

**GHAWDEX - RAPPORT DWAR IL-QAGHDA EKONOMIKA U SOĊJALI**

**34639. L-ONOR. ANTON REFALO** staqsa lill-Prim Ministru: B'referenza ghat-twegiba tal-mistoqsija parlamentari 32026 dwar statistika meħtieġa biex il-Kummissjoni Ewropea tkun tista' tagħmel rapport dwar il-qagħda ekonomika u soċjali ta' Ghawdex kif stipulat fid-Dikjarazzjoni dwar Ghawdex annessa mat-Trattat ta' Shubija fejn qal li din l-istatistika ser tiġi ppreżentata forma ta' rapport li kien qed jiġi mhejji u li kien mistenni jkun lest sa l-aħħar ta' Frar 2012, jista' l-Prim Ministru issa jgħid jekk dan ir-rapport tlestiex? Jekk tlesta, jista' jekk jogħġbu jpoġġi kopja tiegħu fuq il-Mejda tal-Kamra kif huwa stess wiegħed li jagħmel? Jekk għadu ma tlestiex, jista' jgħid għaliex? Meta mistenni li jitlesta?

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## **Gozo: A social and economic study**

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## Objective

The objective of this document is to report on social and economic indicators in respect of the island of Gozo, in order that the Government of Malta attains a clear picture of Gozo's level of development in comparison with Malta, with a view to enabling the taking of informed decisions on the island's future. This report also updates an existent study on Gozo carried out prior to the accession of Malta to the European Union.

It should be emphasised at the outset that any opinions, findings and recommendations expressed by the authors reflect their views, and may not necessarily be those of the National Statistics Office.

## Introduction

Gozo is situated in the north-west of mainland Malta, and is the second largest island of the Maltese archipelago. It has a typical Mediterranean climate with dry, hot summers and mild winters; January and February are the coldest months.

The island bears a number of similarities to Malta but also considerable diversity, with the consequence that it has developed its own distinct character throughout the centuries. In view of this, the island is currently being promoted as an eco-island, also because it is greener, quieter and more sparsely populated than the mainland. Gozo comprises a land area of 67 square kilometres, a shoreline of 71.2 kilometres, and a resident population of approximately 31,000. This makes Gozo (including Comino) one of the smallest NUTS III regions in Europe in terms of population size. Mainland Malta is the second NUTS III region. Malta therefore has two regions at NUTS III level which is significant, especially when compared to other relatively larger EU countries such as Cyprus and Luxembourg which are considered as one region at this NUTS level.

Both regions are connected by round-the-clock ferry services operated by Gozo Channel Company Ltd.'s three purposely-built boats. Passenger and car services operate between Mġarr (Gozo) and Ċirkewwa, while cargo services operate between Mġarr (Gozo) and Sa Maison, situated in the harbour of Marsamxett in Malta. In the past, the two islands were connected by a helicopter service. The latter was however discontinued from October 2006 as it was deemed unsustainable when considering the costs involved in operating the service against public demand for it. In fact, the operator considered the route to be economically not viable in spite of a government subsidy.

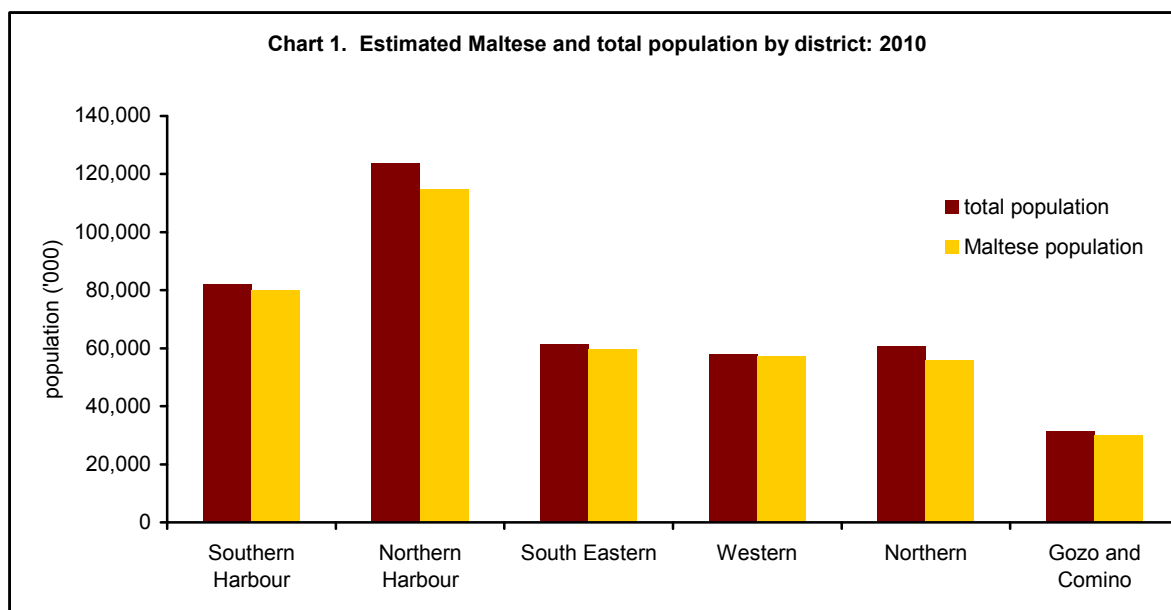
Nonetheless, a seaplane operates an unscheduled service during the summer months between the Grand Harbour and Gozo, mainly to cater for cruise liner passengers who opt for spending some hours in Gozo while visiting Malta.

One may say that there is a smaller proportion of built-up land in Gozo when compared to mainland Malta, leading to more green spaces. In fact, the Mediterranean Sea can be viewed from practically all locations in the island. Gozo boasts a higher proportion of places that have scenic beauty per square kilometre than the mainland. Furthermore, for such a relatively small island, Gozo is characterised by a generous share of cultural heritage. This manifests itself in several aspects such as arts and crafts, writers and poets, all with their distinctive Gozitan character. In addition, although geographical proximity and a shared administration have ensured that Gozo shares many cultural traits with the mainland, various features and the general ambience of the island are distinctive: these include dialects, language intonations, lifestyles and cottage industries. Gozo has its own set of folkloristic traditions, such as its individual rendition of Carnival. With regard to the attitude of the inhabitants themselves, while Gozitans consider themselves to be part of the Maltese nation, they are very conscious of their Gozitan identity and are vigilant in upholding it. They share a reputation for thriftiness and hard work with the Maltese but, as a result of their specific circumstances, these qualities assume different levels when compared to the residents of mainland Malta.

We will now analyse aspects of Gozitan society and the economy, supporting these with figures where available. A full set of statistics is available in Appendix 1.

## **Demographics**

The population of Gozo in 2010 was estimated at 31,419, or 7.5 per cent of the total population of Malta, with females making up 50.3 per cent of the total. Since 2006, the Gozitan population increased marginally (by 139) when compared to an increase of 9,668 in respect of Malta. The absolute largest proportion of residents in Gozo comprises Maltese nationals (95 per cent); this is generally similar to the share observed in Malta. However, non-Maltese residents reached an all-time high in 2010.

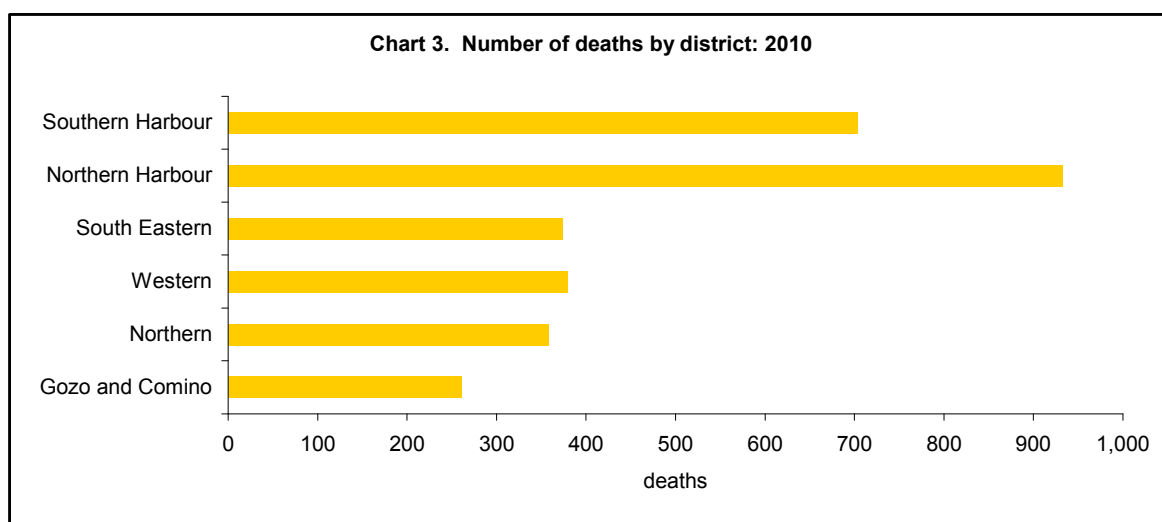
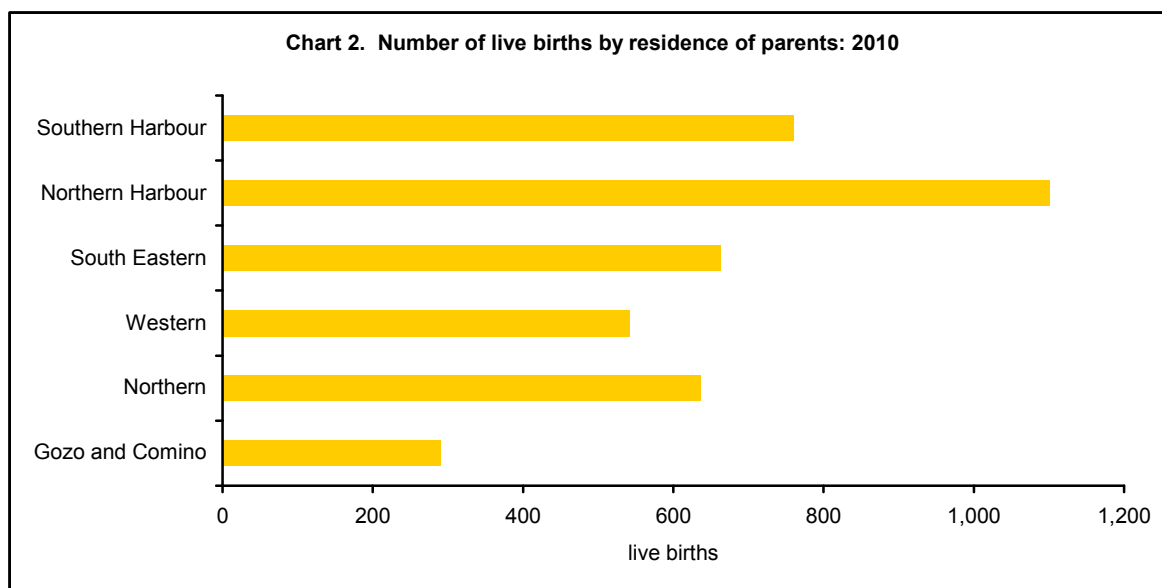


Gozo has a more elderly population than mainland Malta. A significant contributor to the island's population growth is the number of Gozitan migrants who return home to retire after a lifetime working overseas. As a result, the number of retirees in Gozo is well above that of Malta. This is exacerbated by the phenomenon of Gozitan young persons who, having completed their education, move to the mainland or to other countries in search of careers and jobs, especially in recent years. Statistically speaking, all this translates into a higher dependency ratio in Gozo than the one characterising the sister island.

Reflecting the demographic structure of the region, in 2008 19 per cent of all households in Gozo were estimated to have old-age benefits as their main source of income. At the same time, just over 15 per cent of all households in Malta and Gozo were living off old-age benefits.

Gozitan population density is about 460 persons per square kilometre, which is by far below than Malta's, albeit having gone up by some 40 persons per square kilometre since 1995. This exerts less pressure on environmental resources than is the case in mainland Malta, where the population density is around 1,500 persons per square kilometre.

In 2010, live births in Gozo numbered 291, an 8 per cent fraction of the 3,705 live births in Malta. During the same year, there were 261 Gozitan deaths, representing 9 per cent of the combined deaths of Maltese and Gozitan residents. Compared to a total of 74 adoptions for the Maltese Islands, just four adoptions were made by adoptive parents residing in Gozo.



Mariages in Gozo in 2010 numbered 240, a substantial increase over the 161 mariages contracted at the turn of the twenty-first century. In the same year, 2,356 mariages were contracted in Malta. The resulting crude marriage rate for Gozo was 7.6 against 6.1 for Malta.

Social assistance for single unmarried parents in Gozo shows a sharper percentage increase over a decade in comparison with the mainland.

### Regional GDP Aggregates

The estimation of Gozitan economic activity is characterised by certain factors peculiar to the dynamics of the Maltese Islands. We shall outline three in particular, firstly, a number of Gozo residents work in Malta, although it should be said that there are also Maltese residents who work in

Gozo. Secondly, in various cases, enterprises located in Malta which have branches located in Gozo sometimes return data that may be organised on a corporate, but not on a regional, level. In the third place, there are self-employed persons who operate both in Gozo and in mainland Malta, making disaggregation of economic activity by region complicated.

Over a decade, Gozo's share of Gross Value Added edged down from 5.96 per cent in 2000 to 5.54 per cent in 2010. The decline occurred gradually over the years, and may be interpreted to mean that mainland Malta developed more rapidly than Gozo as regards certain value-added services, such as financial services and the remote gaming industry. Therefore, although Gozo's economy grew, Malta's economy grew faster, with the consequence that Gozo's share declined. It is pertinent to note that Gozo did not have the infrastructure to support specific, fast-growing and high value-added services such as remote gaming. By contrast, its promotion as an eco-island means that Gozo has sustained its relatively higher share and dependence on agriculture and fishing.

In other areas of the economy, there was a marginal increase in the share of Gozo and Comino in NACE F (construction), and a larger comparative increase in NACE K+L+M+N (financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities). All the other NACE sections showed a gradual decline in 2010 over 10 years earlier.

In 2010, the GDP for Gozo and Comino was estimated at €341.3 million, from €240.8 million in 2000. This shows an increase of 41.8 per cent for Gozo and Comino, compared to an estimated increase of 53.0 per cent for Malta.

The Gross Domestic Product in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) is therefore lower in Gozo than it is in Malta.

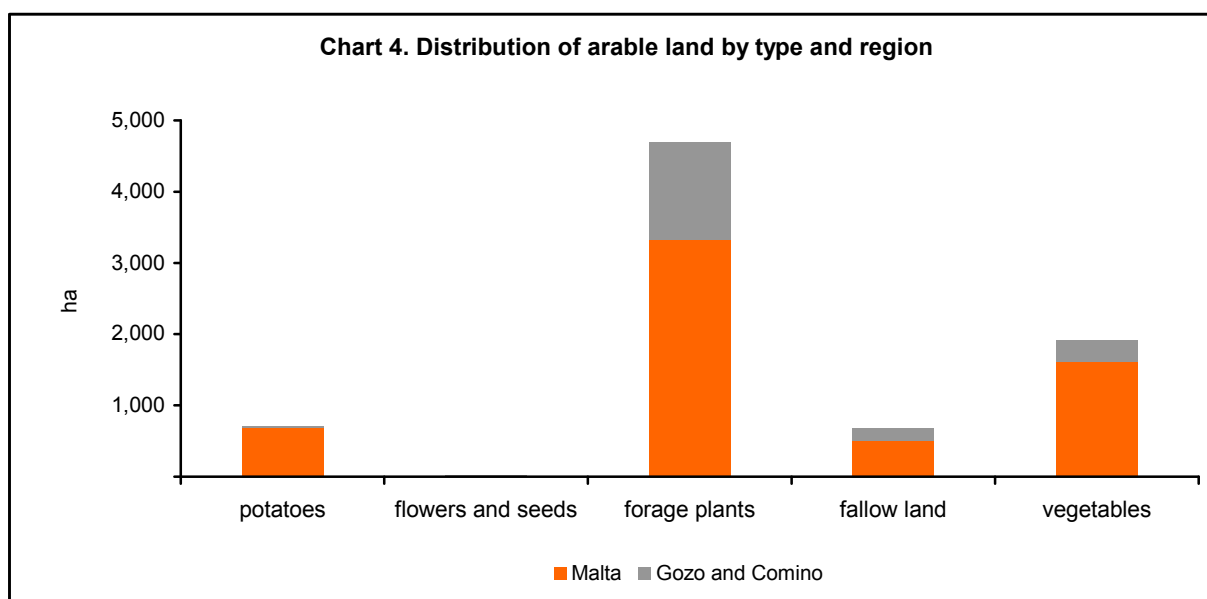
### **Agriculture and Fishing**

Gozo has a higher economic dependence on agriculture and fishing than Malta. This is borne out by the figures. In 2010 agriculture and fishing constituted 4.4 per cent of the island's Gross Value Added (GVA), well above the 1.6 per cent contribution of this sector to the Maltese GVA.

Gozo’s agricultural sector consists of small holdings on terraced strips of land. The vast majority of agricultural holdings are smaller than 0.5 of a hectare. Soil tends to be shallow and therefore more fertile than the mainland due to the presence of blue clay in many areas. This also means that the percolation rate of rain water through the ground is slower.

The percentage of land under cultivation in Gozo went up from 31.0 per cent in 2001 to 33.4 per cent in 2007. This trend was further confirmed by the findings of the Census of Agriculture held in 2010, as incorporated in the final report. The results reflect the utilisation of former quarry sites which were rehabilitated in line with the eco-Gozo strategy. An increase in rehabilitated quarry sites was also registered in mainland Malta, contributing to an improvement in the landscaping of the Maltese archipelago.

The total land declared by Gozitan farmers in the 2010 Census amounted to 2,829 hectares. Of this, over 92 per cent was utilised for agriculture. The remainder was either unutilised or consisted of unusable areas such as garigue land.



In 2010, the total utilised agricultural area (UAA) amounted to 2,613 hectares, of which 2,179 hectares were arable land. Most of the arable land in Gozo (1,671 hectares) was devoted to forage plants. A further 198 hectares were dedicated to permanent crops, while 236 hectares were taken up by kitchen gardens. With regard to permanent crops, Gozo features prominently in citrus plantations when compared to the mainland, accounting for nearly a third of the total hectares in Gozo. In the island, vineyards account for 74 hectares in Gozo, fruit and berry plantations for 39 hectares, and olive plantations for 26 hectares. The hectares on which kitchen gardens are cultivated

can be subdivided into 58 per cent under vegetables and a further 23 per cent under potatoes. In addition, Gozo has a sizeable tomato crop which accounts for around 60 per cent of the national crop.

Gozo accounts for 23 per cent of the total organic land in the Maltese Islands, which covers 26 hectares.

### ***Livestock***

Stocks of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats recorded a gradual decline in the past years for both Malta and Gozo. Proportionately, a higher amount of livestock may be found in Gozo, due to the sister island's higher dependence on agriculture.

On Malta's EU accession in 2004, there were 13,393 and 6,015 heads of cattle respectively in mainland Malta and Gozo. By the end of 2010, these stocks had gone down to 10,044 and 4,910 in the two regions. A similar downturn was noted with regard to sheep and goats, with 8,524 sheep in Malta in 2010 against 8,922 six years earlier, and 3,855 in Gozo against 5,209 in 2004. Goats added up to 3,928 in Malta and 1,182 in Gozo, practically at the same levels as 2004. Pig stocks fell from 4,914 to 4,228 in Gozo, and from 71,939 to 66,365 on mainland Malta. A decline in slaughtered pigs was observed between 2009 and 2010 and, in this connection, one should also note that a relatively large pig farm on the island of Comino was closed down in 2011.

With regard to poultry, the 2010 Census revealed that Gozo accounted for 22 per cent of the total poultry found in the Maltese Islands. There were 190,422 broilers and 57,218 laying hens in Gozo. Other poultry numbered 2,914 heads.

### ***Fishing and fish farming***

Fishing in the Maltese Islands is rather small-scale. As regards the regional dimension, the fish farming activities carried out after EU accession were considered to be a positive contributing factor to the economy of mainland Malta rather than to that of the sister island. Excluding the aspect of fish farming, fisheries in Gozo may be proportionately more important than in the mainland; still, the figures are insignificant in terms of the contribution of such activities to the region's economy, bearing out the fact that fishing is not a major industry. Having said so, it is an important source of

food and local produce for consumption by residents and for the tourist industry. Artisan fishing also serves as a pastime for locals and an attraction for visitors and tourists alike.

### **Construction and Quarrying**

Construction is mainly concentrated in areas like Victoria, Marsalforn and Xlendi. There are strict environmental rules in force that regulate building activity in the sister island. There are also construction-related enterprises such as batching and tarmac plants. Quarrying in Gozo, in particular the extraction of stone, is carried out in the environs of Dwejra, to the West of the island. However Qala quarries, mostly found in the South-eastern tip of the island, are famous for the quality of hardstone (*tal-qawwi*) quarried there.

One cannot forgo to mention the significance of the informal construction sector in Gozo which supplies a form of employment since many Gozitans take a primary role in building their own homes or in helping with construction services such as plumbing, tile-laying, plastering, and embellishing by means of ornamental stoneware.

### **Manufacturing, Crafts, Cottage Industries**

Over the past decade there have been several depletions in the Gozitan manufacturing sector and related employment has dwindled. But traditional activities are thriving, contributing to the rurality of the island in a much more pronounced manner than Malta. Crafts and cottage industries include the knitting of garments, weaving of shawls and carpets, production of stained glass and limestone products, filigree ornaments and pottery. A single major product that sets Gozo apart from Malta is lace. In fact, several Gozitan villages boast their own authentic lace environment and the industry is intricately documented, with not one but five styles being attributed to the making of Gozitan lace.

The artisanal food industry is becoming very well-established with more sophistication being exercised in the packaging and promotion of food items. Gozitan food products include several variations of cheeselets (known as *gbejniet*), honey, sun-dried tomatoes, pickles, jams and herbs. Some of these activities are traditionally carried out by housewives and are considered informal. Again their contribution to the Gozitan economy is not deemed to be significant, but they are considered to be an important link in the chain of local and artisanal food production.

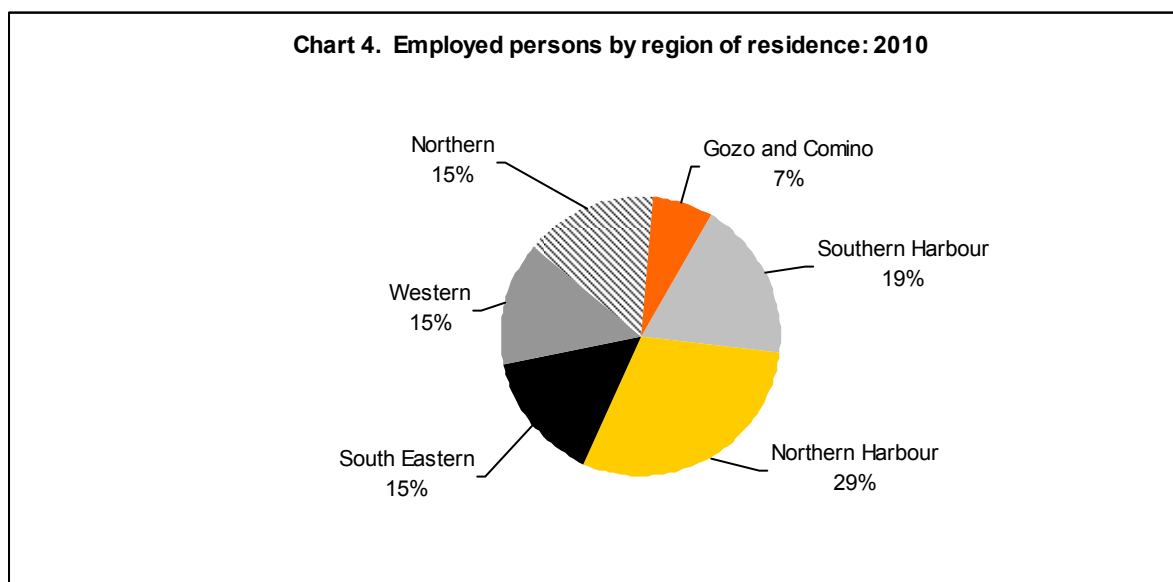
## Urban Statistics

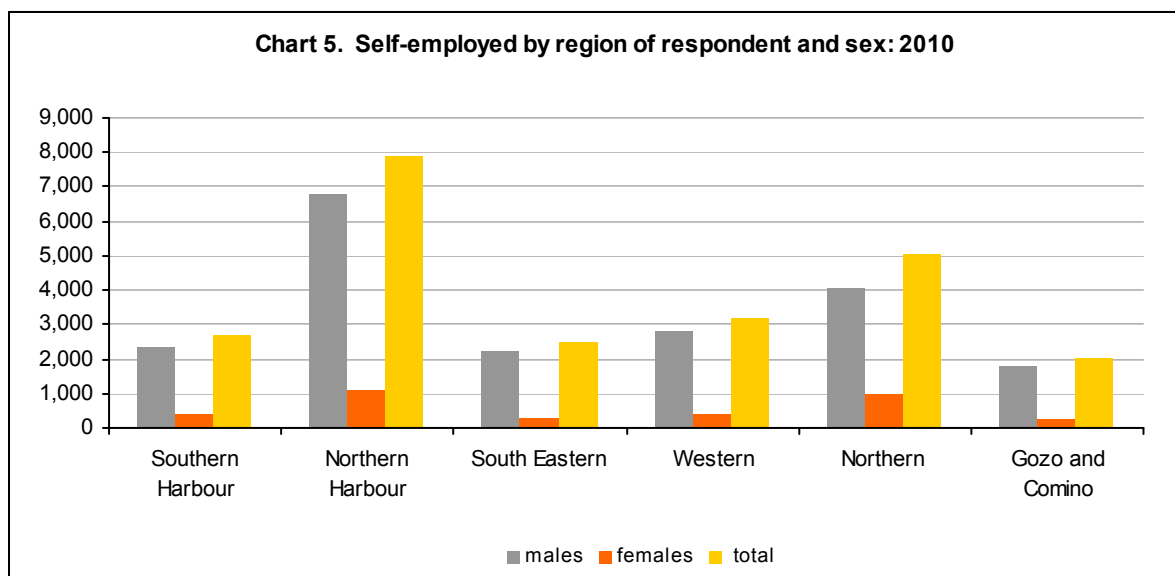
Among other information, urban statistics provide an indication of the crime rates in the Maltese Islands and emerging trends in this aspect. In Gozo in 2010, the number of reported car thefts per 1,000 cars increased from 0.9 to 1.7 over five years earlier. This contrasted with the trend observed in mainland Malta, where a decline from 2.6 to 1.3 thefts per 1,000 cars was recorded. On the other hand, domestic burglaries in Gozo declined from 3.5 to 1.7 burglaries per 1,000 households. In Malta, domestic burglaries were also on a downturn, albeit less pronounced.

