

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

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

Institutional information

Organization(s):

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. The indicator is also presented in relation to the shares of poor.

Rationale:

Access to at least a basic level of social protection throughout the life cycle is a human right. The principle of universality of social protection, which nationally defined social protection floors enforce, evidences the importance of social protection systems in guaranteeing decent living conditions to the whole population, throughout their lives. The proportion of the population covered by social protection floors or systems provides an indication of the extent to which universality is accomplished, and thus, how secure are the population's living conditions.

Concepts:

Social protection systems include contributory and non-contributory schemes for children, pregnant women, people in active age, older persons, victims of work injuries and persons with disabilities. Social protection floors provide at least a basic level in all main contingencies along the life cycle, as defined in the Social Protection Floors Recommendation 2012 (no. 202).

Comments and limitations:

NA

Methodology

Computation Method:

The aggregate indicator is calculated by summing the number of recipients of social assistance benefits and of the main contributory schemes. These include schemes for children and pregnant women, persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. The total is then

expressed as a share of the country's population. Regional results are obtained as averages of countries in each region weighted by the total population of the countries for which data are available.

The poverty indicator estimates the share of poor people who receive social protection benefits. In practice this is obtained by calculating the ratio of the recipients of social assistance to the number of poor people in each country. In case of universal social assistance programs, only a share of the beneficiaries equal to the country's poverty rate is considered. The poverty thresholds used are national thresholds indicated by the countries in the Social Security Inquiry or in other publications.

Disaggregation:

Whenever data is available, the indicator is disaggregated by sex and age groups.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)
NA
- [At regional and global levels](#)
NA

Regional aggregates:

NA

Sources of discrepancies:

NA

Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:

- NA

Quality assurance

- NA

Data Sources

Description:

The main data source is the Social Security Inquiry, ILO's periodic collection of administrative data from national Ministries of labour, social security, welfare, finance and others, as well as from social security institutions. Since 1940, the ILO's Social Security Inquiry has been the main global source of administrative data on social protection. Secondary data sources are existing global database of social protection statistics, including those of the World Bank, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, HELPAGE, OECD and the International Social Security Association.

Collection process:

NA

Data Availability

Description:

The Social Security Inquiry database includes data on 183 countries. As of February 2017, ILO is processing the 2016 Social Security Inquiry. Data for 100 countries have been updated and work is ongoing.

Time series:

NA

Calendar

Data collection:

Source collection is next planned for May 2018.

Data release:

Expected dates of release of new data for this indicator: December 2018.

Data providers

National data is provided by national Ministries of Labour, Welfare, Finance and others, as well as by social security institutions.

Data compilers

International Labour Organization

References

NA

Related indicators

10.4