20th ICLS

Social Protection Statistics

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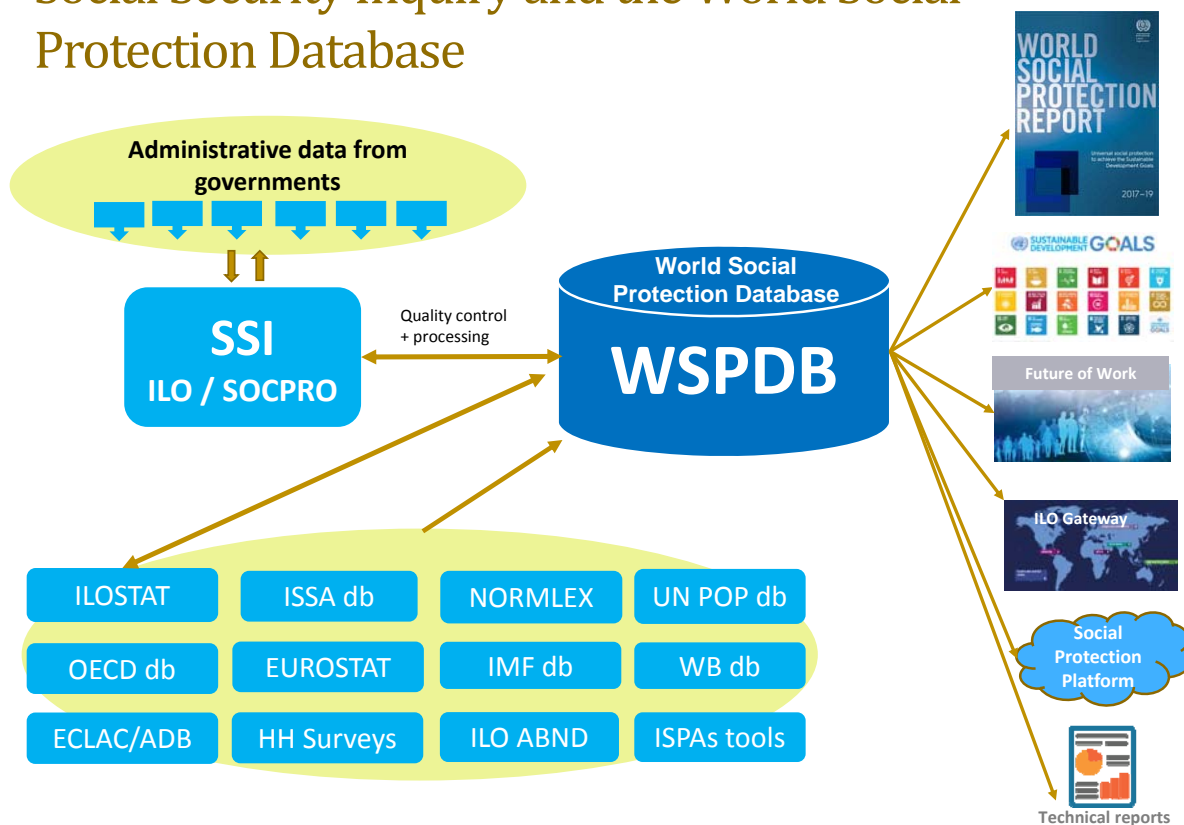
16 October 2018