## Employment

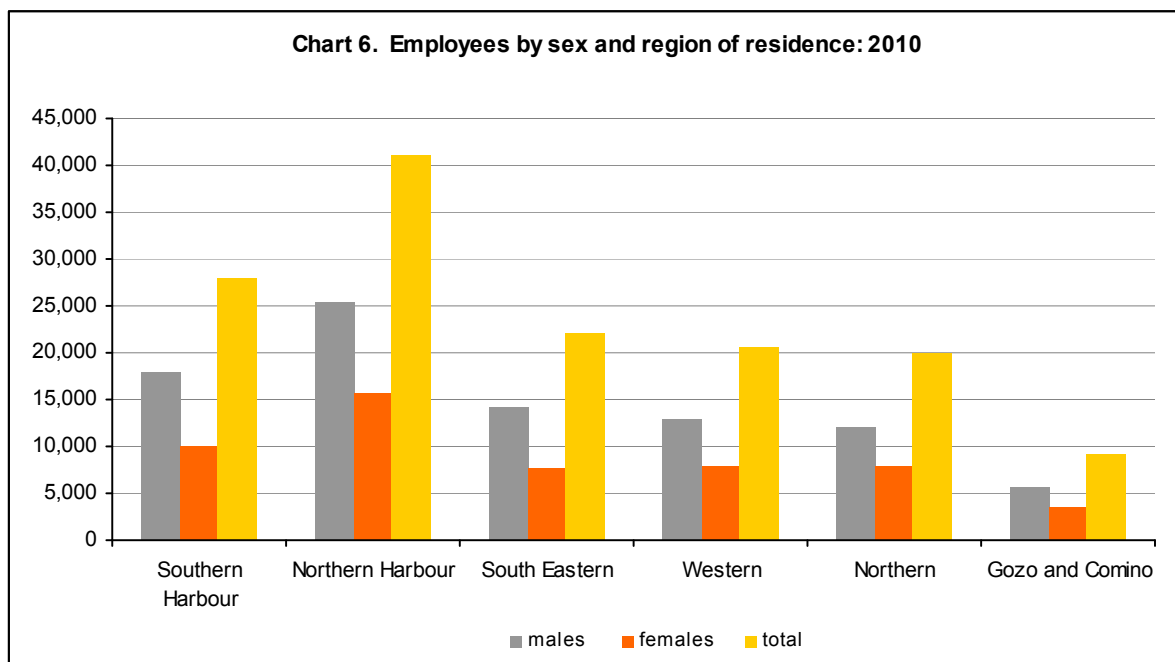
### *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*

One notable feature of the labour force in Gozo is that the ratio of inactive persons to the population aged 15 and over is higher than the one characterising the larger island. Inactive persons include pensioners, housewives and individuals living on their own means. The higher ratio is backed by statistical data, where Gozo shows a lower employment rate than Malta. Reasons for this may include fewer job opportunities available in the island but possibly, proportionally higher unregistered employment.





The share of employed persons for Gozo and Comino edged down from 6.98 per cent in 2003 to 6.86 per cent in 2010. In absolute terms, employment for Gozo in 2010 amounted to 11,269. Since 2003, self-employed persons went up by 114 to 2,022. Nevertheless, as regards self-employment, Gozo's share of the self-employed population in the Maltese Islands declined from 9.13 per cent in 2003 to 8.69 per cent in 2010.



The number of unemployed persons in Gozo declined from 915 in 2003 to 789 in 2010.

The Gozitan labour force in 2000 amounted to 11,295 persons and reached a peak of 12,396 by 2010. However, in the following year, it declined by 338 persons to 12,058.

Workers employed in enterprises located in Gozo and claiming for injury benefits amounted to 70 in 2010, making up 2.1 per cent of total claimants in the Maltese Islands. Essentially the 2010 statistic is in line with the previous five years.

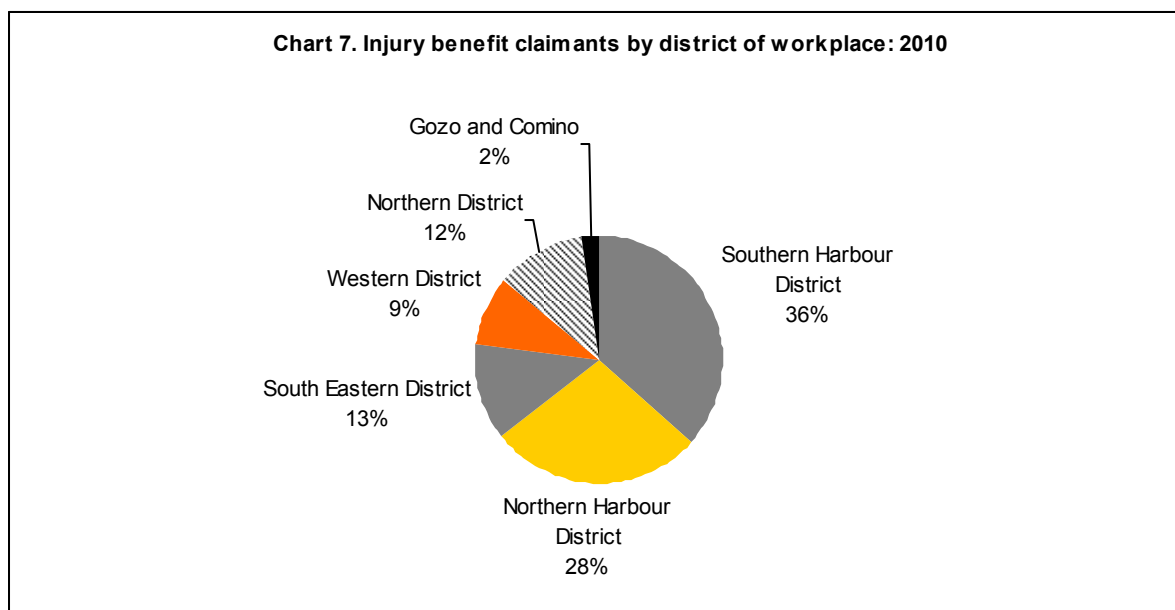
### ***Gainfully occupied population (ETC)***

A distinctive feature of Gozitan employment is the perceptibly higher proportion of self-employment in comparison with the sister island. Employment and Training Corporation (ETC) administrative data for 2010 (annual average) put this proportion at 17.2 per cent of the Gozitan work force against 11.7 per cent with regard to the Maltese counterpart. Furthermore, the proportion of public-sector employment vis-a-vis Gozitan employment was 38.3 per cent in 2010, considerably higher than the national proportion of public-sector workers which stood at 27.8 per cent in 2010, and the respective share in the island of Malta, at 27.1 per cent in the same year. These statistics may bear out oft-repeated observations that the private sector in Gozo offers far fewer job opportunities for employees than mainland Malta.

A cursory look at registered part-time work in the Maltese Islands is also interesting. Of the 50,629 part-time jobs recorded by the ETC in respect of 2010 (annual average), the absolute majority were in respect of persons in mainland Malta, with only 7.5 per cent being held by Gozitans. On a gender basis, women made up 40.0 per cent of Gozitan part-time work compared to a 47.1 per cent share in mainland Malta, and 6.4 per cent of the national female part-time labour force. The share of part-time jobs as primary jobs carried out by women in Gozo approximated the female proportion of part-time primary-job holders in Malta - 56.6 per cent in Gozo against 59.4 per cent in the larger island.

### **Social Protection**

Claimants for injury benefits accounted for just 2 per cent in Gozo, which is well below the national average, and which has hovered around this figure for the past five years. The Southern Harbour district tops the list. Table 6.2 is detailed and self-explanatory in this regard.

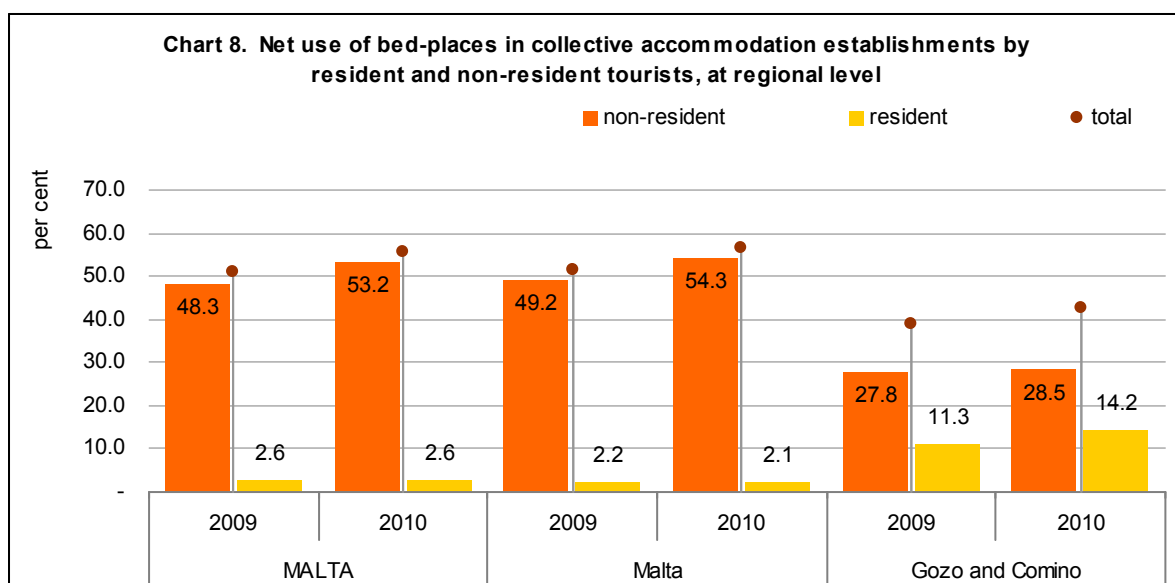


With regard to social protection beneficiaries, invalidity pension beneficiaries in Gozo stand out as a proportion of the total and in relation to other districts.

## Tourism

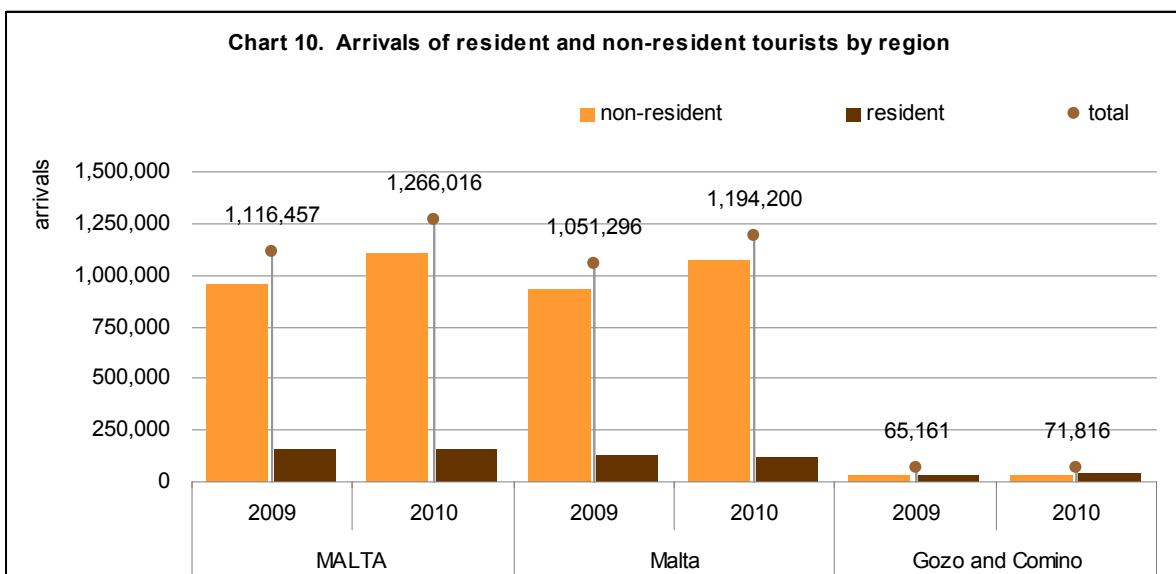
### Regional tourism

As in Malta, tourism is an important source of employment and income for Gozo but perhaps even more so since, as described above, the Gozitan economy in other sectors has grown at a slower pace than the mainland counterpart.

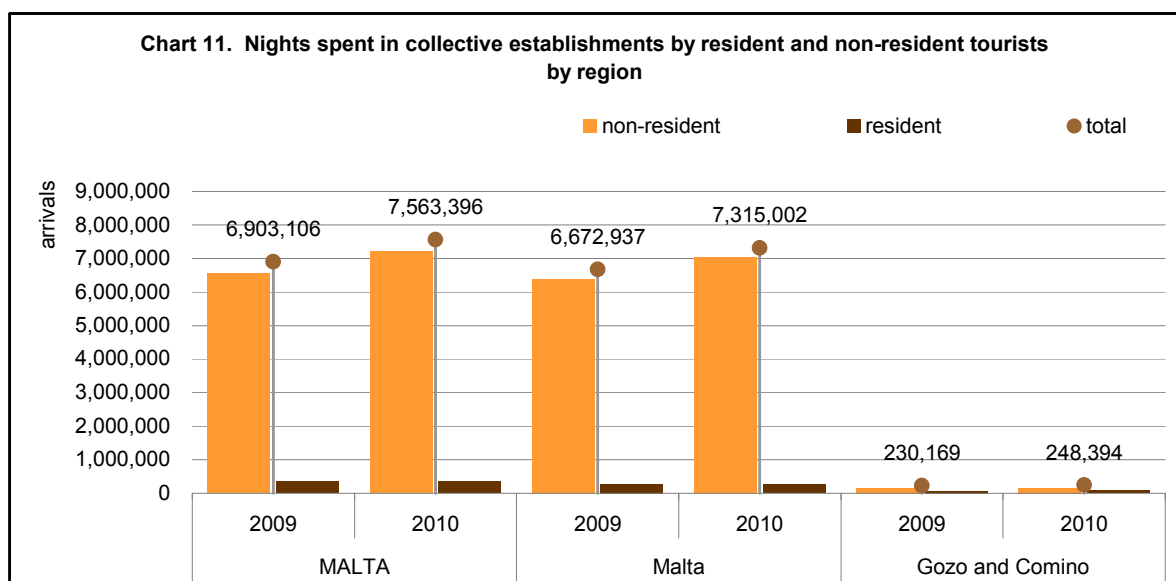




Gozo compares unfavourably with Malta in respect of hotel occupancy rates and tourist length of stay. An analysis of collective accommodation statistics reveals that while the net use of bed-places by non-residents in Malta remained virtually on the same level between 2005 and 2010 (54.9 in the former year against 54.3 in the latter), the same indicator for Gozo and Comino went down from 34.1 to 28.5. However, the structure of accommodation establishments in the two regions differs, and a proper evaluation of regional tourism in the Maltese Islands must take this into account. A phenomenon characterising Gozo is its higher incidence of private accommodation in the form of rustic farmhouses, self-catering holiday flats and villas with swimming pools. This benefits both incoming tourism to the Maltese Islands and domestic tourism. In Malta, the tourist accommodation industry is much more focused on hotels, guesthouses and similar establishments.



It transpires that, in terms of nights spent in Gozo, while in 2005 the ratio of non-resident nights to resident nights stood at 1:0.3, by 2010 this went up to 1:0.5. After the net use of bed-places peaked in 2007 at 60.2 per cent for Malta and at 50.9 for Gozo and Comino, Malta went on to record a rate of 56.4 per cent in 2010, while the decline was sharper in Gozo, which recorded a net use of 42.7 in the same year. Whereas in Malta the highest occupancy in 2010 was registered in the 4-star hotel category, in Gozo the highest occupancy was registered in the 3-star category (50.1 per cent).



In 2010 the average length of stay in Malta was 6.1 nights, while in Gozo and Comino, it averaged 3.5 nights. It is pertinent to note that most tourists to Gozo are considered as same-day visitors because they return to the larger island for the night, thus not contributing to the number of bed-nights in Gozo.

A study on private accommodation in Gozo is underway. The National Statistics Office is collaborating with the Gozo Tourism Association and the Malta Tourism Authority. Results of the pilot study will be published in 2012.

**Domestic tourism**

Within the Maltese Islands, domestic tourism contributes to an improved balance of the national economy through a redistribution of the national income. Domestic tourism also heightens the awareness of common interest and contributes to the development of activities favourable to the general economy. An important feature of domestic tourism to Gozo is its ability to sustain and

maintain the industry during lean periods. Some argue that the economic and social well-being of a nation is reflected in the magnitude of domestic tourism in that country.

Gozo benefits considerably from domestic tourism, characterised also by a growing trend in weekend breaks by the Maltese. In 2010 there were 38,409 resident tourists to Gozo with an average length of stay of 2.1 nights, against 25,067 with a similar length of stay in 2005. In addition, as detailed above, several Maltese who holiday in Gozo do not normally stay in hotels.

A pilot study conducted by the NSO in 2008 attempted to quantify the flows of resident travellers between Malta and Gozo, and to characterise the trips made by resident travellers for tourism, including the reason for the trip, its duration, type of accommodation, transport used, overnight stays and expenses incurred.

Results showed that 47 per cent of residents in mainland Malta travel to Gozo more than once a year, while a sizeable proportion - 27 per cent - make the crossing at least once a week. The survey showed that the majority of residents travelling to Gozo are same-day visitors, with 77 per cent reporting that they did not stay in Gozo for even one night. Those persons who stayed overnight in the island responded that they spent between one and three nights in Gozo, with a mean of 3.7 nights. Just below half the respondents visited Gozo for holiday purposes. Cultural activities also attract visitors to Gozo. A detailed report is found in Appendix 2.

Day trippers in Gozo are proportionately higher than in Malta. Day trippers to Gozo include Maltese residents, while day trippers to Malta result from cruise liner visits in the Grand Harbour.

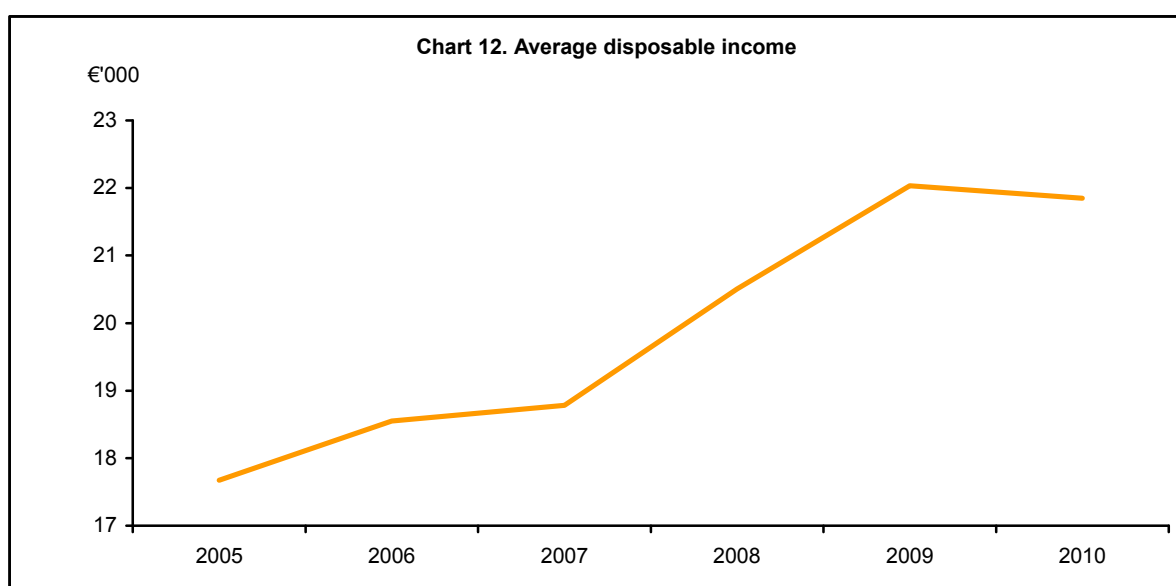
### ***Cruise passenger visitors***

In mainland Malta, cruise tourism has flourished into an important industry, especially with the successful development of the cruise-and-fly concept. This is attested to by the monthly figures released by the NSO. However, Gozo does not benefit to an appreciable extent from this activity, having insufficient port facilities to accommodate large cruise liners as well as a limited infrastructure in place that relates to berthing and other services. However, all things being equal, prospects for 2012 look promising for Gozo in this regard. A buoy off Xlendi Bay is the only mooring station available so far. In the past few years, proposals towards sustainable economic growth for

Gozo in its role of ecological island have consistently included the expansion of the Mġarr port facilities to accommodate cruise liners and yachts and relatively smaller vessels.

### Household Characteristics

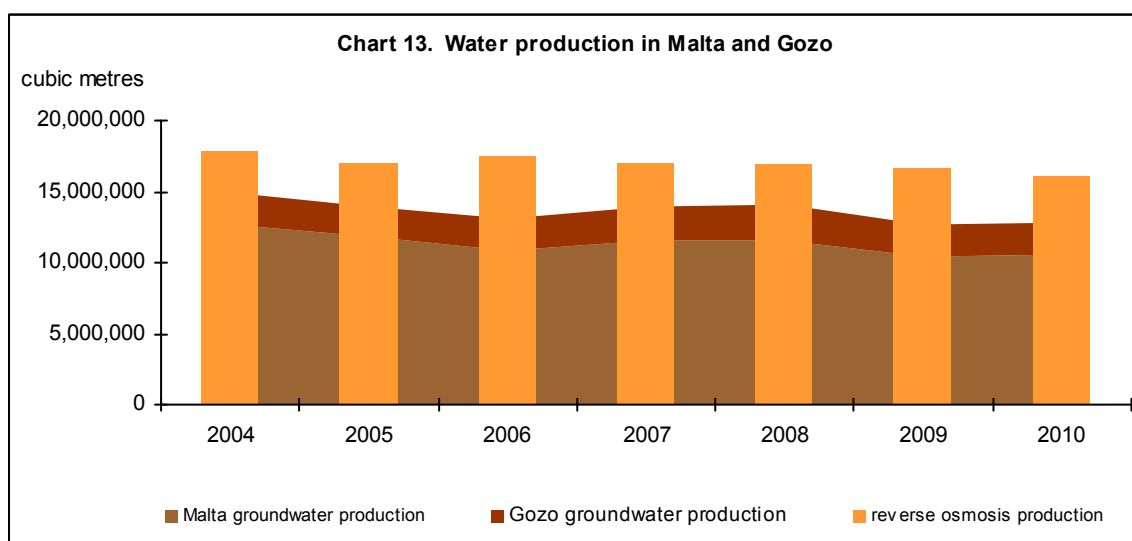
In 2010 there were 10,890 households in Gozo, out of a total of 143,680 households for the Maltese Islands (7.6 per cent). Indeed, Gozo's share of total households remained on the same level during the period 2005-2010. Four-member households made up more than 27 per cent of Gozitan households, 5.7 percentage points more when compared to this specific statistic for Malta. As in Malta, five-person households are the least prevalent in Gozo, accounting for 12 per cent.



