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Social Protection: MALTA AND THE EU

2015

Data 2010-2014

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2015

Data 2010-2014

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FOREWORD



In 2014, the gross outlay on social protection amounted to €1,519.4 million, representing 18.8 per cent of the GDP. Put differently, almost one in every five euros making up Malta's GDP is dedicated to a safety net; aimed at preventing, mitigating, and overcoming situations that adversely affect people's wellbeing.

The data presented in the eighth publication on social protection in Malta offers insight into the sustainability of social protection, the reduction of poverty and the emancipation of the marginalised sections of society. More specifically the publication seeks to present the facts on the subject while enabling comparisons of key variables to other European Union Member States. For the first time, a new section on spatial data has been included, shedding light on the way benefits are distributed by district and locality. The analysis in this section has been further enriched through the mapping of data using Geographic Information System (GIS).

My appreciation goes to Public Finance Unit for their work in compiling and organising this information. I would also like to thank the Regional Statistics Unit for compiling the maps of this publication. I trust that it will be a useful tool to a wide spectrum of users, notably policy makers, researchers, the media and the general public.

Reuben Fenech
Director General
October 2016

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

The social protection accounts presented in this study are a satellite account of National Accounts. This means that the data are compatible with National Accounts' publications and form an integral part of the workings of the macro-economic framework for the calculation of the Gross Domestic Product in terms of ESA 2010.

In this publication, besides the Core System, data on the following two

ESSPROS modules are being published for the first time:

- (1) **Net ESSPROS:** The aim of this module is to compile the net social outlay, which is equal to the gross expenditure excluding any taxes and/or social contributions paid on cash benefits by recipients plus (where relevant) residual fiscal benefits. Such information is useful as it measures the impact of the fiscal system on gross social expenditure and hence, makes social protection data more comparable between the EU Member States.

The value of these taxes/social contributions is deducted from the respective benefits which they cover. In Malta's case, social benefits are only subject to taxes on income as national insurance is not applicable to benefits. There are currently four schemes subject to taxation:

- i. Social Security Contributory Benefits
- ii. Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits
- iii. Treasury Pensions

iv. Sickness Days – Employers’ Expenditure

(2) **Pension Beneficiaries:** The aim of this module is to calculate the total number of pension beneficiaries within the following seven pension categories:

- i. Disability pension
- ii. Early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work
- iii. Old-age pension
- iv. Anticipated old-age pension
- v. Partial pension
- vi. Survivors’ pension
- vii. Early retirement benefit due to labour market reasons

The above categories are further categorised by ESSPROS scheme, followed by whether they are means-tested or non means-tested, and by gender. Furthermore, the seven pension categories are classified under the following four ESSPROS functions:

- i. **Disability:** Disability pension, Early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work
- ii. **Old-age:** Old-age pension, Anticipated old-age pension, Partial pension
- iii. **Survivors’:** Survivors’ pension
- iv. **Unemployment:** Early retirement benefit due to labour market reasons

In Malta, active pensions are classified under the following four categories: Disability pension, Old-age pension, Survivors’ pension and Early retirement benefit due to labour market reasons. The following four schemes contain pensions data:

- i. Social Security Contributory

Benefits

- ii. Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits
- iii. Treasury Pensions
- iv. MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Scheme

The data in the first section of this publication cover the 2010 to 2014 period and are presented in a way that reflects the actual risk being covered. The following characteristics are also highlighted:

- Function allocation:
 - i. **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.
 - ii. **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.
 - iii. **Old Age:** Income maintenance and support in cash or kind (except health care) in connection with old age.
 - iv. **Survivors:** Income maintenance and support in cash or kind in connection with the death of a family member.
 - v. **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.

- vi **Unemployment:** Income maintenance and support in cash or kind in connection with unemployment.
 - vii **Housing:** Help towards the cost of housing.
 - viii **Social exclusion** n.e.c. (not elsewhere classified): Benefits in cash or kind (except health care) specifically intended to combat social exclusion where they are not covered by one of the other functions.
- 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. Moreover, social protection schemes are involved 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 period from 2010 to 2013, 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.

The third section focus on Malta's 2014 social security benefits database, providing a more detailed overview as beneficiaries are being classified according to both the district and locality they reside in. The social security benefits' beneficiaries are grouped into seven ESSPROS functions and are illustrated in thematic maps. Furthermore, the same breakdown is being provided for the total social security benefits outlay. The maps give a clear indication of the spatial distribution of the social security benefits and highlight the areas in Malta and Gozo which contain the largest and smallest share of beneficiaries per 1000 population and according to the type of social function.

It should be noted that the number of beneficiaries in certain localities are characterised by a number of external factors, such as the presence of homes for the elderly. Moreover the total number of beneficiaries is not equal to the sum of the corresponding beneficiaries under each function, as beneficiaries obtaining more than one benefit within the same function are counted once. Therefore, a person receiving more than one benefit may feature in more than one functional group but only once within one group. In the compilation of the beneficiaries per 1000 population the data was rounded to the nearest figure.

In this publication, certain figures may not add up due to rounding.

COMMENTARY

Social Protection in Malta: Gross

The total gross social protection expenditure for 2014 amounted to €1,519.4 million, reflecting an increase of €91.4 million or 6.4 per cent in comparison to 2013. The gross social protection expenditure-to-GDP ratio stood at 18.8 per cent, an increase of 0.2 percentage points over 2013.

At function level, seven from the eight functions registered a rise in social protection outlay. The largest increase in social expenditure was recorded in Sickness/Health Care, with €36.8 million, followed closely by a rise of €30.5 million in Old Age. Further increases were recorded under Family and Children (€11.7 million), Survivors (€4.1 million), Disability (€3.5 million), Housing (€3.5 million) and Social Exclusion (€2.9 million). Conversely, outlays recorded under the Unemployment function decreased by €1.7 million.

At scheme level, fifteen out of the nineteen schemes registered a rise in expenditure with Hospitals and Other Health Care Facilities recording the largest increase of €34.8 million. Added

spending on Community Pharmacy Services and Mater Dei Hospital by €12.7 million and €10.2 million respectively were the main catalysts for such an increase. Furthermore, significant increases were recorded under Social Security Contributory Benefits (€20.7 million) and Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits (€17.8 million). The former was due to a rise of €16.9 million in Two-Thirds Pension while an €8.1 million increase in Children's Allowance was the main reason for the increase in Non-Contributory outlay. The increase in Children's Allowance is largely contributed to an extra payment. In 2014 two new non-contributory benefits were introduced; the tapering of social benefits for persons who are in receipt of unemployment assistance (€1.2 million) and an unemployment assistance paid to registered immigrants (€0.6 million).

As regards social protection expenditure, for 2014, the Employment and Training Corporation recorded the largest decline of €2.1 million, followed by lower Subsidies on Utilities of €0.7 million. The latter was due to less recipients being recorded for the

subsidised telephone rent and the electricity and water meter rebate by 307 and 843 persons respectively. Finally, in 2014, further declines were recorded by the Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy (€0.4 million) and Social Welfare Standards (€0.1 million).

With reference to sick days, a total of 648,614 days were taken in 2014 by public and private employees, a decline of 11,320 days from 2013. Furthermore, public transport subsidies, covering subsidised tickets given to elderly persons using the bus and/or Gozo ferry services, amounted to €4.5 million. A total of 3.0 million tickets were sold to pensioners throughout 2014, up by 0.2 million tickets from 2013.

Social Protection in Malta: ESSPROS Modules

The total social protection net outlay for 2014 was €1,488.5 million, a rise of €88.7 million or 6.3 per cent when compared to 2013. Hence, total tax revenue obtained from social income for 2014 totalled €30.8 million, €2.7 million more than 2013. Only four out of the current 19 social protection schemes are subject to taxation; Social Security Contributory Benefits, Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits, Treasury Pensions and Sickness Days – Employers' Expenditure. In 2014, the largest tax revenue was recorded under Social Security Contributory Benefits at €24.1 million, accounting for 78.0 per cent of the total tax revenue collected.

There were 84,724 pensioners in 2014, 56.7 per cent of which were male. The majority of such beneficiaries obtained an Old Age pension, reaching 61,286 recipients, equivalent to 72.3 per

cent of the total pensioners in 2014. Between 2010 and 2014, the number of pensioners increased by 4,327, a 5.4 per cent growth. Male pensioners rose by 2,647, from 45,421 in 2010 to 48,068 in 2014, while female pensioners increased by 1,680 during the same time period, from 34,976 in 2010 to 36,656 in 2014.

Malta and the EU

Data required to compare social protection gross expenditure with the other 28 EU Member States is currently available up until 2013, with 2014 data set to be published in the fourth quarter of 2016¹. For Poland and Greece social protection data for 2013 is still not published, hence, EU28 averages computed for 2013 exclude these two countries.

In 2013, the total social protection gross expenditure spent by the EU Member States was equal to 28.0 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the EU, resulting in a 1.7 per cent increase when compared to 2012. Bulgaria (5.7 per cent), Cyprus (5.7 per cent) and Portugal (4.5 per cent) registered the largest increases in social protection-to-GDP ratio for 2013. On the other hand, seven countries reported a decline in such ratio, with Lithuania (6.8 per cent), Romania (4.7 per cent) and Ireland (4.3 per cent) registering the biggest decreases. Malta's 2013 social protection-to-GDP ratio was 18.2 per cent, a 0.5 per cent decrease from the previous year.

On average, EU28 social protection gross outlay increased by 1.6 per cent in 2013. Luxembourg (7.3 per cent) and Bulgaria (6.3 per cent) registered the biggest increases in social expenditure,

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

while the largest declines were recorded by the Czech Republic (3.9 per cent) and the United Kingdom (2.9 per cent). In comparison to 2012, Malta's social expenditure increased by 5.4 per cent in 2013, the 5th highest increase in the EU.

Net social protection expenditure data is currently available up to 2012 for all EU Member States. The EU28's net social outlay for 2012 amounted to 25.2 per cent of the GDP, indicating that social protection tax totalled 2.2 per cent of the GDP. The latter figure shows a 3.4 per cent increase in the social tax-to-GDP ratio from 2011. Netherlands (5.3 per cent) and Denmark (5.1 per cent) recorded the highest social tax-to-GDP ratios, with Malta registering 0.4 per cent in social tax revenue.

There was an average of 261 pension beneficiaries per 1000 persons in the EU for 2013, reflecting a 0.3 per cent increase from 2012. Lithuania (318) and Estonia (313) registered the largest number of pensioners per 1000 persons, while Cyprus (151) and Ireland (193) recorded the lowest amount of pensioners per 1000 persons. For 2013, Malta registered an average of 201 pensioners per 1000 persons, resulting in a 1.4 per cent increase from 2012.

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 is a non-cash based benefit provided in the form of goods and services. For 2013 the EU28 average for the ratio of cash benefits to total social protection benefits stood at 65.0 per cent, 0.2 per cent less than 2012. The largest percentages of social protection benefits classified as cash were recorded in Cyprus (82.2 per cent) and Italy (75.4

per cent). On the other hand, the lowest proportions of cash to social protection benefits were recorded by Sweden (54.4 per cent) and Denmark (59.9 per cent). Hence, it can be stated that for each Member State more than 50 per cent of the total social protection benefits were cash benefits. For Malta, 68.3 per cent of social protection outlay was paid out in cash in 2013, a 1.9 per cent drop from 2012 but 3.3 percentage points higher than the EU average.

For 2013, at EU28 level, the majority of social expenditure (88.7 per cent) was not subject to means testing. A total of 24 out of the 26 countries recorded more than 85 per cent of their national social expenditure as being non means-tested, with Estonia (99.3 per cent) and Latvia (98.1 per cent) recording the highest percentages. Only Denmark's (64.1 per cent) and Ireland's (68.1 per cent) non means-tested social outlay fell below 85 per cent for 2013. In Malta's case, 87.0 per cent of social protection expenditure was not subject to any means-testing in 2013. Almost two-thirds of non means-tested outlays for the EU were cash benefits, with Cyprus (81.5 per cent) and Denmark (42.0 per cent) registering the largest and smallest ratios of non means cash benefits to non means-tested benefits respectively. Cash benefits made up 66.7 per cent of Malta's non means-tested social expenditure for 2013.

The majority of Malta's 2013 social expenditure were Old Age/Survivors benefits, with 53.8 per cent being classified as such. This ranks Malta sixth amongst the EU Member States with Italy (60.0 per cent) and Ireland (29.7 per cent) registering the highest and lowest ratios of Old Age/Survivors to social protection benefits respectively. Croatia (35.4 per cent) recorded the largest percentage of Sickness/Health Care

benefits, with Malta ranking seventh as 30.7 per cent of its total benefits were classified under the Sickness/Health Care function. Such a figure places Malta 1.6 percentage points higher than the EU28 average. For the Family/Children function, it was Luxembourg (15.9 per cent) and the Netherlands (3.3 per cent) that recorded the largest and smallest percentages respectively of social protection benefits spent. Under this function Malta spent 6.4 per cent of its social protection outlay, placing it as one of the 13 EU countries with a percentage below the EU28 average.

In 2013, Malta spent 3.9 per cent of its social protection expenditure on Disability classified benefits with only Cyprus (3.3 per cent) attributing less to such benefits. Croatia ranked highest here with 17.0 per cent of its social outlay covering Disability benefits. Furthermore, Malta placed 19th and 15th respectively with regards to social benefits spent under the Unemployment (3.3 per cent) and Housing (0.5 per cent) functions. Finally, Malta Social Exclusion benefits made up 1.4 per cent of the total social protection benefits for 2013, ranking Malta 15th among the EU and 0.5 percentage points lower than the EU28 average.

Social Security Beneficiaries by District and Locality

To provide a more detailed overview of social security beneficiaries in 2014, beneficiaries were first categorised at district level (Local Administrative Units level 1) and each beneficiary was then also grouped according at locality level (Local Administrative Units level 2). In order to illustrate the spatial distribution and magnitude of beneficiaries across functions and Local Administrative Units,

the intensity was graphically represented per 1000 population. All maps were defined into five categories.

At the end of 2014, there was a total of 159,427² persons residing in Malta who were eligible for social security benefits. Hence, 37.1 per cent of the Maltese population were social security benefit recipients. The majority of the beneficiaries benefitted from an Old Age benefit and stood at 60,449 while the Disability function contained the least amount of beneficiaries, comprising 8,685 recipients. The Old Age function, was highest at the Southern Harbour district, recording 164 beneficiaries for every 1000 inhabitant. On the other hand, the Northern district registered the lowest number of beneficiaries, with 110 beneficiaries per 1000 population. At locality level, the highest and lowest Old Age benefits were recorded at Mdina and Mtarfa respectively; at the equivalence of 300 and 59 recipients per 1000 population, respectively.

As regards to the Disability function, the Gozo and Comino district benefitted the most with 3.5 per cent of its population receiving a disability benefit. When taking into consideration individual localities, Xewkija (5.1 per cent) and Xaghra (4.0 per cent) benefitted the most from disability benefits. The Northern Harbour district contained the smallest percentage of disability beneficiaries with only 1.7 per cent of its population being registered as recipients. Swieqi (0.7 per cent) and Tas-Sliema (1.0 per cent) were the localities with the smallest percentage of disability recipients.

There were 108 Family/Children beneficiaries per 1000 population at the

² Number of persons receiving at least one benefit. Persons receiving more than one benefit are counted once.

end of 2014. The South Eastern district registered the largest percentage of recipients with 11.9 per cent while the Northern Harbour recorded the lowest percentage at 9.7 per cent. Xghajra (179 recipients per 1000 population) was the locality with the largest share of Family/Children beneficiaries whilst Tas-Sliema (61 recipients per 1000 population) recorded the lowest share.

In 2014, Malta registered a total of 99 and 61 recipients per 1000 population under the Sickness and Social Exclusion functions, respectively. For both these functions it was the Southern Harbour district that recorded the largest share of beneficiaries, with 12.8 per cent of its population receiving a Sickness type benefit while 9.1 per cent were recipients of a benefit classified under the Social Exclusion function. Cospicua (187 beneficiaries per 1000 population) and Valletta (166 beneficiaries per 1000 population) were the localities that registered the largest number of Sickness and Social Exclusion recipients, respectively.

Survivors' beneficiaries formed 3.7 per cent of Malta's population in 2014. The Southern Harbour district (4.8 per cent) recorded the largest ratio of survivors' beneficiaries to district population, while the Northern district (2.7 per cent) recorded the lowest ratio. Hal-Luqa (9.5 per cent) and Pembroke (1.4 per

cent) registered the largest and smallest percentages of Survivors' recipients.

There were 23 Unemployment benefits recipients per 1000 population, in 2014. The Southern Harbour district recorded the largest share of such beneficiaries, with 3.4 per cent of its population obtaining a form of Unemployment benefit, while Zebbug (Gozo) was the locality with the highest ratio of Unemployment beneficiaries to locality population with 7.2 per cent. On the other hand, the Western district benefitted the least from Unemployment benefits with only 1.3 per cent of its population being beneficiaries. Swieqi and H'Attard (both 8 beneficiaries per 1000 population) registered the smallest percentage of Unemployment beneficiaries.

Finally, persons residing in Malta and Gozo on average received €1,892 each in social security benefits in 2014. At a district level, the Southern Harbour recorded the highest average social security benefits per capita at €2,327, while at locality level Floriana recorded the highest average per capita at €3,216. On the other end, the Northern district registered the lowest average social security benefits per capita at €1,457. Persons residing in Mtarfa on average received the lowest amount in social security benefits per capita at €924.





SECTION A
Social Protection in Malta

1. SOCIAL PROTECTION

1.1 Social protection gross expenditure: 2010-2014

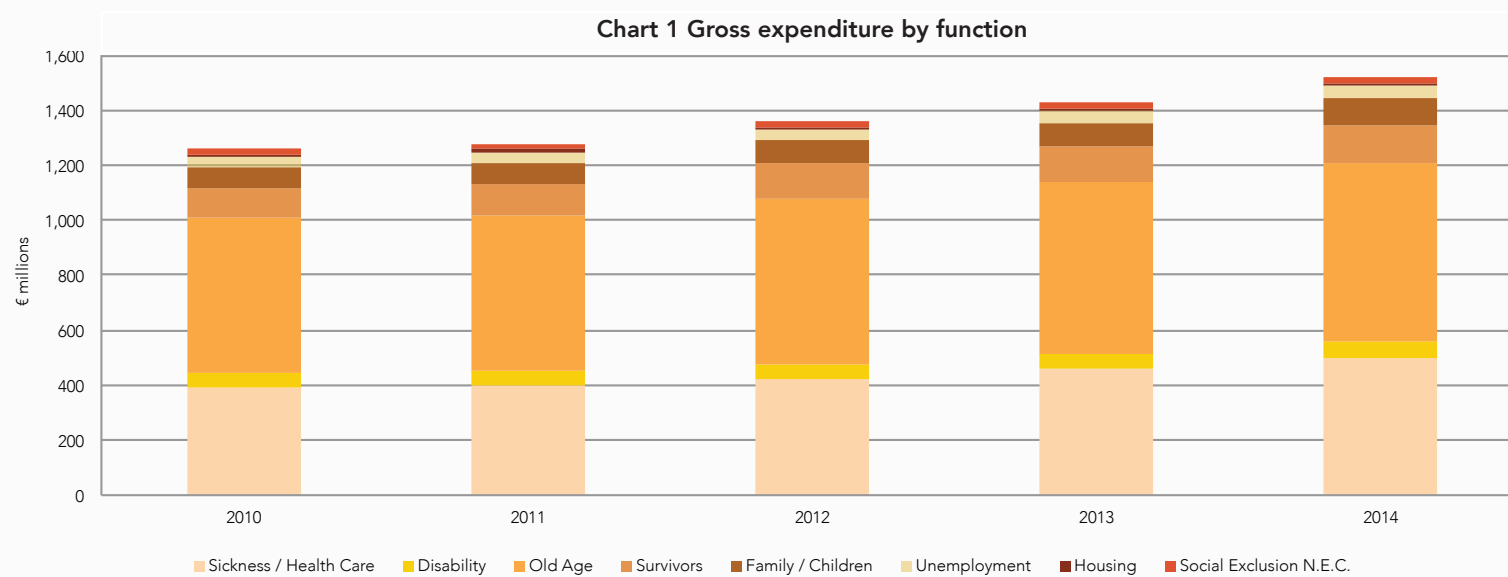
Schemes	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Social Security Contributory Benefits	562,436,574	561,161,003	604,939,095	624,928,005	645,628,123
Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits	168,914,700	166,833,655	177,620,306	189,529,232	207,280,155
Hospitals and Other Health Care Facilities	302,915,643	307,531,993	328,762,820	361,863,951	396,672,533
Social Welfare Standards	2,186,271	2,480,912	3,407,660	3,939,933	3,881,821
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	13,245,792	12,475,833	12,855,284	13,247,583	13,382,131
APPOĠĠ	3,478,371	3,851,840	4,243,542	4,514,893	4,943,728
SEDQA	1,776,657	1,611,857	1,508,974	1,773,525	2,027,450
Employment and Training Corporation	4,179,927	5,605,518	7,161,975	10,693,367	8,546,252
Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure	33,477,571	36,274,502	38,098,868	39,718,695	39,954,961
Subsidies on Utilities	3,118,780	3,584,377	4,263,062	3,948,891	3,224,639
Energy Benefit	3,615,722	8,362,683	5,121,390	5,015,779	7,148,139
Housing Subsidies	93,774	77,163	79,346	352,231	391,340
Housing Authority Subsidies	9,907,614	12,159,105	5,399,608	6,906,724	10,397,328
Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy	940,631	1,654,318	2,904,395	3,428,533	3,000,860
Pensioners' Gozo Ferry Boat Subsidy	1,115,250	1,211,298	1,273,233	1,409,678	1,535,276
Care of the Elderly and the Disabled	50,666,224	54,820,435	58,645,336	59,580,888	68,930,081
Treasury Pensions	85,642,853	86,392,980	89,951,004	87,329,009	91,878,870
MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Scheme	3,796,090	3,690,796	3,423,185	3,573,400	3,940,200
Third Country Nationals and Refugees	8,152,563	8,738,130	6,932,201	6,241,000	6,612,000
Total	1,259,661,008	1,278,518,398	1,356,591,284	1,427,995,316	1,519,375,887
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ¹	6,599,507,413	6,879,535,017	7,217,371,029	7,665,324,355	8,084,255,850
Social Protection as a percentage of GDP	19.1	18.6	18.8	18.6	18.8

Note:

¹ GDP as per NSO News Release 91/2016.