The Role of the ILO in the production of Social Protection Statistics
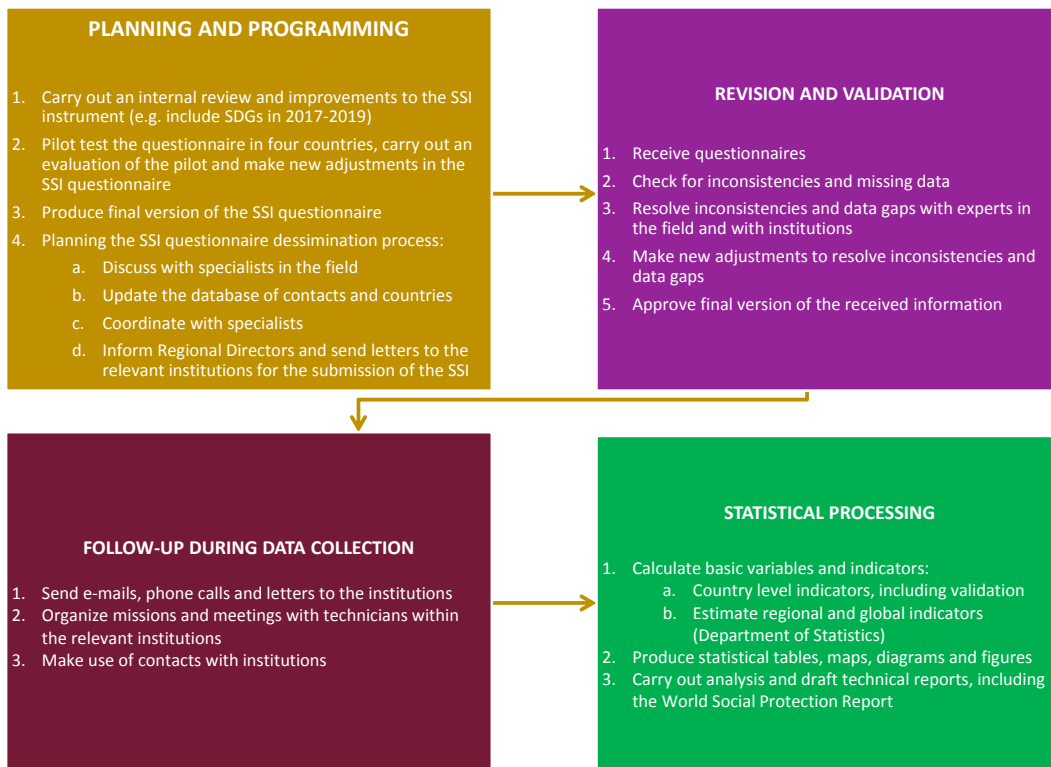
- Since 1940, the ILO has collected and analyzed quantitative information on social protection schemes around the world

- The ILO lead the production of social protection statistics in the world, covering a wide range of branches and benefits

- The ILO is the reporting custodian for **SDG indicator 1.3.1** at the global level, which measures the proportion of global, regional and country populations covered by the various social protection categories defined by ILO Convention No. 102

- Social Protection Department is leading the preparation of tutorials and materials to support national capacities to monitor SDG target 1.3 and coordinate related technical advisory support provided to constituents

- World Social Protection Database is the primary source of global data on social protection and is used by policymakers, officials of international organizations and researchers. It includes information for **213 countries and territories**

- Social Security Inquiry (SSI) is the main tool used by countries for monitoring indicators under SDG targets 1.3 and 10.4, as well as for the preparation of the ILO's flagship World Social Protection Report

Social Security Inquiry and the World Social Protection Database

Administrative data from governments

SSI
ILO / SOCPRO

Quality control + processing →

World Social Protection Database
WSPDB

ILOSTAT | ISSA db | NORMLEX | UN POP db

OECD db | EUROSTAT | IMF db | WB db

ECLAC/ADB | HH Surveys | ILO ABND | ISPAs tools

WORLD SOCIAL PROTECTION REPORT
Universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals
2017–19

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Future of Work

ILO Gateway

Social Protection Platform

Technical reports

Details of the SSI Process

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

1. Carry out an internal review and improvements to the SSI instrument (e.g. include SDGs in 2017-2019)
2. Pilot test the questionnaire in four countries, carry out an evaluation of the pilot and make new adjustments in the SSI questionnaire
3. Produce final version of the SSI questionnaire
4. Planning the SSI questionnaire dessimination process:
    a. Discuss with specialists in the field
    b. Update the database of contacts and countries
    c. Coordinate with specialists
    d. Inform Regional Directors and send letters to the relevant institutions for the submission of the SSI

REVISION AND VALIDATION

1. Receive questionnaires
2. Check for inconsistencies and missing data
3. Resolve inconsistencies and data gaps with experts in the field and with institutions
4. Make new adjustments to resolve inconsistencies and data gaps
5. Approve final version of the received information

FOLLOW-UP DURING DATA COLLECTION

1. Send e-mails, phone calls and letters to the institutions
2. Organize missions and meetings with technicians within the relevant institutions
3. Make use of contacts with institutions

STATISTICAL PROCESSING

1. Calculate basic variables and indicators:
    a. Country level indicators, including validation
    b. Estimate regional and global indicators (Department of Statistics)
2. Produce statistical tables, maps, diagrams and figures
3. Carry out analysis and draft technical reports, including the World Social Protection Report

International Labour Office

20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians 10-19 October 2018, Geneva

