

Tourism Intensity: 2024

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In 2024, tourism contributed an additional 46,918 persons to Malta's mid-year resident population, bringing the effective population to 615,763.



Tourism Intensity

In 2024, the usual resident mid-year population was estimated at 568,845. When accounting for the presence of tourists, on average over the entire year, this increased by 46,918, reaching an effective population of 615,763 (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 581,720 (12,875 tourists).

During the peak tourism month (August), the effective population increased by an additional 80,701 tourists reaching 649,546. This is a difference in the effective population of 67,826 (11.7 per cent) between the highest and lowest tourism months in 2024 (Table 1, Chart 1).

Chart 1. Mid-year resident population and effective population by month

Reference year: 2024



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 6.2 in 2024, meaning that for every 100 residents there were approximately eight tourists. This is an increase of one tourist for every 100 residents when compared to 2023. Seasonality has a marked impact on tourism intensity. In 2024, tourism intensity reached 14.2 in August, while in December it was 2.3. This means that in the peak tourism month there were nearly 12 more tourists per 100 residents compared to the month with the least tourism (December) (Table 1).

Apart from varying seasonally, tourism intensity also varied geographically. The Northern Harbour district was the largest district in terms of the mid-year resident population and had the largest average annual tourist population. In fact, it had the largest effective population in 2024. When considering tourism intensity however, the Northern district surpassed the Northern Harbour district at a value of 14.8 compared to 13.7, meaning that there was approximately one 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: 2024



Geographical variations became more pronounced when analysing tourism intensity at the locality level. San Ġiljan had the highest tourism intensity in 2024 with almost 80 tourists for every 100 residents (79.9), this was followed by Valletta (69.4). When comparing to the previous year, Valletta had the largest increase in terms of tourism intensity, from 53.5 to 69.4. This means that, in Valletta, in 2024 there were nearly 16 more tourists for every 100 residents compared to 2023 (Table 4).

The impact of the tourist 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 2024 was 1,806 persons per kilometre squared. When considering the average annual tourist population this increased to 1,954 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 2024 was 7,503 residents per kilometre squared, when considering the average number of tourists in 2024 in this district, this increased by slightly over 1,000 persons for every kilometre squared, reaching 8,527 (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 2024 was 17,148 residents per kilometre squared, this increased to 23,923 persons per kilometre squared when accounting for the average annual tourism population in the locality. While San Ġiljan had a lower effective population density value compared to Tas-Sliema in 2024 (16,458), it had the largest increase in absolute terms when considering the number of additional persons per kilometre squared – 7,308 persons (Table 5).

Seasonal differences in the top tourism localities

During the peak month of August, San Ġiljan had the highest tourism intensity, reaching 126.4 tourists for every 100 residents, a slight decrease compared to 2023. Valletta followed with a tourism intensity of 82.0, an increase of 5.5 over the previous year (Table 6, Map 2).

Map 2. Tourism intensity in top 6 tourism localities in August 2024

Reference month: August 2024



In terms of effective population during the peak month, San Pawl il-Baħar's estimate stood at 58,155, followed by Tas-Sliema with 35,476, increases of 12.9 and 4.7 per cent over 2023, respectively (Table 6, Map 3, Chart 2).

In the low tourism month of December, tourism intensity was highest in Valletta, though considerably lower than the value seen in August (49.5) (Table 6, Chart 3).

Map 3. Effective population in top 6 tourism localities in August 2024

Reference month: August 2024



Chart 2. Mid-year resident, tourist and effective populations in top 6 tourism localities

Reference month: August 2024

Select Town:

San Ġiljan

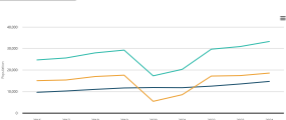
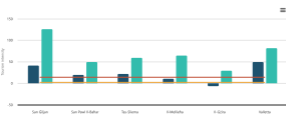


Chart 3. Tourism intensity in top 6 tourism localities

Reference months: August and December 2024



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 2024 when considering the tourist and resident population at 27,374 persons per kilometre squared. This is an increase of over 10,000 people per kilometre squared on top of the resident population. While the overall effective population density in August was lower in San Ġiljan than in Tas-Sliema, the increase in density was larger, with an additional 11,553 persons per kilometre squared. Population density remained the lightest in Tas-Sliema in the low tourism month of December though the increase in population density when accounting for tourists was approximately three times less than in August (Table 6, Chart 4).