1.1.1 Social protection gross expenditure by function: 2010-2014

Functions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sicknes /Health Care	392,915,953	398,816,656	425,477,022	462,124,545	498,958,687
Disability	53,227,828	51,441,635	51,351,013	53,793,993	57,312,557
Old Age	560,022,468	563,946,510	604,485,466	623,704,463	654,200,616
Survivors	113,548,096	116,590,964	128,559,276	127,231,526	131,324,113
Family / Children	76,187,956	79,424,390	82,367,737	89,097,225	100,822,905
Unemployment	33,819,418	34,738,044	39,408,922	45,262,696	43,575,932
Housing	10,001,388	12,236,268	5,478,954	7,258,955	10,788,668
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	19,937,901	21,323,930	19,462,894	19,521,913	22,392,408
Total	1,259,661,008	1,278,518,398	1,356,591,284	1,427,995,316	1,519,375,887



1.2 Social protection tax: 2010-2014¹

Schemes	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Social Security Contributory Benefits	17,238,011	17,813,602	20,758,538	22,131,503	24,060,558
Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits	25,241	19,226	24,299	29,481	36,435
Hospitals and Other Health Care Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Social Welfare Standards	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	0	0	0	0	0
APPOĠĠ	0	0	0	0	0
SEDQA	0	0	0	0	0
Employment and Training Corporation	0	0	0	0	0
Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure	1,272,968	1,458,948	1,588,585	1,783,962	1,983,813
Subsidies on Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Energy Benefit	0	0	0	0	0
Housing Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0
Housing Authority Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0
Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Pensioners' Gozo Ferry Boat Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Care of the Elderly and the Disabled	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Pensions	3,094,038	3,313,093	3,893,728	4,204,246	4,747,522
MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Scheme	0	0	0	0	0
Third Country Nationals and Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Total	21,630,259	22,604,870	26,265,150	28,149,191	30,828,329
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ²	6,599,507,413	6,879,535,017	7,217,371,029	7,665,324,355	8,084,255,850
Social Protection as a percentage of GDP	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

Note:

¹ Social protection tax is equivalent to the tax amount paid on cash benefits.

² GDP as per NSO News Release 92/2016.

1.3 Social protection net expenditure: 2010-2014

Schemes	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Social Security Contributory Benefits	545,198,563	543,347,400	584,180,557	602,796,502	621,567,565
Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits	168,889,459	166,814,429	177,596,007	189,499,751	207,243,720
Hospitals and Other Health Care Facilities	302,915,643	307,531,993	328,762,820	361,863,951	396,672,533
Social Welfare Standards	2,186,271	2,480,912	3,407,660	3,939,933	3,881,821
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	13,245,792	12,475,833	12,855,284	13,247,583	13,382,131
APPOĠĠ	3,478,371	3,851,840	4,243,542	4,514,893	4,943,728
SEDQA	1,776,657	1,611,857	1,508,974	1,773,525	2,027,450
Employment and Training Corporation	4,179,927	5,605,518	7,161,975	10,693,367	8,546,252
Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure	32,204,603	34,815,554	36,510,283	37,934,734	37,971,148
Subsidies on Utilities	3,118,780	3,584,377	4,263,062	3,948,891	3,224,639
Energy Benefit	3,615,722	8,362,683	5,121,390	5,015,779	7,148,139
Housing Subsidies	93,774	77,163	79,346	352,231	391,340
Housing Authority Subsidies	9,907,614	12,159,105	5,399,608	6,906,724	10,397,328
Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy	940,631	1,654,318	2,904,395	3,428,533	3,000,860
Pensioners' Gozo Ferry Boat Subsidy	1,115,250	1,211,298	1,273,233	1,409,678	1,535,276
Care of the Elderly and the Disabled	50,666,224	54,820,435	58,645,336	59,580,888	68,930,081
Treasury Pensions	82,548,815	83,079,887	86,057,276	83,124,763	87,131,348
MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Scheme	3,796,090	3,690,796	3,423,185	3,573,400	3,940,200
Third Country Nationals and Refugees	8,152,563	8,738,130	6,932,201	6,241,000	6,612,000
Total	1,238,030,750	1,255,913,528	1,330,326,134	1,399,846,125	1,488,547,558
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ¹	6,599,507,413	6,879,535,017	7,217,371,029	7,665,324,355	8,084,255,850
Social Protection as a percentage of GDP	18.8	18.3	18.4	18.3	18.4

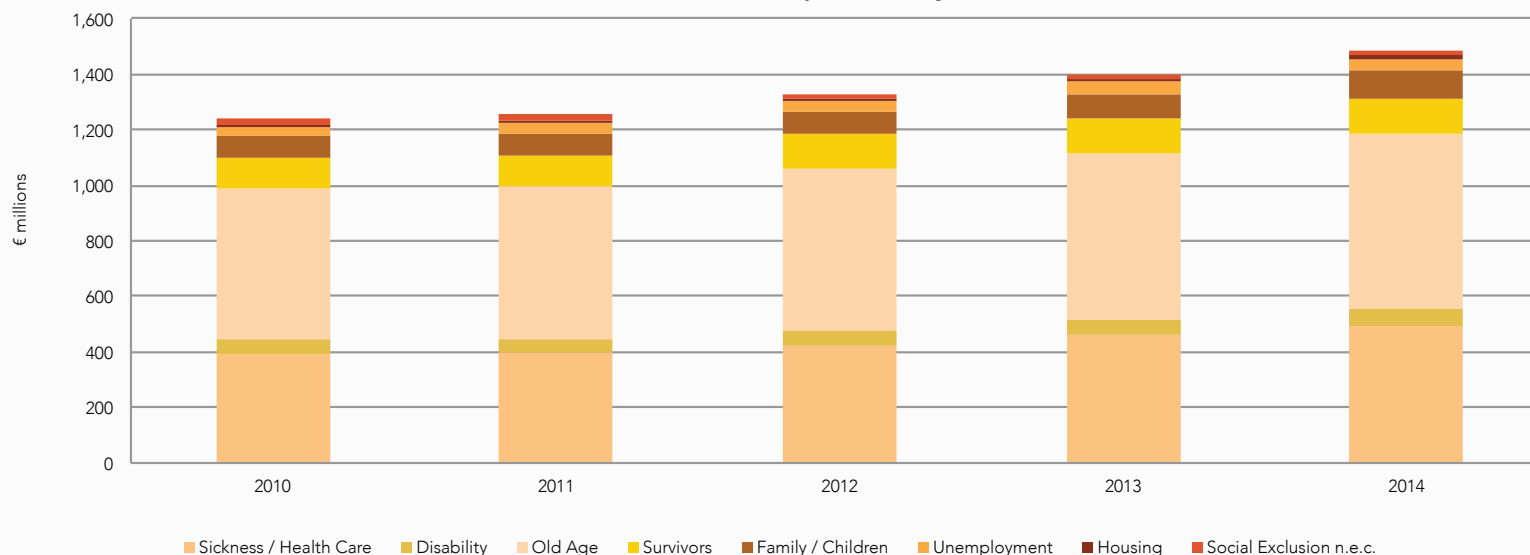
Note:

¹ GDP as per NSO News Release 91/2016.

1.3.1 Social protection net expenditure by function: 2010-2014

Functions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sickness / Health Care	391,368,321	397,072,323	423,568,749	459,983,871	496,601,162
Disability	52,566,235	50,758,339	50,683,118	53,045,644	56,520,233
Old Age	542,465,840	545,740,984	583,258,153	601,039,265	629,549,524
Survivors	111,724,890	114,640,896	126,123,054	124,668,096	128,333,648
Family / Children	76,187,956	79,424,390	82,367,737	89,097,225	100,822,905
Unemployment	33,778,218	34,716,398	39,383,476	45,231,158	43,539,010
Housing	10,001,388	12,236,268	5,478,954	7,258,955	10,788,668
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	19,937,901	21,323,930	19,462,894	19,521,913	22,392,408
Total	1,238,030,750	1,255,913,528	1,330,326,134	1,399,846,125	1,488,547,558

Chart 2. Net expenditure by function



1.4 Pension beneficiaries by ESSPROS function and gender: 2010-2014

Functions	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Disability ¹	5,750	2,666	8,416	5,282	2,575	7,857	4,870	2,453	7,323	4,713	2,581	7,294	4,678	2,676	7,354
Old Age ²	39,155	17,204	56,359	40,754	17,881	58,635	41,657	17,784	59,441	42,878	18,057	60,935	42,895	18,391	61,286
Survivors ³	137	15,106	15,243	144	15,275	15,419	147	15,537	15,684	142	15,968	16,110	168	15,589	15,757
Unemployment ⁴	379	0	379	317	0	317	288	0	288	293	0	293	327	0	327
Total	45,421	34,976	80,397	46,497	35,731	82,228	46,962	35,774	82,736	48,026	36,606	84,632	48,068	36,656	84,724

Source: Department of Social Security (DSS) Unique Beneficiaries Report.

Notes:

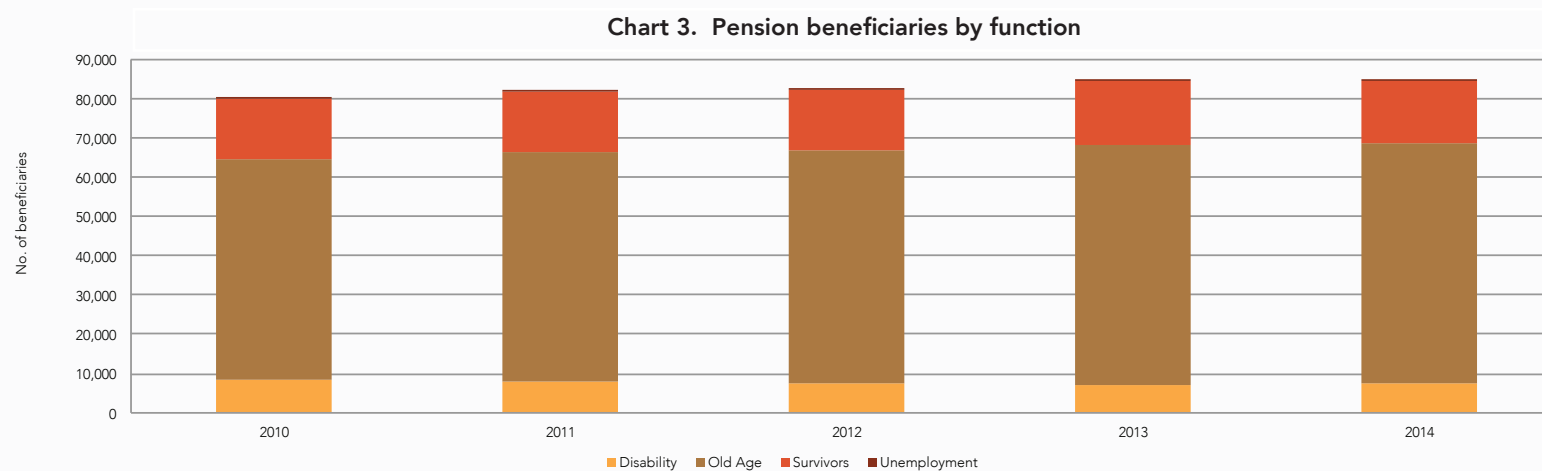
¹ The Disability function contains the following pensions: Decreased National Invalidity Pension, Injury Pension, Increased Invalidity Pension, Invalidity Pension, National Minimum Invalidity Pension, Disability Pension and Severely Disability Pension.

² The Old Age function contains the following pensions: Decreased National Minimum Pension, Increased National Minimum Pension, Increased Retirement Pension, National Minimum Pension, Retirement Pension, Two-Thirds Pension, Age Pension, Blind Pension and Carers Pension.

³ The Survivors function contains the following pensions: Early Survivors Retirement Pension, National Minimum Widows Pension, Pensions of Widows with Children, Survivors Pension and Widows Pension.

⁴ The Unemployment function consists of a voluntary early retirement benefit offered to dockyard workers after the reconstruction of the shipyards in 2008.

Chart 3. Pension beneficiaries by function



2. SOCIAL BENEFITS

2.1 Social security contributory benefits expenditure: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	€				
Sickness benefit	6,399,713	6,444,522	6,963,090	7,190,896	6,555,992
Decreased national invalidity pension	34,404	38,211	30,546	31,826	31,176
Disablement gratuity	52,468	74,892	87,491	60,479	74,559
Increased injury pension	1,094,488	1,017,807	815,709	676,735	696,354
Injury benefit	1,145,438	967,701	1,089,074	1,168,143	1,168,312
Injury pension	354,011	346,242	348,088	343,767	348,682
Invalidity pension	3,135,914	2,409,422	2,085,715	1,758,717	1,596,746
National minimum invalidity pension	25,189,861	23,227,071	22,110,704	23,065,463	23,173,438
Decreased national minimum pension	514,511	454,980	478,380	414,688	360,741
Increased national minimum pension	13,031,098	13,954,367	15,236,113	15,173,567	14,476,050
Increased retirement pension	12,546,445	16,150,404	13,639,522	9,827,625	7,081,669
National minimum pension	29,142,197	29,597,416	30,130,434	29,600,556	29,781,177
Retirement pension	54,025,353	47,775,362	46,058,709	42,651,849	42,528,973
Two-thirds pension	260,631,925	259,788,872	290,221,657	313,289,332	330,198,830
Early survivors retirement pension	14,462,293	14,236,803	14,079,864	12,738,649	12,664,844
National minimum widows' pension	42,723,362	42,762,173	46,847,538	43,722,603	42,084,453
Survivors' pension	37,699,280	40,202,145	46,868,189	48,929,270	53,108,533
Widows' pension ¹	7,338,110	7,381,011	7,208,936	7,579,151	8,384,453
Pension of widows with children	54,152	78,655	161,480	276,469	59,507
Marriage grant	789,162	790,944	875,084	779,923	849,047
Maternity benefit	2,100,967	2,259,895	2,552,367	3,050,703	3,006,472
Orphans' allowance	75,743	72,852	91,861	83,671	89,258
Re-marriage gratuity	205,405	230,616	272,914	363,479	446,485
Special unemployment benefit	842,982	814,701	807,691	940,039	720,637
Unemployment benefit	2,007,675	1,389,469	1,529,150	1,754,279	1,587,512
Bonus	46,839,614	48,694,470	54,348,788	59,456,128	64,554,224
Total	562,436,574	561,161,003	604,939,095	624,928,005	645,628,123
% of social protection	44.6	43.9	44.6	43.8	42.5

Source: Departmental Accounting System (DAS).

Note:

¹ Due to misclassification of the data, the Widows Pension expenditure does not reflect the number of beneficiaries (refer to Table 2.3).

2.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	per cent				
Sickness	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3
Disability	5.1	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.0
Old age	72.4	72.4	72.4	73.2	73.6
Survivors	19.9	20.5	21.0	20.1	20.1
Family and children	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Unemployment	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit type:					
Non means-tested	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

2.2 Social security non-contributory benefits expenditure: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	€				
Leprosy assistance	92,955	86,579	82,955	75,127	76,031
Milk grant	78,383	63,327	68,227	56,971	57,649
Sickness assistance	17,109,035	17,146,456	19,027,289	18,232,305	18,708,693
Social assistance	34,122,997	32,512,851	33,576,129	36,581,551	39,257,887
Social assistance for carers	1,330,368	1,157,566	1,136,696	1,142,761	1,185,238
Tuberculosis assistance	-	-	-	- ¹	- ¹
Disabled child allowance	661,085	727,931	744,144	801,798	1,320,762
Disability pension	8,742,070	8,914,202	9,354,436	9,952,249	10,363,584
Severly disability pension	1,562,650	1,610,022	1,820,085	2,032,278	2,422,563
Age pension	18,235,135	18,520,290	18,952,707	20,281,057	21,370,378
Blind pension	714,010	693,482	844,548	915,859	1,183,356
Carers pension	767,894	760,426	660,075	682,309	704,866
Children's allowance	37,087,440	36,463,007	38,490,149	41,728,586	49,821,019
Foster care allowance	1,146,259	504,017	1,439,279	1,624,395	1,614,299
Social assistance for single parents	12,721,110	12,427,401	13,528,977	14,658,374	14,939,798
Social assistance board	20,859	46,538	61,169	39,733	29,192
Unemployment assistance	18,941,485	18,640,942	20,874,836	22,861,311	22,454,484
Subsidiary unemployment assistance ²	-	-	-	-	550,902
Unemployment assistance taper ²	-	-	-	-	1,200,599
Drug addicts allowance	56,954	49,181	36,525	33,616	29,491
Supplementary allowance	5,770,417	6,714,719	6,620,607	6,840,102	8,879,049
Non-contributory bonus	9,753,592	9,794,721	10,301,474	10,988,852	11,110,316
Total	168,914,700	166,833,655	177,620,306	189,529,232	207,280,155
% of social protection	13.4	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.6

Source: Departmental Accounting System (DAS).

Note:

¹ For confidentiality reasons, Tuberculosis assistance expenditure has been included under Leprosy assistance.

² Introduced in 2014.

2.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	per cent				
Sickness	27.1	26.6	26.5	25.6	24.6
Disability	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Old age	12.7	13.0	12.6	12.6	12.2
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	38.1	37.3	37.6	38.3	39.5
Unemployment	11.9	11.9	12.5	12.8	12.4
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	3.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.5
Benefit type:					
Non means-tested	24.0	23.5	23.9	24.3	26.2
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	76.0	76.5	76.1	75.7	73.8
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

2.3 Social security contributory benefits beneficiaries by gender: 2010-2014

	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sickness benefit	12,830	5,379	18,209	13,317	6,015	19,332	13,492	6,196	19,688	13,650	6,744	20,394	12,621	6,568	19,189
Decreased national invalidity pension	7	1	8	8	1	9	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
Disablement gratuity	40	1	41	47	3	50	38	5	43	30	4	34	41	1	42
Increased invalidity pension	186	32	218	169	36	205	138	33	171	106	32	138	101	34	135
Injury benefit	1,818	226	2,044	1,640	207	1,847	1,698	250	1,948	1,643	267	1,910	1,720	253	1,973
Injury pension	294	22	316	288	22	310	281	22	303	268	22	290	269	22	291
Invalidity pension	722	108	830	560	94	654	440	68	508	354	74	428	308	62	370
National minimum invalidity pension	3,576	1,528	5,104	3,256	1,431	4,687	2,959	1,311	4,270	2,885	1,409	4,294	2,859	1,468	4,327
Decreased national minimum pension	75	18	93	68	21	89	63	22	85	53	21	74	48	19	67
Increased national minimum pension	1,379	373	1,752	1,591	378	1,969	1,586	388	1,974	1,516	397	1,913	1,421	422	1,843
Increased retirement pension	1,937	572	2,509	2,115	590	2,705	1,579	472	2,051	1,429	456	1,885	783	280	1,063
National minimum pension	2,402	3,544	5,946	2,413	3,629	6,042	2,434	3,532	5,966	2,379	3,390	5,769	2,342	3,410	5,752
Retirement pension	8,317	1,182	9,499	7,784	1,092	8,876	6,995	889	7,884	6,269	800	7,069	6,140	776	6,916
Two-thirds pension	24,102	7,940	32,042	25,874	8,614	34,488	28,085	8,896	36,981	30,205	9,306	39,511	31,563	9,760	41,323
Early survivors retirement pension	23	1,953	1,976	18	1,936	1,954	18	1,819	1,837	20	1,790	1,810	25	1,625	1,650
National minimum widows' pension	82	7,292	7,374	93	7,210	7,303	84	7,297	7,381	78	7,127	7,205	97	6,747	6,844
Survivors' pension	31	5,445	5,476	30	5,814	5,844	33	6,170	6,203	35	6,811	6,846	37	7,090	7,127
Widows' pension ¹	1	416	417	3	315	318	12	251	263	9	240	249	9	218	227
Pension of widows with children	3	13	16	3	23	26	6	33	39	6	36	42	0	9	9
Marriage grant	1,707	1,636	3,343	1,615	1,570	3,185	1,726	1,635	3,361	1,510	1,452	2,962	1,623	1,530	3,153
Maternity benefit ²	0	2,358	2,358	0	2,481	2,481	0	3,183	3,183	0	3,649	3,649	1	3,377	3,378
Orphans' allowance	9	9	18	7	9	16	9	10	19	4	12	16	4	15	19
Re-marriage gratuity	7	35	42	8	38	46	7	41	48	8	62	70	10	70	80
Special unemployment benefit	726	121	847	764	130	894	677	145	822	790	166	956	625	122	747
Unemployment benefit	2,564	966	3,530	2,084	833	2,917	2,067	894	2,961	2,301	941	3,242	1,935	905	2,840

Source: Department of Social Security (DSS) Unique Beneficiaries Report.

Note:

¹ Due to misclassification of the data, the Widows Pension expenditure (refer to Table 2.1) does not reflect the number of beneficiaries.

² As of 2012, Maternity Benefit beneficiaries includes also Maternity Leave Benefit beneficiaries.

2.4 Social security non-contributory benefits beneficiaries by gender: 2010-2014

	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Leprosy assistance	29	14	43	28	14	42	24	12	36	23	10	33	23	11	34
Milk grant	17	148	165	15	129	144	12	113	125	6	107	113	5	111	116
Sickness assistance	6,788	7,060	13,848	6,795	6,943	13,738	6,751	6,913	13,664	6,726	6,821	13,547	6,777	6,868	13,645
Social assistance	2,304	5,765	8,069	2,321	5,834	8,155	2,369	5,862	8,231	3,203	6,038	9,241	3,944	6,076	10,020
Social assistance for carers	74	314	388	96	276	372	97	244	341	111	234	345	130	228	358
Tuberculosis assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Disabled child allowance	13	806	819	15	805	820	19	853	872	25	922	947	24	996	1,020
Disability pension	1,075	819	1,894	1,099	824	1,923	1,119	832	1,951	1,146	845	1,991	1,171	852	2,023
Severely disability pension	184	178	362	190	189	379	209	208	417	217	220	437	246	261	507
Age pension	1,110	3,766	4,876	1,158	3,781	4,939	1,172	3,795	4,967	1,263	3,874	5,137	1,332	3,996	5,328
Blind pension	103	87	190	107	90	197	112	101	213	113	107	220	124	121	245
Carers pension	95	87	182	81	81	162	68	73	141	78	75	153	79	69	148
Children's allowance	686	46,359	47,045	702	44,270	44,972	663	45,278	45,941	663	45,292	45,955	640	43,700	44,340
Foster care allowance	4	168	172	5	195	200	4	214	218	4	221	225	5	210	215
Social assistance for single parents	38	3,093	3,131	38	3,120	3,158	38	3,264	3,302	45	3,422	3,467	46	3,539	3,585
Social assistance board	0	28	28	0	52	52	0	54	54	0	37	37	0	23	23
Unemployment assistance	5,009	905	5,914	4,911	945	5,856	4,860	1,024	5,884	5,026	1,093	6,119	307	281	588
Subsidiary unemployment assistance ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225	178	1,403
Unemployment assistance taper ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,868	1,056	5,924
Drug addicts allowance	91	11	102	86	14	100	66	10	76	69	8	77	57	5	62
Supplementary allowance	13,605	13,549	27,154	13,278	13,318	26,596	13,274	13,530	26,804	13,125	13,408	26,533	12,657	13,244	25,901

Source: Department of Social Security (DSS) Unique Beneficiaries Report.

