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## Social protection ; 2014

### Provided in Cooperation with:

National Statistics Office Malta, Valletta

*Reference:* Social protection ; 2014 (2015).

This Version is available at:

<http://hdl.handle.net/11159/1695>

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

## **2014**

**Data 2009-2013**

Published by the  
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#### CIP Data

Social Protection: Malta and the EU 2014. – Valletta: National Statistics Office, 2015  
x, 48p.

ISBN: 978-99957-29-52-3 (online version)

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## **FOREWORD**

This is the seventh publication on social protection in Malta which includes a European dimension. The tables and charts take an all-round approach, presenting public and private expenditure on social protection and related measures as expressed in benefits and services. The publication has a number of characteristics that add to its value: expenditure is analysed by function, and benefits by nature and type. Additionally, a section is dedicated to a comparison between Malta and the EU.

The publication is enriched by an extensive glossary of related terms and by a good range of background information on social protection schemes and their functions.

Some excerpts from the data are in order. In Malta cash benefits made up 69.6 per cent of total social security benefits compared to 64.4 per cent in the EU28. In respect of benefits in kind, this proportion was 30.4 per cent for Malta and 35.6 per cent in the EU28. In 2009-2012 the level of social protection expenditure in Malta was below that of EU28. In 2012, however, the proportion of such expenditure as a share of GDP grew at a faster pace than its counterparts in the EU28 bloc – 3.8 per cent against 1.4 per cent.

My appreciation goes to Mark Galea and Shaun Sammut for their work in compiling and organising this information. I trust that it will be a useful tool to a wide spectrum of users, notably policy makers, researchers, the media and the general public.

Joseph Bonello  
Acting Director General

March 2015



## 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 2010.

The data in the first section of this publication cover the 2009-2013 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 2009-2012 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 2013 was €1,390.4 million, resulting in an increase of €71.5 million (5.4 per cent) when compared to 2012. At function level, seven from the eight functions registered a rise in social protection outlay. The largest rise in social expenditure was recorded under Sickness/Health Care, with the €37.0 million increase accounting for more than 50 per cent of the overall increase in social protection expenditure. Further increases were recorded under Old Age (19.0 million), Family/Children (€6.7 million), Unemployment (€5.9 million), Disability (€2.4 million), Housing (€1.8 million) and Social Exclusion (€0.1 million). Social outlay registered under the Survivors function declined by €1.3 million.

At scheme level, fifteen out of the nineteen schemes registered a rise in expenditure with Hospitals and Other Health Care Facilities (€34.2 million) recording the largest increase. An increase in outlay under Mater Dei Hospital (€19.5 million) proved to be the main catalyst for this rise. Furthermore, significant increases were also recorded under the schemes Social Security Contributory Benefits (€20.0 million) and Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits (+€11.9 million). The former occurs due to a €23.1 million rise in Two-Thirds Pension outlay while the latter is mainly reflected through increases in Children's Allowance (€3.2 million), Social Assistance (€3.0 million) and Unemployment Assistance (€2.0 million) expenditure.

The four schemes which registered a decline in outlay were Treasury Pensions (€2.6 million), Third Country Nationals and Refugees (€0.7 million), Subsidies on Utilities (€0.3 million) and Energy Benefit (€0.1 million).

A total of 659,820 sick days were taken in 2013 by public and private employees, an increase of 14,505 days when compared to 2012. Hence, outlay under the scheme Sickness Days – Employers' Expenditure increased by €0.9 million, reaching a total of €39.4 million in 2013. Furthermore, public transport subsidies, covering subsidised tickets given to elderly persons using the bus or Gozo ferry services, amounted to €4.8 million. In 2013, the total amount of bus and ferry tickets sold to pensioners was about 2.7 million.

### Malta and the EU

Data required to compare social protection expenditure with the other 28 EU Member States is currently available up until 2012, with 2013 data set to be published in the fourth quarter of 2015<sup>1</sup>. In 2012, the total social protection expenditure spent by the 28 Member States rose by 3.5 per cent from 2011. The biggest increases were recorded by the United Kingdom (11.8 per cent), Ireland (8.9 per cent) and Sweden (8.5 per cent). Seven countries reported a decrease in social protection outlay, with Romania (4.8 per cent) and Greece (3.7 per cent) registering the biggest declines. Malta's 2012 social protection expenditure registered a 6.4 per cent increase from the previous year.

As a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the EU28 social protection benefits average in 2012 was 28.3 per cent. This is 1.4 per cent higher than the corresponding value in 2011. An 8.0 per cent increase by Ireland was the largest rise in social protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP for 2012. On the other hand, Latvia (6.8 per cent) recorded the biggest decline in social outlay to GDP ratio, followed by Poland (5.4 per cent) and Romania (4.9 per cent). Malta's social protection expenditure amounted to 19.2 per cent of GDP in 2012, an increase of 3.8 per cent from 2011.

Each social protection related benefit is categorized 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. For 2012 the EU28 average for the ratio of social protection benefits paid out in cash stood at 64.4 per cent, 0.2 per cent higher than 2011. The largest percentages of social protection benefits classified as cash were recorded in Cyprus (81.0 per cent) and Poland (77.3 per cent). Ireland (47.4 per cent) and Sweden (53.8 per cent) registered the lowest proportions of benefits given in cash, with the former being the only Member State where the majority of available social protection benefits are actually classified as benefits in kind. For Malta 69.6 per cent of social protection outlay were cash benefits in 2012, a 1.2 per cent rise from 2011.

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

In 2012, at EU28 level 10.6 per cent of social protection benefits were subject to means testing. Ireland (26.9 per cent) recorded the largest percentage of means-tested benefits which is significantly higher than the second largest recorded by the Netherlands (15.3 per cent). The lowest ratios of means-tested benefits were recorded by Estonia (0.7 per cent) and the Czech Republic (2.0 per cent). In Malta 13.0 per cent of social protection expenditure was subject to means-testing in 2012. Means-tested outlay at EU28 level was split evenly between cash and in kind benefits, while 66.1 per cent of non means-tested benefits were cash benefits.

At 55.3 per cent, the majority of Malta's social protection expenditure was spent on Old Age/Survivors benefits in 2012. This ranks Malta fifth amongst the EU Member States with Italy (61.9 per cent) registering the highest ratio of Old Age/Survivors to social protection benefits. Under the Sickness/Health Care function, Ireland (48.7 per cent) reported the highest percentage with Malta (29.7 per cent) ranked ninth just above the EU28 average (29.6 per cent). Luxembourg (16.2 per cent) recorded the largest percentage of social protection benefits spent under the Family/Children function which is more than twice the EU28 average (7.8 per cent) for 2012. In this function Malta spent 6.2 per cent of its social protection outlay.

For 2012, Malta spent 3.9 per cent of its social protection expenditure on Disability classified benefits with only Cyprus (3.4 per cent) attributing less to such benefits. Furthermore, Malta ranked 22<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> with regards to social benefits spent under the Unemployment (3.5 per cent) and Housing (0.4 per cent) functions respectively. Finally, Malta recorded a total of 1.5 per cent with regards to social protection benefits spent under the Social Exclusion function, equalling the EU28 average.

**SECTION A**

**SOCIAL PROTECTION**

**IN MALTA**



## 1. Social Protection

### 1.1 Social protection expenditure: 2009-2013

€

Schemes	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Social Security Contributory Benefits	501,932,649	562,436,574	561,161,003	604,939,095	624,928,005
Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits	159,903,903	168,914,700	166,833,655	177,620,306	189,529,232
Hospitals and Other Health Care Facilities	264,882,554	267,686,494	272,156,360	293,371,417	327,601,972
Social Welfare Standards	1,695,711	2,186,271	2,480,912	3,407,660	3,939,933
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	13,406,205	13,245,792	12,481,731	12,875,540	13,264,056
APPOĠĠ	3,246,252	3,478,371	3,851,840	4,243,542	4,514,893
SEDQA	1,759,809	1,776,657	1,611,857	1,508,974	1,773,525
Employment and Training Corporation	3,310,133	4,179,927	5,605,518	7,161,975	10,693,367
Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure	35,511,997	33,262,566	36,438,806	38,516,151	39,379,805
Subsidies on Utilities	3,303,249	3,118,780	3,584,377	4,263,062	3,948,891
Energy Benefit	4,041,193	3,615,722	8,362,683	5,121,390	5,015,779
Housing Subsidies	195,000	93,774	77,163	79,346	352,231
Housing Authority Subsidies	9,384,501	9,907,614	12,159,105	5,399,608	6,906,724
Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy	812,457	940,631	1,654,318	2,904,395	3,428,533
Pensioners' Gozo Ferry Boat Subsidy	1,010,787	1,115,250	1,211,298	1,273,233	1,373,196
Care of the Elderly and the Disabled	46,023,280	48,173,498	52,270,909	55,883,827	56,599,883
Treasury Pensions	83,117,193	85,642,853	86,392,980	89,951,004	87,329,009
MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Scheme	4,873,212	3,796,090	3,690,796	3,423,185	3,573,400
Third Country Nationals and Refugees	11,061,584	8,152,563	8,738,130	6,932,201	6,241,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,149,471,668</b>	<b>1,221,724,127</b>	<b>1,240,763,442</b>	<b>1,318,875,911</b>	<b>1,390,393,434</b>
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	6,138,623,000	6,599,507,000	6,902,572,000	7,225,954,000	7,571,382,000
Social Protection as a percentage of GDP	18.7	18.5	18.0	18.3	18.4

