CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING **2005**

PRELIMINARY REPORT

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2006

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FOREWORD

The Census of Population and Housing conducted every ten years is a rich and important source of information about the count, characteristics, composition and condition of the population of Malta. It informs and influences so many areas of Maltese life: public policy-making; options and decisions of our families; choices made by the elderly; initiatives and investments by the business sector; streams of research and development. For the coming decade and even after, Census 2005 information will be positioned strategically to feed an ever-growing confluence of key ideas, proposals and decisions. We believe this to be so, and this conviction is what makes the daunting workload of the census exercise worthwhile.

This report incorporates the first results of the Census held in Malta in 2005. It provides a snapshot of the resident population on Census Day, 27 November 2005. With regard to the yield of information a census is capable of, only the basic data are laid out here. Nevertheless, enough is being presented for the changes that have occurred since the last Census (1995) to start becoming apparent. We now intend to build upon this outline in order to publish the full results in due course. There is a lucrative vein of information awaiting us and we shall mine it assiduously in order to enable the full picture to emerge, with all its social and economic implications.

The success of Census 2005 was made possible by the co-operation of members of the public who completed the Census questionnaires; by the unstinting work of the Census field-workers who helped with their completion and collected them; by the wholehearted contribution of the National Statistics Office staff; and by the assistance of the many individuals and organisations who were involved in diverse aspects of the whole project. I would like to thank all these, but I thank especially the resident population of Malta, the prime focus of the Census, and the ultimate recipient of the benefits that may accrue from actions and decisions taken upon the basis of the Census results.

Alfred Camilleri
Census Officer
April 2006

INTRODUCTION

A Census of Population and Housing was taken on Sunday, 27 November 2005. The first part of this report briefly describes the arrangements that were made for the taking of the Census and gives details of the information collected. The second part provides first information on the resident population, split by age, sex and locality, for Malta as at Census Day. A concise commentary accompanies these preliminary findings.

This report is being submitted in terms of section 7(1) of Act II of 1948 (the Census Act) which, inter alia, obliges the Census Officer to submit a report "…as soon as may be after the taking of a census ….. showing the number of persons enumerated in Malta as a whole and in each town, village or parish thereof...".

The objective of this report is to present summary results relating to the population. As such, the information herein should be considered as provisional and is subject to revision once the final results are known.

Currently, the Census questionnaires are being processed. A series of reports conforming to international standards will be published in due course. Owing to the magnitude of the project, these will take some time to appear.

Queries and requests for information are to be addressed to:

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1.0 ORGANISATION

1.1 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 that Order, a Notice was published in Government Gazette 17807, appointing Mr Alfred Camilleri, Director-General of the National Statistics Office (NSO), to be Census Officer for the taking of the Census.

The Census Order provided for the taking of the Census on the 27 November 2005 and for the broad types 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.

1.2 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 (MITTS Ltd).

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

1.3 THE QUESTIONNAIRE

A methodological group was set up to discuss and present a draft copy of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared after a series of consultation meetings were held with a number of organisations. A considerable number of requests made by various entities were taken into consideration in the final draft version.

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

The questionnaire was then tested among a random sample of 200 households between May and July 2005. A number of experienced interviewers from the NSO visited these households and assisted them to complete 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 part covered demographic and other socio-demographic topics while the second part dealt with housing. The questionnaire catered for up to six household members and continuation forms were provided to households which comprised seven household members or more. The same questionnaire was used for both private and institutional households.

The census questionnaire contained extensive explanatory notes intended to facilitate its completion. These notes were supplemented by additional information which was contained in a Census manual that was distributed to all Census staff. The manual also contained extensive notes on all the relevant aspects of the methodology that was adopted in the taking of the Census.

1.4 FORMS

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

1.5 CENSUS INFORMATION

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

1.5.1 Particulars regarding 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) his/her place of residence;
(i) place of his/her residence one year ago;
(j) place of his/her residence five years ago;
(k) relationship to the 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 spoken;
(b) whether they can read and write;
(c) knowledge of languages.

In respect of persons aged 5 years or over:

(a) whether they practised a sport.

In respect of persons aged 16 years or over:

(a) whether they were actively involved in sport for pay or profit;
(b) legal marital status;
(c) date of first marriage.

In respect of persons aged 15 years or over:

(a) highest level of education that was successfully completed;
(b) whether 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) labour status, i.e. whether employed, unemployed or inactive;
(f) whether seeking employment;
(g) availability to start working if work becomes available;
(h) professional status, i.e. employed, self-employed or unpaid family worker;
(i) occupation;

(j) place of work;
(k) economic activity;
(l) hours normally worked ;
(m) whether person had a second job in addition to the main job.

1.5.2 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 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 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.

1.6 OPERATIONS CENTRE

Given that the existent premises at the NSO were insufficient to house the census operations a Government-owned building at Lascaris, Valletta, was transferred to the NSO. This building was refurbished and all modern amenities were installed.

These new premises house the Census Office, the IT Unit and the data-processing unit. The Census questionnaires are also being stored in these premises.

1.7 ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTERS

In order to ensure as comprehensive a coverage as possible the Census Office made extensive use of a number of administrative registers. These included the Identity Card, electoral, Common Database (CDB), water and electricity billing, fixed-line telephone and social security registers.

Since in Malta there is no population register against which the results of the Census can be benchmarked, extensive benchmarking with these registers is being made in order to ensure that enumeration was as comprehensive as possible.

Given that the electoral register does not contain a unique identifier for dwellings, it was decided to use the water and electricity register for mailing purposes. This enabled the Census Office to identify more accurately those addresses where probably at least one person was living. During the preparatory phase the Census Office linked streets between the water and electricity register and the Identity Card register, enabling questionnaires to be linked with enumeration areas at street level. Enumeration areas which were mapped by MEPA were based on the electoral database.

Moreover, the NSO aims to set up up a statistical register that will contain an updated record of households and persons. It is being planned that this register will be updated regularly through links with various other registers which can provide information both at dwelling and at individual level. This register will provide an updated estimate of the population and the number of households. It will also serve as a sampling frame from which random samples can be drawn for the taking of various socio-economic surveys that are carried out by the NSO.

1.8 LOCALITIES AND ENUMERATION AREAS

For the purpose of enumeration the whole land area of Malta, Gozo and Comino was divided into 68 localities. The boundaries of these localities coincided with those of the local councils. The localities were as follows:

Southern Harbour District

- Valletta
- Birgu
- Isla
- Bormla
- Żabbar
- Fgura
- Floriana
- Kalkara
- Luqa
- Marsa
- Paola
- Santa Luċija
- Tarxien
- Xgħajra

Northern Harbour District

- Qormi
- Birkirkara
- Gżira
- Ħamrun
- Msida
- Pembroke
- Pietà
- San Ġiljan
- San Ġwann
- Santa Venera
- Sliema
- Swieqi
- Ta' Xbiex

South Eastern District

- Żejtun
- Birżebbugia
- Gudja
- Għaxaq
- Kirkop
- Marsascala
- Marsaxlokk
- Mqabba
- Qrendi
- Safi
- Żurrieq

Western District

- Mdina
- Żebbuġ
- Siġġiewi
- Attard
- Balzan
- Dingli
- Iklin
- Lija
- Rabat
- Mtarfa

Northern District

- Għargħur
- Mellieħa
- Mġarr
- Mosta
- Naxxar
- San Pawl il-Baħar

Gozo and Comino

- Rabat
- Fontana
- Għajnsielem
- Għarb
- Għasri
- Kerċem
- Munxar
- Nadur
- Qala
- San Lawrenz
- Sannat
- Xagħra
- Xewkija
- Żebbuġ

1.9 RECRUITMENT

The Census Officer appointed a Chief Co-ordinator, 5 Co-ordinators, 5 District Managers, 100 Supervisors, 1,005 Enumerators and 70 Standby Enumerators.

Recruitment at Supervisor, Enumerator and Standby Enumerator level was open to employees in the Public Service and employees within Public Sector and Parastatal organisations.

The selection criteria related mainly to grade and relevant work experience. The names, private addresses and respective appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators were published in the Government Gazette.

In addition a number of Data Processors were also appointed. These were recruited from various Public Service, Public Sector and Parastatal organisations and are being employed on a piece-rate basis during the data entry phases. 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.

1.10 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 staff members 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. The material was thoroughly explained by the Census Officer and the Chief Co-ordinator. The Census staff were asked to familiarise themselves with the Census methodology and to bring up any problems for discussion.

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

1.11 INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

Awareness was generated through an intensive information campaign which 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, assessing the level of awareness among the people and addressing those groups which had the lowest level 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.

The campaign also included the participation of the Census Officer in a number of TV and radio programmes and press briefings; publication of a children's comic and an information leaflet addressed to older school children; a stand at the Malta International Trade Fair; and the use of *Ċensinu* and *Ċensina* characters during a number of *SkolaSajf* sessions.

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 number made this service very popular with the public. In fact, up to 31 March 2006, approximately 30,000 calls were received. The public could also address queries to a generic e-mail address. Again, this tool proved to be popular with over 1,000 queries received up to 31 March 2006.

A website (www.census2005.gov.mt) was also launched. The website contained updated information relating to the census process.

1.12 FIELDWORK

Fieldwork was carried out between 21 November and 11 December 2005. The response of the public was most satisfactory and, up to the date of publication of this report, it was not found necessary to resort to legal powers in order to compel reluctant respondents to furnish the requested information. However, there were a number of households which required a certain degree of persuasion on the part of enumerators, supervisors and district managers before they accepted to co-operate.

Contact was not established with a number of households during the census period. These involved persons who could have been living temporarily elsewhere in Malta or were abroad. Most of those who were temporarily living elsewhere in Malta were in fact enumerated at their temporary residence. However, a number of other households are still being followed up by the Census Office.

To date, around 134,000 census questionnaires have been collected.

1.13 MONITORING

During the Census period key variables from all questionnaires that were received were entered into an appropriate database on a daily basis. These included: address; telephone number; name; surname; Identity Card number; date of birth; sex; possession of Maltese nationality; and dwelling in which a person spends most nights. This enabled the Census Office to identify potential problem areas and to take early corrective action.

This also enabled the Census Office to start with its follow-up of households which had not been enumerated as soon as the Census period was over.

In addition, during the Census period, a systematic random sample of households was selected each day and contacted by means of Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) in order to validate the information collected.

1.14 ENVIRONMENT-FRIENDLY POLICY

In line with both Government and NSO policy in adopting environment-friendly measures, the questionnaire was distributed in Maltese only. The pilot exercise had shown that the majority of households had no difficulty in answering all the questions correctly in Maltese. Bio-degradable plastic envelopes were used for mailing purposes.

A copy of the English-language questionnaire was sent to those dwellings where at least one foreign EU national was registered. An English version was also provided to any household or person who requested it.

It is estimated that around two million sheets of paper were saved through this initiative.

1.15 COST-EFFICIENCY

Substantial cost savings were achieved during the Census, without compromising quality. Cost-saving initiatives included:

(a) Printing and distributing the Census questionnaire in Maltese only, saving on paper, postage and storage;
(b) Mailing of questionnaires only to households where at least one person was registered to receive a water subsidy and to other private dwellings with a significant level of water and electricity consumption;
(c) Printing of questionnaire using a two-colour separation;
(d) Advertising being co-ordinated directly by the NSO;
(e) Extensive use of press conferences and releases;
(f) Maximisation of existing Government resources like primary and secondary schools, Government Printing Press, etc.;
(g) Use of Government-owned premises to act as a Census Operations Centre;
(h) Acquisition of computers through CHOGM 2005 tender;
(i) Recruitment of casual data processors paid piece-rate;
(j) Printing of Census identification cards by MITTS Ltd.;
(k) All briefing sessions were held at the Mediterrean Conference Centre, the Conference Room at Xewkija Experimental Farm and the Conference Room at the NSO;
(l) Most of the refurbishment works of the Census Operations Centre were carried out by personnel from the Police Department;
(m) Coding of only a sample of persons who are gainfully occupied;
(n) Extensive use of administrative-register data prior to the taking of the Census and in the post-enumeration phase;
(o) A number of computers that are being used for data entry will be transferred to other organisations once data entry is complete.

It is estimated that these initiatives and others resulted in over Lm125,000 being saved.

1.16 POST-ENUMERATION

In the post-enumeration phase the Census Office assessed the coverage of the Census. Extensive use of administrative registers was made to ensure that all persons resident in Malta as on 27 November 2005 are enumerated. It is estimated that the enumerators managed to account for 95 per cent of all persons resident in Malta during the three-week Census period.

Although this represents a very high return rate, it is important to achieve an enumeration rate which is as comprehensive as possible. Using administrative data, a form was mailed to all those households where it appeared that some identity number had not been tagged. For the first time, the NSO was also able to include children aged less than 18 years in this list, as the address for the majority of children

was available through the Common Data Base (CDB). The list also included foreign nationals who held a Maltese Identity Card.

A significant number of identity numbers belonged to persons who were living abroad. This included both Maltese and foreign nationals. As another proportion of identity numbers was attributable to missing, unmatched or wrong entries this exercise also enabled the NSO to clean up the dataset. Those households which had not been enumerated were provided with a fresh copy of the questionnaire, while those persons who were living in dwellings which had already been enumerated and who, for some reason or other, had not been included in the questionnaire are being enumerated in this phase. At this stage, an analysis of persons who had not been enumerated during the Census period revealed that a high percentage comprised working couples and individuals who lived on their own.

In line with other mail surveys it is planned that a total of three mail-outs will be sent. It is expected that this exercise is completed by June 2006. The preliminary population count contains a weighting factor, accounting for those residents who have still not been enumerated.

1.17 FINAL REPORT

In the coming weeks, the second data entry phase will commence with all variables being entered. Following this, data will be consolidated and cleaned. Missing data will be imputed and the first final reports will be generated.

It is estimated that the first final report will be published sometime between November 2006 and May 2007.

In line with the NSO environment-friendly policy the number of paper publications will be limited, focusing on key results. More extensive reports will be made available through the NSO website and through requests for customised reports.

1.18 ACCURACY OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Every effort was made to ensure the accuracy of the results herein. As was previously indicated, although the public co-operated throughout the Census period, a number of households and individuals are still being followed up.

A more accurate population count will be presented in the final reports, as most of the remaining households and residents would have been enumerated by then. Furthermore, the Census Office is still benchmarking the results with administrative registers in order to reduce the extent of under-enumeration as much as is reasonably possible.

It is estimated that the final population will be in the region of 404,039 ± 3,000.

2.0 COMMENTARY

2.1 POPULATION

2.1.1 Population growth

Since the 1842 census, the population has increased three-and-a-half times over, from 114,499 in 1842 to 404,039 in 2005. Furthermore, while the population increased by over 60 per cent between the first Census in 1842 and the turn of the 20th century, the population has more than doubled between the beginning of the 20th century and the turn of the 21st, i.e. between 1901 and 2005.

In the last Census the population grew by 6.9 per cent when compared to the previous Census that was taken in 1995, thus indicating a slowdown in population growth. In fact, in the period between 1985 and 1995, the population had grown by 9.5 per cent.

Over a period of around 160 years, between 1842 and 2005, the population growth rate has varied. Charts 1 to 3 provide a graphical representation of the population count and growth rates between 1842 and 2005.

