

CrimeMalta Observatory
Annual Crime Review
2025

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With 34% of crimes occurring indoors, the need for individual awareness remains critical: from 4% indoor crime in 2004, such jumped to 15% in 2015 and 34% in 2025. Reported crimes in the Maltese Islands registered 15,594 crimes in 2025 against a population of 574,250 persons, decreasing by 6% over the year 2024, in turn a 6x decrease over the 2023-2024 1% decrease.

In terms of crimes per 1000 persons, the total crime figures render the Islands even more safe where crimes declined from 46 crimes per 1000 persons in 2005 to 39 in 2015 to 27 in 2025, the lowest even excluding covid 2020 which cannot be compared to due to its anomalous circumstance. As the population increased, the expected crime rates based on the 2005 and 2015 data were those of 26,419 and 22,113 respectively, the reported figure of 15,594 crimes is significantly lower than forecasted.

As per previous years, homicides were solved in rapid turnarounds, such that all homicides that occurred from 2018 to 2025 were all solved within a few days. This category has dipped to a 0.9 per 100,000 persons in 2025 from one of 1.0 for 2005 and 1.7 in 2017 but slightly up from 0.7 in 2024.

Theft has decreased significantly such that 2025 registered the lowest even number of thefts for decades such that from 5218 cases in 2024, it dropped by 790 cases to a record low of 4428 in 2025, even lower than the 2020-Covid year.

As in previous years since 2007, domestic violence registered high but for the first time since 2019, it registered a decrease of 51 cases (2%). These are which are mainly due to psychological harm reports (76%) with increases in grievous harm and stalking.

Increases were registered in breach of bail, cruelty to animals, drugs, environmental crime, perjury and false swearing, and prostitution. Significant decreases were registered for computer misuse, crimes against public peace, money laundering, and trafficking of persons. It is vital to note that cases related to drugs, prostitution and fraud amongst others, relate to Police Force successes through proactive enforcement and investigation. Thus this increase is considered as a positive aspect of drug reporting.

The RISC model depicts a situation where Mdina exhibited more than 5 times the national rate, whilst four localities, San Ġiljan, Valletta, Floriana and Marsa fell within the 2x to 5x category. This means that most localities now fall within the national rate and 51 localities fall within a slightly higher (1x to 2x) category.

Professor Saviour Formosa

www.crimemaltaobservatory.org

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CrimeMalta Annual Crime Review

CrimeMalta was established in 2008 as a dedicated platform for crime research and reporting within the Maltese Islands. Since 2017, the Annual Crime Report has been produced under the expanded CrimeMalta Observatory framework, which aims to broaden analytical coverage to include environmental, locational, and wider societal dimensions of crime. This evolution has enabled the integration of advanced spatial analytics, interactive mapping technologies, and spatial statistics, as reflected in the 2025 Annual Crime Report.

The present report presents the 2025 annual crime statistics, derived from a comprehensive analysis of police-reported offences, incarceration data, and spatial crime patterns. The findings and outputs presented below relate exclusively to closed crime records for the 2025 reporting period, providing a factual and evidence-based overview of crime trends within Malta.

This report covers the 2024 annual statistics as elicited from an analysis of reported crime, incarceration statistics and spatial analysis. The outputs below pertain to the closed 'accounts' for 2024 crime.

This year's statistical analysis incorporates comparative assessments across three temporal intervals—2024–2025, 2015–2025, and 2005–2025—corresponding respectively to year-on-year, decadal, and two-decade comparisons. This multi-temporal approach is adopted to strengthen analytical depth and to capture both short-term fluctuations and long-term structural trends in crime.

Such an approach is particularly pertinent given the substantial population growth experienced by Malta over this period, providing a critical baseline against which generational shifts in population composition and crime structure may be examined. The contextual backdrop against which this report is published reflects a period in which the Maltese Islands registered **18,579 crimes in 2005 against a population of 403,834 persons** towards one registering **17,138 crimes in 2015 where the population was that of 445,053 persons** to one where the number of crimes registered **15,594 crimes in 2025 against a population of 574,250 persons.**

Whilst the **expected** 2025 crime rates based on the 2005 and 2015 data were those of **26,419** and **22,113** respectively, the reported figure of 15,594 crimes stands in stark contrast to forecasts, experiencing a drastic decrease of 1068 crimes (6%) in 2025. The expected crimes as based on changing population figures show that the observed (reported) crimes are being mitigated as crimes **decreased** in various categories which in cases registered the **lowest ever reported** counts. The latter include **Arson, Attempted Offences, and Theft**. The latter experienced such a drop in Thefts by employees in Bars, Restaurants, Retail outlets and Hotels, implying extensive internal security mechanisms. Interestingly, Theft from bars and restaurants by employees, Other Theft, Theft from Religious Temples, Retail outlets by employees and from premises, Theft from Beaches, Theft from and of Seacraft as well as from vehicle interior has been registered as the **lowest in 20 years**. It must be emphasised that this reduction is highly significant due to its criticality where the **reduction of pickpocketing and theft from beaches is directly linked** to the Police Force's proactivity and intervention at the strategic, operational and tactical levels. This was so effective that the resulting figures are **striking considering the increase in tourism and resident population.**

Malta Reported Crimes per 1000 PERSONS



Whilst the **expected** 2025 crime rates based on the 2005 and 2015 data were those of **26,419** and **22,113** respectively, the reported figure of 15,594 crimes stands in stark contrast to forecasts, experiencing a drastic decrease of 1068 crimes (6%) in 2025. The expected crimes as based on changing population figures show that the observed (reported) crimes are being mitigated as crimes **decreased** in various categories which in cases registered the **lowest ever reported** counts. The latter include **Arson, Attempted Offences, and Theft**. The latter experienced such a drop in Thefts by employees in Bars, Restaurants, Retail outlets and Hotels, implying extensive internal security mechanisms. Interestingly, Theft from bars and restaurants by employees, Other Theft, Theft from Religious Temples, Retail outlets by employees and from premises, Theft from Beaches, Theft from and of Seacraft as well as from vehicle interior has been registered as the lowest in **20 years**.

The drop in report is due to factors such as the successful expansion of the **Community Policing Teams**, better summer beach surveillance and awareness campaign. **Pickpocketing** also dropped by 39% or 256 reported cases. Public-facing awareness campaigns and ongoing operational activities enable the reduction of crime.

Interestingly, for the first time since 2007, when the **Domestic Violence** category was separated from the Bodily Harm category following legislative changes, there was a **drop of 2%** (51 cases). The drop is significant since this offence category has been on a trend line increase ever since 2017.

Year	Reported Offenses	Crimes per 1000 persons
1998	15,771	41
1999	16,046	41
2000	17,030	44
2001	15,912	40
2002	17,043	43
2003	17,773	45
2004	18,388	46
2005	18,579	46
2006	16,538	41
2007	15,150	37
2008	13,802	34
2009	11,953	29
2010	13,308	32
2011	14,250	34
2012	15,622	37
2013	17,585	41
2014	16,653	38
2015	17,138	39
2016	17,296	38
2017	17,136	37
2018	15,925	33
2019	15,589	31
2020 (COVID year)	13,087	25
2021	15,785	30
2022	14,933	28
2023	16,855	31
2024	16,662	30
2025	15,594	27

With an increase of **1918%** over the 2005 to 2025 period, the past year's drop is notable, especially in light of the expansion of the Victim Support Agency's services.

In terms of sub-categories, whilst Slight and grievous bodily harm increased slightly, the psychological harm sub-category experienced a 100 incident drop. Worryingly though Slight Bodily Harm with physical force increased by 44 cases which offset the overall drop. **Psychological harm** is still significant, the latter reaching **76%** of all Domestic Violence cases in 2025, down from 78% in 2024.

In turn, this year's analysis shows that crimes **increased** in categories that comprise **abandonment of child, abuse of public authority, breach of bail conditions, cruelty to animals, drugs, environmental crime, forgery, immigration and perjury and false swearing**. These results are encouraging as most of the offences that increased are related to proactive investigations by enforcement entities as against public reporting. It also depicts a push to understand crimes that were previously not on the radar such as cruelty to animals and environmental crime but that subsequently experienced legislative change.

