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INTRODUCTION

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

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

1. covers social benefits and their financing;
2. is geared towards international comparability; and
3. is completely harmonised with other statistics, particularly the National Accounts, in its main concepts.

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

The data in the first section of this publication cover the 2008-2012 period and are presented in a way that reflects the actual risk being covered. Other details highlight the following characteristics:

- Function allocation:
  i. Sickness/Health care
  ii. Disability
  iii. Old Age
  iv. Survivors
  v. Family/Children
  vi. Unemployment
  vii. Housing
  viii. Social exclusion n.e.c. (not elsewhere classified)

- Whether the benefit is means-tested or non means-tested

- Type of benefit (in cash or in kind)

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

The data in the second section cover the 2008-2011 period, and indicate how Malta fares within the European Union. Data analysis includes comparisons on total social protection benefits per capita, the percentage of means-tested and non means-tested benefits as a percentage of total benefits and allocation of benefits across function level.
COMMENTARY

Social Protection in Malta

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

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

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

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

Malta and the EU

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

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

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

1Please note that due to some recent backward revisions, there are some updates in Malta’s social protection expenditure data which feature in Section A but not in Section B.
given in cash. In Malta’s case, 69.0 per cent of social protection expenditure was used to cover cash benefits, reflecting a 1.2 per cent increase.

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

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

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

SOCIAL PROTECTION
IN MALTA
## 1. Social Protection

### 1.1 Social Protection Expenditure: 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schemes</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits</td>
<td>€155,949,457</td>
<td>€159,903,903</td>
<td>€168,914,700</td>
<td>€166,833,656</td>
<td>€177,620,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals and Other Health Care Facilities</td>
<td>€227,451,236</td>
<td>€264,882,554</td>
<td>€267,686,494</td>
<td>€272,156,360</td>
<td>€296,368,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Welfare Standards</td>
<td>€1,650,093</td>
<td>€1,695,711</td>
<td>€2,186,271</td>
<td>€2,480,912</td>
<td>€3,407,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households</td>
<td>€14,166,791</td>
<td>€14,114,521</td>
<td>€13,291,423</td>
<td>€12,072,069</td>
<td>€12,845,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPOG</td>
<td>€3,340,300</td>
<td>€3,246,252</td>
<td>€3,478,371</td>
<td>€3,851,840</td>
<td>€4,243,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEDQA</td>
<td>€1,717,102</td>
<td>€1,759,809</td>
<td>€1,776,657</td>
<td>€1,611,857</td>
<td>€1,508,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Training Corporation</td>
<td>€4,746,002</td>
<td>€3,310,133</td>
<td>€4,179,927</td>
<td>€5,605,518</td>
<td>€7,161,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickness Days - Employers’ Expenditure</td>
<td>€36,125,837</td>
<td>€35,748,038</td>
<td>€33,760,061</td>
<td>€35,769,778</td>
<td>€37,053,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies on Utilities</td>
<td>€2,808,541</td>
<td>€3,303,249</td>
<td>€3,118,780</td>
<td>€3,584,377</td>
<td>€4,263,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Benefit</td>
<td>€2,692,766</td>
<td>€4,041,193</td>
<td>€3,615,722</td>
<td>€3,862,683</td>
<td>€5,121,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Subsidies</td>
<td>€169,972</td>
<td>€195,000</td>
<td>€93,774</td>
<td>€77,163</td>
<td>€79,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Authority Subsidies</td>
<td>€13,016,672</td>
<td>€9,384,501</td>
<td>€9,907,614</td>
<td>€12,159,105</td>
<td>€5,399,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensioners’ Route Bus Subsidy</td>
<td>€814,162</td>
<td>€812,457</td>
<td>€940,631</td>
<td>€1,654,318</td>
<td>€2,904,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensioners’ Gozo Ferry Boat Subsidy</td>
<td>€902,123</td>
<td>€1,010,787</td>
<td>€1,115,250</td>
<td>€1,211,298</td>
<td>€1,273,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care of the Elderly and the Disabled</td>
<td>€37,795,485</td>
<td>€46,023,280</td>
<td>€48,173,498</td>
<td>€52,270,909</td>
<td>€55,101,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Pensions</td>
<td>€80,230,161</td>
<td>€83,117,193</td>
<td>€85,642,853</td>
<td>€86,392,980</td>
<td>€89,951,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Scheme</td>
<td>€2,551,258</td>
<td>€4,873,212</td>
<td>€3,796,090</td>
<td>€3,690,796</td>
<td>€3,423,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Country Nationals and Refugees</td>
<td>€9,116,699</td>
<td>€11,061,584</td>
<td>€8,152,563</td>
<td>€8,738,130</td>
<td>€6,932,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>€1,064,126,291</strong></td>
<td><strong>€1,150,416,026</strong></td>
<td><strong>€1,222,267,253</strong></td>
<td><strong>€1,239,684,752</strong></td>
<td><strong>€1,319,597,870</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | €5,963,489,000 | €5,956,044,000 | €6,385,082,000 | €6,644,639,000 | €6,850,710,000 |
| Social Protection as a percentage of GDP | 17.8 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 19.3 |