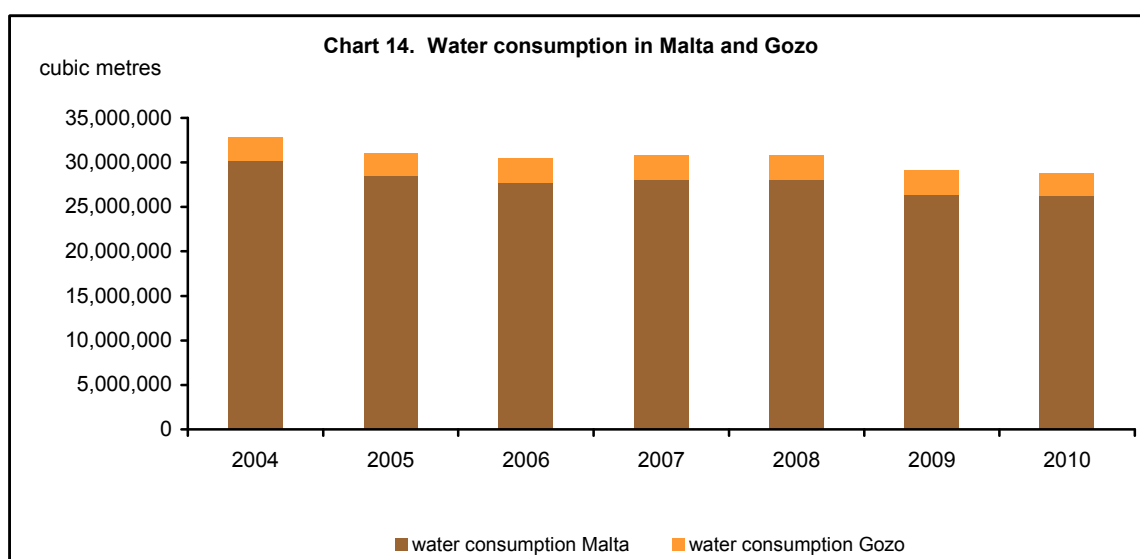
Household disposable income accounted for 7.1 per cent in Gozo, or €222.6 million, in 2010. This translates into an average €20,441 per household, which is the second lowest across the six districts which comprise the Maltese Islands, surpassing only the Southern Harbour district. Nevertheless, the share has been edging up year after year between 2005 and 2010.

### Water Production and Consumption

The largest source for the production of water in Gozo is groundwater. In 2010 the production of groundwater - 2,195,921 cubic metres - made up 78.0 per cent of total water available in Gozo (which included 488,360 cubic metres of water transferred from Malta). By contrast, the major source of water in Malta is the reverse osmosis operations, which accounted for 60.3 per cent of available water.



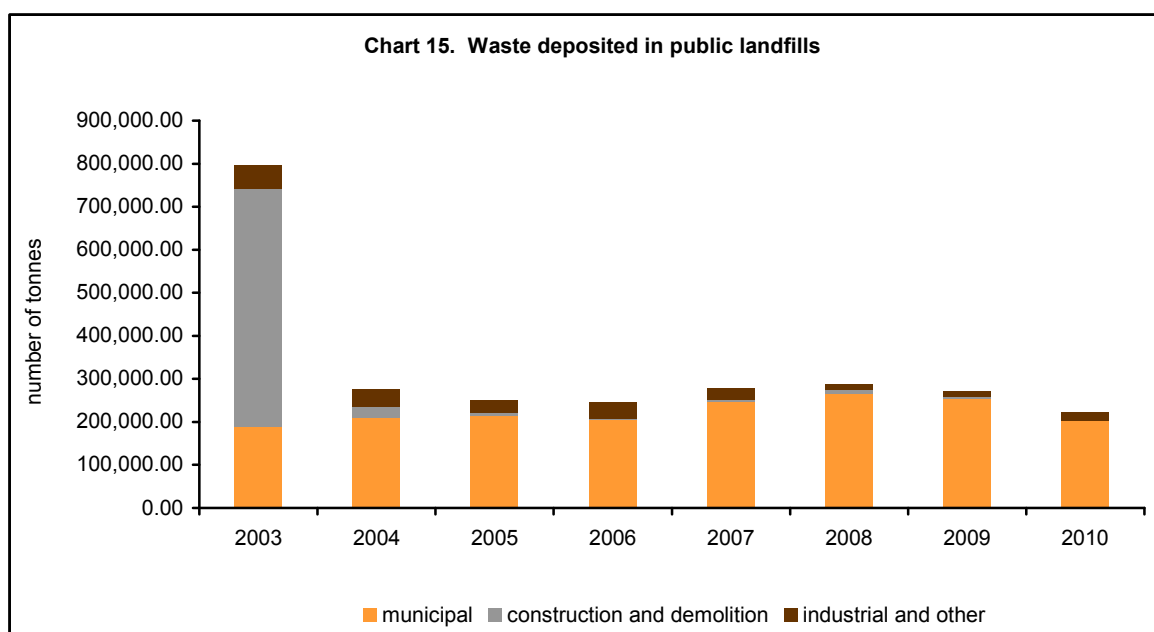
In comparison with the previous year, consumption of water in Gozo during 2008 declined by 8.8 per cent, whereas in Malta the decline was of less than one per cent. The reduced consumption in Gozo was the result of a lower extraction of groundwater, as well as a lesser volume of water transferred from Malta to Gozo.



## Waste

In 2010, a total of 14,885 tonnes of municipal waste was transferred from Gozo to Malta. Municipal waste started being transferred to Malta after April 2004; prior to this, municipal waste generated in Gozo was disposed of at the Qortin Landfill, which has since closed down. The 2010 amount shows a

robust reduction in the generation of municipal waste in Gozo, from 17,017 tonnes in the previous year.



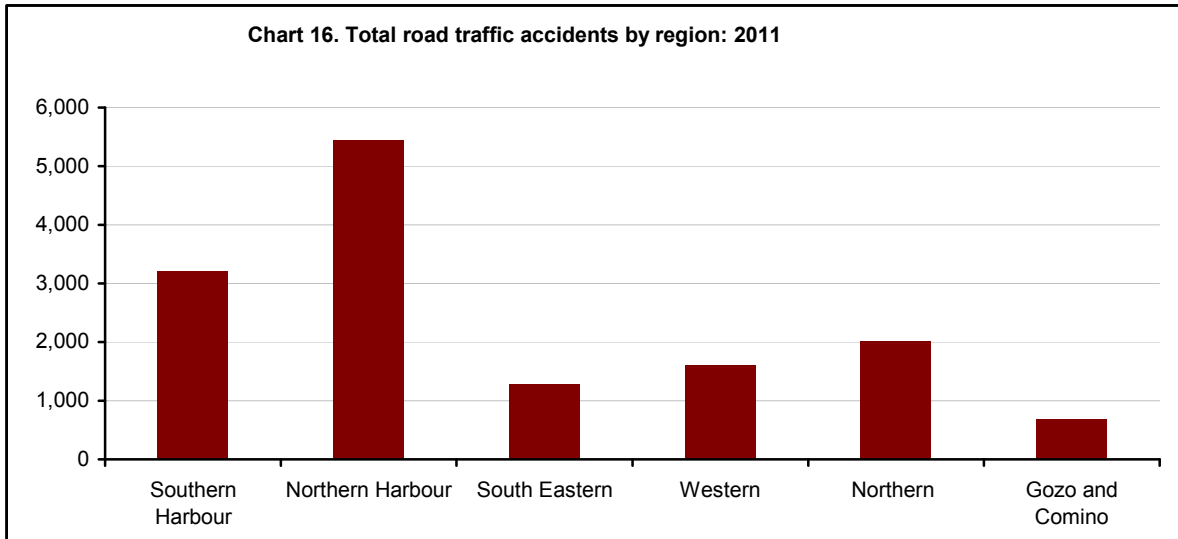
A further 414 tonnes of recyclable material and bulky refuse was also transferred from Gozo to Malta.

### Consumption of Electricity

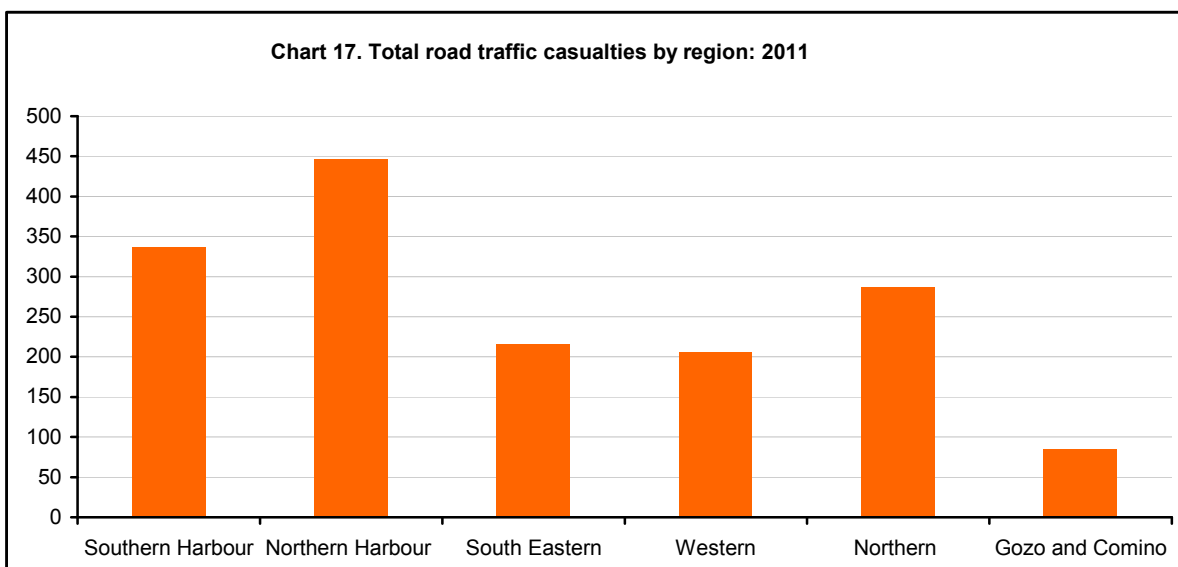
Total consumption of electricity in Gozo during 2010 was estimated at 75,423 MWh. This was composed of 6,190 MWh (8.2 per cent) industrial consumption, 28,434 MWh (37.7 per cent) commercial consumption, and 40,528 MWh (53.7 per cent) domestic consumption. A further 731 MWh was classified as sundry consumption. Data in respect of street lighting are not available on a regional basis. Gozo's domestic share of electricity consumption is hefty by the standards of its Maltese counterpart. In the sister island of Malta, only 29.1 per cent of electricity consumption goes to households; the remaining 71 per cent is consumed by the business sector.

### Land and Sea Transport

Road traffic accidents during 2011 totalled 14,264. Of these, 693 occurred in Gozo, while 13,571 occurred in Malta. These accidents caused 85 casualties in Gozo, of which 12 were classified as serious.

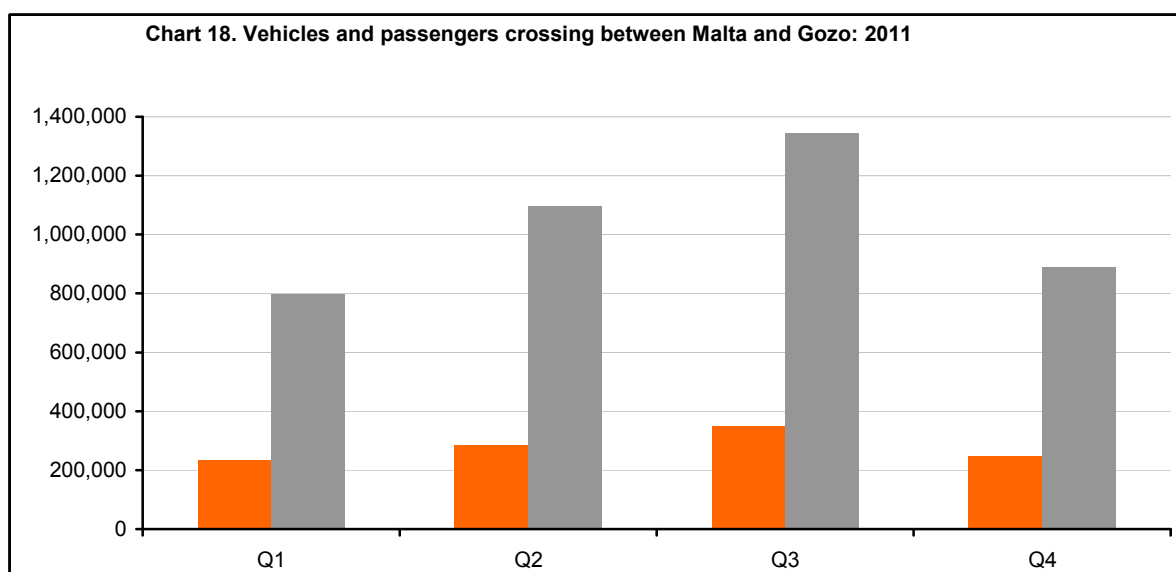


In 2011 the public transport system was overhauled and for the first time, Gozo had an efficient and reliable network. The changeover was not as smooth on mainland Malta. However, connectivity between sea and land transport remains an issue at certain times of the day.



The sea link with Malta is vital for Gozitan workers employed in Malta, for transport of industrial supplies and for tourism. Simultaneously, the small expanse of sea separating the two islands is considered to lend an immeasurable charm to the character of Gozo as well as to contribute to its semi-separate identity from the larger island. For this reason, proposals to build a bridge, a tunnel, or an air strip to link the islands, which surface from time to time, never fail to generate heated debates.

In the course of 2011, total trips between Malta and Gozo amounted to 19,861. These trips carried 1,116,276 vehicles and 4,124,931 passengers.



Accession to the European Union brought about an upgrade in the TEN-T road network in both regions.

## Culture

Of 4,305 students attending dance schools during 2010, 312 were residents of Gozo (7.3 per cent). According to available data, the total income of dance schools located in Gozo amounted to €28,493, accounting for 2.5 per cent of the nationwide income from such cultural activities.

## Conclusion

Gozo is a highly seasonal destination, even more so than mainland Malta, and therefore connectivity and competitiveness remain key to its success. The double insularity concept advocated by many is still in evidence among the residents and businesses of Gozo, and policy makers, both in the public and private sector, should devise innovative ways of doing business in order to remain competitive.

This report has attempted to briefly describe the social and economic context of Gozo in comparison with the larger island of Malta and over a period of time. It has highlighted similarities between the two islands, but also important disparities that need to be addressed with an eye to the specificity of Gozo. Some major differences relate to the higher dependency ratio in Gozo, the higher rate of self-

employment, the more important role of farming, and the lower share of manufacturing in the national GDP.

Regional statistics are of paramount importance for a number of reasons, among which are the recording of developments and the means to compare such developments between the regions making up the national territory, as well as to enable comparability with other territories that have a regional dimension. In addition, proposals for funding such as from the EU Structural Funds, generally need to be grounded in sound statistical information. For these reasons and others, a component of the national statistical system will continue to be the development of regional statistics for Gozo.



# **Appendix 1**

## **Statistical Annexe**



# **1. Demography**



Table 1.1. Total population by region and district

MALTA	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	202,613	205,197	407,810	204,106	206,184	410,290	205,873	207,736	413,609	206,315	208,057	414,372	207,586	210,031	417,617
<b>Malta</b>	<b>187,110</b>	<b>189,420</b>	<b>376,530</b>	<b>188,556</b>	<b>190,445</b>	<b>379,001</b>	<b>190,247</b>	<b>191,930</b>	<b>382,177</b>	<b>190,764</b>	<b>192,307</b>	<b>383,071</b>	<b>191,981</b>	<b>194,217</b>	<b>386,198</b>
Southern Harbour	40,374	40,683	81,057	40,415	40,789	81,204	40,663	40,889	81,552	41,248	41,038	82,286	40,984	41,232	82,216
Northern Harbour	59,514	60,777	120,291	60,233	61,149	121,382	60,723	61,685	122,408	60,429	61,590	122,019	61,332	62,426	123,758
South Eastern	29,833	29,962	59,795	29,994	30,110	60,104	30,581	30,426	61,007	30,671	30,567	61,238	30,695	30,807	61,502
Western	28,339	28,962	57,301	28,436	28,971	57,407	28,552	29,149	57,701	28,662	29,224	57,886	28,808	29,313	58,121
Northern	29,050	29,036	58,086	29,478	29,426	58,904	29,728	29,781	59,509	29,754	29,888	59,642	30,162	30,439	60,601
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>15,503</b>	<b>15,777</b>	<b>31,280</b>	<b>15,550</b>	<b>15,739</b>	<b>31,289</b>	<b>15,626</b>	<b>15,806</b>	<b>31,432</b>	<b>15,551</b>	<b>15,750</b>	<b>31,301</b>	<b>15,605</b>	<b>15,814</b>	<b>31,419</b>
Gozo and Comino	15,503	15,777	31,280	15,550	15,739	31,289	15,626	15,806	31,432	15,551	15,750	31,301	15,605	15,814	31,419

Table 1.2. Maltese population by region and district

MALTA	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	195,466	198,467	393,933	195,998	198,832	394,830	196,280	199,192	395,472	196,456	199,822	396,278	196,647	200,575	397,222
<b>Malta</b>	<b>180,679</b>	<b>183,361</b>	<b>364,040</b>	<b>181,202</b>	<b>183,799</b>	<b>365,001</b>	<b>181,441</b>	<b>184,127</b>	<b>365,568</b>	<b>181,633</b>	<b>184,767</b>	<b>366,400</b>	<b>181,817</b>	<b>185,567</b>	<b>367,384</b>
Southern Harbour	39,890	40,236	80,126	39,918	40,346	80,264	39,885	40,309	80,194	39,720	40,358	80,078	39,444	40,499	79,943
Northern Harbour	56,502	58,113	114,615	56,614	58,174	114,788	56,591	58,176	114,767	56,561	58,257	114,818	56,528	58,373	114,901
South Eastern	29,218	29,411	58,629	29,292	29,518	58,810	29,420	29,651	59,071	29,548	29,838	59,386	29,644	30,060	59,704
Western	27,882	28,477	56,359	27,967	28,449	56,416	28,009	28,543	56,552	28,105	28,652	56,757	28,297	28,804	57,101
Northern	27,187	27,124	54,311	27,411	27,312	54,723	27,536	27,448	54,984	27,699	27,662	55,361	27,904	27,831	55,735
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>14,787</b>	<b>15,106</b>	<b>29,893</b>	<b>14,796</b>	<b>15,033</b>	<b>29,829</b>	<b>14,839</b>	<b>15,065</b>	<b>29,904</b>	<b>14,823</b>	<b>15,055</b>	<b>29,878</b>	<b>14,830</b>	<b>15,008</b>	<b>29,838</b>
Gozo and Comino	14,787	15,106	29,893	14,796	15,033	29,829	14,839	15,065	29,904	14,823	15,055	29,878	14,830	15,008	29,838

Table 1.3. Non-Maltese population by region and district

MALTA	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	7,147	6,730	13,877	8,108	7,352	15,460	9,593	8,544	18,137	19,447	19,822	39,269	19,637	20,575	39,212
<b>Malta</b>	<b>6,431</b>	<b>6,059</b>	<b>12,490</b>	<b>7,354</b>	<b>6,646</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>8,806</b>	<b>7,803</b>	<b>16,609</b>	<b>17,174</b>	<b>17,632</b>	<b>34,806</b>	<b>17,878</b>	<b>17,611</b>	<b>34,689</b>
Southern Harbour	484	447	931	497	443	940	778	580	1,358	39,720	40,358	80,078	39,444	40,499	79,943
Northern Harbour	3,012	2,664	5,676	3,619	2,975	6,594	4,132	3,509	7,641	47,430	50,717	98,147	46,364	49,723	96,087
South Eastern	615	551	1,166	702	592	1,294	1,161	775	1,936	28,020	29,158	57,178	28,104	29,327	57,431
Western	457	485	942	469	522	991	543	606	1,149	24,237	25,319	49,556	23,493	24,751	48,244
Northern	1,863	1,912	3,775	2,067	2,114	4,181	2,192	2,333	4,525	26,576	26,933	53,509	26,853	27,084	53,937
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>12,768</b>	<b>12,829</b>	<b>25,597</b>	<b>12,572</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>24,972</b>
Gozo and Comino	716	671	1,387	754	706	1,460	787	741	1,528	12,768	12,829	25,597	12,572	12,400	24,972

**Table 1.4. Population density by region**

	Total area Km <sup>2</sup>	Population	Persons per Km <sup>2</sup>
<b>2006</b>			
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>315.2</b>	<b>407,810</b>	<b>1,294</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>246.5</b>	<b>376,530</b>	<b>1,528</b>
Southern Harbour	26.2	81,057	3,094
Northern Harbour	24.0	120,291	5,012
South Eastern	50.2	59,795	1,191
Western	72.5	57,301	790
Northern	73.7	58,086	788
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>31,280</b>	<b>455</b>
Gozo and Comino	68.7	31,280	455
<b>2008</b>			
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>315.2</b>	<b>413,609</b>	<b>1,312</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>246.5</b>	<b>382,177</b>	<b>1,550</b>
Southern Harbour	26.2	81,552	3,113
Northern Harbour	24.0	122,408	5,100
South Eastern	50.2	61,007	1,215
Western	72.5	57,701	796
Northern	73.7	59,509	807
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>31,432</b>	<b>458</b>
Gozo and Comino	68.7	31,432	458
<b>2010</b>			
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>315.2</b>	<b>417,617</b>	<b>1,325</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>246.5</b>	<b>386,198</b>	<b>1,567</b>
Southern Harbour	26.2	82,216	3,138
Northern Harbour	24.0	123,758	5,157
South Eastern	50.2	61,502	1,225
Western	72.5	58,121	802
Northern	73.7	60,601	822
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>31,419</b>	<b>457</b>
Gozo and Comino	68.7	31,419	457

Table 1.5. Number of live births by residence of parents

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>3,871</b>	<b>4,126</b>	<b>4,143</b>	<b>4,008</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>3,599</b>	<b>3,611</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,705</b>
Southern Harbour	703	728	769	786	761
Northern Harbour	1,067	1,137	1,155	1,163	1,101
South Eastern	650	637	691	714	664
Western	531	494	544	566	542
Northern	648	615	667	671	637
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>291</b>
Gozo and Comino	286	260	297	236	291
<b>Residence unspecified</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>

Table 1.6. Number of deaths by region and district

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>3,010</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>2,749</b>
Southern Harbour	747	758	795	718	704
Northern Harbour	990	932	1,003	1,005	933
South Eastern	381	358	413	406	374
Western	454	444	409	433	380
Northern	363	328	377	354	358
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>261</b>
Gozo and Comino	281	291	246	305	261

Table 1.7. Number and rate of marriages occurring in Malta and Gozo

Year	Marriages			Crude marriage rate*
	MALTA	Malta	Gozo	MALTA
1999	2,409	2,248	161	6.2
2000	2,545	2,375	170	6.5
2001	2,194	2,058	136	5.6
2002	2,240	2,068	172	5.7
2003	2,350	2,169	181	5.9
2004	2,402	2,210	192	6.0
2005	2,374	2,216	158	5.9
2006	2,536	2,352	184	6.3
2007	2,479	2,326	153	6.1
2008	2,482	2,289	193	6.0
2009	2,353	2,158	195	5.7
2010	2,596	2,356	240	6.2

The crude marriage rate relates to the number of marriages per 1,000 total mid-year population