In summary, at **15,594 reported offences**, a further stabilization of the 2024 figures has been registered following a year on-year decrease since 2023. This contrasts with the increase registered between 2022 and 2023 that had depicted a reversal of previous years' year-on-year decline through a massive jump in fraudulent gains (which included sms fraud, digital fraud). The latter offence category has again seen a significant **decline in 2025 with a drop of 487 cases (20%)**. Considering that in 2024, Fraud had already dropped by 19%, the 2025 drop is even more significant. Parallel to this, **significant drops in computer-related crimes of 158 cases or a 33% decrease as well as a decrease in damages of 135 cases (4%)** were registered. These offences relate to greater awareness and victim-realisation and self-protection.

In addition to these figures, **the drop in theft of 790 cases (15%)** over the period 2024-2025 depicts a healthy decline in crime reporting as indicated above.

It is vital to note that the shift in locational structure that become starkly evident in 2025 where **crime has moved indoors**, which has maintained a **34%** component of all crimes. These categories of crimes are potentially out of reach of proactive visual capture through deterrence by community police, mobile units and technologies. Crimes have shifted from the physical outdoor urban construct to an indoor real and virtual construct, where the victim is targeted in their 'safe havens', oftentimes playing a role in the same offence, particularly online fraud. **Policing and its effectiveness used to cater for 97% of all crimes within an outdoor setting as at 2005.**

As virtual and digital realities started shaking the societal norms, in conjunction with new realities such as changes in legislation (domestic violence, money laundering, amongst others), the physical incident component shifted gradually from the outdoors scenario to the indoors one. With 35% of crimes occurring indoors in 2024 and 34% in 2025, within the safety of one's home, out of reach of security services, a need for individual awareness has never been more critical: from **3% 'indoor' crime in 2005, such jumped to 15% in 2015 and 34% in 2025**. Inversely, policing experiences with outdoor crime has reached a stage where from 97% in 2005, this shifted to 85% in 2015 and dropping to 66% in 2025.

Policing's proactivity is effective but the indoors scenario posits entirely different challenges: it is the individual's foresight of potential victimisation and their eventual action that takes the fore. The need for **awareness of potential victimisation within one's abode has reached a state that requires extensive campaigns and awareness-raising activities remains critical.**

The year 2025 saw a decrease in crime reports over the 2023-2024 period comprising a **decrease of 1068 crimes or 6%**, which is significant considering that the previous year's (2024) decrease was one of 193 crimes or 1%. Comparing same from 2015 and 2005 the 2025 figures show that crime was equivalent to that of **16% from 2005** and reduced by **9.3% from 2015**.

In effect this means that Malta is a safe place as crimes per 1000 persons (the rate employed to analyse total crimes) went down from **46 crimes per 1000 persons** in 2005 to **39 crimes per 1000 persons** in 2015 to **27 crimes per 1000 persons in 2025**, a 3 point decrease from 2024. Considering that the EU average rate of 49 reported offences per 1000 persons, the Maltese rate depicts a highly safe country. Drilling down into the **rates per 1000 persons by the top 5 categories** of reported crime, the results depict a veritable reduction in **Theft** (from **28 crimes per 1000 persons in 2005** to 19 in 2015 and **9 in 2025**). **Damages** rates dropped from **9 crimes per 1000 persons in 2005** and 2015 to **5 in 2025**. **Domestic Violence** increased from **1 per 1000 in 2008** to 3 in 2015 and **4 in 2025**. **Fraud** increased from **1 in 2007** and 1905 to **3 in 2025**. **Bodily harm** rates dropped from 3 crimes per 1000 persons in **2005** to **2 in 2015 and 2025**.

It should be noted that as police efficiency, technological capability, and societal awareness of safety and security continue to improve, certain categories of crime—particularly theft-related offences—tend to decline. This shift, however, has the effect of increasing the relative prominence of more serious offences and of emerging crime opportunities, notably those occurring within digital and online environments.

In this context, sustained public awareness in both physical and virtual spaces is essential. Equally important is the need to avoid episodes of **moral panic**, whereby heightened attention to serious but infrequent offences—amplified through social media and traditional news outlets—can distort public perceptions and inflate the perceived fear of crime beyond empirical realities.

Conversely, as **public trust in the Police Force strengthens**, the likelihood and intensity of moral panic are reduced, supported by an enhanced collective sense of safety and security grounded in effective policing and transparent communication.

This is evidenced as serious crimes are solved in rapid turnarounds, such as the **homicides** that occurred from **2018 to 2025 were all solved within a few days**. Whilst homicide is a crime that cannot be predicted, the crime rate for this category which averaged **1.0 per 100,000 persons** over the 2005-2025 period, fell to **0.9 per 100,000** in 2025.

With regards to drugs, at **367** cases in 2025, it is pertinent to point to the increase in drugs (**70% increase, +151 cases from 2024**), especially the notable increases in terms of drugs importation (**62% increase**), possession with intent to supply (**54% increase**), possession (**81% increase**) and trafficking (**111% increase**). This relates to the diverse levels of investigation and case closure at the strategic, operation and tactical levels. Despite changes in cannabis legislation, the Malta Police Force's enforcement of drugs possession in 2025 is notable and ensures that the realities on the ground reflect each legislative instrument.

With regards to **violent crimes** that include the Grievous Bodily Harm component across the various crime categories, armed robberies, homicides, violent indecent assault, and violence against public officers registered the same reports as 2024. Whilst in 2012 there were 391 cases registered, such were reduced to **344 cases in 2024**, decreasing in **2025 to 383 cases**. Last year, the Maltese Islands registered **30 armed robberies a slight increase from 2024**. The reported cases last year represent half of the reports received in 2005 (61 armed robberies).

Also worth noting is the continued **declining trend of arson reports from 143 reports in 1999 to just 30 cases in 2025, the lowest recorded over the past decades**. This is the fourth lowest ever rate of arsons registered in the last 25 years with the four lowest years being the preceding four years under the current headship.

One continuing rapid decrease in crimes over the past decades is due to the fact that the entire crime scenario had been absorbed by a single phenomenon that is the **Theft** category, which phenomenon had registered 62.4% of all crimes in 2004 down to **50.5% in 2015** down to 30.3% in 2024, and a further decrease to **28.4% in 2024** shedding 6,970 (61%) crimes since 2005 or 4226 (49%) since 2015.

Whilst there were increases in **theft sub-categories**, spread across the building sites, office, hotels and factories premises, retail outlets customers and theft of vehicle) as well as threats and private violence, these were offset by the decreases in computer misuse, damages, fraud, pickpocketing and theft by employees.

In 2025, the Maltese Islands also registered increases in the new category introduced in 2024 that of **environmental crime**. The **47% increase** (from 174 cases in 2024 to 255 in 2025) related to illegal hunting, illegal and trapping, though there was a decrease in possession of protected species.

Similarly, last year the Malta Police received **525 reports of thefts from residence (exterior, occupied or vacant)**. Whilst theft from exterior and vacant residences increased slightly, theft from **occupied residences**, which averaged 560 crimes over the past two decades, experienced a drop of from 495 offences in 2015 to **346 cases in 2025, 4% lower than 2024**.

A review of how society changed over the decades in comparison to 2025, the figures show **decreases from 2005**, depicted in decreasing rates (first experienced the highest decrease) for prostitution, crimes against the administration of justice, arson, attempted offences, violation of places of confinement, theft, immigration, damages and bodily harm.

In contrast, **increases** in crimes were experienced from **2005 to 2025**, depicted in increasing rates (last experienced the highest increase), forgery, sexual offence, drugs, trafficking of persons, threats and private violence, fraud, perjury and false swearing and computer misuse.

From **2015**, depicted in **decreasing rates** (first experienced the highest decrease), the decreases were mainly prostitution, crimes against the administration of justice, arson, theft, violence against public officer, damages and attempted offences.

From **2015 to 2025, depicted in increasing rates** (last experienced the highest increase), bodily harm, computer misuse, threats and private violence, sexual offence, homicide, domestic violence, crimes against religious sentiment, forgery, drugs, abuse of public authority, perjury and false swearing, pornography, fraud and immigration.

