	175
Mixed construction and demolition wastes	NHAZ	10,670	11,172	13,661	15,087	13,096
Paper and cardboard	NHAZ	947	1,075	1,093	1,182	1,406
Glass	NHAZ	162	237	248	268	223
Wood	NHAZ	6,096	6,224	6,439	6,807	6,064
Plastics	NHAZ	184	206	242	286	202
Metals	NHAZ	1,067	1,149	1,272	1,140	962
Biodegradable waste	NHAZ	1,449	1,733	1,618	1,470	1,250
Bulky waste	NHAZ	8,116	9,790	9,726	9,608	9,183
Clothes and textiles	NHAZ	-	-	5	10	7
Organic waste	NHAZ	16	20	24	17	5
Compost	NHAZ	-	-	-	-	22
Mixed and undifferentiated materials	NHAZ	-	-	-	11	-
Engine, gear and lubricating oils	HAZ	55	74	125	98	82
Waste containing asbestos	HAZ	87	99	104	91	86
Wastes from human or animal healthcare	HAZ	15	18	11	18	9
Waste electrical and electronic equipment	HAZ	1,309	2,744	1,787	1,899	1,522
Paints, inks, adhesives and resins	HAZ	54	69	107	99	34
Printing toners and cartridges	HAZ	11	1	4	1	-
Batteries and accumulators	HAZ	15	34	27	71	66
Chemicals and gases	HAZ	-	-	2	-	-
Malta		27,479	31,642	33,421	34,737	30,444
Tyres	NHAZ	111	182	251	377	147
Mixed construction and demolition wastes	NHAZ	9,403	9,880	12,341	13,460	11,268
Paper and cardboard	NHAZ	851	957	964	1,030	1,216
Glass	NHAZ	125	193	213	243	222
Wood	NHAZ	5,742	5,806	5,972	6,348	5,624
Plastics	NHAZ	160	173	211	246	165
Metals	NHAZ	917	996	1,084	963	798
Biodegradable waste	NHAZ	1,283	1,529	1,427	1,284	1,005
Bulky waste	NHAZ	7,463	9,045	8,839	8,713	8,181
Clothes and textiles	NHAZ	-	-	5	10	7
Organic waste	NHAZ	16	20	22	14	5
Compost	NHAZ	-	-	-	-	22
Mixed and undifferentiated materials	NHAZ	-	-	-	11	-
Engine, gear and lubricating oils	HAZ	55	72	119	86	72
Waste containing asbestos	HAZ	82	94	96	85	80
Wastes from human or animal healthcare	HAZ	14	16	10	17	8
Waste electrical and electronic equipment	HAZ	1,184	2,584	1,727	1,705	1,522
Paints, inks, adhesives and resins	HAZ	48	63	107	79	34
Printing toners and cartridges	HAZ	11	-	3	1	-
Batteries and accumulators	HAZ	14	31	27	65	66
Chemicals and gases	HAZ	-	-	2	-	-

TABLE 8.2.2 – Continued

Material	Hazardous (HAZ) / Non-hazardous	tonnes				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gozo and Comino		2,912	3,219	3,346	3,847	3,953
Tyres	NHAZ	26	33	20	46	28
Mixed construction and demolition wastes	NHAZ	1,267	1,292	1,320	1,627	1,828
Paper and cardboard	NHAZ	96	118	129	152	191
Glass	NHAZ	37	44	35	25	1
Wood	NHAZ	353	419	467	458	441
Plastics	NHAZ	25	33	31	39	37
Metals	NHAZ	151	153	188	177	163
Biodegradable waste	NHAZ	166	204	191	186	245
Bulky waste	NHAZ	653	745	887	895	1,002
Clothes and textiles	NHAZ	-	-	-	-	-
Organic waste	NHAZ	-	-	3	3	0
Compost	NHAZ	-	-	-	-	-
Mixed and undifferentiated materials	NHAZ	-	-	-	-	-
Engine, gear and lubricating oils	HAZ	-	2	6	12	10
Waste containing asbestos	HAZ	6	5	9	6	6
Wastes from human or animal healthcare	HAZ	1	1	1	1	1
Waste electrical and electronic equipment	HAZ	125	160	60	194	-
Paints, inks, adhesives and resins	HAZ	6	6	-	21	-
Printing toners and cartridges	HAZ	0	1	0	-	-
Batteries and accumulators	HAZ	1	3	-	6	-
Chemicals and gases	HAZ	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

1. During this time period, CAS were located in Hal Far, Mriehel, Maghtab, Hal Luqa and Ta' Qali in Malta, and Tal-Kus in Gozo.
2. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: WasteServ Malta Ltd