## **2. The Economy**



**Table 2.1. Gross value added at basic prices (B1.g)**  
By industry (A6) and by region (NUTS III)

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)	81,174	94,809	98,096	98,375	98,142	100,508	106,043	101,830	78,997	93,472	96,060
	MT	MALTA										
	MT001	Malta	69,825	80,886	84,667	84,487	88,154	93,486	89,753	67,266	80,824	83,102
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	11,349	13,923	13,428	13,889	12,354	12,557	12,077	11,731	12,648	12,958
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio										
2	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (B+C+D+E)	873,150	754,660	791,099	820,478	710,363	724,356	777,339	840,679	889,958	801,107	867,163
	MT	MALTA										
	MT001	Malta	834,764	718,161	753,199	782,812	678,170	747,976	808,947	856,173	767,959	831,505
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	38,386	36,499	37,900	37,666	32,193	29,363	31,732	33,785	33,148	35,658
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio										
3	Construction (F)	163,725	155,824	196,843	176,339	180,641	207,151	208,938	218,097	232,243	216,174	212,174
	MT	MALTA										
	MT001	Malta	152,105	142,129	178,857	160,004	165,639	190,273	198,490	211,586	196,648	193,662
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	11,620	13,695	17,986	16,335	15,001	18,665	19,608	20,657	19,526	18,512
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio										
4	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication (G+H+I+J)	1,163,280	1,185,710	1,203,104	1,231,644	1,254,997	1,293,712	1,341,551	1,398,094	1,440,251	1,366,121	1,426,931
	MT	MALTA										
	MT001	Malta	1,103,201	1,124,913	1,140,687	1,167,059	1,189,925	1,227,231	1,321,920	1,361,910	1,290,279	1,346,357
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	60,078	60,798	62,416	64,585	65,072	71,018	76,174	78,341	75,842	80,574
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio										
5	Financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities (K+L+M+N)	621,579	641,964	677,223	720,450	717,646	781,848	845,761	879,154	921,310	1,040,626	1,160,622
	MT	MALTA										
	MT001	Malta	586,247	605,098	640,917	681,652	676,093	796,111	829,397	867,280	978,412	1,092,548
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	35,332	36,866	36,306	38,798	41,553	49,650	49,758	54,030	62,214	68,074
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio										
6	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services (O+P+Q+R+S+T+U)	685,439	790,385	854,617	915,028	965,378	1,034,382	1,076,799	1,259,217	1,509,273	1,518,146	1,588,399
	MT	MALTA										
	MT001	Malta	622,508	732,024	792,755	850,928	892,843	957,206	1,177,358	1,422,322	1,428,256	1,495,417
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	57,096	51,571	54,933	57,215	63,632	67,371	70,884	75,776	78,631	80,890
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio	5,835	6,790	6,930	6,885	8,903	9,598	10,975	11,176	11,258	12,091
	Gross value added at basic prices	3,588,346	3,623,351	3,820,981	3,962,316	3,927,167	4,141,957	4,356,430	4,697,072	5,072,032	5,035,646	5,351,348
	MT001	Malta	3,368,650	3,403,209	3,591,082	3,726,943	3,688,108	4,099,696	4,425,865	4,786,536	4,742,379	5,042,590
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	213,861	213,352	222,969	228,488	230,156	247,136	260,232	274,321	282,009	296,666
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio	5,835	6,790	6,930	6,885	8,903	9,598	10,975	11,176	11,258	12,091
			0.16%	0.19%	0.18%	0.17%	0.23%	0.22%	0.23%	0.22%	0.22%	0.23%

**Table 2.2. Contribution of Regional GVA to Total Economy GVA (B1-g)**  
*By industry (A6) and by region (NUTS III)*

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
		%										
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)	2.26	2.62	2.57	2.48	2.50	2.43	2.43	2.17	1.56	1.86	1.80
	MT	MALTA										
	MT001	Malta	1.95	2.23	2.22	2.13	2.18	2.13	1.91	1.33	1.61	1.55
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.32	0.38	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.24
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio										
2	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (B+C+D+E)	24.33	20.83	20.70	20.71	18.09	17.49	17.84	17.90	17.55	15.91	16.20
	MT	MALTA										
	MT001	Malta	23.26	19.82	19.71	19.76	17.27	17.17	17.22	16.88	15.25	15.54
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	1.07	1.01	0.99	0.95	0.82	0.73	0.67	0.68	0.67	0.67
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio										
3	Construction (F)	4.56	4.30	5.15	4.45	4.60	5.00	4.80	4.64	4.58	4.29	3.96
	MT	MALTA										
	MT001	Malta	4.24	3.92	4.68	4.04	4.22	4.55	4.23	4.17	3.91	3.62
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.32	0.38	0.47	0.41	0.38	0.45	0.42	0.41	0.39	0.35
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio										
4	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication (G+H+I+J)	32.42	32.72	31.49	31.08	31.96	31.23	30.79	29.77	28.40	27.13	26.66
	MT	MALTA										
	MT001	Malta	30.74	31.05	29.85	29.45	30.30	29.63	28.14	26.85	25.62	25.16
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	1.67	1.68	1.63	1.63	1.66	1.61	1.62	1.54	1.51	1.51
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio										
5	Financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities (K+L+M+N)	17.32	17.72	17.72	18.18	18.27	18.88	19.41	18.72	18.16	20.67	21.69
	MT	MALTA										
	MT001	Malta	16.34	16.70	16.77	17.20	17.22	17.77	18.27	17.66	19.43	20.42
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	0.98	1.02	0.95	0.98	1.06	1.10	1.14	1.06	1.24	1.27
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio										
6	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities; arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services (O+P+Q+R+S+T+U)	19.10	21.81	22.37	23.09	24.58	24.97	24.72	26.81	29.76	30.15	29.68
	MT	MALTA										
	MT001	Malta	17.35	20.20	20.75	21.48	22.74	23.11	22.98	25.07	28.04	27.94
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	1.59	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.62	1.63	1.51	1.51	1.49	1.56
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23
Gross value added at basic prices		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	MT	MALTA										
	MT001	Malta	93.88	93.92	93.98	94.06	93.91	94.11	94.23	94.37	94.18	94.23
	MT002	Gozo and Comino	5.96	5.89	5.84	5.77	5.86	5.67	5.54	5.41	5.60	5.54
	MTZZZ	Extra-Regio	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23

**Table 2.3. Gross Domestic Product at market prices (B1\*g)**  
By region (NUTS III)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP at market prices (Euros)											
MT MALTA	4,038,988	4,106,915	4,339,383	4,498,661	4,530,928	4,817,242	5,057,497	5,434,347	5,814,584	5,812,740	6,154,172
MT001 Malta	3,792,391	3,858,246	4,079,178	4,232,306	4,256,405	4,527,091	4,760,904	5,122,197	5,488,839	5,475,856	5,800,807
MT002 Gozo and Comino	240,762	241,879	253,275	259,470	265,620	280,347	286,995	301,174	314,570	325,625	341,273
MTZZZ Extra-Regio	5,835	6,790	6,930	6,885	8,903	9,805	9,598	10,975	11,176	11,258	12,091
					5,86	5,82	5,67	5,54	5,41	5,60	5,55

**Table 2.4. Total employment**  
By industry (A6) and by region (NUTS III)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)											
MT MALTA	1,667	1,703	1,704	1,705	1,880	2,017	1,998	2,015	2,045	2,043	1,782
MT001 Malta	1,425	1,464	1,404	1,471	1,658	1,794	1,774	1,782	1,799	1,803	1,543
MT002 Gozo and Comino	242	239	300	234	222	223	224	233	246	240	239
2 Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (B+C+D+E)											
MT MALTA	33,051	32,880	31,626	30,385	29,504	28,830	27,652	27,260	26,085	24,371	24,245
MT001 Malta	31,322	31,091	29,894	28,872	27,998	27,473	26,362	25,960	24,797	23,127	22,981
MT002 Gozo and Comino	1,729	1,789	1,732	1,513	1,506	1,357	1,291	1,300	1,288	1,244	1,264
3 Construction (F)											
MT MALTA	8,489	9,060	9,238	9,001	8,067	8,445	9,103	9,358	9,396	9,163	8,971
MT001 Malta	8,070	8,344	8,301	8,149	7,335	7,679	8,314	8,564	8,591	8,396	8,254
MT002 Gozo and Comino	419	716	938	853	732	766	789	794	805	768	717
4 Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication (G+H+I+J)											
MT MALTA	39,129	39,788	40,186	41,264	42,444	43,935	44,555	45,314	47,296	47,614	48,681
MT001 Malta	37,219	37,828	38,091	39,154	40,355	41,791	42,321	43,027	44,855	45,104	46,086
MT002 Gozo and Comino	1,910	1,960	2,095	2,110	2,089	2,143	2,233	2,287	2,440	2,510	2,595
5 Financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities (K+L+M+N)											
MT MALTA	12,490	13,209	13,735	14,285	14,604	14,967	16,516	18,199	19,651	20,503	21,834
MT001 Malta	11,975	12,677	13,195	13,749	14,060	14,426	15,983	17,590	18,973	19,807	21,103
MT002 Gozo and Comino	515	532	540	536	544	541	533	608	677	696	731
6 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of household goods and other services (O+P+Q+R+S+T+U)											
MT MALTA	36,949	37,943	38,150	39,894	40,806	41,129	41,947	43,363	44,917	45,686	46,527
MT001 Malta	34,130	35,085	35,372	36,975	37,878	38,128	38,888	40,307	41,727	42,475	43,310
MT002 Gozo and Comino	2,819	2,859	2,778	2,919	2,928	3,001	3,059	3,055	3,191	3,211	3,217
Gross value added at basic prices											
MT MALTA	131,775	134,583	134,640	136,535	137,305	139,322	141,771	145,507	149,389	149,381	152,041
MT001 Malta	124,141	126,488	126,257	128,370	129,284	131,292	133,641	137,230	140,743	140,712	143,277
MT002 Gozo and Comino	7,634	8,095	8,383	8,165	8,022	8,030	8,130	8,277	8,647	8,668	8,764



### **3. Tourism**



Table 3.1. Net use of bed-places by resident and non-resident tourists classified by type of accommodation: MALTA

	Non-resident										Resident										Total																									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010																
<b>Total</b>	54.1	51.0	57.4	55.2	48.3	53.2	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	55.9	53.2	59.9	57.7	50.9	55.8	54.1	51.0	57.4	55.2	48.3	53.2	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	55.9	53.2	59.9	57.7	50.9	55.8
Hotel	56.4	52.8	59.3	56.4	49.2	55.1	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	58.4	55.2	62.1	59.2	52.2	58.1	56.4	52.8	59.3	56.4	49.2	55.1	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	58.4	55.2	62.1	59.2	52.2	58.1
5-Star	50.1	50.2	56.6	51.1	50.6	56.0	3.5	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	53.6	55.0	61.9	56.3	55.4	60.9	50.1	50.2	56.6	51.1	50.6	56.0	3.5	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	53.6	55.0	61.9	56.3	55.4	60.9	
4-Star	63.6	59.7	65.2	64.5	57.7	63.9	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	66.0	62.5	68.4	67.5	61.1	67.5	63.6	59.7	65.2	64.5	57.7	63.9	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	66.0	62.5	68.4	67.5	61.1	67.5	
3-Star	52.3	46.4	53.3	48.0	34.8	41.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	53.0	47.1	54.1	48.8	35.7	42.1	52.3	46.4	53.3	48.0	34.8	41.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	53.0	47.1	54.1	48.8	35.7	42.1	
2-Star	20.9	21.6	37.5	40.4	34.6	35.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	22.0	22.6	38.3	41.0	35.8	37.6	20.9	21.6	37.5	40.4	34.6	35.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	22.0	22.6	38.3	41.0	35.8	37.6		
Other collective accommodation	42.8	42.1	48.3	49.6	44.0	43.5	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	44.0	43.4	49.0	50.1	44.4	44.0	42.8	42.1	48.3	49.6	44.0	43.5	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	44.0	43.4	49.0	50.1	44.4	44.0		
Guesthouse	24.1	32.4	34.4	32.4	30.1	29.1	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	26.3	33.3	35.5	33.2	31.1	29.8	24.1	32.4	34.4	32.4	30.1	29.1	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	26.3	33.3	35.5	33.2	31.1	29.8		
Holiday Complex <sup>(1)</sup>	45.2	42.8	48.7	52.1	46.0	47.3	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	46.4	44.2	49.4	52.6	46.5	47.8	45.2	42.8	48.7	52.1	46.0	47.3	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	46.4	44.2	49.4	52.6	46.5	47.8		
Hostel	40.8	46.3	56.0	47.5	42.7	37.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	41.0	46.8	56.3	47.9	43.1	37.7	40.8	46.3	56.0	47.5	42.7	37.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	41.0	46.8	56.3	47.9	43.1	37.7				

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes aparthotels and tourist villages

Table 3.2. Net use of bed-places by resident and non-resident tourists classified by type of accommodation: Malta

	Non-resident										Resident										Total																						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010													
<b>Total</b>	54.9	51.7	58.1	56.0	49.2	54.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	56.4	53.6	60.2	58.0	51.4	56.4	54.9	51.7	58.1	56.0	49.2	54.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	56.4	53.6	60.2	58.0	51.4	56.4
Hotel	57.4	53.6	60.2	57.2	50.1	56.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	59.0	55.6	62.6	59.6	52.7	58.7	57.4	53.6	60.2	57.2	50.1	56.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	59.0	55.6	62.6	59.6	52.7	58.7
5-Star	50.6	51.2	57.9	52.2	52.0	57.7	3.0	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	53.6	55.6	62.9	57.0	56.5	62.0	50.6	51.2	57.9	52.2	52.0	57.7	3.0	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	53.6	55.6	62.9	57.0	56.5	62.0
4-Star	65.1	60.8	66.3	65.8	59.3	65.7	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	67.1	63.2	69.1	68.2	62.2	68.6	65.1	60.8	66.3	65.8	59.3	65.7	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	67.1	63.2	69.1	68.2	62.2	68.6
3-Star	52.9	47.0	53.7	48.3	35.0	41.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	53.3	47.4	54.0	48.7	35.6	42.0	52.9	47.0	53.7	48.3	35.0	41.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	53.3	47.4	54.0	48.7	35.6	42.0
2-Star	20.9	21.6	37.5	40.4	34.6	36.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	22.0	22.6	38.3	41.0	35.8	38.3	20.9	21.6	37.5	40.4	34.6	36.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	22.0	22.6	38.3	41.0	35.8	38.3
Other collective accommodation <sup>(1)</sup>	43.3	42.5	48.9	50.4	44.9	44.6	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	44.3	43.7	49.4	50.7	45.2	44.9	43.3	42.5	48.9	50.4	44.9	44.6	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	44.3	43.7	49.4	50.7	45.2	44.9	

<sup>(1)</sup> Comprises guesthouses, holiday complexes and hostels





Table 3.7. Arrivals of resident tourists

	MALTA										Malta					Gozo and Comino				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
<b>Total</b>	105,231	135,652	143,704	142,289	158,876	158,339	80,164	105,571	110,333	108,615	126,651	119,930	25,067	30,081	33,372	33,674	32,225	38,409		
Hotel	98,129	125,801	136,554	137,652	154,205	153,852	74,299	96,910	104,906	105,546	123,729	117,531	23,830	28,891	31,648	32,106	30,476	36,321		
5-Star	25,983	38,393	45,060	52,447	57,308	55,121	21,335	32,287	38,943	45,716	50,806	45,913	4,648	6,106	6,117	6,731	6,502	9,208		
4-Star	59,683	73,475	78,200	71,717	82,237	84,979	45,225	57,659	61,178	53,636	64,581	64,104	14,458	15,816	17,022	18,081	17,656	20,875		
3-Star	10,766	12,906	12,602	12,689	13,646	11,252	6,042	5,937	4,093	5,395	7,328	5,332	4,724	6,969	8,509	7,294	6,318	5,920		
2-Star	1,697	1,027	692	799	1,014	2,500	1,697	1,027	692	799	1,014	2,182	0	0	0	0	0	318		
Other collective accommodation <sup>(1)</sup>	7,102	9,851	7,150	4,637	4,671	4,487	5,865	8,661	5,427	3,069	2,922	2,399	1,237	1,190	1,724	1,568	1,749	2,088		

<sup>(1)</sup> Comprises guesthouses, holiday complexes and hostels

Table 3.8. Arrivals of non-resident tourists

	MALTA										Malta					Gozo and Comino				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
<b>Total</b>	1,030,540	1,012,360	1,049,330	1,079,089	957,581	1,107,677	995,125	978,722	1,008,961	1,039,281	924,645	1,074,270	31,415	33,638	40,366	39,808	32,936	33,407		
Hotel	919,869	904,946	927,175	966,919	860,903	1,011,812	891,699	874,140	890,072	929,966	830,050	981,248	28,170	30,806	37,100	36,953	30,853	30,564		
5-Star	177,656	194,435	241,318	251,673	267,901	295,314	170,447	185,248	230,092	241,943	258,263	287,185	7,209	9,187	11,226	9,730	9,638	8,129		
4-Star	453,026	465,312	448,422	470,890	411,501	480,870	437,557	449,118	428,176	449,745	394,883	463,504	15,469	16,194	20,246	21,145	16,618	17,366		
3-Star	273,582	232,220	220,745	221,315	162,631	217,363	268,090	226,795	215,114	215,237	158,034	212,477	5,492	5,425	5,628	6,078	4,597	4,886		
2-Star	15,605	12,979	16,690	23,041	18,870	18,265	15,605	12,979	16,690	23,041	18,870	18,082	0	0	0	0	0	183		
Other collective accommodation <sup>(1)</sup>	110,671	107,414	122,155	112,170	96,678	95,865	107,426	104,582	118,889	109,315	94,595	93,022	3,245	2,832	3,266	2,855	2,083	2,843		

<sup>(1)</sup> Comprises guesthouses, holiday complexes and hostels

Table 3.9. Total tourist arrivals

	MALTA										Malta										Gozo and Comino									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,135,771</b>	<b>1,148,012</b>	<b>1,193,034</b>	<b>1,221,378</b>	<b>1,116,457</b>	<b>1,266,016</b>	<b>1,079,289</b>	<b>1,084,293</b>	<b>1,119,294</b>	<b>1,147,896</b>	<b>1,061,296</b>	<b>1,194,200</b>	<b>56,482</b>	<b>63,719</b>	<b>73,738</b>	<b>73,482</b>	<b>65,161</b>	<b>71,816</b>												
Hotel	1,017,998	1,030,747	1,063,729	1,104,571	1,015,108	1,165,664	965,998	971,050	994,978	1,035,512	953,779	1,098,779	52,000	59,697	68,748	69,059	61,329	66,885												
5-Star	203,639	232,828	286,378	304,120	325,209	350,435	191,782	217,535	269,035	287,659	309,069	333,098	11,857	15,293	17,343	16,461	16,140	17,337												
4-Star	512,709	538,787	526,622	542,607	493,738	565,849	482,782	506,777	489,354	503,381	459,464	527,608	29,927	32,010	37,268	39,226	34,274	38,241												
3-Star	284,348	245,126	233,347	234,004	176,277	228,615	274,132	232,732	219,207	220,632	165,362	217,809	10,216	12,394	14,137	13,372	10,915	10,806												
2-Star	17,302	14,006	17,382	23,840	19,884	20,765	17,302	14,006	17,382	23,840	19,884	20,264	0	0	0	0	0	501												
Other collective accommodation <sup>(1)</sup>	117,773	117,265	129,305	116,807	101,349	100,352	113,291	113,243	124,316	112,384	97,517	95,421	4,482	4,022	4,990	4,423	3,832	4,931												

<sup>(1)</sup> Comprises guesthouses, holiday complexes and hostels

Table 3.10. Nights spent by resident tourists

	MALTA										Malta										Gozo and Comino									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010						
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,399</b>	<b>311,187</b>	<b>332,397</b>	<b>336,426</b>	<b>352,312</b>	<b>353,170</b>	<b>193,581</b>	<b>252,387</b>	<b>266,656</b>	<b>265,276</b>	<b>285,816</b>	<b>270,717</b>	<b>53,818</b>	<b>58,800</b>	<b>65,742</b>	<b>71,150</b>	<b>66,496</b>	<b>82,453</b>												
Hotel	219,762	281,160	315,026	325,465	341,411	341,927	170,099	225,255	254,115	258,383	279,222	264,059	49,663	55,905	60,910	67,082	62,189	77,868												
5-Star	60,813	95,920	116,848	134,837	131,521	128,074	49,711	82,021	102,292	117,877	116,382	106,655	11,102	13,899	14,556	16,960	15,139	21,419												
4-Star	128,155	154,654	169,850	162,309	177,796	188,326	100,246	124,507	139,058	125,042	142,443	143,661	27,909	30,147	30,792	37,267	35,353	44,665												
3-Star	27,552	28,003	26,655	26,988	29,500	22,151	16,900	16,144	11,092	14,133	17,803	10,956	10,652	11,859	15,562	12,855	11,697	11,195												
2-Star	3,242	2,583	1,673	1,331	2,594	3,376	3,242	2,583	1,673	1,331	2,594	2,787	0	0	0	0	0	589												
Other collective accommodation <sup>(1)</sup>	27,637	30,027	17,371	10,961	10,901	11,243	23,482	27,132	12,541	6,893	6,594	6,658	4,155	2,895	4,832	4,068	4,307	4,585												

<sup>(1)</sup> Comprises guesthouses, holiday complexes and hostels

Table 3.11. Nights spent by non-resident tourists

	MALTA										Malta										Gozo and Comino									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010						
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,320,428</b>	<b>7,094,031</b>	<b>7,749,830</b>	<b>7,581,137</b>	<b>6,550,794</b>	<b>7,210,226</b>	<b>7,139,820</b>	<b>6,907,348</b>	<b>7,537,594</b>	<b>7,371,533</b>	<b>6,387,121</b>	<b>7,044,285</b>	<b>180,608</b>	<b>186,683</b>	<b>212,237</b>	<b>209,604</b>	<b>163,673</b>	<b>165,941</b>	<b>180,608</b>	<b>186,683</b>	<b>212,237</b>	<b>209,604</b>	<b>163,673</b>	<b>165,941</b>						
Hotel	6,330,659	6,116,104	6,584,767	6,455,405	5,565,417	6,266,466	6,162,657	5,941,143	6,386,249	6,257,192	5,410,263	6,111,705	168,002	174,961	198,519	198,213	155,154	154,761	168,002	174,961	198,519	198,213	155,154	154,761						
5-Star	880,353	1,000,904	1,240,359	1,333,332	1,371,617	1,469,117	840,473	948,352	1,178,721	1,280,790	1,329,082	1,429,109	39,880	52,552	61,638	52,542	42,535	40,008	39,880	52,552	61,638	52,542	42,535	40,008						
4-Star	3,340,076	3,260,597	3,464,885	3,489,540	3,017,057	3,363,233	3,241,888	3,162,080	3,348,030	3,363,845	2,920,763	3,264,739	98,188	98,517	116,855	125,695	96,294	98,494	98,188	98,517	116,855	125,695	96,294	98,494						
3-Star	2,051,027	1,799,135	1,796,660	1,539,988	1,098,866	1,362,623	2,021,093	1,775,243	1,776,635	1,520,012	1,082,541	1,346,910	29,934	23,892	20,026	19,976	16,325	15,713	29,934	23,892	20,026	19,976	16,325	15,713						
2-Star	59,203	55,468	82,863	92,545	77,877	71,493	59,203	55,468	82,863	92,545	77,877	70,947	0	0	0	0	0	546	0	0	0	0	0	546						
Other collective accommodation <sup>(1)</sup>	989,769	977,927	1,165,063	1,125,732	985,377	943,760	977,163	966,205	1,151,345	1,114,341	976,858	932,580	12,606	11,722	13,718	11,391	8,519	11,180	12,606	11,722	13,718	11,391	8,519	11,180						

<sup>(1)</sup> Comprises guesthouses, holiday complexes and hostels

Table 3.12. Total tourist nights

	MALTA										Malta										Gozo and Comino									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010						
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,567,827</b>	<b>7,405,218</b>	<b>8,082,227</b>	<b>7,917,563</b>	<b>6,903,106</b>	<b>7,563,396</b>	<b>7,333,401</b>	<b>7,159,735</b>	<b>7,804,250</b>	<b>7,636,809</b>	<b>6,672,937</b>	<b>7,315,002</b>	<b>234,426</b>	<b>245,483</b>	<b>277,979</b>	<b>280,754</b>	<b>230,169</b>	<b>248,394</b>	<b>234,426</b>	<b>245,483</b>	<b>277,979</b>	<b>280,754</b>	<b>230,169</b>	<b>248,394</b>						
Hotel	6,550,421	6,397,264	6,899,793	6,780,870	5,906,828	6,608,393	6,332,756	6,166,398	6,640,364	6,515,575	5,689,485	6,375,764	217,665	230,866	259,429	265,295	217,343	232,629	217,665	230,866	259,429	265,295	217,343	232,629						
5-Star	941,166	1,096,824	1,357,207	1,488,169	1,503,138	1,597,191	890,184	1,030,373	1,281,013	1,398,667	1,445,464	1,535,764	50,982	66,451	76,194	69,502	57,674	61,427	50,982	66,451	76,194	69,502	57,674	61,427						
4-Star	3,468,231	3,415,251	3,634,735	3,651,849	3,194,853	3,551,559	3,342,134	3,286,587	3,487,088	3,488,887	3,063,206	3,408,400	126,097	128,664	147,647	162,962	131,647	143,159	126,097	128,664	147,647	162,962	131,647	143,159						
3-Star	2,078,579	1,827,138	1,823,315	1,566,976	1,128,366	1,384,774	2,037,993	1,791,387	1,787,727	1,534,145	1,100,344	1,357,866	40,586	35,751	35,588	32,831	28,022	26,908	40,586	35,751	35,588	32,831	28,022	26,908						
2-Star	62,445	58,051	84,536	93,876	80,471	74,869	62,445	58,051	84,536	93,876	80,471	73,734	0	0	0	0	0	1,135	0	0	0	0	0	1,135						
Other collective accommodation <sup>(1)</sup>	1,017,406	1,007,954	1,182,434	1,136,693	996,278	955,003	1,000,645	993,337	1,163,886	1,121,234	983,452	939,238	16,761	14,617	18,550	15,459	12,826	15,765	16,761	14,617	18,550	15,459	12,826	15,765						

<sup>(1)</sup> Comprises guesthouses, holiday complexes and hostels

## **4. Employment**



Note: The source for tables 4.1 to 4.6 is the Labour Force Survey.

