

SOCIAL PROTECTION: MALTA AND THE EU

2009

Data 2004-2008

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FOREWORD

This publication, the second in the series, brings together data on social protection statistics in Malta, comparing benefits in the context of the EU Member States. It is interesting to note that, while cash benefits as a percentage of social protection benefits are higher in Malta when compared to the EU average, benefits in kind are lower. This could be the result of Malta having one of the highest percentages of means-tested cash benefits vis-a-vis total benefits in the European Union.

The European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics, better known as ESSPROS, is a common framework developed in the late 1970s by EUROSTAT and the EU Member States. It enables a coherent comparison among European countries with regard to social benefits to households and their financing, thus facilitating international comparisons of the administrative national data on social protection.

ESSPROS is built on the concept of social protection, or the coverage of precisely defined risks and needs. These relate to health, disability, old age, family and unemployment. The System allows for the recording of the receipts and expenditure of the organisations or schemes involved in social protection interventions. Expenditure connected to social protection is usually classified by type, indicating the nature of, or reason for, such outlays. Social benefits are further analysed from the additional approaches of type or function.

Social protection benefits are transfers to households, in cash or in kind, intended to relieve them of the financial burden of a number of risks or needs. The risks or needs of social protection included in ESSPROS concern disability, sickness/health care, old age, survivors, family/children, unemployment, housing and social exclusion that is not classified under any other category. A pertinent reflection here is that such benefits mitigate the at-risk-of-poverty level in Malta.

This publication has the makings of a useful tool – I trust that its worth will become apparent to planners and policy makers in the relevant economic and social fields.

I should like to express my appreciation to Mark Galea and Clyde Caruana for compiling the information and organising it into this interesting and useful publication.

Michael Pace Ross
Director General

January 2010

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

The data in the first section of this publication cover the 2004-2008 period and are presented in a way that reflects the actual risk being covered. Other details highlight the following characteristics:

- Function allocation:
 - i Sickness/Health care
 - ii Disability
 - iii Old Age
 - iv Survivors
 - v Family/Children
 - vi Unemployment
 - vii Housing
 - viii Social exclusion n.e.c. (not elsewhere classified)
- Whether the benefit is means-tested or non means-tested
- Type of benefit (in cash or in kind)

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

The data in the second section cover the 2004-2007 period, and indicate how Malta fares within the European Union. Data analysis includes comparisons on total social protection benefits per capita, the percentage of means-tested and non means-tested benefits as a percentage of total benefits and allocation of benefits across function level.

COMMENTARY

Maltese Social Protection

Social Protection Benefits expenditure for 2008 is estimated at €1,070.8 million. This means a rise of €239.2 million or 28.8 per cent when compared to 2004. When comparing the annual change with 2007, the expenditure increase totalled €95.8 million or 9.8 per cent. The increase in Social Protection Benefits at Function Level was mainly due to the Old Age and Sickness/Health Care functions which together contribute about 75 per cent of the rise in expenditure. At function level, the Family/Children function exhibited the highest percentage increase, 24.4 per cent, when compared to 2007, mainly on account of the budgetary measure on Children's Allowance. Housing was the function which registered the least annual change, 0.8 per cent.

At Scheme Level, Social Security Contributory Benefits went up by €52.5 million, from €572.3 million in 2007. The second highest absolute development was registered in Hospitals and Other Health Care, €197.3 million in 2007 compared to €227.5 million in 2008. Two-thirds of the €30.2 million rise in expenditure was due to higher recurrent expenditure incurred in the human resources needed for the running of Mater Dei Hospital. Another set of schemes which increased substantially were those relating to utilities. The revision in the water and electricity tariffs doubled social protection expenditure from €3.1 million in 2007 to €6.2 million in 2008.

The Malta Drydocks/Malta Shipbuilding Company Limited/Malta Shipyards (MDD/MSCL/MSY) voluntary retirement scheme edged up by €0.2 million as a result of the new schemes launched in 2008. Other increases were recorded in Treasury Pensions (€4.1 million), Care of the Elderly and Disabled (€2.7 million), Third Country Nationals and Refugees (€1.9 million) and on expenditure incurred by employer's on sickness days (€0.9 million).

The combined expenditure of the Social Welfare Standards, APPOĠĠ, SEDQA and the Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) declined by €1.2 million over 2007, with the NPISH accounting for most of the decline. The incurred social protection expenditure relating to transport, i.e. the bus fare subsidy and ferry subsidy to elderly persons, remained at the same levels of the preceding year as the changes that occurred in both schemes almost cancelled out each other.

Malta and the EU

The data used for comparing Malta with the EU Member States are available up to 2007. Eurostat will publish 2008 data in the fourth quarter of 2010. In a three-year period (2005-2007), the EU27 average increase in Social Protection Benefits was 8.0 per cent, whereas in Malta this was 11.3 per cent.

EU27 Social Protection Benefits as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2005-2007 declined by 3.4 per cent and stood at 25.2 per cent. Malta's Social Protection Benefits as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product went down by 2.2 per cent and expenditure as a ratio of the GDP stood at 17.9 per cent in 2007.

Social Protection benefits can either be given out in cash or in kind. In 2007 the EU27 average for cash benefits as a percentage of total benefits stood at 65.6 per cent, whereas in Malta it stood at 70.7 per cent. Meanwhile benefits in kind at EU27 level increased by 2.3 per cent, while in Malta these went up by 3.6 per cent. Malta ranks twenty-third among the EU27 countries in terms of benefits in kind given out. With regard to the percentage change relating to means-tested benefits in kind (2005-2007), Malta registered the highest increase (37.8 per cent) amongst all EU Member States. This mainly accounted for the substantial increase in expenditure on the provision of pharmaceutical products.

With 52.4 per cent of total expenditure on social protection, Malta ranks third among the EU27 Member States (46.2 per cent) with the highest proportion of expenditure on Old Age/Survivors pensions. With regard to the Sickness/Healthcare function, Malta is in the thirteenth position with 29.2 per cent, a tenth of a percentage point less than the EU27 average. The EU27 average expenditure on the Family/Children function as a percentage of social protection is 8.0 per cent, 2.1 percentage points higher than Malta, which ranks fourth from last.

Malta's share of expenditure on the Unemployment and Housing functions in 2007 was 2.8 and 1.3 per cent respectively, slightly higher than half the EU27 expenditure shares (5.1 and 2.3 per cent). Compared to other Member States, Malta's expenditure on the Disability function is low at 6.3 per cent, ranking twenty-second. In the Social Exclusion function the EU27 average expenditure is 1.3 per cent of social protection benefits, that is 0.7 percentage points less than Malta.

SECTION A

SOCIAL PROTECTION
IN MALTA

1. SOCIAL BENEFITS

1.1 Social Security Contributory Benefits: 2004-2008

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€
Sickness Benefit	17,087	4,403,011	18,184	5,005,846	17,954	5,250,199	18,876	6,227,591	19,068	6,446,491
Decreased National Invalidity Pension	33	115,529	29	100,683	26	83,016	24	104,938	22	88,558
Disablement Gratuity	173	239,629	104	172,101	76	122,799	63	79,088	87	110,632
Increased Injury Pension	413	1,644,549	373	1,546,240	329	1,416,383	304	1,355,750	289	1,353,031
Injury Benefit	2,363	1,127,428	2,190	1,214,643	2,365	1,230,887	2,521	1,458,446	2,572	1,480,938
Injury Pension	391	367,932	382	369,657	367	366,991	355	349,984	341	353,352
Invalidity Pension	1,903	5,788,765	1,942	5,931,859	1,801	5,888,895	1,608	5,442,458	1,340	4,659,929
National Minimum Invalidity Pension	6,833	28,383,959	7,079	29,879,655	6,752	30,152,063	6,526	30,139,748	6,117	28,595,769
Decreased National Minimum Pension	121	474,371	127	583,077	118	558,744	106	513,164	104	496,601
Increased National Minimum Pension	1,206	6,868,624	1,243	7,360,294	1,264	8,948,294	1,320	9,295,000	1,502	11,329,124
Increased Retirement Pension	2,699	13,713,626	2,481	13,115,607	2,297	11,840,050	2,242	11,853,923	2,082	12,365,709
National Minimum Pension	6,459	26,539,632	6,360	27,064,803	6,295	27,561,161	6,197	27,686,593	6,091	27,750,181
Retirement Pension	7,796	33,380,867	8,111	36,892,146	8,488	39,225,421	8,782	42,064,948	8,956	47,227,506
Two-Thirds Pension	18,889	120,390,213	20,720	135,971,913	22,695	152,944,796	24,745	170,733,836	27,345	194,821,369
Early Survivors Retirement Pension	1,835	11,133,854	1,883	11,858,538	1,886	12,222,899	1,871	12,435,304	1,922	13,027,731
National Minimum Widows' Pension	7,641	35,714,796	7,611	36,793,096	7,634	38,593,474	7,733	40,302,449	7,701	41,703,287
Survivors' Pension	3,589	21,338,332	3,907	23,677,926	4,191	26,125,698	4,473	28,508,690	4,782	31,180,067
Widows' Pension	1,091	9,252,251	1,007	9,942,658	929	9,677,106	841	8,791,200	602	7,893,144
Widows' With Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,067	9	49,518
Marriage Grant	3,225	647,223	3,143	664,008	3,131	698,330	3,139	707,145	3,047	700,164
Maternity Benefit	2,773	1,459,824	2,682	1,547,852	2,557	1,663,553	2,664	1,840,114	2,687	2,066,442
Orphans Allowance	13	40,028	11	29,938	14	51,732	11	40,913	11	59,639
Re-Marriage Gratuity	10	32,559	9	34,298	6	22,819	32	115,941	35	170,928
Special Unemployment Benefit	1,397	1,130,385	1,127	905,195	1,124	978,318	947	776,438	832	644,657
Unemployment Benefit	4,705	2,082,914	3,868	1,639,612	4,153	1,791,263	3,534	1,546,932	2,988	1,674,092
Bonus	-	26,088,677	-	27,058,616	-	27,926,591	-	28,711,638	-	32,632,774
Total	92,645	352,358,981	94,573	379,360,261	96,452	405,341,481	98,915	431,064,300	100,532	468,881,633
% of Social Protection		42.4		43.3		44.1		44.2		43.8