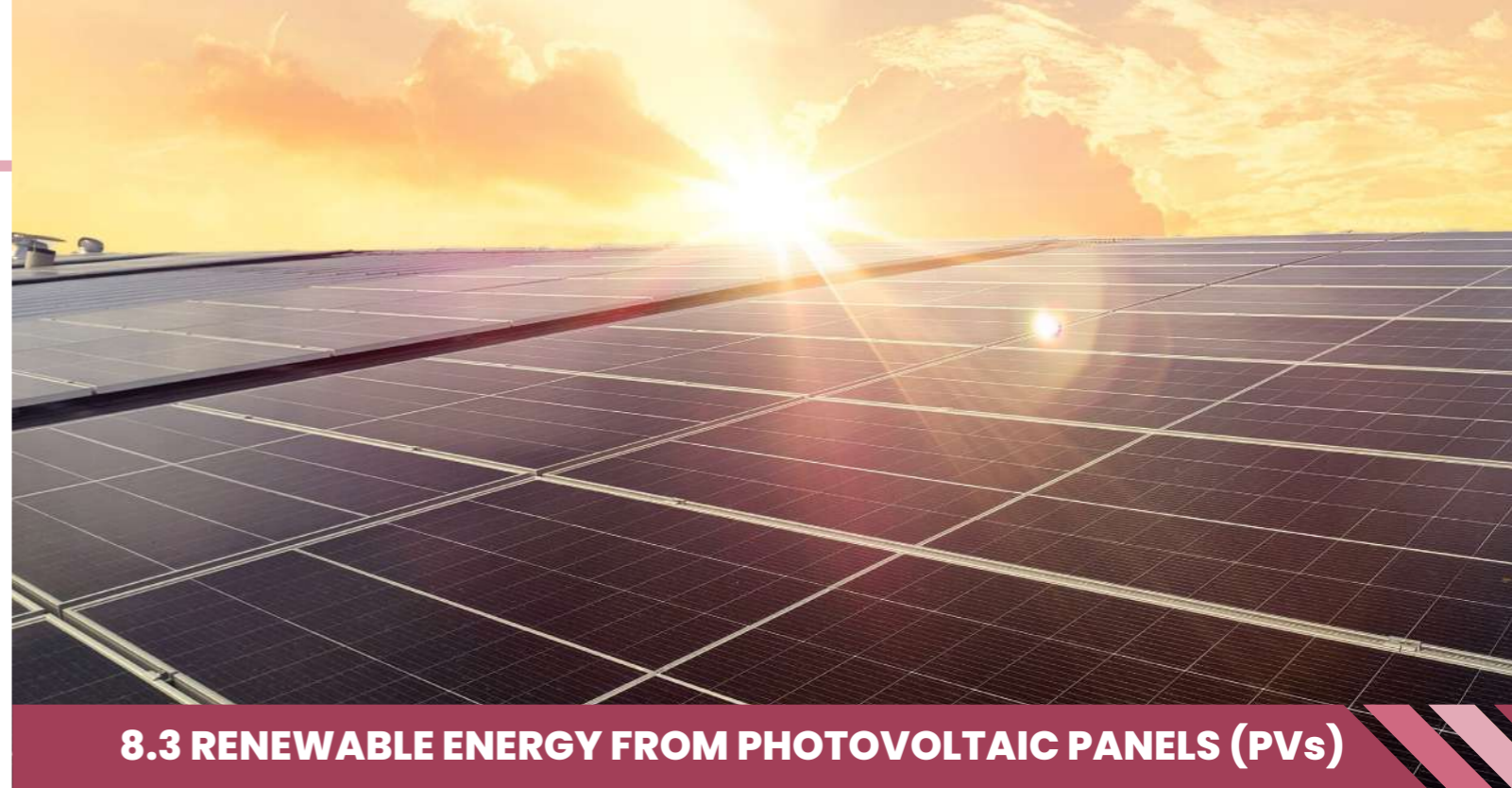
TABLE 8.2.3 – Municipal waste generation by year, region (NUTS 3) and material

Material	tonnes				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALTA	325,751	351,353	331,142	316,324	328,394
Paper and cardboard	20,273	20,920	19,536	19,196	16,308
Plastic	2,525	3,737	2,726	2,752	2,834
Metals	1,489	1,493	2,061	1,875	1,712
Glass	8,008	8,709	7,096	7,412	8,316
Wood	8,575	8,985	8,884	9,079	7,877
Waste electrical and electronic equipment *	3,939	3,907	3,052	3,366	2,875
Mixed packaging	21,750	31,152	29,367	28,256	27,774
Mixed municipal waste	179,847	158,686	149,219	151,135	166,420
Bulky waste	58,909	68,084	68,067	56,528	58,095
Bio-waste - garden and park	4,228	5,562	4,737	4,175	4,692
Bio-waste - kitchen and canteen	8,664	28,892	27,859	24,556	22,589
Clothes/textiles	1,194	1,813	1,475	1,835	1,172
Other *	6,352	9,413	7,063	6,157	7,730
Malta	308,489	333,617	313,992	298,239	310,013
Paper and cardboard	20,030	20,758	19,356	18,877	15,913
Plastic	2,486	3,645	2,626	2,629	2,700
Metals	1,338	1,333	1,864	1,691	1,537
Glass	7,060	7,648	6,216	6,434	7,323
Wood	8,221	8,567	8,418	8,621	7,436
Waste electrical and electronic equipment *	3,813	3,747	2,992	3,173	2,875
Mixed packaging	19,670	28,999	27,245	26,398	26,000
Mixed municipal waste	170,300	149,324	139,811	140,964	155,629
Bulky waste	57,717	66,943	66,981	55,251	56,846
Bio-waste - garden and park	3,641	4,937	4,323	3,666	4,291
Bio-waste - kitchen and canteen	7,115	27,034	26,077	22,947	21,078
Clothes/textiles	1,194	1,813	1,475	1,835	1,172
Other *	5,904	8,868	6,609	5,754	7,212
Gozo and Comino	17,262	17,736	17,150	18,085	18,381
Paper and cardboard	243	162	180	320	395
Plastic	38	92	100	123	134
Metals	151	160	197	185	175
Glass	949	1,061	880	979	993
Wood	353	419	467	458	441
Waste electrical and electronic equipment *	125	160	60	194	-
Mixed packaging	2,080	2,153	2,122	1,858	1,774
Mixed municipal waste	9,546	9,361	9,407	10,172	10,791
Bulky waste	1,192	1,141	1,086	1,277	1,248
Bio-waste - garden and park	587	625	414	510	401
Bio-waste - kitchen and canteen	1,549	1,858	1,782	1,609	1,511
Clothes/textiles	1	-	-	-	-
Other *	449	544	454	402	519

Notes:

1. Data for the Gozo and Comino region is sourced from the input into the Tal-Kus (Gozo) waste transfer station and the output of the Tal-Kus Civic Amenity Site.
2. 2019 was the first full calendar year during which the nationwide collection of organic waste from households took place (classified under Bio waste - kitchen and canteen). Full coverage of localities in the Gozo and Comino region was implemented in 2017.
3. 2022 data is provisional.
4. Data is in line with NSO news release 218/2023.
5. Totals may not add up due to rounding.
6. * includes hazardous waste
7. For 2022 the generation of Waste electrical and electronic equipment is reported as '0' because no output of this waste was recorded from the Tal-Kus Civic Amenity Site to waste treatment facilities.

