

C E N S U S   O F  
P O P U L A T I O N  
A N D   H O U S I N G  
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## Foreword

After a Census Order was issued in 2005, a Census of Population and Housing was undertaken between 21<sup>st</sup> November and 11<sup>th</sup> December 2005, with 27<sup>th</sup> November 2005 being established as Census Day. This was the sixteenth census to be carried out since the first one was undertaken in 1842. On my part, it was the second Census in which I served as Census Officer.

Preliminary findings, detailing the population count on a locality basis by age and sex, were published in April 2006. While that report presented a preliminary population count, this report presents the final count of the population, as on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2005, together with other socio-demographic results as well as information on our housing stock. A chapter outlining census methodology and a commentary on key census results are also being presented.

This Census presents a snapshot of the socio-demographic profile of our population in the early years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It presents a wide array of statistical reports, including a range of reports with internationally comparable indicators that are important for policy-making and research purposes. We feel confident that the results of this Census will be actively and profitably used for the benefit of our people.

In carrying out this project, particular attention was continuously paid to the quality aspects of our work. The enumeration process was rigorously monitored and evaluated with a view to ensuring coverage and the taking of remedial action whenever problems arose. This was then followed up by an extensive follow-up exercise in order to ensure the exhaustiveness of the enumeration process. This, together with the results of the post-enumeration survey, facilitated the imputation of any missing responses and the coding of a sample of occupation and economic activity codes. Finally, all the results were appropriately validated against other independent data sources in order to ensure their reliability.

A project of this magnitude cannot be carried out successfully without the full co-operation of the general public. Therefore, I would like to express my deep appreciation to all those who co-operated fully with the Census Office during and after the taking of the Census. Lastly, I would also like to express my heart-felt thanks to all the staff at the National Statistics Office and the Census Office for their hard work and dedication in implementing this project successfully.

Alfred Camilleri  
Census Officer

25 July 2007





## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Legal Background**

A Census Order was made by the Hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in terms of the Census Act of 1948 and was published by means of Legal Notice No. 367 of 2005. Prior to the issue of this Order, a Notice was published in Government Gazette 17807, appointing Mr Alfred Camilleri, then Director General of the National Statistics Office (NSO), as Census Officer.

The Census Order provided for the taking of the Census on 27 November 2005 and for the broad type of particulars and other information to be collected in respect of persons and housing.

The Census Regulations were published by means of Legal Notice No. 368 of 2005 and gave details of the census questionnaire in addition to defining the duties and functions of the Census Officer, Supervisors and Enumerators, as well as those persons required to furnish information.

In terms of Sections 2 and 4 of the Census Order of 2005, Census information was collected with respect to:

- a. all persons who, at midnight ending the Census Day, were alive and present or, though absent, were ordinarily resident:
  - i. at any place on land within the territory of Malta;
  - ii. on any ship or vessel lying moored or anchored within any of the ports of Malta and on any ship or vessel registered in Malta which was at that time engaged in any coastwise or fishing voyage.
- b. all finished housing accommodation, facilities and amenities in Malta.

### **Preparations**

Before the actual taking of the Census it was necessary to plan the various phases in detail. An organisational structure was set up within the Census Office, co-ordinating all activities including methodology, logistics, information technology and communications.

Enumeration maps were drawn by the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA) while software was developed by two co-ordinated teams, one from the NSO and the other from the Malta Information, Technology and Training Services Limited (MITTS).

The printing of the questionnaires, manuals and forms was carried out by the Government Printing Press (GPP), while Maltapost plc was entrusted with the delivery of information leaflets and the questionnaires to households.

### **Information Sought in the Census**

The information sought in terms of the Census Order included the items listed below:

#### **Particulars concerning persons:**

In respect of every person enumerated:

- a. name;
- b. surname;
- c. identity card number;
- d. date of birth;
- e. sex;
- f. country of birth;
- g. citizenship;
- h. current place of residence;
- i. place of residence one year ago;

- j. place of residence five years ago;
- k. relationship to reference person;
- l. whether person has any long-term illness and/or health condition;
- m. whether person has any long-term disability.

In respect of females:

- a. number of children ever born alive;
- b. date of birth of first live birth.

In respect of persons aged 10 years or over:

- a. languages most spoken at home;
- b. whether they can write and read;
- c. knowledge of languages.

In respect of persons aged 5 years or over:

- a. whether they practised any sport

In respect of persons aged 15 years or over:

- a. highest level of education that was successfully completed;
- b. whether a person is a student or apprentice in a formal-educational institution;
- c. age at which the highest level of education was completed;
- d. highest qualification attained;
- e. whether they were actively involved in sport for pay or profit;
- f. labour status, i.e., whether employed, unemployed or inactive;
- g. whether seeking employment;
- h. availability to start working if work were to become available;
- i. professional status, i.e., employed, self-employed or unpaid family worker;
- j. occupation;
- k. place of work;
- l. economic activity;
- m. hours normally worked;
- n. whether person had a second job in addition to the main job.

In respect of persons aged 16 years or over:

- a. legal marital status;
- b. date of first marriage.

#### **Particulars regarding housing accommodation:**

In respect of every dwelling occupied by one or more households:

- a. address;
- b. number of households accommodated in the dwelling;
- c. number of persons accommodated in each dwelling;
- d. type of dwelling;
- e. period in which dwelling was constructed;
- f. state of repair;
- g. number and classification of rooms;
- h. ownership of dwelling, i.e. whether owned, owned with ground rent, rented, held by emphyteusis or used free of charge;
- i. whether a kitchen and/or kitchenette are available;
- j. whether bathing facilities are available;
- k. type of toilet facilities available;
- l. type of sewerage system;
- m. availability of cooling, heating and cooking facilities;
- n. availability of fridge, freezer, dishwasher, washing-machine, tumble-dryer, television, computer, video player, DVD player, fixed telephone line;
- o. availability and type of Internet connection;
- p. number of garages owned and/or rented that are not used for business purposes.

In respect of dwellings which are rented or held by emphyteusis:

- a. amount of rent or emphyteusis that is paid;
- b. to whom the rent or emphyteusis is paid;
- c. period when the rental or emphyteusis agreement/contract was signed/reached.

In respect of holiday homes:

- a. whether any household member owns, partially owns, rents, holds by emphyteusis or uses free of charge a holiday dwelling;
- b. amount of rent or emphyteusis that is paid;
- c. to whom the rent or emphyteusis is paid;
- d. period when the rental or emphyteusis agreement/contract was signed/reached;
- e. type of dwelling;
- f. period in which the holiday home was constructed;
- g. state of repair;
- h. number of rooms;
- i. locality or country where holiday dwelling is situated.

In respect of vacant dwellings:

- a. address;
- b. type of dwelling;
- c. state of repair.

### **The Questionnaire**

A methodological team was convened to discuss and prepare a draft of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared after a series of consultation meetings were held with various organisations and other interested parties. A considerable number of requests made by various entities were taken into consideration.

The questionnaire ensured continuation with previous censuses carried out in Malta and conformed to the recommendations on population censuses of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

The questionnaire was tested among 200 households between May and July 2005. A number of experienced interviewers from the NSO visited these households and assisted them in the completion of the questionnaire. The difficulties encountered during this phase, as well as suggestions and recommendations received, proved extremely useful in drawing up the final draft of the census questionnaire.

The questionnaire was divided into two parts. The first section covered demographic and other socio-demographic topics while the second section dealt with housing. The questionnaire catered for up to six persons and continuation forms were provided to households comprising seven household members or more. The same questionnaire was used for both private and institutional households.

### **Other Forms**

For administrative purposes it was necessary to create a number of forms for recording progress, non-contact, refusals and vacant dwellings.

### **Administrative Registers**

Since in Malta there is no population register, extensive benchmarking with a number of administrative registers was made. These included the identity card, electoral, Common Database (CDB), water and electricity billing, fixed-line telephone and social security registers.

Since the water and electricity register contains a unique identifier for dwellings, it was decided to make use of it for mailing purposes. However, since maps were drawn using the electoral register as a base and there was no link between the water and electricity register and the electoral register at street level, the Census Office had first to undertake an exercise of linking streets between these two registers. This enabled the Census Office to link questionnaires with enumeration area at street level. The water and

electricity register also allowed the Census Office to identify households where possibly at least one person resided.

The identity card register was used to identify enumerated Maltese and foreign nationals bearing a Maltese identity card number. This register also allowed the Census Office to estimate under-enumeration and apply a corrective factor.

NSO aims to set up a statistical register that will contain an updated record of households and persons. NSO plans regular updates of this register by means of links with various other registers that can provide information both at dwelling and at individual level. Such a statistical register will provide an updated estimate of the population and the number of households. It will also serve as a sampling frame from which samples can be drawn for the taking of various sample surveys carried out by the NSO.

### **Organisational Structure**

A chief co-ordinator together with 5 functional co-ordinators, 5 district managers, 87 supervisors, 995 enumerators and 50 standby enumerators were appointed. All staff members were recruited from within the Public Service and public sector organisations.

Additionally, a number of data processors were also recruited. A number of unemployed persons, registered with the Employment and Training Corporation (ETC), were also recruited under the Job Experience Scheme (JES) for the duration of the data entry process.

All personnel performing duties connected with the Census were sworn in by the Census Officer in terms of the Census Act in order to ensure confidentiality in relation to information furnished for the purposes of the Census.

### **Training**

Two intensive training sessions on all aspects related to the Census were held in both Malta and Gozo during the months of October and November 2005. All Census personnel were requested to attend each briefing session.

A copy of the questionnaire and manual were sent by mail prior to the first briefing session, enabling Census staff to familiarise themselves with its content. During the first briefing, a comprehensive set of instructions was distributed; this catered for various aspects of the enumeration process with regard to the questionnaire and forms, definitions, practical advice on difficulties likely to be encountered and dealing with the public.

Time was allotted to meetings at district-manager and supervisor level so that the Census staff could familiarise themselves with one other. During these meetings, the enumerators were also assigned their enumeration areas.

### **Information Campaign**

An intensive information campaign was carried out aimed at maximising public awareness in order to increase co-operation.

Prior to the actual taking of the Census, a number of surveys were carried out in order to assess the level of awareness among the public; subsequently, an important aspect of the information campaign addressed those groups that showed the lowest levels of awareness.

The campaign targeted different segments of Maltese society and a communications mix which included television, radio and newspapers was used. Information material and souvenirs, in both English and Maltese, were also distributed.

During the campaign, the Census Officer participated in a number of TV and radio programmes. Additionally, a number of press briefings were organised and a stand at the Malta International Fair was set up. A children's comic and an information leaflet addressed to older school children were published. Also, two characters, *Censinu* and *Censina*, visited children participating in *SkolaSajf*.

During the Census period and the post-enumeration phase, a freephone service was operated. The extensive promotion of this service and the simplicity of the freephone number itself made this service

very popular with the public. In fact, over 30,000 calls were received during the period of activity of the freephone service. The public could also address queries to a generic e-mail address. Again this tool proved to be much-used, with over 1,000 queries received.

### **Enumeration**

The census questionnaire was mailed to private households before 21 November 2005. Door-to-door enumeration commenced on 21 November and was concluded on 11 December 2005. Households were encouraged to fill in the questionnaire themselves and to provide the information as at midnight of 27 November 2005.

In cases where households were unable to self-complete the questionnaire, the enumerators were required to fill in the questionnaire themselves on behalf of the households.

The enumerators kept a record of those households with which they failed to establish contact in the course of the Census. During the enumeration phase they also collected information on vacant dwellings.

### **Data Processing**

In the course of enumeration, the questionnaires were transferred from the centres to the Census Office on a daily basis. Here, basic household information, including reference number, address together with key personal information like the identity card number, name and surname, date of birth, gender, etc. were processed. This enabled the Census Office to monitor the enumeration process and to identify potential problem areas.

After the census period all the information contained in the questionnaires was processed. All questionnaires were inputted in seven weeks. The software comprised a number of inbuilt validations and ranges which limited errors. A sample of questionnaires from each batch was inputted twice in order to assess the level of accuracy.

### **Follow-up**

After the Census all those persons whose identity card number had not been tagged were contacted. Five reminders were sent by mail to all these persons where an address was available. Additionally, these persons were also contacted by telephone.

The following tasks were undertaken during the follow-up:

- i. Imputation of missing and blank identity and reference numbers;
- ii. Verification of duplicate identity and reference numbers;
- iii. Uploading of households and persons from follow-up exercise into census;
- iv. Verification of duplicate households in follow-up and vacant records;
- v. Estimation of under-enumeration by age-group, gender, locality and nationality;
- vi. Replicating donor households with similar demographic composition to missing persons based on age group, gender, locality and nationality;
- vii. Verification and weeding of persons who were enumerated in multiple households.

### **Coverage**

Owing to various reasons, it is practically impossible to enumerate all residents in a census. After the follow-up exercise was completed, it was estimated that around 98.5 per cent of all Maltese residents as on 27 November 2005 had been enumerated. The final results contain a correction factor accounting for under-enumeration. This correction was based on the results of the follow-up survey that was carried out.

### **Treatment of Item Non-response**

In the 2005 Census all missing values were imputed using both hot-deck and cold-deck imputation techniques.

Hot-deck imputation fills in missing values on incomplete records using values from similar, but complete records from the same dataset. Cold-deck imputation, by contrast, selects donors from another dataset.

### **Coding of Occupation and Economic Activity**

In order to enhance the quality of the coding exercise, a sample of approximately a third of those who were employed were assigned occupation and employment-activity codes. Grossing-up weights were then assigned based on age, sex and locality. Therefore, totals for occupation and economic activity may not always tally because of rounding-up errors.

## **DEFINITIONS**

These definitions are arranged under three main themes:

- Census organisation;
- Population and Households;
- Housing accommodation.

### **Census Organisation**

#### **Census Day**

This refers to Sunday, 27 November 2005.

#### **Census staff**

This includes the Census Officer, Chief Co-ordinator, Co-ordinators, District Managers, Supervisors, Enumerators and the Data Processors who were employed in relation to the Census.

#### **Census Officer**

This is the person who is entrusted and empowered to hold the Census in terms of the Census Act 1948. This appointment is notified in the Government Gazette and the related duties are broadly defined in the Census Act. The Census Officer is in charge of the complete operation, and is the person to whom all census staff members are accountable to and receive instructions from.

#### **Supervisors**

These are responsible for the guidance and direction of the enumerators in the areas to which they are assigned. Their duties are set out in the Census Regulations 2005 and their appointment is notified in the Government Gazette.

#### **Enumerators**

These are officials who establish contact with the members of the public and collect information for the purposes of the Census. Their duties and responsibilities are set out in broad terms in the Census Act 1948 and the Census Regulations 2005. Their appointment is notified in the Government Gazette.

### **Localities and Enumeration areas**

For the purposes of the Census, Malta was divided into six districts comprising 68 local councils:

### **Southern Harbour District**

- Birgu
- Bormla
- Fgura
- Floriana
- Isla
- Kalkara
- Luqa
- Marsa
- Paola
- Santa Lu ija
- Tarxien
- Valletta
- Xg ajra
- abbar

### **Northern Harbour District**

- Birkirkara
- G ira
- amrun
- Msida
- Pembroke
- Pietà
- Qormi
- San iljan
- San wann
- Santa Venera
- Sliema
- Swieqi
- Ta' Xbiex

### **South Eastern Harbour**

- Bir ebbu a
- G axaq
- Gudja
- Kirkop
- Marsaskala
- Marsaxlokk
- Mqabba
- Qrendi
- Safi
- ejtun
- urrieq

### **Western District**

- Attard
- Balzan
- Dingli
- Iklin
- Lija
- Mdina
- Mtarfa
- Rabat
- Si iewi
- ebbu

## **Northern District**

- G arg ur
- Mellie a
- M arr
- Mosta
- Naxxar
- San Pawl il-Ba ar

## **Gozo and Comino**

- Fontana
- G ajnsielem and Comino
- G arb
- G asri
- Ker em
- Munxar
- Nadur
- Qala
- Rabat
- San Lawrenz
- Sannat
- Xag ra
- Xewkija
- ebbu

## **Enumeration areas**

The 68 localities were further subdivided into enumeration areas, each of which was covered by an enumerator. Enumeration areas in Malta and Gozo numbered 993, each containing an average of 142 private households.

## **Population and Households**

### **Usual place of residence**

The place of usual residence is the geographic place where the enumerated person usually resides. This may be the same as, or different from, the place where s/he actually is at the time of the Census; or it may be his/her legal residence. A person's usual residence should be that at which s/he spends most nights.

A **long-term international migrant** is a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least 12 months so that, in effect, the country of destination becomes his/her new country of residence.

### **Maltese residents**

This refers to all persons who have been living in Malta, or intend to reside in Malta, for a period of at least 12 months (as on 27 November 2005).

These include:

- Maltese nationals who are permanent residents in Malta;
- Foreign nationals who have taken up residence in Malta and have been living in Malta for a period of at least 12 months (as on 27 November 2005);
- Maltese residents who are temporary away from Malta (for a period of less than 12 months), e.g. on holiday, etc.;



- Returned migrants who, as on 27 November 2005, have now been residing in Malta for a period of at least one year ;
- Persons who normally reside in Malta and who are studying or undergoing treatment abroad;
- Military, naval and diplomatic personnel located abroad;
- Refugees.

These exclude:

- Emigrants;
- Persons who have been living abroad for a period of at least 12 months and who do not satisfy the criteria above;
- Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel temporarily located in Malta;
- Asylum seekers;
- Other foreign civilians not included in the categories listed in Bullets 3 and 4 above.

## **Citizenship**

Everyone has the right to a nationality and each State shall determine under its own law who are its nationals.

“Nationality” means the legal affiliation of an individual to the population of a sovereign state. Nationality is normally acquired by birth or descent or eventually, by naturalisation, or by some other means.

### **Nationality by birth**

Prior to 1 August 1989 a person who was born in Malta automatically became a citizen of Malta. As from 1 August 1989 a person born in Malta would become a citizen of Malta only if either one of his/her parents was a citizen of Malta or was born in Malta, emigrated and is now citizen of another country.

As from 1 August 1989 an adopted child would become a citizen of Malta by adoption, provided that s/he is less than ten years old on the date of adoption.

### **Nationality by naturalisation**

Any person may be naturalised as a citizen of Malta if that person has resided in Malta for at least five years. Normally, in such cases, the person has also to satisfy various conditions, among which, having knowledge of the language of the country.

### **Nationality by registration**

The Constitution of Malta provides for the registration of certain persons as citizens of Malta. The foreign wife or foreign husband of a citizen of Malta may be registered as a citizen of Malta on the strength of his/her marriage, provided that certain requirements are satisfied.

An emigrant who has returned to Malta to reside permanently here (and who does not qualify for dual citizenship) may apply for registration as a citizen of Malta.

The adult child (18 years and over) who was born abroad between 21 September 1964 and 1 August 1989 of a Maltese mother is also eligible to apply for Maltese citizenship by registration.

### **Nationality by marriage**

The foreign spouses of Maltese citizens may apply to be registered as citizens of Malta only after five years of marriage and provided they are still living with their Maltese spouse. Upon acquisition of Maltese citizenship, they may also retain their citizenship of origin.

Persons who are separated may also apply for Maltese citizenship provided they had lived with their Maltese spouse for at least five years after marriage.

Foreign nationals who are widowed may also apply for Maltese citizenship provided five years would have elapsed since they got married with the deceased partner who was a Maltese national.

### **Dual or multiple citizenship**

Dual citizenship was introduced in Maltese citizenship legislation with effect from 1 August 1989. This, however, was limited to persons who were born in Malta and who had emigrated to another country and spent at least six years there.

Changes in the said legislation came into force in 2000 and now dual or multiple citizenship has become the rule rather than the exception.

### **Private household**

This consists of either:

- a. a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, separate room (or rooms) of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multi-person household, or;
- b. a multi-person household, i.e. a group of two or more persons, who combine to occupy the whole part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. Members of the group may pool their incomes to a greater or lesser extent.

### **Boarders and lodgers**

Boarders take meals with the household and generally are allowed to use all the available household facilities. Normally these are included with the household.

Lodgers are sub-tenants who have hired part of the housing unit for their exclusive use and are considered as a private one-person household, even though they live in the same dwelling with other persons.

### **Residents in collective accommodation establishments**

Persons who normally reside in hotels, guesthouses, etc. are considered as separate, one-person or multi-person households, depending on their situation.

