



Salient Points

- In 2025, annual tourism added an additional 50,767 persons to Malta's mid-year resident population, bringing the effective population to 632,011.
- Due to seasonality in tourism, the effective population reached a peak of 671,576 in August and dipped to 594,428 in December.
- In 2025, tourism intensity increased to 8.7 from 8.2 in 2024, meaning more tourists per 100 residents on the islands.
- During August, San Ġiljan had the highest tourist population leading to a tourism intensity of 143.0 – meaning 143 tourists were present for every 100 residents.

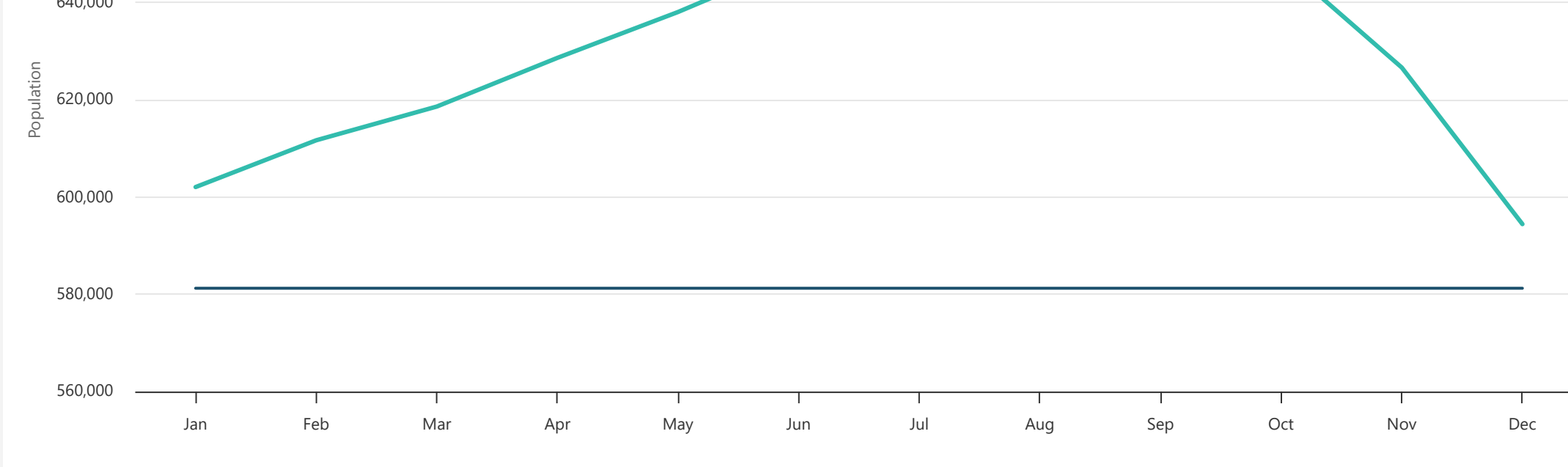
Commentary

In 2025, tourism contributed an additional 50,767 persons to Malta's mid-year resident population, bringing the effective population to 632,011.

Tourism intensity

In 2025, the usually resident mid-year population was estimated at 581,244. When accounting for the presence of tourists, on average over the entire year, this increased by 50,767, reaching an effective population of 632,011 (Table 1). Due to the seasonal nature of tourism, the effective population fluctuates on a monthly basis. While keeping the resident population count constant to the value of the mid-year estimate, during the lowest tourism month (December), the effective population stood at 594,428 (13,184 tourists).

During the peak tourism month (August), the effective population increased by an additional 90,332 tourists reaching 671,576. This is a difference in the effective population of 77,148 (13.0 per cent) between the highest and lowest tourism months in 2025 (Table 1, Chart 1).