Chart 1. Population counts between 1842 and 2005

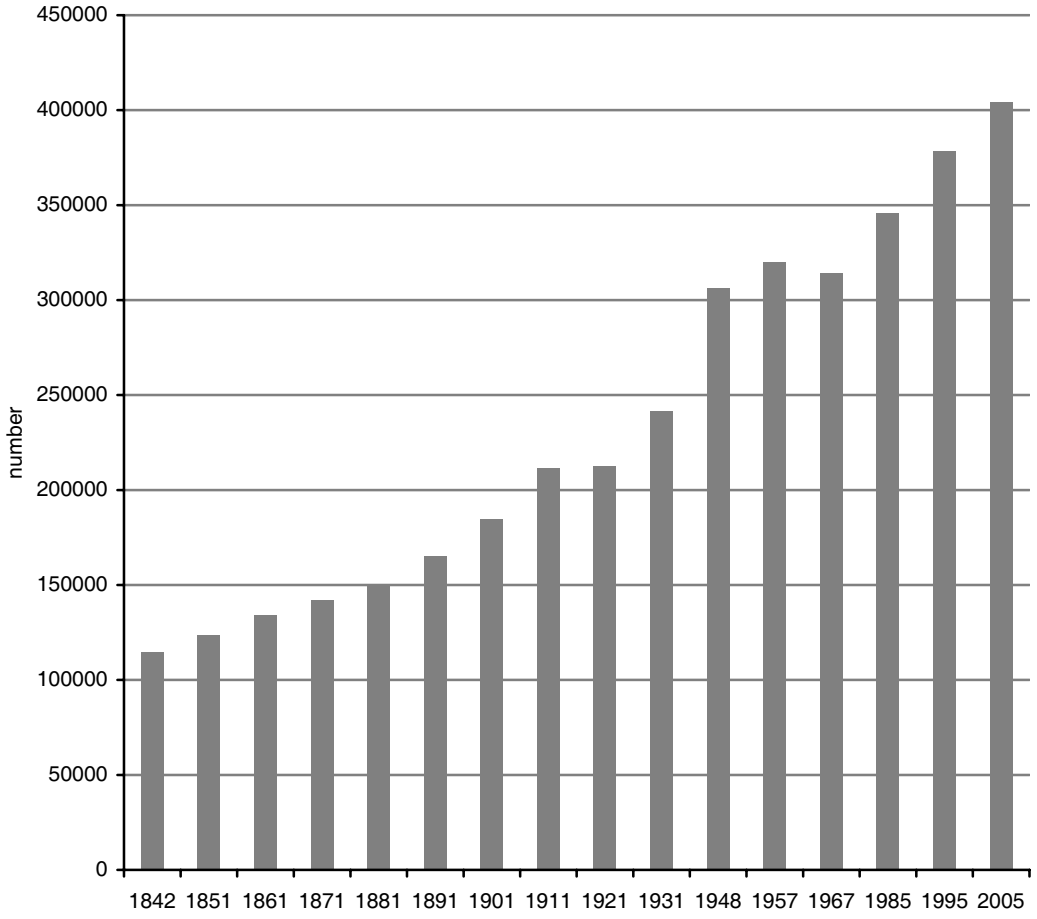


Chart 2. Population changes between censuses

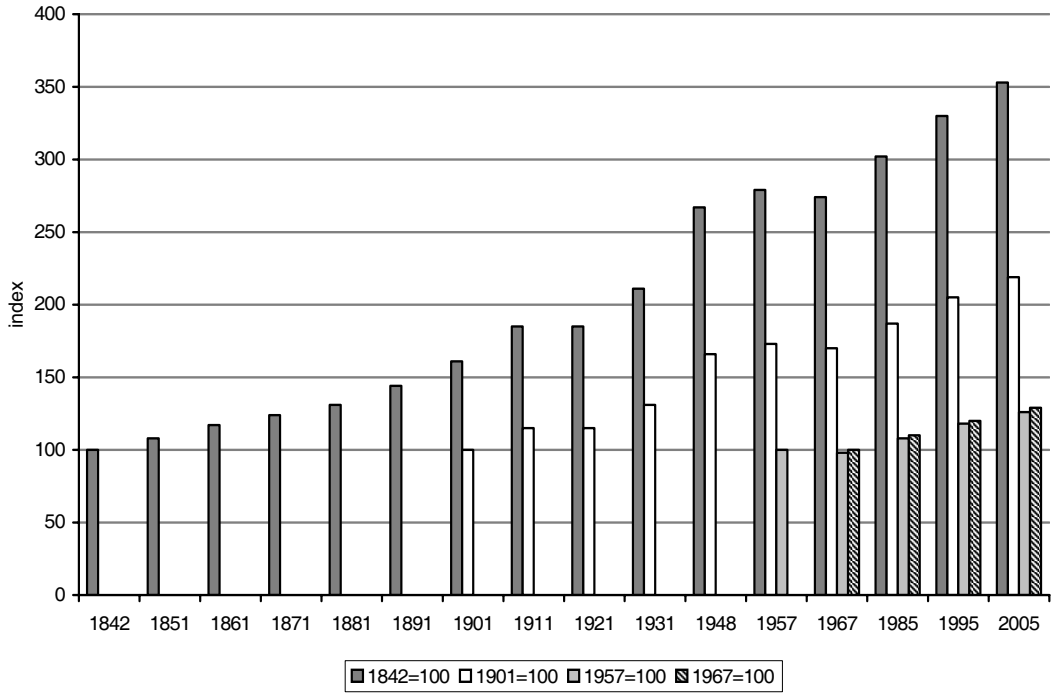
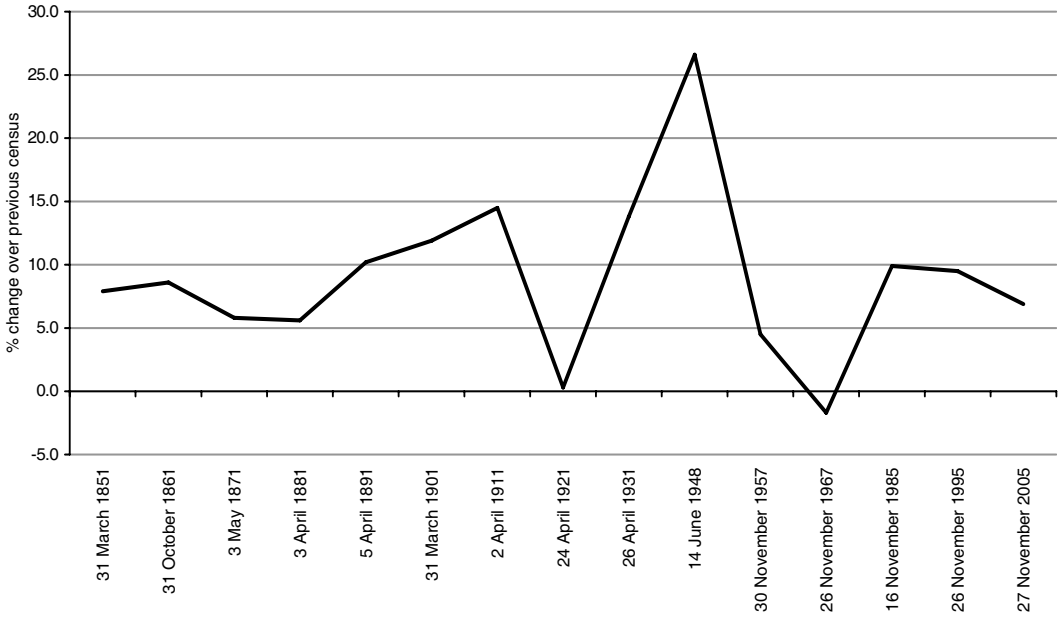
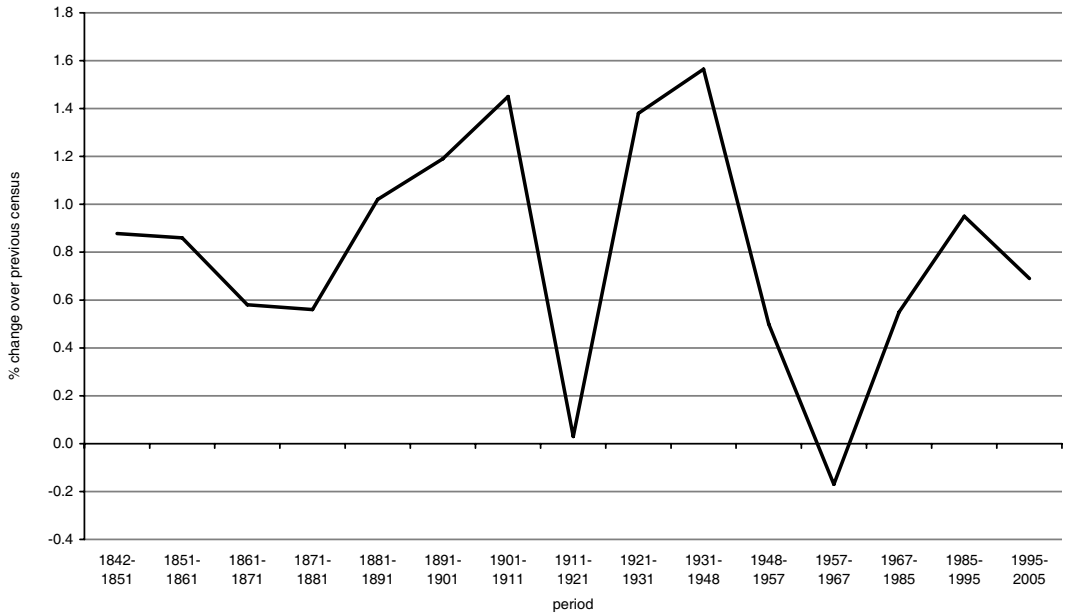


Chart 3. Percentage population change between censuses



On average, the Census was taken every 10 years between 1842 and 2005, except in 1851, 1948, 1957 and 1985. Chart 4 shows the average annualised change in the population between censuses.

Chart 4. Average annualised percentage change between censuses



In the period between 1842 and 1861, the average annual population growth rate stood at 0.9 per cent. The average annual growth rate then decelerated to 0.6 per cent in the period between 1861 and 1881, the population standing at 149,782 in 1881.

The years between 1881 and 1911 saw a steady increase in the average annual population growth rate, increasing to 1.0 per cent between 1881 and 1891 and to 1.5 per cent between 1901 and 1911.

The period 1911 to 1921 was marked by slow growth, with the population count remaining nearly constant in the censuses taken in 1911 and 1921. This period, which saw the First World War, was followed by a decennium with a higher average annual population growth of 1.4 per cent, the population reaching 241,621 in 1931.

A period of almost 17 years went by before the next Census was held in 1948. In fact, the 1941 census was postponed on account of the Second World War. During this 17-year period, the population increased by 64,370, from 241,621 in 1931 to 305,991 in 1948.

The years between 1948 and 1967 saw a decline in the average annual population growth rate. Actually, a negative average annual growth rate of 0.2 per cent was experienced between 1957 and 1967. In fact, in this decade, the population decreased by 5,404, this being attributed to a substantial number of Maltese residents who emigrated.

The following 18 years, between 1967 and 1985, were marked with a steady increase in the population which stood at 345,418 in the latter year. Again, this period was followed by an average annual growth rate of 1.0 per cent, the population reaching 378,132 in 1995.

The period between the 1995 Census and the 16th Census held in 2005 saw a marked decline in the average annual growth, the population increasing by an average of 0.7 per cent per year between the two Census years. This is attributed mainly to a decline in the birth rate, resulting in an ageing population.

2.1.2 Geographical distribution

As was previously indicated, the localities for the purposes of the Census coincided with the boundaries of the Local Councils. This Census features Mtarfa, formerly part of Rabat, as a new locality,

Classified by district, the largest concentration of the population was in the Northern Harbour District, with 118,664 residents, or 29.4 per cent, of the population. In terms of growth this district experienced a net increase of 0.2 per cent over 1995.

In the Southern Harbour District, the population declined by 2,127, or 2.6 per cent, from 83,234 in 1995 to 81,107 in 2005. On the other hand, the population in the South Eastern District increased by 17.2 per cent, from 50,650 in 1995 to 59,378 in 2005. This increase was the second largest, in terms of proportion, among all the districts.

The population in the Western District increased by 9.0 per cent, reaching 56,662 in November 2005 against 51,961 in the 1995 Census.

The largest increase, in terms of proportion, occurred in the Northern District. In fact, the population increased by 12,323, or 27.5 per cent, from 44,852 in 1995 to 57,175 in 2005.

At 7.0 per cent, the population growth rate in Gozo and Comino was just above the national average, with a net increase of 2,027 persons, reaching 31,053 in 2005. In 1995, the population in this district stood at 29,026.

Charts 5 and 6 illustrate changes in the population on a district level.

Chart 5. Population distribution by district: 1995/2005

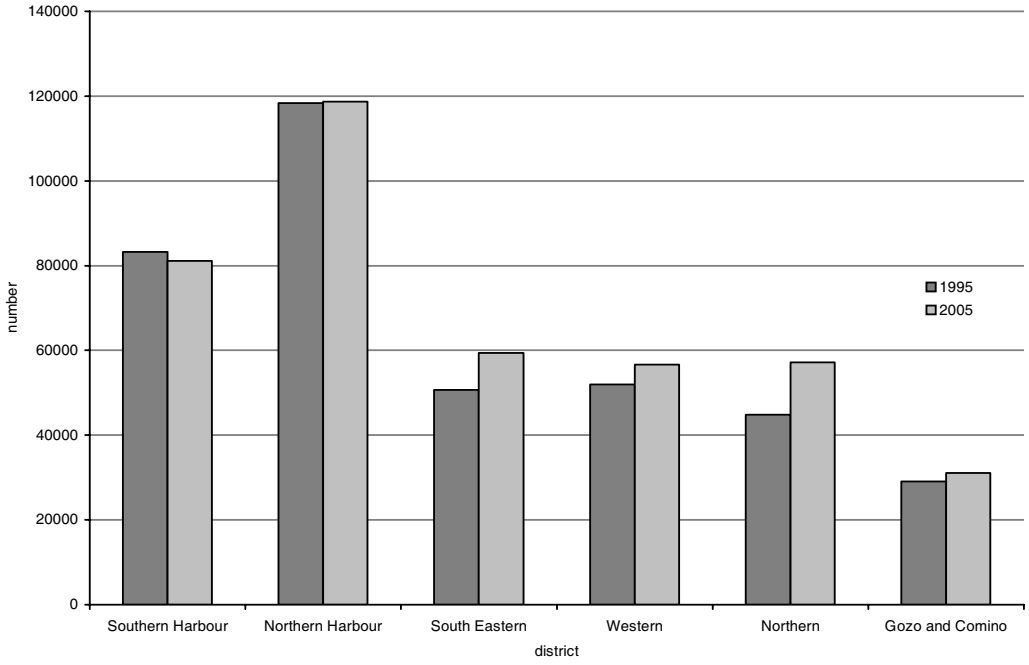
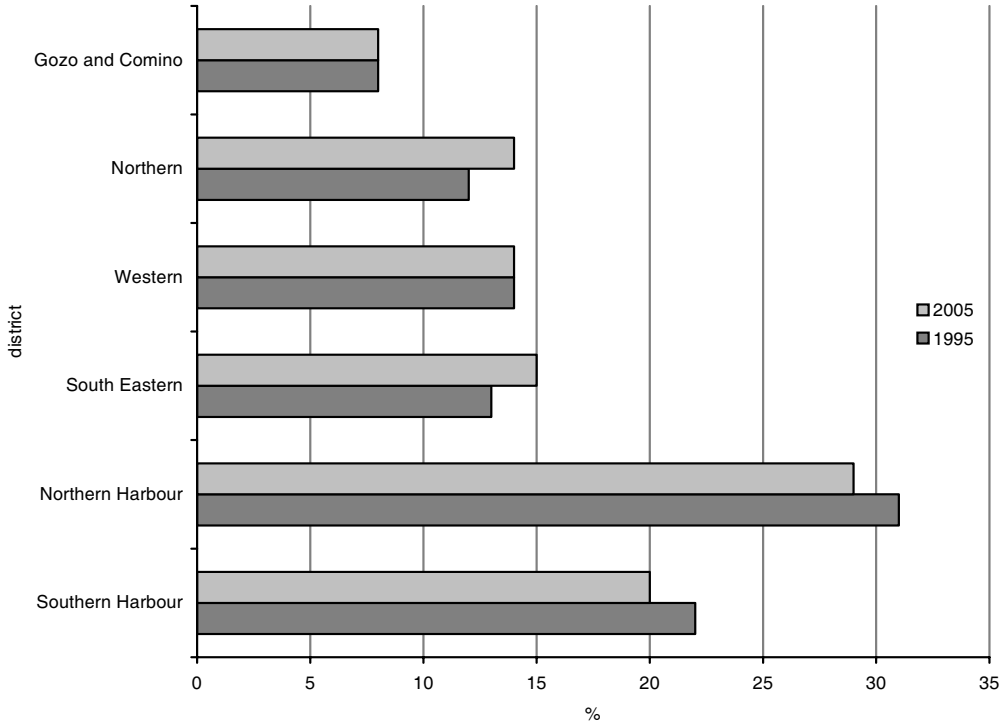


Chart 6. Population share by district: 1995/2005



The largest locality in Malta remained Birkirkara with 21,775 residents. This was followed by Mosta with 18,676 residents and Qormi with 16,576 residents. On the other hand, the smallest locality was Mdina with 258 residents, followed by Għasri and San Lawrenz, with populations of 417 and 599 respectively.

On a locality basis, Marsascala experienced the largest growth rate, followed by St. Paul's Bay. The population in these localities increased by 94.9 per cent and 84.2 per cent respectively. On the other hand Mdina lost most residents, in terms of proportion, with the population in 2005 measuring 31.6 per cent less than it did in 1995.

