

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

**2011**

**Data 2006-2010**

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## FOREWORD

This publication is the fourth in the series and portrays records relating to the expenditure of the organisations or schemes involved in social protection interventions. Expenditure on social protection is classified by type, indicating the nature of, or reason for, such outlays. Social benefits are further analysed from the approaches of type or function. The publication also has additional value in that it displays benefits given out, in cash and in kind, by category or function, over a five-year period, enabling analysis and highlighting changing trends.

Malta's ageing population is taking its toll on public expenditure on social protection benefits. Statistics show that in 2010, beneficiaries receiving a contributory retirement pension mainly accounted for the increase in recorded expenditure when compared to the previous year.

This salient indicator and others emerge from the European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS), which is a common framework developed by Eurostat to enable a comparison among European countries with regard to social benefits paid to households and their financing. ESSPROS is built on the concept of social protection, or the coverage of precisely defined risks and needs. These relate to health, disability, old age, family and unemployment.

Social Protection benefits may either be given out in cash or in kind. In 2009 the EU27 average for cash benefits as a percentage of total benefits was 65.1 per cent, whereas in Malta it accounted for 68.4 per cent. Furthermore, 11.2 per cent of the EU27 average social protection expenditure was subject to means-testing. This stood at 13.5 per cent in Malta.

I would like to express my gratitude to Mark Galea and Clyde Caruana for compiling this useful and interesting publication.

Michael Pace Ross  
Director General

March 2012

## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

The data in the first section of this publication cover the 2006-2010 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 2005-2009 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

### Maltese Social Protection

Expenditure on Social Protection Benefits for 2010 is estimated at €1,220.1 million, up by €66.0 million, or 5.7 per cent, when compared to 2009. The increase in Social Protection Benefits at function level was mainly due to the Old Age function, which contributed €61.6 million or more than 93 per cent of the rise in expenditure. This hefty increase is in part attributed to an extra payment made during 2010. At function level, four of the eight functions recorded a drop in expenditure of €4.6 million. More than half the decline, or €2.8 million, occurred under the function of Social Exclusion not elsewhere classified. Lower expenditure was also recorded under the Unemployment function (-€0.6 million) on account of lower unemployment, following economic recovery in 2010.

At Scheme Level, Social Security Contributory Benefits went up by €60.9 million, from €501.9 million in 2009. The number of persons receiving a contributory retirement pension increased by 3,278 during 2010 and reached 51,841. The second highest absolute development was registered in Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits, €168.9 million in 2010 compared to €159.9 million in 2009. The only other significant increase was registered under Treasury Pensions, which went up by €2.5 million.

Eight of the 19 schemes recorded a lower expenditure in 2010, compared to the previous year. In all these schemes contributed to a decline of €9.6 million. More than 39 per cent of this decline, or €3.7 million, is attributed to lower benefits paid due to sickness. It is estimated that sickness days in 2010 improved by almost 55,000 and reached just above 605,000 days. The second highest absolute decline, €2.9 million, was recorded under Third Country Nationals. The Malta Drydocks/Malta Shipbuilding Company Limited/Malta Shipyards (MDD/MSCL/MSY) voluntary retirement scheme declined by €1.1 million as some of the beneficiaries reached retirement age.

The combined expenditure of the Social Welfare Standards, APPOĠĠ, SEDQA and the Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) edged down by €0.1 million over 2010, with NPISH accounting for most of the decline. The incurred social protection expenditure relating to transport, i.e. the bus fare subsidy and ferry subsidy to elderly persons, increased by €0.2 million over the preceding year and amounted to €2.1 million. In all (both land and sea transport tickets) about 4.9 million tickets were sold to pensioners.

### Malta and the EU

The data used for comparing Malta with the EU Member States are available up to 2009. Eurostat will publish 2010 data in the fourth quarter of 2012. During the recession of 2009, social protection expenditure increased in all EU Member States with the exception of Hungary, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In 2009, social protection expenditure across the EU27 increased by an average 4.2 per cent over 2008, while in Malta the annual increase was of 8.1 per cent.

EU27 Social Protection Benefits as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2009 stood at 28.4 per cent, a 10.6 per cent increase over the previous year. This double-digit increase is attributed mainly to two factors – the decline in GDP because of the recession and the increase on social protection expenditure because of rising unemployment. Malta's Social Protection Benefits as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product went up by 8.3 per cent and expenditure as a ratio of the GDP stood at 19.8 per cent in 2009. Expressed as a percentage of GDP, the increases in social protection varied from a high of 33.4 per cent in Latvia to a low of 2.3 per cent in Hungary.

Social Protection benefits can either be given out in cash or in kind. In 2009 the EU27 average for cash benefits as a percentage of total benefits stood at 65.1 per cent, whereas in Malta it stood at 68.4 per cent. The proportion of benefits given in cash varies widely across the EU, from 55.0 per cent in Sweden to 78.8 in Portugal. Meanwhile the proportion of benefits in kind in 2009 at EU27 level remained unchanged from 2008, but in Malta these went up by 5.5 per cent.

Benefits eligibility across EU Member States is more inclined to universal availability. In fact, in 2009, only 11.2 per cent of the EU27 average social protection expenditure was subject to means-testing. In 2009, non-means tested expenditure in Malta accounted for 86.5 per cent of total benefit expenditure. Ireland is the Member State with the highest application of means-testing rules as only three-fourths of expenditure is allocated to non-means tested benefits. On the other hand, Estonia nearly spends all its social expenditure without imposing any means-testing restrictions.

With 52.3 per cent of total expenditure on social protection, Malta ranks third among the EU27 Member States with the highest proportion of expenditure on Old Age/Survivors pensions. With regard to the Sickness/Healthcare function, Malta is the seventh Member State with the highest expenditure reaching 30.8 per cent compared to an EU27 average of 29.6 per cent.



**SECTION A**

**SOCIAL PROTECTION**

**IN MALTA**



## 1. Social Protection

### 1.1 Social Protection Expenditure: 2006-2010

€

Schemes	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Social Security Contributory Benefits	405,341,481	431,064,300	468,881,633	501,932,649	562,436,574
Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits	138,505,295	141,234,127	155,949,457	159,903,903	168,914,700
Hospitals and Other Health Care Facilities	184,140,962	197,329,858	227,451,237	264,882,554	264,084,690
Social Welfare Standards	1,087,062	1,231,314	1,650,093	1,695,711	2,186,271
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	15,312,392	16,065,830	14,612,963	14,558,734	14,241,406
APPOĠĠ	3,253,047	3,583,946	3,340,300	3,246,252	3,478,371
SEDQA	1,434,444	1,512,766	1,717,102	1,759,809	1,776,657
Employment and Training Corporation	5,496,725	3,775,570	4,746,002	3,310,133	3,940,158
Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure	35,553,452	37,292,085	40,036,658	39,388,352	35,638,679
Subsidies on Utilities	1,166,558	1,313,774	2,808,541	3,303,249	3,119,802
Energy Benefit	1,537,386	2,136,525	2,692,766	4,041,193	3,615,722
Housing Subsidies	150,666	191,763	169,972	195,000	93,774
Housing Authority Subsidies	8,765,353	12,891,640	13,016,672	9,384,501	9,907,614
Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy	893,187	997,154	814,162	812,457	940,631
Pensioners' Gozo Ferry Boat Subsidy	157,130	261,686	902,123	1,010,787	1,115,250
Care of the Elderly and the Disabled	34,425,877	35,625,760	37,795,485	46,023,280	47,048,689
Treasury Pensions	74,818,698	76,155,986	80,230,161	83,117,193	85,642,853
MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Scheme	2,988,727	2,367,044	2,551,258	4,873,212	3,796,090
Third Country Nationals and Refugees	5,240,568	7,168,973	9,116,699	11,061,584	8,152,563
<b>Total</b>	<b>920,269,010</b>	<b>972,200,101</b>	<b>1,068,483,284</b>	<b>1,154,500,553</b>	<b>1,220,130,494</b>
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	5,057,498,000	5,434,347,000	5,814,585,000	5,812,741,000	6,154,172,000
Social Protection as a percentage of GDP	18.2	17.9	18.4	19.9	19.8

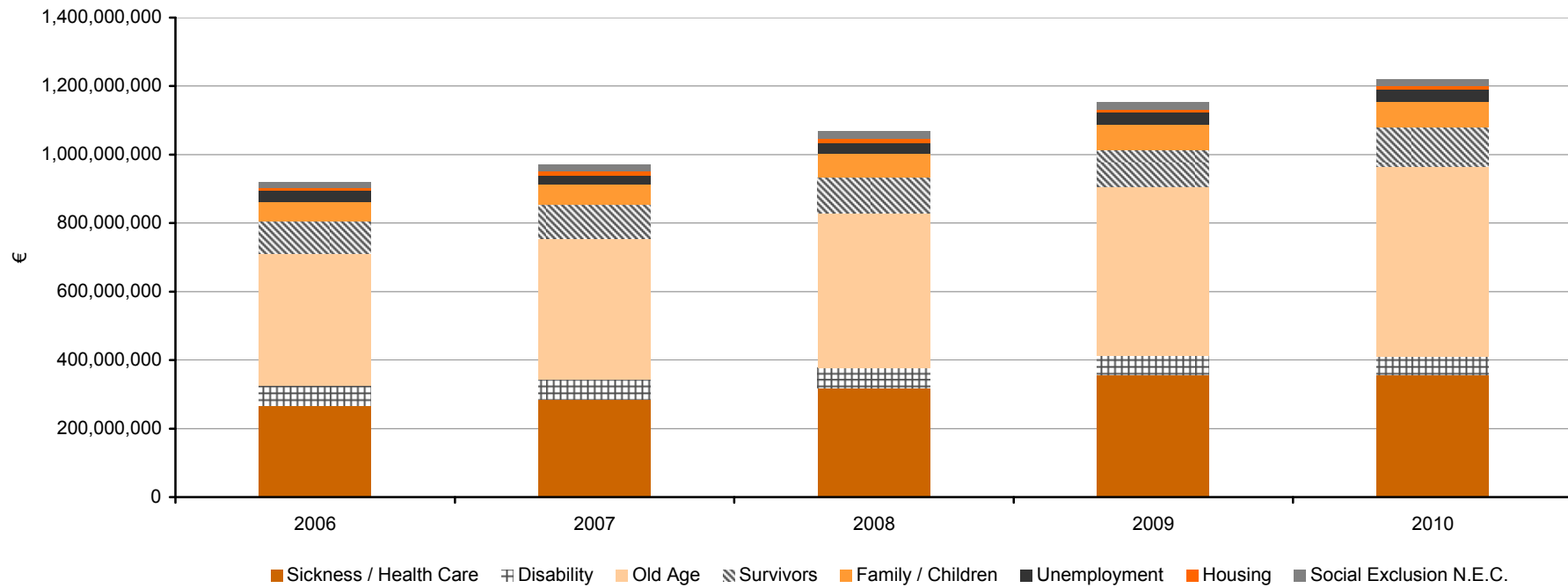
Note: GDP as per NSO News Release 236/2011