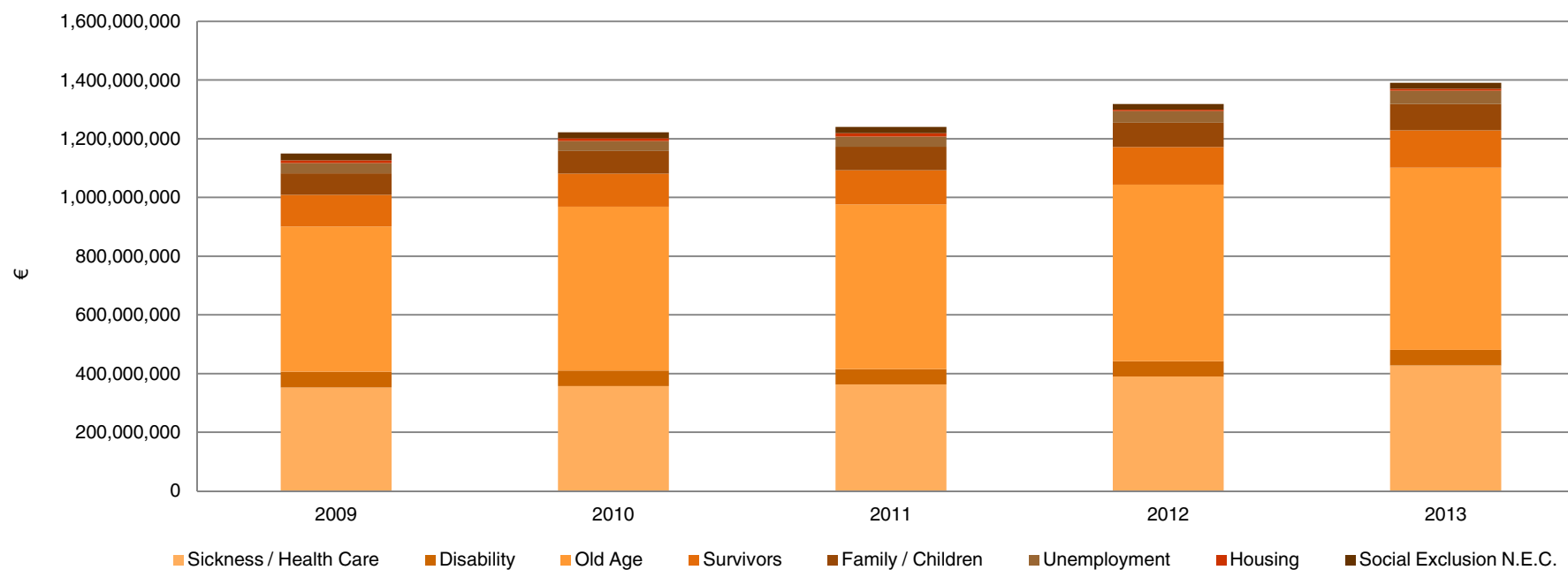
Note: GDP as per NSO News Release 046/2015.

## 1.2 Social protection expenditure by function: 2009-2013

€

Functions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sickness / Health Care	352,997,746	357,471,799	363,606,200	390,505,900	427,526,115
Disability	53,756,118	53,222,732	51,435,729	51,350,281	53,791,583
Old Age	494,744,332	557,534,837	561,406,077	601,735,629	620,698,284
Survivors	107,613,334	113,548,096	116,590,965	128,559,279	127,231,529
Family / Children	73,551,031	76,187,956	79,425,157	82,370,372	89,099,368
Unemployment	34,448,103	33,819,418	34,738,047	39,408,934	45,262,705
Housing	9,579,501	10,001,388	12,236,268	5,478,954	7,258,955
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	22,781,503	19,937,901	21,324,999	19,466,562	19,524,896
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,149,471,668</b>	<b>1,221,724,127</b>	<b>1,240,763,442</b>	<b>1,318,875,911</b>	<b>1,390,393,434</b>

Chart 1. Expenditure by function



## 2. SOCIAL BENEFITS

### 2.1 Social security contributory benefits: 2009-2013

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€
Sickness benefit	19,776	6,368,311	18,209	6,399,713	19,332	6,444,522	19,688	6,963,090	20,394	7,190,896
Decreased national invalidity pension	21	38,471	8	34,404	9	38,211	6	30,546	6	31,826
Disablement gratuity	67	83,081	41	52,468	50	74,892	43	87,491	34	60,479
Increased injury pension	263	1,265,406	218	1,094,488	205	1,017,807	171	815,709	138	676,735
Injury benefit	2,094	1,235,947	2,044	1,145,438	1,847	967,701	1,948	1,089,074	1,910	1,168,143
Injury pension	328	389,016	316	354,011	310	346,242	303	348,088	290	343,767
Invalidity pension	1,072	3,722,896	830	3,135,914	654	2,409,422	508	2,085,715	428	1,758,717
National minimum invalidity pension	5,570	26,393,654	5,104	25,189,861	4,687	23,227,071	4,270	22,110,704	4,294	23,065,463
Decreased national minimum pension	99	539,225	93	514,511	89	454,980	85	478,380	74	414,688
Increased national minimum pension	1,504	11,740,980	1,752	13,031,098	1,969	13,954,367	1,974	15,236,113	1,913	15,173,567
Increased retirement pension	1,859	11,963,101	2,509	12,546,445	2,705	16,150,404	2,051	13,639,522	1,885	9,827,625
National minimum pension	6,099	29,283,047	5,946	29,142,197	6,042	29,597,416	5,966	30,130,434	5,769	29,600,556
Retirement pension	9,252	48,155,906	9,499	54,025,353	8,876	47,775,362	7,884	46,058,709	7,069	42,651,849
Two-thirds pension	29,750	217,824,704	32,042	260,631,925	34,488	259,788,872	36,981	290,221,657	39,511	313,289,332
Early survivors retirement pension	1,941	13,490,684	1,976	14,462,293	1,954	14,236,803	1,837	14,079,864	1,810	12,738,649
National minimum widows' pension	7,548	42,177,817	7,374	42,723,362	7,303	42,762,173	7,381	46,847,538	7,205	43,722,603
Survivors' pension	5,139	34,634,863	5,476	37,699,280	5,844	40,202,145	6,203	46,868,189	6,846	48,929,270
Widows' pension*	458	7,160,356	417	7,338,110	318	7,381,011	263	7,208,936	249	7,579,151
Pension of widows with children	11	44,347	16	54,152	26	78,655	39	161,480	42	276,469
Marriage grant	2,988	709,030	3,343	789,162	3,185	790,944	3,361	875,084	2,962	779,923
Maternity benefit**	2,639	2,171,237	2,358	2,100,967	2,481	2,259,895	3,183	2,552,367	3,649	3,050,703
Orphans' allowance	13	51,891	18	75,743	16	72,852	19	91,861	16	83,671
Re-marriage gratuity	41	182,521	42	205,405	46	230,616	48	272,914	70	363,479
Special unemployment benefit	1,008	987,391	847	842,982	894	814,701	822	807,691	956	940,039
Unemployment benefit	4,511	2,492,695	3,530	2,007,675	2,917	1,389,469	2,961	1,529,150	3,242	1,754,279
Bonus	-	38,826,070	-	46,839,614	-	48,694,470	-	54,348,788	-	59,456,128
<b>Total</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>107,995</b>	<b>604,939,095</b>	<b>110,762</b>	<b>624,928,005</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>43.7</b>		<b>46.0</b>		<b>45.2</b>		<b>45.9</b>		<b>44.9</b>	

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

Notes:

\*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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	per cent				
Sickness	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Disability	6.1	5.1	4.7	4.1	4.1
Old age	69.8	72.4	72.4	72.4	73.2
Survivors	21.2	19.9	20.5	21.0	20.1
Family and children	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Unemployment	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

## 2.2 Social security non-contributory benefits: 2009-2013

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€
Leprosy assistance	47	94,216	43	92,955	42	86,579	36	82,955	33	75,127*
Milk grant	187	78,108	165	78,383	144	63,327	125	68,227	113	56,971
Sickness assistance	14,045	16,256,011	13,848	17,109,035	13,738	17,146,456	13,664	19,027,289	13,547	18,232,305
Social assistance	7,969	30,395,498	8,069	34,122,997	8,155	32,512,851	8,231	33,576,129	9,241	36,581,551
Social assistance for carers	416	1,217,015	388	1,330,368	372	1,157,566	341	1,136,696	345	1,142,761
Tuberculosis assistance	3	1,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-*
Disabled child allowance	765	648,153	819	661,085	820	727,931	872	744,144	947	801,798
Disability pension	1,879	8,267,840	1,894	8,742,070	1,923	8,914,202	1,951	9,354,436	1,991	9,952,249
Severely disability pension	357	1,448,578	362	1,562,650	379	1,610,022	417	1,820,085	437	2,032,278
Age pension	4,830	17,096,622	4,876	18,235,135	4,939	18,520,290	4,967	18,952,707	5,137	20,281,057
Blind pension	172	637,481	190	714,010	197	693,482	213	844,548	220	915,859
Carers pension	181	755,426	182	767,894	162	760,426	141	660,075	153	682,309
Children's allowance	47,665	38,362,119	46,808	37,087,440	46,299	36,463,007	45,941	38,490,149	45,955	41,728,586
Foster care allowance	133	698,974	172	1,146,259	200	504,017	218	1,439,279	225	1,624,395
Social assistance for single parents	2,945	10,511,933	3,131	12,721,110	3,158	12,427,401	3,302	13,528,977	3,467	14,658,374
Social assistance board	26	29,304	28	20,859	52	46,538	54	61,169	37	39,733
Unemployment assistance	5,702	18,340,183	5,914	18,941,485	5,856	18,640,942	5,884	20,874,836	6,119	22,861,311
Drug addicts allowance	126	51,925	102	56,954	100	49,181	76	36,525	77	33,616
Supplementary allowance	28,267	5,977,015	27,154	5,770,417	26,596	6,714,719	26,804	6,620,607	26,533	6,840,102
Non-contributory bonus	-	9,035,768	-	9,753,592	-	9,794,721	-	10,301,474	-	10,988,852
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,715</b>	<b>159,903,903</b>	<b>114,145</b>	<b>168,914,700</b>	<b>113,132</b>	<b>166,833,655</b>	<b>113,237</b>	<b>177,620,306</b>	<b>114,578</b>	<b>189,454,104</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>13.9</b>		<b>13.8</b>		<b>13.4</b>		<b>13.5</b>		<b>13.6</b>	

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

Note: \*For confidentiality reasons, Tuberculosis assistance expenditure has been included under Leprosy assistance.

