Extension of Social Security

Report on the workshop

"Mapping existing international social protection statistics and indicators that would contribute to the monitoring of social protection extension through social protection floors"

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Foreword

This document provides a summary of the workshop on "Mapping existing international social protection statistics and indicators that would contribute to the monitoring of social protection extension through Social Protection Floors (SPFs)", which was hosted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Geneva between 13th and 15th March 2013.

This workshop was organized in line with the inter-agency collaboration which began in 2009 with the launch of the Social Protection Floor Initiative. Since that collaborative work started, a number of issues related to coordination between agencies have been raised. The availability and quality of national social protection data, statistics and indicators were identified early on as a key issue when trying to monitor the extension of social protection at both the national and the global level. More specifically, the importance of social protection data and indicators of coverage, spending and financing was underlined during the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) meeting held in New York on 11th February 2013. A key objective of ongoing collaboration between concerned organizations is the harmonisation of international social protection data in order to promote data availability and quality as well as to combine efforts to develop a consistent statistical picture of social protection provision across countries. The workshop hosted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Geneva on March 13th, 14th and 15th, 2013 aimed at nurturing SPIAC-B's future discussions on social protection statistics. It also provided relevant insight that would contribute to the implementation of the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202).

The workshop aimed at fomenting discussion among persons responsible for social protection statistics from various organizations active in this field. It focused on social protection data, statistics and indicators produced or to be produced in order to assess and monitor social protection extension and its contribution to basic income security throughout the life cycle.

The workshop allowed participants to work towards two concrete outputs: a mapping of existing, comparable, internationally collected data and related indicators on social protection (and more specifically its contribution to ensuring basic income security throughout the life cycle) and a reflection on current gaps and possible future joint actions.

We hope that the mapping presented in this document will be useful for nurturing discussions on the monitoring of social protection floors. We also hope that the work which has started at this first workshop will continue towards building a permanent social protection statistics inter-agency working group.

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List of acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESSPROSS	European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
ILC	International Labour Conference
ILO	International Labour Organization/Office
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPC-Brasilia	International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth
ISSA	International Social Security Association
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPIAC-B	Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board
SPF	Social Protection Floor
SSI	Social Security Inquiry
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme

1.   Introduction

There is a resurgence of interest in social protection at the global level. The emergence of the SPF concept in the wake of the global crisis has contributed to a growing global recognition of social protection as a central tool in the reduction and prevention of poverty and inequality. Many countries, both developed and developing, have experienced a significant growth in the provision of social protection benefits over recent decades. A number of international and regional organizations have been engaged in the extension of social protection. As a result, a need has arisen for coordination of their actions at the international level, and the SPF Initiative was launched as one of the nine joint initiatives of the United Nations in 2009. The endorsement of the concept by the G20 and the adoption by the ILO of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No.202) at the International Labour Conference (ILC) in 2012 further highlighted the need for joint efforts to make social protection a reality for all. The creation of the SPIAC-B is in line with this greater demand for collaboration and a joined-up approach between relevant organizations.

Statistics – as well as other information and monitoring indicators - were identified early on as a critical area for collaboration between agencies working on social protection. Data on social protection coverage, level of benefits, expenditure and financing are critical in assessment and monitoring of the state of social protection in and across countries. Identifying gaps and defining policies to expand coverage or to improve effectiveness and efficiency of national social protection systems requires reliable data. Thus, there is a growing recognition of the importance of comprehensive, up to date, comparable and accessible data on social protection; and recognition of current gaps in its availability. As such, an initiative for the harmonization of international social protection statistics was put forward. Its objectives are: to improve the quality of data and statistics; to increase institutional efficiency and to avoid unnecessary duplication. More broadly, its ultimate aim is to develop a consistent statistical picture of social protection provisions both at present and over time across all countries regardless of their development status.

Today, in the field of social protection, agencies collect various qualitative and quantitative information and data and develop indicators that are not necessarily or easily comparable. Indeed, while it would be much needed, there is no consistent or systematic methodology shared by the community of practice regarding the collection of data and information on provision, coverage, cost or impact of social protection. The lack of consistent and systematic data gathering methodology has very concrete and truly damaging consequences both at country and at global levels.

At the national level, social protection is administered by a multitude of actors. Information and data are fragmented and the availability and quality of such data varies across countries, as well as across schemes and programmes within countries. In the absence of coordination mechanisms, many countries face difficulties in assessing current social protection gaps and needs, and changes over time. Coordination requires a shared methodology and agreed principles regarding data to be collected (how to classify and select data, etc.). Without access to a minimum set of social protection data over a sustained time period, countries are not able to take stock and identify gaps to define adequate policy options for social protection. They are even less able to monitor changes, progress and efficiency of social protection provisions over time as well as the capacity of social protection systems to meet national policy objectives and populations' needs.

The issues faced at the national level are echoed at the international level. When data is not collected and aggregated at country level with a clear and consistent methodology, the process of gathering internationally comparable data is difficult and often simply impossible. At the global level, there is a lack of a consistent and readily comparable

methodology for analysing the provision of social protection across countries. Furthermore, the efforts made by the international community to gather such data were not always consistent, and in some cases, resulted in duplication of efforts and inefficiencies.

Thus, the need for the progressive harmonization of social protection data is evident. The harmonization process is associated with developing common standards on: which data to collect, how to classify data and information and how to categorize programmes and benefits in order to ensure comparability of data and the ability to use it for multiple purposes.

Principles and guidelines regarding social protection statistics and indicators resulting from the harmonization process should be taken into account not only by international organizations but primarily by countries. Many countries need international support to enhance their capacity to collect and produce data. One can expect, in the medium to long term, a widespread application of common statistical standards in and by countries, improved data availability in the realm of social protection (comparable, adaptable to various objectives), and ultimately the use of these data to orient and inform policies at the country level.

As a first step in this process, it was identified that there was a need for a complete stocktaking of existing social protection international data and indicators, which was the main objective of the workshop held in Geneva on March 13th, 14th and 15th, 2013. The workshop focused, in line with the 'life-cycle' approach taken in ILO Recommendation No. 202 [1], on the contribution of social protection to income security for children, persons in active age and persons in old age [2].The Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) calls explicitly for the monitoring of social protection systems both at national and international levels, which, as detailed above, represents an important challenge.

Conscious of this challenge, representatives from the various organizations gathered at the workshop discussed solutions that would result in positive outcomes at both the national and the international levels. It was suggested that a more permanent social protection statistics and indicators inter-agency working group should be established. Composed of representatives of key development partners working on the collection, analysis and dissemination of social protection data for the purpose of international comparison, the group should develop an integrated and collaborative approach to monitor social protection extension at both national and global levels. Drawing on the existing expertise and resources of relevant organizations and successful experiences of collaboration (see Box 1), the working group should work towards meeting this primary objective of harmonizing international social protection data and developing common standards and guidelines for their implementation.

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[1] Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), paragraph 4 (b), (c) and (d), available online at: http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/RessShowRessource.do?ressourceId=31110.

[2] The contribution of social protection to ensuring access to essential healthcare, as specified in ILO Recommendation No. 202, paragraph 5 (is dealt with through a separate process in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO)).

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Box 1
Cooperating on the basis of complementarities: the Eurostat- ILO-OECD collaboration

Over time, Eurostat, the ILO and the OECD have built bridges between their social protection databases (Eurostat ESPROSS, OECD SOCX and ILO social security inquiry [3]), avoiding duplication in data collection, thanks to an effort to harmonize their respective data classifications. As a result of this successful collaboration, the three organizations have recently begun work with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) on similar issues. This box briefly presents the main milestones over the lifetime of this collaboration so far.

1970s   1990s   2000s   2005-2013   …

1970s

The European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS), linked to the System of National Accounts (SNA), is a common framework developed in the late 1970s by Eurostat and the European Union (EU) Member States to provide a coherent comparison between European countries. Through ESSPROS, EUROSTAT defines eight functions of social protection: sickness/health care; disability; old age; survivors; family/children; unemployment; housing; and social exclusion not elsewhere classified. The units of reference are the schemes and then benefits provided by these schemes. The ILO Social Security Inquiry (SSI) follows the same approach and criteria to define schemes and benefits.

1990s

The OECD SOCX database was developed in the 1990s as a tool for monitoring trends in aggregate social expenditure and analyzing changes in its composition. It contains data for 34 OECD countries for the period 1980-2009 and estimates for 2010-2012. The main social policy areas are as follows: old age, survivors, incapacity-related benefits, health, family, active labour market programmes, unemployment, housing, and other social policy areas. The main data source for the 21 European countries is ESSPROS (with the exception of health and active labour market programmes data, which come from two other OECD databases). The process of importing ESSPROS (EUROSTAT) data into SOCX is well established and cooperation is extended to non-expenditure data.

2000s

The ILO social security inquiry methodology was developed as a comprehensive tool for data collection and monitoring. The ILO adopted an extended operational definition of social security which comprises 11 functions or policies: health, disability, old age, survivors, maternity, family/children, unemployment, employment injury, housing, active labour market programmes and general protection against poverty and social exclusion. This definition, fully in line with the ILO Convention no. 102 [4], is relevant for the analysis of evolving social security programmes and compatible with existing statistical methodologies and frameworks (mainly ESSPROS and SOCX). Eurostat data as well as OECD data can be imported into the structure of the ILO social security inquiry and data from SSI can be exported automatically into the OECD structure. Since its creation, SSI has been importing social protection expenditure data from OECD countries, avoiding duplication in the collection of data in this area.

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[3] To identify resources, see the "Resources" section at the end of this document.

Manuals are available online at the following addresses:
ESSPROS Manual:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=KS-RA-11-014
OECD SOCX Manual: http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/is-the-european-welfare-state-really-more-expensive_5kg2d2d4pbf0-en
SSI Manual:
http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/RessShowRessource.do?ressourceId=6622

[4] See the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102), available online at:
http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312247.

More recently OECD, ILO and ADB have worked together to enhance compatibilities and comparability between data collected by ADB in most Asian countries (part of the Social protection Index database) and OECD and ILO databases. At present, some of ADB data are part of ILO SSI and used by OECD for wider social protection expenditure comparisons.

Future potential collaboration with other organizations includes further harmonization and standardization of social protection data (categorization/ qualification) and data collection tools (among others) in order to improve data comparability, compatibility and quality.

What makes this collaboration technically possible?

■ The unit of reference is the benefit level for all three data collectors. Combined with agreed criteria to define benefits, this allows each organization, depending on its own mandate, to use the data collected by others and display it in its own way. The various agencies did not agree on a common definition of social protection. The common unit of reference (benefit level) enables them to identify what elements are part of their respective mandate.

■ The qualification, definition of this 'unit of reference', starting from social security functions, type of benefit (in-cash or in-kind; periodic or not; etc.), public or private; mandatory or voluntary, etc). Criteria have to be generic as well as detailed enough to be able to take into account the heterogeneity of situations and developments still to come in the way social protection is and will be provided in developing as well as developed countries.

■ The classifications by functions (probably the most critical criteria) are more or less detailed depending on the organization. The ILO classification appears to be the most disaggregated one. The specificity of the ILO mandate in social security and its historical evolution requires that social security in cases of "employment injury" and "maternity" are treated as distinct separate functions. In the European Commission and OECD approaches these are however integrated into other functions (such as maternity income support under the family/children function).Despite these differences, the combination of criteria used to define benefits (periodic or not; in cash or in kind; name of the benefits or category or benefits) allows the disaggregation from a relative aggregated function to two or three specific functions.

■ The approach that takes into account existing classifications and favours compatibility and flexibility.

Structure of the workshop

The workshop itself was organized into five main sessions, four sessions dedicated to the mapping of social protection data and indicators and one last session to identify gaps, issues and areas for concrete collaboration. The first session aimed at mapping general/ non age-specific data and indicators while the next three sessions applied the same exercise through the prism of the life cycle, considering social protection for different age groups, namely: children, persons in active age and persons in old age.

In each mapping the same types of data were considered: qualitative data and information, expenditure (and receipts when available), coverage, benefit level, effects and efficiency, and outcome. For each data type, all collected data and related indicators available were listed by organization that produce or compile them (see box 2).

The following chapters present the mapping matrix for each session, providing the first systematic stocktaking of international social protection data and indicators and thus allowing for the identification of gaps, overlaps and areas of collaboration.

Box 2
Mapping method

Figure 1 – Example of mapping structure

Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	Responsible organization	Links
2. Receipts							
Total social protection revenue	For each scheme receipts are classified into four categories indicating the type/source of income: - Social contributions: from employers and from protected persons - General government contributions; - Transfers from other schemes; - Other receipts. - Total revenue at the national level corresponds to the sum of all schemes revenue/ receipt **Disaggregation** Social contributions (employers and protected persons), government contributions, transfers to other schemes and other receipts **Guidelines** ILO social security inquiry manual	Administrative data **Process of data collection** - From national social security schemes - Eurostat ESSPROS for european countries	GDP Total receipts	No indicators available yet but in development: - Employer, Employees contributions and Government financing as a percentage of GDP - Employers, Employee contribution and government financing as a percentage of total revenue	Data potentially available from 2000-2012 The tool is available for data collection but not yet available for many countries outside Europe	ILO	ILO social security inquiry

The detail of each cell content is as follows:

■ **Data numerator**: identifies collected data.

■ **Definition/classification**: gives a definition of what is measured. It describes data content and classification, disaggregation (e.g. sex, poor/non poor or characteristics of programmes and benefits such as contributory or non-contributory, means-tested or non-means-tested), methodology used and availability of guidelines. For instance, the ILO, which collects data at both scheme and benefit levels, identifies the following tree for data classification (details on schemes and benefits categorisation can be found in appendix 1):

Figure 2 – ILO tree for data classification
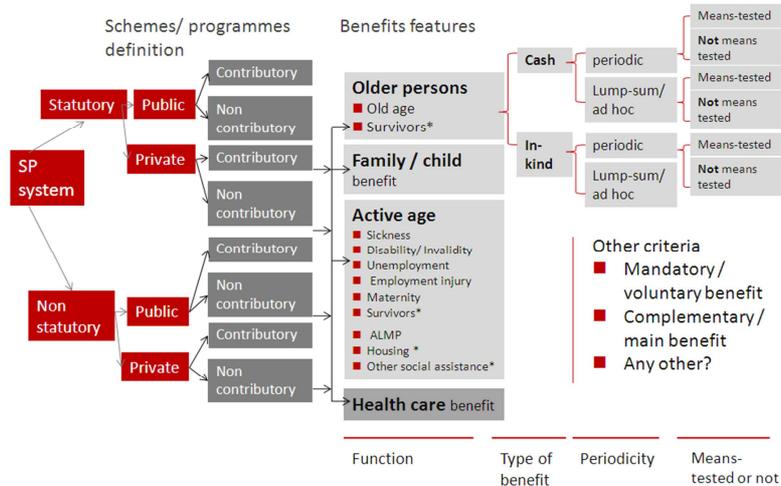
Source: ILO Social Protection department, 2013.

■ **Sources**: lists the data sources (for example administrative data, household survey data or other sources; national original sources as well as existing international sources) and includes some information regarding the data collection process (institutionalized or ad-hoc process/sustainability, periodicity), regularity and quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement).

■ **Data denominator**: lists the available denominators. For instance, total social protection expenditure expressed as a share of GDP or as a share of total receipts.

■ **Indicators**: lists all available indicators created on the basis of the given data and their measurement objective.

■ **Data availability**: details data availability over time and across countries.

■ **Responsible organization**: determines the organization currently responsible for data collection or compilation.

■ **Links**: identifies the source of the provided information and relevant statistical resources.

2. Session A: Mapping of non age-specific data and indicators

Session A	Inter Generational							
		Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	Qualitative	*Overview of social protection system* - Inventory and features of existing programmes and benefits in the country [See also ISSA information below] - Institutional structures, including public, private and mixed; compulsory and voluntary; universal and targeted programmes.	Inventory of national schemes and programmes at the country level as original source. And when available, based on data from existing international sources, including: - Eurostat CIRCA qualitative database. - Asian Development Bank social protection index database.	Qualitative information.	Inventory and description of schemes and benefits in the ILO social security inquiry database. Qualitative information.	Available for close to 100 countries (in some cases, partial view of the social protection system).	**ILO**	The ILO social security inquiry: Inventory and description of schemes and benefits under "scheme information section" http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home
		Inventory and overview of existing schemes, taking into account statutory and non-statutory schemes and institutional structures.	1. SSA/ISSA: Social Security Programs Throughout the World; Schemes Descriptions; 2. SSA Reforms database; 3. ISSA/OECD/IOPS Complementary and Private Pensions database; 4. ILO (GESS) social security country overviews.	Qualitative information.	Qualitative information.	In development.	**ISSA**	http://www.issa.int/Observatory/Country-Profiles
		Number of social security branches covered by a statutory provision (over 8 of the 9 social security branches mentioned in Convention 102, excluding health care). Many developing countries do not have, at a statutory level, a comprehensive social protection system covering all nine branches as mentioned above. One common situation is a system covering long-term benefits (old-age, survivors and invalidity) and the work injury benefit.	Based on SSA/ISSA: Social Security Programs Throughout the World; Schemes Descriptions (see above). Systematic coding of qualitative information (database on 'social security programmes and mechanisms").	Total number of social security functions as mentioned in Convention 102 (with the exception of health care) [9-1 = 8 social security functions].	As an example, indicator of the comprehensiveness of the social protection system at the national level (from a statutory perspective).	Available for 181 countries. Results published in the World Social Security Report.	**ILO**	http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=25261
		Social protection systems in Latin America and the Caribbean: studies describing and analysing the various components of social protection in the countries of the region (contributory and non-contributory social protection; access to social services; etc.).	Inventory of national schemes and programmes at the country level.	Qualitative information.	Qualitative information.	21 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.	**ECLAC**	http://dds.cepal.org/socialprotection/social-protection-systems/
		Demographic structure, and in particular the share of older persons: another factor that can have a direct impact on old-age and health social protection needs (and then expenditure), as well as on the global public expenditure indicator.	United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision (New York). Also available from the World Development indicators database.	Total population.	Examples of indicators may be: the share of the population aged 0-15, 15-64 or 65 and over as a percentage of total population.	Available for most countries.	**UN**	http://esa.un.org/wpp/
		Labour market structure and in particular the size of the formal and informal economy has a direct impact on the coverage of social insurance and other contributory schemes.	International Labour Office, based on national labour force surveys Also available from other international or regional organisations.	Depends on indicator.	Indicators such as: - Labour force and employment to population ratio, unemployment rate; - Status in employment; - Proportion of employment in the formal / informal sector; - Informal employment as a percentage of total employment. - Proportion of employment in the agricultural sector	n.a.	**ILO**	ILO Statistics department http://www.ilo.org/stat/lang--en/index.htm

		Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	Responsible organization	Links
	Session A | **Inter Generational**							
1	Social protection e**xpenditure**							
	Public social protection expenditure	Comprise all public social protection expenditure (main public schemes, both contributory and non-contributory providing means-tested benefits or not), but for most countries only central government expenditure.	Administrative data from ministries of finance.	GDP, Social protection index.	Public social protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP. Government expenditure on social security and welfare as a % of GDP.	2005, 2008-2010 Asian countries.	**ADB**	No yet available online but will be included in the social protection index database.
		Disaggregation Can be disaggregated by - Social insurance / social assistance; - Pensions; health; unemployment; active labour market, family/children, other social insurance; other social assistance. **Guidelines** The Revised Social Protection Index: Methodology and Handbook, ADB 2012 | http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/spi-handbook.pdf	**Process of data collection** Rounds of data collection through specific projects (and financing). National correspondent (one per country). Data from each programme (administrative data) or responsible ministries.					
	Government Expenditure on - Social Security and Welfare - Health	Data refer to central government, except for the People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.	n.a.	GDP	Government Expenditure on Social Security and Welfare as a percentage of GDP. Government Expenditure on Health as a percentage of GDP.	33 to 35 countries depending on indicator from 1990 to 2011.	**ADB**	Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2012: Part III – Regional Trends and Tables: Government and governance (http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ki/2012/xls/RT07.xlsx)
		Disaggregation: - Social Security and Welfare; - Health. **Guidelines** n.a.						
	Public social expenditure	Public social expenditure includes expenditures in social security and assistance, education, health and housing (including contributory and non-contributory pubic schemes).	Administrative data from ministries of finance.	GDP inhabitants sector government expenditure.	Public social security expenditure (including health) as a percentage of GDP. Public social expenditure as a percentage of GDP. Public social expenditure as a percentage of total public expenditure by sector. Public social expenditure per inhabitant by sector.	1990-2010 Latin American and Caribbean countries (21 countries).	**ECLAC**	CEPALSTAT: http://websie.eclac.cl/infest/ajax/cepalstat.asp?carpeta=estadisticas; Social expenditure indicators: http://dds.cepal.org/gasto/indicadores/
		Disaggregation Health, education, social security and assistance, housing. **Guidelines** Considering that a number of countries only very recently adopted the classification system of the IMF Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001, which is harmonized with the 1993 SNA, this data is not always compatible at the subfunctions or subgroups level, or both.	**Process of data collection** Well established, based on regular contacts with national institutions, as well as on data available online.					