Whilst the **physical-virtual** divide is becoming ever accentuated, one needs to additionally read this report in the new societal dynamic resulting in a context duality defining to the reporting phenomenon: those reflecting actual public-reports and those where the Malta Police were highly effective in their output. The latter includes drugs, forgery, fraud, immigration, money laundering, perjury and false swearing, pornography, prostitution and trafficking of persons.

Highest reported offences

Theft comprised **28.4%** of all offences reported to the Police, decreasing from 31.3% in 2024. It is to be noted that there was a generic decrease across the theft sub-categories particularly Thefts by employees in Bars, Restaurants, Retail outlets and Hotels, Theft from bars and restaurants by employees, Other Theft, Theft from Religious Temples, Retail outlets by employees and from premises, Theft from Beaches, Theft from and of Seacraft. Increases were registered in building sites, office, hotels and factories premises, retail outlets customers and theft of vehicle as well as shop-lifting.

Interestingly, **pick-pocketing** decreased to **394 cases** (2.5% of all crimes). Pick-pocketing decreased from 650 cases in 2024, having dropped from 2,447 cases in 2016. 2025 registered an increase of 100 cases of **number of theft of vehicles**. The 309 cases registered in 2025 pushes this sub-category to the average cases following a drastic drop to 209 in 2024.

The second highest reported offence, **Damages**, has experienced a year-on-year slight increase from 18.4% to 18.8% between 2024 and 2025, as compared to 24.1% in 2015 and 19.8% in 2005. Despite the long-term increase over the decades in rate terms, the 2025 and 2025 figures are the lowest since 2013.

In third place, up from fourth in 2024, **Domestic Violence** at 13.9% in 2025 comprised a decrease from **2,225 cases in 2024 to 2,174 cases in 2025**, a **drop of 2%** (51 cases). The drop is significant since this offence category has been on a trend line increase ever since 2007. With an increase of **1918%** over the 2005 to 2025 period, the past year's drop is notable, especially in light of the expansion of the Victim Support Agency's services.

In terms of sub-categories, whilst Slight and grievous bodily harm increased slightly, the psychological harm sub-category experienced a 100 incident drop. Worryingly though Slight Bodily Harm with physical force increased by 44 cases which offset the overall drop. **Psychological harm** is still significant, the latter reaching 76% of all Domestic Violence cases in 2025, down from 78% in 2024.

At the fourth ranking (down from third in 2024), **Fraud** experienced 1,907 cases in 2025, down from 2,394 cases in 2024, specifically pushed by fraudulent gains through mobile, messaging and online payment scams impersonating service, delivery and ancillary services. This is the lowest figure reported since the record 2,905 cases registered in 2023. The Fraud category registered **12.2%** of all crimes reported in **2025**, steadily declining but still significantly higher than the **179** cases registered in 2005 and 470 in 2015.

Bodily Harm, which had registered a year-on-year increase initiated in 2021, increased in **2025 to 6.4% of all offences**. The number of reported offences increased by 18 crimes, amounting to **996 cases in 2025**, an average rate for this crime of 970 offences per year. The highest recorded of 1108 offences was registered in 2011.

These **5 categories of crimes comprise 86.6% of all crime reports**.

The Societal Construct

As described in previous reports, the foundational pillars that comprise social structures—conceptualised through the **PREFE** framework (**Politics, Religion, Economy, Family, and Education**)—have undergone rapid and far-reaching change, rendering the influence of traditional values and norms increasingly diffuse. These transformations have unfolded within a context of substantial demographic and economic expansion. Malta's population has exceeded **570,000 residents**, alongside an unprecedented period of positive economic performance, characterised by sustained growth, high employment, and increased economic participation.

Within this evolving societal landscape, political and legal frameworks have continued to mature, accompanied by enhanced security implementation across public and social arenas. These developments have yielded measurable successes, particularly in the reduction of acquisitive and public-space offences, including theft from residences, criminal damage, bodily harm, and prostitution. Notably, **these reductions have been achieved despite increased population density** and intensified social and economic activity, underscoring the effectiveness of targeted prevention and enforcement strategies.

Conversely, the most resilient pillar of the PREFE framework, the family or household, has become increasingly fragile. This weakening has coincided with a marked rise in personal-security incidents, most notably domestic violence, irrespective of form or method, whether psychological, physical, or emotional. The deterioration of intra-household stability reflects a broader shift in crime patterns, whereby offending has progressively migrated from public spaces into private and interpersonal domains.

The inclusion of **Technology** as an additional foundational element is now essential, extending the framework to **PREFET**.

Digital environments have become integral to both the commission and investigation of crime, reshaping opportunity structures, facilitating new forms of offending, and demanding increasingly sophisticated enforcement and analytical responses.

Domestic violence, together with threats and private violence, has experienced changes not only in proportional terms but also in absolute case numbers, indicating a significant escalation in personal and interpersonal violence. This trend has emerged paradoxically during a period of strong economic performance. While **favourable economic conditions have contributed to reductions in traditional acquisitive crime, they have also generated new opportunity structures**, particularly in densely populated recreational and leisure environments where crowding and limited personal space facilitate opportunistic offending. At the same time, shifts in economic activity—most notably fluctuations in tourism—have altered long-standing crime attractors. As **traditional drivers of opportunistic crime diminished, offences rooted in personal and domestic contexts assumed greater prominence**. In parallel, social and public areas, previously associated with higher levels of public-zone offending, have become comparatively safer.

Crucially, these societal transformations and the documented **successes in crime mitigation must be interpreted in parallel with a series of structural, legislative, and operational reforms** implemented in recent years. These include the introduction of **electronic monitoring** as a judicial and supervisory tool; the nationwide implementation of **Community Policing**, significantly increasing police visibility and local engagement; and the deployment of greater numbers of officers on the ground, enhancing deterrence and rapid response capacity.

Furthermore, strengthened **inter-agency collaboration** among national enforcement bodies in Malta has improved intelligence sharing, operational coordination, and integrated responses to complex crime phenomena.

Malta's security and safety framework has also increasingly adopted an international outlook, recognising the transnational dimensions of modern crime. This has been complemented by the installation and expansion of **CCTV systems across strategic public spaces**, enhancing both preventive capacity and post-incident investigation. Concurrently, targeted studies on crime displacement have been undertaken to assess whether reductions in specific offence categories have resulted in spatial, temporal, or functional shifts in offending patterns, ensuring that crime prevention strategies remain adaptive and evidence-based. In parallel with these structural and legislative reforms, **crime mitigation** in Malta has undergone a substantive evolution from a model characterised by isolated, disparate datasets and largely reactive, tactical operations to an integrated strategic and operational construct grounded in **intelligence-led policing**. This transition reflects a systematic progression from raw data to structured information and ultimately to actionable intelligence, enabling more precise targeting of criminal activity and risk environments. Enhanced analytical capability, improved data integration across systems, and closer operational alignment between strategic planning and frontline deployment have strengthened decision-making at all levels. Coupled with the expansion of **specialised policing units and sustained investment in human capacity** development, this intelligence-driven approach has translated into demonstrable reductions in specific crime categories and hotspots. The **shift from episodic enforcement to continuous, evidence-based intervention** has therefore been instrumental in achieving sustained crime reduction outcomes, reinforcing both operational effectiveness and public confidence in policing.

In parallel, the development of an incoming **Crime Victimisation Survey**, entitled "**The Dark**", to be carried out by the authors of the Annual Crime Report, represents a significant methodological advancement. This survey is designed to capture unreported crime and latent victimisation, providing critical **insights into the 'dark figure' of crime** and enabling a more comprehensive understanding of public safety beyond police-recorded statistics.

As consistently reported in previous annual reviews, the Malta Police Force has emerged as a **central stabilising institution** within this evolving societal and institutional context. Through strengthened strategic preparedness and a sustained focus on public trust, the Force has enhanced its legitimacy and effectiveness, as reflected in national and international assessments, including instruments such as the **European Trust Barometer**. These achievements are closely linked to the implementation of a comprehensive **Transformation Strategy 2020-2025**, ongoing restructuring at senior management level, and concerted efforts to foster institutional ownership across all ranks within a citizen-officer partnership model.