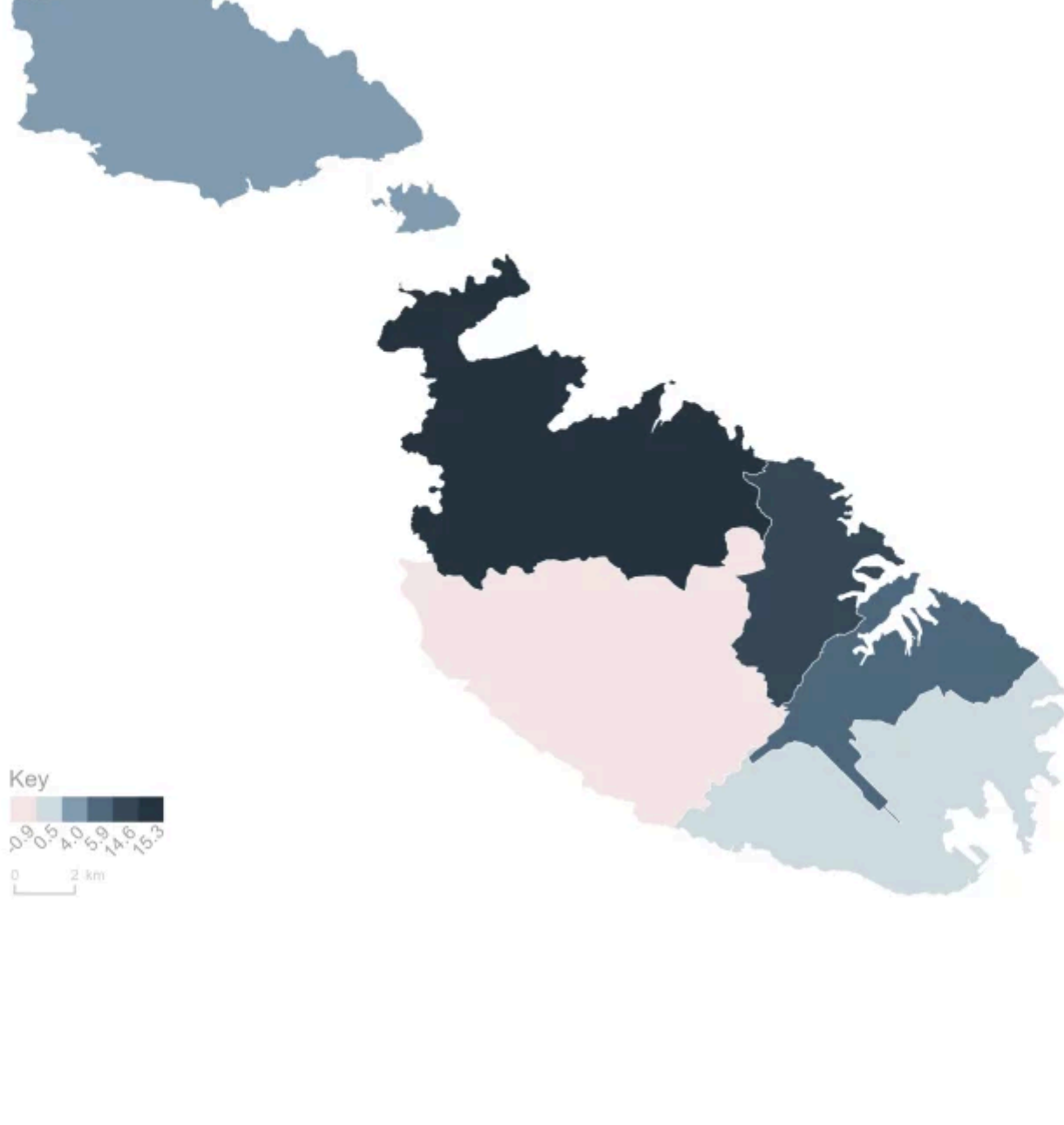


The impact of the tourist population on the resident population can be expressed in terms of tourism intensity. Tourism intensity is here defined as the ratio of nights spent at all forms of tourist accommodation per 100 residents per day. Annual tourism intensity was 8.7 in 2025, meaning that for every 100 residents there were approximately 9 tourists. This is an increase of one tourist for every 100 residents when compared to 2024. Seasonality has a marked impact on tourism intensity. In 2025, tourism intensity reached 15.5 in August, while in December it was 2.3. This means that in the peak tourism month there were 13 more tourists per 100 residents compared to the month with the least tourism (December) (Table 1).

Apart from varying seasonally, tourism intensity also varies geographically. The Northern Harbour district is the largest district in terms of the resident population and has the largest average annual tourist population. In turn it had the largest effective population in 2025. When considering tourism intensity however, the Northern district surpasses the Northern Harbour district with a value of 15.3 compared to 14.6, meaning that there is approximately 1 more tourist per 100 residents in the Northern district compared to the Northern Harbour district (Table 2, Map 1).

Map 1. Tourism intensity by district

Reference year: 2025



Geographical variations become more pronounced when analysing tourism intensity at the locality level. San Ġiljan had the highest tourism intensity in 2025 with 83 tourists for every 100 residents (82.9), this was followed by Valletta (80.5). When comparing to the previous year, Valletta had the largest increase in terms of tourism intensity, increasing from 69.9 to 80.5. This means that there were 11 more tourists for every 100 residents in Valletta in 2025 compared to 2024 (Table 4).

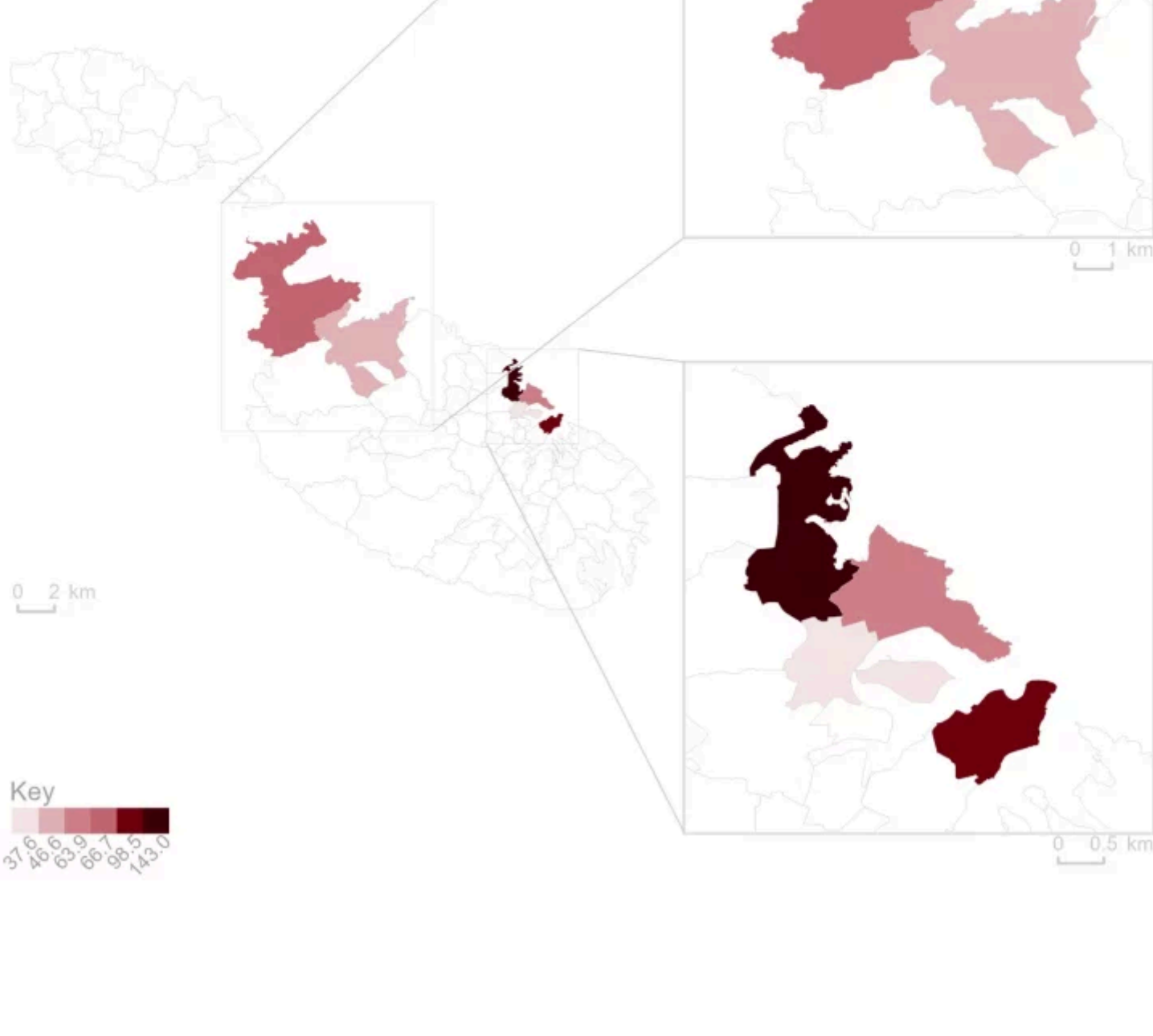
The impact of the tourism population can also be measured in terms of the size of the geographical area. Population density measures the number of persons per kilometre squared and the impact of tourism on population density can be assessed by calculating density using the effective population. The total mid-year resident population density in 2025 was 1,845 residents per kilometre squared. When considering the average annual tourist population this increased to 2,006 persons per kilometre squared. At the district level the most pronounced impact is seen in the Northern Harbour district. The mid-year resident population density in 2025 was 7,718 residents per kilometre squared. When considering the average number of tourists in 2025 in this district, this increased by 1,127 persons for every kilometre squared, reaching 8,845 (Table 3).