### 2.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

Function classification	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	per cent				
Sickness	26.2	27.1	26.6	26.5	25.6
Disability	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8
Old age	12.6	12.7	13.0	12.6	12.6
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	38.6	38.1	37.3	37.6	38.3
Unemployment	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.5	12.8
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.0	3.9
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	25.9	24.0	23.5	23.9	24.3
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	74.1	76.0	76.5	76.1	75.7
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: 2009-2013

€

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>264,882,554</b>	<b>267,686,494</b>	<b>272,156,360</b>	<b>293,371,417</b>	<b>327,601,972</b>
Gozo general hospital	17,464,898	18,224,938	19,168,529	18,980,913	21,189,557
Sir Paul Boffa hospital	6,350,980	6,830,302	7,515,753	6,975,294	8,268,820
Mount Carmel hospital	20,375,585	24,517,080	25,052,581	24,976,472	26,271,111
Mater Dei Hospital	116,975,939	126,466,263	127,640,594	137,776,859	157,292,489
Primary care	17,750,102	16,534,626	18,213,891	18,857,389	20,964,692
Community pharmacy services	77,036,586	65,595,193	66,346,531	75,830,343	83,654,337
Zammit Clapp/The Rehabilitation Hospital Karin Grech	8,928,464	9,518,093	8,218,481	9,974,147	9,960,966
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>23.6</b>

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

Function classification	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	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	92.8	94.0	94.0	93.7	93.7
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Means-tested	7.2	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.3
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### 3.2 Health care statistics

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Mater Dei Hospital</b>					
Admissions	50,912	50,167	53,527	51,770	58,121 <sup>^</sup>
Number of bed days	275,489	273,627	284,998	293,786	291,025 <sup>^</sup>
Mean bed occupancy rate (%)	87.5	87.2	91.0	92.8	89.0 <sup>^^</sup>
Mean length of Hospital stay (days)	5.1	5.3	5	4.9	5.1 <sup>^^</sup>
Number of day cases	18,390	21,720	22,345	24,110	25,826 <sup>^</sup>
Attendances at Accident and emergency department	101,439	107,102	110,279	111,533	115,716
Surgical operations	38,743	41,795	43,747	45,461	47,274
Outpatient clinic visits	442,642	496,503	524,662	545,702	585,255
<b>Primary Care Services</b>					
Attendances in health centres	331,751	323,415	350,251	458,289	460,310
Attendances in district clinics	202,609	174,974	192,229	210,202	211,004
GP home visit by day*	11,166	11,561	12,555	15,523	15,544
GP home visit by night	2,229	-	-	-	-
<b>Community pharmacy services</b>					
Prescriptions	879,972	541,547	431,742	268,054	98,756
Items dispensed	1,795,794	1,011,590	827,635	498,909	167,018
<b>Pharmacy of your choice</b>					
Number of Pharmacies	68	98	129	160	212
Prescriptions **	252,286	311,338	406,711	513,000	1,049,951
Items dispensed	756,859	934,013	1,220,133	1,537,645	3,149,853
<b>Sir Paul Boffa Hospital</b>					
Admissions	1,427	1,530	1,950	2,188	2,100
Number of bed days	10,095	8,655	9,676	11,071	9,807
Mean bed occupancy rate (%)	54	55	59	64	56
Mean length of Hospital stay (days)	7	6	5	5	5
Number of day cases	231	235	173	188	150
Outpatient clinic visits	31,044	36,125	41,340	46,488	49,860
<b>Mount Carmel Hospital</b>					
Admissions	1,220	1,135	1,278	1,450	1,304
Informal	746	779	765	896	891
Compulsory	474	356	513	554	413
<b>Zammit Clapp / Rehabilitation Hospital Karin Grech</b>					
Admissions	1,315	1,300	1,498	1,564	1,529
Number of bed days	-	-	65,918	85,005	97,096
Mean bed occupancy rate (%)	-	-	98	99	99
Mean length of Hospital stay (days)	35	38	43	47	65 <sup>***</sup>
Number of day cases/Outpatient clinic visits	2,680	3,286	3,529	4,112	5,161

Source: Ministry of Health

Notes: <sup>^</sup> Estimated

<sup>^^</sup> Data covers the period January 2013 to November 2013.

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

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

\*\*\* This increase over the previous year is mostly due to an increase in mean length of stay (LOS) for geriatric rehab (69.6 days in 2013 compared to 48.2 days in 2012. There was a slight increase in mean LOS in physical rehab as well from 39.7 days in 2012 to 42.6 days in 2013).

## 4. SOCIAL WELFARE

### 4.1 Expenditure by social welfare standards: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>1,695,711</b>	<b>2,186,271</b>	<b>2,480,912</b>	<b>3,407,660</b>	<b>3,939,933</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department.

#### 4.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

Function classification	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	81.8	75.7	78.3	81.1	83.5
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	18.2	24.3	21.7	18.9	16.5
<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): 2009-2013

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>13,406,205</b>	<b>13,245,792</b>	<b>12,481,731</b>	<b>12,875,540</b>	<b>13,264,056</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Source: National Accounts Unit, NSO.

#### 4.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

Function classification	2009-2013
	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 APPOĠĠ: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>3,246,252</b>	<b>3,478,371</b>	<b>3,851,840</b>	<b>4,243,542</b>	<b>4,514,893</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Source: APPOĠĠ (Annual accounts provided to the NSO).

#### 5.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

<b>Function classification</b>	<b>2009-2013 per cent</b>
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: 2009-2013

<b>Year</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>1,759,809</b>	<b>1,776,657</b>	<b>1,611,857</b>	<b>1,508,974</b>	<b>1,773,525</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</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

<b>Function classification</b>	<b>2009-2013 per cent</b>
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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Child protection services	1,194	1,069	1,654	1,377	1,135
Fostering services (number of foster carers)	187	198	228	232	243
Adoption services (number of cases active at the end of the year)	-	435	471	385	412
Benniena Service	-	168	268	311	226
Looked after children	498	507	374	386	424
Court services	169	177	216	236	256
Youth in Focus	-	260	298	343	273
Supervised access visits	108	203	163	170	199
Out of home care services (number of children referred)	-	-	-	77	26
High support service (number of children at the end of the year)	-	-	-	23	21
Domestic violence unit	1,030	889	803	668	626
Għabex shelter	69	51	46	43	71
Men's Service*	144	105	103	89	95
Family therapy service**	170	174	196	163	-
Psychological services***	492	235	267	259	-
St. Luke's/Mater Dei social work unit	760	1,191	1,667	2,111	2,561
Boffa hospital social work unit	545	410	503	599	555
Qormi health centre social work unit	155	191	219	125	132
St. Vincent De Paul social work unit	509	681	349	359	366
St. Vincent De Paul community work	-	-	-	-	370
PUD - Programm Flimkien	40	-	-	-	-
Outreach services	33	-	-	-	-
Generic services****	169	324	215	232	-
Paulo Freire Institute	-	-	-	67	68
Cottonera community service	542	444	459	490	154
Birkirkara community service	-	-	124	168	154
Qawra community service	-	-	234	235	216
Msida community service	-	-	-	12	55
Valletta community service	-	-	-	122	212
Initial response service****	1,143	2,682	2,427	2,357	-
Intake and Family Support Service****	-	-	-	-	2,510
Supportline 179 (calls received)	15,592	16,446	17,539	16,677	15,492
Hotline (reports received)	-	-	-	128	230
Helpline (reports received)	-	-	-	128	150

#### Notes:

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.

\*Previously known as Perpetrator's Programme.

\*\*Stopped in 2013 and now amalgamated with the Sedqa Family therapy service.

\*\*\*Stopped in 2013 and now amalgamated with the Sedqa Psychological therapy service.

\*\*\*\*In 2013 the data from the Generic and the Initial Response Service were amalgamated into the newly formed Intake and Family Support Service.

1. Clients may make use of the service several times in one year.
2. Clients may make use of the service after a number of years, e.g. came in 2010 and then again in 2011.
3. Clients may be making use of the services offered by the different units at the same time.
4. 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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Drugs community team	449	609	467	484	431
Substance misuse out-patients unit (SMOPU) / detox out-patients	1,112	1,162	1,160	1,135	1,139
Substance misuse in-patients unit (SMIPU) / detox in-patients	234	267	211	203	180
Kommunita Santa Marija	79	57	51	49	36
Family services (number of family units)	31*	51*	28*	36*	62**
Psychological services	106*	84*	75*	78*	151***
Teen support services	101	-	-	-	-
Alcohol Rehabilitation (Žernieq)	26	18	22	23	17
Alcohol and gambling community team ****	123	410	411	422	366
Assessment and Stabilisation Unit	-	-	-	-	56

#### Notes:

\* 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.

\*\* Prior to 2013, this unit reported the average number of cases worked with. As of 2013 it amalgamated with the previous Appogg psychological service and began reporting the number of individual clients.

\*\*\* Prior to 2013, this unit reported the number of family units. As of 2013 it amalgamated with the previous Appogg family service and began reporting the number of individual clients.

\*\*\*\* 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 make use of the service after a number of years, e.g. came in 2010 and then again in 2011.

