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SOCIAL PROTECTION: MALTA AND THE EU

2013

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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 2008-2012 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 2008-2011 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

The total social protection expenditure for 2012 amounted to €1,319.6 million, an increase of €79.9 million (+6.4 per cent) over 2011. At function level, an increase in social protection outlay was recorded in six out of the eight functions. The functions Old Age (+€39.6 million) and Sickness/Health Care (+€29.2 million) registered the biggest increases in expenditure, together accounting for 86.0 per cent of the overall increase in social protection expenditure. Survivors (+€12.0 million), Unemployment (+€4.7 million), Family/Children (+€3.0 million) and Disability (+€0.1 million) were the other functions to record a rise in expenditure. The other two functions, Housing (-€6.8 million) and Social Exclusion (-€1.8 million), both registered a decline from their corresponding 2011 outlays.

At scheme level, 14 out of the 19 schemes registered an increase in expenditure, with Social Security Contributory Benefits (+€43.8 million) recording the highest absolute positive change. This significant rise in Contributory Benefits outlay is mostly attributed to a €30.4 million increase in the Two-thirds pension (TTP), reflected by a rise in beneficiaries in 2012. Significant increases were also recorded under the schemes Hospitals and Other Health Care (+€24.2 million) and Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits (+€10.8 million). The former is due to an increase in expenditure under Mater Dei Hospital (+€10.1 million) and Community pharmacy services (+€9.5 million), while the latter is mainly reflected through increases in Unemployment Assistance (+€2.2 million), Children's Allowance (+€2.0 million) and Sickness Assistance (+€1.9 million) expenditure.

Five schemes registered a drop in expenditure, with Housing Authority Subsidies (-€6.8 million) and Energy Benefits (-€3.2 million) recording the largest declines. The other three schemes to record a decrease in outlay in 2012 were Third Country Nationals and Refugees (-€1.8 million), MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Scheme (-€0.3 million) and SEDQA (-€0.1 million).

The total amount of sick days taken in 2012 by both public and private employees was 645,313, an increase of 9,125 days compared to 2011. This resulted in an increase of €1.3 million (+3.6 per cent) in outlay under the scheme Sickness Days – Employers' Expenditure, amounting to €37.1 million in 2012. Furthermore, the total social protection expenditure associated with public transport, covering bus fare and Gozo ferry subsidies for elderly persons, amounted to €4.2 million. This figure is €1.3 million higher than the corresponding value in 2011, with bus fare subsidies accounting for more than 95 per cent of this increase. In 2012, the total amount of bus and ferry tickets sold to pensioners was around 2.4 million.

Malta and the EU

Data required to compare social protection expenditure with the other 28 EU Member States (Croatia being the latest country to join the EU in 2013) is currently available until 2011, with 2012 data set to be published in the final quarter of 2014.¹ In 2011, social protection expenditure in the EU28 on average rose by 1.9 per cent from 2010. Twenty-two countries recorded a rise in expenditure, with Sweden (+7.3 per cent) and Ireland (+6.5 per cent) registering the most significant increases. Latvia (-5.7 per cent) and Greece (-3.8 per cent) recorded the biggest declines in social protection outlay. Malta's 2011 social protection expenditure was 1.4 per cent higher than 2010.

As a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the EU28 social protection benefits average in 2011 was 27.8 per cent. This reflected a 1.1 per cent drop from the corresponding value in 2010. Denmark (32.8 per cent), France (31.9 per cent) and the Netherlands (30.5 per cent) registered the highest ratios of social protection outlay to GDP. On the other hand, Latvia (14.8 per cent), Estonia (15.9 per cent) and Romania (16.1 per cent) recorded the lowest percentages of GDP attributed to social protection expenditure. Malta's social protection expenditure amounted to 18.7 per cent of GDP in 2011, 0.5 percentage points lower than 2010.

Each social protection related benefit is categorised into one of two groups. It is either classified as a cash benefit, providing an alternative or supplementary source of income to beneficiaries, or as a benefit in kind, which are non-cash based benefits provided in the form of goods and services. In 2011, the majority of social protection expenditure was used on cash benefits, with each of the Member States registering more than 50 per cent of their social protection expenditure on cash benefits. The EU28 average showed that in 2011 64.7 per cent of social benefits were cash benefits, 0.5 per cent higher than 2010. Cyprus (78.8 per cent) and Poland (75.9 per cent) were the two countries which recorded the highest ratios of cash to social protection benefits, while Ireland (51.6 per cent) and Sweden (53.2 per cent) registered the lowest proportions of benefits

¹Please note that due to some recent backward revisions, there are some updates in Malta's social protection expenditure data which feature in Section A but not in Section B.

given in cash. In Malta's case, 69.0 per cent of social protection expenditure was used to cover cash benefits, reflecting a 1.2 per cent increase.

In 2011, the total percentage of social protection expenditure covering means-tested benefits was 10.8 per cent at EU28 level. At 27.5 per cent Ireland had the largest ratio of means-tested benefits while Estonia recorded the lowest percentage share, with only 0.6 per cent being classified as means-tested. For Malta 13.4 per cent of social protection expenditure was subject to means-testing in 2011. Furthermore, at EU28 level means-tested expenditure was split evenly between cash benefits and benefits in kind, while two-thirds of the outlay on non means-tested benefits were in the form of cash benefits.

Malta's social protection expenditure was spent mostly on Old Age/Survivors related benefits, with 54.5 per cent of total outlay covering such benefits; hence reaffirming Malta's trend of Old Age/Survivors benefits making up more than half the overall social protection expenditure in a calendar year. In 2011 Malta ranked fifth in the EU on Old Age/Survivors benefits expenditure as a ratio of social protection expenditure, with Italy the frontrunner at 61.3 per cent. Among the Member States, Ireland was the sole country where the biggest percentage of social protection expenditure was not under Old Age/Survivors benefits. Instead Ireland, at 45.1 per cent, ranks first among EU countries for social protection outlay spent under the Sickness/Health Care function. Malta ranks ninth with 29.4 per cent of total social expenditure covering Sickness/Health Care classified benefits. In 2011, the EU28 average expenditure on the Family/Children function stood at 7.9 per cent as a ratio of the overall social protection expenditure. This is 1.5 percentage points higher than Malta's total, which ranked twenty-second among the EU Member States.

At 4.3 per cent, Malta has the third lowest 2011 percentage of social protection expenditure spent on Disability classified benefits, with only Cyprus (3.2 per cent) and Ireland (4.2 per cent) ranked lower. Also, Malta spent 2.7 and 1.1 per cent of its overall social protection expenditure under the Unemployment and Housing functions respectively, with the latter equal to half the corresponding EU28 average (2.2 per cent). Finally, Malta's share of expenditure on the Social Exclusion function stood at 1.6 per cent, which was 0.2 percentage points higher than the EU28 average.

SECTION A

SOCIAL PROTECTION

IN MALTA

1. Social Protection

1.1 Social Protection Expenditure: 2008-2012

€

Schemes	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Social Security Contributory Benefits	468,881,633	501,932,649	562,436,574	561,161,003	604,939,095
Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits	155,949,457	159,903,903	168,914,700	166,833,656	177,620,306
Hospitals and Other Health Care Facilities	227,451,236	264,882,554	267,686,494	272,156,360	296,368,991
Social Welfare Standards	1,650,093	1,695,711	2,186,271	2,480,912	3,407,660
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	14,166,791	14,114,521	13,291,423	12,072,069	12,845,003
APPOĠĠ	3,340,300	3,246,252	3,478,371	3,851,840	4,243,542
SEDQA	1,717,102	1,759,809	1,776,657	1,611,857	1,508,974
Employment and Training Corporation	4,746,002	3,310,133	4,179,927	5,605,518	7,161,975
Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure	36,125,837	35,748,038	33,760,061	35,769,778	37,053,323
Subsidies on Utilities	2,808,541	3,303,249	3,118,780	3,584,377	4,263,062
Energy Benefit	2,692,766	4,041,193	3,615,722	8,362,683	5,121,390
Housing Subsidies	169,972	195,000	93,774	77,163	79,346
Housing Authority Subsidies	13,016,672	9,384,501	9,907,614	12,159,105	5,399,608
Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy	814,162	812,457	940,631	1,654,318	2,904,395
Pensioners' Gozo Ferry Boat Subsidy	902,123	1,010,787	1,115,250	1,211,298	1,273,233
Care of the Elderly and the Disabled	37,795,485	46,023,280	48,173,498	52,270,909	55,101,678
Treasury Pensions	80,230,161	83,117,193	85,642,853	86,392,980	89,951,004
MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Scheme	2,551,258	4,873,212	3,796,090	3,690,796	3,423,185
Third Country Nationals and Refugees	9,116,699	11,061,584	8,152,563	8,738,130	6,932,101
Total	1,064,126,291	1,150,416,026	1,222,267,253	1,239,684,752	1,319,597,870
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	5,963,489,000	5,956,044,000	6,385,082,000	6,644,639,000	6,850,710,000
Social Protection as a percentage of GDP	17.8	19.3	19.1	18.7	19.3