Among localities experiencing the highest tourism volumes, population density increased notably when considering the tourist population. The resident mid-year population density in Tas-Sliema in 2025 was 17,703 residents per kilometre squared, which increased to 25,268 persons per kilometre squared when accounting for the average annual tourism population in the locality. While Il-Gżira had a lower effective population density value compared to Tas-Sliema in 2025 (16,425), it had the largest increase in absolute terms when considering the number of tourists per kilometre squared – 3,809 persons (Table 5).

Seasonal differences in the top tourism localities

During the peak month of August, San Ġiljan had the highest tourism intensity, reaching 143.0 tourists for every 100 residents, an increase of 16.5 when compared to 2024. Valletta followed with a tourism intensity of 98.5, an increase of 16.4 over the previous year (Table 6, Map 2).

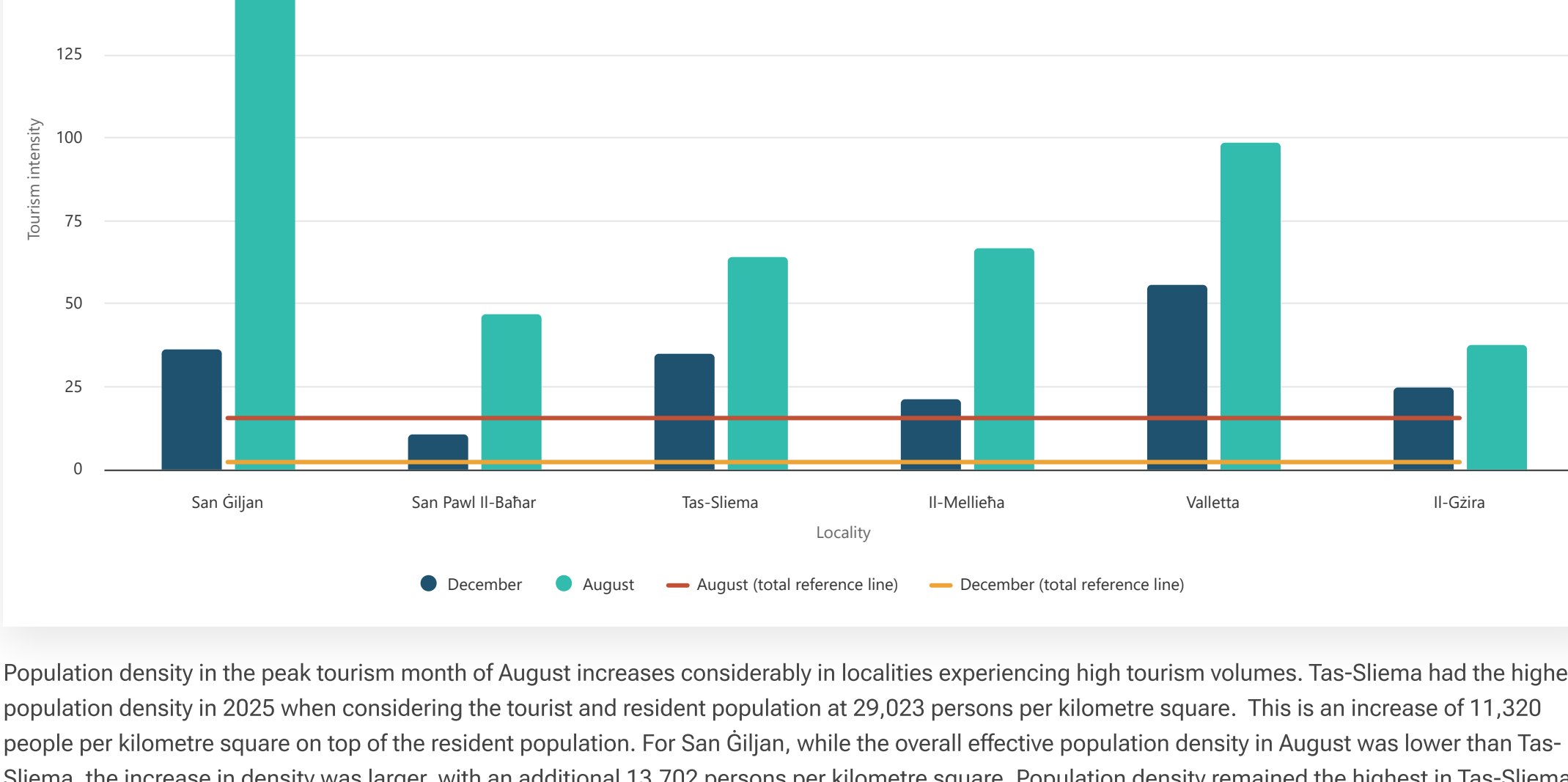
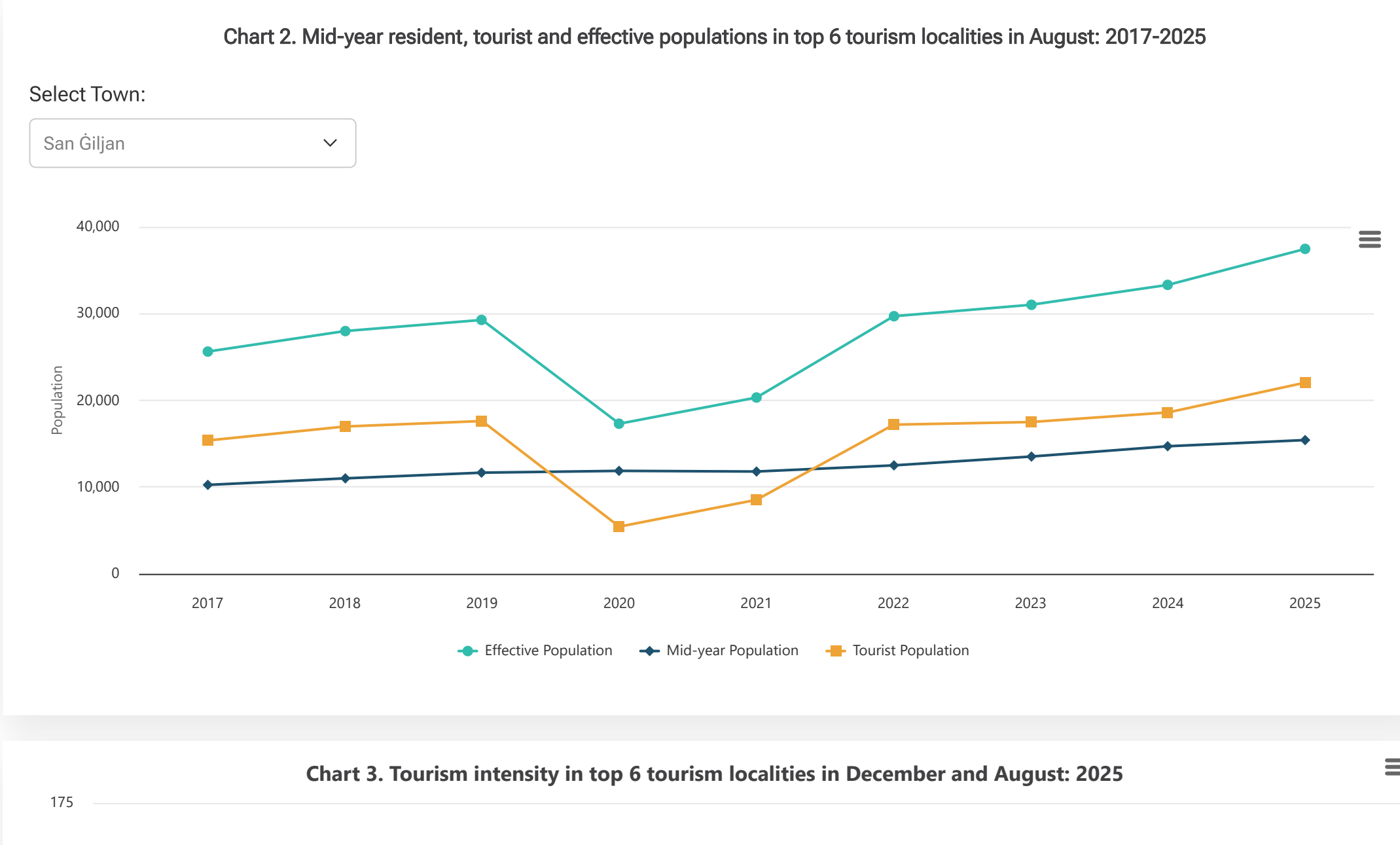
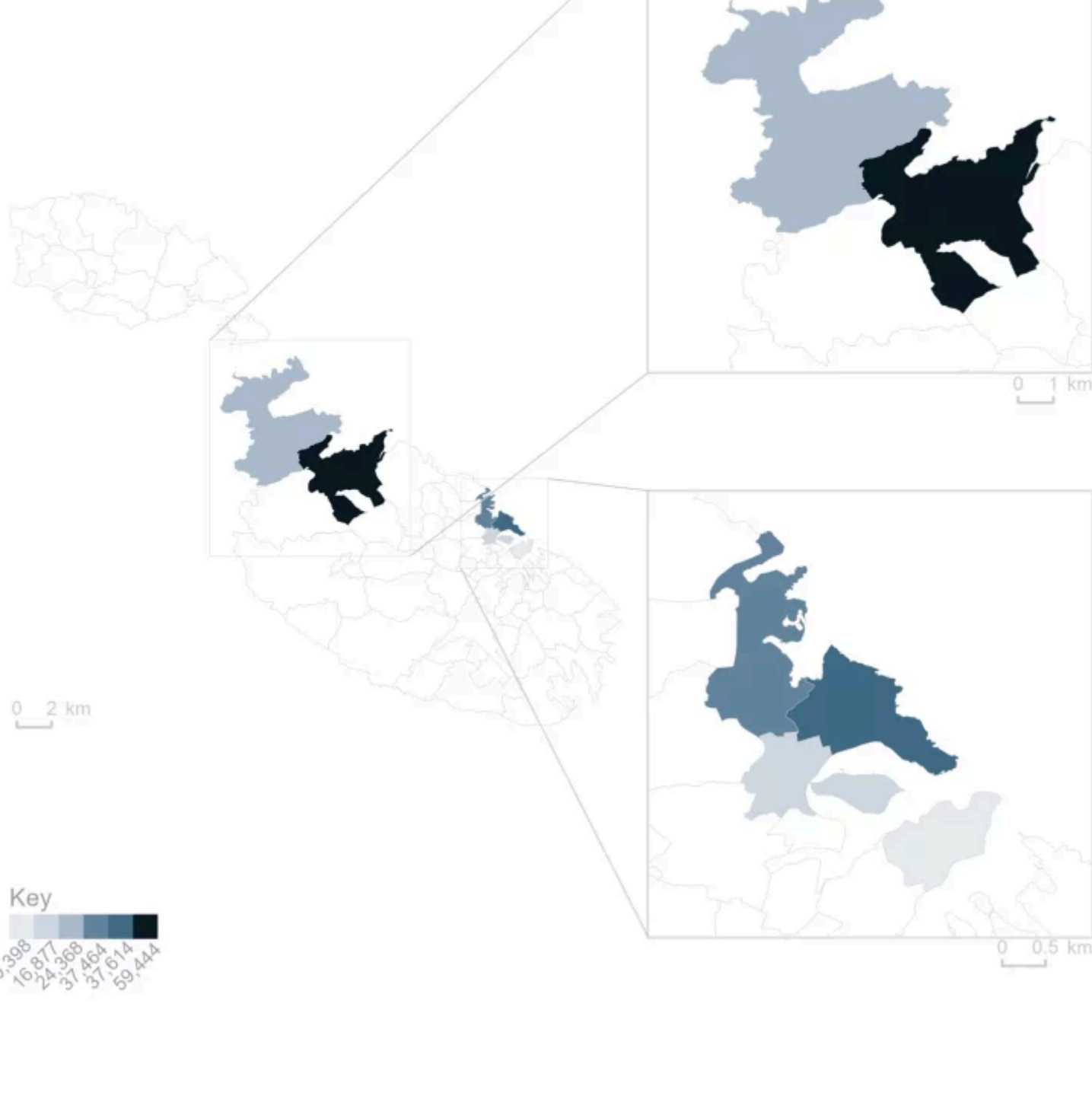
Map 2. Tourism intensity in top 6 tourism localities in August 2025



In terms of effective population during the peak month, San Pawl Il-Bahar's estimate stood at 59,444, followed by Tas-Sliema with 37,614, increases of 1.6 and 7.7 per cent over 2024, respectively (Table 6, Map 3, Chart 2).