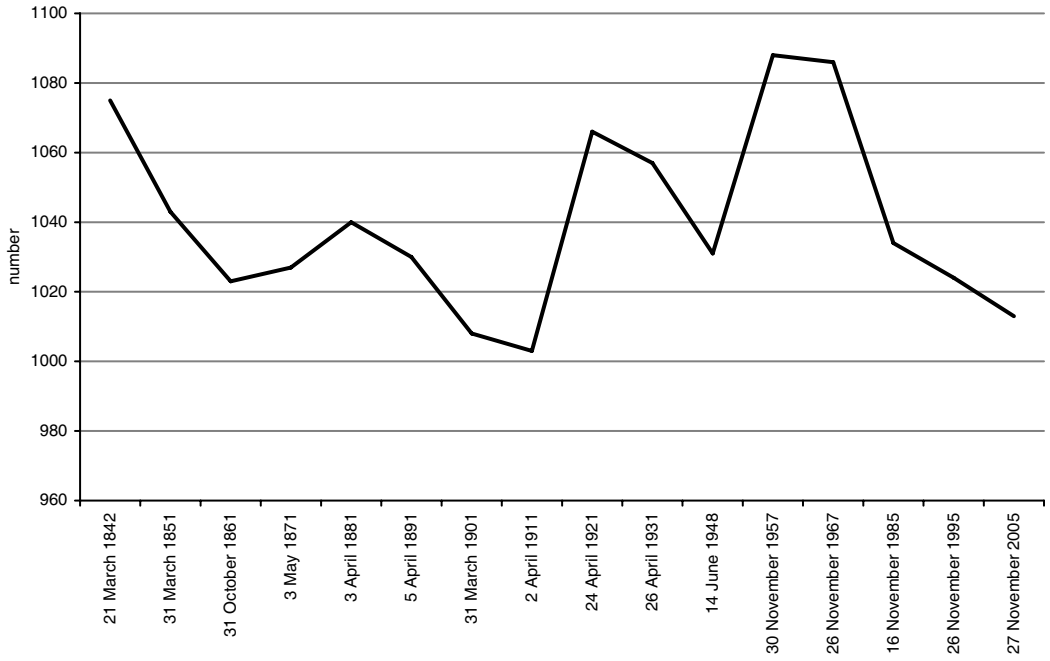
2.1.3 Sex distribution

On 27 November 2005, the population consisted of 200,715 male residents, or 49.7 per cent, and 203,324 female residents, or 50.3 per cent. The gap between males and females in the population has narrowed. In fact, in the 1995 Census, the proportion of males stood at 49.4 per cent while the proportion of females stood at 50.6 per cent.

In Malta a total of 185,366 male residents, or 49.7 per cent, and 187,620 female residents, or 50.3 per cent, were enumerated, while in Gozo a total of 15,349 males, or 49.4 per cent, and 15,704 females, or 50.6 per cent, were enumerated.

Hence, the number of females for every thousand males has gone down to 1,013 in 2005, from 1,088 in 1957 and 1,024 in 1995.

Chart 7. Number of females per 1,000 males: 1842-2005

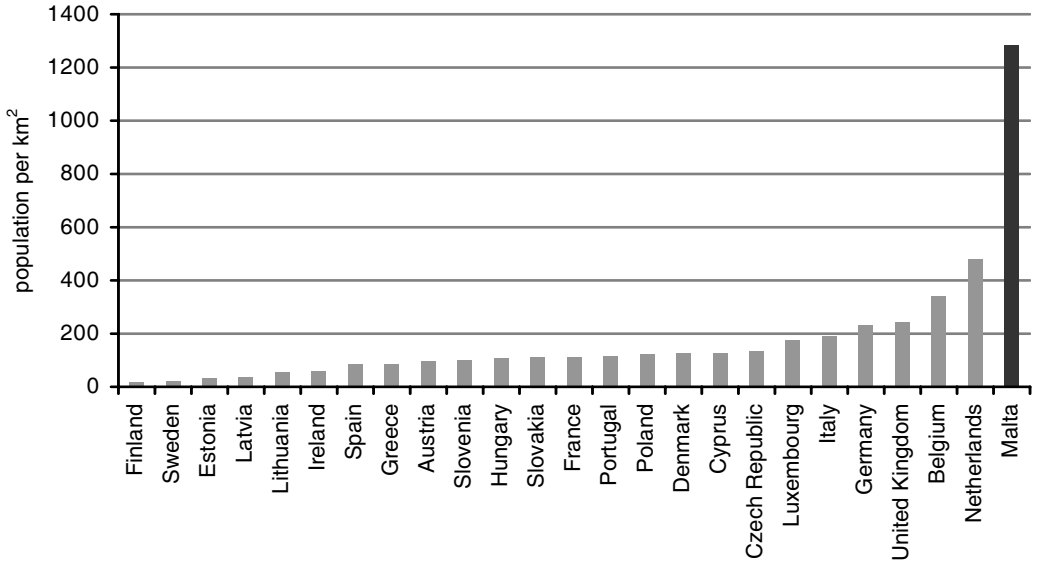


2.1.4 Population density

Malta remains by far the most densely populated European Union (EU) Member-State, with an average of 1,282 residents per square kilometre. As regards the EU Member-States, the Netherlands is a far second with 480 residents per square kilometre.

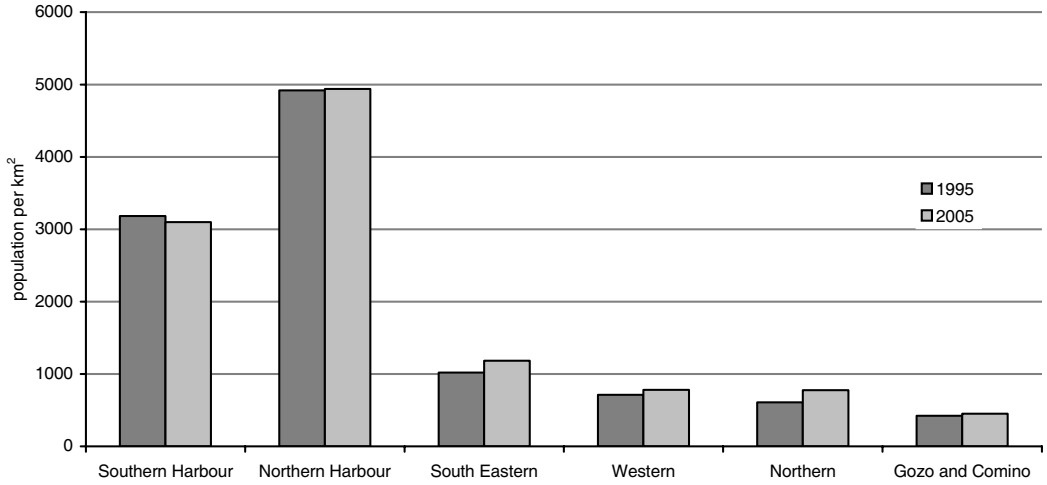
Chart 8 illustrates the population density across a number of European countries.

Chart 8. Population density: a comparison of Malta with EU Member-States



With 1,513 residents per square kilometre, Malta is more densely populated than Gozo and Comino. In fact, Gozo and Comino had a population denisty of only 452 residents per square kilometre. Chart 9 shows a comparative graphical representation of the population density across districts.

Chart 9. Population density in Malta: 1995/2005



On a national level, population density increased by an average of 82 persons for every square kilometre between 1995 and 2005. All districts, except the Southern Harbour District, experienced an increase in population density.

On a district basis, the increase in population density was most pronounced in the Northern District. In fact, an increase of 27.4 per cent in population density was registered in this district, from 609 residents per square kilometre in 1995 to 776 residents per square kilometre in 2005. On the other hand, population density in the Southern Harbour District decreased by 2.7 per cent, going down to 3,099 residents, from 3,185 residents per square kilometre in 1995.

The most densely-populated locality remained Isla, with 19,293 residents per square kilometre. However, this locality experienced a marked decrease in density as in 1995 this had stood at 22,078 residents per square kilometre. The next most densely-populated localities in 2005 were Sliema with 10,026 residents per square kilometre, followed by Fgura with 9,868 residents per square kilometre.

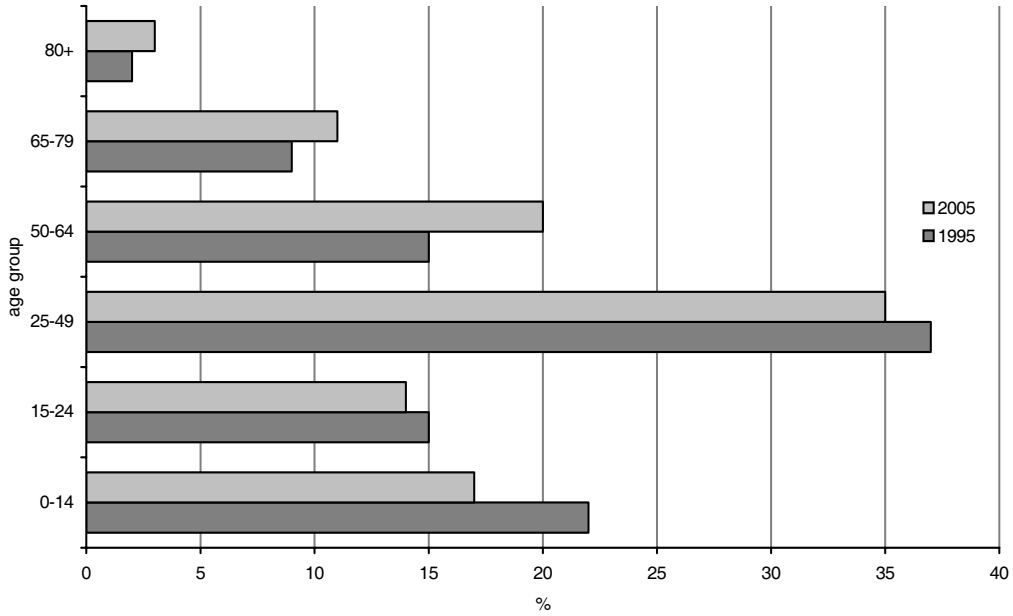
The locality with the lowest density was San Lawrenz with 132 residents per square kilometre, followed by Għasri with 148 and Fontana with 183.

2.1.5 Age distribution

Since the last Census there has been a definite shift in the age composition of the population. The indications are of an ageing population, mainly due to a lower fertility rate and an improvement in longevity. The 65+ age group now represents 13.7 per cent of the population, up from 11.4 per cent in 1995. On the other hand, in November 2005, persons under 25 years of age made up 31.5 per cent of residents, compared to 36.6 per cent in 1995. This is a trend that has been observed since the 1967 Census and is expected to continue in the foreseeable future.

Chart 10 depicts the changes in age distribution between 1995 and 2005.

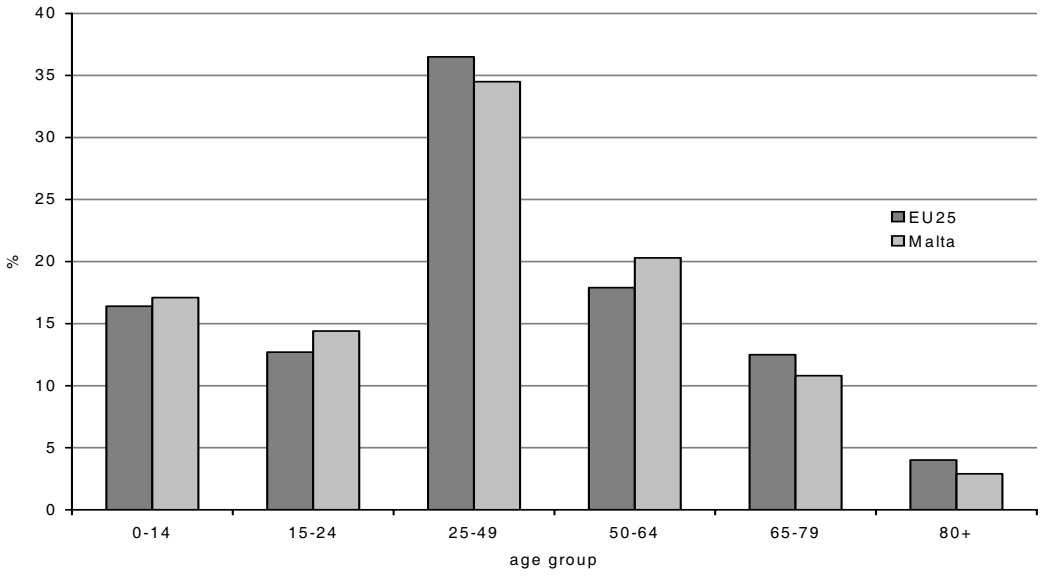
Chart 10. Age distribution: 1995/2005



There are also marked differences in the age distribution between districts and localities. The 'youngest' locality is Pembroke where 28.3 per cent of the population are less than 15 years old, in contrast to Sliema, where only 10.2 per cent of the population fall in this age cohort. On the other hand, the locality with the highest proportion of residents aged 80 years or over is Luqa, with 11.8 per cent of residents in this age group. This phenomenon is mainly attributable to the fact that St. Vincent de Paule Residence is situated in this locality.

On a European level, the age composition of Malta's population is close to the age structure prevalent in the EU. Chart 11 presents a comparative picture between the age distribution of Malta and the average for the EU.

Chart 11. Comparative distribution between Malta and EU25



2.2 GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

2.2.1 Southern Harbour District

Generally, there was a continuation in the trends that emerged in the 1985 and 1995 Censuses. The population count in this district, which includes Valletta, Floriana and The Three Cities (Bormla, Birgu and Isla) continued to shrink. However, Isla continued to be one of the most densely populated areas in the world.

Santa Luċija's population has declined significantly within a span of ten years, this being attributed to the fact that this locality has experienced a net emigration flow and a declining fertility rate. On the other hand, Xgħajra, like a number of other localities traditionally perceived as summer resorts, has experienced a boom in its population, this being probably attributable to the availability of affordable housing and changes in the household structure.

The proportion of vacant dwellings in this district is expected to continue to rise, even though a number of localities continued to grow as business centres, e.g. Valletta.

2.2.2 Northern Harbour District

The population growth within this district has been minimal. However, the growth rates among the localities that make up this district have varied significantly, from a net loss of 15.0 per cent in the case of Ħamrun to an increase of 31.8 per cent in the case of Pembroke.

The age composition also varied widely. For instance, 28.3 per cent of residents in Pembroke are less than 15 years old, this being the highest proportion across the whole country. On the other hand, 27.0 per cent of the population in Sliema is in the 65+ age bracket, significantly over the national average of 13.7 per cent.

2.2.3 South Eastern District

In the past decade, this district has experienced a growth of 17.2 per cent in its population. Marsascala has nearly doubled its population, from 4,770 in 1995 to 9,298 in 2005. This exponential growth level has been the highest experienced by any locality in Malta within the last ten years. Similarly, Birzebbugia has also seen its population count increase by 18.6 per cent, from 7,307 in 1995 to 8,668 in 2005. Other localities which have experienced significant growth include Mqabba, Żurrieq, Safi, Marsaxlokk and Kirkop.

Compared to the country as a whole, this district is relatively 'younger' with 33.3 per cent of its residents under 25 years of age, compared to 31.5 per cent at a national level. Marsascala is one of the 'youngest' localities with 33.7 per cent of its residents having yet to reach their 25th birthday.

At the other end of the scale, Żejtun shows an ageing population, with 3.3 per cent of its residents aged 80 years or more, compared to a national average of 2.9 per cent and a district average of 2.0 per cent.

2.2.4 Western District

Within this district, Mdina continued to experience a significant decline of its population, down to 258 in 2005 from 377 in 1995. This is also reflected in an ageing population structure, with 51.5 per cent of its residents over 50 years old, compared to a national average of 34.0 per cent.

Rabat has seen a loss of 11.8 per cent of its population, this being attributed to the establishment of Mtarfa as a local council. The Dingli population has risen by 22.1 per cent, from 2,725 in 1995 to 3,326 in 2005. Other localities which have experienced significant growth rates include Siġġiewi, Lija and Attard.

Balzan is the most densely populated locality in this district with a population density of 6,465 persons per square kilometre, an increase of 12.0 per cent from 5,770 persons per square kilometre in 1995. Its population has increased by 8.4 per cent, from 3,560 in 1995 to 3,859 in 2005.

Mdina has one of the highest proportions of elderly people in Malta. In fact, 8.5 per cent of its population are 80 years or over. In contrast, with a proportion of 27.4 per cent of its residence under 15 years of

age, Mtarfa has the second highest number of residents in this age bracket. This locality also has the highest proportion of persons aged between 25 and 49 years (proportion equalled 44.2 per cent). These two indicators reflect the number of younger couples with children in this locality. The same applies to Xgħajra, Marsascala and Pembroke.

2.2.5 Northern District

The population within this district has increased by 27.5 per cent, compared to an average increase of 6.9 per cent at a national level. There has been a significant increase across all localities in this district. However, St. Paul's Bay has experienced the most pronounced growth with an 84.2 per cent increase in ten years. From 7,392 in 1995, the St. Paul's Bay population stood at 13,619 in 2005. In fact, this now exceeds even the population of Naxxar which rose to 11,947 in 2005 from 9,822 in 1995.

Mosta has moved up the population rankings, overtaking Qormi and now second only to Birkirkara. The number of enumerated residents in this locality was 18,676 in November 2005, up from 16,754 in 1995.

Reletavily speaking, this district is one of the 'youngest' districts in Malta, with 32.9 per cent of its population less than 25 years old, compared to a national average of 31.5 per cent. At the other end, only 10.8 per cent of its residents are 65 years or over, compared to 13.7 per cent at a national level.

