

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

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

Institutional information

Organization(s):

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

This indicator reflects the proportion of the population covered by social protection floors or systems and includes the component proportion of unemployed who receive unemployment benefits which is defined as the number of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits divided by the total number of unemployment persons times 100.

Rationale:

Access to at least a basic level of social security systems throughout the complete life cycle is fundamental to ensuring individuals' health and dignity. The principle of an ideal universality of social protection (through nationally defined social protection floors) evidences the importance of social protection systems in guaranteeing decent living conditions to the whole population, throughout their lives. The proportion of the population covered by social protection floors provides an indication of the extent to which this universality is accomplished, and thus, how secure are the population's health and living conditions.

Concepts:

Definitions are based on the World Social Protection Inquiry and on ILO Recommendation No. 202 on Social Protection Floors.

Social protection floors are nationally defined sets of basic social security guarantees that should ensure, as a minimum, that over the life cycle, all in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security which, together, secure effective access to goods and services defined as necessary at the national level. This should include at least access to essential health care, including maternity care; basic income security for children; basic income security for persons of working age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability; and basic income security for older persons.

Comments and limitations:

There is a risk of double counting beneficiaries of social security systems, or even persons covered by them, due to the existence of 'supplementary' pension schemes. And even when these - the main source of double counting - are excluded, some double counting may still occur if, for example recipients have moved between different pension schemes during the course of their lives and receive benefits from several schemes.

The results (levels and changes over time) need to be analysed in relation to contextual information, in particular regarding the type of schemes and combination of schemes existing in each country.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Proportion of population covered by social protection floors or systems = Number of persons covered by social protection floors or systems / Total population * 100

Sub-indicators:

Number of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits / Total unemployment * 100

Employed women covered by maternity benefits / Total female employment * 100

Persons above the statutory pensionable age receiving an old-age pension / Population above the statutory pensionable age

Data Sources

Description:

The administrative data on social security schemes are often the most current and provide comprehensive information for the numerator of this indicator. In the absence of reliable administrative records, data from household surveys (household budget surveys or labour force surveys) can be used. Data from a household survey may also be used to estimate the denominator of the indicator.

Data Availability

NA

Calendar

NA

Data providers

Social Security Ministries, Labour Ministries, Health Ministries and/or National Statistical Offices

Data compilers

Name:

ILO

References

URL:

www.ilo.org/ilostat

References:

ILOSTAT:

www.ilo.org/ilostat

ILO Social Protection Statistics and Indicators:

<http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/ShowTheme.action?th.themeld=10>

ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation (n°202), 2012:

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID,P12100_LANG_CODE:3065524,en

ILO Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention (n°102), 1952:

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312247:NO

Decent Work Indicators Manual:

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_223121.pdf

World Social Protection Report 2014/2015:

http://www.ilo.ch/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_245201.pdf

Related indicators

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