

# Social Protection: Malta and the EU 2012



Data 2007-2011

# **SOCIAL PROTECTION: MALTA AND THE EU**

## **2012**

**Data 2007-2011**

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## FOREWORD

Social protection can be defined as all interventions by public and private bodies that are intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a known set of risks or needs, provided that there are no simultaneous reciprocal or individual arrangements involved. Social protection systems are crucial to the reduction of poverty levels.

This annual publication, the fifth in the series, charts the multi-annual expenditure of organisations linked to social protection measures, as well as public outlays in this connection. Such expenditure is traditionally classified by type, indicating the nature of and reason for such disbursements. Social benefits are in turn analysed by type or by function, be they in cash or in kind.

In 2011 expenditure on social protection benefits in Malta is estimated at €1,240.7 million, up by 1.3 per cent when compared to 2010. Increases were recorded practically across the board. While in the European Union, average cash benefits as a percentage of total social protection benefits stood at 64.6 per cent, in Malta this proportion was 70.2 per cent, implying a 2.6 per cent increase over the preceding year. As regards benefits in kind at the EU level, the percentage share on average edged up by 0.5 per cent in 2010 over 2009. In Malta this percentage decreased by 5.9 per cent.

In EU Member States 10.8 per cent of average social protection expenditure was subject to means-testing in 2010, a 1.4 per cent rise in comparison to 2009. In the context of Malta, 13.3 per cent was means-tested. These are only a few snippets of information extracted from the many interesting items of data and comparisons available in this publication.

I would like to thank Mark Galea and Shaun Sammut for their efforts in compiling and organising this set of useful information.

Michael Pace Ross  
Director General

February 2013



## INTRODUCTION

Social protection encompasses all interventions from public and private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved. Social protection systems are crucial to reduce poverty levels and help people towards social inclusion.

The data on expenditure under the various social protection schemes contained in this publication are drawn up according to the ESSPROS (European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics) Manual issued by Eurostat. Generally the objectives of ESSPROS are to provide a comprehensive, realistic and coherent description of social protection which:

- i covers social benefits and their financing;
- ii is geared towards international comparability; and
- iii is completely harmonised with other statistics, particularly the National Accounts, in its main concepts.

The social protection accounts presented in this study are a satellite account of National Accounts. This means that the data are compatible with National Accounts publications and form an integral part of the workings of the macro-economic framework for the calculation of the Gross Domestic Product in terms of ESA 95.

The data in the first section of this publication cover the 2007-2011 period and are presented in a way that reflects the actual risk being covered. Other details highlight the following characteristics:

- Function allocation:
  - i Sickness/Health care
  - ii Disability
  - iii Old Age
  - iv Survivors
  - v Family/Children
  - vi Unemployment
  - vii Housing
  - viii Social exclusion n.e.c. (not elsewhere classified)
- Whether the benefit is means-tested or non means-tested
- Type of benefit (in cash or in kind)

The social benefits are grouped into statistical units, or schemes. Where possible, these schemes have been chosen in such a way as to provide protection against a single risk or need. Schemes cover a single specific group of beneficiaries. Naturally, social protection schemes are concerned exclusively with redistribution and not with production. In this way goods and services provided in kind to beneficiaries are considered to be produced by the institutional unit (or units) supporting the scheme in question.

The data in the second section cover the 2007-2010 period, and indicate how Malta fares within the European Union. Data analysis includes comparisons on total social protection benefits per capita, the percentage of means-tested and non means-tested benefits as a percentage of total benefits and allocation of benefits across function level.

## COMMENTARY

### Social Protection in Malta

Expenditure on Social Protection Benefits for 2011 is estimated at €1,240.7 million. This reflects an increase of €16.4 million, or 1.3 per cent, when compared to 2010. At function level, an increase in social protection expenditure was recorded in seven out of the eight functions. The largest increases were recorded under the Sickness/Healthcare (+€4.1 million) and the Old Age (+€3.8 million) functions, together accounting for 48.2 per cent of the rise in expenditure. The only decline in social protection expenditure at function level was under the Disability function, where a drop of €2.0 million or 3.8 per cent was recorded.

At Scheme level, Energy Benefit registered the largest increase in expenditure €4.7 million more than 2010. This increase was mainly attributed to a one-time energy grant given out to families who benefit from some type of social assistance. The second highest absolute change was recorded under Care of the Elderly and Disabled as expenditure increased from €48.2 million in 2010 to €52.3 million in 2011. A significant increase was also recorded under the scheme Health and Other Health Care where expenditure went up by €4.0 million and totalled €271.6 million. Further increases were registered in Housing Authority Subsidies (+€2.1 million), Sickness Days – Employer's Expenditure (+€1.7 million), Employment and Training Corporation (+€1.4 million), Treasury Pensions (+€0.8 million), Third Country Nationals and Refugees (+€0.6 million) and Subsidies on Utilities (+€0.5 million).

Six of the 19 schemes registered a lower expenditure in 2011, when compared to 2010. In total these schemes contributed to a decline of €4.8 million. Social Security Contributory Benefits and Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits accounted for more than 69 per cent, or €3.4 million, of this decline.

The total expenditure of the Social Welfare Standards, APPOĠĠ, SEDQA and the Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) decreased by €0.7 million from 2010, with NPISH accounting for most of the decline. The incurred social protection expenditure relating to transport, i.e the bus fare subsidy and ferry subsidy to elderly persons, increased by €0.8 million over the previous year and amounted to €2.9 million. In 2011, the total number of land and sea transport tickets sold to pensioners was about 3.4 million.

### Malta and the EU

Comparable data with the other EU Member States is currently available up to 2010, with Eurostat set to publish 2011 data in the fourth quarter of 2013. In 2010, social protection expenditure in the EU27 on average increased by 3.6 per cent when compared to 2009. An increase in social protection expenditure was recorded for the majority of the EU countries with only Greece, Lithuania and Estonia registering a decrease. In Malta's case, social protection expenditure increased by 6.1 per cent.

EU27 Social Protection Benefits as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2010 was 28.2 per cent, a decrease of 0.8 per cent from 2009. Malta's Social Protection Benefits as a percentage of the GDP in 2010 declined by 0.7 per cent from 2009. In 2010, expenditure as a percentage of GDP stood at 19.6 per cent in Malta. Fourteen EU Member States recorded a decline in the social protection expenditure as a share of GDP with Lithuania, at 11.2 per cent, registering the biggest decrease. On the other hand, the remaining thirteen EU Member States experienced an increase in this ratio in 2010 with Ireland being the frontrunner at 8.9 per cent.

Social Protection benefits can be either given out in cash or in kind. In 2010 the EU27 average for cash benefits as a percentage of social protection benefits decreased slightly by 0.3 per cent and stood at 64.6 per cent. For Malta it was 70.2 per cent, a 2.6 per cent increase on 2009. All Member States recorded the proportion of benefits given in cash to be higher than 50 per cent, ranging from 54.1 per cent in Ireland to 78.9 per cent in Poland. In addition, the percentage of benefits in kind in 2010 on average increased slightly by 0.5 per cent from 2009. In Malta this percentage decreased by 5.9 per cent.

Only 10.8 per cent of social protection expenditure at EU27 level was subject to means-testing in 2010, a 1.4 per cent increase in comparison to 2009. In Malta's case 13.3 per cent of social protection expenditure was means-tested. Among the EU Member States, Ireland recorded the highest percentage of expenditure that is means-tested, at 26.7 per cent. Meanwhile, Estonia recorded the lowest aforementioned percentage, with only 0.9 per cent of its social expenditure subject to means-testing.

In 2010, the majority (54.9 per cent) of Malta's social protection expenditure was on Old Age/Survivors pensions. This percentage ranks Malta third among the EU27 Member States, behind Poland (60.9 per cent) and Italy (60.6 per cent). With respect to the Sickness/Healthcare function, Malta is ranked eighth among the EU27 Member States with 29.2 per cent, 0.2 percentage points less than the EU27 average. Furthermore, the EU27 average expenditure on the Family/Children function as a proportion of social protection expenditure stood at 8.0 per cent, 1.7 percentage points higher than Malta, which ranks twenty-second among the Member States.

Compared to the other EU Member States, Malta's 2010 social protection expenditure on the Disability function stood at 4.4 per cent, ranking Malta in twenty-sixth position overall, with only Cyprus (3.5 per cent) registering a lower percentage. Malta's share of expenditure on the Unemployment and Housing functions in 2010 were 2.8 and 0.8 per cent, both slightly lower than half the respective EU27 averages (6.0 and 2.0 per cent). Finally, the EU27 average expenditure of the Social Exclusion function stood at 1.6 per cent, the same as in Malta.

**SECTION A**

**SOCIAL PROTECTION**  
**IN MALTA**



## 1. Social Protection

### 1.1 Social Protection Expenditure: 2007-2011

Schemes	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Social Security Contributory Benefits	431,064,300	468,881,633	501,932,649	562,436,574	561,161,003
Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits	141,234,127	155,949,457	159,903,903	168,914,700	166,833,655
Hospitals and Other Health Care Facilities	197,329,858	227,451,237	264,882,554	267,686,494	271,641,808
Social Welfare Standards	1,231,314	1,650,093	1,695,711	2,186,271	2,480,912
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	16,065,830	14,612,963	14,162,943	13,360,836	12,154,294
APPOGG	3,583,946	3,340,300	3,246,252	3,478,371	3,851,840
SEDQA	1,512,766	1,717,102	1,759,809	1,776,657	1,611,857
Employment and Training Corporation	3,775,570	4,746,002	3,310,133	4,179,927	5,605,518
Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure	37,292,085	40,036,658	39,388,352	35,638,679	37,330,971
Subsidies on Utilities	1,313,774	2,808,541	3,303,249	3,118,780	3,584,377
Energy Benefit	2,136,525	2,692,766	4,041,193	3,615,722	8,362,683
Housing Subsidies	191,763	169,972	195,000	93,774	77,163
Housing Authority Subsidies	12,891,640	13,016,672	9,384,501	9,907,614	12,006,116
Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy	997,154	814,162	812,457	940,631	1,654,318
Pensioners' Gozo Ferry Boat Subsidy	261,686	902,123	1,010,787	1,115,250	1,211,298
Care of the Elderly and the Disabled	35,625,760	37,795,485	46,023,280	48,173,498	52,267,030
Treasury Pensions	76,155,986	80,230,161	83,117,193	85,642,853	86,392,980
MDD/MSC/LMSY Voluntary Retirement Scheme	2,367,044	2,551,258	4,873,212	3,796,090	3,690,796
Third Country Nationals and Refugees	7,168,973	9,116,699	11,061,584	8,152,563	8,738,130
<b>Total</b>	<b>972,200,101</b>	<b>1,068,483,284</b>	<b>1,154,104,762</b>	<b>1,224,215,284</b>	<b>1,240,656,749</b>
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	5,575,434,000	5,964,929,000	5,972,517,000	6,314,344,000	6,544,368,000
Social Protection as a percentage of GDP	17.4	17.9	19.3	19.4	19.0