## 1.2 Expenditure by function: 2006-2010

€

Functions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sickness / Health Care	266,770,959	284,857,779	319,544,506	357,044,728	356,393,504
Disability	57,560,285	58,551,652	57,236,394	54,215,646	53,379,926
Old Age	387,254,277	411,684,593	453,145,605	494,907,222	556,551,763
Survivors	94,857,279	98,313,561	102,771,947	107,613,526	113,548,261
Family / Children	57,232,885	58,395,575	71,639,223	73,700,978	76,317,488
Unemployment	31,168,786	27,643,978	29,348,757	34,448,745	33,819,973
Housing	8,916,019	13,083,403	13,186,644	9,579,501	10,001,388
Social Exclusion N.E.C.	16,508,522	19,669,562	21,610,208	22,990,206	20,118,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>920,269,010</b>	<b>972,200,101</b>	<b>1,068,483,284</b>	<b>1,154,500,553</b>	<b>1,220,130,494</b>

Chart 1. Expenditure by Function



## 2. SOCIAL BENEFITS

### 2.1 Social security contributory benefits: 2006-2010

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€
Sickness benefit	17,954	5,250,199	18,876	6,227,591	19,068	6,446,491	19,776	6,368,311	18,209	6,399,713
Decreased national invalidity pension	26	83,016	24	104,938	22	88,558	21	38,471	8	34,404
Disablement gratuity	76	122,799	63	79,088	87	110,632	67	83,081	41	52,468
Increased injury pension	329	1,416,383	304	1,335,750	289	1,353,031	263	1,265,406	218	1,094,488
Injury benefit	2,365	1,230,887	2,521	1,458,446	2,572	1,480,938	2,094	1,235,947	2,044	1,145,438
Injury pension	367	366,991	355	349,984	341	353,352	328	389,016	316	354,011
Invalidity pension	1,801	5,888,895	1,608	5,442,458	1,340	4,659,929	1,072	3,722,896	830	3,135,914
National minimum invalidity pension	6,752	30,152,063	6,526	30,139,748	6,117	28,595,769	5,570	26,393,654	5,104	25,189,861
Decreased national minimum pension	118	558,744	106	513,164	104	496,601	99	539,225	93	514,511
Increased national minimum pension	1,264	8,948,294	1,320	9,295,000	1,502	11,329,124	1,504	11,740,980	1,752	13,031,098
Increased retirement pension	2,297	11,840,050	2,242	11,853,923	2,082	12,365,709	1,859	11,963,101	2,509	12,546,445
National minimum pension	6,295	27,561,161	6,197	27,686,593	6,091	27,750,181	6,099	29,283,047	5,946	29,142,197
Retirement pension	8,488	39,225,421	8,782	42,064,948	8,956	47,227,506	9,252	48,155,906	9,499	54,025,353
Two-thirds pension	22,695	152,944,796	24,745	170,733,836	27,345	194,821,369	29,750	217,824,704	32,042	260,631,925
Early survivors retirement pension	1,886	12,222,899	1,871	12,435,304	1,922	13,027,731	1,941	13,490,684	1,976	14,462,293
National minimum widows' pension	7,634	38,593,474	7,733	40,302,449	7,701	41,703,287	7,548	42,177,817	7,374	42,723,362
Survivors' pension	4,191	26,125,698	4,473	28,508,690	4,782	31,180,067	5,139	34,634,863	5,476	37,699,280
Widows' pension	929	9,677,106	841	8,791,200	602	7,893,144	458	7,160,356	417	7,338,110
Widows' with children	-	-	1	2,067	9	49,518	11	44,347	16	54,152
Marriage grant	3,131	698,330	3,139	707,145	3,047	700,164	2,988	709,030	3,343	789,162
Maternity benefit	2,557	1,663,553	2,664	1,840,114	2,687	2,066,442	2,639	2,171,237	2,358	2,100,967
Orphans allowance	14	51,732	11	40,913	11	59,639	13	51,891	18	75,743
Re-marriage gratuity	6	22,819	32	115,941	35	170,928	41	182,521	42	205,405
Special unemployment benefit	1,124	978,318	947	776,438	832	644,657	1,008	987,391	847	842,982
Unemployment benefit	4,153	1,791,263	3,534	1,546,932	2,988	1,674,092	4,511	2,492,695	3,530	2,007,675
Bonus	-	27,926,591	-	28,711,638	-	32,632,774	-	38,826,070	-	46,839,614
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>405,341,481</b>	<b>98,915</b>	<b>431,064,300</b>	<b>100,532</b>	<b>468,881,633</b>	<b>104,051</b>	<b>501,932,649</b>	<b>104,008</b>	<b>562,436,574</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>44.0</b>		<b>44.3</b>		<b>43.9</b>		<b>43.5</b>		<b>46.1</b>	

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

## 2.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	per cent				
Sickness	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5
Disability	9.1	8.4	7.2	6.1	5.2
Old age	64.9	66.1	68.3	69.8	72.4
Survivors	23.0	22.4	21.6	21.2	19.9
Family and children	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Unemployment	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-



## 2.2 Social security non-contributory benefits: 2006-2010

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€
Leprosy assistance	57	109,626	57	104,131	50	98,032	47	94,216	43	92,955
Milk grant	135	51,064	159	56,060	191	76,055	187	78,108	165	78,383
Sickness assistance	14,619	14,959,741	14,722	15,560,448	14,307	15,875,008	14,045	16,256,011	13,848	17,109,035
Social assistance	7,793	26,975,970	7,857	28,359,705	7,935	29,561,691	7,969	30,395,498	8,069	34,122,997
Social assistance females	458	1,225,100	466	1,273,454	433	1,231,623	416	1,217,015	388	1,330,368
Tuberculosis assistance	24	19,803	20	11,376	9	3,841	3	1,734	-	-
Disability child allowance	678	400,377	681	399,810	745	624,700	765	648,153	819	661,085
Disability pension	1,879	7,407,753	1,897	7,676,471	1,891	8,179,699	1,879	8,267,840	1,894	8,742,070
Severely disability pension	313	1,173,886	338	1,263,385	359	1,421,756	357	1,448,578	362	1,562,650
Age pension	4,776	15,486,355	4,836	16,108,412	4,871	16,558,937	4,830	17,096,622	4,876	18,235,135
Blind pension	153	543,122	165	565,401	170	611,751	172	637,481	190	714,010
Carers pension	249	959,875	230	898,973	205	841,039	181	755,426	182	767,894
Children's allowance	35,453	30,500,770	33,869	28,614,083	45,714	39,539,983	47,666	38,362,119	47,045	37,087,440
Foster child allowance	146	496,881	134	530,998	127	701,722	133	698,974	172	1,146,259
Single unmarried parents	2,058	6,784,152	2,346	8,014,252	2,678	9,169,179	2,945	10,511,933	3,131	12,721,110
Social assistance board	39	37,882	66	66,052	41	51,688	26	29,304	28	20,859
Unemployment assistance	6,200	17,915,519	5,854	17,342,647	5,390	16,189,654	5,702	18,340,183	5,914	18,941,485
Drug addicts	117	61,681	133	67,896	150	66,662	126	51,925	102	56,954
Supplementary allowance	30,349	5,734,987	29,791	6,527,438	29,096	6,339,308	28,267	5,977,015	27,154	5,770,417
Non-contributory bonus	-	7,660,751	-	7,793,135	-	8,807,129	-	9,035,768	-	9,753,592
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,496</b>	<b>138,505,295</b>	<b>103,621</b>	<b>141,234,127</b>	<b>114,362</b>	<b>155,949,457</b>	<b>115,716</b>	<b>159,903,903</b>	<b>114,382</b>	<b>168,914,700</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>15.1</b>		<b>14.5</b>		<b>14.6</b>		<b>13.9</b>		<b>13.8</b>	

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

## 2.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	per cent				
Sickness	26.9	27.6	26.2	26.2	27.1
Disability	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6
Old age	13.3	13.5	12.6	12.6	12.7
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	35.1	34.2	39.3	38.6	38.1
Unemployment	13.7	13.1	11.0	12.2	11.9
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	-	-	27.4	25.9	24.0
Cash	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	100.0	100.0	72.6	74.1	76.0
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: 2006-2010