2.2.6 Gozo and Comino

This district continues to be the least densely populated district in Malta, with an average of 452 residents per square kilometre. The population has increased by 7.0 per cent, which is just above the national average growth rate of 6.9 per cent. The population in Gozo reached 31,053 in 2005, consisting of 15,349 males (an increase of 8.3 per cent) and 15,704 females (an increase of 5.7 per cent).

Munxar and Żebbuġ are the two localities with the highest level of growth in population within Gozo. In fact, these localities increased their residents by 30.6 per cent and 22.4 per cent respectively. Other localities which have experienced significant population growth include Għajnsielem, Għasri and Għarb.

As a district, Gozo and Comino comprises 7.7 per cent of the total population, maintaining a level similar to 1995. As a district, Gozo and Comino has the highest proportion of residents who are 80 years and over (4.0 per cent). Whereas the national average for persons aged between 25 and 49 years stands at 34.5 per cent, this is significantly lower in Gozo, standing at 32.2 per cent in 2005. Also, compared to 1995, the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over has risen to 16.0 per cent from 14.9 per cent in 1995.

Munxar has the highest proportion of persons less than 25 years old. In fact, Munxar residents in this age cohort numbered 358, or 35.1 per cent, compared to a national average of 31.5 per cent and a district average of 31.8 per cent.

2.2.7 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio (the sum of persons aged less than 15 years plus persons aged 65 years and over, as a percentage of the working-age population between 15 and 64 years) in Malta stood at 44.5 per cent in November 2005, compared to 50.4 per cent in the 1995 Census and a projected average of 55.1 per cent across the world.

This decrease is explained by a marked decline in the proportion of persons aged less than 15 years as a percentage of the working-age population. In fact, in 2005 persons in this age bracket made up 24.7 per cent of the population, compared to 33.2 per cent in 1995. A declining fertility rate is expected to lead to further reduction of the dependency ratio in the coming years.

2.2.8 Old-age-dependency ratio

Compared to the EU, Malta has a significantly lower old-age-dependency ratio, measured as the proportion of persons aged 65 years or over divided by the working-age population. In fact, locally this ratio stands at 19.8 per cent compared to 24.9 per cent across the EU. Nevertheless, it is worth emphasising that, in the 1995 Census, the old-age-dependency ratio stood at 17.2 per cent. Thus, it is has increased significantly within a span of ten years.

Within the EU, countries which have completed their demographic transition a while ago, such as Italy, have a much higher dependency rate. In Italy, this ratio stands at 29.4 per cent compared to Slovakia, for instance, which has an old-age-dependency ratio of 16.3 per cent.

Compared to the EU, Malta's population is still relatively 'young'. The proportion of the population under 25 years of age is 31.5 per cent, compared to 29.1 per cent across the EU. However, 20.3 per cent of the Maltese population is aged between 50 and 64 years, this being significantly higher than the EU average of 17.9 per cent. Hence, within the next ten years or so, most of the persons within this age cohort will be over 65 years. Assuming that current socio-demographic trends continue in the future, the main characteristics being a declining fertility rate and a low immigration intake of younger persons, a steady increase in the old-age-dependency ratio is expected in the coming years.

3.0 TABLES

Table 1. Population counts: 991-2005

Estimates		Census		Index			
Year	Population	Year	Population	1842=100	1901=100	1957=100	1967=100
991	21,000	1842	114,499	100	-	-	-
1530	15,000	1851	123,496	108	-	-	-
1569	10,000	1861	134,055	117	-	-	-
1582	20,000	1871	141,775	124	-	-	-
1741	111,000	1881	149,782	131	-	-	-
1798	114,000	1891	165,037	144	-	-	-
1823	112,200	1901	184,742	161	100	-	-
1826	119,740	1911	211,564	185	115	-	-
		1921	212,258	185	115	-	-
		1931	241,621	211	131	-	-
		1948	305,991	267	166	-	-
		1957	319,620	279	173	100	-
		1967	314,216	274	170	98	100
		1985	345,418	302	187	108	110
		1995	378,132	330	205	118	120
		2005	404,039	353	219	126	129

Source: Census 1985, Vol. I p.12 & Census 1995, Vol. I, p.xxxiii

Table 2. Population and sex ratio: 1842-2005

Census Day	Population			Intercensal change							No. of females per 1,000 males
					Number			Per cent			
	Total	Males	Females	Period	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
21 March 1842	114,499	55,168	59,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,075
31 March 1851	123,496	60,456	63,040	1842-1851	8,997	5,288	3,709	7.9	9.6	6.3	1,043
31 October 1861	134,055	66,270	67,785	1851-1861	10,559	5,814	4,745	8.6	9.6	7.5	1,023
3 May 1871	141,775	69,952	71,823	1861-1871	7,720	3,682	4,038	5.8	5.6	6.0	1,027
3 April 1881	149,782	73,430	76,352	1871-1881	8,007	3,478	4,529	5.6	5.0	6.3	1,040
5 April 1891	165,037	81,316	83,721	1881-1891	15,255	7,886	7,369	10.2	10.7	9.7	1,030
31 March 1901	184,742	91,994	92,748	1891-1901	19,705	10,678	9,027	11.9	13.1	10.8	1,008
2 April 1911	211,564	105,601	105,963	1901-1911	26,822	13,607	13,215	14.5	14.8	14.2	1,003
24 April 1921	212,258	102,745	109,513	1911-1921	694	-2,856	3,550	0.3	-2.7	3.4	1,066
26 April 1931	241,621	117,457	124,164	1921-1931	29,363	14,712	14,651	13.8	14.3	13.4	1,057
14 June 1948	305,991	150,665	155,326	1931-1948	64,370	33,208	31,162	26.6	28.3	25.1	1,031
30 November 1957	319,620	153,108	166,512	1948-1957	13,629	2,443	11,186	4.5	1.6	7.2	1,088
26 November 1967	314,216	150,598	163,618	1957-1967	-5,404	-2,510	-2,894	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	1,086
16 November 1985	345,418	169,832	175,586	1967-1985	31,202	19,234	11,968	9.9	12.8	7.3	1,034
26 November 1995	378,132	186,836	191,296	1985-1995	32,714	17,004	15,710	9.5	10.0	8.9	1,024
27 November 2005	404,039	200,715	203,324	1995-2005	25,907	13,879	12,028	6.9	7.4	6.3	1,013

Source: Census 1995, Vol. I, p.xxxiii

Note: The population at each census between 1821 and 1921 is exclusive of non-Maltese servicemen and their families; from 1931 to 1967 the population continues to exclude non-Maltese servicemen but includes their families. The population at the 1967 census also excludes foreign diplomatic personnel and their families abroad as well as locally enlisted Maltese soldiers and their families in the Federal Republic of Germany. Persons staying in Malta less than one year are not shown in this table for 1967. The 1985, 1995 and 2005 censuses took into account Maltese citizens and foreigners who had been living in Malta for one year before Census Day.

Table 3. Average annualised change: 1842-2005

Period	Intercensal change			No. of years	Average annualised change		
	Per cent				Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females		Total	Males	Females
1842-1851	7.9	9.6	6.3	9	0.9	1.1	0.7
1851-1861	8.6	9.6	7.5	10	0.9	1.0	0.8
1861-1871	5.8	5.6	6.0	10	0.6	0.6	0.6
1871-1881	5.6	5.0	6.3	10	0.6	0.5	0.6
1881-1891	10.2	10.7	9.7	10	1.0	1.1	1.0
1891-1901	11.9	13.1	10.8	10	1.2	1.3	1.1
1901-1911	14.5	14.8	14.2	10	1.5	1.5	1.4
1911-1921	0.3	-2.7	3.4	10	0.0	-0.3	0.3
1921-1931	13.8	14.3	13.4	10	1.4	1.4	1.3
1931-1948	26.6	28.3	25.1	17	1.6	1.7	1.5
1948-1957	4.5	1.6	7.2	9	0.5	0.2	0.8
1957-1967	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	10	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
1967-1985	9.9	12.8	7.3	18	0.6	0.7	0.4
1985-1995	9.5	10.0	8.9	10	1.0	1.0	0.9
1995-2005	6.9	7.4	6.3	10	0.7	0.7	0.6

Table 4. Population by locality: 1931-2005 …

	1931	1948	1957	1967	1985	1995	2005
MALTA	**241,621**	**305,991**	**319,620**	**314,216**	**345,418**	**378,132**	**404,039**
Malta	**217,784**	**278,311**	**292,019**	**288,238**	**319,736**	**349,106**	**372,986**
Gozo and Comino	**23,837**	**27,680**	**27,601**	**25,978**	**25,682**	**29,026**	**31,053**
Southern Harbour	**87,811**	**84,206**	**90,705**	**87,879**	**86,843**	**83,234**	**81,107**
Valletta	22,779	18,666	18,202	15,279	9,340	7,262	6,315
Birgu	6,573	3,816	4,242	4,017	3,572	3,069	2,691
Isla	7,683	2,756	5,065	4,749	4,158	3,528	3,083
Bormla	12,163	4,822	9,095	9,123	7,731	6,085	5,642
Żabbar	8,003	11,726	11,005	10,167	12,869	14,138	14,694
Fgura	-	-	-	2,737	8,254	11,042	11,276
Floriana	6,241	5,074	5,811	4,944	3,327	2,701	2,246
Kalkara	1,899	2,068	2,101	1,945	2,086	2,833	2,871
Luqa	4,059	4,318	5,382	5,413	5,585	6,150	6,028
Marsa	7,867	11,560	10,672	9,722	7,953	5,324	5,389
Paola	7,297	14,793	11,424	11,794	11,744	9,400	8,856
Santa Luċija	-	-	-	-	3,208	3,605	3,174
Tarxien	3,247	4,607	7,706	7,989	7,016	7,412	7,608
Xgħajra	-	-	-	-	-	685	1,234
Northern Harbour	**63,941**	**101,526**	**104,889**	**105,060**	**113,730**	**118,409**	**118,664**
Qormi	10,165	14,396	14,869	15,398	18,256	17,694	16,576
Birkirkara	10,345	16,070	16,987	17,213	20,385	21,281	21,775
Gżira	-	6,295	8,545	9,575	8,471	7,872	7,086
Ħamrun	11,580	17,124	16,895	14,787	13,682	11,195	9,513
Msida	6,334	9,690	10,663	11,437	6,219	6,942	7,623
Pembroke	-	-	-	-	-	2,213	2,916
Pietà	-	-	-	-	4,380	4,307	3,853
San Ġiljan	3,998	9,122	8,285	7,394	10,239	7,352	7,667
San Ġwann	-	-	-	2,122	8,179	12,011	12,630
Santa Venera	2,639	4,535	5,246	6,134	7,827	6,183	6,087
Sliema	18,880	24,294	23,399	21,000	14,137	12,906	12,993
Swieqi	-	-	-	-	-	6,721	8,099
Ta' Xbiex	-	-	-	-	1,955	1,732	1,846
South Eastern	**23,052**	**34,208**	**36,854**	**35,224**	**42,475**	**50,650**	**59,378**
Żejtun	8,731	11,980	11,665	10,440	11,321	11,379	11,425
Birzebbugia	1,724	5,339	5,297	4,876	5,668	7,307	8,668
Gudja	1,283	1,486	1,712	1,729	2,156	2,882	2,901
Għaxaq	1,896	2,448	2,830	2,866	3,655	4,126	4,388
Kirkop	805	1,016	1,204	1,225	1,559	1,957	2,183
Marsascala	-	-	888	876	1,936	4,770	9,298
Marsaxlokk	829	1,431	1,469	1,462	2,405	2,857	3,205
Mqabba	1,468	1,965	2,088	2,120	2,269	2,613	3,021
Qrendi	1,611	2,144	2,155	2,094	2,199	2,344	2,525
Safi	448	1,040	709	784	1,323	1,731	1,948
Żurrieq	4,257	5,359	6,837	6,752	7,984	8,684	9,816

… Table 4. Population by locality: 1931-2005

	1931	1948	1957	1967	1985	1995	2005
Western	**26,393**	**34,899**	**36,196**	**36,142**	**44,580**	**51,961**	**56,662**
Mdina	982	1,384	823	988	421	377	258
Żebbuġ	5,756	7,493	7,969	8,131	9,788	10,398	11,290
Siġġiewi	3,537	4,583	5,055	4,971	5,864	7,097	7,903
Attard	2,354	2,480	2,663	2,570	5,681	9,214	10,186
Balzan	1,661	2,637	2,734	3,301	4,781	3,560	3,859
Dingli	1,258	1,869	2,041	1,795	2,047	2,725	3,326
Iklin	-	-	-	-	-	3,098	3,203
Lija	1,795	1,950	2,119	2,143	3,078	2,497	2,779
Rabat	9,050	12,503	12,792	12,243	12,920	12,995	11,462
Mtarfa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,396
Northern	**16,587**	**23,472**	**23,375**	**23,933**	**32,108**	**44,852**	**57,175**
Għargħur	1,483	1,690	1,813	1,774	2,321	1,991	2,389
Mellieħa	3,198	4,549	4,290	4,279	4,525	6,221	7,549
Mġarr	1,627	2,218	2,167	2,115	2,188	2,672	2,995
Mosta	5,251	7,186	7,377	8,334	12,148	16,754	18,676
Naxxar	3,249	4,389	4,688	4,643	6,461	9,822	11,947
San Pawl Il-Baħar	1,779	3,440	3,040	2,788	4,465	7,392	13,619
Gozo and Comino	**23,837**	**27,680**	**27,601**	**25,978**	**25,682**	**29,026**	**31,053**
Rabat	5,531	6,175	6,357	5,462	5,968	6,524	6,414
Fontana	-	-	-	893	836	817	846
Għajnsielem	1,449	1,878	1,860	1,755	1,809	2,176	2,580
Għarb	1,398	1,555	1,269	1,117	983	1,030	1,160
Għasri	467	594	471	374	335	369	417
Kerċem	1,212	1,307	1,272	1,251	1,411	1,557	1,654
Munxar	-	-	-	420	507	780	1,019
Nadur	3,354	3,465	4,136	3,694	3,482	3,882	4,181
Qala	1,601	1,569	1,616	1,522	1,369	1,492	1,609
San Lawrenz	499	413	428	511	517	552	599
Sannat	1,324	1,625	1,656	1,297	1,309	1,604	1,729
Xagħra	3,522	4,759	4,056	3,517	3,202	3,669	3,960
Xewkija	2,470	3,079	3,281	2,999	2,772	3,128	3,115
Żebbuġ	1,010	1,261	1,199	1,166	1,182	1,446	1,770

Source: Census 1995, Preliminary Report, p.27 & Census 1995, Vol. I, p.3

Notes:

a. Gżira shown as a separate locality since 1948;
b. New locality of Msieraħ (San Ġwann) constituted from parts of Birkirkara and San Ġiljan and shown as separate locality in 1967;
c. New locality of Fgura constituted from parts of Paola, Tarxien and Żabbar in 1967;
d. Marsascala 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 Ħamrun in 1967;
h. Pietà formed part of Msida in 1967;
i. St Luċija formed part of Tarxien and Paola in 1967;
j. Ta' Xbiex formed part of Msida and Gżira in 1967;
k. Pembroke formed part of San Ġiljan in 1985;
l. Swieqi formed part of San Ġiljan in 1985;
m. Xgħajra formed part of Żabbar in 1985;
n. Iklin formed part of Lija, Birkirkara, Naxxar and San Ġwann in 1985;
o. Mtarfa formed part of Rabat (Malta) in 1995;
p. The boundaries of some localities were changed between 1995 and 2005.