Source: WasteServ Malta Ltd; Environment and Resources Authority

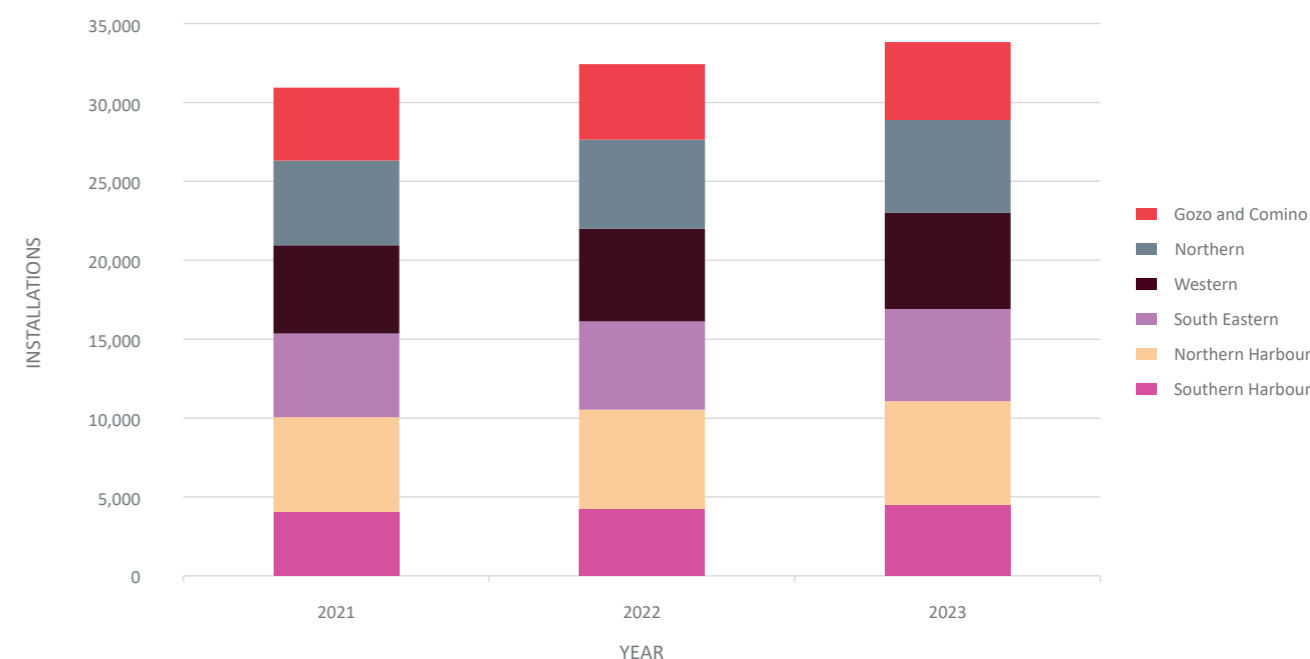


8.3 RENEWABLE ENERGY FROM PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS (PVs)

STOCK OF PVs: 2023

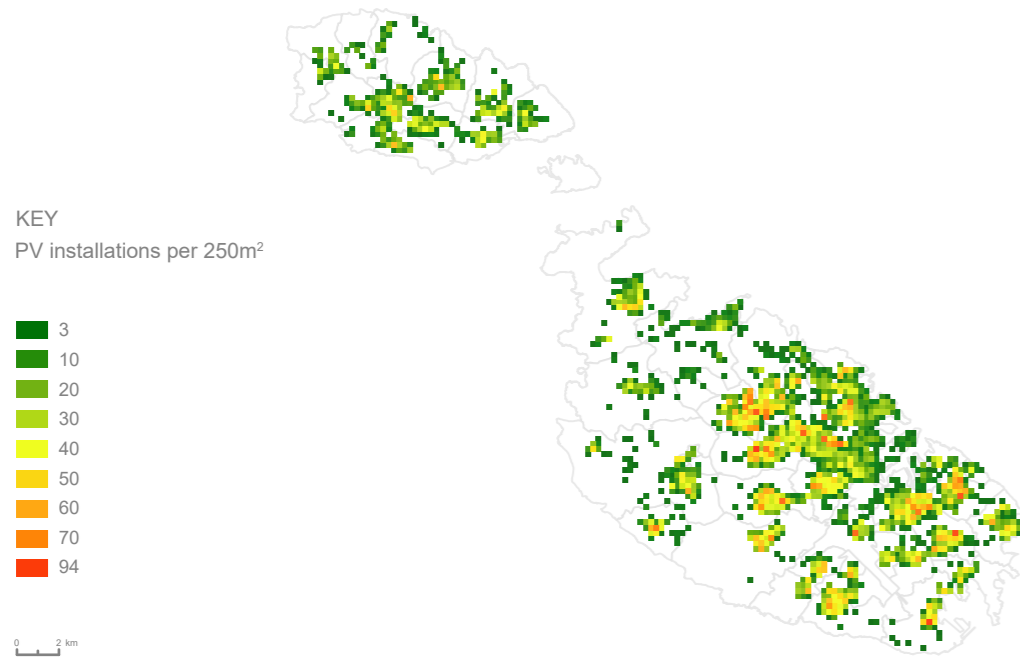
In 2023, the stock of PV installations amounted to 33,818 of which 85.4 per cent were installed in the region of Malta and 14.6 per cent were in the Gozo and Comino region. The Northern Harbour and Western districts accounted for 37.5 per cent of the total stock of PV installations, with 6,598 and 6,096 installations respectively. When compared to 2022, the stock of PV installations increased by 4.3 per cent. The percentage increases were highest in the Southern Harbour district (6.0 per cent) and lowest in the Gozo and Comino district (3.1 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 (LAU 1) and year