€

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>184,140,962</b>	<b>197,329,858</b>	<b>227,451,237</b>	<b>264,882,554</b>	<b>264,084,690</b>
Gozo general hospital	14,415,518	16,493,718	16,618,564	17,464,898	18,224,938
Sir Paul Boffa hospital	4,726,033	5,045,078	4,952,338	6,350,980	6,830,302
Mount Carmel hospital	15,334,265	16,068,015	20,544,210	20,375,585	20,494,682
St. Luke's / Mater Dei Hospital	83,396,820	84,381,668	104,272,834	116,975,939	126,466,263
Primary care	12,776,464	13,198,863	15,868,801	17,750,102	16,534,626
Community pharmacy services	50,526,660	58,740,678	57,323,841	77,036,586	65,595,193
Zammit Clapp / Karen Grech hospital	2,965,201	3,401,838	7,870,649	8,928,464	9,938,686
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>

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

#### 3.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

Function classification	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	per cent				
Sickness	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	93.6	93.5	93.8	92.8	93.6
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Means-tested	6.4	6.5	6.2	7.2	6.4
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### 3.2 Health care statistics

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>St. Luke's / Mater Dei Hospital</b>					
Number of bed days	275,261	270,956	264,494	275,489	273,627
Mean bed occupancy rate (%)	89.6	76.1	82.0	87.5	87.2
Mean length of stay/day	4.6	4.3	3.0	4.1	4.0
Number of day cases	13,678	13,815	17,194	18,390	21,720
Accident and emergency department	110,100	111,688	106,907	101,439	107,102
Surgical operations	33,298	32,764	35,975	38,743	41,795
<b>Health centres</b>					
GP episodes in health centres	357,105	324,872	262,373	331,751	323,415
GP episodes in district clinics	197,079	177,025	155,187	202,609	174,974
GP home visit by day*	13,226	11,936	10,478	11,166	11,561
GP home visit by night	2,019	1,944	1,794	2,229	-
<b>Community pharmacy services**</b>					
Patients	520,996	583,516	781,986	637,832	413,746
Prescriptions	769,842	829,178	1,129,742	879,972	541,547
Items dispensed	1,461,382	1,590,801	2,184,864	1,795,794	1,011,590
<b>Sir Paul Boffa Hospital***</b>					
Oncology	1,099	1,289	1,019	1,189	1,011
Dermatology	84	106	88	77	78
Neuro rehabilitation unit	42	64	65	60	42
<b>Mount Carmel Hospital***</b>					
Admissions	1,096	1,415	1,251	1,315	1,179
Informal	557	767	727	746	779
Compulsory	455	537	464	474	356
Re-transferred	84	111	60	95	44
<b>Zammit Clapp / Karen Grech Hospital</b>					
Inpatients					
Total admissions	931	971	732	1,315	1,300
Mean age (years)	79	80	79	80	79
Mean length of stay (days)	22	22	14	35	38
<b>Pink form holders</b>	8,035	8,030	7,479	7,249	8,254

Note:

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

\*\* The decline in figures in 2009 and 2010 is due to the Pharmacy of Your Choice (POYC) scheme

\*\*\* Admissions

## 4. SOCIAL WELFARE

### 4.1 Expenditure by social welfare standards: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>1,087,062</b>	<b>1,231,314</b>	<b>1,650,093</b>	<b>1,695,711</b>	<b>2,186,271</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department

#### 4.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	91.9	85.6	70.8	81.8	75.7
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	8.1	14.4	29.2	18.2	24.3
<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): 2006-2010

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>15,312,392</b>	<b>16,065,830</b>	<b>14,612,963</b>	<b>14,558,734</b>	<b>14,241,406</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Source: National Accounts Unit, NSO

#### 4.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006-2010
	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 APPOGĠ: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>3,253,047</b>	<b>3,583,946</b>	<b>3,340,300</b>	<b>3,246,252</b>	<b>3,478,371</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Source: APPOGĠ Annual Accounts

#### 5.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006-2010
	per cent
Sickness	16.6
Disability	6.6
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	51.1
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	25.7
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

### 5.2 Expenditure by SEDQA: 2006-2010

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>1,434,444</b>	<b>1,512,766</b>	<b>1,717,102</b>	<b>1,759,809</b>	<b>1,776,657</b>
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Source: SEDQA Annual Accounts

#### 5.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006-2010
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	100.0
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

### 5.3 Services offered by Agencies

#### 5.3.1 List of services offered by APPOĠĠ

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Child protection services	1,557	1,512	1,270	1,194	1,399
Fostering services (number of foster carers)	159	155	160	187	198
Looked after children	457	418	503	498	543
Court services	113	126	132	169	59
Supervised access visits	117	83	90	108	89
Domestic violence unit	1,293	928	972	1,030	1,002
Għabex shelter	94	74	70	69	66
Perpetrators programme	133	136	118	144	128
Family therapy service	184	121	140	170	119
Psychological services	279	359	436	492	524
St. Luke's/Mater Dei social work unit	684	871	739	760	1,708
Boffa hospital social work unit	383	449	550	545	629
Qormi health centre social work unit	216	194	176	155	166
St. Vincent De Paul social work unit	304	483	526	509	590
PUD - Programm Flimkien	37	41	39	40	-
Outreach services	53	66	61	33	-
Generic services	140	165	127	169	195
Cottonera community team	295	370	389	542	512
Initial response service	1,247	1,136	1,206	1,143	1,698
Supportline 179 (calls received)	20,571	19,318	18,444	15,592	16,446

#### 5.3.2 List of services offered by SEDQA

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Drugs community team	494	480	505	449	609
Substance misuse out-patients unit (SMOPU) / detox out-patients	1,094	1,086	1,085	1,112	1,162
Substance misuse in-patients unit (SMIPU) / detox in-patients	247	306	254	234	267
Kommunita Santa Marija	80	78	103	79	57
Family services (number of family units)	109	116	26*	31*	51*
Psychological services	177	179	113*	106*	84*
Teen support services	123	126	143	101	-
Alcohol rehabilitation (Żernieq)	17	20	21	26	18
Alcohol and gambling community team **	-	-	-	123	410

**Note:**

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

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

1. The same client may come more than once within the same reporting year.
2. The same client may come more than once after a number of years e.g. came in 2006 and then again in 2010.
3. The same client can be attending two different units within the same reporting year.
4. Within some units a case can involve more than one person e.g. family therapy which involves a family but one case is opened.

## 6. WORK

### 6.1 Expenditure by Employment and Training Corporation: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>5,496,725</b>	<b>3,775,570</b>	<b>4,746,002</b>	<b>3,310,133</b>	<b>3,940,158</b>
Mainstream courses (attendances)	4,724	4,061	5,508	6,745	13,679
NIFTE courses (attendances)	1,282	1,484	1,323	-	-
Other courses (attendances)	1,616	1,517	2,142	1,854	11,519
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Source: Employment and Training Corporation (ETC) Annual Reports

#### 6.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	1.2	3.7	3.5	-	-
Old age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	1.2	7.3	-	-	-
Unemployment	97.6	89.0	96.5	100.0	100.0
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	26.4	35.9	32.1	31.6	8.2
Benefits in kind	73.6	64.1	67.9	68.4	91.8
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

### 6.2. Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>35,553,452</b>	<b>37,292,085</b>	<b>40,036,658</b>	<b>39,388,352</b>	<b>35,638,679</b>
% of days taken by public employees	53.1	50.7	49.7	49.5	50.4
% of days taken by private employees	46.9	49.3	50.3	50.5	49.6
Total sickness days taken	664,739	693,798	685,913	660,393	605,672
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.9</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	2006-2010
	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: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Subsidised telephone rent (€)</b>	343,860	326,965	311,158	294,755	285,226
Beneficiaries (individuals)	6,045	5,748	5,482	5,193	5,026
<b>Water and electricity meter rebate (€)</b>	822,698	986,809	2,497,383	3,008,494	2,834,576
Beneficiaries (households)	14,716	20,678	20,934	20,465	22,580
<b>% of social protection</b>	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: 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	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	31.1	29.5	24.9	10.8	9.1
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	68.9	70.5	75.1	89.2	90.9
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
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: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Energy benefit (€)</b>	1,537,386	2,136,525	2,692,766	4,041,193	3,615,722
Number of households	13,000	27,918	25,886	26,900	22,580
<b>% of social protection</b>	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Parliamentary Questions; Department of Social Security (DSS)  
 Note: Expenditure on Energy Benefit for 2006 is estimated

#### 7.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006-2010
	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: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	150,666	191,763	169,972	195,000	93,774
<b>% of social protection</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department

Note: 0 indicates a negligible percentage

#### 8.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006-2010
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	100.0
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0

### 8.2 Housing Authority subsidies: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	8,765,353	12,891,640	13,016,672	9,384,501	9,907,614
<b>% of social protection</b>	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.8

Source: Housing Authority Annual Accounts

#### 8.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006-2010
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	100.0
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0

## 9. TRANSPORT

### 9.1 Pensioners' route bus subsidy: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Subsidy (€)</b>	<b>893,187</b>	<b>997,154</b>	<b>814,162</b>	<b>812,457</b>	<b>940,631</b>
Number of tickets sold	3,759,265	4,156,099	4,056,611	4,048,116	4,686,752
<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: Public Transport Association

Note: Expenditure on Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy is estimated

#### 9.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006-2010
	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: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Subsidy (€)</b>	<b>157,130</b>	<b>261,686</b>	<b>902,123</b>	<b>1,010,787</b>	<b>1,115,250</b>
Number of tickets sold	53,965	80,390	172,386	192,121	212,663
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Source: Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

Note: 0 indicates negligible percentage

#### 9.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006-2010
	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: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>34,425,877</b>	<b>35,625,760</b>	<b>37,795,485</b>	<b>46,023,280</b>	<b>47,048,689</b>
Homes for the elderly (residents)	612	623	778	751	747
St. Vincent de Paul Residence (residents)	1,281	1,314	1,005	1,012	1,111
Day care centres (visitors)	1,490	1,507	1,480	1,429	1,314
Home care help (beneficiaries)	3,201	3,533	3,525	3,651	3,635
Incontinence service (beneficiaries)	2,501	2,688	3,174	3,317	3,468
Meals on wheels (number of)	59,033	64,009	65,869	76,607	86,000
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>