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

4. 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: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>3,310,133</b>	<b>4,179,927</b>	<b>5,605,518</b>	<b>7,161,975</b>	<b>10,693,367</b>
Mainstream courses (attendances)	6,745	13,679	15,072	6,249	1,919
Other courses (attendances)	1,854	11,519	6,244	3,868	2,492
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>

Source: Employment and Training Corporation (ETC) Annual Reports.

#### 6.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

Function classification	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	5.7	2.8	-	0.3
Old age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	100.0	94.3	97.2	100.0	99.7
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	31.6	7.7	15.2	10.5	3.4
Benefits in kind	68.4	92.3	84.8	89.5	96.6
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

### 6.2. Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>35,511,997</b>	<b>33,262,566</b>	<b>36,438,806</b>	<b>38,516,151</b>	<b>39,379,805</b>
% of days taken by public employees	49.5	50.4	50.2	50.5	50.5
% of days taken by private employees	50.5	49.6	49.8	49.5	49.5
Total sickness days taken	660,393	605,672	636,188	645,315	659,820
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</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	2009-2013
	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: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Subsidised telephone rent (€)</b>	<b>294,755</b>	<b>284,204</b>	<b>264,058</b>	<b>246,238</b>	<b>225,979</b>
Beneficiaries (individuals)	5,193	5,008	4,653	4,339	3,982
<b>Water and electricity meter rebate (€)</b>	<b>3,008,494</b>	<b>2,834,576</b>	<b>3,320,319</b>	<b>4,016,824</b>	<b>3,722,913</b>
Beneficiaries (households)	20,465	22,580	25,887	26,372	26,703
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.3</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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	10.8	9.1	7.4	5.8	5.7
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	89.2	90.9	92.6	94.2	94.3
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: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Energy benefit (€)</b>	<b>4,041,193</b>	<b>3,615,722</b>	<b>8,362,683</b>	<b>5,121,390</b>	<b>5,015,779</b>
Number of households	26,900	22,580	25,887	26,372	26,703
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>

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

#### 7.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

Function classification	2009-2013
	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: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>93,774</b>	<b>77,163</b>	<b>79,346</b>	<b>352,231</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

<b>Function classification</b>	<b>2009-2013 per cent</b>
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: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>9,384,501</b>	<b>9,907,614</b>	<b>12,159,105</b>	<b>5,399,608</b>	<b>6,906,724</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Source: Housing Authority (Annual Accounts provided to NSO).

#### 8.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

<b>Function classification</b>	<b>2009-2013 per cent</b>
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: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Subsidy (€)</b>	<b>812,457</b>	<b>940,631</b>	<b>1,654,318</b>	<b>2,904,395</b>	<b>3,428,533</b>
Number of tickets sold*	4,048,116	4,686,752	3,121,816	2,169,202	2,473,294
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Sources: Public Transport Association and Transport Malta.

Notes: 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	2009-2013 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: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Subsidy (€)</b>	<b>1,010,787</b>	<b>1,115,250</b>	<b>1,211,298</b>	<b>1,273,233</b>	<b>1,373,196</b>
Number of tickets sold	192,121	212,663	230,781	242,427	267,750
<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>

Source: Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

#### 9.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

Function classification	2009-2013 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: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>46,023,280</b>	<b>48,173,498</b>	<b>52,270,909</b>	<b>55,883,827</b>	<b>56,599,883</b>
Homes for the elderly (residents)	751	747	767	863	942
St. Vincent de Paul Residence (residents)	1,012	1,111	1,126	1,203	1,142
Day care centres (visitors)	1,429	1,314	1,327	1,426	1,505
Home care help (beneficiaries)	3,476	3,635	3,661	3,659	3,742
Incontinence service (beneficiaries)	3,317	3,468	3,643	3,912	4,073
Meals on wheels (number of)	85,753	86,000	85,305	87,500	90,000
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>

Sources: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department; Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity annual report.

#### 10.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

Function classification	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.4	17.2
Old age	84.8	84.5	84.2	83.6	82.8
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	0.3	0.3	7.0	9.2
Benefits in kind	99.6	99.7	99.7	93.0	90.8
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

### 10.2 Treasury pensions: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>83,117,193</b>	<b>85,642,853</b>	<b>86,392,980</b>	<b>89,951,004</b>	<b>87,329,009</b>
Beneficiaries	14,651	14,749	14,848	15,055	14,931
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>

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

#### 10.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

Function classification	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Old age	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.0	97.9
Survivors	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	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: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Pension Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>4,873,212</b>	<b>3,796,090</b>	<b>3,690,796</b>	<b>3,423,185</b>	<b>3,573,400</b>
Beneficiaries	429	379	317	288	293
<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>

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

#### 10.3.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

<b>Function classification</b>	<b>2009-2013 per cent</b>
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: 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>11,061,584</b>	<b>8,152,563</b>	<b>8,738,130</b>	<b>6,932,201</b>	<b>6,241,000</b>
Open centres population	2,974	2,240	1,661	2,156	1,499
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>

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

#### 10.4.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

<b>Function classification</b>	<b>2009-2013 per cent</b>
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	-