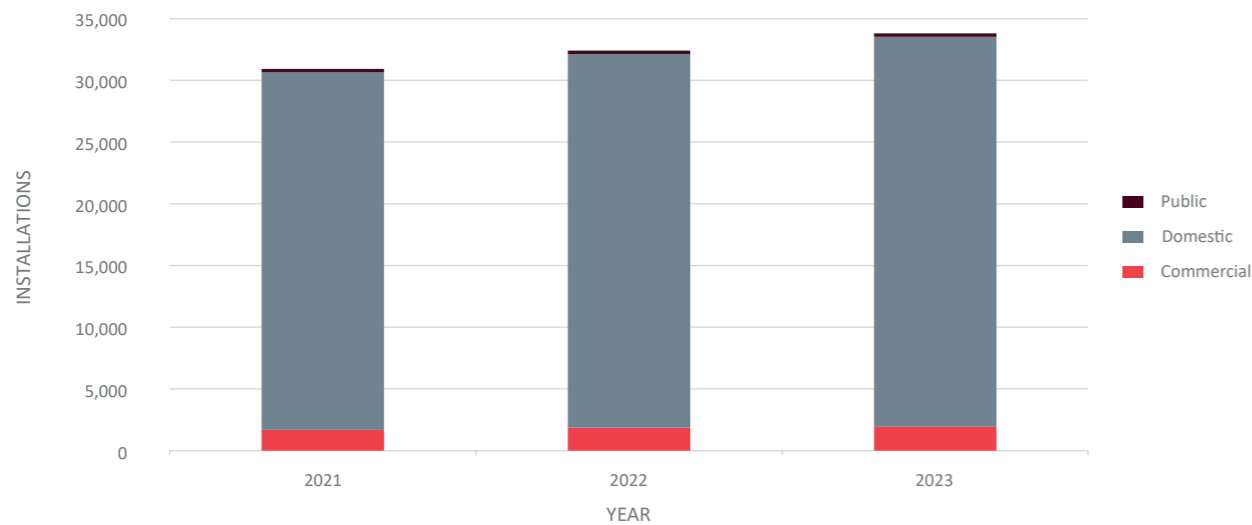
Maps 8.3.1 to 8.3.3 illustrate the concentration of grid-connected PVs, featuring point data on 250m² grid cells. During 2023, the domestic sector accounted for 93.4 per cent of the total stock of PV installations, followed by the commercial and public sectors, accounting for 5.8 and 0.8 per cent respectively. Most increases in new PV installations resulted from the domestic sector. The Northern Harbour district had the highest stock of PV installations in the domestic sector. (Table 8.3.2, Chart 8.3.2, Maps 8.3.2 and 8.3.3)

MAP 8.3.1 – Total PV installations using 250m² grid cells: 2023

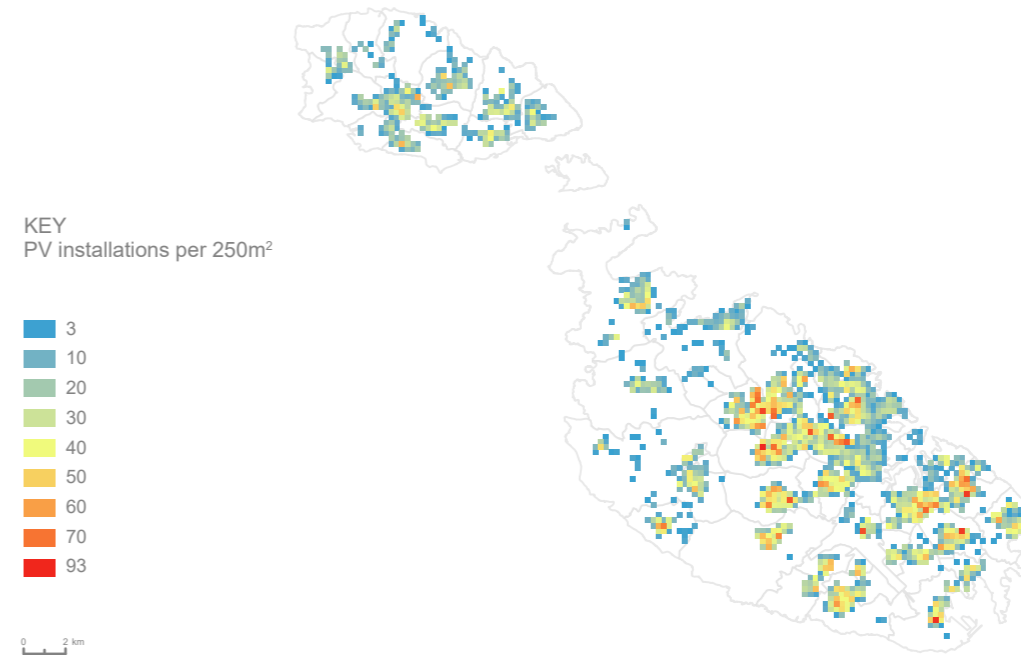


Notes:
1. Each grid cell represents an area of 250m².
2. Each grid cell shows the total number of PVs installed in that particular area. Grid cells containing less than three PV installations are omitted.