In the low tourism month of December, tourism intensity was highest in Valletta (55.9), though considerably lower than the value seen in August (98.5) (Table 8, Chart 3).

Map 3. Effective population in top 6 tourism localities in August 2025



Population density in the peak tourism month of August increases considerably in localities experiencing high tourism volumes. Tas-Sliema had the highest population density in 2025 when considering the tourist and resident population at 29,023 persons per kilometre square. This is an increase of 11,320 people per kilometre square on top of the resident population. For San Ġiljan, while the overall effective population density in August was lower than Tas-Sliema, the increase in density was larger, with an additional 13,702 persons per kilometre square. Population density remained the highest in Tas-Sliema in the low tourism month of December though the increase in population density when accounting for tourists was approximately two times less than in August (Table 8, Chart 4).

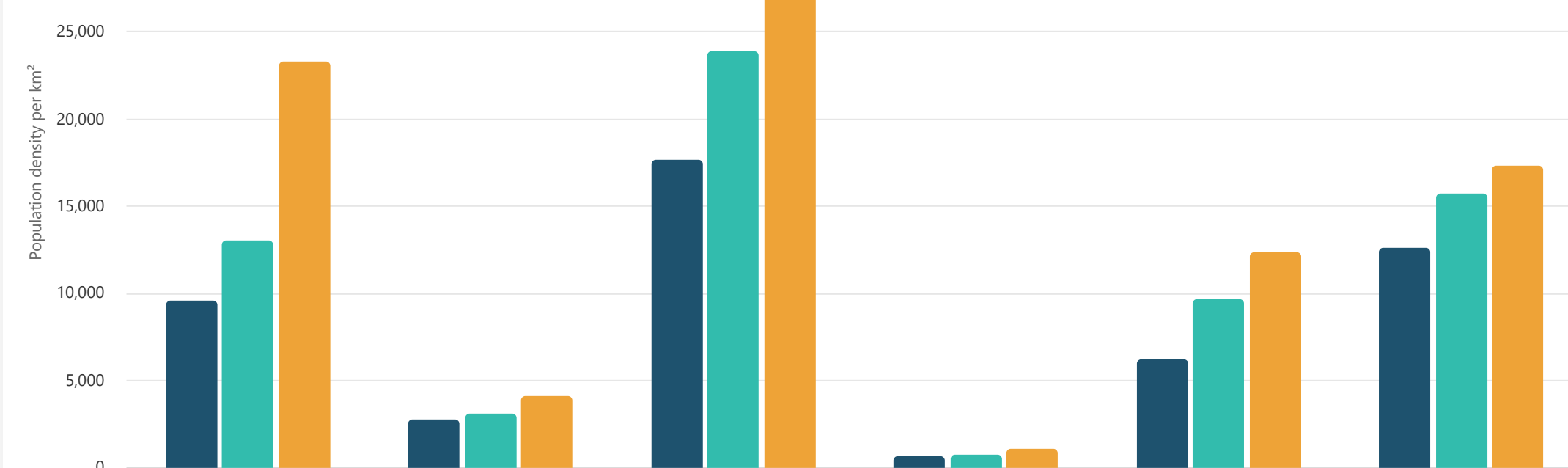


Table 1. Country-level tourism intensity by period

	2023	2024	2025	Change	Percentage change	2023	2024	2025	Change	Percentage change	2023	2024	2025	Change
				2025/2024					2025/2024					2025/2024
Tourist population ¹						Effective population ²					Tourism intensity			
Annual	40,012	46,918	50,767	3,849	8.2	592,746	615,763	632,011	16,248	2.6	7.2	8.2	8.7	0.5
Quarter														
1	20,295	24,477	29,500	5,022	20.5	573,029	593,322	610,744	17,421	2.9	3.7	4.3	5.1	0.8
2	43,860	52,616	57,155	4,539	8.6	596,594	621,461	638,399	16,938	2.7	7.9	9.2	9.8	0.6
3	62,693	71,237	74,204	2,967	4.2	615,427	640,082	655,448	15,366	2.4	11.3	12.5	12.8	0.2
4	32,815	39,158	41,816	2,658	6.8	585,549	608,003	623,060	15,057	2.5	5.9	6.9	7.2	0.3
Month														
January	21,362	19,859	20,804	944	4.8	574,096	588,704	602,048	13,343	2.3	3.9	3.5	3.6	0.1
February	17,142	23,396	30,422	7,026	30.0	569,876	592,241	611,666	19,425	3.3	3.1	4.1	5.2	1.1
March	22,076	30,107	37,362	7,255	24.1	574,810	598,952	618,606	19,654	3.3	4.0	5.3	6.4	1.1
April	39,203	42,570	47,371	4,801	11.3	591,937	611,415	628,615	17,200	2.8	7.1	7.5	8.1	0.7
May	42,788	53,630	56,803	3,174	5.9	595,522	622,475	638,047	15,573	2.5	7.7	9.4	9.8	0.3
June	49,625	61,615	67,303	5,687	9.2	602,359	630,460	648,547	18,086	2.9	9.0	10.8	11.6	0.7
July	60,394	68,455	64,298	-4,157	-6.1	613,128	637,300	645,542	8,242	1.3	10.9	12.0	11.1	-1.0
August	75,324	80,701	90,332	9,630	11.9	628,058	649,546	671,576	22,029	3.4	13.6	14.2	15.5	1.4
September	52,017	64,332	67,775	3,443	5.4	604,751	633,177	649,019	15,842	2.5	9.4	11.3	11.7	0.4
October	54,000	60,306	67,005	6,699	11.1	606,734	629,151	648,249	19,098	3.0	9.8	10.6	11.5	0.9
November	34,649	44,465	45,374	910	2.0	587,383	613,310	626,618	13,309	2.2	6.3	7.8	7.8	0.0
December	9,857	12,875	13,184	309	2.4	562,591	581,720	594,428	12,708	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.3	0.0

¹ Tourist population estimates are calculated as the number of tourists per day in a given period and therefore totals may not tally when summing time periods. Refer to conceptual definitions in methodological notes for more details.

² Mid-year population estimates were held constant when calculating the effective population in the different time periods. Mid-year population estimates were 552,734 in 2023, 568,845 in 2024 and 581,244 in 2025.