In 2025, this strategic direction was formalised through the launch of the **Malta Police Corporate Strategy 2025-2030**, entitled **Safer Communities, Smarter Policing**. The evolving crime construct and the sustained reduction in serious and long-standing high-impact offences can be attributed to a coherent three-pronged approach: increased police proactivity, enhanced enforcement capacity, and improved accuracy and consistency in crime recording and analysis.

Community-based policing and preventive interventions have further strengthened public safety through expanded locality-level engagement and the implementation of a structured **Crime Prevention Strategy**. The establishment of specialised services, including the **Gender-Based and Domestic Violence Unit** in 2020, represents a targeted institutional response to emerging patterns of personal violence. Complementing these efforts, the **Victim Support Agency** continues to provide essential services addressing the complex realities of escalating domestic violence, reinforcing a victim-centred, preventative, and evidence-informed approach to community safety.

Location

In terms of the loss of relative offence volume that **San Ġiljan** had experienced over the past years till 2022, going up from 11.0% in 2005 to **15.8% in 2015** eventually decreasing to **5.6% in 2020 (during COVID times)**, then recording an increase year-on-year reaching **10.5% in 2024**. This declined to **9.0% in 2025, a decrease of 353 report incidents (1,400 in 2025, down from 1,753 in 2024)**. As recreation and entertainment increase in the attractor zones, each with their particularities and activities, resulting in an increase in activity in San Ġiljan, though enforcement, surveillance and collaboration between the entities resulted in the decrease.

San Ġiljan is followed by **San Pawl il-Bahar at 8.2%** (down from 9.6% in 2023 and 8.5% in 2024), in turn followed by Birkirkara and Sliema (both at 3.8%), These are followed by Qormi and Mosta at 3.5% and 3.4% respectively.

In the Maltese Islands, the urban ecology is characterised by minimal functional separation between residential, retail, entertainment, and recreational areas. This spatial overlap generates converging crime opportunities across multiple offence categories. Consequently, effective crime analysis and mitigation require a focused examination of how these mixed-use environments amplify opportunity structures and influence the spatial and temporal distribution of offending.

From the perspective of **Routine Activity Theory and Environmental Criminology**, crime in such mixed-use environments emerges from the convergence of motivated offenders, suitable targets, and the absence of capable guardians within shared spatial and temporal settings. In contexts where residential life, commerce, leisure, and entertainment coexist within close proximity, daily movement patterns intensify these convergences, increasing exposure to criminal opportunity.

Situational Crime Prevention strategies therefore become central to mitigation efforts, focusing on reducing opportunities rather than solely addressing offender motivation. Measures such as improved lighting, natural and formal surveillance, access control, environmental design, targeted guardianship, and the strategic deployment of policing resources serve to disrupt opportunity structures and increase perceived risk. When embedded within a broader intelligence-led and community-oriented policing framework, these approaches contribute to sustainable reductions in crime by reshaping environments in ways that limit opportunity, enhance guardianship, and reinforce collective efficacy.

The Gozo Phenomenon

Whilst **Gozo's population has increased to 41,253** as at end 2024, the **crime rate per 1000 persons stands at 21.7**, significantly lower than the national 27.1 rate.

Overall, the data indicate a modest net increase at the aggregate level, with the Grand Total showing a rise of 8 cases (+1%), masking substantial localised variation across towns.

A majority of localities recorded **increases**, with the most pronounced growth observed in **Qala** (+18; +60%), San Lawrenz (+6; +67%), Għarb (+8; +35%), Munxar (+12; +32%), and Sannat (+9; +29%). Moderate increases were also noted in Xewkija (+11; +15%), Rabat (+10; +5%), Għajnsielem (+8; +7%), and Fontana (+1; +8%).

Conversely, several towns experienced notable **declines**, particularly **Żebbuġ** (-24; -20%), Xagħra (-23; -24%), and Nadur (-18; -24%), alongside reductions in Għasri (-5; -45%) and Kerċem (-5; -18%). These decreases offset gains elsewhere, resulting in the relatively small overall net change.

In summary, while the aggregate figures suggest stability, the **underlying pattern reveals significant spatial divergence**, with sharp increases and decreases concentrated in specific localities—highlighting the importance of town-level analysis when interpreting overall trends.

Crimes that **increased** in Gozo between 2024 and 2025 included **domestic violence**, drugs, attempted offences, immigration, perjury and false swearing and pretended rights.

Crimes that **decreased** included **fraud**, damage, bodily harm, threats and private violence, computer misuse and forgery.

Bodily harm, computer misuse, damage, fraud, sexual offences, threats and private violence and violence against public persons has been declining since 2023, with **theft at the lowest counts registered in the past 20 years**, albeit with a single report more than 2024 at 175 reports in 2025. The **highest reported theft cases in Gozo was in 2006** when 331 reports were made.

The Gozitan phenomenon, who was characteristically entrenched in **double-insularity, a small integrated community, omerta** that is directly related to isolated islands and rural communities (phenomenon of witnesses not reporting is evidenced in isolated islands such as Gozo and in the case of Malta, the north-west of the island), amongst other socio-economic and socio-cultural structures.

One must visualise the data and resultant information within the construct it occurs in: Gozo's **increasing population, a reduction in reluctance in reporting cases of domestic violence, change societal norms, an increased foreign and Maltese population component, more tourists** visiting the island and structural changes in the economic and tourism structures.

The slight increase in reports registered in 2025 as against those registered in 2024 is a positive in terms of **increase in DV reports (+30%), drugs interceptions (x5 times) and immigration interceptions (x9 times)**.

These figures are in addition to the **lowest ever reported cases of theft from occupied residences**.

CrimeMalta Observatory Background Text:

Morphing Of The Maltese Crime Scenario

Offences in the Maltese Islands have morphed from a multi-thematic to a spatial structure

Crime perception and its presence has taken precedence and will be analysed through a Crime Victimization Survey is being administered in Q1 2026. This will enable the CrimeMalta Observatory to understand what the Dark Figure of Crime and unreported crime figures constitute, why victims opt not to report and which crime categories go unreported. The 100 question survey is targeted for publishing in Q3 2026.

The CrimeMalta Observatory notes that the most serious categories of crime have been subject to sustained mitigation efforts, yielding measurable results. Notably, homicide cases have been consistently addressed through the effective and timely resolution of all **incidents since 2018**, with investigations concluded within short timeframes from the point of occurrence. While this reflects strong investigative capacity in serious crime, other offence categories warrant further study and targeted awareness initiatives. In particular, online and technology-enabled crimes continue to evolve rapidly, necessitating the development of new investigative methodologies and adaptive enforcement strategies.

One significant advancement has been the expansion of specialised human resources within units addressing financial crime, cybercrime, and domestic violence. However, the recruitment and retention of such expertise remain challenging, as public-sector enforcement agencies increasingly compete with the private sector for highly skilled professionals.