CHART 8.3.2 – Stock of PV installations by sector and year

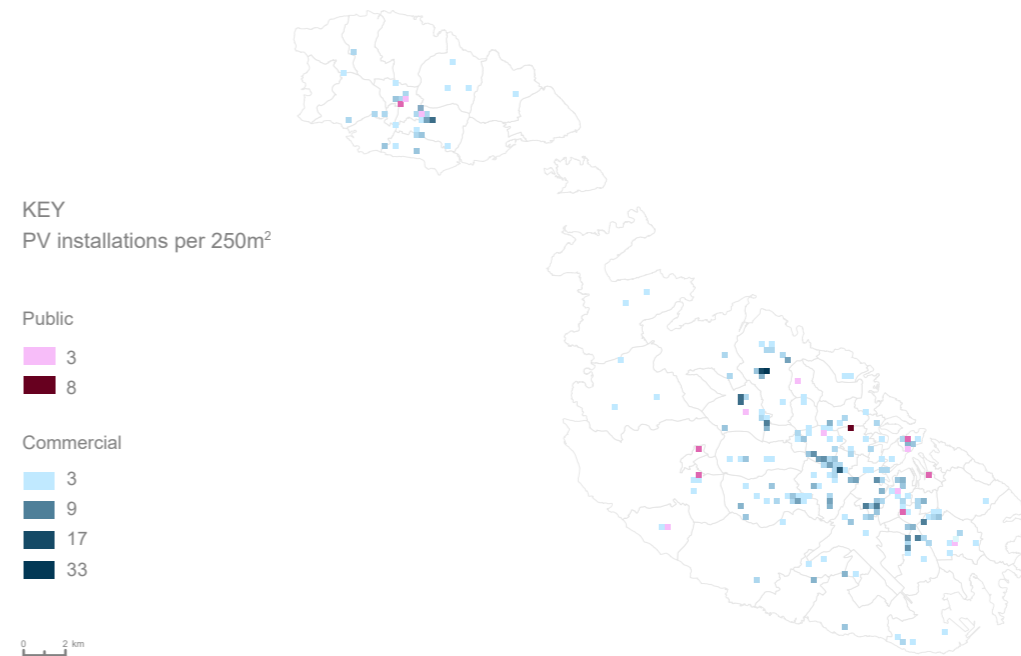


MAP 8.3.2 – Domestic PV installations using 250m² grid cells: 2023



Notes:
1. Each grid cell represents an area of 250m².
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.

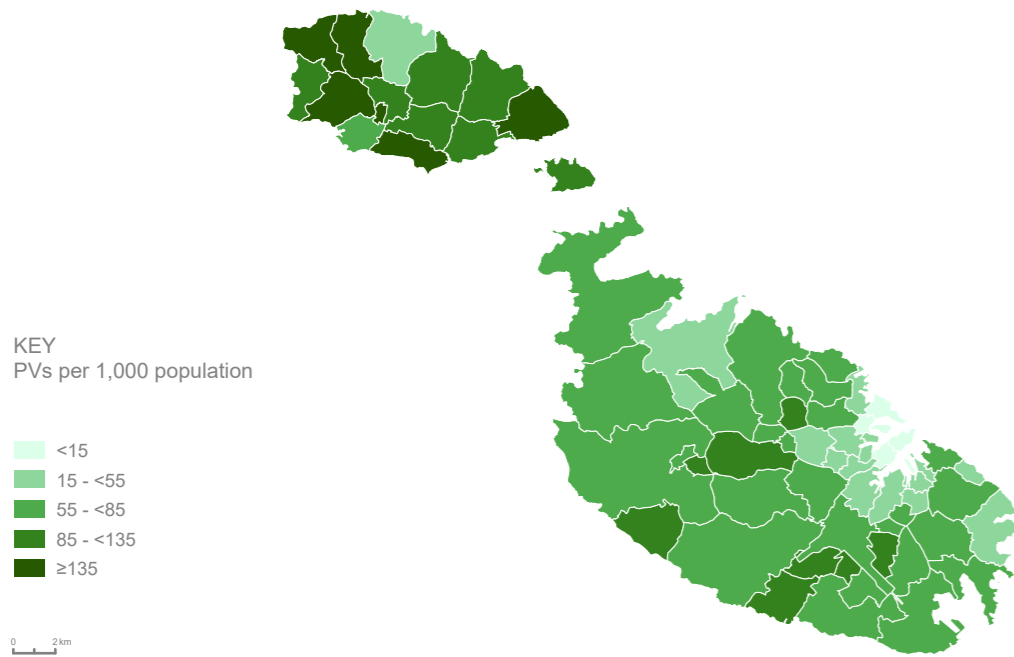
MAP 8.3.3 – Public and commercial PV installations using 250m² grid cells: 2023



Notes:
1. Each grid cell represents an area of 250m².
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 9 localities were in the region/district of Gozo and Comino. When analysing the results by district, Gozo and Comino district had an average of 114 domestic installations per 1,000 population, followed by the Western and South Eastern districts at 85 and 69 installations respectively. The lowest ratio was registered in the Northern Harbour district, with 36 installations per 1,000 population.