Note:

¹ Introduced in 2014.

3. HEALTH

3.1 Total expenditure of hospitals and other health care facilities: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	€				
Total expenditure	302,915,643	307,531,993	328,762,820	361,863,951	396,672,533
Gozo general hospital	18,472,924	19,426,907	19,328,156	21,556,540	25,369,235
Sir Paul Boffa hospital	6,868,919	7,675,366	7,362,364	9,410,231	11,689,387
Mount Carmel hospital	24,517,080	25,052,581	24,976,472	26,271,111	28,922,539
Mater Dei Hospital	161,408,809	162,598,236	172,433,949	190,046,073	200,227,695
Primary care	16,534,626	18,213,891	18,857,389	20,964,692	23,227,949
Community pharmacy services	65,595,193	66,346,531	75,830,343	83,654,337	96,399,773
Zammit Clapp/The Rehabilitation Hospital Karin Grech	9,518,093	8,218,481	9,974,147	9,960,966	10,835,954
% of social protection	24.0	24.1	24.2	25.3	26.1

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

3.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

Function classification	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	per cent				
Sickness	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit type:					
Non means-tested	94.7	94.7	93.7	94.3	94.0
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Means-tested	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.7	6.0
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.2 Health care statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mater Dei Hospital					
Admissions	50,167	53,527	51,770	57,585 ¹	59,557
Number of bed days	273,627	284,998	293,786	292,451 ¹	297,303
Mean bed occupancy rate (%)	87.2	91.0	92.8	89.0 ²	81.5 ³
Mean length of Hospital stay (days)	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.1 ²	4.9
Number of day cases	21,720	22,345	24,110	26,853 ¹	30,635
Attendances at Accident and emergency department	107,102	110,279	111,533	115,706 ¹	119,941
Surgical operations	41,795	43,747	45,461	47,274	51,531
Outpatient clinic visits	496,503	524,662	545,702	585,255	483,788 ⁴
Primary Care Services					
Attendances in health centres	323,415	350,251	458,289	460,310	540,615
Attendances in district clinics	174,974	192,229	210,202	211,004	100,897
GP home visits (day and night)	11,561	12,555	15,523	15,544	18,286
Community pharmacy services					
Prescriptions	541,547	431,742	268,054	98,756	35,682
Items dispensed	1,011,590	827,635	498,909	167,018	66,291
Pharmacy of your choice					
Number of Pharmacies	98	129	160	212	216
Prescriptions ⁵	311,338	406,711	513,000	1,049,951	3,477,288
Items dispensed	934,013	1,220,133	1,537,645	3,149,853	10,431,865
Sir Paul Boffa Hospital					
Admissions	1,530	1,950	2,188	2,100	2,334
Number of bed days	8,655	9,676	11,071	9,807	9,220
Mean bed occupancy rate (%)	55.2	58.8	64.3	56.0	52.6
Mean length of Hospital stay (days)	5.6	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.0
Number of day cases	235	173	188	150	319
Outpatient clinic visits	36,125	41,340	46,488	49,860	62,239
Mount Carmel Hospital					
Admissions	1,135	1,278	1,450	1,304	1,431
Informal	779	765	896	891	1,013
Compulsory	356	513	554	413	418
Zammit Clapp / Rehabilitation Hospital Karin Grech					
Admissions	1,300	1,498	1,564	1,529	1,422
Number of bed days	-	65,918	85,005	97,096	96,001
Mean bed occupancy rate (%)	-	97.6	98.9	98.5	100.2
Mean length of Hospital stay (days)	38.3	42.7	46.7	65.0 ⁶	68.2
Number of day cases/ Outpatient clinic visits	3,286	3,529	4,112	5,161	5,732

Source: Ministry of Health

Notes:

¹ Data covers the period December 2012 to November 2013.

² Data covers the period January 2013 to November 2013.

³ The Average Bed Occupancy decreased as the normal Bed Complement of in-patient beds at MDH increased in 2014.

⁴ With the introduction of CPAS certain investigations previously recorded on the Out-patient module of the PAS were not registered on CPAS but on other information systems. These amounted to approximately 100,000 events.

⁵ Data is estimated at 3 items per prescription.

⁶ This increase over the previous year is mostly due to an increase in mean length of stay (LOS) for geriatric rehab (69.6 days in 2013 compared to 48.2 days in 2012. There was a slight increase in mean LOS in physical rehab as well from 39.7 days in 2012 to 42.6 days in 2013).

4. SOCIAL WELFARE

4.1 Expenditure by social welfare standards: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure (€)	2,186,271	2,480,912	3,407,660	3,939,933	3,881,821
% of social protection	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department.

4.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	75.7	78.3	81.1	83.5	83.4
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	24.3	21.7	18.9	16.5	16.6
Benefit type:					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

4.2 Expenditure by non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH): 2010-2014

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure (€)	13,245,792	12,475,833	12,855,284	13,247,583	13,382,131
% of social protection	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9

Source: National Accounts Unit, NSO.

4.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010-2013	2014
	per cent	per cent
Sickness	14.8	14.8
Disability	39.9	39.9
Old age	14.1	14.1
Survivors	-	0.0
Family and children	13.0	13.0
Unemployment	0.1	0.1
Housing	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	18.1	18.1
Benefit type:		
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0
Cash	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0
Means-tested	-	-
Cash	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-

5. AGENCIES

5.1 Expenditure by APPOĠĠ: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure (€)	3,478,371	3,851,840	4,243,542	4,514,893	4,943,728
% of social protection	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

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

5.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010-2014
	per cent
Sickness	16.6
Disability	6.6
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	51.1
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	25.7
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

5.2 Expenditure by SEDQA: 2010-2014

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure (€)	1,776,657	1,611,857	1,508,974	1,773,525	2,027,450
% of social protection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

5.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010-2014
	per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	100.0
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

5.3 Services offered by Agencies

5.3.1 List of services offered by APPOĠĠ

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Child protection services	1,069	1,654	1,377	1,135	1,374
Fostering services (number of foster carers)	198	228	232	243	239
Adoption services (number of cases active at the end of the year)	435	471	385	412	394
Benniena Service	168	268	311	226	287
Looked after children service	507	374	386	424	435
Court services	177	216	236	256	275
Youth in Focus	260	298	343	273	284
Supervised access visits	203	163	170	199	228
Embark for Life (E4L)	-	-	-	-	108
Out of home care services (number of children referred)	-	-	77	26	32
High support service (number of children at the end of the year)	-	-	23	21	21
Domestic violence unit	889	803	668	626	681
Għabex shelter	51	46	43	71	78
Men's Service ¹	105	103	89	95	85
Family therapy service ²	174	196	163	-	-
Psychological services ³	235	267	259	-	-
Mater Dei Hospital social work service	1,191	1,667	2,111	2,561	2,533
Boffa hospital social work service	410	503	599	555	398
Qormi health centre social work service	191	219	125	132	138
St. Vincent De Paul social work service	681	349	359	366	351
St. Vincent De Paul community work	-	-	-	370	305
Generic services ⁴	324	215	232	-	-
Paulo Freire Institute	-	-	67	68	81
Cottonera community service	444	459	490	386	391
Birkirkara community service	-	124	168	154	166
Qawra community service	-	234	235	216	229
Msida community service	-	-	12	55	68
Valletta community service	-	-	122	212	201
Initial response service ⁴	2,682	2,427	2,357	-	-
Intake and Family Support Service ⁴	-	-	-	2,510	2,646
Supportline 179 (calls received)	16,446	17,539	16,677	15,492	15,737
Hotline (reports received)	-	-	128	230	183
Helpline (reports received)	-	-	128	150	131

Note:

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

¹ Previously known as Perpetrator's Programme.

² Stopped in 2013 and now amalgamated with the Sedqa Family therapy service.

³ Stopped in 2013 and now amalgamated with the Sedqa Psychological therapy service.

⁴ In 2013 the data from the Generic and the Initial Response Service were amalgamated into the newly formed Intake and Family Support Service.

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

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

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

d. 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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Drugs community team	609	467	484	431	423
Substance misuse out-patients unit (SMOPU) / detox out-patients	1,162	1,160	1,135	1,139	1,098
Substance misuse in-patients unit (SMIPU) / detox in-patients	267	211	203	180	169
Kommunita Santa Marija	57	51	49	36	28
Family services (number of family units)	51 ¹	28 ¹	36 ¹	62 ²	93 ²
Psychological services	84 ¹	75 ¹	78 ¹	151 ³	278 ³
Alcohol Rehabilitation (Žernieq)	18	22	23	17	26
Alcohol and gambling community team ⁴	410	411	422	366	385
Assessment and Stabilisation Unit	-	-	-	56	46

Note:

¹ 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.

² Prior to 2013, this unit reported the number of family units. As of 2013 it amalgamated with the previous Appogg family service and began reporting the number of individual clients.

³ Prior to 2013, this unit reported the average number of cases worked with. As of 2013 it amalgamated with the previous Appogg psychological service and began reporting the number of individual clients.

⁴ The service caters for clients who may have both a gambling and alcohol problem. Prior to 2009 the services were separated.

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

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

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

d. 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: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure (€)	4,179,927	5,605,518	7,161,975	10,693,367	8,546,252
Community Work Scheme (beneficiaries)	102	417	626	953	1,185
Employment Aid Programme (beneficiaries)	609	1,055	799	17	-
Gozo Employment Aid (beneficiaries)	-	-	-	-	348
Work & Training Exposure Scheme (beneficiaries)	-	-	-	521	-
Work Trial (beneficiaries)	367	584	741	-	-
Work Trial Scheme Youths Gozo (beneficiaries)	-	-	-	-	597
Youth Employment Programme (beneficiaries)	2,350	3,036	874	-	-
Disability groups (beneficiaries)	67	115	107	179	323
Vulnerable groups (beneficiaries)	61	83	73	239	237
% of social protection	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6

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

6.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	5.7	2.8	-	0.3	1.3
Old age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	94.3	97.2	100.0	99.7	98.7
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit type:					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	7.7	15.2	10.5	3.4	4.2
Benefits in kind	92.3	84.8	89.5	96.6	95.8
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

6.2. Sickness Days - employers' expenditure: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure (€)	33,477,571	36,274,502	38,098,868	39,718,695	39,954,961
% of days taken by public employees	50.4	50.2	50.5	49.5	49.5
% of days taken by private employees	49.6	49.8	49.5	50.5	50.5
Total sickness days taken	605,672	636,188	645,315	659,934	648,614
% of social protection	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6

Source: Department of Social Security (DSS) Incapacity Report.

Note: Expenditure on sickness days - employers' expenditure is estimated. Furthermore, the figure is underestimated since employers generally do not send medical certificates covering the first three days of sickness as no benefits are received in return.

6.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010-2014 per cent
Sickness	100.0
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	100.0
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

7. UTILITIES

7.1 Subsidies on utilities: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Subsidised telephone rent (€)	284,204	264,058	246,238	225,979	208,556
Beneficiaries (individuals)	5,008	4,653	4,339	3,982	3,675
Water and electricity meter rebate (€)	2,834,576	3,320,319	4,016,824	3,722,913	3,016,083
Beneficiaries (households)	22,580	25,887	26,372	26,703	25,860
% of social protection	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2

Sources: Department for the Elderly and Community Care; MITA.

Note: Expenditure on Water and Electricity meter rebate is estimated.

7.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	9.1	7.4	5.8	5.7	6.5
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	90.9	92.6	94.2	94.3	93.5
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit type:					
Non means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.2 Energy benefit: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Energy benefit (€)	3,615,722	8,362,683	5,121,390	5,015,779	7,148,139
Number of households	22,580	25,887	26,372	26,703	25,860
% of social protection	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5

Sources: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department; Department of Social Security (DSS).

7.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010-2014 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	100.0
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0

8. HOUSING

8.1 Housing subsidies: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure (€)	93,774	77,163	79,346	352,231	391,340
% of social protection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Department.

Note: 0 indicates a negligible percentage.

8.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010-2014 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	100.0
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0

8.2 Housing Authority subsidies: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure (€)	9,907,614	12,159,105	5,399,608	6,906,724	10,397,328
% of social protection	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.7

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

8.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010-2014 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	100.0
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0

9. TRANSPORT

9.1 Pensioners' route bus subsidy: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Subsidy (€)	940,631	1,654,318	2,904,395	3,428,533	3,000,860
Number of tickets sold ¹	4,686,752	3,121,816	2,169,202	2,473,294	2,698,652
% of social protection	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Sources: Public Transport Association and Transport Malta.

Note: Expenditure on Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy is estimated.

¹ The decrease in the number of tickets sold from 2011 is mainly due to an increase in the number of multi-trip tickets sold since a private operator took over the public transport system in mid-2011.

9.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010-2014 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	100.0
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

9.2 Pensioners' Gozo ferry boat subsidy: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Subsidy (€)	1,115,250	1,211,298	1,273,233	1,409,678	1,535,276
Number of tickets sold	212,663	230,781	242,427	267,750	291,048
% of social protection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

9.2.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010-2014 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	100.0
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

10. OTHER

10.1 Care of the elderly and the disabled: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure (€)	50,666,224	54,820,435	58,645,336	59,580,888	68,930,081
Homes for the elderly (residents)	747	767	863	942	949
St. Vincent de Paul Residence (residents)	1,111	1,126	1,203	1,142	1,100
Day care centres (visitors)	1,314	1,327	1,426	1,505	1,553
Home care help (beneficiaries)	3,635	3,661	3,659	3,742	3,685
Incontinence service (beneficiaries)	3,468	3,643	3,912	4,073	4,535
Meals on wheels (number of)	86,000	85,305	87,500	90,000	98,000
% of social protection	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5

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

10.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
			per cent		
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	14.7	15.0	15.4	16.4	17.0
Old age	85.3	85.0	84.6	83.6	83.0
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit type:					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	0.3	0.3	6.5	8.8	11.9
Benefits in kind	99.7	99.7	93.5	91.2	88.1
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

10.2 Treasury Pensions: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure (€)	85,642,853	86,392,980	89,951,004	87,329,008	91,878,870
Beneficiaries	15,150	15,285	15,492	15,370	15,333
% of social protection	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.0

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

10.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
			per cent		
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Old age	97.9	97.9	98.0	97.9	97.9
Survivors	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
Family and children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit type:					
Non means-tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-

10.3 MDD/MSCL/MSY voluntary retirement scheme: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pension Expenditure (€)	3,796,090	3,690,796	3,423,185	3,573,400	3,940,200
Beneficiaries	379	317	288	293	327
% of social protection	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

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

10.3.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010-2014 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	100.0
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	-
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	100.0
Benefits in kind	-
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-

10.4 Third country nationals and refugees: 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure (€)	8,152,563	8,738,130	6,932,201	6,241,000	6,612,000
Open centres population	2,240	1,661	2,156	1,499	764
% of social protection	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4

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

10.4.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function classification	2010-2014 per cent
Sickness	-
Disability	-
Old age	-
Survivors	-
Family and children	-
Unemployment	-
Housing	-
Social exclusion n.e.c.	100.0
Benefit type:	
Non means-tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	100.0
Means-tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in kind	-





SECTION B
Malta and the EU

11. SOCIAL PROTECTION BENEFITS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
EU28	27.5	27.2	27.5	28.0	1.7
EA18	27.9	27.6	28.1	28.4	1.2
Belgium	27.9	28.4	28.6	28.9	1.2
Bulgaria	16.8	16.1	16.1	17.0	5.7
Czech Republic	19.5	19.5	19.9	19.6	-1.6
Denmark	31.7	31.2	31.1	31.7	2.2
Germany	28.4	27.3	27.4	27.7	1.1
Estonia	17.4	15.5	14.8	14.6	-1.2
Ireland	23.3	21.9	21.6	20.7	-4.3
Greece	27.7	29.1	30.3	:	:
Spain	24.2	24.9	25.0	25.2	0.5
France	30.7	30.7	31.3	31.7	1.5
Croatia	20.3	20.0	20.5	21.3	3.9
Italy	27.6	27.4	28.0	28.6	2.1
Cyprus	19.8	20.5	20.6	21.8	5.7
Latvia	17.9	14.9	14.0	14.2	1.5
Lithuania	18.1	16.2	15.5	14.5	-6.8
Luxembourg	22.5	21.9	22.6	22.7	0.4
Hungary	22.1	21.5	21.2	20.6	-2.5
Malta	18.5	18.0	18.3	18.2	-0.5
Netherlands	28.1	28.4	29.2	29.3	0.2
Austria	28.8	28.1	28.4	28.9	1.8
Poland	19.1	18.1	17.2	:	:
Portugal	24.4	24.2	24.9	26.1	4.5
Romania	17.1	16.2	15.2	14.5	-4.7
Slovenia	23.9	24.1	24.5	24.5	0.3
Slovakia	17.7	17.4	17.6	17.9	1.6
Finland	28.4	28.0	29.3	30.3	3.4
Sweden	28.0	27.7	28.7	29.4	2.5
United Kingdom	28.4	28.3	28.5	27.8	-2.4

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

Chart 4. Percentage points change in social protection in terms of GDP: 2013/2012

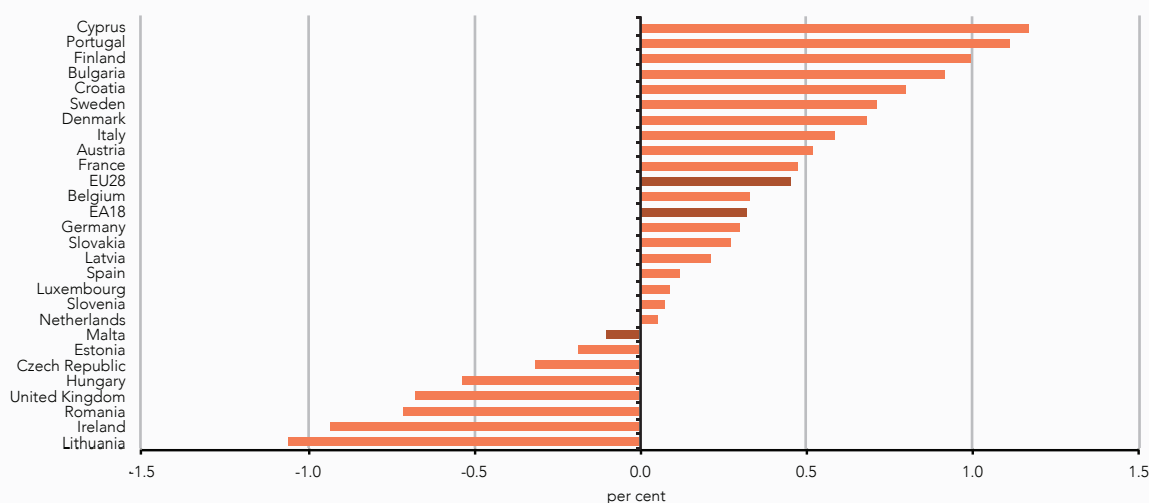
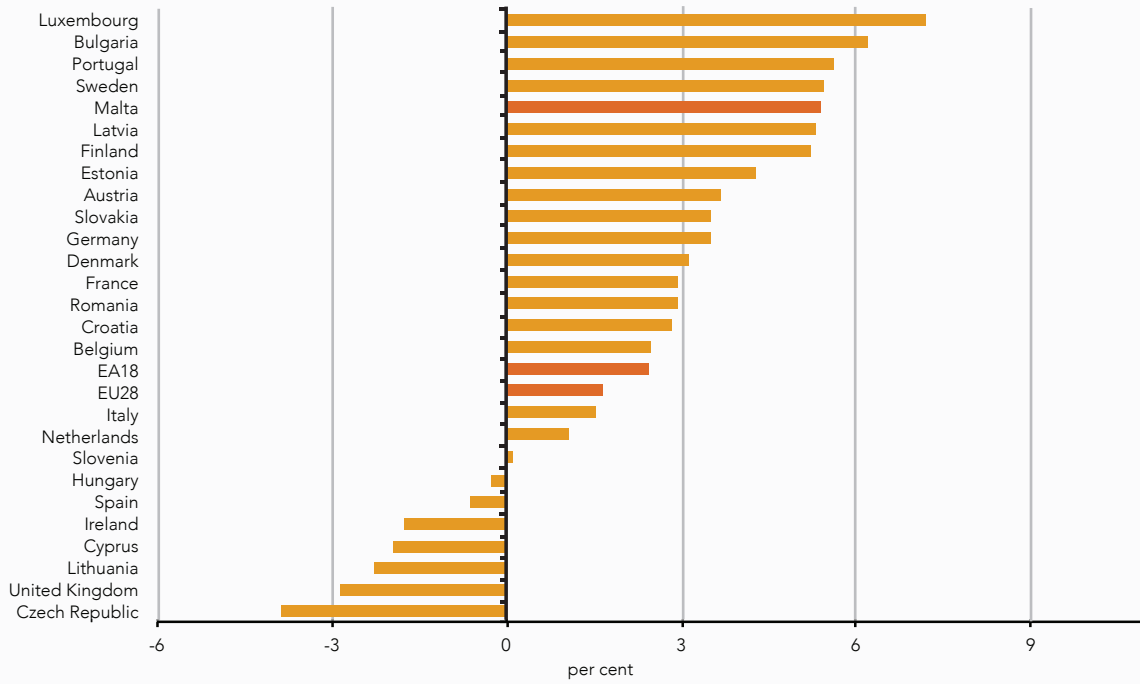
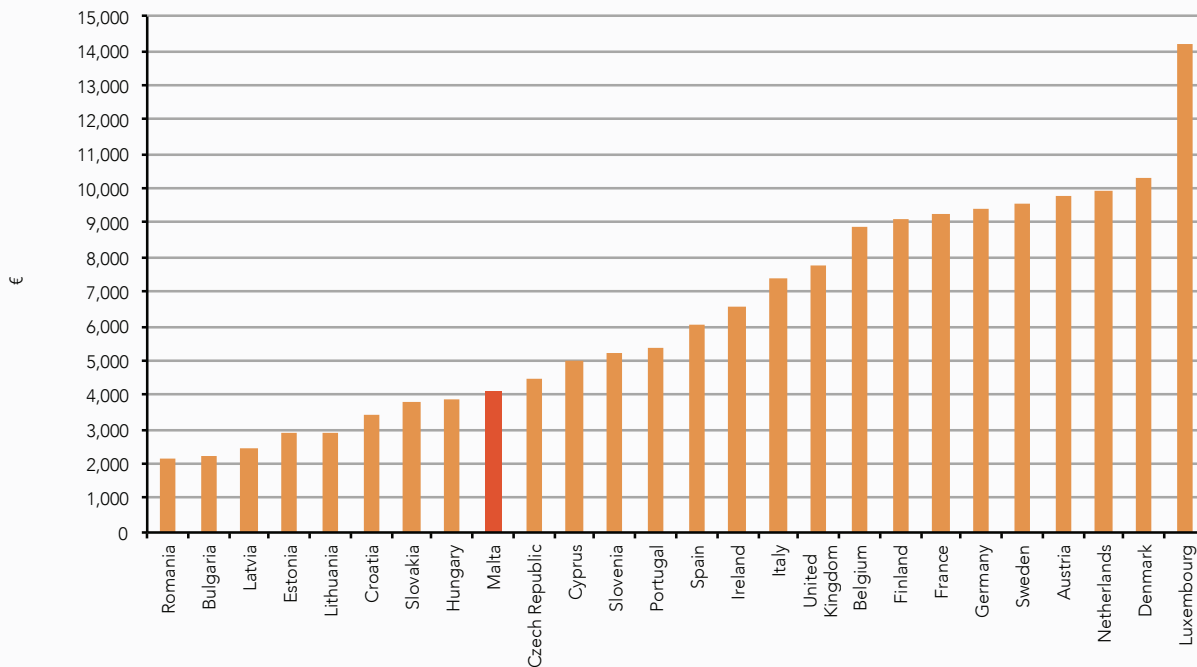


Chart 5. Social protection benefits percentage increase: 2013/2012



Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

Chart 6. Social protection benefits per capita: 2013 (in PPS)



Note: 2013 data for EU28, EA18, Greece and Poland is unavailable.