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

#### 10.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	15.6	17.5	18.8	15.2	15.8
Old age	84.4	82.5	81.2	84.8	84.2
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

### 10.2 Treasury Pensions: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>74,818,698</b>	<b>76,155,986</b>	<b>80,230,161</b>	<b>83,117,193</b>	<b>85,642,853</b>
Beneficiaries	14,117	14,427	14,611	14,651	14,749
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>

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

#### 10.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Old age	97.7	97.7	97.8	97.8	97.9
Survivors	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

### 10.3 MDD/MSCL/MSY voluntary retirement scheme: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Pension Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>2,988,727</b>	<b>2,367,044</b>	<b>2,551,258</b>	<b>4,873,212</b>	<b>3,796,090</b>
Beneficiaries	401	244	433	429	379
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>

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

#### 10.3.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006-2010
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	100.0
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	100.0
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

### 10.4 Third country nationals and refugees: 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>5,240,568</b>	<b>7,168,973</b>	<b>9,116,699</b>	<b>11,061,584</b>	<b>8,152,563</b>
Open centres population	:	1,884	1,981	2,974	2,240
<b>% of social protection</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>

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

Note: : not available

#### 10.4.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2006-2010
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	100.0
<b>Benefit type:</b>	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

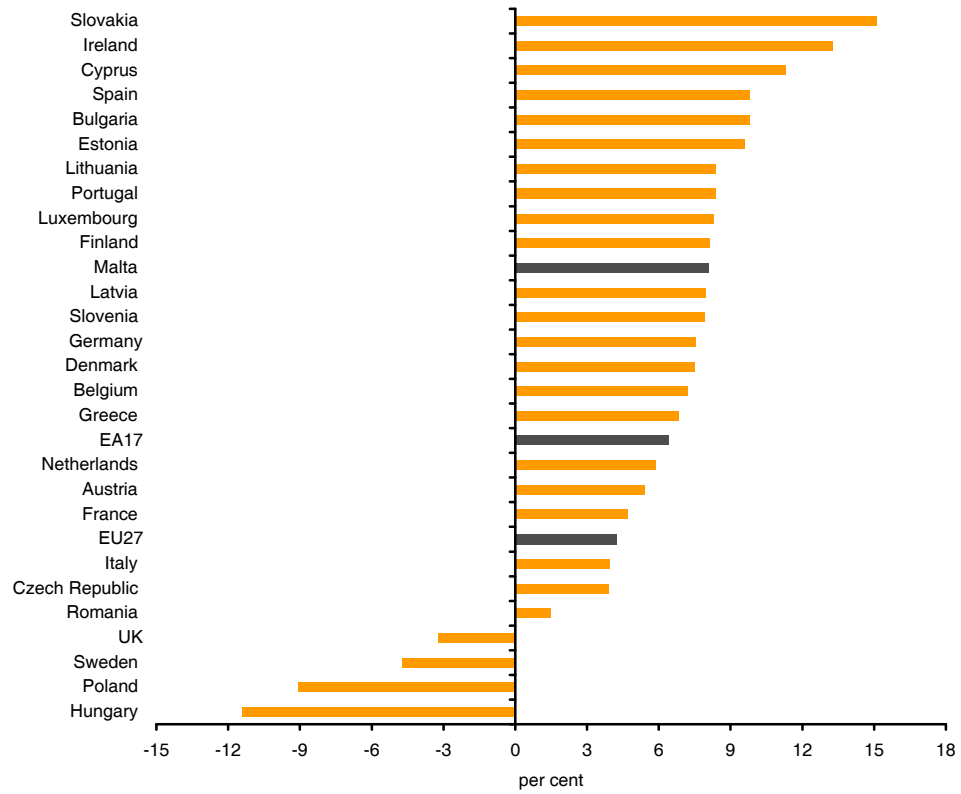


**SECTION B**  
**MALTA AND THE EU**

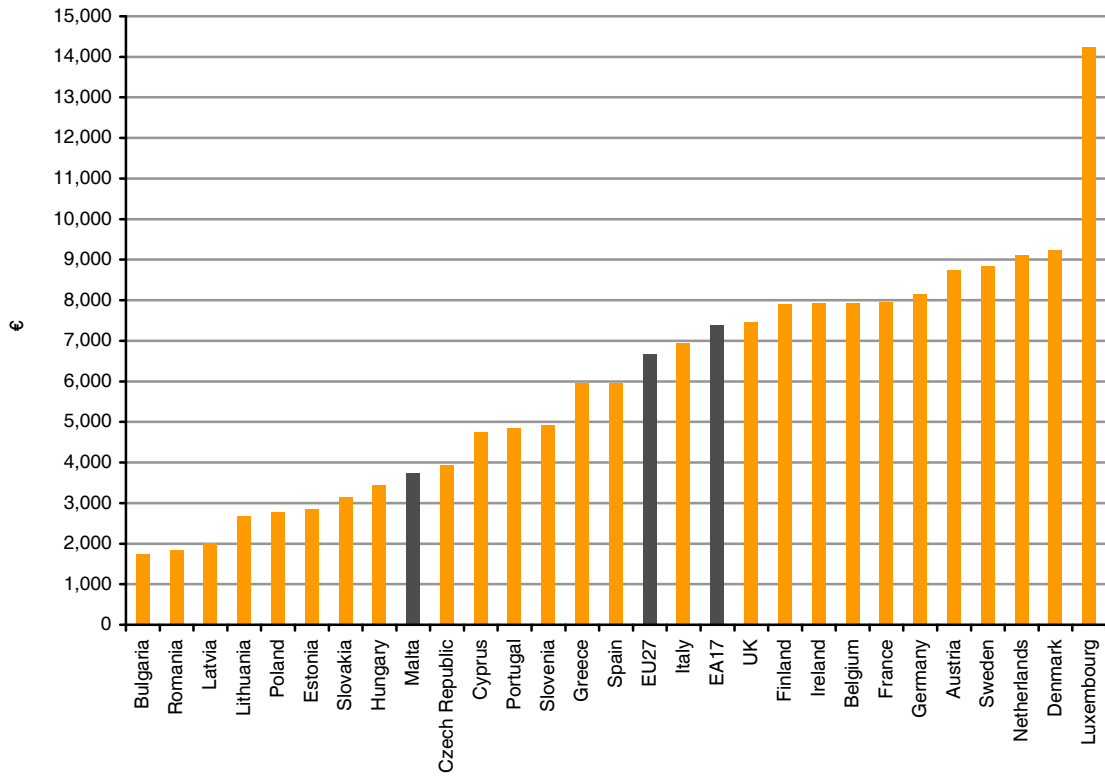




**Chart 2. Social protection benefits percentage increase: 2009/2008**



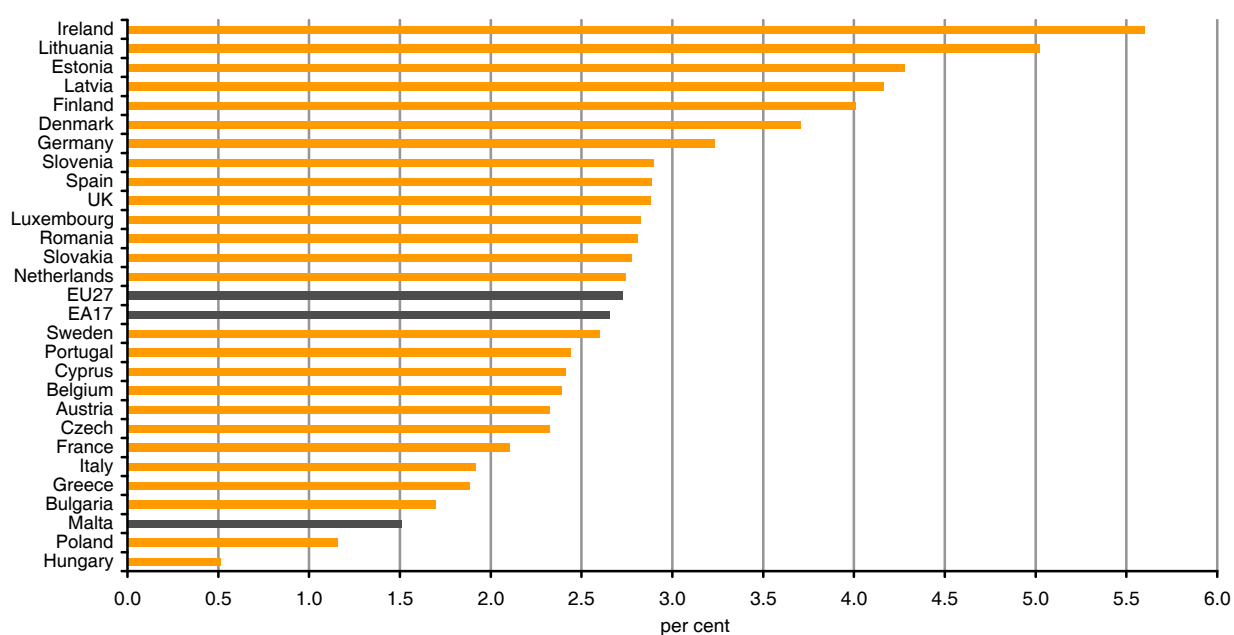
**Chart 3. Social protection benefits per capita: 2009 (in PPS)**