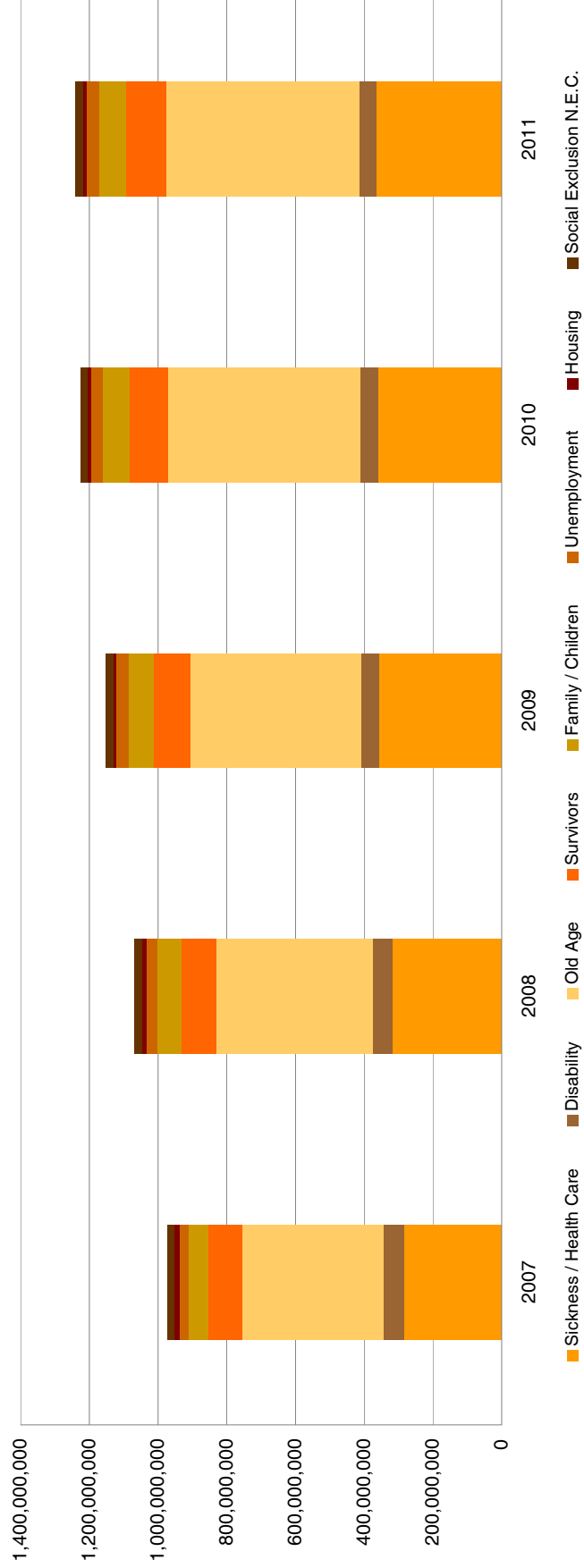
Note: GDP as per NSO News Release 239/2012

### 1.2 Social Protection Expenditure by Function: 2007-2011

Functions	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sickness / Health Care	284,857,779	319,544,506	356,986,133	359,864,944	363,935,393
Disability	58,551,652	57,236,394	54,057,839	53,268,601	51,262,087
Old Age	411,684,593	453,145,605	494,851,284	557,551,097	561,398,151
Survivors	98,313,561	102,771,947	107,613,460	113,548,115	116,591,696
Family / Children	58,395,575	71,639,223	73,649,484	76,202,924	79,382,557
Unemployment	27,643,978	29,348,757	34,448,525	33,819,482	34,737,881
Housing	13,083,403	13,186,644	9,579,501	10,001,388	12,083,279
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	19,669,562	21,610,208	22,918,535	19,958,734	21,265,705
<b>Total</b>	<b>972,200,101</b>	<b>1,068,483,284</b>	<b>1,154,104,762</b>	<b>1,224,215,284</b>	<b>1,240,656,749</b>

€

Chart 1. Expenditure by Function



## 2. SOCIAL BENEFITS

### 2.1 Social security contributory benefits: 2007-2011

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€
Sickness benefit	18,876	6,227,591	19,068	6,446,491	19,776	6,368,311	18,209	6,399,713	19,332	6,444,522
Decreased national invalidity pension	24	104,938	22	88,558	21	38,471	8	34,404	9	38,211
Disablement gratuity	63	79,088	87	110,632	67	83,081	41	52,468	50	74,892
Increased injury pension	304	1,335,750	289	1,353,031	263	1,265,406	218	1,094,488	205	1,017,807
Injury benefit	2,521	1,458,446	2,572	1,480,938	2,094	1,235,947	2,044	1,145,438	1,847	967,701
Injury pension	355	349,984	341	353,352	328	389,016	316	354,011	310	346,242
Invalidity pension	1,608	5,442,458	1,340	4,659,929	1,072	3,722,896	830	3,135,914	654	2,409,422
National minimum invalidity pension	6,526	30,139,748	6,117	28,595,769	5,570	26,393,654	5,104	25,189,861	4,687	23,227,071
Decreased national minimum pension	106	513,164	104	496,601	99	539,225	93	514,511	89	454,980
Increased national minimum pension	1,320	9,295,000	1,502	11,329,124	1,504	11,740,980	1,752	13,031,098	1,969	13,954,367
Increased retirement pension	2,242	11,853,923	2,082	12,365,709	1,859	11,963,101	2,509	12,546,445	2,705	16,150,404
National minimum pension	6,197	27,686,593	6,091	27,750,181	6,099	29,283,047	5,946	29,142,197	6,042	29,597,416
Retirement pension	8,782	42,064,948	8,956	47,227,506	9,252	48,155,906	9,499	54,025,353	8,876	47,775,362
Two-thirds pension	24,745	170,733,836	27,345	194,821,369	29,750	217,824,704	32,042	260,631,925	34,488	259,788,872
Early survivors retirement pension	1,871	12,435,304	1,922	13,027,731	1,941	13,490,684	1,976	14,462,293	1,954	14,236,803
National minimum widows' pension	7,733	40,302,449	7,701	41,703,287	7,548	42,177,817	7,374	42,723,362	7,303	42,762,173
Survivors' pension	4,473	28,508,690	4,782	31,180,067	5,139	34,634,863	5,476	37,699,280	5,844	40,202,145
Widows' pension	841	8,791,200	602	7,893,144	458	7,160,356	417	7,338,110	318	7,381,011
Widows' with children	1	2,067	9	49,518	11	44,347	16	54,152	26	78,655
Marriage grant	3,139	707,145	3,047	700,164	2,988	709,030	3,343	789,162	3,185	790,944
Maternity benefit	2,664	1,840,114	2,687	2,066,442	2,639	2,171,237	2,358	2,100,967	2,481	2,259,895
Orphans allowance	11	40,913	11	59,639	13	51,891	18	75,743	16	72,852
Re-marriage gratuity	32	115,941	35	170,928	41	182,521	42	205,405	46	230,616
Special unemployment benefit	947	776,438	832	644,657	1,008	987,391	847	842,982	894	814,701
Unemployment benefit	3,534	1,546,932	2,988	1,674,092	4,511	2,492,695	3,530	2,007,675	2,917	1,389,469
Bonus	-	28,711,638	-	32,632,774	-	38,826,070	-	46,839,614	-	48,694,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,915</b>	<b>431,064,300</b>	<b>100,532</b>	<b>468,881,633</b>	<b>104,051</b>	<b>501,932,649</b>	<b>104,008</b>	<b>562,436,574</b>	<b>106,247</b>	<b>561,161,003</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>		<b>44.3</b>		<b>43.9</b>		<b>43.5</b>		<b>45.9</b>		<b>45.2</b>

Sources: Department of Social Security (DSS) Unique Beneficiaries Report; Departmental Accounting System (DAS)



### 2.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	per cent				
Sickness	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
Disability	8.4	7.2	6.1	5.1	4.7
Old age	66.1	68.3	69.8	72.4	72.4
Survivors	22.4	21.6	21.2	19.9	20.5
Family and children	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Unemployment	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

**2.2 Social security non-contributory benefits: 2007-2011**

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€
Leprosy assistance	57	104,131	50	98,032	47	94,216	43	92,955	42	86,579
Milk grant	159	56,060	191	76,055	187	78,108	165	78,383	144	63,327
Sickness assistance	14,722	15,560,448	14,307	15,875,008	14,045	16,256,011	13,848	17,109,035	13,738	17,146,456
Social assistance	7,857	28,359,705	7,935	29,561,691	7,969	30,395,498	8,069	34,122,997	8,155	32,512,851
Social assistance females	466	1,273,454	433	1,231,623	416	1,217,015	388	1,330,368	372	1,157,566
Tuberculosis assistance	20	11,376	9	3,841	3	1,734	-	-	-	-
Disability child allowance	681	399,810	745	624,700	765	648,153	819	661,085	820	727,931
Disability pension	1,897	7,676,471	1,891	8,179,699	1,879	8,267,840	1,894	8,742,070	1,923	8,914,202
Severely disability pension	338	1,263,385	359	1,421,756	357	1,448,578	362	1,562,650	379	1,610,022
Age pension	4,836	16,108,412	4,871	16,558,937	4,830	17,096,622	4,876	18,235,135	4,939	18,520,290
Blind pension	165	565,401	170	611,751	172	637,481	190	714,010	197	693,482
Carers pension	230	898,973	205	841,039	181	755,426	182	767,894	162	760,426
Children's allowance	33,869	28,614,083	45,714	39,539,983	47,666	38,362,119	47,045	37,087,440	43,503	36,463,007
Foster child allowance	134	530,998	127	701,722	133	698,974	172	1,146,259	200	504,017
Single unmarried parents	2,346	8,014,252	2,678	9,169,179	2,945	10,511,933	3,131	12,721,110	3,158	12,427,401
Social assistance board	66	66,052	41	51,688	26	29,304	28	20,859	52	46,538
Unemployment assistance	5,854	17,342,647	5,390	16,189,654	5,702	18,340,183	5,914	18,941,485	5,856	18,640,942
Drug addicts	133	67,896	150	66,662	126	51,925	102	56,954	100	49,181
Supplementary allowance	29,791	6,527,438	29,096	6,339,308	28,267	5,977,015	27,154	5,770,417	26,596	6,714,719
Non-contributory bonus	-	7,793,135	-	8,807,129	-	9,035,768	-	9,753,592	-	9,794,721
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,621</b>	<b>141,234,127</b>	<b>114,362</b>	<b>155,949,457</b>	<b>115,716</b>	<b>159,903,903</b>	<b>114,382</b>	<b>168,914,700</b>	<b>110,336</b>	<b>166,833,655</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>		<b>14.5</b>		<b>14.6</b>		<b>13.9</b>		<b>13.8</b>		<b>13.4</b>

Sources: Department of Social Security (DSS) Unique Beneficiaries Report; Departmental Accounting System (DAS)

## 2.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	per cent				
Sickness	27.6	26.2	26.2	27.1	26.6
Disability	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.8
Old age	13.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	13.0
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	34.2	39.3	38.6	38.1	37.3
Unemployment	13.1	11.0	12.2	11.9	11.9
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.3
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	-	27.4	25.9	24.0	23.5
Cash	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	100.0	72.6	74.1	76.0	76.5
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

### 3. HEALTH

#### 3.1 Total expenditure of hospitals and other health care facilities: 2007-2011

€

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>197,329,858</b>	<b>227,451,237</b>	<b>264,882,554</b>	<b>267,686,494</b>	<b>271,641,808</b>
Gozo general hospital	16,493,718	16,618,564	17,464,898	18,224,938	19,166,220
Sir Paul Boffa hospital	5,045,078	4,952,338	6,350,980	6,830,302	7,472,239
Mount Carmel hospital	16,068,015	20,544,210	20,375,585	24,517,080	25,050,581
St. Luke's / Mater Dei Hospital	84,381,668	104,272,834	116,975,939	126,466,263	127,640,594
Primary care	13,198,863	15,868,801	17,750,102	16,534,626	18,130,186
Community pharmacy services	58,740,678	57,323,841	77,036,586	65,595,193	66,346,531
Zammit Clapp / Karin Grech Hospital	3,401,838	7,870,649	8,928,464	9,518,093	7,835,457
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>

Sources: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department; Government Pharmaceutical Services; Ministry of Health, the Elderly and Community Care Annual Reports

#### 3.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

Function classification	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	per cent				
Sickness	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	93.5	93.8	92.8	94.0	94.0
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Means-tested	6.5	6.2	7.2	6.0	6.0
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### 3.2 Health care statistics