Note: GDP as per NSO News Release 246/2013

1.2 Social Protection Expenditure by Function: 2008-2012

€

Functions	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sickness/Health Care	315,567,632	353,338,650	357,976,049	362,876,579	392,036,125
Disability	57,058,499	54,038,533	53,240,925	51,229,303	51,338,105
Old Age	453,082,546	494,844,441	557,541,287	561,390,409	600,949,164
Survivors	102,771,873	107,613,452	113,548,103	116,591,683	128,559,274
Family / Children	71,581,174	73,643,185	76,193,893	79,371,859	82,366,399
Unemployment	29,348,508	34,448,498	33,819,443	34,737,835	39,408,917
Housing	13,186,644	9,579,501	10,001,388	12,236,268	5,478,954
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	21,529,414	22,909,767	19,946,164	21,250,816	19,460,932
Total	1,064,126,291	1,150,416,026	1,222,267,253	1,239,684,752	1,319,597,870

Chart 1. Expenditure by Function



2. SOCIAL BENEFITS

2.1 Social security contributory benefits: 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€
Sickness benefit	19,068	6,446,491	19,776	6,368,311	18,209	6,399,713	19,332	6,444,522	19,688	6,963,090
Decreased national invalidity pension	22	88,558	21	38,471	8	34,404	9	38,211	6	30,546
Disablement gratuity	87	110,632	67	83,081	41	52,468	50	74,892	43	87,491
Increased injury pension	289	1,353,031	263	1,265,406	218	1,094,488	205	1,017,807	171	815,709
Injury benefit	2,572	1,480,938	2,094	1,235,947	2,044	1,145,438	1,847	967,701	1,948	1,089,074
Injury pension	341	353,352	328	389,016	316	354,011	310	346,242	303	348,088
Invalidity pension	1,340	4,659,929	1,072	3,722,896	830	3,135,914	654	2,409,422	508	2,085,715
National minimum invalidity pension	6,117	28,595,769	5,570	26,393,654	5,104	25,189,861	4,687	23,227,071	4,270	22,110,704
Decreased national minimum pension	104	496,601	99	539,225	93	514,511	89	454,980	85	478,380
Increased national minimum pension	1,502	11,329,124	1,504	11,740,980	1,752	13,031,098	1,969	13,954,367	1,974	15,236,113
Increased retirement pension	2,082	12,365,709	1,859	11,963,101	2,509	12,546,445	2,705	16,150,404	2,051	13,639,522
National minimum pension	6,091	27,750,181	6,099	29,283,047	5,946	29,142,197	6,042	29,597,416	5,966	30,130,434
Retirement pension	8,956	47,227,506	9,252	48,155,906	9,499	54,025,353	8,876	47,775,362	7,884	46,058,709
Two-thirds pension	27,345	194,821,369	29,750	217,824,704	32,042	260,631,925	34,488	259,788,872	36,981	290,221,657
Early survivors retirement pension	1,922	13,027,731	1,941	13,490,684	1,976	14,462,293	1,954	14,236,803	1,837	14,079,864
National minimum widows' pension	7,701	41,703,287	7,548	42,177,817	7,374	42,723,362	7,303	42,762,173	7,381	46,847,538
Survivors' pension	4,782	31,180,067	5,139	34,634,863	5,476	37,699,280	5,844	40,202,145	6,203	46,868,189
Widows' pension*	602	7,893,144	458	7,160,356	417	7,338,110	318	7,381,011	263	7,208,936
Pension of widows with children	9	49,518	11	44,347	16	54,152	26	78,655	39	161,480
Marriage grant	3,047	700,164	2,988	709,030	3,343	789,162	3,185	790,944	3,361	875,084
Maternity benefit**	2,687	2,066,442	2,639	2,171,237	2,358	2,100,967	2,481	2,259,895	3,183	2,552,367
Orphans' allowance	11	59,639	13	51,891	18	75,743	16	72,852	19	91,861
Re-marriage gratuity	35	170,928	41	182,521	42	205,405	46	230,616	48	272,914
Special unemployment benefit	832	644,657	1,008	987,391	847	842,982	894	814,701	822	807,691
Unemployment benefit	2,988	1,674,092	4,511	2,492,695	3,530	2,007,675	2,917	1,389,469	2,961	1,529,150
Bonus	-	32,632,774	-	38,826,070	-	46,839,614	-	48,694,470	-	54,348,788
Total	100,532	468,881,633	104,051	501,932,649	104,008	562,436,574	106,247	561,161,003	107,995	604,939,095
% of social protection	44.1		43.6		46.0		45.3		45.8	

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

Note: *Due to misclassification of the data, the Widows Pension expenditure does not reflect the number of beneficiaries. **As of 2012, Maternity Benefit beneficiaries includes also Maternity Leave Benefit beneficiaries.

2.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	per cent				
Sickness	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
Disability	7.2	6.1	5.1	4.7	4.1
Old age	68.3	69.8	72.4	72.4	72.4
Survivors	21.6	21.2	19.9	20.5	21.0
Family and children	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Unemployment	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit type:					
Non means-tested	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	0.1	0.2	0.1	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: 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€
Leprosy assistance	50	98,032	47	94,216	43	92,955	42	86,579	36	82,955
Milk grant	191	76,055	187	78,108	165	78,383	144	63,327	125	68,227
Sickness assistance	14,307	15,875,008	14,045	16,256,011	13,848	17,109,035	13,738	17,146,456	13,664	19,027,289
Social assistance	7,935	29,561,691	7,969	30,395,498	8,069	34,122,997	8,155	32,512,851	8,231	33,576,129
Social assistance for carers	433	1,231,623	416	1,217,015	388	1,330,368	372	1,157,566	341	1,136,696
Tuberculosis assistance	9	3,841	3	1,734	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disabled child allowance	745	624,700	765	648,153	819	661,085	820	727,931	872	744,144
Disability pension	1,891	8,179,699	1,879	8,267,840	1,894	8,742,070	1,923	8,914,202	1,951	9,354,436
Severely disability pension	359	1,421,756	357	1,448,578	362	1,562,650	379	1,610,022	417	1,820,085
Age pension	4,871	16,558,937	4,830	17,096,622	4,876	18,235,135	4,939	18,520,290	4,967	18,952,707
Blind pension	170	611,751	172	637,481	190	714,010	197	693,482	213	844,548
Carers pension	205	841,039	181	755,426	182	767,894	162	760,426	141	660,075
Children's allowance	48,056	39,539,983	47,665	38,362,119	46,808	37,087,440	46,299	36,463,007	45,941	38,490,149
Foster care allowance	127	701,722	133	698,974	172	1,146,259	200	504,017	218	1,439,279
Social assistance for single parents	2,678	9,169,179	2,945	10,511,933	3,131	12,721,110	3,158	12,427,401	3,302	13,528,977
Social assistance board	41	51,688	26	29,304	28	20,859	52	46,538	54	61,169
Unemployment assistance	5,390	16,189,654	5,702	18,340,183	5,914	18,941,485	5,856	18,640,942	5,884	20,874,836
Drug addicts allowance	150	66,662	126	51,925	102	56,954	100	49,181	76	36,525
Supplementary allowance	29,096	6,339,308	28,267	5,977,015	27,154	5,770,417	26,596	6,714,719	26,804	6,620,607
Non-contributory bonus	-	8,807,129	-	9,035,768	-	9,753,592	-	9,794,721	-	10,301,474
Total	116,704	155,949,457	115,715	159,903,903	114,145	168,914,700	113,132	166,833,655	113,237	177,620,306
% of social protection	14.7		13.9		13.8		13.5		13.5	

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

2.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	per cent				
Sickness	26.2	26.2	27.1	26.6	26.5
Disability	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8
Old age	12.6	12.6	12.7	13.0	12.6
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	39.3	38.6	38.1	37.3	37.6
Unemployment	11.0	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.5
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.0
Benefit type:					
Non means-tested	27.4	25.9	24.0	23.5	23.9
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	72.6	74.1	76.0	76.5	76.1
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: 2008-2012

€

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total expenditure	227,451,236	264,882,554	267,686,494	272,156,360	296,368,991
Gozo general hospital	16,618,564	17,464,898	18,224,938	19,168,529	18,980,913
Sir Paul Boffa hospital	4,952,338	6,350,980	6,830,302	7,515,753	6,975,294
Mount Carmel hospital	20,544,210	20,375,585	24,517,080	25,052,581	27,974,046
Mater Dei Hospital	104,272,834	116,975,939	126,466,263	127,640,594	137,776,859
Primary care	15,868,801	17,750,102	16,534,626	18,213,891	18,857,389
Community pharmacy services	57,323,841	77,036,586	65,595,193	66,346,531	75,830,343
Zammit Clapp/Rehabilitation Hospital Karin Grech	7,870,649	8,928,464	9,518,093	8,218,481	9,974,147
% of social protection	21.4	23.0	21.9	22.0	22.5

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

3.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Function classification	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.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit type:					
Non means-tested	93.8	92.8	94.0	94.0	93.7
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Means-tested	6.2	7.2	6.0	6.0	6.3
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.2 Health care statistics