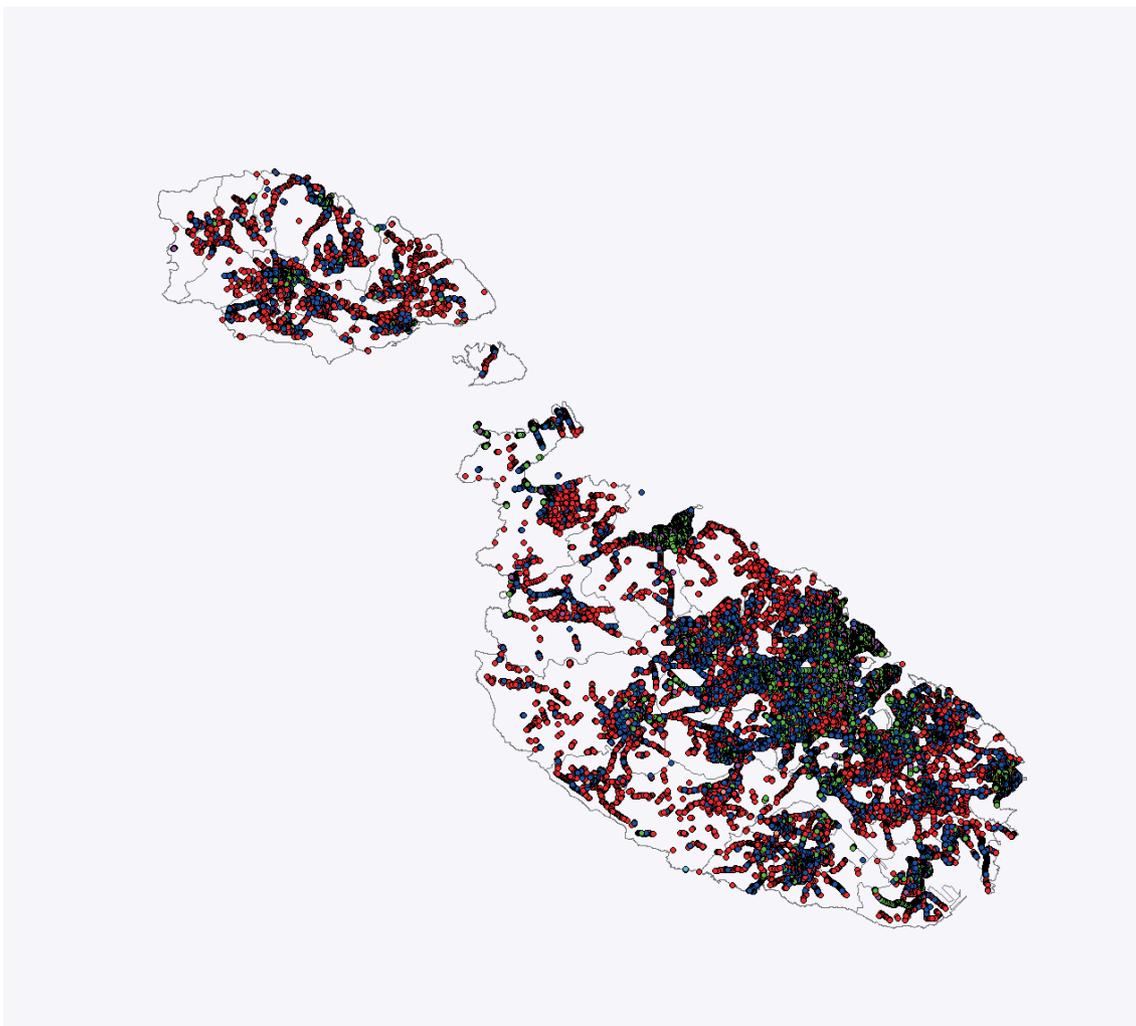
Over the past year, heightened awareness of domestic violence has been accompanied by the implementation of research-driven initiatives aimed at understanding and addressing this phenomenon. The **Crime Prevention Strategy** (Formosa Pace, 2017), together with the work of the **Victim Support Agency**, has reinforced a coordinated focus on prevention through awareness-raising and the integration of community policing measures designed to further reduce offences occurring within social spaces. These initiatives have been progressively adopted by the relevant entities.

Importantly, crime mitigation must not be conceptualised as the sole responsibility of the Police Force. Framing crime prevention exclusively as a policing function is inherently limited; rather, it should be understood as a shared obligation grounded in collective social responsibility. Previous CrimeMalta Observatory reports have emphasised the role of social capital, embedded within the **PREFET** framework, in which the Police Force constitutes a critical but not exclusive component.

The primary drivers of sustainable crime reduction lie in strengthening social cohesion, achieved through awareness-raising, the redefinition of values, self-respect, and an increased willingness to report and intervene against offending behaviour.

Achieving this shift requires a fundamental transformation not only within law enforcement and regulatory agencies, but also across civil society, including non-governmental organisations and self-help groups. Rebuilding this **trust was achieved** over the past years is essential to achieving both a reduction in offending and a more accurate public understanding of crime trends, grounded in empirical evidence rather than social media narratives or unsubstantiated claims that run counter to official statistics.

Crime should therefore not be viewed solely as an arena for uniformed enforcement, but as a domain supported by broader social and communicative interventions led by community and civic organisations. **Public education initiatives** play a crucial role in enhancing knowledge of crime risks, victim support mechanisms, rescue services, and personal safety practices.



While law enforcement remains responsible for securing public and social spaces, individuals must also be empowered to safeguard their private environments. This balance is to be reinforced through the systematic implementation of measures arising from the Crime Prevention Strategy.

At the regional and locality levels, **crime reports must be treated as essential analytical tools**. Such data enable comparative research approaches that support evidence-based policymaking and the formulation of realistic, targeted interventions capable of addressing localised crime fluctuations effectively.

Criminologists Professor Saviour Formosa and Professor Formosa Pace have been publishing (www.CrimeMaltaobservatory.org) crime statistics and reviews since 2008 through the analysis of crime trends in Malta as of 1949 and through spatio-temporal analysis as from 1998 (**447,403 offences**). Crime studies in Malta comprise 46 main categories of crime and 264 subcategories.

The studies take the form of a rate analysis, as against a count analysis, through the study of a **RISC** assessment (**Relative Index of Spatial Crime**), trend analysis and spatio-statistical analysis.

The RISC categories that show which towns suffer most from crime, or inversely are safest in Malta and Gozo, can be found below.

Over the years a spatial depiction was developed to aid users to **visualise crime through maps**, where due to the increasingly available mobile technologies, users can interact with their location and identify safety zones as well as offence areas.

The 2025 report comprises the publication of interactive maps highlighting graduated maps, heat maps as well as variable high-level cluster maps that users can review and understand safety and security in the Maltese Islands. The categories comprise **Main Category Offences, Sub-Category Offences and Heatmaps**.

Refer to the CrimeMalta Observatory website for interactive data:

www.crimemaltaobservatory.org.



Figures To Ponder: 2024-2025

**with notes on the main 2005-2025 offences
(bi-decadal comparison)**

- **Crimes that Increased:** abandonment of child, abuse of public authority, bigamy, bodily harm, breach of bail conditions, crimes – religious sentiment, cruelty to animals, drugs, environmental crime, forgery, homicide, immigration, perjury and false swearing, pornography, pretended rights, prostitution, sexual offence, sports, threats and private violence, unauthorized access in restricted areas and violation of places of confinement.
 - 2005-2025: abandonment of child, abortion, abuse of public authority, breach of bail conditions, computer misuse, crimes against public peace, cruelty to animals, domestic violence, drugs, environmental crime, forgery, fraud, gender based violence, money laundering, perjury and false swearing, pornography, pretended rights, sexual offence, threats and private violence, trafficking of persons, unauthorized acc in rest area and violence against public officer

- **Crimes that Decreased:** abortion, arson, attempted offences, computer misuse, crimes against public peace, damage, domestic violence, fraud, gender based violence, money laundering, theft, trafficking of persons and violence against a public officer.
 - 2005-2025: abuses relating to prisons, against morals/honour - family, arson, attempted offences, bigamy, bodily harm, crimes against public peace, crimes against public safety, crimes vs admin of justice etc, damage, homicide, immigration, infanticide/abandon of child, prostitution, theft and violation of places of confinement

- **Arson** represented a particular crime that spreads the fear of crime to high levels. Hovering around 100 cases annually as recorded over the decades, 2025 registered 30 cases, **the lowest** reported figure since the introduction of PIRS in 1998. Also worth noting is the continued decline trend of arson reports from 143 reports in 1999 to 38 cases in 2024 to the major drop in 2025 with the five lowest years being the preceding four years under the current headship.
 - 2005-2025: Decrease of 76% from 124 cases in 2005 to 30 in 2025

- **Thefts**, which have seen a massive decrease of **490 (15%) crimes in 2025** to total **4,428 cases**. As pickpocketing decreased from 650 cases to 394, the figures are significantly lower than the peak 2,447 figure in 2016 and evidence that raising awareness and surveillance is a must for successful crime reduction and prevention. 15 categories of theft experienced no change, 21 a decline whilst 12 categories increased, mainly theft of vehicle and building sites.
 - 2005-2025: Decrease of 61% from 11,398 cases in 2005 to 4,428 in 2025, a major drop of **6,970** offences

- **Damages**, at **2,927** cases in 2025, decreased by 4% decrease between 2024 and 2025 to 18.8% of all offences in 2025, up from 18.4% in 2024. The increase was due to the large drop in theft, which pushed the relative damage weighting upwards as against real incidents reported.
 - 2005-2025: Decrease of 21% from 3,687 cases in 2005 to 2,927 in 2025