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>St. Luke's / Mater Dei Hospital</b>					
Number of bed days	270,956	264,494	275,489	273,627	284,998
Mean bed occupancy rate (%)	76.1	82.0	87.5	87.2	91.0
Mean length of stay/day	4.3	3.0	4.1	4.0	3.6
Mean length of Hospital stay/day	5.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.0
Number of day cases	13,815	17,194	18,390	21,720	22,345
Accident and emergency department	111,688	106,907	101,439	107,102	110,279
Surgical operations	32,764	35,975	38,743	41,795	43,747
<b>Health centres</b>					
GP episodes in health centres	324,872	262,373	331,751	323,415	350,251
GP episodes in district clinics	177,025	155,187	202,609	174,974	192,229
GP home visit by day*	11,936	10,478	11,166	11,561	12,555
GP home visit by night	1,944	1,794	2,229	-	-
<b>Community pharmacy services</b>					
Patient Visits	583,516	781,986	637,832	413,746	327,296
Prescriptions	829,178	1,129,742	879,972	541,547	431,742
Items dispensed	1,590,801	2,184,864	1,795,794	1,011,590	827,635
<b>Pharmacy of your choice **</b>					
Number of Pharmacies	3	68	68	100	129
Patients	1,334	36,476	36,476	49,923	64,560
Prescriptions ***	133	135,649	252,286	311,338	406,711
Items dispensed	400	406,947	756,859	934,013	1,220,133
<b>Sir Paul Boffa Hospital</b>					
Oncology	1,289	1,019	1,189	1,011	1,133
Dermatology	106	88	77	78	97
Neuro rehabilitation unit****	64	65	60	42	-
<b>Mount Carmel Hospital</b>					
Admissions	1,415	1,251	1,315	1,179	1,278
Informal	767	727	746	779	765
Compulsory	537	464	474	356	513
Re-transferred	111	60	95	44	0
<b>Zammit Clapp / Karin Grech Hospital</b>					
Inpatients					
Total admissions	971	732	1,315	1,300	1,498
Mean age (years)	80	79	80	79	79
Mean length of stay (days)	22	14	35	38	43

Note: \* As from 2010 GP home visits do not differentiate between day and night

\*\* POYC scheme started in December 2007

\*\*\* Data is estimated at 3 items per prescription

\*\*\*\* Neuro Rehabilitation Unit was closed in 2010

## 4. SOCIAL WELFARE

### 4.1 Expenditure by social welfare standards: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>1,231,314</b>	<b>1,650,093</b>	<b>1,695,711</b>	<b>2,186,271</b>	<b>2,480,912</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department

#### 4.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	85.6	70.8	81.8	75.7	78.3
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	14.4	29.2	18.2	24.3	21.7
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

### 4.2 Expenditure by non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH): 2007-2011

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>16,065,830</b>	<b>14,612,963</b>	<b>14,162,943</b>	<b>13,360,836</b>	<b>12,154,294</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Source: National Accounts Unit, NSO

#### 4.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007-2011
	per cent
Sickness	14.8
Disability	39.9
Old age	14.1
Survivors	-
Family and children	13.0
Unemployment	0.1
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	18.1
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

## 5. AGENCIES

### 5.1 Expenditure by APPOGG: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>3,583,946</b>	<b>3,340,300</b>	<b>3,246,252</b>	<b>3,478,371</b>	<b>3,851,840</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Source: APPOGG (Annual accounts provided to the NSO)

#### 5.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007-2011
	per cent
Sickness	16.6
Disability	6.6
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	51.1
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	25.7
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

### 5.2 Expenditure by SEDQA: 2007-2011

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>1,512,766</b>	<b>1,717,102</b>	<b>1,759,809</b>	<b>1,776,657</b>	<b>1,611,857</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Source: SEDQA (Annual accounts provided to the NSO)

#### 5.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007-2011
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	100.0
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

### 5.3 Services offered by Agencies

#### 5.3.1 List of services offered by APPOĠĠ

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Child protection services	1,512	1,270	1,194	1,069	1,654
Fostering services (number of foster carers)	155	160	187	198	228
Adoption services (number of cases active at the end of the year)	-	-	-	435	471
Benniena Service	-	-	-	168	268
Looked after children	418	503	498	507	374
Court services	126	132	169	177	216
Youth in Focus	-	-	-	260	298
Supervised access visits	83	90	108	203	163
Domestic violence unit	928	972	1,030	889	803
Għabex shelter	74	70	69	51	46
Perpetrators programme	136	118	144	105	103
Family therapy service	121	140	170	174	196
Psychological services	359	436	492	235	267
St. Luke's/Mater Dei social work unit	871	739	760	1,191	1,667
Boffa hospital social work unit	449	550	545	410	503
Qormi health centre social work unit	194	176	155	191	219
St. Vincent De Paul social work unit	483	526	509	681	349
PUD - Programm Flimkien	41	39	40	-	-
Outreach services	66	61	33	-	-
Generic services	165	127	169	324	215
Cottonera community service	370	389	542	444	459
Birkirkara community service	-	-	-	-	124
Qawra community service	-	-	-	-	234
Initial response service	1,136	1,206	1,143	2,682	2,427
Supportline 179 (calls received)	19,318	18,444	15,592	16,446	17,539

Note: In 2011 there was a change in service distribution and a change in variables collected. As a result APPOĠĠ no longer reports the variable "case turnover" but rather reports the number of "cases worked with" instead. This reflects the number of cases which were new, re-contacted or known in the reporting year.

#### 5.3.2 List of services offered by SEDQA

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Drugs community team	480	505	449	609	467
Substance misuse out-patients unit (SMOPU) / detox out-patients	1,086	1,085	1,112	1,162	1,160
Substance misuse in-patients unit (SMIPU) / detox in-patients	306	254	234	267	211
Kommunita Santa Marija	78	103	79	57	51
Family services (number of family units)	116	26*	31*	51*	28
Psychological services	179	113*	106*	84*	75
Teen support services	126	143	101	-	-
Alcohol rehabilitation (Żernieq)	20	21	26	18	22
Alcohol and gambling community team **	-	-	123	410	411

Note:

\* For these services there was a change in data collection and thus the figure does not represent the number of individuals throughout the year but the average number of clients in contact with the unit per month.

\*\* The service caters for clients who may have both a gambling and alcohol problem. Prior to 2009 the services were separated.

1. Clients may make use of the service several times in one year.

2. Clients may be making use of the services offered by the different units at the same time.

3. Within some units a case can involve more than one person e.g. family therapy which involves a whole family in such circumstances one case is opened.



## 6. WORK

### 6.1 Expenditure by Employment and Training Corporation: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>3,775,570</b>	<b>4,746,002</b>	<b>3,310,133</b>	<b>4,179,927</b>	<b>5,605,518</b>
Mainstream courses (attendances)	4,061	5,508	6,745	13,679	15,072
NIFTE courses (attendances)	1,484	1,323	-	-	-
Other courses (attendances)	1,517	2,142	1,854	11,519	6,244
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Source: Employment and Training Corporation (ETC) Annual Reports

#### 6.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	3.7	3.5	-	5.7	2.8
Old age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	7.3	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	89.0	96.5	100.0	94.3	97.2
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	35.9	32.1	31.6	7.7	15.2
Benefits in kind	64.1	67.9	68.4	92.3	84.8
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

### 6.2. Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>37,292,085</b>	<b>40,036,658</b>	<b>39,388,352</b>	<b>35,638,679</b>	<b>37,330,971</b>
% of days taken by public employees	50.7	49.7	49.5	50.4	50.2
% of days taken by private employees	49.3	50.3	50.5	49.6	49.8
Total sickness days taken	693,798	685,913	660,393	605,672	635,989
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>

Source: Department of Social Security (DSS) Incapacity Report

Note: Expenditure on sickness days - employers' expenditure is estimated

#### 6.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007-2011
	per cent
Sickness	100.0
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	100.0
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

## 7. UTILITIES

### 7.1 Subsidies on utilities: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Subsidised telephone rent (€)</b>	<b>326,965</b>	<b>311,158</b>	<b>294,755</b>	<b>284,204</b>	<b>264,058</b>
Beneficiaries (individuals)	5,748	5,482	5,193	5,008	4,653
<b>Water and electricity meter rebate (€)</b>	<b>986,809</b>	<b>2,497,383</b>	<b>3,008,494</b>	<b>2,834,576</b>	<b>3,320,319</b>
Beneficiaries (households)	20,678	20,934	20,465	22,580	25,887
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Sources: Department for the Elderly and Community Care; MITA  
 Note: Expenditure on Water and Electricity meter rebate is estimated

#### 7.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	29.5	24.9	10.8	9.1	7.4
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	70.5	75.1	89.2	90.9	92.6
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### 7.2 Energy benefit: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Energy benefit (€)</b>	<b>2,136,525</b>	<b>2,692,766</b>	<b>4,041,193</b>	<b>3,615,722</b>	<b>8,362,683</b>
Number of households	27,918	25,886	26,900	22,580	25,887
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Sources: Parliamentary Questions; Department of Social Security (DSS)

#### 7.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007-2011
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	100.0
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0

## 8. HOUSING

### 8.1 Housing subsidies: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>191,763</b>	<b>169,972</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>93,774</b>	<b>77,163</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department

Note: 0 indicates a negligible percentage

#### 8.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007-2011
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	100.0
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0

### 8.2 Housing Authority subsidies: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>12,891,640</b>	<b>13,016,672</b>	<b>9,384,501</b>	<b>9,907,614</b>	<b>12,006,116</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Source: Housing Authority (Annual Accounts provided to NSO)

#### 8.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007-2011
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	100.0
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0

## 9. TRANSPORT

### 9.1 Pensioners' route bus subsidy: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Subsidy (€)</b>	<b>997,154</b>	<b>814,162</b>	<b>812,457</b>	<b>940,631</b>	<b>1,654,318</b>
Number of tickets sold*	4,156,099	4,056,611	4,048,116	4,686,752	3,121,816
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Sources: Public Transport Association and Transport Malta.

Note: Expenditure on Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy is estimated

\* The decrease in the number of tickets sold in 2011 is due to an increase in the number of day tickets sold since Arriva took over the public transport system in mid-2011.

#### 9.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007-2011
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	100.0
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

### 9.2 Pensioners' Gozo ferry boat subsidy: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Subsidy (€)</b>	<b>261,686</b>	<b>902,123</b>	<b>1,010,787</b>	<b>1,115,250</b>	<b>1,211,298</b>
Number of tickets sold	80,390	172,386	192,121	212,663	230,781
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Source: Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

Note: 0 indicates negligible percentage

#### 9.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007-2011
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	100.0
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

## 10. OTHER

### 10.1 Care of the elderly and the disabled: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>35,625,760</b>	<b>37,795,485</b>	<b>46,023,280</b>	<b>48,173,498</b>	<b>52,267,030</b>
Homes for the elderly (residents)	623	778	751	747	767
St. Vincent de Paul Residence (residents)	1,314	1,005	1,012	1,111	1,126
Day care centres (visitors)	1,507	1,480	1,338	1,314	1,327
Home care help (beneficiaries)	3,533	3,525	3,476	3,635	3,661
Incontinence service (beneficiaries)	2,688	3,174	3,317	3,468	3,643
Meals on wheels (number of)	64,009	65,869	76,607	86,000	85,305
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>

Sources: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department; Department for the Elderly and Community Care

#### 10.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	17.5	18.8	15.2	15.5	15.8
Old age	82.5	81.2	84.8	84.5	84.2
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Benefits in kind	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.7
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

### 10.2 Treasury Pensions: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>76,155,986</b>	<b>80,230,161</b>	<b>83,117,193</b>	<b>85,642,853</b>	<b>86,392,980</b>
Beneficiaries	14,427	14,611	14,651	14,749	14,848
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>

Sources: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department; Ministry for Gozo

#### 10.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Old age	97.7	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9
Survivors	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

### 10.3 MDD/MSCL/MSY voluntary retirement scheme: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Pension Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>2,367,044</b>	<b>2,551,258</b>	<b>4,873,212</b>	<b>3,796,090</b>	<b>3,690,796</b>
Beneficiaries	244	433	429	379	317
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Sources: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department; Beneficiaries provided by Malta Shipyards

#### 10.3.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007-2011
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	100.0
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	100.0
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

### 10.4 Third country nationals and refugees: 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>7,168,973</b>	<b>9,116,699</b>	<b>11,061,584</b>	<b>8,152,563</b>	<b>8,738,130</b>
Open centres population	1,884	1,981	2,974	2,240	1,661
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Sources: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department; Ministry for Justice and Home Affairs

#### 10.4.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2007-2011
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	100.0
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-