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

1.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	per cent				
Sickness	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
Disability	10.3	9.9	9.1	8.4	7.2
Old Age	62.7	63.7	64.9	66.1	68.3
Survivors	23.8	23.4	23.0	22.4	21.6
Family and Children	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Unemployment	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit Type:					
Non Means-Tested	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-Tested	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits in Kind	-	-	-	-	-

1.2 Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits: 2004-2008

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€	Beneficiaries	€
Leprosy Assistance	66	109,582	61	95,849	57	109,626	57	104,131	50	98,032
Milk Grant	154	47,532	166	51,601	135	51,064	159	56,060	191	76,055
Sickness Assistance	14,492	13,304,298	14,639	14,322,884	14,619	14,959,741	14,722	15,560,448	14,307	15,875,008
Social Assistance	7,336	23,810,648	7,635	26,099,639	7,793	26,975,970	7,857	28,359,705	7,935	29,561,691
Social Assistance Females	536	1,359,997	506	1,185,302	458	1,225,100	466	1,273,454	433	1,231,623
Tuberculosis Assistance	25	20,858	23	10,471	24	19,803	20	11,376	9	3,841
Disability Child Allowance	683	458,940	649	369,786	678	400,377	681	399,810	745	624,700
Disability Pension	1,806	6,401,808	1,846	7,100,007	1,879	7,407,753	1,897	7,676,471	1,891	8,179,699
Severely Disability Pension	288	1,007,009	288	1,168,511	313	1,173,886	338	1,263,385	359	1,421,756
Age Pension	4,354	13,004,873	4,668	14,374,603	4,776	15,486,355	4,836	16,108,412	4,871	16,558,937
Blind Pension	145	518,627	146	543,122	153	543,122	165	565,401	170	611,751
Carers Pension	283	1,077,059	259	959,875	249	959,875	230	898,973	205	841,039
Children's Allowance	38,038	32,696,287	35,821	31,073,103	35,453	30,500,770	33,869	28,614,083	45,714	39,539,983
Foster Child Allowance	151	578,990	147	496,881	146	496,881	134	530,998	127	701,722
Single Unmarried Parents	1,611	5,012,679	1,813	6,563,765	2,058	6,784,152	2,346	8,014,252	2,678	9,169,179
Social Assistance Board	59	49,207	46	36,650	39	37,882	66	66,052	41	51,688
Unemployment Assistance	6,755	18,086,890	6,611	17,333,523	6,200	17,915,519	5,854	17,342,647	5,390	16,189,654
Drug Addicts	113	59,202	99	59,676	117	61,681	133	67,896	150	66,662
Supplementary Allowance	30,694	5,887,760	30,083	5,762,747	30,349	5,734,987	29,791	6,527,438	29,096	6,339,308
Non-Contributory Bonus	-	7,396,450	-	7,428,194	-	7,660,751	-	7,793,135	-	8,807,129
Total	107,589	130,888,694	105,506	135,036,189	105,496	138,505,295	103,621	141,234,127	114,362	155,949,457
% of Social Protection		15.7		15.4		15.1		14.5		14.6

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

1.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	per cent				
Sickness	25.8	26.6	26.9	27.6	26.2
Disability	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6
Old Age	12.1	12.7	13.3	13.5	12.6
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and Children	38.0	36.0	35.1	34.2	39.3
Unemployment	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.1	11.0
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.4
Benefit Type:					
Non Means-Tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in Kind	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-

2. HEALTH

2.1 Total expenditure of Hospitals and Other Health Care Facilities: 2004-2008

€

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total expenditure	174,550,794	180,659,674	184,140,962	197,329,858	227,451,237
Gozo General Hospital	14,027,801	13,997,799	14,415,518	16,493,718	16,618,564
Sir Paul Boffa Hospital	4,543,215	4,402,879	4,726,033	5,045,078	4,952,338
Mount Carmel Hospital	15,997,165	14,931,281	15,334,265	16,068,015	20,544,210
St. Luke's Hospital/Mater Dei Hospital	77,935,199	80,992,192	83,396,820	84,381,668	104,272,834
Primary Care	12,432,658	12,473,112	12,776,464	13,198,863	15,868,801
Community Pharmacy Services	46,823,259	51,010,303	50,526,660	58,740,678	57,323,841
Zammit Clapp Hospital	2,791,498	2,852,108	2,965,201	3,401,838	7,870,649
% of Social Protection	21.0	20.6	20.0	20.2	21.2

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

2.1.1 Benefit categorisation as per ESSPROS methodology

Function Classification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	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.	-	-	-	-	-
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Benefit Type:					
Non Means-Tested	95.0	94.5	93.6	93.5	93.8
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in Kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Means-Tested	5.0	5.5	6.4	6.5	6.2
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in Kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2 Health Care Statistics

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
St. Luke's / Mater Dei Hospital					
Ward Admissions	81,270	84,621	87,645	75,565	84,337
Mean bed occupancy rate (%)	85.5	87.5	89.6	76.1	82.0
Mean length of stay/day	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.0
New Outpatients	57,169	77,289	79,645	70,478	124,076
Follow-up appointments and walk-ins	182,881	158,130	177,362	181,944	225,981
Surgical Operations	28,906	28,901	33,298	32,764	33,743
Health Centres					
GP episodes in Health Centres	391,611	372,944	357,105	324,872	262,373
GP episodes in District Clinics	259,992	252,803	197,079	177,025	155,187
GP home visit by day	14,423	14,327	13,226	11,936	10,478
GP home visit by night	2,085	2,076	2,019	1,944	1,794
Community Pharmacy Services					
Patients	402,512	456,931	520,996	583,516	781,986
Prescriptions	606,223	675,548	769,842	829,178	1,129,742
Items dispensed	1,144,554	1,261,096	1,461,382	1,590,801	2,184,864
Sir Paul Boffa Hospital					
Oncology	999	932	1,099	1,289	1,019
Dermatology	91	95	84	106	88
Neuro Rehabilitation Unit	36	40	42	64	65
Mount Carmel Hospital					
Admissions	1,036	1,248	1,096	1,415	1,251
Informal	638	760	557	767	727
Compulsory	398	488	455	537	464
Re-transferred	0	0	84	111	60
Zammit Clapp Hospital					
Inpatients					
Total admissions	970	965	931	971	732
Mean age (years)	79	80	79	80	79
Mean length of stay (days)	20	22	22	22	14
Day Hospital Patients					
Total new patients seen	835	973	932	1,014	421
Total attendances	7,159	7,225	8,291	8,519	8,478
Daily mean attendees	29	29	33	34	33
Yellow form holders	41,364	37,674	42,903	44,883	46,405
Pink form holders	8,013	7,133	8,035	8,030	7,479

3. SOCIAL WELFARE

3.1 Expenditure by Social Welfare Standards: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expenditure (€)	1,677,556	1,483,902	1,087,062	1,231,314	1,650,093
% of Social Protection	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Division

3.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old Age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and Children	97.2	96.4	91.9	85.6	70.8
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	2.8	3.6	8.1	14.4	29.2
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	-	-	-	-	-

3.2 Expenditure by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH): 2004-2008

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expenditure (€)	14,161,172	14,289,077	14,932,469	15,454,808	14,343,665
% of Social Protection	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3

Source: National Accounts Unit, NSO

3.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004-2008
	per cent
Sickness	14.8
Disability	39.9
Old Age	14.1
Survivors	-
Family and Children	13.0
Unemployment	0.1
Housing	-
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	18.1
Benefit Type:	
Non Means-Tested	100.0
Cash	-
Benefits in Kind	100.0
Means-Tested	-
Cash	-
Benefits in Kind	-

4. AGENCIES

4.1 Expenditure by APPOGĠ: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expenditure (€)	2,224,175	2,957,191	3,253,047	3,583,946	3,340,300
% of Social Protection	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3

Source: APPOGĠ (Annual accounts provided to the NSO)

4.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004-2008
	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	-

4.2 Expenditure by SEDQA: 2004-2008

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expenditure (€)	1,139,008	1,134,895	1,434,444	1,512,766	1,717,102
% of Social Protection	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: SEDQA (Annual accounts provided to the NSO)

4.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004-2008
	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	-

4.3 Services offered by Agencies

4.3.1 List of Services offered by APPOĠĠ

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Child Protection Services	1,462	995	1,557	1,512	1,270
Fostering Services (Number of Foster Carers)	156	169	159	155	160
Looked After Children	425	443	457	418	503
Court Services	160	75	113	126	132
Supervised Access Visits	131	112	117	83	90
Domestic Violence Unit	1,012	998	1,293	928	972
Ghabex Shelter	87	75	94	74	70
Perpetrators Programme	132	113	133	136	118
Family Therapy Service	186	195	184	121	140
Psychological Services	176	207	279	359	436
St. Luke's/Mater Dei Social Work Unit	682	694	684	871	739
Benniena Service (St. Luke's/Mater Dei)	115	174	172	222	137
Boffa Hospital Social Work Unit	225	251	383	449	550
Qormi Health Centre Social Work Unit	244	251	216	194	176
Saint Vincent De Paul Social Work Unit	289	297	304	483	526
PUD - Programm Flimkien	69	54	37	41	39
PUD - Programm Hsibt fik	72	85	104	42	52
Outreach Services	2	11	53	66	61
Generic Services	108	137	140	165	127
Prison Service	0	172	331	228	0
Cottonera Community Team	381	322	295	370	389
Initial Response Service	1,227	1,162	1,247	1,136	1,206
Supportline 179 (Calls Received)	23,267	22,250	20,571	19,318	18,444

4.3.2 List of Services offered by SEDQA

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Drugs Community Team	535	507	494	480	505
Substance Misuse Out-patients Unit (SMOPU)/Detox	1053	1,061	1,094	1,086	1,085
Substance Misuse In-patients Unit (SMIPU)/ Detox	157	166	247	306	254
Komunita Santa Marija	75	69	80	78	103
Family Services (Family Units)**	119	77	109	116	26*
Psychological Services	195	145	177	179	113*
Teen Support Services	152	107	123	126	143
Alcohol Rehabilitation (Żernieq)	45	34	17	20	21
Alcohol Community Team	350	348	351	308	110*
Gambling Services	26	19	30	35	35

Note:

* For these services there was a change in the data collection method in 2008 and 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.