Note: GDP as per NSO News Release 246/2013
### 1.2 Social Protection Expenditure by Function: 2008-2012

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

### Chart 1. Expenditure by Function

- **Sickness / Health Care**
- **Disability**
- **Old Age**
- **Survivors**
- **Family / Children**
- **Unemployment**
- **Housing**
- **Social Exclusion n.e.c.**
### 2. SOCIAL BENEFITS

#### 2.1 Social security contributory benefits: 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit Type</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sickness benefit</td>
<td>19,068</td>
<td>19,776</td>
<td>18,209</td>
<td>19,332</td>
<td>19,688</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decreased national invalidity pension</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability gratuity</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased injury pension</td>
<td>2,572</td>
<td>2,094</td>
<td>2,044</td>
<td>1,847</td>
<td>1,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalidity pension</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National minimum invalidity pension</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>1,072</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased national minimum pension</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased national minimum pension</td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td>1,504</td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>1,969</td>
<td>1,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased retirement pension</td>
<td>2,082</td>
<td>1,859</td>
<td>2,509</td>
<td>2,705</td>
<td>2,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National minimum pension</td>
<td>6,091</td>
<td>6,099</td>
<td>5,946</td>
<td>6,042</td>
<td>5,966</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retirement pension</td>
<td>8,956</td>
<td>9,252</td>
<td>9,499</td>
<td>8,876</td>
<td>7,884</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two-thirds pension</td>
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<td>29,750</td>
<td>32,042</td>
<td>34,488</td>
<td>36,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early survivors retirement pension</td>
<td>1,922</td>
<td>1,941</td>
<td>1,976</td>
<td>1,954</td>
<td>1,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National minimum widows’ pension</td>
<td>7,701</td>
<td>7,548</td>
<td>7,374</td>
<td>7,303</td>
<td>7,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors’ pension</td>
<td>4,782</td>
<td>5,139</td>
<td>5,476</td>
<td>5,844</td>
<td>6,203</td>
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<td>Widows’ pension*</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>263</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pension of widows with children</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage grant</td>
<td>3,047</td>
<td>2,988</td>
<td>3,343</td>
<td>3,185</td>
<td>3,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity benefit**</td>
<td>2,687</td>
<td>2,639</td>
<td>2,358</td>
<td>2,481</td>
<td>3,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphans’ allowance</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-marriage gratuity</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special unemployment benefit</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment benefit</td>
<td>2,988</td>
<td>4,511</td>
<td>3,530</td>
<td>2,917</td>
<td>2,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100,532</td>
<td>104,051</td>
<td>104,008</td>
<td>106,247</td>
<td>107,995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| % of social protection                           | 44.1   | 43.6   | 46.0   | 45.3   | 45.8   |