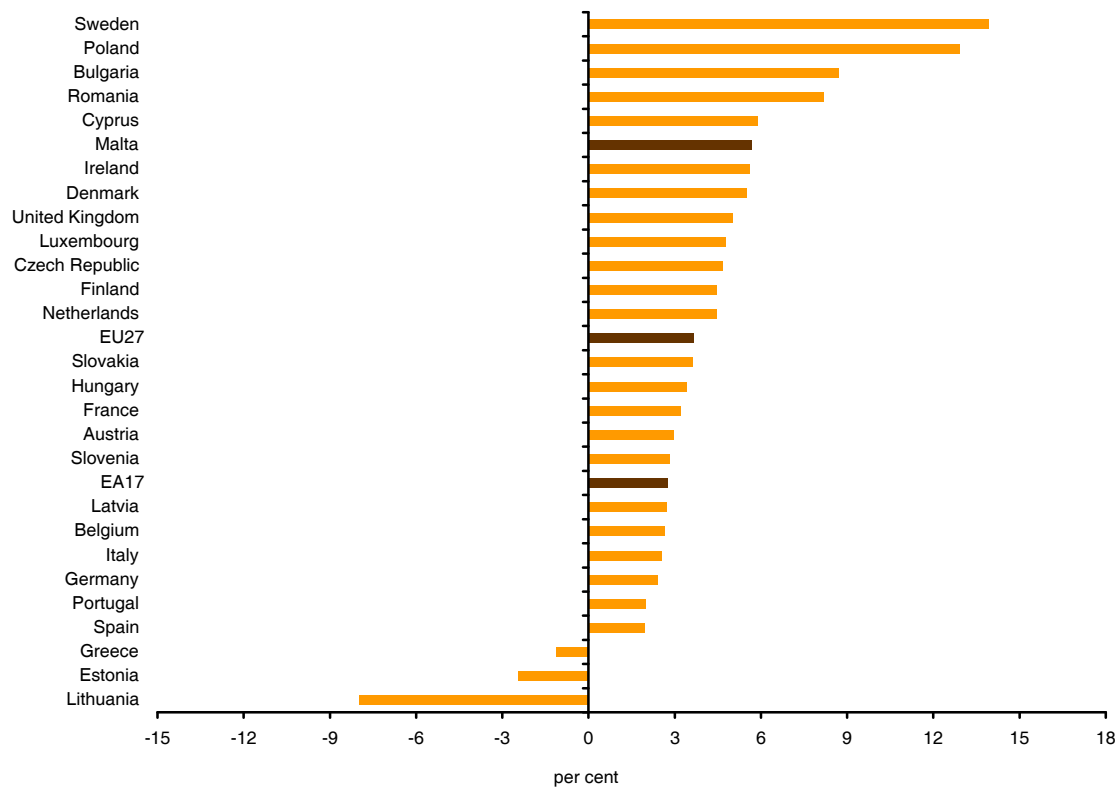
## **SECTION B**

# **MALTA AND THE EU**

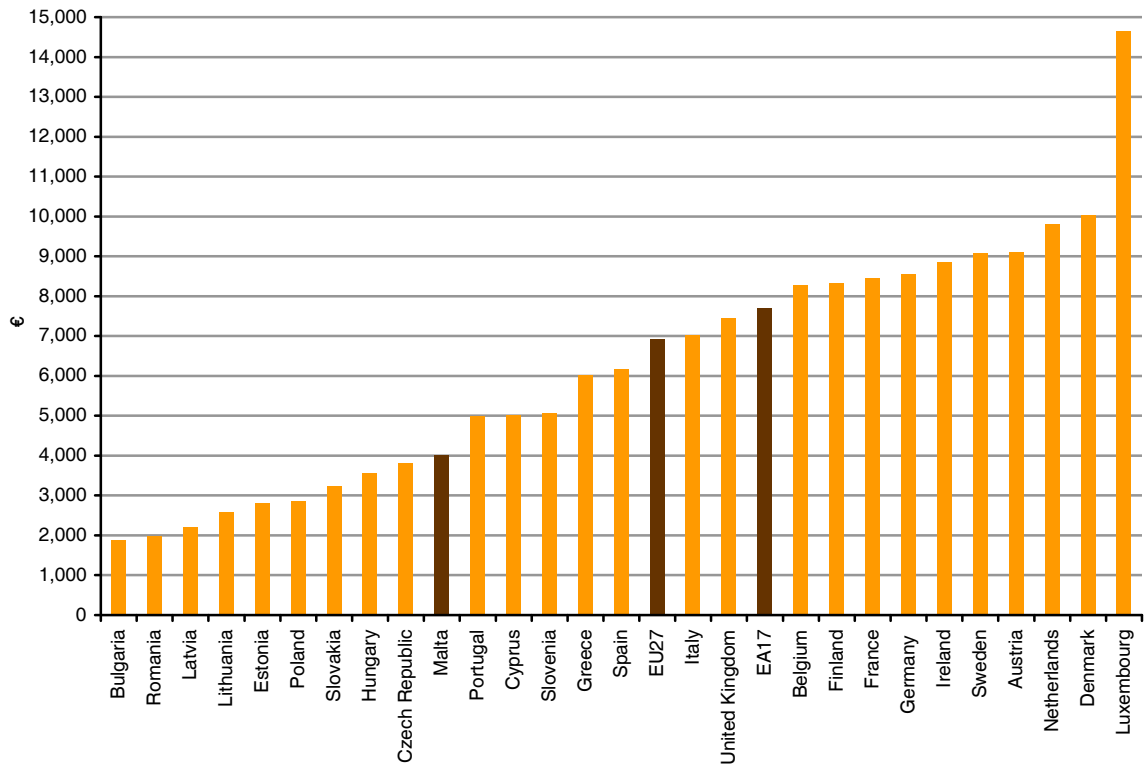




**Chart 2. Social protection benefits percentage increase: 2010/2009**



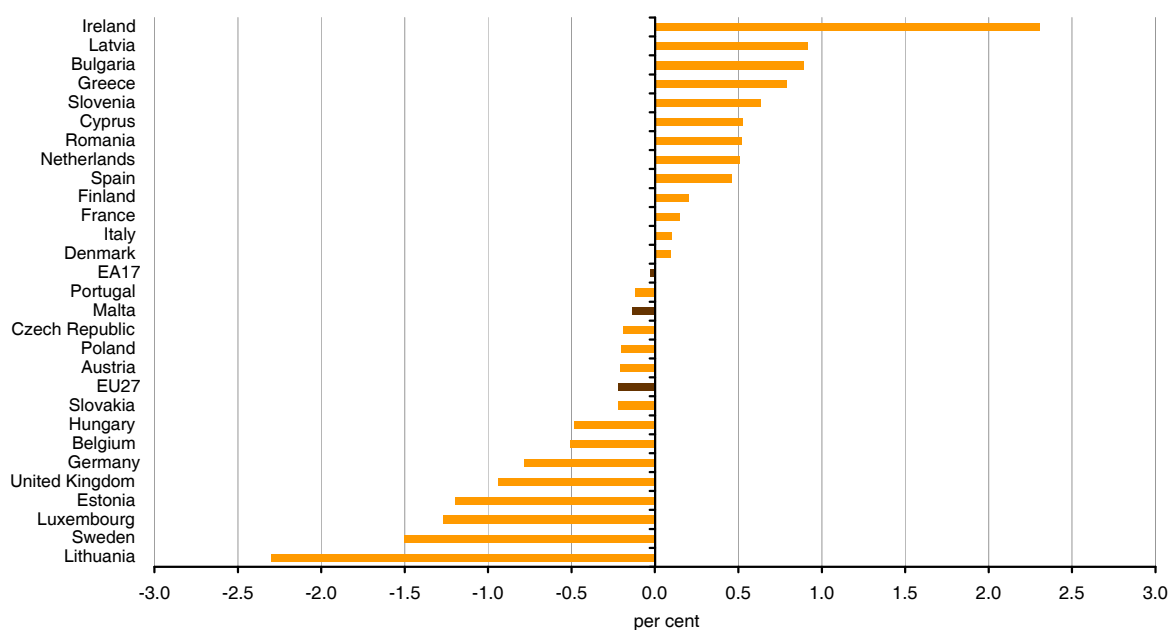
**Chart 3. Social protection benefits per capita: 2010 (in PPS)**



## 11. Social protection benefits as a percentage of GDP

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Belgium	25.5	26.5	28.9	28.4	-1.8
Bulgaria	13.7	15.0	16.7	17.6	5.3
Czech Republic	17.5	17.5	19.7	19.5	-1.0
Denmark	28.0	28.6	32.3	32.4	0.3
Germany	26.8	27.0	30.2	29.4	-2.6
Estonia	12.0	14.8	19.1	17.9	-6.3
Ireland	17.6	21.0	26.0	28.3	8.9
Greece	24.1	25.4	27.4	28.2	2.9
Spain	20.2	21.6	24.7	25.2	1.9
France	29.3	29.7	31.9	32.0	0.5
Italy	25.4	26.4	28.5	28.6	0.4
Cyprus	17.8	18.6	20.8	21.3	2.5
Latvia	11.0	12.5	16.7	17.6	5.5
Lithuania	14.0	15.6	20.6	18.3	-11.2
Luxembourg	19.0	21.0	23.6	22.3	-5.4
Hungary	22.3	22.5	23.0	22.5	-2.1
<b>Malta</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Netherlands	26.7	26.9	29.7	30.2	1.7
Austria	26.9	27.6	29.7	29.5	-0.7
Poland	17.8	18.2	18.8	18.6	-1.1
Portugal	22.6	23.2	25.6	25.5	-0.5
Romania	13.2	14.1	16.9	17.4	3.1
Slovenia	20.7	20.9	23.6	24.3	2.7
Slovakia	15.4	15.5	18.2	18.0	-1.2
Finland	24.6	25.4	29.5	29.7	0.7
Sweden	28.6	28.9	31.4	29.9	-4.8
United Kingdom	24.0	25.2	28.1	27.1	-3.3

Chart 4. Percentage points change in social protection in terms of GDP: 2010/2009



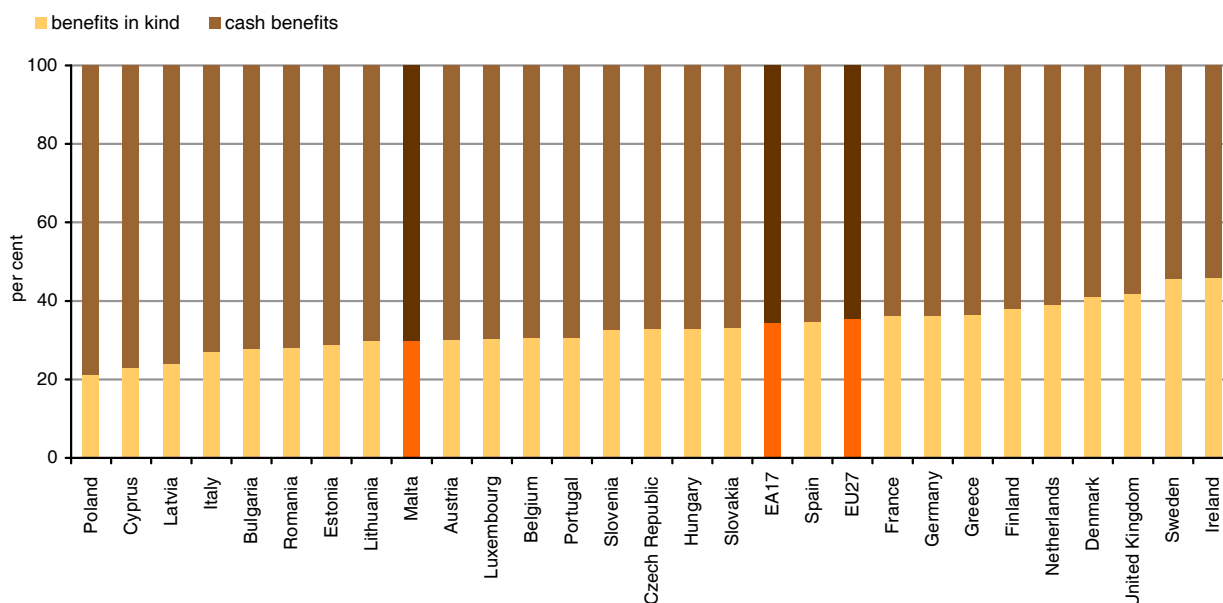
## 12. Cash benefits as a percentage of social protection benefits