12. NET SOCIAL PROTECTION BENEFITS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2012/2011
EU28	25.1	24.9	25.2	1.4
EA18	25.8	25.4	25.8	1.5
Belgium	25.2	26.0	26.4	1.5
Bulgaria	16.8	16.1	16.1	-0.1
Czech Republic	18.7	18.8	19.1	2.1
Denmark	27.2	27.0	27.0	0.0
Germany	26.3	25.1	25.2	0.1
Estonia	17.0	15.2	14.3	-5.7
Ireland	26.1	26.6	28.9	8.4
Greece	26.7	27.7	28.5	2.9
Spain	23.0	23.7	23.8	0.4
France	29.1	29.0	29.4	1.5
Croatia	19.9	19.7	20.2	2.5
Italy	24.6	24.2	24.8	2.3
Cyprus	19.3	19.8	20.1	1.4
Latvia	17.3	14.4	13.5	-6.4
Lithuania	17.8	15.9	15.3	-4.0
Luxembourg	21.2	20.1	20.9	3.9
Hungary	21.9	21.2	20.9	-1.6
Malta	18.2	17.7	17.9	1.2
Netherlands	23.0	23.1	23.9	3.5
Austria	26.0	25.3	25.5	0.9
Poland	16.6	15.7	14.9	-5.3
Portugal	23.7	23.0	23.8	3.7
Romania	16.9	15.8	15.0	-5.1
Slovenia	23.6	23.7	24.1	1.6
Slovakia	17.6	17.3	17.5	1.4
Finland	25.5	25.2	26.3	4.4
Sweden	24.7	24.5	25.4	3.6
United Kingdom	25.0	25.3	25.7	1.5

13. SOCIAL PROTECTION TAX AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2012/2011
EU28	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.4
EA18	2.2	2.3	2.4	4.4
Belgium	2.7	2.3	2.2	-5.6
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	-22.5
Czech Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Denmark	4.9	5.1	5.1	0.5
Germany	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.6
Estonia	0.4	0.3	0.5	60.4
Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Greece	1.0	1.4	1.9	31.6
Spain	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.9
France	1.6	1.7	1.8	8.9
Croatia	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5
Italy	3.1	3.2	3.4	6.2
Cyprus	0.5	0.6	0.5	-22.8
Latvia	0.5	0.4	0.4	5.0
Lithuania	0.4	0.3	0.2	-14.7
Luxembourg	1.3	1.8	1.7	-4.7
Hungary	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.5
Malta	0.3	0.3	0.4	8.5
Netherlands	5.2	5.3	5.3	0.3
Austria	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Poland	2.5	2.4	2.3	-1.9
Portugal	0.8	1.3	1.1	-12.0
Romania	0.2	0.2	0.2	11.5
Slovenia	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.6
Slovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	-9.9
Finland	2.9	2.8	3.0	4.7
Sweden	3.6	3.2	3.4	5.1
United Kingdom	0.9	0.9	1.0	4.3

14. PENSION BENEFICIARIES PER 1000 POPULATION

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
EU28	261	261	260	261	0.3
EA18	262	262	263	263	0.3
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	300	303	302	300	-0.4
Czech Republic	275	279	278	277	-0.4
Denmark	257	260	262	263	0.4
Germany	287	288	288	286	-0.6
Estonia	299	306	310	313	0.8
Ireland	175	181	187	193	3.1
Greece	238	241	243	:	:
Spain	191	193	195	198	1.7
France	283	281	281	284	0.9
Croatia	279	283	285	279	-1.9
Italy	280	278	277	272	-1.7
Cyprus	147	148	148	151	1.9
Latvia	284	292	297	298	0.2
Lithuania	302	313	315	318	0.8
Luxembourg	292	297	300	302	0.7
Hungary	268	270	222	224	0.8
Malta	194	198	198	201	1.4
Netherlands	194	200	204	203	-0.1
Austria	286	284	285	287	0.4
Poland	259	255	253	:	:
Portugal	279	283	286	289	1.0
Romania	278	275	271	269	-0.8
Slovenia	298	307	306	307	0.1
Slovakia	250	251	254	255	0.6
Finland	274	276	277	279	0.8
Sweden	271	269	270	271	0.4
United Kingdom	240	240	241	240	-0.2

Notes:

Belgium's pension beneficiaries data has not been published.

EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

15. CASH BENEFITS AS A PERCENTAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION BENEFITS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
EU28	64.9	64.9	65.2	65.0	-0.2
EA18	65.8	66.0	66.3	66.5	0.2
Belgium	69.2	69.2	68.7	68.3	-0.6
Bulgaria	72.3	69.8	69.9	70.2	0.4
Czech Republic	68.4	68.3	68.2	67.9	-0.5
Denmark	57.8	58.7	58.8	59.9	1.9
Germany	63.7	63.2	63.0	62.3	-1.1
Estonia	71.2	70.2	69.9	70.4	0.7
Ireland	62.7	63.1	63.9	63.6	-0.3
Greece	63.4	66.4	72.8	:	:
Spain	66.1	66.9	68.4	69.7	1.8
France	63.3	63.4	63.6	63.7	0.1
Croatia	69.0	69.4	68.1	67.0	-1.7
Italy	73.5	74.2	74.9	75.4	0.6
Cyprus	77.6	78.7	81.0	82.2	1.5
Latvia	76.2	74.6	74.2	74.0	-0.4
Lithuania	70.0	68.1	68.3	68.2	-0.2
Luxembourg	69.7	69.9	69.7	68.9	-1.1
Hungary	67.1	67.8	70.1	69.7	-0.5
Malta	69.9	69.0	69.7	68.3	-1.9
Netherlands	61.0	61.0	60.8	64.6	6.4
Austria	69.6	69.3	69.3	69.2	-0.2
Poland	75.7	75.5	77.2	:	:
Portugal	69.7	72.3	72.3	73.5	1.7
Romania	71.7	70.7	70.8	70.7	-0.1
Slovenia	67.3	67.8	66.9	68.2	1.9
Slovakia	66.8	67.1	66.8	66.3	-0.8
Finland	62.1	61.3	61.3	61.7	0.7
Sweden	54.6	53.9	54.2	54.4	0.2
United Kingdom	61.0	60.7	60.7	60.5	-0.2

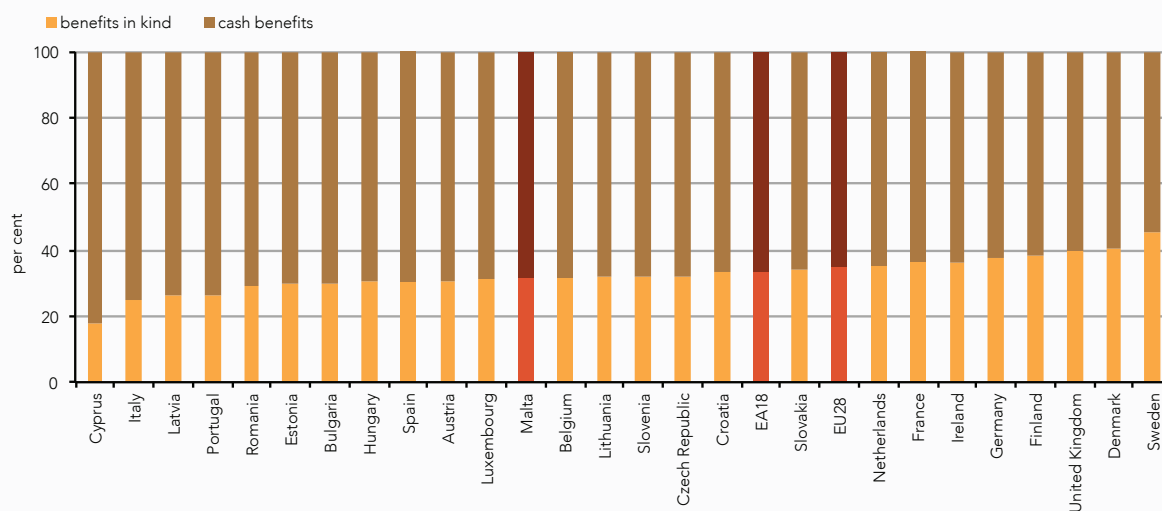
Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

16. BENEFITS IN KIND AS A PERCENTAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION BENEFITS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
EU28	35.1	35.1	34.8	35.0	0.4
EA18	34.2	34.0	33.7	33.5	-0.4
Belgium	30.8	30.8	31.3	31.7	1.4
Bulgaria	27.7	30.2	30.1	29.8	-1.0
Czech Republic	31.6	31.7	31.8	32.1	1.0
Denmark	42.2	41.3	41.2	40.1	-2.7
Germany	36.3	36.8	37.0	37.7	1.9
Estonia	28.8	29.8	30.1	29.6	-1.7
Ireland	37.3	36.9	36.1	36.4	0.6
Greece	36.6	33.6	27.2	:	:
Spain	33.9	33.1	31.6	30.3	-3.9
France	36.7	36.6	36.4	36.3	-0.2
Croatia	31.0	30.6	31.9	33.0	3.6
Italy	26.5	25.8	25.1	24.6	-1.8
Cyprus	22.4	21.3	19.0	17.8	-6.4
Latvia	23.8	25.4	25.8	26.0	1.1
Lithuania	30.0	31.9	31.7	31.8	0.5
Luxembourg	30.3	30.1	30.3	31.1	2.6
Hungary	32.9	32.2	29.9	30.3	1.2
Malta	30.1	31.0	30.3	31.7	4.4
Netherlands	39.0	39.0	39.2	35.4	-9.9
Austria	30.4	30.7	30.7	30.8	0.5
Poland	24.3	24.5	22.8	:	:
Portugal	30.3	27.7	27.7	26.5	-4.3
Romania	28.3	29.3	29.2	29.3	0.2
Slovenia	32.7	32.2	33.1	31.8	-3.8
Slovakia	33.2	32.9	33.2	33.7	1.6
Finland	37.9	38.7	38.7	38.3	-1.2
Sweden	45.4	46.1	45.8	45.6	-0.3
United Kingdom	39.0	39.3	39.3	39.5	0.3

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

Chart 7. Social protection benefits classification (2013)



17. MEANS-TESTED BENEFITS AS A PERCENTAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION BENEFITS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
EU28	10.7	10.7	10.6	11.3	6.4
EA18	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	0.1
Belgium	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.5	6.1
Bulgaria	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	-3.3
Czech Republic	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.7	26.5
Denmark	34.3	35.3	35.7	35.9	0.5
Germany	12.1	11.9	11.9	12.1	1.7
Estonia	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	-12.7
Ireland	29.5	31.5	31.6	31.9	1.0
Greece	6.7	6.3	5.7	:	:
Spain	14.7	16.1	14.6	14.3	-2.1
Croatia	10.9	10.8	10.9	11.0	0.6
France	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.4	-3.7
Italy	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.2
Cyprus	13.8	13.0	14.3	12.6	-12.2
Latvia	4.1	4.5	2.8	1.9	-33.8
Lithuania	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.2	-11.3
Luxembourg	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	-0.5
Hungary	5.1	4.7	4.1	4.2	1.4
Malta	13.3	13.6	12.9	13.0	1.4
Netherlands	15.2	15.5	15.3	13.4	-12.2
Austria	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	1.6
Poland	3.6	3.4	4.2	:	:
Portugal	10.0	8.8	8.9	8.4	-5.7
Romania	7.2	4.8	4.1	3.9	-4.7
Slovenia	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.6	-1.4
Slovakia	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	-1.6
Finland	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.3	6.1
Sweden	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	-1.8
United Kingdom	15.1	14.9	14.7	14.3	-3.0

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

18. CASH BENEFITS AS A PERCENTAGE OF MEANS-TESTED BENEFITS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
EU28	52.1	52.0	51.6	54.6	5.9
EA18	53.8	54.1	54.1	54.9	1.5
Belgium	72.2	72.8	72.2	74.7	3.5
Bulgaria	85.9	86.1	84.8	83.0	-2.1
Czech Republic	69.7	60.3	56.2	52.1	-7.3
Denmark	90.3	91.4	91.7	91.9	0.2
Germany	43.4	41.5	40.5	39.6	-2.1
Estonia	67.3	67.9	65.0	63.4	-2.4
Ireland	68.6	70.5	71.6	72.1	0.6
Greece	49.0	47.5	56.1	:	:
Spain	61.9	64.2	64.2	65.9	2.6
France	59.4	59.6	60.3	60.6	0.6
Croatia	72.0	71.8	70.4	71.3	1.4
Italy	62.9	64.2	65.6	66.8	1.8
Cyprus	62.8	66.8	80.5	86.7	7.7
Latvia	52.6	46.8	49.1	49.9	1.5
Lithuania	70.4	70.8	68.9	67.9	-1.6
Luxembourg	51.6	53.3	55.7	53.0	-4.9
Hungary	37.6	44.5	45.9	43.7	-4.7
Malta	79.7	76.0	80.2	79.7	-0.7
Netherlands	44.6	46.8	46.8	55.1	17.6
Austria	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.1	0.2
Poland	77.7	77.3	62.1	:	:
Portugal	61.7	56.3	56.9	55.2	-2.9
Romania	95.1	91.1	88.9	87.4	-1.8
Slovenia	69.1	68.8	63.8	61.7	-3.2
Slovakia	77.3	76.3	75.8	76.0	0.3
Finland	60.4	62.0	64.4	65.4	1.5
Sweden	43.4	42.3	39.2	39.2	0.0
United Kingdom	44.2	42.9	42.3	40.5	-4.2

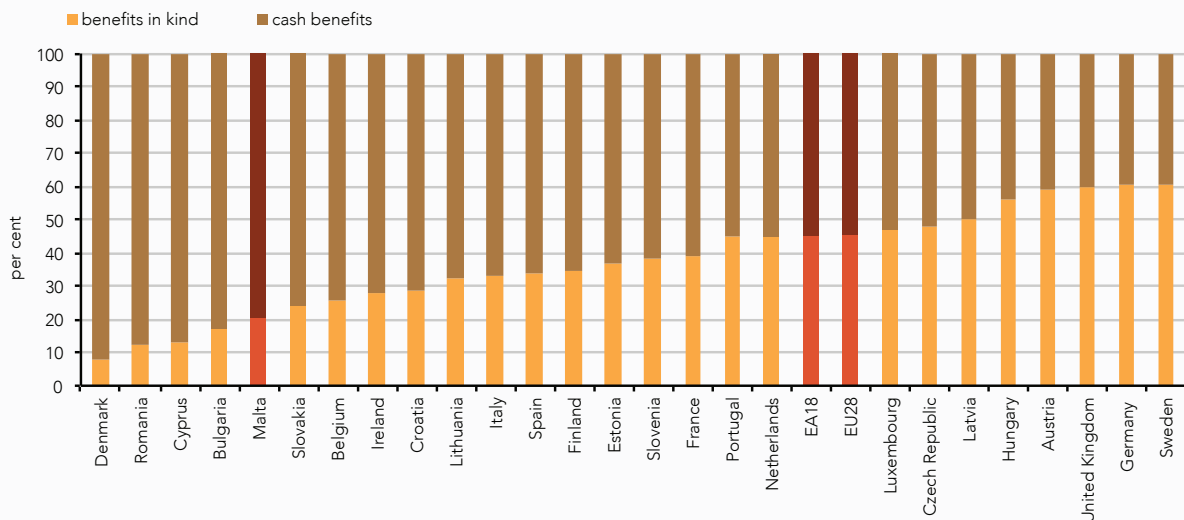
Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

19. BENEFITS IN KIND AS A PERCENTAGE OF MEANS-TESTED BENEFITS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
EU28	47.9	48.0	48.4	45.4	-6.3
EA18	46.2	45.9	45.9	45.1	-1.8
Belgium	27.8	27.2	27.8	25.3	-9.1
Bulgaria	14.1	13.9	15.2	17.0	11.9
Czech Republic	30.3	39.7	43.8	47.9	9.3
Denmark	9.7	8.6	8.3	8.1	-2.5
Germany	56.6	58.5	59.5	60.4	1.4
Estonia	32.7	32.1	35.0	36.6	4.5
Ireland	31.4	29.5	28.4	27.9	-1.6
Greece	51.0	52.5	43.9	:	:
Spain	38.1	35.8	35.8	34.1	-4.6
France	40.6	40.4	39.7	39.4	-0.9
Croatia	28.0	28.2	29.6	28.7	-3.2
Italy	37.1	35.8	34.4	33.2	-3.4
Cyprus	37.2	33.2	19.5	13.3	-31.6
Latvia	47.4	53.2	50.9	50.1	-1.5
Lithuania	29.6	29.2	31.1	32.1	3.5
Luxembourg	48.4	46.7	44.2	47.0	6.1
Hungary	62.4	55.5	54.1	56.3	4.0
Malta	20.3	24.0	19.8	20.3	2.7
Netherlands	55.4	53.2	53.2	44.9	-15.5
Austria	59.1	59.1	59.0	58.9	-0.2
Poland	22.3	22.7	37.9	:	:
Portugal	38.3	43.7	43.1	44.8	3.9
Romania	4.9	8.9	11.1	12.6	14.2
Slovenia	30.9	31.2	36.2	38.3	5.7
Slovakia	22.7	23.7	24.2	24.0	-1.0
Finland	39.6	38.0	35.6	34.6	-2.8
Sweden	56.6	57.7	60.8	60.8	0.0
United Kingdom	55.8	57.1	57.7	59.5	3.1

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

Chart 8. Means-tested benefits classification (2013)



20. NON MEANS-TESTED BENEFITS AS A PERCENTAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION BENEFITS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
EU28	89.3	89.3	89.4	88.7	-0.8
EA18	89.3	89.3	89.4	89.4	0.0
Belgium	94.9	95.0	94.8	94.5	-0.3
Bulgaria	95.5	95.7	95.7	95.9	0.1
Czech Republic	98.1	98.2	97.9	97.3	-0.6
Denmark	65.7	64.7	64.3	64.1	-0.3
Germany	87.9	88.1	88.1	87.9	-0.2
Estonia	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.3	0.1
Ireland	70.5	68.5	68.4	68.1	-0.4
Greece	93.3	93.7	94.3	:	:
Spain	85.3	83.9	85.4	85.7	0.4
France	89.1	89.2	89.1	89.0	-0.1
Croatia	93.5	93.1	93.3	93.6	0.3
Italy	94.1	94.3	94.3	94.3	0.0
Cyprus	86.2	87.0	85.7	87.4	2.0
Latvia	95.9	95.5	97.2	98.1	1.0
Lithuania	94.6	94.0	94.2	94.8	0.7
Luxembourg	96.3	96.2	96.4	96.4	0.0
Hungary	94.9	95.3	95.9	95.8	-0.1
Malta	86.7	86.4	87.1	87.0	-0.2
Netherlands	84.8	84.5	84.7	86.6	2.2
Austria	92.4	92.2	92.2	92.1	-0.1
Poland	96.4	96.6	95.8	:	:
Portugal	90.0	91.2	91.1	91.6	0.6
Romania	92.8	95.2	95.9	96.1	0.2
Slovenia	91.7	91.7	92.3	92.4	0.1
Slovakia	94.6	94.7	94.8	94.9	0.1
Finland	95.6	95.4	95.0	94.7	-0.3
Sweden	97.2	97.3	97.3	97.3	0.0
United Kingdom	84.9	85.1	85.3	85.7	0.5