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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 2009/2008
<b>EU27</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Belgium	25.7	25.4	26.5	28.9	9.0
Bulgaria	13.8	13.7	15.0	16.7	11.4
Czech Republic	17.4	17.5	17.5	19.8	13.3
Denmark	28.5	28.0	28.8	32.5	12.8
Germany	27.8	26.7	26.9	30.1	12.0
Estonia	12.0	12.0	14.7	19.0	29.1
Ireland	16.9	17.5	20.8	26.4	26.9
Greece	24.1	24.2	25.4	27.3	7.4
Spain	20.0	20.2	21.6	24.5	13.4
France	29.4	29.2	29.5	31.6	7.1
Italy	25.6	25.5	26.5	28.4	7.2
Cyprus	18.2	17.8	18.2	20.6	13.3
Latvia	12.4	11.0	12.5	16.6	33.4
Lithuania	12.9	14.0	15.6	20.6	32.2
Luxembourg	20.0	19.0	19.9	22.7	14.2
Hungary	22.0	22.3	22.5	23.0	2.3
<b>Malta</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Netherlands	27.0	26.7	26.9	29.7	10.2
Austria	27.4	26.9	27.5	29.9	8.4
Poland	19.0	17.8	18.2	19.4	6.4
Portugal	23.1	22.6	23.2	25.6	10.5
Romania	12.4	13.2	14.1	16.9	20.0
Slovenia	22.2	20.8	20.9	23.8	13.9
Slovakia	15.7	15.4	15.5	18.3	17.9
Finland	25.6	24.6	25.4	29.4	15.8
Sweden	29.8	28.6	28.9	31.5	9.0
United Kingdom	25.5	22.3	25.3	28.2	11.4

Chart 4. Percentage points change in social protection in terms of GDP: 2009/2008



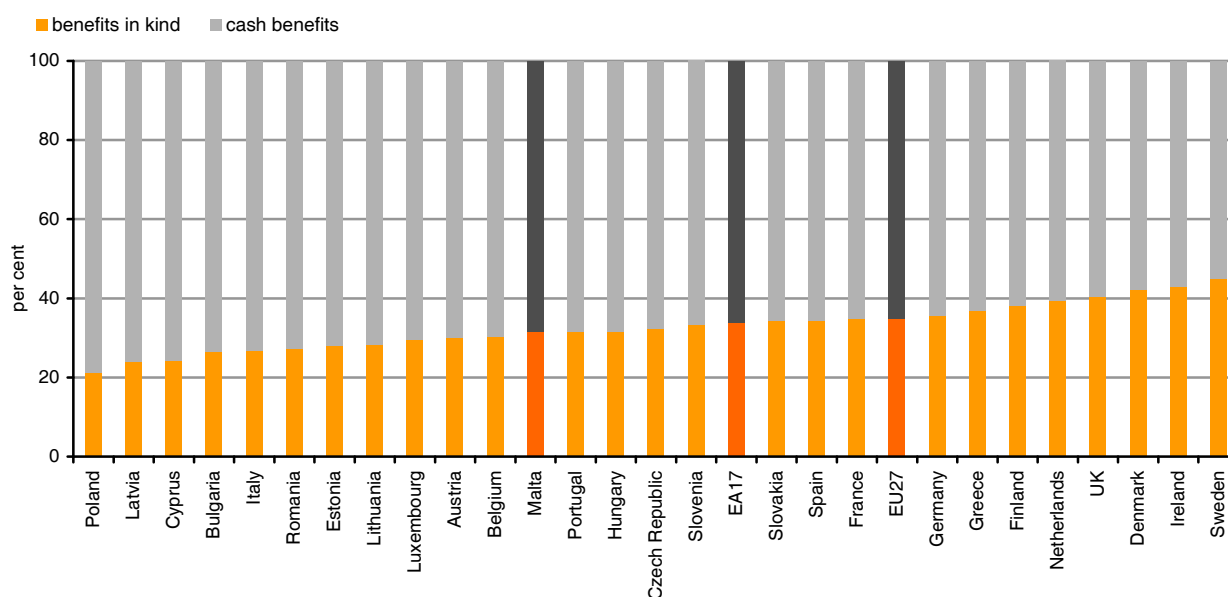
## 12. Cash benefits as a percentage of social protection benefits

	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 2009/2008
<b>EU27</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Belgium	70.2	70.2	69.7	69.6	-0.2
Bulgaria	72.7	69.9	67.5	73.5	8.9
Czech Republic	66.0	67.9	67.7	67.5	-0.2
Denmark	59.5	58.9	57.8	57.8	0.1
Germany	67.2	66.5	65.9	64.2	-2.6
Estonia	70.4	69.0	69.3	72.0	4.0
Ireland	55.6	55.8	56.3	57.0	1.2
Greece	63.0	64.1	62.9	63.1	0.4
Spain	64.2	64.0	64.0	65.6	2.6
France	65.1	64.9	65.0	65.2	0.4
Italy	72.2	73.0	72.6	73.1	0.7
Cyprus	77.8	77.1	76.8	75.7	-1.4
Latvia	67.1	67.3	69.1	76.0	10.1
Lithuania	64.0	67.3	68.5	71.7	4.6
Luxembourg	69.8	69.6	69.7	70.3	0.9
Hungary	63.9	65.7	67.5	68.3	1.1
<b>Malta</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
Netherlands	62.6	61.4	60.9	60.6	-0.4
Austria	70.8	70.3	69.8	70.0	0.2
Poland	81.6	80.1	78.5	78.8	0.4
Portugal	67.8	68.6	68.8	68.3	-0.7
Romania	68.4	67.9	71.1	72.8	2.3
Slovenia	67.6	67.6	66.2	66.7	0.9
Slovakia	65.9	65.6	63.4	65.7	3.6
Finland	62.8	62.3	60.7	61.9	2.0
Sweden	56.6	55.4	54.4	55.0	1.1
United Kingdom	58.9	56.2	59.7	59.5	-0.3

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 2009/2008
<b>EU27</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Belgium	29.8	29.8	30.3	30.4	0.4
Bulgaria	27.3	30.1	32.5	26.5	-18.4
Czech Republic	34.0	32.1	32.3	32.5	0.4
Denmark	40.5	41.1	42.2	42.2	-0.1
Germany	32.8	33.5	34.1	35.8	5.0
Estonia	29.6	31.0	30.7	28.0	-9.0
Ireland	44.4	44.2	43.7	43.0	-1.6
Greece	37.0	35.9	37.1	36.9	-0.7
Spain	35.8	36.0	36.0	34.4	-4.5
France	34.9	35.1	35.0	34.8	-0.7
Italy	27.8	27.0	27.4	26.9	-1.7
Cyprus	22.2	22.9	23.2	24.3	4.8
Latvia	32.9	32.7	30.9	24.0	-22.6
Lithuania	36.0	32.7	31.5	28.3	-10.0
Luxembourg	30.2	30.4	30.3	29.7	-2.0
Hungary	36.1	34.3	32.5	31.7	-2.4
<b>Malta</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Netherlands	37.4	38.6	39.1	39.4	0.7
Austria	29.2	29.7	30.2	30.0	-0.5
Poland	18.4	19.9	21.5	21.2	-1.5
Portugal	32.2	31.4	31.2	31.7	1.6
Romania	31.6	32.1	28.9	27.2	-5.7
Slovenia	32.4	32.4	33.8	33.3	-1.7
Slovakia	34.1	34.4	36.6	34.3	-6.2
Finland	37.2	37.7	39.3	38.1	-3.0
Sweden	43.4	44.6	45.6	45.0	-1.3
United Kingdom	41.1	43.8	40.3	40.5	0.4

Chart 5. Social protection benefits classification (2009)



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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 2009/2008
<b>EU27</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Belgium	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.9	-3.4
Bulgaria	6.1	4.9	4.7	4.4	-6.5
Czech Republic	5.1	3.3	2.1	1.8	-14.4
Denmark	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	-4.0
Germany	12.5	12.3	12.0	11.8	-1.9
Estonia	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	26.6
Ireland	24.4	24.8	25.3	25.5	0.8
Greece	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.1	-5.2
Spain	13.7	13.6	13.6	14.1	3.9
France	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.4	1.2
Italy	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.9	4.6
Cyprus	8.8	10.3	12.2	13.4	9.6
Latvia	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	-2.9
Lithuania	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.4	42.8
Luxembourg	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.7	22.9
Hungary	4.3	6.4	5.4	5.1	-6.4
<b>Malta</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
Netherlands	12.6	13.9	14.5	15.2	4.5
Austria	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	2.9
Poland	5.2	5.1	4.3	3.7	-13.7
Portugal	9.2	9.3	9.9	10.7	8.1
Romania	6.4	6.4	4.8	5.4	12.4
Slovenia	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.4	-0.3
Slovakia	6.5	6.2	4.9	4.9	-1.2
Finland	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.3	2.9
Sweden	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.6
United Kingdom	15.4	16.1	14.6	15.0	2.7