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Belgium	70.2	69.6	69.5	69.4	-0.1
Bulgaria	69.9	67.5	73.4	72.1	-1.8
Czech Republic	67.9	67.7	67.5	67.1	-0.6
Denmark	58.9	57.8	57.8	58.9	1.9
Germany	66.4	65.8	64.2	63.9	-0.5
Estonia	69.0	69.3	72.0	71.2	-1.1
Ireland	55.8	56.5	56.6	54.1	-4.4
Greece	64.1	62.9	63.1	63.4	0.5
Spain	64.0	63.9	65.2	65.4	0.4
France	63.5	63.5	63.9	64.0	0.1
Italy	72.8	72.5	73.0	73.0	-0.1
Cyprus	77.1	77.3	76.0	77.1	1.5
Latvia	67.2	69.1	75.8	76.2	0.5
Lithuania	67.2	68.5	71.6	70.2	-1.9
Luxembourg	69.6	69.7	70.3	69.7	-0.9
Hungary	65.7	67.5	68.1	67.1	-1.6
<b>Malta</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Netherlands	61.4	60.9	60.5	60.9	0.7
Austria	70.3	69.8	70.0	70.0	0.1
Poland	80.1	78.5	78.4	78.9	0.6
Portugal	68.6	68.8	68.3	69.3	1.5
Romania	67.9	71.1	72.8	72.0	-1.1
Slovenia	67.6	66.2	66.8	67.5	1.0
Slovakia	65.6	63.4	66.1	66.8	1.1
Finland	62.3	60.7	61.9	62.1	0.2
Sweden	55.4	54.4	55.0	54.4	-1.2
United Kingdom	59.6	59.6	59.1	58.2	-1.5

### 13. Benefits in kind as a percentage of social protection benefits

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Belgium	29.8	30.4	30.5	30.6	0.3
Bulgaria	30.1	32.5	26.6	27.9	4.7
Czech Republic	32.1	32.3	32.5	32.9	1.2
Denmark	41.1	42.2	42.2	41.1	-2.7
Germany	33.6	34.2	35.8	36.1	0.8
Estonia	31.0	30.7	28.0	28.8	2.8
Ireland	44.2	43.5	43.4	45.9	5.4
Greece	35.9	37.1	36.9	36.6	-0.8
Spain	36.0	36.1	34.8	34.6	-0.7
France	36.5	36.5	36.1	36.0	-0.2
Italy	27.2	27.5	27.0	27.0	0.1
Cyprus	22.9	22.7	24.0	22.9	-4.9
Latvia	32.8	30.9	24.2	23.8	-1.7
Lithuania	32.8	31.5	28.4	29.8	4.5
Luxembourg	30.4	30.3	29.7	30.3	2.1
Hungary	34.3	32.5	31.9	32.9	3.3
<b>Malta</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
Netherlands	38.6	39.1	39.5	39.1	-1.1
Austria	29.7	30.2	30.0	30.0	-0.2
Poland	19.9	21.5	21.6	21.1	-2.4
Portugal	31.4	31.2	31.7	30.7	-3.3
Romania	32.1	28.9	27.2	28.0	2.8
Slovenia	32.4	33.8	33.2	32.5	-2.1
Slovakia	34.4	36.6	33.9	33.2	-2.1
Finland	37.7	39.3	38.1	37.9	-0.4
Sweden	44.6	45.6	45.0	45.6	1.4
United Kingdom	40.4	40.4	40.9	41.8	2.1

Chart 5. Social protection benefits classification (2010)



#### 14. Means-tested benefits as a percentage of social protection benefits

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Belgium	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.1	1.8
Bulgaria	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.5	2.0
Czech Republic	3.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	9.6
Denmark	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.2
Germany	12.3	12.0	11.8	12.0	1.2
Estonia	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	58.8
Ireland	24.8	25.1	25.7	26.7	3.7
Greece	7.5	7.5	7.1	6.7	-6.2
Spain	13.6	13.6	14.6	16.1	9.8
France	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.1	-1.3
Italy	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.5	-6.8
Cyprus	10.3	11.9	13.2	14.1	6.5
Latvia	1.8	2.0	1.9	4.1	114.4
Lithuania	1.5	1.7	2.4	5.3	122.5
Luxembourg	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.7	-0.2
Hungary	6.4	5.4	5.4	4.7	-12.8
<b>Malta</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
Netherlands	13.9	14.5	15.2	15.3	0.7
Austria	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	1.7
Poland	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.8	0.8
Portugal	9.3	9.9	10.7	10.5	-1.6
Romania	6.4	4.8	5.4	7.0	29.9
Slovenia	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	-2.1
Slovakia	6.2	4.9	4.9	5.2	6.4
Finland	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	1.9
Sweden	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	1.9
United Kingdom	14.9	14.6	15.0	15.6	4.1

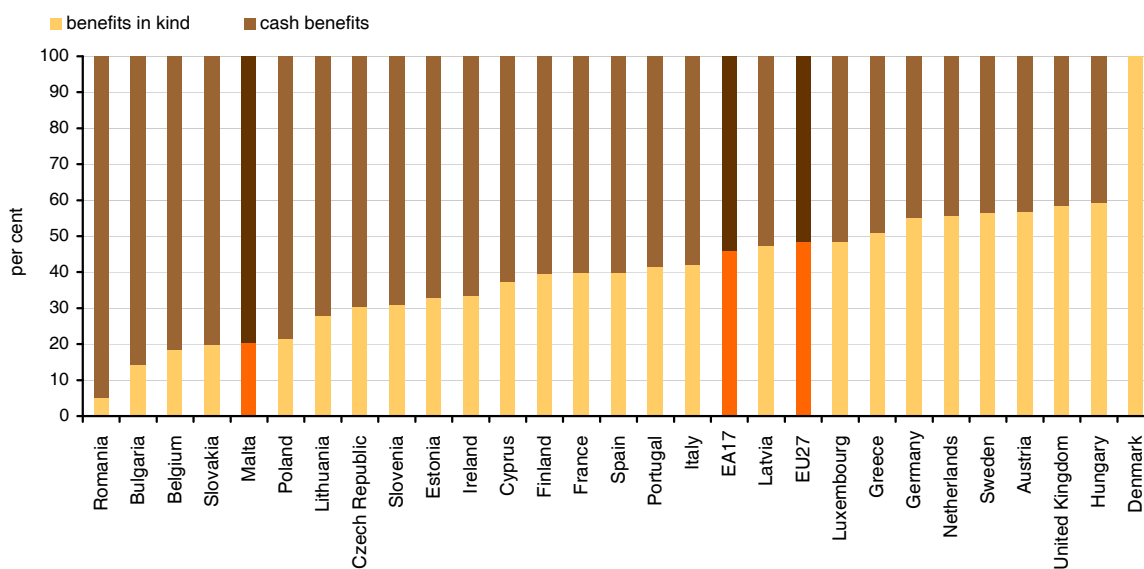
#### 15. Cash benefits as a percentage of means-tested benefits

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Belgium	85.6	80.6	79.9	81.6	2.2
Bulgaria	78.0	70.7	90.5	85.8	-5.1
Czech Republic	89.3	83.7	77.5	69.7	-10.0
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Germany	48.2	46.6	45.8	45.0	-1.6
Estonia	69.1	64.3	66.0	67.3	1.9
Ireland	61.8	62.8	66.2	66.5	0.5
Greece	40.6	44.8	45.9	49.0	6.7
Spain	57.5	57.2	58.2	60.1	3.1
France	60.1	59.0	60.2	60.2	0.0
Italy	61.7	61.3	62.3	57.9	-7.1
Cyprus	65.0	62.5	59.5	62.8	5.5
Latvia	18.2	16.7	45.5	52.6	15.5
Lithuania	32.0	32.8	45.9	72.2	57.4
Luxembourg	58.8	56.1	48.6	51.6	6.2
Hungary	28.0	33.8	36.2	40.7	12.5
<b>Malta</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Netherlands	38.1	40.6	43.7	44.4	1.5
Austria	46.1	44.1	43.0	43.4	0.8
Poland	78.0	78.7	77.7	78.7	1.3
Portugal	52.7	55.5	58.8	58.6	-0.3
Romania	93.0	89.2	92.7	94.9	2.4
Slovenia	67.8	68.0	70.0	69.1	-1.2
Slovakia	80.6	78.3	79.9	80.2	0.3
Finland	78.1	60.5	61.1	60.4	-1.2
Sweden	38.0	39.6	43.2	43.4	0.5
United Kingdom	41.4	40.4	40.3	41.5	3.0

## 16. Benefits in kind as a percentage of means-tested benefits

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Belgium	14.4	19.4	20.1	18.4	-8.7
Bulgaria	22.0	29.3	9.5	14.2	48.9
Czech Republic	10.7	16.3	22.5	30.3	34.6
Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Germany	51.8	53.4	54.2	55.0	1.3
Estonia	30.9	35.7	34.0	32.7	-3.7
Ireland	38.2	37.2	33.8	33.5	-0.9
Greece	59.4	55.2	54.1	51.0	-5.7
Spain	42.5	42.8	41.8	39.9	-4.4
France	39.9	41.0	39.8	39.8	0.0
Italy	38.3	38.7	37.7	42.1	11.7
Cyprus	35.0	37.5	40.5	37.2	-8.1
Latvia	81.8	83.3	54.5	47.4	-13.0
Lithuania	68.0	67.2	54.1	27.8	-48.7
Luxembourg	41.2	43.9	51.4	48.4	-5.9
Hungary	72.0	66.2	63.8	59.3	-7.1
<b>Malta</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>-12.2</b>
Netherlands	61.9	59.4	56.3	55.6	-1.2
Austria	53.9	55.9	57.0	56.6	-0.6
Poland	22.0	21.3	22.3	21.3	-4.4
Portugal	47.3	44.5	41.2	41.4	0.5
Romania	7.0	10.8	7.3	5.1	-30.2
Slovenia	32.2	32.0	30.0	30.9	2.8
Slovakia	19.4	21.7	20.1	19.8	-1.4
Finland	21.9	39.5	38.9	39.6	1.8
Sweden	62.0	60.4	56.8	56.6	-0.4
United Kingdom	58.6	59.6	59.7	58.5	-2.0

Chart 6. Means-tested benefits classification (2010)



### 17. Non means-tested benefits as a percentage of social protection benefits

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Belgium	95.2	94.9	95.0	94.9	-0.1
Bulgaria	95.1	95.3	95.6	95.5	-0.1
Czech Republic	96.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	-0.2
Denmark	96.8	96.8	96.9	96.9	0.0
Germany	87.7	88.0	88.2	88.0	-0.2
Estonia	99.4	99.6	99.5	99.1	-0.3
Ireland	75.2	74.9	74.3	73.3	-1.3
Greece	92.5	92.5	92.9	93.3	0.5
Spain	86.4	86.4	85.4	83.9	-1.7
France	88.8	88.9	88.7	88.9	0.2
Italy	93.4	93.4	93.1	93.5	0.5
Cyprus	89.7	88.1	86.8	85.9	-1.0
Latvia	98.2	98.0	98.1	95.9	-2.2
Lithuania	98.5	98.3	97.6	94.7	-3.0
Luxembourg	97.0	97.0	96.3	96.3	0.0
Hungary	93.6	94.6	94.6	95.3	0.7
<b>Malta</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Netherlands	86.1	85.5	84.8	84.7	-0.1
Austria	93.3	93.1	92.9	92.8	-0.1
Poland	94.9	95.7	96.3	96.2	0.0
Portugal	90.7	90.1	89.3	89.5	0.2
Romania	93.6	95.2	94.6	93.0	-1.7
Slovenia	91.4	91.5	91.5	91.6	0.2
Slovakia	93.8	95.1	95.1	94.8	-0.3
Finland	95.5	95.8	95.7	95.6	-0.1
Sweden	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.2	-0.1
United Kingdom	85.1	85.4	85.0	84.4	-0.7