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

21. CASH BENEFITS AS A PERCENTAGE OF NON MEANS-TESTED BENEFITS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
EU28	66.4	66.5	66.8	66.4	-0.6
EA18	67.3	67.4	67.8	67.8	0.1
Belgium	69.0	69.0	68.6	67.9	-0.9
Bulgaria	71.7	69.1	69.2	69.6	0.6
Czech Republic	68.3	68.5	68.5	68.3	-0.2
Denmark	40.9	40.9	40.5	42.0	3.7
Germany	66.5	66.1	66.1	65.5	-0.9
Estonia	71.3	70.3	69.9	70.4	0.7
Ireland	60.2	59.8	60.3	59.7	-0.9
Greece	64.5	67.7	73.8	:	:
Spain	66.9	67.4	69.2	70.3	1.7
France	63.8	63.8	64.0	64.0	0.1
Croatia	68.8	69.3	68.0	66.7	-1.9
Italy	74.1	74.8	75.5	75.9	0.6
Cyprus	79.9	80.5	81.1	81.5	0.6
Latvia	77.2	75.8	75.0	74.4	-0.7
Lithuania	69.9	67.9	68.3	68.2	-0.1
Luxembourg	70.4	70.6	70.3	69.5	-1.0
Hungary	68.7	69.0	71.1	70.9	-0.4
Malta	68.5	67.8	68.1	66.7	-2.2
Netherlands	63.9	63.6	63.3	66.1	4.5
Austria	72.0	71.7	71.7	71.6	-0.2
Poland	75.6	75.4	77.9	:	:
Portugal	70.6	73.9	73.8	75.2	1.8
Romania	69.8	69.7	70.0	70.0	0.0
Slovenia	67.1	67.7	67.2	68.7	2.3
Slovakia	66.2	66.6	66.3	65.7	-0.8
Finland	62.1	61.2	61.1	61.5	0.7
Sweden	54.9	54.2	54.7	54.8	0.2
United Kingdom	64.0	63.8	63.8	63.9	0.1

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

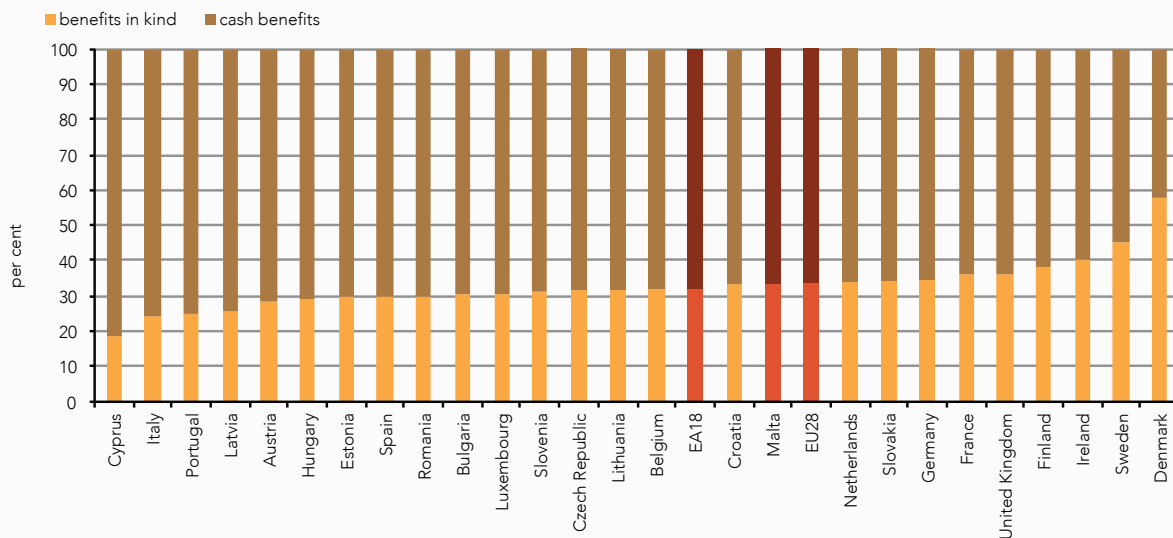
22. BENEFITS IN KIND

AS A PERCENTAGE OF NON MEANS-TESTED BENEFITS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
EU28	33.6	33.5	33.2	33.6	1.3
EA18	32.7	32.6	32.2	32.2	-0.1
Belgium	31.0	31.0	31.4	32.1	2.0
Bulgaria	28.3	30.9	30.8	30.4	-1.3
Czech Republic	31.7	31.5	31.5	31.7	0.5
Denmark	59.1	59.1	59.5	58.0	-2.5
Germany	33.5	33.9	33.9	34.5	1.8
Estonia	28.7	29.7	30.1	29.6	-1.7
Ireland	39.8	40.2	39.7	40.3	1.4
Greece	35.5	32.3	26.2	:	:
Spain	33.1	32.6	30.8	29.7	-3.8
France	36.2	36.2	36.0	36.0	-0.1
Croatia	31.2	30.7	32.0	33.3	4.1
Italy	25.9	25.2	24.5	24.1	-1.7
Cyprus	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.5	-2.6
Latvia	22.8	24.2	25.0	25.6	2.2
Lithuania	30.1	32.1	31.7	31.8	0.3
Luxembourg	29.6	29.4	29.7	30.5	2.4
Hungary	31.3	31.0	28.9	29.1	0.9
Malta	31.5	32.2	31.9	33.3	4.6
Netherlands	36.1	36.4	36.7	33.9	-7.8
Austria	28.0	28.3	28.3	28.4	0.4
Poland	24.4	24.6	22.1	:	:
Portugal	29.4	26.1	26.2	24.8	-5.2
Romania	30.2	30.3	30.0	30.0	-0.1
Slovenia	32.9	32.3	32.8	31.3	-4.6
Slovakia	33.8	33.4	33.7	34.3	1.7
Finland	37.9	38.8	38.9	38.5	-1.1
Sweden	45.1	45.8	45.3	45.2	-0.3
United Kingdom	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.1	-0.1

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

Chart 9. Non means-tested benefits classification (2013)



23. FUNCTIONS RELATING TO OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS AS A PERCENTAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU28	44.7	45.1	45.6	45.4
EA18	45.2	45.7	46.1	46.0
Belgium	39.3	39.7	39.7	40.3
Bulgaria	51.5	50.3	50.3	50.8
Czech Republic	45.4	47.1	48.0	47.4
Denmark	40.1	40.9	41.0	42.6
Germany	40.3	40.4	40.2	39.5
Estonia	44.2	44.0	44.5	44.7
Ireland	27.0	28.2	29.3	29.7
Greece	50.1	52.1	59.3	:
Spain	42.9	43.6	45.6	47.6
France	45.2	45.7	45.7	45.8
Croatia	37.7	38.2	38.0	38.0
Italy	58.8	59.3	59.8	60.0
Cyprus	46.8	48.1	52.3	54.6
Latvia	53.5	55.2	56.2	54.7
Lithuania	43.6	44.1	46.7	47.6
Luxembourg	36.2	37.4	37.9	37.5
Hungary	46.1	48.1	51.9	52.4
Malta	54.9	54.6	55.4	53.8
Netherlands	39.3	39.4	39.7	41.8
Austria	49.5	50.1	50.7	50.7
Poland	58.3	58.6	60.1	:
Portugal	51.7	55.2	54.8	56.2
Romania	50.8	52.9	54.3	54.8
Slovenia	46.5	47.0	47.1	48.8
Slovakia	42.8	43.5	44.1	44.5
Finland	39.2	40.0	40.7	41.3
Sweden	42.3	42.8	43.3	43.6
United Kingdom	41.0	41.2	42.1	42.7

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

24. FUNCTION RELATING TO SICKNESS/HEALTH CARE AS A PERCENTAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU28	29.2	29.2	29.0	29.2
EA18	29.6	29.5	29.3	29.4
Belgium	28.6	28.7	28.9	28.7
Bulgaria	24.2	26.1	26.3	25.8
Czech Republic	31.1	30.8	30.5	30.6
Denmark	21.3	21.2	21.1	20.3
Germany	32.5	33.3	33.8	34.4
Estonia	26.8	28.0	28.2	28.1
Ireland	33.9	33.2	32.8	33.2
Greece	29.2	25.9	21.4	:
Spain	28.8	27.7	26.3	25.5
France	29.2	29.0	28.8	28.7
Croatia	34.1	33.7	34.6	35.4
Italy	25.3	24.8	24.1	23.7
Cyprus	22.9	22.7	21.8	20.6
Latvia	20.8	21.3	21.9	22.4
Lithuania	26.0	27.8	27.3	28.2
Luxembourg	25.5	25.4	25.5	25.6
Hungary	25.7	25.4	23.6	23.9
Malta	29.3	29.3	29.6	30.7
Netherlands	35.2	35.7	35.9	34.9
Austria	25.4	25.7	25.6	25.7
Poland	23.1	23.3	24.0	:
Portugal	27.6	25.1	25.0	23.8
Romania	25.2	24.6	26.6	26.9
Slovenia	32.3	31.6	32.2	30.8
Slovakia	30.6	30.4	30.4	30.9
Finland	25.2	25.5	25.3	24.6
Sweden	25.1	25.7	25.5	25.5
United Kingdom	29.7	30.2	30.1	30.5

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

25. FUNCTION RELATING TO FAMILY/CHILDREN AS A PERCENTAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU28	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4
EA18	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8
Belgium	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.4
Bulgaria	11.4	10.9	10.5	10.5
Czech Republic	10.3	9.3	8.8	9.1
Denmark	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.6
Germany	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.2
Estonia	12.7	12.4	11.5	11.1
Ireland	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.4
Greece	6.4	6.2	5.5	:
Spain	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.3
France	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8
Croatia	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.0
Italy	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1
Cyprus	9.8	9.0	7.1	6.6
Latvia	8.5	7.6	7.2	8.3
Lithuania	12.1	10.4	8.8	7.7
Luxembourg	17.8	16.5	16.2	15.9
Hungary	13.0	12.7	12.3	12.1
Malta	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.4
Netherlands	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.3
Austria	10.3	9.8	9.5	9.3
Poland	7.0	7.1	4.8	:
Portugal	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.6
Romania	9.7	10.5	8.6	8.1
Slovenia	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.0
Slovakia	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.7
Finland	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.7
Sweden	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.5
United Kingdom	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.7

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

26. FUNCTION RELATING TO DISABILITY AS A PERCENTAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU28	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4
EA18	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2
Belgium	7.4	7.5	7.7	8.2
Bulgaria	7.9	7.7	7.7	8.1
Czech Republic	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.7
Denmark	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.2
Germany	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0
Estonia	10.9	11.5	11.8	12.0
Ireland	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.9
Greece	4.7	4.9	4.5	:
Spain	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.4
France	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
Croatia	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.0
Italy	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5
Cyprus	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Latvia	7.6	8.5	8.7	8.5
Lithuania	10.1	9.6	9.7	9.5
Luxembourg	11.4	11.7	11.1	10.8
Hungary	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.2
Malta	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9
Netherlands	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.9
Austria	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.1
Poland	8.1	8.3	8.4	:
Portugal	8.2	8.2	7.4	7.7
Romania	9.1	8.8	8.1	7.8
Slovenia	7.2	6.9	6.4	6.3
Slovakia	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.0
Finland	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.2
Sweden	13.6	13.1	12.5	12.2
United Kingdom	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.3

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

27. FUNCTION RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU28	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.6
EA18	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.5
Belgium	13.1	12.7	12.5	11.7
Bulgaria	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.2
Czech Republic	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.4
Denmark	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.9
Germany	5.8	4.6	4.2	4.1
Estonia	4.2	2.9	3.1	3.2
Ireland	15.9	15.8	15.4	14.7
Greece	6.1	7.4	6.3	:
Spain	13.5	14.5	14.0	13.0
France	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.1
Croatia	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Italy	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.0
Cyprus	4.9	5.4	6.8	8.2
Latvia	7.4	4.8	3.7	4.3
Lithuania	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.7
Luxembourg	5.6	5.3	5.8	6.6
Hungary	4.0	3.7	2.6	2.3
Malta	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.3
Netherlands	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.6
Austria	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.5
Poland	2.1	1.6	1.7	:
Portugal	5.7	5.5	6.8	6.9
Romania	3.2	1.6	1.1	1.1
Slovenia	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.4
Slovakia	5.5	4.7	4.0	3.4
Finland	8.2	7.0	6.9	7.5
Sweden	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.2
United Kingdom	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

28. FUNCTION RELATING TO HOUSING AS A PERCENTAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU28	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
EA18	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Belgium	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Czech Republic	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.3
Denmark	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Germany	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
Estonia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ireland	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
Greece	1.4	1.3	0.8	:
Spain	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4
France	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Croatia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cyprus	5.1	4.3	2.8	1.7
Latvia	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Hungary	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.5
Malta	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5
Netherlands	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Austria	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Poland	0.3	0.3	0.3	:
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Slovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Finland	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Sweden	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
United Kingdom	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

29. FUNCTION RELATING TO SOCIAL EXCLUSION N.E.C. AS A PERCENTAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU28	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
EA18	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Belgium	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
Bulgaria	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Czech Republic	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6
Denmark	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2
Germany	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Estonia	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
Ireland	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0
Greece	2.2	2.3	2.1	:
Spain	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
France	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Croatia	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Italy	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cyprus	7.1	7.1	5.8	5.0
Latvia	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.0
Lithuania	3.9	4.7	4.7	4.2
Luxembourg	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1
Hungary	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Malta	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4
Netherlands	6.8	7.1	6.6	5.2
Austria	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Poland	1.1	0.8	0.8	:
Portugal	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9
Romania	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.1
Slovenia	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7
Slovakia	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3
Finland	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8
Sweden	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
United Kingdom	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.7

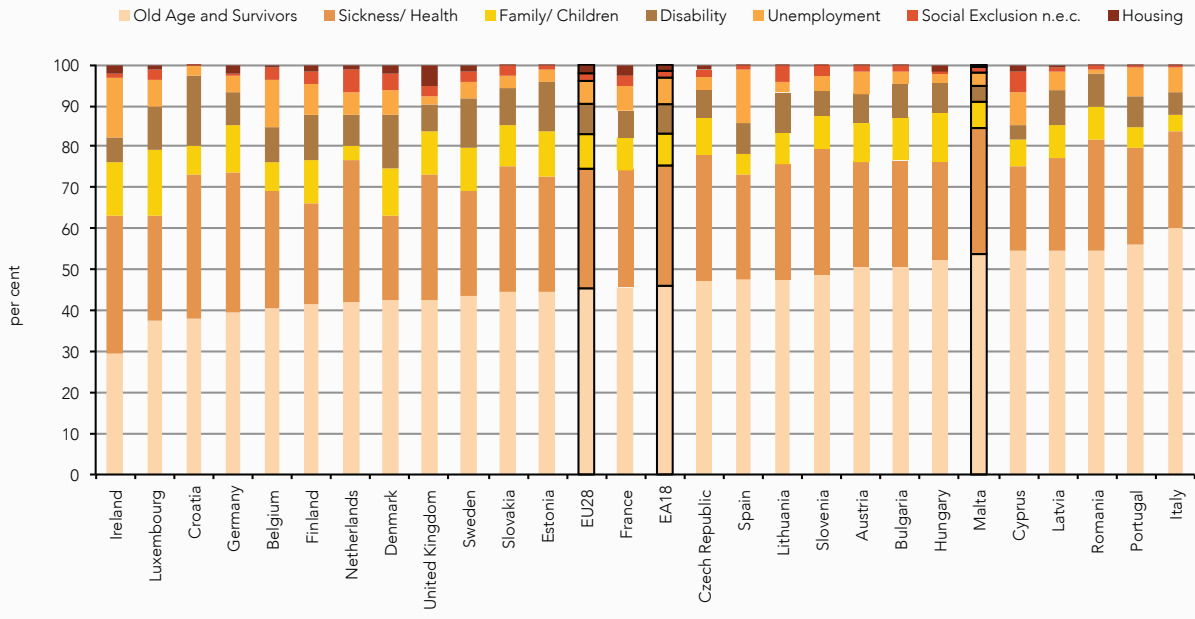
Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

30. SOCIAL PROTECTION FUNCTIONS IN EUROPE: AN OVERVIEW (2013)

	Old Age and Survivors	Sickness/ Health	Family/ Children	Disability	Unemployment	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	Housing
Ireland	29.7	33.2	13.4	5.9	14.7	1.0	2.1
Luxembourg	37.5	25.6	15.9	10.8	6.6	2.1	1.4
Croatia	38.0	35.4	7.0	17.0	2.3	0.2	0.1
Germany	39.5	34.4	11.2	8.0	4.1	0.6	2.1
Belgium	40.3	28.7	7.4	8.2	11.7	2.9	0.8
Finland	41.3	24.6	10.7	11.2	7.5	2.8	1.8
Netherlands	41.8	34.9	3.3	7.9	5.6	5.2	1.3
Denmark	42.6	20.3	11.6	13.2	5.9	4.2	2.2
United Kingdom	42.7	30.5	10.7	6.3	2.1	2.7	5.2
Sweden	43.6	25.5	10.5	12.2	4.2	2.4	1.6
Slovakia	44.5	30.9	9.7	9.0	3.4	2.3	0.2
Estonia	44.7	28.1	11.1	12.0	3.2	0.7	0.3
EU28	45.4	29.2	8.4	7.4	5.6	1.9	2.1
France	45.8	28.7	7.8	6.5	6.1	2.5	2.6
EA18	46.0	29.4	7.8	7.2	6.5	1.6	1.5
Czech Republic	47.4	30.6	9.1	6.7	3.4	1.6	1.3
Spain	47.6	25.5	5.3	7.4	13.0	0.9	0.4
Lithuania	47.6	28.2	7.7	9.5	2.7	4.2	0.0
Slovenia	48.8	30.8	8.0	6.3	3.4	2.7	0.1
Austria	50.7	25.7	9.3	7.1	5.5	1.3	0.4
Bulgaria	50.8	25.8	10.5	8.1	3.2	1.5	0.1
Hungary	52.4	23.9	12.1	7.2	2.3	0.5	1.5
Malta	53.8	30.7	6.4	3.9	3.3	1.4	0.5
Cyprus	54.6	20.6	6.6	3.3	8.2	5.0	1.7
Latvia	54.7	22.4	8.3	8.5	4.3	1.0	0.8
Romania	54.8	26.9	8.1	7.8	1.1	1.1	0.1
Portugal	56.2	23.8	4.6	7.7	6.9	0.9	0.0
Italy	60.0	23.7	4.1	5.5	6.0	0.7	0.1

Note: EU28 and EA18 data for 2013 exclude Greece and Poland, since data for these countries is unavailable.

Chart 10. Social protection benefits by function classification (2013)







SECTION C
Social Security Benefits
by district and locality

31.1 SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS BENEFICIARIES

BY ESSPROS FUNCTION, LOCALITY AND GENDER (2014)...

Regions, districts and localities	Sickness ¹			Disability ²			Old Age ³			Survivors ⁴		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
MALTA	23,623	18,757	42,380	4,996	3,689	8,685	42,367	18,082	60,449	167	15,574	15,741
Malta	21,955	17,439	39,394	4,486	3,094	7,580	39,357	16,432	55,789	156	14,435	14,591
Gozo and Comino	1,668	1,318	2,986	510	595	1,105	3,010	1,650	4,660	11	1,139	1,150
Southern Harbour	5,506	4,727	10,233	1,044	714	1,758	9,372	3,673	13,045	35	3,825	3,860
Cospicua	441	529	970	88	54	142	596	268	864	3	313	316
Fgura	741	522	1,263	131	97	228	1,158	358	1,516	6	349	355
Floriana	114	161	275	23	10	33	314	145	459	1	164	165
Hal Luqa	360	302	662	74	45	119	811	380	1,191	0	540	540
Hal Tarxien	466	364	830	90	88	178	872	380	1,252	6	274	280
Haz-Żabbar	996	669	1,665	170	119	289	1,568	478	2,046	7	477	484
Kalkara	177	164	341	49	35	84	275	96	371	0	134	134
Marsa	582	373	955	84	37	121	685	266	951	1	296	297
Paola	595	469	1,064	132	92	224	1,041	472	1,513	4	457	461
Santa Luċija	158	131	289	36	39	75	439	162	601	0	132	132
Senglea	202	229	431	47	18	65	358	110	468	2	142	144
Valletta	398	536	934	65	48	113	777	431	1,208	4	372	376
Vittoriosa	170	175	345	31	15	46	371	104	475	0	143	143
Xgħajra	106	103	209	24	17	41	107	23	130	1	32	33
Northern Harbour	6,806	5,445	12,251	1,289	884	2,173	13,279	5,898	19,177	53	5,005	5,058
Birkirkara	1,329	1,078	2,407	303	214	517	2,256	1,022	3,278	13	811	824
Gżira	566	361	927	75	50	125	835	361	1,196	4	361	365
Hal Qormi	1,259	868	2,127	245	127	372	1,786	656	2,442	3	635	638
Hamrun	779	681	1,460	119	83	202	1,266	574	1,840	4	538	542
Msida	623	406	1,029	77	57	134	776	473	1,249	2	316	318
Pembroke	146	124	270	38	30	68	171	57	228	1	50	51
San Ġwann	603	399	1,002	119	86	205	1,253	426	1,679	5	357	362
Santa Venera	400	333	733	73	55	128	777	288	1,065	1	243	244
St Julian's	244	264	508	66	44	110	933	430	1,363	2	344	346
Swieqi	154	160	314	33	36	69	657	260	917	6	172	178
Ta' Xbiex	92	72	164	15	7	22	254	79	333	1	78	79
Tal-Pieta	227	277	504	44	25	69	495	231	726	0	255	255
Tas-Sliema	384	422	806	82	70	152	1,820	1,041	2,861	11	845	856

31.1 SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS BENEFICIARIES BY ESSPROS FUNCTION, LOCALITY AND GENDER (2014) cont...

Regions, districts and localities	Sickness ¹			Disability ²			Old Age ³			Survivors ⁴		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
South Eastern	3,899	2,885	6,784	765	569	1,334	5,830	2,130	7,960	19	1,945	1,964
Birzebbuga	625	444	1,069	115	71	186	817	255	1,072	0	285	285
Gudja	205	134	339	35	26	61	313	96	409	1	95	96
Hal Ghaxaq	306	181	487	57	43	100	455	125	580	0	130	130
Hal Kirkop	147	110	257	34	19	53	180	78	258	1	59	60
Hal Safi	147	101	248	28	15	43	166	57	223	1	63	64
Marsaskala	557	483	1,040	92	94	186	675	268	943	3	192	195
Marsaxlokk	205	122	327	37	19	56	331	89	420	1	96	97
Mqabba	172	138	310	29	20	49	277	119	396	2	86	88
Qrendi	169	109	278	35	27	62	268	106	374	1	82	83
Żejtun	749	602	1,351	199	120	319	1,316	528	1,844	4	543	547
Żurrieq	617	461	1,078	104	115	219	1,032	409	1,441	5	314	319
Western	2,877	2,000	4,877	665	483	1,148	5,710	2,615	8,325	19	1,894	1,913
Had-Dingli	199	97	296	43	21	64	302	110	412	0	69	69
Hal Balzan	104	97	201	27	27	54	474	221	695	4	165	169
Hal Lija	104	89	193	23	23	46	307	151	458	0	102	102
H'Attard	312	254	566	79	70	149	898	431	1,329	5	298	303
Haz-Żebbuġ	811	449	1,260	142	97	239	1,090	450	1,540	4	338	342
Iklin	115	89	204	30	24	54	259	101	360	0	63	63
Mdina	10	7	17	4	2	6	32	38	70	0	12	12
Mtarfa	146	113	259	25	14	39	98	55	153	1	91	92
Rabat	648	491	1,139	157	102	259	1,471	721	2,192	3	526	529
Siggiewi	428	314	742	135	103	238	779	337	1,116	2	230	232
Northern	2,867	2,382	5,249	723	444	1,167	5,166	2,116	7,282	30	1,766	1,796
Hal Ghargħur	120	57	177	33	14	47	214	63	277	3	55	58
Mellieħa	338	264	602	108	57	165	754	323	1,077	4	270	274
Mgarr	147	115	262	39	21	60	269	75	344	2	82	84
Mosta	894	711	1,605	237	145	382	1,670	744	2,414	15	651	666
Naxxar	510	364	874	119	85	204	1,088	389	1,477	1	327	328
St Paul's Bay	858	871	1,729	187	122	309	1,171	522	1,693	5	381	386

31.1 SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS BENEFICIARIES BY ESSPROS FUNCTION, LOCALITY AND GENDER (2014) cont...