MAP 8.3.4 – Total PVs installed in the domestic sector per 1,000 population (LAU 2): 2023



PRODUCTION OF ENERGY FROM PVs: 2023

Total kWp amounted to 241,125.9, an increase of 8.3 per cent over 2022. The commercial sector accounted for 52.7 per cent of total kWp, followed by 44.7 and 2.6 per cent in the domestic and public sectors respectively. The peak power rating of an average PV system in the domestic sector stood at 3.4 kWp, whereas that for the commercial and public sectors amounted to 64.6 and 21.5 kWp respectively. (Tables 8.3.2 - 8.3.3, Charts 8.3.3 - 8.3.4 and Map 8.3.5)

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

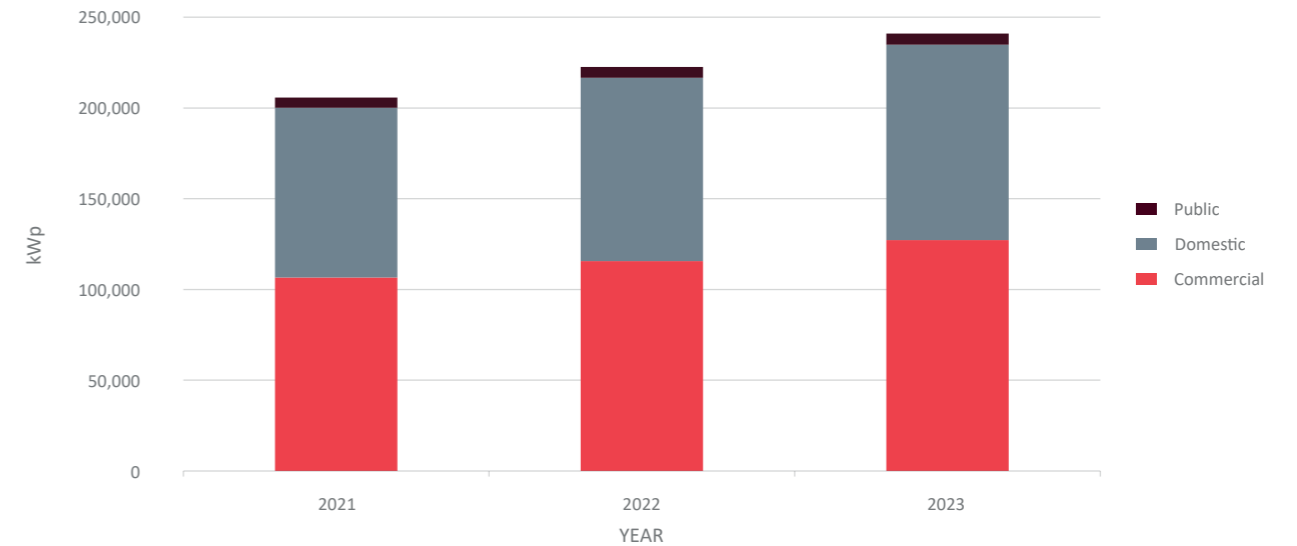
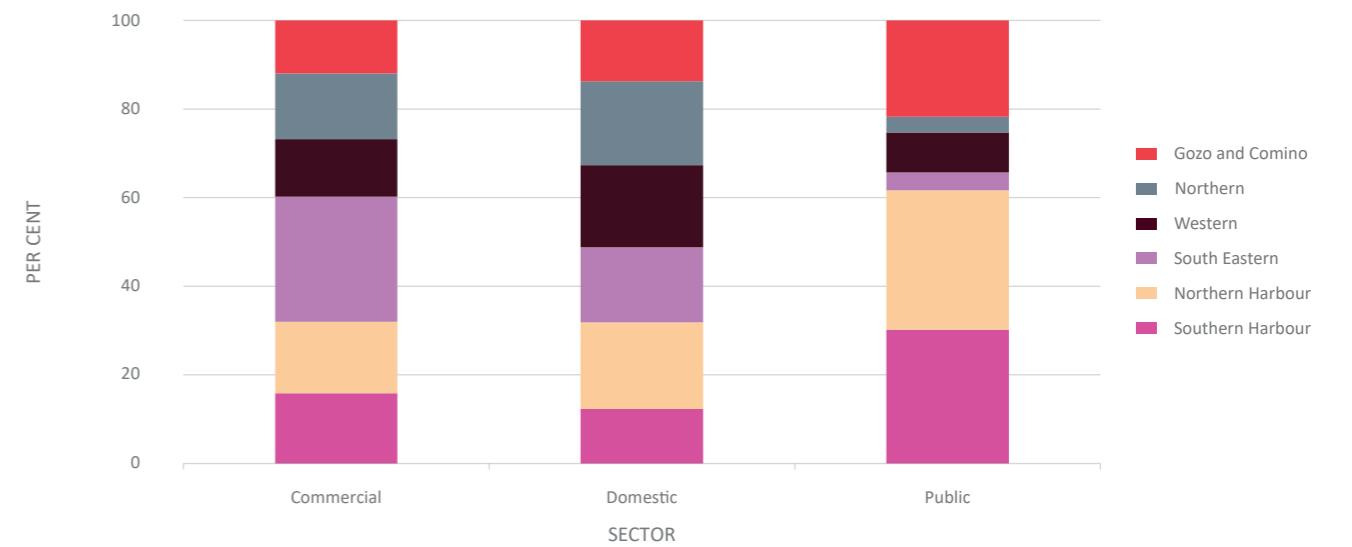