		Session A	**Inter Generational**						
			Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
		Expenditure on social protection	The annual expenditure on social protection is the sum of expenditures (including benefit expenditure and administration costs) of all existing social security/social protection schemes. *Social Protection* encompasses all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved. The list of risks or needs that may give rise to social protection is, by convention, as follows: Sickness/Health care, Disability, Old age, Survivors, Family/children, Unemployment, Housing and Social exclusion not elsewhere classified.	Most countries reported administrative data and register-based data as their main data sources. ESSPROS data is annually collected mainly from administrative sources, having as statistical unit the so called social protection scheme. It is defined as a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social protection benefits and their financing.	GDP, Total population.	Data on expenditure are made available: - As a percentage of GDP; - In national currencies (including Euro converted from former national currencies using the irrevocably fixed rate for all years); - In Ecu/Euro; - In Euro per inhabitant; - In Purchasing Power Standards; - In PPS per inhabitant; - At current prices and at constant prices; - At current prices and at constant prices per inhabitant; - Percentage of total benefits and percentage of total expenditure.	ESSPROS collects annual data - corresponding to calendar year -from the 27 EU Member States, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Croatia and Republic of Serbia. Totals for quantitative data are calculated for EU-27, EU-25, EU-15, EA-17, EA-16, EA-15, EA-13, EA-12 and The European Economic Area: EEA (except Liechtenstein).These aggregates are sums of the values for the related dimensions (no estimation included). ESSPROS online provides access to data from 1990-2010	**Eurostat**	ESSPROS data can be accessed through the dedicated section on "Social protection" [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/social_protection/introduction], which is available on the Eurostat website. In the future, also the Qualitative Information will be available in this page.
			Disaggregation - Benefit in kind / benefit in cash; - Periodic; lump sum; in-kind; - Means-tested; non means-tested; - Function / program type; - Detail total expenditure / benefit expenditure (administrative costs / other costs). **Guidelines** ESSPROS manual [ESSPROS Manual - The European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (2012 edition) // http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=31988]	**Process of data collection** Well established (and anchored in Eurostat regulation/ Directives): regular contact with a national correspondent in each EU country (member of the ESSPROS working group). The Framework Regulation sets the deadline for the Commission to disseminate the ESSPROS data on expenditure and receipt.					
		Net benefits	*Social Protection* encompasses all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved. The list of risks or needs that may give rise to social protection is, by convention, as follows: Sickness/Health care, Disability, Old age, Survivors, Family/children, Unemployment, Housing and Social exclusion not elsewhere classified".	Most countries reported administrative data and register-based data as their main data sources. ESSPROS data is annually collected mainly from administrative sources, having as statistical unit the so called social protection scheme. It is defined as a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social protection benefits and their financing.	GDP Total population	Data on expenditure is made available: - As a percentage of GDP; - In national currencies (including Euro converted from former national currencies using the irrevocably fixed rate for all years); - In Ecu/Euro; - In Euro per inhabitant; - In Purchasing Power Standards; - In PPS per inhabitant; - At current prices and at constant prices; - At current prices and at constant prices per inhabitant; - Percentage of total benefits and percentage of total expenditure (valid only for expenditures); - Percentage of total receipts (valid only for receipts);	ESSPROS collects annual data - corresponding to calendar year -from the 27 EU Member States, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Croatia and Republic of Serbia. Totals for quantitative data are calculated for EU-27, EU-25, EU-15, EA-17, EA-16, EA-15, EA-13, EA-12 and The European Economic Area: EEA (except Liechtenstein).These aggregates are sums of the values for the related dimensions (no estimation included). ESSPROS online provides access to data	**Eurostat**	ESSPROS data can be accessed through the dedicated section on "Social protection" [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/social_protection/introduction], which is available on the Eurostat website. In the future, also the Qualitative Information will be available in this page.
			Disaggregation - Benefit in kind / benefit in cash; - Periodic; lump sum; in-kind; - Means-tested; non means-tested; - Function / program type; - Detail total expenditure / benefit expenditure (administrative costs / other costs). **Guidelines** ESSPROS manual [ESSPROS Manual - The	**Process of data collection** Well established (and anchored in Eurostat regulation/ Directives): regular contact with a national correspondent in each EU country (member of the ESSPROS working group). The Framework Regulation sets the deadline for the Commission to					

Session A | **Inter Generational**						
	Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (2012 edition) // http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=31988]	disseminate the ESSPROS data on expenditure and receipt.			from 1990-2010		
Public social protection expenditure	The annual public social security expenditure is the sum of expenditures (including benefit expenditure and administration costs) of all existing public social security/social protection schemes. Includes all types of benefits - from contributory and non-contributory schemes; - in cash (periodic or lump-sum) or in kind benefits (means tested or not)	Administrative data from social protection programmes.	GDP, Total government expenditure.	Public social security expenditure (including health) as a percentage of GDP. Public social security expenditure (including health) as a percentage of total government expenditure.	Consolidated file will be available with the WSSR for the years 1990; 1995; 2000; 2005; 2007; 2009; 2010/2011 for 170 countries	ILO	*1. Consolidated excel data file* 2. ILO social security inquiry database [not consolidated for all countries] http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home?p_lang=en
	Disaggregation - Contributory / non-contributory; cash periodic benefits; cash lump sum and benefits in kind; means tested and non means tested benefits (ref. to main definition of schemes and benefits) **Guidelines** ILO SSI manual [http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/RessShowRessource.do?ressourceId=6622] and guidelines online. Methodology compatible with Eurostat ESSPROS and OECD SOCX. Established bridges.	**Process of data collection** [Not yet sustainable] 1. Online from social security institution websites (annual and statistical reports), national statistical office (annual yearbook); 2. National consultant coordinating data collection from the identified social security institutions and programmes; 3. Joint ADB/ ILO/ OECD project for Asian countries; 4. Eurostat ESSPROS; 5. OECD SOCX database; 6. CEPAL; 7. IMF.					
Public social protection and health expenditure	Comprise all social protection and health (including health insurance schemes) expenditure (all public schemes, both contributory and non-contributory).	Administrative data collected by national ministries of finance.	GDP	Public social protection and health expenditure as a percentage of GDP.	Yearly series Most countries (but not for consolidated expenditure).	IMF	http://www2.imfstatistics.org/GFS/
	Disaggregation - Economic classification: distinction Social security schemes, social assistance schemes and employer social insurance schemes / in cash or in kind and disaggregation by funding source (contribution employers / employees) for public social protection revenues; distinction of level of government expenditure (central government; State government; local government, social security); - Functional classification: distinction health and social protection. According to the manual, within social protection same classification of function than Eurostat + R&D and social protection nec) but not available in practice. **Guidelines** Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001 | http://dw.mof.go.th/foc/Document/finance_state/fpo/GFSM2001.pdf	**Process of data collection** Through national ministries of finance, regular, well established.					

Session A	**Inter Generational**						
		Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	Social expenditure	The annual social expenditure is the sum of expenditures (including benefit expenditure and administration costs) of all existing social security/social protection schemes. Includes all types of benefits (both public and private): - From contributory and non-contributory schemes; - In cash (periodic or lump-sum) or in kind benefits (means tested or not).	Administrative data from social protection programmes.	Percentage of GDP / percentage of GNI/ percentage of NNI/ per head, at current or constant prices.	Total, Public, private (mandatory; voluntary) expenditure on old age in a percentage of GDP / GNI/ NNI/ per head at current or constant prices (benefits in kind and cash benefits).	1980-2012 OECD countries	**OECD**	www.oecd.org/els/social/expenditure http://stats.oecd.org/wbos/default.aspx?datasetcode=SOCX_AGG
		Disaggregation - Public; private mandatory; public and private mandatory; and private voluntary; - Benefit in kind / benefit in cash; - Social security functions and policy areas by programme type (37 possible types classified within: old age, survivor, incapacity, family, active labour market programmes, unemployment, housing and other social policy areas). **Guidelines:** OECD SOCX Manual (Compatible with ESSPROS manual)	**Process of data collection**: Data from Eurostat ESSPROS for EU countries and national correspondents for OECD non EU countries.					
	Total expenditure	Benefits expenditure for the following functions: - Passive and active labour market programs; - Social assistance; - Social insurance. Covers ideally - Cash benefits as well as benefit in kind; - From contributory and non-contributory schemes, - targeted and universal schemes.	Primary and secondary administrative sources.	GDP	total SPL expenditure as a percentage of GDP, by program - Passive and active LM programs; - Social assistance programs; - Social insurance.	SI expenditure available for 146 countries; SA and LM for 65 countries (23 ECA countries, 20 in Africa, 10 in LAC, 12 in MENA).	**World Bank**	SI expenditure data available online (see "old age" sheet); planning to upload expenditure in SA for ECA countries.
		Disaggregation By SPL program (see ASPIRE classification of programs) for some countries. **Guidelines** Ongoing efforts to compile, update and harmonize expenditure data. Not available online.						

Session A	**Inter Generational**							
		Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	Benefit expenditure	Annual amount spent in program benefits (mil $PPP) for all social protection programmes (depending on information availability regarding existing social protection programmes in relevant household survey). Covers social insurance as well as social assistance programmes, private transfers, active labour market programmes.	Micro data sets. List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c].	n.a.	Annual Program expenditure (not including administrative costs).	52 countries maximum (depending on categories of programmes) Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/0,,contentMDK:22986320~menuPK:8117656~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282637,00.html
		Disaggregation - Public transfer programs are grouped into three main categories: Social Insurance, Labour Market Programs and Social Assistance in 11 sub-categories; - Social assistance includes i) cash transfer programmes; social pensions and other cash transfers (family/ child or disability allowances), conditional cash transfers; ii) in-kind benefits: School feeding programmes; public works; iii) other social assistance programmes; - Labour market programmes covers unemployment social insurance and ALMP; - Social insurance includes: old age contributory pensions; old age & survivors pensions; social security and health insurance; disability benefits. **Guidelines** Some information regarding grouping composition, programmes covered by national surveys available online [ASPIRE website].	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
2	**Receipts**							
	Social protection receipts	Comprises all contributions to social security schemes (government, protected persons, employers).	Administrative data from social protection programmes providing benefits.	GDP	Data on receipts are made available: - As a percentage of GDP; - In national currencies (including Euro converted from former national currencies using the irrevocably fixed rate for all years); - In Ecu/Euro; - In Euro per inhabitant; - In Purchasing Power Standards; - In PPS per inhabitant; - At current prices and at constant prices; - At current prices and at constant prices per inhabitant; - Percentage of total receipts.	1990-2010 European countries.	**Eurostat**	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/social_protection/introduction
		Disaggregation: Social contribution, Employers' social contribution/Actual employers' social contribution/Imputed employers' social contribution, Social contribution paid by the protected persons/ Social contribution paid by the employees/ Social contribution paid by the self-employed/ Social contribution paid by pensioners and other protected person, General government contributions, Other receipts. **Guidelines** ESSPROS manual [ESSPROS Manual - The European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (2012 edition) // http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=31988]	**Process of data collection** Well established: regular contact with a national correspondent in each EU country (member of the ESSPROS working group).					

	Session A	Inter Generational						
		Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	Total social protection revenue	For each scheme receipts are classified into four categories indicating the type/source of income: - Social contributions: from employers and from protected persons - General government contributions; - Transfers from other schemes; - Other receipts. Total revenue at the national level corresponds to the sum of all schemes revenue/ receipt.	Administrative data.	GDP, Total receipts.	No indicators available yet but in development: - Employer, Employees contributions and Government financing as a percentage of GDP; - Employers, Employee contribution and government financing as a percentage of total revenue.	Data potentially available from 2000-2012. The tool is available for data collection but not yet available for many countries outside Europe.	ILO	ILO social security inquiry.
		Disaggregation Social contributions (employers and protected persons), government contributions, transfers to other schemes and other receipts in line with Eurostat ESSPROS methodology. **Guidelines** ILO social security inquiry manual [http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=6622]	**Process of data collection** 1. From national social security schemes; 2. Eurostat ESSPROS for european countries.					

3 **Coverage indicators**

3.1 Statutory provision: social security system overview

	Number of branches covered by at least one programme	Estimate of the scope of legal coverage is usually measured by the number of branches of social security by which – according to existing legislation – a population or its specific groups is covered. The list of the nine branches covered by ILO Convention No. 102 may be used as a comparator.	Original sources: Legal information / SSA/ISSA social security programmes throughout the world, Natlex, National legislation - SSPTW: http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/ - NATLEX: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home?p_lang=fr	n.a.	Number of branches covered by law by at least one programme.	Available for most countries Latest available year (2010/2011).	ILO	Compiled information http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowWiki.do?wid=95
		Disaggregation: By social security functions/ branches. **Guidelines** Elements of methodology on legal coverage available in the Decent Work Indicators concept note: http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_183859/lang--en/index.htm	**Process of data collection** Process of data collection Use existing legal information from international available sources (SSA/ISSA and Natlex), complemented when necessary by national legislations are specific and more difficult to quantify. Update every 2-3 years for most countries worldwide [Centralised process].					

3.2 Extent of **effective** coverage

	Number of persons contributing to social security (by sex and area of residence in selected countries)	Comprises all contributors to a mandatory social security scheme.	Household survey data.	Economically active, Total employment, Employees.	Percentage of the economically active population or percentage of total employment contributing to social security.	30 countries (expanding).	ILO	
		Disaggregation: - Male / female (some countries); - Urban / rural (some countries); - status in employment (some countries). **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection** Based on household survey datasets (mainly labour force surveys).					

		Session A | **Inter Generational**						
		Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	Social protection coverage in health and/or pensions	Persons in employment (Urban areas) covered by social protection in health and/ or pensions.	Household survey data.	Total employment and by status in employment.	Proportion of persons in employment covered by social security for health and/ or pensions.	2000-2011 Latin America.	**ILO**	http://www.ilo.org/americas/publicaciones/panorama-laboural/lang--es/index.htm
		Disaggregation: - By status in employment; - Health / pensions; - Gender. **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (Labour force surveys and other household survey data).					
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries of SPL programs per year, by program: - Passive and active LM programs; - Social assistance programs; - Social insurance.	Primary and secondary administrative sources.	Total population.	SPL coverage as a percentage of total population.	SI coverage available for 152 countries; SA and LM for 65 countries (23 ECA countries, 20 in Africa, 10 in LAC, 12 in MENA).	**World Bank**	SI coverage data available online (see "old age" sheet).
		Disaggregation By SPL program category (see ASPIRE classification of programs). **Guidelines** Ongoing efforts to compile, update and harmonize coverage data. Not available online.	**Process of data collection** n.a.					
	Population participating in Social Protection programs	Percentage of population participating in SPL programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries). The indicator is estimated by program, for the entire population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. Programs are aggregated into social assistance, social insurance, and labour market according to ASPIRE program categories. Specifically, coverage is (Number of individuals in the quintile who live in a household where at least one member receives the transfer)/(Number of households in that quintile).	Nationally representative household survey data.	Total population (by post-transfer quintiles of revenue).	Coverage of Social Protection and Labour programs for the population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution, and by program category.	56 countries maximum (depending on categories of programmes), mainly from developing world. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/0,,contentMDK:22986320~menuPK:8117656~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282637,00.html
		Disaggregation - By SPL function (social assistance, social insurance, labour market programs); -By program category (see ASPIRE classification); - By quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Some information regarding grouping composition, programmes covered by national surveys available online. - ASPIRE - tools for practitioners: web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1b	**Process of data collection** Updated up to twice a year for some countries. Household surveys microdata.					

Session A	**Inter Generational**							
		Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	Program beneficiaries by quintile	Percentage of program beneficiaries in a quintile relative to the total number of beneficiaries in the population. The indicator is estimated by program and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. Programs are aggregated into Social Assistance, Social Insurance and Labour Market according to ASPIRE classification. Specifically, beneficiary incidence is: (Number of individuals in household where at least one member participates in a SPL program in each quintile)/(Number of individuals participating in SPL programs in the population). The indicator includes both direct and indirect beneficiaries.	Nationally representative household survey data.	Total number of beneficiaries.	Beneficiary incidence.	56 countries maximum (depending on categories of programmes), mainly from developing world. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/0,,contentMDK:22986320~menuPK:8117656~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282637,00.html
		Disaggregation: - by SPL functions (social assistance, social insurance and labour market programs) and by program categories (see ASPIRE classification); - by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdatasets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
	Population **not** receiving Social Protection benefits	Percentage of population receiving no program.	Nationally representative household survey data	Total population.	Percentage of total population not covered by social protection.	56 countries maximum (depending on categories of programmes), mainly from developing world. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending from survey availability in countries)	**World Bank**	ASPIRE http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/0,,contentMDK:22986320~menuPK:8117656~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282637,00.html
		Disaggregation: - by SPL functions (social assistance, social insurance and labour market programs) and by program categories (see ASPIRE classification) - by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdatasets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
	Population receiving multiple programmes	Percentage of total population benefiting from multiple categories of programmes.	Nationally representative household survey data.	Total population.	Programmes overlap or duplication.	56 countries maximum (depending on categories of programmes), mainly from developing world. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/0,,contentMDK:22986320~menuPK:8117656~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282637,00.html
		Disaggregation: - By SPL functions (social assistance, social insurance and labour market programs) and by program categories (see ASPIRE classification); - By quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					

	Session A	**Inter Generational**						
			Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
4	**Benefit level**								
		Average per capita transfer	Average per capita transfer among program beneficiaries (daily US$ PPP) for the population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution.	Household survey data List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c]	n.a.	Average per capita transfer among program beneficiaries (daily US$ PPP).	52 countries maximum (depending on categories of programmes), mainly from developing world. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
			Disaggregation: - by SPL functions (social assistance, social insurance and labour market programs) and by program categories (see ASPIRE classification) - by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
		Total benefit amount received by each quintile of the post transfer welfare distribution	Percentage of benefits going to each quintile of the post-transfer welfare distribution relative to the total benefits going to the population. The indicator is estimated by program and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. Programs are aggregated into Social Assistance, Social Insurance and Labour Market according to the ASPIRE program classification. Specifically, benefit incidence is: (Sum of all transfers received by all households in the quintile)/(Sum of all transfers received by all households in the population).	Household survey data List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c]	Total benefit amount received by total population.	Benefit incidence.	56 countries maximum (depending on categories of programmes), mainly from developing world. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
			Disaggregation: - By SPL functions (social assistance, social insurance and labour market programs) and by program categories (see ASPIRE classification); - By quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					

		Session A	**Inter Generational**						
			Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
		Total benefit amount received by each quintile of the post transfer welfare distribution	Benefit adequacy or generosity is the total transfer amount received by all beneficiaries in a quintile as a share of the total welfare of beneficiaries in that quintile. The indicator is estimated by program, for the entire population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. Programs are aggregated into Social Assistance, Social Insurance and Labour Market according to ASPIRE classification.	Household survey data List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c]	Total welfare of beneficiaries in the same quintile.	Benefit adequacy or generosity.	56 countries maximum (depending on categories of programmes), mainly from developing world. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
			Disaggregation: - by SPL functions (social assistance, social insurance and labour market programs) and by program categories (see ASPIRE classification) - by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
5	**Food security (exploratory)**								
		Food Aid Information System (FAIS): see in particular *Individual Requirements Met on Average* (IRMA and IRMAt) - food aid indicators	Count the number of individuals that may be satisfied by the nutritious content of one ton of food aid or total food aid. Also available, Individual Requirements Met on Average, Score (IRMAs), visualizes the balance of the nutritious content of food aid.	Internal collection of data by WFP.	By ton, Total food aid.	IRMA IRMAt	1988-2011for all food aid recipient countries since 1988.	**WFP**	http://www.wfp.org/fais/
			Disaggregation - By commodity; - By donor; - By Food Aid type; - By recipient; - By year. Distinction possible between programme, emergency and project (depending on the chosen definition, SP related should include programme but not necessarily the others). By country recipient. **Guidelines** Food Aid Information System User's guide: http://www.wfp.org/fais/nutritional-reporting/users-guide	**Process of data collection** n.a.					

		Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	Responsible organization	Links
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	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)	A CFSVA provides a breadth of information on the political, socio-economic and agro-ecological context, food supplies, markets, livelihoods, coping strategies, nutrition, health, education, etc. The analysis: - identifies the root causes of food insecurity and vulnerability; - provides an in-depth profile of food-insecure and vulnerable people, and their livelihoods; - provides an analysis of markets, their functioning and price trends in the country; - includes an analysis of risk (hazards, natural disasters, economic shocks, etc.) and their potential impact on the most vulnerable.	Country level (by project).	n.a.	See country reports.	Since 2003, WFP has completed more than 80 baseline surveys worldwide.	**WFP**	http://www.wfp.org/food-security/assessments/comprehensive-food-security-vulnerability-analysis
	Crop and Food Security Assessment Missions (CFSAM)	A Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) is undertaken jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP, usually for emergencies related to agricultural production or overall food availability problems. It assesses the seriousness of a crisis situation, by looking at the food produced nationally and the extent to which poor people can meet their basic food needs. 2 levels: - Macro level: overall economic situation, agricultural production and market conditions, and the supply and demand situation for staple foods. It estimates the uncovered staple food import requirements for the coming year; - Micro level: analyses the way households access food (for example through their own production, or buying food on the markets). It makes estimates of the access shortfalls and assistance that will be required.	Internal collection of data by WFP and FAO.	n.a.	See country reports.	Country reports available online.	**FAO, WFP**	http://www.wfp.org/food-security/assessments/crop-food-security-assessment-mission
	The Factory		General and project specific data with a view to operational requirements and donor contributions. This is relevant with regards to spending on WFP supported safety net activities (including school meals, food-for-assets etc).	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	**WFP**	http://factory.wfp.org/
	General overview on Food Security analysis	Provides access to the various types of assessment processes presented above.	See above.	n.a.	See above.	See above.	**WFP**	http://www.wfp.org/food-security

	Session A	**Inter Generational**						
		Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	Food supply	Total food supply expressed in calories, fat or proteins.			Food security indicators http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi /food-security-indicators/en/	Time-series records from over 210 countries.	**FAO**	http://faostat3.fao.org/home/index. html#HOME and the Global Livestock Production and Health Atlas (GLiPHA) http://kids.fao.org/glipha/
		Disaggregation - By region / country; - All food / meat / animal products. **Guidelines** FAOSTAT methods and standards: http://faostat3.fao.org/home/index.html#META DATA	**Process of data collection** n.a.					
	Policy-decisions	Tracking of food and agriculture policy-decisions relevant to producers, consumers and prices.	FAPDA collects information in different modalities on food and agriculture policy decisions, depending on the needs and capacities at regional and national level.			80 countries, starting from 2008 as a result of high food prices.	**FAO**	http://www.fao.org/economic/fapd a/tool/Main.html
		Disaggregation There is currently no disaggregation of information to gauge key aspects such as coverage, expenditure etc. **Guidelines** http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/fapda/ FAPDA_Policy_Classification.pdf	**Process of data collection** - Web-based monitoring uses governments' official websites and online sources (particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia); - National consultants collect information through purposely designed questionnaires (especially in Northern and Sub-Saharan Africa); - National focal points are nominated by governments in relevant ministries, or based in national policy institutes.* * This last method is used in those countries where the policy monitoring function is endorsed by national authorities who support the establishment of the policy monitoring system at country level.					
6	**Effects/ impacts and 'efficiency'**							
	Poverty headcount reduction	Poverty rates reduction between post and pre-transfers due to cash transfers for social protection (includes income from retirement benefits, pension income, income from insurance and compensation, income from educational scholarships, income from private welfare transfers and income from public welfare transfers. See box II.3 in Social Panorama of Latin America 2009 for more details.	National household surveys.	Total population or sub-groups of the population if specific poverty rates by age groups, area of residence, etc.	Incidence of poverty before and after transfers (Gini coefficient is also available).	17 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, year: around 2008.	**ECLAC**	Published in Social Panorama of Latin America 2009 (section II.C): http://www.eclac.org/publicaciones /xml/0/37840/PSI2009-full-text.pdf

		Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
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	Monetary poverty	Use relative poverty line (40%-60%) median or mean equivalised income after social transfers.	EU-SILC (household survey data) [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/microdata/eu_silc]	Total population.	1. At risk of poverty after transfers; 2. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (pensions included or pension excluded in social transfers) by poverty threshold, age and sex (source: SILC) (ilc_li09).	Years: 1995-2011 European countries.	**Eurostat**	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income_social_inclusion_living_conditions/data/database#
		Disaggregation - Gender; - Including or excluding pensions. **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection** Household survey data.					
	Poverty Headcount reduction (%) Poverty Gap reduction (%) Gini inequality reduction (%) measured by **pre-transfer** distribution	Simulated change (%) on poverty headcount/poverty gap/inequality of discontinuing a social protection program.	Household survey data List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c]	Poverty Headcount reduction (%), Poverty Gap reduction (%), Gini inequality reduction (%), measured by **post-transfer** distribution.	Poverty Headcount reduction (%), Poverty Gap reduction (%), Gini inequality reduction (%).	48 countries. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
		Disaggregation: - By SPL functions (social assistance, social insurance and labour market programs) and by program categories (see ASPIRE classification). **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
	Reduction in the poverty gap due to the transfer (simulated poverty gap without the transfer - actual poverty gap)	Reduction in poverty gap obtained for each $1 spent in social protection programs.	Household survey data List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c]	Total amount spent in the programme.	Cost-benefit ratio.	48 countries for old age contributory pensions 16 countries for social pensions. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
		Disaggregation: - by SPL functions (social assistance, social insurance and labour market programs) and by program categories (see ASPIRE classification). **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					

	Session A | **Inter Generational**						
		Definition / classification	Sources, including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
7	**Basic income security related indicators - outcome indicators**							
	Number of poor	Number of the population living in households with per capita consumption expenditure (or per equivalent adult) below the national poverty line.	National household surveys.	Total population or sub-groups of the population if specific poverty rates by age groups, area of residence, etc.	Poverty rates.	Available from World Development Indicators, ECLAC, MDGs database, ADB.	**n.a**	n.a.
	Aggregate poverty gap per capita	The aggregate poverty gap shows the cost of eliminating poverty by making perfectly targeted transfers to the poor. This indicator considers the total population and the cost of eliminating poverty per capita.	National household surveys.	Absolute value (monetary).	Aggregate poverty gap per capita (Aggregate gap of poverty/population).	Can be calculated based on available poverty gap ratio data (see sources above).	**n.a.**	n.a.
	Legal minimum wage (contextual rather than outcome)	Legal information on minimum wage as part of the Database of Conditions of Work and Employment Laws.	1. ILO Travail Legal Database; 2. SSA/ISSA: Social Security Programs Throughout the World; Schemes Descriptions.	Absolute value (monetary).	Legal information on minimum wage or minimum wages.	ILO (Travail) - 156 countries.	**ILO**	**ILO/TRAVAIL Minimum wage database**: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/trav main.home
	Legal minimum wage (contextual rather than outcome)		1. ILO Travail Legal Database; 2. SSA/ISSA: Social Security Programs Throughout the World; Schemes Descriptions.	Absolute value (monetary).	Legal information on minimum wage or minimum wages.	ISSA country profiles (not systematic, only when directly linked to the benefit calculation formula).	**ISSA**	ISSA country profiles: http://www.issa.int/Observatory/Co untC84:J88ry-Profiles

3. Session B: Mapping of data and indicators related to social protection contribution to income security of children

Session B	**Children**		Total value of family / child benefits					
	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
Necessary information								
	Qualitative information	Inventory of national schemes and programme providing child benefits or family benefits (either in cash or in kind). Definition of schemes and benefits, contributory or not; public/private; periodic benefits versus lump sum; means tested benefits or not; complementary pension or not).	Inventory of national schemes and programmes at the country level as original source. And when available, based on data from existing international sources, including: - Eurostat CIRCA qualitative database; - Asian Development Bank social protection index database.	Qualitative information.	Inventory and description of schemes and benefits in the ILO social security inquiry database, Qualitative information.	Available for close to 100 countries for the inventory of schemes (in some cases, partial view of the social protection system). Specifically for children, depends on the existence of child benefit programmes at the country level.	**ILO**	The ILO social security inquiry: Inventory and description of schemes and benefits under "scheme information section" http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home
		Inventory of national statutory schemes (for which there is a legislative framework) providing family allowances and survivor benefits. Includes information on: -Regulatory Framework; -Definition of schemes and benefits: universal; employment-related; social insurance; social assistance; -Coverage: categorical population groups covered according to legally defined scope -Source of financing: contribution rates from insured persons, self-employed persons, employers and government; -Qualifying conditions: Citizenship/residency requirements; minimum contribution/qualifying periods; - Benefit formulas; -Administrative organization.	SSA/ ISSA (Collaborative effort by the United States Social Security Administration and the International Social Security Association): Social Security Programs Throughout the World; ISSA Schemes Descriptions. Based on administrative data (survey of social security institutions) for four regions: Europe, Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas. Each regional volume is updated every two years, with surveys carried out on a staggered basis (one region updated every six months). Response rate for 2011/12 ranged from 88%-100%.	Qualitative information.	See definition.	170+ countries.	**ISSA**	ISSA country profiles: http://www.issa.int/Observatory/Country-Profiles Regional volume: http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/
		Availability of services (health care, education, child day care institutions; etc.).	As international sources: OECD family database, UNESCO for education (to be completed).	Qualitative information.	n.a.	n.a.	**n.a.**	n.a.
		Context: demographics: proportion of children in total population.	United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision (New York). Also available from the World Development indicators database.	Total population.	Proportion of the population 0-15 as a percentage of total population Sub-groups and other age limit (0-18) should be considered as well.	Available for most countries.	**UN**	http://esa.un.org/wpp/

	Session B	Children		Total value of family / child benefits				
		Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
1	**Expenditure** on child/ family benefits (including CCTs...)								
		Public expenditure on child/ family benefits	Child beneficiaries from - Benefits in cash (periodic and lump) or in-kind; - Means tested or not; - Public schemes; - Contributory or non-contributory schemes.	Administrative data from social security institutions providing pension benefits and provident funds.	GDP, as part of social protection index.	Public social protection expenditure on child / family benefits.	2004-2005/ 2008-2010 Asian countries.	**ADB**	Not yet available online.
			Disaggregation - Social insurance / social assistance. **Guidelines** The Revised Social Protection Index: Methodology and Handbook, ADB 2012 | http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/spi-handbook.pdf	**Process of data collection** Rounds of data collection through specific projects (and financing); National correspondent (one per country); Data from each programme (administrative data) or ministries responsible.					
		Budget and total expenditure on Conditional cash transfers	Total budget and total expenditure (in national currency and USD) by programme and by year Qualitative information: description, programme components, main references (and links).	Administrative data from responsible social ministries or agencies.	Mainly absolute figures.	- Budget/expenditure as a percentage of GDP; - Budget/ expenditure as a percentage of the annual aggregate resource deficit among the poor/indigent population with respect to the poverty/indigence line (not published in database but included in Social Panorama of Latin America and other publications by ECLAC).	Years: 2005-2012 - Latin America (21 countries).	**ECLAC**	Programas de TransferenciasCondicionadas - CCT expenditure data, periodically updated data from all countries in the LAC region http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/
			Disaggregation None. **Guidelines** None.	**Process of data collection** Research of official information on Government websites as well as direct contact with staff from responsible ministries or agencies. Data is updated in a continuous manner and it has been validated through the IASPN (Inter-American Social Protection Network).					
		Child/family benefit expenditure	Includes all types of benefits targeting child and families (public and private expenditure; all schemes and benefits).	Administrative data from social protection programmes providing benefits to child and families,	Absolute values (no denominator), GDP.	Expenditure on family/ child benefits: - In MIO of national currency; - In million EUR; - In MIO of PPS; - In PPS per head; - As a percentage of GDP.	1990-2010 European countries.	**Eurostat**	http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/setupModifyTableLayout.do
			Disaggregation - Benefit in kind/Benefit in cash; - Periodic; lump sum; in-kind; - Means-tested; non means-tested. **Guidelines** ESSPROS manual [ESSPROS Manual - The European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (2012 edition) // http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=31988]	**Process of data collection:** Well established: regular contact with a national correspondent in each EU country (member of the ESSPROS working group).					
		Public social protection expenditure on benefits for children	The annual public social security expenditure on benefits provided to children is the sum of expenditures (including benefit expenditure and preferably administration costs) of all existing public social security/social protection providing child / family benefits either in cash or in kind Includes all types of benefits targeting children: - From contributory and non-contributory schemes; - In cash (periodic or lump-sum) or in kind benefits (means tested or not).	Administrative data from social protection programmes providing benefits to children / families.	PIB, Total government expenditure, Public social protection expenditure.	- Public child/family benefits expenditure as a percentage of GDP; - Public child/ family benefit expenditure as a percentage of total public social protection expenditure.	Data available for more than 120 countries. No time series yet but available for latest available year. Will be published in the next WSSR and made available in excel format online.	**ILO**	

	Session B	Children		Total value of family / child benefits					
	Data numerator	Definition / classification		Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
		Disaggregation [recommended]: Contributory/non-contributory; cash periodic benefits; cash lump sum and benefits in kind; means tested and non means tested benefits. **Guidelines** ILO SSI manual and methodology compatible for Eurostat ESSPROS and OECD SOCX.		Process of data collection [Not completely sustainable] - Online from social security institution websites (annual and statistical reports), national statistical office (annual yearbook); - National consultant coordinating data collection from the identified social security institutions and programmes; - Joint ADB/ ILO/ OECD project for Asian countries; - Eurostat ESSPROS; - OECD SOCX database.				**ILO**	
	Total value of family/child benefits	The benefit shall be-- (a) a periodical payment granted to any person protected having completed the prescribed qualifying period; or (b) the provision to or in respect of children, of food, clothing, housing, holidays or domestic help; or (c) a combination of (a) and (b).		Administrative data from social protection programmes providing benefits to children/families.	Average annual wage multiplied by the number of children.	Total value of the benefits granted in accordance with Article 42 (C102) to the persons protected shall be such as to 1.5 per cent of the wage of an ordinary adult male labourer, multiplied by the total number of children of all residents.	85 countries Worldwide.	**ILO**	http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessFile Download.do?ressourceId=29008
		Disaggregation: n.a. **Guidelines** n.a.		Process of data collection [Not yet sustainable] - Online from social security institution websites (annual and statistical reports), national statistical office (annual yearbook); - National consultant coordinating data collection from the identified social security institutions and programmes; - Joint ADB/ ILO/ OECD project for Asian countries; - Eurostat ESSPROS; - OECD SOCX database.					
	Public spending on family benefits	Includes all types of benefits targeting children and families (public, private and fiscal expenditure; all schemes and benefits). - Formal care and education for very young children, notably: a. Public spending on childcare and early education; b. Enrolment in childcare and pre-schools.		Administrative data from social protection programmes providing benefits to older persons.	National currency (current and constant prices), Per head (current and constant US$ PPP), Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Income, Net National Income, Total general government expenditure.	Total, Public, private (mandatory; voluntary) expenditure on old age in % of GDP / GNI/ NNI/ per head at current or constant prices (benefits in kind and cash benefits).	OECD countries (until 2009 or 2011 depending on countries.	**OECD**	SOCX social spending database: http://www.oecd.org/els/social/ex penditure Family database http://www.oecd.org/social/family /database> Public spending on family benefits: http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/PF1. 1%20Public%20expenediture%20o n%20family%20benefits%20-%20231112.xls
		Disaggregation - Public; private mandatory and private voluntary; - Benefit in kind / benefit in cash. **Guidelines** OECD SOCX Manual (Compatible with ESSPROS manual).		Process of data collection: Data from Eurostat ESSPROS for EU countries and national correspondents for OECD non EU countries.					

Session B | **Children**		Total value of family / child benefits					
Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
Expenditures in benefits of **Family/Child allowances**	Should cover cash periodic benefits for family/ child allowances (either contributory or not; means tested or not). Depends on programme mentioned and formulation adopted in national survey questionnaire. **Disaggregation** n.a. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	Household survey data List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EX TERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTIO N/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,c ontentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956 ~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.ht ml#1c] **Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).	n.a.	n.a.	23 countries maximum with information available in microdatasets. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
Expenditures in benefits of **school feeding programme**	Should cover benefit in kind (school feeding programmes). Depends on programme mentioned and formulation adopted in national survey questionnaire. **Disaggregation** n.a. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	Household survey data List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EX TERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTIO N/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,c ontentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956 ~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.ht ml#1c] **Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).	n.a.	n.a.	1 country with information available in microdatasets. Year: 2005.	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)

2   Coverage indicators

2,1   Qualitative statutory information: cash periodic benefit for children type of programme and financing source

| Family/Child allowances \| Existence of statutory social security provisions, type of programmes, main sources of financing | Focus on cash periodic benefits: family allowances, child grant. **Disaggregation**: Type of programmes: social insurance, universal, social assistance, employer liability, no statutory provision); Financing sources: contributions (total cost or partial) from employees, employers, self-employed, government). **Guidelines** None | Legal information: - National legislation; - SSA/ISSA: Social security programs throughout the world. **Process of data collection** Based on SSA/ISSA: Social Security Programs Throughout the World; Schemes Descriptions (see above). Systematic coding of qualitative information (database on 'social security programmes and mechanisms"). | Qualitative information. | **Main type of programme** [No statutory provision; Employer liability/ employment related; Employer liability and social assistance; Social assistance; Social insurance and social assistance Social insurance; Universal and social assistance; Universal]. **Main source of financing** [Employees; employer - including coverage of self-employed; government]. | Available for most countries. Latest year: 2010/2011. | **ILO** | Existence and type of programme: http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessFile Download.do?ressourceId=28922 - Main sources of financing http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessFile Download.do?ressourceId=33175 |

	Session B	**Children**		Total value of family / child benefits					
		Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links

		Family database	Indicators related to:
			1. The structure of families (SF);
			2. The labour market position of families (LMF);
			3. Public policies for families and children (PF);
			- General tax/benefit support for families with children which includes: **Public spending on family benefits:**
			- Family cash benefits;
			- Public spending by age of children.
			- Child-related leave, notably:
			  - Key characteristics of parental leave systems;
			  - Use of childbirth-related leave benefits, by mothers and fathers:
			   - Parental leave replacement rates;
			   - Trends in leave entitlements around childbirth;
			- Formal care and education for very young children, notably:
			  - Public spending on childcare and early education;
			  - Enrolment in childcare and pre-schools.
				Set of indicators (consult website).	Depends on indicators (consult family database online).	Consult family database online.	n.a.	**OECD**	http://www.oecd.org/social/family/database

			Disaggregation: n.a. **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection** n.a.				**OECD**	
2,2	Extent of **effective** coverage								
		Child social protection beneficiaries	Child beneficiaries from: - Benefits in cash (periodic and lump) or in-kind - Means tested or not - Public schemes - Contributory or not contributory schemes	Administrative programmes from respective programmes.	Children aged 0 to 14 years.	Children beneficiaries as a percentage of child aged 0-14.	Years: 2004-2005; 2008-2010. Asian countries.	**ADB**	Social protection index database.
			Disaggregation - Social insurance/social assistance. **Guidelines** The Revised Social Protection Index: Methodology and Handbook, ADB 2012 | http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/spi-handbook.pdf	**Process of data collection** Rounds of data collection through specific projects (and financing); National correspondent (one per country); Data from each programme (administrative data) or ministries responsible.					
		Beneficiaries from CCTs (families; individuals)	Households and individuals participating in conditional cash transfer programmes.	Administrative data from responsible social ministries or agencies.	Total number of families Total population	- Percentage of total population benefiting from CCTs; - Percentage of extremely poor population covered; - Percentage of poor population covered (not included in database but published in Social Panorama of Latin America and other ECLAC publications).	Years: 1997-2012. Latin America (21 countries).	**ECLAC**	Programas de TransferenciasCondicionadas - CCT expenditure data, periodically updated data from all countries in the LAC region http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/
			Disaggregation None. **Guidelines** None.	**Process of data collection** Research of official information on Government websites as well as direct contact with staff from responsible ministries or agencies. Data is updated in a continuous manner and it has been validated through the IASPN (Inter-American Social Protection Network).					

Session B | **Children**		Total value of family / child benefits					
Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
Children (living in families) receiving cash periodic benefits for children (family allowances, child allowances, child grants)	Child benefiting from cash periodic benefits (child/ family allowances; child grant): - From public contributory and non-contributory schemes - Either means-tested or non means-tested benefits	Administrative data from social protection schemes providing cash periodic benefits for children and household survey data.	Number of children less than 19, Number of children less than 15.	Percentage of children receiving cash periodic benefits.	Latest year available Process just started (few countries).	**ILO**	n.a.
	Disaggregation: Process of data analysis (and compilation) has just started but should ideally be disaggregated by means-tested or non means tested benefits. **Guidelines** To be developed.	**Process of data collection** - Social security inquiry; - National social security programmes providing child periodic benefits; - National statistical offices. - Household survey data when beneficiaries from child periodic benefits can be identified.					
Alternative Number of families receiving cash periodic benefits for children (family allowances, child allowances, child grants)	Families benefiting from cash periodic benefits (child/ family allowances; child grant): - From public contributory and non-contributory schemes; - Either means-tested or non means-tested benefits.	Administrative data from social protection schemes providing cash periodic benefits for children and household survey data.	Number of families.	Percentage of families receiving cash periodic benefits for children.	Latest year available Process just started (few countries).	**ILO**	
	Disaggregation: Process of data analysis (and compilation) has just started but should ideally be disaggregated by means-tested or non means tested benefits. **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection** - Social security inquiry; - National social security programmes providing child periodic benefits; - National statistical offices; - Household survey data when beneficiaries from child periodic benefits can be identified.					
Number of poorest households who received external economic support in the last 3 months	Types of external economic support in the draft questionnaire include both cash transfers and in-kind support (for further disaggregation). Domains and concepts that will be measured are as follows: 1. Cash: i) Cash for work; ii) Cash; 2. In-kind: i) School material; ii) Housing material; iii) Agricultural inputs; 3. Food: i) Food; ii) Food vouchers; iii) School feeding; iv) Food for work.	Household surveys (MICS and DHS).	Total number of poorest households (bottom two wealth quintiles).	Proportion of the poorest households who received external economic support in the last 3 months (Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR) (formerly UNGASS) indicator #7.4).	The process of pilot-testing has started and a few countries are being identified for pilot-testing. Process just started (few countries).	**UNICEF**	The process of pilot-testing has started.
	Disaggregation See above **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection** Household surveys (MICS and DHS).					
Program participation - **Family/Child allowances** Program participation - **School feeding**	Population participating in Social Protection programs for the population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution - Family/ child allowances programmes; - School feeding programme; Definition to be completed (dependents on information available in microdata sets). - Family / child allowance: refers ideally to cash periodic benefits for families with children (either means tested or not); - School feeding programmes: refers ideally to benefit in-kind (for children).	Household survey data List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c]	Total population.	(%) Program participation - Family/Child allowances**.** (%) Program participation - School feeding.	Family allowances: 24 countries depending on information available in microdatasets. School feeding: 14 countries. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries)	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)

	Session B | **Children**		Total value of family / child benefits					
	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
		Disaggregation: By quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
	Non poor beneficiaries - Child / family allowances - School feeding programmes	Number of beneficiaries from - Child/family allowances; - School feeding programmes over the poverty line (national).	Household survey data: List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c].	Total number of beneficiaries of - Child/family allowances; - School feeding programmes.	Percentage non-poor beneficiaries - Child/family allowances; - School feeding programmes.	Old age contributory pension: 52 countries depending on information available in microdatasets. Social pension: 17 countries Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries)	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
			Process of data collection Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
	Benefits held by non-poor - **Child / family allowances** - **School feeding programmes**	Benefits going to the non-poor population accordingly to the post-transfer welfare distribution - Child/family allowances; - School feeding programmes.	Household survey data: List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c].	Total benefit? Total number of beneficiaries (poor or non-poor)	Benefits going to the non-poor population accordingly to the post-transfer welfare distribution - Child / family allowances; - School feeding programmes.	Family allowances: 21 countries. School feeding: 1 country. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
		Disaggregation: By quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
	Beneficiary Incidence: % of program beneficiaries relative to the total number of beneficiaries by quintile of the post-transfer welfare distribution. - **Family/Child allowances** - **School feeding**	Beneficiary Incidence: percentage of program beneficiaries relative to the total number of beneficiaries by quintile of the post-transfer welfare distribution.	Household survey data: List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c].	Total number of beneficiaries.	Beneficiary Incidence: percentage of program beneficiaries relative to the total number of beneficiaries by quintile of the post-transfer welfare distribution.	Family allowances: 24 countries depending on information available in microdatasets. School feeding: 14 countries. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries)	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
		Disaggregation: By quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					

		Session B | **Children**		Total value of family / child benefits					
		Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
2,3	Care for Children								
		1. Number of children in formal care in 2010, end of the year 2. Children left without parental care during the year, 2000-2010 3. Children in residential care, at the end of the year (in 1,000s) 4. Number of children in infant homes 5. Number of children with disabilities in residential care 6. Children in care of foster parents or guardians (in 1,000s), at the end of the year		Most data are collected directly from national statistical offices using a standardized template. Data for Baltic States for recent years are collected from web-sites of National Statistical offices. Additional data are also obtained from other international organizations or are calculated by UNICEF RO for CEE/CIS. Due to the different data sources for some indicators, the data presented in the TransMONEE database may diverge from those presented in other UNICEFpublications and databases.	Absolute values (no denominator) or per 1000 children.	Number or rates.	Central Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of independent States (CEECIS). 1989-2010.	**UNICEF**	Transmonee database http://www.transmonee.org/Downloads/EN/2012/TransMonEE_2012.xls
			Disaggregation n.a. **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection** n.a.					
3	**Level of benefits**								
		Legal benefit level	Benefit calculation formulas and absolute values for family allowances and child benefits (including statutory cash transfer programmes in some developing countries) and orphans' pensions (survivor benefits). Also covers: care supplements and allowances; periodicity of benefit payments; benefit adjustment; earnings limits for calculating benefits and contributions.	SSA/ ISSA (Collaborative effort by the United States Social Security Administration and the International Social Security Association): Social Security Programs Throughout the World; ISSA Schemes Descriptions. Based on administrative data (survey of social security institutions) for four regions: Europe, Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas.	No denominator.	Absolute figures.	Available for countries with some statutory provisions for family benefits (sub-group of 170+ country profiles available).	**ISSA**	ISSA country profiles: http://www.issa.int/Observatory/Country-Profiles Regional volume: http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/
			Disaggregation Legal information **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection** Each regional volume is updated every two years, with surveys carried out on a staggered basis (one region updated every six months). Response rate for 2011/12 ranged from 88%-100%.					
		Benefits and Wages: OECD Indicators levels of legal family allowances, for each OECD country	Benefits and Wages: description and indicators.	From OECD questionnaire.	No denominator.	Absolute figures.	34 OECD countries + EU countries.	**OECD**	http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/benefitsandwagescountryspecificinformation.htm
			Disaggregation n.a. **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection** From OECD questionnaire.					