### **Institutional household**

Refers to persons whose need for shelter and subsistence are being provided by an institution. An institution is understood as a legal body for the purpose of long-term habitation and provision of institutionalised care given to a group of persons. By nature of its structure, the institution's accommodation is intended as a long-term accommodation for an institutional household.

The majority of institutional households consist of one of the following: dormitories of educational institutions; hospitals; convalescence establishments; establishments for the disabled; psychiatric institutions; homes for the elderly; nursing homes; welfare institutions such as orphanages; hotels; motels; tourist homes; military installations; correctional and penal institutions; religious institutions; boarding houses; and work dormitories.

Members of an institutional household have their usual place of residence at the institution. People who are normally members of private households but who are living in institutions as listed above are only considered as members of institutional households if their period of absence from private households exceeds one year.

Staff members who live alone or with their family at an institution should be treated as members of private; one-person or multi-person households. A staff member's family who has usual residence at the institution and who is not a client of the institution is part of the staff member's private household.

### **Multiple households in the same dwelling**

There are instances where a number of households (either one-person or multi-person) might be living together in the same dwelling. In such instances, it is important to complete separate questionnaires for each household.

When identifying whether persons, or groups of persons, living in a dwelling constitute separate households or not, the definition of a private household has to be applied. No other criteria, or definition, e.g. family, blood relationship, etc., is applied.

### **Reference person**

This may be:

- The husband or wife of a married couple living in the household;
- Either partner of a consensual union living in the household where there is no married couple present;
- The parent, where one parent lives with his or her sons or daughters of any age;
- Where none of the above conditions apply, any adult member of the household may be selected as reference person.

### **Household members**

These include:

- Persons who satisfy the criteria of Maltese residents;
- Babies who were born up to 27 November 2005, even if they were still in hospital as on this date;
- Deceased persons who were still alive on 27 November 2005.

These exclude:

- Persons who do not satisfy the criteria of Maltese residents;
- Persons who have been inmates of a hospital, e.g. mental hospital, welfare institution, e.g. home for the elderly, prison, etc., who have been absent, or will be absent, for a period of at least 12 months.

### **Long-term disability**

A disability is any restriction in or lack of ability (resulting from impairment) to perform an action in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

Disabilities are classified as:

- Impaired eyesight – exclude if a person can see clearly by wearing spectacles;
- Impaired hearing – exclude if a person can hear well with the aid of a hearing aid;
- Physical impairment;
- Intellectual impairment;
- Psychological impairment;
- Other impairments;
- Multiple impairments.

Replies are based on self-assessment and an enumerator may not influence a person's reply. A person with a particular condition might perceive himself/herself as being disabled, while another person with the same condition might not perceive himself/herself as being disabled.

## **Labour status**

Persons aged 15 years and over are classified into three categories:

### **Employed**

This category includes persons who were employed for at least one hour between 21 November and 27 November 2005 (reference week). This category includes all those who were either employed on a full-time or part-time basis, for wage or salary, in cash or in kind. This category also includes those who were absent from their job during the reference week but still have a formal attachment to it, e.g., those on vacation leave, sick leave, injury leave, maternity leave, those who were absent because of bad weather, etc.

A person would also be counted as working if s/he receives wages for on-the-job training which involves the production of goods or services. Self-employed persons with a business, farm or professional practice are also considered to be working if one of the following criteria applies:

- A person works in his/her own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, even if the enterprise is failing to make a profit;
- A person who spends time on the operation of a business, professional practice or farm even if no sales were made, no professional services were rendered, or nothing was actually produced, e.g., a farmer who performs maintenance on his farm, an architect who spends time waiting for clients in his/her office, a fisherman who repairs his nets for future use, etc.;
- A person is in the process of setting up a business, farm or professional practice. This includes the process of buying and installing equipment, etc.;
- An unpaid family worker is said to be working if the work contributes directly to a business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a relative who forms part of the same household. Unpaid family work is any task that contributes directly to the operation of the family farm or business.

### **Unemployed**

This category includes persons who were not working during the reference week, have no attachment to a job, were actively seeking work during the four weeks prior to the interview and who are able to start working within two weeks from the date of the interview if work were to become available.

### **Inactive**

This category includes persons who were neither in employment nor in unemployment. Normally, this category includes housewives, pensioners, students, etc.

If a pensioner, housewife or student, who would normally be classified as inactive, was employed on a part-time basis during the reference week or has a formal attachment to a job, s/he should be classified as employed. On the other hand, if s/he fulfils the criteria for an unemployed person, s/he should be classified as such.

## **Housing Accommodation**

Private dwellings are classified as either living quarters or as vacant.

### **Living quarters**

These are defined as structurally separate and independent premises which are designed for permanent human habitation and which are not used wholly for other purposes at the time of the Census. Living quarters may be fixed or mobile, permanent or temporary.

Living quarters are characterised by two essential features:

- **separateness**, in that the person/s using them can separate themselves from other persons and make independent use of the quarters;
- **independence**, in that a unit classified as living quarters should have direct access from the street or from a public or communal area. Hence the occupants can enter and exit the unit without passing through anybody else's accommodation.

Living quarters include main, summer and vacant dwellings. Living quarters exclude all business establishments.

### **Vacant dwelling**

A vacant dwelling is similar to living quarters, except that no person was residing in the dwelling during the Census.

Vacant dwellings include those dwellings that are in shell form or are being finished.

### **Type of dwelling**

#### **House**

A house is a self-contained suite of rooms with one or more floors with a separate entrance and which is accessible from the street. A house may be:

##### **Terraced**

A house with two or more floors, with its own access at street level, with its own airspace and no underlying structures that are not part of the house itself. A terraced house is attached to other structures on both sides. This housing category includes a corner house at the end of a row of terraced houses.

##### **Semi-detached**

A house (including villa, bungalow, townhouse, converted farmhouse etc.), with its own airspace and no underlying structures that are not part of the house itself, that is attached to other structures on one side only. A house that is attached to another structure on one side and a drive-in on the other side is also considered as a semi-detached house.

##### **Fully-detached**

A house (including villa, bungalow, townhouse, converted farmhouse etc.), with its own airspace and no underlying structures that are not part of the house itself, which is entirely surrounded by a yard, drive-in or similar, and which is separate from any other structure.

#### **Ground-floor tenement having its own airspace**

A self-contained room or suite of rooms at ground level with a separate entrance that is accessible from the street and without an overlying habitation.

#### **Ground-floor tenement without its own airspace**

A self-contained room or suite of rooms at ground level with a separate entrance that is accessible from the street and having an overlying habitation.

**Maisonette**

A self-contained room or suite of rooms with a separate entrance that is accessible from the street and is either at ground level with overlying habitation, or at first-floor level with underlying habitation.

A ground-floor maisonette may be classified either as a ground-floor tenement without its own airspace or as a maisonette.

**Flat**

A self-contained room or suite of rooms with a separate entrance that is accessible from a common passage, landing or stairway. This category includes a penthouse.

**Other type:****Cellar**

A self-contained room or suite of rooms one metre or more below street level with a separate entrance onto street and other overlying structures.

**Other dwelling**

This category includes places that were occupied at the time of the Census. Such places would include a: barn; mill; rock shelter; cave; hut; cabin; trailer; and shack.

**Condition/State of repair**

This is subjective and refers to whether the building is in need of repair, as well as to the kind of repair needed, as elaborated below:

**In good state of repair****Needs minor repairs**

This refers mostly to the regular maintenance of the building and its components, such as a cracked window or inoperative lock, or removing graffiti from the front wall, and so forth.

**Needs moderate repairs**

This refers to correcting moderate defects such as large areas of broken plaster and stairways with no secure hand railing.

**Needs serious repairs**

This refers to cases of serious structural defects, such as cracks and holes in the exterior walls and missing stairways.

**Dilapidated**

This refers to buildings that are beyond repair. Such buildings would have so many serious structural defects that it is deemed more appropriate to tear them down than to undertake repairs. This usually refers to buildings with only the frame left standing, without complete external walls and/or roof, windows, doors etc.

## **Emphyteusis**

Emphyteusis is a contract whereby one of the contracting parties grants to the other, in perpetuity or for a time, a tenement for a stated yearly rent which the latter binds himself to pay to the former, either in money or in kind, as an acknowledgement of the tenure.

## **Period during which contract of rent was signed**

This refers to the first time that the rent contract was signed. Care should be taken so as not to confuse this with the year of transfer of tenancy in cases where such a transfer has taken place.

## **Room**

This is defined as a space in a housing unit or in living quarters other than housing units enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres above the ground, of size large enough to hold a bed for an adult (4 square metres at least) and at least 2 metres high over the major areas of the ceiling.

Thus, normal bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, habitable cellar rooms and attics, servants' room, kitchens and other separate spaces used or intended for habitation all count as rooms. A kitchenette (see definition of kitchen), corridors, verandas, utility rooms, e.g. boiler rooms, laundry rooms, rooms used for business purposes and lobbies do not count as rooms; nor do bathrooms and toilets (even if they are more than 4 square metres in area).

## **Kitchen**

A kitchen is defined as a room (or part of a room) of at least 4 square metres or two metres wide that has been designed and equipped for the preparation of the principal meals and is used for that purpose, irrespective of whether it is also used for eating, sleeping or living.

A kitchenette is defined as a separate space with less than 4 square metres or two metres width of floor space.

## **Holiday dwelling**

This is a dwelling which contains at least one room that is not used for business purposes. Dwellings which are rented out to other persons are not counted as holiday dwellings.

## COMMENTARY

### Population size

Between the first Census carried out in 1842 and the 2005 Census, the population of Malta has grown 3.5 times, from 114,499 persons in 1842 to 404,962 in 2005. Furthermore, while the population increased by over 60 per cent between 1842 and 1901, it has more than doubled since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In fact, since the 1901 census the population grew by 2.2 times.

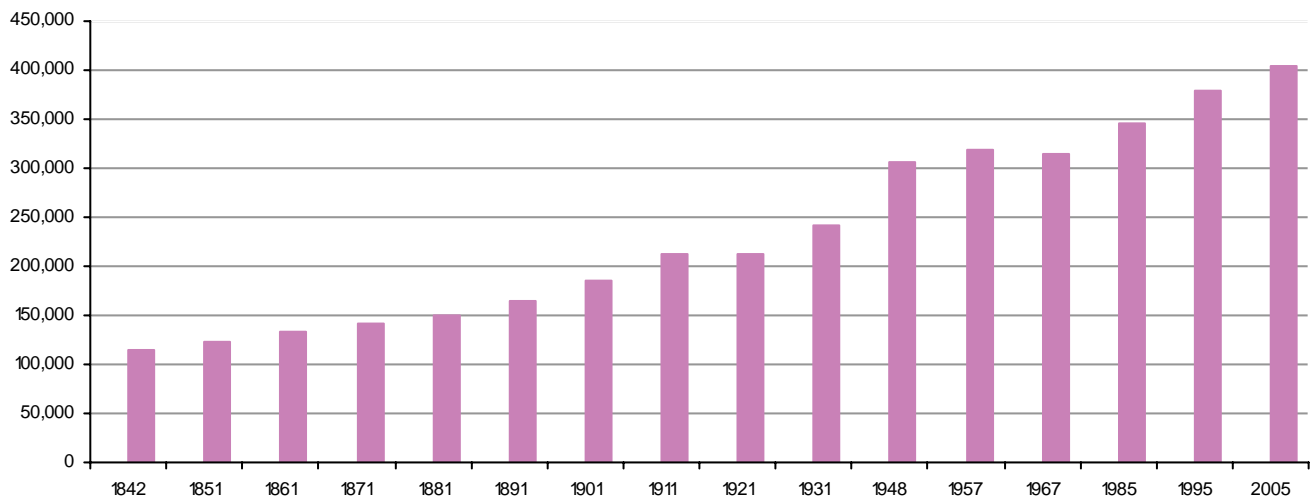
In 1995, the population stood at 378,132. It has since increased by 26,830 persons, 13,983 males and 12,847 females. The number of males grew by 7.5 per cent, from 186,836 to 200,819 in 2005. At the same time, the number of females increased by 6.7 per cent, from 191,296 to 204,143 in 2005. In 2005, the number of males for every 1,000 females stood at 984, up from 977 in 1995.

Table 1 and Chart 1 represent the population between 1842 and 2005.

**T1. Population growth: 1842-2005**

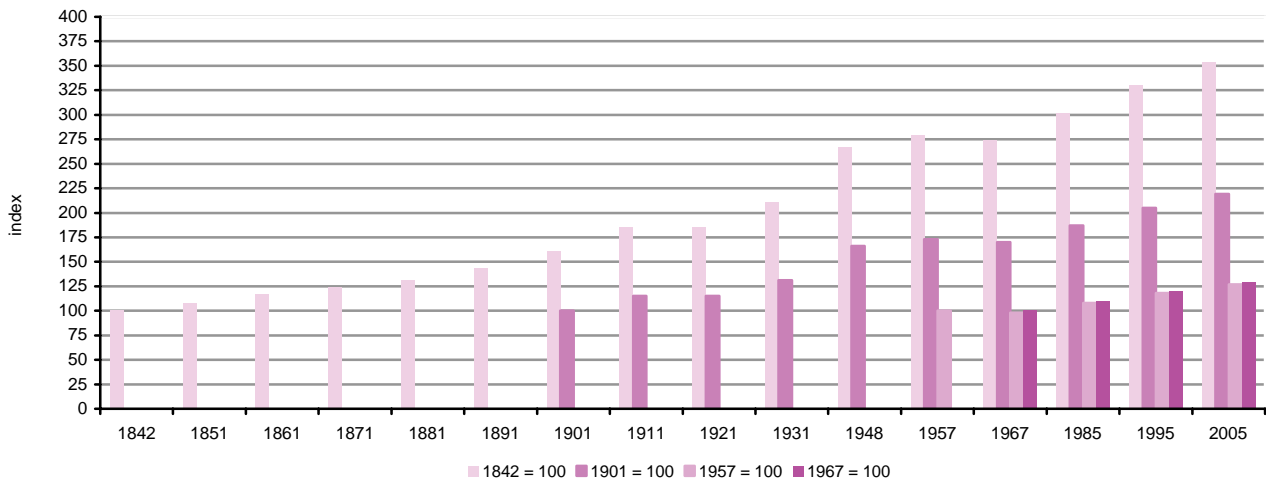
Census date	Population			Intercensal change						Number of males per 1,000 females
	Total	Males	Females	Number			%			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
21 March, 1842	114,499	55,168	59,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	930
31 March, 1851	123,496	60,456	63,040	8,997	5,288	3,709	7.9	9.6	6.3	959
31 October, 1861	134,055	66,270	67,785	10,559	5,814	4,745	8.6	9.6	7.5	978
3 May, 1871	141,775	69,952	71,823	7,720	3,682	4,038	5.8	5.6	6.0	974
3 April, 1881	149,782	73,430	76,352	8,007	3,478	4,529	5.6	5.0	6.3	962
5 April, 1891	165,037	81,316	83,721	15,255	7,886	7,369	10.2	10.7	9.7	971
31 March, 1901	184,742	91,994	92,748	19,705	10,678	9,027	11.9	13.1	10.8	992
2 April, 1911	211,564	105,601	105,963	26,822	13,607	13,215	14.5	14.8	14.2	997
21 April, 1921	212,258	102,745	109,513	694	-2,856	3,550	0.3	-2.7	3.4	938
26 April, 1931	241,621	117,457	124,164	29,363	14,712	14,651	13.8	14.3	13.4	946
14 June, 1948	305,991	150,665	155,326	64,370	33,208	31,162	26.6	28.3	25.1	970
30 November, 1957	319,620	153,108	166,512	13,629	2,443	11,186	4.5	1.6	7.2	920
26 November, 1967	314,216	150,598	163,618	-5,404	-2,510	-2,894	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	920
16 November, 1985	345,418	169,832	175,586	31,202	19,234	11,968	9.9	12.8	7.3	967
26 November, 1995	378,132	186,836	191,296	32,714	17,004	15,710	9.5	10.0	8.9	977
27 November, 2005	404,962	200,819	204,143	26,830	13,983	12,847	7.1	7.5	6.7	984

**C1. Population: 1842-2005**





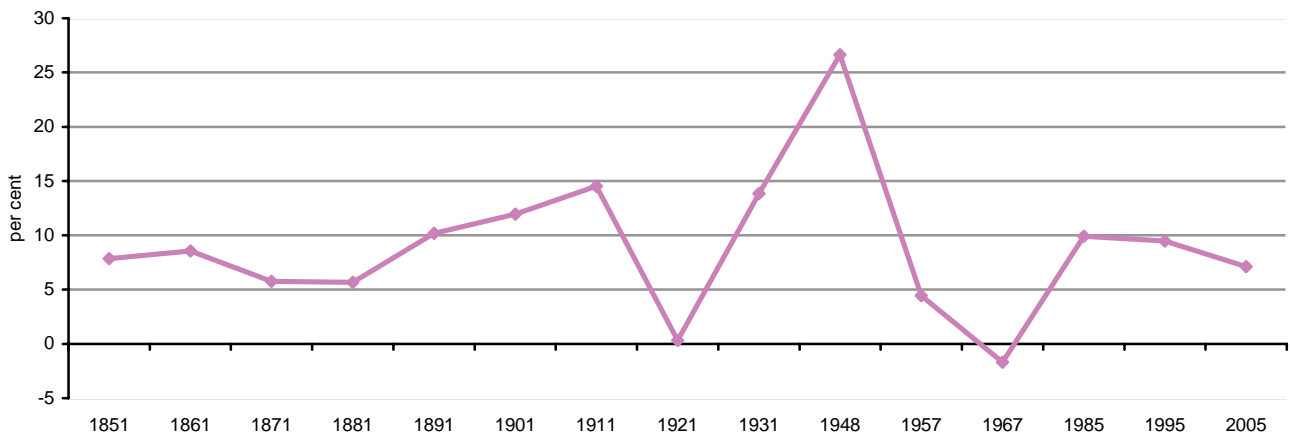
## C2. Index of intercensal population change



### Population growth

The average annual change in the population varied significantly between 1842 and 2005. Table 2 and Charts 2 to 4 portray population growth rates across the 16 censuses held to date.

## C3. Percentage intercensal population change



Between the first two censuses held in 1842 and 1851, the population increased by an average of 0.9 per cent every year. The population underwent a similar rate of growth between 1851 and 1861.

Between 1861 and 1881 the average annual rate of growth decreased marginally to 0.6 per cent. This was followed by a period of acceleration when the population increased significantly in the ensuing thirty years: in 1911 the population stood at 211,564.

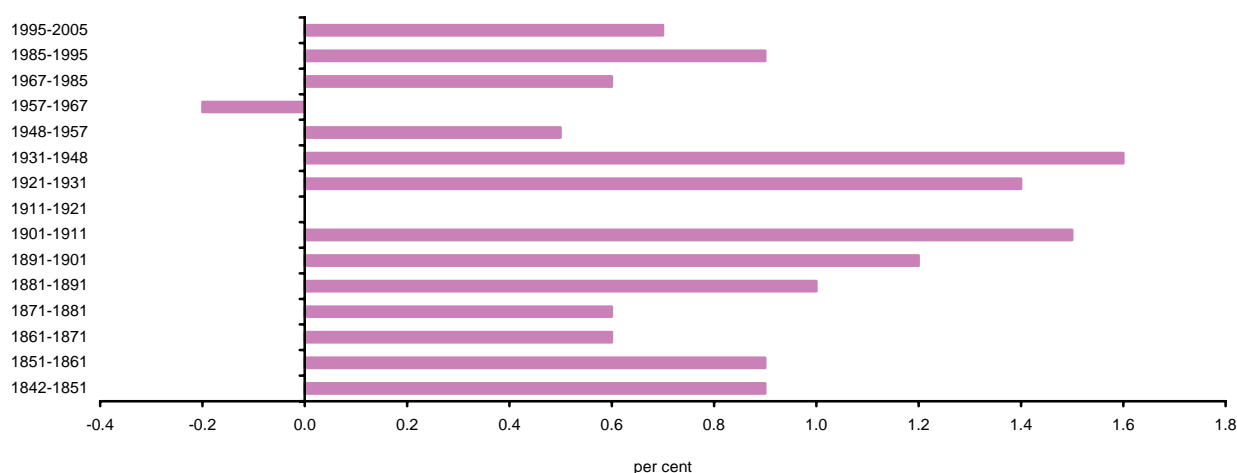
The decade 1911 to 1921, which included the First World War, was characterised by insignificant population growth that averaged a nil per cent change in the annual growth rate. This translated into an increase of 694 persons during this period.