Sources: Department of Social Security (DSS) Unique Beneficiaries Report; Departmental Accounting System (DAS);
Note: *Due to misclassification of the data, the Widows Pension expenditure does not reflect the number of beneficiaries. **As of 2012, Maternity Benefit beneficiaries includes also Maternity Leave Benefit beneficiaries.
### 2.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function classification</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per cent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickness</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
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<td>69.8</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>72.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and children</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Benefit type:**

| Non means-tested                | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 |
| Cash                            | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Benefits in kind                | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |

| Means-tested                    | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Cash                            | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Benefits in kind                | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
2.2 Social security non-contributory benefits: 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit Type</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leprosy assistance</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milk grant</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>144</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sickness assistance</td>
<td>14,307</td>
<td>14,045</td>
<td>13,845</td>
<td>13,738</td>
<td>13,664</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social assistance</td>
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<td>7,969</td>
<td>8,069</td>
<td>8,155</td>
<td>8,231</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social assistance for carers</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>341</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis assistance</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disabled child allowance</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>872</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disability pension</td>
<td>1,891</td>
<td>1,879</td>
<td>1,894</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>1,951</td>
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<tr>
<td>Severely disability pension</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>417</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age pension</td>
<td>4,871</td>
<td>4,830</td>
<td>4,876</td>
<td>4,939</td>
<td>4,967</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blind pension</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carers pension</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's allowance</td>
<td>48,056</td>
<td>47,665</td>
<td>46,808</td>
<td>46,299</td>
<td>45,941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foster care allowance</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social assistance for single parents</td>
<td>2,678</td>
<td>2,945</td>
<td>3,131</td>
<td>3,158</td>
<td>3,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social assistance board</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment assistance</td>
<td>5,390</td>
<td>5,702</td>
<td>5,914</td>
<td>5,856</td>
<td>5,884</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drug addicts allowance</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplementary allowance</td>
<td>29,096</td>
<td>28,287</td>
<td>27,154</td>
<td>26,596</td>
<td>26,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-contributory bonus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>116,704</td>
<td>115,715</td>
<td>114,145</td>
<td>113,132</td>
<td>113,237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of social protection: 14.7 13.9 13.8 13.5 13.5

Sources: Department of Social Security (DSS) Unique Beneficiaries Report; Departmental Accounting System (DAS)
### 2.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function classification</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per cent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickness</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and children</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>37.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>12.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Benefit type:**

**Non means-tested**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>

**Means-tested**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>
### 3. HEALTH

#### 3.1 Total expenditure of hospitals and other health care facilities: 2008-2012

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function classification</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sickness</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and children</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit type:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non means-tested</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>94.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Means-tested</td>
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<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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</table>
### 3.2 Health care statistics

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Luke’s/Mater Dei Hospital</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions</td>
<td>51,185</td>
<td>50,912</td>
<td>50,167</td>
<td>53,527</td>
<td>51,770</td>
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<td>Number of bed days</td>
<td>264,494</td>
<td>275,489</td>
<td>273,627</td>
<td>284,998</td>
<td>293,786</td>
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<td>Mean bed occupancy rate (%)</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>92.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean length of Hospital stay (days)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of day cases</td>
<td>17,194</td>
<td>18,390</td>
<td>21,720</td>
<td>22,345</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attendances at Accident and emergency department</td>
<td>106,907</td>
<td>101,439</td>
<td>107,102</td>
<td>110,279</td>
<td>111,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical operations</td>
<td>35,975</td>
<td>38,743</td>
<td>41,795</td>
<td>43,747</td>
<td>45,461</td>
</tr>
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<td>Outpatient clinic visits</td>
<td>350,057</td>
<td>442,642</td>
<td>496,503</td>
<td>524,662</td>
<td>545,702</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Primary Care Services</strong></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attendances in health centres</td>
<td>262,373</td>
<td>331,751</td>
<td>323,415</td>
<td>350,251</td>
<td>458,289</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attendances in district clinics</td>
<td>155,187</td>
<td>202,609</td>
<td>174,974</td>
<td>192,229</td>
<td>210,202</td>
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<tr>
<td>GP home visit by day*</td>
<td>10,478</td>
<td>11,166</td>
<td>11,561</td>
<td>12,555</td>
<td>15,523</td>
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<td>GP home visit by night</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>2,229</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Community pharmacy services</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prescriptions</td>
<td>1,129,742</td>
<td>879,972</td>
<td>541,547</td>
<td>431,742</td>
<td>268,054</td>
</tr>
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<td>Items dispensed</td>
<td>2,184,864</td>
<td>1,795,794</td>
<td>1,011,590</td>
<td>827,635</td>
<td>498,909</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pharmacy of your choice</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Pharmacies</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescriptions **</td>
<td>135,649</td>
<td>252,286</td>
<td>311,338</td>
<td>406,711</td>
<td>513,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items dispensed</td>
<td>406,947</td>
<td>756,859</td>
<td>934,013</td>
<td>1,220,133</td>
<td>1,537,645</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th><strong>Sir Paul Boffa Hospital</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admissions</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>1,427</td>
<td>1,530</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>2,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of bed days</td>
<td>11,164</td>
<td>10,095</td>
<td>8,655</td>
<td>9,676</td>
<td>11,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean bed occupancy rate (%)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>55</td>
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<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean length of Hospital stay (days)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of day cases</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient clinic visits</td>
<td>28,755</td>
<td>31,044</td>
<td>36,125</td>
<td>41,340</td>
<td>46,488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Mount Carmel Hospital</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admissions</td>
<td>1,196</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>1,278</td>
<td>1,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Zammit Clapp/Rehabilitation Hospital Karin Grech</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admissions</td>
<td>1,574</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>1,498</td>
<td>1,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of bed days</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>65,918</td>
<td>85,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean bed occupancy rate (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean length of Hospital stay (days)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of day cases/Outpatient clinic visits</td>
<td>2,635</td>
<td>2,680</td>
<td>3,286*</td>
<td>3,529</td>
<td>4,112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry for Health