Regions, districts and localities	Sickness ¹			Disability ²			Old Age ³			Survivors ⁴		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Gozo and Comino	1,668	1,318	2,986	510	595	1,105	3,010	1,650	4,660	11	1,139	1,150
Fontana	41	36	77	15	19	34	95	43	138	0	43	43
Għajnsielem and Comino	151	109	260	55	51	106	247	106	353	0	79	79
Għarb	53	32	85	15	14	29	106	52	158	1	38	39
Għasri	17	18	35	2	8	10	34	30	64	0	20	20
Munxar	89	48	137	14	23	37	61	34	95	0	21	21
Nadur	200	179	379	75	67	142	403	234	637	1	154	155
Qala	81	76	157	28	33	61	173	93	266	1	47	48
San Lawrenz	25	24	49	8	7	15	56	34	90	0	17	17
Ta' Kerċem	82	50	132	21	32	53	156	75	231	0	52	52
Ta' Sannat	102	69	171	27	32	59	168	75	243	0	68	68
Victoria	260	283	543	88	106	194	686	413	1,099	3	310	313
Xagħra	164	151	315	74	84	158	377	202	579	0	114	114
Xewkija	232	147	379	61	98	159	291	177	468	5	124	129
Żebbuġ	171	96	267	27	21	48	157	82	239	0	52	52

Sources: Department of Social Security (DSS) System for Administration of Social Benefits (SABS)

Notes:

¹The Sickness function contains the following benefits: Injury Benefit, Sickness Benefit, Leprosy Assistance, Milk Grant, Sickness Assistance, Social Assistance, Social Assistance for Carers and Tuberculosis Assistance.

²The Disability function contains the following benefits: Decreased National Invalidity Pension, Disablement Gratuity, Injury Pension, Increased Invalidity Pension, Invalidity Pension, National Minimum Invalidity Pension, Disabled Child Allowance, Disability Pension and Severely Disability Pension.

³The Old Age function contains the following benefits: Decreased National Minimum Pension, Increased National Minimum Pension, Increased Retirement Pension, National Minimum Pension, Retirement Pension, Two-Thirds Pension, Age Pension, Blind Pension and Carers Pension.

⁴The Survivors function contains the following benefits: Early Survivors Retirement Pension, National Minimum Widows Pension, Pensions of Widows with Children, Survivors Pension, Widows Pension and Orphans' Allowance.

31.1 SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS BENEFICIARIES BY ESSPROS FUNCTION, LOCALITY AND GENDER (2014) cont...

Regions, districts and localities	Family/ Children ⁵			Unemployment ⁶			Social Exclusion N.E.C. ⁷		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
MALTA	2,270	44,208	46,478	7,636	2,332	9,968	12,724	13,309	26,033
Malta	2,104	40,991	43,095	7,006	2,141	9,147	11,775	11,955	23,730
Gozo and Comino	166	3,217	3,383	630	191	821	949	1,354	2,303
Southern Harbour	383	8,213	8,596	2,188	555	2,743	3,672	3,599	7,271
Cospicua	26	563	589	281	65	346	394	365	759
Fgura	69	1,321	1,390	237	67	304	307	253	560
Floriana	3	158	161	57	16	73	110	168	278
Hal Luqa	18	468	486	103	26	129	269	387	656
Hal Tarxien	44	990	1,034	129	43	172	227	220	447
Haz-Zabbar	98	1,774	1,872	268	87	355	556	398	954
Kalkara	8	297	305	56	19	75	106	113	219
Marsa	20	415	435	259	34	293	359	325	684
Paola	28	711	739	237	53	290	392	423	815
Santa Luċija	11	262	273	61	16	77	108	87	195
Senglea	11	249	260	113	27	140	200	169	369
Valletta	26	519	545	260	62	322	422	518	940
Vittoriosa	4	211	215	82	21	103	150	125	275
Xghajra	17	275	292	45	19	64	72	48	120
Northern Harbour	559	11,625	12,184	2,260	647	2,907	3,922	3,923	7,845
Birkirkara	111	2,525	2,636	421	123	544	804	718	1,522
Gżira	40	602	642	246	51	297	297	295	592
Hal Qormi	91	1,708	1,799	313	74	387	739	630	1,369
Hamrun	37	805	842	302	66	368	544	566	1,110
Msida	38	744	782	258	67	325	304	306	610
Pembroke	19	452	471	35	12	47	50	53	103
San Ġwann	29	1,136	1,165	163	59	222	294	236	530
Santa Venera	40	766	806	119	35	154	207	215	422
St Julian's	36	651	687	96	28	124	174	212	386
Swieqi	49	897	946	51	30	81	48	53	101
Ta' Xbiex	8	103	111	36	7	43	47	52	99
Tal-Pieta	19	366	385	81	42	123	149	236	385
Tas-Sliema	42	870	912	139	53	192	265	351	616

31.1 SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS BENEFICIARIES BY ESSPROS FUNCTION, LOCALITY AND GENDER (2014) cont...

Regions, districts and localities	Family/ Children ⁵			Unemployment ⁶			Social Exclusion N.E.C. ⁷		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
South Eastern	402	7,539	7,941	1,156	428	1,584	1,773	1,760	3,533
Birżebbuġa	52	1,001	1,053	228	90	318	280	282	562
Gudja	22	276	298	41	12	53	96	74	170
Hal Ġhaxaq	34	570	604	83	24	107	126	112	238
Hal Kirkop	10	270	280	36	21	57	73	65	138
Hal Safi	11	252	263	54	19	73	40	50	90
Marsaskala	71	1,584	1,655	254	105	359	200	207	407
Marsaxlokk	13	371	384	43	19	62	85	68	153
Mqabba	25	404	429	43	8	51	76	102	178
Qrendi	27	325	352	36	20	56	77	76	153
Żejtun	59	1,190	1,249	187	59	246	420	421	841
Żurrieq	78	1,296	1,374	151	51	202	300	303	603
Western	347	6,201	6,548	571	202	773	1,305	1,360	2,665
Had-Dingli	18	415	433	25	7	32	68	45	113
Hal Balzan	29	355	384	33	13	46	57	65	122
Hal Lija	17	303	320	19	8	27	56	75	131
H'Attard	78	1,130	1,208	54	32	86	119	147	266
Haz-Żebbuġ	65	1,379	1,444	187	47	234	347	289	636
Iklin	13	272	285	22	12	34	40	25	65
Mdina	1	15	16	3	2	5	5	4	9
Mtarfa	10	346	356	22	12	34	47	93	140
Rabat	62	1,065	1,127	129	37	166	368	415	783
Sigġiewi	54	921	975	77	32	109	198	202	400
Northern	413	7,413	7,826	831	309	1,140	1,103	1,313	2,416
Hal Ġharghur	19	365	384	26	8	34	53	50	103
Mellieħa	47	933	980	56	28	84	115	175	290
Mġarr	27	450	477	26	11	37	42	54	96
Mosta	127	2,283	2,410	174	61	235	296	421	717
Naxxar	86	1,517	1,603	111	40	151	166	152	318
St Paul's Bay	107	1,865	1,972	438	161	599	431	461	892

31.1 SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS BENEFICIARIES BY ESSPROS FUNCTION, LOCALITY AND GENDER (2014) cont...

Regions, districts and localities	Family/ Children ⁵			Unemployment ⁶			Social Exclusion N.E.C. ⁷		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Gozo and Comino	166	3,217	3,383	630	191	821	949	1,354	2,303
Fontana	1	97	98	20	8	28	30	34	64
Għajnsielem and Comino	14	283	297	64	16	80	91	95	186
Għarb	4	136	140	15	6	21	18	34	52
Għasri	1	43	44	6	0	6	7	11	18
Munxar	3	109	112	38	6	44	36	35	71
Nadur	16	384	400	72	21	93	135	211	346
Qala	13	183	196	19	11	30	51	89	140
San Lawrenz	5	56	61	8	1	9	13	17	30
Ta' Kerċem	14	188	202	17	6	23	43	63	106
Ta' Sannat	15	218	233	31	17	48	46	65	111
Victoria	29	585	614	94	30	124	176	283	459
Xagħra	21	432	453	69	18	87	120	160	280
Xewkija	19	302	321	70	22	92	104	166	270
Żebbuġ	11	201	212	107	29	136	79	91	170

Sources: Department of Social Security (DSS) System for Administration of Social Benefits (SABS)

Notes:

⁵ The Family/Children function contains the following benefits: Marriage Grant, Maternity Benefit, Maternity Leave Benefit, Re-marriage Grant, Children's Allowance, Foster Care Allowance and Social Assistance for Single Parents.

⁶ The Unemployment function consists of the following benefits: Special Unemployment Benefit, Unemployment Benefit, Social Assistance Board, Subsidiary Unemployment Assistance, Unemployment Assistance and Unemployment Assistance Tapering.

⁷ The Social Exclusion N.E.C. function consists of the following benefits: Drug Addicts Allowance and Supplementary Assistance.

31.2 SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS EXPENDITURE BY LOCALITY (2014)

Regions, districts and localities	Total Expenditure €000	Regions, districts and localities	Total Expenditure €000
MALTA	812,190		
Malta	753,895		
Gozo and Comino	58,295		
Southern Harbour	185,562		
Cospicua	14,946	Western	103,640
Fgura	21,397	Had-Dingli	5,129
Floriana	6,423	Hal Balzan	8,604
Hal Luqa	11,958	Hal Lija	5,326
Hal Tarxien	17,024	H'Attard	15,977
Haz-Żabbar	28,689	Haz-Żebbuġ	20,399
Kalkara	5,916	Iklin	4,462
Marsa	14,496	Mdina	744
Paola	21,448	Mtarfa	2,387
Santa Luċija	8,090	Rabat	26,190
Senglea	7,462	Siġġiewi	14,421
Valletta	17,961		
Vittoriosa	7,022	Northern	96,332
Xgħajra	2,732	Hal Għargħur	3,574
Northern Harbour	258,398	Mellieħa	12,497
Birkirkara	45,123	Mġarr	4,526
Gżira	16,891	Mosta	30,700
Hal Qormi	34,732	Naxxar	19,084
Hamrun	26,006	St Paul's Bay	25,950
Msida	16,845		
Pembroke	3,734	Gozo and Comino	58,295
San Ġwann	22,138	Fontana	1,776
Santa Venera	14,388	Għajnsielem and Comino	4,605
St Julian's	16,885	Għarb	1,935
Swieqi	11,508	Għasri	792
Ta' Xbiex	4,273	Munxar	1,514
Tal-Pieta	9,890	Nadur	7,869
Tas-Sliema	35,986	Qala	3,104
		San Lawrenz	993
		Ta' Kerċem	2,762
		Ta' Sannat	3,143
		Victoria	13,169
		Xagħra	6,953
		Xewkija	6,168
		Żebbuġ	3,512
South Eastern	109,963		
Birżebbuġa	16,019		
Gudja	5,129		
Hal Għaxaq	7,722		
Hal Kirkop	3,674		
Hal Safi	3,533		
Marsaskala	14,591		
Marsaxlokk	5,548		
Mqabba	5,050		
Qrendi	4,812		
Żejtun	25,039		
Żurrieq	18,846		

Sources: Department of Social Security (DSS) System for Administration of Social Benefits (SABS)

Note: The total benefits expenditure obtained from the SABS database does not match that with the Treasury's Departmental Accounting System (DAS), used to compile Tables 2.1 and 2.2 in this publication, as the latter includes welfare payments which are excluded from the SABS database.

31.3. MALTESE POPULATION AS AT THE END OF 2014

Regions, districts and localities	Population	Regions, districts and localities	Population
MALTA	429,344		
Malta	397,752		
Gozo and Comino	31,592		
Southern Harbour	79,741	Western	59,063
Cospicua	5,177	Had-Dingli	3,599
Fgura	11,578	Hal Balzan	4,492
Floriana	1,997	Hal Lija	3,070
Hal Luqa	5,714	H'Attard	10,761
Hal Tarxien	8,512	Haz-Żebbuġ	11,618
Haz-Żabbar	14,820	Iklin	3,205
Kalkara	2,954	Mdina	233
Marsa	5,354	Mtarfa	2,582
Paola	8,171	Rabat	11,176
Santa Luċija	2,969	Siggiewi	8,327
Senglea	2,707		
Valletta	5,677	Northern	66,131
Vittoriosa	2,477	Hal Għargħur	2,689
Xgħajra	1,634	Mellieħa	8,926
		Mġarr	3,543
Northern Harbour	126,027	Mosta	19,806
Birkirkara	22,047	Naxxar	13,376
Gżira	7,577	St Paul's Bay	17,791
Hal Qormi	16,315		
Hamrun	8,952	Gozo and Comino	31,592
Msida	8,522	Fontana	887
Pembroke	3,599	Għajnsielem and Comino	2,683
San Ġwann	12,416	Għarb	1,233
Santa Venera	6,911	Għasri	424
St Julian's	9,044	Munxar	1,087
Swieqi	10,125	Nadur	3,974
Ta' Xbiex	1,581	Qala	1,835
Tal-Pieta	4,034	San Lawrenz	630
Tas-Sliema	14,904	Ta' Kerċem	1,750
		Ta' Sannat	1,864
South Eastern	66,790	Victoria	6,225
Birżebbuġa	11,963	Xagħra	3,968
Gudja	3,049	Xewkija	3,143
Hal Għaxaq	4,646	Żebbuġ	1,889
Hal Kirkop	2,318		
Hal Safi	2,122		
Marsaskala	11,669		
Marsaxlokk	3,422		
Mqabba	3,267		
Qrendi	2,690		
Żejtun	11,226		
Żurrieq	10,418		

Source: NSO publication, Demographic Review 2014.