The following decennium saw a substantially higher average annual growth rate of 1.4 per cent, with the population rising to 241,621 in 1931. The next Census was carried out in 1948 after the end of the Second World War. During this intercensal period the population increased by 64,370, translating into an average annual increase of 1.6 per cent. In the 1948 Census, the population exceeded the 300,000 mark for the first time to stand at 305,911.

## T2. Average annual intercensal rate of change in the population: 1842-2005

	Total	Males	Females
1842-1851	0.9	1.1	0.7
1851-1861	0.9	1.0	0.8
1861-1871	0.6	0.6	0.7
1871-1881	0.6	0.6	0.7
1881-1891	1.0	1.2	1.1
1891-1901	1.2	1.5	1.2
1901-1911	1.5	1.6	1.6
1911-1921	0.0	-0.3	0.4
1921-1931	1.4	1.6	1.5
1931-1948	1.6	1.7	1.5
1948-1957	0.5	0.2	0.8
1957-1967	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
1967-1985	0.6	0.7	0.4
1985-1995	0.9	1.0	0.9
1995-2005	0.7	0.7	0.7

## C4. Average annual rate of population change among censuses: 1842-2005



Emigration was the main factor contributing to a slowdown in the growth rate between 1948 and 1957, with the population growing by an average of 0.5 per cent during this period. In the ensuing decade, emigration flows were considerably higher; in fact, the outflow of Maltese residents exceeded the natural increase in the population. This resulted in an average annual contraction of -0.2 per cent between 1957 and 1967. The population stood at 314,216 in 1967.

A span of 18 years elapsed until the next Census. In 1985, the population comprised 345,418 persons implying an increase of 31,202 persons that, calculated from 1967, represented an average annual increase of 0.6 per cent. During this period the population was affected by inward migratory flows.

Post-1985, the Census was carried out twice, in 1995 and 2005. During this period, a steady increase was experienced with the population going up to 378,132 in 1995 and exceeding the 400,000 mark in 2005. In the Census being reported on, the population of Malta stood at 404,962. In terms of growth rates, an average expansion rate of 0.9 per cent was experienced between 1985 and 1995, slowing down to 0.7 per cent in the ensuing decade. This deceleration in population growth is attributed mainly to a decline in the birth rate which has contributed to an ageing population.

## Geographical distribution

For the purposes of the Census, the localities coincided with the boundaries of the local councils with a new locality, Mtarfa, being featured in the 2005 Census. Previously, this locality formed part of Rabat.

On a district basis, the Northern Harbour District is the most thickly inhabited. In fact, 119,332 persons, or 29.5 per cent of the population, live in this district. In terms of population size, the lowest number of people live in Gozo and Comino with 31,007 inhabitants, or 7.7 per cent of the population.

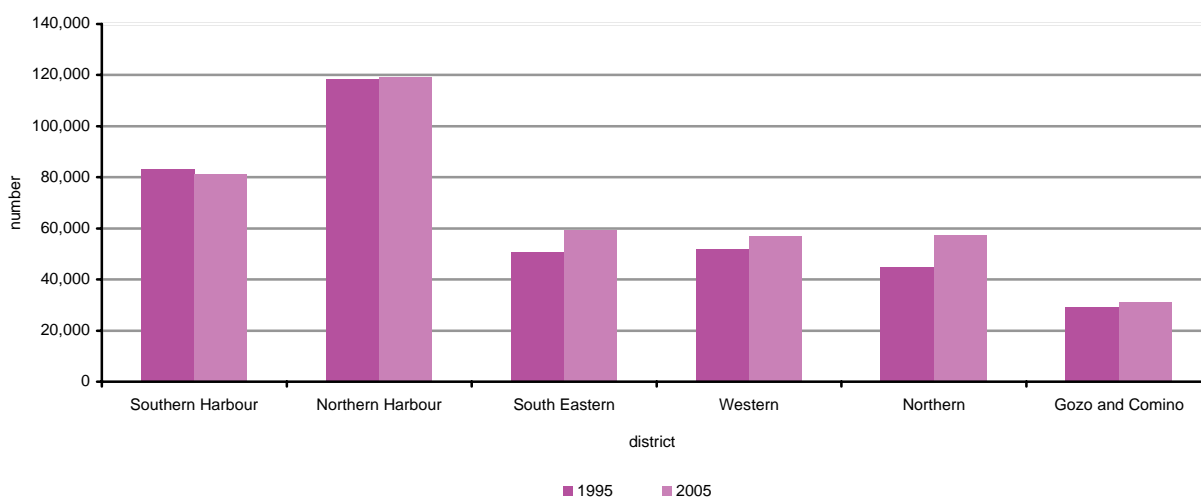
In the Southern Harbour District, the population declined by 2,187, or 2.6 per cent, from 83,234 in 1995 to 81,047 in 2005. In the 1995 Census, Southern Harbour residents accounted for 20.0 per cent of the population. On the other hand, the population in the South Eastern District increased by 8,721, or 17.2 per cent. In 2005, people living in this district numbered 59,371, or 14.7 per cent of the population.

The Western District garners a 14.1 per cent share of the total population. This district has seen an intercensal increase of 5,077 inhabitants, to a total of 57,038.

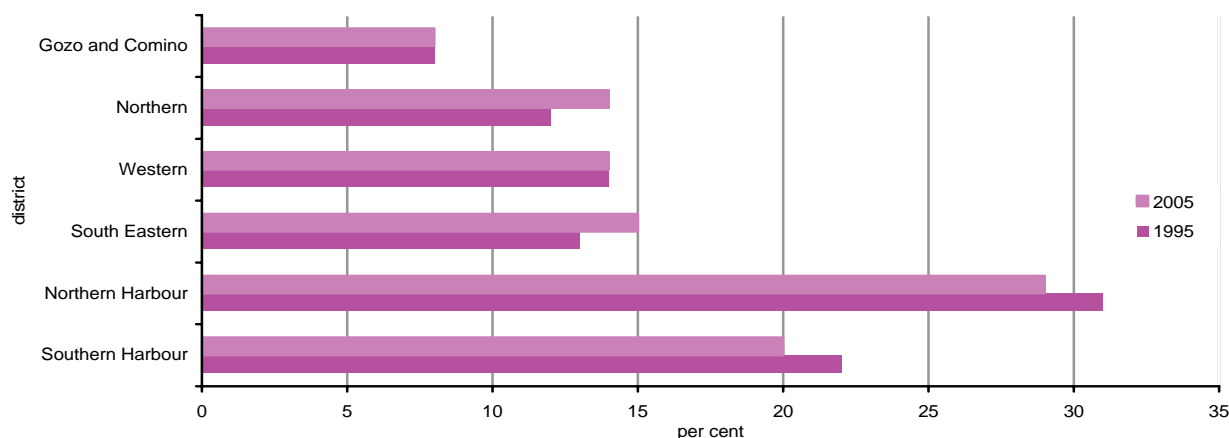
The largest increase in the population, both in terms of number and proportion, occurred in the Northern District. Whereas the population measured 44,852 in 1995, it reached 57,167 in 2005, an increase of 27.5 per cent. In 2005, residents living in this district accounted for 14.1 per cent of the population.

Charts 5 to 6 illustrate the changes in the population on a district level between 1995 and 2005.

### C5. Population distribution by district: 1995/2005



### C6. Population share by district: 1995/2005



The largest locality in Malta remains Birkirkara with 21,858 residents. This was followed by Mosta with 18,735 residents and Qormi with 16,559 residents. The smallest locality remains Mdina with 278 residents. G asri and San Lawrenz are second and third smallest with 418 and 598 residents respectively.

As regards growth by locality, Marsaskala experienced the largest growth rate, followed by St Paul’s Bay. In fact, since 1995, the population of Marsaskala grew by 4,576, or 95.9 per cent, while the St Paul’s Bay population increased by 6,020, or 81.4 per cent. The largest proportion in terms of outflow is Mdina’s with 26.3 per cent less inhabitants than in the 1995 Census. amrun experienced the greatest drop with its population going down to 9,541 in 2005, a decline of 1,654 persons over 1995.

**Age and sex**

In November 2005, the average age of the population stood at 38.5 years, compared to 35.7 years in 1995 and 33.8 in 1985.

There was a marked decline in the number of persons less than 15 years resulting from a declining fertility rate. In fact, the number of people aged 0 to 14 years totalled 69,486, or 16.1 per cent less than in 1995.

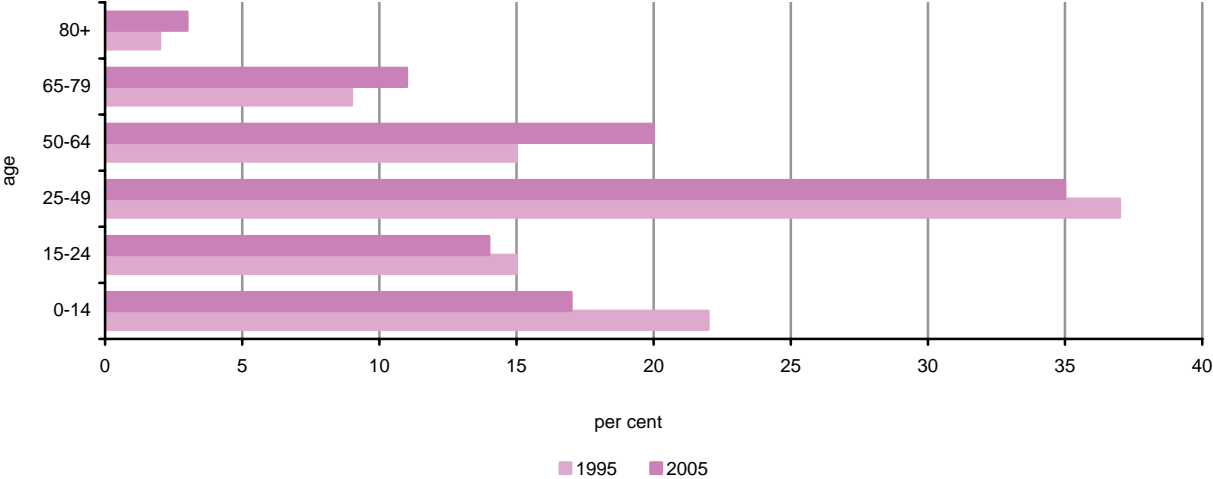
Persons aged 15 to 24 years added up to 58,099, or 2,334 more than in 1995. The 25 to 49 cohort comprised 140,095 persons, implying a small increase of 0.8 per cent over 1995.

Among the older age groups, there were significant increases. The 50 to 64 age group increased by 42.5 per cent in the 10 years since 1995 while the 65 and over age group grew by 28.6 per cent to stand at 55,671 persons.

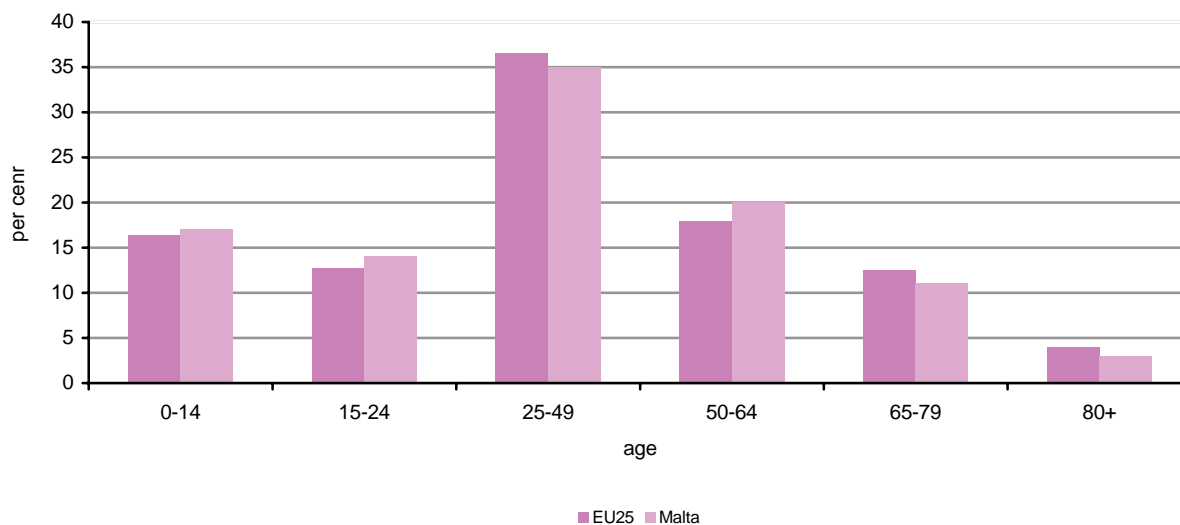
The labour force, comprising people aged 15 to 64 years, continued to increase. Persons in this age bracket totalled 279,805, compared to 252,079 in 1995, an increase of 11.0 per cent.

Chart 7 represents the age distribution of the population of Malta while Chart 8 presents a comparative picture of age distribution in Malta and the European Union as a whole. The similarity between the comparative age distributions can be clearly seen.

**C7. Age distribution: 1995/2005**



### C8. Comparative age distribution between Malta and EU25



On Census Day 2005, the population consisted of 200,819 males, or 49.6 per cent of the population, and 204,143 females. In 1995, the proportion of males stood at 49.4 per cent with the resultant share of females at 50.6 per cent. This means that the gap between males and females has narrowed. On a regional basis, gender distribution in the Island of Malta reflected the national proportions, while in Gozo and Comino, the male population segment is 49.3 per cent and its female counterpart, 50.7 per cent.

Table 3 shows the distribution of males and females by district in 2005, while Chart 9 depicts the number of males for every 1,000 females throughout the 16 censuses held to date.

### T3. Population by sex: 2005

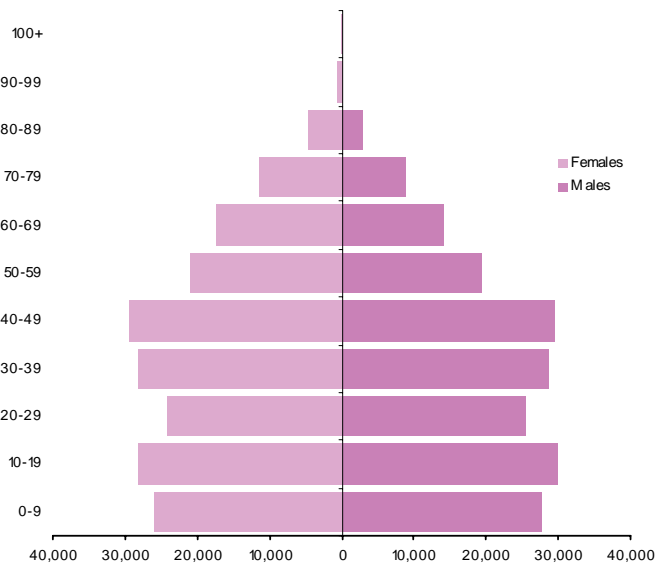
District	Total		Males		Females	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Southern Harbour	81,047	100.0	40,398	49.8	40,649	50.2
Northern Harbour	119,332	100.0	58,853	49.3	60,479	50.7
South Eastern	59,371	100.0	29,618	49.9	29,753	50.1
Western	57,038	100.0	28,182	49.4	28,856	50.6
Northern	57,167	100.0	28,482	49.8	28,685	50.2
Gozo and Comino	31,007	100.0	15,286	49.3	15,721	50.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>404,962</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>200,819</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>204,143</b>	<b>50.4</b>

**C9. Number of males per 1,000 females: 1842-2005**

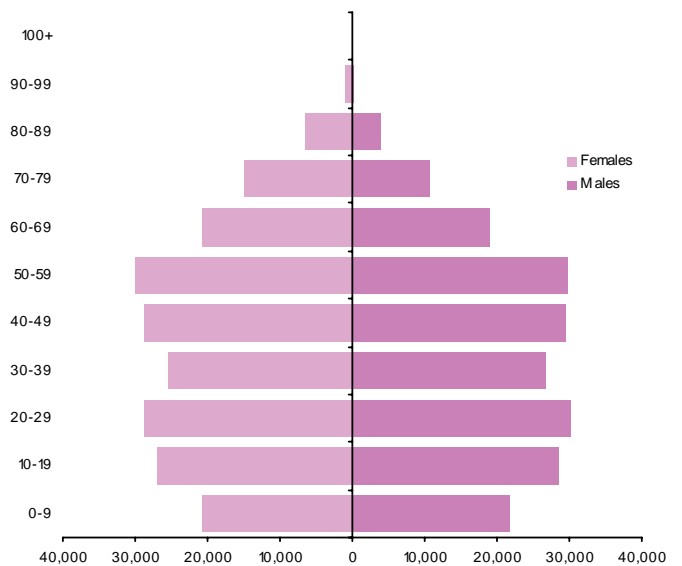


The intercensal changes in the age-sex distribution of the population on the basis of the two Censuses spanning the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century can be followed in Charts 10 and 11.

**C10. Age-sex distribution: 1995**



**C11. Age-sex distribution: 2005**



## Citizenship

Several tables in this publication feature the total population which is made up of Maltese citizens and citizens of other countries who are resident in Malta (the non-Maltese segment of the population). In 2005, 392,850 residents, or 97.0 per cent of the population, were Maltese nationals while the other 12,112, 3.0 per cent, were foreign nationals. Compared to 1995, the Maltese-national segment has decreased. In fact, in 1995, Maltese nationals accounted for just over 98.1 per cent of the population.

Maltese nationals comprised 194,907 males, or 49.6 per cent, and 197,943 females, or 50.4 per cent. At 6,200, or 51.2 per cent of all foreign nationals, the female element was more pronounced in the foreign-national segment of the population.

In line with the geographical distribution of the population, the majority of residents with a foreign nationality resided in the Northern Harbour District, translating into 41.2 per cent of all foreign nationals. The proportion of Maltese nationals resident in this district was calculated at 29.1 per cent of all Maltese citizens.

Table 4 shows the distribution of foreign nationals residing in Malta by nationality and sex in respect of 2005. It shows that the predominant foreign component in the population of Malta is British, with 38.9 per cent of foreign nationals.

### T4. Foreign nationals by citizenship and sex: 2005

Citizenship	Total		Males		Females	
	No	per cent	No	per cent	No	per cent
British	4,713	100.0	2,177	46.2	2,536	53.8
Italian	585	100.0	419	71.6	166	28.4
French	127	100.0	52	40.9	75	59.1
German	518	100.0	221	42.7	297	57.3
Other EU country	1,079	100.0	504	46.7	575	53.3
Other European country	2,033	100.0	920	45.3	1,113	54.7
American	255	100.0	121	47.5	134	52.5
Canadian	170	100.0	71	41.8	99	58.2
Australian	372	100.0	120	32.3	252	67.7
Libyan	493	100.0	335	68.0	158	32.0
Other citizenship	1,569	100.0	864	55.1	705	44.9
Stateless	198	100.0	108	54.5	90	45.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,112</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>51.2</b>

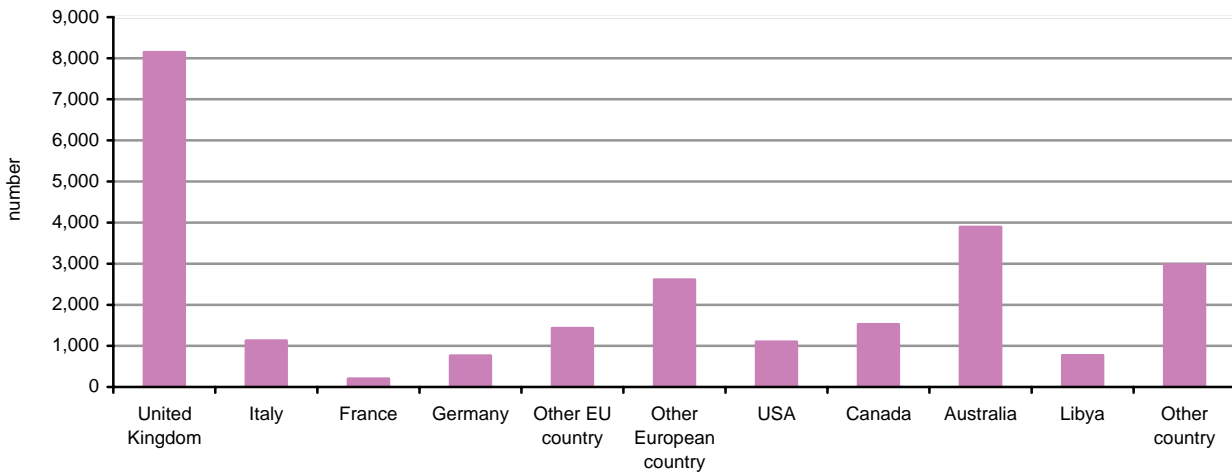
It is pertinent to note here that people with both Maltese and foreign citizenship have been included with Maltese nationals.