Note: * As from 2010 GP home visits do not differentiate between day and night
**Data is estimated at 3 items per prescription
4. SOCIAL WELFARE

4.1 Expenditure by social welfare standards: 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure (€)</td>
<td>1,650,093</td>
<td>1,695,711</td>
<td>2,186,271</td>
<td>2,480,912</td>
<td>3,407,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of social protection</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department

4.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function classification</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per cent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickness</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and children</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>81.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Benefit type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non means-tested</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Means-tested</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Expenditure by non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH): 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure (€)</td>
<td>14,166,791</td>
<td>14,114,521</td>
<td>13,291,423</td>
<td>12,072,069</td>
<td>12,845,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of social protection</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Accounts Unit, NSO

4.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function classification</th>
<th>2008-2012 per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sickness</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>39.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and children</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Benefit type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008-2012 per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non means-tested</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Means-tested</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. AGENCIES

5.1 Expenditure by APPOĠĠ: 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure (€)</th>
<th>% of social protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3,340,300</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3,246,252</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>3,478,371</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3,851,840</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4,243,542</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: APPOĠĠ (Annual accounts provided to the NSO)

5.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function classification</th>
<th>2008-2012 per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sickness</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and children</td>
<td>51.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Benefit type:
- Non means-tested: 100.0
  - Cash: -
  - Benefits in kind: 100.0
- Means-tested: -
  - Cash: -
  - Benefits in kind: -

5.2 Expenditure by SEDQA: 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure (€)</th>
<th>% of social protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,717,102</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,759,809</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,776,657</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,611,857</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,508,974</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SEDQA (Annual accounts provided to the NSO)

5.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function classification</th>
<th>2008-2012 per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sickness</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and children</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Benefit type:
- Non means-tested: 100.0
  - Cash: -
  - Benefits in kind: 100.0
- Means-tested: -
  - Cash: -
  - Benefits in kind: -
### 5.3 Services offered by Agencies

#### 5.3.1 List of services offered by APPOĠĠ

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

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

1. Clients may make use of the service several times in one year.
2. Clients may be making use of the services offered by the different units at the same time.
3. Within some units a case can involve more than one person e.g. family therapy which involves a whole family; in such circumstances one case is opened.
### 5.3.2 List of services offered by SEDQA

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

Note:
* As of 2008, there was a change in data collection for these services and thus the figure does not represent the number of individuals throughout the year but the average number of clients in contact with the unit per month.
** The service caters for clients who may have both a gambling and alcohol problem. Prior to 2009 the services were separated.