Table 2. District-level tourism intensity - Annual

	2023	2024	2025	Change	Percentage change
				2025/2024	
Mid-year population					
Total	552,734	568,845	581,244	12,399	2.2
Southern Harbour	88,450	89,808	90,737	929	1.0
Northern Harbour	173,259	180,256	185,425	5,169	2.9
South Eastern	80,692	82,549	84,131	1,582	1.9
Western	67,817	69,120	70,097	977	1.4
Northern	101,966	106,026	109,351	3,325	3.1
Gozo and Comino	40,550	41,086	41,503	417	1.0
Tourist population					
Total	39,885	46,735	50,608	3,872	8.3
Southern Harbour	3,862	4,485	5,330	845	18.8
Northern Harbour	21,165	24,665	27,073	2,408	9.8
South Eastern	467	449	438	-11	-2.5
Western	-384	-449	-647	-198	44.1
Northern	13,289	15,707	16,741	1,034	6.6
Gozo and Comino	1,486	1,878	1,673	-205	-10.9
Effective population					
Total	592,619	615,580	631,852	16,271	2.6
Southern Harbour	92,312	94,293	96,067	1,774	1.9
Northern Harbour	194,424	204,921	212,498	7,577	3.7
South Eastern	81,159	82,998	84,569	1,571	1.9
Western	67,433	68,671	69,450	779	1.1
Northern	115,255	121,733	126,092	4,359	3.6
Gozo and Comino	42,036	42,964	43,176	212	0.5
Tourism intensity					
Southern Harbour	4.4	5.0	5.9	0.9	-
Northern Harbour	12.2	13.7	14.6	0.9	-
South Eastern	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	-
Western	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-0.3	-
Northern	13.0	14.8	15.3	0.5	-
Gozo and Comino	3.7	4.6	4.0	-0.5	-

Notes:

1. **Tourist population** and **Effective population** totals may not tally with the total annual estimates in table 1; refer to methodological note locality of longest stay in the conceptual definitions section of the methodological notes for more details.

2. Tourist population data for 2023 and 2024 has been revised, refer to methodological note 5 for more details. This revision affects the **Tourist population**, **Effective population** and **Tourism intensity** figures.

Table 3. District-level resident, tourist and effective population density - Annual

	2023	2024	2025	Change	Percentage change
				2025/2024	
Mid-year population density (residents per km ²)					
Total	1,755	1,806	1,845	39	2.2
Southern Harbour	3,380	3,432	3,467	35	1.0
Northern Harbour	7,212	7,503	7,718	215	2.9
South Eastern	1,609	1,646	1,678	32	1.9
Western	936	954	968	13	1.4
Northern	1,386	1,441	1,487	45	3.1
Gozo and Comino	591	598	605	6	1.0
Tourist population density (tourists per km ²) ¹					
Total	127	148	161	12	8.3
Southern Harbour	148	171	204	32	18.8
Northern Harbour	881	1,027	1,127	100	9.8
South Eastern	9	9	9	0	-2.5
Western	-5	-6	-9	-3	44.1
Northern	181	214	228	14	6.6
Gozo and Comino	22	27	24	-3	-10.9
Effective population density (persons per km ²) ¹					
Total	1,881	1,954	2,006	52	2.6
Southern Harbour	3,527	3,603	3,671	68	1.9
Northern Harbour	8,092	8,529	8,845	315	3.7
South Eastern	1,619	1,655	1,687	31	1.9
Western	931	948	959	11	1.1
Northern	1,567	1,655	1,714	59	3.6
Gozo and Comino	612	626	629	3	0.5

¹ Tourist population data for 2023 and 2024 has been revised, refer to methodological note 5 for more details.

Table 4. Locality-level tourism intensity for the top 6 tourism localities - Annual

	2023	2024	2025	Change	Percentage change
				2025/2024	
Mid-year population					
Total	552,734	568,845	581,244	12,399	2.2
San Ġiljan	13,518	14,709	15,420	711	4.8
San Pawl Il-Baħar	35,865	38,844	40,536	1,692	4.4
Tas-Sliema	21,465	22,224	22,943	719	3.2
Il-Mellieħa	13,861	14,232	14,620	388	2.7
Valletta	5,254	5,226	5,239	13	0.2
Il-Gżira	11,944	12,343	12,265	-78	-0.6
Tourist population					
Total	39,885	46,735	50,608	3,872	8.3
San Ġiljan	9,508	11,748	12,779	1,031	8.8
San Pawl Il-Baħar	8,531	10,750	11,269	519	4.8
Tas-Sliema	7,345	8,845	9,804	959	10.8
Il-Mellieħa	5,580	5,290	5,866	576	10.9
Valletta	2,674	3,654	4,218	564	15.4
Il-Gżira	2,837	2,688	3,704	1,016	37.8
Effective population					
Total	592,619	615,580	631,852	16,271	2.6
San Ġiljan	23,026	26,457	28,199	1,742	6.6
San Pawl Il-Baħar	44,396	49,594	51,805	2,211	4.5
Tas-Sliema	28,810	31,069	32,747	1,678	5.4
Il-Mellieħa	19,441	19,522	20,486	964	4.9
Valletta	7,928	8,880	9,457	577	6.5
Il-Gżira	14,781	15,031	15,969	938	6.2
Tourism intensity					
San Ġiljan	70.3	79.9	82.9	3.0	-
San Pawl Il-Baħar	23.8	27.7	27.8	0.1	-
Tas-Sliema	34.2	39.8	42.7	2.9	-
Il-Mellieħa	40.3	37.2	40.1	3.0	-
Valletta	50.9	69.9	80.5	10.6	-
Il-Gżira	23.8	21.8	30.2	8.4	-

Notes:

1. **Tourist population** and **Effective population** totals may not tally with the total annual estimates in table 1; refer to methodological note locality of longest stay in the conceptual definitions section of the methodological notes for more details.

2. Tourist population data for 2023 and 2024 has been revised, refer to methodological note 5 for more details. This revision affects the **Tourist population**, **Effective population** and **Tourism intensity** figures.