Session B | **Children**		Total value of family / child benefits					
Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
Average per capita transfers: Average per capita transfer among program beneficiaries (daily $ PPP) for the population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. - **Family/Child allowances** **- School feeding**	Average per capita transfers: Average per capita transfer among program beneficiaries (daily US$ PPP) for the population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution.	Household survey data: List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c]	Number of beneficiaries.	Average per capita transfers: Average per capita transfer among program beneficiaries (daily US$ PPP) for the population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution.	Family allowances: 24 countries depending on information available in microdatasets. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries) School feeding: 1 country (2005)	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
	Disaggregation: By quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
4 Effects/ impacts and efficiency							
Poverty rate and gap post benefit (existing child benefit)	Simulate the absence of child benefit (usually cash periodic benefit but highly dependent on information available in national household survey) and calculate the pre-transfer poverty rates and gaps.	Household survey data.	Number of children (for the poverty rate).	Reduction of poverty rates and gaps pre and post child benefit (expressed in percentage points).	5-10 countries (usuallyassociated to a specific country projects as part of the diagnostic and assessment of various options for extension).	**ILO**	n.a.
Poverty rate and gap post benefit (simulation of a new child benefit)	Simulation the introduction of a new child benefit (cash periodic benefit) as possible options for extension.	Micro data set		Reduction of poverty rates and gaps pre and post child benefit (expressed in percentage points).		**ILO**	
	Disaggregation: By gender and sub-age groups among children. **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection** Microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
Poverty Headcount reduction (%) Poverty Gap reduction (%) Gini inequality reduction (%) post family / child allowances	Poverty rates and gaps and Gini inequality reduction (%) between post and pre-transfers (actual situation being post transfers and simulation of the absence of transfers) | **old age contributory pension.** Family / child allowances supposing cash periodic benefits but possibly variations depending on the question formulation in household survey or existing programme in countries (information available by country on programmes covered).	Household survey data: List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c].	n.a.	n.a.	27 countries maximum depending on information available in microdatasets. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
	Disaggregation: n.a. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					

Session B | **Children**			Total value of family / child benefits					
Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
Poverty Headcount reduction (%) Poverty Gap reduction (%) Gini inequality reduction (%) post school feeding programme	Poverty rates and gaps and Gini inequality reduction (%) between post and pre-transfers (actual situation being post transfers) due to school feeding programmes.	Household survey data: List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c].	n.a.	Poverty rates and gaps and Gini inequality reduction (%) between post and pre-transfers (actual situation being post transfers) due to school feeding programmes.	3 countries with information available in microdatasets. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
	Disaggregation: n.a. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
Cost-benefit ratio - Family/child allowances - school feeding programmes	Cost benefit ratio: Reduction in poverty gap obtained for each $1 spent in the program: - Family/ child benefits; - School feeding programmes.	Household survey data: List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c].	n.a.	Cost benefit ratio: Reduction in poverty gap obtained for each $1 spent in the program: - Family/ child benefits; - School feeding programmes.	27 countries maximum depending on information available in microdatasets. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
	Disaggregation: n.a. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					

4 Outcome indicators

4,1 Other than poverty related indicators

Child Well-Being	Low birth weight, Vaccination rates, etc.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	**OECD**	Child Well-being Module www.oecd.org/social/family/database/CWBM
Outcomes of social protection programmes and schemes on children	Outcomes in terms of (see indicators): 1) Education; 2) Child protection; 3) Health; 4) Nutrition; 5) HIV/AIDS.	Household survey data and administrative data: UNESCO, MICS.	See indicators.	1) Education: - Proportion of children completing primary school (percentage); - Primary school enrolment parity (Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary of the number of girls enrolled at primary levels of education to the number of boys.	Data available online (consult: http://www.childinfo.org/)	**UNICEF**	Data available online (consult: http://www.childinfo.org/)
		Household survey data: MICS and DHS.	i) Women aged 20-24; ii) Children under 5.	2) Child protection measured by: i) Percentage of women age 20-24 who were first married/in union by the age of 18; ii) Percentage of children under 5 whose births were registered.		**UNICEF**	
		Household surveys (MICS and DHS) and WHO.	Children under 5.	3) Health: - Percentage of children under 5 with measles immunization or DPT3 immunization or both.		**UNICEF**	

		Session B	**Children**		Total value of family / child benefits					
		Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links	
				Household surveys: DHS, MICS, World Health Organization (WHO).	i) Infants up to 6 months; ii) and iii): Children under 5.	4) Nutrition: i) Percentage of infants exclusively breastfed for 6 months; ii) Percentage of children stunted (moderate and severe - below minus two standard deviations from median height for age of reference population); iii) Percentage of children wasted (moderate and severe - below minus two standard deviations from median weight for height of reference population).		**UNICEF**		
				Household surveys (DHS, MICS and RHS); behavioural surveillance surveys (BSS).	15-19 years old.	5) HIV/AIDS: i) Percentage of 15-19 with comprehensive knowledge (Percentage of young women (15-24 years) who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission, and who know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV); ii) Percentage of 15-19 who had sexual debut before 15 years; iii) Percentage of 15-19 with multiple sexual partners using condoms at last sex.		**UNICEF**		
4,2	Basic income security (poverty related indicators)									
		Number of poor children	Number of the child population (age limit to be defined) living in households with per capita consumption expenditure (or per equivalent adult) below the poverty line.	National household surveys.	Total number of children.	Poverty rate among children (age limit to be defined).				
		Aggregate poverty gap per capita	The aggregate poverty gap shows the cost of eliminating poverty by making perfectly targeted transfers to the poor. This indicator considers the sub-group of children (age limit to be defined) and the cost of eliminating poverty per capita within this sub-group.	National household surveys.	Total number of children.	Aggregate poverty gap per capita (Aggregate gap of poverty / child population).				

Session B | **Children**		Total value of family / child benefits					
Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
Poor/extremely poor children (age 0-17) (by income and by multidimensional poverty)	**Disaggregation** National, rural, urban; age groups (0-5, 6-11, 12-17). **Guidelines** http://dds.cepal.org/infancia/guia-para-estimar-la-pobreza-infantil/	National household surveys.	Total number of children.	- Number of poor/extremely poor children (age 0-17); - Poverty/ extreme poverty headcount or children (age 0-17); - Poverty/ extreme poverty gap of children (0-17) by income and by multidimensional poverty; - Number and percentage of poor/extremely poor children (age 0-17) (poverty headcount) and poverty/extreme gap (by income and by multidimensional poverty); - Poverty: Absolute numbers.	Data for the 2003-2008 period, covering 18 countries from Latin America.	**ECLAC**	http://dds.cepal.org/infancia/indicadores/
Child relative poverty rates	Share of children living with less than 50 per cent of median equivalised household income.	OECD income surveys.	Total number of children.	Child relative poverty rates.		**OECD**	http://www.oecd.org/els/family/CO2.2_ChildPoverty%20-%20updated%20270112.xls http://www.oecd.org/els/family/CO2.1%20trends%20in%20income%20position%20-%20270112.xls www.oecd.org/social/inequality-database.htm

4. Session C: Mapping of data and indicators related to social protection contribution to income security of persons in active age

Session C | Persons in active age							
	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
Necessary information (not necessarily to one organization)							
	Qualitative information	Inventory and features of existing programmes and benefits for persons of active age, including the minimum wage.	Inventory of national schemes and programmes at the country level as original source. And when available, based on data from existing international sources, including: - Eurostat CIRCA qualitative database; - Asian Development Bank social protection index database.	Qualitative information.	Inventory and description of schemes and benefits in the ILO social security inquiry database. Qualitative information.	Available for close to 100 countries (in some cases, partial view of the social protection system).	ILO	The ILO social security inquiry: Inventory and description of schemes and benefits under "scheme information section" http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home
		Inventory of national statutory schemes (for which there is a legislative framework) providing cash sickness and maternity benefits, medical benefits, unemployment benefits and work injury benefits. Includes information on: -Regulatory Framework; -Definition of schemes and benefits: universal; social insurance; social assistance; employer liability (for work injury); -Coverage: categorical population groups covered according to legally defined scope; -Source of financing: contribution rates from insured persons, self-employed persons, employers and government; -Qualifying conditions: minimum qualifying period; other requirements (e.g., jobseeking); - Benefit formulas and in kind benefits (medical benefits); - Administrative organization.	SSA/ ISSA (Collaborative effort by the United States Social Security Administration and the International Social Security Association): Social Security Programs Throughout the World; ISSA Schemes Descriptions. Based on administrative data (survey of social security institutions) for four regions: Europe, Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas. Each regional volume is updated every two years, with surveys carried out on a staggered basis (one region updated every six months). Response rate for 2011/12 ranged from 88%-100%.	Qualitative information.	See definition	170+ countries.	ISSA	ISSA country profiles: http://www.issa.int/Observatory/Country-Profiles Regional volume: http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/
		The demographic structure, and in particular the share of older persons, is another factor that can have a direct impact on old-age and health expenditure, as well as on the global public expenditure indicator.	United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision (New York). Also available from the World Development indicators database.	Total population.	Examples of indicators may be: the share of the population aged 0-15, 15-64 or 65 and over as a percentage of total population.	Available for most countries.	UN	http://esa.un.org/wpp/
		Labour market structure and in particular the size of the formal and informal economy has direct implications on the coverage of social insurance and other contributory schemes.	International Labour Office, based on national labour force surveys Also available from other international or regional organisations.	Depends on indicator.	Indicators such as: - Labour force and employment to population ratio, unemployment rate; - Status in employment; - Proportion of employment in the formal / informal sector; - Informal employment as a percentage of total employment; - Proportion of employment in the agricultural sector.	n.a.	ILO	ILO Statistics department http://www.ilo.org/stat/lang--en/index.htm

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Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	Legal minimum wage and information on minimum wage as part of the Database of Conditions of Work and Employment Laws.	1. ILO Travail Legal Database; 2. SSA/ISSA: Social Security Programs Throughout the World; Schemes Descriptions.	n.a.	n.a.	ILO (Travail) - 156 countries.	**ILO**	ILO/TRAVAIL Minimum wage database: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/travmain.home
	Legal minimum wage.	1. ILO Travail Legal Database; 2. SSA/ISSA: Social Security Programs Throughout the World; Schemes Descriptions.	n.a.	n.a.	ISSA country profiles (not systematic, only when directly linked to the benefit calculation formula).	**ISSA**	ISSA country profiles: http://www.issa.int/Observatory/Country-Profiles

1   Social protection **expenditure**

Public social protection expenditure **other than** pensions and other social assistance for elderly; or child protection	Expenditure available for the following benefits for persons in active age: - Unemployment insurance benefits; - Other social insurance (maternity, disability); - Other social assistance; - Labour market programmes; - Benefits in cash (periodic and lump) or in-kind; - Means tested or not; - Public schemes; - Contributory or not contributory schemes.	Administrative data from social security institutions providing pension benefits and provident funds.	GDP, As part of social protection index.	Public social protection expenditure other than pensions and other social assistance for the elderly or child protection.	2004-2005/ 2008-2010 Asian countries.	**ADB**	Not yet available online.
	Disaggregation - Social insurance/social assistance **Guidelines** The Revised Social Protection Index: Methodology and Handbook, ADB 2012 | http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/spi-handbook.pdf	**Process of data collection** Rounds of data collection through specific projects (and financing) National correspondent (one per country), Data from each programme (administrative data) or ministries responsible.					
Benefit expenditure on: - Unemployment benefits - Cash benefits in case of sickness (periodic or lump sum) - Income maintenance in the event of childbirth - Disability benefits - Unemployment - Housing - Social exclusion	Includes all types of benefits targeting persons in active age (public and private expenditure; all schemes and benefits) by function: - Unemployment benefits; - Cash benefits in case of sickness (periodic or lump sum); - Income maintenance in the event of childbirth; - Disability benefits; - Unemployment; - Housing; - Social exclusion.	Administrative data from social protection programmes providing benefits to child and families.	Absolute figures, GDP.	Expenditure on family/ child benefits: - In MIO of national currency; - In million EUR; - In MIO of PPS; - In PPS per head; - As a percentage of GDP.	1990-2010 European countries.	**Eurostat**	http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/setupModifyTableLayout.do
	Disaggregation - Benefit in kind / benefit in cash; - Periodic; lump sum; in-kind; - Means-tested; non means-tested. **Guidelines** ESSPROS manual [ESSPROS Manual - The European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (2012 edition) // http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=31988]	**Process of data collection:** Well established: regular contact with a national correspondent in each EU country (member of the ESSPROS working group).					

Session C	Persons in active age						
Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
Public social protection expenditure on programmes for persons in active age Total and by function: - Unemployment - Maternity benefits - Employment injury - Sickness benefits - Disability benefits - Active labour market programmes - Housing - Other social assistance programmes not classified elsewhere	The annual public social security expenditure on benefits provided to persons in active age is the sum of expenditures (including benefit expenditure and preferably administration costs) of all existing public social security/social protection providing benefits for the following social security functions: - Unemployment; - Maternity benefits; - Employment injury; - Sickness benefits; - Disability benefits; - Active labour market programmes; - Housing; - Other social assistance programmes not classified elsewhere. Includes all types of benefits: - From contributory and non-contributory schemes; - In cash (periodic or lump-sum) or in kind benefits; - Means tested and non means-tested benefits; - Focus on public schemes.	Administrative data from social protection programmes providing benefits to persons in active age.	GDP, Total government expenditure, Public social protection expenditure.	- Public benefits expenditure for persons in active age as a percentage of GDP; - Public benefit expenditure for persons in active age as a percentage of total public social protection expenditure.	Data available for more than 120 countries. No time series yet but available for latest available year. Will be published in the next WSSR and made available in excel format online.	**ILO**	Will be published in the next WSSR and made available in excel format online. Available for some countries from the ILO social security inquiry.
	Disaggregation - Contributory/non-contributory; cash periodic benefits; cash lump sum and benefits in kind; means tested and non means tested benefits. **Guidelines** ILO SSI manual and methodology compatible for Eurostat ESSPROS and OECD SOCX.	**Process of data collection** [Not yet sustainable] - Online from social security institution websites (annual and statistical reports), national statistical office (annual yearbook); - National consultant coordinating data collection from the identified social security institutions and programmes; - Joint ADB/ ILO/ OECD project for Asian countries; - Eurostat ESSPROS; - OECD SOCX database.					

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	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	Responsible organization	Links
	Social expenditure on benefits/ programmes for persons in active age for the following social security functions: - Incapacity related benefits (Disability, Occupational injury and disease, Sickness) - Maternity and parental leave - Active labour market programmes - Unemployment - Housing - Other social policy areas	Includes all types of benefits targeting persons in active age (public and private expenditure; all schemes and benefits) for the following functions (and policy areas) 1. INCAPACITY-RELATED BENEFITS (Disability, occupational injury and disease, sickness) - Cash benefits: Disability pensions, Pensions (occupational injury and disease), Paid sick leave (occupational injury and disease), Paid sick leave (other sickness daily allowances), Other cash benefits; - Benefits in kind: Residential care / Home-help services; Rehabilitation services, Other benefits in kind; 2. Maternity and parental leave; 3. Active labour market programmes: PES and Administration, Training, Job Rotation and Job Sharing, Employment Incentives, Supported Employment and Rehabilitation, Direct Job Creation, Start-Up Incentives; 4. Unemployment - Cash benefits: Unemployment compensation / severance pay, Early retirement for labour market reasons; - Benefits in kind; 5. Housing: housing assistance and other benefits in kind 6. Other social policy areas: - Cash benefits: Income maintenance; Other cash benefits - Benefits in kind: Social assistance; Other benefits in kind	Administrative data from social protection programmes providing benefits to persons in active age.	National currency (current and constant prices), Per head (current and constant PPP USD), Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Income, Net National Income, Total general government expenditure.	Total, Public, private (mandatory; voluntary) expenditure on old age as a percentage of GDP / GNI/ NNI/ per head at current or constant prices (benefits in kind and cash benefits).	OECD countries (until 2009 or 2011 depending on countries).	**OECD**	SOCX social spending database: http://www.oecd.org/els/social/expenditure Family database http://www.oecd.org/social/family/database => public spending on family benefits: http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/PF1.1%20Public%20expenediture%20on%20family%20benefits%20-%20231112.xls
		Disaggregation - Public; private mandatory and private voluntary; - Benefit in kind/benefit in cash. **Guidelines** OECD SOCX Manual (Compatible with ESSPROS manual).	**Process of data collection:** Data from Eurostat ESSPROS for EU countries and national correspondents for OECD non EU countries.					
	Expenditures in benefits of - Unemployment benefits and ALMP - Public works - Social security (composition to be clarified)	Benefits expenditure for social protection programmes targeting persons in active age (depends on information availability on existing social protection programmes in relevant national household surveys). Expenditure for the following functions: - Unemployment and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (to be defined). Covers ideally: - Cash benefits as well as benefit in kind; - From contributory and non-contributory schemes.	Household survey data: List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c].	Unit to be specified.	Expenditures in benefits of: - Unemployment benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified).	-Unemployment and ALMP: 14 countries; - Public works: 4 countries; - Social security: 16 countries. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/0,,contentMDK:22986320~menuPK:8117656~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282637,00.html
		Disaggregation n.a. **Guidelines** Some information regarding grouping composition, programmes covered by national surveys available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					

		Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links

Session C | Persons in active age

2 Coverage indicators

2.1 Scope of legal coverage

| Statutory provision in case of
- Employment injury
- Unemployment
- Maternity
- Disability
- Sickness | Existence of statutory provision: according to national law, at least some groups of persons in active age are legally covered for:
- Cash periodic sickness benefits;
- Cash periodic unemployment benefits;
- Disability benefits;
- Cash periodic maternity benefits;
- Employment injury benefits
and type of programmes (social insurance and/or social assistance; mandatory private insurance; only employer liability provision; severance payment [apply to unemployment]). | National legislation as available in SSA/ISSA Social security programs throughout the world. | Qualitative information. | Existence of statutory provision and type of programme. | Available for most countries.
Latest available year (2010/2011). | **ILO** | |

| **Disaggregation**
- Distinction between contributory and non-contributory schemes;
- Voluntary and mandatory basis
N.B.
- Groups covered for lump sum payment (for unemployment) or to benefit in kind only (in case of maternity or sickness) are identified and considered as a separate group.

Guidelines
n.a. | **Process of data collection**
- SSPTW for legal information;
- Natlex;
- National legislation. | | | | |

2.2 Extent of legal coverage

| Population legally covered for the following social security functions
- Unemployment
- Employment injury
- Maternity cash periodic benefits | Persons in active age covered by law for respectively:
- Employment injury benefits;
- Unemployment (cash periodic benefits; severance payment considered separately);
- Maternity cash periodic benefits. | National legislation for identification of the groups legally covered.

National statistical offices for quantifications of the groups (national surveys - LFS in particular); census and international depository (KILM, Laboursta). | - Active age population (15-64) age range to be discussed;
- Economically active population;
- Total employment.

International: ILO/KILM or national statistical offices (surveys or census). | Percentage of the working age; EAP; total employed population legally covered (total and by gender) with the distinction between contributory and non-contributory pensions / mandatory and voluntary basis in case of:
- Employment injury;
- Unemployment cash periodic benefits;
- Maternity cash periodic benefits | Available for most countries.
Latest available year (2010/2011). | **ILO** | |

| **Disaggregation**
- Distinction between contributory and non-contributory pension;
- Gender;
- Voluntary and mandatory basis;
N.B.
- Groups covered for lump sum payment are identified and considered as a separate group.

Guidelines
n.a. | **Process of data collection**
- SSPTW for legal information;
- ILO LABOURSTA, ILO KILM and national statistical offices for quantification of groups legally covered.

2 points in time available at present. Not yet sustainable. | | | | |

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	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
2.3	Extent of **effective** coverage							
	Beneficiaries of: - Unemployment insurance benefits - Other social insurance (maternity, disability) - Other social assistance - Labour market programmes	Beneficiaries for the following benefits among persons in active age: - Unemployment insurance benefits; - Other social insurance (maternity, disability); - Other social assistance; - Labour market programmes; - Benefits in cash (periodic and lump) or in-kind; - Means tested or not; - Public schemes; - Contributory or not contributory schemes.	Administrative data from social security institutions providing benefits to persons in active age; No treatment of double counting.	- Unemployment and LMP: unemployed (and estimates of under-employed); - Insurance benefits: Employed + population 60+.	Not presented as disaggregated indicators.	2004-2005/ 2008-2010 Asian countries.	**ADB**	-
		Disaggregation Social insurance / social assistance/Labour market programmes. **Guidelines** The Revised Social Protection Index: Methodology and Handbook, ADB 2012 | http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/spi-handbook.pdf	**Process of data collection** Rounds of data collection through specific projects (and financing); National correspondent (one per country); Data from each programme (administrative data) or responsible ministries.					
	Beneficiaries of labour market policy supports, by type of action Annual average stock	Beneficiaries of labour market policy supports, by type of action - annual average stock. Labour market policy (LMP) supports refer to interventions that provide financial assistance, directly or indirectly, to individuals for labour market reasons or which compensate individuals for disadvantage caused by labour market circumstance. LMP supports are classified by type of action and cover the following categories: - Out-of-work income maintenance and support (mostly unemployment benefits); - Early retirement. Beneficiaries of LMP supports are presented here as annual average stock, i.e. the data refer to the average number of persons benefitting from the LMP supports at any point during the year.	Administrative data.	Absolute figures rather than indicators.	Absolute figures rather than indicators.	2000-2011 European countries.	Eurostat	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tps00080&language=en
		Disaggregation: - Social insurance / social assistance/Labour market programmes **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection** n.a.					