** This unit reports the number of family units

1. The same client may come more than once within the same reporting year.
2. The same client may come more than once after a number of years e.g. came in 2003 and then again in 2007.
3. The same client can be attending two different units within the same reporting year.
4. Within some units a case can involve more than one person e.g. family therapy which involves a family but one case is opened.

5. WORK

5.1 Expenditure by Employment and Training Corporation: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expenditure (€)	3,273,871	3,048,785	3,268,132	2,825,239	3,707,062
EU Structural Funds (€)	-	1,686,399	2,228,593	950,331	1,038,940
Mainstream Courses (attendances)	3,933	4,545	4,724	4,061	5,508
NIFTE Courses (attendances)	985	1,054	1,282	1,484	1,323
Other Courses (attendances)	1,628	1,613	1,616	1,517	2,142
% of Social Protection	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4

Source: Employment and Training Corporation (ETC) Annual Reports

5.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	0.5	1.2	3.7	3.5
Old Age	-	-	-	-	-
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and Children	-	0.6	1.2	7.3	-
Unemployment	100.0	98.9	97.6	89.0	96.5
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit Type:					
Non Means-Tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	65.7	40.3	26.4	35.9	32.1
Benefits in Kind	34.3	59.7	73.6	64.1	67.9
Means-Tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in Kind	-	-	-	-	-

5.2 Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expenditure (€)	34,590,194	35,868,712	35,553,452	37,292,085	38,184,512
% of days taken by Public Employees	56.9	55.3	53.1	50.7	49.7
% of days taken by Private Employees	43.1	44.7	46.9	49.3	50.3
% of Social Protection	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6

Source: Department of Social Security (DSS) Incapacity Report

Note: Expenditure on sickness days - employers' expenditure is estimated

5.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004-2008
	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	-

6. UTILITIES

6.1 Subsidies on Utilities: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Subsidised Telephone Rent (€)	289,308	323,273	343,860	326,965	311,158
Beneficiaries (individuals)	5,000	5,587	6,045	5,748	5,482
Water and Electricity Meter Rebate (€)	836,784	716,874	822,698	986,809	2,560,360
Beneficiaries (households)	14,968	12,823	14,716	20,678	20,934
% of Social Protection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3

Source: Department for the Elderly and Community Care; Water Services Corporation

Note: Expenditure on Water and Electricity meter rebate is estimated

6.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	-	-	-	-	-
Old Age	25.7	31.1	29.5	24.9	10.8
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and Children	74.3	68.9	70.5	75.1	89.2
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
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

6.2 Energy Benefit: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Energy Benefit (€)	n/a	499,581	1,537,386	2,136,525	3,628,259
Number of households	n/a	10,955	13,000	27,918	25,886
% of Social Protection	n/a	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3

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

Note: Expenditure on Energy Benefit is estimated

n/a: not applicable

6.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004-2008
	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

7. HOUSING

7.1 Housing Subsidies: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expenditure (€)	99,194	161,614	150,666	191,763	169,972
% of Social Protection	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Division

Note: 0 indicates a negligible percentage

7.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004-2008
	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

7.2 Housing Authority Subsidies: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expenditure (€)	13,301,787	7,395,695	8,765,353	12,891,640	13,016,672
Care and Repair (Beneficiaries)	59	39	37	57	62
Scheme 5 (Beneficiaries)	151	74	211	207	172
Scheme W (Beneficiaries)	92	63	105	129	95
Scheme Z (Beneficiaries)	86	38	123	102	99
% of Social Protection	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2

Source: Housing Authority Annual Accounts

7.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004-2008
	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. TRANSPORT

8.1 Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Subsidy (€)	670,653	776,705	893,187	997,154	814,162
Number of Tickets Sold	2,952,937	3,419,892	3,759,265	4,156,099	4,056,611
% of Social Protection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Public Transport Association

Note: Expenditure on Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy is estimated

8.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004-2008
	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	-

8.2 Pensioners' Gozo Ferry Boat Subsidy: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Subsidy (€)	n/a	171,933	157,130	261,686	388,256
Number of Tickets Sold	n/a	59,049	53,965	80,390	83,496
% of Social Protection	n/a	0	0	0	0

Source: Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

Note: Expenditure on Pensioners' Gozo Ferry Boat Subsidy and the number of tickets sold in 2008 are estimated

0 indicates negligible percentage

n/a: not applicable

8.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004-2008
	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. OTHER

9.1 Care of the Elderly and the Disabled: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expenditure (€)	28,234,271	31,133,074	34,425,877	39,121,547	41,787,443
Homes for the Elderly	624	619	612	623	778
St. Vincent de Paul Residence	1,382	1,310	1,281	1,314	1,005
Day Care Centres	1,300	1,375	1,490	1,507	1,480
Home Care Help	2,351	2,371	3,201	3,533	3,525
Incontinence Service	2,191	2,337	2,501	2,688	3,174
Meals on Wheels (number of)	61,627	58,274	59,033	64,009	65,869
% of Social Protection	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9

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

9.1.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	16.3	16.0	15.6	24.9	30.4
Old Age	83.8	84.0	84.4	75.2	69.6
Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
Family and Children	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit Type:					
Non Means-Tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-Tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in Kind	-	-	-	-	-

9.2 Treasury Pensions: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expenditure (€)	66,818,756	73,320,493	74,818,698	76,155,986	80,230,161
Beneficiaries	13,642	13,937	14,117	14,427	14,611
% of Social Protection	8.0	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5

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

9.2.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	per cent				
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Old Age	97.5	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.8
Survivors	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
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	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Means-Tested	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in Kind	-	-	-	-	-

9.3 MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Scheme: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Pension Expenditure (€)	4,951,228	3,590,361	2,988,727	2,367,044	2,551,258
Beneficiaries	545	483	401	244	433
% of Social Protection	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2

Source: Annual Financial Report - Treasury Division; Malta Drydocks Annual Accounts

9.3.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004-2008
	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	-

9.4 Third Country Nationals and Refugees: 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expenditure (€)	1,544,538	3,103,199	5,240,568	7,168,973	9,116,699
Open Centres Population	:	:	:	1,884	1,981
% of Social Protection	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9

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

Note: n/a: not applicable

: not available

9.4.1 Benefit Categorisation as per ESSPROS Methodology

Function Classification	2004-2008
	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	-

10. Social Protection

10.1 Social Protection Expenditure: 2004-2008

Schemes	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Social Security Contributory Benefits	352,358,981	379,360,261	405,341,481	431,064,300	468,881,633
Social Security Non-Contributory Benefits	130,888,694	135,036,189	138,505,295	141,234,127	155,949,457
Hospitals and Other Health Care Facilities	174,550,794	180,659,674	184,140,962	197,329,858	227,451,237
Social Welfare Standards	1,677,556	1,483,902	1,087,062	1,231,314	1,650,093
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	14,161,172	14,289,077	14,932,469	15,454,808	14,343,665
APPOĠĠ	2,224,175	2,957,191	3,253,047	3,583,946	3,340,300
SEDQA	1,139,008	1,134,895	1,434,444	1,512,766	1,717,102
Employment and Training Corporation	3,273,871	4,735,184	5,496,725	3,775,570	4,746,002
Sickness Days - Employers' Expenditure	34,590,194	35,868,712	35,553,452	37,292,085	38,184,512
Subsidies on Utilities	1,126,092	1,040,147	1,166,558	1,313,774	2,871,518
Energy Benefit	0	499,581	1,537,386	2,136,525	3,628,259
Housing Subsidies	99,194	161,614	150,666	191,763	169,972
Housing Authority Subsidies	13,301,787	7,395,695	8,765,353	12,891,640	13,016,672
Pensioners' Route Bus Subsidy	670,653	776,705	893,187	997,154	814,162
Pensioners' Gozo Ferry Boat Subsidy	0	171,933	157,130	261,686	388,256
Care of the Elderly and the Disabled	28,234,271	31,133,074	34,425,877	39,121,547	41,787,443
Treasury Pensions	66,818,756	73,320,493	74,818,698	76,155,986	80,230,161
MDD/MSCL/MSY Voluntary Retirement Scheme	4,951,228	3,590,361	2,988,727	2,367,044	2,551,258
Third Country Nationals and Refugees	1,544,538	3,103,199	5,240,568	7,168,973	9,116,699
Total	831,610,964	876,717,887	919,889,087	975,084,866	1,070,838,401

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	4,491,637,000	4,789,082,000	5,110,925,000	5,456,411,000	5,702,684,000
Social Protection as a percentage of GDP	18.5	18.3	18.0	17.9	18.8

