• Social security data and indicators
• **covers all measures providing benefits, whether in cash or in kind, to secure protection, inter alia, from**

(a) lack of work-related income (or insufficient income) caused by sickness, disability, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, old age, or death of a family member;

(b) lack of access or unaffordable access to health care;

(c) insufficient family support, particularly for children and adult dependants;

(d) general poverty and social exclusion
Social security

(1) Medical care,
(2) Income support in the form of cash sickness benefits,
(3) Protection in disability,
(4) Protection in old age,
(5) Protection of survivors in case of death of a family member ("breadwinner")
(6) Protection in maternity,
(7) Protection in “responsibility for the maintenance of children”
(8) Protection in unemployment
(9) Protection in case of employment injury:
(10) General protection against poverty and social exclusion through social assistance
DW Indicators

- Share of population above the statutory retirement age (aged 65 or above) benefiting from an old age pension
- Public social security expenditure (percentage of GDP)
- Health expenditure not financed by private households
- Share of economically active population contributing to a pension scheme

- Share of eligible population covered by (basic) health care provision
- Public expenditure on needs-based cash income support (% of GDP)
- Beneficiaries of cash income support (% of the poor)
- Sick leave
- Share of eligible population benefiting from unemployment insurance
- Ratio of average old age pension received to minimum wage
Sources of data

Administrative versus Household survey data

- **Administrative data**
  - The « classical » source of social security data
  - Data (which should be) routinely collected by institutions running social protection programmes

- **Household survey data**
  - Primary data collection with a questionnaire from a sample of the population
The « classical »
  – Data (which should be) routinely collected by institutions running social protection programmes
  – Information on beneficiaries, benefits & the covered population indispensable to properly manage, monitor and evaluate a scheme
  – Not specifically collected for research purposes

Main advantages (ideally)
  – Few additional costs: data collected routinely by the schemes
  – Comprehensive as all recipients are contained within the dataset
Sources | Administrative data

Drawbacks regarding coverage

- Administrative data usually contain information on those groups of the population that are covered but not on those who are not covered.
- While administrative data can be used to estimate the extent of coverage, they usually do not provide any insights on the causes and effects of non-coverage.
- Eligible non-recipients usually are not captured
- Possible double-counting in case of multiple benefits received by the same person

And ...

- Often poor quality and availability of such data in absence of properly managed records and information system
- Multiplicity of sources (multiplicity of schemes and programmes) and lack of coordination at the national level
- Difficult to capture schemes that are less visible
Sources
Household survey data

Why?

- Complementary to administrative data
- Overcome some of the problems encountered with administrative data
- Allows crosstabulation and deeper analysis
- Most appropriate source for identifying existing gaps in coverage
  - Information on potential beneficiaries & their characteristics
  - Analyse the causes and effects of the absence of coverage
  - Information on the distribution of specific risks among the population
  - Some information to evaluate what can be the options for extension of coverage
- Appropriate tool for the analysis of
  - Distributional effects of social protection (poverty impacts)
  - Evaluation of the programme and impact analysis
Sources
Household survey data

Drawbacks?

- At present only a few developing countries include questions on social security in their regular survey. Generally not very precise and not fully exploited.
- Cost (household surveys can be very expensive).
- Sampling method to extrapolate survey results: sometimes limited.
Module of questions on SP - Examples of questions: social security coverage

Coverage

To be **adapted to national circumstances**

**Are you yourself covered by any of the following schemes? Does the scheme also cover your family?**

- Social security system
- Public Service Pension scheme
- Parastatal Pension Fund
- Government & Local Authorities Employees Provident Fund
- Medical Services and Social Welfare
- Medical care supported by an employer
- Commercial insurance
- Community-based insurance scheme

**Have you ever received any benefit from one of these schemes?**

Which benefits are the schemes that are covering you, meant to provide? (multiple answers)

- Medical care – sickness, injury
- Medical care – maternity
- Sickness
- Work injury/ occupational disease benefits
- Invalidity benefits
- Old-age pension
- Funeral costs
- Survivor’s benefits
- Maternity benefits
- Unemployment benefits
- Education for family members
Module of questions on social protection

Examples of questions

**Risks:**
- During the last twelve months, has one, or several of the events listed below seriously affected your household’s ability to pay the most necessary expenses?
  - Birth of a child (and pregnancy)
  - Hospitalization of income earning member | other member of the family
  - Other medical costs
  - Death of income earning member | other member of the household
  - Permanent disability or illness
  - Temporary disability
  - Loss of job/employment/work
  - Retirement from employment
  - Natural disaster
  - Business failure
  - Harvest failure
  - Loss or destruction of property
  - Other (Specify)