Table 4.1. Employed persons by sex and region of residence

	2003			2004		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Southern Harbour	21,570	8,593	30,163	22,581	8,761	31,342
Northern Harbour	31,879	14,945	46,824	31,624	15,262	46,886
South Eastern	14,758	6,258	21,016	15,105	6,607	21,712
Western	14,772	6,769	21,541	14,934	6,709	21,643
Northern	13,324	5,516	18,840	13,155	4,913	18,068
Gozo and Comino	6,943	3,437	10,380	6,858	2,951	9,809
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>103,246</b>	<b>45,518</b>	<b>148,764</b>	<b>104,257</b>	<b>45,203</b>	<b>149,460</b>
	2005			2006		
Southern Harbour	19,603	8,783	28,386	20,593	7,932	28,525
Northern Harbour	31,272	14,910	46,182	30,880	14,536	45,416
South Eastern	16,348	6,641	22,989	15,610	7,432	23,042
Western	14,844	6,759	21,603	15,309	6,838	22,147
Northern	15,525	6,339	21,864	15,438	6,453	21,891
Gozo and Comino	7,028	2,918	9,946	7,227	3,100	10,327
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>104,620</b>	<b>46,350</b>	<b>150,970</b>	<b>105,057</b>	<b>46,291</b>	<b>151,348</b>
	2007			2008		
Southern Harbour	20,438	9,561	29,999	20,009	10,184	30,193
Northern Harbour	31,147	15,163	46,310	31,485	16,056	47,541
South Eastern	16,307	7,616	23,923	16,553	7,954	24,507
Western	15,198	6,885	22,083	15,713	7,756	23,469
Northern	15,819	7,521	23,340	15,754	7,919	23,673
Gozo and Comino	7,399	3,249	10,648	7,513	3,429	10,942
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>106,308</b>	<b>49,995</b>	<b>156,303</b>	<b>107,027</b>	<b>53,298</b>	<b>160,325</b>
	2009			2010		
Southern Harbour	20,096	10,142	30,238	20,178	10,378	30,556
Northern Harbour	31,969	15,287	47,256	32,283	16,719	49,002
South Eastern	16,110	7,818	23,928	16,431	8,107	24,538
Western	15,600	8,233	23,833	15,629	8,258	23,887
Northern	15,469	8,568	24,037	16,220	8,875	25,095
Gozo and Comino	7,596	3,883	11,479	7,483	3,786	11,269
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>106,840</b>	<b>53,931</b>	<b>160,771</b>	<b>108,224</b>	<b>56,123</b>	<b>164,347</b>



Table 4.3. Employees by sex and region of residence

	2003			2004		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>85,673</b>	<b>41,964</b>	<b>127,637</b>	<b>86,099</b>	<b>42,287</b>	<b>128,386</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>80,124</b>	<b>39,171</b>	<b>119,295</b>	<b>80,662</b>	<b>39,621</b>	<b>120,283</b>
Southern Harbour	19,147	8,070	27,217	19,620	8,449	28,069
Northern Harbour	25,991	13,859	39,850	26,289	14,274	40,563
South Eastern	13,196	5,892	19,088	12,548	5,998	18,546
Western	11,875	6,387	18,262	11,928	6,404	18,332
Northern	9,915	4,963	14,878	10,277	4,496	14,773
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>5,549</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>8,342</b>	<b>5,437</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>8,103</b>
Gozo and Comino	5,549	2,793	8,342	5,437	2,666	8,103
	<b>2005</b>			<b>2006</b>		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>86,544</b>	<b>43,446</b>	<b>129,990</b>	<b>86,754</b>	<b>43,581</b>	<b>130,335</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>81,166</b>	<b>40,718</b>	<b>121,884</b>	<b>81,055</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>121,855</b>
Southern Harbour	17,844	8,553	26,397	18,299	7,621	25,920
Northern Harbour	25,169	13,900	39,069	25,100	13,861	38,961
South Eastern	14,062	6,077	20,139	13,381	7,072	20,453
Western	11,981	6,469	18,450	12,242	6,410	18,652
Northern	12,110	5,719	17,829	12,033	5,836	17,869
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>5,378</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>8,106</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>8,480</b>
Gozo and Comino	5,378	2,728	8,106	5,699	2,781	8,480
	<b>2007</b>			<b>2008</b>		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>88,062</b>	<b>46,378</b>	<b>134,440</b>	<b>88,922</b>	<b>49,921</b>	<b>138,843</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>82,183</b>	<b>43,528</b>	<b>125,711</b>	<b>82,905</b>	<b>46,786</b>	<b>129,691</b>
Southern Harbour	17,855	9,067	26,922	17,861	9,687	27,548
Northern Harbour	26,045	14,504	40,549	25,968	15,389	41,357
South Eastern	13,820	7,138	20,958	14,563	7,486	22,049
Western	11,928	6,231	18,159	12,526	7,265	19,791
Northern	12,535	6,588	19,123	11,987	6,959	18,946
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>5,879</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>8,729</b>	<b>6,017</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>9,152</b>
Gozo and Comino	5,879	2,850	8,729	6,017	3,135	9,152
	<b>2009</b>			<b>2010</b>		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>88,537</b>	<b>50,240</b>	<b>138,777</b>	<b>88,321</b>	<b>52,688</b>	<b>141,009</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>82,711</b>	<b>46,816</b>	<b>129,527</b>	<b>82,626</b>	<b>49,136</b>	<b>131,762</b>
Southern Harbour	18,164	9,710	27,874	17,880	9,992	27,872
Northern Harbour	25,575	14,307	39,882	25,505	15,617	41,122
South Eastern	14,376	7,399	21,775	14,233	7,807	22,040
Western	12,854	7,845	20,699	12,843	7,870	20,713
Northern	11,742	7,555	19,297	12,165	7,850	20,015
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>9,247</b>
Gozo and Comino	5,826	3,424	9,250	5,695	3,552	9,247

Table 4.4. Private-sector employment by sex and region of residence

	2003			2004		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>68,152</b>	<b>30,870</b>	<b>99,022</b>	<b>69,739</b>	<b>30,002</b>	<b>99,741</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>64,810</b>	<b>29,039</b>	<b>93,849</b>	<b>66,188</b>	<b>28,649</b>	<b>94,837</b>
Southern Harbour	13,228	5,963	19,191	14,085	5,657	19,742
Northern Harbour	23,710	11,168	34,878	22,906	11,521	34,427
South Eastern	8,495	4,045	12,540	9,402	4,068	13,470
Western	9,615	4,012	13,627	9,723	3,977	13,700
Northern	9,762	3,851	13,613	10,072	3,426	13,498
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>4,904</b>
Gozo and Comino	3,342	1,831	5,173	3,551	1,353	4,904
	2005			2006		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>71,024</b>	<b>31,016</b>	<b>102,040</b>	<b>73,391</b>	<b>31,164</b>	<b>104,555</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>67,400</b>	<b>29,553</b>	<b>96,953</b>	<b>69,507</b>	<b>29,393</b>	<b>98,900</b>
Southern Harbour	12,650	5,687	18,337	13,978	5,625	19,603
Northern Harbour	23,005	10,857	33,862	23,051	10,340	33,391
South Eastern	10,111	4,247	14,358	10,027	4,623	14,650
Western	10,029	3,827	13,856	10,910	4,417	15,327
Northern	11,605	4,935	16,540	11,541	4,388	15,929
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>5,655</b>
Gozo and Comino	3,624	1,463	5,087	3,884	1,771	5,655
	2007			2008		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>75,049</b>	<b>34,586</b>	<b>109,635</b>	<b>76,813</b>	<b>36,117</b>	<b>112,930</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>70,642</b>	<b>32,722</b>	<b>103,364</b>	<b>72,465</b>	<b>33,984</b>	<b>106,449</b>
Southern Harbour	13,770	6,959	20,729	13,879	6,804	20,683
Northern Harbour	23,591	11,308	34,899	24,465	11,720	36,185
South Eastern	10,209	4,760	14,969	10,376	4,809	15,185
Western	10,887	4,365	15,252	11,594	5,147	16,741
Northern	12,185	5,330	17,515	12,151	5,504	17,655
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>6,271</b>	<b>4,348</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>6,481</b>
Gozo and Comino	4,407	1,864	6,271	4,348	2,133	6,481
	2009			2010		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Southern Harbour	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northern Harbour	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Eastern	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Western	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northern	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Gozo and Comino	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 4.5. Public-sector employment by sex and region of residence

	2003			2004		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>35,094</b>	<b>14,648</b>	<b>49,742</b>	<b>34,518</b>	<b>15,201</b>	<b>49,719</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>31,493</b>	<b>13,042</b>	<b>44,535</b>	<b>31,211</b>	<b>13,603</b>	<b>44,814</b>
Southern Harbour	8,342	2,630	10,972	8,496	3,104	11,600
Northern Harbour	8,169	3,777	11,946	8,718	3,741	12,459
South Eastern	6,263	2,213	8,476	5,703	2,539	8,242
Western	5,157	2,757	7,914	5,211	2,732	7,943
Northern	3,562	1,665	5,227	3,083	1,487	4,570
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>3,601</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>5,207</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>4,905</b>
Gozo and Comino	3,601	1,606	5,207	3,307	1,598	4,905
	2005			2006		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>33,596</b>	<b>15,334</b>	<b>48,930</b>	<b>31,666</b>	<b>15,127</b>	<b>46,793</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>30,192</b>	<b>13,879</b>	<b>44,071</b>	<b>28,323</b>	<b>13,798</b>	<b>42,121</b>
Southern Harbour	6,953	3,096	10,049	6,615	2,307	8,922
Northern Harbour	8,267	4,053	12,320	7,829	4,196	12,025
South Eastern	6,237	2,394	8,631	5,583	2,809	8,392
Western	4,815	2,932	7,747	4,399	2,421	6,820
Northern	3,920	1,404	5,324	3,897	2,065	5,962
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>3,404</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>4,859</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>4,672</b>
Gozo and Comino	3,404	1,455	4,859	3,343	1,329	4,672
	2007			2008		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>31,259</b>	<b>15,409</b>	<b>46,668</b>	<b>30,215</b>	<b>17,182</b>	<b>47,397</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>28,267</b>	<b>14,024</b>	<b>42,291</b>	<b>27,049</b>	<b>15,886</b>	<b>42,935</b>
Southern Harbour	6,668	2,602	9,270	6,130	3,380	9,510
Northern Harbour	7,556	3,855	11,411	7,020	4,336	11,356
South Eastern	6,098	2,856	8,954	6,177	3,145	9,322
Western	4,311	2,520	6,831	4,119	2,609	6,728
Northern	3,634	2,191	5,825	3,603	2,416	6,019
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>4,377</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>4,462</b>
Gozo and Comino	2,992	1,385	4,377	3,166	1,296	4,462
	2009			2010		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Southern Harbour	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northern Harbour	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Eastern	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Western	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northern	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Gozo and Comino	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 4.6. Unemployed persons by sex and region of residence

	2003			2004		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>7,725</b>	<b>4,368</b>	<b>12,093</b>	<b>7,096</b>	<b>4,439</b>	<b>11,535</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>7,130</b>	<b>3,765</b>	<b>11,178</b>	<b>6,566</b>	<b>4,071</b>	<b>10,637</b>
Southern Harbour	2,274	1,142	3,416	2,041	685	2,726
Northern Harbour	2,255	1,393	3,648	2,330	1,612	3,942
South Eastern	1,184	706	1,890	787	670 <sup>u</sup>	1,457
Western	762	283 <sup>u</sup>	1,045	935	645	1,580
Northern	655	524	1,179	473 <sup>u</sup>	459 <sup>u</sup>	932
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>320<sup>u</sup></b>	<b>915</b>	<b>530<sup>u</sup></b>	<b>368<sup>u</sup></b>	<b>898</b>
Gozo and Comino	595	320 <sup>u</sup>	915	530 <sup>u</sup>	368 <sup>u</sup>	898
	2005			2006		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>6,937</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>11,237</b>	<b>6,867</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>11,203</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>6,758</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>10,564</b>	<b>6,425</b>	<b>3,977</b>	<b>10,402</b>
Southern Harbour	2,123	752	2,875	1,750	1,215	2,965
Northern Harbour	2,500	1,401	3,901	2,383	1,341	3,724
South Eastern	650	654 <sup>u</sup>	1,304	576	435 <sup>u</sup>	1,011
Western	542 <sup>u</sup>	584	1,126	974	441 <sup>u</sup>	1,415
Northern	943	415 <sup>u</sup>	1,358	742	545 <sup>u</sup>	1,287
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>179<sup>u</sup></b>	<b>494<sup>u</sup></b>	<b>673</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>359<sup>u</sup></b>	<b>801</b>
Gozo and Comino	179 <sup>u</sup>	494 <sup>u</sup>	673	442	359 <sup>u</sup>	801
	2007			2008		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>6,690</b>	<b>4,141</b>	<b>10,831</b>	<b>6,437</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>10,363</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>9,857</b>	<b>6,068</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>9,398</b>
Southern Harbour	1,926	729	2,655	1,998	804	2,802
Northern Harbour	1,673	1,419	3,092	1,984	1,156	3,140
South Eastern	1,023	466	1,489	746	321 <sup>u</sup>	1,067
Western	852	489	1,341	581	452 <sup>u</sup>	1,033
Northern	662	618	1,280	759	597	1,356
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>420<sup>u</sup></b>	<b>974</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>965</b>
Gozo and Comino	554	420 <sup>u</sup>	974	369	596	965
	2009			2010		
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>7,478</b>	<b>4,477</b>	<b>11,955</b>	<b>7,906</b>	<b>4,298</b>	<b>12,204</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>7,090</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>11,038</b>	<b>7,452</b>	<b>3,963</b>	<b>11,415</b>
Southern Harbour	2,191	847	3,038	2,609	1,044	3,653
Northern Harbour	2,591	1,630	4,221	2,502	1,245	3,747
South Eastern	948	385 <sup>u</sup>	1,333	1,111	458 <sup>u</sup>	1,569
Western	770	406 <sup>u</sup>	1,176	750	631	1,381
Northern	590	680	1,270	480	585	1,065
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>454<sup>u</sup></b>	<b>335<sup>u</sup></b>	<b>789</b>
Gozo and Comino	388	529	917	454 <sup>u</sup>	335 <sup>u</sup>	789

<sup>u</sup> = under represented due to small sample size

Note: The source for tables 4.7 to 4.12 is the Employment and Training Corporation (ETC). Figures refer to annual average for the respective years.

Table 4.7. Full-time gainfully occupied population by region and sector

	Malta		Gozo		Total	
	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public
2004	86,627	42,928	4,597	3,758	91,224	46,686
2005	88,587	41,820	4,646	3,718	93,233	45,538
2006	91,722	40,003	4,840	3,592	96,562	43,595
2007	95,026	38,980	5,083	3,482	100,109	42,462
2008	98,316	38,233	5,343	3,561	103,659	41,794
2009	98,864	37,255	5,480	3,509	104,344	40,764
2010	99,924	37,123	5,545	3,440	105,469	40,563

Table 4.8. Sectoral gainfully occupied population by region and sex

	Malta				Gozo				Total			
	Private		Public		Private		Public		Private		Public	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2004	61,512	25,115	29,971	12,957	3,306	1,291	2,735	1,023	64,818	26,406	32,706	13,980
2005	62,952	25,635	28,740	13,080	3,367	1,279	2,673	1,045	66,319	26,914	31,413	14,125
2006	64,941	26,781	26,998	13,005	3,499	1,341	2,555	1,037	68,440	28,122	29,553	14,042
2007	66,760	28,266	25,879	13,101	3,646	1,437	2,471	1,011	70,406	29,703	28,350	14,112
2008	68,566	29,750	24,784	13,449	3,792	1,551	2,488	1,073	72,358	31,301	27,272	14,522
2009	68,717	30,147	23,448	13,807	3,866	1,614	2,424	1,085	72,583	31,761	25,872	14,892
2010	68,973	30,951	22,905	14,218	3,859	1,686	2,357	1,083	72,832	32,637	25,262	15,301

Table 4.9. Full-time gainfully occupied population by region and professional status

	Malta		Gozo		Total	
	Self-employed	Employees	Self-employed	Employees	Self-employed	Employees
2004	14,791	114,764	1,471	6,884	16,262	121,648
2005	15,061	115,346	1,512	6,852	16,573	122,198
2006	15,174	116,551	1,536	6,896	16,710	123,447
2007	15,387	118,619	1,550	7,015	16,937	125,634
2008	15,609	120,940	1,556	7,348	17,165	128,288
2009	15,827	120,292	1,563	7,426	17,390	127,718
2010	16,004	121,043	1,545	7,440	17,549	128,483

Table 4.10. Full-time gainfully occupied population by region, professional status and sex

	Malta				Gozo				Total			
	Self-employed		Employees		Self-employed		Employees		Self-employed		Employees	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2004	12,857	1,934	78,626	36,138	1,245	226	4,796	2,088	14,102	2,160	83,422	38,226
2005	13,031	2,030	78,661	36,685	1,273	239	4,767	2,085	14,304	2,269	83,428	38,770
2006	13,055	2,119	78,884	37,667	1,289	247	4,765	2,131	14,344	2,366	83,649	39,798
2007	13,150	2,237	79,489	39,130	1,301	249	4,816	2,199	14,451	2,486	84,305	41,329
2008	13,256	2,353	80,094	40,846	1,305	251	4,975	2,373	14,561	2,604	85,069	43,219
2009	13,392	2,435	78,773	41,519	1,297	266	4,993	2,433	14,689	2,701	83,766	43,952
2010	13,461	2,543	78,417	42,626	1,278	267	4,938	2,502	14,739	2,810	83,355	45,128

Table 4.11. Part-time gainfully occupied population by region and type of job

	Malta		Gozo		Total	
	Primary job	Secondary job	Primary job	Secondary job	Primary job	Secondary job
2004	18,177	14,746	1,692	1,300	19,869	16,046
2005	19,824	15,637	1,736	1,382	21,560	17,019
2006	21,362	16,831	1,840	1,524	23,202	18,355
2007	23,078	18,080	1,921	1,586	24,999	19,666
2008	24,396	18,648	1,920	1,646	26,316	20,294
2009	25,298	19,400	1,955	1,737	27,253	21,137
2010	26,724	20,118	1,974	1,813	28,698	21,931

Table 4.12. Part-time gainfully occupied population by region, type of job and sex

	Malta				Gozo				Total			
	Primary job		Secondary job		Primary job		Secondary job		Primary job		Secondary job	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2004	6,939	11,238	11,093	3,653	682	1,010	1,080	220	7,621	12,248	12,173	3,873
2005	7,673	12,151	11,629	4,008	724	1,012	1,137	245	8,397	13,163	12,766	4,253
2006	8,398	12,964	12,383	4,448	799	1,041	1,242	282	9,197	14,005	13,625	4,730
2007	9,196	13,882	13,047	5,033	837	1,084	1,286	300	10,033	14,966	14,333	5,333
2008	9,798	14,598	13,244	5,404	820	1,100	1,326	320	10,618	15,698	14,570	5,724
2009	10,218	15,080	13,543	5,857	833	1,122	1,370	367	11,051	16,202	14,913	6,224
2010	10,847	15,877	13,936	6,182	857	1,117	1,414	399	11,704	16,994	15,350	6,581

## **5. Household Characteristics**



Table 5.1. Distribution of households by district

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	No.	% total	No.	% total	No.	% total	No.	% total	No.	% total	No.	% total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>139,590</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>140,540</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>141,390</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>142,310</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>141,650</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>143,680</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>128,850</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>129,640</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>130,530</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>131,420</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>130,810</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>132,790</b>	<b>92.4</b>
Southern Harbour	28,190	20.2	28,150	20.0	28,300	20.0	28,240	19.8	28,230	19.9	28,470	19.8
Northern Harbour	42,740	30.6	42,980	30.6	43,350	30.7	43,840	30.8	43,440	30.7	44,340	30.9
South Eastern	19,900	14.3	20,060	14.3	20,170	14.3	20,270	14.2	20,080	14.2	20,380	14.2
Western	18,150	13.0	18,240	13.0	18,260	12.9	18,340	12.9	18,390	13.0	18,480	12.9
Northern	19,870	14.2	20,210	14.4	20,450	14.5	20,730	14.6	20,670	14.6	21,120	14.7
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>10,890</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>10,850</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>10,890</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Gozo and Comino	10,740	7.7	10,900	7.8	10,860	7.7	10,890	7.7	10,850	7.7	10,890	7.6

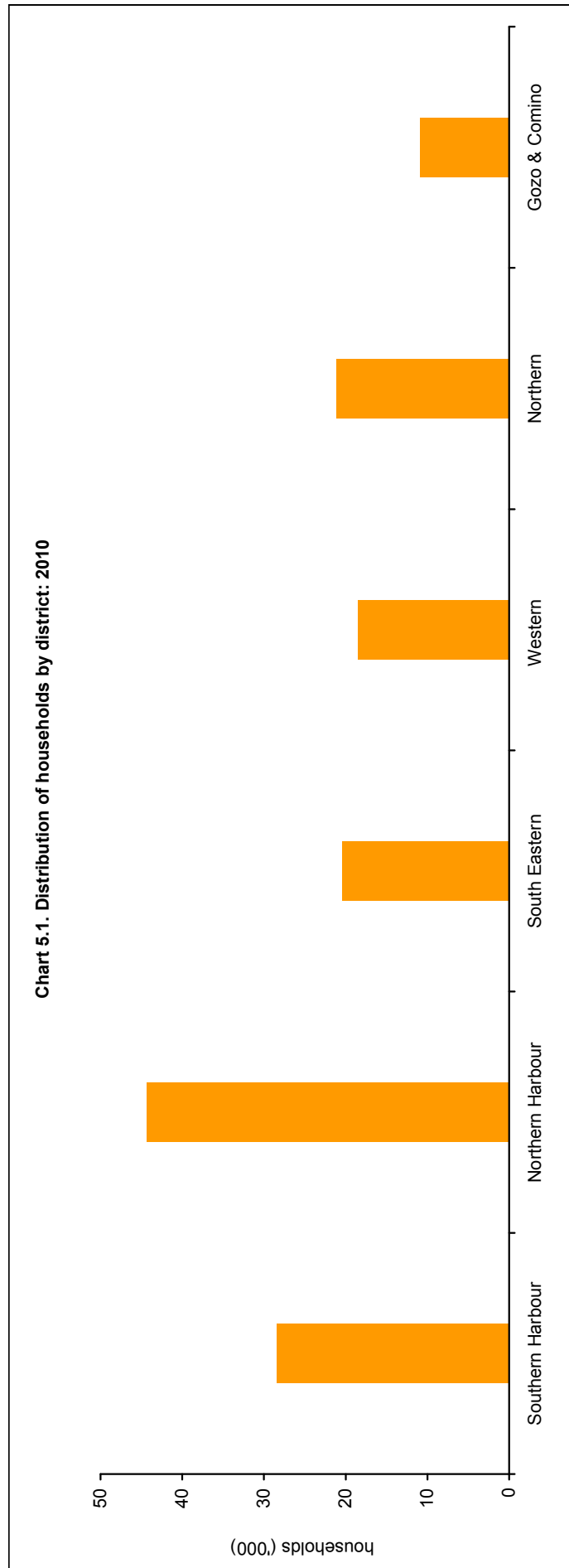
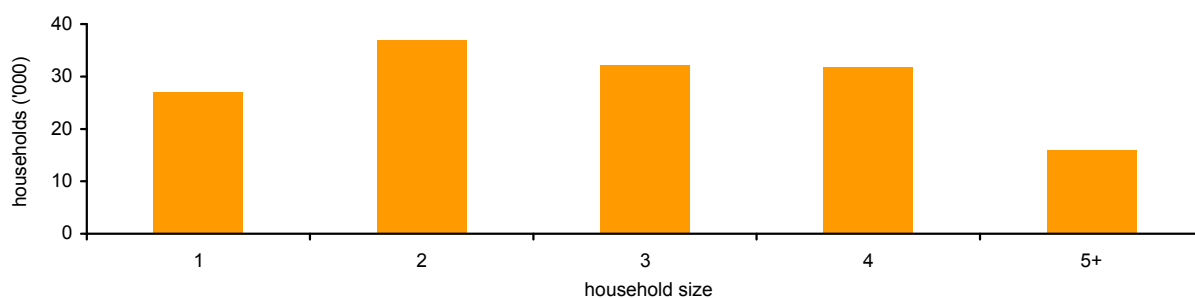