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
St. Luke's/Mater Dei Hospital					
Admissions	51,185	50,912	50,167	53,527	51,770
Number of bed days	264,494	275,489	273,627	284,998	293,786
Mean bed occupancy rate (%)	82.0	87.5	87.2	91.0	92.8
Mean length of Hospital stay (days)	4.8	5.1	5.3	5	4.9
Number of day cases	17,194	18,390	21,720	22,345	24,110
Attendances at Accident and emergency department	106,907	101,439	107,102	110,279	111,533
Surgical operations	35,975	38,743	41,795	43,747	45,461
Outpatient clinic visits	350,057	442,642	496,503	524,662	545,702
Primary Care Services					
Attendances in health centres	262,373	331,751	323,415	350,251	458,289
Attendances in district clinics	155,187	202,609	174,974	192,229	210,202
GP home visit by day*	10,478	11,166	11,561	12,555	15,523
GP home visit by night	1,794	2,229	-	-	-
Community pharmacy services					
Prescriptions	1,129,742	879,972	541,547	431,742	268,054
Items dispensed	2,184,864	1,795,794	1,011,590	827,635	498,909
Pharmacy of your choice					
Number of Pharmacies	68	68	98	129	160
Prescriptions **	135,649	252,286	311,338	406,711	513,000
Items dispensed	406,947	756,859	934,013	1,220,133	1,537,645
Sir Paul Boffa Hospital					
Admissions	1,403	1,427	1,530	1,950	2,188
Number of bed days	11,164	10,095	8,655	9,676	11,071
Mean bed occupancy rate (%)	60	54	55	59	64
Mean length of Hospital stay (days)	8	7	6	5	5
Number of day cases	47	231	235	173	188
Outpatient clinic visits	28,755	31,044	36,125	41,340	46,488
Mount Carmel Hospital					
Admissions	1,196	1,220	1,135	1,278	1,450
Informal	727	746	779	765	896
Compulsory	469	474	356	513	554
Zammit Clapp/Rehabilitation Hospital Karin Grech					
Admissions	1,574	1,315	1,300	1,498	1,564
Number of bed days	-	-	-	65,918	85,005
Mean bed occupancy rate (%)	-	-	-	98	99
Mean length of Hospital stay (days)	-	35	38	43	47
Number of day cases/Outpatient clinic visits	2,635	2,680	3,286*	3,529	4,112

Source: Ministry for Health

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

**Data is estimated at 3 items per prescription

4. SOCIAL WELFARE

4.1 Expenditure by social welfare standards: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenditure (€)	1,650,093	1,695,711	2,186,271	2,480,912	3,407,660
% of social protection	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department

4.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	70.8	81.8	75.7	78.3	81.1
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	29.2	18.2	24.3	21.7	18.9
Benefit type:					
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): 2008-2012

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenditure (€)	14,166,791	14,114,521	13,291,423	12,072,069	12,845,003
% of social protection	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0

Source: National Accounts Unit, NSO

4.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008-2012
	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
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

5. AGENCIES

5.1 Expenditure by APPOGG: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenditure (€)	3,340,300	3,246,252	3,478,371	3,851,840	4,243,542
% of social protection	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: APPOGG (Annual accounts provided to the NSO)

5.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008-2012 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
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

5.2 Expenditure by SEDQA: 2008-2012

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenditure (€)	1,717,102	1,759,809	1,776,657	1,611,857	1,508,974
% of social protection	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: SEDQA (Annual accounts provided to the NSO)

5.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008-2012 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	100.0
Benefit type:	
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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Child protection services	1,270	1,194	1,069	1,654	1,377
Fostering services (number of foster carers)	160	187	198	228	232
Adoption services (number of cases active at the end of the year)	-	-	435	471	385
Benniena Service	-	-	168	268	311
Looked after children	503	498	507	374	386
Court services	132	169	177	216	236
Youth in Focus	-	-	260	298	343
Supervised access visits	90	108	203	163	170
Out of home care services (number of children referred)	-	-	-	-	77
High support service (number of children at the end of the year)	-	-	-	-	23
Domestic violence unit	972	1,030	889	803	668
Ghabex shelter	70	69	51	46	43
Perpetrators programme	118	144	105	103	89
Family therapy service	140	170	174	196	163
Psychological services	436	492	235	267	259
St. Luke's/Mater Dei social work unit	739	760	1,191	1,667	2,111
Boffa hospital social work unit	550	545	410	503	599
Qormi health centre social work unit	176	155	191	219	125
St. Vincent De Paul social work unit	526	509	681	349	359
PUD - Programm Flimkien	39	40	-	-	-
Outreach services	61	33	-	-	-
Generic services	127	169	324	215	232
Paulo Freire Institute	-	-	-	-	67
Cottonera community service	389	542	444	459	490
Birkirkara community service	-	-	-	124	168
Qawra community service	-	-	-	234	235
Msida community service	-	-	-	-	12
Valletta community service	-	-	-	-	122
Initial response service	1,206	1,143	2,682	2,427	2,357
Supportline 179 (calls received)	18,444	15,592	16,446	17,539	16,677
Hotline (reports received)	-	-	-	-	128

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 the number of "cases worked with". This reflects the number of cases which were new, re-contacted or known in the reporting year.

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.

5.3.2 List of services offered by SEDQA

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Drugs community team	505	449	609	467	484
Substance misuse out-patients unit (SMOPU) / detox out-patients	1,085	1,112	1,162	1,160	1,135
Substance misuse in-patients unit (SMIPU) / detox in-patients	254	234	267	211	203
Kommunita Santa Marija	103	79	57	51	49
Family services (number of family units)	26*	31*	51*	28*	36*
Psychological services	113*	106*	84*	75*	78*
Teen support services	143	101	-	-	-
Alcohol Rehabilitation (Žernieq)	21	26	18	22	23
Alcohol and gambling community team **	-	123	410	411	422

Note:

* As of 2008, there was a change in data collection for these services 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: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenditure (€)	4,746,002	3,310,133	4,179,927	5,605,518	7,161,975
Mainstream courses (attendances)	5,508	6,745	13,679	15,072	6,249
NIFTE courses (attendances)	1,323	-	-	-	-
Other courses (attendances)	2,142	1,854	11,519	6,244	3,868
% of social protection	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5

Source: Employment and Training Corporation (ETC) Annual Reports

6.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	3.5	-	5.7	2.8	-
Old age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	96.5	100.0	94.3	97.2	100.0
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit type:					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	32.1	31.6	7.7	15.2	10.5
Benefits in kind	67.9	68.4	92.3	84.8	89.5
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

6.2. Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenditure (€)	36,125,837	35,748,038	33,760,061	35,769,778	37,053,323
% of days taken by public employees	49.7	49.5	50.4	50.2	50.5
% of days taken by private employees	50.3	50.5	49.6	49.8	49.5
Total sickness days taken	685,913	660,393	605,672	636,188	645,313
% of social protection	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8

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	2008-2012
	per cent
Sickness	100.0
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	100.0
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

7. UTILITIES

7.1 Subsidies on utilities: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Subsidised telephone rent (€)	311,158	294,755	284,204	264,058	246,238
Beneficiaries (individuals)	5,482	5,193	5,008	4,653	4,339
Water and electricity meter rebate (€)	2,497,383	3,008,494	2,834,576	3,320,319	4,016,824
Beneficiaries (households)	20,934	20,465	22,580	25,887	26,372
% of social protection	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

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

7.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	24.9	10.8	9.1	7.4	5.8
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	75.1	89.2	90.9	92.6	94.2
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit type:					
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: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Energy benefit (€)	2,692,766	4,041,193	3,615,722	8,362,683	5,121,390
Number of households	25,886	26,900	22,580	25,887	26,372
% of social protection	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4

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

7.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008-2012 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	100.0
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0

8. HOUSING

8.1 Housing subsidies: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenditure (€)	169,972	195,000	93,774	77,163	79,346
% of social protection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department

Note: 0 indicates a negligible percentage

8.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008-2012 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	100.0
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0

8.2 Housing Authority subsidies: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenditure (€)	13,016,672	9,384,501	9,907,614	12,159,105	5,399,608
% of social protection	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4

Source: Housing Authority (Annual Accounts provided to NSO)

8.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008-2012 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	100.0
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
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: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Subsidy (€)	814,162	812,457	940,631	1,654,318	2,904,395
Number of tickets sold*	4,056,611	4,048,116	4,686,752	3,121,816	2,169,202
% of social protection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

Sources: Public Transport Association and Transport Malta.

Note: Expenditure on Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy is estimated

* The decrease in the number of tickets sold from 2011 is mainly due to an increase in the number of multi-trip tickets sold since a private operator took over the public transport system in mid-2011.