1. Clients may make use of the service several times in one year.
2. Clients may be making use of the services offered by the different units at the same time.
3. Within some units a case can involve more than one person e.g. family therapy which involves a whole family; in such circumstances one case is opened.
6. WORK

6.1 Expenditure by Employment and Training Corporation: 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure (€)</td>
<td>4,746,002</td>
<td>3,310,133</td>
<td>4,179,927</td>
<td>5,605,518</td>
<td>7,161,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainstream courses</td>
<td>5,508</td>
<td>6,745</td>
<td>13,679</td>
<td>15,072</td>
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<tr>
<td>(attendances)</td>
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<td>NIFTE courses</td>
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<td>(attendances)</td>
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<td>Other courses</td>
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<td>(attendances)</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of social protection</td>
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Source: Employment and Training Corporation (ETC) Annual Reports

6.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Disability</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Survivors</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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Benefit type:

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<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non means-tested</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>15.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>89.5</td>
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<td>Means-tested</td>
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<td>Cash</td>
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<td>Benefits in kind</td>
<td>-</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure (€)</td>
<td>36,125,837</td>
<td>35,748,038</td>
<td>33,760,061</td>
<td>35,769,778</td>
<td>37,053,323</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of days taken by public employees</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>50.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of days taken by private employees</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>49.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total sickness days taken</td>
<td>685,913</td>
<td>660,393</td>
<td>605,672</td>
<td>636,188</td>
<td>645,313</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of social protection</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008-2012 per cent</th>
<th>2008-2012 per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sickness</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and children</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
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Benefit type:

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008-2012 per cent</th>
<th>2008-2012 per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non means-tested</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Means-tested</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. UTILITIES

7.1 Subsidies on utilities: 2008-2012

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function classification</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sickness</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and children</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td>94.2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit type:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non means-tested</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
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<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Means-tested</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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</table>

7.2 Energy benefit: 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy benefit (€)</strong></td>
<td>2,692,766</td>
<td>4,041,193</td>
<td>3,615,722</td>
<td>8,362,683</td>
<td>5,121,390</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of households</td>
<td>25,886</td>
<td>26,900</td>
<td>22,580</td>
<td>25,887</td>
<td>26,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of social protection</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

7.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function classification</th>
<th>2008-2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sickness</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and children</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
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<td>Benefit type:</td>
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<td>Benefits in kind</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Means-tested</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
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8. HOUSING

8.1 Housing subsidies: 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure (€)</th>
<th>% of social protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>169,972</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>195,000</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>93,774</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>77,163</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>79,346</td>
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</table>

Note: 0 indicates a negligible percentage

8.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function classification</th>
<th>2008-2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per cent</td>
</tr>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<td>Disability</td>
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<td>Old age</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit type:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non means-tested</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Means-tested</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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</table>

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department

8.2 Housing Authority subsidies: 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure (€)</th>
<th>% of social protection</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>13,016,672</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>9,384,501</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>9,907,614</td>
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<td>2011</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>5,399,608</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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</table>

Source: Housing Authority (Annual Accounts provided to NSO)

8.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function classification</th>
<th>2008-2012</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per cent</td>
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<td>Old age</td>
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<td>Survivors</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benefit type:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non means-tested</td>
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<td>Benefits in kind</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
9. TRANSPORT

9.1 Pensioners' route bus subsidy: 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsidy (€)</td>
<td>814,162</td>
<td>812,457</td>
<td>940,631</td>
<td>1,654,318</td>
<td>2,904,395</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of tickets sold*</td>
<td>4,056,611</td>
<td>4,048,116</td>
<td>4,686,752</td>
<td>3,121,816</td>
<td>2,169,202</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of social protection</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Public Transport Association and Transport Malta.
Note: Expenditure on Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy is estimated
* The decrease in the number of tickets sold from 2011 is mainly due to an increase in the number of multi-trip tickets sold since a private operator took over the public transport system in mid-2011.