Table 5.2. Distribution of households by size and district

	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
<b>2007</b>						
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>26,780</b>	<b>36,340</b>	<b>31,110</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>15,960</b>	<b>141,390</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>24,080</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>29,070</b>	<b>28,880</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>130,530</b>
Southern Harbour	7,210	7,160	5,690	5,270	2,970	28,300
Northern Harbour	8,250	11,990	9,560	9,240	4,310	43,350
South Eastern	3,060	4,690	5,220	4,850	2,350	20,170
Western	2,810	4,460	3,590	4,730	2,670	18,260
Northern	2,750	5,500	5,010	4,790	2,400	20,450
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>10,860</b>
Gozo and Comino	2,700	2,540	2,040	2,320	1,260	10,860
<b>2008</b>						
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>26,740</b>	<b>36,510</b>	<b>31,780</b>	<b>31,450</b>	<b>15,830</b>	<b>142,310</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>24,010</b>	<b>33,910</b>	<b>29,810</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>14,690</b>	<b>131,420</b>
Southern Harbour	7,070	7,020	6,180	4,990	2,980	28,240
Northern Harbour	8,410	12,830	9,130	9,030	4,440	43,840
South Eastern	3,010	4,770	5,290	4,850	2,350	20,270
Western	2,640	4,070	4,500	4,480	2,650	18,340
Northern	2,880	5,220	4,710	5,650	2,270	20,730
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>10,890</b>
Gozo and Comino	2,730	2,600	1,970	2,450	1,140	10,890
<b>2009</b>						
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>26,610</b>	<b>36,340</b>	<b>31,630</b>	<b>31,310</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>141,650</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>24,340</b>	<b>33,780</b>	<b>29,700</b>	<b>28,340</b>	<b>14,680</b>	<b>130,810</b>
Southern Harbour	6,570	7,520	6,010	4,920	3,230	28,230
Northern Harbour	8,660	13,530	9,160	8,070	4,020	43,440
South Eastern	3,330	4,010	4,980	4,950	2,820	20,080
Western	2,780	4,000	4,220	4,780	2,600	18,390
Northern	3,000	4,720	5,330	5,620	2,010	20,670
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>10,850</b>
Gozo and Comino	2,280	2,560	1,930	2,970	1,090	10,850
<b>2010</b>						
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>26,990</b>	<b>36,860</b>	<b>32,080</b>	<b>31,750</b>	<b>15,990</b>	<b>143,680</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>24,780</b>	<b>34,220</b>	<b>30,160</b>	<b>28,990</b>	<b>14,630</b>	<b>132,790</b>
Southern Harbour	6,310	7,230	5,600	6,180	3,140	28,470
Northern Harbour	9,650	13,310	9,790	7,710	3,880	44,340
South Eastern	3,030	4,460	4,920	4,700	3,270	20,380
Western	2,030	4,350	4,860	4,850	2,380	18,480
Northern	3,750	4,870	4,990	5,550	1,960	21,120
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>10,890</b>
Gozo and Comino	2,210	2,640	1,920	2,760	1,360	10,890

Chart 5.2. Distribution of households by size: 2010





**Table 5.4. Distribution of household disposable income**

	€000s					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>2,466,520</b>	<b>2,606,498</b>	<b>2,654,841</b>	<b>2,917,943</b>	<b>3,121,390</b>	<b>3,146,174</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>2,308,342</b>	<b>2,438,142</b>	<b>2,476,423</b>	<b>2,720,584</b>	<b>2,906,566</b>	<b>2,923,868</b>
Southern Harbour	467,545	500,954	473,267	508,716	547,853	548,195
Northern Harbour	773,204	800,858	827,454	920,247	954,436	959,234
South Eastern	349,678	364,901	371,698	411,380	445,314	464,336
Western	348,348	383,228	387,663	423,393	462,327	478,777
Northern	369,566	388,201	416,342	456,847	496,635	473,325
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>158,177</b>	<b>168,357</b>	<b>178,419</b>	<b>197,359</b>	<b>214,824</b>	<b>222,306</b>
Gozo and Comino	158,177	168,357	178,419	197,359	214,824	222,306
	<b>% total</b>					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>92.9</b>
Southern Harbour	19.0	19.2	17.8	17.4	17.6	17.4
Northern Harbour	31.3	30.7	31.2	31.5	30.6	30.5
South Eastern	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.7
Western	14.1	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.8	15.2
Northern	15.0	14.9	15.7	15.7	15.9	15.0
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Gozo and Comino	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1
	<b>Average per household (€)</b>					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>17,671</b>	<b>18,547</b>	<b>18,779</b>	<b>20,505</b>	<b>22,036</b>	<b>21,898</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>17,916</b>	<b>18,807</b>	<b>18,974</b>	<b>20,702</b>	<b>22,221</b>	<b>22,019</b>
Southern Harbour	16,584	17,793	16,722	18,016	19,407	19,255
Northern Harbour	18,095	18,635	19,094	20,992	21,973	21,635
South Eastern	17,571	18,192	18,431	20,296	22,177	22,783
Western	19,192	21,010	21,229	23,082	25,146	25,915
Northern	18,605	19,207	20,360	22,040	24,026	22,408
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>14,722</b>	<b>15,451</b>	<b>16,429</b>	<b>18,120</b>	<b>19,809</b>	<b>20,414</b>
Gozo and Comino	14,722	15,451	16,429	18,120	19,809	20,414

Table 5.5. Persons at-risk-of-poverty by district

	Number					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>55,438</b>	<b>55,999</b>	<b>59,853</b>	<b>60,960</b>	<b>61,958</b>	<b>63,420</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>49,658</b>	<b>49,065</b>	<b>54,204</b>	<b>56,605</b>	<b>55,887</b>	<b>58,623</b>
Southern Harbour	12,592	10,893	13,325	13,666	13,446	13,276
Northern Harbour	15,496	17,109	16,861	17,577	17,516	19,102
South Eastern	7,518	6,664	8,157	8,123	8,778	8,724
Western	5,870	6,209	7,243	7,074	6,735	8,140
Northern	8,181	8,191	8,619	10,166	9,412	9,381
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>5,780</b>	<b>6,934</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>4,355</b>	<b>6,072</b>	<b>4,797</b>
Gozo and Comino	5,780	6,934	5,650	4,355	6,072	4,797
	<b>% total population</b>					
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Southern Harbour	16.5	13.8	17.6	18.1	17.6	16.7
Northern Harbour	12.9	14.5	13.9	14.4	14.9	16.2
South Eastern	12.8	11.4	13.6	13.5	14.3	13.9
Western	10.5	11.0	13.0	12.6	12.0	14.2
Northern	13.9	14.4	14.2	16.3	15.2	15.4
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Gozo and Comino	20.0	22.5	18.9	14.6	19.5	15.3



## **6. Social Protection**



Table 6.1. Claimants for injury benefits by district of enterprise ...

	Males		Females		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>2006</b>						
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3,848</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,366</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>4,283</b>	<b>98.1</b>
Southern Harbour	1,714	44.5	239	46.2	1,953	44.7
Northern Harbour	967	25.1	156	30.1	1,123	25.7
South Eastern	372	9.7	53	10.2	425	9.8
Western	292	7.6	30	5.8	322	7.4
Northern	429	11.2	31	6.0	460	10.5
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Gozo and Comino	74	1.9	9	1.7	83	1.9
<b>2007</b>						
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>3,762</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>98.4</b>
Southern Harbour	1,721	45.0	214	42.9	1,935	44.7
Northern Harbour	937	24.5	166	33.3	1,103	25.5
South Eastern	421	11.0	43	8.6	464	10.7
Western	266	6.9	27	5.4	293	6.8
Northern	417	10.9	45	9.0	462	10.7
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Gozo and Comino	67	1.7	4	0.8	71	1.6
<b>2008</b>						
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>3,499</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>3,423</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>97.9</b>
Southern Harbour	1,396	39.9	207	39.5	1,603	39.8
Northern Harbour	870	24.9	187	35.7	1,057	26.3
South Eastern	456	13.0	42	8.0	498	12.4
Western	276	7.9	31	5.9	307	7.6
Northern	425	12.1	50	9.6	475	11.8
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Gozo and Comino	76	2.2	7	1.3	83	2.1

... Table 6.1. Claimants for injury benefits by district of enterprise

	Males		Females		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>2009</b>						
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,366</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>2,836</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>3,296</b>	<b>97.9</b>
Southern Harbour	1,075	37.1	172	36.8	1,247	37.1
Northern Harbour	763	26.3	165	35.4	928	27.6
South Eastern	403	13.9	49	10.5	452	13.4
Western	220	7.6	37	7.9	257	7.6
Northern	375	12.9	37	7.9	412	12.2
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Gozo and Comino	63	2.2	7	1.5	70	2.1
<b>2010</b>						
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>97.9</b>
Southern Harbour	1,014	36.2	198	38.5	1,212	36.6
Northern Harbour	725	25.9	193	37.5	918	27.7
South Eastern	378	13.5	45	8.8	423	12.8
Western	258	9.2	40	7.8	298	9.0
Northern	368	13.2	25	4.9	393	11.8
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Gozo and Comino	57	2.0	13	2.5	70	2.1

Table 6.2. Social protection beneficiaries

Benefit	Regions	2000			2004			2008		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Two-thirds pension	Malta	11,838	2,748	14,586	14,090	3,921	18,011	19,621	5,800	25,421
	Gozo	654	242	896	792	320	1,112	1,222	487	1,709
Retirement pension	Malta	5,859	634	6,493	6,158	910	7,068	6,942	919	7,861
	Gozo	592	89	681	632	123	755	659	134	793
Invalidity pension	Malta	756	150	906	1,456	240	1,696	1,043	134	1,177
	Gozo	90	33	123	176	48	224	106	30	136
Survivors' pension	Malta	15	7,068	7,083	88	7,022	7,110	55	6,865	6,920
	Gozo	-	731	731	4	790	794	4	779	783
Injury benefit	Malta	1,964	245	2,209	2,047	228	2,275	2,246	258	2,504
	Gozo	79	10	89	70	7	77	78	6	84
Marriage grant	Malta	1,809	1,798	3,607	1,519	1,456	2,975	1,435	1,374	2,809
	Gozo	128	131	259	129	120	249	122	116	238
Maternity benefit	Malta	2	3,359	3,361	-	2,573	2,573	-	2,532	2,532
	Gozo	-	235	235	-	146	146	-	155	155
Sickness benefit	Malta	12,464	5,043	17,507	11,719	4,440	16,159	12,964	4,907	17,871
	Gozo	718	423	1,141	664	300	964	862	335	1,197
Unemployment benefit	Malta	2,615	975	3,590	3,178	1,347	4,525	1,799	982	2,781
	Gozo	156	107	263	182	180	362	105	102	207
Childrens' allowance (means-tested)	Malta	539	41,658	42,197	717	35,357	36,074	16,922	7,889	24,811
	Gozo	20	3,699	3,719	33	2,939	2,972	1,708	303	2,011
Sickness assistance	Malta	6,588	6,968	13,556	6,421	6,770	13,191	6,407	6,535	12,942
	Gozo	814	923	1,737	671	881	1,552	573	792	1,365
Social assistance	Malta	1,198	4,090	5,288	1,863	5,530	7,393	2,097	5,485	7,582
	Gozo	191	221	412	170	253	423	140	213	353
Social assistance for single unmarried parents	Malta	2	992	994	13	1,670	1,683	30	2,565	2,595
	Gozo	-	11	11	1	35	36	1	82	83
Unemployment assistance	Malta	4,592	360	4,952	5,813	784	6,597	4,178	678	4,856
	Gozo	322	27	349	425	84	509	428	106	534
Supplementary allowance	Malta	14,501	15,241	29,742	14,359	13,963	28,322	13,523	12,778	26,301
	Gozo	1,531	1,898	3,429	1,282	1,715	2,997	1,155	1,640	2,795



## **7. Energy and Water**



Table 7.1. Sectoral consumption of energy by region

Year	Consumed (MWh)												Lost in distribution and unaccounted for (total Maltese Islands)						
	Total generated			Used in station			Industrial			Commercial			Domestic			Street Lighting		Sundries	
	MWh	MWh	MWh	Malta	Gozo	Malta	Malta	Gozo	Malta	Gozo	Malta	Gozo	Malta	Gozo	Malta	Gozo	Malta	Gozo	
1990/91	1,278,502	98,106	357,264	4,215	235,924	11,515	304,109	16,756	20,981	1,900	2,140	-	225,592	-	-	-	-	-	
1991/92	1,439,966	103,829	402,459	4,003	262,540	12,149	337,003	20,744	20,593	1,900	2,143	-	272,603	-	-	-	-	-	
1992/93	1,463,742	111,946	422,741	3,826	280,284	13,958	318,501	22,074	20,896	1,926	2,100	-	265,496	-	-	-	-	-	
1993/94	1,541,641	115,720	484,612	3,654	302,638	14,776	358,489	23,107	23,575	2,010	1,928	-	211,132	-	-	-	-	-	
1994/95	1,632,559	110,853	485,393	3,569	324,313	15,782	399,828	25,831	26,189	2,081	1,937	-	262,589	-	-	-	-	-	
1995/96	1,657,514	103,553	506,490	3,386	350,878	16,519	404,244	26,169	27,016	2,164	1,959	-	215,135	-	-	-	-	-	
1996/97	1,685,931	105,144	449,195	3,425	393,023	18,917	429,720	32,059	27,561	2,196	3,321	-	221,370	-	-	-	-	-	
1997/98	1,720,514	109,002	403,490	3,354	333,747	15,088	469,145	32,851	22,638	1,804	2,406	-	326,989	-	-	-	-	-	
1998/99	1,840,346	116,624	473,477	3,526	409,760	13,971	434,241	29,427	26,498	2,261	2,113	-	328,448	-	-	-	-	-	
1999/00	1,916,623	114,977	473,919	3,460	445,023	12,119	506,823	32,973	25,236	2,315	2,002	-	297,776	-	-	-	-	-	
2000/01	1,943,350	117,661	480,056	2,852	487,614	16,046	508,207	32,058	40,112	2,621	-	-	256,123	-	-	-	-	-	
2001/02	2,055,073	123,987	502,526	2,234	484,989	16,593	529,404	32,503	42,036	2,865	-	-	317,936	-	-	-	-	-	
2002/03	2,208,015	125,093	499,230	553,804	623,679	35,413	577,787	45,885	35,220	3,987	-	-	370,989	-	-	-	-	-	
2003/04	2,214,892	127,777	498,609	6,926	527,677	35,413	577,787	45,885	25,081	3,987	-	-	365,750	-	-	-	-	-	
2004/05	2,263,145	131,005	518,147	577,544	669,467	31,993	669,467	29,192	29,192	-	-	-	337,790	-	-	-	-	-	
2005/06	2,260,762	130,801	530,218	635,779	658,224	31,993	658,224	28,796	28,796	-	-	-	276,943	-	-	-	-	-	
2006/07	2,266,103	132,646	558,389	618,549	645,040	31,993	645,040	36,476	31,993	-	-	-	279,486	-	-	-	-	-	
2007/08 *	2,871,255	165,915	510,129	8,454	693,390	40,841	791,099	56,916	36,476	933	4,184	-	562,918	-	-	-	-	-	
2009	2,167,400	121,705	502,601	6,444	715,900	45,813	408,536	34,766	36,476	731	2,968	-	291,460	-	-	-	-	-	
2010	2,113,122	121,623	460,413	6,190	597,120	28,434	434,875	40,528	36,500	271	1,055	-	386,113	-	-	-	-	-	

Kindly note that the data is presented in a financial year format i.e. From September to September up till 2008

\* Includes up to December 2008

2010 data is provisional

**Table 7.2. Water production and consumption for Malta**

Year	Yearly groundwater production	Yearly reverse osmosis production	Transfer of water from Malta to Gozo	Transfer of water from Gozo to Malta	Consumption
$M^3$					
2004	12,740,136	17,894,583	450,355	0	30,178,678
2005	11,789,002	17,049,042	344,618	0	28,488,627
2006	10,807,854	17,469,049	488,300	0	27,745,764
2007	11,600,144	17,007,077	517,073	0	28,071,154
2008	11,595,398	16,871,911	479,460	2,240	28,027,889
2009	10,388,815	16,653,689	638,290	0	26,377,041
2010	10,588,199	16,109,456	488,360	0	26,227,509

Source: Water Services Corporation

**Table 7.3. Water production and consumption for Gozo**

Year	Yearly groundwater production	Yearly reverse osmosis production	Transfer of water from Gozo to Malta	Transfer of water from Malta to Gozo	Gozo polishing plant reject	Consumption
$M^3$						
2004	2,146,660	0	0	450,355	0	2,612,458
2005	2,205,559	0	0	344,618	0	2,545,175
2006	2,251,504	0	0	488,300	0	2,729,433
2007	2,357,428	0	0	517,073	149,716	2,727,572
2008	2,480,542	0	2,240	479,460	138,237	2,820,941
2009	2,288,012	0	0	638,290	141,153	2,791,712
2010	2,195,921	0	0	488,360	131,318	2,547,275

Figures include Comino

Source: Water Services Corporation

**Table 7.4. Water production and consumption for Malta and Gozo**

Year	Yearly groundwater production	Yearly reverse osmosis production	Gozo polishing plant reject	Consumption
$M^3$				
2004	14,886,796	17,894,583	0	32,791,135
2005	13,994,560	17,049,042	0	31,033,802
2006	13,059,358	17,469,049	0	30,475,197
2007	13,957,572	17,007,077	149,716	30,798,726
2008	14,075,940	16,871,911	138,237	30,848,830
2009	12,676,827	16,653,689	141,153	29,168,753
2010	12,784,120	16,109,456	131,318	28,774,784

Source: Water Services Corporation

## **8. Waste**



Table 8.1. Waste disposed of at the public waste deposit site in Malta

Year	Tonnes					
	Municipal	Municipal waste transferred from Gozo to Malta	Construction and demolition	Industrial and other	Other waste transferred from Gozo to Malta	Total
2003	189,147.72	-	552,382.21	54,798	-	796,328.31
2004	199,496.42	10,330.24	26799.26	40,807	-	277433.4
2005	198,007.98	15,032.96	8833.95	28,247	203.90	250326.18
2006	187,237.98	17,148.72	4047.28	38,620	44.92	247099.24
2007	230,463.48	16,848.63	5023.88	26,138	63.20	278537.27
2008	249,486.58	16,221.26	9,147.13	12,547	137.82	287,539.59
2009	238,007.79	17,016.78	2,886.14	12,102	117.85	270,130.15
2010	186,670.02	14,885.12	2,138.51	17,788	414.20	221,895.56

Note: Up to April 2004 waste generated in Gozo was disposed of at Qortin Landfill. This waste does not feature in this table. 2010 data is provisional



## **9. Land and Sea Transport**



Table 9.1. Total road traffic accidents

Region	Yearly		
	2009	2010	2011
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>14,877</b>	<b>13,727</b>	<b>14,264</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>14,131</b>	<b>13,068</b>	<b>13,571</b>
Southern Harbour	3,289	3,078	3,209
Northern Harbour	5,742	5,182	5,451
South Eastern	1,309	1,275	1,286
Western	1,578	1,530	1,610
Northern	2,213	2,003	2,015
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>693</b>

Table 9.2. Total road traffic casualties

Region	Yearly		
	2009	2010	2011
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,577</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>1,492</b>
Southern Harbour	235	249	336
Northern Harbour	305	254	447
South Eastern	117	126	216
Western	121	129	206
Northern	214	247	287
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>85</b>

**Table 9.3. Injuries sustained by drivers in road traffic accidents**

Region	2010				2011			
	Slight	Grievous	Fatal	Total	Slight	Grievous	Fatal	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>986</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>928</b>
Southern Harbour	118	24	1	143	166	23	1	190
Northern Harbour	141	20	2	163	246	31	3	280
South Eastern	61	14	2	77	133	23	1	157
Western	54	17	1	72	105	21	3	129
Northern	110	33	2	145	150	22	0	172
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58</b>

**Table 9.4. Injuries sustained by passengers in road traffic accidents**

Region	2010				2011			
	Slight	Grievous	Fatal	Total	Slight	Grievous	Fatal	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>394</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>377</b>
Southern Harbour	62	12	2	76	84	15	0	99
Northern Harbour	41	8	0	49	95	11	0	106
South Eastern	33	6	1	40	42	3	0	45
Western	21	7	0	28	46	6	0	52
Northern	61	6	1	68	68	7	0	75
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>

**Table 9.5. Injuries sustained by pedestrians in road traffic accidents**

Region	2010				2011			
	Slight	Grievous	Fatal	Total	Slight	Grievous	Fatal	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>187</b>
Southern Harbour	19	10	1	30	31	13	3	47
Northern Harbour	25	16	1	42	38	22	1	61
South Eastern	4	5	0	9	7	5	2	14
Western	22	7	0	29	14	10	1	25
Northern	21	13	0	34	27	11	2	40
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>

Table 9.6. Total injuries sustained in road traffic accidents by type of injury

Region	2010				2011			
	Slight	Grievous	Fatal	Total	Slight	Grievous	Fatal	Total
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,577</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,492</b>
Southern Harbour	199	46	4	<b>249</b>	281	51	4	<b>336</b>
Northern Harbour	207	44	3	<b>254</b>	379	64	4	<b>447</b>
South Eastern	98	25	3	<b>126</b>	182	31	3	<b>216</b>
Western	97	31	1	<b>129</b>	165	37	4	<b>206</b>
Northern	192	52	3	<b>247</b>	245	40	2	<b>287</b>
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85</b>

Table 9.7. Sea transport between Malta and Gozo

		Quarterly			
		2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Trips</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,971</b>	<b>19,927</b>	<b>20,008</b>	<b>19,861</b>
	Q1	4,731	4,649	4,586	4,669
	Q2	4,861	4,913	4,892	4,820
	Q3	5,667	5,652	5,814	5,678
	Q4	4,712	4,713	4,716	4,694
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,064,207</b>	<b>1,069,331</b>	<b>1,104,370</b>	<b>1,116,276</b>
	Q1	232,322	220,018	224,559	233,935
	Q2	265,230	274,521	279,358	285,641
	Q3	331,334	331,656	344,457	349,607
	Q4	235,321	243,136	255,996	247,093
<b>Passengers</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,941,736</b>	<b>3,792,041</b>	<b>4,031,480</b>	<b>4,124,931</b>
	Q1	800,394	711,265	735,123	797,089
	Q2	1,036,118	1,008,124	1,055,740	1,096,850
	Q3	1,302,093	1,246,897	1,351,298	1,344,153
	Q4	803,131	825,755	889,319	886,839



## **10. Rural and Urban**



Table 10.1. Urban statistics

	Malta					Gozo				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of car thefts per 1,000 cars	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.7
Number of reported domestic burglaries per 1,000 households	8.3	6.4	5.4	5.6	6.1	3.5	2.6	3.5	4.3	1.7

Table 10.2. Land cultivation

	Malta			Gozo		
	2003	2005	2007	2003	2005	2007
Percentage of Land Under Cultivation	35.2	32.9	32.6	31.0	31.1	33.4

**Table 10.3. Distribution of arable land (in hectares ha) by type and region: 2007**

Type of arable land	MALTA	%	Malta	%	Gozo and Comino	%
	(ha)		(ha)		(ha)	
<b>Total arable land</b>	<b>8,017</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,137</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Potatoes	712	8.9	688	11.2	24	1.3
Flowers and seeds	25	0.3	10	0.2	15	0.8
Forage plants	4,690	58.5	3,322	54.1	1,368	72.8
Fallow land	676	8.4	499	8.1	176	9.4
Vegetables	1,915	23.9	1,617	26.4	298	15.8

**Table 10.4. Livestock population**

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
<b>Malta</b>				
2003	12,178	68,022	9,603	3,752
2004	13,393	71,939	8,922	4,018
2005	13,758	68,722	9,389	4,453
2006	13,123	69,051	8,077	4,483
2007	13,166	71,831	8,392	4,953
2008	11,905	61,183	8,667	5,072
2009	10,787	61,851	8,909	4,706
2010	10,044	66,365	8,524	3,928
<b>Gozo</b>				
2003	5,762	5,045	5,258	1,622
2004	6,015	4,914	5,209	1,618
2005	5,984	4,303	5,254	1,820
2006	6,110	4,632	4,095	1,345
2007	6,276	5,069	3,923	1,274
2008	5,872	4,328	4,176	1,289
2009	5,477	4,067	3,980	1,277
2010	4,910	4,228	3,855	1,182

## **11. Culture**



Table 11.1. Distribution of students in dance schools by district

District	2008			2009			2010		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Southern Harbour	90	240	330	141	345	486	128	301	429
Northern Harbour	354	2,273	2,627	352	2,245	2,597	347	2,220	2,567
South Eastern	2	44	46	14	58	72	16	68	84
Western	19	419	438	30	392	422	59	359	418
Northern	14	323	337	36	374	410	23	472	495
Gozo and Comino	16	339	355	15	305	320	12	300	312
<b>Total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>3,719</b>	<b>4,307</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>4,305</b>

Table 11.2. Income and expenditure of dance schools by district

District	€		
	2008	2009	2010
<b>Total income</b>			
Southern Harbour	66,750	83,395	66,151
Northern Harbour	689,623	680,045	782,629
South Eastern	6,379	6,604	7,447
Western	70,353	79,018	90,067
Northern	144,571	147,900	185,064
Gozo and Comino	28,774	29,351	28,493
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,006,450</b>	<b>1,026,313</b>	<b>1,159,851</b>
<b>Recurrent expenditure*</b>			
Southern Harbour	40,910	50,842	62,845
Northern Harbour	464,473	459,285	587,068
South Eastern	7,240	7,221	55,471
Western	62,171	52,813	61,948
Northern	88,123	74,293	100,420
Gozo and Comino	104,563	108,229	113,013
<b>Total</b>	<b>767,480</b>	<b>752,683</b>	<b>980,765</b>



**Appendix 2**  
**Domestic Tourism Pilot Study**





# **DOMESTIC TOURISM**

## **Pilot Study** **November 2008**

**Ms Tania SCERRI**  
**Unit C3: Information Society and Tourism Statistics**  
**Directorate C: Social Statistics and Information Society**



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Michael Pace Ross  
Director General  
30<sup>th</sup> December 2008

## 1. Introduction

The significance of domestic tourism in the economic and social context has been reflected in the Manila Declaration on World Tourism adopted by the World Tourism Conference, 27 September - 10 October 1980. The relevant extracts of the Declaration read as follows:

*“Within each country, domestic tourism contributes to an improved balance of the national economy through a redistribution of the national income. Domestic tourism also heightens the awareness of common interest and contributes to the development of activities favorable to the general economy of the country.”*

The class of tourism in which the place of visit of the traveller is within the political boundaries of the country of residence is termed as domestic tourism. In other words, the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment, but within the country of residence for not more than one year for leisure, business and other purposes, constitute domestic tourism.