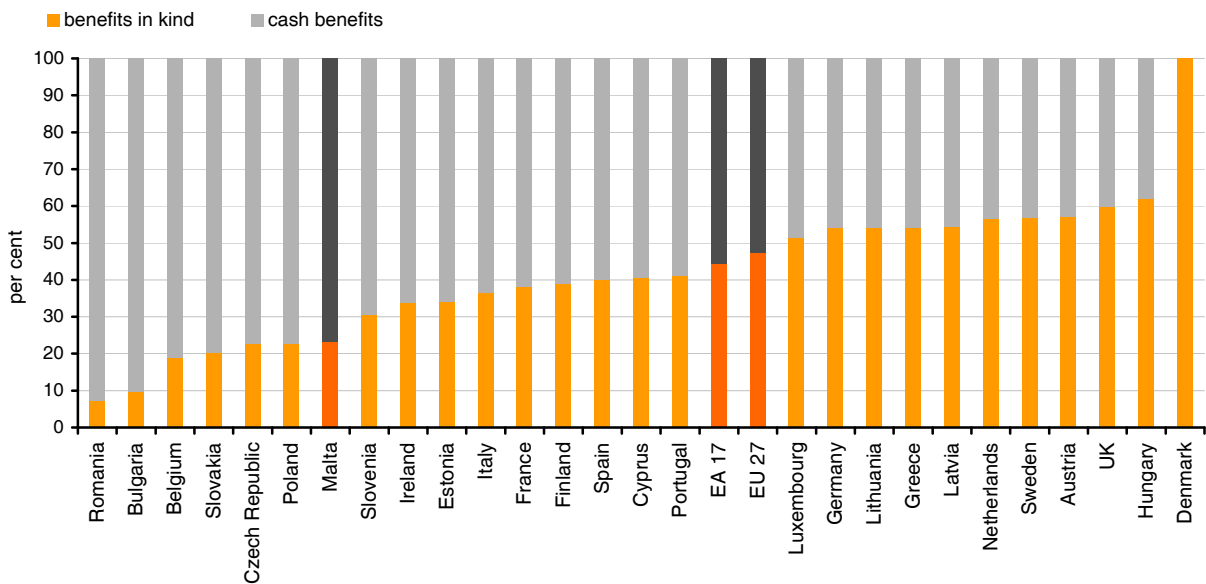
#### 15. Means-tested benefits: percentage cash benefits

	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 2009/2008
<b>EU27</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Belgium	67.1	84.9	80.8	81.0	0.3
Bulgaria	78.4	78.0	70.7	90.5	27.9
Czech Republic	91.6	89.3	83.7	77.5	-7.4
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
Germany	49.3	48.2	46.9	46.1	-1.8
Estonia	59.5	69.1	64.3	66.0	2.6
Ireland	61.3	61.8	62.8	66.3	5.6
Greece	39.5	40.6	44.8	45.9	2.4
Spain	57.8	57.5	57.2	60.1	5.2
France	62.6	62.5	61.4	62.0	0.9
Italy	63.4	63.1	62.8	63.5	1.1
Cyprus	69.0	65.0	62.5	59.5	-4.8
Latvia	29.8	19.7	16.7	45.5	173.4
Lithuania	35.5	32.0	32.8	45.9	39.8
Luxembourg	56.4	58.8	56.1	48.6	-13.3
Hungary	32.2	28.0	33.8	38.2	12.9
<b>Malta</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Netherlands	43.2	38.1	40.6	43.3	6.8
Austria	46.3	46.1	44.1	43.0	-2.4
Poland	76.9	78.0	78.7	77.4	-1.6
Portugal	51.1	52.7	55.5	58.8	6.1
Romania	91.2	93.0	89.2	92.7	4.0
Slovenia	69.6	67.8	68.0	69.6	2.4
Slovakia	80.1	80.6	78.3	79.9	2.0
Finland	78.3	78.1	60.5	61.1	1.0
Sweden	37.2	38.0	39.6	43.2	9.1
United Kingdom	39.3	41.4	40.4	40.3	-0.2

16. Means-tested benefits: percentage benefits in kind

	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 2009/2008
<b>EU27</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Belgium	32.9	15.1	19.2	19.0	-1.4
Bulgaria	21.6	22.0	29.3	9.5	-67.5
Czech Republic	8.4	10.7	16.3	22.5	38.2
Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Germany	50.7	51.8	53.1	53.9	1.6
Estonia	40.5	30.9	35.7	34.0	-4.7
Ireland	38.7	38.2	37.2	33.7	-9.4
Greece	60.5	59.4	55.2	54.1	-2.0
Spain	42.2	42.5	42.8	39.9	-7.0
France	37.4	37.5	38.6	38.0	-1.5
Italy	36.6	36.9	37.2	36.5	-1.8
Cyprus	31.0	35.0	37.5	40.5	8.0
Latvia	70.2	80.3	83.3	54.5	-34.6
Lithuania	64.5	68.0	67.2	54.1	-19.5
Luxembourg	43.6	41.2	43.9	51.4	17.0
Hungary	67.8	72.0	66.2	61.8	-6.6
<b>Malta</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Netherlands	56.8	61.9	59.4	56.7	-4.6
Austria	53.7	53.9	55.9	57.0	1.9
Poland	23.1	22.0	21.3	22.6	6.1
Portugal	48.9	47.3	44.5	41.2	-7.6
Romania	8.8	7.0	10.8	7.3	-33.0
Slovenia	30.4	32.2	32.0	30.4	-5.1
Slovakia	19.9	19.4	21.7	20.1	-7.3
Finland	21.7	21.9	39.5	38.9	-1.5
Sweden	62.8	62.0	60.4	56.8	-6.0
United Kingdom	60.7	58.6	59.6	59.7	0.1

Chart 6. Means-tested benefits classification (2009)



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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 2009/2008
<b>EU27</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Belgium	95.7	95.5	94.9	95.1	0.2
Bulgaria	93.9	95.1	95.3	95.6	0.3
Czech Republic	94.9	96.7	97.9	98.2	0.3
Denmark	97.0	96.8	96.8	96.9	0.1
Germany	87.5	87.7	88.0	88.2	0.3
Estonia	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.5	-0.1
Ireland	75.6	75.2	74.7	74.5	-0.3
Greece	92.4	92.5	92.5	92.9	0.4
Spain	86.3	86.4	86.4	85.9	-0.6
France	85.9	85.9	85.8	85.6	-0.2
Italy	93.8	93.4	93.4	93.1	-0.3
Cyprus	91.2	89.7	87.8	86.6	-1.3
Latvia	98.4	98.2	98.0	98.1	0.1
Lithuania	98.2	98.5	98.3	97.6	-0.7
Luxembourg	97.0	97.0	97.0	96.3	-0.7
Hungary	95.7	93.6	94.6	94.9	0.4
<b>Malta</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Netherlands	87.4	86.1	85.5	84.8	-0.8
Austria	93.2	93.3	93.1	92.9	-0.2
Poland	94.8	94.9	95.7	96.3	0.6
Portugal	90.8	90.7	90.1	89.3	-0.9
Romania	93.6	93.6	95.2	94.6	-0.6
Slovenia	90.9	91.4	91.5	91.6	0.0
Slovakia	93.5	93.8	95.1	95.1	0.1
Finland	95.2	95.5	95.8	95.7	-0.1
Sweden	97.2	97.3	97.3	97.3	0.0
United Kingdom	84.6	83.9	85.4	85.0	-0.5

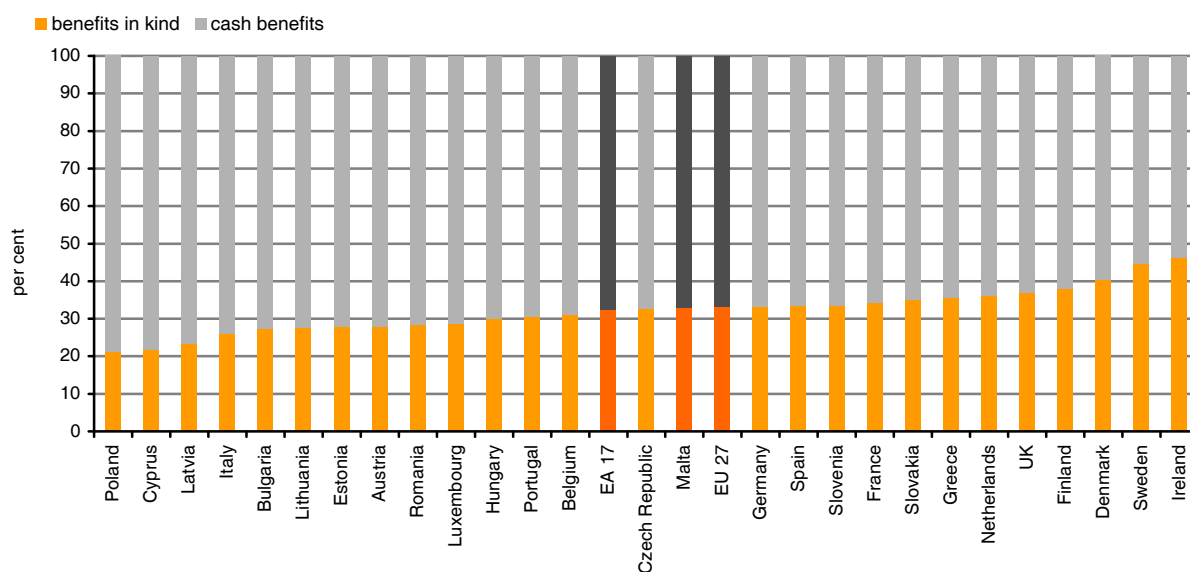
**18. Non means-tested benefits: percentage cash benefits**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 2009/2008
<b>EU27</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Belgium	70.4	69.5	69.1	69.0	-0.2
Bulgaria	72.4	69.5	67.3	72.7	8.0
Czech Republic	64.6	67.2	67.3	67.3	0.0
Denmark	61.3	60.8	59.7	59.6	0.0
Germany	69.8	69.0	68.5	66.6	-2.7
Estonia	70.5	69.0	69.3	72.1	4.0
Ireland	53.8	53.8	54.1	53.8	-0.5
Greece	64.9	66.0	64.3	64.5	0.2
Spain	65.2	65.0	65.0	66.5	2.2
France	65.5	65.3	65.6	65.7	0.3
Italy	72.8	73.7	73.3	73.8	0.7
Cyprus	78.7	78.5	78.8	78.2	-0.8
Latvia	67.7	68.1	70.1	76.6	9.3
Lithuania	64.6	67.9	69.1	72.3	4.6
Luxembourg	70.2	69.9	70.2	71.2	1.5
Hungary	65.4	68.3	69.5	69.9	0.7
<b>Malta</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
Netherlands	65.4	65.1	64.4	63.7	-1.0
Austria	72.5	72.1	71.7	72.0	0.4
Poland	81.9	80.2	78.5	78.9	0.5
Portugal	69.5	70.2	70.3	69.5	-1.2
Romania	66.8	66.2	70.2	71.6	2.0
Slovenia	67.4	67.6	66.0	66.5	0.7
Slovakia	65.0	64.7	62.6	65.0	3.7
Finland	62.0	61.5	60.7	62.0	2.0
Sweden	57.2	55.9	54.8	55.3	1.0
United Kingdom	62.5	59.1	63.0	62.9	-0.1