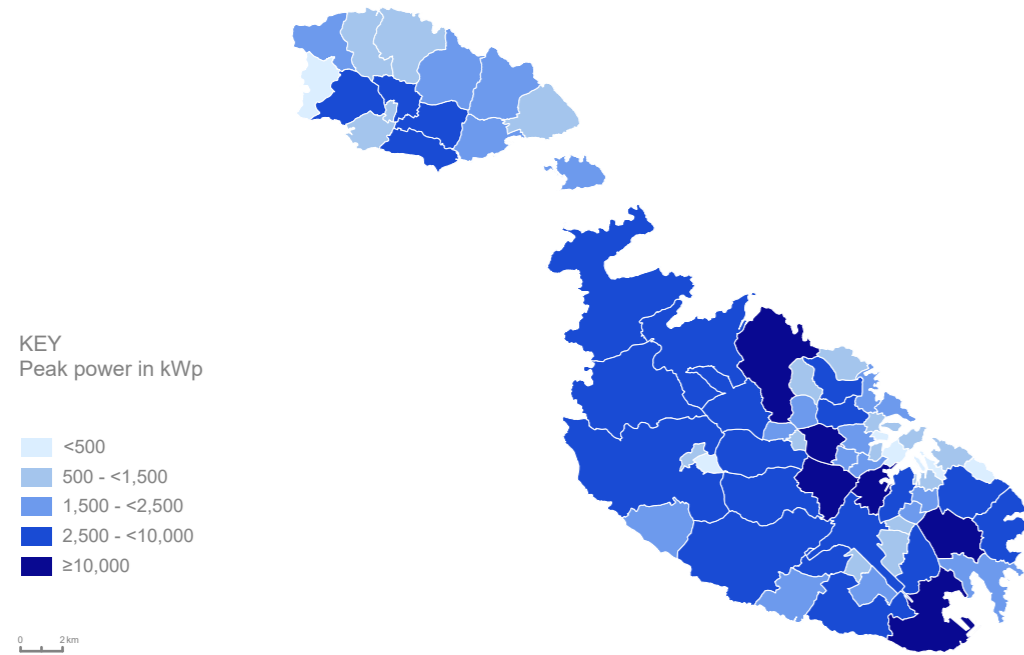
CHART 8.3.4 – Distribution of total kWp of grid-connected PVs by sector and district (LAU 1): 2023



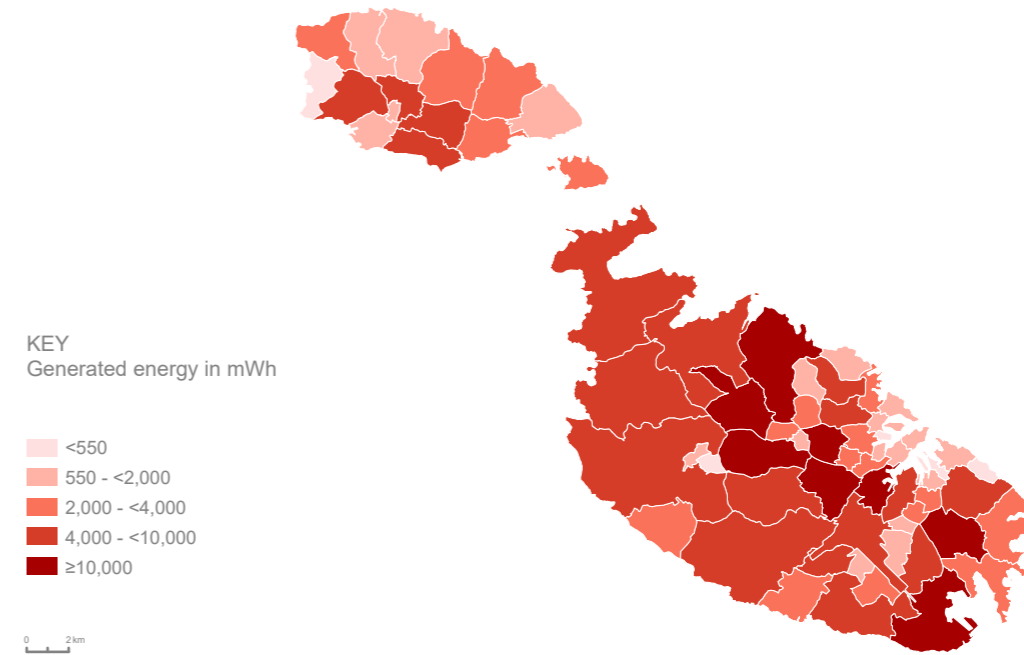
DID YOU KNOW ?

In 2023, the total kWp of grid-connected PVs in both Malta, and Gozo and Comino regions was dominated by the commercial sector, with a share of 53.4% and 48.5% of the total kWp of their respective region.