Note: GDP as per NSO News Release 220/2009

SECTION B
MALTA AND THE EU

Chart 1. Social Protection Benefits percentage increase: 2007/2005

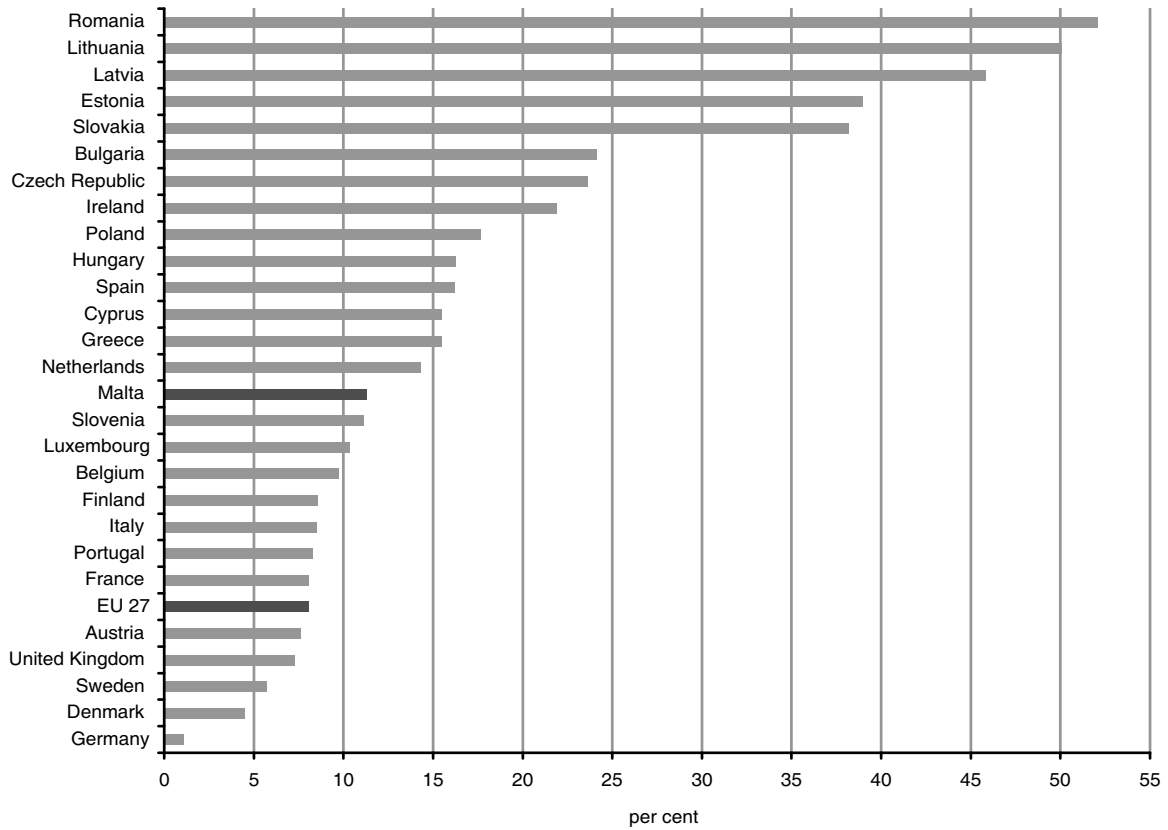
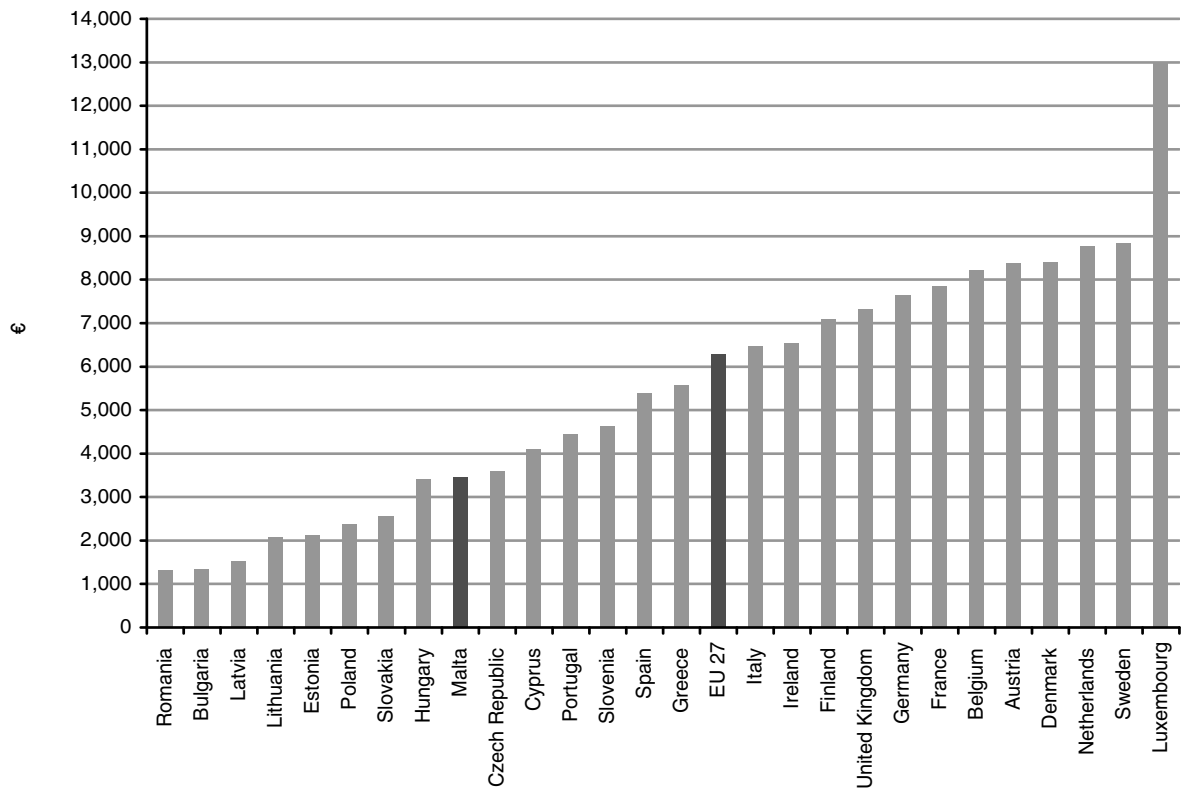


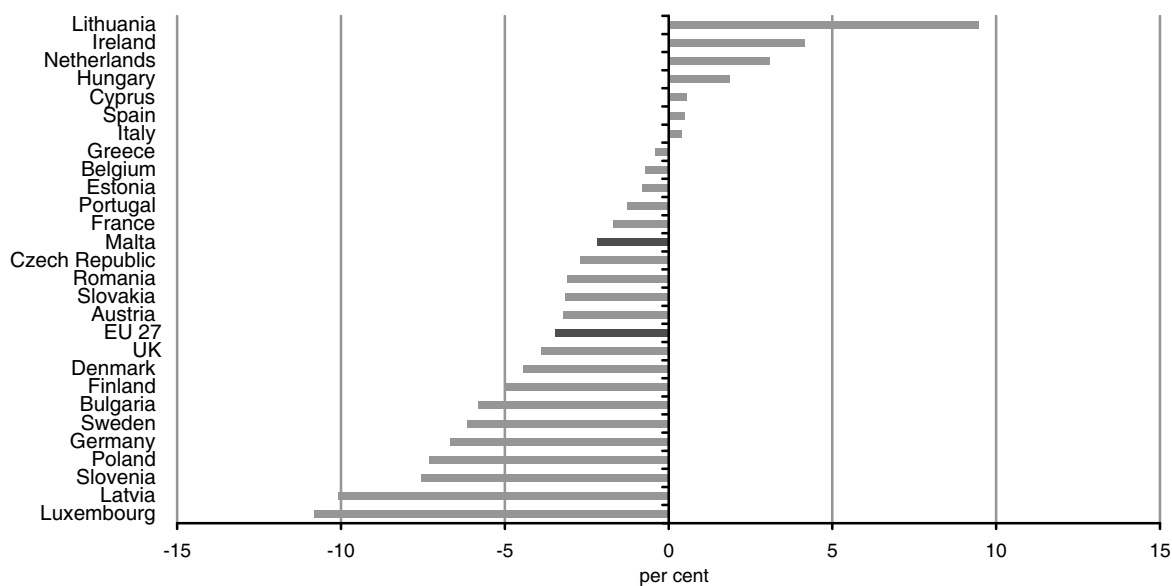
Chart 2. Social Protection Benefits per capita: 2007 (€, PPS)



11. Social Protection Benefits as a percentage of GDP

	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2007/2005
EU 27	:	26.1	25.8	25.2	-3.4
Belgium	27.8	28.2	28.8	28.0	-0.7
Bulgaria	:	15.5	14.5	14.6	-5.8
Czech Republic	18.7	18.5	18.0	18.0	-2.7
Denmark	29.8	29.4	28.5	28.1	-4.4
Germany	28.7	28.6	27.6	26.7	-6.6
Estonia	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.3	-0.8
Ireland	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.6	4.1
Greece	22.8	23.9	23.9	23.8	-0.4
Spain	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.5	0.5
France	29.4	29.5	29.3	29.0	-1.7
Italy	25.1	25.4	25.6	25.5	0.4
Cyprus	17.7	18.0	18.0	18.1	0.6
Latvia	12.3	11.9	11.9	10.7	-10.1
Lithuania	12.8	12.7	12.8	13.9	9.4
Luxembourg	21.9	21.3	19.9	19.0	-10.8
Hungary	20.2	21.5	21.9	21.9	1.9
Malta	18.6	18.3	18.0	17.9	-2.2
Netherlands	26.4	26.0	27.0	26.8	3.1
Austria	28.5	28.0	27.7	27.1	-3.2
Poland	19.7	19.2	19.0	17.8	-7.3
Portugal	23.1	23.7	23.8	23.4	-1.3
Romania	12.4	13.0	12.2	12.6	-3.1
Slovenia	22.8	22.5	22.1	20.8	-7.6
Slovakia	16.6	15.9	15.7	15.4	-3.1
Finland	25.8	25.9	25.4	24.6	-5.0
Sweden	31.4	30.9	30.1	29.0	-6.1
United Kingdom	25.4	25.8	25.6	24.8	-3.9