The economic, social and cultural advantages of domestic tourism are also enlisted in various additional documents of the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) and other agencies and can be summarised as follows:

- an important feature of domestic tourism is its ability to sustain and maintain the tourism industry during lean periods of international tourism by providing an alternative for demand substitution;
- domestic movement of people for non-migratory purposes constitutes shifts in consumer markets of variable importance;
- it has extremely high social, cultural, educational and political advantages and true economic value, although still embryonic in some cases;
- it contributes to an improved balance in the national economy through redistribution of national income and thus provides a better environment for the growth of both domestic and inbound tourism.

In general, the economic and social well-being of a nation is reflected in the magnitude of domestic tourism in that country. It manifests itself in the most vibrant form where people are free to move from one place to another for purposes of pleasure, education, experience, religion and business.

The main aim of this pilot study is to quantify the flows of resident travellers between the different regions of Malta, that is Malta and Gozo, and characterise the trips made by resident travellers for tourism, including the reason for the trip, its duration, type of accommodation, transport used, overnight stays or expenses incurred.

The Domestic Tourism Pilot Study was carried out so as to gauge the impact and extent of Council Directive 95/57/EC on Malta. The findings are the result of fieldwork carried out in November 2008 on board Gozo Channel vessels operating inter-island sea transport services.

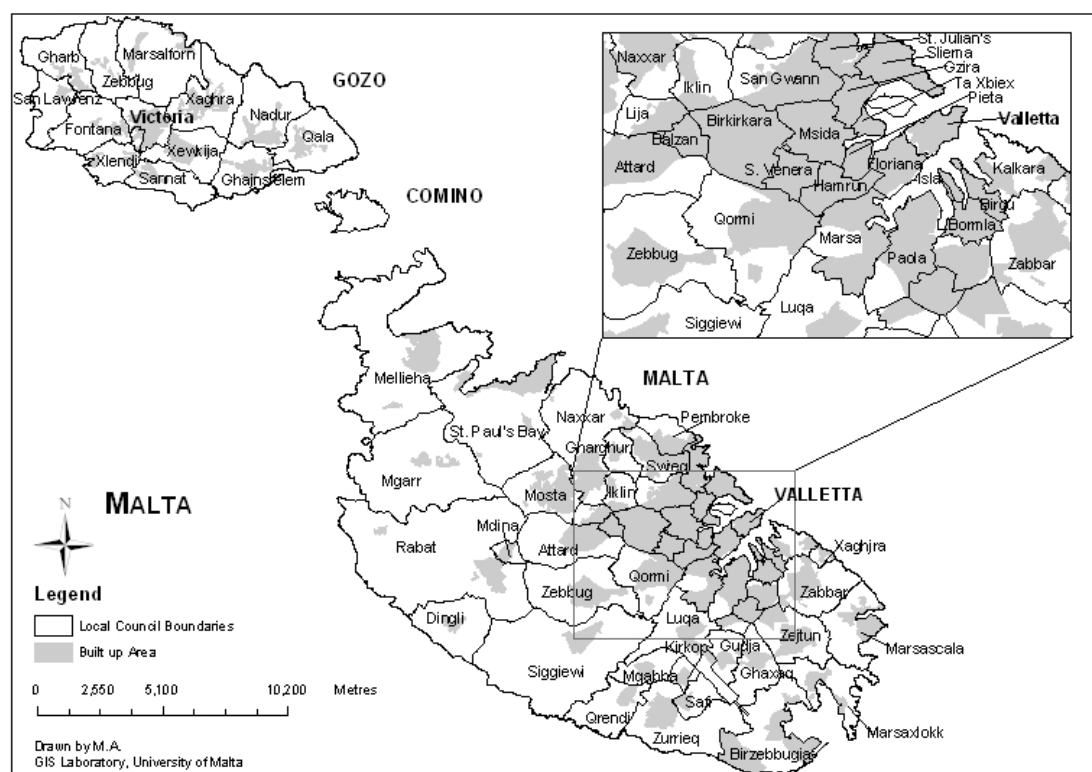
## **2. Concepts and Definitions**

### **2.1. Regions**

In the context of domestic tourism, the area within a country can be divided into different geographical regions based on administrative divisions, location or physical criteria. For administrative convenience the countries are often divided into provinces, states, districts, etc. Each province or state can then be treated as a region for studying the pattern of tourism.

The Maltese islands comprise the islands of Malta (95 sq mi/246 sq km), Gozo (Ghawdex 26 sq mi/67 sq km), and Comino (Kemmuna, 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), as well as four uninhabited islets. At the NUTS-3 level, Malta is divided into the island of Malta (code MT001) and Gozo and Comino (MT002). For the purpose of this study, Malta is classified according to NUTS 3 level, and therefore into two regions. See Map 1.

**Map 1. Map of the Maltese Islands**



## 2.2. Regional tourism

The residents of a region travelling within the same region subject to other conditions of usual environment, duration of stay and purpose of visit constitute regional tourism.

The residents of other regions of a country travelling to a given region constitute inbound domestic tourism of that region. Similarly, the residents of a given region travelling to other regions of the country constitute outbound domestic tourism of the region.

## 2.3. Domestic traveller

“Any person on a trip within his/her own country of residence, irrespective of the purpose of travel and means of transport used” is defined as a domestic traveller. The word “trip” in the definition refers to travel between two or more places.

There are no conditions of distance, duration or purpose attached to the concept of traveller. As long as the traveller is within the boundaries of his/her country of residence, he/she is a domestic traveller.

## 2.4. Domestic visitor

A visitor travelling only within the boundaries of this country of residence is defined as a domestic visitor. In other words, a domestic visitor is a person residing in a country who travels to a place outside his/her usual environment within that country, for a period not exceeding twelve months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

The following categories of travellers are not included in the definition of domestic visitors:

- residents who travel to another location within the country with the intention of setting up their usual residence in that place;
- persons who travel to another location within the country to exercise an activity remunerated from within the place visited;
- persons who travel to another location to work temporarily in institutions within that place;
- persons who travel regularly or frequently between neighbouring locations to work or study;
- nomads and persons without fixed residence;
- armed forces on manoeuvres.

## 2.5. Domestic tourist

A domestic visitor is considered to be a tourist if he/she stays at least one night in the place visited. The accommodation used by the person can be either collective or private irrespective of whether he/she has paid any rent or not. The basic criterion is the physical presence of the visitor for a night at the place visited. A domestic tourist can thus be defined as a person who travels within his/her country of residence to a place outside his/her usual environment and who stays at a collective or private accommodation unit for at least one night but for not more than one year, for a purpose other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

The definition incorporates all the three basic criteria relating to distance, duration of stay and purpose pertinent to domestic tourism. The fourth criterion stipulates that all places visited have to be geographically situated within the boundaries of the country of residence.

## **2.6. Domestic same-day visitor**

A domestic visitor who does not spend even one night in a collective or private accommodation at the place visited is considered to be a domestic same-day visitor. The only criterion that distinguishes a tourist from a same-day visitor is the night halt at the place visited.

There can be three types of same-day visitors. The first category consists of persons who set out from their place of usual residence and return to it without making night halts at any of the places visited. These visitors complete their entire visit within a day. Persons who pay same-day visits to a place while staying as tourists in another location constitute the second category.

The third group covers persons who visit a location for a few hours on their way to another place. They arrive from one location and depart to another one. These include stop-overs on a trip by air, sea or land at any place, but not involving an overnight stay.

## **3. Pilot Study - General description**

With regard to Malta, the aspect of domestic tourism is relatively low. For many residents of Malta, the entire island may be said to constitute part of their usual environment. Only trips to Gozo would be eligible for domestic tourism statistics. In this regard, the pilot study was carried out to study the phenomenon of domestic tourism by Maltese persons resident on the Island of Malta who travel to Gozo. In this study, these will henceforth be referred to as Maltese residents. The main aim of this pilot study is to quantify the flows of Maltese residents travelling to Gozo and to characterise the trips for tourism purposes made by resident travelers. Aspects studied include: reason for the trip, duration, type of accommodation, transport used, overnight stays and expenses incurred.

The primary means of transport between the two regions is by boat. Furthermore, the only licensed company which provides inter-island sea transport services is Gozo Channel Company Ltd., which operates three boats owned by Gozo Ferries Ltd. In the past there was a helicopter service between the two islands operated by a private helicopter company; however this service was discontinued in October 2006 as the operator did not consider the route economically viable, despite a government subsidy. Therefore, for the purpose of this pilot study, the data was captured on board the Gozo Channel vessels.

#### 4. Sample selection and data collection

The survey was carried out on the ferry boats operated by the Gozo Channel Co. Ltd. for a whole week in November 2008, covering the boat departures from Gozo between 1500 hrs and 2000 hrs. The survey targeted all Maltese residents who were travelling back to Malta after their stay in Gozo; hence interviews were carried out for the trip Gozo-to-Malta only. The time table for the Gozo Channel crossings during the survey period was:

<b>Teams</b>	<b>Departure MĠARR (GOZO)</b>	<b>Departure ĊIRKEWWA (MALTA)</b>
-	14.15	15.00
T1	15.00	15.45
T2	15.45	16.30
T1	16.30	17.15
T2	17.15	18.00
T1	18.15	19.00
T2	19.30	20.00

Two teams of two interviewers each operated on two vessels. The travellers on the first vessel, which departed from Mġarr at 1500 hrs, were interviewed by Team 1. Team 2 started its interviewing sessions on the vessel departing from Mġarr at 1545 hrs.

Approximately 15 interviews were carried out in each trip by each interviewer. Hence, in an afternoon of three trips (from Gozo to Malta), each interviewer would have completed approximately 45 interviews. Therefore, in a span of seven days, each interviewer would have approximately 315 completed surveys. Persons were selected randomly irrespective of sex and age. In addition, foreigners were excluded from the survey as they fall outside the scope of this study. The target net sample size was set at 600 persons; however, more were interviewed in order to ensure more representativeness in the results. The average time spent on the questionnaire was 1 minute per person.

#### 5. Questionnaire design

The content of the questionnaire is one of the basic parts of the investigation. Pilot study data are collected by means of paper questionnaires. Therefore, the design was purposely intended to integrate the core questionnaire with filters based on the concepts and definitions of domestic tourism being applied. The questionnaire is included in Appendix A. The interviewers' explanatory notes are included in Appendix B.

## 6. Weighting and representativeness of results

No weighting was carried out as the target population was unknown. Results are presented in percentage shares.

It is important to have representativeness with regard to the total for each table produced. Hence, every table of results has to be in relation to at least 30 persons so that the frequency of results would be representative.

## 7. Non-response

In general, people cooperated in the survey and the non-response element was negligible.

### 7.1. Item non-response

Table 1 illustrates the percentage of missing values for all ad hoc module variables. Any variables which are not listed in this table did not have any missing values. Missing values are presented in percentages and indicate the number of such values as a percentage of the total number of persons eligible to respond for that particular variable.

**Table 1. Percentage of item non-response**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Percentage of missing values</b>
Q5	0.2
Q6	0.7
Q7	2.0
Q8	2.0
Q9 (Transport)	23.9
Q9 (Accommodation)	7.7

For Questions 6 and 8, missing values are imputed according to the distribution of the variable using the hot-deck imputation method. On the other hand, Questions 5 and 7 are imputed by using means with classes. The imputation criteria for Questions 5 and 7 were based on Questions 4 and 6 respectively. The missing information for Question 9 in respect of the expenditure on transport was imputed based on the Gozo Channel fare and age criterion, while Question 9 in respect of the expenditure on accommodation was imputed with Question 8 as a basis, i.e. the type of accommodation used.

## **8. Problems encountered**

A considerable problem encountered in this pilot study was the issue of weighting. The target population is unknown. Although the number of passengers travelling by means of the Gozo Channel is available from administrative records, no distinction is made between Maltese residents, Gozitan residents and foreigners. Hence, the data could not be grossed up. The issue of weighting was not a major challenge for the purpose of the pilot study; however, it might pose a major problem for a full survey.

Another problem faced during the interviewing phase was the issue related to sample selection. Practically, all persons on the vessel (excluding those who remained in their cars on the garage deck) were interviewed. Only one person per couple or family was interviewed so as to reduce the element of double counting. However at times, this could not be avoided as members of a whole family were in different parts of the ship and thus were interviewed by different members of the interviewing team.

The seasonality factor may have played a significant role in this survey. The pilot study was carried out in November and it is reasonable to surmise that this is a low-season month for domestic tourism.

The survey operation was dictated by the weather. For this pilot study, the data collection had to be apportioned between two separate weeks on account of bad weather (rough seas making the ship unsafe for interviewers to roam around the vessel). Nevertheless, the results still reflect one week of interviewing.

## **9. Analysis and results**

### **9.1. Treatment of outliers**

An outlier is defined as an observation that lies an abnormal distance from other values in a random sample from a population (Freund and Perles, 2004). The criteria used to select outlier units are tied to the expenditure per capita.

In our analysis, the box plot was used as a graphical display for describing the behaviour of the data in the middle as well as at the ends of the distributions. The box plot uses the median, lower and upper quartiles (defined as the 50th, 25th and 75th percentiles

respectively). If the lower quartile is referred to as Q1 and the upper quartile is referred to as Q3, then the difference (Q3 - Q1) is called the inter-quartile range or IQ.

The median splits the data so that half the observations lie below its value and the other half above it. The following special percentiles were used in our analysis:

- The lower quartile, denoted by Q1, is the 25th percentile. It is the value at or below which we have 25% of our observations and above which we have the remaining 75%. So Q1 is the median of the lower half of the data.
- The median, denoted by Q2, is the 50th percentile.
- The upper quartile, denoted by Q3, is the 75th percentile. It is the value at or below which we have 75% of our observations and above which we have the remaining 25%. So Q3 is the median of the upper half of the data.

A box plot was constructed by drawing a box between the upper and lower quartiles with a solid line drawn across the box to locate the median. The extreme end of the box plots is categorised by a small horizontal line representing the 5th and 95th percentiles. The following quantities (called fences) are needed for identifying extreme values in the tails of the distribution:

1. lower inner fence:  $Q1 - 1.5 \cdot IQ$
2. upper inner fence:  $Q3 + 1.5 \cdot IQ$
3. lower outer fence:  $Q1 - 3 \cdot IQ$
4. upper outer fence:  $Q3 + 3 \cdot IQ$

A point beyond an inner fence on either side is considered as a mild outlier. A point beyond an outer fence is considered as an extreme outlier. A frequency distribution table is constructed for the total expenditure per capita and percentiles were defined as follows:

**Table 2. Frequency distribution for total expenditure per capita**

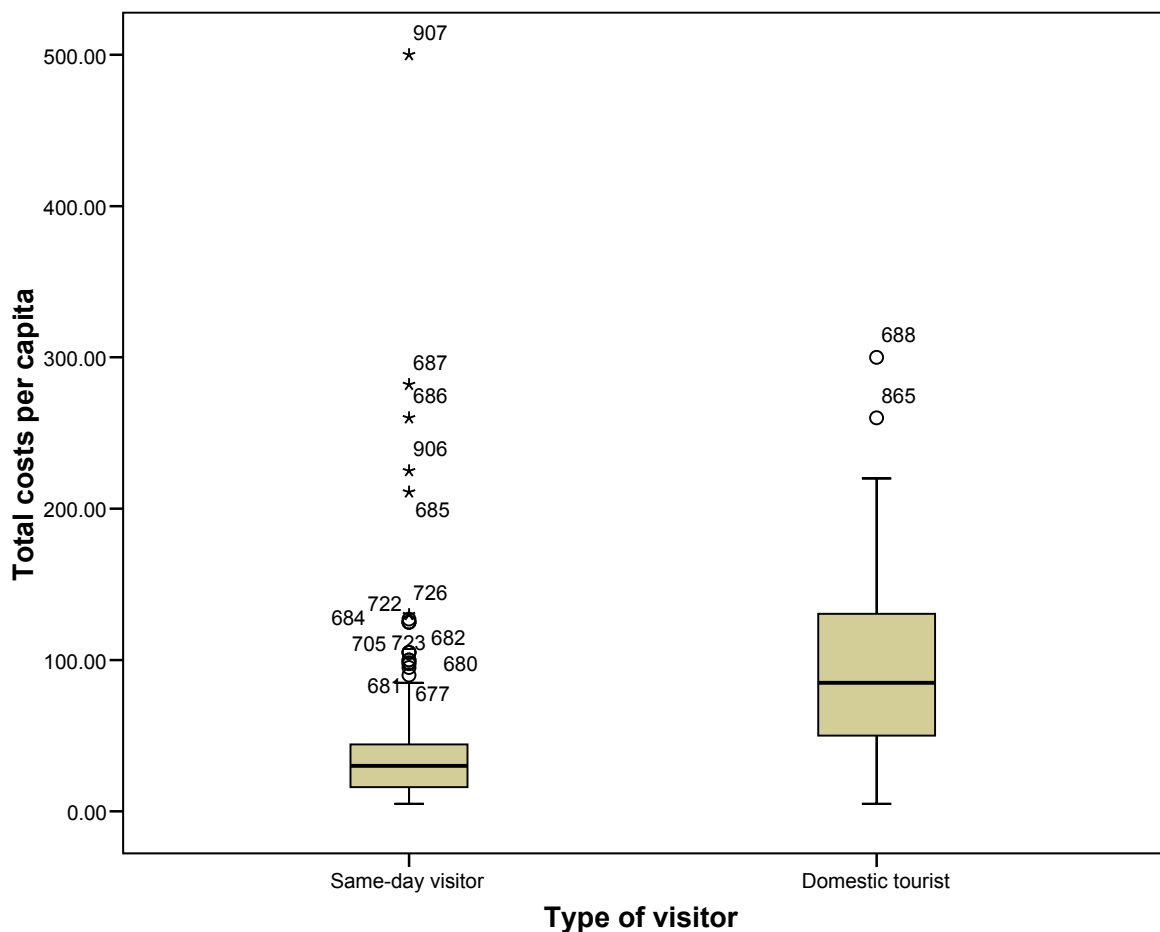
Total expenditure per capita		Total visitor	Same-day visitor	Domestic tourist
		€	€	€
Mean		48.96	39.20	98.90
Median		32.50	30.00	85.00
Lower Quartile - Q1	25%	16.00	16.00	50.00
Median	50%	32.50	30.00	85.00
Upper Quartile - Q3	75%	51.80	45.00	132.75
Inter-quartile Range - IQ	Q3 - Q1	35.80	29.00	82.75
Lower mild outlier	$Q1 - 1.5 \cdot IQ$	-37.70	-27.50	-74.13
Upper mild outlier	$Q3 + 1.5 \cdot IQ$	105.50	88.50	256.88
Lower extreme outlier	$Q1 - 3 \cdot IQ$	-55.60	-42.00	-115.50
Upper extreme outlier	$Q3 + 3 \cdot IQ$	159.20	132.00	381.00

Table 2 identifies two types of outliers: mild and extreme outliers. If one were to examine fence points and the data, with view to considering mild outlier criteria, a domestic visitor spending more than €106 should be considered as a mild outlier. On the other hand, if extreme outlier criteria are adopted, persons spending more than €160 would be considered as extreme outliers.

The box plot below illustrates a number of mild and extreme outliers for two categories, namely, domestic same-day visitors and domestic tourists. The procedure presented in Table 2 was applied for the two categories.

For same-day visitors, persons spending more than €132 should be considered as extreme outliers, while for domestic tourists, persons spending more than €381 should be considered as extreme outliers. However, Chart 1 shows that there were no extreme outliers when considering the expenditure of domestic tourists.

**Chart 1. Box plot for the total cost per capita by type of visitor**



The box plot shows that for same-day visitors, there were mild outliers in rows 677, 680, 681 etc. of the SPSS data file, whilst units in rows 685, 686, 687 and 906 are extreme outliers. The information provided in the box plot shows that for the domestic tourist type, there were two mild outliers found in rows 865 and 688 of SPSS data file.

Nevertheless outliers were investigated carefully as they often provide valuable information about the phenomenon under investigation or about the data gathering and recording processes. Before considering the possible elimination of these points from the data, one should try to understand why they appeared and whether it is likely that similar values will continue to appear in the event of future surveys.

## 9.2. Results

In this pilot study, participants numbered 952, of whom 601 or 63.1 per cent were persons normally resident on the island of Malta. As stated earlier only Maltese persons resident in Malta were considered in order to quantify and analyse the flows of Maltese domestic tourism.

**Table 3. Respondents of survey by place of residence**

Residents	No	%
Maltese residents	601	63.1
Gozo residents	351	36.9
Total	952	100.0

Since no weighting was carried out the results of this pilot study, results will be presented in percentage shares. Of the 601 Maltese residents, males and females accounted for 63.4 and 36.6 per cent respectively. Table 4 shows the demographic background of the participants.