Session C | Persons in active age						
Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
Number of persons contributing to social security schemes (by sex and area of residence in selected countries) providing the following benefits - Maternity cash periodic benefits - Unemployment benefits - Disability benefits - Employment injury benefits - Sickness benefits	**Active contributors** are insured individuals who have made at least one contribution or on whose behalf at least one contribution has been made during the reporting period (i.e. the 12 month period). The scope of the numerator for this indicator is contributory or partially contributory schemes providing: - Cash periodic unemployment benefits; - Employment injury benefits - Maternity cash periodic benefits - Disability benefits; - Sickness benefits. Data focuses on active contributors who are a sub-group of the affiliated or protected population.	Administrative data from social protection schemes often give the most up-to date and comprehensive information for this indicator. However, the availability and quality of such data vary across countries, and across schemes within countries. Household survey data overcomes some of the limitations of administrative data (providing that the necessary information in available in the survey).	The reference population is the economically active population (15-64). Alternative indicator: total employment.	Share of persons in total employment contributing to a scheme providing respectively: unemployment, disability, sickness, maternity, employment injury benefits. Alternative indicator: Share of economically active population contributing to a scheme providing respectively: unemployment, disability, sickness, maternity, employment injury benefits.	Ideally from 2000 to 2011 but variable according to countries.	**ILO**	ILO Social security inquiry (http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home) and consolidated from various sources in excel files.
	Disaggregation By gender. **Guidelines** ILO SSI manual and methodology compatible for Eurostat ESSPROS and OECD SOCX.	**Process of data collection** [in-between institutionalised sustainable process and ad-hoc] 1) Online from social security institution websites (annual and statistical reports), national statistical office (annual yearbook); 2) National consultant coordinating data collection from the identified social security institutions and programmes.					
Number of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits	Number of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits: - From contributory and non-contributory schemes; - Means-tested or not.	Administrative data from unemployment schemes (either contributory or non-contributory). Household survey data overcomes some of the limitations of administrative data but a limited number of countries include a question on unemployment benefit recipients as part of their national household survey (LFS or HIES).	Total unemployed (from LFS surveys) ideally unemployed who are not working.	Proportion of persons in employment covered by social security for health and/ or pensions.	2000-2012 depending on country. Most countries providing unemployment benefits Yearly and monthly data.	**ILO**	ILO Social security inquiry (http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home) and consolidated from various sources in excel files
	Disaggregation - By gender; - Contributory/non-contributory. **Guidelines** ILO SSI manual and methodology compatible for Eurostat ESSPROS and OECD SOCX.	**Process of data collection** [in-between institutionalised sustainable process and ad-hoc]: - Online from social security institution websites (annual and statistical reports), national statistical office (annual yearbook); - National consultant coordinating data collection from the identified social security institutions and programmes.					

Session C | Persons in active age

Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	Responsible organization	Links
Number of beneficiariesof - Disability benefits - Maternity benefits - Sickness benefits - Employment injury benefits - Other social assistance benefits - Labour market programmes	Data collected through the ILO social security inquiry. According to the usual 'definition' of schemes and benefits, this includes: - Benefits providing by contributory and non - contributory schemes (mainly public but possibly private); - Benefits can be in cash or in kind; - Means tested or not.	Administrative data from social protection schemes often give the most up-to date and comprehensive information for this indicator. However, the availability and quality of such data vary across countries, and across schemes within countries. Household survey data overcomes some of the limitations of administrative data (providing that the necessary information in available in the survey).	Reference population as appropriate.	Percentage of the appropriate population of reference depending on indicators (example: percentage of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits). Some of the indicators are still to be developed.	Depends on indicator	**ILO**	ILO Social security inquiry (http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home) and consolidated from various sources in excel files
	Disaggregation By gender. **Guidelines** ILO SSI manual and methodology compatible for Eurostat ESSPROS and OECD SOCX.	**Process of data collection** [in-between institutionalised sustainable process and ad-hoc] - Online from social security institution websites (annual and statistical reports), national statistical office (annual yearbook); - National consultant coordinating data collection from the identified social security institutions and programmes.					
Number of recipients for the following programmes (respectively) - Unemployment - Disability - Social assistance and lone parents - Housing (different reference population)	The number of participants is defined as the number of individual programme recipients on average over of the year or at the end of quarter. Individual recipients are only the beneficiaries whose social risk (e.g. unemployment or disability) generates the entitlement to benefit. For benefits that can be adjusted to the size of the family, such as social assistance or housing benefits, only direct recipients are counted in administrative records (even if the claimant has several dependents). Disability pension: periodic income replacement benefits paid to individuals with reduced capacity either through insurance-based or assistance-based programmes. Sickness benefits as well as occupational disease or work-accident programmes are not accounted for here. Unemployment benefits comprise either unemployment insurance or unemployment assistance programmes. Recipients might be counted as unemployed according to the ILO-OECD definition, but this is not necessarily the case. Partial unemployment and activation programmes are not included. Social assistance and lone parents: non-categorical" social assistance programmes (programmes not targeted on specific groups, typically regrouped under the "Other social" branch of social protection) and lone-parent benefits (often categorized as "Family" benefits)	Administrative data.	-Participation rate: Working age (15-64) population (except for housing); - Pseudo participation rate: persons of interest for given benefit (e.g. unemployed for unemployment benefit).	Based on this numerator data, several indicators are calculated for each type of programme: - The participation rate is the total number of recipients in a given programme relative to the population of the country, or to a specific age-group; For unemployment, disability, social assistance: the population of reference maybe the working age (15-64) population. For housing, the total population; - The pseudo-coverage rate is the total number of recipients in a given programme (e.g. unemployment beneficiaries) relative to the number of people in some group of interest. Usually this group is the one a priori targeted by the programme: the unemployed (according to the ILO-OECD definition) for unemployment benefits, the disabled for disability benefits.	OECD countries 2007-2010	**OECD**	http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/recipients.htm

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	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
		Housing benefits comprise the main cash benefits, paid on a regular and periodic basis. Lump-sum benefits, like state aids to buy a house, as well as reduced-interest-rate mortgages, tax credits on mortgage interest or direct provision of state-subsidized housing are not included.						
		Disaggregation See above. **Guidelines** Guidelines, definition associated to the 'OECD new database on social benefits recipients'	**Process of data collection** n.a.					
	Population participating in Social Protection programs for the following benefits: - Unemployment benefits and ALMP - Public works - Social security (composition to be clarified)	Population participating in Social Protection programs for the population: - Unemployment benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified).	Household survey data.	Total population (by post-transfer quintiles of revenue).	Percentage of population participating in Social Protection programs for the population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution: - Unemployment benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified).	-Unemployment insurance and ALMP: 20 countries; - Public works: 9 countries; - Social security: 27 countries; Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/ EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROT ECTION/0,,contentMDK:22986320~ menuPK:8117656~pagePK:148956~ piPK:216618~theSitePK:282637,00.h tml
		Disaggregation - By quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Some information regarding grouping composition, programmes covered by national surveys available online - ASPIRE - tools for practitioners: [web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS /EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDT RANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:1 48956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html# 1b]	**Process of data collection** Updated up to twice a year for some countries, Household surveys microdata.					
	Program beneficiaries by quintile - Unemployment benefits and ALMP - Public works - Social security (composition to be clarified)	Number of program beneficiaries by quintile of the post-transfer welfare distribution relative to the total number of beneficiaries. Particular focus on the following programmes targeting more specifically persons in active age: - Unemployment benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified). Can in theory consider most programme selecting as a reference population only persons in active age (rather than total population).	Household survey data.	Total number of beneficiaries by type of programme.	(%) Program beneficiaries by quintile of post transfer welfare distribution Particular focus on programmes targeting persons in active age: - Unemployment benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified).	-Unemployment insurance and ALMP: 20 countries; - Public works: 9 countries; - Social security: 27 countries. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries)	**World Bank**	ASPIRE http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/ EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROT ECTION/0,,contentMDK:22986320~ menuPK:8117656~pagePK:148956~ piPK:216618~theSitePK:282637,00.h tml
		Disaggregation Data by quintiles of the post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					

Session C	Persons in active age						
	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	Benefits held by non-poor, in particular for - Unemployment Benefits and ALMP - Public works - Social security (composition to be clarified)	Benefits going to the non-poor population according to post-transfer welfare distribution. "Benefit" refers to the total amount of money received by all beneficiaries for social protection of a given benefits. Should consider here persons in active age as a reference population. Particular focus on: - Unemployment Benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified).	Household survey data.	Total benefit amount, particular focus on the categories: - Unemployment Benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified).	Percentage benefits going to the non-poor population according to post-transfer welfare distribution. Particular focus on: - Unemployment Benefits and ALMP; - Public works.	-Unemployment insurance and ALMP: 14 countries; - Public works: 4 countries; - Social security: 16 countries. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/0,,contentMDK:22986320~menuPK:8117656~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282637,00.html
		Disaggregation: Available by main categories (social insurance, social assistance and ALMP) of programmes and sub-categories and accordingly to the post-transfer welfare distribution (quintiles). **Guidelines** See above.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
	Non-poor beneficiaries, in particular for: - Unemployment Benefits and ALMP - Public works - Social security (composition to be clarified)	Non poor beneficiaries by category of programmes, particular focus on: - Unemployment Benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified).	Household survey data.	Total number of beneficiaries of social protection programmes with a particular focus on benefits targeting persons in active age: - Unemployment Benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified); - Total benefits (amount)?	Percentage non poor beneficiaries of social protection programmes with a particular focus on benefits targeting persons in active age: - Unemployment Benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified); - Total benefits (amount)?	-Unemployment insurance and ALMP: 20 countries; - Public works: 9 countries; - Social security: 27 countries. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries.)	**World Bank**	ASPIRE http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/0,,contentMDK:22986320~menuPK:8117656~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282637,00.html
		Disaggregation: See above (social insurance, social assistance and ALMP) and sub-categories. **Guidelines** See above.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdatasets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
	Social protection coverage in health and/or pensions	Persons in employment covered by social protection in health and/ or pensions; Salaried workers covered by social protection in health and/or pensions.	Household survey data.	Employed persons aged 15 and above who declare labour income (not including unpaid workers).	- Employees covered by social security systems.	Years: 1989-2009; 18 countries in Latin America.	**ECLAC**	Monitoring the first MDG database: http://websie.eclac.cl/sisgen/ConsultaIntegrada.asp?idAplicacion=14; Tables A.12 and A. 13 of the report "Eslabones de la desigualdad" http://www.eclac.org/publicaciones/xml/2/47382/Eslabones_de_la_desigualdad.pdf
		Disaggregation - By productivity sector (low, medium and high); - Gender. **Guidelines** None.	**Process of data collection** Repository of household survey microdata.					

Session C | Persons in active age							
Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
3 Benefit level							
Legal benefit level	Benefit calculation formulas for cash sickness and maternity benefits, unemployment benefits and work injury benefits and theoretically covered services under medical benefits. Also covers: parental leave rights (not systematically); periodicity of benefit payments; benefit adjustment; earnings limits for calculating benefits and contributions.	SSA/ ISSA (Collaborative effort by the United States Social Security Administration and the International Social Security Association): Social Security Programs Throughout the World; ISSA Schemes Descriptions. Based on administrative data (survey of social security institutions) for four regions: Europe, Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas.	Absolute value or expressed as a percentage of previous earnings or other values of reference.	Absolute value in case fixed amount Percentage of previous earnings.	Available for countries with statutory provisions for the respective functions relevant for persons in active age (maternity, sickness, disability, unemployment, work injury). The number of countries varies depending on social security functions representing a sub-group of the 170+ countries available in ISSA country profiles.	**ISSA**	ISSA country profiles: http://www.issa.int/Observatory/Country-Profiles Regional volume: http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/
	Disaggregation Legal information. **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection** Each regional volume is updated every two years, with surveys carried out on a staggered basis (one region updated every six months). Response rate for 2011/12 ranged from 88%-100%.					
Average amount of cash periodic benefit (monthly) in case of: - Unemployment - Maternity - Disability	Average monthly benefit refers to cash periodic benefits mainly. They are collected for each individual programmes (either contributory or not).	Administrative data (would be better through household surveys providing availability of information in survey questionnaire)	Average wage, Minimum wage, GDP per capita.	Average amount of benefit as a percentage of: - Average wage; - Minimum wage (when relevant); - GDP per capita.	Available for a 48 countries for unemployment Several years between 2000 and 2012.	**ILO**	ILO Social security inquiry (http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home) and consolidated from various sources in excel file
	Disaggregation - By gender; - Contributory/non-contributory. **Guidelines** ILO SSI manual and methodology compatible for Eurostat ESSPROS and OECD SOCX.	**Process of data collection** [in-between institutionalised sustainable process and ad-hoc] - Online from social security institution websites (annual and statistical reports), national statistical office (annual yearbook; - National consultant coordinating data collection from the identified social security institutions and programmes.					
Benefits and Wages: OECD Indicators: Legal out of work social benefits, for each OECD country	n.a.	OECD questionnaire.	Qualitative information mainly.	n.a.	34 OECD countries + EU countries.	**OECD**	http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/benefitsandwagescountryspecificinformation.htm

Session C	Persons in active age						
	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	Beneficiairies' per capita transfer - Unemployment Benefits and ALMP - Public works - Social security (composition to be clarified)	Average per capita transfer among program beneficiaries (daily US $ PPP) for the population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution: - Unemployment Benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified). - For the population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution.	Micro data set: List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c].	Number of beneficiaries.	Average per capita transfer: Average per capita transfer among program beneficiaries (daily US $ PPP).	52 countries maximum (depending on categories of programmes), mainly from developing world. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
		Disaggregation: - By main categories and sub-categories of programmes; - By quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdatasets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
4	**Effects/ impacts and 'efficiency'**							
	Poverty Headcount reduction (%) Poverty gap reduction (%) Gini inequality reduction (%) - Unemployment benefits and ALMP - Public works - Social security (composition to be clarified)	Poverty rates and gaps and Gini inequality reduction (%) between post and pre-transfers (actual situation being post transfers) due to the following benefits: - Unemployment benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified).	Household survey data. List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c]	n.a.	Poverty Headcount reduction (%), Poverty gap reduction (%), Gini inequality reduction (%) - Unemployment benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified).	48 countries maximum depending on information available in microdatasets and sub-categories of programmes. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
		Disaggregation: Available for all social protection and main categories and sub-categories of programmes. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets)					
	Cost-benefit ratio - Unemployment benefits and ALMP - Public works - Social security (composition to be clarified)	Cost benefit ratio: Reduction in poverty gap obtained for each $1 spent in the program - Unemployment benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified).	Household survey data. List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c]	n.a.	Cost benefit ratio: Reduction in poverty gap obtained for each $1 spent in the program - Unemployment benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified).	52 countries maximum depending on information available in microdatasets and sub-categories of programmes. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
		Disaggregation: Available for all social protection and main categories and sub-categories of programmes. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					

Session C	Persons in active age						
Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: including data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, potential improvements)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
Generosity: total transfers received by beneficiaries	Total transfers received by beneficiaries - Unemployment benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified) for the population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution.	Household survey data. List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c]	Total welfare of beneficiaries	Percentage of total transfers received divided the welfare of the beneficiaries for the population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. - Unemployment benefits and ALMP; - Public works; - Social security (composition to be clarified).	46 countries maximum depending on information available in microdatasets and sub-categories of programmes. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
	Disaggregation: Available for all social protection and main categories and sub-categories of programmes and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdatasets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					

5 Outcome indicators

5,1 Basic income security (poverty related indicators)

Number of poor among persons in active age	Number of persons in active age living in households with per capita consumption expenditure (or per equivalent adult) below the poverty line.	National household surveys.	n.a.	Poverty rates among persons in active age.	n.a.	**n.a.**	
Aggregate poverty gap per capita (among persons in active age)	The aggregate poverty gap shows the cost of eliminating poverty by making perfectly targeted transfers to the poor. This indicator considers the total population and the cost of eliminating poverty per capita.	National household surveys.	n.a.	Aggregate poverty gap per capita (Aggregate gap of poverty among persons in active age / persons in active age).	n.a.	**n.a.**	
Average wage	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Average wage in national currency.	ILO Wage dabase	**ILO**	
Share of income (income from work; social transfers; other)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	**n.a.**	
Number of unemployed below the relative poverty line	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Unemployment under relative poverty line (40%, 50% or 60% of mean or median income).	European countries	**Eurostat**	Income, social inclusion and living conditions database http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income_social_inclusion_living_conditions/introduction
Working poor (In-work poverty)	Available by age, sex, household type, work intensity of the household, education level, work status, contract type, months worked, full time/ part time work.	Household surveys (EU SILC).	n.a.	Poverty rate.	European countries 2003-2011.	**Eurostat**	Income, social inclusion and living conditions database http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income_social_inclusion_living_conditions/introduction
Working poor	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	MDG indicator.	Available for most countries.	**ILO**	ILO/ KILM http://www.ilo.org/empelm/pubs/WCMS_114060/lang--en/index.htm
Income inequality indicators	n.a.	OECD income surveys.	n.a.	Income inequality indicators.	n.a.	**OECD**	www.oecd.org/social/inequality-database.htm

5. Session D: Mapping of data and indicators related to social protection contribution to income security for older persons

Session D	Older persons						
	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: includes data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
Necessary information							
	Qualitative information	Inventory of national schemes providing old age pensions. Definition of schemes and benefits (contributory or not; public/private; periodic benefits versus lump sum; means tested benefits or not; complementary pension or not).	Inventory of national schemes and programmes at the country level as original source. And when available, based on data from existing international sources, including: - Eurostat CIRCA qualitative database; - Asian Development Bank social protection index database.	Qualitative information.	Inventory and description of schemes and benefits in the ILO social security inquiry database. Qualitative information.	Available for close to 100 countries (in some cases, partial view of the social protection system).	ILO	The ILO social security inquiry: Inventory and description of schemes and benefits under "scheme information section" http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home
	Qualitative information	Inventory of national statutory schemes (for which there is a legislative framework) providing old-age and disability pensions. Includes information on: -Regulatory Framework; -Definition of schemes and benefits: universal; flat-rate; earnings-related/social insurance; means-tested/social assistance; provident fund; individual accounts; mandatory occupational schemes; -Coverage: categorical population groups covered according to legally defined scope; -Source of financing: contribution rates from insured persons, self-employed persons, employers and government; -Qualifying conditions: Statutory pensionable age, including early pensionable age; minimum contribution/qualifying period; degree of disability (for disability pensions); - Benefit formulas; -Administrative organization.	SSA/ ISSA (Collaborative effort by the United States Social Security Administration and the International Social Security Association): Social Security Programs Throughout the World; ISSA Schemes Descriptions. Based on administrative data (survey of social security institutions) for four regions: Europe, Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas. Each regional volume is updated every two years, with surveys carried out on a staggered basis (one region updated every six months). Response rate for 2011/12 ranged from 88%-100%.	Qualitative information.		170+ countries (available by country online - ISSA country profiles - or in PDF format in SSA/ISSA *Social security programs throughout the world*).	ISSA	ISSA country profiles: http://www.issa.int/Observatory/Country-Profiles Regional volume: http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/
	Qualitative information	Inventory of publically mandated systems providing old age income security: i) number of pillars, ii) fragmented vs. unified pension schemes, iii) qualifying conditions, benefits design, and financing mechanisms of schemes.	National practices, rules, and regulations, laws, and International source: SSA/ ISSA (International social security association): Social security programs throughout the world (http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/). National legislation.	Various.	Statutory retirement ages, and other qualifying conditions (minimum length of service, etc); contribution rates (employers, employees, retirees, government); DB (defined-benefit parameters), and DC rules.	The description of qualifying conditions, benefit design, and financing mechanisms are only available for the main scheme (mostly the national scheme only).	**World Bank**	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTPENSIONS/0,,contentMDK:23231994~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:396253,00.html
	Qualitative information	Context: demographics (dependency ratio; proportion of the population above retirement age, etc.).	United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision (New York). Also available from the World Development indicators database.	Total population	People aged 65 and over as a percentage of total population Proportion of persons above statutory pensionable age.	Available for most countries.	**n.a.**	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2012/06/16406441/international-patterns-pension-provision-ii-worldwide-overview-facts-figures

		Session D | **Older persons**						
		Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: includes data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
		Qualitative information	Statutory pensionable age.	International source: SSA/ ISSA (International social security association): Social security programs throughout the world (http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progd esc/ssptw/). National legislation.	Qualitative information.	Age, possibly different between men and women (and depending on activity or sector).	Available for most countries.	**n.a.**	-
		Qualitative information	Financing sources: contribution rates from employers; employees and government.	National legislation and SSA/ISSA.	Percentage of payroll or other value of reference.	Contribution rates.	Available for most countries.	**n.a.**	
1	**Expenditure** on old age pensions								-
		Public expenditure on pensions + other benefits for elderly	Includes: - Contributory and non-contributory pensions; - Periodic as well as lump-sum benefits; - Means-tested and non means tested benefits; - For pensions, no distinction between old age, disability and survivors pensions (most countries).	Administrative data from social security institutions providing pension benefits and provident funds.	GDP, As part of social protection index.	Public social protection expenditure in pensions.	2004-2005/ 2008-2010 Asian countries.	**ADB**	Social protection index database will be available soon.
			Disaggregation - Social insurance/social assistance **Guidelines** The Revised Social Protection Index: Methodology and Handbook, ADB 2012 | http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/spi-handbook.pdf	**Process of data collection** Rounds of data collection through specific projects (and financing); National correspondent (one per country); Data from each programme (administrative data) or ministries responsible.					
		Budget and expenditure on social pensions (non-contributory pensions for the elderly and the disabled)	Total budget and total expenditure (in national currency and USD) by programme and by year *Qualitative information*: description, programme components, main references (and links).	Administrative data from responsible social ministries or agencies.	Absolute figures.	Total budget and total expenditure (in national currency and USD) by programme and by year.	11 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1990-2012.	**ECLAC**	dds.cepal.org/bdps
			Disaggregation n.a. **Guidelines**	**Process of data collection** Research of official information on Government websites as well as direct contact with staff from responsible ministries or agencies. Data is updated in a continuous manner and it has been validated through the IASPN (Inter-American Social Protection Network).					
		Old age benefit expenditure	Includes all types of benefits targeting older persons (public and private expenditure; all schemes and benefits).	Administrative data from social protection programmes providing benefits to older persons	Absolute values (national currency, millions EUR or PPS); PPS per head; GDP.	Expenditure on old age benefits: - In MIO of national currency; - In million EUR; - In MIO of PPS; - In PPS per head; - In percentage of GDP	1990-2010 European countries.	**Eurostat**	http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu /nui/setupModifyTableLayout.do
			Disaggregation - Benefit in kind/benefit in cash; - Periodic; lump sum; in-kind; - means-tested; non means-tested. **Guidelines** ESSPROS manual [ESSPROS Manual - The European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (2012 edition) // http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/g ess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=31988]	**Process of data collection:** Well established: regular contact with a national correspondent in each EU country (member of the ESSPROS working group).					