Chart 3. Percentage Change in Social Protection in terms of GDP 2007/2005



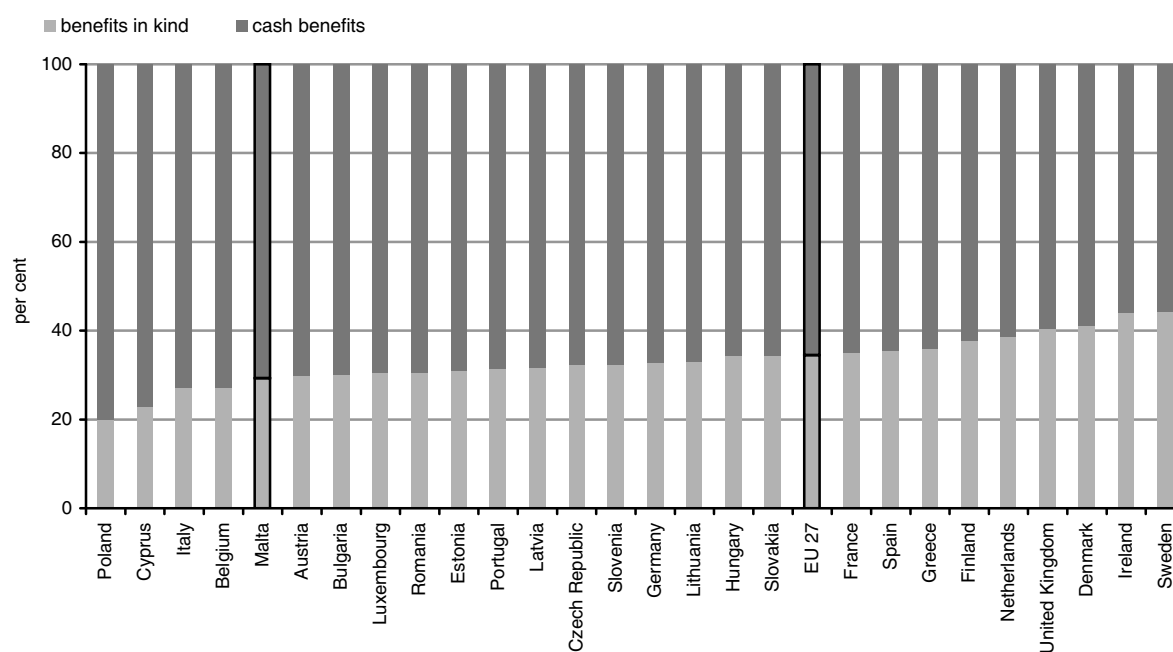
12. Cash Benefits as a percentage of Social Protection Benefits

	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2007/2005
EU 27	:	66.3	65.7	65.6	-1.2
Belgium	72.0	72.3	73.0	72.9	0.9
Bulgaria	:	70.5	72.7	69.9	-0.8
Czech Republic	64.9	65.1	65.9	67.8	4.1
Denmark	61.1	60.8	59.5	58.9	-3.2
Germany	69.9	68.9	68.1	67.2	-2.5
Estonia	70.2	69.6	70.4	69.0	-1.0
Ireland	56.1	55.7	55.7	56.0	0.5
Greece	64.6	63.6	63.0	64.1	0.8
Spain	65.9	65.4	64.7	64.6	-1.2
France	65.1	65.2	65.1	64.9	-0.4
Italy	73.0	72.4	72.2	73.0	0.8
Cyprus	80.5	79.6	77.6	77.2	-3.1
Latvia	73.3	71.3	68.6	68.3	-4.2
Lithuania	64.9	65.0	63.5	67.0	3.1
Luxembourg	70.4	69.8	69.8	69.6	-0.3
Hungary	64.3	63.4	63.9	65.8	3.7
Malta	71.2	71.8	71.6	70.7	-1.4
Netherlands	67.3	66.8	62.6	61.3	-8.2
Austria	71.5	71.2	70.8	70.2	-1.4
Poland	82.4	82.1	81.6	80.1	-2.4
Portugal	66.7	67.0	67.8	68.6	2.3
Romania	67.7	66.4	67.8	69.6	4.7
Slovenia	67.5	67.4	67.6	67.7	0.4
Slovakia	66.0	66.3	65.9	65.6	-1.0
Finland	64.1	63.3	62.8	62.3	-1.6
Sweden	58.2	57.9	56.9	55.7	-3.9
United Kingdom	60.0	59.7	59.0	59.6	-0.1

13. Benefits in Kind as a percentage of Social Protection Benefits

	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2007/2005
EU 27	:	33.7	34.3	34.4	2.3
Belgium	28.0	27.7	27.0	27.1	-2.2
Bulgaria	:	29.5	27.3	30.1	1.9
Czech Republic	35.1	34.9	34.1	32.2	-7.6
Denmark	38.9	39.2	40.5	41.1	4.9
Germany	30.1	31.1	31.9	32.8	5.6
Estonia	29.8	30.4	29.6	31.0	2.2
Ireland	43.9	44.3	44.3	44.0	-0.7
Greece	35.4	36.4	37.0	35.9	-1.4
Spain	34.1	34.6	35.3	35.4	2.2
France	34.9	34.8	34.9	35.1	0.8
Italy	27.0	27.6	27.8	27.0	-2.1
Cyprus	19.5	20.4	22.4	22.8	11.9
Latvia	26.7	28.7	31.4	31.7	10.3
Lithuania	35.1	35.0	36.5	33.0	-5.7
Luxembourg	29.6	30.2	30.2	30.4	0.7
Hungary	35.7	36.6	36.1	34.2	-6.4
Malta	28.8	28.2	28.4	29.3	3.6
Netherlands	32.7	33.2	37.4	38.7	16.5
Austria	28.5	28.8	29.2	29.8	3.6
Poland	17.6	17.9	18.4	19.9	11.1
Portugal	33.3	33.0	32.2	31.4	-4.7
Romania	32.3	33.6	32.2	30.4	-9.4
Slovenia	32.5	32.6	32.4	32.3	-0.8
Slovakia	34.0	33.7	34.1	34.4	1.9
Finland	35.9	36.7	37.2	37.7	2.7
Sweden	41.8	42.1	43.1	44.3	5.4
United Kingdom	40.0	40.3	41.0	40.4	0.2

Chart 4. Social Protection Benefits Classification (2007)



14. Means-Tested Benefits as a percentage of Social Protection Benefits

	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2007/2005
EU 27	:	10.5	11.0	11.1	4.9
Belgium	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	11.0
Bulgaria	:	6.6	6.1	4.9	-25.8
Czech Republic	6.9	5.4	5.1	3.3	-39.5
Denmark	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	4.1
Germany	11.1	12.2	12.6	12.4	1.6
Estonia	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	-44.3
Ireland	24.1	24.0	24.2	24.4	1.7
Greece	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.5	-4.0
Spain	12.3	12.9	13.1	12.9	0.5
France	11.9	11.9	14.1	14.1	18.8
Italy	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9
Cyprus	9.0	8.4	8.9	10.3	21.5
Latvia	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	23.2
Lithuania	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	-29.1
Luxembourg	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	5.4
Hungary	5.0	5.3	4.6	6.6	24.6
Malta	18.7	17.7	17.7	17.5	-0.8
Netherlands	11.7	11.9	12.6	13.6	14.5
Austria	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	3.5
Poland	5.2	6.4	5.2	5.1	-20.7
Portugal	10.8	10.9	9.2	9.3	-15.4
Romania	7.7	7.1	6.5	6.8	-4.5
Slovenia	9.8	9.7	9.1	8.6	-11.2
Slovakia	5.1	5.5	6.3	5.9	8.5
Finland	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.5	-11.9
Sweden	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	-4.6
United Kingdom	16.2	15.5	15.4	15.7	1.6

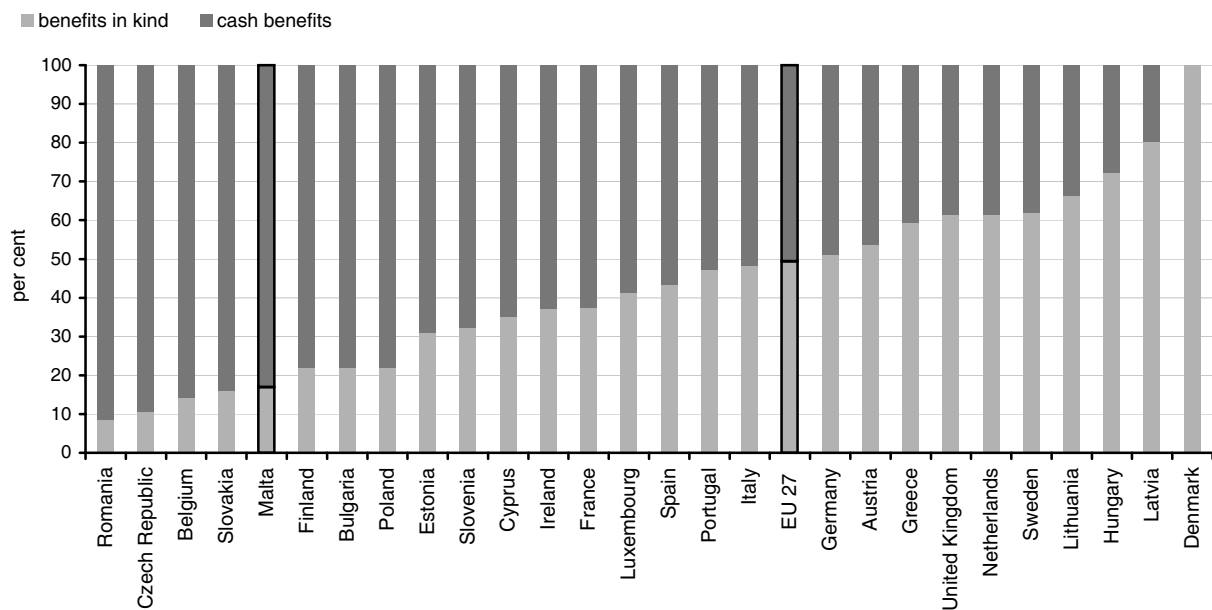
15. Means-Tested Benefits: Percentage Cash Benefits