Table 5. Population by sex and locality: 1995-2005 …

	1995			2005			Percentage change		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
MALTA	**186,836**	**191,296**	**378,132**	**200,715**	**203,324**	**404,039**	**7.4**	**6.3**	**6.9**
Malta	**172,668**	**176,438**	**349,106**	**185,366**	**187,620**	**372,986**	**7.4**	**6.3**	**6.8**
Gozo and Comino	**14,168**	**14,858**	**29,026**	**15,349**	**15,704**	**31,053**	**8.3**	**5.7**	**7.0**
Southern Harbour	**41,339**	**41,895**	**83,234**	**40,487**	**40,620**	**81,107**	**-2.1**	**-3.0**	**-2.6**
Valletta	3,482	3,780	7,262	3,088	3,227	6,315	**-11.3**	**-14.6**	**-13.0**
Birgu	1,562	1,507	3,069	1,393	1,298	2,691	**-10.8**	**-13.9**	**-12.3**
Isla	1,740	1,788	3,528	1,548	1,535	3,083	**-11.0**	**-14.1**	**-12.6**
Bormla	2,997	3,088	6,085	2,780	2,862	5,642	**-7.2**	**-7.3**	**-7.3**
Żabbar	7,186	6,952	14,138	7,452	7,242	14,694	**3.7**	**4.2**	**3.9**
Fgura	5,574	5,468	11,042	5,669	5,607	11,276	**1.7**	**2.5**	**2.1**
Floriana	1,303	1,398	2,701	1,095	1,151	2,246	**-16.0**	**-17.7**	**-16.8**
Kalkara	1,438	1,395	2,833	1,448	1,423	2,871	**0.7**	**2.0**	**1.3**
Luqa	2,970	3,180	6,150	2,910	3,118	6,028	**-2.0**	**-1.9**	**-2.0**
Marsa	2,657	2,667	5,324	2,685	2,704	5,389	**1.1**	**1.4**	**1.2**
Paola	4,588	4,812	9,400	4,444	4,412	8,856	**-3.1**	**-8.3**	**-5.8**
Santa Luċija	1,846	1,759	3,605	1,593	1,581	3,174	**-13.7**	**-10.1**	**-12.0**
Tarxien	3,648	3,764	7,412	3,770	3,838	7,608	**3.3**	**2.0**	**2.6**
Xgħajra	348	337	685	612	622	1,234	**75.9**	**84.6**	**80.1**
Northern Harbour	**57,921**	**60,488**	**118,409**	**58,598**	**60,066**	**118,664**	**1.2**	**-0.7**	**0.2**
Qormi	8,754	8,940	17,694	8,302	8,274	16,576	**-5.2**	**-7.4**	**-6.3**
Birkirkara	10,508	10,773	21,281	10,845	10,930	21,775	**3.2**	**1.5**	**2.3**
Gżira	3,865	4,007	7,872	3,485	3,601	7,086	**-9.8**	**-10.1**	**-10.0**
Ħamrun	5,384	5,811	11,195	4,563	4,950	9,513	**-15.2**	**-14.8**	**-15.0**
Msida	3,361	3,581	6,942	3,744	3,879	7,623	**11.4**	**8.3**	**9.8**
Pembroke	1,120	1,093	2,213	1,452	1,464	2,916	**29.6**	**33.9**	**31.8**
Pietà	2,125	2,182	4,307	1,862	1,991	3,853	**-12.4**	**-8.8**	**-10.5**
San Ġiljan	3,594	3,758	7,352	3,810	3,857	7,667	**6.0**	**2.6**	**4.3**
San Ġwann	6,072	5,939	12,011	6,332	6,298	12,630	**4.3**	**6.0**	**5.2**
Santa Venera	2,936	3,247	6,183	3,010	3,077	6,087	**2.5**	**-5.2**	**-1.6**
Sliema	5,982	6,924	12,906	6,176	6,817	12,993	**3.2**	**-1.5**	**0.7**
Swieqi	3,362	3,359	6,721	4,074	4,025	8,099	**21.2**	**19.8**	**20.5**
Ta' Xbiex	858	874	1,732	943	903	1,846	**9.9**	**3.3**	**6.6**
South Eastern	**25,151**	**25,499**	**50,650**	**29,715**	**29,663**	**59,378**	**18.1**	**16.3**	**17.2**
Żejtun	5,648	5,731	11,379	5,690	5,735	11,425	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.4**
Birzebbugia	3,677	3,630	7,307	4,397	4,271	8,668	**19.6**	**17.7**	**18.6**
Gudja	1,423	1,459	2,882	1,433	1,468	2,901	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.7**
Għaxaq	2,042	2,084	4,126	2,197	2,191	4,388	**7.6**	**5.1**	**6.3**
Kirkop	983	974	1,957	1,115	1,068	2,183	**13.4**	**9.7**	**11.5**
Marsascala	2,395	2,375	4,770	4,693	4,605	9,298	**95.9**	**93.9**	**94.9**
Marsaxlokk	1,418	1,439	2,857	1,604	1,601	3,205	**13.1**	**11.3**	**12.2**
Mqabba	1,294	1,319	2,613	1,499	1,522	3,021	**15.8**	**15.4**	**15.6**
Qrendi	1,163	1,181	2,344	1,259	1,266	2,525	**8.3**	**7.2**	**7.7**
Safi	850	881	1,731	970	978	1,948	**14.1**	**11.0**	**12.5**
Żurrieq	4,258	4,426	8,684	4,858	4,958	9,816	**14.1**	**12.0**	**13.0**

… Table 5. Population by sex and locality: 1995-2005

	1995			2005			Percentage change		
	Males	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**
Western	**25,734**	**26,227**	**51,961**	**27,987**	**28,675**	**56,662**	**8.8**	**9.3**	**9.0**
Mdina	165	212	377	110	148	258	**-33.3**	**-30.2**	**-31.6**
Żebbuġ	5,205	5,193	10,398	5,652	5,638	11,290	**8.6**	**8.6**	**8.6**
Siġġiewi	3,531	3,566	7,097	3,912	3,991	7,903	**10.8**	**11.9**	**11.4**
Attard	4,583	4,631	9,214	5,055	5,131	10,186	**10.3**	**10.8**	**10.5**
Balzan	1,756	1,804	3,560	1,823	2,036	3,859	**3.8**	**12.9**	**8.4**
Dingli	1,370	1,355	2,725	1,681	1,645	3,326	**22.7**	**21.4**	**22.1**
Iklin	1,579	1,519	3,098	1,640	1,563	3,203	**3.9**	**2.9**	**3.4**
Lija	1,206	1,291	2,497	1,369	1,410	2,779	**13.5**	**9.2**	**11.3**
Rabat	6,339	6,656	12,995	5,535	5,927	11,462	**-12.7**	**-11.0**	**-11.8**
Mtarfa	-	-	-	1,210	1,186	2,396	-	-	-
Northern	**22,523**	**22,329**	**44,852**	**28,579**	**28,596**	**57,175**	**26.9**	**28.1**	**27.5**
Għargħur	1,015	976	1,991	1,221	1,168	2,389	**20.3**	**19.7**	**20.0**
Mellieħa	3,151	3,070	6,221	3,773	3,776	7,549	**19.7**	**23.0**	**21.3**
Mġarr	1,354	1,318	2,672	1,517	1,478	2,995	**12.0**	**12.1**	**12.1**
Mosta	8,267	8,487	16,754	9,172	9,504	18,676	**10.9**	**12.0**	**11.5**
Naxxar	4,986	4,836	9,822	6,000	5,947	11,947	**20.3**	**23.0**	**21.6**
San Pawl Il-Baħar	3,750	3,642	7,392	6,896	6,723	13,619	**83.9**	**84.6**	**84.2**
Gozo and Comino	**14,168**	**14,858**	**29,026**	**15,349**	**15,704**	**31,053**	**8.3**	**5.7**	**7.0**
Rabat	3,137	3,387	6,524	3,098	3,316	6,414	**-1.2**	**-2.1**	**-1.7**
Fontana	407	410	817	414	432	846	**1.7**	**5.4**	**3.5**
Għajnsielem	1,058	1,118	2,176	1,289	1,291	2,580	**21.8**	**15.5**	**18.6**
Għarb	511	519	1,030	584	576	1,160	**14.3**	**11.0**	**12.6**
Għasri	172	197	369	204	213	417	**18.6**	**8.1**	**13.0**
Kerċem	790	767	1,557	829	825	1,654	**4.9**	**7.6**	**6.2**
Munxar	382	398	780	511	508	1,019	**33.8**	**27.6**	**30.6**
Nadur	1,880	2,002	3,882	2,065	2,116	4,181	**9.8**	**5.7**	**7.7**
Qala	729	763	1,492	791	818	1,609	**8.5**	**7.2**	**7.8**
San Lawrenz	267	285	552	298	301	599	**11.6**	**5.6**	**8.5**
Sannat	795	809	1,604	847	882	1,729	**6.5**	**9.0**	**7.8**
Xagħra	1,797	1,872	3,669	1,985	1,975	3,960	**10.5**	**5.5**	**7.9**
Xewkija	1,518	1,610	3,128	1,529	1,586	3,115	**0.7**	**-1.5**	**-0.4**
Żebbuġ	725	721	1,446	905	865	1,770	**24.8**	**20.0**	**22.4**

Source: Census 1995, Vol. I, p.3

Table 6. Population density: 1995-2005 …

	1995		2005			Change 1995-2005
	Population	Persons per km^2	Area (km^2)	Population	Persons per km^2	
MALTA	**378,132**	**1,200**	**315.15**	**404,039**	**1,282**	82
Malta	**349,106**	**1,417**	**246.49**	**372,986**	**1,513**	96
Gozo and Comino	**29,026**	**422**	**68.67**	**31,053**	**452**	30
Southern Harbour	**83,234**	**3,185**	**26.17**	**81,107**	**3,099**	-86
Valletta	7,262	**8,636**	0.84	6,315	**7,510**	-1,126
Birgu	3,069	**5,852**	0.52	2,691	**5,132**	-720
Isla	3,528	**22,078**	0.16	3,083	**19,293**	-2,785
Bormla	6,085	**7,125**	0.91	5,642	**6,215**	-910
Żabbar	14,138	**2,456**	5.35	14,694	**2,747**	291
Fgura	11,042	**9,577**	1.14	11,276	**9,868**	291
Floriana	2,701	**2,630**	0.94	2,246	**2,381**	-249
Kalkara	2,833	**1,611**	1.76	2,871	**1,632**	21
Luqa	6,150	**915**	6.72	6,028	**896**	-19
Marsa	5,324	**1,980**	2.76	5,389	**1,955**	-25
Paola	9,400	**3,741**	2.50	8,856	**3,546**	-195
Santa Luċija	3,605	**4,991**	0.72	3,174	**4,394**	-597
Tarxien	7,412	**8,710**	0.88	7,608	**8,675**	-35
Xgħajra	685	**1,225**	0.97	1,234	**1,278**	53
Northern Harbour	**118,409**	**4,920**	**24.02**	**118,664**	**4,940**	20
Qormi	17,694	**3,530**	5.03	16,576	**3,296**	-234
Birkirkara	21,281	**7,560**	2.74	21,775	**7,941**	381
Gżira	7,872	**7,740**	0.97	7,086	**7,289**	-451
Ħamrun	11,195	**10,482**	1.05	9,513	**9,028**	-1,454
Msida	6,942	**4,125**	1.70	7,623	**4,485**	360
Pembroke	2,213	**961**	2.30	2,916	**1,266**	305
Pietà	4,307	**9,592**	0.45	3,853	**8,532**	-1,060
San Ġiljan	7,352	**4,533**	1.61	7,667	**4,765**	232
San Ġwann	12,011	**4,591**	2.62	12,630	**4,825**	234
Santa Venera	6,183	**7,300**	0.91	6,087	**6,721**	-579
Sliema	12,906	**9,959**	1.30	12,993	**10,026**	67
Swieqi	6,721	**2,201**	3.05	8,099	**2,653**	452
Ta' Xbiex	1,732	**6,035**	0.29	1,846	**6,324**	289
South Eastern	**50,650**	**1,019**	**50.16**	**59,378**	**1,184**	165
Żejtun	11,379	**2,120**	5.37	11,425	**2,129**	9
Birzebbugia	7,307	**797**	9.21	8,668	**941**	144
Gudja	2,882	**1,281**	2.25	2,901	**1,289**	8
Għaxaq	4,126	**1,071**	3.85	4,388	**1,139**	68
Kirkop	1,957	**1,906**	1.14	2,183	**1,914**	8
Marsascala	4,770	**887**	5.38	9,298	**1,730**	843
Marsaxlokk	2,857	**606**	4.71	3,205	**680**	74
Mqabba	2,613	**990**	2.60	3,021	**1,161**	171
Qrendi	2,344	**513**	4.90	2,525	**515**	2
Safi	1,731	**890**	2.28	1,948	**853**	-37
Żurrieq	8,684	**988**	8.46	9,816	**1,161**	173

… Table 6. Population density: 1995-2005

	1995		2005			Change 1995-2005
	Population	Persons per km^2	Area (km^2)	Population	Persons per km^2	
Western	**51,961**	**713**	**72.47**	**56,662**	**782**	69
Mdina	377	**426**	0.89	258	**291**	-135
Żebbuġ	10,398	**1,198**	8.66	11,290	**1,304**	106
Siġġiewi	7,097	**350**	19.88	7,903	**398**	48
Attard	9,214	**1,399**	6.64	10,186	**1,534**	135
Balzan	3,560	**5,770**	0.60	3,859	**6,465**	695
Dingli	2,725	**478**	5.67	3,326	**587**	109
Iklin	3,098	**1,795**	1.73	3,203	**1,855**	60
Lija	2,497	**2,310**	1.10	2,779	**2,537**	227
Rabat	12,995	**476**	26.60	11,462	**431**	-45
Mtarfa	-	-	0.73	2,396	**3,299**	-
Northern	**44,852**	**609**	**73.66**	**57,175**	**776**	167
Għargħur	1,991	**988**	2.02	2,389	**1,185**	197
Mellieħa	6,221	**272**	22.64	7,549	**333**	61
Mġarr	2,672	**166**	16.12	2,995	**186**	20
Mosta	16,754	**3,087**	6.78	18,676	**2,755**	-332
Naxxar	9,822	**848**	11.57	11,947	**1,032**	184
San Pawl Il-Baħar	7,392	**472**	14.53	13,619	**937**	465
Gozo and Comino	**29,026**	**422**	**68.67**	**31,053**	**452**	30
Rabat	6,524	**2,251**	3.57	6,414	**1,795**	-456
Fontana	817	**2,100**	4.63	846	**183**	-1,917
Għajnsielem	2,176	**299**	5.00	2,580	**516**	217
Għarb	1,030	**222**	5.49	1,160	**211**	-11
Għasri	369	**78**	2.82	417	**148**	70
Kerċem	1,557	**282**	0.47	1,654	**3,492**	3,210
Munxar	780	**272**	2.90	1,019	**352**	80
Nadur	3,882	**550**	7.56	4,181	**553**	3
Qala	1,492	**254**	7.62	1,609	**211**	-43
San Lawrenz	552	**155**	4.53	599	**132**	-23
Sannat	1,604	**417**	3.85	1,729	**449**	32
Xagħra	3,669	**553**	7.18	3,960	**552**	-1
Xewkija	3,128	**688**	7.17	3,115	**434**	-254
Żebbuġ	1,446	**163**	5.86	1,770	**302**	139

Source: Census 1995, Vol. I, p.295

Notes:

a. Population density for 1995 is based on 1995 land area figures;

b. The boundaries of some localities were changed between 1995 and 2005.