Chart 11. Contributory benefits beneficiaries per 1000 population

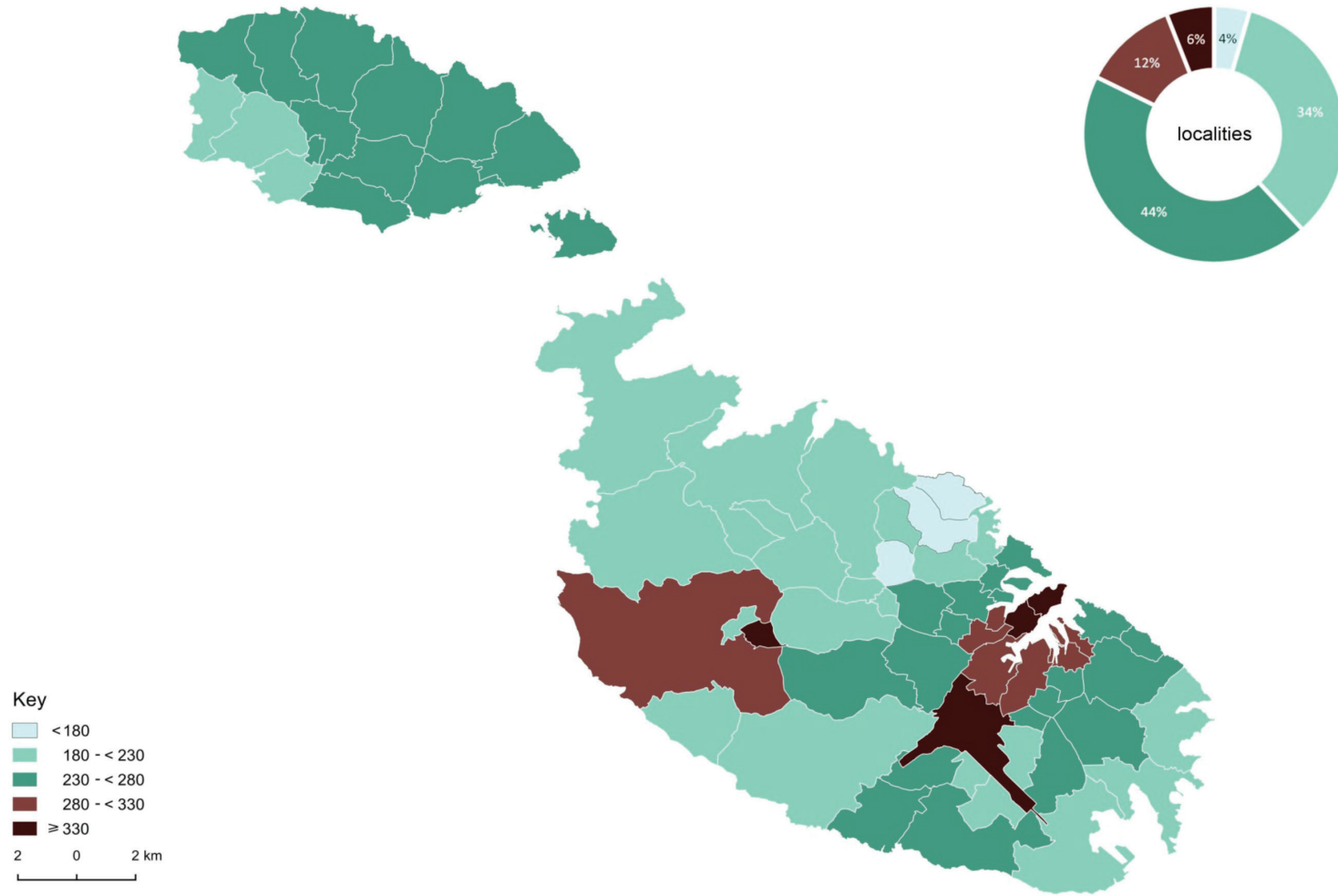


Chart 12. Non-contributory benefits beneficiaries per 1000 population

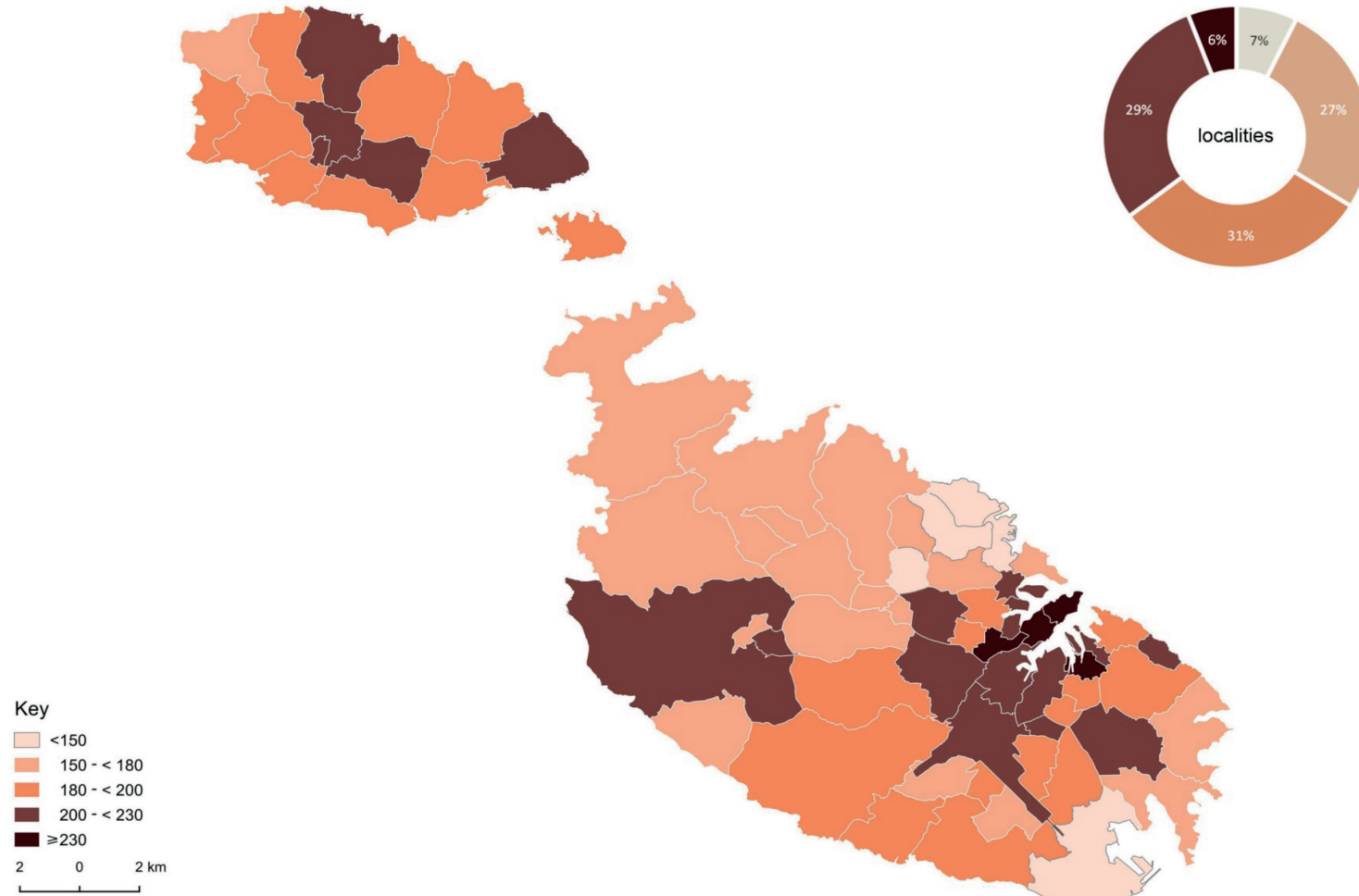


Chart 13. Sickness benefits beneficiaries per 1000 population

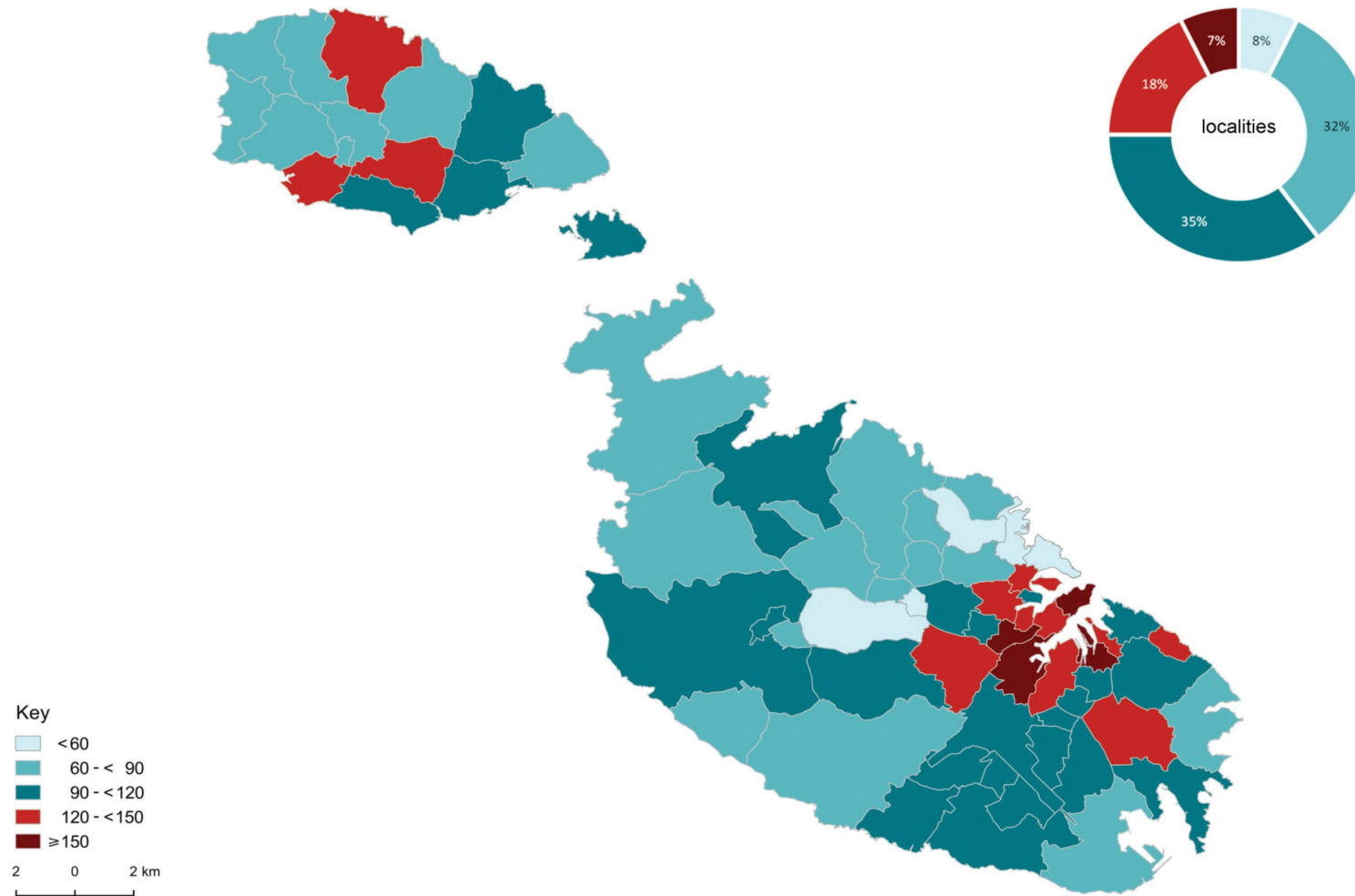


Chart 14. Disability benefits beneficiaries per 1000 population

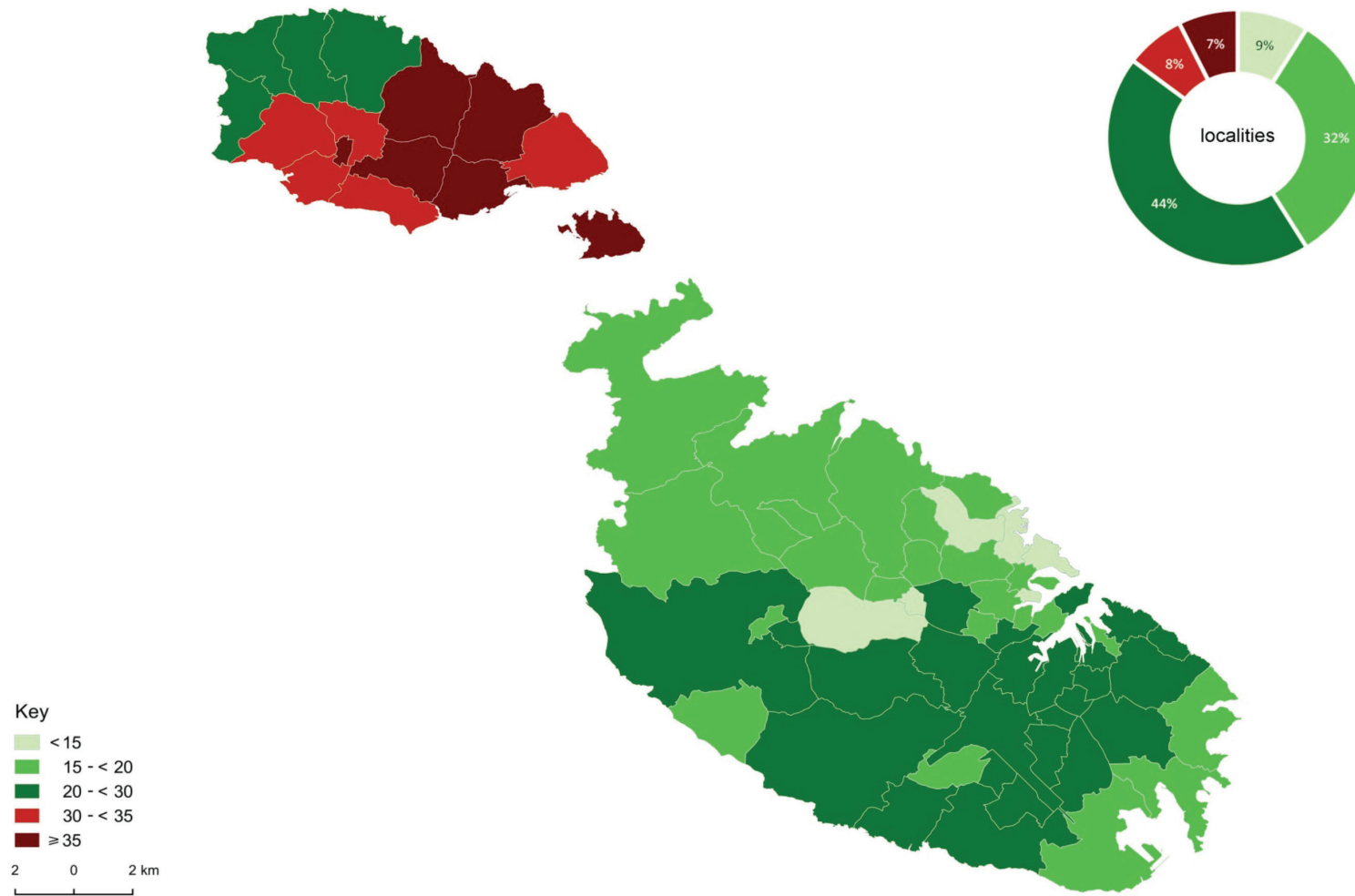


Chart 15. Old Age benefits beneficiaries per 1000 population

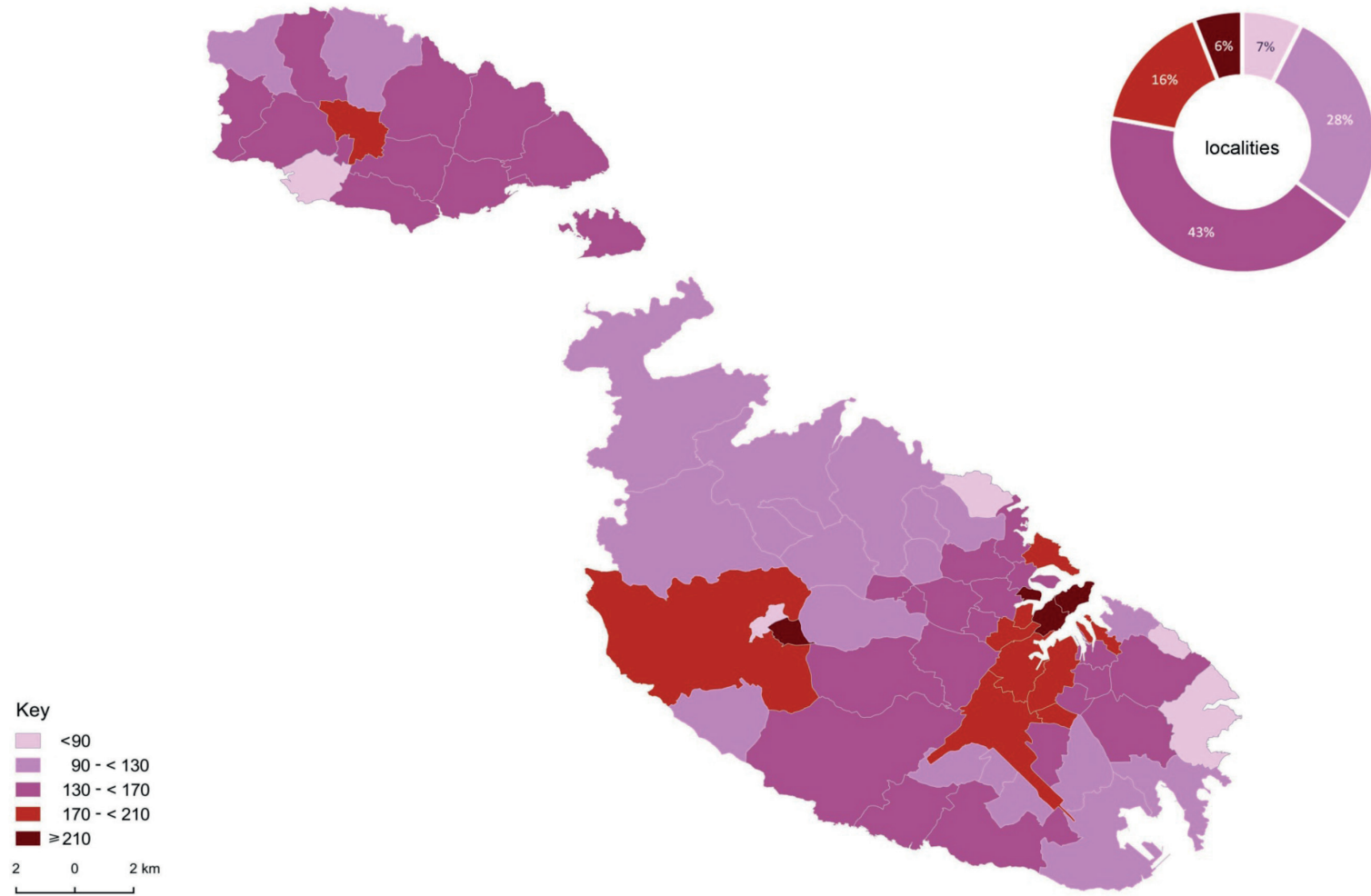


Chart 16. Survivors benefits beneficiaries per 1000 population

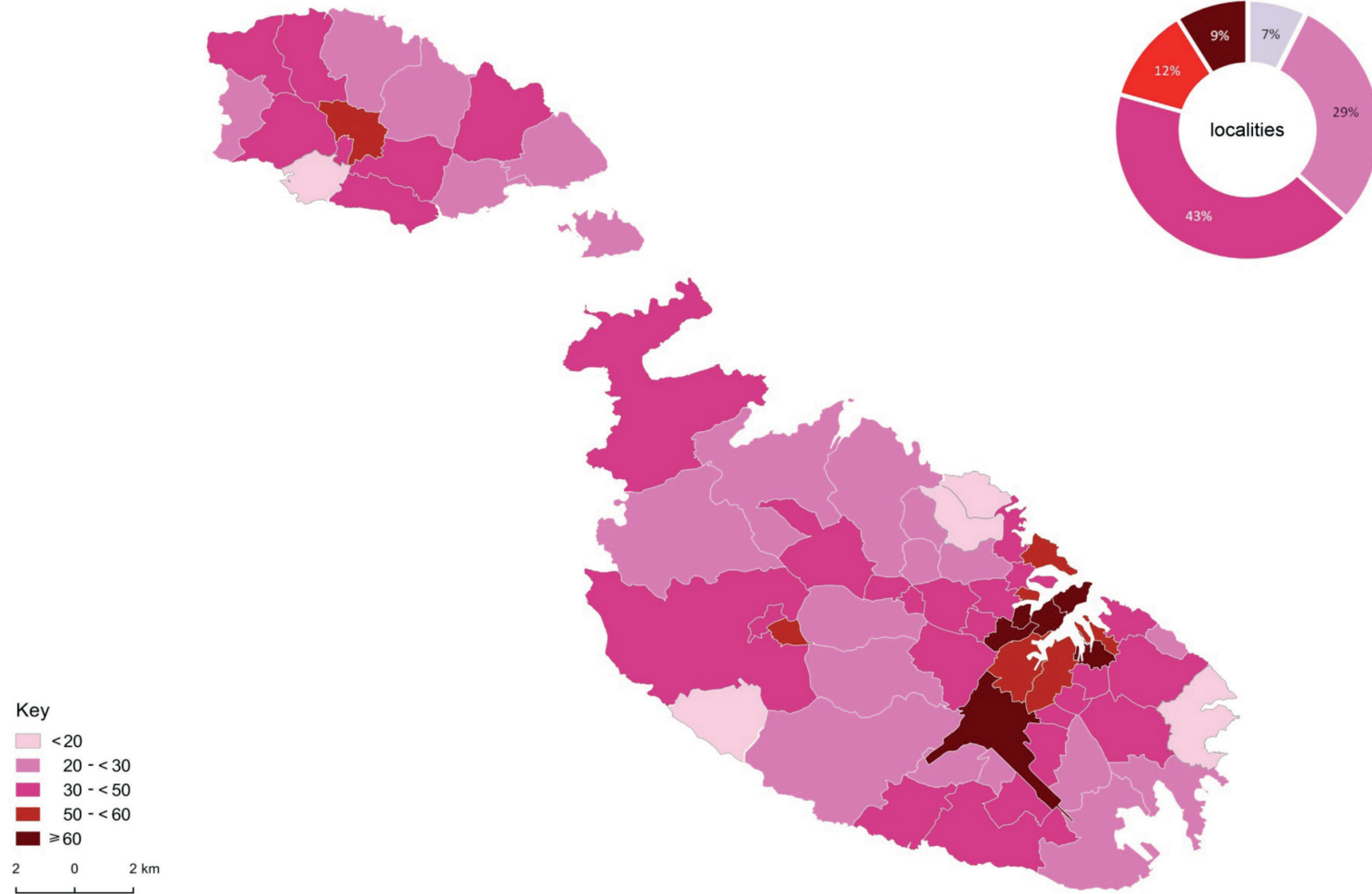


Chart 17. Family/Children benefits beneficiaries per 1000 population

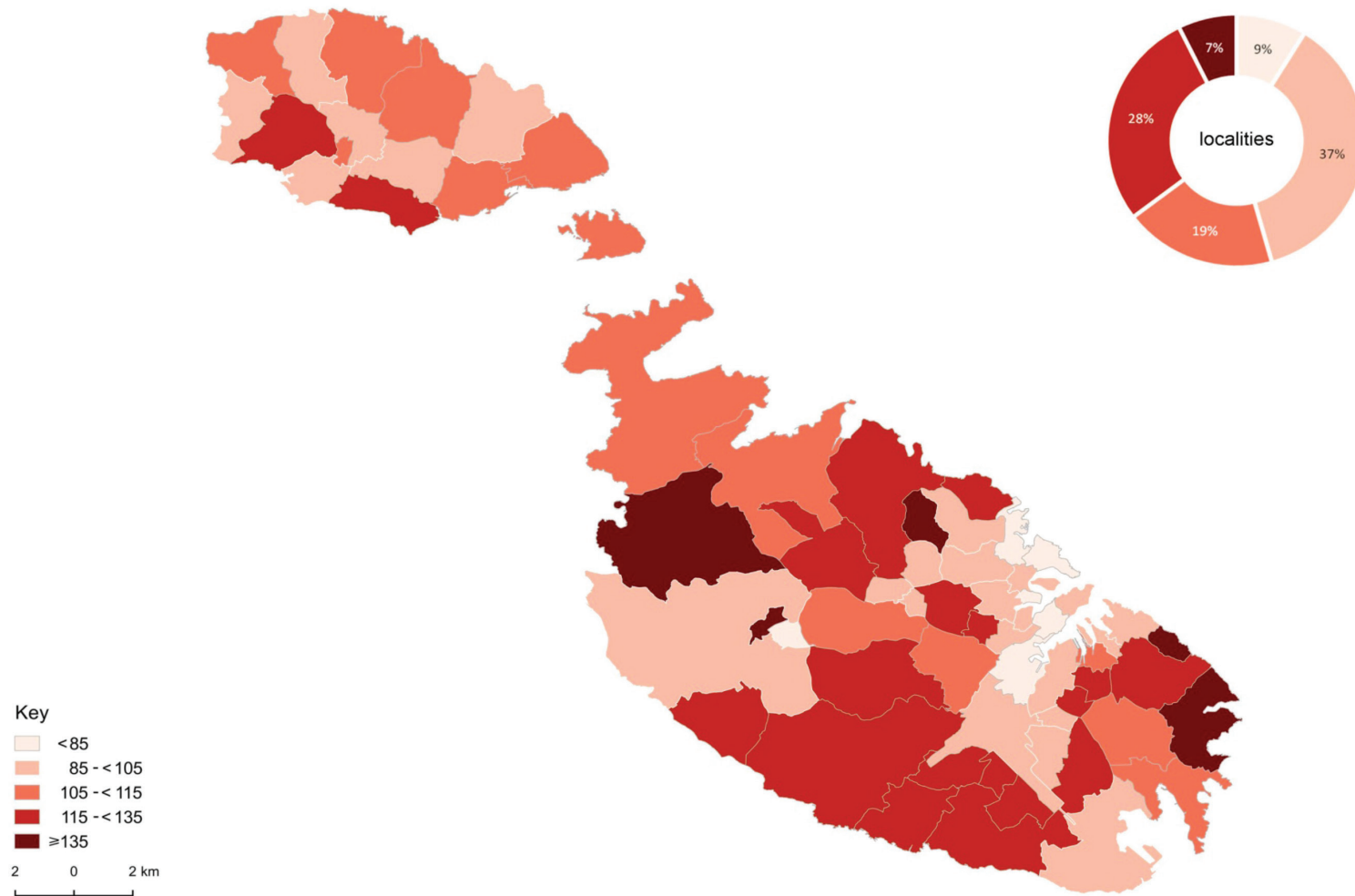


Chart 18. Unemployment benefits beneficiaries per 1000 population

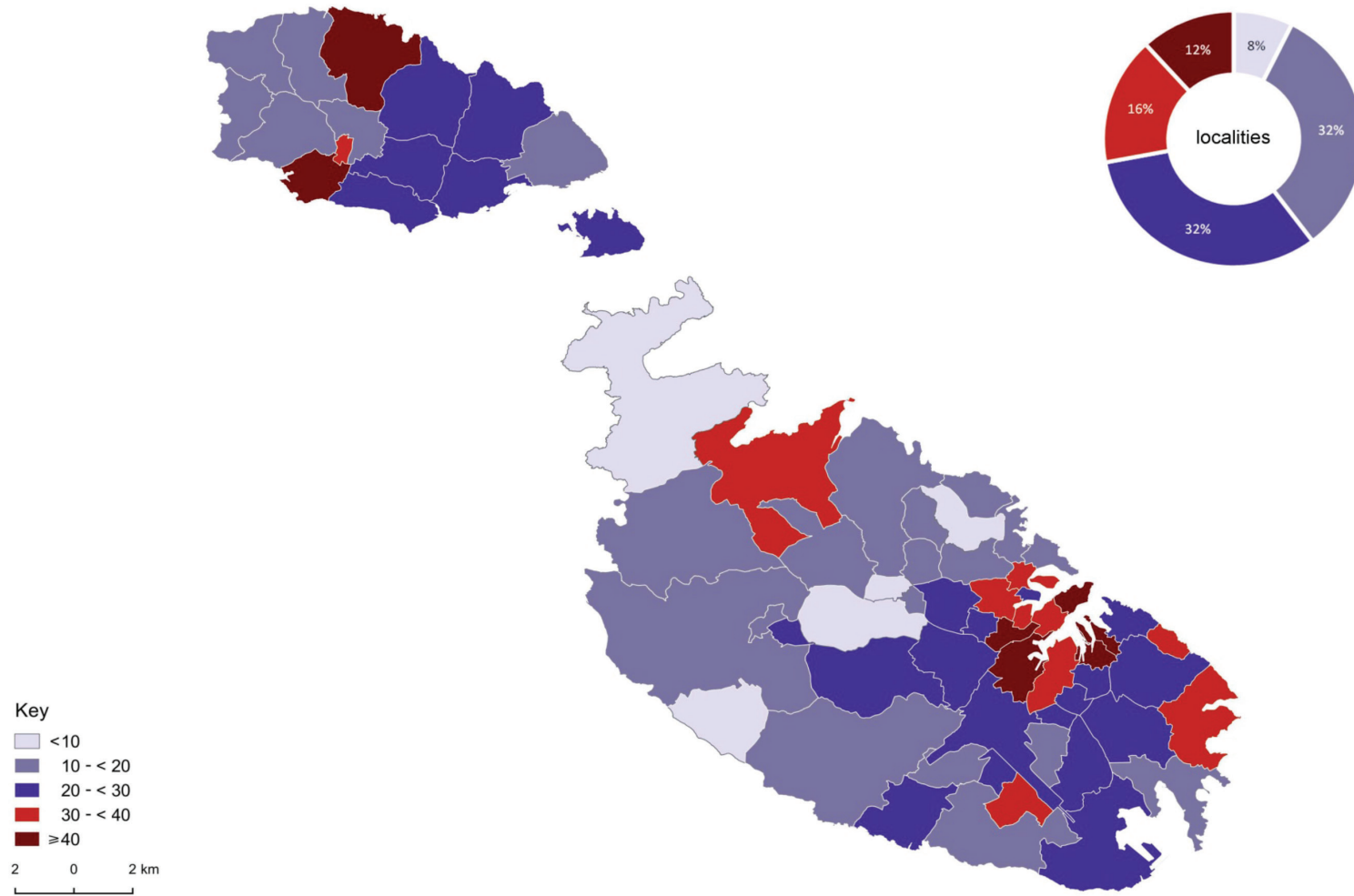
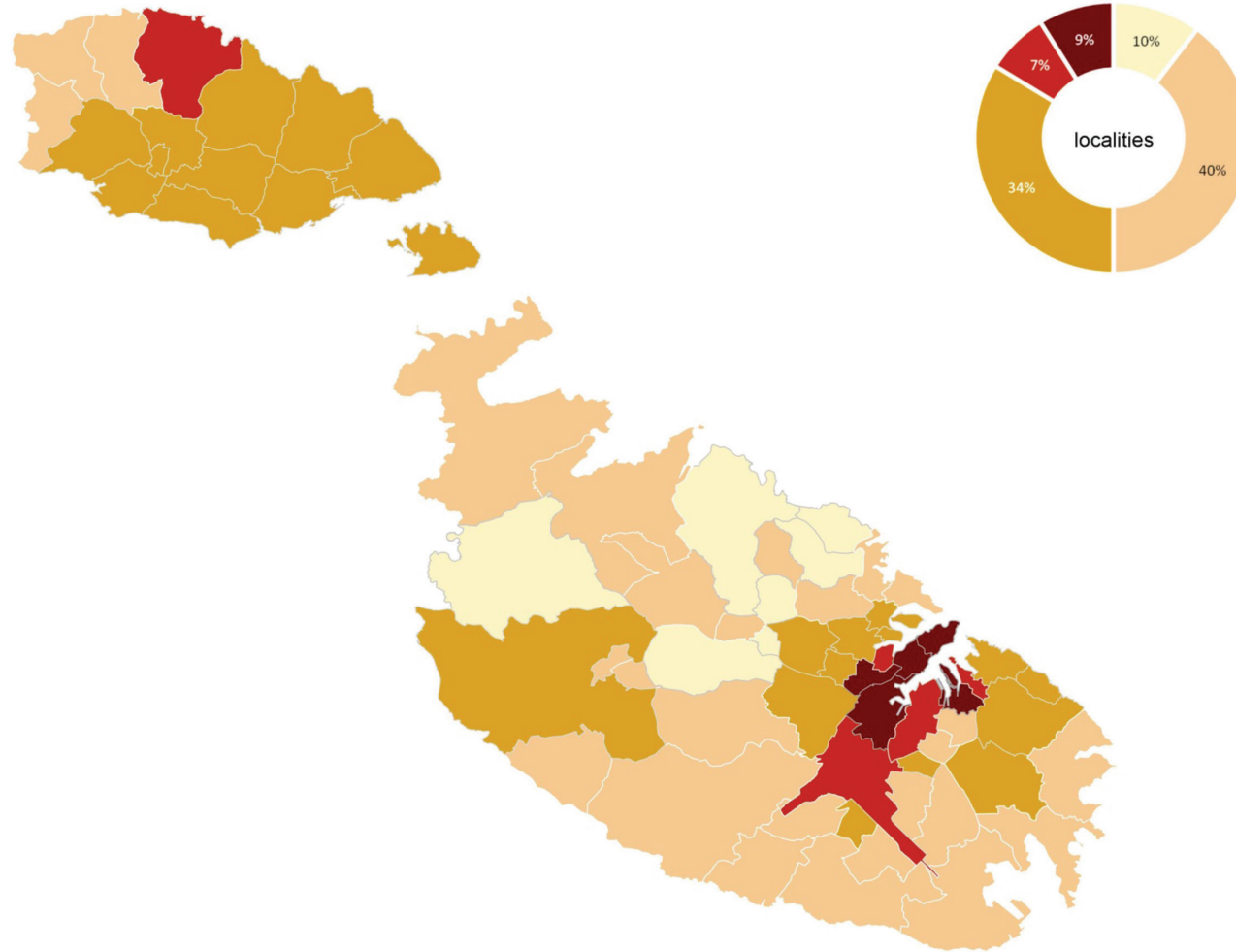


Chart 19. Social Exclusion benefits beneficiaries per 1000 population



Key

- <30
- 30 - < 60
- 60 - < 90
- 90 - < 120
- ≥120

2 0 2 km

Chart 20. Social Security benefits expenditure per capita

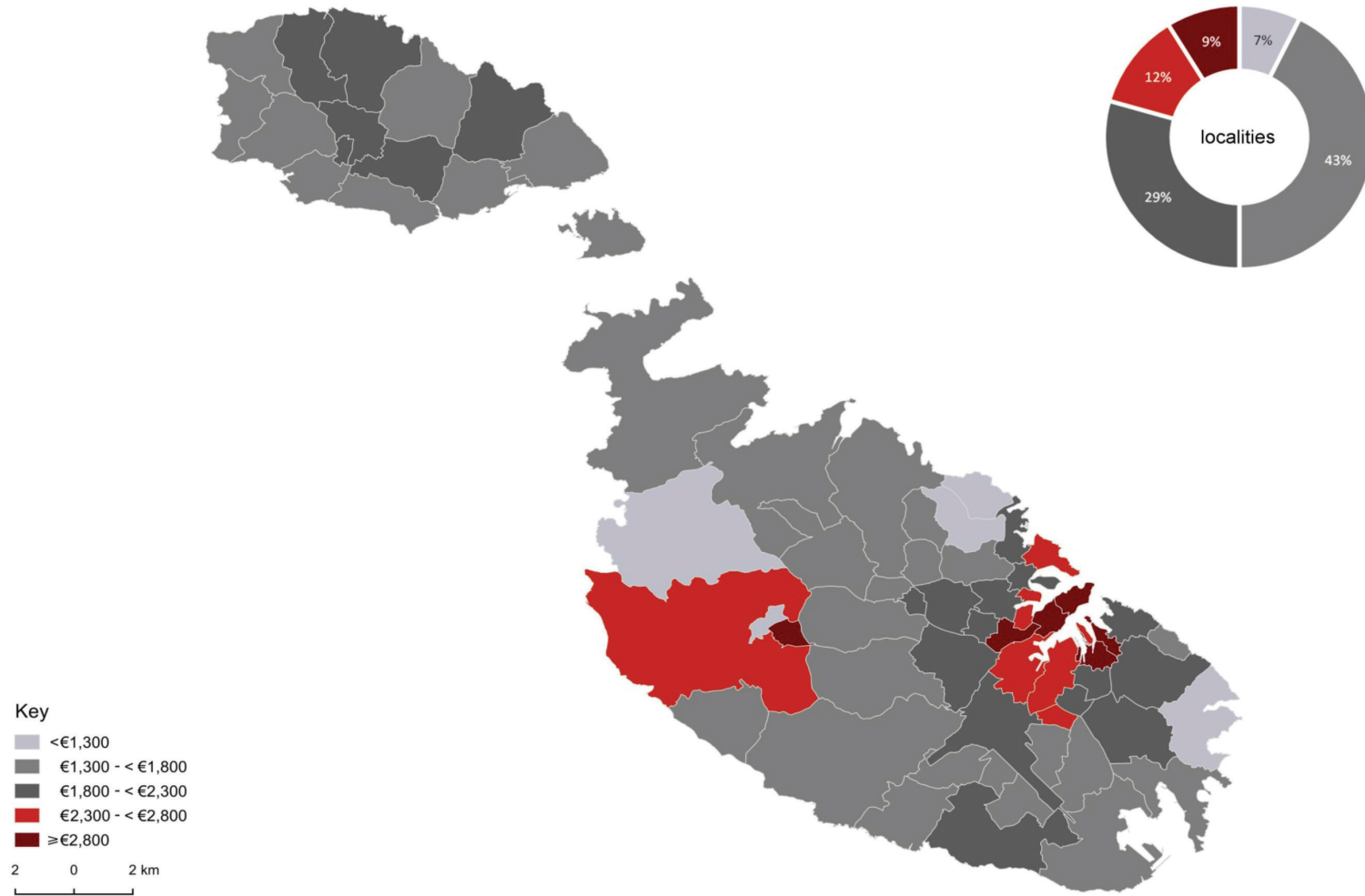
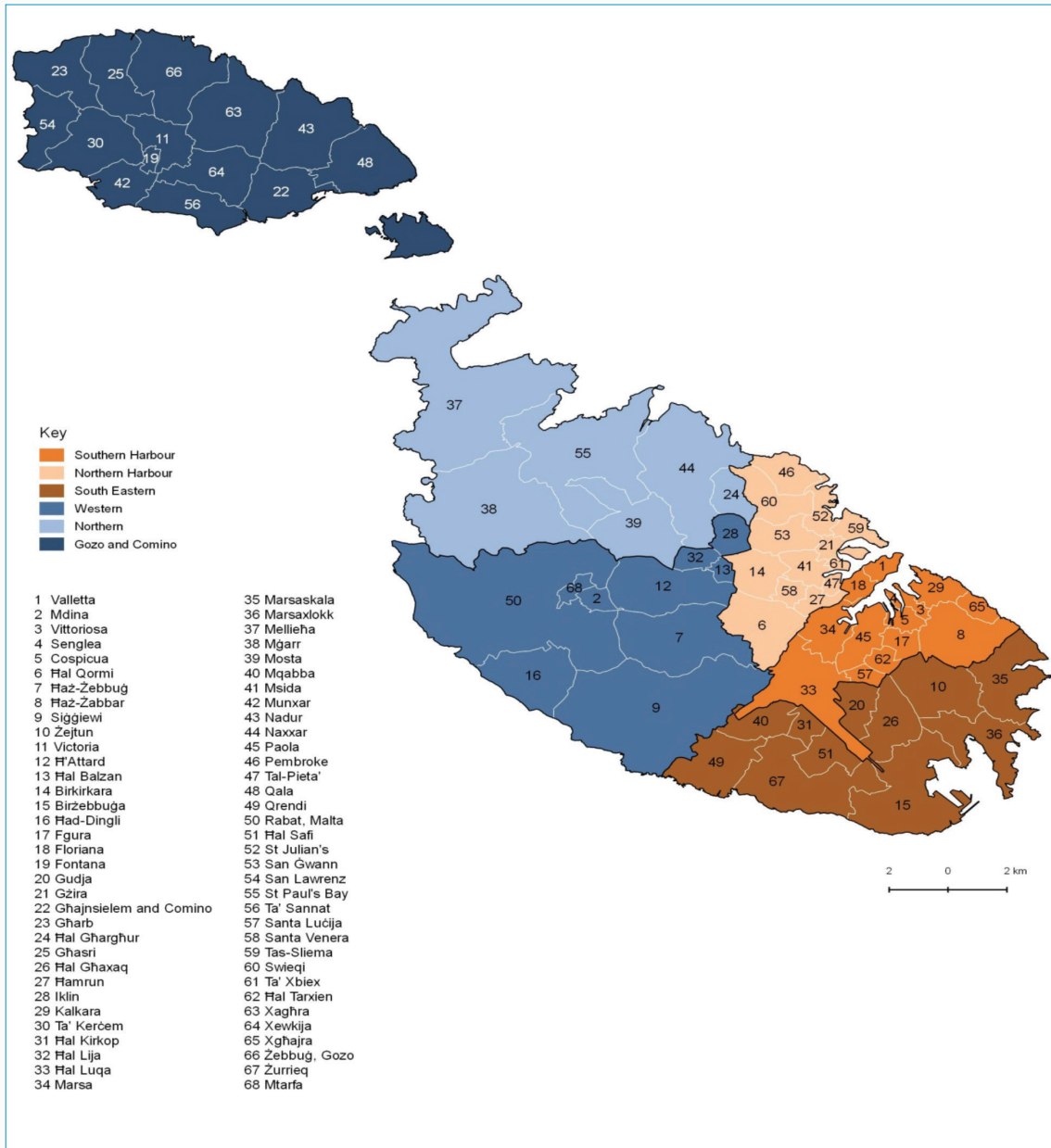


Chart 21. Localities legend







GLOSSARY

Benefits in Kind

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

Cash Benefits

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

Care and Repair

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

ESA 2010

The European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010, or simply ESA) is an internationally compatible accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of a total economy, its components and its relations with other total economies. ESA 2010 is fully consistent with the revised worldwide guidelines on national accounting, the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008, or simply SNA; these guidelines have been produced under the joint responsibility of the United Nations, the IMF, the Commission of the European Communities, the OECD and the World Bank).

ESSPROS

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

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

Households

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

Means-Tested Social Benefits

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

NPISH

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

Other Benefits

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

Children's allowance: is payable to locally residing citizens of Malta who have the care of children under 16 years of age, or children over 16 but under 21 who are attending full-time education, or training in an educational institution recognised by the government according to the Education Act and who is not receiving any form of remuneration or allowance or is registered unemployed under the Part 1 register and has never been gainfully occupied. The allowance is also payable to citizens who have children between 16 and 21 years of age and who are registered as unemployed under Part 1 of the Register in accordance with Employment and Training Services Act and who have never been gainfully occupied, and who is not receiving a benefit, pension or assistance payable under the Social Security Act. The rate of allowance payable is determined according to the citizens' annual income, with a maximum possible allowance of €5,386. If the annual income exceeds a certain pre-defined threshold, then a flat rate of €450 is paid out annually to those eligible citizens.

Contributory Bonus is payable to persons receiving a pension for services rendered in Malta, or ex-British Service pensioners, or persons between 62 to 74 years of age who have paid a minimum of 50 social contributions but do not receive a contributory pension, or persons over 75 years of age who receive a service pension from any other source, or persons who were born before 1902.

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: 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: Given to a person following a drug or alcohol rehabilitation therapeutic programme who may become eligible to receive an allowance.

Foster Care Allowance: Payable 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: 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: 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: 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: Payable, for a maximum of 4 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.

Non-Contributory Bonus is payable to all persons receiving a pension, orphans' allowance / supplementary allowance, Social Assistance and Leprosy Assistance under the Social Security Act.

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

Re-marriage Grant: 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: 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: Given to a single or widowed male/female, whether registered or not as an unemployed person, and who is solely taking care of a sick or elderly relative on a full-time basis.

Social Assistance for Single Parents: 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: As is the case for the Unemployment Benefit (described below), 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.

Subsidiary Unemployment Assistance: Unemployment assistance paid to registered immigrants.

Supplementary Allowance: 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 Assistance Tapering: Unemployed single persons who commence employment, and earn at least the national minimum wage, will continue to receive 65% of their unemployment benefits in the first year of employment. The rate will be further reduced to 45% in the second year and to 25% in the

third year. After three years of employment, the assistance will stop being paid.

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

Decreased National Minimum Pension: Payable to a person who is entitled to a service pension and his service pension together with the rate of retirement pension or increased retirement pension applicable in his/her case is less than the rate of national minimum pension in his/her 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: 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: 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: Payable on reaching pension age (62 for both males and females). The rates and types of categories vary according to a range of statutory conditions.

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

In the case of an employed person born on or before 31st December 1951 the pensionable income is calculated by taking the average yearly salary on which the relevant contribution has been paid, of the best three consecutive calendar years during the last 10 years prior to retirement. This calculation is further adjusted to cater for cost of living updates. For self-employed persons (a 'self-employed', for social security purposes is that person who is not gainfully employed in a business or profession and mainly lives on income derived from investments/rents) the pensionable income is the average of his/her net income, derived from investments/rents/pensions etc., of the last 10 calendar years or part thereof if the person had not been in self-employment for the whole ten-year period prior to retirement. In the case of a person defined as self-occupied (i.e. a person who derives income from an economic activity and hence declares a net profit/loss) the pensionable income is assessed as the average net income declared from the person's gainful activity during the last 10 years or part thereof as for the case of a self-employed.

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

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

Decreased National Minimum Invalidity Pension / Increased Invalidity Pension / National Minimum Invalidity Pension: is payable to persons deemed permanently incapable for full-time or regular part-time employment but are recipients of a service pension.

Disability Pension / Severely Disability Pension: A person who is certified, by a Medical Panel appointed by the Minister for Social Policy, as suffering from a severe disability may be entitled to a Disability Pension.

Invalidity Pension: 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: 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: 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: 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.