## Country of birth

People's country of birth reflects patterns of citizenship, with the lion's share of residents in Malta – 93.9 per cent – having been born in this country. Compared to 1995, the Malta-born segment of the population has decreased.

Chart 12 shows the distribution of Maltese residents born abroad by their country of birth.

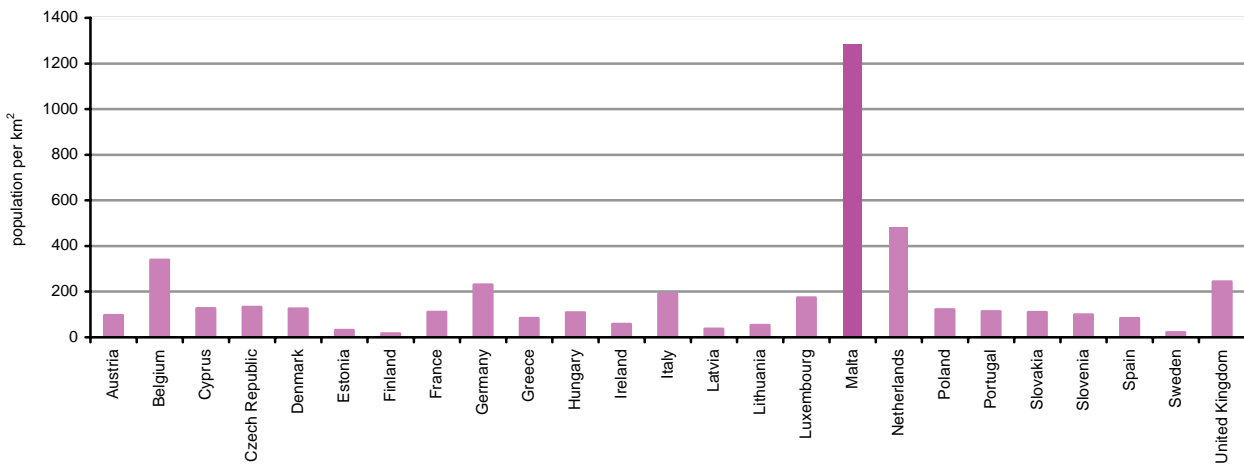
**C12. Maltese residents born abroad by country of birth: 2005**



**Population density**

Malta remains the most densely populated European Union Member State, with an average of 1,285 persons per square kilometre. The Netherlands ranks a far second, with 480 residents per square kilometre. This is graphically seen in Chart 13.

**C13. Population density: a comparison of Malta and EU Member States**

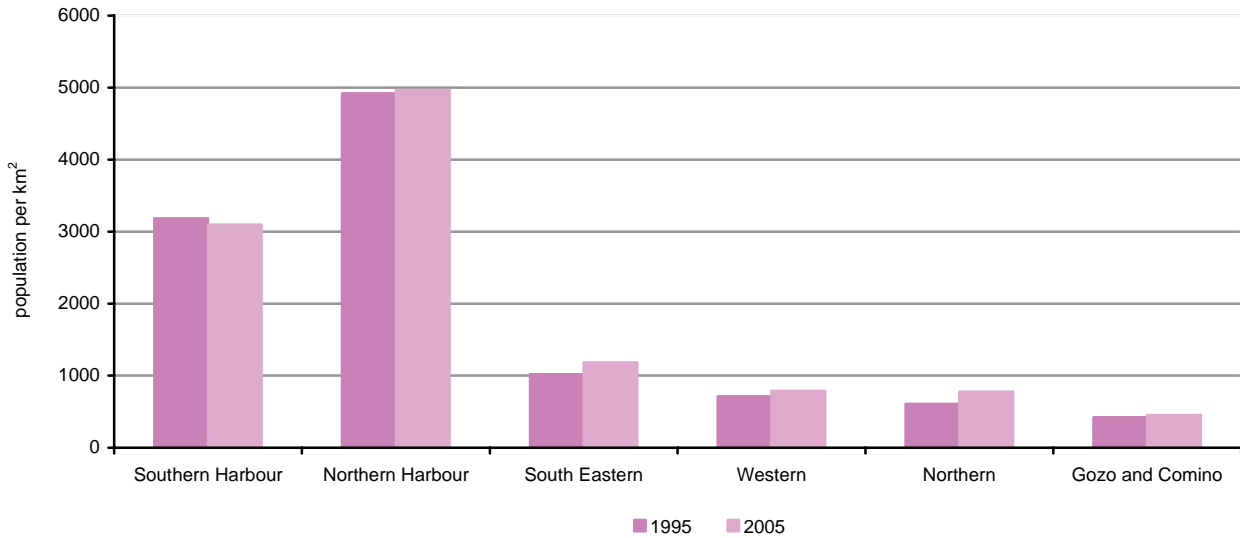


On a regional basis, the Island of Malta has 1,517 inhabitants per square kilometre, which is more than three times as much as the Gozitan population density: 452 persons per square kilometre.

On a national level, population density in Malta increased by 7.1 per cent in 2005 when compared to 10 years earlier. All districts except Southern Harbour have experienced increases in their population density. Chart 14 illustrates intercensal changes in the population density at district level.



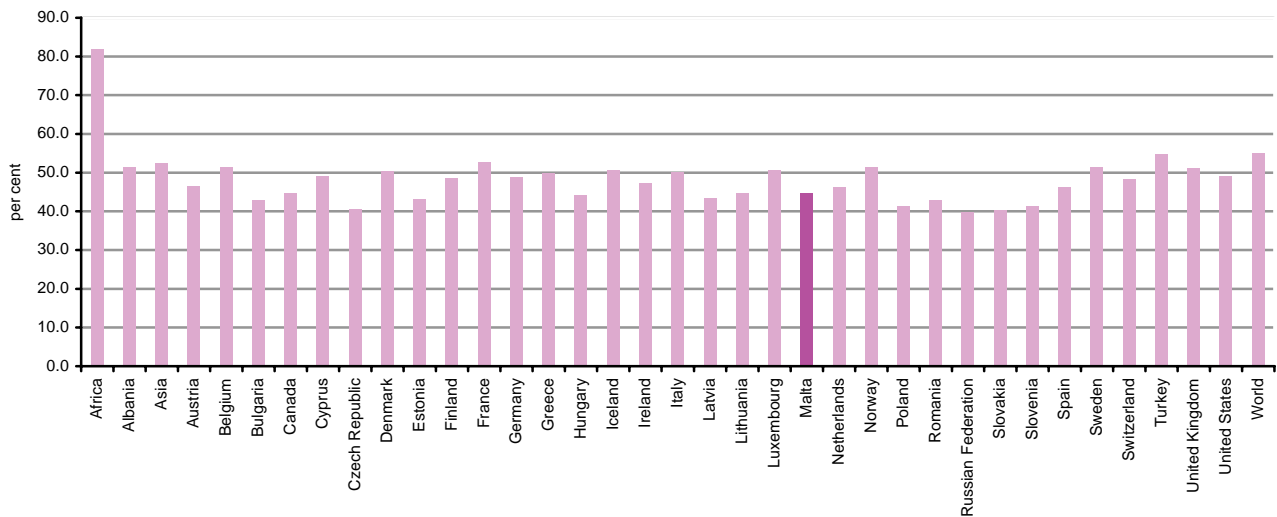
**C14. Population density in Maltese districts: 1995/2005**



**Dependency ratios**

In 2005, the dependency ratio (expressed as the sum of people less than 15 years old and people aged 65 years and over, as a percentage of the working-age population aged 15 to 64 years) stood at 44.7 per cent, considerably lower than the 50.4 per cent calculated for Malta in 1995 and a projected world average of 55.1 per cent. This fall in the ratio is attributable to the marked decline in the proportion of persons less than 15 years old. In 2005, this age bracket constituted 17.2 per cent of the population compared to 21.9 per cent in 1995. Chart 15 compares the dependency ratio of Malta with selected international counterparts.

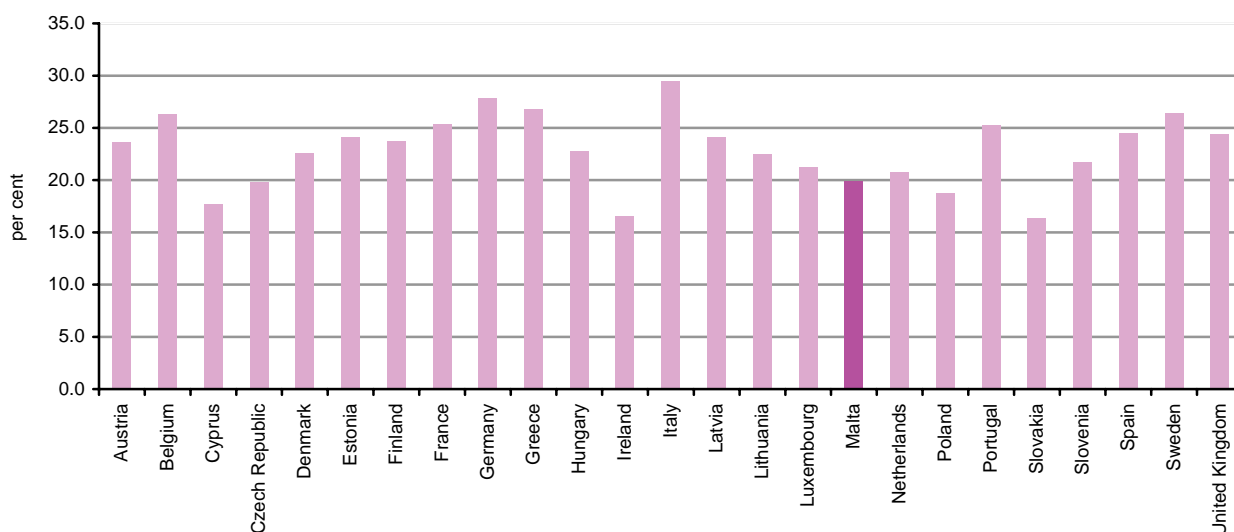
**C15. Dependency ratio: a comparison of Malta and selected countries and continents**



In comparison to other Member States of the European Union, Malta has a significantly lower old-age dependency ratio, defined as the ratio of persons aged 65 years and over to the working-age population. In Malta, this stood at 19.9 per cent, compared to 24.9 per cent across the European Union. It is however worth noting that, in respect of Malta, the old-age dependency ratio in 1995 was calculated at 17.2 per cent, implying a not inconsiderable increase this past decade.

Chart 16 illustrates the old-age dependency ratio across European Union Member States.

### C16. Old-age dependency ratio: a comparison of Malta and EU Member States

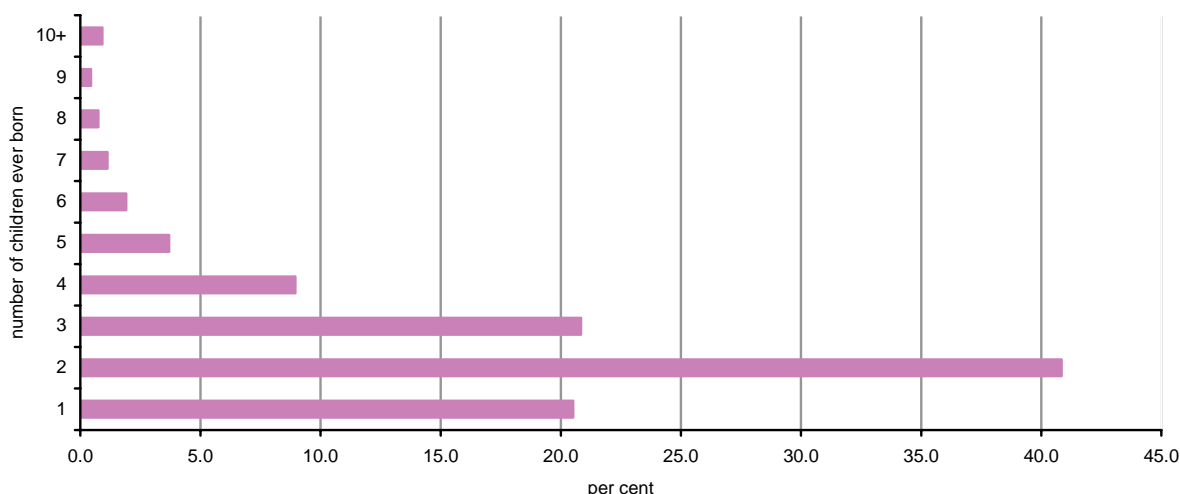


Within the European Union, countries that have completed their demographic transition, such as Italy, have a much higher old-age dependency ratio than countries such as Slovakia, which has a 16.3 per cent old-age dependency ratio compared to the Italian ratio of 29.4 per cent.

### Fertility

In the 10 years between 1995 and 2005 the fertility rate continued on a declining trend, decreasing by 0.4 children per mother. In 2005, the average number of children born per mother stood at 2.6, compared to 3.0 in 1995. Chart 17 shows a distribution of mothers by the number of children ever born. It shows that the largest proportion of mothers in Malta – nearly 41.0 per cent – bore two children.

### C17. Distribution of mothers by number of children ever born: 2005



On the other hand, the number of mothers continued on an increase. In the 2005 Census, 111,334 mothers were enumerated, implying a 14.5 per cent increase over 1995.

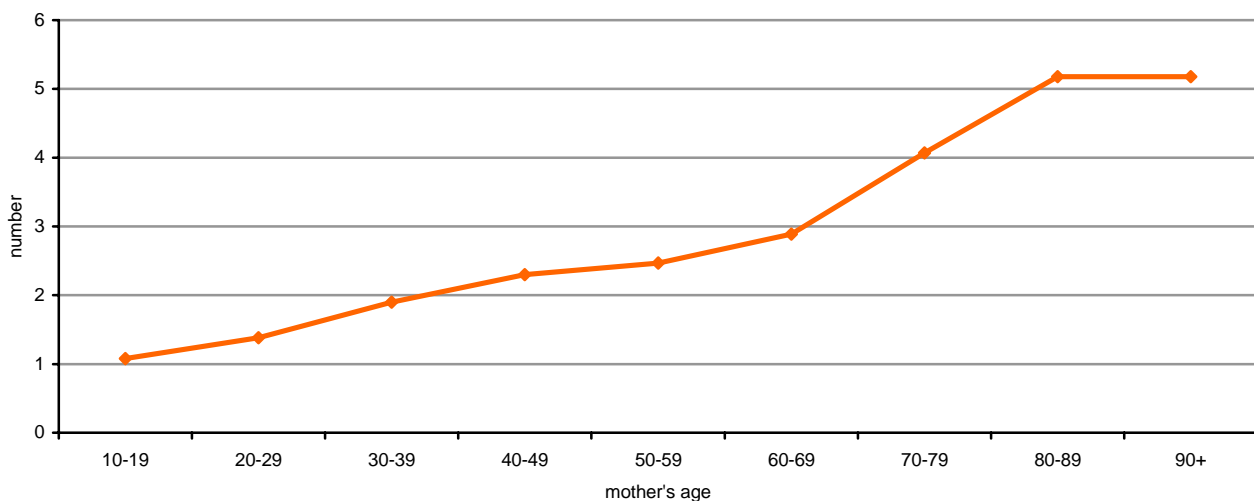
Table 5 shows the average number of children ever born to mothers by the mother's marital status.

### T5. Total and average number of children ever born by marital status of mother: 2005

Marital status	No.	per cent	Average number of children
Under 16 years old	20	0.0	1.1
Single	4,160	1.4	1.4
Married	213,029	73.9	2.4
Separated	12,390	4.3	2.3
Annulled/Divorced (but not re-married)	2,055	0.7	2.1
Widowed (but not re-married)	56,375	19.6	4.1
Re-married	322	0.1	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>288,351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>

In line with the declining fertility rate, the average number of children ever born increases in tandem with the mother's age. This means that the average number of children ever born to mothers in the older age groups is higher than the average number ever born to younger mothers. This is clearly seen in Chart 18.

### C18. Average number of children ever born by age of mother: 2005



### Marital status

According to the 2005 Census, 59.2 per cent of people aged 16 years and over were married, translating into 97,337 males and 98,186 females. Single, never married persons accounted for 30.6 per cent of the population in this age cohort. Compared to the 1995 Census, the married component of the population decreased; in 1995, 62.8 per cent of the 16+ population segment were married persons. Table 6 presents a comparative analysis of the population by marital status in respect of the past two censuses.

## T6. Population aged 16 years and over by marital status: 1995/2005

Marital status	1995		2005		change 2005/1995	
	No	per cent	No	per cent	No	per cent
Single (never married)	84,718	29.3	100,803	30.6	16,085	19.0
Married	181,875	62.8	195,523	59.3	13,648	7.5
Separated	4,120	1.4	11,045	3.3	6,925	168.1
Annulled/Divorced (but not re-married)	978	0.3	2,309	0.7	1,331	136.1
Widowed (but not re-married)	16,979	5.9	19,248	5.8	2,269	13.4
Re-married	706	0.2	810	0.2	104	14.7
Non-respondent	173	0.1	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>289,549</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>329,738</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,189</b>	<b>13.9</b>

## Households

In the 2005 Census, a total of 139,583 private households and 250 institutional households were recorded. People living in private households were enumerated at 398,615, while 6,347 persons were recorded in institutional households. Both the private-household population and the institutional-household population underwent increases over 1995, the former, by 7.0 per cent and the latter, by 15.9 per cent.

The trend towards smaller private households continued. The average household size with regard to private households in 2005 stood at 2.9 persons, down from 3.1 in 1995. In this 10-year span, private households increased in number, by 20,104, or 16.8 per cent.

The population in private households comprised 198,523 males, or 49.8 per cent, and 200,092 females, or 50.2 per cent. On the other hand, the female component of the population living in institutional households was significantly greater, 63.8 per cent to a 36.2 per cent male component.

Table 7 shows the distribution of the population in private and institutional households by age.

## T7. Population by household type and age: 2005

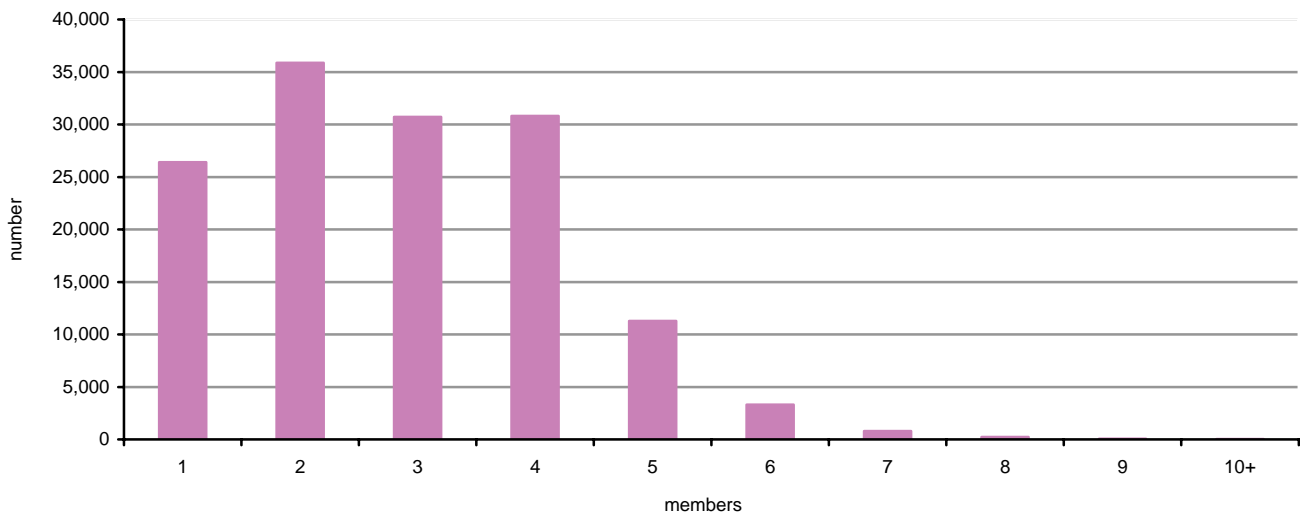
Age group	Total		Private		Institutional	
	No	per cent	No	per cent	No	per cent
0-9	42,586	10.5	42,424	10.6	162	2.6
10-19	55,634	13.7	55,408	13.9	226	3.6
20-29	59,041	14.6	58,764	14.7	277	4.4
30-39	52,253	12.9	51,917	13.0	336	5.3
40-49	58,166	14.4	57,769	14.5	397	6.3
50-59	59,848	14.8	59,356	14.9	492	7.8
60-69	39,660	9.8	38,966	9.8	694	10.9
70-79	25,782	6.4	24,444	6.1	1,338	21.1
80-89	10,699	2.6	8,809	2.2	1,890	29.8
90+	1,293	0.3	758	0.2	535	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>404,962</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>398,615</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,347</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In private households, 66.8 per cent of persons were less than 50 years old, while in institutional households 78.0 per cent were aged 50 years old or over. Table 8 profiles people living in institutional households, while Chart 19 presents a typology of private households by household size.