	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2007/2005
EU 27	:	49.2	51.3	50.7	3.1
Belgium	72.9	72.6	67.1	85.9	18.3
Bulgaria	:	80.8	78.4	78.0	-3.5
Czech Republic	92.3	91.0	91.6	89.3	-2.0
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8.1
Germany	53.3	50.3	50.1	48.8	-3.0
Estonia	71.9	76.8	59.5	69.1	-10.0
Ireland	61.8	61.9	62.0	62.8	1.5
Greece	41.7	39.8	39.5	40.6	2.0
Spain	60.0	57.7	56.8	56.7	-1.8
France	54.1	54.6	62.6	62.5	14.4
Italy	51.9	52.3	52.6	51.7	-1.2
Cyprus	73.6	72.9	69.0	65.0	-11.0
Latvia	38.2	36.5	29.9	19.6	-46.3
Lithuania	38.0	30.9	35.5	33.7	9.1
Luxembourg	58.2	56.6	56.4	58.8	3.9
Hungary	46.3	41.6	32.4	27.7	-33.4
Malta	85.0	87.7	85.6	83.1	-5.3
Netherlands	36.2	32.4	43.2	38.5	18.7
Austria	49.0	48.2	46.5	46.4	-3.8
Poland	76.5	81.4	76.9	78.0	-4.2
Portugal	59.0	60.4	51.1	52.7	-12.6
Romania	92.3	93.0	91.2	91.6	-1.5
Slovenia	71.6	70.8	69.6	67.8	-4.3
Slovakia	76.6	78.2	83.0	84.0	7.5
Finland	79.2	78.7	78.3	78.1	-0.8
Sweden	38.2	37.2	37.2	38.0	2.1
United Kingdom	40.5	39.3	39.3	38.6	-1.8

16. Means-Tested Benefits: Percentage Benefits in Kind

	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2007/2005
EU 27	:	50.8	48.7	49.3	-3.0
Belgium	27.1	27.4	32.9	14.1	-48.5
Bulgaria	:	19.2	21.6	22.0	14.6
Czech Republic	7.7	9.0	8.4	10.7	20.1
Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Germany	46.7	49.7	49.9	51.2	3.0
Estonia	28.1	23.2	40.5	30.9	33.0
Ireland	38.2	38.1	38.0	37.2	-2.4
Greece	58.3	60.2	60.5	59.4	-1.4
Spain	40.0	42.3	43.2	43.3	2.4
France	45.9	45.4	37.4	37.5	-17.4
Italy	48.1	47.7	47.4	48.3	1.3
Cyprus	26.4	27.1	31.0	35.0	29.5
Latvia	61.8	63.5	70.1	80.4	26.6
Lithuania	62.0	69.1	64.5	66.3	-4.1
Luxembourg	41.8	43.4	43.6	41.2	-5.1
Hungary	53.7	58.4	67.6	72.3	23.8
Malta	15.0	12.3	14.4	16.9	37.8
Netherlands	63.8	67.6	56.8	61.5	-9.0
Austria	51.0	51.8	53.5	53.6	3.5
Poland	23.5	18.6	23.1	22.0	18.5
Portugal	41.0	39.6	48.9	47.3	19.2
Romania	7.7	7.0	8.8	8.4	19.8
Slovenia	28.4	29.2	30.4	32.2	10.5
Slovakia	23.4	21.8	17.0	16.0	-26.9
Finland	20.8	21.3	21.7	21.9	3.1
Sweden	61.8	62.8	62.8	62.0	-1.2
United Kingdom	59.5	60.7	60.7	61.4	1.2

Chart 5. Means-Tested Benefits Classification (2007)



17. Non Means-Tested Benefits as a percentage of Social Protection Benefits

	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2007/2005
EU 27	:	89.5	89.0	88.9	-0.6
Belgium	96.3	96.3	96.2	95.9	-0.4
Bulgaria	:	93.4	93.9	95.1	1.8
Czech Republic	93.1	94.6	94.9	96.7	2.3
Denmark	96.9	96.9	97.0	96.8	-0.1
Germany	88.9	87.8	87.4	87.6	-0.2
Estonia	98.7	99.0	99.2	99.4	0.5
Ireland	75.9	76.0	75.8	75.6	-0.5
Greece	92.1	92.2	92.4	92.5	0.3
Spain	87.7	87.1	86.9	87.1	-0.1
France	88.1	88.1	85.9	85.9	-2.5
Italy	95.4	95.4	95.2	95.2	-0.2
Cyprus	91.0	91.6	91.1	89.7	-2.0
Latvia	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.2	-0.3
Lithuania	96.6	97.9	98.2	98.5	0.6
Luxembourg	97.0	97.2	97.0	97.0	-0.2
Hungary	95.0	94.7	95.4	93.4	-1.4
Malta	81.3	82.3	82.3	82.5	0.2
Netherlands	88.3	88.1	87.4	86.4	-2.0
Austria	93.5	93.5	93.3	93.3	-0.2
Poland	94.8	93.6	94.8	94.9	1.4
Portugal	89.2	89.1	90.8	90.7	1.9
Romania	92.3	92.9	93.5	93.2	0.3
Slovenia	90.2	90.3	90.9	91.4	1.2
Slovakia	94.9	94.5	93.7	94.1	-0.5
Finland	94.6	94.9	95.2	95.5	0.6
Sweden	97.1	97.1	97.2	97.2	0.1
United Kingdom	83.8	84.5	84.6	84.3	-0.3

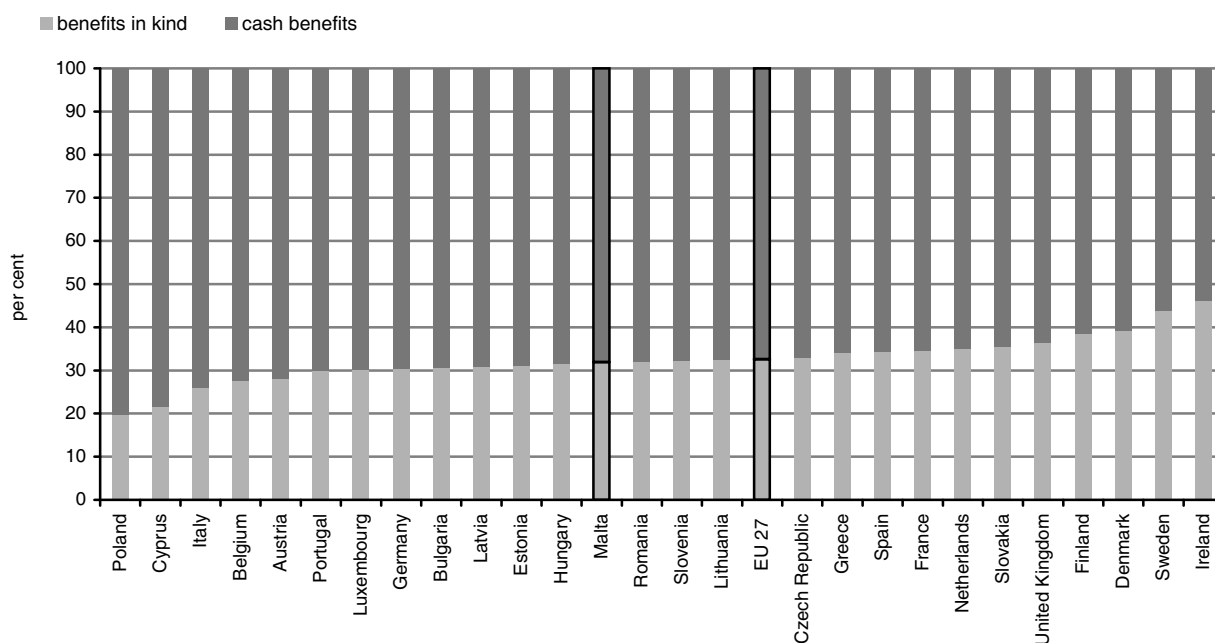
18. Non Means-Tested Benefits: Percentage Cash Benefits

	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2007/2005
EU 27	:	68.4	67.5	67.4	-1.4
Belgium	71.9	72.3	73.2	72.3	0.1
Bulgaria	:	69.7	72.4	69.5	-0.3
Czech Republic	62.9	63.6	64.5	67.1	5.4
Denmark	63.1	62.7	61.3	60.8	-3.0
Germany	71.9	71.5	70.6	69.8	-2.4
Estonia	70.2	69.6	70.5	69.0	-0.9
Ireland	54.3	53.7	53.6	53.8	0.1
Greece	66.5	65.6	64.9	66.0	0.6
Spain	66.7	66.5	65.9	65.8	-1.1
France	66.6	66.6	65.5	65.3	-2.0
Italy	74.0	73.4	73.2	74.0	0.9
Cyprus	81.1	80.2	78.5	78.5	-2.1
Latvia	73.9	71.8	69.2	69.3	-3.6
Lithuania	65.8	65.7	64.0	67.5	2.7
Luxembourg	70.8	70.2	70.2	69.9	-0.4
Hungary	65.3	64.7	65.5	68.5	5.9
Malta	68.0	68.4	68.6	68.1	-0.3
Netherlands	71.4	71.4	65.4	64.9	-9.1
Austria	73.1	72.8	72.5	71.9	-1.3
Poland	82.7	82.2	81.9	80.3	-2.3
Portugal	67.6	67.8	69.5	70.2	3.5
Romania	65.7	64.4	66.2	68.0	5.5
Slovenia	67.1	67.1	67.4	67.7	0.9
Slovakia	65.4	65.6	64.8	64.5	-1.7
Finland	63.3	62.4	62.0	61.5	-1.4
Sweden	58.8	58.6	57.5	56.2	-4.0
United Kingdom	63.7	63.4	62.6	63.5	0.2

19. Non Means-Tested Benefits: Percentage Benefits in Kind

	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2007/2005
EU 27	:	31.6	32.5	32.6	3.0
Belgium	28.1	27.7	26.8	27.7	-0.3
Bulgaria	:	30.3	27.6	30.5	0.8
Czech Republic	37.1	36.4	35.5	32.9	-9.4
Denmark	36.9	37.3	38.7	39.2	5.1
Germany	28.1	28.5	29.4	30.2	6.1
Estonia	29.8	30.4	29.5	31.0	2.0
Ireland	45.7	46.3	46.4	46.2	-0.1
Greece	33.5	34.4	35.1	34.0	-1.2
Spain	33.3	33.5	34.1	34.2	2.1
France	33.4	33.4	34.5	34.7	3.9
Italy	26.0	26.6	26.8	26.0	-2.5
Cyprus	18.9	19.8	21.5	21.5	8.3
Latvia	26.1	28.2	30.8	30.7	9.2
Lithuania	34.2	34.3	36.0	32.5	-5.2
Luxembourg	29.2	29.8	29.8	30.1	0.9
Hungary	34.7	35.3	34.5	31.5	-10.7
Malta	32.0	31.6	31.4	31.9	0.8
Netherlands	28.6	28.6	34.6	35.1	22.9
Austria	26.9	27.2	27.5	28.1	3.4
Poland	17.3	17.8	18.1	19.7	10.8
Portugal	32.4	32.2	30.5	29.8	-7.3
Romania	34.3	35.6	33.8	32.0	-10.0
Slovenia	32.9	32.9	32.6	32.3	-1.9
Slovakia	34.6	34.4	35.2	35.5	3.2
Finland	36.7	37.6	38.0	38.5	2.4
Sweden	41.2	41.4	42.5	43.8	5.7
United Kingdom	36.3	36.6	37.4	36.5	-0.3