Table 7. Total population by sex and locality as at 27 November 2005 …

	Males			Females			Total		
	Number	Per cent locality	Per cent sex distribution	Number	Per cent locality	Per cent sex distribution	Number	Per cent locality	Per cent sex distribution
MALTA	**200,715**	**100.0**	**49.7**	**203,324**	**100.0**	**50.3**	**404,039**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Malta	**185,366**	**92.4**	**49.7**	**187,620**	**92.3**	**50.3**	**372,986**	**92.3**	**100.0**
Gozo and Comino	**15,349**	**7.6**	**49.4**	**15,704**	**7.7**	**50.6**	**31,053**	**7.7**	**100.0**
Southern Harbour	**40,487**	**20.2**	**49.9**	**40,620**	**20.0**	**50.1**	**81,107**	**20.1**	**100.0**
Valletta	3,088	**1.5**	**48.9**	3,227	**1.6**	**51.1**	6,315	**1.6**	**100.0**
Birgu	1,393	**0.7**	**51.8**	1,298	**0.6**	**48.2**	2,691	**0.7**	**100.0**
Isla	1,548	**0.8**	**50.2**	1,535	**0.8**	**49.8**	3,083	**0.8**	**100.0**
Bormla	2,780	**1.4**	**49.3**	2,862	**1.4**	**50.7**	5,642	**1.4**	**100.0**
Żabbar	7,452	**3.7**	**50.7**	7,242	**3.6**	**49.3**	14,694	**3.6**	**100.0**
Fgura	5,669	**2.8**	**50.3**	5,607	**2.8**	**49.7**	11,276	**2.8**	**100.0**
Floriana	1,095	**0.5**	**48.8**	1,151	**0.6**	**51.3**	2,246	**0.6**	**100.0**
Kalkara	1,448	**0.7**	**50.4**	1,423	**0.7**	**49.6**	2,871	**0.7**	**100.0**
Luqa	2,910	**1.4**	**48.3**	3,118	**1.5**	**51.7**	6,028	**1.5**	**100.0**
Marsa	2,685	**1.3**	**49.8**	2,704	**1.3**	**50.2**	5,389	**1.3**	**100.0**
Paola	4,444	**2.2**	**50.2**	4,412	**2.2**	**49.8**	8,856	**2.2**	**100.0**
Santa Luċija	1,593	**0.8**	**50.2**	1,581	**0.8**	**49.8**	3,174	**0.8**	**100.0**
Tarxien	3,770	**1.9**	**49.6**	3,838	**1.9**	**50.5**	7,608	**1.9**	**100.0**
Xgħajra	612	**0.3**	**49.6**	622	**0.3**	**50.4**	1,234	**0.3**	**100.0**
Northern Harbour	**58,598**	**29.2**	**49.4**	**60,066**	**29.5**	**50.6**	**118,664**	**29.4**	**100.0**
Qormi	8,302	**4.1**	**50.1**	8,274	**4.1**	**49.9**	16,576	**4.1**	**100.0**
Birkirkara	10,845	**5.4**	**49.8**	10,930	**5.4**	**50.2**	21,775	**5.4**	**100.0**
Gżira	3,485	**1.7**	**49.2**	3,601	**1.8**	**50.8**	7,086	**1.8**	**100.0**
Ħamrun	4,563	**2.3**	**48.0**	4,950	**2.4**	**52.0**	9,513	**2.4**	**100.0**
Msida	3,744	**1.9**	**49.1**	3,879	**1.9**	**50.9**	7,623	**1.9**	**100.0**
Pembroke	1,452	**0.7**	**49.8**	1,464	**0.7**	**50.2**	2,916	**0.7**	**100.0**
Pietà	1,862	**0.9**	**48.3**	1,991	**1.0**	**51.7**	3,853	**1.0**	**100.0**
San Ġiljan	3,810	**1.9**	**49.7**	3,857	**1.9**	**50.3**	7,667	**1.9**	**100.0**
San Ġwann	6,332	**3.2**	**50.1**	6,298	**3.1**	**49.9**	12,630	**3.1**	**100.0**
Santa Venera	3,010	**1.5**	**49.5**	3,077	**1.5**	**50.6**	6,087	**1.5**	**100.0**
Sliema	6,176	**3.1**	**47.5**	6,817	**3.4**	**52.5**	12,993	**3.2**	**100.0**
Swieqi	4,074	**2.0**	**50.3**	4,025	**2.0**	**49.7**	8,099	**2.0**	**100.0**
Ta' Xbiex	943	**0.5**	**51.1**	903	**0.4**	**48.9**	1,846	**0.5**	**100.0**
South Eastern	**29,715**	**14.8**	**50.0**	**29,663**	**14.6**	**50.0**	**59,378**	**14.7**	**100.0**
Żejtun	5,690	**2.8**	**49.8**	5,735	**2.8**	**50.2**	11,425	**2.8**	**100.0**
Birzebbugia	4,397	**2.2**	**50.7**	4,271	**2.1**	**49.3**	8,668	**2.1**	**100.0**
Gudja	1,433	**0.7**	**49.4**	1,468	**0.7**	**50.6**	2,901	**0.7**	**100.0**
Għaxaq	2,197	**1.1**	**50.1**	2,191	**1.1**	**49.9**	4,388	**1.1**	**100.0**
Kirkop	1,115	**0.6**	**51.1**	1,068	**0.5**	**48.9**	2,183	**0.5**	**100.0**
Marsascala	4,693	**2.3**	**50.5**	4,605	**2.3**	**49.5**	9,298	**2.3**	**100.0**
Marsaxlokk	1,604	**0.8**	**50.1**	1,601	**0.8**	**50.0**	3,205	**0.8**	**100.0**
Mqabba	1,499	**0.7**	**49.6**	1,522	**0.7**	**50.4**	3,021	**0.7**	**100.0**
Qrendi	1,259	**0.6**	**49.9**	1,266	**0.6**	**50.1**	2,525	**0.6**	**100.0**
Safi	970	**0.5**	**49.8**	978	**0.5**	**50.2**	1,948	**0.5**	**100.0**
Żurrieq	4,858	**2.4**	**49.5**	4,958	**2.4**	**50.5**	9,816	**2.4**	**100.0**

… Table 7. Total population by sex and locality as at 27 November 2005

	Males			Females			Total		
	Number	Per cent locality	Per cent sex distribution	Number	Per cent locality	Per cent sex distribution	Number	Per cent locality	Per cent sex distribution
Western	**27,987**	**13.9**	**49.4**	**28,675**	**14.1**	**50.6**	**56,662**	**14.0**	**100.0**
Mdina	110	**0.1**	**42.6**	148	**0.1**	**57.4**	258	**0.1**	**100.0**
Żebbuġ	5,652	**2.8**	**50.1**	5,638	**2.8**	**49.9**	11,290	**2.8**	**100.0**
Siġġiewi	3,912	**1.9**	**49.5**	3,991	**2.0**	**50.5**	7,903	**2.0**	**100.0**
Attard	5,055	**2.5**	**49.6**	5,131	**2.5**	**50.4**	10,186	**2.5**	**100.0**
Balzan	1,823	**0.9**	**47.2**	2,036	**1.0**	**52.8**	3,859	**1.0**	**100.0**
Dingli	1,681	**0.8**	**50.5**	1,645	**0.8**	**49.5**	3,326	**0.8**	**100.0**
Iklin	1,640	**0.8**	**51.2**	1,563	**0.8**	**48.8**	3,203	**0.8**	**100.0**
Lija	1,369	**0.7**	**49.3**	1,410	**0.7**	**50.7**	2,779	**0.7**	**100.0**
Rabat	5,535	**2.8**	**48.3**	5,927	**2.9**	**51.7**	11,462	**2.8**	**100.0**
Mtarfa	1,210	**0.6**	**50.5**	1,186	**0.6**	**49.5**	2,396	**0.6**	**100.0**
Northern	**28,579**	**14.2**	**50.0**	**28,596**	**14.1**	**50.0**	**57,175**	**14.2**	**100.0**
Għargħur	1,221	**0.6**	**51.1**	1,168	**0.6**	**48.9**	2,389	**0.6**	**100.0**
Mellieħa	3,773	**1.9**	**50.0**	3,776	**1.9**	**50.0**	7,549	**1.9**	**100.0**
Mġarr	1,517	**0.8**	**50.7**	1,478	**0.7**	**49.4**	2,995	**0.7**	**100.0**
Mosta	9,172	**4.6**	**49.1**	9,504	**4.7**	**50.9**	18,676	**4.6**	**100.0**
Naxxar	6,000	**3.0**	**50.2**	5,947	**2.9**	**49.8**	11,947	**3.0**	**100.0**
San Pawl Il-Baħar	6,896	**3.4**	**50.6**	6,723	**3.3**	**49.4**	13,619	**3.4**	**100.0**
Gozo and Comino	**15,349**	**7.6**	**49.4**	**15,704**	**7.7**	**50.6**	**31,053**	**7.7**	**100.0**
Rabat	3,098	**1.5**	**48.3**	3,316	**1.6**	**51.7**	6,414	**1.6**	**100.0**
Fontana	414	**0.2**	**48.9**	432	**0.2**	**51.1**	846	**0.2**	**100.0**
Għajnsielem	1,289	**0.6**	**50.0**	1,291	**0.6**	**50.0**	2,580	**0.6**	**100.0**
Għarb	584	**0.3**	**50.3**	576	**0.3**	**49.7**	1,160	**0.3**	**100.0**
Għasri	204	**0.1**	**48.9**	213	**0.1**	**51.1**	417	**0.1**	**100.0**
Kerċem	829	**0.4**	**50.1**	825	**0.4**	**49.9**	1,654	**0.4**	**100.0**
Munxar	511	**0.3**	**50.2**	508	**0.2**	**49.9**	1,019	**0.3**	**100.0**
Nadur	2,065	**1.0**	**49.4**	2,116	**1.0**	**50.6**	4,181	**1.0**	**100.0**
Qala	791	**0.4**	**49.2**	818	**0.4**	**50.8**	1,609	**0.4**	**100.0**
San Lawrenz	298	**0.1**	**49.8**	301	**0.1**	**50.3**	599	**0.1**	**100.0**
Sannat	847	**0.4**	**49.0**	882	**0.4**	**51.0**	1,729	**0.4**	**100.0**
Xagħra	1,985	**1.0**	**50.1**	1,975	**1.0**	**49.9**	3,960	**1.0**	**100.0**
Xewkija	1,529	**0.8**	**49.1**	1,586	**0.8**	**50.9**	3,115	**0.8**	**100.0**
Żebbuġ	905	**0.5**	**51.1**	865	**0.4**	**48.9**	1,770	**0.4**	**100.0**

Table 8. Total population by broad age group and locality as at 27 November 2005 …

	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+	Total
MALTA	**68,963**	**58,240**	**139,530**	**81,825**	**43,598**	**11,883**	**404,039**
Malta	**63,547**	**53,759**	**129,527**	**75,613**	**39,885**	**10,655**	**372,986**
Gozo and Comino	**5,416**	**4,481**	**10,003**	**6,212**	**3,713**	**1,228**	**31,053**
Southern Harbour	**12,871**	**11,704**	**26,227**	**17,399**	**10,025**	**2,881**	**81,107**
Valletta	818	753	1,875	1,376	1,146	347	6,315
Birgu	350	379	803	652	431	76	2,691
Isla	455	433	970	686	423	116	3,083
Bormla	997	827	1,696	1,135	787	200	5,642
Żabbar	2,606	2,291	5,081	3,150	1,280	286	14,694
Fgura	2,100	1,796	4,014	2,416	812	138	11,276
Floriana	251	283	635	485	428	164	2,246
Kalkara	525	440	1,028	533	292	53	2,871
Luqa	832	751	1,760	1,099	872	714	6,028
Marsa	760	719	1,494	1,291	911	214	5,389
Paola	1,115	1,202	2,725	2,022	1,430	362	8,856
Santa Luċija	436	493	982	807	398	58	3,174
Tarxien	1,342	1,166	2,663	1,542	751	144	7,608
Xgħajra	284	171	501	205	64	9	1,234
Northern Harbour	**18,448**	**17,084**	**39,921**	**25,269**	**14,138**	**3,804**	**118,664**
Qormi	2,653	2,800	5,512	3,530	1,758	323	16,576
Birkirkara	3,642	3,126	7,631	4,477	2,331	568	21,775
Gżira	1,040	955	2,279	1,551	983	278	7,086
Ħamrun	1,205	1,253	2,786	2,186	1,683	400	9,513
Msida	1,172	1,105	2,682	1,452	885	327	7,623
Pembroke	824	397	1,217	388	79	11	2,916
Pietà	577	575	1,193	900	475	133	3,853
San Ġiljan	972	988	2,578	1,766	1,037	326	7,667
San Ġwann	2,305	2,053	4,540	2,679	906	147	12,630
Santa Venera	1,007	932	2,003	1,269	705	171	6,087
Sliema	1,328	1,405	3,735	3,023	2,549	953	12,993
Swieqi	1,522	1,215	3,217	1,528	511	106	8,099
Ta' Xbiex	201	280	548	520	236	61	1,846
South Eastern	**11,003**	**8,777**	**21,619**	**11,486**	**5,307**	**1,186**	**59,378**
Żejtun	1,691	1,725	3,712	2,494	1,429	374	11,425
Birzebbugia	1,780	1,150	3,208	1,614	737	179	8,668
Gudja	477	534	988	614	241	47	2,901
Għaxaq	796	705	1,550	917	348	72	4,388
Kirkop	441	370	816	357	162	37	2,183
Marsascala	2,030	1,106	4,063	1,405	569	125	9,298
Marsaxlokk	617	519	1,153	616	235	65	3,205
Mqabba	643	440	1,120	509	267	42	3,021
Qrendi	410	402	859	546	257	51	2,525
Safi	371	313	737	374	134	19	1,948
Żurrieq	1,747	1,513	3,413	2,040	928	175	9,816

… Table 8. Total population by broad age group and locality as at 27 November 2005

	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+	Total
Western	**10,151**	**8,459**	**19,899**	**11,137**	**5,436**	**1,580**	**56,662**
Mdina	31	32	62	54	57	22	258
Żebbuġ	2,109	1,750	3,979	2,210	1,033	209	11,290
Siġġiewi	1,469	1,289	2,839	1,543	635	128	7,903
Attard	1,952	1,524	3,847	1,864	786	213	10,186
Balzan	525	504	1,206	807	581	236	3,859
Dingli	684	532	1,217	616	216	61	3,326
Iklin	650	626	1,176	593	136	22	3,203
Lija	463	393	972	580	302	69	2,779
Rabat	1,611	1,526	3,543	2,645	1,600	537	11,462
Mtarfa	657	283	1,058	225	90	83	2,396
Northern	**11,074**	**7,735**	**21,861**	**10,322**	**4,979**	**1,204**	**57,175**
Għargħur	450	298	961	480	171	29	2,389
Mellieħa	1,415	943	2,781	1,528	755	127	7,549
Mġarr	638	439	1,082	493	264	79	2,995
Mosta	3,757	2,677	6,915	3,240	1,595	492	18,676
Naxxar	2,478	1,710	4,558	2,107	896	198	11,947
San Pawl Il-Baħar	2,336	1,668	5,564	2,474	1,298	279	13,619
Gozo and Comino	**5,416**	**4,481**	**10,003**	**6,212**	**3,713**	**1,228**	**31,053**
Rabat	964	944	1,978	1,355	835	338	6,414
Fontana	156	124	266	168	101	31	846
Għajnsielem	469	386	873	520	274	58	2,580
Għarb	214	162	364	218	154	48	1,160
Għasri	70	45	124	87	68	23	417
Kerċem	309	257	558	289	186	55	1,654
Munxar	216	142	393	152	95	21	1,019
Nadur	724	595	1,289	852	521	200	4,181
Qala	266	207	487	351	227	71	1,609
San Lawrenz	103	78	205	114	78	21	599
Sannat	348	224	580	337	188	52	1,729
Xagħra	717	611	1,220	820	452	140	3,960
Xewkija	558	488	1,026	582	343	118	3,115
Żebbuġ	302	218	640	367	191	52	1,770

Table 9. Percentage total population by broad age group and locality as at 27 November 2005 …

	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+	Total
MALTA	**17.1**	**14.4**	**34.5**	**20.3**	**10.8**	**2.9**	**100.0**
Malta	**17.0**	**14.4**	**34.7**	**20.3**	**10.7**	**2.9**	**100.0**
Gozo and Comino	**17.4**	**14.4**	**32.2**	**20.0**	**12.0**	**4.0**	**100.0**
Southern Harbour	**15.9**	**14.4**	**32.3**	**21.5**	**12.4**	**3.6**	**100.0**
Valletta	13.0	11.9	29.7	21.8	18.2	5.5	**100.0**
Birgu	13.0	14.1	29.8	24.2	16.0	2.8	**100.0**
Isla	14.8	14.0	31.5	22.3	13.7	3.8	**100.0**
Bormla	17.7	14.7	30.1	20.1	14.0	3.5	**100.0**
Żabbar	17.7	15.6	34.6	21.4	8.7	2.0	**100.0**
Fgura	18.6	15.9	35.6	21.4	7.2	1.2	**100.0**
Floriana	11.2	12.6	28.3	21.6	19.1	7.3	**100.0**
Kalkara	18.3	15.3	35.8	18.6	10.2	1.9	**100.0**
Luqa	13.8	12.5	29.2	18.2	14.5	11.8	**100.0**
Marsa	14.1	13.3	27.7	24.0	16.9	4.0	**100.0**
Paola	12.6	13.6	30.8	22.8	16.2	4.1	**100.0**
Santa Luċija	13.7	15.5	30.9	25.4	12.5	1.8	**100.0**
Tarxien	17.6	15.3	35.0	20.3	9.9	1.9	**100.0**
Xgħajra	23.0	13.9	40.6	16.6	5.2	0.7	**100.0**
Northern Harbour	**15.6**	**14.4**	**33.6**	**21.3**	**11.9**	**3.2**	**100.0**
Qormi	16.0	16.9	33.3	21.3	10.6	2.0	**100.0**
Birkirkara	16.7	14.4	35.0	20.6	10.7	2.6	**100.0**
Gżira	14.7	13.5	32.2	21.9	13.9	3.9	**100.0**
Ħamrun	12.7	13.2	29.3	23.0	17.7	4.2	**100.0**
Msida	15.4	14.5	35.2	19.1	11.6	4.3	**100.0**
Pembroke	28.3	13.6	41.7	13.3	2.7	0.4	**100.0**
Pietà	15.0	14.9	31.0	23.4	12.3	3.5	**100.0**
San Ġiljan	12.7	12.9	33.6	23.0	13.5	4.3	**100.0**
San Ġwann	18.3	16.3	36.0	21.2	7.2	1.2	**100.0**
Santa Venera	16.5	15.3	32.9	20.9	11.6	2.8	**100.0**
Sliema	10.2	10.8	28.8	23.3	19.6	7.3	**100.0**
Swieqi	18.8	15.0	39.7	18.9	6.3	1.3	**100.0**
Ta' Xbiex	10.9	15.2	29.7	28.2	12.8	3.3	**100.0**
South Eastern	**18.5**	**14.8**	**36.4**	**19.3**	**8.9**	**2.0**	**100.0**
Żejtun	14.8	15.1	32.5	21.8	12.5	3.3	**100.0**
Birzebbugia	20.5	13.3	37.0	18.6	8.5	2.1	**100.0**
Gudja	16.4	18.4	34.1	21.2	8.3	1.6	**100.0**
Għaxaq	18.1	16.1	35.3	20.9	7.9	1.6	**100.0**
Kirkop	20.2	17.0	37.4	16.4	7.4	1.7	**100.0**
Marsascala	21.8	11.9	43.7	15.1	6.1	1.3	**100.0**
Marsaxlokk	19.3	16.2	36.0	19.2	7.3	2.0	**100.0**
Mqabba	21.3	14.6	37.1	16.9	8.8	1.4	**100.0**
Qrendi	16.2	15.9	34.0	21.6	10.2	2.0	**100.0**
Safi	19.1	16.1	37.8	19.2	6.9	1.0	**100.0**
Żurrieq	17.8	15.4	34.8	20.8	9.5	1.8	**100.0**