MAP 8.3.5 – Total kWp of PV installations by locality (LAU 2): 2023

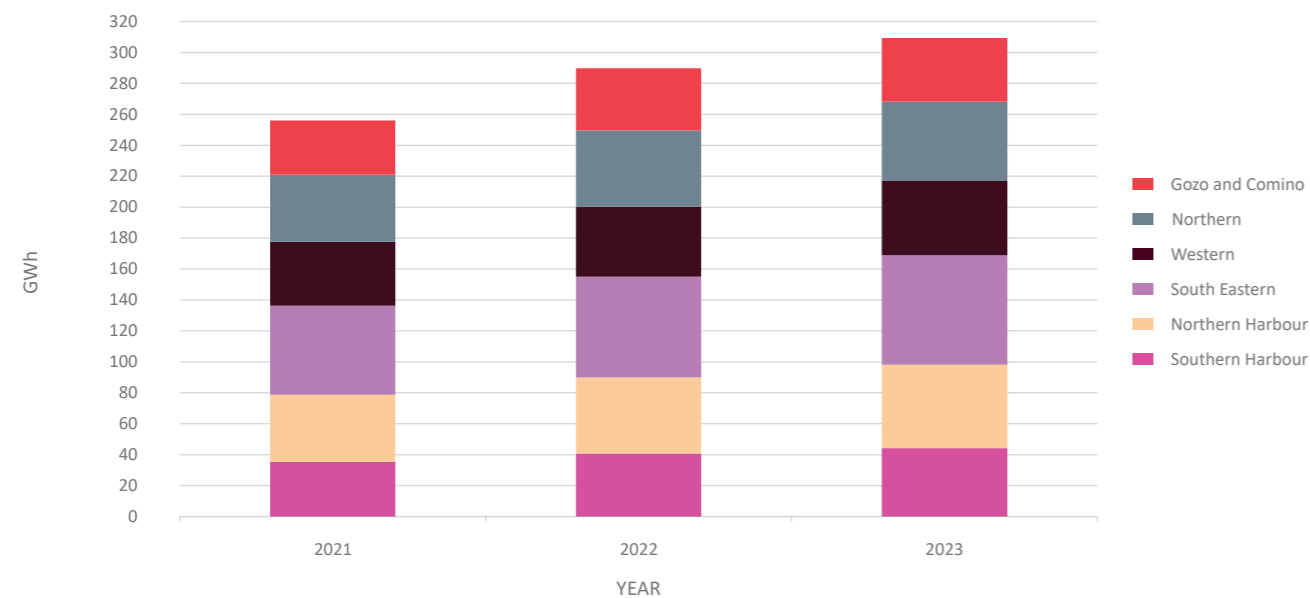


MAP 8.3.6 – Total estimated mWh of PV installations by locality (LAU 2): 2023



When compared to the situation in 2022, generation of energy from grid-connected PVs increased by 6.7 per cent, totalling an estimated value of 309.3 GWh. Most energy was generated in the South Eastern and Northern Harbour districts at 22.9 and 17.4 per cent of the total GWh respectively. Increases were highest in the Northern Harbour district (9.3 per cent) and lowest in the Gozo and Comino district (2.2 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 (LAU 1) and year



DID YOU KNOW ?

In comparison to 2022, the projected overall electricity production in GWh from grid-connected PV systems in 2023 witnessed a rise of 7.5% increase in the Malta region and a 2.2% in the Gozo and Comino region.

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

Year	NATIONAL	MALTA						
	NUTS 3	Malta						Gozo and Comino
	LAU 1	Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino	
2021		30,931	26,325	4,025	6,026	5,317	5,366	4,606
2022		32,420	27,642	4,214	6,311	5,611	5,641	4,778
2023		33,818	28,894	4,468	6,598	5,842	6,096	4,924

Source: Regulator for Energy and Water Services

TABLE 8.3.2 – Stock of PV installations by sector, region (NUTS 3), district (LAU 1) and year

Year	NATIONAL	MALTA							
	NUTS 3	Malta						Gozo and Comino	
	LAU 1	Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino		
Commercial									
2021		1,738	1,474	248	345	274	298	309	264
2022		1,858	1,580	265	369	294	322	330	278
2023		1,969	1,684	288	396	316	339	345	285
Domestic									
2021		28,916	24,624	3,709	5,618	5,011	5,253	5,033	4,292
2022		30,283	25,833	3,881	5,878	5,285	5,502	5,287	4,450
2023		31,562	26,974	4,110	6,136	5,494	5,714	5,520	4,588
Public									
2021		277	227	68	63	32	40	24	50
2022		279	229	68	64	32	41	24	50
2023		287	236	70	66	32	43	25	51

Source: Regulator for Energy and Water Services

TABLE 8.3.3 – Total kWp of grid-connected PVs by sector, region (NUTS 3), district (LAU 1) and year

Year	NATIONAL	MALTA							
	NUTS 3	Malta						Gozo and Comino	
	LAU 1	Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino		
Commercial									
2021		106,582.0	92,571.8	15,965.0	14,815.6	30,047.0	14,670.3	17,073.9	14,010.2
2022		115,732.9	100,759.8	16,887.2	17,156.5	33,379.2	15,017.2	18,319.7	14,973.1
2023		127,207.6	111,986.8	20,197.4	20,495.6	35,939.5	16,468.3	18,886.0	15,220.8
Domestic									
2021		93,518.6	80,441.5	11,471.2	18,112.3	15,976.2	17,381.7	17,500.1	13,077.1
2022		100,928.5	86,983.9	12,338.4	19,646.1	17,249.2	18,742.3	19,007.9	13,944.6
2023		107,736.8	92,938.6	13,243.1	21,064.8	18,293.1	19,904.6	20,433.0	14,798.2
Public									
2021		5,643.2	4,301.3	1,583.9	1,713.3	252.1	542.4	209.6	1,341.9
2022		5,936.9	4,595.0	1,830.5	1,753.2	252.1	549.6	209.6	1,341.9
2023		6,181.5	4,836.4	1,866.9	1,943.3	252.1	555.7	218.4	1,345.1
Total									
2021		205,743.8	177,314.6	29,020.1	34,641.2	46,275.3	32,594.4	34,783.6	28,429.2
2022		222,598.3	192,338.7	31,056.1	38,555.8	50,880.5	34,309.1	37,537.2	30,259.6
2023		241,125.9	209,761.8	35,307.4	43,503.7	54,484.7	36,928.6	39,537.4	31,364.1

Source: Regulator for Energy and Water Services

TABLE 8.3.4 – Estimated total GWh produced by grid-connected PVs by region (NUTS 3), district (LAU 1) and year

Year	NATIONAL	MALTA							
	NUTS 3	Malta						Gozo and Comino	
	LAU 1	Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo and Comino		
2021		256.1	221.0	35.3	43.4	57.6	41.3	43.4	35.1
2022		289.8	249.6	40.7	49.3	65.0	45.3	49.3	40.2
2023		309.3	268.2	44.2	53.9	70.7	48.1	51.3	41.1

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 PV meter 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.
3. Figures presented in this table are based on data available as at the cut-off date 29th February 2024.

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 the location of PV installations was obtained from Enemalta plc.
2. Statistics for years 2022 - 2023 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 million 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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