9.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008-2012 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	100.0
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

9.2 Pensioners' Gozo ferry boat subsidy: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Subsidy (€)	902,123	1,010,787	1,115,250	1,211,298	1,273,233
Number of tickets sold	172,386	192,121	212,663	230,781	242,427
% of social protection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

9.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008-2012 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	100.0
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
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: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenditure (€)	37,795,485	46,023,280	48,173,498	52,270,909	55,101,678
Homes for the elderly (residents)	778	751	747	767	863
St. Vincent de Paul Residence (residents)	1,005	1,012	1,111	1,126	1,203
Day care centres (visitors)	1,480	1,429	1,314	1,327	1,426
Home care help (beneficiaries)	3,525	3,476	3,635	3,661	3,659
Incontinence service (beneficiaries)	3,174	3,317	3,468	3,643	3,912
Meals on wheels (number of)	65,869	85,753	86,000	85,305	87,500
% of social protection	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.2

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

10.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	18.8	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.4
Old age	81.2	84.8	84.5	84.2	83.6
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit type:					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	7.0
Benefits in kind	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	93.0
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

10.2 Treasury Pensions: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenditure (€)	80,230,161	83,117,193	85,642,853	86,392,980	89,951,004
Beneficiaries	14,611	14,651	14,749	14,848	15,055
% of social protection	7.5	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.8

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

10.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Old age	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.0
Survivors	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit type:					
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: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Pension Expenditure (€)	2,551,258	4,873,212	3,796,090	3,690,796	3,423,185
Beneficiaries	433	429	379	317	288
% of social protection	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3

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

10.3.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008-2012 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	100.0
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	100.0
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

10.4 Third country nationals and refugees: 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenditure (€)	9,116,699	11,061,584	8,152,563	8,738,130	6,932,101
Open centres population	1,981	2,974	2,240	1,661	2,156
% of social protection	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5

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

10.4.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2008-2012 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	100.0
Benefit type:	
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: 2011/2010

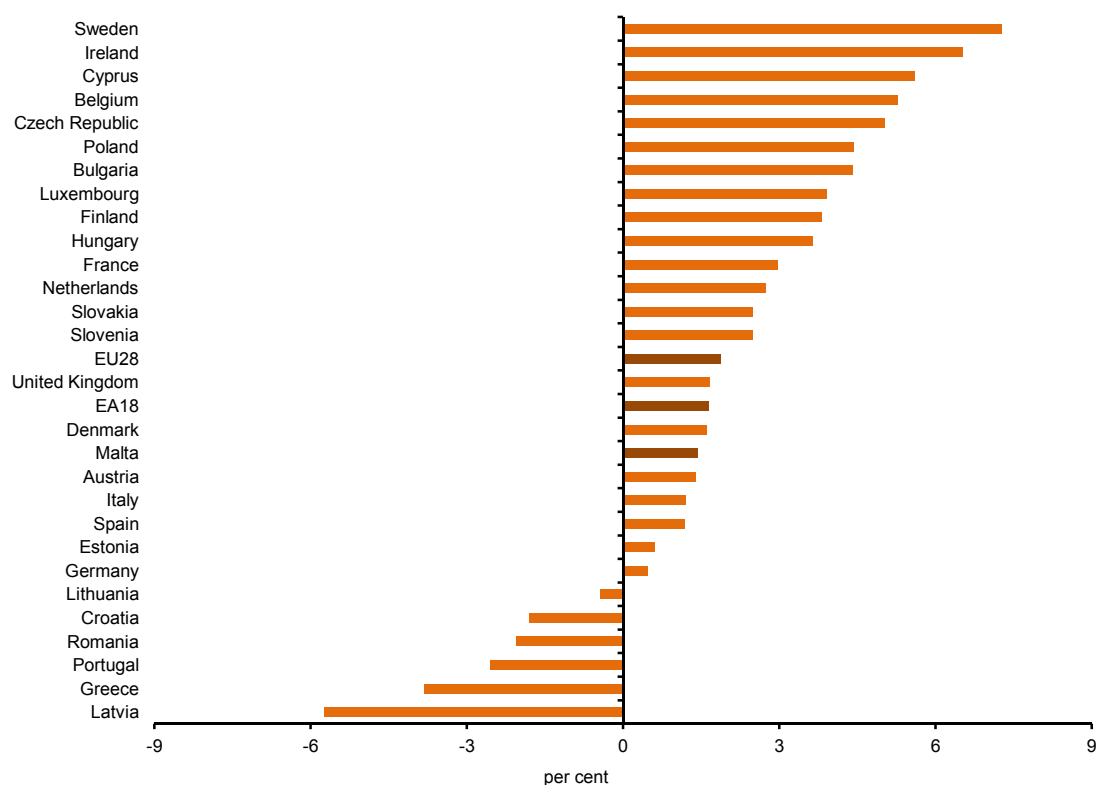
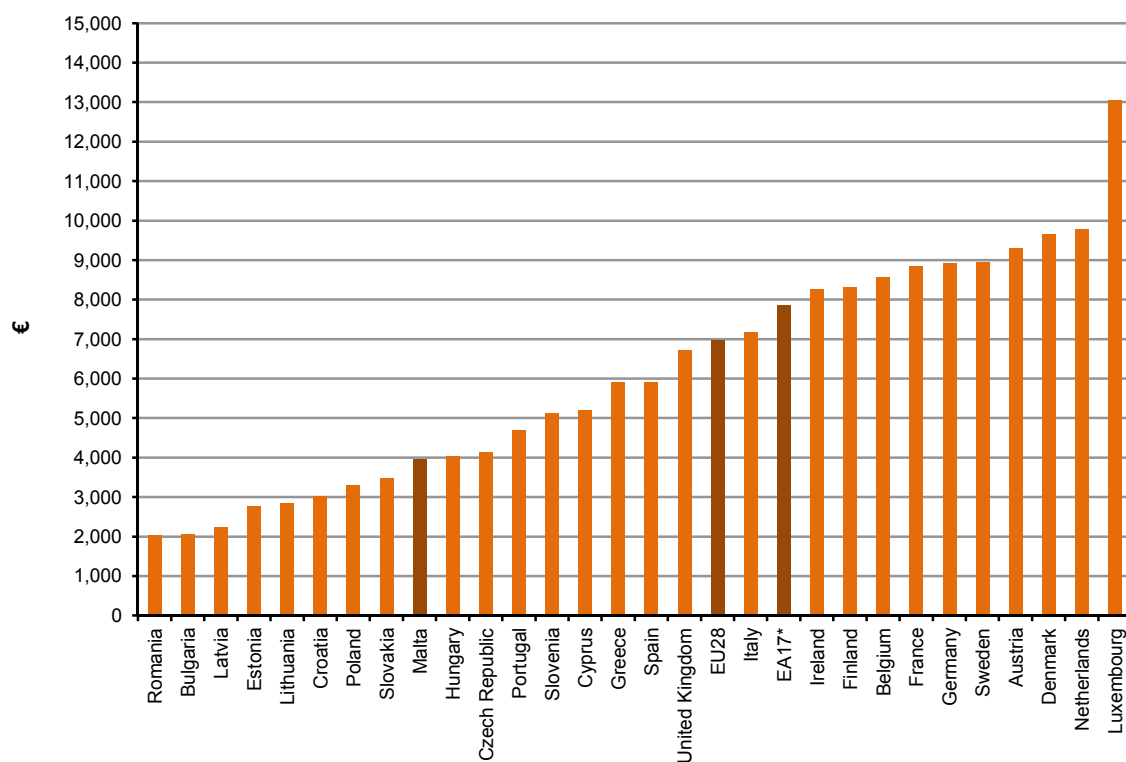


Chart 3. Social protection benefits per capita: 2011 (in PPS)

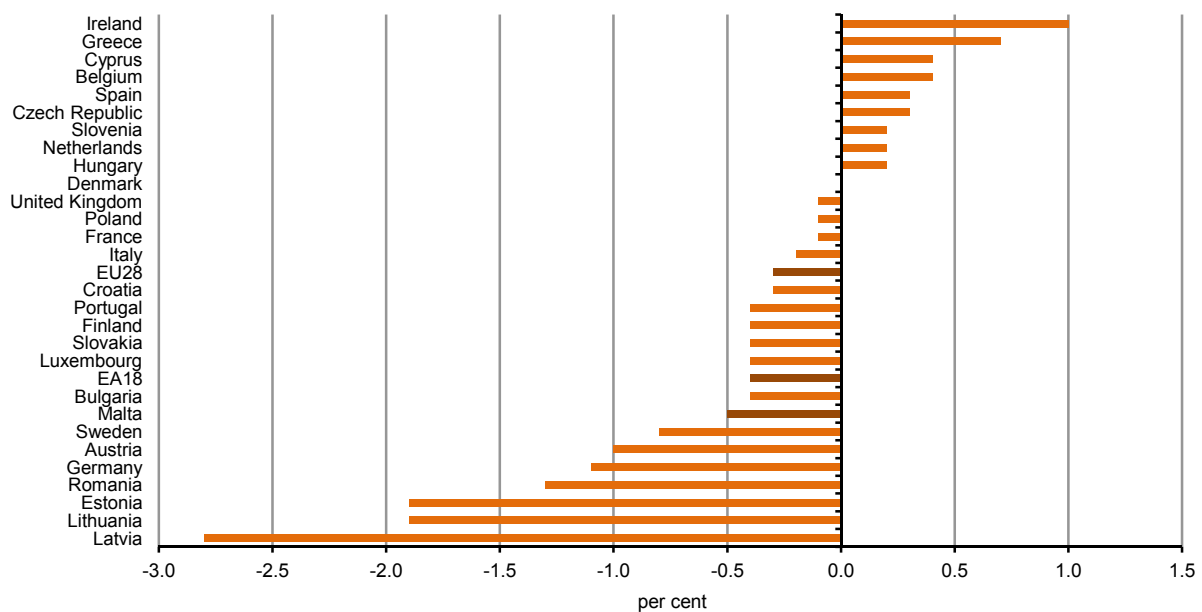


Note: *Data for EA18 was unavailable.