… Table 9. Percentage total population by broad age group and locality as at 27 November 2005

	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+	Total
Western	**17.9**	**14.9**	**35.1**	**19.7**	**9.6**	**2.8**	**100.0**
Mdina	12.0	12.4	24.0	20.9	22.1	8.5	**100.0**
Żebbuġ	18.7	15.5	35.2	19.6	9.2	1.9	**100.0**
Siġġiewi	18.6	16.3	35.9	19.5	8.0	1.6	**100.0**
Attard	19.2	15.0	37.8	18.3	7.7	2.1	**100.0**
Balzan	13.6	13.1	31.3	20.9	15.1	6.1	**100.0**
Dingli	20.6	16.0	36.6	18.5	6.5	1.8	**100.0**
Iklin	20.3	19.5	36.7	18.5	4.3	0.7	**100.0**
Lija	16.7	14.1	35.0	20.9	10.9	2.5	**100.0**
Rabat	14.1	13.3	30.9	23.1	14.0	4.7	**100.0**
Mtarfa	27.4	11.8	44.2	9.4	3.8	3.5	**100.0**
Northern	**19.4**	**13.5**	**38.2**	**18.1**	**8.7**	**2.1**	**100.0**
Għargħur	18.8	12.5	40.2	20.1	7.2	1.2	**100.0**
Mellieħa	18.7	12.5	36.8	20.2	10.0	1.7	**100.0**
Mġarr	21.3	14.7	36.1	16.5	8.8	2.6	**100.0**
Mosta	20.1	14.3	37.0	17.4	8.5	2.6	**100.0**
Naxxar	20.7	14.3	38.2	17.6	7.5	1.7	**100.0**
San Pawl Il-Baħar	17.2	12.3	40.9	18.2	9.5	2.1	**100.0**
Gozo and Comino	**17.4**	**14.4**	**32.2**	**20.0**	**12.0**	**4.0**	**100.0**
Rabat	15.0	14.7	30.8	21.1	13.0	5.3	**100.0**
Fontana	18.4	14.7	31.4	19.9	11.9	3.7	**100.0**
Għajnsielem	18.2	15.0	33.8	20.2	10.6	2.3	**100.0**
Għarb	18.5	14.0	31.4	18.8	13.3	4.1	**100.0**
Għasri	16.8	10.8	29.7	20.9	16.3	5.5	**100.0**
Kerċem	18.7	15.5	33.7	17.5	11.3	3.3	**100.0**
Munxar	21.2	13.9	38.6	14.9	9.3	2.1	**100.0**
Nadur	17.3	14.2	30.8	20.4	12.5	4.8	**100.0**
Qala	16.5	12.9	30.3	21.8	14.1	4.4	**100.0**
San Lawrenz	17.2	13.0	34.2	19.0	13.0	3.5	**100.0**
Sannat	20.1	13.0	33.6	19.5	10.9	3.0	**100.0**
Xagħra	18.1	15.4	30.8	20.7	11.4	3.5	**100.0**
Xewkija	17.9	15.7	32.9	18.7	11.0	3.8	**100.0**
Żebbuġ	17.1	12.3	36.2	20.7	10.8	2.9	**100.0**

Table 10. Total male population by broad age group and locality as at 27 November 2005 …

	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+	Total
MALTA	**35,247**	**29,898**	**71,378**	**40,577**	**19,181**	**4,434**	**200,715**
Malta	**32,452**	**27,577**	**66,278**	**37,530**	**17,567**	**3,962**	**185,366**
Gozo and Comino	**2,795**	**2,321**	**5,100**	**3,047**	**1,614**	**472**	**15,349**
Southern Harbour	**6,607**	**6,110**	**13,643**	**8,693**	**4,384**	**1,050**	**40,487**
Valletta	413	403	1,040	657	460	115	3,088
Birgu	190	209	439	320	204	31	1,393
Isla	235	211	519	360	186	37	1,548
Bormla	507	443	862	563	334	71	2,780
Żabbar	1,346	1,209	2,600	1,596	592	109	7,452
Fgura	1,078	910	2,013	1,208	400	60	5,669
Floriana	128	139	335	236	189	68	1,095
Kalkara	268	234	517	268	134	27	1,448
Luqa	430	420	925	556	355	224	2,910
Marsa	411	359	800	647	393	75	2,685
Paola	569	649	1,498	995	593	140	4,444
Santa Luċija	224	267	509	381	185	27	1,593
Tarxien	681	582	1,330	793	322	62	3,770
Xgħajra	127	75	256	113	37	4	612
Northern Harbour	**9,391**	**8,826**	**20,438**	**12,323**	**6,206**	**1,414**	**58,598**
Qormi	1,382	1,444	2,869	1,736	740	131	8,302
Birkirkara	1,846	1,634	3,929	2,171	1,048	217	10,845
Gżira	537	505	1,156	770	410	107	3,485
Ħamrun	597	634	1,453	1,047	681	151	4,563
Msida	618	564	1,399	690	368	105	3,744
Pembroke	420	187	602	201	36	6	1,452
Pietà	294	294	595	432	207	40	1,862
San Ġiljan	503	508	1,322	871	476	130	3,810
San Ġwann	1,146	1,039	2,287	1,338	453	69	6,332
Santa Venera	495	486	1,027	618	321	63	3,010
Sliema	687	744	1,930	1,417	1,080	318	6,176
Swieqi	764	634	1,591	776	261	48	4,074
Ta' Xbiex	102	153	278	256	125	29	943
South Eastern	**5,621**	**4,455**	**11,043**	**5,758**	**2,352**	**486**	**29,715**
Żejtun	888	904	1,923	1,215	625	135	5,690
Birzebbugia	919	588	1,634	828	342	86	4,397
Gudja	248	252	499	315	103	16	1,433
Għaxaq	408	344	790	462	154	39	2,197
Kirkop	245	196	416	181	65	12	1,115
Marsascala	1,017	557	2,064	707	294	54	4,693
Marsaxlokk	287	279	586	316	110	26	1,604
Mqabba	318	226	579	254	107	15	1,499
Qrendi	196	204	456	279	102	22	1,259
Safi	196	161	365	185	57	6	970
Żurrieq	899	744	1,731	1,016	393	75	4,858

… Table 10. Total male population by broad age group and locality as at 27 November 2005

	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+	Total
Western	**5,237**	**4,297**	**10,102**	**5,517**	**2,293**	**541**	**27,987**
Mdina	13	16	30	24	22	5	110
Żebbuġ	1,077	903	2,054	1,095	442	81	5,652
Siġġiewi	733	648	1,459	760	259	53	3,912
Attard	1,011	765	1,909	951	356	63	5,055
Balzan	270	268	597	385	240	63	1,823
Dingli	338	274	615	333	90	31	1,681
Iklin	340	339	575	304	73	9	1,640
Lija	247	209	489	279	127	18	1,369
Rabat	863	714	1,844	1,274	646	194	5,535
Mtarfa	345	161	530	112	38	24	1,210
Northern	**5,596**	**3,889**	**11,052**	**5,239**	**2,332**	**471**	**28,579**
Għargħur	220	164	498	256	71	12	1,221
Mellieħa	715	481	1,397	778	344	58	3,773
Mġarr	322	222	556	255	128	34	1,517
Mosta	1,884	1,319	3,485	1,617	707	160	9,172
Naxxar	1,253	866	2,267	1,087	435	92	6,000
San Pawl Il-Baħar	1,202	837	2,849	1,246	647	115	6,896
Gozo and Comino	**2,795**	**2,321**	**5,100**	**3,047**	**1,614**	**472**	**15,349**
Rabat	522	488	1,001	639	351	97	3,098
Fontana	80	58	141	79	45	11	414
Għajnsielem	226	192	441	279	129	22	1,289
Għarb	99	89	188	120	59	29	584
Għasri	39	30	60	35	28	12	204
Kerċem	154	146	287	141	79	22	829
Munxar	119	67	200	77	41	7	511
Nadur	377	305	669	405	220	89	2,065
Qala	144	115	248	166	96	22	791
San Lawrenz	57	34	110	48	37	12	298
Sannat	170	101	298	174	87	17	847
Xagħra	360	319	626	418	208	54	1,985
Xewkija	292	253	517	269	146	52	1,529
Żebbuġ	156	124	314	197	88	26	905

Table 11. Percentage total male population by broad age group and locality as at 27 November 2005 …

	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+	Total
MALTA	**17.6**	**14.9**	**35.6**	**20.2**	**9.6**	**2.2**	**100.0**
Malta	**17.5**	**14.9**	**35.8**	**20.3**	**9.5**	**2.1**	**100.0**
Gozo and Comino	**18.2**	**15.1**	**33.2**	**19.9**	**10.5**	**3.1**	**100.0**
Southern Harbour	**16.3**	**15.1**	**33.7**	**21.5**	**10.8**	**2.6**	**100.0**
Valletta	13.4	13.1	33.7	21.3	14.9	3.7	**100.0**
Birgu	13.6	15.0	31.5	23.0	14.6	2.2	**100.0**
Isla	15.2	13.6	33.5	23.3	12.0	2.4	**100.0**
Bormla	18.2	15.9	31.0	20.3	12.0	2.6	**100.0**
Żabbar	18.1	16.2	34.9	21.4	7.9	1.5	**100.0**
Fgura	19.0	16.1	35.5	21.3	7.1	1.1	**100.0**
Floriana	11.7	12.7	30.6	21.6	17.3	6.2	**100.0**
Kalkara	18.5	16.2	35.7	18.5	9.3	1.9	**100.0**
Luqa	14.8	14.4	31.8	19.1	12.2	7.7	**100.0**
Marsa	15.3	13.4	29.8	24.1	14.6	2.8	**100.0**
Paola	12.8	14.6	33.7	22.4	13.3	3.2	**100.0**
Santa Luċija	14.1	16.8	32.0	23.9	11.6	1.7	**100.0**
Tarxien	18.1	15.4	35.3	21.0	8.5	1.6	**100.0**
Xgħajra	20.8	12.3	41.8	18.5	6.1	0.7	**100.0**
Northern Harbour	**16.0**	**15.1**	**34.9**	**21.0**	**10.6**	**2.4**	**100.0**
Qormi	16.7	17.4	34.6	20.9	8.9	1.6	**100.0**
Birkirkara	17.0	15.1	36.2	20.0	9.7	2.0	**100.0**
Gżira	15.4	14.5	33.2	22.1	11.8	3.1	**100.0**
Ħamrun	13.1	13.9	31.8	23.0	14.9	3.3	**100.0**
Msida	16.5	15.1	37.4	18.4	9.8	2.8	**100.0**
Pembroke	28.9	12.9	41.5	13.8	2.5	0.4	**100.0**
Pietà	15.8	15.8	32.0	23.2	11.1	2.2	**100.0**
San Ġiljan	13.2	13.3	34.7	22.9	12.5	3.4	**100.0**
San Ġwann	18.1	16.4	36.1	21.1	7.2	1.1	**100.0**
Santa Venera	16.5	16.2	34.1	20.5	10.7	2.1	**100.0**
Sliema	11.1	12.1	31.3	22.9	17.5	5.2	**100.0**
Swieqi	18.8	15.6	39.1	19.1	6.4	1.2	**100.0**
Ta' Xbiex	10.8	16.2	29.5	27.2	13.3	3.1	**100.0**
South Eastern	**18.9**	**15.0**	**37.2**	**19.4**	**7.9**	**1.6**	**100.0**
Żejtun	15.6	15.9	33.8	21.4	11.0	2.4	**100.0**
Birzebbugia	20.9	13.4	37.2	18.8	7.8	2.0	**100.0**
Gudja	17.3	17.6	34.8	22.0	7.2	1.1	**100.0**
Għaxaq	18.6	15.7	36.0	21.0	7.0	1.8	**100.0**
Kirkop	22.0	17.6	37.3	16.2	5.8	1.1	**100.0**
Marsascala	21.7	11.9	44.0	15.1	6.3	1.2	**100.0**
Marsaxlokk	17.9	17.4	36.5	19.7	6.9	1.6	**100.0**
Mqabba	21.2	15.1	38.6	16.9	7.1	1.0	**100.0**
Qrendi	15.6	16.2	36.2	22.2	8.1	1.8	**100.0**
Safi	20.2	16.6	37.6	19.1	5.9	0.6	**100.0**
Żurrieq	18.5	15.3	35.6	20.9	8.1	1.5	**100.0**

… Table 11. Percentage total male population by broad age group and locality as at 27 November 2005

	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+	Total
Western	**18.7**	**15.4**	**36.1**	**19.7**	**8.2**	**1.9**	**100.0**
Mdina	11.8	14.6	27.3	21.8	20.0	4.6	**100.0**
Żebbuġ	19.1	16.0	36.3	19.4	7.8	1.4	**100.0**
Siġġiewi	18.7	16.6	37.3	19.4	6.6	1.4	**100.0**
Attard	20.0	15.1	37.8	18.8	7.0	1.3	**100.0**
Balzan	14.8	14.7	32.8	21.1	13.2	3.5	**100.0**
Dingli	20.1	16.3	36.6	19.8	5.4	1.8	**100.0**
Iklin	20.7	20.7	35.1	18.5	4.5	0.6	**100.0**
Lija	18.0	15.3	35.7	20.4	9.3	1.3	**100.0**
Rabat	15.6	12.9	33.3	23.0	11.7	3.5	**100.0**
Mtarfa	28.5	13.3	43.8	9.3	3.1	2.0	**100.0**
Northern	**19.6**	**13.6**	**38.7**	**18.3**	**8.2**	**1.7**	**100.0**
Għargħur	18.0	13.4	40.8	21.0	5.8	1.0	**100.0**
Mellieħa	19.0	12.8	37.0	20.6	9.1	1.5	**100.0**
Mġarr	21.2	14.6	36.7	16.8	8.4	2.2	**100.0**
Mosta	20.5	14.4	38.0	17.6	7.7	1.7	**100.0**
Naxxar	20.9	14.4	37.8	18.1	7.3	1.5	**100.0**
San Pawl Il-Baħar	17.4	12.1	41.3	18.1	9.4	1.7	**100.0**
Gozo and Comino	**18.2**	**15.1**	**33.2**	**19.9**	**10.5**	**3.1**	**100.0**
Rabat	16.9	15.8	32.3	20.6	11.3	3.1	**100.0**
Fontana	19.3	14.0	34.1	19.1	10.9	2.7	**100.0**
Għajnsielem	17.5	14.9	34.2	21.6	10.0	1.7	**100.0**
Għarb	17.0	15.2	32.2	20.6	10.1	5.0	**100.0**
Għasri	19.1	14.7	29.4	17.2	13.7	5.9	**100.0**
Kerċem	18.6	17.6	34.6	17.0	9.5	2.7	**100.0**
Munxar	23.3	13.1	39.1	15.1	8.0	1.4	**100.0**
Nadur	18.3	14.8	32.4	19.6	10.7	4.3	**100.0**
Qala	18.2	14.5	31.4	21.0	12.1	2.8	**100.0**
San Lawrenz	19.1	11.4	36.9	16.1	12.4	4.0	**100.0**
Sannat	20.1	11.9	35.2	20.5	10.3	2.0	**100.0**
Xagħra	18.1	16.1	31.5	21.1	10.5	2.7	**100.0**
Xewkija	19.1	16.6	33.8	17.6	9.6	3.4	**100.0**
Żebbuġ	17.2	13.7	34.7	21.8	9.7	2.9	**100.0**

Table 12. Total female population by broad age group and locality as at 27 November 2005 …