## 19. Non means-tested benefits: percentage benefits in kind

	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 2009/2008
<b>EU27</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Belgium	29.6	30.5	30.9	31.0	0.4
Bulgaria	27.6	30.5	32.7	27.3	-16.4
Czech Republic	35.4	32.8	32.7	32.7	-0.1
Denmark	38.7	39.2	40.3	40.4	0.1
Germany	30.2	31.0	31.5	33.4	5.9
Estonia	29.5	31.0	30.7	27.9	-9.0
Ireland	46.2	46.2	45.9	46.2	0.6
Greece	35.1	34.0	35.7	35.5	-0.4
Spain	34.8	35.0	35.0	33.5	-4.2
France	34.5	34.7	34.4	34.3	-0.5
Italy	27.2	26.3	26.7	26.2	-1.9
Cyprus	21.3	21.5	21.2	21.8	2.8
Latvia	32.3	31.9	29.9	23.4	-21.8
Lithuania	35.4	32.1	30.9	27.7	-10.2
Luxembourg	29.8	30.1	29.8	28.8	-3.4
Hungary	34.6	31.7	30.5	30.1	-1.5
<b>Malta</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Netherlands	34.6	34.9	35.6	36.3	1.8
Austria	27.5	27.9	28.3	28.0	-1.0
Poland	18.1	19.8	21.5	21.1	-1.8
Portugal	30.5	29.8	29.7	30.5	2.8
Romania	33.2	33.8	29.8	28.4	-4.7
Slovenia	32.6	32.4	34.0	33.5	-1.4
Slovakia	35.0	35.3	37.4	35.0	-6.2
Finland	38.0	38.5	39.3	38.0	-3.1
Sweden	42.8	44.1	45.2	44.7	-1.2
United Kingdom	37.5	40.9	37.0	37.1	0.2

Chart 7. Non means-tested benefits classification (2009)





For Tables 20-27 see Appendix 2

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>45.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>45.2</b>
Belgium	41.2	40.1	40.7	40.2
Bulgaria	52.7	51.5	49.5	51.8
Czech Republic	43.2	43.9	45.9	45.8
Denmark	37.9	38.1	38.4	37.2
Germany	42.7	42.6	42.2	40.3
Estonia	45.2	43.8	43.0	42.5
Ireland	27.4	27.0	26.3	25.2
Greece	51.3	52.0	50.8	49.6
Spain	42.1	42.1	41.2	40.1
France	44.8	45.3	45.8	45.6
Italy	60.4	61.1	60.7	60.1
Cyprus	45.8	46.3	45.0	44.2
Latvia	46.7	45.8	45.6	47.1
Lithuania	44.3	46.6	44.4	43.8
Luxembourg	36.7	37.2	36.0	36.2
Hungary	42.3	43.9	45.4	45.5
<b>Malta</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>52.3</b>
Netherlands	40.5	40.8	40.3	39.4
Austria	48.6	49.1	49.2	49.2
Poland	60.7	60.2	59.6	61.1
Portugal	49.2	50.1	51.5	50.7
Romania	46.0	45.6	50.7	52.0
Slovenia	45.6	46.9	46.0	46.1
Slovakia	43.9	43.8	42.5	42.0
Finland	37.8	38.5	38.0	38.6
Sweden	39.5	40.6	41.9	42.1
United Kingdom	44.4	39.0	43.3	43.2

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>29.6</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.9</b>
Belgium	28.2	28.7	28.4	28.2
Bulgaria	26.1	27.1	29.5	23.5
Czech Republic	34.3	33.7	33.1	32.3
Denmark	21.6	23.0	23.3	23.3
Germany	29.0	29.9	30.5	32.1
Estonia	31.2	33.4	32.4	28.4
Ireland	41.0	41.1	40.7	40.6
Greece	28.7	28.1	29.0	29.1
Spain	31.7	31.7	31.6	29.8
France	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.7
Italy	26.9	26.0	26.3	25.7
Cyprus	25.5	25.3	24.6	24.6
Latvia	30.5	30.9	29.5	23.6
Lithuania	31.8	30.4	29.4	26.2
Luxembourg	25.4	26.0	25.2	25.4
Hungary	28.9	25.5	25.0	24.7
<b>Malta</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>30.8</b>
Netherlands	32.7	32.4	34.9	34.8
Austria	25.3	25.9	26.2	25.5
Poland	20.3	22.1	24.4	24.5
Portugal	29.2	28.3	28.0	28.4
Romania	26.1	26.7	25.2	24.6
Slovenia	32.1	32.2	33.7	33.0
Slovakia	30.2	30.8	32.6	31.3
Finland	26.2	26.3	26.8	25.6
Sweden	26.2	26.2	26.1	25.4
United Kingdom	31.4	34.3	31.2	30.8

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Belgium	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.7
Bulgaria	7.4	8.7	8.7	12.0
Czech Republic	7.6	9.2	8.0	7.3
Denmark	13.1	13.1	13.2	12.9
Germany	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.5
Estonia	12.1	11.6	12.0	11.9
Ireland	14.6	14.7	14.8	13.9
Greece	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.7
Spain	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.2
France	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Italy	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9
Cyprus	10.7	10.8	11.4	10.7
Latvia	9.8	10.7	11.2	10.4
Lithuania	8.8	8.6	12.0	13.7
Luxembourg	16.9	16.6	19.8	17.8
Hungary	12.9	12.8	12.7	13.2
<b>Malta</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Netherlands	5.4	5.8	4.4	4.4
Austria	10.4	10.1	10.3	10.3
Poland	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.9
Portugal	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.8
Romania	14.1	12.7	10.6	10.0
Slovenia	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.9
Slovakia	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.2
Finland	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.3
Sweden	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.2
United Kingdom	5.9	7.2	6.7	6.5

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Belgium	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1
Bulgaria	9.1	8.3	7.7	8.3
Czech Republic	8.5	8.2	8.2	7.7
Denmark	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.1
Germany	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.1
Estonia	9.5	9.3	9.9	9.9
Ireland	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.1
Greece	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7
Spain	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.0
France	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9
Italy	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.1
Cyprus	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6
Latvia	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.8
Lithuania	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.1
Luxembourg	13.2	12.3	11.5	11.4
Hungary	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.1
<b>Malta</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Netherlands	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.4
Austria	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.6
Poland	9.9	9.6	8.8	7.4
Portugal	9.9	10.0	9.3	8.4
Romania	8.7	9.6	9.8	9.6
Slovenia	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.3
Slovakia	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.4
Finland	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.3
Sweden	15.2	15.4	14.9	14.4
United Kingdom	9.5	11.0	10.9	10.6

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Belgium	13.3	12.9	12.5	13.3
Bulgaria	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.1
Czech Republic	3.2	3.5	3.5	5.3
Denmark	7.2	5.6	4.8	6.6
Germany	6.7	5.8	5.4	6.3
Estonia	0.9	1.2	2.1	6.4
Ireland	7.6	7.8	8.7	11.7
Greece	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.9
Spain	10.5	10.2	11.6	15.0
France	6.7	6.1	5.8	6.1
Italy	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.8
Cyprus	6.7	5.1	4.7	4.6
Latvia	4.2	3.8	4.1	9.5
Lithuania	3.1	2.8	2.5	4.3
Luxembourg	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.6
Hungary	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.2
<b>Malta</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Netherlands	5.0	4.3	3.8	4.9
Austria	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.9
Poland	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.0
Portugal	5.5	5.1	4.5	5.3
Romania	2.6	2.0	1.4	2.4
Slovenia	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.5
Slovakia	3.4	3.6	3.9	5.7
Finland	8.5	7.8	7.1	8.2
Sweden	5.5	3.8	3.0	4.1
United Kingdom	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.0

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Belgium	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.7
Bulgaria	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.2
Czech Republic	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.2
Denmark	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7
Germany	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Estonia	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Ireland	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
Greece	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
Spain	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1
France	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8
Italy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Cyprus	4.6	5.2	6.1	6.9
Latvia	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Lithuania	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.9
Luxembourg	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Hungary	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Netherlands	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.9
Austria	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Poland	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8
Portugal	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Romania	2.4	3.3	2.2	1.2
Slovenia	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.2
Slovakia	3.5	3.2	2.4	2.3
Finland	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4
Sweden	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
United Kingdom	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8