Chart 6. Non Means-Tested Benefits Classification (2007)



For Tables 20-26 see Appendix 2

20. Functions relating to Old Age and Survivors as a percentage of Social Protection

	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 27	:	45.8	46.0	46.2
Belgium	43.9	44.7	46.8	45.3
Bulgaria	:	51.1	52.7	51.5
Czech Republic	41.2	42.6	43.1	43.9
Denmark	37.2	37.5	37.9	38.1
Germany	43.1	43.1	43.4	43.2
Estonia	43.7	44.0	45.2	43.8
Ireland	27.8	27.7	27.5	27.3
Greece	50.9	51.2	51.3	52.0
Spain	42.1	41.6	41.3	41.3
France	43.6	43.9	44.8	45.3
Italy	61.0	60.6	60.4	61.1
Cyprus	48.2	46.7	46.2	46.7
Latvia	51.8	49.9	48.1	46.8
Lithuania	47.4	46.4	44.8	47.0
Luxembourg	36.3	36.6	36.7	37.2
Hungary	42.5	42.5	42.2	43.9
Malta	49.8	51.3	52.4	52.4
Netherlands	42.0	42.6	40.5	40.3
Austria	47.9	48.1	48.6	49.0
Poland	59.7	59.4	60.7	60.2
Portugal	47.1	48.0	49.2	50.1
Romania	46.7	44.7	46.3	47.3
Slovenia	45.0	44.4	45.5	46.8
Slovakia	42.3	44.6	43.9	43.8
Finland	36.9	37.3	37.8	38.5
Sweden	39.5	40.0	40.0	41.0
United Kingdom	44.5	45.1	44.4	44.9

21. Function relating to Sickness/Health Care as a percentage of Social Protection

	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 27	:	28.8	29.1	29.1
Belgium	27.4	27.1	25.6	26.5
Bulgaria	:	29.0	26.1	27.1
Czech Republic	35.3	35.3	34.4	33.9
Denmark	20.6	20.7	21.6	23.0
Germany	28.1	28.3	28.9	29.8
Estonia	31.5	31.9	31.2	33.4
Ireland	40.2	40.9	41.1	41.1
Greece	26.5	27.8	28.7	28.1
Spain	31.0	30.8	31.2	31.2
France	30.0	29.8	29.9	29.9
Italy	26.1	26.7	26.9	26.1
Cyprus	23.8	25.1	25.8	25.2
Latvia	24.3	26.0	29.0	29.7
Lithuania	29.3	30.3	32.2	30.7
Luxembourg	25.3	25.7	25.4	26.0
Hungary	29.5	29.9	28.8	25.5
Malta	30.2	29.8	29.0	29.2
Netherlands	30.5	30.7	32.7	32.5
Austria	25.2	25.5	25.4	26.0
Poland	19.4	19.8	20.3	22.1
Portugal	30.5	30.2	29.2	28.3
Romania	26.3	27.3	25.3	23.8
Slovenia	32.2	32.3	32.2	32.1
Slovakia	30.0	29.9	30.2	30.8
Finland	25.5	25.9	26.2	26.3
Sweden	26.5	25.9	26.0	26.1
United Kingdom	30.5	30.9	31.4	30.6

22. Function relating to Family/Children as a percentage of Social Protection

	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 27	:	7.9	7.8	8.0
Belgium	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.1
Bulgaria	:	6.8	7.4	8.6
Czech Republic	8.4	7.6	7.6	9.2
Denmark	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.1
Germany	11.3	10.8	10.4	10.6
Estonia	12.7	12.2	12.1	11.6
Ireland	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.7
Greece	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.2
Spain	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0
France	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Italy	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7
Cyprus	11.5	11.7	10.8	10.8
Latvia	10.5	11.0	10.1	11.0
Lithuania	8.9	9.3	8.9	8.7
Luxembourg	17.3	16.9	16.9	16.6
Hungary	12.1	11.8	12.9	12.8
Malta	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.9
Netherlands	4.9	4.9	5.4	6.0
Austria	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.2
Poland	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5
Portugal	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3
Romania	12.5	14.2	14.3	13.2
Slovenia	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7
Slovakia	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.0
Finland	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6
Sweden	9.3	9.4	10.0	10.2
United Kingdom	6.7	6.2	5.9	6.0

23. Function relating to Disability as a percentage of Social Protection

	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 27	:	7.9	8.0	8.1
Belgium	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.6
Bulgaria	:	8.4	9.1	8.3
Czech Republic	7.9	7.8	8.6	8.1
Denmark	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.0
Germany	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7
Estonia	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3
Ireland	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.5
Greece	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.9
Spain	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.6
France	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1
Italy	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0
Cyprus	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.7
Latvia	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0
Lithuania	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.4
Luxembourg	13.5	13.1	13.2	12.3
Hungary	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.6
Malta	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.3
Netherlands	10.6	9.7	8.7	9.1
Austria	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.0
Poland	11.5	10.7	9.9	9.6
Portugal	10.4	9.8	9.9	10.0
Romania	8.5	8.4	8.9	10.0
Slovenia	8.2	8.5	8.2	7.8
Slovakia	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.5
Finland	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.6
Sweden	14.7	15.0	14.9	15.3
United Kingdom	9.3	8.9	9.5	9.8

24. Function relating to Unemployment as a percentage of Social Protection

	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 27	:	6.1	5.6	5.1
Belgium	12.4	12.2	11.9	11.7
Bulgaria	:	1.9	2.2	2.0
Czech Republic	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.5
Denmark	9.5	8.6	7.2	5.6
Germany	7.8	7.3	6.7	5.8
Estonia	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.2
Ireland	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.7
Greece	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.5
Spain	12.4	12.4	12.0	11.7
France	7.8	7.5	6.7	6.1
Italy	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Cyprus	5.5	6.0	5.9	4.8
Latvia	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.3
Lithuania	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9
Luxembourg	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9
Hungary	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.4
Malta	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.8
Netherlands	6.2	6.1	5.0	4.3
Austria	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.3
Poland	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.2
Portugal	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.1
Romania	4.3	3.1	2.7	2.2
Slovenia	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.3
Slovakia	6.2	3.5	3.4	3.6
Finland	9.8	9.3	8.5	7.8
Sweden	6.2	6.0	5.5	3.8
United Kingdom	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.1

25. Function relating to Social Exclusion n.e.c. as a percentage of Social Protection

	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 27	:	1.2	1.3	1.3
Belgium	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.3
Bulgaria	:	2.7	2.5	2.5
Czech Republic	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.1
Denmark	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.6
Germany	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Estonia	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6
Ireland	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
Greece	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Spain	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3
France	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Italy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cyprus	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.2
Latvia	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1
Lithuania	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.3
Luxembourg	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1
Hungary	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Malta	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0
Netherlands	4.6	4.7	6.2	6.4
Austria	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Poland	0.8	1.8	1.2	0.9
Portugal	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Romania	1.8	2.4	2.4	3.5
Slovenia	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3
Slovakia	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.3
Finland	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Sweden	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
United Kingdom	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7

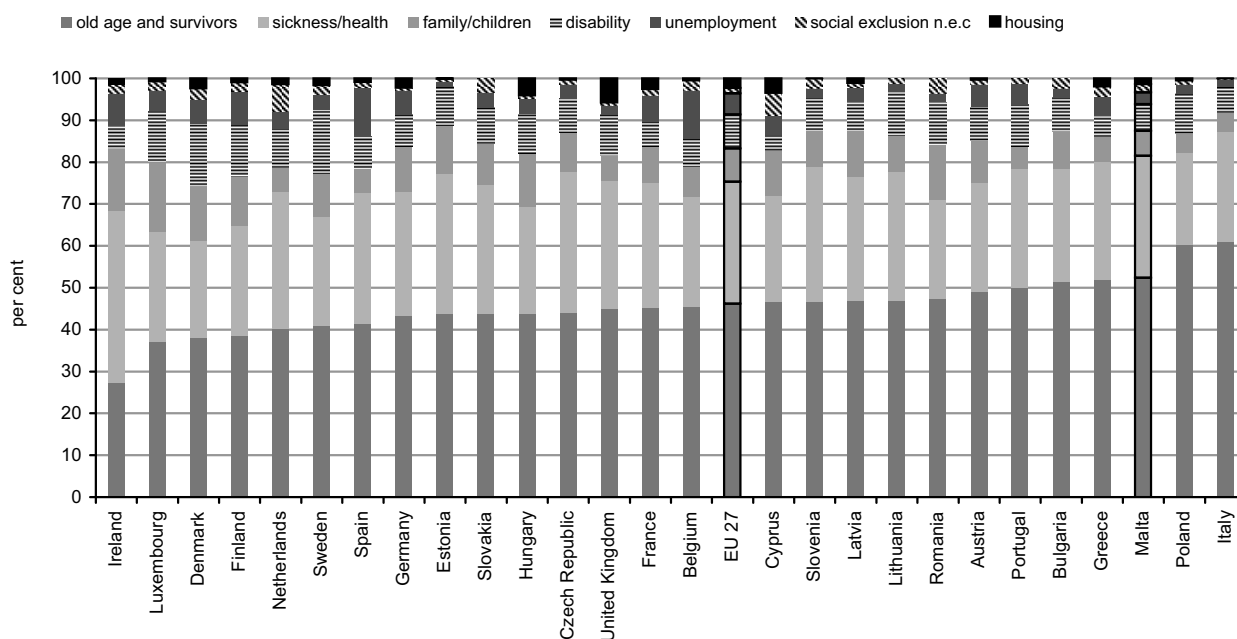
26. Function relating to Housing as a percentage of Social Protection