11. Social protection benefits as a percentage of GDP

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2011/2010
EU28	25.6	28.4	28.1	27.8	-1.1
EA18	26.4	29.1	29.1	28.7	-1.4
Belgium	26.7	29.1	28.6	29.0	1.4
Bulgaria	15.0	16.7	17.6	17.2	-2.3
Czech Republic	17.5	19.7	19.5	19.8	1.5
Denmark	29.2	33.1	32.8	32.8	0.0
Germany	27.0	30.2	29.4	28.3	-3.7
Estonia	14.8	18.8	17.8	15.9	-10.7
Ireland	20.3	25.1	27.3	28.3	3.7
Greece	25.4	27.4	28.2	28.9	2.5
Spain	21.7	24.9	25.3	25.6	1.2
France	29.7	31.9	32.0	31.9	-0.3
Croatia	18.2	20.2	20.5	20.2	-1.5
Italy	26.4	28.5	28.6	28.4	-0.7
Cyprus	18.6	20.8	21.8	22.2	1.8
Latvia	12.5	16.7	17.6	14.8	-15.9
Lithuania	15.6	20.6	18.3	16.4	-10.4
Luxembourg	21.0	23.9	22.6	22.2	-1.8
Hungary	22.5	23.9	22.6	22.8	0.9
Malta	17.9	19.4	19.2	18.7	-2.6
Netherlands	26.9	29.7	30.3	30.5	0.7
Austria	27.6	29.8	29.7	28.7	-3.4
Poland	18.2	18.8	18.8	18.7	-0.5
Portugal	23.2	25.5	25.4	25.0	-1.6
Romania	14.1	16.9	17.4	16.1	-7.5
Slovenia	20.9	23.7	24.4	24.6	0.8
Slovakia	15.5	18.2	18.1	17.7	-2.2
Finland	25.4	29.5	29.7	29.3	-1.3
Sweden	28.9	31.4	29.8	29.0	-2.7
United Kingdom	24.8	27.8	26.4	26.3	-0.4

Chart 4. Percentage points change in social protection in terms of GDP: 2011/2010



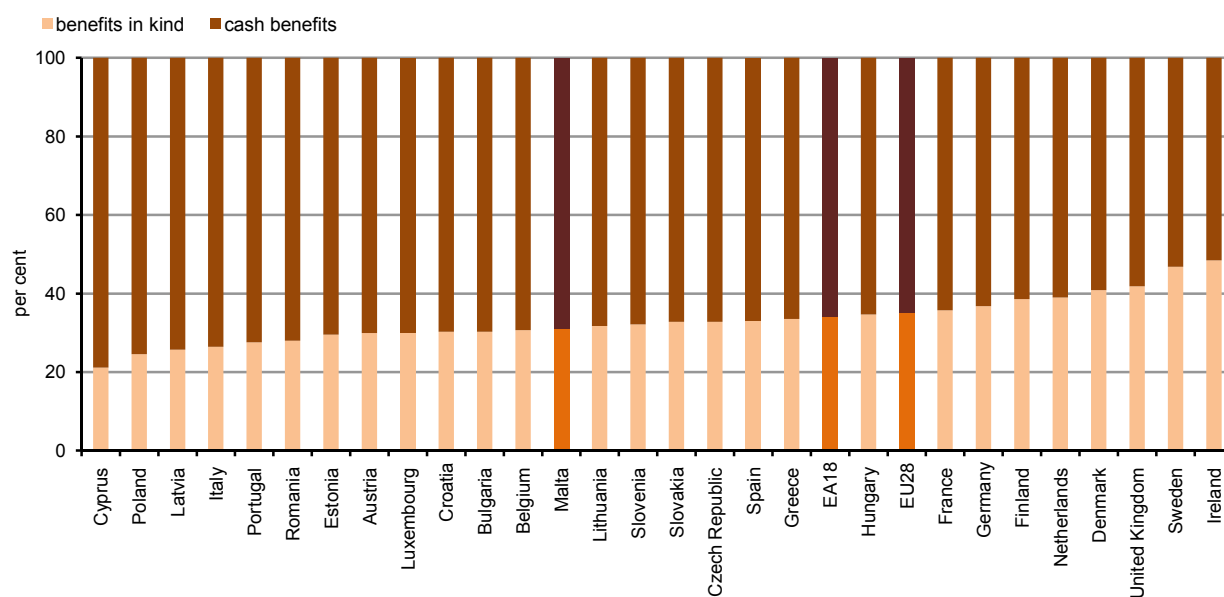
12. Cash benefits as a percentage of social protection benefits

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2011/2010
EU28	64.8	64.8	64.5	64.7	0.5
EA18	65.9	65.9	65.9	65.9	-0.1
Belgium	69.7	69.8	69.6	69.3	-0.4
Bulgaria	67.3	73.6	72.2	69.7	-3.4
Czech Republic	67.9	67.5	67.2	67.2	0.0
Denmark	57.9	57.7	57.7	59.1	2.5
Germany	65.9	64.0	63.6	63.2	-0.6
Estonia	69.5	71.8	71.3	70.4	-1.3
Ireland	58.1	58.2	55.7	51.6	-7.3
Greece	63.0	63.1	63.5	66.4	4.7
Spain	64.1	65.5	66.1	66.8	1.1
France	63.6	63.9	64.1	64.3	0.3
Croatia	69.2	68.3	68.8	69.8	1.3
Italy	72.3	73.0	73.1	73.6	0.7
Cyprus	77.4	76.0	77.5	78.8	1.7
Latvia	68.8	76.0	76.1	74.3	-2.4
Lithuania	68.6	71.4	69.9	68.2	-2.5
Luxembourg	69.5	70.3	69.5	69.8	0.4
Hungary	67.6	69.4	67.3	65.4	-2.8
Malta	70.3	68.6	69.8	69.0	-1.2
Netherlands	61.0	60.6	61.1	61.0	-0.1
Austria	69.6	69.8	69.7	70.0	0.5
Poland	78.6	78.2	79.2	75.4	-4.8
Portugal	69.0	68.6	69.7	72.4	3.9
Romania	70.9	72.8	71.8	72.0	0.3
Slovenia	66.0	66.7	67.2	67.9	1.0
Slovakia	63.3	66.0	66.9	67.2	0.6
Finland	60.6	62.0	62.0	61.4	-1.0
Sweden	54.3	55.1	54.4	53.2	-2.3
United Kingdom	59.7	59.0	58.0	58.2	0.4

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2011/2010
EU28	35.2	35.2	35.5	35.3	-0.8
EA18	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.1	0.3
Belgium	30.3	30.2	30.4	30.7	0.9
Bulgaria	32.7	26.4	27.8	30.3	8.8
Czech Republic	32.1	32.5	32.8	32.8	0.0
Denmark	42.1	42.3	42.3	40.9	-3.5
Germany	34.1	36.0	36.4	36.8	1.1
Estonia	30.5	28.2	28.7	29.6	3.2
Ireland	41.9	41.8	44.3	48.4	9.2
Greece	37.0	36.9	36.5	33.6	-8.1
Spain	35.9	34.5	33.9	33.2	-2.2
France	36.4	36.1	35.9	35.7	-0.6
Croatia	30.8	31.7	31.2	30.2	-3.0
Italy	27.7	27.0	26.9	26.4	-1.9
Cyprus	22.6	24.0	22.5	21.2	-5.8
Latvia	31.2	24.0	23.9	25.7	7.6
Lithuania	31.4	28.6	30.1	31.8	5.7
Luxembourg	30.5	29.7	30.5	30.2	-1.0
Hungary	32.4	30.6	32.7	34.6	5.8
Malta	29.7	31.4	30.2	31.0	2.7
Netherlands	39.0	39.4	38.9	39.0	0.2
Austria	30.4	30.2	30.3	30.0	-1.1
Poland	21.4	21.8	20.8	24.6	18.3
Portugal	31.0	31.4	30.3	27.6	-9.0
Romania	29.1	27.2	28.2	28.0	-0.7
Slovenia	34.0	33.3	32.8	32.1	-2.1
Slovakia	36.7	34.0	33.1	32.8	-1.1
Finland	39.4	38.0	38.0	38.6	1.6
Sweden	45.7	44.9	45.6	46.8	2.7
United Kingdom	40.3	41.0	42.0	41.8	-0.5

Chart 5. Social protection benefits classification (2011)



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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2011/2010
EU28	10.5	10.9	10.7	10.8	0.7
EA18	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.1	1.4
Belgium	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8	-8.0
Bulgaria	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.1	-9.9
Czech Republic	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.5	-25.4
Denmark	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	0.3
Germany	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.1	1.3
Estonia	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	11.9
Ireland	26.0	26.6	27.8	27.5	-1.3
Greece	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.6	-2.8
Spain	13.8	14.5	15.7	16.4	4.2
Croatia	11.1	11.3	10.9	11.0	0.6
France	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.9	2.0
Italy	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.3	-4.6
Cyprus	11.8	13.0	13.8	13.0	-5.5
Latvia	1.6	1.8	4.0	4.7	18.9
Lithuania	1.9	2.4	5.5	6.1	12.3
Luxembourg	3.3	3.8	3.5	4.1	15.0
Hungary	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.4	-1.3
Malta	14.0	13.4	13.1	13.4	2.1
Netherlands	14.5	15.2	15.2	15.4	1.2
Austria	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.6	3.1
Poland	4.4	3.7	4.2	5.9	39.7
Portugal	9.9	10.2	10.2	8.8	-14.0
Romania	5.0	5.9	7.5	4.9	-33.9
Slovenia	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.2	-0.4
Slovakia	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.1	-7.5
Finland	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	2.1
Sweden	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	-8.4
United Kingdom	14.9	15.1	14.4	14.5	0.8