	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+	Total
MALTA	**33,716**	**28,342**	**68,152**	**41,248**	**24,417**	**7,449**	**203,324**
Malta	**31,095**	**26,182**	**63,249**	**38,083**	**22,318**	**6,693**	**187,620**
Gozo and Comino	**2,621**	**2,160**	**4,903**	**3,165**	**2,099**	**756**	**15,704**
Southern Harbour	**6,264**	**5,594**	**12,584**	**8,706**	**5,641**	**1,831**	**40,620**
Valletta	405	350	835	719	686	232	3,227
Birgu	160	170	364	332	227	45	1,298
Isla	220	222	451	326	237	79	1,535
Bormla	490	384	834	572	453	129	2,862
Żabbar	1,260	1,082	2,481	1,554	688	177	7,242
Fgura	1,022	886	2,001	1,208	412	78	5,607
Floriana	123	144	300	249	239	96	1,151
Kalkara	257	206	511	265	158	26	1,423
Luqa	402	331	835	543	517	490	3,118
Marsa	349	360	694	644	518	139	2,704
Paola	546	553	1,227	1,027	837	222	4,412
Santa Luċija	212	226	473	426	213	31	1,581
Tarxien	661	584	1,333	749	429	82	3,838
Xgħajra	157	96	245	92	27	5	622
Northern Harbour	**9,057**	**8,258**	**19,483**	**12,946**	**7,932**	**2,390**	**60,066**
Qormi	1,271	1,356	2,643	1,794	1,018	192	8,274
Birkirkara	1,796	1,492	3,702	2,306	1,283	351	10,930
Gżira	503	450	1,123	781	573	171	3,601
Ħamrun	608	619	1,333	1,139	1,002	249	4,950
Msida	554	541	1,283	762	517	222	3,879
Pembroke	404	210	615	187	43	5	1,464
Pietà	283	281	598	468	268	93	1,991
San Ġiljan	469	480	1,256	895	561	196	3,857
San Ġwann	1,159	1,014	2,253	1,341	453	78	6,298
Santa Venera	512	446	976	651	384	108	3,077
Sliema	641	661	1,805	1,606	1,469	635	6,817
Swieqi	758	581	1,626	752	250	58	4,025
Ta' Xbiex	99	127	270	264	111	32	903
South Eastern	**5,382**	**4,322**	**10,576**	**5,728**	**2,955**	**700**	**29,663**
Żejtun	803	821	1,789	1,279	804	239	5,735
Birzebbugia	861	562	1,574	786	395	93	4,271
Gudja	229	282	489	299	138	31	1,468
Għaxaq	388	361	760	455	194	33	2,191
Kirkop	196	174	400	176	97	25	1,068
Marsascala	1,013	549	1,999	698	275	71	4,605
Marsaxlokk	330	240	567	300	125	39	1,601
Mqabba	325	214	541	255	160	27	1,522
Qrendi	214	198	403	267	155	29	1,266
Safi	175	152	372	189	77	13	978
Żurrieq	848	769	1,682	1,024	535	100	4,958

… Table 12. Total female population by broad age group and locality as at 27 November 2005

	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+	Total
Western	**4,914**	**4,162**	**9,797**	**5,620**	**3,143**	**1,039**	**28,675**
Mdina	18	16	32	30	35	17	148
Żebbuġ	1,032	847	1,925	1,115	591	128	5,638
Siġġiewi	736	641	1,380	783	376	75	3,991
Attard	941	759	1,938	913	430	150	5,131
Balzan	255	236	609	422	341	173	2,036
Dingli	346	258	602	283	126	30	1,645
Iklin	310	287	601	289	63	13	1,563
Lija	216	184	483	301	175	51	1,410
Rabat	748	812	1,699	1,371	954	343	5,927
Mtarfa	312	122	528	113	52	59	1,186
Northern	**5,478**	**3,846**	**10,809**	**5,083**	**2,647**	**733**	**28,596**
Għargħur	230	134	463	224	100	17	1,168
Mellieħa	700	462	1,384	750	411	69	3,776
Mġarr	316	217	526	238	136	45	1,478
Mosta	1,873	1,358	3,430	1,623	888	332	9,504
Naxxar	1,225	844	2,291	1,020	461	106	5,947
San Pawl Il-Baħar	1,134	831	2,715	1,228	651	164	6,723
Gozo and Comino	**2,621**	**2,160**	**4,903**	**3,165**	**2,099**	**756**	**15,704**
Rabat	442	456	977	716	484	241	3,316
Fontana	76	66	125	89	56	20	432
Għajnsielem	243	194	432	241	145	36	1,291
Għarb	115	73	176	98	95	19	576
Għasri	31	15	64	52	40	11	213
Kerċem	155	111	271	148	107	33	825
Munxar	97	75	193	75	54	14	508
Nadur	347	290	620	447	301	111	2,116
Qala	122	92	239	185	131	49	818
San Lawrenz	46	44	95	66	41	9	301
Sannat	178	123	282	163	101	35	882
Xagħra	357	292	594	402	244	86	1,975
Xewkija	266	235	509	313	197	66	1,586
Żebbuġ	146	94	326	170	103	26	865

Table 13. Percentage total female population by broad age group and locality as at 27 November 2005 …

	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+	Total
MALTA	**16.6**	**13.9**	**33.5**	**20.3**	**12.0**	**3.7**	**100.0**
Malta	**16.6**	**14.0**	**33.7**	**20.3**	**11.9**	**3.6**	**100.0**
Gozo and Comino	**16.7**	**13.8**	**31.2**	**20.2**	**13.4**	**4.8**	**100.0**
Southern Harbour	**15.4**	**13.8**	**31.0**	**21.4**	**13.9**	**4.5**	**100.0**
Valletta	12.6	10.9	25.9	22.3	21.3	7.2	**100.0**
Birgu	12.3	13.1	28.0	25.6	17.5	3.5	**100.0**
Isla	14.3	14.5	29.4	21.2	15.4	5.2	**100.0**
Bormla	17.1	13.4	29.1	20.0	15.8	4.5	**100.0**
Żabbar	17.4	14.9	34.3	21.5	9.5	2.4	**100.0**
Fgura	18.2	15.8	35.7	21.5	7.4	1.4	**100.0**
Floriana	10.7	12.5	26.1	21.6	20.8	8.3	**100.0**
Kalkara	18.1	14.5	35.9	18.6	11.1	1.8	**100.0**
Luqa	12.9	10.6	26.8	17.4	16.6	15.7	**100.0**
Marsa	12.9	13.3	25.7	23.8	19.2	5.1	**100.0**
Paola	12.4	12.5	27.8	23.3	19.0	5.0	**100.0**
Santa Luċija	13.4	14.3	29.9	26.9	13.5	2.0	**100.0**
Tarxien	17.2	15.2	34.7	19.5	11.2	2.1	**100.0**
Xgħajra	25.2	15.4	39.4	14.8	4.3	0.8	**100.0**
Northern Harbour	**15.1**	**13.8**	**32.4**	**21.6**	**13.2**	**4.0**	**100.0**
Qormi	15.4	16.4	31.9	21.7	12.3	2.3	**100.0**
Birkirkara	16.4	13.7	33.9	21.1	11.7	3.2	**100.0**
Gżira	14.0	12.5	31.2	21.7	15.9	4.8	**100.0**
Ħamrun	12.3	12.5	26.9	23.0	20.2	5.0	**100.0**
Msida	14.3	14.0	33.1	19.6	13.3	5.7	**100.0**
Pembroke	27.6	14.3	42.0	12.8	2.9	0.3	**100.0**
Pietà	14.2	14.1	30.0	23.5	13.5	4.7	**100.0**
San Ġiljan	12.2	12.4	32.6	23.2	14.5	5.1	**100.0**
San Ġwann	18.4	16.1	35.8	21.3	7.2	1.2	**100.0**
Santa Venera	16.6	14.5	31.7	21.2	12.5	3.5	**100.0**
Sliema	9.4	9.7	26.5	23.6	21.6	9.3	**100.0**
Swieqi	18.8	14.4	40.4	18.7	6.2	1.4	**100.0**
Ta' Xbiex	11.0	14.1	29.9	29.2	12.3	3.5	**100.0**
South Eastern	**18.1**	**14.6**	**35.7**	**19.3**	**10.0**	**2.4**	**100.0**
Żejtun	14.0	14.3	31.2	22.3	14.0	4.2	**100.0**
Birzebbugia	20.2	13.2	36.9	18.4	9.3	2.2	**100.0**
Gudja	15.6	19.2	33.3	20.4	9.4	2.1	**100.0**
Għaxaq	17.7	16.5	34.7	20.8	8.9	1.5	**100.0**
Kirkop	18.4	16.3	37.5	16.5	9.1	2.3	**100.0**
Marsascala	22.0	11.9	43.4	15.2	6.0	1.5	**100.0**
Marsaxlokk	20.6	15.0	35.4	18.7	7.8	2.4	**100.0**
Mqabba	21.4	14.1	35.6	16.8	10.5	1.8	**100.0**
Qrendi	16.9	15.6	31.8	21.1	12.2	2.3	**100.0**
Safi	17.9	15.5	38.0	19.3	7.9	1.3	**100.0**
Żurrieq	17.1	15.5	33.9	20.7	10.8	2.0	**100.0**

… Table 13. Percentage total female population by broad age group and locality as at 27 November 2005

	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+	Total
Western	**17.1**	**14.5**	**34.2**	**19.6**	**11.0**	**3.6**	**100.0**
Mdina	12.2	10.8	21.6	20.3	23.7	11.5	**100.0**
Żebbuġ	18.3	15.0	34.1	19.8	10.5	2.3	**100.0**
Siġġiewi	18.4	16.1	34.6	19.6	9.4	1.9	**100.0**
Attard	18.3	14.8	37.8	17.8	8.4	2.9	**100.0**
Balzan	12.5	11.6	29.9	20.7	16.8	8.5	**100.0**
Dingli	21.0	15.7	36.6	17.2	7.7	1.8	**100.0**
Iklin	19.8	18.4	38.5	18.5	4.0	0.8	**100.0**
Lija	15.3	13.1	34.3	21.4	12.4	3.6	**100.0**
Rabat	12.6	13.7	28.7	23.1	16.1	5.8	**100.0**
Mtarfa	26.3	10.3	44.5	9.5	4.4	5.0	**100.0**
Northern	**19.2**	**13.5**	**37.8**	**17.8**	**9.3**	**2.6**	**100.0**
Għargħur	19.7	11.5	39.6	19.2	8.6	1.5	**100.0**
Mellieħa	18.5	12.2	36.7	19.9	10.9	1.8	**100.0**
Mġarr	21.4	14.7	35.6	16.1	9.2	3.0	**100.0**
Mosta	19.7	14.3	36.1	17.1	9.3	3.5	**100.0**
Naxxar	20.6	14.2	38.5	17.2	7.8	1.8	**100.0**
San Pawl Il-Baħar	16.9	12.4	40.4	18.3	9.7	2.4	**100.0**
Gozo and Comino	**16.7**	**13.8**	**31.2**	**20.2**	**13.4**	**4.8**	**100.0**
Rabat	13.3	13.8	29.5	21.6	14.6	7.3	**100.0**
Fontana	17.6	15.3	28.9	20.6	13.0	4.6	**100.0**
Għajnsielem	18.8	15.0	33.5	18.7	11.2	2.8	**100.0**
Għarb	20.0	12.7	30.6	17.0	16.5	3.3	**100.0**
Għasri	14.6	7.0	30.1	24.4	18.8	5.2	**100.0**
Kerċem	18.8	13.5	32.9	17.9	13.0	4.0	**100.0**
Munxar	19.1	14.8	38.0	14.8	10.6	2.8	**100.0**
Nadur	16.4	13.7	29.3	21.1	14.2	5.3	**100.0**
Qala	14.9	11.3	29.2	22.6	16.0	6.0	**100.0**
San Lawrenz	15.3	14.6	31.6	21.9	13.6	3.0	**100.0**
Sannat	20.2	14.0	32.0	18.5	11.5	4.0	**100.0**
Xagħra	18.1	14.8	30.1	20.4	12.4	4.4	**100.0**
Xewkija	16.8	14.8	32.1	19.7	12.4	4.2	**100.0**
Żebbuġ	16.9	10.9	37.7	19.7	11.9	3.0	**100.0**

Table 14. Percentage distribution of population by broad age group in Europe

Country	Age group (%)						
	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+	Total
EU25 countries	**16.4**	**12.7**	**36.5**	**17.9**	**12.5**	**4.0**	**100.0**
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	17.9	12.0	36.9	18.0	10.8	4.4	100.0
Austria	16.3	12.2	37.9	18.1	11.4	4.1	100.0
Belgium	17.3	12.1	36.0	17.5	13.0	4.1	100.0
Bulgaria	14.2	13.8	35.3	19.7	14.2	2.9	100.0
Cyprus	20.0	15.7	36.2	16.2	9.3	2.6	100.0
Czech Republic	15.2	13.8	36.7	20.4	11.1	2.9	100.0
Denmark	18.9	11.0	35.7	19.6	10.9	4.0	100.0
Estonia	16.6	15.1	34.7	17.8	13.0	2.8	100.0
Finland	17.6	12.5	33.9	20.4	11.8	3.7	100.0
France	18.6	13.0	34.7	17.4	12.0	4.4	100.0
Germany	14.7	11.7	36.9	18.7	13.8	4.2	100.0
Greece	14.6	13.3	37.1	17.4	14.3	3.2	100.0
Hungary	15.9	13.4	36.1	19.1	12.3	3.2	100.0
Iceland	22.6	14.8	35.8	15.0	8.8	3.0	100.0
Ireland	20.9	15.9	36.8	15.2	8.5	2.6	100.0
Italy	14.2	10.6	37.5	18.4	14.4	4.8	100.0
Latvia	15.4	15.4	35.4	17.7	13.3	2.9	100.0
Liechtenstein	18.0	12.4	40.1	18.7	8.1	2.7	100.0
Lithuania	17.7	15.3	35.9	16.1	12.2	2.8	100.0
Luxembourg	18.8	11.5	39.1	16.6	11.0	3.1	100.0
Malta	**17.1**	**14.4**	**34.5**	**20.3**	**10.8**	**2.9**	**100.0**
Netherlands	18.5	11.9	37.3	18.4	10.4	3.4	100.0
Norway	19.9	12.1	35.7	17.6	10.2	4.6	100.0
Poland	17.2	16.7	36.1	17.0	10.6	2.4	100.0
Portugal	15.7	13.0	37.1	17.4	13.1	3.7	100.0
Romania	16.4	15.6	36.8	16.8	12.2	2.2	100.0
Slovakia	17.6	16.5	37.7	16.8	9.3	2.3	100.0
Slovenia	14.6	13.8	38.2	18.4	12.2	2.9	100.0
Spain	14.5	12.7	39.7	16.2	12.7	4.1	100.0
Sweden	17.8	12.0	33.6	19.5	11.9	5.3	100.0
Switzerland	16.5	11.7	37.7	18.4	11.4	4.3	100.0
United Kingdom	18.3	12.8	35.3	17.7	11.7	4.3	100.0

Source: Eurostat

Note: Except for Malta, latest available figures are for 2004.

Table 15. Population density in Europe

Country	Persons per km^2
EU25 countries	**117.5**
Austria	96.8
Belgium	340.0
Cyprus	126.9
Czech Republic	132.1
Denmark	125.1
Estonia	31.2
Finland	17.1
France	110.4
Germany	231.2
Greece	83.7
Hungary	108.9
Ireland	58.4
Italy	191.2
Latvia	37.3
Lithuania	52.9
Luxembourg	174.0
Malta	**1,282.1**
Netherlands	480.3
Poland	122.2
Portugal	113.6
Slovakia	109.7
Slovenia	99.1
Spain	83.0
Sweden	21.8
United Kingdom	244.3

Source: Eurostat
Note: Except for Malta, latest available figures are for 2003.

Table 16. Dependency ratio*

	Per cent
Africa	81.9
Albania	51.3
Asia	52.4
Austria	46.6
Belgium	51.3
Bulgaria	42.8
Canada	44.6
Cyprus	49.0
Czech Republic	40.5
Denmark	50.3
Estonia	43.2
Finland	48.6
France	52.6
Germany	48.8
Greece	49.8
Hungary	44.1
Iceland	50.5
Ireland	47.3
Italy	50.1
Latvia	43.3
Lithuania	44.6
Luxembourg	50.7
Malta	**44.5**
Netherlands	46.3
Norway	51.5
Poland	41.2
Romania	42.9
Russian Federation	39.8
Slovakia	40.3
Slovenia	41.3
Spain	46.3
Sweden	51.3
Switzerland	48.2
Turkey	54.7
United Kingdom	51.1
United States	49.0
World	55.1

Source: Eurostat

* Sum of population aged 0-14 years and population aged 65+ years, as a percentage of the working-age population (15-64 years).

Note: Except for Malta, latest available figures are projections for 2005.

Table 17. Old-age-dependency ratio*

Country	Per cent
EU25 countries	**24.9**
Austria	23.6
Belgium	26.3
Bulgaria	24.9
Cyprus	17.7
Czech Republic	19.8
Denmark	22.6
Estonia	24.1
Finland	23.7
France	25.3
Germany	27.8
Greece	26.8
Hungary	22.8
Ireland	16.5
Italy	29.4
Latvia	24.1
Lithuania	22.5
Luxembourg	21.2
Malta	**19.8**
Netherlands	20.7
Poland	18.7
Portugal	25.2
Romania	21.1
Slovakia	16.3
Slovenia	21.7
Spain	24.5
Sweden	26.4
United Kingdom	24.4

Source: Eurostat

*Population aged 65+ years as a percentage of the working-age population (15-64 years).
Note: Except for Malta, all figures are projections for 2005.