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Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: includes data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
Total cost of non-contributory pension	Annual cost in local currency. Includes: - Non-contributory pensions universal (categorical) or targeted (pension tested, means tested or geographical targeting); - Refers to cash periodic benefits.	Administrative data sources.	GDP	Annual cost as a share of GDP (based on IMF World Economic Outlook data).	Latest year available - specified in database. Database regularly updated with new versions published on www.pension-watch.net, but not yet time series. Currently working with World Bank to put together publication that would act as "baseline" for future time series editions.	**Helpage**	http://www.pension-watch.net/about-social-pensions/about-social-pensions/social-pensions-database/

	Disaggregation
	1) Universal (categorical based on age criteria);
	2) Targeted:
	  - pensions testing (or on the basis of other benefits);
	  - means testing;
	- geographical targeting.
	
	Guidelines
	Some guidelines for data collection have available.
		Process of data collection
		Collected by HelpAge London staff through web research and collaboration with regional and country offices and other external contacts and organisations (World Bank, ILO etc).						

Public social protection expenditure on benefits for older persons	The annual public social security expenditure on benefits provided to older persons is the sum of expenditures (including benefit expenditure and preferably administration costs) of all existing public social security/social protection providing old age benefits either in cash or in kind and survivors benefits (with the exception of survivors benefits for orphans). Includes all types of benefits targeting older persons: - From contributory and non-contributory schemes; - In cash (periodic or lump-sum) or in kind benefits (means tested or not); - Includes also benefits to survivors (ideally for people over statutory pensionable age... or at least excluding benefits to orphans).	Administrative data from social protection programmes providing benefits to older persons,	PIB, Total government expenditure, Public social protection expenditure.	- Public Old age benefits expenditure as a percentage of GDP; - Public old age benefit expenditure as a percentage of total public social protection expenditure.	Data available for more than 140 countries. No time series yet but available for latest available year. Will be published in the next WSSR and made available in excel format online.	**ILO**	Data from the ILO social security inquiry database completed and consolidated with other sources. See process of data collection.
	Disaggregation Contributory / non-contributory; cash periodic benefits; cash lump sum and benefits in kind; means tested and non means tested benefits Social security functions: old age, survivors. **Guidelines** ILO SSI manual and methodology compatible for Eurostat ESSPROS and OECD SOCX.	Process of data collection [Not completely sustainable] - Online from social security institution websites (annual and statistical reports), national statistical office (annual yearbook); - National consultant coordinating data collection from the identified social security institutions and programmes; - Joint ADB/ ILO/ OECD project for Asian countries; - Eurostat ESSPROS; - OECD SOCX database; - World Bank Pension database.					

	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: includes data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	Responsible organization	Links
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	Social expenditure: old age	Includes all types of benefits targeting older persons (public and private expenditure; all schemes and benefits). **Disaggregation** - Public; private mandatory and private voluntary; - Benefit in kind/benefit in cash; - Old age pension; early retirement pension; other cash benefit; residential care/ home help care; other benefit in kind. **Guidelines** OECD SOCX Manual (Compatible with ESSPROS manual).	Administrative data from social protection programmes providing benefits to older persons. **Process of data collection**: Data from Eurostat ESSPROS for EU countries and national correspondents for OECD non EU countries.	National currency (current and constant prices); Per head (current and constant US$ PPP); Gross Domestic Product; Gross National Income; Net National Income; Total general government expenditure.	Total, Public, private (mandatory; voluntary) expenditure on old age in percentage of GDP / GNI/ NNI/ per head at current or constant prices (benefits in kind and cash benefits).	OECD countries (until 2009 or 2011 depending on countries).	**OECD**	http://stats.oecd.org/#
	Total pension expenditure	Total expenditure of mandatory earning-related pension systems and non-contributory social pensions (targeted and universal). Including lump-sum payments, and administrative costs. **Disaggregation** For some data available by function/programme and by gender. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online	Administrative data from primary and secondary sources (mostly statistical and/or policy analysis actuarial departments from SS institutions).	GDP	Total pension expenditure as percentage of GDP.	Latest available year (snap-shots). Indicator available for 146 countries in the world.	**World Bank**	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTPENSIONS/0,,contentMDK:23231994~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:396253,00.html

2 Coverage indicators

2,1 Extent of legal coverage

	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	Responsible organization	Links
	Population legally covered for old age pension	Estimate of the number of persons covered by law for an old age pension (cash periodic benefit). Includes: - Legal/statutory coverage by contributory and non-contributory schemes; - Mandatory as well as voluntary coverage (identified and mainly for self-employed); - Means tested as well as non-means tested non-contributory old age pensions. **Disaggregation** - Distinction between contributory and non-contributory pension. - Gender; - Voluntary and mandatory basis N.B. - Groups covered for lump sum payment are identified and considered as a separate group **Guidelines** Methodology in the World social security report (first chapter).	National legislation for identification of the groups legally covered. National statistical offices for quantifications of the groups (national surveys - LFS in particular); census and international depository (KILM, Laboursta). **Process of data collection** - Use existing legal information from international available sources (SSA/ISSA and Natlex), complemented when necessary by national legislation; - Quantify groups legally covered using mainly ILO/KILM data or ILO Laboursta when possible; - National statistical offices (statistical reports) and microdata when groups are specific and more difficult to quantify; - Update every 2-3 years for most countries worldwide [Centralised process].	- Active age population (15-64) age range to be discussed; - Economically active population. International: ILO/KILM or national statistical offices (surveys or census).	Percentage of the working age population legally covered for old age (total and by sex) with the distinction between contributory and non-contributory pensions/mandatory and voluntary basis.	Available for most countries Latest available year (2010/2011)	**ILO**	http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=29545

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		Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: includes data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
2,2	Extent of **effective** coverage								
		Pensions beneficiaries	Includes: - Contributory and non-contributory pensions; - Periodic as well as lump-sum benefits; - Means-tested and non means tested benefits; - No distinction between old age, disability and survivors pensions (most countries).	Administrative data from social security institutions providing pension benefits and provident funds.	Population aged 60 years and over.	Pensions beneficiaries as a percentage of the population aged 60 years and over.	2004-2005/ 2008-2010 Asian countries.	**ADB**	
			Disaggregation Broad estimates of poor / non poor **Guidelines** n.a.						
		Beneficiaries of social pensions	Individuals participating in social pension programmes (beneficiaries).	Administrative data from responsible social ministries or agencies.	Absolute figures.	Individuals participating in social pension programmes (beneficiaries).	Years: 1990-2012 Latin America (12 countries).	**ECLAC**	Pensiones sociales http://dds.cepal.org/bdps/
			Disaggregation None. **Guidelines** None.	**Process of data collection** Research on official information on Government websites as well as direct contact with staff from responsible ministries or agencies. Data is updated in a continuous manner and it has been validated through the IASPN (Inter-American Social Protection Network).					
		Pension beneficiaries	Includes: - Contributory and non-contributory pensions; - Periodic as well as lump-sum benefits; - Means-tested and non means tested benefits.	Administrative data.	Absolute figures.	Data on pension beneficiaries are expressed exclusively in units.	Year: 2006-2010 European countries.	**Eurostat**	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/social_protection/data/database#
			Disaggregation - Gender; - Means-tested and non-means tested; - Old age (old age pension, partial pension, anticipated pension), disability (total disability, Early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work), survivors pension and Early retirement benefit for labour market reasons (under unemployment). **Guidelines:** ESSPROS manual and guidelines agreed among EU members.	Process of data collection: - Correspondent (regular ESSPROS Eurostat contact) in each countries.					
		Number of recipients of social pension (old age only) [non-contributory pension]	Number of recipients of social pension (old age only)	Administrative data from non-contributory pension schemes	Population aged 60 years and over.	Proportion of the elderly aged 60 and over receiving a non-contributory pension (currently). In the process of looking at alternative denominators (eg. coverage vs. age of eligibility).	Latest year available - specified in database. Database regularly updated with new versions published on www.pension-watch.net, but not yet time series. Currently working with World Bank to put together publication that would act as "baseline" for future time series editions.	**Helpage**	http://www.pension-watch.net/
			Available disaggregation: n.a. **Guidelines:** n.a.	**Process of data collection** Collected by HelpAge London staff through web research and collaboration with regional and country offices and other external contacts and organisations (World Bank, ILO etc.).					

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	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: includes data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	Active contributors to an old age pension scheme	**Active contributors** are insured individuals who have made at least one contribution or on whose behalf at least one contribution has been made during the reporting period (i.e. the 12 month period). The scope of the numerator for this indicator is contributory or partially contributory pension schemes. The indicator focuses on active contributors who are a sub-group of the affiliated or protected population. Active contributors are insured individuals who have made at least one contribution or on whose behalf at least one contribution has been made during the reporting period (i.e. the 12 month period).	Administrative data from old-age pension schemes often give the most up-to date and comprehensive information for this indicator. However, the availability and quality of such data vary across countries, and across schemes within countries.	The reference population is the economically active population (15-64). Alternative indicator: active age population.	Share of economically active population contributing to a pension scheme. Alternative indicator: Share of active age (15-64) population contributing to a pension scheme.	Available for most countries Latest available year (2010/2011) * Selected as part of ILO decent work indicators	**ILO**	
		Disaggregation: - By gender; - Age. **Guidelines** ILO social security inquiry manual and guidance online.	**Process of data collection** [in-between institutionalised sustainable process and ad-hoc] - Online from social security institution websites (annual and statistical reports), national statistical office (annual yearbook); - National consultant coordinating data collection from the identified social security institutions and programmes - Centralised process of data collection. Regular/ on-going updates.		Interpretation guidelines [as well as general guidelines concerning sources, formula, etc.] available in Decent Work Indicators - Concepts and definitions, ILO Geneva, June 2012 // http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications /WCMS_183859/lang--en/index.htm			
	Number of old-age pension beneficiaries above statutory retirement age	An old – age pension refers to periodic payments intended: (i) to maintain the income of the beneficiary after retirement from gainful employment at the legal/standard age or (ii) to support the income of elderly persons (excluding support for a limited duration). Cash periodic retirement benefits can be means-tested or non means-tested and provided through contributory or non-contributory schemes. Beneficiaries who receive supplementary benefits in complement to another basic old-age benefit (i.e. "second-pillar" schemes) are excluded to avoid double counting. The age limit can be set at the statutory retirement age or, in cases where international comparison is desired, at 65 or above. To the extent possible, the numerator includes survivors' and disability benefits once the beneficiary reaches the statutory retirement age (or the age of 65).	The administrative data on old-age pension schemes In the absence of reliable administrative records, data from household surveys (household budget surveys and labour force surveys) could be used, provided that persons with old-age pensions can be identified.	The denominator corresponds to the total size of the population defined as above the statutory retirement age or aged 65 or above. The same age group has to be used for the numerator.	Share of population above the statutory pensionable age benefiting from an old-age pension.	Data available for more than 160 countries (organised by region) Years: variable availability from 2000-2011.	**ILO**	

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	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: includes data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
		Disaggregation - By gender; - Contributory/non-contributory old age pension **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection:** - Online from social security institution websites (annual and statistical reports), national statistical office (annual yearbook); - National consultant coordinating data collection from the identified social security institutions and programmes - Joint ADB/ ILO/ OECD project for Asian countries - Eurostat old age pension beneficiaries - Centralised process of data collection. Regular/ on-going updates		Interpretation guidelines [as well as general guidelines concerning sources, formula, etc.] available in Decent Work Indicators - Concepts and definitions, ILO Geneva, June 2012 // http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications /WCMS_183859/lang--en/index.htm			
	Pension beneficiaries	Includes only recipients of basic public insurance-based pensions or minimum pensions and we leave aside insurance top-ups and various old-age supplements.	Administrative data and national household surveys (United Kingdom (BHPS), Germany (GSOEP), Greece (national SILC), Italy (national SILC), Chile (CASEN), Australia (HILDE), Canada (SLID), USA (CPS), Korea (KLIPS), Switzerland (SHP), and France (ERFS). In addition, aggregate information was also drawn from EU-SILC at the branch level as a comparative basis).	- Total population; - Population aged 65 and over.	- The participation rate is the total number of recipients / total population; - The pseudo participation rate: number of beneficiaries divided by population aged 65 and over.	2007-2010	**OECD**	http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/recipi ents.htm
	Number of active contributors	Active coverage of mandatory earning-related pension systems. Includes contributory schemes. Includes only active members for cash periodic old age, survivor and disability benefits (no lump-sums). **Disaggregation** No disaggregation available in the web. For some countries data available by function/program and by gender. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	Administrative data (social security institutions, pension funds) for most countries and national household surveys.	Working age population, labour force.	Total number of contributors as a percentage of (i) the labour force (ii) the working age population.	Latest year depending on countries (2010 most recent) Indicator available for 163 countries in the world.	**World Bank**	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/ EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTE CTION/EXTPENSIONS/0,,contentMD K:23231994~pagePK:148956~piPK:2 16618~theSitePK:396253,00.html
	Number of beneficiaries (recipients)	Coverage of mandatory earning-related pension systems and non-contributory social pensions (targeted and universal). Total number of beneficiaries includes beneficiaries from cash periodic benefits only (pension) and NOT beneficiaries of lump-sums. **Disaggregation** by gender and by function/scheme available for some countries but not centralized yet and available in the web. **Guidelines** n.a.	Administrative data from primary and secondary sources (mostly statistical and/or policy analysis actuarial departments from SS institutions). **Process of data collection**: Ad hoc process based on WB -country engagements.	Population over 65 years old, population over 60 years old, total population.	Old age beneficiaries as a percentage of population over 65 (or 60) years old; Old age beneficiaries as a percentage of total population.	Latest available year (snap-shot). Indicator available for 152 countries in the world.	**World Bank**	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/ EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTE CTION/EXTPENSIONS/0,,contentMD K:23231994~pagePK:148956~piPK:2 16618~theSitePK:396253,00.html

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	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: includes data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	Number of beneficiaries (recipients)	Coverage of mandatory earning-related pension systems and non-contributory social pensions (targeted and universal).	Nationally representative household surveys.	Population over 65 years old, population over 60 years old, poor population (poor are defined based on 20% and 40% of welfare distribution). Total population.	Old age beneficiaries as a percentage of population over 65 (or 60) years old; old age beneficiaries as percentage of the poor.	Latest survey year available for 64 countries.	**World Bank**	not yet available, will be posted on ASPIRE portal.
		Disaggregation by gender; by age groups, by function/scheme	**Process of data collection**: n.a.					
		Guidelines n.a.						
	Program participants	Population receiving social insurance and social pensionbenefits by quintile of post transfer welfare distribution and by program including: old-age pension, disability pension allowance, survivorship pensions, social pensions, other pensions.	Micro data set. List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c]	Total population.	Coverage of social insurance and social pension programs.	Old age contributory pension: 48 countries depending on information available in microdatasets; Social pension: 16 countries. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries)	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
		Disaggregation: by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution and by program category.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdata sets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
		Guidelines Definition, composition of indicators available online.						
3	**Benefits in-kin [Long term care]**							
	Long-term Care	Public and private LongTerm Care expenditure in the OECD, 2008 and 2050.	Administrative data.	Key indicators expressed as a percentage of GDP.	Public and private LongTerm Care expenditure in the OECD, 2008 and 2050.	Publication 2011 and country notes and highlights.	**OECD**	http://www.oecd.org/health/longtermcare/helpwanted
4	**Level of benefit**							
	Legal benefit level	Benefit calculation formulas for old-age and disability benefits. Includes: old-age pension; early pension; partial pension; reduced pension; disability pension (partial and total); lump sum benefits; long-term care (not systematically). Also covers: minimum pension (calculation formula and absolute values); constant attendance or care supplements; periodicity of benefit payments; benefit adjustment; earnings limits for calculating benefits and contributions.	SSA/ ISSA (Collaborative effort by the United States Social Security Administration and the International Social Security Association): Social Security Programs Throughout the World; ISSA Schemes Descriptions. Based on administrative data (survey of social security institutions) for four regions: Europe, Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas.	Depending on calculation formulas, Previous earnings Other value of reference (e.g. minimum wage) Absolute value	See calculation formulas.	170+ countries.	**ISSA**	ISSA country profiles: http://www.issa.int/Observatory/Country-Profiles Regional volume: http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/
		Disaggregation Legal information.	**Process of data collection** Each regional volume is updated every two years, with surveys carried out on a staggered basis (one region updated every six months). Response rate for 2011/12 ranged from 88%-100%.					
		Guidelines n.a.						

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Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: includes data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
Value of social pension transfer per capita	Value of transfer according to the programmes' rules of operation. **Disaggregation** None. **Guidelines** None.	Rules of operations of the programmes. Process of data collection Research of official information on Government websites as well as direct contact with staff from responsible ministries or agencies. Data is updated in a continuous manner and it has been validated through the IASPN (Inter-American Social Protection Network).	Values in dollars and national currency.	Value of transfer according to the programmes' rules of operation.	Years: 1990-2012 - Latin America (12 countries).	**ECLAC**	Pensiones sociales http://dds.cepal.org/bdps/
Income from pensions of persons aged 65-74	n.a. **Available disaggregation**: n.a. **Guidelines:** n.a.	Household survey data (EU-SILC).	Income from work of persons aged 50-59.	Aggregate replacement ratio: Ratio of income from pensions of persons aged between 65 and 74 years and income from work of persons aged between 50 and 59 years.	Years: 2003-2011 European countries.	**Eurostat**	http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowProjectWiki.do?wid=926
Income from pensions	Includes: - Old age pension, anticipated old age pension, partial pension; - Periodic care allowance; - Lump-sum benefits; - Accommodation; - Assistance in daily tasks. Includes means-tested and non means-tested benefits. **Disaggregation** n.a. **Guidelines:** n.a.	Administrative data from pension schemes.	Absolute values (see indicators), GDP.	Euro per inhabitant (at constant 2000 prices), Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant, Millions of euro, Millions of national currency, (including 'euro fixed' series for euro area countries), Millions of PPS (Purchasing Power Standard), Percentage of GDP.	Years: 1990-2010 European countries	**Eurostat**	http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/setupModifyTableLayout.do
Theoretical replacement rates	To assess long term pension adequacy - *Replacement rates* are case study based calculations that show the level of pension income the first year after retirement as a percentage of individual earnings at the moment of take-up of pensions. - *Theoretical replacement rates* are calculated for an assumed hypothetical worker, with a given earnings and career profile and a corresponding affiliation to pension schemes. Replacement rates also rely on specific assumptions on the key economic and demographic parameters that are relevant for the calculation of future earnings and benefit entitlements. The calculations are made according to a set of hypothetical cases and assumptions based on currently legislated reforms. **Available disaggregation**: n.a. **Guidelines:** n.a.	Model. **Process of data collection:** Model.	n.a.	n.a.	European countries	**Eurostat**	UPDATES OF CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE THEORETICAL PENSION REPLACEMENT RATES 2006-2046 [http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=752&newsId=551&furtherNews=yes]

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	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: includes data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	Monthly benefit level in local currency	Monthly benefit level in local currency. Where benefits vary (eg. on the basis of marriage, or age) this is noted in the database. Also, the database specifies which benefit is chosen for indicators (eg. highest benefit, lowest benefit). - Function: old age - Type scheme: Non-contributory/social old age pension - universal (categorical based on age) or targeted (pension tested, means-tested, geographical targeting). **Available disaggregation**: n.a. **Guidelines**: n.a.	Administrative data from non-contributory schemes.	Depending on indicator (see *indicators*).	Benefit level relative to average income (GDP per capita), PPP\$/1.24PPP\$ poverty line, US\$.	Latest year available - specified in database. Database regularly updated with new versions published on www.pension-watch.net, but not yet time series. Currently working with World Bank to put together publication that would act as "baseline" for future time series editions.	**Helpage**	http://www.pension-watch.net/
	Average old age pension	Covers: - Old age pensions from contributory and non-contributory schemes (separately); - Old age cash periodic benefits only. **Available disaggregation**: - Contributory or not; - By gender for a few countries. **Guidelines**: None yet.	Administrative data and household survey data. Ideally household survey data. Process of data collection ILO social security inquiry: - Centralised data collection from national sources from old age social security schemes, statistical offices or; - National correspondents for selected countries.	Average wage, Minimum wage.	Average old age pension as a proportion of average wage. Alternative indicators: percentage of minimum wage // GDP per capita.	Latest year available 60 countries.	**ILO**	http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowProjectWiki.do?wid=926
	Pension replacement rates	**The gross replacement rate** is defined as gross pension entitlement divided by gross pre-retirement earnings. It is a measure of how effectively a pension system provides income during retirement to replace earnings, the main source of income prior to retirement. **The net replacement rate** is defined as the individual net pension entitlement divided by net pre-retirement earnings, taking account of personal income taxes and social security contributions paid by workers and pensioners. **Gross pension wealth** shows the size of the lump sum that would be needed to buy a flow of pension payments equivalent to that promised by the mandatory pension system in each country. It is measured and expressed as a multiple of gross annual individual earnings. **Available disaggregation**: n.a. **Guidelines**: n.a.	Model.	See indicators.	Pension model indicators - Gross pension replacement rates; - Gross pension replacement rates: public and private schemes; - Net pension replacement rates; - Net pension replacement rates: public and private schemes; - Investment risk and private pensions; - Gross pension wealth; - Net pension wealth; - Progressivity of pension benefit formula; - Pension-earnings link; - Weighted averages: pension levels and pension wealth; - Retirement income package.	All OECD countries 2006-2008 (from OECD database to be confirmed).	**OECD**	http://www.oecd.org/els/public-pensions/oecdpensionsindicators.htm http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=ELSPENSIONS

