The ILO Social Security Inquiry | SSI

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International Labour Office (ILO)
The Social Security Inquiry | Outline

- **Why** | Main objective and rationale
- **What & How** | Screen shots: “a guided tour in the inquiry”
- **What for** | A selection of possible “outputs”
- **Current situation & challenges**
Why | The ILO Social Security Inquiry
Main objective

- 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 security systems/programmes.

- Collected information should
  - Allow calculation of indicators for specific social security schemes and selected aggregate indicators at national level for as many countries as possible;
  - Constitute a basis for analysis within the framework of studies and research work;
  - Contribute to measure progress towards decent work with respect to its social security dimension;
  - Be accessible to internal and external users but regulated (different access according to category of users)
Why | The ILO Social Security Inquiry

**Rationale**

- Address the lack of (comparable) social security statistics outside the OECD world

- Follow up to the ILO inquiry into the Cost of Social Security, with a broader focus, as
  - It encompasses contingencies, risks and needs classified in C102
  - It includes financing & expenditure data as well as data on coverage of the population and benefits levels

- Systematic approach compatible with existing statistical frameworks used in the EU (ESSPROS) and the OECD

- Part of an integrated approach to capacity building and awareness raising with activities at the country level
What | The ILO Social Security Inquiry
Scope of the Inquiry

● **Includes data on**
  – Expenditure and revenue at national level and scheme level
  – Coverage and benefit levels
  – Some background information

● **Covers both statutory schemes** and some non-statutory schemes such as micro-insurance schemes.

● **Type of data:** Data collected at the scheme level from social security institutions which administer the scheme

● **Functions covered**
  – Old age; disability; survivors; sickness and health; unemployment; employment injury & occupational disease; family/children, and maternity.
  – Supplemented by housing; basic education; other income support and assistance (n.e.c.) /social exclusion

● Focus on developing countries (EU and OECD countries being covered by existing databases — expenditure data at least)
What | The ILO Social Security Inquiry
Main “complementary” channels for data collection

● **Channel 1** | Data collection at the country level
  – Ideally: direct entry online by social security institutions
  – Reality: National coordinator contacting social security institutions to required detailed data or data collected in the context (e.g. Ukraine, Senegal), of specific projects (e.g. Zambia, Tanzania)

● **Channel 2** | Including data from available international and national sources and promoting the use of the social security inquiry methodology and tool by other organisations (ISSA, ADB, others)
  – Data from the ISSA statistical database on social security in developing countries included in SSI
  – ADB Social Protection Index data
  – Data available in annual or statistical reports of national social security institutions

● **Channel 3** | “Automatized” import from existing international databases: ESSPROS, SOCX
What | The ILO Social Security Inquiry

Data dissemination | Differentiated access

- **Differentiated access to the database**
  - Public mode versus restricted (username and password) mode
  - The login and password determine the list of countries, the list of schemes, the functions and the type of data which are accessible for the user

- **Data can be disseminated depending on countries’ preferences**
  - Only National aggregates
  - Or data aggregated by functions; schemes or groups of schemes

- **Scheme data are by default visible only in restricted mode**

- **the set of core indicators & the list and description of schemes are in public access**
  - Aggregates at the national level
  - No direct link with individual schemes’ data
What | 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)
  - National sources

- **Core data in SSI**
- **Individual scheme data**
- **Social security institutions**
- **Data entry online possible**
- **Automatic calculation of indicators**
What | Scheme level data
Core element of the database

Step 1 | **Inventory of social security schemes** and definition of each scheme
  » Name, type of scheme, Contributory | non contributory, Private | public

Step 2 | **General information at scheme level**
  » Target groups
  » No. of affiliated members, active contributors & Avg. gross earnings by age and sex
  » Expenditure at the scheme level | Benefits (cash, in kind, rerouted social contributions), Administration cost, Transfers to other schemes, Other expenditure
  » Revenue at the scheme level | Social contributions (employers, employees/protected persons, rerouted contributions); General government contributions; Transfers from other schemes; Other receipts