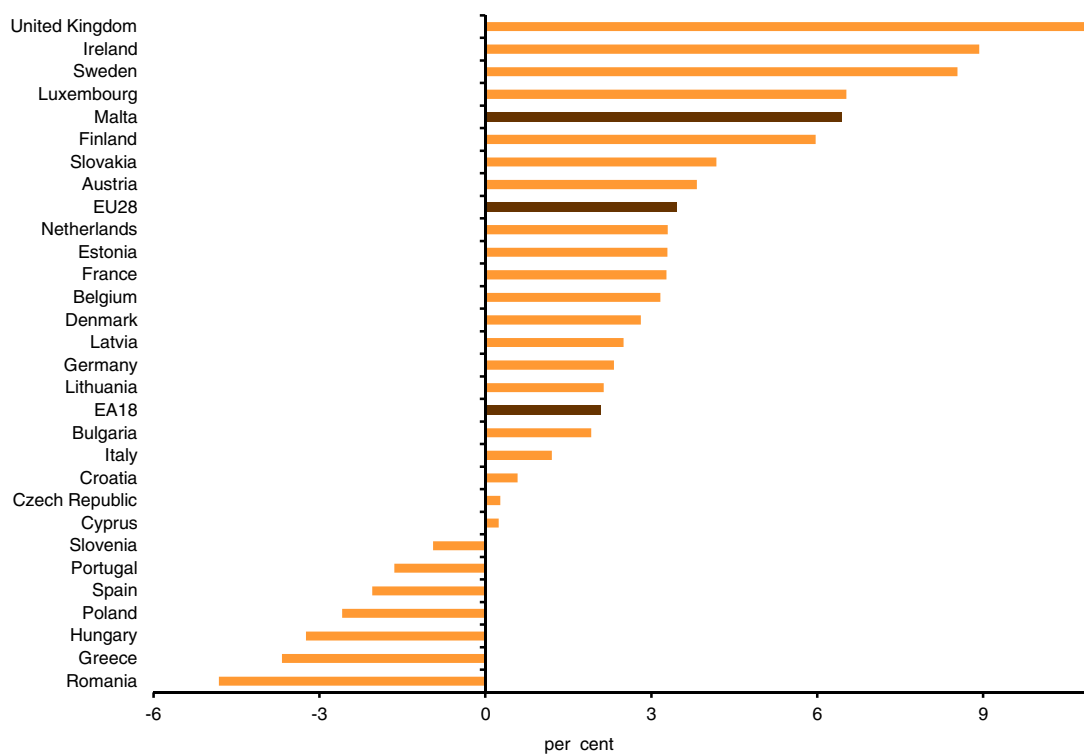
**SECTION B**

**MALTA AND THE EU**

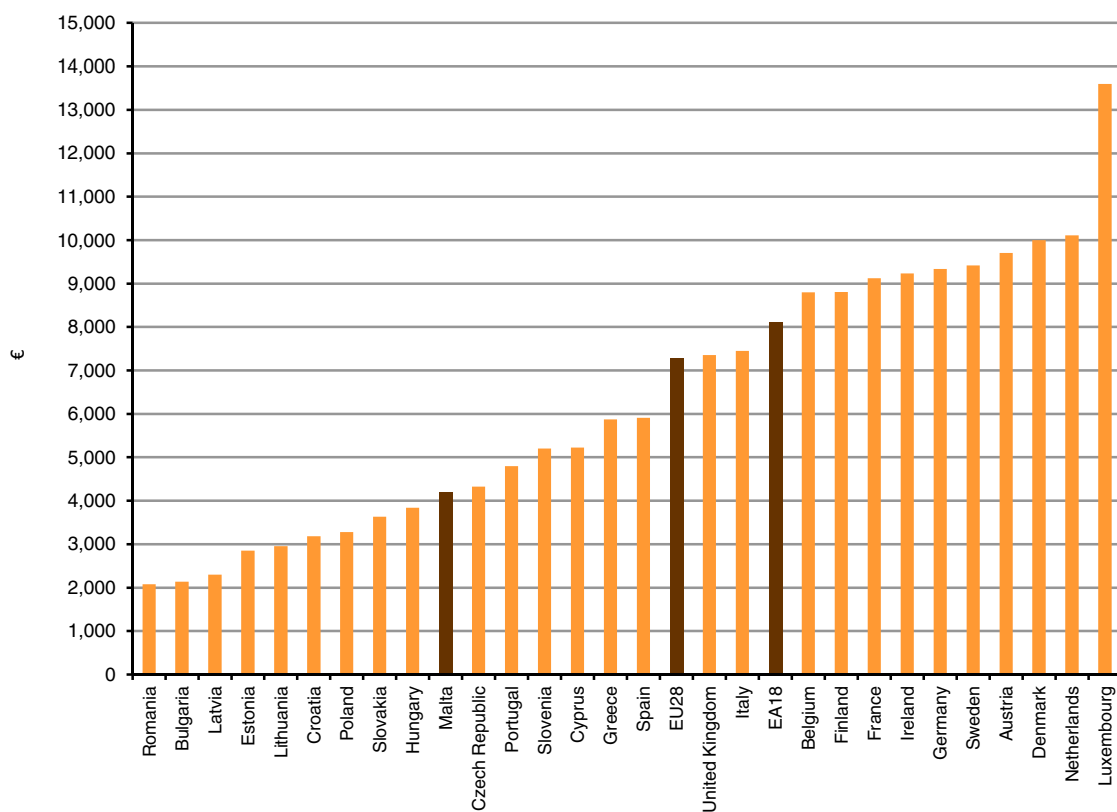




**Chart 2. Social protection benefits percentage increase: 2012/2011**



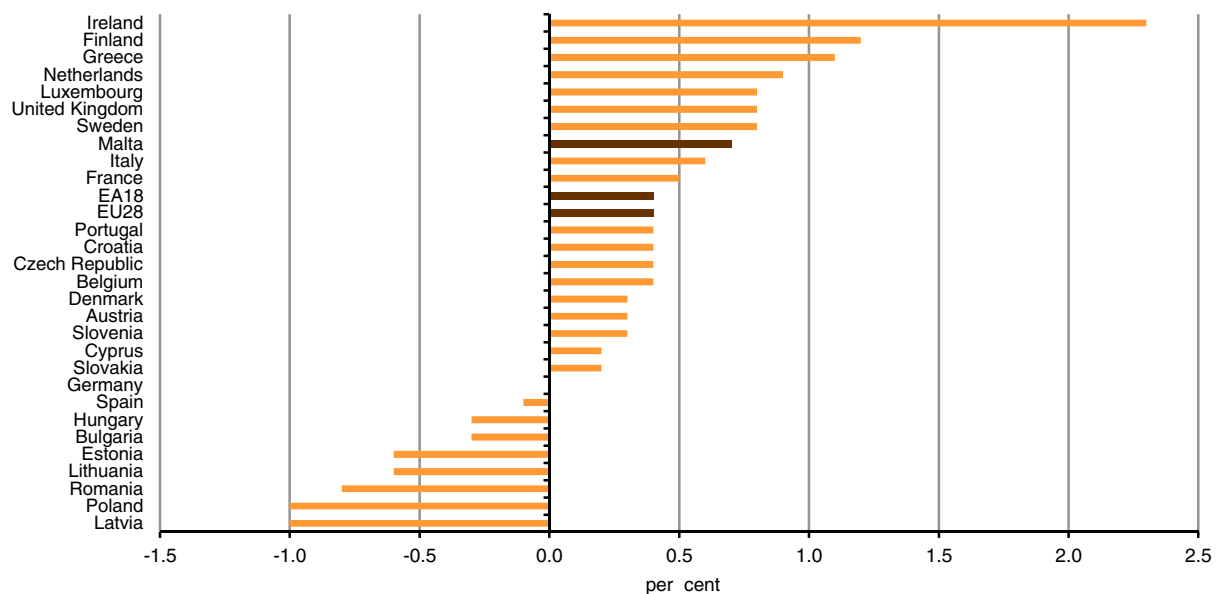
**Chart 3. Social protection benefits per capita: 2012 (in PPS)**



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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2012/2011
<b>EU28</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Belgium	29.1	28.6	29.0	29.4	1.4
Bulgaria	16.7	17.6	17.2	16.9	-1.7
Czech Republic	19.7	19.5	19.8	20.2	2.0
Denmark	33.1	32.8	32.8	33.1	0.9
Germany	30.2	29.4	28.3	28.3	0.0
Estonia	18.8	17.8	15.9	15.3	-3.8
Ireland	24.9	27.7	28.7	31.0	8.0
Greece	27.4	28.2	28.9	30.0	3.8
Spain	24.7	25.0	25.5	25.4	-0.4
France	31.5	31.7	31.6	32.1	1.6
Croatia	20.2	20.5	20.3	20.7	2.0
Italy	28.5	28.6	28.4	29.0	2.1
Cyprus	20.8	21.8	22.4	22.6	0.9
Latvia	16.7	17.6	14.8	13.8	-6.8
Lithuania	20.6	18.3	16.3	15.7	-3.7
Luxembourg	23.9	22.6	22.2	23.0	3.6
Hungary	23.0	22.6	21.9	21.6	-1.4
<b>Malta</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Netherlands	29.7	30.3	30.5	31.4	3.0
Austria	29.8	29.8	29.0	29.3	1.0
Poland	20.1	19.5	18.6	17.6	-5.4
Portugal	25.5	25.4	25.0	25.4	1.6
Romania	17.0	17.4	16.2	15.4	-4.9
Slovenia	23.7	24.4	24.6	24.9	1.2
Slovakia	18.3	18.1	17.7	17.9	1.1
Finland	29.5	29.7	29.2	30.4	4.1
Sweden	31.4	29.8	29.1	29.9	2.7
United Kingdom	27.5	27.1	27.6	28.4	2.9

Chart 4. Percentage points change in social protection in terms of GDP: 2012/2011



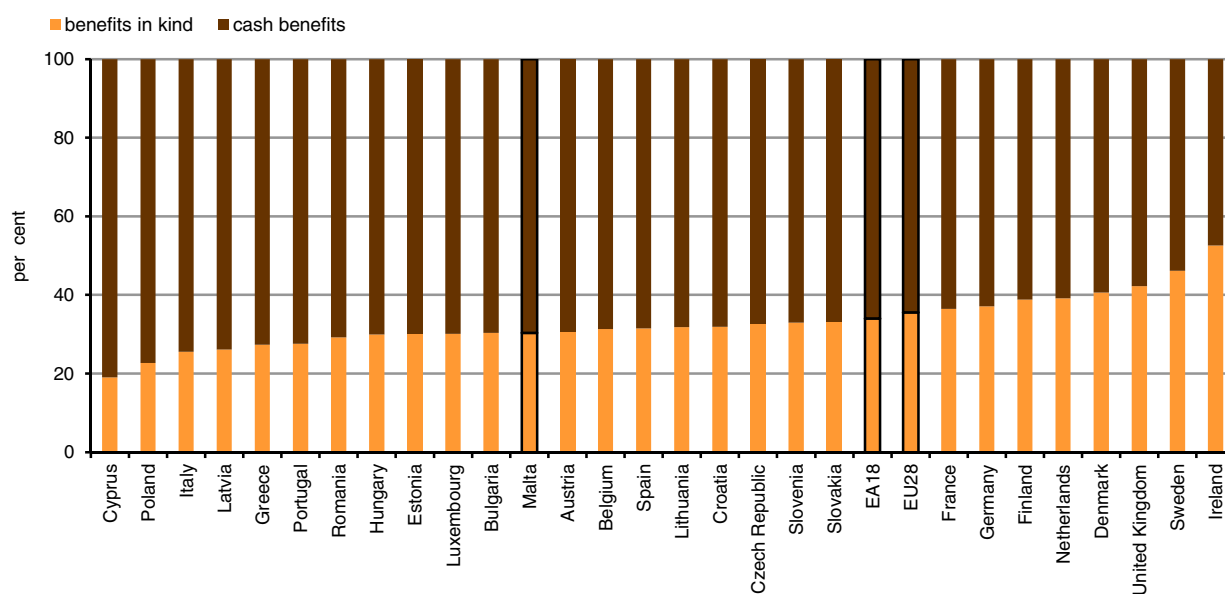
## 12. Cash benefits as a percentage of social protection benefits

	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2012/2011
<b>EU28</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Belgium	69.1	69.1	69.0	68.7	-0.4
Bulgaria	73.5	72.2	69.6	69.6	0.1
Czech Republic	67.5	67.2	67.2	67.2	0.0
Denmark	57.7	57.8	59.1	59.4	0.4
Germany	63.9	63.6	63.1	62.9	-0.4
Estonia	71.8	71.3	70.4	69.9	-0.7
Ireland	59.0	55.2	51.6	47.4	-8.0
Greece	63.1	63.5	66.4	72.7	9.4
Spain	65.6	66.0	66.9	68.5	2.4
France	63.2	63.4	63.3	63.6	0.4
Croatia	68.3	68.9	69.5	68.1	-1.9
Italy	73.0	73.1	73.6	74.5	1.2
Cyprus	76.0	77.5	78.6	81.0	3.1
Latvia	75.9	76.1	74.3	73.9	-0.6
Lithuania	71.7	69.9	68.1	68.2	0.1
Luxembourg	70.3	69.6	69.8	69.9	0.1
Hungary	68.1	67.3	67.7	70.0	3.4
<b>Malta</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Netherlands	60.6	61.1	61.0	60.8	-0.3
Austria	69.6	69.7	69.3	69.3	0.0
Poland	75.7	75.9	75.3	77.3	2.7
Portugal	68.6	69.7	72.4	72.4	0.1
Romania	72.9	71.8	71.6	70.8	-1.2
Slovenia	66.8	67.2	67.9	67.1	-1.2
Slovakia	66.1	66.9	67.2	66.7	-0.8
Finland	62.0	62.1	61.3	61.2	-0.2
Sweden	55.1	54.5	53.4	53.8	0.8
United Kingdom	58.9	58.7	57.6	57.7	0.2