9.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function classification</th>
<th>2008-2012 per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sickness</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<td>Survivors</td>
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<td>Family and children</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Benefit type:
- Non means-tested 100.0
  - Cash -
  - Benefits in kind 100.0
- Means-tested -
  - Cash -
  - Benefits in kind -

9.2 Pensioners' Gozo ferry boat subsidy: 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsidy (€)</td>
<td>902,123</td>
<td>1,010,787</td>
<td>1,115,250</td>
<td>1,211,298</td>
<td>1,273,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of tickets sold</td>
<td>172,386</td>
<td>192,121</td>
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Source: Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

9.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

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<td>Housing</td>
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<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
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Benefit type:
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  - Cash -
  - Benefits in kind 100.0
- Means-tested -
  - Cash -
  - Benefits in kind -
10. OTHER

10.1 Care of the elderly and the disabled: 2008-2012

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

10.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

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10.2 Treasury Pensions: 2008-2012

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Sources: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department; Ministry for Gozo
10.3 MDD/MSCL/MSY voluntary retirement scheme: 2008-2012

<table>
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<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<td>429</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
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Sources: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department; Beneficiaries provided by Malta Shipyards

10.3.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

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<th>2008-2012 per cent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Survivors</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and children</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
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</tbody>
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Benefit type:
- Non means-tested: 100.0
- Cash: 100.0
- Benefits in kind: -

10.4 Third country nationals and refugees: 2008-2012

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<th>2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure (€)</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

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

10.4.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

<table>
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<th>2008-2012 per cent</th>
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<td>Disability</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors</td>
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<td>Family and children</td>
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<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
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<td>Social exclusion n.e.c.</td>
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Benefit type:
- Non means-tested: 100.0
- Cash: -
- Benefits in kind: 100.0
- Means-tested: -
- Cash: -
- Benefits in kind: -
SECTION B

MALTA AND THE EU
Chart 2. Social protection benefits percentage increase: 2011/2010


Note: *Data for EA18 was unavailable.
11. Social protection benefits as a percentage of GDP

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<th>% Change 2011/2010</th>
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Chart 4. Percentage points change in social protection in terms of GDP: 2011/2010
12. Cash benefits as a percentage of social protection benefits

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Chart 5. Social protection benefits classification (2011)
### 14. Means-tested benefits as a percentage of social protection benefits

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### Chart 6. Means-tested benefits classification (2011)

- **Benefits in kind**
- **Cash benefits**

![Chart 6. Means-tested benefits classification (2011)](chart6.png)
17. Non means-tested benefits as a percentage of social protection benefits

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**Chart 7. Non means-tested benefits classification (2011)**
For Tables 20-27 see Appendix 2

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

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

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GLOSSARY
**BENEFITS IN KIND**

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

**CASH BENEFITS**

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

**CARE AND REPAIR**

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

**ESA 95**

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

**ESSPROS**

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

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)**

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

**HOUSEHOLDS**

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

**MEANS-TESTED SOCIAL BENEFITS**

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

**NPISH**

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

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

OTHER BENEFITS

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

Children’s allowance: is payable to locally residing citizens of Malta who have the care of children under 16 years of age, and where the household income does not exceed a stipulated amount. A flat rate of €350 is paid out annually to those eligible citizens whose annual income exceeds the pre-defined threshold.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sickness Benefit: Entitlement of 156 days but may, in certain cases, be extended to 312 days. The first three days of each new claim for this benefit are not paid.
Social Assistance: is given to head of households, who are incapable of work due to medical reasons, or are unemployed and seeking employment, given that they fulfill the means and capital resources tests.

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

Social Assistance for Carers: is given to single or widowed male/female, whether registered or not as an unemployed person, and who is solely taking care of a sick or elderly relative on a full-time basis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PENSIONS

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

Carer’s Pension: is entitled to a person who is either single or a widow and who all by her/himself and on full-time basis, takes care of a sick relative who is bedridden or confined to a wheelchair 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/pensions etc., of the last 10 calendar years or part thereof if the person had not been in self-employment for the whole ten-year period prior to retirement. In the case of a person defined as self-occupied (i.e. a person who derives income from an economic activity and hence declares a net profit/loss) the pensionable income is assessed as the average net income declared from the person’s gainful activity during the last 10 years or part thereof as for the case of a self-employed.