Steps 3 & 4 | **Benefits inventory & definition of benefits**
  » Benefit expenditure
  » Beneficiaries by age group and by sex
  » Level of benefit by age group and by sex
What | Inventory of schemes | Tanzania

First part: Textual information & direct links
Description of the scheme including information from SSPTW

- Government: None; contributes as an employer on behalf of public-sector employees.
- Benefits offered by NSSF
  - Old age: Pension and grant;
  - Survivors benefits: Pension and grant;
  - Funeral grants;
  - Invalidity Benefits: Pension and grant;
  - Withdrawals;
  - Maternity benefits;
  - Employment injury benefits; and
  - Health insurance benefits.

Administrative Organization
- Ministry of Labour, Youth, and Sports Development) provides general supervision.

Second part: Quantitative information at the scheme level
Target group, Affiliated | active contributors, Expenditure & Revenue

Third part: Benefits provided by the scheme (beneficiaries, expenditure and benefit level)

- Social Health Insurance Benefit mafao ya matibabu
  - Supplementary; Ad-hoc; In kind; Total Individuals; No means-test; Sickness and Health
- Funeral Grants msaada wagharama ya magishi
  - Basic; Ad-hoc; Cash; Households; No means-test; Survivors
- Old Age Pensions Penshemi ya uzeeni
  - Basic; Periodic; Cash; Total Individuals; No means-test; Old Age
- Survivors Pension Penshemi ya urithi
  - Basic; Periodic; Cash; Households; No means-test; Survivors
- Maternity Benefit mafao ya urithi
What | Scheme level: Affiliation, active contributors & expenditure | Tanzania NSSF

### Tanzania, United Republic of - 01 Jan 2006 - 31 Dec 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A1. National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Period
01 Jan 2006 - 31 Dec 2006

#### Source
NSSF Directorate of Information Technology

#### Unit
Millions

#### Class | Amount | Remarks
--- | --- | ---
Total expenditure - Total | 75,028 | Includes health insurance benefit expenditure
Benefit expenditure - Total | 41,900 |  
Benefit expenditure - Cash | 41,900 |  
Benefit expenditure - In kind | 0 |  
Benefit expenditure - Rerouted contributions | n.a. |  
Transfers to other schemes - Total | n.a. |  
Administration - Total | 27,468 |  
Other - Total | 5,661 |  

**Group**

- 0-14, female
- 0-14, male
- 0-14, male and female
- 15-64, female
- 15-64, male
- 15-64, male and female
- 65 and over, female
- 65 and over, male
- 65 and over, male and female

**Total Individuals**

**Total Individuals, Female**

**Total Individuals, Male**
**What | Benefit level: Expenditure & beneficiaries**

**Tanzania NSSF — Old age pension**

**Beneficiaries by sex and age group | NSSF old age pension**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Total Individuals</th>
<th>3,927 Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Jan 2008 - 3</td>
<td>No expenditure has occurred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Jan 2007 - 3</td>
<td>Guaranteed minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>Data quality</td>
<td>General remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source remarks</td>
<td>01 Jan 2006 - 3</td>
<td>Guaranteed minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>Data quality</td>
<td>General remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source remarks</td>
<td>15-64, female</td>
<td>6 Units [55-59]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-64, male</td>
<td>64 Units [55-59]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-64, male and female</td>
<td>70 Units [55-59]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over, female</td>
<td>110 Units [60+</td>
<td>58 old age pensioners are aged 60-64]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over, male</td>
<td>1,097 Units [60+</td>
<td>396 old age pensioners are aged 60-64]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over, male and female</td>
<td>1,207 Units [60+</td>
<td>454 old age pensioners are aged 60-64]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Individuals</td>
<td>1,277 Units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Individuals, Female</td>
<td>116 Units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Individuals, Male</td>
<td>1,161 Units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:**