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2012/2011
<b>EU28</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Belgium	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.3	0.8
Bulgaria	26.5	27.8	30.4	30.4	-0.2
Czech Republic	32.5	32.8	32.8	32.8	0.0
Denmark	42.3	42.2	40.9	40.6	-0.6
Germany	36.1	36.4	36.9	37.1	0.6
Estonia	28.2	28.7	29.6	30.1	1.7
Ireland	41.0	44.8	48.4	52.6	8.6
Greece	36.9	36.5	33.6	27.3	-18.6
Spain	34.4	34.0	33.1	31.5	-4.8
France	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.4	-0.7
Croatia	31.7	31.1	30.5	31.9	4.4
Italy	27.0	26.9	26.4	25.5	-3.4
Cyprus	24.0	22.5	21.4	19.0	-11.2
Latvia	24.1	23.9	25.7	26.1	1.6
Lithuania	28.3	30.1	31.9	31.8	-0.2
Luxembourg	29.7	30.4	30.2	30.1	-0.2
Hungary	31.9	32.7	32.3	30.0	-7.2
<b>Malta</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
Netherlands	39.4	38.9	39.0	39.2	0.4
Austria	30.4	30.3	30.7	30.7	0.1
Poland	24.3	24.1	24.7	22.7	-8.1
Portugal	31.4	30.3	27.6	27.6	-0.1
Romania	27.1	28.2	28.4	29.2	2.9
Slovenia	33.2	32.8	32.1	32.9	2.5
Slovakia	33.9	33.1	32.8	33.3	1.7
Finland	38.0	37.9	38.7	38.8	0.3
Sweden	44.9	45.5	46.6	46.2	-0.9
United Kingdom	41.1	41.3	42.4	42.3	-0.3

Chart 5. Social protection benefits classification (2012)



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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2012/2011
<b>EU28</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Belgium	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.7
Bulgaria	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.1	1.2
Czech Republic	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1.5
Denmark	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.9
Germany	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	0.0
Estonia	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.7	-48.0
Ireland	26.1	28.2	28.6	26.9	-6.0
Greece	7.3	6.7	6.3	5.7	-9.3
Spain	13.8	14.8	16.1	14.6	-9.4
Croatia	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.9	1.3
France	6.4	6.3	6.9	6.8	-1.9
Italy	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.2	-2.1
Cyprus	13.5	13.8	12.9	14.2	9.4
Latvia	1.8	4.0	4.7	2.9	-38.3
Lithuania	2.4	5.4	6.1	5.7	-6.0
Luxembourg	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	-3.5
Hungary	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	-8.8
<b>Malta</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Netherlands	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.3	-1.1
Austria	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.8	-1.4
Poland	3.5	3.6	3.2	4.0	22.6
Portugal	10.2	9.9	8.8	9.0	2.5
Romania	5.9	7.4	4.9	3.9	-21.1
Slovenia	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.6	-6.5
Slovakia	4.9	5.5	5.1	5.6	9.3
Finland	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.9	3.3
Sweden	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	-2.7
United Kingdom	15.3	15.4	14.9	14.4	-2.8

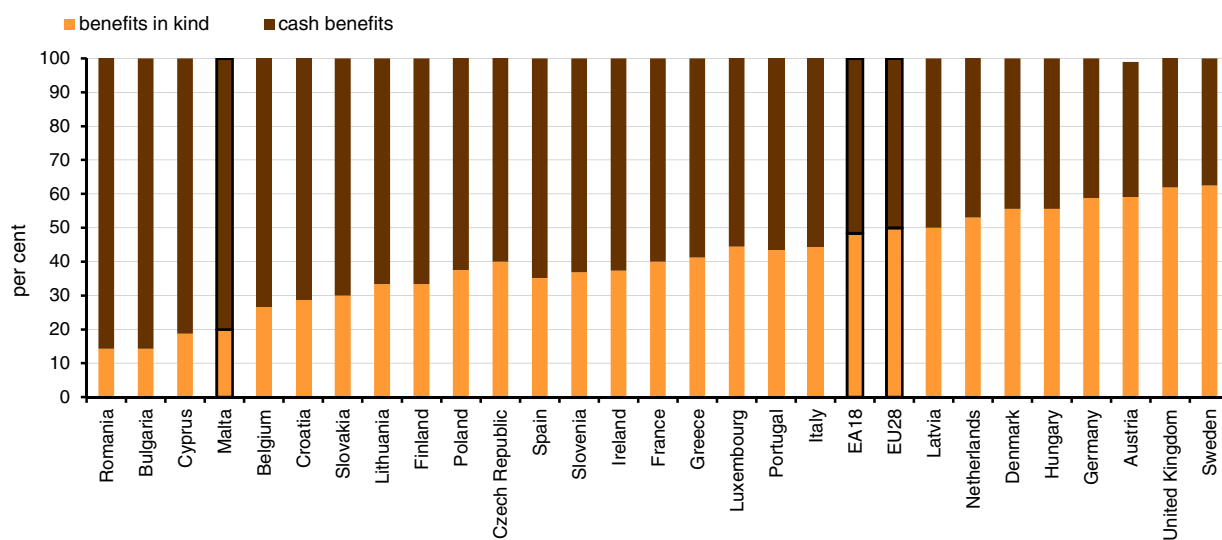
#### 15. Cash benefits as a percentage of means-tested benefits

	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2012/2011
<b>EU28</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
Belgium	66.7	70.0	71.4	73.3	2.7
Bulgaria	88.9	87.5	85.7	85.7	0.0
Czech Republic	75.0	75.0	60.0	65.2	8.7
Denmark	43.8	43.8	42.3	44.4	0.0
Germany	44.4	42.9	41.2	41.2	0.0
Estonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Ireland	67.7	64.1	63.4	62.7	-1.2
Greece	45.0	47.4	48.7	58.8	20.7
Spain	58.8	62.2	63.4	64.9	2.3
France	58.8	58.8	58.8	60.0	2.0
Croatia	72.9	72.9	71.4	71.4	0.0
Italy	62.0	59.2	55.6	55.6	0.0
Cyprus	58.4	63.3	65.5	81.3	24.0
Latvia	33.3	57.1	42.9	50.0	16.7
Lithuania	40.0	70.0	70.0	66.7	-4.8
Luxembourg	44.4	50.0	58.4	58.4	0.0
Hungary	33.3	36.4	47.8	44.4	-7.1
<b>Malta</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Netherlands	44.4	45.7	46.8	47.5	1.4
Austria	40.9	39.8	39.8	39.8	0.0
Poland	71.4	77.4	83.3	65.6	-21.3
Portugal	61.5	62.5	54.5	56.5	3.6
Romania	90.0	92.3	87.5	87.5	0.0
Slovenia	70.0	70.0	70.0	63.2	-9.8
Slovakia	77.8	80.0	77.8	70.0	-10.0
Finland	61.5	61.5	59.8	66.7	11.5
Sweden	44.4	47.4	37.5	37.5	0.0
United Kingdom	40.5	40.5	39.0	38.7	-0.9

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2012/2011
<b>EU28</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Belgium	33.3	28.6	28.6	26.7	-6.7
Bulgaria	12.5	12.5	14.3	14.3	0.0
Czech Republic	25.0	25.0	33.3	40.0	20.0
Denmark	56.3	56.3	56.3	55.6	-1.2
Germany	55.6	57.1	58.8	58.8	0.0
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	32.3	35.9	36.6	37.3	2.1
Greece	55.0	52.6	52.6	41.2	-21.8
Spain	41.2	37.8	36.6	35.1	-4.0
France	41.2	41.2	41.2	40.0	-2.9
Croatia	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0
Italy	36.8	42.1	44.4	44.4	0.0
Cyprus	40.7	36.7	34.5	18.8	-45.6
Latvia	66.7	42.9	57.1	50.0	-12.5
Lithuania	60.0	30.0	30.0	33.3	11.1
Luxembourg	55.6	50.0	44.4	44.4	0.0
Hungary	66.7	63.6	54.5	55.6	1.9
<b>Malta</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>-16.7</b>
Netherlands	55.6	54.3	53.2	53.1	-0.2
Austria	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	0.0
Poland	28.6	25.0	16.7	37.5	125.0
Portugal	38.5	38.5	45.5	43.5	-4.3
Romania	10.0	7.7	12.5	14.3	14.3
Slovenia	30.0	30.0	30.0	36.8	22.8
Slovakia	22.2	20.0	22.2	30.0	35.0
Finland	38.5	38.5	38.5	33.3	-13.3
Sweden	55.6	55.6	62.5	62.5	0.0
United Kingdom	59.5	59.5	61.0	61.9	1.5

**Chart 6. Means-tested benefits classification (2012)**



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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2012/2011
<b>EU28</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Belgium	94.8	94.8	95.2	94.9	-0.3
Bulgaria	95.8	95.5	95.9	95.9	-0.1
Czech Republic	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	0.0
Denmark	95.2	95.1	94.8	94.6	-0.3
Germany	88.1	88.1	88.0	88.0	0.0
Estonia	99.5	98.9	98.7	99.3	0.6
Ireland	73.9	71.8	71.4	73.1	2.4
Greece	92.7	93.3	93.8	94.3	0.6
Spain	86.2	85.2	83.9	85.4	1.8
France	89.2	89.3	89.2	89.1	-0.2
Croatia	93.6	93.7	93.1	93.2	0.1
Italy	93.0	93.7	93.7	93.8	0.1
Cyprus	86.5	86.2	87.1	85.8	-1.4
Latvia	98.2	96.0	95.3	97.1	1.9
Lithuania	97.6	94.6	93.9	94.3	0.4
Luxembourg	96.2	96.5	96.4	96.5	0.1
Hungary	94.8	95.1	95.4	95.8	0.4
<b>Malta</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Netherlands	84.8	84.8	84.5	84.7	0.2
Austria	92.6	92.3	92.1	92.2	0.1
Poland	96.5	96.4	96.8	96.0	-0.8
Portugal	89.8	90.1	91.2	91.0	-0.2
Romania	94.1	92.6	95.1	96.1	1.1
Slovenia	91.6	91.8	91.8	92.4	0.6
Slovakia	95.1	94.5	94.9	94.4	-0.5
Finland	95.6	95.6	95.2	95.1	-0.2
Sweden	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.3	0.1
United Kingdom	84.7	84.6	85.1	85.6	0.5