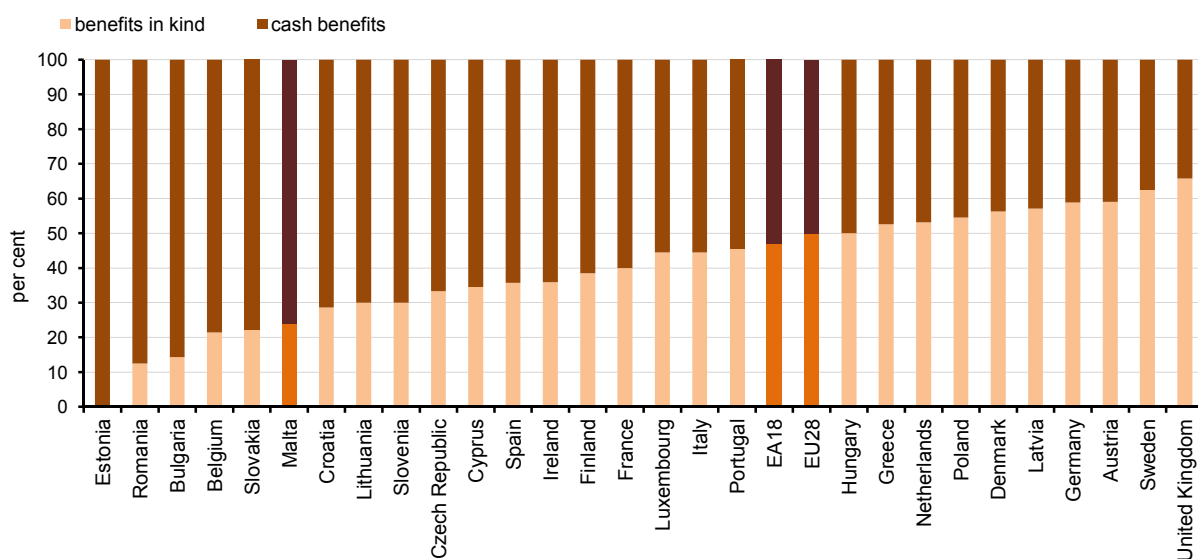
15. Cash benefits as a percentage of means-tested benefits

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2011/2010
EU28	51.9	51.6	50.0	50.0	0.0
EA18	53.6	53.1	53.1	53.1	0.0
Belgium	78.6	80.0	80.0	78.6	-1.8
Bulgaria	71.4	87.5	87.5	85.7	-2.0
Czech Republic	75.0	75.0	75.0	66.7	-11.1
Denmark	42.9	43.8	43.8	43.8	0.0
Germany	45.5	44.4	42.9	41.2	-3.9
Estonia	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Ireland	62.3	65.7	65.8	64.1	-2.6
Greece	45.0	45.0	47.4	47.4	0.0
Spain	56.7	58.3	62.5	64.3	2.9
France	57.6	61.1	60.0	60.0	0.0
Croatia	75.0	71.4	71.4	71.4	0.0
Italy	61.1	63.2	57.9	55.6	-4.0
Cyprus	63.6	59.3	63.3	65.5	3.4
Latvia	0.0	33.3	57.1	42.9	-25.0
Lithuania	33.3	40.0	70.0	70.0	0.0
Luxembourg	57.1	44.4	50.0	55.6	11.1
Hungary	33.3	33.3	40.0	50.0	25.0
Malta	76.0	76.9	80.0	76.0	-5.0
Netherlands	41.0	44.4	45.7	46.8	2.5
Austria	42.1	40.9	40.9	40.9	0.0
Poland	75.0	71.4	75.0	45.5	-39.4
Portugal	56.5	61.5	61.5	54.5	-11.4
Romania	85.7	90.0	92.3	87.5	-5.2
Slovenia	66.7	70.0	70.0	70.0	0.0
Slovakia	75.0	77.8	80.0	77.8	-2.8
Finland	60.0	61.5	61.5	61.5	0.0
Sweden	37.5	44.4	44.4	37.5	-15.6
United Kingdom	40.5	40.5	34.2	34.2	0.0

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2011/2010
EU28	48.1	48.4	50.0	50.0	0.0
EA18	46.4	46.9	46.9	46.9	0.0
Belgium	21.4	20.0	20.0	21.4	7.1
Bulgaria	28.6	12.5	12.5	14.3	14.3
Czech Republic	25.0	25.0	25.0	33.3	33.3
Denmark	57.1	56.3	56.3	56.3	0.0
Germany	54.5	55.6	57.1	58.8	2.9
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	37.7	34.3	34.2	35.9	4.9
Greece	55.0	55.0	52.6	52.6	0.0
Spain	43.3	41.7	37.5	35.7	-4.8
France	42.4	38.9	40.0	40.0	0.0
Croatia	25.0	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0
Italy	38.9	36.8	42.1	44.4	5.6
Cyprus	36.4	40.7	36.7	34.5	-6.0
Latvia	100.0	66.7	42.9	57.1	33.3
Lithuania	66.7	60.0	30.0	30.0	0.0
Luxembourg	42.9	55.6	50.0	44.4	-11.1
Hungary	66.7	66.7	60.0	50.0	-16.7
Malta	24.0	23.1	20.0	24.0	20.0
Netherlands	59.0	55.6	54.3	53.2	-2.1
Austria	57.9	59.1	59.1	59.1	0.0
Poland	25.0	28.6	25.0	54.5	118.2
Portugal	43.5	38.5	38.5	45.5	18.2
Romania	14.3	10.0	7.7	12.5	62.5
Slovenia	33.3	30.0	30.0	30.0	0.0
Slovakia	25.0	22.2	20.0	22.2	11.1
Finland	40.0	38.5	38.5	38.5	0.0
Sweden	62.5	55.6	55.6	62.5	12.5
United Kingdom	59.5	59.5	65.8	65.8	0.0

Chart 6. Means-tested benefits classification (2011)



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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2011/2010
EU28	89.5	89.1	89.3	89.2	-0.1
EA18	89.4	89.0	89.0	88.9	-0.2
Belgium	94.8	94.8	94.8	95.2	0.4
Bulgaria	95.3	95.2	95.5	95.9	0.5
Czech Republic	97.7	98.0	98.0	98.5	0.5
Denmark	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1	0.0
Germany	87.8	88.1	88.1	87.9	-0.2
Estonia	100.0	99.5	99.4	99.4	-0.1
Ireland	74.0	73.4	72.2	72.5	0.5
Greece	92.2	92.7	93.2	93.4	0.2
Spain	86.2	85.5	84.3	83.6	-0.8
France	88.9	88.7	89.1	89.0	-0.1
Croatia	93.4	93.1	93.2	93.1	-0.1
Italy	93.2	93.3	93.4	93.7	0.3
Cyprus	88.2	87.0	86.2	87.0	0.9
Latvia	98.4	98.2	96.0	95.3	-0.8
Lithuania	98.1	97.6	94.5	93.9	-0.7
Luxembourg	96.7	96.2	96.5	95.9	-0.5
Hungary	94.7	95.0	95.6	95.6	0.1
Malta	86.0	86.6	86.9	86.6	-0.3
Netherlands	85.5	84.8	84.8	84.6	-0.2
Austria	93.1	92.6	92.6	92.4	-0.2
Poland	95.6	96.3	95.8	94.1	-1.8
Portugal	90.1	89.8	89.8	91.2	1.6
Romania	95.0	94.1	92.5	95.1	2.7
Slovenia	91.4	91.6	91.8	91.8	0.0
Slovakia	94.9	95.1	94.5	94.9	0.4
Finland	96.0	95.6	95.6	95.5	-0.1
Sweden	97.2	97.1	97.0	97.2	0.3
United Kingdom	85.1	84.9	85.6	85.5	-0.1

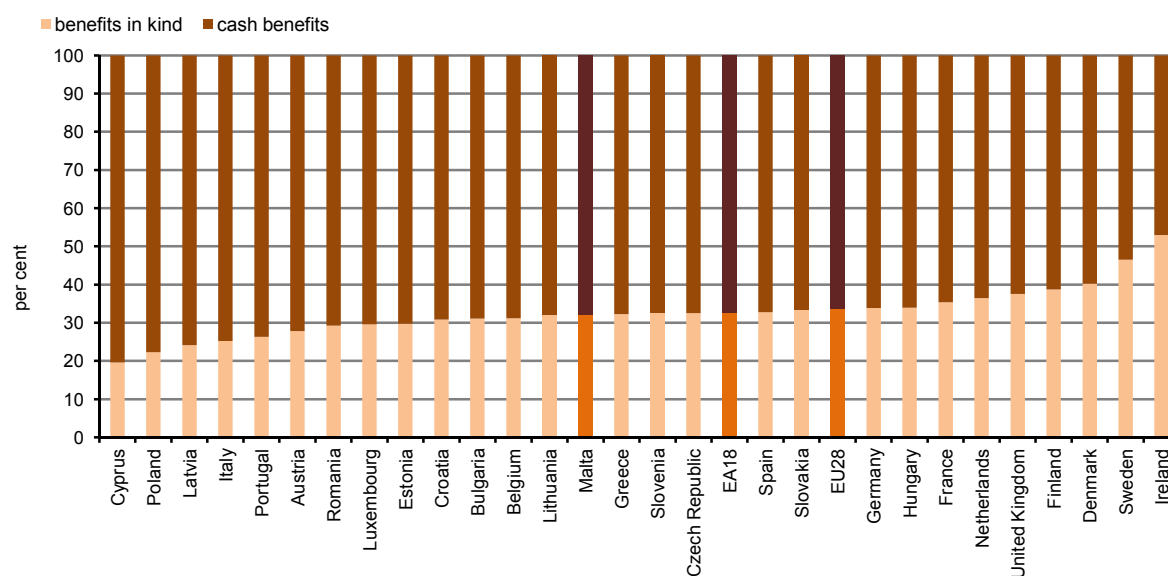
18. Cash benefits as a percentage of non means-tested benefits