- Financial statement of NSSF
### What for | The ILO Social Security Inquiry

#### Main outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected output</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Overview of social security provision at the country level</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Automatic calculation of aggregate indicators from scheme and national level data. Accessible directly through the database online</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Consultation of all available indicators for a given country (to be finalized) and exported in pdf format.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• List and description of existing schemes in the country</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Comparison between countries</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison of levels and trends for a given indicator between countries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Scheme level indicators</td>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>To be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific indicators for a given scheme: composition of expenditure, revenue, trends &amp; levels of coverage, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Export of raw data</td>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export in Excel of raw data by scheme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other exports to be developed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What for | Indicators at the national level
Systematic calculation of a set of aggregate indicators

- **Expenditure indicators (30 indicators in total), such as**
  - Total social security expenditure in % of GDP | total public expenditure
  - Expenditure by social security branch

- **Coverage indicators by function (or social security branch) – around 10 indicators per social security branch**
  - **Protection indicators** (contributors and affiliated), such as:
    Trends in the number of active contributors in proportion of the working age (or economically active population) by function
  - **Recipients indicators** (beneficiaries)
    Trends in the number of beneficiaries for a given contingency (e.g. Old age pensioners (at all ages or above retirement age) as a proportion of elderly population (%))

- Depending on data availability and type of indicators
  - Trends from 2000 to 2008
  - Results for total and by sex
What for | Indicators for a given scheme under development for systematisation

- At the scheme level, given the available data, the following types of indicators can be calculated
  - Expenditure & income indicators at the scheme level
    - Composition of scheme expenditure and how much is spent on administration
    - Composition of the income of the scheme (contribution, investment, other)
  - Coverage indicators at the scheme level
    - Evolution of the number of contributors of the scheme (total and by sex)
    - Evolution of the number of beneficiaries of the scheme by function (by sex and age group)

- Under development and open for discussion and suggestions taking into account social security institutions’ needs and consistency with existing initiatives (ie barometer)

- Dissemination: restricted access
What for | Indicators — Example of aggregate indicator

Old age pension recipients in percentage of population above retirement age
What for | Indicators — Multi-country comparisons

Old age pension recipients in percentage of population above retirement age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
<td>38.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>41.8%</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>37.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>91.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
<td>42.0%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
<td>79.6%</td>
<td>76.9%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
<td>77.3%</td>
<td>79.3%</td>
<td>81.6%</td>
<td>84.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>88.5%</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
<td>92.7%</td>
<td>93.5%</td>
<td>94.5%</td>
<td>96.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aruba</td>
<td>93.0%</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
<td>92.3%</td>
<td>95.3%</td>
<td>91.5%</td>
<td>90.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

China - CR-1b OA - Old age pension recipient ratio 65+ (incl. mean-tested | periodic benefit)

This indicator reflects the coverage of the current population aged 65 and older by old age pensions (including means-tested benefits). It is calculated as the number of current recipients of old age pensions (aged 65+) as a proportion of the population in the same age group (65+).
What for | Indicators

Old age pension coverage (contributory & non-contributory schemes)

Old age coverage < 20%

Old age pension beneficiaries in % of the population above retirement age

1) Less than 20 percent (45)
2) Between 20 and 50 percent (29)
3) Between 50 and 90 percent (31)
4) 90 percent and over (30)
No data (62)
What for | Indicators and further analysis

Old age legal and effective coverage (active contributors) in percentage of the working age population – *weighted average by region*

![Graph showing percentage of working age population covered by old age benefits, categorized by region and type of coverage.](image-url)

- **OLD AGE LEGAL coverage in % of working age | All programmes**
- **OLD AGE LEGAL coverage in % of working age | Contributory (without voluntary)**
- **Voluntary coverage for self-employed**
- **Effective Old age coverage in % of the working age | Contributory schemes**
No statutory unemployment scheme

Recipients of unemployment benefits in percentage of total unemployed

- No data (30)
- Less than one third of the unemployed (29)
- Between one third and two thirds of the unemployed (18)
- Over two thirds of the unemployed (10)
- No unemployment social security coverage (110)
Current situation | The database, central point for integration

- The central point for integration of part of more specialized departmental databases (micro insurance, actuarial activities, textual social security information)

- Aim to become a **Common Database** (non ILO « limited ») and available for data collection and dissemination through alliances and partnerships with other Organizations