Table 5. Locality-level resident, tourist and effective population density for the top 6 tourism localities - Annual

	2023	2024	2025	Change	Percentage change
				2025/2024	
Mid-year population density (residents per km ²)					
Total	1,755	1,806	1,845	39	2.2
San Ġiljan	8,402	9,142	9,584	442	4.8
San Pawl Il-Baħar	2,478	2,684	2,801	117	4.4
Tas-Sliema	16,563	17,148	17,703	555	3.2
Il-Mellieħa	613	630	647	17	2.7
Valletta	6,247	6,214	6,230	15	0.2
Il-Gżira	12,285	12,696	12,615	-80	-0.6
Tourist population density (tourists per km ²) ¹					
Total	127	148	161	12	8.3
San Ġiljan	5,910	7,302	7,942	640	8.8
San Pawl Il-Baħar	589	743	779	36	4.8
Tas-Sliema	5,667	6,825	7,565	740	10.8
Il-Mellieħa	247	234	260	25	10.9
Valletta	3,180	4,345	5,016	671	15.4
Il-Gżira	2,918	2,764	3,809	1,045	37.8
Effective population density (persons per km ²) ¹					
Total	1,881	1,954	2,006	52	2.6
San Ġiljan	14,312	16,444	17,527	1,082	6.6
San Pawl Il-Baħar	3,068	3,427	3,579	153	4.5
Tas-Sliema	22,230	23,973	25,268	1,295	5.4
Il-Mellieħa	860	864	906	43	4.9
Valletta	9,427	10,559	11,246	686	6.5
Il-Gżira	15,203	15,460	16,425	965	6.2

¹ Tourist population data for 2023 and 2024 has been revised, refer to methodological note 5 for more details.

Table 6. Tourism intensity for the top 6 tourism localities - August

	2023	2024	2025	Change	Percentage change
				2025/2024	
Mid-year population					
Total	552,734	568,845	581,244	12,399	2.2
San Ġiljan	13,518	14,709	15,420	711	4.8
San Pawl Il-Baħar	35,865	38,844	40,536	1,692	4.4
Tas-Sliema	21,465	22,224	22,943	719	3.2
Il-Mellieħa	13,861	14,232	14,620	388	2.7
Valletta	5,254	5,226	5,239	13	0.2
Il-Gżira	11,944	12,343	12,265	-78	-0.6
Tourist population ¹					
Total	75,324	80,701	90,332	9,630	11.9
San Ġiljan	17,498	18,606	22,044	3,439	18.5
San Pawl Il-Baħar	15,172	19,637	18,908	-728	-3.7
Tas-Sliema	11,779	12,694	14,671	1,977	15.6
Il-Mellieħa	9,460	8,340	9,748	1,409	16.9
Valletta	4,023	4,288	5,159	872	20.3
Il-Gżira	4,802	2,732	4,612	1,880	68.8
Effective population ¹					
Total	628,058	649,546	671,576	22,029	3.4
San Ġiljan	31,016	33,315	37,464	4,150	12.5
San Pawl Il-Baħar	51,037	58,481	59,444	964	1.6
Tas-Sliema	33,244	34,918	37,614	2,696	7.7
Il-Mellieħa	23,321	22,572	24,368	1,797	8.0
Valletta	9,277	9,514	10,398	885	9.3
Il-Gżira	16,746	15,075	16,877	1,802	12.0
Tourism intensity ¹					
San Ġiljan	129.4	126.5	143.0	16.5	-
San Pawl Il-Baħar	42.3	50.6	46.6	-3.9	-
Tas-Sliema	54.9	57.1	63.9	6.8	-
Il-Mellieħa	68.2	58.6	66.7	8.1	-
Valletta	76.6	82.0	98.5	16.4	-
Il-Gżira	40.2	22.1	37.6	15.5	-

¹ Tourist population data for 2023 and 2024 has been revised, refer to methodological note 5 for more details.

Table 7. Locality-level resident, tourist and effective population density for the top 6 tourism localities - August

	2023	2024	2025	Change	Percentage change
				2025/2024	
Mid-year population density (persons per km ²)					
Total	1,755	1,806	1,845	39	2.2
San Ġiljan	8,402	9,142	9,584	442	4.8
San Pawl Il-Baħar	2,478	2,684	2,801	117	4.4
Tas-Sliema	16,563	17,148	17,703	555	3.2
Il-Mellieħa	613	630	647	17	2.7
Valletta	6,247	6,214	6,230	15	0.2
Il-Gżira	12,285	12,696	12,615	-80	-0.6
Tourist population density (persons per km ²) ¹					
Total	239	256	287	31	11.9
San Ġiljan	10,876	11,564	13,702	2,137	18.5
San Pawl Il-Baħar	1,048	1,357	1,306	-50	-3.7
Tas-Sliema	9,089	9,795	11,320	1,525	15.6
Il-Mellieħa	419	369	431	62	16.9
Valletta	4,784	5,098	6,135	1,037	20.3
Il-Gżira	4,940	2,810	4,744	1,934	68.8
Effective population density (persons per km ²) ¹					
Total	1,994	2,062	2,132	70	3.4
San Ġiljan	19,278	20,707	23,286	2,579	12.5
San Pawl Il-Baħar	3,526	4,041	4,107	67	1.6
Tas-Sliema	25,651	26,943	29,023	2,080	7.7
Il-Mellieħa	1,032	999	1,078	80	8.0
Valletta	11,031	11,313	12,365	1,052	9.3
Il-Gżira	17,225	15,506	17,360	1,854	12.0

¹ Tourist population data for 2023 and 2024 has been revised, refer to methodological note 5 for more details.

Table 8. Tourism intensity in the top 6 tourist localities for the high (August) and low (December) tourism months

	2025																				
	Mid-year population	Tourist population				Effective population				Tourism intensity			Mid-year population density (residents per km ²)	Tourism density (tourists per km ²)				Effective population density (persons per km ²)			
		December (low)	August (high)	Difference	Percentage difference	December (low)	August (high)	Difference	Percentage difference	December (low)	August (high)	Difference		December (low)	August (high)	Difference	Percentage difference	December (low)	August (high)	Difference	Percentage difference
Total	581,244	13,184	90,332	77,148	585.2	594,428	671,576	77,148	13.0	2.3	15.5	13.3	1,845	42	287	245	585.2	1,887	2,132	245	13.0
San Ġiljan	15,420	5,589	22,044	16,455	294.4	21,009	37,464	16,455	78.3	36.2	143.0	106.7	9,584	3,474	13,702	10,228	294.4	13,058	23,286	10,228	78.3
San Pawl Il-Bahar	40,536	4,368	18,908	14,540	332.9	44,904	59,444	14,540	32.4	10.8	46.6	35.9	2,801	302	1,306	1,005	332.9	3,103	4,107	1,005	32.4
Tas-Sliema	22,943	8,034	14,671	6,637	82.6	30,977	37,614	6,637	21.4	35.0	63.9	28.9	17,703	6,199	11,320	5,121	82.6	23,902	29,023	5,121	21.4
Il-Mellieha	14,620	3,076	9,748	6,672	216.9	17,696	24,368	6,672	37.7	21.0	66.7	45.6	647	136	431	295	216.9	783	1,078	295	37.7
Valletta	5,239	2,927	5,159	2,232	76.3	8,166	10,398	2,232	27.3	55.9	98.5	42.6	6,230	3,481	6,135	2,654	76.3	9,710	12,365	2,654	27.3
Il-Għira	12,265	3,017	4,612	1,595	52.9	15,282	16,877	1,595	10.4	24.6	37.6	13.0	12,615	3,103	4,744	1,641	52.9	15,719	17,360	1,641	10.4