### 18. Cash benefits as a percentage of non means-tested benefits

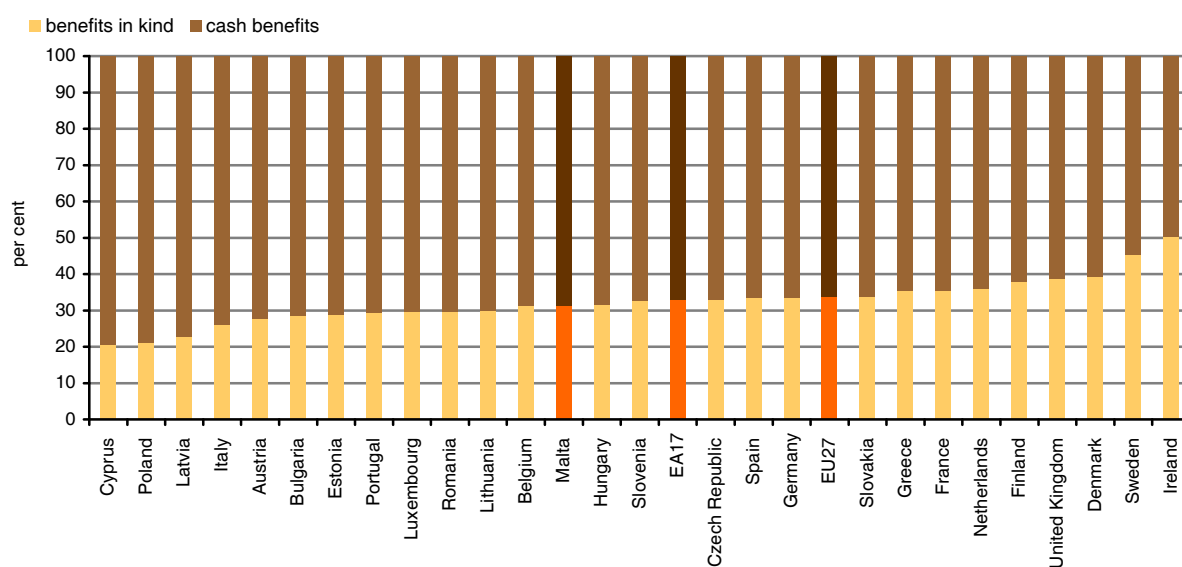
	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Belgium	69.4	69.0	69.0	68.8	-0.3
Bulgaria	69.5	67.3	72.7	71.5	-1.6
Czech Republic	67.2	67.3	67.3	67.1	-0.4
Denmark	60.8	59.7	59.6	60.8	1.9
Germany	68.9	68.4	66.6	66.4	-0.3
Estonia	69.0	69.3	72.1	71.3	-1.1
Ireland	53.8	54.4	53.3	49.6	-6.9
Greece	66.0	64.3	64.5	64.5	0.0
Spain	65.0	65.0	66.3	66.4	0.1
France	63.9	64.0	64.4	64.5	0.1
Italy	73.6	73.3	73.8	74.0	0.3
Cyprus	78.5	79.3	78.5	79.4	1.2
Latvia	68.1	70.1	76.3	77.2	1.1
Lithuania	67.7	69.2	72.2	70.1	-2.9
Luxembourg	69.9	70.2	71.2	70.4	-1.1
Hungary	68.3	69.5	69.9	68.4	-2.3
<b>Malta</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Netherlands	65.1	64.4	63.5	63.9	0.7
Austria	72.1	71.7	72.1	72.1	0.1
Poland	80.2	78.5	78.4	78.9	0.6
Portugal	70.2	70.3	69.5	70.6	1.6
Romania	66.2	70.2	71.6	70.2	-1.9
Slovenia	67.6	66.0	66.5	67.3	1.2
Slovakia	64.7	62.6	65.4	66.1	1.1
Finland	61.5	60.7	62.0	62.1	0.3
Sweden	55.9	54.8	55.4	54.7	-1.2
United Kingdom	62.8	62.9	62.4	61.3	-1.8



## 19. Benefits in kind as a percentage of non means-tested benefits

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Belgium	30.6	31.0	31.0	31.2	0.6
Bulgaria	30.5	32.7	27.3	28.5	4.2
Czech Republic	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.9	0.8
Denmark	39.2	40.3	40.4	39.2	-2.9
Germany	31.1	31.6	33.4	33.6	0.6
Estonia	31.0	30.7	27.9	28.7	2.9
Ireland	46.2	45.6	46.7	50.4	7.9
Greece	34.0	35.7	35.5	35.5	0.0
Spain	35.0	35.0	33.7	33.6	-0.2
France	36.1	36.0	35.6	35.5	-0.2
Italy	26.4	26.7	26.2	26.0	-0.8
Cyprus	21.5	20.7	21.5	20.6	-4.5
Latvia	31.9	29.9	23.7	22.8	-3.5
Lithuania	32.3	30.8	27.8	29.9	7.4
Luxembourg	30.1	29.8	28.8	29.6	2.7
Hungary	31.7	30.5	30.1	31.6	5.3
<b>Malta</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
Netherlands	34.9	35.6	36.5	36.1	-1.2
Austria	27.9	28.3	27.9	27.9	-0.2
Poland	19.8	21.5	21.6	21.1	-2.2
Portugal	29.8	29.7	30.5	29.4	-3.7
Romania	33.8	29.8	28.4	29.8	4.8
Slovenia	32.4	34.0	33.5	32.7	-2.5
Slovakia	35.3	37.4	34.6	33.9	-2.0
Finland	38.5	39.3	38.0	37.9	-0.5
Sweden	44.1	45.2	44.6	45.3	1.5
United Kingdom	37.2	37.1	37.6	38.7	2.9

Chart 7. Non means-tested benefits classification (2010)



For Tables 20-27 see Appendix 2

**20. Functions relating to old age and survivors as a percentage of social protection**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>EU27</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>45.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>45.3</b>
Belgium	40.1	40.7	40.2	39.6
Bulgaria	51.5	49.5	51.8	51.5
Czech Republic	43.9	45.9	45.8	47.2
Denmark	38.1	38.4	37.2	37.7
Germany	42.7	42.4	40.4	40.2
Estonia	43.8	43.0	42.5	44.2
Ireland	27.0	26.6	24.6	23.4
Greece	52.0	50.8	49.6	50.1
Spain	42.1	41.3	40.5	42.4
France	44.5	45.1	44.8	44.9
Italy	61.1	60.8	60.2	60.6
Cyprus	46.3	45.2	44.5	45.7
Latvia	45.8	45.6	47.2	53.5
Lithuania	46.6	44.5	43.8	44.0
Luxembourg	37.2	36.0	36.2	36.2
Hungary	43.9	45.4	45.4	46.4
<b>Malta</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>54.9</b>
Netherlands	40.8	40.3	39.2	39.2
Austria	49.1	49.2	49.2	49.6
Poland	60.6	60.0	60.7	60.9
Portugal	50.1	51.5	50.7	51.7
Romania	45.6	50.7	52.0	50.7
Slovenia	46.9	46.0	46.0	46.3
Slovakia	43.8	42.5	42.6	43.0
Finland	38.5	38.0	38.6	39.2
Sweden	40.6	41.9	42.0	42.1
United Kingdom	43.5	43.4	42.5	42.3

**21. Function relating to sickness/health care as a percentage of social protection**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>EU27</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.4</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>29.6</b>
Belgium	28.4	28.2	28.0	28.2
Bulgaria	27.1	29.5	23.5	24.2
Czech Republic	33.7	33.1	32.3	32.3
Denmark	23.0	23.3	23.3	22.5
Germany	30.0	30.6	32.1	32.2
Estonia	33.4	32.4	28.4	26.8
Ireland	41.1	40.5	41.0	43.3
Greece	28.1	29.0	29.1	29.2
Spain	31.7	31.5	29.6	28.6
France	29.3	29.2	28.9	28.8
Italy	26.0	26.2	25.6	25.6
Cyprus	25.3	24.0	24.4	23.4
Latvia	30.9	29.5	23.5	20.8
Lithuania	30.9	29.8	26.5	25.8
Luxembourg	26.0	25.2	25.4	25.5
Hungary	25.5	25.0	24.7	25.2
<b>Malta</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>29.2</b>
Netherlands	32.4	34.9	35.1	35.2
Austria	25.9	26.2	25.6	25.2
Poland	22.1	24.4	25.1	24.2
Portugal	28.3	28.0	28.4	27.4
Romania	26.7	25.2	24.6	25.5
Slovenia	32.2	33.7	32.9	32.4
Slovakia	30.8	32.6	31.5	30.8
Finland	26.3	26.8	25.6	25.2
Sweden	26.2	26.1	25.3	24.9
United Kingdom	31.7	31.2	31.3	31.5

## 22. Function relating to family/children as a percentage of social protection

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>EU27</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Belgium	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.7
Bulgaria	8.7	8.7	12.0	11.4
Czech Republic	9.2	8.0	7.3	6.8
Denmark	13.1	13.2	12.9	12.4
Germany	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.9
Estonia	11.6	12.0	11.9	12.7
Ireland	14.7	14.7	14.0	12.9
Greece	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.4
Spain	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0
France	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.3
Italy	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.6
Cyprus	10.8	11.1	10.5	10.0
Latvia	10.7	11.2	10.4	8.5
Lithuania	8.3	11.7	13.5	11.9
Luxembourg	16.6	19.8	17.8	17.8
Hungary	12.8	12.7	13.1	13.0
<b>Malta</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Netherlands	5.8	4.4	4.4	4.1
Austria	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.4
Poland	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.2
Portugal	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.7
Romania	12.7	10.6	10.0	9.6
Slovenia	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.9
Slovakia	10.0	9.5	9.4	9.8
Finland	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.1
Sweden	10.2	10.4	10.2	10.4
United Kingdom	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9

## 23. Function relating to disability as a percentage of social protection

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>EU27</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Belgium	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5
Bulgaria	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.0
Czech Republic	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.8
Denmark	15.0	15.2	15.1	14.9
Germany	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.2
Estonia	9.3	9.9	9.9	10.9
Ireland	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.7
Greece	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7
Spain	7.6	7.4	7.0	7.1
France	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1
Italy	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.9
Cyprus	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
Latvia	6.8	7.3	7.8	7.6
Lithuania	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.9
Luxembourg	12.3	11.5	11.4	11.4
Hungary	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.5
<b>Malta</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Netherlands	9.0	8.8	8.4	8.2
Austria	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.6
Poland	9.2	8.4	7.0	7.4
Portugal	10.0	9.3	8.4	8.2
Romania	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.1
Slovenia	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.2
Slovakia	8.5	9.0	8.5	8.7
Finland	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.1
Sweden	15.4	14.9	14.6	14.2
United Kingdom	10.4	10.8	10.4	10.2

#### 24. Function relating to unemployment as a percentage of social protection

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>EU27</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Belgium	12.8	12.4	13.2	13.3
Bulgaria	2.0	2.3	3.2	3.4
Czech Republic	3.5	3.5	5.3	4.2
Denmark	5.6	4.8	6.6	7.5
Germany	5.8	5.3	6.3	5.8
Estonia	1.2	2.1	6.4	4.2
Ireland	7.8	8.6	11.8	12.4
Greece	4.5	5.1	5.9	6.1
Spain	10.2	11.6	14.9	14.1
France	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.9
Italy	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.9
Cyprus	5.1	5.6	4.8	5.0
Latvia	3.8	4.1	9.5	7.4
Lithuania	2.8	2.5	4.3	4.4
Luxembourg	4.9	4.6	5.6	5.6
Hungary	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.0
<b>Malta</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Netherlands	4.3	3.8	4.9	5.2
Austria	5.3	5.0	5.8	5.7
Poland	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2
Portugal	5.1	4.5	5.3	5.7
Romania	2.0	1.4	2.4	3.2
Slovenia	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.8
Slovakia	3.6	3.9	5.7	5.1
Finland	7.8	7.1	8.2	8.2
Sweden	3.8	3.0	4.2	4.5
United Kingdom	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.7

