

▶ **SDG 1.3.1 and its components**

Valeria Nesterenko

Public Finance, Actuarial and Statistics Unit (PFACTS)
Department of Social Protection (SOCPRO) – ILO

▶ Workplan

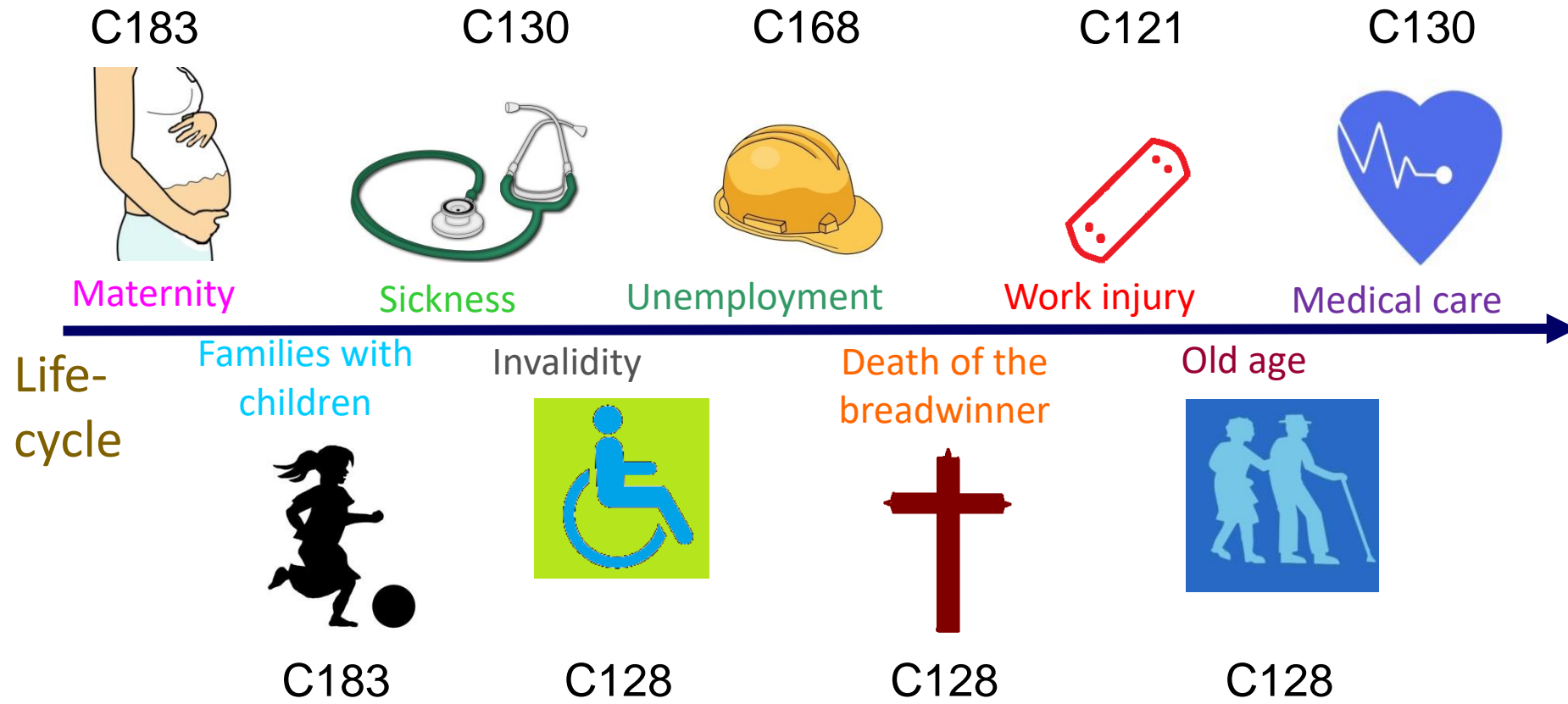
- 1. Main concepts and definitions of social protection functions and SDG 1.3.1 (Slides 3-4)**
- 2. Indicator 1.3.1 and its components (effective coverage by social protection) (Slides 5-12)**
- 3. Process and principles of data compilation for SDG 1.3.1 and other indicators (Slides 13-23)**
- 4. Importance of social protection data and sources of data (Slides 24-28)**
- 5. Dissemination of the results (Slides 29-31)**
- 6. Useful resources (Slide 32)**
- 7. Formulas, classifications and metadata used for 1.3.1 components (as a source of information only)**

▶ What is social protection?