Chart 4. Mid-year resident, August and December effective population density in top 6 tourism localities

Reference year: 2024

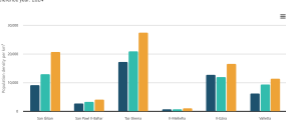


Table 1. Country-level tourism intensity

	2022	2023	2024	Change	Percentage change	2022	2023	2024
				2024/2023				
Tourist population¹						Effective population²		
Annual	33,950	40,012	46,918	6,905	17.3	565,120	592,746	615,763
Quarter								
1	13,129	20,295	24,477	4,182	20.6	544,299	573,029	593,322
2	35,203	43,860	52,616	8,756	20.0	566,373	596,594	621,461
3	59,477	62,693	71,237	8,544	13.6	590,647	615,427	640,082
4	27,553	32,815	39,158	6,343	19.3	558,723	585,549	608,003
Month								
January	12,871	21,362	19,859	-1,503	-7.0	544,041	574,096	588,704
February	10,969	17,142	23,396	6,254	36.5	542,139	569,876	592,241
March	15,338	22,076	30,107	8,032	36.4	546,508	574,810	598,952
April	28,106	39,203	42,570	3,366	8.6	559,276	591,937	611,415
May	35,399	42,788	53,630	10,842	25.3	566,569	595,522	622,475
June	42,098	49,625	61,615	11,991	24.2	573,268	602,359	630,460
July	59,254	60,394	68,455	8,062	13.3	590,424	613,128	637,300
August	67,869	75,324	80,701	5,378	7.1	599,039	628,058	649,546
September	51,036	52,017	64,332	12,316	23.7	582,206	604,751	633,177
October	41,028	54,000	60,306	6,306	11.7	572,198	606,734	629,151
November	30,666	34,649	44,465	9,816	28.3	561,836	587,383	613,310
December	11,067	9,857	12,875	3,019	30.6	542,237	562,591	581,720

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 met

² Mid-year population estimates were held constant when calculating the effective population in the different time periods. Mid-year population estimates were 531,170 in 2022, 552,734 in 2023 and

Change	Percentage change	2022	2023	2024	Change
					2024/2023
Population ²		Tourism intensity			
23,016	3.9	6.4	7.2	8.2	1.0
20,293	3.5	2.5	3.7	4.3	0.6
24,867	4.2	6.6	7.9	9.2	1.3
24,655	4.0	11.2	11.3	12.5	1.2
22,454	3.8	5.2	5.9	6.9	0.9
14,608	2.5	2.4	3.9	3.5	-0.4
22,365	3.9	2.1	3.1	4.1	1.0
24,143	4.2	2.9	4.0	5.3	1.3
19,477	3.3	5.3	7.1	7.5	0.4
26,953	4.5	6.7	7.7	9.4	1.7
28,102	4.7	7.9	9.0	10.8	1.9
24,173	3.9	11.2	10.9	12.0	1.1
21,489	3.4	12.8	13.6	14.2	0.6
28,427	4.7	9.6	9.4	11.3	1.9
22,417	3.7	7.7	9.8	10.6	0.8
25,927	4.4	5.8	6.3	7.8	1.5
19,130	3.4	2.1	1.8	2.3	0.5

Methodological notes for more details.

568,845 in 2024.