What's new in the process of data compilation and results

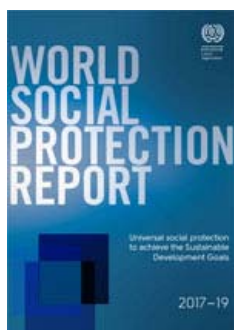|	Before 2016	2016-2019
Countries' coverage	30 countries updated annually	Around 60-70 countries per year (187 in 3 years)
Questionnaire design	3 questionnaires (MoL, Schemes, MoF) sent to the MoL, NSO, etc annually	1 questionnaire comprising all the info needed sent to the MoL, NSO, etc. annually
Field involvement	Only at the stage of the WSPR	At the stage of questionnaire design and its application
Sources of data	Administrative records and household surveys	Administrative records and household surveys
Indicators coverage		
SP effective coverage	Data were continuously compiled only on effective coverage of unemployed and old age persons	SDG 1.3.1 indicator coverage: • 185 countries with different levels of disaggregation by SP function • Regional and global estimates by SP function and an aggregate indicator of SPF coverage
SP legal coverage	213 countries and territories for all SP branches	213 countries and territories for all SP branches
Adequacy of SP benefits and expenditure	174 countries with different levels of disaggregation by SP function	175 countries with different levels of disaggregation by SP function

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Indicator for SDG 1.3

Indicator 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

Available through
ILO Social Security Inquiry,
applied for decades, reflected in ILO's
World Social Protection Report

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Indicator SDG 1.3.1 components

1 — Total population covered by social protection systems/floors

2 — Share of children receiving social protection benefits

3 — Share of women receiving maternity benefits

4 — Share of (working age) persons with disabilities receiving benefits

5 — Share of the unemployed receiving unemployment benefits

6 — Share of (working age) people covered by employment injury schemes

7 — Share of older persons receiving old-age pensions

8 — Share of the poor covered by social protection systems

9 — Share of the vulnerable covered by social protection systems
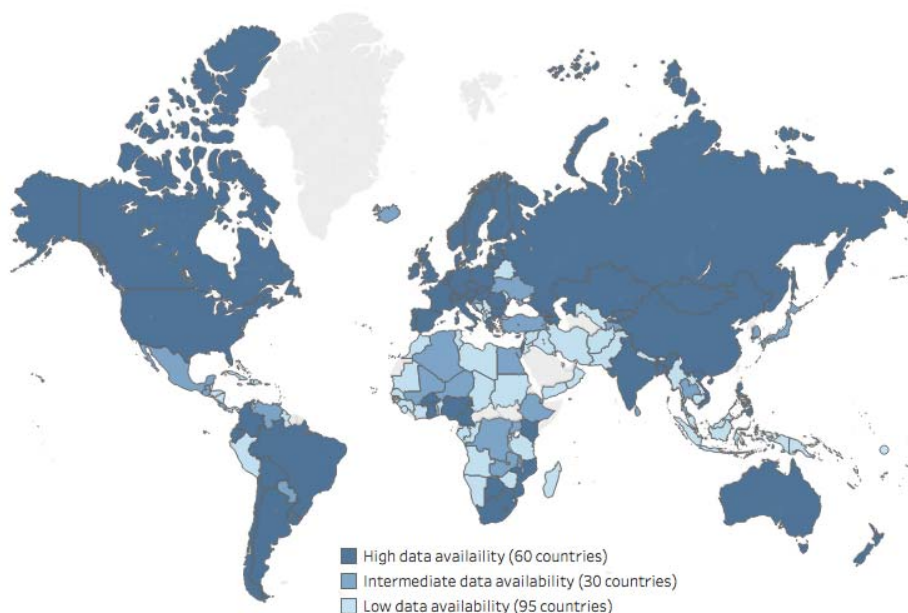
… all in ILO's Database for **187+ countries**

Data availability on the indicators of effective coverage, including components of SDG 1.3.1

- ■ High data availaility (60 countries)
- ■ Intermediate data availability (30 countries)
- □ Low data availability (95 countries)

Challenges and opportunities

- Challenges:
  - Collecting info for the new SDG indicators
  - Quality and coverage (number of countries)
  - Simplification versus complexity of info related to SP systems
  - Fragmentation of SP systems (many data providers at country level)

- Opportunities:
  - SDG reporting means more interest and commitments from countries
  - New technologies at national level (more data availability). Dealing with fragmentation

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