**T8. Population in institutional households by district and sex: 2005**

District	Total		Males		Females	
	No	per cent	No	per cent	No	per cent
Southern Harbour	1,951	100.0	831	42.6	1,120	57.4
Northern Harbour	1,494	100.0	517	34.6	977	65.4
South Eastern	304	100.0	68	22.4	236	77.6
Western	1,562	100.0	568	36.4	994	63.6
Northern	702	100.0	220	31.3	482	68.7
Gozo and Comino	334	100.0	92	27.5	242	72.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,347</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>4,051</b>	<b>63.8</b>

**C19. Distribution of private households by size: 2005**



While in 1995, 14.8 per cent of private households were single-person households, this proportion went up to 18.9 per cent in 2005. Two- and three-person households also increased, comprising 25.7 per cent and 22.0 per cent of private households respectively. Conversely, the proportion of four-person households decreased from 25.8 per cent in 1995 to 22.1 per cent in 2005, while households with 5 or more persons, went down significantly, from 15.8 per cent to 11.3 per cent.

Chart 20 compares the percentage distribution of private households by household size in the twenty-year period 1985 to 2005.

## C20. Distribution of private households by size: 1985-2005

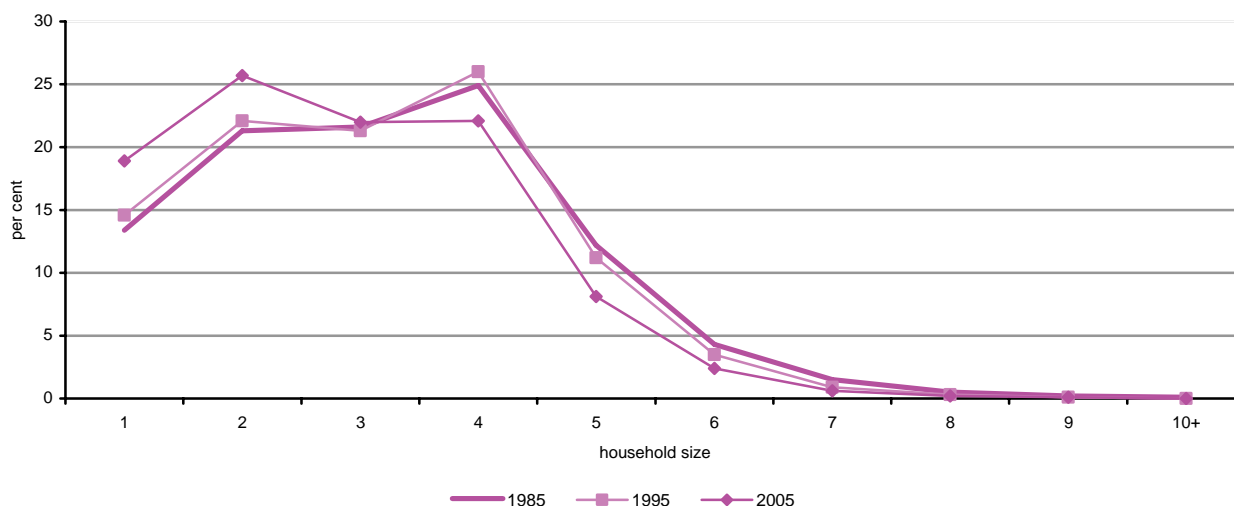


Table 9 profiles private households by district and average size within district.

### T9. Private households by district: 2005

District	Private households		Persons		Average household size
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	
Southern Harbour	28,192	20.2	79,096	19.8	2.8
Northern Harbour	42,731	30.6	117,838	29.6	2.8
South Eastern	19,901	14.3	59,067	14.8	3.0
Western	18,151	13.0	55,476	13.9	3.1
Northern	19,864	14.2	56,465	14.2	2.8
Gozo and Comino	10,744	7.7	30,673	7.7	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,583</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>398,615</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>

In 2005, private households with male reference persons made up nearly 71.9 per cent of all private households. The resultant share of private households with a female reference person stood at 28.1 per cent. This means that, although private households with male reference persons are predominant, the proportion of such households underwent a significant decrease of seven percentage points since 1995.

Table 10 shows the distribution of reference persons by age and sex as on Census Day 2005.

### T10. Reference persons by age and sex: 2005

Age group	Total		Males		Females	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
10-19	276	0.2	129	0.1	147	0.4
20-29	9,430	6.8	5,933	5.9	3,497	8.9
30-39	22,992	16.5	17,227	17.2	5,765	14.7
40-49	28,810	20.6	22,819	22.7	5,991	15.3
50-59	31,687	22.7	25,134	25.0	6,553	16.7
60-69	22,955	16.4	16,549	16.5	6,406	16.4
70-79	16,346	11.7	9,294	9.3	7,052	18.0
80-89	6,544	4.7	3,121	3.1	3,423	8.7
90+	543	0.4	213	0.2	330	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,583</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100,419</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39,164</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Whereas 70.9 per cent of male reference persons in private households were less than 60 years old, only 56.0 per cent of female reference persons were in the same age bracket. Male reference persons in the 70+ age cohort accounted for 12.6 per cent of private households with a male reference person, compared to 27.5 per cent for private households with a female reference person.

A total of 55,243 private households, or 39.6 per cent of the total, had dependent children. Of these, 3605, or 6.5 per cent, were single-parent households with dependent children.

## Migration

A total of 2,075 Maltese residents indicated that they had been living in another country one year prior to the Census. These comprised 1,105 males and 970 females. On the other hand, 7,220 persons indicated that they had been residing in another country five years prior to the Census. These comprised 3,689 males and 3,531 females.

Tables 11 and 12 record the distribution of immigrants by district and sex.

### T11. Immigrants (resident in different country one year before) by district and sex

District	Total		Males		Females	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Southern Harbour	194	9.3	96	8.7	98	10.1
Northern Harbour	785	37.8	435	39.4	350	36.1
South Eastern	164	7.9	86	7.8	78	8.0
Western	244	11.8	132	11.9	112	11.5
Northern	474	22.8	243	22.0	231	23.8
Gozo and Comino	214	10.3	113	10.2	101	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### T12. Immigrants (resident in different country five years before) by district and sex

District	Total		Males		Females	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Southern Harbour	498	6.9	256	6.9	242	6.9
Northern Harbour	2,853	39.5	1526	41.4	1,327	37.6
South Eastern	669	9.3	337	9.1	332	9.4
Western	479	6.6	223	6.0	256	7.3
Northern	1,967	27.2	946	25.6	1,021	28.9
Gozo and Comino	754	10.4	401	10.9	353	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,220</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,689</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>100.0</b>

When compared to 1995, internal migration has decreased. In the 2005 Census, 16,715 persons indicated that they lived in another locality one year prior to November 2005, translating in a 10.4 per cent decrease over 1995. Additionally, 53,104 persons indicated that they were living in a different Maltese locality five years prior to the Census, meaning a decrease of 30.4 per cent over the 1995 figure relating to this type of internal migrant.

Tables 13 and 14 show the distribution of internal migrants by district and sex.

**T13. Internal migrants (resident in different Maltese locality one year before) by district and sex: 2005**

District	Total		Males		Females	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Southern Harbour	2,924	17.5	1,532	18.3	1,392	16.7
Northern Harbour	5,028	30.1	2,538	30.4	2,490	29.8
South Eastern	2,488	14.9	1,228	14.7	1,260	15.1
Western	1,975	11.8	948	11.3	1,027	12.3
Northern	3,207	19.2	1,585	19.0	1,622	19.4
Gozo and Comino	1,093	6.5	527	6.3	566	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,715</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,358</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,357</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**T14. Internal migrants (resident in different Maltese locality five years before) by district and sex: 2005**

District	Total		Males		Females	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Southern Harbour	9,154	17.2	4,651	17.7	4,503	16.8
Northern Harbour	15,841	29.8	7,905	30.0	7,936	29.7
South Eastern	7,761	14.6	3,814	14.5	3,947	14.7
Western	6,885	13.0	3,319	12.6	3,566	13.3
Northern	10,480	19.7	5,154	19.6	5,326	19.9
Gozo and Comino	2,983	5.6	1,496	5.7	1,487	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,339</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,765</b>	<b>100.0</b>

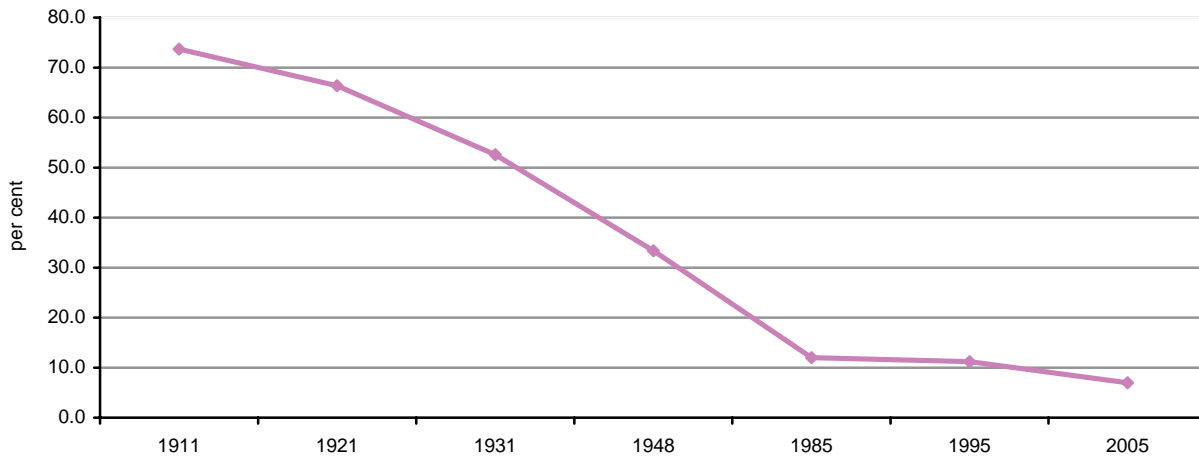
The internal migration flow was at its most intense in the Northern Harbour District. In fact, 30.1 per cent of those who indicated that they had resided in a different locality one year prior to the Census were living in the Northern Harbour District (this includes movements between localities within this district). This proportion stood at 29.8 per cent for those who lived in a different locality five years previous to Census Day 2005.

### Literacy

In 2005, the literacy rate stood at 92.8 per cent compared to 88.7 per cent in 1995. In figures, 26,121 people were illiterate compared to 36,444 in 1995, resulting in a decrease of 28.3 per cent in the illiteracy rate. Chart 21 traces the rate of illiteracy as recorded across various censuses.



## C21. Illiteracy rate: 1911-2005



In the 2005 Census, the male literacy rate stood at 91.7 per cent and the female literacy rate, 93.9 per cent. In 1995, the literacy rate for males stood at 87.4 per cent while that for females stood at 90.0 per cent.

Tables 15 and 16 give a numerical perspective on literacy in Malta, presenting literacy rates among the sexes, by district and among different age groups.

### T15. Literacy rate by district and sex: 2005

District	per cent		
	Total	Males	Females
Southern Harbour	89.8	88.9	90.8
Northern Harbour	93.6	92.8	94.3
South Eastern	92.0	90.3	93.6
Western	93.4	92.2	94.6
Northern	95.5	94.4	96.5
Gozo and Comino	93.2	91.7	94.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>93.9</b>

### T16. Literacy rate by age group: 1995/2005

Age group	per cent	
	1995	2005
10-19	96.9	98.3
20-29	95.3	97.6
30-39	91.4	96.5
40-49	88.9	93.2
50-59	86.8	90.7
60-69	77.2	88.9
70-79	72.4	80.7
80-89	66.0	75.4
90+	64.7	70.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>92.8</b>

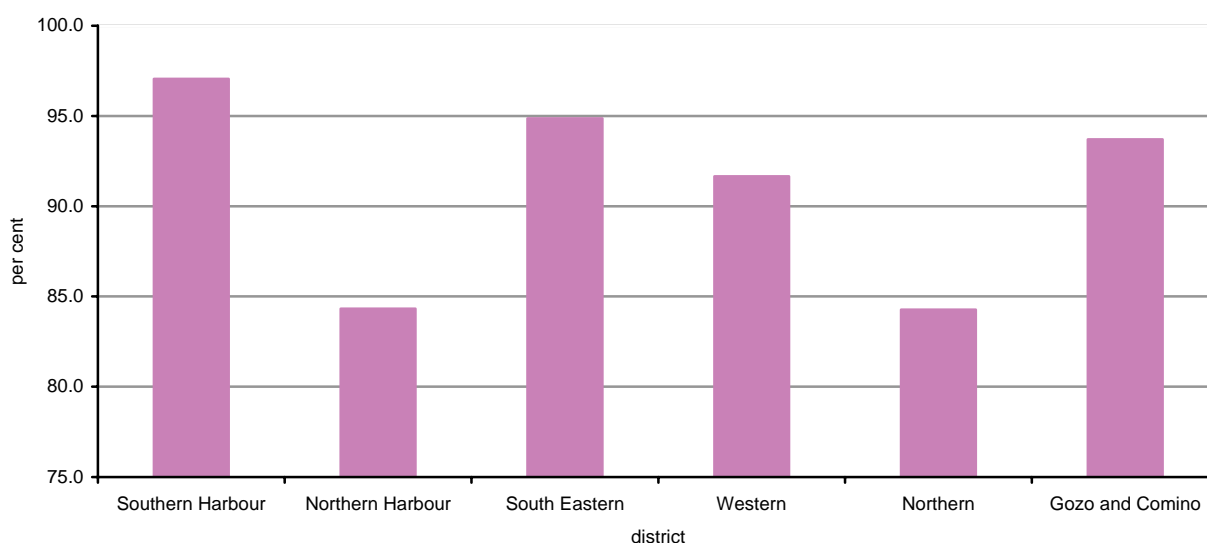
The highest literacy rate was recorded in the Northern District with 95.5 per cent of the residents aged 10 years and over being literate. The lowest literacy rate resulted in the Southern Harbour District with the literate proportion of the population in this age bracket being recorded at 89.8 per cent.

### Languages spoken

In the 2005 Census, information on the language most spoken at home was collected. It resulted that, for 90.2 per cent of the population aged 10 years and over, the main language of verbal communication at home was Maltese. For 6.0 per cent of the population in this age bracket, it was English. A small fraction indicated that their main speaking language at home was a language other than Maltese or English, while 3.0 per cent used more than one language.

Chart 22 profiles the proportion of the population whose main medium of verbal communication within the home is Maltese. Across the different Maltese districts, significant variations resulted with regard to this proportion, from 84.3 per cent in the Northern Harbour and Northern Districts to 97.1 per cent in the Southern Harbour District.

**C22. Proportion of population aged 10 years and over whose main spoken language at home is Maltese: 2005**



At the same time, 10.7 per cent of the 10+ population resident in the Northern District used English as their main spoken language at home; this proportion in respect of the Southern Harbour District stood at 1.4 per cent.

The 2005 Census also collected information on the lingual capabilities of the population aged 10 years and over. Table 17 expresses in numbers the languages, even if spoken a little, used by the population.

**T17. Languages spoken: 1995/2005**

Language	1995		2005	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Maltese	317,311	97.8	354,664	97.9
English	246,157	75.9	318,354	87.9
Italian	118,213	36.4	205,375	56.7
French	31,945	9.8	75,914	20.9
German	6,807	2.1	20,110	5.5
Arabic	5,955	1.8	14,046	3.9
Other	5,769	1.8	15,159	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>324,386</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>362,376</b>	<b>100.0</b>

While the proportion of people who can speak Maltese has remained on a par with the 1995 counterpart, increases in people's capabilities in other languages have been recorded. For instance, the percentage of those who can speak English increased by 12 percentage points over 1995, while the Italian- and French-speaking proportions increased by 20.3 and 11.1 percentage points respectively.

## Education

The majority of people aged 15 years and over has at least a secondary level of education. In the 2005 Census, the proportion that indicated this as their highest completed educational level was 45.3 per cent. A fraction of 13.8 per cent went on to finish post-secondary education, while 9.6 per cent indicated a completed tertiary level. Table 18 shows educational levels among the 15+ population.

**T18. Highest level of education completed by population aged 15 years and over by sex: 2005**

Level	Total		Males		Females	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
No schooling	8,101	2.4	3,150	1.9	4,951	2.9
Special school for persons with a disability	925	0.3	566	0.3	359	0.2
Pre-primary	1,414	0.4	491	0.3	923	0.5
Primary	85,640	25.5	36,489	22.1	49,151	28.9
Secondary	151,844	45.3	77,501	46.9	74,343	43.7
Post-secondary	46,371	13.8	24,258	14.7	22,113	13.0
Non-tertiary	9,017	2.7	5,278	3.2	3,739	2.2
Tertiary	32,164	9.6	17,447	10.6	14,717	8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>335,476</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>165,180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>170,296</b>	<b>100.0</b>

On a district level, the proportion of people with a tertiary level of education varied from 12.1 per cent in the Western District to 8.8 per cent in Gozo and Comino and to 5.7 per cent in the Southern Harbour District.

Table 19 profiles the population in terms of the highest qualification attained by the population aged 15 years and over by sex.

**T19. Highest qualification attained by population aged 15 years and over by sex: 2005**

Qualification	Total		Males		Females	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
No qualifications	191,069	57.0	91,966	55.7	99,103	58.2
'O' Level	51,741	15.4	22,451	13.6	29,290	17.2
Intermediate Level	2,907	0.9	1,454	0.9	1,453	0.9
'A' Level	22,864	6.8	9,621	5.8	13,243	7.8
Certificate or diploma not issued by a university	34,729	10.4	22,239	13.5	12,490	7.3
University diploma	4,994	1.5	2,468	1.5	2,526	1.5
First degree	10,735	3.2	5,270	3.2	5,465	3.2
Professional qualification	4,418	1.3	2,424	1.5	1,994	1.2
Both a degree and a professional qualification	4,086	1.2	2,460	1.5	1,626	1.0
Post-graduate diploma or certificate	2,880	0.9	1,415	0.9	1,465	0.9
Masters	4,126	1.2	2,643	1.6	1,483	0.9
Doctorate (PhD/DBA)	927	0.3	769	0.5	158	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>335,476</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>165,180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>170,296</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Well over half the population in this age bracket has not attained any qualification although this segment has decreased in 2005 in comparison with 10 years earlier. In line with the picture recorded in respect of the highest level of education completed, 9.6 per cent have attained a tertiary qualification or a qualification of a similar level. The largest proportion of people who responded that they had no qualifications was recorded in the Southern Harbour District.

### Labour status

In the 2005 Census, 153,483 persons, or 45.8 per cent of the population aged 15 years and over, were employed, 11,183 persons, or 3.3 per cent, were unemployed, and the remaining 170,810 persons, or 50.9 per cent, were inactive. The unemployment rate stood at 6.8 per cent.

Tables 20 to 22 show different perspectives on the distribution of the labour status of the population aged 15 years and over.