	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 27	:	2.2	2.3	2.3
Belgium	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Bulgaria	:	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Denmark	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5
Germany	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
Estonia	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Ireland	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6
Greece	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0
Spain	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
France	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cyprus	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.5
Latvia	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
Hungary	2.0	2.4	2.4	4.1
Malta	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.3
Netherlands	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Austria	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Poland	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Slovakia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Sweden	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
United Kingdom	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8

27. Social Protection Functions in Europe: an Overview (2007)

	Old Age and Survivors	Sickness/ Health	Family/ Children	Disability	Unemployment	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	Housing
EU 27	46.2	29.1	8.0	8.1	5.1	1.3	2.3
Ireland	27.3	41.1	14.7	5.5	7.7	2.0	1.6
Luxembourg	37.2	26.0	16.6	12.3	4.9	2.1	0.8
Denmark	38.1	23.0	13.1	15.0	5.6	2.6	2.5
Finland	38.5	26.3	11.6	12.6	7.8	2.2	1.0
Netherlands	40.3	32.5	6.0	9.1	4.3	6.4	1.4
Sweden	41.0	26.1	10.2	15.3	3.8	2.1	1.7
Spain	41.3	31.2	6.0	7.6	11.7	1.3	0.9
Germany	43.2	29.8	10.6	7.7	5.8	0.6	2.3
Estonia	43.8	33.4	11.6	9.3	1.2	0.6	0.2
Slovakia	43.8	30.8	10.0	8.5	3.6	3.3	0.0
Hungary	43.9	25.5	12.8	9.6	3.4	0.7	4.1
Czech Republic	43.9	33.9	9.2	8.1	3.5	1.1	0.3
United Kingdom	44.9	30.6	6.0	9.8	2.1	0.7	5.8
France	45.3	29.9	8.5	6.1	6.1	1.6	2.6
Belgium	45.3	26.5	7.1	6.6	11.7	2.3	0.5
Cyprus	46.7	25.2	10.8	3.7	4.8	5.2	3.5
Slovenia	46.8	32.1	8.7	7.8	2.3	2.3	0.1
Latvia	46.8	29.7	11.0	7.0	3.3	1.1	1.2
Lithuania	47.0	30.7	8.7	10.4	1.9	1.3	0.0
Romania	47.3	23.8	13.2	10.0	2.2	3.5	0.0
Austria	49.0	26.0	10.2	8.0	5.3	1.1	0.4
Portugal	50.1	28.3	5.3	10.0	5.1	1.2	0.0
Bulgaria	51.5	27.1	8.6	8.3	2.0	2.5	0.0
Greece	52.0	28.1	6.2	4.9	4.5	2.3	2.0
Malta	52.4	29.2	5.9	6.3	2.8	2.0	1.3
Poland	60.2	22.1	4.5	9.6	2.2	0.9	0.5
Italy	61.1	26.1	4.7	6.0	1.8	0.2	0.1

Chart 7. Social Protection Benefits by Function Classification (2007)



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-replacing benefits such as unemployment cash benefits or pensions, and/or income-supplementing cash benefits such as housing benefits and child allowances.

CARE AND REPAIR

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

ESA 95

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

ESSPROS

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

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

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

HOUSEHOLDS

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

MEANS-TESTED SOCIAL BENEFITS

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

NPISH

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

NIFTE

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

OTHER BENEFITS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PENSIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PURCHASING POWER STANDARD

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

SCHEME

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

SCHEME 5

This scheme provides subsidies for the adaptation and repair work in leased privately-owned properties to reach acceptable habitable standards. Such work may include repairs of dangerous structures; replacement of old water and electricity installations; improvement of bathrooms; laying of floor tiles; repair of an old drainage system or its substitution; repairs of external doors and apertures; provision of water-proofing; improvement and damp-proofing works; and construction of additional rooms.

SCHEME W

The Housing Authority provides financial assistance to tenants living in government-owned property to carry out adaptation and repair work, thus bringing their house of residence up to an acceptable standard of habitation. Types of assistance covered by this scheme may include replacement of old water and electricity installations; improvements of bathrooms; laying of floor tiles; repair of an old drainage system or its substitution; repairs of external doors and apertures; provision of water-proofing; improvements and damp-proofing; and construction of additional rooms.

SCHEME Z

This scheme provides financial assistance for adaptations and improvements on properties that are privately owned or about to become privately owned. Financial assistance may be granted in order to help with the following improvements: repairs to dangerous structures; replacement of old water and electricity installations; improvements to bathrooms; laying of floor tiles; repair of an old drainage system or its substitution; repairs of external doors and apertures; provision of water proofing; improvements and damp-roofing works; and construction of additional rooms.

SOCIAL PROTECTION BENEFITS

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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF SCHEMES

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

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

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

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF FUNCTIONS

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

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

APPENDIX 3

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) represented under the NPISH Sector

Al Anon (Gozo)	Fondazzjoni Suret il-Bniedem
Al Anon Family Group	Fondazzjoni Trasport għall-Ħajja Indipendenti
Angela House	Foster Carers Support Group
Archdiocese of Malta	Foundation for Respite Care Services
Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus	Frans Carabott Support Group
Autism Parents Support Group	Friends of Attard Hospital Society
	Friends of Saint Vincent de Paul Residence
Breast Care Support Group	Friends of the Little Sisters of the Poor
	Friends of the Sick and the Elderly
Caesarean Support Group	
Cana Movement	Geminarie Leisure Group
Cancer Club	Għaqda Filantropika Ġenituri u Persuni b'Diżabilità`
Caritas Gozo	Għaqda għat-Trasport tal-Morda f' Lourdes
Caritas Malta	Għaqda Ghawdxija Persuni b'Diżabilità`
Centre for Faith and Justice	Għaqda Ħaddiema b'Diżabilità`
Coeliac Association	Għaqda Maltija tal-Għomja
Community Chest Fund	Għaqda Żgħażaġh b'Diżabilità`
Cospicua Community for Persons with a Disability	Gozo Association for the Deaf
	Gozo Resource Centre for the Deaf
Dame di San Vincenzo	Grupp Diżabilità` Parroċċa Attard
Dar Betanja Franġiskana	Grupp Solidarjeta' Persuni b'Diżabilità` - Siġġiewi
Dar Frate Francesco	
Dar Ġużeppa Debono	Haemophilia Association
Dar il-Ħanin Sammaritan	HANDS
Dar il-Wens	Ħbieb Flimkien (Caritas Malta)
Dar Karolina	Ħbieb taċ-Ċentru Ħidma Soċjali (Mtarfa)
Dar Madre Margerita	Hepatitis Sufferers Association
Dar Nazareth	HSBC Cares for Children Fund
Dar San Pietru	
Dar Santa Katerina	Institute for Brain Injured Children
Dar Santa Rita	International Wives Association
Daritama	Ir-Razzett tal-Ħbiberija
Disabled by Accidents Group	Is-Sammaritani
Down's Syndrome Association (Malta)	
Drug Rehabilitation Services (Caritas Malta)	Jesuit Refugee Services
Eating Disorders Anonymous	Katina Disability Group
Emergency Voluntary Agency (EVA)	Kburin fl-Imħabba Magħqudin
Equal Partner Foundation	Kevin Support Group
	Kummissjoni għall-Morda Persuni b'Diżabilità`
Family Rights Association	Kummissjoni Superjuri Djar tal-Knisja għall-Anzjani
Family Way School	Kunsill Pastorali Persuni b'Diżabilità`
Federation of Societies for Persons with a Disability	
Fondazzjoni Ħajja Indipendenti	Ladies of Charity

Lega Vita e Salute	S.T.A.N.D.
Legal Aid	Saint Dominic's Home
Life Cycle	Saint Jeanne Antide Welfare Campaign
Links	Saint Joseph's Day Centre
Little Sisters of the Poor	Saint Theresa's Home
Lupus Support Group (Malta)	Saint Vincent de Paul Society
	Scoliosis Association
Malta Cochlear Implant Association	Segretarjat Ċentrali Assistenza Soċjali
Malta Cross Corps	Sisters of Charity
Malta Diabetics Association	Sovereign Military Order of Malta
Malta Emigrants Commission	St. John Ambulance
Malta Hospice Movement	St. John Rescue Corps
Malta Memorial District Nursing Association	St. Joseph's Home
Malta Red Cross	St. Patrick's Salesian School
Malta Society for the Blind	St. Theresa Home
Maltese Huntington's Association	Stroke Support Group
Maria Bugeja Cancer Support Foundation	Supported Employment Program
Mental Health Association	Supported Housing Scheme
Merħba Bik	
Minus One	Tama u Kuraġġ
Mission of Mercy	The Dyslexia Association
Monday Club for the Mentally Handicapped	The Eden Foundation
Moviment Favur il-Familja	The Sense Group
Moviment Kuraġġ u Tama	The Share Foundation
Multiple Sclerosis Society of Malta	The Society for the Blind
Muscular Dystrophy Group	The Walsingham Foundation
	Third World Group
Narcotics Anonymous (Malta)	Tobit Foundation
National Association for the Young Deaf	Torball Blind Association
National Commission Persons with Disability	
National Mental Health Federation	Ursuline Crèche
National Parents' Society for Persons with Disability	Ursuline Home
Oasi Foundation	Villa Chelsea
Order of Charity	Voice of Friendship and Solidarity
Organ Donation Campaign	
Osanna Pia Salesian Youth Hostel	Waħdek Qatt
	Ward u Żgħar
Pax et Bonum	
Physically Handicapped Rehabilitation Centre	Y.A.N.A.
Porziuncola Home	YMCA
Prison Fellowship - Malta	YMCA - Field Operation Division
	YMCA - Psychological Service Division
Retintis Pigmentosa Association (Malta)	YMCA - National Council - Malta
Richmond Foundation	
Royal Air Forces Association	Żebbuġ Support Group
Royal Life Saving Society	Żejtun Support Group