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

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

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

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

Purchasing Power Standard

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

Scheme

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

Social Protection Benefits

Social Protection Benefits encompasses all expenditure interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved.
APPENDICES
APPENDIX 1

LIST OF SCHEMES

1. Contributory Benefits
2. Non-Contributory Benefits
3. Hospitals and Other Health Care
4. Social Welfare Standards
5. NPISH
6. APPOGG
7. SEDA
8. Employment and Training Corporation
9. Sickness Days – Employers’ Expenditure
10. Subsidies on Utilities
11. Energy Benefit
12. Housing Subsidies
13. Housing Authority Subsidies
14. Route Bus Subsidy for Pensioners
15. Gozo Ferry Subsidy for Pensioners
16. Care of the Elderly and Community Care
17. Treasury Pensions
18. MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Schemes
19. Third Country Nationals and Refugees

1. The contributory scheme in Malta is a system where an employee, self-occupied or self-employed person pays a weekly contribution as laid down in the Social Security Act, through a ‘pay as you go’ system. This scheme is universal since it practically covers all strata of the Maltese society. All pensions and allowances payable under this scheme are subject to some form of a contribution test depending on the type of benefit claimed.

2. The non-contributory scheme was originally intended to cater for those below the ‘poverty line’. It has over a period of years evolved into a comprehensive scheme with a number of provisions that can provide simultaneous coverage in those cases where more than one contingency is present, such as in the case of persons with a disability as well as in the case of single parents.

3. Health: This scheme covers the Maltese health care system as operated by means of an integrated health service that is organised at the national level. Parliament is responsible for enacting health care legislation and for approving the health care budget. Although a number of ministries have a health-related function, most decisions regarding health care are taken at the level of the Ministry for Social Policy.

4. The Department of Social Welfare Standards offers services in social work that aim at favouring a better mutual adaptation of individuals, families, groups and the social environment in which they live, and developing their self-respect and self-responsibility.

5. The data covering the NPISH sector is based on information from a specific survey, as well as from the financial statements of the more prominent components of this sector. The functions covered under this scheme are:

- Sickness / Health care (Various services offered by non-profit institutions to sick people. Some of these institutions provide support, while others collect funds to help people that suffer from cancer and other illnesses);
- Disability (provision of rehabilitation and other services to help the disabled offered by the various NPISH);
- Old Age (offering non-profit homes for the elderly, the major part covered by the Archdiocese of Malta);
- Family/Children (Child day-care centres and homes for children. The majority of these homes are provided by the Archdiocese of Malta. This function includes also various counselling and support services for children and their parents);
- Other Social Exclusion (This function includes provision of accommodation to sufferers from domestic violence, rehabilitation services for alcohol and drug abusers, as well as support and counselling services for drug and alcohol abusers, victims of crime, prisoners, and help given to poor people).
6. In 1994 the APPOĠĠ (originally called Social Welfare Development Programme) was set up within the Ministry for Social Policy. It was set up by the Cabinet of Ministers to work for the improvement of the social welfare sector as well as community development, with particular emphasis on children.

7. SEDQA agency was mandated by a Cabinet decision to provide prevention and care services in order to increase awareness and treat drug and alcohol abuse. The objective of this agency is to plan and recommend developments and updates of the national policy in the field of drug and alcohol abuse and to provide services in health promotion, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation to persons with drug and/or alcohol problems (and their families) in order to help them live a healthier life and to integrate better in society.

8. The Employment and Training Corporation provides training programmes and gives training allowances to unemployed persons who are seeking employment. (Naturally the Corporation performs other tasks that do not fall within the scope of ESSPROS such as maintaining the unemployment register and other administrative tasks).

9. Sickness Days - Employers’ Expenditure: These consist mainly of wages and salaries paid by employers during periods of sick leave. According to local legislation, full pay must continue to be paid during the first three days of sick leave. Subsequently, sick leave pay is financed partly through social security benefits paid by the Social Security Department, with the shortfall being contributed by the employer. Depending on specific employee-employer arrangements, the employer will, after an established period of time, proceed to cover 50 per cent of the salary. At a later point, the employer may be relinquished from his/her obligations to pay any salary to employees on long-term sick leave. Administrative sources from the Department of Social Security provide data covering the first three days of sick leave, as well as the total number of sick leave days taken. The average daily wage, based on the National Accounts estimates available at the NSO was used to arrive at the final level of imputed benefits. The cost is underestimated since employers generally do not send medical certificates which cover the first three days of sickness since they receive no benefits in return.