- **Bodily Harm**, at **996 cases** in 2025, **increased by 2%**. The main increase was related to Slight Bodily Harm by physical force.
 - 2005-2025: Decrease of 9% from 1,092 cases in 2005 to 996 in 2025

- **Fraud** has experienced a **decrease of 487 cases (20%)**. The cases reached 1,907 cases in 2025 (12.2% of all crimes), down from 2,394 cases in 2024.
 - 2005-2025: Increase of 965% from 179 cases in 2005 to 1,907 in 2025

- **Computer** related crime experienced a **33% decrease in 2024**, totaling 328 cases down from 486 cases in 2024, mainly through Unauthorised Access.
 - 2005-2025: Increase of 2,882% from 11 cases in 2005 to 328 in 2025

- **Drugs increased by 151 cases (70%)** in 2025, following a decrease in 2022 and 2023 and a slight increase between 2023 and 2024). The change over the recent years is principally the result of increased road checks and more targeted policing coupled with better capturing of reports by the Specialised Drugs Squad which traditionally might have not been entering the serious cases in the PIRS.
 - 2005-2025: Increase of 225% from 113 cases in 2005 to 367 in 2025

- **Domestic Violence decreased by 2%, (51 cases) from 2,225 cases in 2024 to 2,174 cases in 2025** (13.9% of all 2025 cases). Psychological Harm decreased by 100 cases (14% from 2024) and comprises 76% of all domestic violence cases. Note that the first full reporting year was in 2008 following the change in legislation in 2007.
 - 2008-2025: Increase of 483% from 450 cases in 2008 to 2,174 in 2025

- **Immigration** experienced an **increase of 70%** in reporting (reporting 117 cases up from 69 in 2024). This is another offence that experienced a dual operational change: enhanced enforcement of immigration laws as well as steering away from the traditional practice that the Immigration Section did not record its operations in the PIRS. Thus, the increase reflects the result of better reports capturing exposing the full picture of actions taken by the police.
 - 2005-2025: Decrease of 38% from 189 cases in 2005 to 117 in 2025

- **Threats and Private Violence increased by 20% in 2025** to 482 cases, increasing mainly through blackmail and harassment.
 - 2005-2025: Increase of 474% from 84 cases in 2005 to 482 in 2025
- **Sexual Offences increased by 20% in 2025** to 196 cases increasing in defilement of minors, indecent exposure and violent indecent assault.
 - 2005-2025: Increase of 176% from 71 cases in 2005 to 196 in 2025
- **Violence against Public Officers decreased by 6% to 135 cases** down from 143 in 2024, a steady year-on-year decrease since 2017. Whilst several factors could be at play, the introduction of body-worn cameras in the first half of 2021 is playing a critical role. Note the changes wrought to the law that further protects such officials, which should result in further decreases in reporting.
 - 2005-2025: Increase of 44% from 94 cases in 2005 to 135 in 2025
- **Theft from Occupied Residences reached 346 cases down (-4%) from 359 cases in 2024.** Theft from the exterior increased by 16% whilst theft from vacant residences increased by 17%. In 2025, the Maltese Islands received **525 reports of thefts from residence (exterior, occupied or vacant).** **This figure** represents less than half (47%) of the reports of theft from residences received in 2005 (1,113 cases).
 - 2008-2025: Decrease of 39% from 565 cases in 2008 to 346 in 2025
- **Pretended Rights** which had been recorded as a separate category in 2017 registered a **2% increase** in reports amounting to 425 cases in 2025 up from 346 cases in 2023. This offence has registered steady increases year on year.
 - 2017-2025: Increase of 299% from 142 cases in 2017 to 425 in 2025
- **Money Laundering** as recorded for the first time as a distinct category in 2017, registered 47 cases resulting in a **22% decrease** in 2025, down from 180 cases in 2021 and 60 cases in 2024. It is to be noted that the overall increase since the introduction in 2017 relates to the better capturing of reports by the Malta Police in the reporting system.
 - 2017-2025: Increase of 276% from 17 cases in 2017 to 47 in 2025

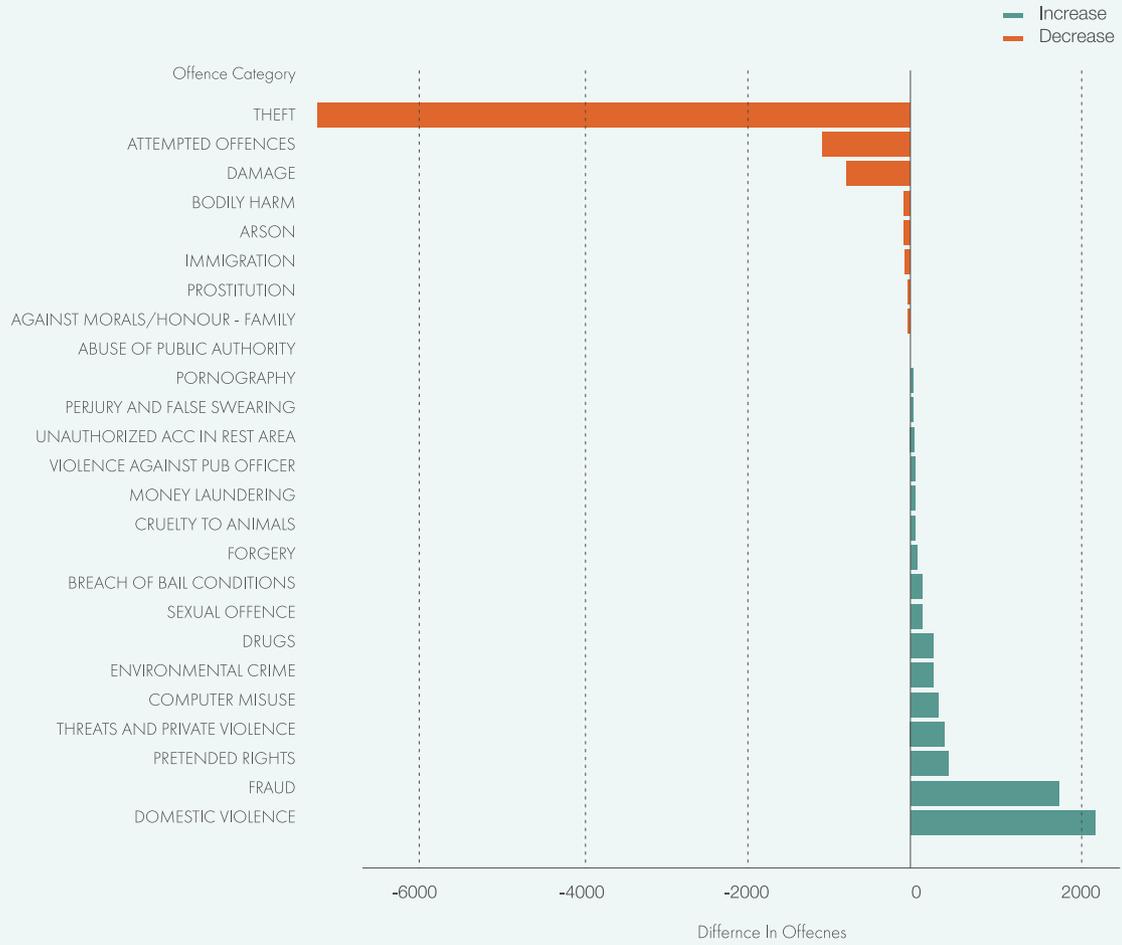
- **Gender-Based Violence** which was introduced in 2020, when 2 cases were registered, whilst **0 cases were registered in 2025**. 5 cases were registered during 2024.
 - 2020-2025: Decrease of 100% from 2 cases in 2020 to 0 in 2025

- **Cruelty to Animals** was introduced as a new category in 2024, when 20 cases were registered. This category **increased by 175% in 2025** to 55 cases up from 20 cases in 2024.
 - 2024-2025: Increase of 175% from 20 cases in 2024 to 55 in 2025

- **Environmental Crimes** was introduced as a new category in 2024, when 174 cases were registered. This category **increased by 47% in 2025** to 255 cases up from 174 cases in 2024.
 - 2024-2025: Increase of 47% from 174 cases in 2024 to 255 in 2025

- **Sports** was introduced as a new category in 2025, when 1 case was registered under the sub-category Sports Manipulation.