Table 2. District-level tourism intensity - Annual

	2022	2023	2024	Change	Percentage change
				2024/2023	
Mid-year population					
Total	531,170	552,734	568,845	16,111	2.9
Southern Harbour	86,733	88,450	89,808	1,358	1.5
Northern Harbour	163,238	173,259	180,256	6,997	4.0
South Eastern	78,729	80,692	82,549	1,857	2.3
Western	66,235	67,817	69,120	1,303	1.9
Northern	96,499	101,966	106,026	4,060	4.0
Gozo and Comino	39,736	40,550	41,086	536	1.3
Tourist population					
Total	33,896	39,885	46,735	6,850	17.2
Southern Harbour	3,363	3,875	4,915	1,040	26.8
Northern Harbour	18,402	20,922	24,619	3,696	17.7
South Eastern	259	444	256	-188	-42.4
Western	-489	-687	-561	126	-18.3
Northern	10,857	13,561	15,681	2,120	15.6
Gozo and Comino	1,503	1,769	1,826	56	3.2
Effective population					
Total	565,066	592,619	615,580	22,961	3.9
Southern Harbour	90,096	92,325	94,723	2,398	2.6
Northern Harbour	181,640	194,181	204,875	10,693	5.5
South Eastern	78,988	81,136	82,805	1,669	2.1
Western	65,746	67,130	68,559	1,429	2.1
Northern	107,356	115,527	121,707	6,180	5.3
Gozo and Comino	41,239	42,319	42,912	592	1.4
Tourism intensity					
Southern Harbour	3.9	4.4	5.5	1.1	-
Northern Harbour	11.3	12.1	13.7	1.6	-
South Eastern	0.3	0.6	0.3	-0.2	-
Western	-0.7	-1.0	-0.8	0.2	-
Northern	11.3	13.3	14.8	1.5	-
Gozo and Comino	3.8	4.4	4.4	0.1	-

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 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

	2022	2023	2024	Change	Percentage change
				2024/2023	
Mid-year population density (residents per km²)					
Total	1,686	1,755	1,806	51	2.9
Southern Harbour	3,314	3,380	3,432	52	1.5
Northern Harbour	6,794	7,212	7,503	291	4.0
South Eastern	1,570	1,609	1,646	37	2.3
Western	914	936	954	18	1.9
Northern	1,312	1,386	1,441	55	4.0
Gozo and Comino	579	591	598	8	1.3
Tourist population density (tourists per km²)¹					
Total	108	127	148	22	17.2
Southern Harbour	128	148	188	40	26.8
Northern Harbour	766	871	1,025	154	17.7
South Eastern	5	9	5	-4	-42.4
Western	-7	-9	-8	2	-18.3
Northern	148	184	213	29	15.6
Gozo and Comino	22	26	27	1	3.2
Effective population density (persons per km²)¹					
Total	1,794	1,881	1,954	73	3.9
Southern Harbour	3,443	3,528	3,619	92	2.6
Northern Harbour	7,560	8,082	8,527	445	5.5
South Eastern	1,575	1,618	1,651	33	2.1
Western	908	927	946	20	2.1
Northern	1,459	1,571	1,655	84	5.3
Gozo and Comino	601	616	625	9	1.4

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

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

	2022	2023	2024	Change	Percentage change
				2024/2023	
Mid-year population					
Total	531,170	552,734	568,845	16,111	2.9
San Ġiljan	12,502	13,518	14,709	1,191	8.8
San Pawl Il-Baħar	33,692	35,865	38,844	2,979	8.3
Tas-Sliema	20,365	21,465	22,224	759	3.5
Il-Mellieħa	13,075	13,861	14,232	371	2.7
Il-Għira	10,984	11,944	12,343	399	3.3
Valletta	5,173	5,254	5,226	-28	-0.5
Tourist population					
Total	33,896	39,885	46,735	6,850	17.2
San Ġiljan	8,643	9,701	11,758	2,057	21.2
San Pawl Il-Baħar	7,044	9,076	11,170	2,093	23.1
Tas-Sliema	6,127	7,287	8,788	1,500	20.6
Il-Mellieħa	4,305	5,496	5,382	-114	-2.1
Il-Għira	2,021	2,908	2,753	-154	-5.3
Valletta	2,448	2,813	3,626	812	28.9
Effective population					
Total	565,066	592,619	615,580	22,961	3.9
San Ġiljan	21,145	23,219	26,467	3,248	14.0
San Pawl Il-Baħar	40,736	44,941	50,014	5,072	11.3
Tas-Sliema	26,492	28,752	31,012	2,259	7.9
Il-Mellieħa	17,380	19,357	19,614	257	1.3
Il-Għira	13,005	14,852	15,096	245	1.6
Valletta	7,621	8,067	8,852	784	9.7
Tourism intensity					
San Ġiljan	69.1	71.8	79.9	8.2	-
San Pawl Il-Baħar	20.9	25.3	28.8	3.4	-
Tas-Sliema	30.1	33.9	39.5	5.6	-
Il-Mellieħa	32.9	39.7	37.8	-1.8	-
Il-Għira	18.4	24.3	22.3	-2.0	-
Valletta	47.3	53.5	69.4	15.8	-