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

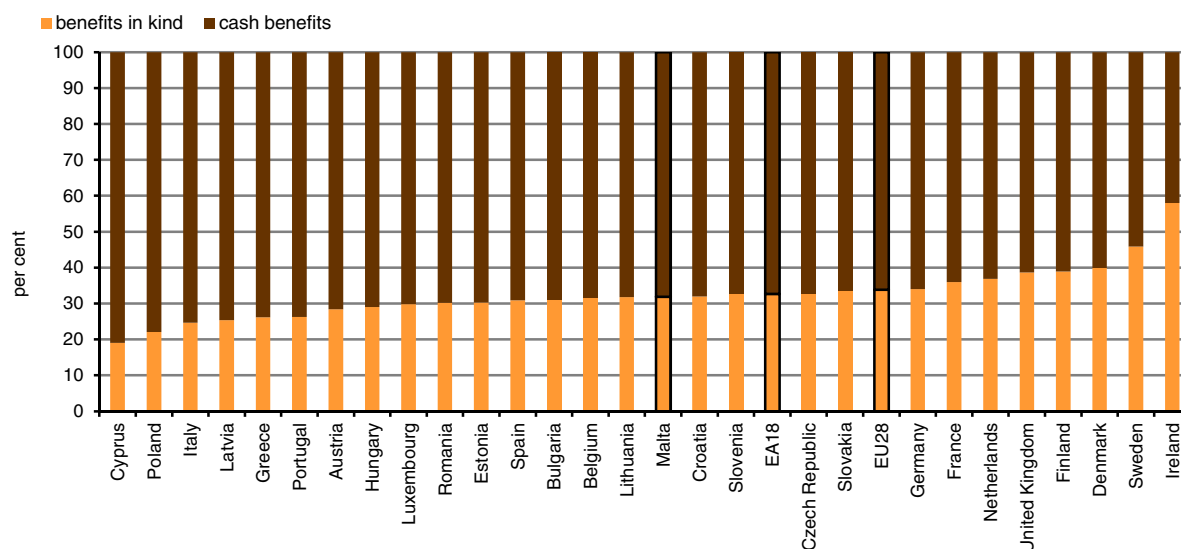
	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2012/2011
<b>EU28</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Belgium	69.2	69.0	68.8	68.5	-0.6
Bulgaria	72.5	71.4	68.9	68.9	0.1
Czech Republic	67.4	67.2	67.5	67.2	-0.5
Denmark	58.4	58.7	59.8	60.1	0.4
Germany	66.7	66.4	66.1	66.0	-0.2
Estonia	72.2	71.2	70.3	69.7	-0.7
Ireland	56.0	52.3	46.8	42.0	-10.2
Greece	64.6	64.5	67.8	73.9	9.0
Spain	66.7	66.8	67.3	69.1	2.7
France	63.7	63.6	63.8	64.0	0.2
Croatia	68.3	68.8	69.3	68.0	-1.8
Italy	74.0	74.2	74.8	75.4	0.7
Cyprus	78.5	79.8	80.5	80.9	0.5
Latvia	76.2	76.9	75.9	74.6	-1.7
Lithuania	72.1	69.9	68.0	68.2	0.4
Luxembourg	71.3	70.3	70.4	70.1	-0.4
Hungary	69.7	68.7	68.9	71.0	3.1
<b>Malta</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Netherlands	63.5	64.1	63.6	63.2	-0.6
Austria	72.1	72.0	71.6	71.6	-0.1
Poland	75.8	75.5	75.4	78.0	3.4
Portugal	69.4	70.6	73.7	73.7	0.0
Romania	71.3	69.8	70.8	69.8	-1.4
Slovenia	66.4	67.0	67.6	67.4	-0.2
Slovakia	65.3	66.3	66.7	66.5	-0.3
Finland	61.8	62.1	61.3	61.1	-0.3
Sweden	55.4	54.8	53.7	54.1	0.8
United Kingdom	62.2	62.2	60.9	61.3	0.8



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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2012/2011
<b>EU28</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Belgium	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.5	1.2
Bulgaria	27.5	28.6	31.1	31.1	-0.1
Czech Republic	32.6	32.8	32.5	32.8	1.1
Denmark	41.6	41.3	40.2	39.9	-0.6
Germany	33.3	33.6	33.9	34.0	0.4
Estonia	27.8	28.8	29.7	30.3	1.7
Ireland	44.0	47.7	53.2	58.0	9.0
Greece	35.4	35.5	32.2	26.1	-18.8
Spain	33.3	33.2	32.7	30.9	-5.6
France	36.3	36.4	36.2	36.0	-0.4
Croatia	31.7	31.3	30.7	32.0	4.1
Italy	26.0	25.8	25.2	24.6	-2.2
Cyprus	21.5	20.2	19.5	19.1	-2.1
Latvia	23.8	23.1	24.1	25.4	5.2
Lithuania	27.9	30.1	32.0	31.8	-0.8
Luxembourg	28.7	29.7	29.6	29.9	1.0
Hungary	30.3	31.3	31.1	29.0	-6.8
<b>Malta</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Netherlands	36.5	35.9	36.4	36.8	1.1
Austria	27.9	28.0	28.4	28.4	0.2
Poland	24.2	24.5	24.6	22.0	-10.4
Portugal	30.6	29.4	26.3	26.3	-0.1
Romania	28.8	30.2	29.2	30.2	3.4
Slovenia	33.6	33.0	32.4	32.6	0.5
Slovakia	34.7	33.7	33.3	33.5	0.6
Finland	38.2	37.9	38.7	38.9	0.5
Sweden	44.6	45.2	46.3	45.9	-0.9
United Kingdom	37.8	37.8	39.1	38.7	-1.2

Chart 7. Non means-tested benefits classification (2012)



For Tables 20-27 see Appendix 2

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>EU28</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>46.2</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>46.2</b>
Belgium	40.0	39.4	39.8	39.7
Bulgaria	51.8	51.5	50.2	50.1
Czech Republic	45.8	47.2	48.9	49.8
Denmark	42.3	42.2	43.4	43.7
Germany	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.1
Estonia	42.5	44.2	44.0	44.5
Ireland	25.4	24.2	23.4	22.2
Greece	49.6	50.1	52.1	59.3
Spain	40.9	42.9	43.6	45.6
France	45.0	45.1	45.6	45.7
Croatia	37.4	37.7	38.1	38.0
Italy	60.2	60.7	61.5	61.9
Cyprus	44.5	46.8	48.1	52.3
Latvia	47.2	53.5	54.9	55.9
Lithuania	43.7	43.6	44.1	46.8
Luxembourg	36.2	36.2	37.4	37.9
Hungary	45.3	46.1	48.1	51.9
<b>Malta</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>55.3</b>
Netherlands	39.2	39.3	39.4	39.7
Austria	49.2	49.5	50.1	50.7
Poland	59.4	58.3	58.6	60.1
Portugal	50.7	51.7	55.2	54.8
Romania	51.8	50.8	53.5	54.1
Slovenia	46.0	46.5	47.0	47.1
Slovakia	42.5	42.8	43.5	44.0
Finland	38.6	39.2	40.0	40.7
Sweden	42.0	42.5	42.5	42.9
United Kingdom	44.7	45.0	44.5	45.1

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>EU28</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>29.6</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>29.6</b>
Belgium	28.5	28.7	28.8	29.0
Bulgaria	23.5	24.2	26.0	26.2
Czech Republic	32.3	32.3	31.9	31.6
Denmark	21.9	21.3	21.0	20.9
Germany	32.3	32.5	33.3	33.8
Estonia	28.4	26.8	28.0	28.2
Ireland	39.4	41.1	44.5	48.7
Greece	29.1	29.2	25.9	21.4
Spain	29.5	28.8	27.7	26.3
France	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.7
Croatia	35.1	34.0	33.9	34.7
Italy	25.6	25.5	24.8	24.1
Cyprus	24.4	22.9	22.7	21.8
Latvia	23.5	20.8	21.3	21.9
Lithuania	26.5	26.0	27.8	27.3
Luxembourg	25.4	25.5	25.4	25.5
Hungary	25.0	25.7	25.4	23.6
<b>Malta</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.7</b>
Netherlands	35.1	35.2	35.7	35.9
Austria	25.8	25.4	25.7	25.7
Poland	23.5	23.1	23.3	24.0
Portugal	28.7	27.6	25.1	25.0
Romania	24.5	25.2	25.0	26.5
Slovenia	32.9	32.3	31.6	32.2
Slovakia	31.5	30.6	30.4	30.4
Finland	25.6	25.2	25.5	25.3
Sweden	25.3	24.8	25.6	25.5
United Kingdom	31.6	31.1	32.6	32.8

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>EU28</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Belgium	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.3
Bulgaria	12.0	11.4	11.0	10.6
Czech Republic	7.3	6.8	5.9	5.5
Denmark	13.6	13.1	12.5	12.2
Germany	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.2
Estonia	11.9	12.7	12.4	11.5
Ireland	14.5	12.7	11.8	10.8
Greece	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.5
Spain	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.4
France	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.9
Croatia	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9
Italy	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8
Cyprus	10.5	9.8	9.0	7.1
Latvia	10.4	8.5	7.6	7.2
Lithuania	13.5	12.1	10.4	8.8
Luxembourg	17.8	17.8	16.5	16.2
Hungary	12.8	13.0	12.7	12.3
<b>Malta</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Netherlands	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.5
Austria	10.2	10.3	9.8	9.5
Poland	6.5	7.0	7.1	4.8
Portugal	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.9
Romania	10.2	9.8	9.3	8.6
Slovenia	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.5
Slovakia	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.9
Finland	11.3	11.1	11.2	11.0
Sweden	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.6
United Kingdom	6.8	7.3	6.9	6.6