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2011/2010
EU28	66.5	66.4	66.1	66.3	0.2
EA18	67.4	67.2	67.2	67.5	0.4
Belgium	69.2	69.2	69.0	68.8	-0.2
Bulgaria	67.1	72.5	71.4	68.9	-3.5
Czech Republic	67.3	67.4	67.2	67.5	0.5
Denmark	58.8	58.4	58.7	59.8	2.0
Germany	68.4	66.7	66.4	66.1	-0.4
Estonia	69.4	72.2	71.2	70.3	-1.3
Ireland	56.3	55.7	51.8	47.1	-9.1
Greece	64.3	64.6	64.5	67.8	5.1
Spain	65.4	66.7	66.8	67.3	0.7
France	64.0	64.3	64.6	64.7	0.2
Croatia	68.8	68.3	68.8	69.1	0.6
Italy	73.3	74.0	74.2	74.8	0.9
Cyprus	79.3	78.5	79.8	80.4	0.8
Latvia	69.9	76.2	76.9	75.9	-1.3
Lithuania	69.3	72.1	69.9	68.0	-2.8
Luxembourg	70.1	71.3	70.3	70.4	0.1
Hungary	69.5	70.9	68.4	66.1	-3.4
Malta	68.8	67.3	68.7	67.9	-1.1
Netherlands	64.3	63.5	64.1	63.6	-0.8
Austria	71.6	72.1	72.0	72.2	0.3
Poland	78.3	78.5	79.0	77.7	-1.6
Portugal	70.3	69.4	70.6	73.7	4.3
Romania	70.1	71.7	70.2	70.8	0.8
Slovenia	66.0	66.4	67.0	67.6	0.9
Slovakia	62.8	65.3	66.3	66.7	0.6
Finland	60.9	61.8	62.1	61.3	-1.3
Sweden	54.8	55.4	54.8	53.5	-2.3
United Kingdom	63.0	62.3	61.9	62.5	0.9

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2011/2010
EU28	33.5	33.6	33.9	33.7	-0.4
EA18	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.5	-0.8
Belgium	30.8	30.8	31.0	31.2	0.5
Bulgaria	32.9	27.5	28.6	31.1	8.8
Czech Republic	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.5	-1.0
Denmark	41.2	41.6	41.3	40.2	-2.8
Germany	31.6	33.3	33.6	33.9	0.8
Estonia	30.6	27.8	28.8	29.7	3.2
Ireland	43.7	44.3	48.2	52.9	9.7
Greece	35.7	35.4	35.5	32.2	-9.2
Spain	34.6	33.3	33.2	32.7	-1.4
France	36.0	35.7	35.4	35.3	-0.3
Croatia	31.2	31.7	31.3	30.9	-1.3
Italy	26.7	26.0	25.8	25.2	-2.5
Cyprus	20.7	21.5	20.2	19.6	-3.1
Latvia	30.1	23.8	23.1	24.1	4.5
Lithuania	30.7	27.9	30.1	32.0	6.5
Luxembourg	29.9	28.7	29.7	29.6	-0.3
Hungary	30.5	29.1	31.6	33.9	7.3
Malta	31.2	32.7	31.3	32.1	2.5
Netherlands	35.7	36.5	35.9	36.4	1.4
Austria	28.4	27.9	28.0	27.8	-0.6
Poland	21.7	21.5	21.0	22.3	6.2
Portugal	29.7	30.6	29.4	26.3	-10.4
Romania	29.9	28.3	29.8	29.2	-2.0
Slovenia	34.0	33.6	33.0	32.4	-1.8
Slovakia	37.2	34.7	33.7	33.3	-1.1
Finland	39.1	38.2	37.9	38.7	2.2
Sweden	45.2	44.6	45.2	46.5	2.8
United Kingdom	37.0	37.7	38.1	37.5	-1.5

Chart 7. Non means-tested benefits classification (2011)



For Tables 20-27 see Appendix 2

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU28	45.7	45.1	45.2	45.7
EA18	46.2	45.2	45.2	46.0
Belgium	40.6	40.2	39.5	40.0
Bulgaria	49.7	51.8	51.7	50.0
Czech Republic	45.7	46.2	47.4	48.7
Denmark	43.5	42.3	42.1	43.3
Germany	42.8	40.4	40.1	40.6
Estonia	42.6	42.8	44.4	44.3
Ireland	27.2	25.5	24.1	23.6
Greece	50.6	49.5	50.2	51.9
Spain	41.7	41.1	42.7	43.9
France	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5
Croatia	37.9	37.1	37.4	38.1
Italy	60.6	60.2	60.8	61.3
Cyprus	45.2	44.5	46.8	48.2
Latvia	45.2	47.6	53.7	55.0
Lithuania	44.5	43.5	43.7	43.9
Luxembourg	35.7	36.0	36.1	37.6
Hungary	45.3	47.3	46.2	46.5
Malta	52.0	52.1	55.0	54.5
Netherlands	40.4	39.2	39.3	39.2
Austria	49.3	49.5	49.7	50.7
Poland	59.8	60.3	60.4	58.0
Portugal	51.7	50.6	51.8	54.8
Romania	50.7	52.4	50.6	53.4
Slovenia	46.2	46.0	46.1	46.7
Slovakia	42.3	42.9	42.9	43.5
Finland	38.2	38.6	39.4	39.8
Sweden	41.5	42.0	42.5	42.8
United Kingdom	43.1	42.6	43.3	43.5

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU28	29.5	29.6	29.3	29.5
EA18	29.8	29.5	29.7	29.6
Belgium	28.6	28.5	28.7	28.6
Bulgaria	29.5	23.5	23.9	26.2
Czech Republic	33.1	32.5	32.5	32.0
Denmark	22.3	22.1	21.3	21.0
Germany	30.9	32.5	32.7	33.5
Estonia	32.4	28.3	27.0	27.8
Ireland	39.1	39.0	41.6	45.1
Greece	29.0	29.3	29.2	26.0
Spain	31.2	29.4	28.5	27.5
France	29.1	29.0	28.7	28.5
Croatia	34.6	35.1	34.0	33.7
Italy	26.1	25.7	25.5	25.0
Cyprus	24.2	24.4	23.1	22.5
Latvia	29.8	23.5	21.1	21.5
Lithuania	29.7	26.6	26.2	27.4
Luxembourg	25.2	25.5	25.6	25.3
Hungary	25.1	23.8	25.3	27.6
Malta	29.6	30.9	29.3	29.4
Netherlands	34.8	35.1	35.3	35.6
Austria	26.4	25.9	25.5	25.2
Poland	24.5	24.9	24.1	22.9
Portugal	28.0	28.6	27.7	25.2
Romania	25.0	24.4	25.3	25.5
Slovenia	33.7	32.9	32.2	31.7
Slovakia	32.7	31.9	30.2	30.5
Finland	26.8	25.8	25.3	25.5
Sweden	26.0	25.2	24.7	25.7
United Kingdom	31.0	31.4	31.6	31.7

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU28	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.9
EA18	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0
Belgium	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.9
Bulgaria	8.7	12.0	11.4	11.0
Czech Republic	8.0	7.1	6.7	6.1
Denmark	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.5
Germany	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.0
Estonia	12.2	11.8	12.9	12.7
Ireland	15.3	14.3	13.1	12.0
Greece	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.2
Spain	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.5
France	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.2
Croatia	8.2	7.9	8.3	7.9
Italy	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.9
Cyprus	11.3	10.5	9.7	9.0
Latvia	11.3	10.2	8.6	7.4
Lithuania	11.6	13.5	12.0	10.4
Luxembourg	20.0	18.0	17.6	16.3
Hungary	13.0	12.6	13.3	12.7
Malta	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.4
Netherlands	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.9
Austria	10.1	10.1	10.4	9.8
Poland	3.8	4.2	4.3	6.9
Portugal	5.6	5.5	5.5	4.8
Romania	10.7	10.1	9.8	8.7
Slovenia	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.9
Slovakia	9.6	9.3	9.9	10.2
Finland	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.2
Sweden	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.6
United Kingdom	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.5