**Coping mechanisms**
- How did the household cope with the financial effects of these events?
  - Spent savings
  - Sold machine, equipment or other asset used to generate income
  - Sold harvest in advance
  - Sold other asset
  - Took out mortgage on asset or house
  - Borrowed money from a bank
  - Borrowed money from money lenders
  - Borrowed money from other source
  - Worked longer hours
  - Sent children to work
  - Received support from state/ government /public entity
  - Received support from family or friends
  - Received support from church, NGO, or other non-public actors
  - Received support from cooperatives or professional associations
  - Other (Specify)
The ILO social security inquiry and examples of indicators

Building a knowledge base at the global level

Objective: Collect, store and disseminate, on a regular and sustainable basis, comparable statistics on the financing, expenditure, benefit levels & coverage of social protection systems/programmes.

Rationale: Address the lack of (comparable) social protection statistics outside the OECD world
Guided tour | Screen shots: “a guided tour in the inquiry”

Levels of information & sources

- **What?**
  - Economic & financial information
  - Population & Employment
    - *Used as denominator for indicators*
  - Social security expenditure & revenue (IMF, ESSPROS)

- **Sources**
  - International data sources
    - (automatic insertion)

  - SSI Core data
  - Social security institutions | individual scheme data
  - Data entry online possible

  **Automatic calculation of national aggregate indicators**

---

1. Generic text...

2. Data availability in SSI Thailand & main limitations

3. Main social security institutions websites, statistical office, Gess country profile if any, etc.
Proportion of elderly receiving a pension: Africa

- Mainly contributory schemes
  - Mauritius
  - South Africa
  - Namibia
  - Lesotho
  - Tunisia
  - Algeria
  - Mozambique
  - Congo
  - Morocco
  - Congo, Democratic
  - Rwanda
  - Senegal
  - Djibouti
  - Zambia
  - Côte d’Ivoire
  - Cameroon
  - Mauritania
  - Zimbabwe
  - Niger
  - Sudan
  - Ghana
  - Burundi
  - Tanzania, United Rep.
  - Togo
  - Guinea
  - Gambia
  - Benin
  - Chad
  - Burkina Faso
  - Uganda
  - Sierra Leone

- Non-contributory schemes or combination of both
  - In many countries between 5-15 percent of elderly receive an old age pension
  - The majority of people work in the informal economy and are thus not covered by any contributory social security scheme.
  - In addition to contributory schemes for those in the formal economy, universal pensions (Lesotho, Mauritius and Namibia) or social assistance pensions which reach a large section of the population (South Africa)

Source: ILO Social security inquiry
Pensions

Proportion of elderly receiving a pension: Worldwide

Regional estimates | Share of population above legal retirement age in receipt of a pension (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>92.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central and Eastern Europe</td>
<td>87.3</td>
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<td>North America</td>
<td>75.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ILO Social Security Institute
Unemployed receiving unemployment benefits

Unemployment: statutory coverage

Regional estimates
Percentage of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits (%)

- Non-contributory schemes
- Contributory schemes

Western Europe: 44.9%
North America: 36.3%
CIS: 25.6%
Central and Eastern Europe: 22.7%
World: 13.5%
Asia: 9.9%
Latin America: 5.7%
Arab States: 2.2%
Africa: 0.7%
International sources | Social protection databases

- **International Labour Office**
  - GESS (Statistics main page)
  - Social Security Statistics (ILO website)
  - ILO Social Security Inquiry
  - Cost of Social security
  - Social Security Expenditure Database
  - Micro-insurance scheme database

- **EU | European Union**
  - EUROPA - Eurostat
  - Europa - Social Protection

- **IMF | International Monetary Fund**
  - Government Finance Statistics Yearbook
  - IMF Government Finance Statistics

- **ISSA | International Social Security Association**
  - ISSA members
  - ISSA database

- **OECD**
  - Social Expenditure Database (SOCX OECD)

- **Japan**
  - Social Security Japan

- **US Social Security Administration**
  - Social Security Programs Throughout the World

- **UN | United Nations**
  - UN National Accounts

- **WHO | World Health Organization**
  - WHO National health accounts (NHA)
  - Global Health Observatory (GHO)

- **ADB | Asian Development Bank**
  - ADB Social Protection Index

- **Other**
  - Social Assistance Database Version5

**Useful links @**

- **Manuals and useful docs**
  - **ILO**
    - ILO Social Security Inquiry
  - **UE | Eurostat**
    - ESSPROS Manual
  - **IMF**