#### 25. Function relating to social exclusion n.e.c. as a percentage of social protection

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>EU27</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Belgium	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8
Bulgaria	2.5	2.3	1.2	1.4
Czech Republic	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
Denmark	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Germany	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Estonia	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
Ireland	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
Greece	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
Spain	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
France	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4
Italy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Cyprus	5.2	6.0	6.8	7.2
Latvia	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3
Lithuania	1.2	1.2	1.8	3.9
Luxembourg	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
Hungary	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
<b>Malta</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Netherlands	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.8
Austria	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Poland	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Portugal	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Romania	3.3	2.2	1.2	1.6
Slovenia	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.4
Slovakia	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.6
Finland	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4
Sweden	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4
United Kingdom	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8

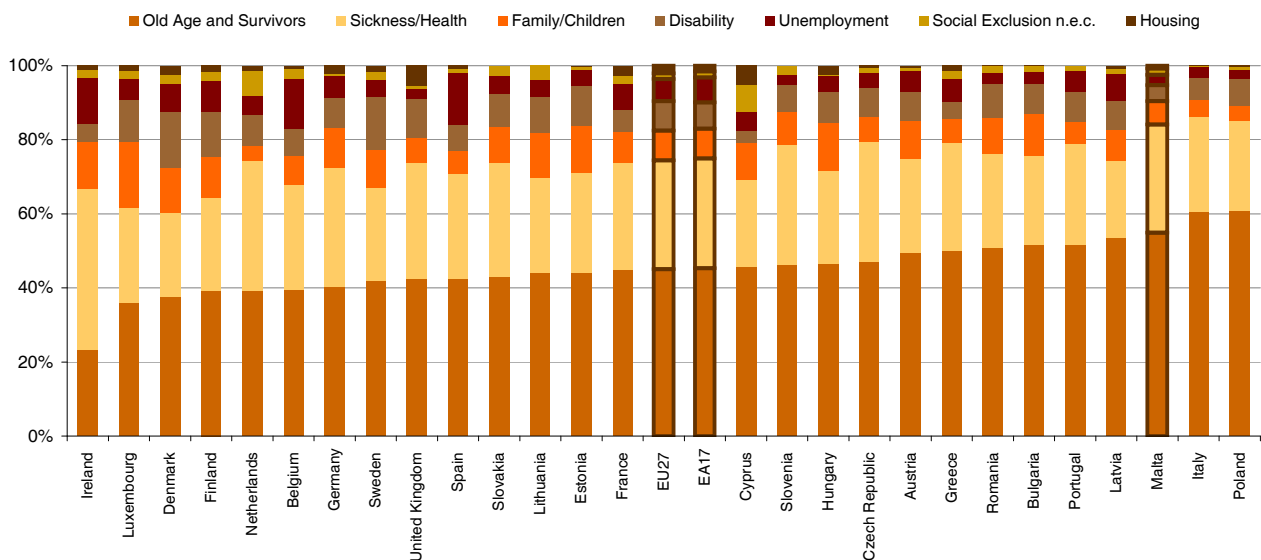
**26. Function relating to housing as a percentage of social protection**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>EU27</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Belgium	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Czech Republic	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
Denmark	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3
Germany	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Estonia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Ireland	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.2
Greece	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4
Spain	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
France	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cyprus	3.5	4.4	5.3	5.2
Latvia	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.8
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.4
Hungary	4.1	3.2	3.0	2.3
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Netherlands	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Austria	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Poland	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Slovenia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Sweden	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
United Kingdom	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6

27. Social protection functions in Europe: an overview (2010)

	Old Age and Survivors	Sickness/Health	Family/Children	Disability	Unemployment	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	Housing
Ireland	23.4	43.3	12.9	4.7	12.4	2.2	1.2
Luxembourg	36.2	25.5	17.8	11.4	5.6	2.2	1.4
Denmark	37.7	22.5	12.4	14.9	7.5	2.7	2.3
Finland	39.2	25.2	11.1	12.1	8.2	2.4	1.7
Netherlands	39.2	35.2	4.1	8.2	5.2	6.8	1.3
Belgium	39.6	28.2	7.7	7.5	13.3	2.8	0.8
Germany	40.2	32.2	10.9	8.2	5.8	0.6	2.1
Sweden	42.1	24.9	10.4	14.2	4.5	2.4	1.5
United Kingdom	42.3	31.5	6.9	10.2	2.7	0.8	5.6
Spain	42.4	28.6	6.0	7.1	14.1	0.9	0.9
Slovakia	43.0	30.8	9.8	8.7	5.1	2.6	0.0
Lithuania	44.0	25.8	11.9	9.9	4.4	3.9	0.0
Estonia	44.2	26.8	12.7	10.9	4.2	0.8	0.3
France	44.9	28.8	8.3	6.1	6.9	2.4	2.6
<b>EU27</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Cyprus	45.7	23.4	10.0	3.5	5.0	7.2	5.2
Slovenia	46.3	32.4	8.9	7.2	2.8	2.4	0.0
Hungary	46.4	25.2	13.0	8.5	4.0	0.5	2.3
Czech Republic	47.2	32.3	6.8	7.8	4.2	1.2	0.6
Austria	49.6	25.2	10.4	7.6	5.7	1.1	0.4
Greece	50.1	29.2	6.4	4.7	6.1	2.2	1.4
Romania	50.7	25.5	9.6	9.1	3.2	1.6	0.1
Bulgaria	51.5	24.2	11.4	8.0	3.4	1.4	0.1
Portugal	51.7	27.4	5.7	8.2	5.7	1.3	0.0
Latvia	53.5	20.8	8.5	7.6	7.4	1.3	0.8
<b>Malta</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Italy	60.6	25.6	4.6	5.9	2.9	0.3	0.1
Poland	60.9	24.2	4.2	7.4	2.2	0.8	0.3

Chart 8. Social protection benefits by function classification (2010)





# **GLOSSARY**





## **BENEFITS IN KIND**

Benefits in kind are benefits granted in the form of goods and services.

## **CASH BENEFITS**

Social cash benefits may be income-substituting benefits such as unemployment cash benefits or pensions, and/or income-supplementing cash benefits such as housing benefits and child allowances.

## **CARE AND REPAIR**

This service is intended for disadvantaged people on very low income who find it difficult to acquire assistance through schemes. In contrast to schemes where the applicants have to liaise with contractors to get the repair works done, under the care and repair initiative, it is the Housing Authority that co-ordinates with the contractors on behalf of the beneficiaries. This is done to avoid unnecessary nuisance to clients who are in a vulnerable position.

## **ESA 95**

The European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 1995, or simply ESA) is an internationally compatible accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of a total economy, its components and its relations with other total economies. ESA 1995 is fully consistent with the revised worldwide guidelines on national accounting, the System of National Accounts (SNA 1993, or simply SNA; these guidelines have been produced under the joint responsibility of the United Nations, the IMF, the Commission of the European Communities, the OECD and the World Bank).

## **ESSPROS**

The European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS) was developed in the late 1970s in response to the need for a specific instrument of statistical observation of social protection in the EU Member States.

## **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)**

Gross Domestic Product (at current market prices unless otherwise specified) is the total output produced within a country during a reference period.

## **HOUSEHOLDS**

A household consists of individuals living together and sharing the household economy.

## **MEANS-TESTED SOCIAL BENEFITS**

Social benefits are broken down between means-tested and non means-tested benefits. Means-tested social benefits are social benefits that are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level. Most means-tested benefits are targeted at low-income households; and in principle means-tested benefits may be granted under all functions.

## **NPISH**

These are 'non-profit institutions serving households' which comprise all resident non-profit institutions that provide most of their output to households free or at prices which cover less than 50 per cent of production costs, except those which are controlled and mainly financed by government.

## NIFTE

Night Institute for Further Technical Education (NIFTE) is a service where, by way of providing professional skills' updating, it helps industrial workers progress professionally at their workplace. NIFTE also provides retraining courses for employees whose skills no longer fit the demands of the market. This service helps in the reduction of the gap between the trainees' competence and the requirements of the industry along with providing professional retraining and training of the unemployed.

## OTHER BENEFITS

**Blind Pension:** A person who is certified by a Medical Panel as suffering from a visual impairment may be eligible for a Pension for the Visually Impaired.

**Children's allowance:** is payable to locally residing female citizens of Malta who have the care of children under 16 years of age, and where the household income does not exceed a stipulated amount.

**Disabled Child Allowance:** may be granted to any person that is certified to be suffering from some kind of physical and/or mental disability. This allowance is over and above the Children's Allowance.

**Foster Care Allowance:** is entitled to a person or married couple certified by the Director of Social Security, Appogg, that they are the official foster carer/s of a child.

**Injury Benefit:** This benefit is payable for injury at work or contraction of industrial disease. Maximum entitlement is limited to 12 months.

**Injury Gratuity:** is a lump sum payment payable to a person following injury at work and where the degree of disability is estimated as being between 1 and 19 per cent.

**Leprosy Assistance:** is payable to any head of household, who suffers from Leprosy or Hansens Disease, or who has a member in his/her household suffering from one of these diseases.

**Marriage Grant:** is a one-time payment payable upon marriage to persons ordinarily resident in Malta. To be eligible a person must be employed, self-employed or self-occupied for at least six months at any time prior to his marriage.

**Maternity Benefit:** is payable to locally residing pregnant citizens of Malta in respect of the last 8 weeks of pregnancy and the first 6 weeks after childbirth. This benefit is only payable if the female is not entitled to maternity leave from her employer, if employed.

**Milk Grant:** A head of household who is in receipt of Social or Tuberculosis Assistance may be entitled to Milk Grant.

**Orphans' Allowance:** is a weekly allowance paid to a guardian of a child or children who are under 16 years of age.

**Re-marriage Grant:** is payable to a widow who remarries and hence forfeits her right to a widow's pension. The payment is equivalent to one year's widows' pension.

**Sickness Assistance:** A person becomes entitled to if s/he proves to the satisfaction of the Director of Social Security that s/he or any member of his/her household is suffering from a disease that could only be cured or alleviated by a special diet or regimen, which incurs an exceptional expenditure.

**Sickness Benefit:** Entitlement of 156 days but may, in certain cases, be extended to 312 days. The first three days of each new claim for this benefit are not paid.

**Social Assistance:** is given to head of households, who are incapable of work due to medical reasons, or are unemployed and seeking employment, given that they fulfill the means and capital resources tests.

**Social Assistance Board:** If the head of household, for some reason, is struck off from Part 1 of the ETC register and is registering under Part 2, the partner may apply for social assistance. A Social Assistance Board will review such claims.

**Social Assistance for Drug Addicts:** is given to a person following a drug or alcohol rehabilitation therapeutic programme may become eligible to receive an allowance.

**Social Assistance for Females:** is given to single or widowed female, whether registered or not as an unemployed person, and who is taking care of a sick or elderly relative all by herself and on a full-time basis.

**Social Assistance for Single Parents:** is given to a single parent, who does not earn more than a certain amount of income, and who may be eligible for Social Assistance. His/her total income earned together with the Social Assistance entitlement for 2 persons does not exceed the National Minimum Wage.

**Special Unemployment Benefit:** entitlement is also for 156 days but at a higher rate. This benefit is applicable to persons who would qualify for non-contributory Social Assistance.

**Supplementary Assistance:** is payable to households where the total income of the members falls below the limits outlined by the Social Security Act.

**Unemployment Assistance:** Heads of household, who are registering under Part 1 of the Unemployment Register and are thus actively seeking employment may be entitled to Unemployment Assistance after the period for the Unemployment Benefit has elapsed.

**Unemployment Benefit:** is payable to unemployed persons for a period of 156 days. This benefit is considered as a short-term benefit. Subsequently unemployed persons may qualify for long-term benefits under 'Social Assistance'.

**Tuberculosis Assistance:** is given to any head of household who proves to the satisfaction of the Director of Social Security that s/he or a member of his/her household suffers from Tuberculosis or Koch's Disease.

## PENSIONS

The purpose of pensions is to guarantee all citizens a certain level of income in connection with old age, disability, early retirement from the labour market or loss of provider. The various types of pensions available in Malta are listed hereunder:

**Carer's Pension:** is entitled to a person who is either single or a widow and who all by her/himself and on full-time basis, takes care of a sick relative who is bedridden or confined to a wheel-chair in the same household. Relatives referred to in this section can be the parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, brothers or sisters-in-law and fathers/mothers-in-law.

