World Social Protection Report 2017–19
Universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

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- Global overview on trends in social protection systems, including floors, following a lifecycle approach
- Social protection includes child and family benefits, maternity protection, unemployment support, employment injury benefits, sickness benefits, health protection, disability benefits, survivors’ benefits and old-age pensions, in cash or in kind
- New estimates on effective social protection coverage to monitor SDG target 1.3

- Based on the World Social Protection Database comprises information from 214 countries and territories
- Data come mainly from the ILO Social Security Inquiry (SSI), an administrative survey compiled by the ILO from countries since 1949, regularly updated
- Complemented with data from the International Social Security Association (ISSA), the World Bank, OECD, Eurostat, IMF, ECLAC, ADB, and AfDB, others
Social protection in the Sustainable Development Agenda (SDGs) to leave no one behind

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

Fully aligned with the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), endorsed by the UN

**SDG Indicator 1.3.1:**
Proportion of population covered by social protection systems and floors, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women with newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
Social security is a universal human right, but…

Only 45% of the world population is covered by at least one social protection benefit (SDG indicator 1.3.1)

4 billion people (55%) are still unprotected

If we consider all areas of social protection from child benefits to old-age pensions

Only 29% of the global population has access to comprehensive social protection

5.2 billion people (71%) are not, or only partially, protected

Source: ILO World Social Protection Report 2017-19, mainly based on Social Security Inquiry
Large coverage gaps, particularly in Africa, Arab States and Asia

SDG indicator 1.3.1: Effective social protection coverage, population covered by at least one social protection benefit (%)

- World: 45.2%
- Europe and Central Asia: 84.1%
- Americas: 67.9%
- Asia and the Pacific: 38.9%
- Africa: 17.8%

The SDGs call for universal social protection. More efforts are needed to extend coverage and ensure adequate benefits.

Source: ILO World Social Protection Report 2017-19, mainly based on Social Security Inquiry
But developing countries rapidly expanding social protection - many achieved universal coverage, generally combining social insurance and social assistance.

- Argentina
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Bolivia
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Cabo Verde
- Chile
- China
- Cook Islands
- Georgia
- Guyana
- Kazakhstan
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kyrgyz Republic
- Lesotho
- Maldives
- Mauritius
- Mongolia
- Namibia
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- (Zanzibar)
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Ukraine
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan

Example: China
Expansion of old-age pension coverage over 2001-2013

Source: www.universal.social-protection.org
Social protection for children and families
Almost two-thirds of children globally are not covered

Without social protection, children:
- May not be able to go to school or access health
- Less well nourished
- At risk of child labor
- Lower human capital, lower future productivity

Only 35% of children worldwide enjoy effective access to social protection

1.3 billion children are still unprotected

SDG indicator 1.3.1 on effective coverage for children and families

- World: 34.9%
- Europe and Central Asia: 87.5%
- Americas: 66.2%
- Asia and the Pacific: 28.1%
- Africa: 15.9%

Source: ILO World Social Protection Report 2017-19, mainly based on Social Security Inquiry
Significant underinvestment in children

Public social protection expenditure (excluding health) on children and share of children 0–14 in total population

On average, only 1.1% of GDP is allocated to social protection for children

Source: ILO World Social Protection Report 2017-19, mainly based on Social Security Inquiry
Main trends in social protection for children

• **Universal social protection** for children achieved in some countries, such as Argentina, Chile and Mongolia; many other countries extending coverage

• Other countries **undergoing austerity or fiscal consolidation** cut allowances, narrow-target to the poor and limit coverage, excluding children from their right to social protection

**Significant efforts** are needed so that short-term fiscal adjustment does not undermine long-term progress

Source: ILO World Social Protection Report 2017-19
Social protection for women and men of working age
59% of mothers with newborns remain uncovered

41% of mothers with newborns worldwide receive a maternity cash benefit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Coverage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>68.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Universal maternity coverage was achieved in **Ukraine and Uruguay**

Significant progress was achieved in **Argentina, Mongolia and South Africa**

Large coverage and adequacy gaps remain in many parts of the world

Mothers without benefits tend to deliver at home and work the next day

Parental leave (including paternity leave) also critical for gender equality

83 million new mothers are still unprotected

Source: ILO World Social Protection Report 2017-19, mainly based on Social Security Inquiry
Only one in five unemployed workers worldwide are covered by unemployment benefits.

152 million unemployed workers are unprotected.

Expansion of unemployment protection in various middle- and low-income countries, such as in Cabo Verde and Vietnam.

Scaling down of protection in other countries, often as a result of austerity policies.

Unemployment protection can support structural change of the economy.

78% of unemployed workers worldwide are not covered.

SDG indicator 1.3.1 on effective coverage for unemployed persons

- World: 21.8%
- Europe and Central Asia: 42.5%
- Asia and the Pacific: 22.5%
- Americas: 16.7%
- Africa: 5.6%

Social protection for persons with disabilities
72% of persons with disabilities worldwide are not protected

Social protection for persons with disabilities ensures their income security, promotes independent living and access to decent work

SDG indicator 1.3.1 on effective coverage for persons with severe disabilities

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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>86.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>72.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

persons with severe disabilities receiving a disability cash benefit (%)

Only 28% of persons with disabilities have effective access to disability benefits

Source: ILO World Social Protection Report 2017-19, mainly based on Social Security Inquiry
Social protection for older persons
Old-age pensions are essential in ensuring income security for women and men as they grow older. Those uncovered tend to work until death.68% of older persons receive a pension worldwide. Only 20% of older persons in most low-income countries receive a pension.

**SDG indicator 1.3.1 on effective coverage for older persons**

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>67.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>95.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>86.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population above pensionable age receiving a pension (%)

## Overview of old-age pension schemes

Information available for 192 countries (100%)

### Contributory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Type</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributory scheme only</td>
<td>72 countries</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributory scheme and non-contributory means-tested scheme</td>
<td>64 countries</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributory scheme and non-contributory pensions-tested scheme</td>
<td>23 countries</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributory scheme and non-contributory universal scheme</td>
<td>14 countries</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Non-Contributory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Type</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-contributory means-tested scheme only</td>
<td>2 countries</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-contributory pensions-tested scheme only</td>
<td>1 country</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-contributory universal scheme only</td>
<td>10 countries</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No old-age pension scheme anchored in national legislation providing periodic cash benefits

186 countries | (97%)

(6 countries | (3%) (of which 4 countries with provident funds providing lump-sum benefits to employees and sometimes also self-employed)

The challenge for the future: closing persistent coverage gaps... and ensuring adequate benefits

Only 45% of the world population is covered by at least one social protection benefit (SDG indicator 1.3.1).

55% (4 billion) are still unprotected

More efforts are needed:

- Strengthen national social protection systems, including floors
- Extend coverage to those in the informal economy and facilitate their transition to the formal economy
- Ensure benefit adequacy

ILO’s two-dimensional social security extension strategy

Source: ILO, World Social Protection Report 2017-19, mainly based on Social Security Inquiry
Social protection systems: a story of success over 100 years

Scope of legal coverage

- Comprehensive scope (all 8 policy areas)
- Nearly comprehensive scope (7 policy areas)
- Intermediate scope (5–6 policy areas)
- Limited scope (1–4 policy areas)
- No data

Thank You

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http://www.social-protection.org