APPENDIX

List of Schemes

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

1. The contributory scheme in Malta is a system where an employee, self-occupied or self-employed person pays a weekly contribution as laid down in the Social Security Act, through a 'pay as you go' system. This scheme is universal since it practically covers all strata of the Maltese society. All pensions and allowances payable under this scheme are subject to some form of a contribution test depending on the type of benefit claimed.
2. The non-contributory scheme was originally intended to cater for those below the 'poverty line'. It has over a period of years evolved into a comprehensive scheme with a number of provisions that can provide simultaneous coverage in those cases where more than one contingency is present, such as in the case of persons with a disability as well as in the case of single parents.
3. Health: This scheme covers the Maltese health care system as operated by means of an integrated health service that is organised at the national level. Parliament is responsible for enacting health care legislation and for approving the health care budget. Although a number of ministries have a health-related function, most decisions regarding health care are taken at the level of the Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity.
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 then Ministry for Social Policy. It was set up by the Cabinet of Ministers to work for the improvement of the social welfare sector as well as community development, with particular emphasis on children.

7. SEDQA agency was mandated by a Cabinet decision to provide prevention and care services in order to increase awareness and treat drug and alcohol abuse. The objective of this agency is to plan and recommend developments and updates of the national policy in the field of drug and alcohol abuse and to provide services in health promotion, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation to persons with drug and/or alcohol problems (and their families) in order to help them live a healthier life and to integrate better in society.
8. The Employment and Training Corporation provides training programmes and gives training allowances to unemployed persons who are seeking employment. (Naturally the Corporation performs other tasks that do not fall within the scope of ESSPROS such as maintaining the unemployment register and other administrative tasks).
9. Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure: This scheme covers employer's expenditure made with regards to employees who are on sick or injury leave:
 - (i) Sick leave: These consist mainly of wages and salaries paid by employers during periods of sick leave. According to local legislation, full pay must continue to be paid during the first three days of sick leave. Subsequently, sick leave pay is financed partly through social security benefits paid by the Social Security Department, with the shortfall being contributed by the employer. Depending on specific employee-employer arrangements, the employer will, after an established period of time, proceed to cover 50 per cent of the salary. At a later point, the employer may be relinquished from his/her obligations to pay any salary to employees on long-term sick leave. Administrative sources from the Department of Social Security provide data covering the first three days of sick leave, as well as the total number of sick leave days taken. The average daily wage, based on the National Accounts estimates available at the NSO was used to arrive at the final level of imputed benefits. The cost is underestimated since employers generally do not send medical certificates which cover the first three days of sickness since they receive no benefits in return.
 - (ii) Injury leave: All employees are entitled to a maximum period of one year injury leave on full pay, less the full amount of any injury benefit to which such employee may be entitled in terms of the Social Security Act, if s/he is injured during the actual discharge of his duty and not due to contributory negligence on her/his part or to any contravention of safety rules laid down by the employer. As in the case of sick leave, the first 3 days of absence from work are paid by the employer. Administrative sources from the Department of Social Security provide data covering payments made by the employer during periods of injury leave.
10. Subsidies on Utilities: Subsidised telephone rent is offered to elderly people who are in possession of the pink form and are on social assistance. Water and electricity rebates awarded to domestic households whose head is benefiting from social assistance. These rebates are in the form of a waiver on the meter rents (both water and electricity), as well as a reduction in the consumption charge for water.
11. Energy Benefit: All those who are in receipt of Social Assistance, Unemployment Assistance, Supplementary Allowance, Carer's Pension, Old Age Pension and those who benefit from water and electricity meter rebates are eligible to receive a voucher which is redeemed when the bill is paid. The number of Energy Benefit beneficiaries is taken to be equal to the number of water and electricity meter rebates recipients.
12. Housing Subsidies: The benefits falling under this scheme are issued by the Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity, and include subsidies on the interest paid by members of the public on loans obtained to purchase housing units, and subsidies on rents. These benefits are not aimed towards engaged couples.
13. Housing Authority Subsidies: The Housing Authority subsidises the interest paid by members of the public on loans obtained to purchase housing units from the Authority and to build on land leased from the Authority. The Housing Authority also subsidises the cost of housing units, plots and ground rents to members of the public. Grants are also given on various schemes offered by the Authority.

14. Pensioners' Route Bus subsidies: Subsidies to pensioners (in possession of the Kartanzjan card) on route bus fares.
15. Pensioners' Gozo Ferry Boat subsidies: Subsidies to pensioners (in possession of the Kartanzjan card) on Gozo Channel Co. Ltd. ferry boat trips.
16. The scheme covering the Elderly function is composed of non means-tested Old Age as well as Disability benefits. Services such as the Adult Training Centres (which provide resources, services, training and other forms of support that enable persons with disability, and their families, to form an integral part of society) are included within this function; although the bulk of expenditure under this scheme covers 'homes for the elderly'.
17. Treasury pensions: This scheme covers several programmes as follows:
 - i Pensions, Allowances and Gratuities under Pensions Ordinance and rules previously in force;
 - ii Pensions and Allowances under the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act;
 - iii Pensions and Allowances under the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions);
 - iv Allowances under Act XVII of 1966 (Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act, 1966) and pensions under Act XXVI of 1979 (Members of Parliament Pensions Act, 1979) as amended by Act XIII of 1981;
 - v Pensions specifically authorised;
 - vi Cost of Living Bonus to retired Members of Parliament and Civil and Police pensioners;
 - vii Cost of Living Bonus to widows and orphans under the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act;
 - viii Bonus to Government pensioners.
18. Malta Drydocks/Malta Shipbuilding Company Limited/Malta Shipyards (MDD/MSCL/MSY) Voluntary Retirement Schemes: This monthly retirement benefit which is directly linked to the number of service years is payable under this scheme until the beneficiaries attain the age of 61, when the normal retirement pensions become available.
19. Third Country Nationals and Refugees: This vote covers recurrent expenditure in connection with the stay of irregular immigrants in Malta. Costs covered include the provision of food, medical services, maintenance of temporary shelter and surveillance by the Armed Forces of Malta. It should be noted that the NSO takes into account only part of the AFM information.



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