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>EA18</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Belgium	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.8
Bulgaria	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.0
Czech Republic	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.1
Denmark	12.4	12.7	12.3	12.3
Germany	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0
Estonia	9.9	10.9	11.5	11.8
Ireland	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.2
Greece	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.5
Spain	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2
France	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
Croatia	17.1	17.5	17.2	16.9
Italy	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8
Cyprus	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
Latvia	7.8	7.6	8.7	8.9
Lithuania	10.0	10.1	9.6	9.7
Luxembourg	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.1
Hungary	9.1	8.3	7.8	7.5
<b>Malta</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Netherlands	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.4
Austria	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.4
Poland	7.6	8.1	8.3	8.4
Portugal	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.4
Romania	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.3
Slovenia	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.4
Slovakia	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9
Finland	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.6
Sweden	14.6	13.9	13.5	13.0
United Kingdom	7.7	7.6	7.3	6.8

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>EU28</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Belgium	13.0	13.1	12.8	12.6
Bulgaria	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6
Czech Republic	5.3	4.2	3.6	3.3
Denmark	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.5
Germany	6.3	5.8	4.6	4.2
Estonia	6.4	4.2	2.9	3.1
Ireland	12.2	13.8	12.8	11.6
Greece	5.9	6.1	7.4	6.3
Spain	14.7	13.5	14.5	14.0
France	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.1
Croatia	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2
Italy	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2
Cyprus	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.8
Latvia	9.5	7.4	4.8	3.7
Lithuania	4.3	4.4	3.4	2.7
Luxembourg	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.8
Hungary	4.2	4.0	3.7	2.6
<b>Malta</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Netherlands	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.6
Austria	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.2
Poland	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.7
Portugal	5.4	5.7	5.5	6.8
Romania	2.4	3.2	1.6	1.1
Slovenia	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.1
Slovakia	5.7	5.5	4.7	4.0
Finland	8.2	8.2	7.0	6.9
Sweden	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.1
United Kingdom	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>EU28</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Belgium	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8
Bulgaria	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5
Czech Republic	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7
Denmark	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3
Germany	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Estonia	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
Ireland	2.3	1.2	1.0	0.9
Greece	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1
Spain	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
France	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Croatia	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Italy	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cyprus	6.8	7.1	7.1	5.8
Latvia	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.4
Lithuania	1.8	3.9	4.7	4.7
Luxembourg	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3
Hungary	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
<b>Malta</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Netherlands	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.6
Austria	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Poland	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8
Portugal	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1
Romania	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.2
Slovenia	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6
Slovakia	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4
Finland	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7
Sweden	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
United Kingdom	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6

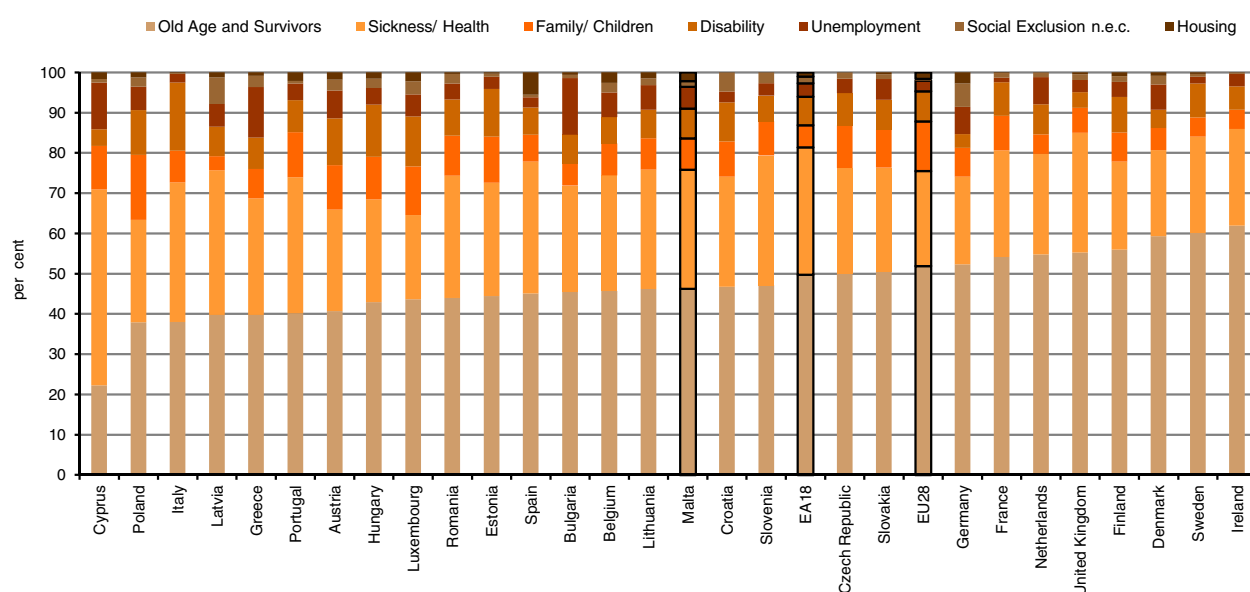
**26. Function relating to housing as a percentage of social protection**

	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>EU28</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>EA18</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Belgium	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Bulgaria	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Czech Republic	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0
Denmark	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Germany	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
Estonia	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ireland	0.8	2.1	2.0	1.6
Greece	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.8
Spain	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6
France	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Croatia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cyprus	5.3	5.1	4.3	2.8
Latvia	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Hungary	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.6
<b>Malta</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Netherlands	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Austria	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Poland	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Slovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Finland	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Sweden	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
United Kingdom	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6

## 27. Social protection functions in Europe: an overview of 2012

	Old Age and Survivors	Sickness/ Health	Family/ Children	Disability	Unemployment	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	Housing
Ireland	22.2	48.7	10.8	4.2	11.6	0.9	1.6
Luxembourg	37.9	25.5	16.2	11.1	5.8	2.3	1.3
Croatia	38.0	34.7	7.9	16.9	2.2	0.2	0.1
Netherlands	39.7	35.9	3.5	7.4	5.6	6.6	1.2
Belgium	39.7	29.0	7.3	7.8	12.6	2.8	0.9
Germany	40.1	33.8	11.2	8.0	4.2	0.6	2.1
Finland	40.7	25.3	11.0	11.6	6.9	2.7	1.8
Sweden	42.9	25.5	10.6	13.0	4.1	2.3	1.6
Denmark	43.7	20.9	12.2	12.3	5.5	3.3	2.2
Slovakia	44.0	30.4	9.9	8.9	4.0	2.4	0.4
Estonia	44.5	28.2	11.5	11.8	3.1	0.8	0.3
United Kingdom	45.1	32.8	6.6	6.8	2.5	0.6	5.6
Spain	45.6	26.3	5.4	7.2	14.0	0.8	0.6
France	45.7	28.7	7.9	6.5	6.1	2.4	2.6
<b>EA18</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>EU28</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Lithuania	46.8	27.3	8.8	9.7	2.7	4.7	0.0
Slovenia	47.1	32.2	8.5	6.4	3.1	2.6	0.1
Czech Republic	49.8	31.6	5.5	7.1	3.3	1.7	1.0
Bulgaria	50.1	26.2	10.6	8.0	3.6	1.5	0.1
Austria	50.7	25.7	9.5	7.4	5.2	1.2	0.4
Hungary	51.9	23.6	12.3	7.5	2.6	0.5	1.6
Cyprus	52.3	21.8	7.1	3.4	6.8	5.8	2.8
Romania	54.1	26.5	8.6	8.3	1.1	1.2	0.1
Portugal	54.8	25.0	4.9	7.4	6.8	1.1	0.0
<b>Malta</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Latvia	55.9	21.9	7.2	8.9	3.7	1.4	1.0
Greece	59.3	21.4	5.5	4.5	6.3	2.1	0.8
Poland	60.1	24.0	4.8	8.4	1.7	0.8	0.3
Italy	61.9	24.1	4.8	5.8	3.2	0.3	0.1

Chart 8. Social protection benefits by function classification (2012)





# 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 2010**

The European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010, 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 2010 is fully consistent with the revised worldwide guidelines on national accounting, the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008, 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.

## 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 €450 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, Appoġġ, 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 4 weeks, to locally residing pregnant citizens of Malta who, at any time from 1<sup>st</sup> 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 a 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 born on or before 31<sup>st</sup> December 1951 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.

The pensionable income is similarly calculated as above for gainfully occupied persons born during the calendar years 1952 to 1955 with the only difference being that the last 11 years prior to retirement are assessed. Meanwhile, the last 12 years are taken into consideration in calculating the pensionable income for gainfully occupied persons born between 1956 and 1958. The last 13 years are assessed for persons born between 1959 and 1961.

The pensionable income for Employed/self-employed/self-occupied persons born from 1961 onwards is equivalent to the yearly average salary (employed) or net income (self employed/self-occupied) of the best 10 years during the last 40 years prior to retirement.

**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
- 
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: This scheme covers employer's expenditure made with regards to employees who are on sick or injury leave:
  - (i) Sick leave: 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.
  - (ii) Injury leave: All employees are entitled to a maximum period of one year injury leave on full pay, less the full amount of any injury benefit to which such employee may be entitled in terms of the Social Security Act, if s/he is injured during the actual discharge of his duty and not due to contributory negligence on her/his part or to any contravention of safety rules laid down by the employer. As in the case of sick leave, the first 3 days of absence from work are paid by the employer. Administrative sources from the Department of Social Security provide data covering payments made by the employer during periods of injury leave.
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 such as 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) Act, 1966) and pensions under Act XXVI of 1979 (Members of Parliament Pensions Act, 1979) as amended by Act XIII of 1981;
  - 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 Drydocks/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.