Total change in Reported Main Offences 2005 – 2025



Selected Offences Change between 2005 and 2025



Annual change in Reported Main Offences by Year 2005 - 2025

Temporal Statistics

In terms of Monthly statistics, March and October registered increases.

Monday remained the main attractor for most incidences and it was the only day that registered increases.

In terms of time of crime, increases occurred during most hours with the main increases occurring between **09:00 and 13:00**, between **15:00 and 16:00** and again between **21:00 and 23:00** which is interesting as previously the latest hour for reporting was 03:00, indicating a realignment in activities and in reporting times.

Prisons In Malta

Prison numbers registered the highest ever figures in recorded history, reaching 908 residents on the 27th of November 2020. On the last Friday 26 December 2025, 719 residents were registered

CSA (formerly CCF) remains inundated with a high number of inmates, held in the Island's only prison that comprises services for both sexes, all categories of offences, all ages, national and international provenance, sentenced and remanded offenders, amongst other categories. Youths have been transferred to Mtaħleb.

As from 2012, CrimeMalta Observatory's research process was also enhanced to include the prison population statistics, with data going back to 2001.

Some statistics recorded on a Friday base-date:

- The CSA Population as of **26th December 2025** (last Friday): 719 inmates – 659 males and 60 females
- The CCF Population as at the **highest 2025 recorded Friday** – 30th May 2025 registering 744 inmates – 684 males and 60 females
- The CrimeMalta Observatory website depicts an interactive graduated map showing the countries that most residents hail from the **1950s and after**.
- The CCF/CSA experienced residents from **100 foreign countries**.

Grand Total Offences

In terms of Grand Total Offences, the highest RISC category—representing localities recording five times or more than the national rate—was observed in Mdina, which ranked highest overall. Localities registering offence rates between two and five times the national average include San Ġiljan, Valletta, Floriana, and Marsa.

A further group of councils recorded offence rates above the national average but not exceeding twice that level, namely Bormla, Luqa, Gudja, Paola, Għajnsielem, Hamrun, Birgu, San Pawl il-Baġar, Gżira, Rabat (Victoria), Mellieħa, and Qormi. All remaining local councils registered below-national offence rates. Notably, while no locality recorded a zero RISC within this category, offence incidence across these areas remained comparatively lower when assessed against national benchmarks.

Council	Council	Council	Council
MDINA	BORMLA	ŻEBBUĠ (Għawdex)	GHAXAQ
SAN ĠILJAN	LUQA	MARSAXLOKK	QALA
VALLETTA	GUDJA	MĠARR	SAN LAWRENZ
FLORIANA	PAOLA	SANTA LUĊĠJA	ŻABBAR
MARSA	GHAJNSIELEM	TA' XBIEX	SAN ĠWANN
	HAMRUN	MUNXAR	NAXXAR
	BIRGU	MSIDA	GHARGHUR
	SAN PAWL IL-BAĠFAR	RABAT (Malta)	ATTARD
	GŻIRA	ŻEJTUN	MTARFA
	RABAT (Victoria)	SLEIMA	MARSASCALA
	MELLIEĤA	SIGĠIEWI	IKLIN
	QORMI	ISLA	ŻURRIEQ
		PEMBROKE	ŻEBBUĠ (Malta)
		PIETA	SANNAT
		BIRŻEBBUĠIA	SWIEQI
		SANTA VENERA	LIJA
		XEWKIJA	DINGLI
		KIRKOP	MQABBA
		MOSTA	QRENDI
		TARXIEN	XAGHRA
		KALKARA	XGĤAJRA
		SAFI	BALZAN
		FGURA	NADUR
		GĤARB	FONTANA
		BIRKIRKARA	KERĊEM
			GHASRI

Theft from Residences

While no locality registered offence levels exceeding five times the national rate within this category during 2025, the relative RISC identified Mdina, Munxar, Bormla, San Ġiljan, and Santa Luċija as falling within the two-to-five times national rate band.

Localities registering offence rates between the national average and up to twice that level include San Ġwann, Għargħur, Gżira, Għaxaq, Iklin, Qormi, Sliema, Pietà, Ta' Xbiex, Swieqi, Birżebbuġia, Kirkop, Siġġiewi, Luqa, Mqabba, Attard, Valletta, and Hamrun. In contrast, the majority of remaining localities recorded below-average rates. Notably, Safi, Sannat, Għasri, and Għarb registered zero residential offences during 2025.

Council	Council	Council	Council
MDINA	SAN ĠWANN	MARSA	ŻEBBUĠ (Għawdex)
MUNXAR	GĦARGĦUR	BALZAN	KALKARA
BORMLA	GZIRA	TARXIEN	RABAT
SAN ĠILJAN	GĦAXAQ	MOSTA	PEMBROKE
SANTA LUĊIJA	IKLIN	PAOLA	QRENDI
	QORMI	SAN PAWL IL-BAĦFAR	SANTA VENERA
	SLIEMA	MARSASCALA	MELLIEĦA
	PIETA	FGURA	XEWKIJA
	TA' XBIEX	ŻURRIEQ	GĦAJNSIELEM
	SWIEQI	ŻABBAR	MARSAXLOKK
	BIRŻEBBUĠIA	NAXXAR	MTARFA
	KIRKOP	FONTANA	MĠARR
	SIGĠIEWI	FLORIANA	QALA
	LUQA	RABAT (Victoria)	XAGĦRA
	MQABBA	ŻEJTUN	SAN LAWRENZ
	ATTARD	BIRGU	KERĊEM
	VALLETTA	ŻEBBUĠ (Malta)	NADUR
	HAMRUN	XAGĦJURA	GUDJA
		ISLA	DINGLI
		MSIDA	LIJA
		BIRKIRKARA	SAFI
			SANNAT
			GĦASRI
			GĦARB

Theft of and from Vehicles

During 2025, no locality recorded an offence rate five times or higher than the national average. The highest RISC levels for vehicle-related crime—specifically vehicle vandalism, break-ins, and theft—were observed in Floriana, Bormla, Mdina, Birgu, Marsa, and Pietà, each registering between two and five times the national rate. These localities are characterised by significant parking demand and transport-related activity, creating high-volume environments with comparatively lower levels of guardianship that attract opportunistic offending.

At the lower end of the scale, San Lawrenz, Għarb, and Għasri recorded zero vehicle-related offences during the same period.

Council	Council	Council	Council
FLORIANA	LUQA	SLIEMA	ŻURRIEQ
BORMLA	ŻABBAR	ŻEJTUN	MARSASCALA
MDINA	QORMI	SAN GWANN	MELLIEHA
BIRGU	SAN GIJAN	BIRŻEBBUĠIA	XEWKIJA
MARSA	GZIRA	LIJA	NAXXAR
PIETA	KIRKOP	KALKARA	MTARFA
	VALLETTA	FGURA	GĦARGĦUR
	PAOLA	MSIDA	RABAT (Victoria)
	TA' XBIEX	SANTA VENERA	MOSTA
	SANTA LUĊIJA	GĦAXAQ	MQABBA
	HAMRUN	SAN PAWL IL-BAĦAR	FONTANA
	MARSAXLOKK	SIGĠIEWI	DINGLI
	GUDJA	RABAT (Malta)	ATTARD
	TARXIEN	KERĊEM	ŻEBBUĠ (Għawdex)
	GĦAJNSIELEM	SWIEQI	IKLIN
	BIRKIRKARA	ŻWBBUĠ (Malta)	MUNXAR
	BALZAN	ISLA	QALA
		SANNAT	XGĦAJRA
		PEMBROKE	XGĦARA
		MĠARR	SAFI
		QRENDI	NADUR
			SAN LAWRENZ
			GĦARB
			GĦASRI

Domestic Violence

Reports of domestic violence encompass a range of offences, including stalking, slight bodily harm, grievous bodily harm, and psychological harm. Localities recording between two and five times the national rate include Bormla, Santa Luċija, Valletta, Isla, and Marsa.

