

Social security

Current definitions

Average import

The relation between the total amount and the number of beneficiaries. This value is calculated with reference to each type of pensioner.

Average resident population

The half-sum of the resident population on 1st January and the resident population on 31st December.

Capital revenue

Revenues that directly or indirectly affect the formation of capital.

Civil disability allowance

Financial support provided to citizens on low incomes or whose ability to work or perform normal daily tasks is reduced by more than 73 per cent.

Compensatory pensions

Pensions paid out following work accidents, military service or occupational disease. This type of pension is designed to provide compensation for injury, in proportion to its seriousness, or death (in which case the pension will be paid out to survivors) as a result of an event occurring during the performance of a working activity. Accidental damage may also result in more than one indirect pension, according to the number of survivors entitled to compensation.

Current revenue

Revenues used to finance the production and redistribution of income.

Disability allowance, old-age and survivor's pensions (OADS)

Pensions provided by basic and complementary social security schemes as a result of the working activities of the insured party on reaching a certain age, after a certain number of years of contributions or in the case of reduced work capacity (direct disability allowance, old-age and seniority pensions). In the event of the death of the person during their working life or after retirement the pension may be paid out to survivors (indirect pensions).

Gross domestic product at market prices (PIL -GDP)

The final result of productive activities performed by resident producing units. This amount corresponds to market prices (GDP) to the total production of goods and services in the economy, less intermediate consumption and added to VAT and indirect taxes on imports. It is also equal to the sum of added values at base prices of the various branches of economic activity, plus taxes on products (including VAT and taxes on imports), net of subsidies on products.

INPS

National Social Security Institute. INPS provides the main types of OADS pensions.

OADS

Disability allowance, old-age and survivors pensions

Old age (pension)

Pension paid out to workers who reach the age established by relevant legislation and who satisfy minimum

contribution requirements.

Pension

Regular and ongoing financial support provided individually by public or private institutions: on reaching a certain age; on paying in a certain number of social security contributions; on loss or reduction of work capacity due to congenital disability or accident; on death of the insured party; as recognition of particular services to the country.

Pensions expenditure

(see *Total amount*).

Per-capita social security deficit

The relation between social security deficit and the average resident population.

Per-capita social security expenditure

The relationship between social security benefits and the average resident population.

Pensioner

The recipient of one or more pensions.

Relative benefit index

Percentage ratio between the average pension amount and GDP per head.

Retirement rate

The percentage ratio between the number of pensions and the resident population as at 31st December of the previous year.

Social security

The sector in which social security benefits are linked to insufficient economic resources or situations of difficulty (disabilities, abandonment, etc.) and are financed by general taxation.

Social security benefits (European system of accounts, ESA95)

Current transfers, in money or in kind, provided to families in order to cover financial needs arising from specific events (disease, old age, death, unemployment, family benefits, industrial accidents, etc.). Social security benefits include ongoing and lump-sum transfers from private insurance systems with or without the formation of reserves, ongoing transfers from government bodies and non-profit institutions serving households which are not required to make social security contributions.

Social security contributions

Payments made by employers and workers into the general insurance scheme, in substitution of disability allowance, old-age and survivors pensions (OADS) and to institutions industrial accident insurance.

Social security coverage rate

The percentage ratio between social security contributions paid in and benefits paid out.

Social security deficit

The difference between social security contributions paid in and benefits paid out.

Social security expenditure to GDP ratio

The percentage ratio between social security benefits and GDP at market prices.

Social security institutions

Public or private institutions whose main activity is to provide social security benefits.

Survivors (pension)

Pension paid to the survivors of a pensioner or insured person having the necessary insurance and contribution requirements.

Total amount

The annual amount of pensions as at 31st December. This value is provided by the total number of pensions, the average monthly sum of benefits provided and the number of months in which the benefits are paid out. The resulting pensions expenditure represents a stock data item and does not therefore coincide with pensions expenditure resulting from the accounting figures of the institutions that provided the benefits (flow data).

Welfare pensions

These include non-contributory pensions, social allowances, pensions and/or benefits for non-war blind, deaf and disabled individuals,, and war pensions including Gold Medal holder benefit, life annuity benefit for former military personnel awarded the Order of Vittorio Veneto, Military Medal and Cross for Valour benefit.