- Significant recent expansion thanks to joint efforts with the inclusion of ISSA, ADB and OECD countries

- Including OECD countries, SSI includes nearly 100 **countries** with “some” data
  - More data on expenditure | Less on coverage & benefit level
  - No coverage information on health care
  - Only a few countries with an overall picture of all schemes and for several years
Current situation | Countries covered & main sources

**ADB | Social Protection Index (25)**
- Data on expenditure & beneficiaries
- Comprehensive overview for one or two years
- Issues: update and find more detailed information

**ISSA countries (25)**
- Source: ISSA statistical database on social security in developing countries.
- Long term benefits (main schemes) & in some cases employment injury
- Public scheme(s) & compulsory statutory schemes
- When possible, completed with national available data.

**ILO Social security inquiry**
Countries covered & main sources

- 1. SSI national coordinator (33)
- 2. ADB countries | SPI data (26)
- 3. ISSA | Pension & Employment injury (25)
- 4. OECD & Eurostat countries | Expenditure only (26)
- 5. Other sources | National report, websites (13)
- 6. Under process of data collection (16)
- 7. Not yet covered (76)
Current Situation
Challenges concerning administrative data

- Production & quality of statistical information in particular in developing countries
  - Availability of data
  - Ability of the country to provide good quality data
    - Absence of information system and systematic data collection, lack of resources

- Fragmentation of interventions
  - Multiplicity of actors and higher share of non governmental interventions (especially in developing countries)
    - High level of informality => high proportion of population not covered by formal public schemes and higher share of non-governmental interventions

- Deficit of coordination & network of social protection providers and social protection statistics providers at the national level

- Difficult to get a global view at the national level on:
  - Social protection programmes
  - Expenditure
  - And even more on coverage
Current situation

Strategy options

- Build on existing data and gradually improve the knowledge base
- Contribute to build capacity at the national level
  - In countries where statistics are available, activities focus on analyzing data to help countries i) Support to define their social protection policies and ii) Support to improve the effectiveness of existing schemes and extending their scope
  - In developing countries the priority is to improve the capacity of member States to generate and use data at the scheme level and to generate comprehensive social security data at the national level
- Develop and test some complementary tools, in particular social security oriented modules of questions in household surveys (HBS, LFS) to complement data on coverage (ongoing project)

- **Combine efforts | develop partnerships and set up agreed and shared methodologies**
  - In concrete terms
    - to do it with others and make the non ILO-limited Social Security Inquiry effective and sustainable
    - to build a network of collaborators: you are all welcome to be part of it
Merci.....

Thank you
Useful links

- ILO social security inquiry
  - In limited access
    http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossiadmin/
    Please ask for a specific username and password
  - In free access: aggregated indicators
    http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/

- Other SECSOC databases
  - Micro-insurance scheme database
    http://www.ilo.org/gimi/
  - Social security and associated databases
Countries covered by the Social security inquiry [1]
### Countries covered [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Bank data</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan [completed with OECD data on expenditure]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Republic of</td>
<td>Korea, Republic of [completed with OECD data on expenditure]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other national reports and</td>
<td>Aruba (Neth.), Bolivia, Chinese Taipei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>websites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready to be imported</td>
<td>Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[data on expenditure only]</td>
<td>Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total countries: 25

Italy, France, Germany, Greece, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States
What for | Indicators and further analysis
Percentage of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits

Unemployed receiving unemployment benefits - non-contributory (%)
Unemployed receiving unemployment benefits - contributory (%)
What is defined as 
social security = social protection?

- All interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of social risks or needs.
- Interventions to replace lost income but also to help where there is a lack of income.
- Interventions are mostly in the form of transfers with no reciprocity.
Social protection – social security

types of interventions

- Informal and formal social protection
- Private and public
- Social insurance - income replacement
- Income support, minimum income guarantees
- Transfers in kind: social services - like basic education or health care but also employment services and labour market programmes
- Transfers in kind: re-imbursements
- Subsidies
- Tax benefits – exemptions for social reasons