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		Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: includes data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
		Income replacement rates (Theoretical)	Theoretical replacement rate computed according to APEX model. Same as OECD indicator.	Model.	n.a.	Same as OECD indicator.	n.a.	**World Bank**	n.a.
		Average per capita transfer	Average per capita transfer among social insurance and social pension beneficiaries (daily $ PPP) for the population and by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution. **Disaggregation**: by quintiles of post-transfer welfare distribution and by program including: old-age pension, disability pension allowance, survivorship pensions, social pensions, other pensions. In addition, the disaggregation by age, gender and pension receipt is available for 64 countries but not yet posted in the ASPIRE portal. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	Micro data set List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c] **Process of data collection** Repository of microdatasets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).	Beneficiaries.	Average per capita transfers by program category and by quintile of welfare distribution.	Old age contributory pension: 48 countries. Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries) Social pension: 16 countries	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
5	**Effects/ impacts and efficiency**								
		Poverty headcount reduction	Poverty rates reduction between post and pre-transfers due to retirement benefits and pensions. **Available disaggregation**: n.a. **Guidelines:** n.a.	National household surveys. **Process of data collection** National household survey repository.	n.a.	Poverty rates pre and post transfers.	17 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean Year: around 2008.	**ECLAC**	Published in Social Panorama of Latin America 2009 (section II.C): http://www.eclac.org/publicaciones/xml/0/37840/PSI2009-full-text.pdf
		- At risk of poverty after transfers - At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (pensions included or pension excluded in social transfers) by poverty threshold, age and sex (source: SILC) (ilc_li09)	Use relative poverty line (40%-60%) median or mean equivalised income after social transfers. **Disaggregation** - By gender **Guidelines** n.a.	SILC (household survey data) **Process of data collection** n.a.	Number of older persons, Total population.	- At risk of poverty after transfers; - At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (pensions included or pension excluded in social transfers) by poverty threshold, age and sex (source: SILC) (ilc_li09).	Years: 1995-2011 European countries	**Eurostat**	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income_social_inclusion_living_conditions/data/database#

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	Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: includes data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
	A risk of poverty before (existing) non-contributory pension	Simulate the absence of old age pension (if beneficiaries and amount received clearly identified in national household survey) and calculate the reduction in poverty rates (percentage points) due to the provision of old age pension.	Household survey data.	Number of poor before and after the provision of old age pension (among older persons and for other age groups to assess redistributive effect).	Poverty rate, poverty gap and squared poverty gap before transfers.	Selected countries only (Nepal, Armenia, Mongolia).	**ILO**	Specific projects and country reports.
		Disaggregation - By gender; - Age. **Guidelines** n.a.	**Process of data collection** n.a.					
	Poverty Headcount reduction (%) Poverty Gap reduction (%) Gini inequality reduction (%) measured by **pre-transfer** distribution	Simulated change (%) on poverty headcount/poverty gap/inequality of discontinuing a social insurance program.	Household survey data. List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c]	Poverty Headcount reduction (%), Poverty Gap reduction (%), Gini inequality reduction (%) measured by **post-transfer** distribution.	Poverty Headcount reduction (%), Poverty Gap reduction (%), Gini inequality reduction (%).	48 countries Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
		Disaggregation Old-age pension, disability pension allowance, survivorship pensions, social pensions, other pensions. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdatasets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					
	Reduction in the poverty gap due to the transfer (simulated poverty gap without the transfer - actual poverty gap)	Reduction in poverty gap obtained for each $1 spent in social insurance programs.	Household survey data. List of surveys available on ASPIRE [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/0,,contentMDK:23170295~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761,00.html#1c]	Total amount spent in the programme.	Cost-benefit ratio.	48 countries for old age contributory pensions; 16 countries for social pension Years: one or several points in time between 2005-2010 (depending on survey availability in countries).	**World Bank**	ASPIRE (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/atlas_social_protection)
		Disaggregation old-age pension, disability pension allowance, survivorship pensions, social pensions, other pensions. **Guidelines** Definition, composition of indicators available online.	**Process of data collection** Repository of microdatasets (LSMS + national household survey datasets).					

Session D | **Older persons**							
Data numerator	Definition / classification	Sources: includes data collection process, regularity, quality assessment (limitations, ways for improvement)	Data denominator	Indicators	Data availability	**Responsible organization**	Links
6	**Basic income security related indicators**						
Number of elderly poor (65+)	Number of the population aged 65 and over living in households with per capita consumption expenditure (or per equivalent adult) below the poverty line.	National household surveys.	Population aged 65 and over.	Poverty rates among persons aged 65+.	n.a.	**n.a.**	
Elderly (65 >) living in extremely poor / poor households	Percentage of the population aged 65 and above living in households with per capita income below the extreme poverty / poverty line.	National household surveys.	Various, depending on indicators.	- Incidence of extreme poverty / poverty among persons aged 65 and above; - Extreme poverty / poverty gap coefficient among persons aged 65 and above; FGT2 (extreme poverty and poverty) among persons aged 65 and above.	Years: 1989-2009 for 18 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.	**ECLAC**	Monitoring the first Millennium Development Goal Database: http://websie.eclac.cl/sisgen/Consul taIntegrada.asp?idAplicacion=14
Aggregate poverty gap per capita	The aggregate poverty gap shows the cost of eliminating poverty by making perfectly targeted transfers to the poor. This indicator considers the sub-group of persons aged 65 and over and the cost of eliminating poverty per capita within this sub-group.	National household surveys.	Population aged 65 and over.	Aggregate poverty gap per capita (Aggregate gap of poverty / population aged 65+).	n.a.	**n.a.**	

6. Session E: Identification of challenges – issues, gaps and overlaps

Based on the mapping of existing international social protection data and indicators, it was possible to identify issues, gaps and overlaps. They are presented in the order of the discussion, which is not necessarily the right order of priority.

Eight main issues were identified[5]:

1. Defining and categorizing social protection data in order to enhance comparability among international organizations

As of today, there are some established criteria for classification (for example: statutory/non-statutory, in cash/in kind, etc.) shared by some organizations (Eurostat, OECD and the ILO for instance), but not by all organizations collecting and publishing data on social protection. Differences in classifications (sometimes motivated by the feeling, among some organizations, those existing classification criteria do not respond to their specific objectives or that some "grey areas" remain) and in definitions do not allow for an optimal use of the collected data in terms of comparability and compatibility between databases. A direct consequence is that organizations are often not able to use other organizations' data (notably they are not able to establish the necessary bridges from one classification to the other). Another major consequence is the fact that the scope of indicators used by each organization is not clearly identifiable across organizations and users.

2. Determining a core set of data on social protection

Closely linked with the first issue, the definition of core data to be collected at a minimum should ensure comparability and allow for the use of data by various organizations as well as the creation of bridges between different classifications. Some common broad categories of data have been highlighted in the "preliminary mapping" of existing social protection data: expenditure, financing (see issue 8 below), (extent of) coverage (beneficiaries, active contributors, and affiliated people), level of benefit and impact (see Box 3).The scope and the level of disaggregation of data collected vary widely from one organisation to the other. Thus, the lack of comparability and compatibility mentioned above results in a large number of data sets, sometimes incomplete in terms of periodicity of collection, geographical coverage, etc. The definition of a set of core data should be done in a way that also allows each organization to calculate its respective indicators according to its mandate and needs. It will be the first step towards coordination and harmonization between organizations on social protection statistics. Additionally, it will facilitate closer collaboration at the country level, and contribute to a "division of labour" among agencies depending on their respective areas of strength. It would also delimit the scope for a possible standard in the area of social protection statistics to be applied by organisations and in countries. Some principles will be defined progressively as the minimum core set of social protection data extends.

[5] Most of those issues overlap with the "underlying issues" detailed in Box 3.

3. Data collection on social protection through household surveys

Household survey data is the only source of data enabling the assessment of the absence of coverage and analysis of the social protection needs of those who are not currently covered. Likewise, it is the only source of data to enable estimates of the impact of existing (or simulated) social protection benefits on household poverty or inequality reduction. Still, as of today, there are many household surveys that include too few or no questions on social protection. As a pre-requisite, it is of critical importance to have adapted standard questions concerning main existing programmes and benefits as part of any questionnaire. Several initiatives from international or regional organisations have developed generic questions on social protection to be included in regular national household surveys or as part of independent surveys. In parallel some countries have also included (on a more or less regular basis) questions on social protection in their in national household surveys, sometimes unfortunately without disseminating or analysing results. But there is no standardized method, shared generic set of questions or definition of reference populations (to be surveyed).In addition to the limited availability of social protection data through surveys, current practices reduce their comparability [6].

4. Coverage measurement

There is an agreement that coverage should be measured using as sources both administrative records and household surveys. Unlike expenditure data which can be added and still refer to meaningful aggregate results, coverage indicators can easily loose relevance in the absence of a clear definition of what benefits (policy area, periodic or not, cash or in kind, etc.) are included or not. Coverage refers to persons protected for a given risk/contingency or persons benefiting from specific social protection benefits. Not all social protection benefits contribute to the same extent to income security. The objective of any coverage indicator should be precisely defined. This objective will determine the scope (what schemes, what types of benefit to be included) and level of disaggregation required regarding data to be collected. As far as coverage is concerned, agreed categorisation and qualification of schemes and benefits is crucial [7]. Still, there are no standardized methods of data collection on coverage, nor a set of basic principles on how to measure coverage. This results in a variety of incomparable coverage rates calculations across organizations.

5. Collecting and sharing qualitative and contextual information

Qualitative information includes, as an important starting point, an inventory of programmes and benefits existing at the country level. Once again this relies on various practices in terms of definition, qualification and categorisation of programmes and benefits. This inventory should provide the structure for data collection (in nature and level of details). Additional qualitative information (referring to the programme design, legal framework, qualifying conditions, governance and administrative structure, etc.) is not only necessary for the definition of indicators but also for identifying areas of improvement. Some systematic and mutually supportive qualitative data collection is developed and implemented by some organizations (in particular Eurostat, ILO, OECD and ISSA). However, methods are still to be improved and data shared by others. There is currently, between the various international organizations, no agreed minimum set of

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[6] For further details and discussions on this topic, see the International Conference on Labour Statisticians and the Canberra Group, respectively available online at: http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/meetings-and-events/international-conference-of-labour-statisticians/lang--en/index.htm and http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/citygroup/canberra.htm.

[7] For more details, see Appendix 2.

qualitative and contextual information (including wider issues such as demographic and labour market structure which help in the interpretation of results and indicators) to be collected and published along with the quantitative information.

Some of these first five issues are summarized in the box 3 below, which seeks to link objectives to be met and questions to be answered in the field of social protection and the obstacles to be overcome in doing so.

Box 3
Social protection data and indicators: from the formulation of objectives
to the highlighting of key underlying issues

Objectives	Some of the underlying Issues
1 Overview of national social protection systems: Mapping national social protection systems: definition of schemes/ programmes and/or benefits and quantification of key social protection dimensions.	■ How to define/categorize schemes and benefits? ■ Current practices? ■ Possible bridges between existing classifications? ■ Towards standardization? ■ Qualitative & quantitative info: inventory of main schemes & benefits to structure and understand quantitative data? What else? ■ What could be a minimum set of data to map existing social protection and monitor extension?
Data collected? Data on expenditure, financing, coverage, levels of benefits? **Expenditure and financing of** social protection systems ■ How much is spent (how much for the benefits, how much for the administration)? ■ Who is paying (financing sources)? *Source*: mainly administrative data.	■ Standardized classification of expenditure?of financing sources? (ESSPROS, International Monetary Fund (IMF)?) National accounts?
Coverage (persons protected and beneficiaries) How many beneficiaries are reached by current social protection provision? How many poor/non poor?	■ Sources: 'recommended' or relevant source(s) depending on data category and respective advantage &limitations of administrative data, surveys? ■ How to measure coverage? ■ How to interpret general measures of coverage? ■ Various practices: coverage by function, legal versus effective, protected persons and actual beneficiaries; or some overall assessment of coverage. ■ Reference population? ■ Type of benefit included/ excluded
Level of benefit: adequacy. *Sources*: Survey data to overcome some of the limitations of administrative data.	■ How to improve availability of survey data?(see below).
2 Picture of uncovered populations in need for social protection: ■ Who are those **not** currently covered but in need of coverage? ■ What are their needs? ■ What are the risks they are exposed to? ■ What is their employment situation? ■ In what extent can they contribute? ■ What are the options for the extension of coverage? *Sources:* Household survey data as the only possible source to assess the absence of coverage & needs of those who are not covered.	■ How to improve availability of survey data? ■ Importance of having appropriate questions on main existing programmes and benefits as part as the questionnaire. ■ Inclusion of questions on persons covered as well as beneficiaries. ■ Assessment/limitations of existing surveys to be kept in mind while interpreting results. ■ Ways to improve social protection 'presence' in national surveys (module of SP questions). ■ Standardization of social protection data collection through household surveys.
3 Measure of the general impact of social protection ■ What are the (potential/actual) impacts of these benefits? ■ What are the effects of social transfers on living standards? ■ Effectiveness: Does the programme reach its objectives? ■ Efficiency: Does it achieve its objectives in an optimal way?	■ What type of indicators of impacts/ effects of social protection benefits can be selected/promoted when considering the objective of basic income security? ■ What about outcome indicators?

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6. Subsidies and tax benefits

There are arguments in favour of the inclusion of subsidies of many kinds as well as tax benefits in social protection data and indicators. There is still no agreement on how to determine their level of inclusion and the method to integrate them.

7. Poverty lines

Several poverty lines exist (internationally defined poverty and extreme poverty lines, nationally defined poverty and extreme poverty lines) and there is no agreed method among agencies to determine which one to use when building social protection indicators or evaluating the social protection needs of specific population groups.

8. Sources of financing

This issue relates and should contribute to issue 2 (on determining a core set of social protection data). It is necessary to identify existing financing sources (taxes, contributions, etc.) and at standardize, when possible, their treatment in order to allow measurement that suits the needs of various actors (governments, donors, international organisations, etc.). Among the initial concerns are: the treatment and disaggregation of taxes, the treatment of loans and grants as well as the broader issue of assessing the financing of non-contributory programmes. Information, data and indicators should draw on legal information as well as provide relevant and useful quantitative elements on the effective financing patterns.

Gaps

Drawing on a first gap analysis, several gaps in existing data were identified, in particular concerning: benefit levels, programmes targeting persons in active age (and especially regarding public employment programmes and disability benefits), housing benefits and the absence of a shared micro-data repository. Defining the desired data and establishing a proper methodology for data collection are often underlying issues related to the lack of collected data. The issue of possible new gaps arising from new protection mechanisms in the future may also be anticipated.

Overlaps

Some overlaps were identified as well, in particular regarding unemployment and pension data. Drawing on the substantive work of Eurostat, ILO and OECD in developing a common methodology which made possible the current repartition of data collection among the concerned organizations, other partnerships could be envisaged. The ILO and the World Bank are starting a process of collaboration on this specific topic regarding pension data.

For each of those identified issues, gaps and overlaps, participants brainstormed and identified possible corrective actions and spaces for collaborative approaches. Priorities for some of these issues and gaps have been highlighted and the responses to the various issues will be phased accordingly. A detailed road map was subsequently developed (See Appendix 2).

7. Conclusion

The workshop allowed for effective brainstorming on possible solutions and potential areas of collaboration between agencies to address the issues, gaps and overlaps identified in the mapping exercise. This exercise led to an agreement on a proposed first road map for the work ahead, highlighting that this workshop represents the beginning of a long-term collaboration.

The draft road map is available in Appendix 2 of this document. It details the possible activities in the short, medium and long term [8].

Some major action points can be highlighted as follows:

– Finalization and dissemination of the mapping completed during the workshop.

– Creation of a permanent social protection statistics and indicators inter-agency working group, including various sub-groups in order to address the specific issues listed above.

– Creation of a web-based work-space for the group in order to allow for information and resource sharing.

– Organization of annual workshops. The next one will address the issue of household surveys and should be held before the end of 2013.

– Elaboration of a series of guidelines on social protection statistics endorsed by all organizations. These guidelines could take the form of a modular publication which would allow a flexible approach. The various agreed guidelines produced by the working group would be added to progressively and address the issues and gaps identified through the road map. These include: definition and categorization of social protection data to enhance comparability among international organizations, identification of a core set of social protection data, coverage measurement, benefit level data collection, classification and measurement, main sources of data on social protection (advantages and limitations, processes depended on sources) and specific case of social protection data collected through household surveys (including formulation of key generic questions to be included in regular household surveys), among others.

– Agreement of a set of core social protection data allowing the mapping of social protection systems and the monitoring of their extension (definition and categorisation) in the medium term, to be included in the Common Guidelines.

– Planning of joint capacity building activities at the country level in the medium term.

[8] Organisations have subsequently expressed some interest for joint activities, including within sub-groups. This will serve as a basis to draw the terms of references of the Social Protection statistics and indicators inter-agency working group.

Resources

All participating organizations and some other organizations make available to the public a number of resources on social protection statistics. The mapping exercise as well as the workshop discussions allowed for the sharing of those resources and it was agreed to include them in the working group's workspace.

The various resources available by organization as well as documentation from the 13th-15th March 2013 workshop, including the mapping exercise, can be found at the following address:

http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/ShowProjectPage.do?pid=1975.

Appendices

    I. The ILO tree for classification, categorisation of social protection data

   II. First version of the road map of the social protection statistics and indicators inter-agency working group

Appendix I: The ILO tree for classification of social protection data
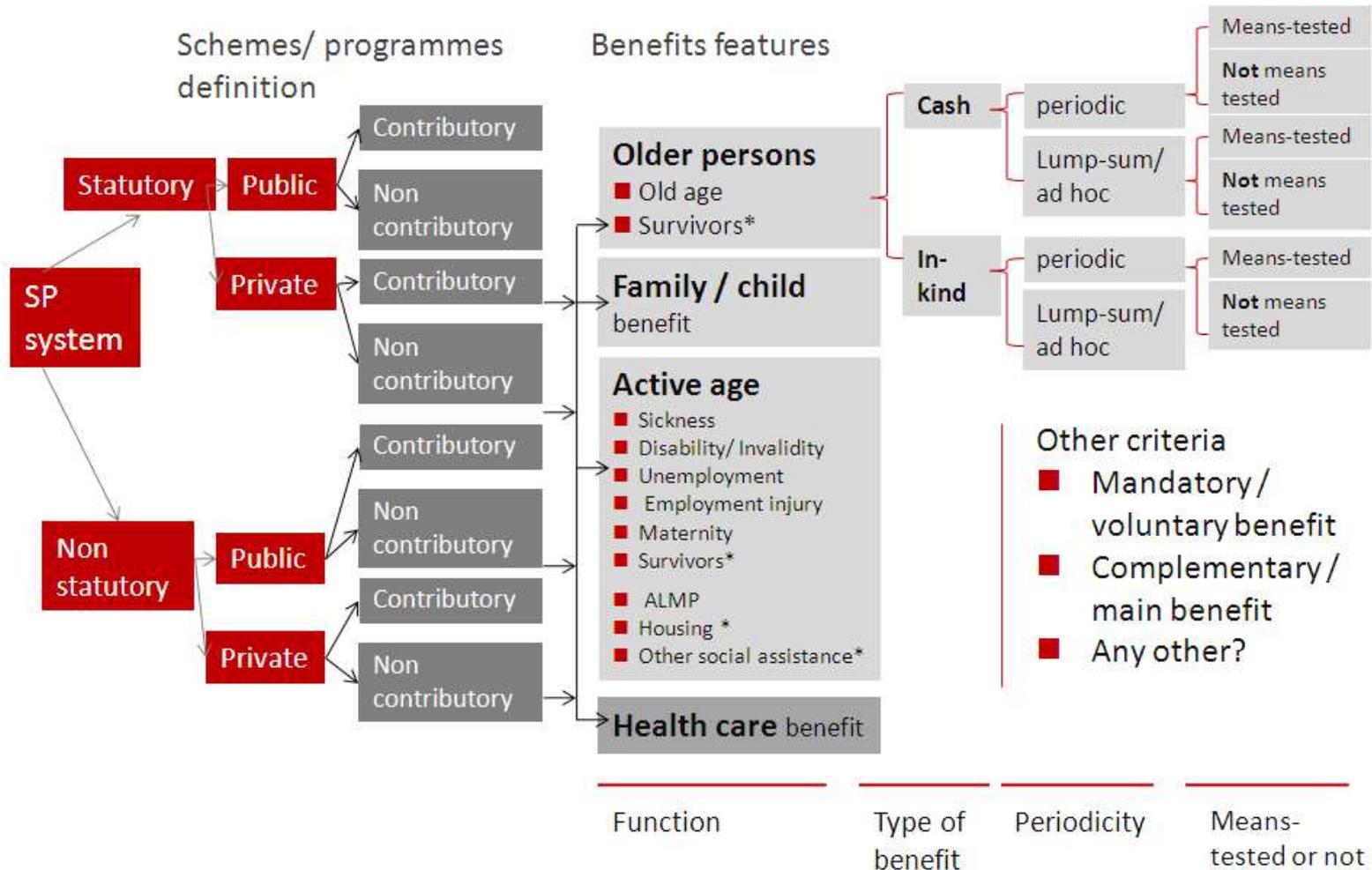
Main definitions

Classification/categorization of schemes

Statutory non statutory schemes or programmes	**Refers to enforcement**

Legal enforcement refers to the rules laid down by legislation concerning the membership of the protected people. Membership of a social protection scheme may be i) compulsory or ii) non-compulsory.

In the framework of the ESSPROS (applied in the ILO social security inquiry) the concepts compulsory and voluntary are interpreted from the point of view of the people protected.