10. Subsidies on Utilities: Subsidised telephone rent is offered to elderly people who are in possession of the pink form and are on social assistance. Water and electricity rebates awarded to domestic households whose head is benefiting from social assistance. These rebates are in the form of a waiver on the meter rents (both water and electricity), as well as a reduction in the consumption charge for water.

11. Energy Benefit: All those who are in receipt of Social Assistance, Unemployment Assistance, Supplementary Allowance, Carer’s Pension, Old Age Pension and those who benefit from water and electricity meter rebates are eligible to receive a voucher which is redeemed when the bill is paid.

12. Housing Subsidies: The benefits falling under this scheme are issued by the Ministry for Social Policy and include subsidies on the interest paid by members of the public on loans obtained to purchase housing units, and subsidies on rents. These benefits are not aimed towards engaged couples.

13. Housing Authority Subsidies: The Housing Authority subsidises the interest paid by members of the public on loans obtained to purchase housing units from the Authority and to build on land leased from the Authority. The Housing Authority also subsidises the cost of housing units, plots and ground rents to members of the public. Grants are also given on various schemes offered by the Authority.

14. Pensioners’ Route Bus subsidies: Subsidies to pensioners (in possession of the Kartanzjan card) on route bus fares.

15. Pensioners’ Gozo Ferry Boat subsidies: Subsidies to pensioners (in possession of the Kartanzjan card) on Gozo Channel Co. Ltd. ferry boat trips.

16. The scheme covering the Elderly function is composed of non means-tested Old Age as well as Disability benefits. Services include the Adult Training Centres (which provide resources, services, training and other forms of support that enable persons with disability, and their families, to form an integral part of society) are included within this function; although the bulk of expenditure under this scheme covers ‘homes for the elderly’. 
17. Treasury pensions: This scheme covers several programmes as follows:

   i  Pensions, Allowances and Gratuities under Pensions Ordinance and rules previously in force;
   ii Pensions and Allowances under the Widows’ and Orphans’ Pensions Act;
   iii Pensions and Allowances under the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions);
   v  Pensions specifically authorised;
   vi Cost of Living Bonus to retired Members of Parliament and Civil and Police pensioners;
   vii Cost of Living Bonus to widows and orphans under the Widows’ and Orphans’ Pensions Act;
   viii Bonus to Government pensioners.

18. Malta Dry Docks/Malta Shipbuilding Company Limited/Malta Shipyards (MDD/MSCL/MSY) Voluntary Retirement Schemes: This monthly retirement benefit which is directly linked to the number of service years is payable under this scheme until the beneficiaries attain the age of 61, when the normal retirement pensions become available.

19. Third Country Nationals and Refugees: This vote covers recurrent expenditure in connection with the stay of irregular immigrants in Malta. Costs covered include the provision of food, medical services, maintenance of temporary shelter and surveillance by the Armed Forces of Malta. It should be noted that the NSO takes into account only part of the AFM information.
APPENDIX 2

LIST OF FUNCTIONS

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

1. Sickness/Health care: Income maintenance and support in cash in connection with physical or mental illness, excluding disability. Health care intended to maintain, restore or improve the health of the people protected irrespective of the origin of the disorder.

2. Disability: Income maintenance and support in cash or kind (except health care) in connection with the inability of physically or mentally disabled people to engage in economic and social activities.

3. Old age: Income maintenance and support in cash or kind (except health care) in connection with old age.

4. Survivors: Income maintenance and support in cash or kind in connection with the death of a family member.

5. Family/Children: Support in cash or kind (except health care) in connection with the costs of pregnancy, childbirth and adoption, bringing up children and caring for other family members.

6. Unemployment: Income maintenance and support in cash or kind in connection with unemployment.

7. Housing: Help towards the cost of housing.

8. Social exclusion not elsewhere classified: Benefits in cash or kind (except health care) specifically intended to where classified combat social exclusion where they are not covered by one of the other functions.