Beyond these high-incidence areas, and notwithstanding an overall reduction in RISC values, it is important to note that a substantial number of local councils continue to register domestic violence levels above the national average, typically at one to two times the rate. These localities—depicted in yellow on the RISC maps published on the CrimeMalta Observatory website—indicate that while domestic violence is present across all towns, incidence levels vary and may fall below the national threshold in several cases.

At the lower end of the spectrum, Mdina, Kerċem, Fontana, and Għasri recorded zero domestic violence offences. This pattern is also evident in other rural and small communities and may, in part, reflect the evolving impact of recent legislative changes, which are intended to encourage reporting but may require additional time to fully translate into observable reporting behaviour.

Council	Council	Council	Council
BORMLA	QALA	ŻURRIEQ	SAN ĠWANN
SANTA LUĊIJA	GFAXAQ	MSIDA	LIJA
VALLETTA	TARXIEN	MUNXAR	SANNAT
ISLA	ŻEBBUĠ (Malta)	MELLIEHA	GŻIRA
MARSA	FGURA	GUDJA	DINGLI
FLORIANA	MOSTA	MARSAXLOKK	NADUR
MTARFA	MQABBA	RABAT (Malta)	ATTARD
PAOLA	SIGĠIEWI	RABAT (Victoria)	GHARGHUR
SAFI	BIRŻEBBUĠIA	KALKARA	BALZAN
ŻEJTUN	ĦAMRUN	TA' XBIEX	GHARB
BIRGU	ŻABBAR	ŻEBBUĠ (Għawdex)	XAGHRA
LUQA	QORMI	QRENDI	SWIEQI
PEMBROKE	MARSASCALA	NAXXAR	SLIEMA
	KIRKOP	XGĦAJRA	SAN LAWRENZ
	IKLIN	XEWKIJA	MDINA
	SANTA VENERA	BIRKIRKARA	KERĊEM
	MĠARR	GĦAJNSIELEM	FONTANA
	PIETA	SAN PAWL IL-BAĦAR	GĦASRI

Commercial Activity-related

San Ġiljan recorded an offence rate exceeding five times the national average. Localities registering between two and five times the national rate include Gudja (including the Airport area), San Lawrenz, and Bormla.

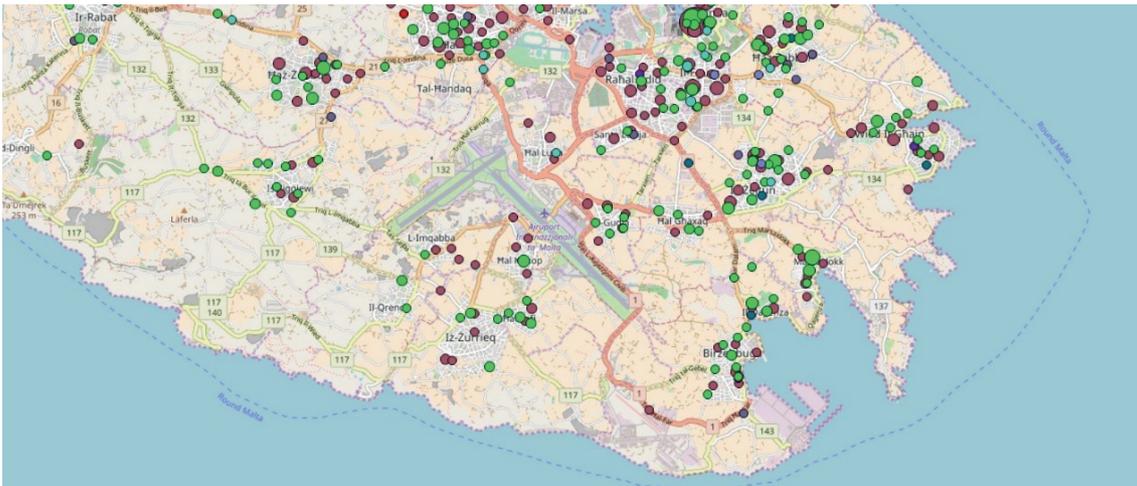
Conversely, the lowest RISC values, registering zero RISC, were observed in Mtarfa, Santa Luċija, Sannat, Għargħur, Mqabba, Xagħra, Munxar, Qrendi, Nadur, Xgħajra, Kerċem, Qala, Għasri, and Għarb.

Council	Council	Council	Council
SAN ĠILJAN	PEMBROKE	TA' XBIEX	XEWKĴIA
GUDJA	SLEMA	GHAJNSIELEM	BALZAN
SAN LAWRENZ	SWIEQI	GŶIRA	SAN DINGLI
BORMLA	KIRKOP	TARXIEN	MĠARR
	BIRKIRKARA	SANTA VENERA	MARSA
	FONTANA	GHAXAQ	BIRGU
	MELLIEFA	FLORIANA	RABAT (Malta)
	FGURA	BIRŶEBBUĠIA	IKLIN
	VALLETTA	MSIDA	ŶURRIEQ
	SAN PAWL IL-BAFAR	PAOLA	ŶEBBUĠ (Malta)
	RABAT (Victoria)	ŶEBBUĠ (Għawdex)	SIGĠIEWI
	ŶEJTUN	FAMRUN	MTARFA
	QORMI	LUQA	SANTA LUĠĴIA
	KALKARA	MOSTA	SANNAT
		MDINA	GĦARGĦUR
		SAN ĠWANN	MQABBA
		ŶABBAR	XAGĦRA
		ISLA	MUNXAR
		MARSASCALA	QRENDI
		NAXXAR	NADUR
		SAFI	XGĦAJRA
		PIETA	KERĠEM
		MARSAXLOKK	QALA
		ATTARD	GĦASRI
		LUJA	GĦARB

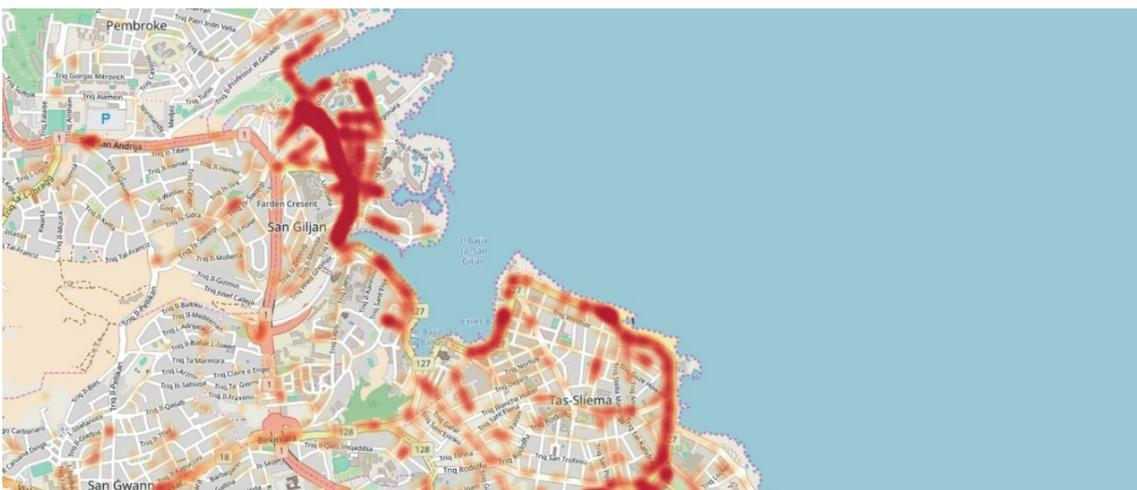
Main site: www.crimemaltaobservatory.org

- Main Crime Categories Interactive Map
- Main Crime Sub Categories Interactive Map
- Heat Maps
- Pickpocketing Maps

Interactive Cluster Map



Interactive Heat Map



Professor Saviour Formosa – Professor Janice Formosa Pace

CrimeMalta Observatory

Department of Criminology
Faculty for Social Wellbeing
University of Malta

saviour.formosa@um.edu.mt

janice.formosa-pace@um.edu.mt

Profile:

<https://www.um.edu.mt/profile/saviourformosa>

<https://www.um.edu.mt/profile/janiceformosapace>

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