**Table 4. Maltese residents by sex and age groups**

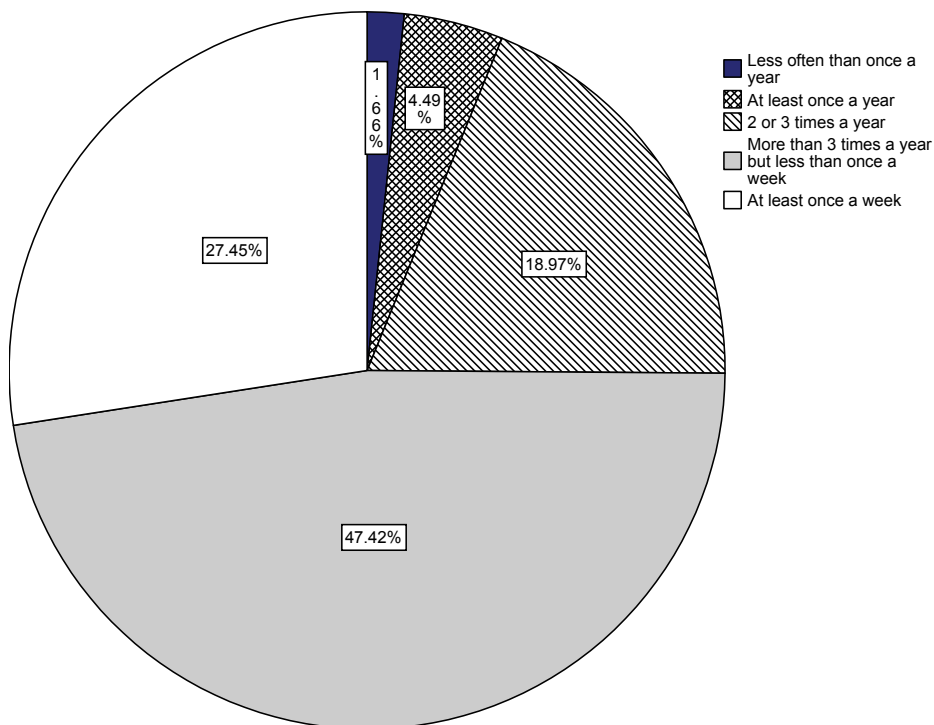
Age group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
	%	%	%
0 - 14	3.1	3.2	3.2
15 - 24	8.7	7.3	8.2
25 - 34	16.5	16.4	16.5
35 - 44	18.9	14.5	17.3
45 - 54	22.0	18.6	20.8
55 - 64	17.6	26.8	21.0
65+	13.1	13.2	13.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The majority of respondents were in the 45 to 64 age brackets. The mean age of male participants was 45 while the mean age in respect of females was 47. The persons below 14, shown in Table 4, comprised a group of boy scouts/girl guides travelling with their leader on a day trip to Gozo.

Questions 4 and 5 were set to analyse the Maltese resident as a regular visitor to Gozo. The questions are set to calculate the frequency of visits and the number of nights spent in Gozo.

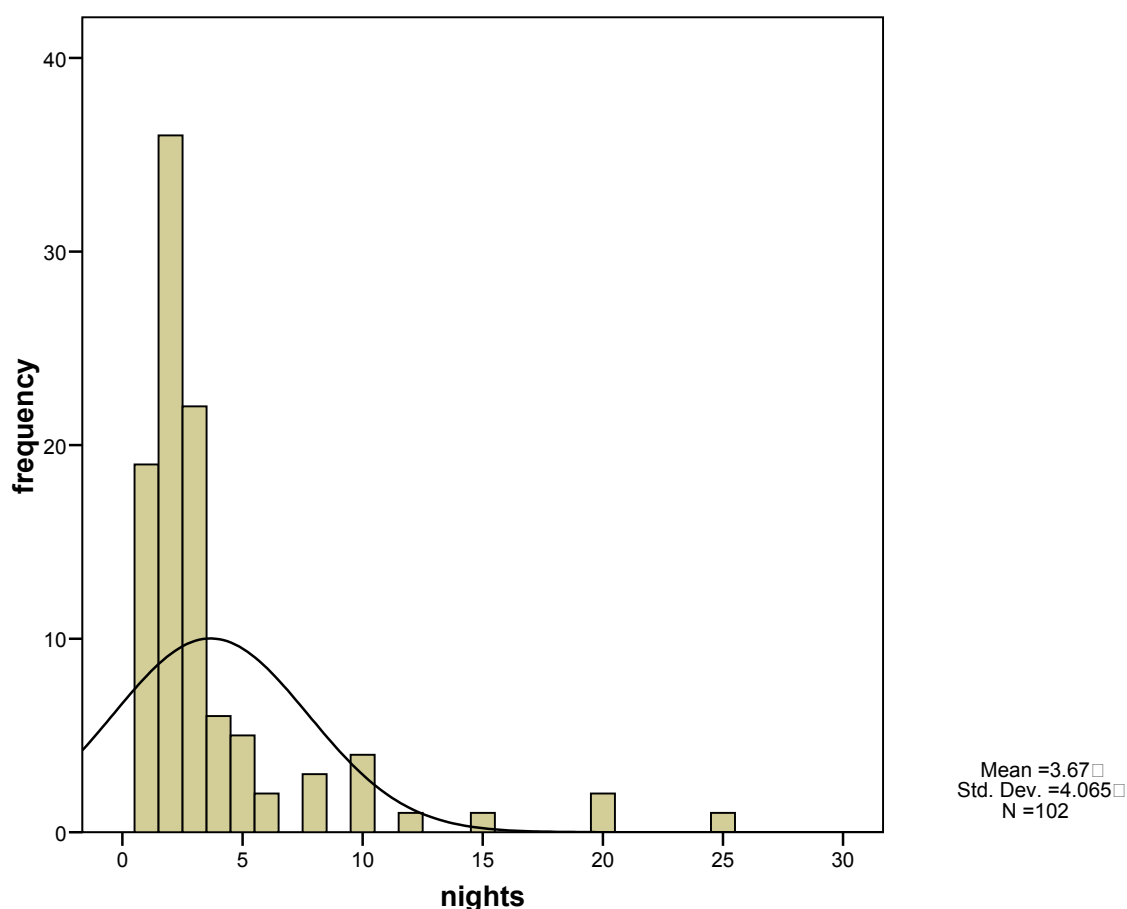
Chart 2 shows the frequency of Maltese residents visiting Gozo in a year. It shows that the majority, or 47.4 per cent, travel to Gozo more than once every year. Only 1.7 per cent make a trip less often than once a year, while a sizeable proportion - 27.5 per cent cross over at least once a week. The latter respondents were filtered out from the rest of the questionnaire on account of the frequency of their travels between neighbouring location and therefore, their ineligibility to be considered as domestic visitors.

**Chart 2. Frequency of Maltese residents visiting Gozo in a year**

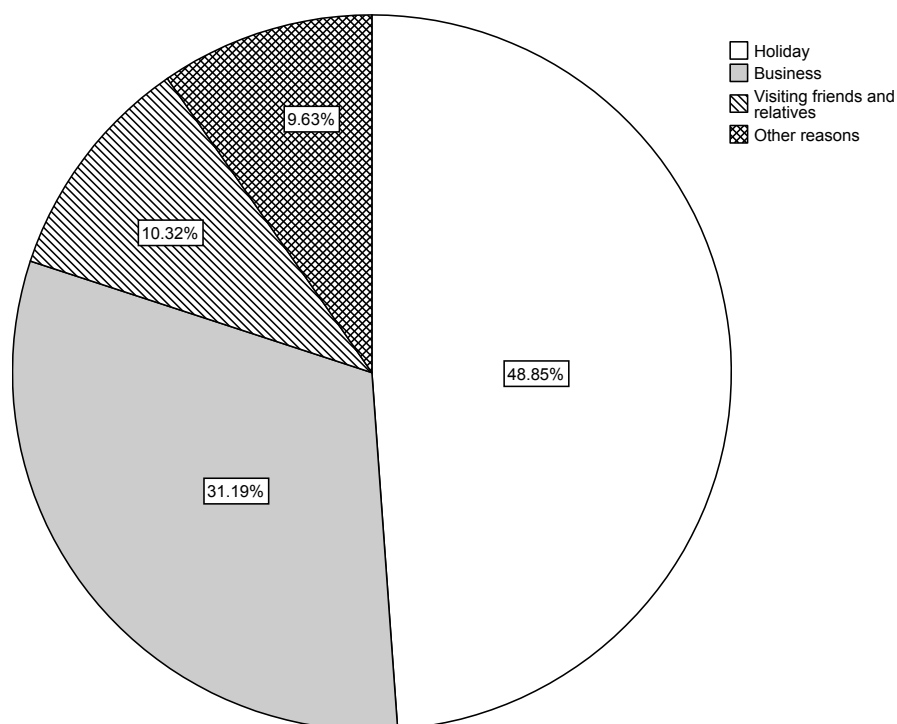


From the survey, it emerged that the majority of Maltese residents travelling to Gozo are same-day visitors. The results showed that during the month under study 76.6 per cent reported they did not stay in Gozo for even one night. The remaining 23.4 per cent spent at least a night in Gozo. The distribution of nights spent in Gozo is found in Chart 3. It shows that the majority of Maltese residents spent 1 to 3 nights in Gozo in the month preceding the carrying out of the survey, with a mean of 3.7 nights.

**Chart 3. Distribution of nights spent in Gozo during the past month by Maltese residents**



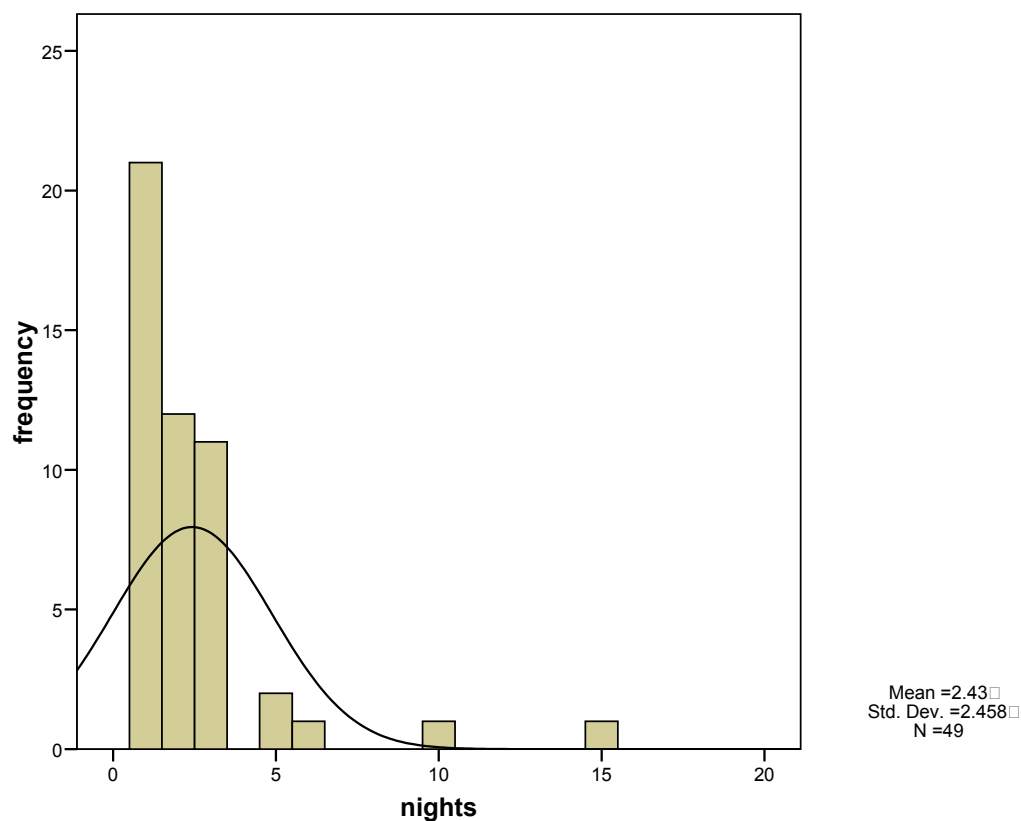
On analysing the trip undertaken by visitors at the time of the survey, results showed that the majority, or 48.9 per cent, visited Gozo for holiday purposes. A further 10.3 per cent visited friends or relatives, while 9.6 per cent visited Gozo for other reasons. 31.2 per cent were motivated by work or business reasons. This typology is depicted in Chart 4. Persons falling under this category were excluded from the definition of domestic visitors as these were persons who travel to another place within the country to exercise an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

**Chart 4. Main purpose for this trip to Gozo for Maltese residents**

A domestic visitor is a person residing in a country and travels to a place outside his/her usual environment within that country for a period not exceeding twelve months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. Hence, when considering the number of Maltese residents falling within the definition of domestic visitors, the number in our pilot study reached 300 persons, or 49.9 per cent of the total number of Maltese residents travelling by Gozo Channel. Of these, 83.7 per cent were Domestic same-day visitors. Only 16.3 per cent were Domestic tourists. A domestic visitor is considered to be a tourist if he stays at least one night in the place visited.

The study reveals the prevalence of domestic same-day visitors. During this trip 83.7 per cent did not have an overnight stay in Gozo. The remaining 16.3 per cent spent one night or more in Gozo in the interviewing period of the survey. The distribution of nights spent in Gozo is presented in Chart 5. The Chart shows that the majority of overnight visitors spent 1 to 3 nights in Gozo during the trip at the time of the survey, with a mean of 2.4 nights.

**Chart 5. Distribution of night spent in Gozo during the current trip by Maltese residents**



**Table 4. Type of accommodation sought by domestic tourists**

Type of accommodation	%
Hotel	18.4
Hostel or Guesthouse	10.2
Holiday furnished premises	28.6
Stayed with friends/relatives	12.2
Own private residence	24.5
Other	6.1
Total	100.0

In general, the most sought after accommodation in Gozo are the Holiday furnished premises such as apartments and farmhouses. The survey also revealed a good proportion of Maltese residents who own, or have access to, a private residence in Gozo.

The expenditure of domestic visitors was analysed per capita.

**Table 5. Domestic visitors' expenditure per capita**

<b>Total expenditure per capita</b>	<b>Total visitor</b>	<b>Same -day visitor</b>	<b>Domestic tourist</b>
	€	€	€
Mean	48.96	39.20	98.90
Median	32.50	30.00	85.00

Table 5 shows the expenditure per capita for domestic visitors. It is advisable to quote the median values of expenditure to eliminate the effect of outliers. The domestic same-day visitor spent approximately €30 in his/her trip in Gozo; while the domestic tourist spent €85 per head during his/her stay.

The same-day visitor usually spent his money on transport and travelling, in food and drink and shopping. Expenditure on food and drink and shopping activities with regard to same-day visitors have been combined with a view to better representativeness.

**Table 6. Breakdown of expenditure per capita for domestic same-day visitors**

<b>Cost per capita</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>
	€	€
Transport cost per capita	7.8	6
Food and drink and shopping cost per capita	27.3	17.5
Total costs per capita	39.2	30

The typical domestic tourist spent approximately €10 on transport and travelling, €25 on food and drink and also on shopping. The domestic tourist spent approximately €20 on accommodation. Expenditure on recreation activities was not included as the estimates were not representative.

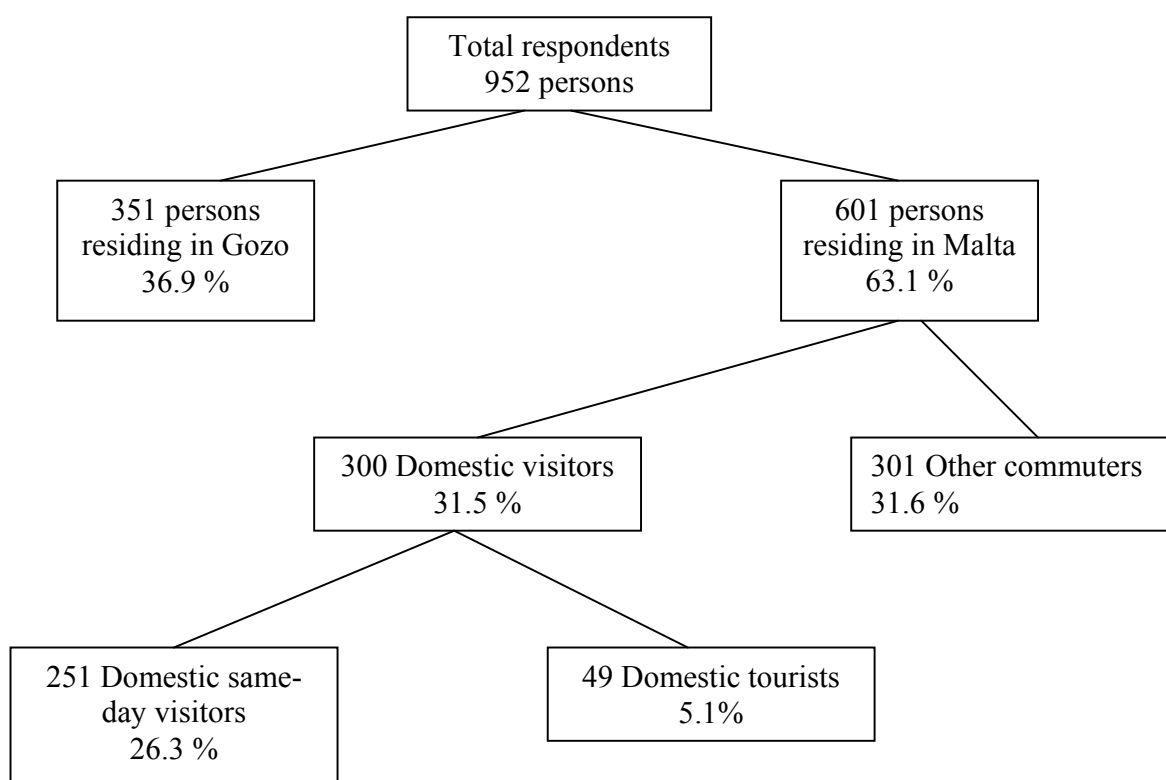
**Table 7. Breakdown of expenditure per capita for domestic tourist**

<b>Cost per capita</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>
	€	€
Transport cost per capita	11.2	10
Accommodation cost per capita	27.8	20
Food and Drink cost per capita	25.7	25
Shopping cost per capita	30.2	25
Other costs per capita	2.8	0
Total costs per capita	98.9	85

## 10. Conclusions and future recommendations

This pilot study was set out to quantify the flows of resident travellers between the different regions of Malta, that is Malta and Gozo, and characterise the tourism trips made by resident travellers, including the reason for the trip, its duration, type of accommodation, transport used, overnight stays or expenses incurred. The survey targeted to all the Maltese residents travelling back to Malta after their stay in Gozo, and hence interviews were carried out for the trip Gozo to Malta only.

The number of participants in this pilot study reached 952 persons of whom 63.1 per cent, or 601, were residents in Malta. Of these, 165 were frequent visitors and a further 136 persons travelled for business and work. Hence, when considering the number of Maltese residents falling under the definition of domestic visitors, the number in our pilot study reached 300 persons, or 31.5 per cent of the total persons interviewed. The number of same-day visitors reached 251 persons or 26.3 per cent out of all persons interviewed. Only 49 persons or 5.1 per cent out of all persons interviewed were domestic tourists.



Other sources may also shed light on domestic tourism. Sources such as the Collective Accommodation Statistics or the Household Budgetary Survey may give a complete picture of domestic tourism while not being bound by the constraints of the Gozo Channel factor. However, these data sources may not have all the data requirements as

foreseen in the Directive. In addition to this, a household survey might be a suitable solution to investigating patterns of domestic tourism.

In conclusion, it may be said that the results of this pilot study did not yield a meaningful indication on the phenomenon of domestic tourism in Malta. The NSO find that the expenses and effort involved outweigh the benefits derived from a similar survey. However, the results obtained do suggest that Council Directive 95/57/EC may not be very relevant to Malta, given the country's size and specific characteristics. The identification of a suitable tool for measuring domestic tourism requires further discussion and the NSO would appreciate Eurostat's further guidance in this regard.

## Appendix A – Domestic Tourism Questionnaire

Reference number: \_\_\_\_\_ Departure time: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Informazzjoni ġenerali / General Information

**1. Post ta' residenza / Place of residence**

*(Jekk persuna toqgħod Malta u għandha ID card fuq Għawdex, il-post ta' residenza hu Malta)*

Malta / Malta  1  
 Għawdex / Gozo  2 → leqaf / stop

**2. Sess / Sex**

Raġel / Male  1  
 Mara / Female  2

**3. Eta` (fi snin magħluqa) / Age (in completed years)**

**4. Kemm-il darba fis-sena iżżur Għawdex / How often do you normally visit Gozo/Malta?**

Inqas minn darba fis-sena / Less often than once a year  1  
 Mill-inqas darba fis-sena / At least once a year  2  
 2 jew 3 darbiet fis-sena / 2 or 3 times a year  3  
 Iktar minn 3 darbiet fis-sena imma inqas minn darba fil-ġimgħa / More than 3 times a year but less than once a week  4  
 Mill-inqas darba fil-ġimgħa / At least once a week  5 → leqaf / stop

**5. Kemm-il lejl qattajt Għawdex matul dan l-aħħar xahar? / How many nights did you spend in Gozo during this last month?**  times

**6. X'inhni raġuni primarja ta' din ż-żjara? / What is the main purpose of this trip?**

Btala / Holiday  1  
 Xogħol / Business  2 → leqaf / stop  
 Nżur xi ħbieb jew familjari / Visiting friends or relatives  3  
 Raġunijiet oħra / Other reasons  4

7. **Kemm-il lejl qattajt Għawdex f'din iż-żjara? / How many nights did you spend in Gozo during this visit?**

nights

8. **F'liema tip ta' akkomodazzjoni qgħadt / What was the type of accommodation used?**

- |  |                      |   |
|--|----------------------|---|
| Lukanda / Hotel  | <input type="text"/> | 1 |
| Guesthouse/Hostel / Guesthouse/Hostel  | <input type="text"/> | 2 |
| Appartamenti f'lukanda/ Apart hotel  | <input type="text"/> | 3 |
| Appartamenti bl-għamara ( <i>jinkludi farmhouse</i> ) /<br>Holiday furnished premises ( <i>incl. farmhouse</i> ) | <input type="text"/> | 4 |
| Qgħadt għand xi ħbieb/familjari / Stayed with friends/relatives  | <input type="text"/> | 5 |
| Residenza tiegħi privata / Own private residence   | <input type="text"/> | 6 |
| Oħrajn / Other   | <input type="text"/> | 7 |

9. **F'din iż-żjara kemm infaqt fuq .../ During this visit how much did you spend on...?**

€

**Għal kemm persuni jkopri dan l-ammont? / Persons covered in this expenditure?**

Total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Vjaggar/ Transport and traveling	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Akkomodazzjoni/ Accommodation	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Ikel u Xorb / Food and Drink	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Xiri / Shopping	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Attivitajiet ta' Rikreazzjoni / Recreation Activities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Servizzi ohra / Other services and expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

## **Appendix B – Notes to Interviewers**

### **Q1: Place of Residence**

In this field we are after the place in which the interviewee spends most of his time, thus if a person's ID card reads Gozo but he resides in Malta he is still an eligible candidate. On the other hand, persons to be excluded from the survey are Gozitan residents and Foreigners, thus questionnaire should be discontinued if either of these situations is encountered.

### **Q2: Gender**

This is self explanatory and interviewer can fill in this field just by looking at the candidate

### **Q3: Age**

It is important that this field records age in Completed Years. Thus it is undesirable to record age as eg: 19 and a half or almost 20 etc

### **Q4: How often do you normally visit Gozo**

In this question we are after the frequency with which a person visits Gozo and the most important categories are 1 to 4. If a person falls in category 5; that is he visits Gozo at least once a week, the place is now part of his habitual environment. Thus interviewee can no longer be considered a tourist, and interviewer should stop here.

### **Q5: How many nights did you spend in Gozo during the last month?**

This question requests the total number of nights spent in Gozo during the period which may have been covered in one or more trip. It is of utmost importance to emphasize that the survey is after the number of nights and not days spent.

**Q6: What is the main purpose of Visit?**

This refers to the primary motive for which the interviewee visited Gozo. In the case of business trips the survey should stop here as these are assumed to be linked to a high frequency level.

**Q7: How many nights did you spend in Gozo during this trip?**

This question asks for the number of nights spent during this particular trip, irrespective of the nights spent in Gozo during other trips earlier in the month or year.

**Q8: What was the type of accommodation used?**

This question asks for the main type of accommodation used by the interviewee and the categories provided cover both collective and private accommodation.

**Q9: Expenditure Information**

In this question, interviewees are asked to give an estimate of the amount of money they spent during their stay in Gozo and how many people does this estimate cover.

**Within this classification:**

**Transport:** Should cover the cost of the ferry tickets for both persons and motor vehicle, and an estimate of the amount spent on gasoline.

**Accommodation:** Includes the cost of renting accommodation. In the case of hotel accommodation, include also the cost of any meals covered in the price (ex half board, full board or bed & breakfast expenditure).

**Food and Drinks:** Covers the cost of dining out, that is, dining in restaurants, cafes, bars etc

**Shopping:** Includes shopping for items to take home (eg souvenirs) and shopping for all types of items ex clothes, shoes etc. Shopping also includes items to consume during the stay (such as food and drinks/ groceries)

**Recreation Activities:** Includes guided tours, sporting activities, cultural activities and other recreation activities.

Other Expenses: any other expenditure which is not covered in one of the categories above such as telephone calls, insurance costs and postage expenses. Services such as hairdressing, beautician or health fees are included in this category.

## References

Council Directive (EC) No. 95/57/EC

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31995L0057:EN:HTML>

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