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 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

	2022	2023	2024	Change	Percentage change
				2024/2023	
Mid-year population density (residents per km²)					
Total	1,686	1,755	1,806	51	2.9
San Ġiljan	7,771	8,402	9,142	740	8.8
San Pawl Il-Baħar	2,328	2,478	2,684	206	8.3
Tas-Sliema	15,714	16,563	17,148	586	3.5
Il-Mellieħa	579	613	630	16	2.7
Il-Għira	11,298	12,285	12,696	410	3.3
Valletta	6,151	6,247	6,214	-33	-0.5
Tourist population density (tourists per km²)¹					
Total	108	127	148	22	17.2
San Ġiljan	5,372	6,030	7,308	1,278	21.2
San Pawl Il-Baħar	487	627	772	145	23.1
Tas-Sliema	4,728	5,623	6,781	1,158	20.6
Il-Mellieħa	190	243	238	-5	-2.1
Il-Għira	2,079	2,991	2,832	-159	-5.3
Valletta	2,911	3,345	4,311	966	28.9
Effective population density (persons per km²)¹					
Total	1,794	1,881	1,954	73	3.9
San Ġiljan	13,142	14,432	16,450	2,019	14.0
San Pawl Il-Baħar	2,815	3,105	3,456	350	11.3
Tas-Sliema	20,442	22,185	23,929	1,743	7.9
Il-Mellieħa	769	856	868	11	1.3
Il-Għira	13,376	15,276	15,528	252	1.6
Valletta	9,063	9,593	10,526	933	9.7

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

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

	2022	2023	2024	Change	Percentage change
				2024/2023	
Mid-year population					
Total	531,170	552,734	568,845	16,111	2.9
San Ġiljan	12,502	13,518	14,709	1,191	8.8
San Pawl Il-Baħar	33,692	35,865	38,844	2,979	8.3
Tas-Sliema	20,365	21,465	22,224	759	3.5
Il-Mellieħa	13,075	13,861	14,232	371	2.7
Il-Gżira	10,984	11,944	12,343	399	3.3
Valletta	5,173	5,254	5,226	-28	-0.5
Tourist population¹					
Total	67,869	75,324	80,701	5,378	7.1
San Ġiljan	17,198	17,423	18,588	1,165	6.7
San Pawl Il-Baħar	12,385	15,662	19,311	3,649	23.3
Tas-Sliema	11,228	12,423	13,252	829	6.7
Il-Mellieħa	7,953	9,261	9,195	-65	-0.7
Il-Gżira	3,330	4,756	3,662	-1,093	-23.0
Valletta	3,566	4,023	4,288	265	6.6
Effective population¹					
Total	599,039	628,058	649,546	21,489	3.4
San Ġiljan	29,700	30,941	33,297	2,356	7.6
San Pawl Il-Baħar	46,077	51,527	58,155	6,628	12.9
Tas-Sliema	31,593	33,888	35,476	1,588	4.7
Il-Mellieħa	21,028	23,122	23,427	306	1.3
Il-Gżira	14,314	16,700	16,005	-694	-4.2
Valletta	8,739	9,277	9,514	237	2.6
Tourism intensity¹					
San Ġiljan	137.6	128.9	126.4	-2.5	-
San Pawl Il-Baħar	36.8	43.7	49.7	6.0	-
Tas-Sliema	55.1	57.9	59.6	1.8	-
Il-Mellieħa	60.8	66.8	64.6	-2.2	-
Il-Gżira	30.3	39.8	29.7	-10.1	-
Valletta	68.9	76.6	82.0	5.5	-

¹ Tourist population data for 2023 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