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU28	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.6
EA18	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.0
Belgium	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.6
Bulgaria	8.1	8.4	8.0	8.1
Czech Republic	8.0	7.6	7.7	7.6
Denmark	12.7	12.4	12.8	12.5
Germany	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.8
Estonia	10.1	10.2	10.7	11.4
Ireland	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.2
Greece	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8
Spain	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.1
France	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.3
Croatia	17.6	17.3	17.5	17.3
Italy	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6
Cyprus	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.2
Latvia	7.3	7.8	7.4	8.7
Lithuania	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.8
Luxembourg	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.8
Hungary	9.4	8.8	8.4	7.5
Malta	5.6	4.6	4.2	4.3
Netherlands	8.9	8.4	8.3	7.8
Austria	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.7
Poland	8.2	6.9	8.0	9.0
Portugal	9.1	8.2	8.3	8.4
Romania	10.0	9.5	9.2	9.3
Slovenia	7.7	7.6	7.3	6.9
Slovakia	9.0	8.2	8.8	9.0
Finland	12.6	12.2	12.1	11.9
Sweden	15.2	14.6	13.7	13.0
United Kingdom	10.9	10.5	9.1	9.2

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU28	5.0	6.0	6.0	5.8
EA18	5.7	6.8	6.9	6.3
Belgium	12.4	13.1	13.3	12.8
Bulgaria	2.0	3.0	3.4	3.5
Czech Republic	3.4	5.1	4.1	3.6
Denmark	3.1	4.8	5.5	5.5
Germany	5.2	6.3	5.8	4.6
Estonia	2.0	6.4	4.5	3.2
Ireland	8.9	12.0	12.8	11.6
Greece	5.1	5.9	6.0	7.3
Spain	11.5	14.9	14.2	14.5
France	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.6
Croatia	1.1	2.0	2.4	2.5
Italy	1.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Cyprus	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.4
Latvia	4.0	9.6	7.4	4.7
Lithuania	2.6	4.3	4.4	3.7
Luxembourg	4.8	5.4	5.7	5.4
Hungary	3.6	4.2	4.0	3.5
Malta	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.7
Netherlands	3.7	4.7	5.3	4.9
Austria	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.2
Poland	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.6
Portugal	4.3	5.5	5.5	5.6
Romania	1.4	2.4	3.4	1.9
Slovenia	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.3
Slovakia	3.8	5.5	5.5	4.5
Finland	7.1	8.1	8.1	7.1
Sweden	3.1	4.1	4.7	4.1
United Kingdom	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU28	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
EA18	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Belgium	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.4
Bulgaria	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.2
Czech Republic	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5
Denmark	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0
Germany	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Estonia	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Ireland	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1
Greece	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4
Spain	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
France	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.5
Croatia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Italy	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Cyprus	5.9	6.7	6.9	7.2
Latvia	0.8	0.6	1.1	2.0
Lithuania	1.3	1.9	3.8	4.9
Luxembourg	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3
Hungary	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Malta	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.6
Netherlands	6.3	6.8	6.6	7.2
Austria	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Poland	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.1
Portugal	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2
Romania	2.1	1.2	1.7	1.2
Slovenia	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4
Slovakia	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.3
Finland	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7
Sweden	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
United Kingdom	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8

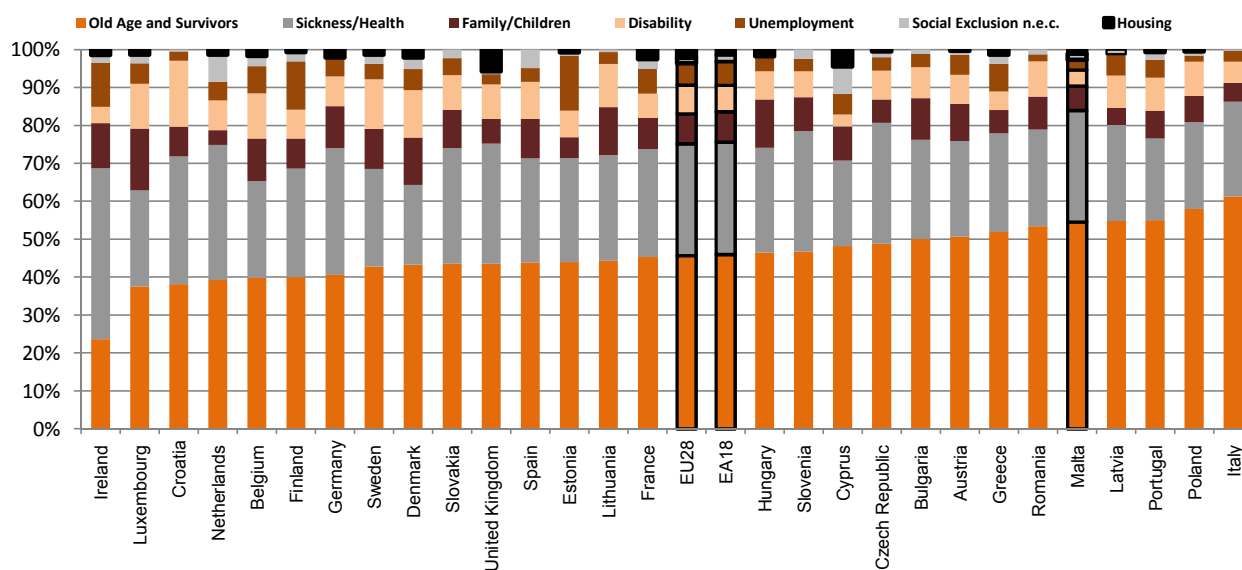
26. Function relating to housing as a percentage of social protection

	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU28	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2
EA18	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4
Belgium	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Denmark	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Germany	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4
Greece	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4
Spain	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
France	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	4.3	5.3	5.1	4.5
Latvia	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.4
Hungary	3.1	2.9	2.2	1.8
Malta	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Netherlands	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Austria	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Poland	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Sweden	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4
United Kingdom	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.7

27. Social protection functions in Europe: an overview (2011)

	Old Age and Survivors	Sickness/Health	Family/Children	Disability	Unemployment	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	Housing
Ireland	23.6	45.1	12.0	4.2	11.6	2.1	1.4
Luxembourg	37.6	25.3	16.3	11.8	5.4	2.3	1.4
Croatia	38.1	33.7	7.9	17.3	2.5	0.5	0.0
Netherlands	39.2	35.6	3.9	7.8	4.9	7.2	1.3
Belgium	39.8	25.5	11.2	11.9	7.1	2.7	1.7
Finland	40.0	28.6	7.9	7.6	12.8	2.4	0.7
Germany	40.6	33.5	11.0	7.8	4.6	0.4	2.1
Sweden	42.8	25.7	10.6	13.0	4.1	2.4	1.4
Denmark	43.3	21.0	12.5	12.5	5.5	3.0	2.1
Slovakia	43.5	30.5	10.2	9.0	4.5	2.3	0.0
United Kingdom	43.5	31.7	6.5	9.2	2.7	0.8	5.7
Spain	43.9	27.4	10.4	9.8	3.7	4.9	0.0
Estonia	43.9	27.5	5.5	7.1	14.5	0.8	0.8
Lithuania	44.3	27.8	12.7	11.4	3.2	0.6	0.0
France	45.5	28.5	8.2	6.3	6.6	2.5	2.5
EU28	45.7	29.5	7.9	7.6	5.8	1.4	2.2
EA18	46.0	29.6	8.0	7.0	6.3	1.7	1.4
Hungary	46.5	27.6	12.7	7.5	3.5	0.4	1.8
Slovenia	46.7	31.7	8.9	6.9	3.3	2.4	0.0
Cyprus	48.2	22.5	9.0	3.2	5.4	7.2	4.5
Czech Republic	48.7	32.0	6.1	7.6	3.6	1.5	0.5
Bulgaria	50.0	26.2	11.0	8.1	3.5	1.2	0.0
Austria	50.7	25.2	9.8	7.7	5.2	1.0	0.3
Greece	51.9	26.0	6.2	4.8	7.3	2.4	1.4
Romania	53.4	25.5	8.7	9.3	1.9	1.2	0.0
Malta	54.5	29.4	6.4	4.3	2.7	1.6	1.1
Latvia	54.8	25.2	4.8	8.4	5.6	1.2	0.0
Portugal	55.0	21.5	7.4	8.7	4.7	2.0	0.7
Poland	58.0	22.9	6.9	9.0	1.6	1.1	0.5
Italy	61.3	25.0	4.9	5.6	2.8	0.4	0.0

Chart 8. Social protection benefits by function classification (2011)



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 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. A flat rate of €350 is paid out annually to those eligible citizens whose annual income exceeds the pre-defined threshold.

Disabled Child Allowance: may be granted to any child (under the age of 16) who is certified to be suffering from some kind of physical and/or mental disability. This allowance is over and above the Children's Allowance.

Disablement 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.

Drug Addicts Allowance: is given to a person following a drug or alcohol rehabilitation therapeutic programme who may become eligible to receive an 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.

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.

Maternity Leave Benefit: is payable, for a maximum of 2 weeks, to locally residing pregnant citizens of Malta who, at any time from 1st January 2012, are either in insurable employment and have availed themselves of the full maternity leave entitlement or are self-occupied and have exhausted their Maternity Benefit entitlement.

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 Carers: is given to single or widowed male/female, whether registered or not as an unemployed person, and who is solely taking care of a sick or elderly relative 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 Allowance: 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/National Minimum Widows' Pension/Pension of Widows with Children: 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/Early Survivors Retirement 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. 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
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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. Malta Dry Docks/Malta Shipbuilding Company Limited/Malta Shipyards (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.