#### T20. Labour status of the population aged 15 years and over by sex: 2005

Labour status	Total		Males		Females	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Employed	153,483	45.8	104,039	63.0	49,444	29.0
Unemployed	11,183	3.3	7,177	4.3	4,006	2.4
Inactive	170,810	50.9	53,964	32.7	116,846	68.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>335,476</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>165,180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>170,296</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### T21. Labour status of the population aged 15 years and over by district: 2005

District	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive	
	No.	Per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Southern Harbour	68,117	100.0	28,411	41.7	3,116	4.6	36,590	53.7
Northern Harbour	100,599	100.0	46,074	45.8	3,250	3.2	51,275	51.0
South Eastern	48,314	100.0	23,223	48.1	1,640	3.4	23,451	48.5
Western	46,849	100.0	22,570	48.2	1,132	2.4	23,147	49.4
Northern	46,024	100.0	22,820	49.6	1,104	2.4	22,100	48.0
Gozo and Comino	25,573	100.0	10,385	40.6	941	3.7	14,247	55.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>335,476</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>153,483</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>11,183</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>170,810</b>	<b>50.9</b>

#### T22. Labour status of the population aged 15 years and over by age group: 2005

Age group	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Inactive	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
15-19	28,734	100.0	6,227	21.7	2,754	9.6	19,753	68.7
20-29	59,041	100.0	43,119	73.0	3,353	5.7	12,569	21.3
30-39	52,253	100.0	35,807	68.5	1,919	3.7	14,527	27.8
40-49	58,166	100.0	35,013	60.2	1,839	3.2	21,314	36.6
50-59	59,848	100.0	28,965	48.4	1,203	2.0	29,680	49.6
60-69	39,660	100.0	3,764	9.5	115	0.3	35,781	90.2
70-79	25,782	100.0	518	2.0	-	-	25,264	98.0
80-89	10,699	100.0	69	0.6	-	-	10,630	99.4
90+	1,293	100.0	1	0.1	-	-	1,292	99.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>335,476</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>153,483</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>11,183</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>170,810</b>	<b>50.9</b>

In 2005, the male employment rate was 63.0 per cent compared to a female employment rate of 29.0 per cent. On the other hand, 4.3 per cent of males and 2.4 per cent of females were unemployed. The inactivity rate for females was 68.6 per cent while that for males stood at 32.7 per cent.

The lowest employment rate was recorded in Gozo and Comino, with 40.6 per cent; conversely, the highest was recorded in the Northern District where 49.6 per cent of persons in this age bracket were employed.

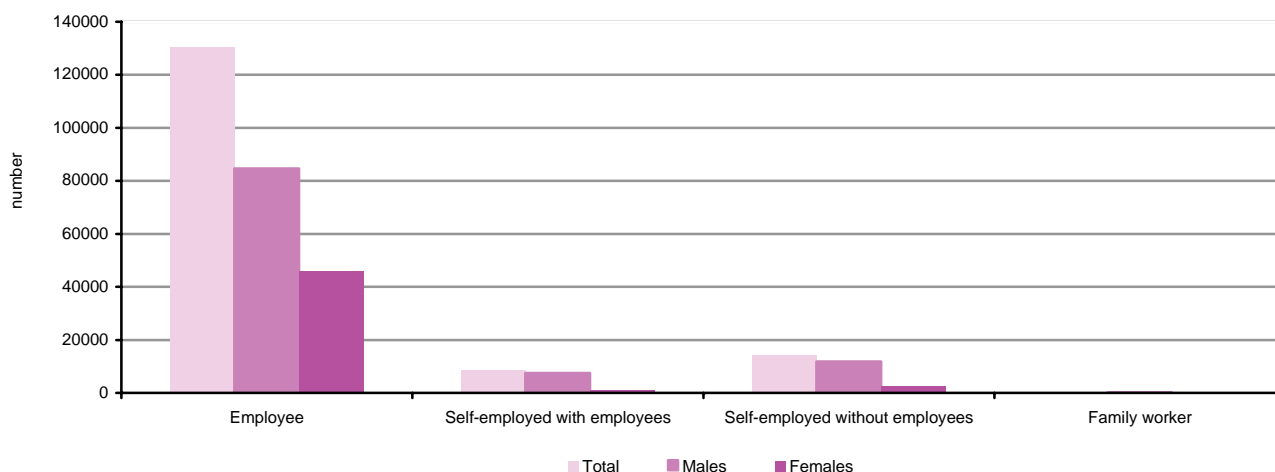
On unemployment, the Southern Harbour District registered the highest rate – 9.9 per cent – while the lowest was recorded in the Northern District – 4.6 per cent. Gozo and Comino had the highest proportion of inactive persons, with 55.7 per cent of residents aged 15 years and over falling in this category. The inactivity rate was lowest in the Northern District – 48.0 per cent.

On the basis on age, the highest employment rate was registered among the younger segment of the population, those between 20 and 29 years old. In this age group, 73.0 per cent of persons resulted as employed, 5.7 per cent, unemployed and 21.3 per cent, inactive.

## Employment

Chart 23 portrays the professional status of people in employment with a clear majority being employees. Self-employed persons made up a 14.8 per cent proportion, while a small fraction were family workers.

**C23. Professional status of the employed population aged 15 years and over by sex: 2005**



Tables 23 and 24 throw a light on aspects of the economic activity of the employed population. A sizeable proportion comprised persons engaged in services or in shop and sales work. Technicians and associate professionals made up 14.7 per cent of the employed population.

### T23. Main occupation by sex: 2005

Occupation	Total		Males		Females	
	No	per cent	No	per cent	No	per cent
Armed Forces	1,532	1.0	1,490	1.4	42	0.1
Legislators, senior officials and managers	12,350	8.0	9,595	9.2	2,755	5.6
Professionals	18,001	11.7	10,122	9.7	7,879	15.9
Technicians and associate professionals	22,562	14.7	13,956	13.4	8,606	17.4
Clerks	19,206	12.5	8,531	8.2	10,675	21.6
Service workers and shop and sales workers	25,066	16.3	14,450	13.9	10,616	21.5
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2,320	1.5	2,229	2.1	91	0.2
Craft and related trades workers	20,828	13.6	20,434	19.6	393	0.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13,973	9.1	9,779	9.4	4,194	8.5
Elementary Occupations	17,647	11.5	13,454	12.9	4,193	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,483</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104,039</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49,444</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### T24. Economic activity by sex: 2005

Economic activity	Total		Males		Females	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	2,249	1.5	2,085	2.0	165	0.3
Fishing	429	0.3	417	0.4	13	0.0
Mining and Quarrying	674	0.4	658	0.6	16	0.0
Manufacturing	26,201	17.1	19,564	18.8	6,637	13.4
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3,118	2.0	2,913	2.8	206	0.4
Construction	11,003	7.2	10,643	10.2	360	0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	24,474	15.9	16,822	16.2	7,652	15.5
Hotels and Restaurants	12,724	8.3	8,153	7.8	4,571	9.2
Transport, Storage and Communications	11,953	7.8	9,408	9.0	2,544	5.1
Financial Intermediation	5,564	3.6	2,758	2.7	2,806	5.7
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	10,406	6.8	7,208	6.9	3,198	6.5
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	13,101	8.5	9,406	9.0	3,695	7.5
Education	13,092	8.5	4,704	4.5	8,388	17.0
Health and Social Work	11,360	7.4	5,144	4.9	6,217	12.6
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	6,563	4.3	3,886	3.7	2,677	5.4
Private households with employed persons	163	0.1	26	0.0	137	0.3
Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	407	0.3	243	0.2	164	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,483</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104,039</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49,444</b>	<b>100.0</b>

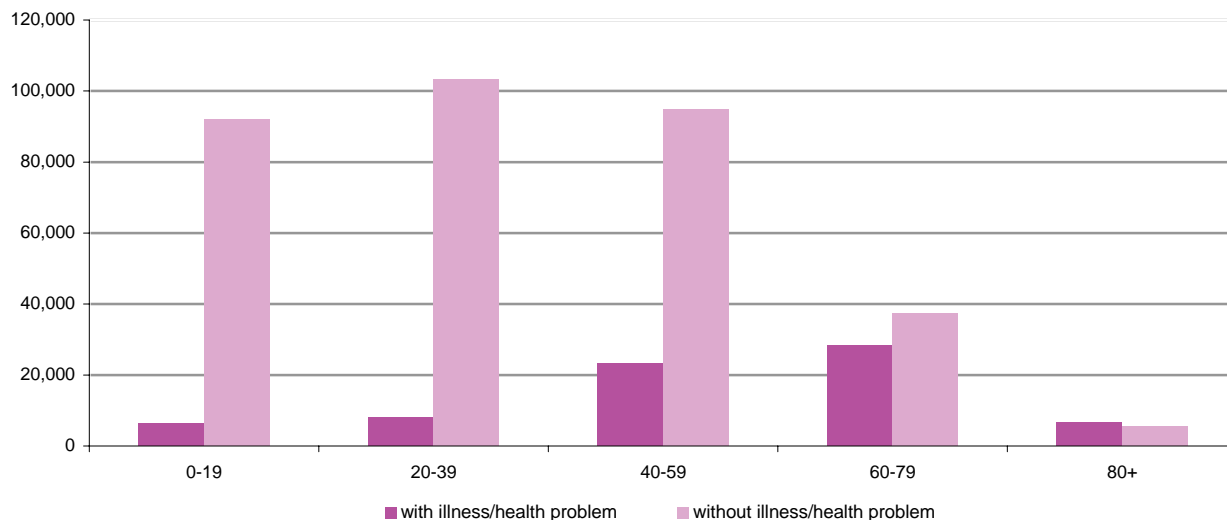
Significant differences resulted between the sexes in terms of occupation and economic activity. Most females worked as clerks, with 10,675 females, or 21.6 per cent of employed females, stating that they were employed as such. Most males were employed as craft and related trade workers with 20,434 males, or 19.6 per cent of employed males, stating that they worked in these occupations. The manufacturing sector and the wholesale and retail trade sector respectively employed 17.1 per cent and 15.9 per cent of the working population with most workers in both sectors being men. Female workers were concentrated in the education sector, with 17.0 per cent of the total female working population.

On average, people in employment worked 40.0 hours per week in their main occupation, with males reporting an average of 42.1 hours and females an average of 35.5 hours. Males employed as skilled agricultural and fishery workers worked the maximum number of hours on average, a weekly 47.2 hours. On average, the least number of hours worked were recorded among females engaged in elementary occupations – 32.9 hours per week.

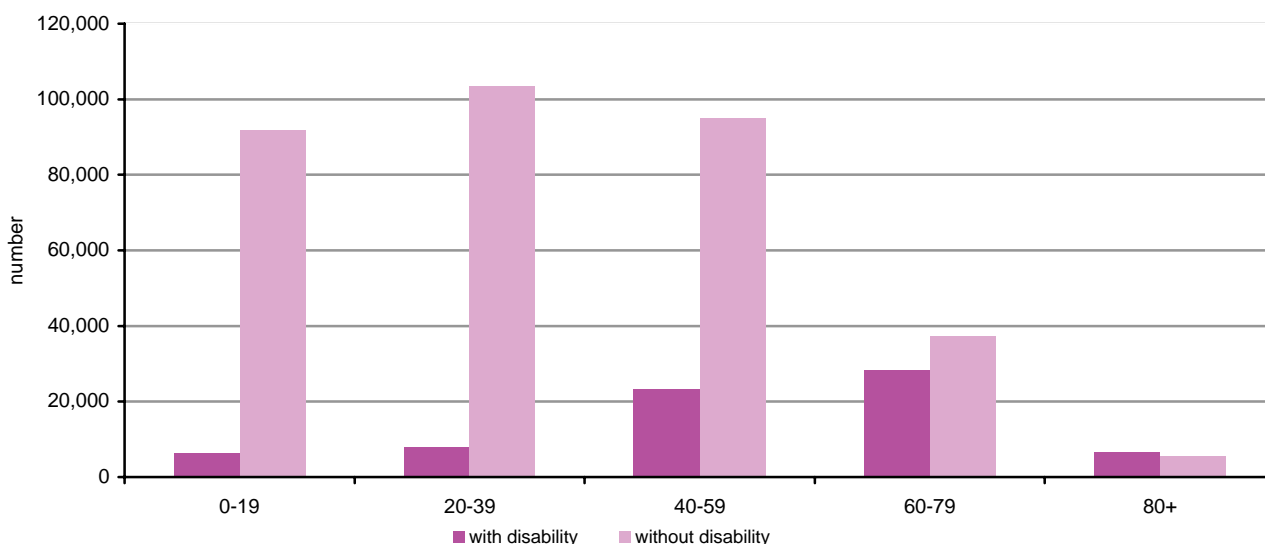
**Illness, health problems and disability**

Of the population, 72,258 persons, or 17.8 per cent, reported having a long-term illness and/or health problems. Long-term disability was prevalent among 5.9 per cent of the population. Charts 24 and 25, as well as Table 25, give information on people with health problems and/or disability.

**C24. Long-term illness and health problems among the population: 2005**



**C25. Long-term disability among the population: 2005**



**T25. Long-term illness, health problems and disability: 2005**

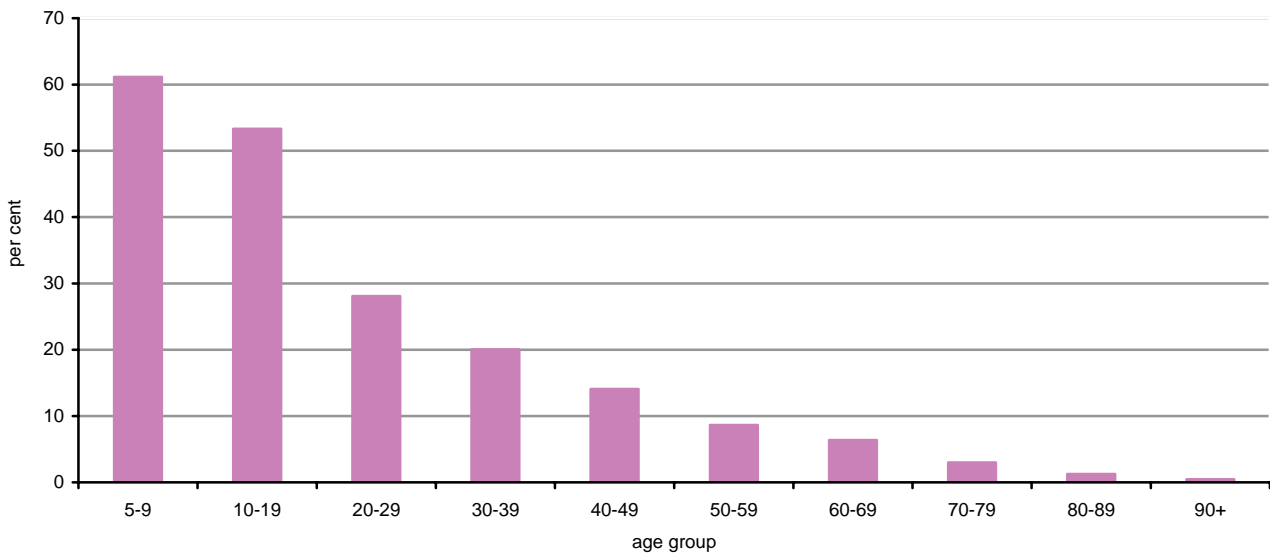
Age group	Long-term illness and health problem		Long-term disability	
	per cent			
	With	Without	With	Without
0-19	6.5	93.5	1.9	98.1
20-39	7.1	92.9	2.4	97.6
40-59	19.6	80.4	6.2	93.8
60-79	43.1	56.9	12.5	87.5
80+	54.7	45.3	32.3	67.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>94.1</b>

Long-term illness and/or health problems were recorded among 6.5 per cent of people less than 20 years old, while long-term disability was recorded among 1.9 per cent of the same age bracket. A considerably higher fraction of persons aged 80 years and over had long-term illnesses and/or health problems, 54.7 per cent, while 32.3 per cent stated that they have a long-term disability.

**Participation in sporting activities**

In the 2005 Census, information on participation in sport was collected among the population aged five years and over. Over one-fifth of the population responded that they participated in a sporting activity with males emerging as keener participants than females. On a gender basis, the proportions of people who engage in sporting activities were 28.0 per cent in respect of males and 17.5 per cent in respect of females. A clear majority of people who practise sport participate on a non-competitive basis. Participation in sport by age group can be followed graphically in Chart 26.

**C26. Participation in sport by the population aged 5 years and over: 2005**





Population



## 1. Overview of total population by locality: Censuses since 1901 ...

	1901	1921	1931	1948	1957	1967	1985	1995	2005
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>184,742</b>	<b>212,258</b>	<b>241,621</b>	<b>305,991</b>	<b>319,620</b>	<b>314,216</b>	<b>345,418</b>	<b>378,132</b>	<b>404,962</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>164,952</b>	<b>189,697</b>	<b>217,784</b>	<b>278,311</b>	<b>292,019</b>	<b>288,238</b>	<b>319,736</b>	<b>349,106</b>	<b>373,955</b>
<b>Gozo &amp; Comino</b>	<b>19,790</b>	<b>22,561</b>	<b>23,837</b>	<b>27,680</b>	<b>27,601</b>	<b>25,978</b>	<b>25,682</b>	<b>29,026</b>	<b>31,007</b>
<b>Southern Harbour</b>	<b>70,244</b>	<b>79,001</b>	<b>87,811</b>	<b>84,206</b>	<b>90,705</b>	<b>87,879</b>	<b>86,843</b>	<b>83,234</b>	<b>81,047</b>
Birgu	6,093	5,887	6,573	3,816	4,242	4,017	3,572	3,069	2,701
Bormla	12,148	11,536	12,163	4,822	9,095	9,123	7,731	6,085	5,657
Fgura	-	-	-	-	-	2,737	8,254	11,042	11,258
Floriana	5,687	5,907	6,241	5,074	5,811	4,944	3,327	2,701	2,240
Isla	8,093	7,741	7,683	2,756	5,065	4,749	4,158	3,528	3,074
Kalkara	1,158	1,698	1,899	2,068	2,101	1,945	2,086	2,833	2,882
Luqa	3,670	3,607	4,059	4,318	5,382	5,413	5,585	6,150	6,072
Marsa	-	4,838	7,867	11,560	10,672	9,722	7,953	5,324	5,344
Paola	2,812	5,475	7,297	14,793	11,424	11,794	11,744	9,400	8,822
Santa Lu ija	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,208	3,605	3,186
Tarxien	2,065	2,876	3,247	4,607	7,706	7,989	7,016	7,412	7,597
Valletta	22,768	22,392	22,779	18,666	18,202	15,279	9,340	7,262	6,300
Xg ajra abbar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	685	1,243
abbar	5,750	7,044	8,003	11,726	11,005	10,167	12,869	14,138	14,671
<b>Northern Harbour</b>	<b>42,774</b>	<b>52,347</b>	<b>63,941</b>	<b>101,526</b>	<b>104,889</b>	<b>102,938</b>	<b>113,730</b>	<b>118,409</b>	<b>119,332</b>
Birkirkara	8,417	8,565	10,345	16,070	16,987	17,213	20,385	21,281	21,858
G ira amrun	-	-	-	6,295	8,545	9,575	8,471	7,872	7,090
amrun	10,393	10,434	11,580	17,124	16,895	14,787	13,682	11,195	9,541
Msida	3,826	5,196	6,334	9,690	10,663	11,437	6,219	6,942	7,629
Pembroke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,213	2,935
Pieta'	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,380	4,307	3,846
Qormi	8,187	9,286	10,165	14,396	14,869	15,398	18,256	17,694	16,559
San iljan	1,444	2,594	3,998	9,122	8,285	7,394	10,239	7,352	7,752
San wann	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,179	12,011	12,737
Santa Venera	-	1,910	2,639	4,535	5,246	6,134	7,827	6,183	6,075
Sliema	10,507	14,362	18,880	24,294	23,399	21,000	14,137	12,906	13,242
Swieqi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,721	8,208
Ta' Xbiex	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,955	1,732	1,860
<b>South Eastern</b>	<b>17,546</b>	<b>20,090</b>	<b>23,052</b>	<b>34,208</b>	<b>36,854</b>	<b>35,224</b>	<b>42,475</b>	<b>50,650</b>	<b>59,371</b>
Bir ebbu a	-	1,219	1,724	5,339	5,297	4,876	5,668	7,307	8,564
G axaq	1,518	1,629	1,896	2,448	2,830	2,866	3,655	4,126	4,405
Gudja	1,133	1,167	1,283	1,486	1,712	1,729	2,156	2,882	2,923
Kirkop	633	707	805	1,016	1,204	1,225	1,559	1,957	2,185
Marsaskala	-	-	-	-	888	876	1,936	4,770	9,346
Marsaxlokk	446	791	829	1,431	1,469	1,462	2,405	2,857	3,222
Mqabba	1,228	1,282	1,468	1,965	2,088	2,120	2,269	2,613	3,021
Qrendi	1,333	1,526	1,611	2,144	2,155	2,094	2,199	2,344	2,535
Safi	367	459	448	1,040	709	784	1,323	1,731	1,979
ejtun	7,234	7,701	8,731	11,980	11,665	10,440	11,321	11,379	11,410
urrieq	3,654	3,609	4,257	5,359	6,837	6,752	7,984	8,684	9,781