Statutory based schemes includes:

i) Compulsory schemes are social protection schemes where membership is made compulsory by the government. Compulsory schemes may include both schemes established by law or regulation and those established by convention or collective agreement between employers and employees or members of the same profession and subsequently made obligatory by the government.

ii) Some of non-compulsory schemes, established by law or regulation and available for voluntary membership to specific groups such as low-income self-employed workers, or people who choose to remain protected after a period of compulsory cover comes to an end), even though membership is not made compulsory by government.

Non statutory based schemes consist of other non–compulsory schemes non legally based (some as some micro-insurance based schemes).

Source: ESSPROS Manual - The European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (2012 edition

Public/private schemes (to be further discussed for an agreement among organizations)

Refers to decision making which refers to the unit that takes the most important decisions: the level of benefits, the terms on which they are paid and the ways in which the scheme is financed. Schemes may be government-controlled or not government-controlled.

As **public schemes**

Government-controlled schemes. *Controlled* implies that the government takes all the principal decisions about the level of benefits, the terms on which they are paid and the ways in which the scheme is financed. It is not sufficient to classify a scheme as government-controlled simply because the government has a formal (but unexercised) right to determine the policy of a given scheme or the scheme's managers have an obligation to submit certain decisions for broad approval to the public authorities.

Government-controlled social protection is usually established by law or regulation. It includes all schemes that provide protection to public servants on the same lines as that provided to the general population by government-controlled schemes, but *excludes* schemes that government may set up in its role of employer and which have no government-controlled counterparts in the private sector. These schemes are classified as not government-controlled schemes for employees.

Examples of government-controlled schemes are:

■ non-contributory schemes set up by government to meet its general social responsibility, such as an income support scheme for destitute people or a rent benefit scheme;
■ schemes run by social security funds;
■ schemes originally established in the private sector and for which the government has later assumed responsibility.

Government-controlled social protection may be further subdivided by level of government into:

■ Central government schemes and social security funds
■ State and local government schemes

As **private schemes**

Not government-controlled schemes are all social protection schemes which are not controlled by government in its role of public authority.

The following types of schemes are usually not government-controlled:

■ schemes run by non-profit institutions (mutual benefit societies, friendly societies, institutions co-administered by the social partners and so on);
■ schemes administered by commercial insurance companies;
■ non-autonomous schemes run by employers maintaining separate reserves in their balance sheets to cover their liability to pay benefits in the future (book reserves). Included here are funded schemes which government may have set up in its role of employer;
■ non-autonomous schemes run by employers without maintaining segregated funds, including unfunded schemes which government may have set up in its role of employer.

The ESSPROS sub-classifies not government-controlled schemes into i) not government-controlled schemes for employees and ii) other not government-controlled schemes.

i) *Not government-controlled schemes for employees are social protection schemes* organized (but not necessarily run) by employers for their employees, former employees and their dependents. Two groups are distinguished:
- Contractual not government-controlled schemes for employees provide social protection decided via bargaining between the social partners (employers and employees). The terms of such schemes are fixed by collective agreement and cannot be unilaterally changed by employers;
- Non-contractual not government-controlled schemes for employees provide social protection to employees at the discretion of the employer.

ii) *Other not Government-controlled* are all not government-controlled schemes other than those organized by employers for their employees, former employees and their dependents. They may be organized, for instance, for the general public or specific groups such as the self-employed.

Sources: ESSPROS Manual - The European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (2012 edition and ILO Social Security Inquiry 2005 Manual. To be completed and amended with other organizations definitions.

Contributory/non contributory	Refers to entitlement to benefits. Establishment of entitlements refers to the basis on which the protected person is eligible for benefits: conditional or not conditional on *payment of contributions.*

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits. In contributory schemes, entitlement to a benefit is based on contributions from insured persons and/or their employer.

By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependents are classified as contributory schemes.

Social insurance schemes are a sub-category of contributory schemes. It should be noted that social insurance is distinguished in strict technical terms in that the risk-pooling is based on the principle of solidarity, as against insurance arrangements of a more familiar, commercial type, based on individually calculated risk premiums.

Partially contributory schemes refer to social security schemes of mixed character, that is, they are characterized as both contributory and non-contributory types. Many social security schemes described as being of a contributory type are in actual fact of mixed character, with some non-contributory elements in entitlements to benefits; this allows for a more equitable distribution of benefits, particularly for those with low incomes and short or broken work careers, among others. These non-contributory elements take various forms, being financed either by other contributors (redistribution within the scheme) or by the State

Non-contributory schemes are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf but on other criteria. Non-contributory benefits are usually financed out of general taxation. Many non-contributory schemes give benefits only after a means-test. Non-contributory schemes
which do not require a means-test may be categorical (such as some pension benefits) or universal (such as national health services and family allowance schemes).

Sources: ESSPROS Manual - The European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (2012 edition, World social security report, ILO 2010, p.15 |
| **Compulsory/mandatory schemes versus voluntary ones** | ESSPROS, OECD SOCX and the ILO social security inquiry make the distinction between compulsory/mandatory and voluntary schemes. These concepts of compulsory and voluntary being interpreted from the point of view of the people protected. |

Classification/categorization of social benefits

Social security functions covered	The function of a social benefit refers to the primary purpose for which social protection is provided, irrespective of legislative or institutional provisions.
The functional classification of a scheme's benefits is determined by their *purpose* and not by the main field in which the scheme operates. For instance, an Old age pension scheme can grant benefits that should be classified under the Survivors or Family/children functions. The function of a benefit should not be confused with the personal situation of its recipient: a widow may receive an unemployment benefit or a retired person may be given a housing benefit. Likewise, particular types of goods and services may be granted in connection with several functions, depending on their purpose. Home care is an example.

Several classifications by functions co-exist as well established classification in various organizations (Eurostat, OECD, ILO, IMF. Some bridges from one to the other are possible as far as detailed information on the specific benefits included in each function is available)
The identification and comparison of existing classification is part of the work to be carried out in order to meet the objective of agreed classification and categorization of schemes and benefits which would enhance compatibility and comparability. |

As a few examples:

A. **The ILO** use a extended operational definition of social security (extended as compared to the scope of Convention 102, including ten elements:

(1) *medical care* (Part II of Convention No. 102 and by Convention No. 130);

(2) *income support in the form of cash sickness benefits*(Part III of Convention No. 102 and Convention No. 130);

(3) protection in *disability*, including income support but also medical care, rehabilitation and long-term care – income support invalidity benefit (Part IX of Convention No. 102 and Convention No. 128);

(4) protection in *old age*, including income support and long-term care (Part V of Convention No. 102 and by Convention No. 128);

(5) protection of *survivors* in case of death of a family member ("breadwinner") (Part X of Convention No. 102 and by Convention No. 128);

(6) protection in *maternity*, including medical care and income support maternity benefit(Part VIII of Convention No. 102 and by Convention No. 183);

(7) protection in "*responsibility for the maintenance of children*", including the provision in kind to, or in respect of, children, of "food, clothing, housing, holidays or domestic help" and of cash income support family benefits(Part VII of Convention No. 102);

(8) protection in *unemployment*, including income support in the form of unemployment benefits, and also other labour market policies promoting employment – income support benefits (Part IV of Convention No. 102, and income support and other labour market policies as defined by Convention No. 168);

(9) protection in case of *employment injury*: medical care, rehabilitation and income support in the form of sickness, invalidity or survivors' benefit (Part VI of Convention No. 102 and Convention No. 121);

(10) general protection against poverty and social exclusion through social assistance that provides protection to all residents without sufficient other means of income from work and not covered(or not covered sufficiently) by social security branches listed above; and

(11) Housing (to be in line with ESSPROS classification)

There are at least three other international classifications of the scope of social security that are fully captured by the above extended definition of social security.

European Commission: In its European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS), EUROSTAT defines eight functions of social protection (European Commission,2008):

(1) sickness/health care;
(2) disability;
(3) old age;
(4) survivors;
(5) family/children;
(6) unemployment;
(7) housing;
(8) social exclusion not elsewhere classified.

This classification adds two functions not covered explicitly by ILO Conventions but included in the ILO extended operational definition:

- The housing function
- The social exclusion not elsewhere classified function includes all other benefits, mainly of the social assistance type, not referring to any clearly identifiable risks or needs covered by other functions but targeted at the "socially excluded" or "those at risk of social exclusion".

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

For the purposes of its SOCX database (OECD, 2009a)and similar to the European Commission, the OECD has adopted the following classification of nine policy areas in social protection:

(1) old age;
(2) survivors;
(3) incapacity related;
(4) health;
(5) family;
(6) active labour market programmes;
(7) unemployment;
(8) housing;
(9) other social policy areas.

The main difference from the EU classification is that the OECD adds labour market programmes not covered by the core ESSPROS database.

United Nations

The above two classifications are similar to the United Nations Classification of Functions of the Government (COFOG), adopted also by the IMF in its Government Finance Statistics manual of 2001. Under COFOG, however, what is covered by social security or social protection by the ILO, European Union and OECD is split into two separate main functions:

(1) health;
(2) social protection.

The social protection main function is then classified into nine categories:
(a) sickness and disability;
(b) old age;
(c) survivors;
(d) family and children;
(e) unemployment;
(f) housing;
(g) social exclusion not elsewhere classified;
(h) research and development in social protection;
(i) social protection not elsewhere classified.

So long as disaggregated data are available (at the individual benefit or at least scheme level) there are no problems in converting data sets from one classification to another.

Type of benefits: Cash benefits and benefits in kind	A **cash benefit** is a benefit provided in cash such as income replacement and income support benefits, lump-sum payments from provident funds, allowances and other cash payments which are not reimbursements (i.e. which do not require beneficiaries to show evidence of expenditure)
	Benefits in kind are benefits granted in the form of goods and services. They may be provided by way of reimbursement or directly.
	Sources: <u>ESSPROS Manual - The European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (2012 edition</u> and <u>ILO Social Security Inquiry 2005 Manual</u>
Periodicity of benefits	**Periodic** cash benefits are cash benefits paid at regular intervals, such as each week, month or quarter (e.g. old age pensions) and whose main "raison d'être" is to provide income replacement by restoring, up to a reasonable level, income which is lost by reason of inability to work. In contrast, other cash benefit share generally paid at irregular intervals or once for each occurrence (e.g. funeral grant), whose primary aim is that of providing cash assistance and not of providing income replacement.
	Lump-sum benefit: benefits paid or delivered on a single occasion or in the form of a lump-sum.
	"**Ad-hoc**" frequency applies to benefits delivered several times but on a irregular basis.
Means-tested or not	**Means-tested benefits** are benefits that are granted only upon proof of need. Different types of income or assets, such as capital, earnings, benefits and other payments may be taken into account in the aggregate for the purpose of determining whether the applicants are eligible for benefit at all and the amount of benefit which will be granted.
Basic versus supplementary benefits	Used in particular to limit some risk of double counting for a given function when beneficiaries can get benefits from several schemes. Supplementary benefits are provided in addition to benefits provided by a basic scheme (usual to top-up basic schemes benefits).

Appendix II: First version of the road map of the social protection statistics and indicators inter-agency working group

ISSUES		Short term		Medium term		Long term
General | Mapping	❍	Mapping of existing data [March 22nd, 2013]				
	❍	Mapping of gaps [March 22nd, 2013]				
	❍	Consolidated mapping shared through the platform and included as part of the report [May 2013].				
General | Working group	❍	Social protection statistics working group TORs: first draft to be sent before June.	❍	Consolidated version of the TORS for the groups and first sub-groups consolidated for August 2013 Constitution/1st meeting of the sub-working groups →Before the end of 2013.		
General | Communication	❍	E-platform: resources sharing (link to provide next week: GESS workspace) [March 22nd, 2013].	❍	Teleconference/Skype conference/webinar every 2 months.		
	❍	E-mailing list to consolidate (all people invited, whether they attended or not) [March 22nd, 2013].	❍	Meeting once a year on a specific issue (first one in September on household surveys)/		
Issues						
ISSUE 1: How to define and categorize social protection data to enhance comparability among international organizations	❍	Constitution of a small group (WB/ILO) work responsible for suggestions to be shared on relevant categories to be used to define/classify individual core data. [Expression of interest received from several organizations].	❍	Identification of the various classifications used by main organizations (further work based on the consolidated mapping of existing data collected by international organizations) (WB, ILO, ISSA, ADB, OECD, Eurostat, etc.).	❍	Ultimate objective of standardization of social protection terminology and classifications & harmonization of international data collection.
			❍	Identification of the "set of categories" which allows to rebuild all existing classifications used in international organizations. Bridges (i.e. translation from one classification to the other, ability to go across classifications). **Product**: Note with main existing classifications used in organizations, "bridges" to go from one to the other as well as bottlenecks [Expression of interest received from various organizations and deadline to be fixed].	❍	Test in countries (pilot country project) Meeting/Conference with countries.

ISSUES	Short term	Medium term	Long term
		❍ Dressing of first list of terms that need to be defined and agreed on and dissemination [October, 2013].	❍ **Product**: Common Guidelines Manual with all organizations logos (option for a modular publication which would allow a progressive and flexible approach by adding the elements of the series of guidelines as part of a Global volume of "Common Guidelines" for statisticians.
ISSUE 2: Core set of data on social protection?	❍ Suggestions to be shared on relevant data (and associated definition) to be included in a minimum set of "core" data on social protection [Expression of interest received from several organizations].	❍ List terms to be defined: each organization collect data with an associated definition to be provided (deadline to be proposed). Identify needs for improvement in the definition, precision of data collected as well as limitations due notably to data quality, data availability and other factors (deadline to be proposed). Agreement on a first set of core social protection data.	**Product:** Input for the modular Global volume of "Common Guidelines" for statisticians.
	❍ Identify current main disaggregation (based on consolidated mapping).	❍ Agreement on main disaggregation (does not necessarily mean that data are available in countries but role of awareness raising and progressive improvement both in terms of quality and availability).	
		❍ Starting from a Minimum core set, there is a need for principles to then extend the core set. Discussion and agreement on these basic principles.	
ISSUE 3: How to improve social protection data collection through household surveys?	❍ Define objectives of the workshop [WB/ILO and expression of interest received from several other organizations] [June 2013].	❍ Stock taking of what exists – internal review in each concerned organization/review of existing social protection questions; tools, practices [July-September 2013].	❍ **Product**: Specific guidelines. **Product** Input for the modular Global volume of "Common Guidelines" for statisticians.
		❍ WG workshop on HHS [October 2013] (host WB)	
ISSUE 4: Coverage statistics: data & measurement [contribute to ISSUE 2]	❍ Take stock of current practices: data collected by international and regional organizations (inputs from the consolidated mapping as reproduced in this document).	❍ Based on the analysis of current practices (data collected and available indicators) made available through the mapping, identify: Gaps in data collection & reasons (availability, quality issue or absence of data collection at the international level); Needs for additional definitional and methodological work; Overlaps or needs for harmonisation (to be linked to Overlaps); Development of agreed methodologies to measure	❍ **Product** Part of series of guidelines. **Product** Input for the modular Global volume of "Common Guidelines" for statisticians.

ISSUES	Short term	Medium term	Long term
		coverage based on benefits/risks covered.	
ISSUE 5: Qualitative information, including. contextual information	❍ Sub-group to be created [Expression of interest received from several organizations, including ISSA, ILO, WB, ECLAC].		
	❍ Some examples (Eurostat/CIRCA, ISSA, OECD, ECLAC, etc) made available through the work space [Starting from 15 April 2013 and ongoing].	❍ Broad categories of qualitative information defined Global inventory of main social protection schemes and programmes (including labour market programmes) for a number of countries. Countries selected to be defined [WB/ILO and any other organizations interested].	
	❍ Identification of broad categories of qualitative information to be discussed and agreed for further work in sub-groups [2013, deadline to be defined].	❍ List of main information (& sources) under each category available for dissemination among the group for discussion.	❍ **Product** Part of the series of guidelines. **Product** Input for the modular Global volume of "Common Guidelines" for statisticians.
ISSUE 6: How to treat subsidies	❍ Sub-group to be created[Expression of interest received from several organizations, including WB, UNICEF, FAO, ECLAC].	❍ Quantitative elements for policy dialogue: Study on distributional effects of subsidies versus social benefits (cash) [To be possibly decided by the sub-group].	
	❍ Share experience and current existing practices (FAO, OECD, World Bank and others).		
	❍ Identify the various types of subsidies (food; consumption; price, production, education; health subsidies) and try to come with broad categories.		
ISSUE 7: How to define poverty or to fixed poverty threshold for different age group [older persons notably]	❍ Current ongoing activity between Helpage and the World Bank on poverty data (particularly relating to old age). The objective, a possible sub-group is to draw on this ongoing existing initiative, benefit from feedback as it develops and contribute to its development. Identify main existing and take stock of existing measures of poverty and current practices among organizations.	❍ Presentation of measures and definition and critical analysis of current practices.	
ISSUE 8 Sources of financing (link to ISSUE 2), in particular non-contributory financing disaggregation	❍ Disaggregation/ qualification of sources of financing of non-contributory programmes (to be consistent with sources of financing of other programmes) Sub-group to be created [Expression of interest received from several organizations, including ECLAC, Helpage, ILO, ISSA, UNICEF] Consider as a starting point existing classifications	❍ To be organized by the subgroup.	

ISSUES		Short term		Medium term		Long term
		(their limitations and ways for improvement). The ESSPROS methodology should be considered. Questions: Tax financed: what kind of tax? How to disaggregate? Earmarked taxes and others? Donor financed/general taxes How do we account for loans? Loans vs. grants (often classified as government but they're different from general tax revenue) The work should be linked to the work of the UK Overseas Development Institute (which several international organizations have been part of) and the DAC should be part of the discussion.				
ISSUE 9 What other organizations should be part of the group?	❍	Improve integration of regional organizations; Africa/Middle East: identify organization(s) Latin America: Inter-American Development Bank (social protection surveys): how to work together?	❍	Notes for possible joint activities in the area of social protection statistics (build on experience).		
Gaps						
GAPS 1: Data and methods for programs targeting persons in active age	❍	**Labour market programmes**: public employment programmes and others Sub-group to be created [Expression of interest received from several organizations, including WB, ILO, WFP, FAO and further call for interest].	❍	Suggestion of a list of data of indicators which could be collected on a systematic basis Assess existing databases' capacity to take these data on-board (adaptation required).	❍	Data ion labour market programme as part of regular data collection process [included as part of a data management system … possibly SSI if adapted].
	❍	Stock taking of what exists – internal review in each concerned organization (including employment services; training retraining) [end of July]. Stock taking of data and indicators available and produced from major exiting programme.				
	❍	**Disability**: Sub-group to be created starting by identifying which organizations already involved and interested to collect data on social protection and disability should be brought into this discussion. [time frame to be further decided].				
		Cross-cutting issue: identify other organizations to be involved (to open up with WHO).		Study areas: Link between disability/old age ASPIRE would like a disability section: check from existing survey data the opportunity for such a section (number of countries with questions with relevant formulation). ILO: analysis of existing data on coverage collected		

ISSUES	Short term	Medium term	Long term
		through the ILO social security inquiry (suggestion and test of various indicators) Assess quality of data (especially outside OECD countries).	
	❍ Maternity: actually covered by 2 units in the ILO and ISSA. A joint activity is ongoing on effective measurement of maternity coverage and can be extended further. Discuss methodology for possible indicators and work plan[26 March 2013] Any other organization interested?		
	❍ Sickness: Take stock of existing data and indicators (country level? Specific project?).		
	❍ General social assistance. Question: what possible relevant indicators of coverage?		
GAPS 2: Benefit level – data and measurement	❍ Group or sub-groups? Stock taking of current practices and existing data in international organizations including legal information collected systematically by ISSA, OECD, Eurostat or CEPAL as well as indicators of level of benefits effectively received as currently developed notably by WB, ILO, Helpage, Eurostat, OECD, etc.	❍ Stock taking of current practices and existing in countries (notably in Eastern European countries – incl. CIS database) where such information is commonly available.	❍ **Product:** Benefit levels: data collection and measurement as part of a series of guidelines. Input for the modular Global volume of "Common Guidelines" for statisticians.
		❍ Data to be collected from administrative sources and associated methods Household surveys (example of questions available in existing modules, existing surveys) and associated methods.	
		❍ Model of theoretical assumptions (rules) as developed by the World Bank and OECD.	
GAPS 3: Housing benefits	❍ Group or sub-group? Stock taking of current practices and existing data in international organizations but also from countries for housing benefits. Look at types of programmes including under housing in OECD SOCX (detailed programmes); in CIRCA Eurostat qualitative database; in CEPAL housing expenditure. Check with UN-Habitat.		
GAP 4: Shared micro data repository	❍ No realistic. Too many restrictions.		

ISSUES		Short term		Medium term		Long term
GAP 5: Anticipation of future gaps	❍	Not an issue for now but "second generation issue".				
Overlaps						
OVERLAPS 1: Unemployment data	❍	Qualitative data: Intra ILO: two departments/ units in charge of qualitative data on unemployment + ISSA: check how to harmonise internally. Additional needs from the World Bank in terms of qualitative data taking into account existing Doing Business indicators (existence of unemployment protection scheme and of Public Employment Services). Quantitative data: three main sources of data collection: Eurostat, OECD, ILO. Plan a joint discussion to see how to reduce overlaps. Non OECD countries under the responsibility of the ILO?				
OVERLAPS 2: Pension data	❍	Identify overlaps & differences between World Bank and ILO data [18-19 March] and discuss will and opportunities to overcome differences and overlaps Overlap for active contributors data. Comparison of data and sources used for harmonisation [18-19 March]. Differences for beneficiaries and expenditure. Discuss respective objectives and plan activities to reduce differences and increase complementarity.	❍	Dress a list of respective "strong" contacts and countries respectively in the WB and ILO to split data updates between the two organizations. The list will include countries benefiting from specific projects including a quantitative component. ILO: split of expenditure data by main policy areas.		
OVERLAPS 3: Public social protection expenditure data	❍	Most organizations collect/ compile public social protection expenditure data.	❍	Based on the Mapping, analyse methods, definitions & identify possible complementarities.		
Capacity building						
Capacity building at the country level	❍	List needs for capacity building in countries (context).	❍	Identify areas for capacity building in countries Identify existing training materials and methods and develop when necessary training support.	❍	Capacity building at the country level.