**Decreased National Minimum Pension:** where a person is entitled to a service pension and his service pension together with the rate of retirement pension or increased retirement pension applicable in his case is less than the rate of national minimum pension in his case, such a person shall be entitled to the National Minimum Pension reduced by his service pension.

**Increased Retirement Pension:** applies to cases where the sum total of a person's service pension together with the rate of retirement pension applicable in the case are lower than two-thirds of the person's pensionable income.

**National Minimum Pension/Increased National Minimum Pension:** is payable to a person who is not in receipt of a Service pension from an employer. The rates applicable are four-fifths of the National Minimum Wage in the case of a married man maintaining his wife and two-thirds of the National Minimum Wage in the case of any other person.

**Old Age Pension:** is payable to citizens of Malta over 60 years of age provided that his/her weekly means fall below the benchmark established by the Social Security Act.

**Retirement Pension:** is payable on reaching pension age (61 in the case of males and 60 for females). The rates and types of categories vary according to a range of statutory conditions.

**Two-Thirds Pension:** is a pension related to earnings, payable to persons who have retired after January 1979. This scheme provides for a pension equivalent to two-thirds of the insured person's pensionable income. Maximum and minimum rates are applicable.

In the case of an employed person the pensionable income is calculated by taking the average yearly salary on which the relevant contribution has been paid, of the best *three consecutive calendar years* during the last 10 years prior to retirement. This calculation is further adjusted to cater for cost of living updates. For self-employed persons (a 'self-employed', for social security purposes is that person who is not gainfully self-employed in a business or profession and mainly lives on income derived from investments/rents) the pensionable income is the average of his/her net income, derived from investments/rents/pensions etc., of the last 10 calendar years or part thereof if the person had not been in self-employment for the whole ten-year period prior to retirement. In the case of a person defined as self-occupied (i.e. a person who derives income from an economic activity and hence declares a net profit/loss) the pensionable income is assessed as the

average net income declared from the person's gainful activity during the last 10 years or part thereof as for the case of a self-employed.

**Invalidity Pension:** is payable to persons deemed permanently incapable for suitable full-time or regular part-time employment. There are various rates according to different conditions.

**Injury Pension:** is payable if injury or disease caused or contracted while at work is considered to cause a loss of physical or mental faculty calculated between 20 and 89 per cent. Rates awarded vary according to the degree of disability. Where the degree of disablement is assessed at 90 per cent and over, the person concerned is automatically awarded an Invalidity Pension at the full rate.

**Widows' Pension:** is payable to widows, irrespective of age, who are not gainfully occupied, or who are occupied but earning less than the National Minimum Wage, or who are carrying out gainful activities but have the care and custody of children under 16 years of age. Rates may vary according to conditions outlined in the Social Security Act (Social Security Act, Part IV, and subsequent amendments). Any reference to a widow also means a widower.

**Survivors' Pension:** is an earnings-related pension payable to a widow whose husband was entitled to a two-thirds pension or whose husband would have been entitled to a pension had he reached retiring age at the time of his death.

#### **PURCHASING POWER STANDARD**

This purchasing power standard (PPS) equalises the purchasing power of different currencies in their home countries for a given basket of goods. The PPS basis is useful when comparing differences in overall living standards among nations because it takes into account the relative cost of living and the inflation rates of different countries, rather than just nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) comparison.

#### **SCHEME**

The social protection scheme is a unit specifically defined for the ESSPROS. A scheme may be defined as a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social benefits and their financing. While typically schemes are as specific as possible to the risk or need for which protection is provided and the categories of people protected. At the same time schemes are drawn up in such a way as to allow for the computation of an account of receipts and expenditures.

#### **SOCIAL PROTECTION BENEFITS**

Social Protection Benefits encompasses all expenditure interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved.

# **APPENDICES**



## APPENDIX 1

### LIST OF SCHEMES

1. Contributory Benefits
  2. Non-Contributory Benefits
  3. Hospitals and Other Health Care
  4. Social Welfare Standards
  5. NPISH
  6. APPOĠĠ
  7. SEDQA
  8. Employment and Training Corporation
  9. Sickness Days – Employers' Expenditure
  10. Subsidies on Utilities
  11. Energy Benefit
  12. Housing Subsidies
  13. Housing Authority Subsidies
  14. Route Bus Subsidy for Pensioners
  15. Gozo Ferry Subsidy for Pensioners
  16. Care of the Elderly and Community Care
  17. Treasury Pensions
  18. MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Schemes
  19. Third Country Nationals and Refugees
- 
1. The contributory scheme in Malta is a system where an employee, self-occupied or self-employed person pays a weekly contribution as laid down in the Social Security Act, through a 'pay as you go' system. This scheme is universal since it practically covers all strata of the Maltese society. All pensions and allowances payable under this scheme are subject to some form of a contribution test depending on the type of benefit claimed.
  2. The non-contributory scheme was originally intended to cater for those below the 'poverty line'. It has over a period of years evolved into a comprehensive scheme with a number of provisions that can provide simultaneous coverage in those cases where more than one contingency is present, such as in the case of persons with a disability as well as in the case of single parents.
  3. Health: This scheme covers the Maltese health care system as operated by means of an integrated health service that is organised at the national level. Parliament is responsible for enacting health care legislation and for approving the health care budget. Although a number of ministries have a health-related function, most decisions regarding health care are taken at the level of the Ministry for Social Policy.
  4. The Department of Social Welfare Standards offers services in social work that aim at favouring a better mutual adaptation of individuals, families, groups and the social environment in which they live, and developing their self-respect and self-responsibility.
  5. The data covering the NPISH sector is based on information from a specific survey, as well as from the financial statements of the more prominent components of this sector. The functions covered under this scheme are:
    - Sickness / Health care (Various services offered by non-profit institutions to sick people. Some of these institutions provide support, while others collect funds to help people that suffer from cancer and other illnesses);
    - Disability (provision of rehabilitation and other services to help the disabled offered by the various NPISH);
    - Old Age (offering non-profit homes for the elderly, the major part covered by the Archdiocese of Malta);
    - Family/Children (Child day-care centres and homes for children. The majority of these homes are provided by the Archdiocese of Malta. This function includes also various counselling and support services for children and their parents);
    - Other Social Exclusion (This function includes provision of accommodation to sufferers from domestic violence, rehabilitation services for alcohol and drug abusers, as well as support and counselling services for drug and alcohol abusers, victims of crime, prisoners, and help given to poor people).
  6. In 1994 the APPOĠĠ (originally called Social Welfare Development Programme) was set up within the Ministry for Social Policy. It was set up by the Cabinet of Ministers to work for the improvement of the social welfare sector as well as community development, with particular emphasis on children.



7. SEDQA agency was mandated by a Cabinet decision to provide prevention and care services in order to increase awareness and treat drug and alcohol abuse. The objective of this agency is to plan and recommend developments and updates of the national policy in the field of drug and alcohol abuse and to provide services in health promotion, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation to persons with drug and/or alcohol problems (and their families) in order to help them live a healthier life and to integrate better in society.
8. The Employment and Training Corporation provides training programmes and gives training allowances to unemployed persons who are seeking employment. (Naturally the Corporation performs other tasks that do not fall within the scope of ESSPROS such as maintaining the unemployment register and other administrative tasks).
9. Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure: These consist mainly of wages and salaries paid by employers during periods of sick leave. According to local legislation, full pay must continue to be paid during the first three days of sick leave. Subsequently, sick leave pay is financed partly through social security benefits paid by the Social Security Department, with the shortfall being contributed by the employer. Depending on specific employee-employer arrangements, the employer will, after an established period of time, proceed to cover 50 per cent of the salary. At a later point, the employer may be relinquished from his/her obligations to pay any salary to employees on long-term sick leave. Administrative sources from the Department of Social Security provide data covering the first three days of sick leave, as well as the total number of sick leave days taken. The average daily wage, based on the National Accounts estimates available at the NSO was used to arrive at the final level of imputed benefits. The cost is underestimated since employers generally do not send medical certificates which cover the first three days of sickness since they receive no benefits in return.
10. Subsidies on Utilities: Subsidised telephone rent is offered to elderly people who are in possession of the pink form and are on social assistance. Water and electricity rebates awarded to domestic households whose head is benefiting from social assistance. These rebates are in the form of a waiver on the meter rents (both water and electricity), as well as a reduction in the consumption charge for water.
11. Energy Benefit: All those who are in receipt of Social Assistance, Unemployment Assistance, Supplementary Allowance, Carer's Pension, Old Age Pension and those who benefit from water and electricity meter rebates are eligible to receive a voucher which is redeemed when the bill is paid.
12. Housing Subsidies: The benefits falling under this scheme are issued by the Ministry for Social Policy and include subsidies on the interest paid by members of the public on loans obtained to purchase housing units, and subsidies on rents. These benefits are not aimed towards engaged couples.
13. Housing Authority Subsidies: The Housing Authority subsidises the interest paid by members of the public on loans obtained to purchase housing units from the Authority and to build on land leased from the Authority. The Housing Authority also subsidises the cost of housing units, plots and ground rents to members of the public. Grants are also given on various schemes offered by the Authority.
14. Pensioners' Route Bus subsidies: Subsidies to pensioners (in possession of the *Kartanzjan* card) on route bus fares.
15. Pensioners' Gozo Ferry Boat subsidies: Subsidies to pensioners (in possession of the *Kartanzjan* card) on Gozo Channel Co. Ltd. ferry boat trips.
16. The scheme covering the Elderly function is composed of non means-tested Old Age as well as Disability benefits. Services include the Adult Training Centres (which provide resources, services, training and other forms of support that enable persons with disability, and their families, to form an integral part of society) are included within this function; although the bulk of expenditure under this scheme covers 'homes for the elderly'.
17. Treasury pensions: This scheme covers several programmes as follows:
  - i Pensions, Allowances and Gratuities under Pensions Ordinance and rules previously in force;
  - ii Pensions and Allowances under the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act;
  - iii Pensions and Allowances under the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions);
  - iv Allowances under Act XVII of 1966 (Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act, 1966) and pensions under Act XXVI of 1979 (Members of Parliament Pensions Act, 1979) as amended by Act XIII of 1981;
  - v Pensions specifically authorised;
  - vi Cost of Living Bonus to retired Members of Parliament and Civil and Police pensioners;

- vii Cost of Living Bonus to widows and orphans under the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act;
  - viii Bonus to Government pensioners.
18. MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Schemes: This monthly retirement benefit which is directly linked to the number of service years is payable under this scheme until the beneficiaries attain the age of 61, when the normal retirement pensions become available.
19. Third Country Nationals and Refugees: This vote covers recurrent expenditure in connection with the stay of irregular immigrants in Malta. Costs covered include the provision of food, medical services, maintenance of temporary shelter and surveillance by the Armed Forces of Malta. It should be noted that the NSO takes into account only part of the AFM information.

## APPENDIX 2

### LIST OF FUNCTIONS

1. Sickness/Health Care
  2. Disability
  3. Old Age
  4. Survivors
  5. Family/Children
  6. Unemployment
  7. House
  8. Social Exclusion n.e.c.
- 
1. Sickness/Health care: Income maintenance and support in cash in connection with physical or mental illness, excluding disability. Health care intended to maintain, restore or improve the health of the people protected irrespective of the origin of the disorder.
  2. Disability: Income maintenance and support in cash or kind (except health care) in connection with the inability of physically or mentally disabled people to engage in economic and social activities.
  3. Old age: Income maintenance and support in cash or kind (except health care) in connection with old age.
  4. Survivors: Income maintenance and support in cash or kind in connection with the death of a family member.
  5. Family/Children: Support in cash or kind (except health care) in connection with the costs of pregnancy, childbirth and adoption, bringing up children and caring for other family members.
  6. Unemployment: Income maintenance and support in cash or kind in connection with unemployment.
  7. Housing: Help towards the cost of housing.
  8. Social exclusion not elsewhere classified: Benefits in cash or kind (except health care) specifically intended to where classified combat social exclusion where they are not covered by one of the other functions.