... 1. Overview of total population by locality: Censuses since 1901

	1901	1921	1931	1948	1957	1967	1985	1995	2005
<b>Western</b>	<b>21,666</b>	<b>23,587</b>	<b>26,393</b>	<b>34,899</b>	<b>36,196</b>	<b>36,142</b>	<b>44,580</b>	<b>51,961</b>	<b>57,038</b>
Attard	1,837	2,058	2,354	2,480	2,663	2,570	5,681	9,214	10,405
Balzan	1,096	1,313	1,661	2,637	2,734	3,301	4,781	3,560	3,869
Dingli	807	1,087	1,258	1,869	2,041	1,795	2,047	2,725	3,347
Iklin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,098	3,220
Lija	1,692	1,612	1,795	1,950	2,119	2,143	3,078	2,497	2,797
Mdina	304	816	982	1,384	823	988	421	377	278
Mtarfa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,426
Rabat	7,211	7,985	9,050	12,503	12,792	12,243	12,920	12,995	11,473
Silveira	3,265	3,355	3,537	4,583	5,055	4,971	5,864	7,097	7,931
ebbu	5,454	5,361	5,756	7,493	7,969	8,131	9,788	10,398	11,292
<b>Northern</b>	<b>12,722</b>	<b>14,672</b>	<b>16,587</b>	<b>23,472</b>	<b>23,375</b>	<b>23,933</b>	<b>32,108</b>	<b>44,852</b>	<b>57,167</b>
Gargur	1,377	1,327	1,483	1,690	1,813	1,774	2,321	1,991	2,352
Mellieha	2,357	2,637	3,198	4,549	4,290	4,279	4,525	6,221	7,676
Marr	745	1,271	1,627	2,218	2,167	2,115	2,188	2,672	3,014
Mosta	4,629	4,866	5,251	7,186	7,377	8,334	12,148	16,754	18,735
Naxxar	3,429	2,886	3,249	4,389	4,688	4,643	6,461	9,822	11,978
San Pawl Il-Barr	185	1,685	1,779	3,440	3,040	2,788	4,465	7,392	13,412
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>19,790</b>	<b>22,561</b>	<b>23,837</b>	<b>27,680</b>	<b>27,601</b>	<b>25,978</b>	<b>25,682</b>	<b>29,026</b>	<b>31,007</b>
Fontana	-	-	-	-	-	893	836	817	850
Gajnsielem and Comino	1,121	1,250	1,449	1,878	1,860	1,755	1,809	2,176	2,570
Garb	1,091	1,402	1,398	1,555	1,269	1,117	983	1,030	1,146
Gasri	467	409	467	594	471	374	335	369	418
Kerem	1,037	1,143	1,212	1,307	1,272	1,251	1,411	1,557	1,665
Munxar	-	-	-	-	-	420	507	780	1,052
Nadur	2,948	3,460	3,354	3,465	4,136	3,694	3,482	3,882	4,192
Qala	1,219	1,340	1,601	1,569	1,616	1,522	1,369	1,492	1,616
Rabat	5,057	5,219	5,531	6,175	6,357	5,462	5,968	6,524	6,395
San Lawrenz	643	528	499	413	428	511	517	552	598
Sannat	1,116	1,228	1,324	1,625	1,656	1,297	1,309	1,604	1,725
Xagħra	2,562	3,262	3,522	4,759	4,056	3,517	3,202	3,669	3,934
Xewkija	1,762	2,314	2,470	3,079	3,281	2,999	2,772	3,128	3,111
ebbu	767	1,006	1,010	1,261	1,199	1,166	1,182	1,446	1,735

Source: various censuses

Notes:

- a Għira shown as a separate locality since 1948.
- b New locality of Msiera (San Wann) constituted from parts of Birkirkara and San Iljan and shown as separate locality in 1967.
- c New locality of Fgura constituted from parts of Paola, Tarxien and Abbar in 1967.
- d Marsaskala shown as a separate locality since 1957.
- e New locality of Munxar constituted from parts of Sannat and Fontana.
- f New locality of Fontana shown as separate locality in 1967.
- g Gwardamangia formed part of Amrun in 1967.
- h Pietra formed part of Msida in 1967.
- i St Luġia formed part of Tarxien and Paola in 1967.
- j Ta' Xbiex formed part of Msida and Għira in 1967.
- k Pembroke formed part of San Iljan in 1985.
- l Swieqi formed part of San Iljan in 1985.
- m Xgħajra formed part of Abbar in 1985.
- n Iklin formed part of Lija, Birkirkara, Naxxar and San Wann in 1985.
- o Mtarfa formed part of Rabat (Malta) in 1995.
- p The boundaries of some localities were changed between 1995 and 2005.

## 2. Total population by sex and locality: 1995; 2005 Censuses ...

District and locality	1995			2005			Change 1995-2005		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>378,132</b>	<b>186,836</b>	<b>191,296</b>	<b>404,962</b>	<b>200,819</b>	<b>204,143</b>	<b>26,830</b>	<b>13,983</b>	<b>12,847</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>349,106</b>	<b>172,668</b>	<b>176,438</b>	<b>373,955</b>	<b>185,533</b>	<b>188,422</b>	<b>24,849</b>	<b>12,865</b>	<b>11,984</b>
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>29,026</b>	<b>14,168</b>	<b>14,858</b>	<b>31,007</b>	<b>15,286</b>	<b>15,721</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>863</b>
<b>Southern Harbour</b>	<b>83,234</b>	<b>41,339</b>	<b>41,895</b>	<b>81,047</b>	<b>40,398</b>	<b>40,649</b>	<b>-2,187</b>	<b>-941</b>	<b>-1,246</b>
Birgu	3,069	1,562	1,507	2,701	1,400	1,301	-368	-162	-206
Bormla	6,085	2,997	3,088	5,657	2,753	2,904	-428	-244	-184
Fgura	11,042	5,574	5,468	11,258	5,671	5,587	216	97	119
Floriana	2,701	1,303	1,398	2,240	1,080	1,160	-461	-223	-238
Isla	3,528	1,740	1,788	3,074	1,539	1,535	-454	-201	-253
Kalkara	2,833	1,438	1,395	2,882	1,459	1,423	49	21	28
Luqa	6,150	2,970	3,180	6,072	2,918	3,154	-78	-52	-26
Marsa	5,324	2,657	2,667	5,344	2,648	2,696	20	-9	29
Paola	9,400	4,588	4,812	8,822	4,415	4,407	-578	-173	-405
Santa Lu ija	3,605	1,846	1,759	3,186	1,609	1,577	-419	-237	-182
Tarxien	7,412	3,648	3,764	7,597	3,769	3,828	185	121	64
Valletta	7,262	3,482	3,780	6,300	3,062	3,238	-962	-420	-542
Xg ajra	685	348	337	1,243	617	626	558	269	289
abbar	14,138	7,186	6,952	14,671	7,458	7,213	533	272	261
<b>Northern Harbour</b>	<b>118,409</b>	<b>57,921</b>	<b>60,488</b>	<b>119,332</b>	<b>58,853</b>	<b>60,479</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>-9</b>
Birkirkara	21,281	10,508	10,773	21,858	10,879	10,979	577	371	206
G ira	7,872	3,865	4,007	7,090	3,509	3,581	-782	-356	-426
amrun	11,195	5,384	5,811	9,541	4,573	4,968	-1,654	-811	-843
Msida	6,942	3,361	3,581	7,629	3,738	3,891	687	377	310
Pembroke	2,213	1,120	1,093	2,935	1,463	1,472	722	343	379
Pieta`	4,307	2,125	2,182	3,846	1,868	1,978	-461	-257	-204
Qormi	17,694	8,754	8,940	16,559	8,288	8,271	-1,135	-466	-669
San iljan	7,352	3,594	3,758	7,752	3,831	3,921	400	237	163
San wann	12,011	6,072	5,939	12,737	6,377	6,360	726	305	421
Santa Venera	6,183	2,936	3,247	6,075	3,005	3,070	-108	69	-177
Sliema	12,906	5,982	6,924	13,242	6,268	6,974	336	286	50
Swieqi	6,721	3,362	3,359	8,208	4,114	4,094	1,487	752	735
Ta` Xbiex	1,732	858	874	1,860	940	920	128	82	46
<b>South Eastern</b>	<b>50,650</b>	<b>25,151</b>	<b>25,499</b>	<b>59,371</b>	<b>29,618</b>	<b>29,753</b>	<b>8,721</b>	<b>4,467</b>	<b>4,254</b>
Bir ebbu a	7,307	3,677	3,630	8,564	4,309	4,255	1,257	632	625
G axaq	4,126	2,042	2,084	4,405	2,199	2,206	279	157	122
Gudja	2,882	1,423	1,459	2,923	1,438	1,485	41	15	26
Kirkop	1,957	983	974	2,185	1,115	1,070	228	132	96
Marsaskala	4,770	2,395	2,375	9,346	4,697	4,649	4,576	2,302	2,274
Marsaxlokk	2,857	1,418	1,439	3,222	1,606	1,616	365	188	177
Mqabba	2,613	1,294	1,319	3,021	1,496	1,525	408	202	206
Qrendi	2,344	1,163	1,181	2,535	1,267	1,268	191	104	87
Safi	1,731	850	881	1,979	982	997	248	132	116
ejtun	11,379	5,648	5,731	11,410	5,677	5,733	31	29	2
urrieq	8,684	4,258	4,426	9,781	4,832	4,949	1,097	574	523

... 2. Total population by sex and locality: 1995; 2005 Censuses

District and locality	1995			2005			Change 1995-2005		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Western</b>	<b>51,961</b>	<b>25,734</b>	<b>26,227</b>	<b>57,038</b>	<b>28,182</b>	<b>28,856</b>	<b>5,077</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>2,629</b>
Attard	9,214	4,583	4,631	10,405	5,200	5,205	1,191	617	574
Balzan	3,560	1,756	1,804	3,869	1,818	2,051	309	62	247
Dingli	2,725	1,370	1,355	3,347	1,706	1,641	622	336	286
Iklin	3,098	1,579	1,519	3,220	1,653	1,567	122	74	48
Lija	2,497	1,206	1,291	2,797	1,369	1,428	300	163	137
Mdina	377	165	212	278	120	158	-99	-45	-54
Mtarfa	-	-	-	2,426	1,211	1,215	-	-	-
Rabat	12,995	6,339	6,656	11,473	5,544	5,929	-1,522	-795	-727
Siliviesu	7,097	3,531	3,566	7,931	3,908	4,023	834	377	457
St. Lawrence	10,398	5,205	5,193	11,292	5,653	5,639	894	448	446
<b>Northern</b>	<b>44,852</b>	<b>22,523</b>	<b>22,329</b>	<b>57,167</b>	<b>28,482</b>	<b>28,685</b>	<b>12,315</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>6,356</b>
Geogorj	1,991	1,015	976	2,352	1,210	1,142	361	195	166
Mellieha	6,221	3,151	3,070	7,676	3,820	3,856	1,455	669	786
Marrat	2,672	1,354	1,318	3,014	1,534	1,480	342	180	162
Mosta	16,754	8,267	8,487	18,735	9,195	9,540	1,981	928	1,053
Naxxar	9,822	4,986	4,836	11,978	6,002	5,976	2,156	1,016	1,140
San Pawl il-Barrani	7,392	3,750	3,642	13,412	6,721	6,691	6,020	2,971	3,049
<b>Gozo and Comino</b>	<b>29,026</b>	<b>14,168</b>	<b>14,858</b>	<b>31,007</b>	<b>15,286</b>	<b>15,721</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>863</b>
Fontana	817	407	410	850	419	431	33	12	21
Geogorj and Comino	2,176	1,058	1,118	2,570	1,274	1,296	394	216	178
Geogorj	1,030	511	519	1,146	572	574	116	61	55
Geogorj	369	172	197	418	208	210	49	36	13
Kerem	1,557	790	767	1,665	832	833	108	42	66
Munxar	780	382	398	1,052	513	539	272	131	141
Nadur	3,882	1,880	2,002	4,192	2,062	2,130	310	182	128
Qala	1,492	729	763	1,616	811	805	124	82	42
Rabat	6,524	3,137	3,387	6,395	3,102	3,293	-129	-35	-94
San Lawrence	552	267	285	598	300	298	46	33	13
Sannat	1,604	795	809	1,725	850	875	121	55	66
Xagħra	3,669	1,797	1,872	3,934	1,948	1,986	265	151	114
Xewkija	3,128	1,518	1,610	3,111	1,513	1,598	-17	-5	-12
St. Lawrence	1,446	725	721	1,735	882	853	289	157	132

3a. Total population by age and sex: Total

Age	Total	Males	Females	Age	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>404,962</b>	<b>200,819</b>	<b>204,143</b>				
<b>0-9</b>	<b>42,586</b>	<b>21,811</b>	<b>20,775</b>	<b>50-59</b>	<b>59,848</b>	<b>29,834</b>	<b>30,014</b>
Under 1	3,825	1,947	1,878	50	5,983	3,048	2,935
1	3,820	1,964	1,856	51	5,812	2,915	2,897
2	3,938	1,965	1,973	52	5,562	2,730	2,832
3	3,887	2,023	1,864	53	5,722	2,867	2,855
4	4,062	2,075	1,987	54	5,751	2,851	2,900
5	4,313	2,125	2,188	55	6,163	3,095	3,068
6	4,358	2,214	2,144	56	6,130	3,104	3,026
7	4,660	2,390	2,270	57	6,343	3,156	3,187
8	4,790	2,532	2,258	58	6,319	3,078	3,241
9	4,933	2,576	2,357	59	6,063	2,990	3,073
<b>10-19</b>	<b>55,634</b>	<b>28,609</b>	<b>27,025</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>39,660</b>	<b>18,906</b>	<b>20,754</b>
10	5,083	2,640	2,443	60	5,752	2,812	2,940
11	5,137	2,627	2,510	61	5,929	2,951	2,978
12	5,437	2,818	2,619	62	3,916	1,848	2,068
13	5,553	2,838	2,715	63	2,939	1,402	1,537
14	5,690	2,905	2,785	64	3,227	1,525	1,702
15	5,738	2,945	2,793	65	3,369	1,585	1,784
16	5,951	3,002	2,949	66	3,678	1,739	1,939
17	5,862	3,009	2,853	67	3,699	1,751	1,948
18	5,580	2,842	2,738	68	3,605	1,628	1,977
19	5,603	2,983	2,620	69	3,546	1,665	1,881
<b>20-29</b>	<b>59,041</b>	<b>30,326</b>	<b>28,715</b>	<b>70-79</b>	<b>25,782</b>	<b>10,795</b>	<b>14,987</b>
20	5,738	2,961	2,777	70	3,230	1,443	1,787
21	5,792	3,004	2,788	71	3,019	1,342	1,677
22	5,923	3,053	2,870	72	3,010	1,269	1,741
23	6,105	3,043	3,062	73	2,901	1,222	1,679
24	5,807	2,919	2,888	74	2,703	1,090	1,613
25	5,869	3,069	2,800	75	2,533	1,008	1,525
26	6,023	3,092	2,931	76	2,264	940	1,324
27	5,861	3,024	2,837	77	2,073	874	1,199
28	5,932	3,116	2,816	78	2,095	834	1,261
29	5,991	3,045	2,946	79	1,954	773	1,181
<b>30-39</b>	<b>52,253</b>	<b>26,706</b>	<b>25,547</b>	<b>80-89</b>	<b>10,699</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>6,610</b>
30	5,965	3,118	2,847	80	1,809	767	1,042
31	5,619	2,903	2,716	81	1,738	664	1,074
32	5,506	2,735	2,771	82	1,340	513	827
33	5,358	2,766	2,592	83	1,292	491	801
34	5,222	2,670	2,552	84	1,206	464	742
35	5,077	2,619	2,458	85	1,086	415	671
36	4,860	2,520	2,340	86	752	261	491
37	4,949	2,470	2,479	87	602	222	380
38	4,810	2,424	2,386	88	481	161	320
39	4,887	2,481	2,406	89	393	131	262
<b>40-49</b>	<b>58,166</b>	<b>29,377</b>	<b>28,789</b>	<b>90-99</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>900</b>
40	5,166	2,620	2,546	90	305	90	215
41	5,308	2,706	2,602	91	255	81	174
42	5,485	2,810	2,675	92	205	72	133
43	5,800	2,930	2,870	93	148	37	111
44	5,974	3,078	2,896	94	109	20	89
45	6,088	3,034	3,054	95	75	18	57
46	6,078	2,990	3,088	96	64	21	43
47	6,045	2,985	3,060	97	56	11	45
48	6,163	3,119	3,044	98	25	6	19
49	6,059	3,105	2,954	99	17	3	14
				<b>Over 99</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>

3b. Total population by age and sex: District ...

Southern Harbour

Age	Total	Males	Females	Age	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,047</b>	<b>40,398</b>	<b>40,649</b>				
<b>0-9</b>	<b>7,964</b>	<b>4,135</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>50-59</b>	<b>12,528</b>	<b>6,298</b>	<b>6,230</b>
Under 1	729	383	346	50	1,191	633	558
1	723	353	370	51	1,248	618	630
2	717	357	360	52	1,112	551	561
3	755	402	353	53	1,211	606	605
4	744	410	334	54	1,178	606	572
5	819	417	402	55	1,311	657	654
6	804	415	389	56	1,267	655	612
7	822	426	396	57	1,331	656	675
8	898	485	413	58	1,383	676	707
9	953	487	466	59	1,296	640	656
<b>10-19</b>	<b>10,393</b>	<b>5,391</b>	<b>5,002</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>8,806</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>4,598</b>
10	947	495	452	60	1,312	648	664
11	936	485	451	61	1,389	681	708
12	992	521	471	62	842	409	433
13	1,007	518	489	63	604	290	314
14	1,084	537	547	64	654	310	344
15	1,041	512	529	65	690	345	345
16	1,118	580	538	66	844	383	461
17	1,114	598	516	67	801	362	439
18	1,060	530	530	68	844	384	460
19	1,094	615	479	69	826	396	430
<b>20-29</b>	<b>12,267</b>	<b>6,457</b>	<b>5,810</b>	<b>70-79</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>3,503</b>
20	1,177	598	579	70	742	337	405
21	1,246	667	579	71	692	306	386
22	1,245	661	584	72	703	283	420
23	1,376	694	682	73	640	248	392
24	1,202	633	569	74	625	260	365
25	1,224	654	570	75	621	253	368
26	1,237	637	600	76	548	232	316
27	1,207	649	558	77	481	209	272
28	1,194	644	550	78	494	203	291
29	1,159	620	539	79	475	187	288
<b>30-39</b>	<b>9,477</b>	<b>4,923</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>80-89</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1,619</b>
30	1,158	621	537	80	427	166	261
31	1,030	566	464	81	417	167	250
32	975	494	481	82	329	124	205
33	993	499	494	83	330	118	212
34	1,045	543	502	84	280	105	175
35	930	495	435	85	273	109	164
36	891	472	419	86	174	66	108
37	818	412	406	87	147	52	95
38	796	420	376	88	123	38	85
39	841	401	440	89	91	27	64
<b>40-49</b>	<b>10,678</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>5,276</b>	<b>90-99</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>220</b>
40	874	437	437	90	72	23	49
41	900	467	433	91	62	18	44
42	960	495	465	92	55	24	31
43	987	521	466	93	32	7	25
44	1,076	557	519	94	24	1	23
45	1,110	562	548	95	20	5	15
46	1,194	592	602	96	15	8	7
47	1,171	586	585	97	17	3	14
48	1,221	590	631	98	7	1	6
49	1,185	595	590	99	6	-	6
				<b>Over 99</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>