Methodological Notes

1. Conceptual definitions:

- **Tourist population:** The number of tourists per day in a given time period (month, quarter or year) and geographical area, after accounting for outbound tourists. Refer to conceptual definition **outbound tourist correction** for further details. Totals of the tourist population may not match exactly across different time periods because the figures are estimated as an average per day within each specific period. Therefore, summing the averages from smaller periods—such as quarters—to get a yearly total will not equal the estimate calculated over the entire year. Totals also may not tally across geographical area breakdowns – refer to note **locality of longest stay** for more details.
- **Outbound tourist correction:** Since Maltese residents travel abroad at the same time as inbound tourists arrive, the tourism figures are adjusted to reflect this. Outbound tourist nights data for the applicable time period (month, quarter, or year) are extracted from TOURSTAT. This data is then distributed by locality using the harmonized distribution of outbound tourists by locality and district from the National Tourism Survey (NTS). An estimate of the net tourists nights was then calculated by subtracting the outbound tourist nights from the inbound estimates. Note that since the NTS only covers the population aged 15 and over, a small discrepancy may exist in the corrected figures.
- **Locality of longest stay:**
 - a. The locality of longest stay, as collected by the TOURSTAT survey, is being used as the reference locality.
 - b. The locality of longest stay is the locality in which the tourists have spent most of their nights while in MALTA. If a tourist stays in multiple localities during their stay, all nights are assigned to the locality where they spent most of their nights.
E.g. An inbound tourist spends a total of 10 nights in MALTA: 8 in San Ġiljan, and 2 in Valletta. The locality of longest stay is San Ġiljan, and all 10 nights are attributed to this locality.
 - c. In some cases, no primary locality is specified, such as when a person stays in a different location each night. When compiling estimates at lower geographical breakdowns, such as locality, these cases are excluded. However, for country-level data, all inbound tourist nights are included. As a result, totals for estimates broken down by geographic areas may not match the country-level totals presented across different tables.
- **Geographical information**
 - a. The 68 localities are grouped into 6 districts (local administrative units) – Southern Harbour, Northern Harbour, South Eastern, Western, Northern and Gozo and Comino. More details on how the localities are grouped can be found from the [Districts \(Local Administrative Unit\)](#).
 - b. The areas, in km², used for the calculation of all population density estimates are as tabulated below:

Malta					
315.0					

Southern Harbour	Northern Harbour	South Eastern	Western	Northern	Gozo & Comino
26.2	24.0	50.1	72.4	73.6	68.7

San Ġiljan	San Pawl il-Baħar	Tas-Sliema	Il-Mellieħa	Il-Gżira	Valletta
1.6	14.5	1.3	22.6	1.0	0.8

- **Usually resident population:** Refers to all persons who have their usual residence in a Member State at the reference time.
- **Usual residence:** Refers to the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. Usual residents of a specific geographical area are:
 - i. Those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or
 - ii. Those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.
- **Mid-year population:** Calculated by averaging start-of-the-year and end-year usual resident population estimates. The estimate would be the average population as at the end of June.

2. Variable Definitions:

- **Time period (t):** Number of days in the given time period under consideration. E.g. If the month August is being analysed, t = 31.
- **Area (A):** The area in the locality/district/region under review.
- **Mid-year population (P_{mid}):** The average of the beginning and end-year estimation of the number of residents in the locality/district/region under review.
- **Tourist nights (tour_n):** Number of tourist nights in a given time period (t) and in the locality/district/region under review.
- **Tourist nights per day (tour_{npd}):** The effective number of tourists per day over a given time period (t) and in the locality/district/region under review. This figure takes into account outbound tourism. This figure is also referred to as the tourist population.
- **Tourism intensity (T_i):** The number of tourist nights in all forms of accommodation (rented and non-rented) per 100 residents per day, in a given time period (t) and in the locality/district/region under review. The superscript ‘inbound’ and ‘outbound’ distinguishes between the two tourism populations.
- **Tourism density (T_d):** The number of tourist nights in all forms of accommodation (rented and non-rented) per day per km2, in a given time period (t) and in the locality/district/region under review.
- **Effective population (P_{eff}):** The mid-year population plus the tourist nights per day in a given time period (t) and in the locality/district/region under review.

3. Equations:

(1)
$$tour_{npd} = \frac{tour_n^{inbound} - tour_n^{outbound}}{t}$$

(2)
$$T_i = \frac{tour_{npd} \cdot 100}{P_{mid}}$$

(3)
$$T_d = \frac{tour_{npd}}{A}$$

(4)
$$P_{eff} = P_{mid} + tour_{npd}$$

4. Data Sources:

Component	NSO Data Source	Metadata
Inbound and Outbound tourist nights data by date of departure.	TOURSTAT Survey - Living Conditions and Tourism Unit	https://nso.gov.mt/themes_sources___met/tourstat-survey/
Outbound tourist locality of residence information by month of departure.	National Tourism Survey - Living Conditions and Tourism Unit	https://nso.gov.mt/themes_sources___met/national-tourism-survey/
Mid-year population estimates	Population and Migration Unit	https://nso.gov.mt/metadata-reports/#demography

5. The locality of residence for outbound tourists is obtained from the National Tourism Survey (see methodological note 1: outbound tourist correction). However, the survey’s reference period is the quarter of arrival, whereas for consistency with TOURSTAT data (which provides tourist nights), the quarter of departure is required. Consequently, data from more recent rounds of the National Tourism Survey may include tourists who departed in previous quarters of 2024 and were not captured in the data used at the time of analysis. Estimates produced by geographical breakdown for 2024 were therefore revised to adjust for the locality distribution available in the most recent data from the National Tourism Survey.

2024 figures have been revised when compared to those figures published in the [Tourism Intensity: 2024](#) News Release.

Additionally, due to an update in the weighting methodology used in the National Tourism Survey, estimates for 2023 and 2024 have been revised and supersede previously published figures, and further details can be found in the respective news release which can be accessed [here](#).

6. A detailed news release calendar is available [online](#).

7. References to this news release are to be cited appropriately. For guidance on access and re-use of data please visit our [dedicated webpage](#).

8. For further assistance send your request through our [online request form](#).