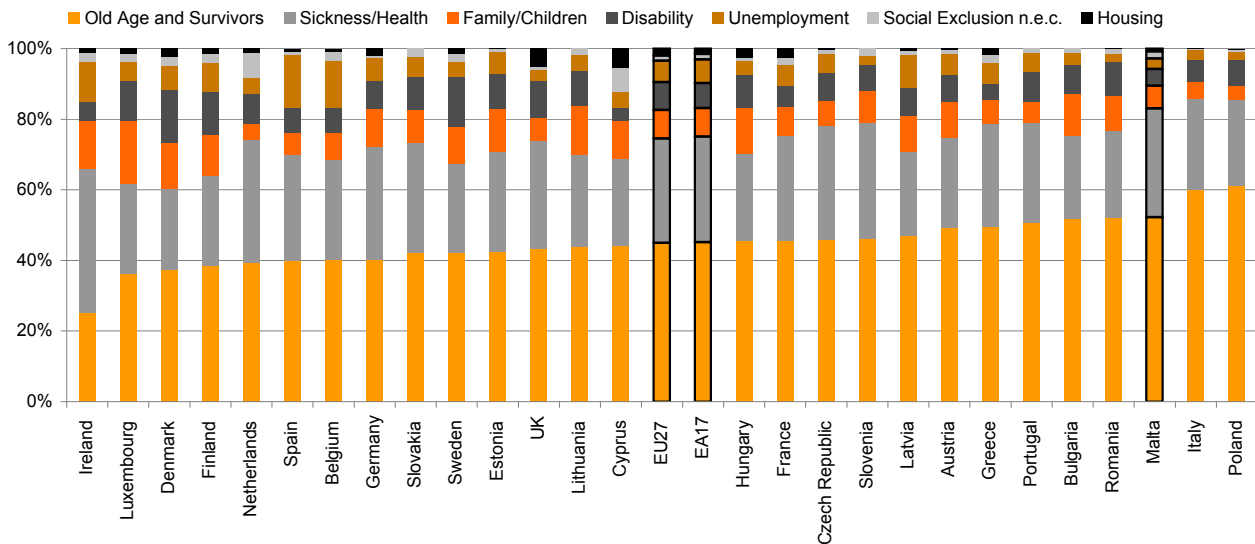
## 26. Function relating to housing as a percentage of social protection

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>EU27</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Belgium	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Denmark	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3
Germany	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1
Estonia	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ireland	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.3
Greece	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8
Spain	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
France	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cyprus	2.7	3.5	4.5	5.4
Latvia	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.8
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5
Hungary	2.4	4.1	3.2	2.7
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Netherlands	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Austria	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Poland	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Slovenia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7
Sweden	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
United Kingdom	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.2

27. Social protection functions in Europe: an overview (2009)

	Old Age and Survivors	Sickness/Health	Family/Children	Disability	Unemployment	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	Housing
Ireland	25.2	40.6	13.9	5.1	11.7	2.2	1.3
Luxembourg	36.2	25.4	17.8	11.4	5.6	2.1	1.5
Denmark	37.2	23.3	12.9	15.1	6.6	2.7	2.3
Finland	38.6	25.6	11.3	12.3	8.2	2.4	1.7
Netherlands	39.4	34.8	4.4	8.4	4.9	6.9	1.3
Spain	40.1	29.8	6.2	7.0	15.0	1.1	0.8
Belgium	40.2	28.2	7.7	7.1	13.3	2.7	0.8
Germany	40.3	32.1	10.5	8.1	6.3	0.6	2.1
Slovakia	42.0	31.3	9.2	9.4	5.7	2.3	0.0
Sweden	42.1	25.4	10.2	14.4	4.1	2.2	1.5
Estonia	42.5	28.4	11.9	9.9	6.4	0.6	0.2
United Kingdom	43.2	30.8	6.5	10.6	3.0	0.8	5.2
Lithuania	43.8	26.2	13.7	10.1	4.3	1.9	0.0
Cyprus	44.2	24.6	10.7	3.6	4.6	6.9	5.4
<b>EU27</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>EA17</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Hungary	45.5	24.7	13.2	9.1	4.2	0.6	2.7
France	45.6	29.7	8.4	5.9	6.1	1.8	2.7
Czech Republic	45.8	32.3	7.3	7.7	5.3	1.2	0.4
Slovenia	46.1	33.0	8.9	7.3	2.5	2.2	0.0
Latvia	47.1	23.6	10.4	7.8	9.5	0.9	0.8
Austria	49.2	25.5	10.3	7.6	5.9	1.1	0.4
Greece	49.6	29.1	6.7	4.7	5.9	2.1	1.8
Portugal	50.7	28.4	5.8	8.4	5.3	1.3	0.0
Bulgaria	51.8	23.5	12.0	8.3	3.1	1.2	0.0
Romania	52.0	24.6	10.0	9.6	2.4	1.2	0.1
<b>Malta</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Italy	60.1	25.7	4.9	6.1	2.8	0.3	0.1
Poland	61.1	24.5	3.9	7.4	2.0	0.8	0.3

Chart 8. Social protection benefits by function classification (2009)





# **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.

## **ESA 95**

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

## **ESSPROS**

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

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

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

## **HOUSEHOLDS**

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

## **MEANS-TESTED SOCIAL BENEFITS**

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

## **NPISH**

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

## **NIFTE**

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

## OTHER BENEFITS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PENSIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

profit/loss) the pensionable income is assessed as the average net income declared from the person's gainful activity during the last 10 years or part thereof as for the case of a self-employed.

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

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

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

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

### **PURCHASING POWER STANDARD**

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

### **SCHEME**

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

### **SOCIAL PROTECTION BENEFITS**

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

# **APPENDICES**



## APPENDIX 1

### LIST OF SCHEMES

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

6. In 1994 the APPOĠĠ (originally called Social Welfare Development Programme) was set up within the Ministry for Social Policy. It was set up by the Cabinet of Ministers to work for the improvement of the social welfare sector as well as community development, with particular emphasis on children.
7. SEDQA agency was mandated by a Cabinet decision to provide prevention and care services in order to increase awareness and treat drug and alcohol abuse. The objective of this agency is to plan and recommend developments and updates of the national policy in the field of drug and alcohol abuse and to provide services in health promotion, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation to persons with drug and/or alcohol problems (and their families) in order to help them live a healthier life and to integrate better in society.
8. The Employment and Training Corporation provides training programmes and gives training allowances to unemployed persons who are seeking employment. (Naturally the Corporation performs other tasks that do not fall within the scope of ESSPROS such as maintaining the unemployment register and other administrative tasks).
9. Sickness days - employers' expenditure: These consist mainly of wages and salaries paid by employers during periods of sick leave. According to local legislation, full pay must continue to be paid during the first three days of sick leave. Subsequently, sick leave pay is financed partly through social security benefits paid by the Social Security Department, with the shortfall being contributed by the employer. Depending on specific employee-employer arrangements, the employer will, after an established period of time, proceed to cover 50 per cent of the salary. At a later point, the employer may be relinquished from his/her obligations to pay any salary to employees on long-term sick leave. Administrative sources from the Department of Social Security provide data covering the first three days of sick leave, as well as the total number of sick leave days taken. The average daily wage, based on the National Accounts estimates available at the NSO was used to arrive at the final level of imputed benefits. The cost is underestimated since employers generally do not send medical certificates which cover the first three days of sickness since they receive no benefits in return.
10. Subsidies on utilities: Subsidised telephone rent offered to elderly people who are in possession of the pink form and are on social assistance; as well as water and electricity rebates awarded to domestic households whose head is benefiting from social assistance. The rebates in the latter case are in the form of a waiver on the meter rents (both water and electricity), as well as a reduction in the consumption charge for water.
11. Energy benefit: All those who are in receipt of Social Assistance, Unemployment Assistance, Supplementary Allowance, Carer's Pension, Old Age Pension and those who benefit from water and electricity meter rebates are eligible to receive a voucher which is redeemed when the bill is paid.
12. Housing subsidies: The benefits falling under this scheme are issued by the Ministry for Social Policy and include subsidies on the interest paid by members of the public on loans obtained to purchase housing units, and subsidies on rents. These benefits are not aimed towards engaged couples.
13. Housing Authority subsidies: The Housing Authority subsidises the interest paid by members of the public on loans obtained to purchase housing units from the Authority and to build on land leased from the Authority. The Housing Authority also subsidises the cost of housing units, plots and ground rents to members of the public. Grants are also given on various schemes offered by the Authority.
14. Pensioners' route bus subsidies: Subsidies to pensioners (in possession of the *Kartanzjan* card) on route bus fares.
15. Pensioners' Gozo ferry boat subsidies: Subsidies to pensioners (in possession of the *Kartanzjan* card) on Gozo Channel Co. Ltd. ferry boat trips.
16. The scheme covering the elderly function is composed of non means-tested Old Age as well as Disability benefits. Services include the Adult Training Centres (which provide resources, services, training and other forms of support that enable persons with disability, and their families, to form an integral part of society) are included within this function; although the bulk of expenditure under this scheme covers 'homes for the elderly'.



17. Treasury pensions: This scheme covers several programmes as follows:
- i Pensions, Allowances and Gratuities under Pensions Ordinance and rules previously in force;
  - ii Pensions and Allowances under the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act;
  - iii Pensions and Allowances under the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions);
  - iv Allowances under Act XVII of 1966 (Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act, 1966) and pensions under Act XXVI of 1979 (Members of Parliament Pensions Act, 1979) as amended by Act XIII of 1981;
  - v Pensions specifically authorised;
  - vi Cost of Living Bonus to retired Members of Parliament and Civil and Police pensioners;
  - vii Cost of Living Bonus to widows and orphans under the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act;
  - viii Bonus to Government pensioners.
18. MDD/MSCL/MSY voluntary retirement schemes: This monthly retirement benefit which is directly linked to the number of service years is payable under this scheme until the beneficiaries attain the age of 61, when the normal retirement pensions become available.
19. Third country nationals and refugees: This vote covers recurrent expenditure in connection with the stay of irregular immigrants in Malta. Costs covered include the provision of food, medical services, maintenance of temporary shelter and surveillance by the Armed Forces of Malta. It should be noted that the NSO takes into account only part of the AFM information.

## APPENDIX 2

### LIST OF FUNCTIONS

1. Sickness/Health Care
2. Disability
3. Old Age
4. Survivors
5. Family/Children
6. Unemployment
7. House
8. Social Exclusion n.e.c.

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