... 3b. Total population by age and sex: District

Northern Harbour

Age	Total	Males	Females	Age	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,332</b>	<b>58,853</b>	<b>60,479</b>				
<b>0-9</b>	<b>11,364</b>	<b>5,802</b>	<b>5,562</b>	<b>50-59</b>	<b>18,255</b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>9,327</b>
Under 1	1,062	557	505	50	1,760	861	899
1	1,008	514	494	51	1,712	829	883
2	1,024	524	500	52	1,647	802	845
3	999	510	489	53	1,699	830	869
4	1,106	559	547	54	1,803	863	940
5	1,137	548	589	55	1,868	946	922
6	1,159	576	583	56	1,886	935	951
7	1,244	641	603	57	1,934	937	997
8	1,276	653	623	58	1,946	933	1,013
9	1,349	720	629	59	2,000	992	1,008
<b>10-19</b>	<b>15,688</b>	<b>8,089</b>	<b>7,599</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>12,685</b>	<b>6,004</b>	<b>6,681</b>
10	1,407	746	661	60	1,792	867	925
11	1,349	690	659	61	1,866	931	935
12	1,443	750	693	62	1,237	562	675
13	1,549	792	757	63	977	477	500
14	1,621	815	806	64	1,038	481	557
15	1,681	883	798	65	1,108	497	611
16	1,681	846	835	66	1,184	575	609
17	1,702	854	848	67	1,195	558	637
18	1,661	862	799	68	1,176	538	638
19	1,594	851	743	69	1,112	518	594
<b>20-29</b>	<b>17,450</b>	<b>9,098</b>	<b>8,352</b>	<b>70-79</b>	<b>8,370</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>4,862</b>
20	1,637	850	787	70	1,057	460	597
21	1,717	892	825	71	991	443	548
22	1,788	939	849	72	986	408	578
23	1,846	939	907	73	967	409	558
24	1,804	905	899	74	893	363	530
25	1,806	962	844	75	804	313	491
26	1,778	938	840	76	715	291	424
27	1,703	901	802	77	661	297	364
28	1,708	910	798	78	662	263	399
29	1,663	862	801	79	634	261	373
<b>30-39</b>	<b>14,815</b>	<b>7,555</b>	<b>7,260</b>	<b>80-89</b>	<b>3,467</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>2,155</b>
30	1,669	907	762	80	602	241	361
31	1,598	822	776	81	559	216	343
32	1,604	779	825	82	421	165	256
33	1,487	790	697	83	428	165	263
34	1,400	723	677	84	399	144	255
35	1,420	723	697	85	343	128	215
36	1,422	726	696	86	227	73	154
37	1,450	700	750	87	207	83	124
38	1,408	710	698	88	163	52	111
39	1,357	675	682	89	118	45	73
<b>40-49</b>	<b>16,861</b>	<b>8,440</b>	<b>8,421</b>	<b>90-99</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>253</b>
40	1,552	811	741	90	84	25	59
41	1,517	766	751	91	79	32	47
42	1,615	828	787	92	60	23	37
43	1,681	864	817	93	48	13	35
44	1,738	898	840	94	39	12	27
45	1,725	835	890	95	24	5	19
46	1,744	831	913	96	18	3	15
47	1,749	836	913	97	11	2	9
48	1,750	888	862	98	5	2	3
49	1,790	883	907	99	2	-	2
				<b>Over 99</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>

... 3b. Total population by age and sex: District

South Eastern

Age	Total	Males	Females	Age	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,371</b>	<b>29,618</b>	<b>29,753</b>				
<b>0-9</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>50-59</b>	<b>8,676</b>	<b>4,366</b>	<b>4,310</b>
Under 1	616	295	321	50	901	427	474
1	683	370	313	51	832	453	379
2	661	347	314	52	830	401	429
3	663	333	330	53	847	446	401
4	664	340	324	54	843	401	442
5	691	330	361	55	923	455	468
6	713	355	358	56	913	480	433
7	736	388	348	57	876	441	435
8	790	412	378	58	869	440	429
9	740	386	354	59	842	422	420
<b>10-19</b>	<b>8,457</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>5,026</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>2,624</b>
10	775	392	383	60	779	389	390
11	808	407	401	61	745	380	365
12	822	425	397	62	523	253	270
13	848	442	406	63	340	160	180
14	847	427	420	64	392	174	218
15	937	466	471	65	437	199	238
16	857	418	439	66	418	213	205
17	891	481	410	67	489	231	258
18	812	412	400	68	444	193	251
19	860	447	413	69	459	210	249
<b>20-29</b>	<b>9,037</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>4,507</b>	<b>70-79</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,768</b>
20	858	447	411	70	386	181	205
21	859	429	430	71	381	167	214
22	877	433	444	72	318	149	169
23	890	443	447	73	348	157	191
24	873	439	434	74	323	135	188
25	869	432	437	75	325	133	192
26	927	463	464	76	272	106	166
27	946	477	469	77	257	103	154
28	944	469	475	78	240	81	159
29	994	498	496	79	228	98	130
<b>30-39</b>	<b>8,412</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>4,085</b>	<b>80-89</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>630</b>
30	996	489	507	80	199	104	95
31	963	476	487	81	178	67	111
32	949	483	466	82	149	63	86
33	905	470	435	83	128	49	79
34	809	432	377	84	125	59	66
35	802	411	391	85	103	35	68
36	743	388	355	86	77	29	48
37	776	409	367	87	57	22	35
38	738	384	354	88	31	12	19
39	731	385	346	89	34	11	23
<b>40-49</b>	<b>8,551</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>4,221</b>	<b>90-99</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>66</b>
40	673	331	342	90	25	8	17
41	800	405	395	91	22	8	14
42	754	388	366	92	11	3	8
43	793	400	393	93	14	4	10
44	920	464	456	94	7	1	6
45	954	457	497	95	6	1	5
46	903	455	448	96	3	1	2
47	913	449	464	97	4	1	3
48	967	510	457	98	1	1	-
49	874	471	403	99	1	-	1
				<b>Over 99</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

... 3b. Total population by age and sex: District

Western

Age	Total	Males	Females	Age	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,038</b>	<b>28,182</b>	<b>28,856</b>				
<b>0-9</b>	<b>6,178</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>50-59</b>	<b>8,354</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>4,214</b>
Under 1	571	277	294	50	823	436	387
1	528	285	243	51	789	390	399
2	562	265	297	52	815	389	426
3	559	315	244	53	816	393	423
4	589	283	306	54	770	393	377
5	643	333	310	55	880	426	454
6	669	343	326	56	866	433	433
7	694	349	345	57	934	477	457
8	665	365	300	58	877	434	443
9	698	381	317	59	784	369	415
<b>10-19</b>	<b>8,416</b>	<b>4,354</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>2,650</b>
10	743	389	354	60	750	349	401
11	780	396	384	61	769	398	371
12	846	433	413	62	499	252	247
13	808	423	385	63	367	183	184
14	834	447	387	64	447	214	233
15	828	436	392	65	408	188	220
16	930	474	456	66	461	204	257
17	890	444	446	67	475	238	237
18	899	447	452	68	428	194	234
19	858	465	393	69	486	220	266
<b>20-29</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>4,019</b>	<b>70-79</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,977</b>
20	838	430	408	70	377	160	217
21	828	428	400	71	378	150	228
22	823	410	413	72	390	157	233
23	757	365	392	73	389	172	217
24	797	383	414	74	337	119	218
25	781	407	374	75	310	101	209
26	803	405	398	76	295	114	181
27	759	397	362	77	281	112	169
28	826	426	400	78	259	102	157
29	895	437	458	79	231	83	148
<b>30-39</b>	<b>7,461</b>	<b>3,809</b>	<b>3,652</b>	<b>80-89</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>910</b>
30	861	447	414	80	228	98	130
31	781	397	384	81	245	81	164
32	798	405	393	82	182	62	120
33	776	395	381	83	157	59	98
34	750	370	380	84	156	59	97
35	683	342	341	85	154	57	97
36	667	360	307	86	108	30	78
37	741	385	356	87	75	24	51
38	670	322	348	88	54	17	37
39	734	386	348	89	56	18	38
<b>40-49</b>	<b>8,563</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>90-99</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>152</b>
40	778	396	382	90	41	11	30
41	764	388	376	91	44	11	33
42	792	404	388	92	33	10	23
43	945	457	488	93	17	2	15
44	872	436	436	94	22	2	20
45	878	440	438	95	10	2	8
46	872	431	441	96	7	-	7
47	853	434	419	97	13	4	9
48	922	480	442	98	4	1	3
49	887	467	420	99	6	2	4
				<b>Over 99</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>

... 3b. Total population by age and sex: District

**Northern**

Age	Total	Males	Females	Age	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,167</b>	<b>28,482</b>	<b>28,685</b>				
<b>0-9</b>	<b>6,808</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>3,366</b>	<b>50-59</b>	<b>7,590</b>	<b>3,888</b>	<b>3,702</b>
Under 1	588	309	279	50	847	459	388
1	622	310	312	51	795	407	388
2	650	308	342	52	754	392	362
3	626	311	315	53	713	368	345
4	654	322	332	54	730	378	352
5	666	334	332	55	751	399	352
6	686	359	327	56	757	361	396
7	756	381	375	57	786	384	402
8	805	433	372	58	764	387	377
9	755	375	380	59	693	353	340
<b>10-19</b>	<b>8,278</b>	<b>4,173</b>	<b>4,105</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>2,493</b>
10	822	415	407	60	682	360	322
11	843	422	421	61	723	344	379
12	880	448	432	62	462	203	259
13	911	439	472	63	382	184	198
14	879	453	426	64	432	222	210
15	832	448	384	65	427	212	215
16	866	427	439	66	484	231	253
17	784	394	390	67	464	239	225
18	739	362	377	68	439	202	237
19	722	365	357	69	386	191	195
<b>20-29</b>	<b>8,226</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>70-79</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>1,533</b>
20	785	405	380	70	378	188	190
21	685	363	322	71	329	168	161
22	764	388	376	72	366	169	197
23	803	366	437	73	306	123	183
24	767	361	406	74	290	116	174
25	812	407	405	75	227	108	119
26	879	433	446	76	233	109	124
27	900	417	483	77	216	86	130
28	904	469	435	78	241	107	134
29	927	440	487	79	189	68	121
<b>30-39</b>	<b>8,522</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>80-89</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>642</b>
30	877	456	421	80	178	75	103
31	890	461	429	81	170	75	95
32	844	407	437	82	123	53	70
33	837	413	424	83	111	45	66
34	852	407	445	84	125	44	81
35	892	469	423	85	119	52	67
36	840	415	425	86	80	26	54
37	814	389	425	87	65	23	42
38	844	418	426	88	63	26	37
39	832	423	409	89	37	10	27
<b>40-49</b>	<b>8,882</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>4,301</b>	<b>90-99</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>101</b>
40	906	457	449	90	36	8	28
41	911	472	439	91	26	5	21
42	907	465	442	92	23	6	17
43	921	448	473	93	14	5	9
44	909	490	419	94	5	-	5
45	912	484	428	95	8	4	4
46	881	439	442	96	11	3	8
47	853	434	419	97	6	-	6
48	822	429	393	98	4	1	3
49	860	463	397	99	-	-	-
				<b>Over 99</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>

... 3b. Total population by age and sex: District

**Gozo and Comino**

Age	Total	Males	Females	Age	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,007</b>	<b>15,286</b>	<b>15,721</b>				
<b>0-9</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>50-59</b>	<b>4,445</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>2,231</b>
Under 1	259	126	133	50	461	232	229
1	256	132	124	51	436	218	218
2	324	164	160	52	404	195	209
3	285	152	133	53	436	224	212
4	305	161	144	54	427	210	217
5	357	163	194	55	430	212	218
6	327	166	161	56	441	240	201
7	408	205	203	57	482	261	221
8	356	184	172	58	480	208	272
9	438	227	211	59	448	214	234
<b>10-19</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,708</b>
10	389	203	186	60	437	199	238
11	421	227	194	61	437	217	220
12	454	241	213	62	353	169	184
13	430	224	206	63	269	108	161
14	425	226	199	64	264	124	140
15	419	200	219	65	299	144	155
16	499	257	242	66	287	133	154
17	481	238	243	67	275	123	152
18	409	229	180	68	274	117	157
19	475	240	235	69	277	130	147
<b>20-29</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>70-79</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>1,344</b>
20	443	231	212	70	290	117	173
21	457	225	232	71	248	108	140
22	426	222	204	72	247	103	144
23	433	236	197	73	251	113	138
24	364	198	166	74	235	97	138
25	377	207	170	75	246	100	146
26	399	216	183	76	201	88	113
27	346	183	163	77	177	67	110
28	356	198	158	78	199	78	121
29	353	188	165	79	197	76	121
<b>30-39</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>80-89</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>654</b>
30	404	198	206	80	175	83	92
31	357	181	176	81	169	58	111
32	336	167	169	82	136	46	90
33	360	199	161	83	138	55	83
34	366	195	171	84	121	53	68
35	350	179	171	85	94	34	60
36	297	159	138	86	86	37	49
37	350	175	175	87	51	18	33
38	354	170	184	88	47	16	31
39	392	211	181	89	57	20	37
<b>40-49</b>	<b>4,631</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>90-99</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>108</b>
40	383	188	195	90	47	15	32
41	416	208	208	91	22	7	15
42	457	230	227	92	23	6	17
43	473	240	233	93	23	6	17
44	459	233	226	94	12	4	8
45	509	256	253	95	7	1	6
46	484	242	242	96	10	6	4
47	506	246	260	97	5	1	4
48	481	222	259	98	4	-	4
49	463	226	237	99	2	1	1
				<b>Over 99</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>

#### 4. Total population by age, sex and locality ...

##### Attard

Age	Total	Males	Females	Age	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,405</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,205</b>				
<b>0-9</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>50-59</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>707</b>
Under 1	118	58	60	50	150	92	58
1	95	60	35	51	132	71	61
2	89	41	48	52	127	62	65
3	105	60	45	53	143	64	79
4	100	50	50	54	119	65	54
5	117	58	59	55	170	74	96
6	121	67	54	56	149	74	75
7	150	65	85	57	177	111	66
8	107	63	44	58	143	72	71
9	136	74	62	59	146	64	82
<b>10-19</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>418</b>
10	162	82	80	60	143	71	72
11	157	73	84	61	134	75	59
12	174	88	86	62	64	29	35
13	176	93	83	63	61	30	31
14	165	94	71	64	60	35	25
15	169	81	88	65	68	33	35
16	194	102	92	66	92	46	46
17	180	84	96	67	75	41	34
18	181	96	85	68	76	33	43
19	160	93	67	69	72	34	38
<b>20-29</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>70-79</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>249</b>
20	138	72	66	70	50	22	28
21	146	72	74	71	41	17	24
22	132	65	67	72	48	24	24
23	114	47	67	73	49	24	25
24	134	63	71	74	55	20	35
25	136	76	60	75	55	19	36
26	158	75	83	76	35	12	23
27	150	79	71	77	36	17	19
28	151	77	74	78	34	12	22
29	168	84	84	79	25	12	13
<b>30-39</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>80-89</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>133</b>
30	159	79	80	80	27	11	16
31	150	76	74	81	24	8	16
32	149	69	80	82	20	5	15
33	132	62	70	83	23	11	12
34	115	58	57	84	20	4	16
35	129	63	66	85	26	8	18
36	127	57	70	86	23	3	20
37	157	83	74	87	14	5	9
38	135	65	70	88	9	2	7
39	154	86	68	89	6	2	4
<b>40-49</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>90-99</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>
40	154	75	79	90	3	-	3
41	155	73	82	91	7	2	5
42	163	82	81	92	4	1	3
43	193	84	109	93	2	1	1
44	192	100	92	94	2	-	2
45	195	94	101	95	2	-	2
46	188	90	98	96	2	-	2
47	175	104	71	97	2	-	2
48	183	95	88	98	-	-	-
49	171	95	76	99	-	-	-
				<b>Over 99</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>

... 4. Total population by age, sex and locality

<b>Balzan</b>							
<b>Age</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>2,051</b>				
<b>0-9</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>50-59</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>312</b>
Under 1	27	9	18	50	46	22	24
1	30	15	15	51	60	25	35
2	22	10	12	52	51	19	32
3	22	17	5	53	44	18	26
4	26	10	16	54	49	27	22
5	39	24	15	55	67	32	35
6	31	15	16	56	60	29	31
7	31	16	15	57	75	35	40
8	39	16	23	58	74	33	41
9	40	25	15	59	56	30	26
<b>10-19</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>222</b>
10	46	25	21	60	49	26	23
11	46	29	17	61	60	32	28
12	42	17	25	62	42	20	22
13	44	11	33	63	31	15	16
14	47	24	23	64	40	20	20
15	41	27	14	65	47	21	26
16	48	27	21	66	39	15	24
17	43	23	20	67	36	16	20
18	53	25	28	68	45	21	24
19	43	21	22	69	46	27	19
<b>20-29</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>70-79</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>234</b>
20	51	25	26	70	44	18	26
21	52	29	23	71	52	19	33
22	67	31	36	72	41	15	26
23	65	35	30	73	39	18	21
24	47	22	25	74	34	14	20
25	45	20	25	75	38	15	23
26	52	27	25	76	29	12	17
27	38	19	19	77	33	12	21
28	41	16	25	78	39	13	26
29	52	31	21	79	28	7	21
<b>30-39</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>80-89</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>141</b>
30	50	29	21	80	37	13	24
31	53	31	22	81	33	11	22
32	36	18	18	82	24	5	19
33	42	23	19	83	15	3	12
34	48	18	30	84	27	7	20
35	45	21	24	85	28	10	18
36	47	24	23	86	10	2	8
37	33	22	11	87	8	1	7
38	34	16	18	88	9	2	7
39	40	18	22	89	6	2	4
<b>40-49</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>90-99</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>31</b>
40	63	30	33	90	10	3	7
41	47	23	24	91	5	2	3
42	54	22	32	92	4	-	4
43	62	37	25	93	8	1	7
44	57	27	30	94	3	-	3
45	52	28	24	95	2	-	2
46	47	18	29	96	2	-	2
47	52	26	26	97	3	-	3
48	46	24	22	98	-	-	-
49	57	32	25	99	1	1	-
				<b>Over 99</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

... 4. Total population by age, sex and locality

<b>Birgu</b>							
<b>Age</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,301</b>				
<b>0-9</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>50-59</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>237</b>
Under 1	23	9	14	50	39	23	16
1	25	10	15	51	50	27	23
2	22	15	7	52	51	21	30
3	27	15	12	53	49	24	25
4	19	10	9	54	42	21	21
5	20	14	6	55	48	24	24
6	12	7	5	56	51	23	28
7	24	9	15	57	63	34	29
8	28	17	11	58	46	24	22
9	19	10	9	59	46	27	19
<b>10-19</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>60-69</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>173</b>
10	22	18	4	60	50	23	27
11	29	13	16	61	51	20	31
12	31	22	9	62	23	12	11
13	30	11	19	63	16	7	9
14	25	13	12	64	25	13	12
15	29	17	12	65	29	16	13
16	28	7	21	66	36	16	20
17	38	28	10	67	34	19	15
18	37	16	21	68	38	20	18
19	28	19	9	69	31	14	17
<b>20-29</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>70-79</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>140</b>
20	34	21	13	70	33	16	17
21	31	11	20	71	33	15	18
22	52	31	21	72	39	16	23
23	66	39	27	73	26	12	14
24	42	25	17	74	16	6	10
25	36	24	12	75	23	10	13
26	36	27	9	76	29	15	14
27	35	21	14	77	24	13	11
28	36	20	16	78	21	9	12
29	32	21	11	79	17	9	8
<b>30-39</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>80-89</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>41</b>
30	21	15	6	80	15	7	8
31	36	22	14	81	12	6	6
32	34	16	18	82	8	4	4
33	29	13	16	83	10	5	5
34	21	6	15	84	5	2	3
35	28	15	13	85	4	2	2
36	34	18	16	86	5	1	4
37	26	9	17	87	7	3	4
38	18	7	11	88	4	1	3
39	27	9	18	89	2	-	2
<b>40-49</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>90-99</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>
40	20	15	5	90	1	-	1
41	24	12	12	91	1	-	1
42	35	20	15	92	1	-	1
43	30	16	14	93	-	-	-
44	43	24	19	94	-	-	-
45	32	17	15	95	-	-	-
46	41	20	21	96	-	-	-
47	41	21	20	97	-	-	-
48	38	19	19	98	-	-	-
49	52	25	27	99	-	-	-
				<b>Over 99</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>

































































































































































































































































































































































































































