	2022	2023	2024	Change	Percentage change
				2024/2023	
Mid-year population density (persons per km²)					
Total	1,686	1,755	1,806	51	2.9
San Ġiljan	7,771	8,402	9,142	740	8.8
San Pawl Il-Baħar	2,328	2,478	2,684	206	8.3
Tas-Sliema	15,714	16,563	17,148	586	3.5
Il-Mellieħa	579	613	630	16	2.7
Il-Gżira	11,298	12,285	12,696	410	3.3
Valletta	6,151	6,247	6,214	-33	-0.5
Tourist population density (persons per km²)¹					
Total	215	239	256	17	7.1
San Ġiljan	10,689	10,829	11,553	724	6.7
San Pawl Il-Baħar	856	1,082	1,334	252	23.3
Tas-Sliema	8,663	9,586	10,225	639	6.7
Il-Mellieħa	352	410	407	-3	-0.7
Il-Gżira	3,425	4,892	3,767	-1,125	-23.0
Valletta	4,241	4,784	5,098	315	6.6
Effective population density (persons per km²)¹					
Total	1,902	1,994	2,062	68	3.4
San Ġiljan	18,460	19,231	20,696	1,465	7.6
San Pawl Il-Baħar	3,184	3,560	4,018	458	12.9
Tas-Sliema	24,377	26,148	27,374	1,225	4.7
Il-Mellieħa	930	1,023	1,037	14	1.3
Il-Gżira	14,723	17,177	16,463	-714	-4.2
Valletta	10,392	11,031	11,313	282	2.6

¹ Tourist population data for 2023 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

	2024										
	Mid-year population	Tourist population				Effective population				Tourism intensity	
		December (low)	August (high)	Difference	Percentage difference	December (low)	August (high)	Difference	Percentage difference	December (low)	August (high)
Total	568,845	12,875	80,701	67,826	526.8	581,720	649,546	67,826	11.7	2.3	14.2
San Ġiljan	14,709	6,124	18,588	12,464	203.5	20,833	33,297	12,464	59.8	41.6	126.4
San Pawl Il-Baħar	38,844	7,524	19,311	11,787	156.7	46,368	58,155	11,787	25.4	19.4	49.7
Tas-Sliema	22,224	4,887	13,252	8,365	171.2	27,111	35,476	8,365	30.9	22.0	59.6
Il-Mellieħa	14,232	1,572	9,195	7,623	484.9	15,804	23,427	7,623	48.2	11.0	64.6
Il-Gżira	12,343	-803	3,662	4,465	-556.2	11,540	16,005	4,465	38.7	-6.5	29.7
Valletta	5,226	2,589	4,288	1,699	65.6	7,815	9,514	1,699	21.7	49.5	82.0

ty	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
	11.9	41	256	215	526.8	1,847	2,062	215	11.7
	84.7	3,806	11,553	7,747	203.5	12,949	20,696	7,747	59.8
	30.3	520	1,334	814	156.7	3,204	4,018	814	25.4
	37.6	3,771	10,225	6,455	171.2	20,919	27,374	6,455	30.9
	53.6	70	407	337	484.9	699	1,037	337	48.2
	36.2	-826	3,767	4,593	-556.2	11,870	16,463	4,593	38.7
	32.5	3,078	5,098	2,020	65.6	9,292	11,313	2,020	21.7

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 are 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:

- The locality of longest stay, as collected by the TOURSTAT survey, is being used as the reference locality.
- 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.
- 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

- 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 \(Local Administrative Unit\)](#).
- 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-Silema	Il-Melieħa	Il-Għira	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:

- Those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or
- 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 distinguishing 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:

$$(1) \text{tour}_{npd} = \frac{\text{tour}_n^{\text{inbound}} - \text{tour}_n^{\text{outbound}}}{t}$$

$$(2) T_i = \frac{\text{tour}_{npd} \cdot 100}{P_{mid}}$$

$$(3) T_d = \frac{\text{tour}_{npd}}{A}$$

$$(4) P_{eff} = P_{mid} + \text{tour}_{npd}$$

4. Data Sources:

Component	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__me t/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__me t/national-tourism-survey/
Mid-year population estimates	Population and Migration Unit	https://metadata.nso.gov.mt/reports/DEM OREG_SIMS_2021.pdf

5. The locality of residence for outbound tourists is obtained from the National Tourism Survey (see note **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 2023 and were not captured in the data used at the time of analysis. Estimates produced by geographical breakdown for 2023 were therefore revised to adjust for the locality distribution available in the most recent data from the National Tourism Survey.

2023 figures have been revised when compared to those figures published in the [Tourism Intensity Statistical Insight](#).

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](#).