- **Social protection, or social security, is a human right and is defined as the set of policies and programmes designed to reduce and prevent poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion throughout the life cycle.**

- **Social Protection System - all the social security schemes and institutions in a country are inevitably interlinked and complementary in their objectives, functions and financing, and thus form a national social security system. For reasons of effectiveness and efficiency, it is essential that there is close coordination within the system.**

Functions of social protection in international standards



Convention No. 102 covers all 9 contingencies

Social protection and 2030 Agenda

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

- Recognition of the role of social protection in sustainable development
- Importance of social protection **systems**, and within those social protection floors acknowledgement
- Emphasis on **national ownership**



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.



Target 3.8 – Achieve **universal health coverage**, including **financial risk protection**, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.



Target 5.4 – **Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work** through the provision of public services, infrastructure and **social protection policies** and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.



Target 8.5 – By 2030, **achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men**, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. *[Social protection is one of the four pillars of decent work.]*



Target 10.4 – **Adopt** policies, especially fiscal, wage and **social protection policies**, and **progressively achieve greater equality**.

ILO - custodian agency responsible for data compilation on SDG 1.3.1 at a global level

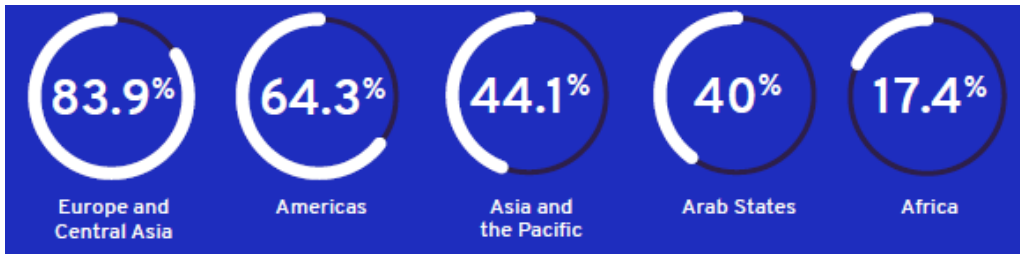
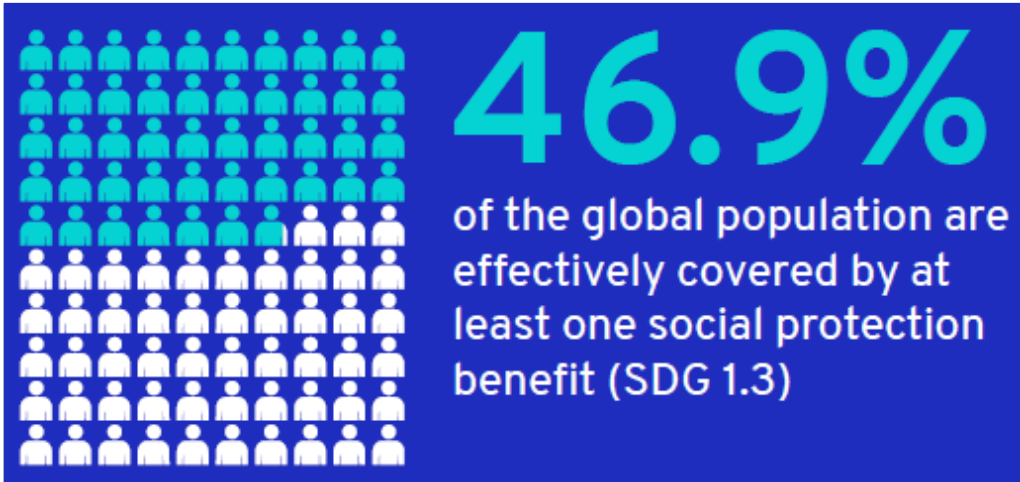
**Indicator 1.3.1:
Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable**

Components of the indicator 1.3.1:

- Total population covered by social protection systems/floors
- Share of children/households receiving social protection benefits
- Share of women giving birth receiving maternity benefits
- Share of older persons receiving old-age pensions
- Share of persons with disabilities receiving benefits
- Share of the unemployed receiving unemployment benefits
- Share of people employed by employment injury schemes
- Share of the poor covered by social protection systems
- Share of the vulnerable covered by social protection systems

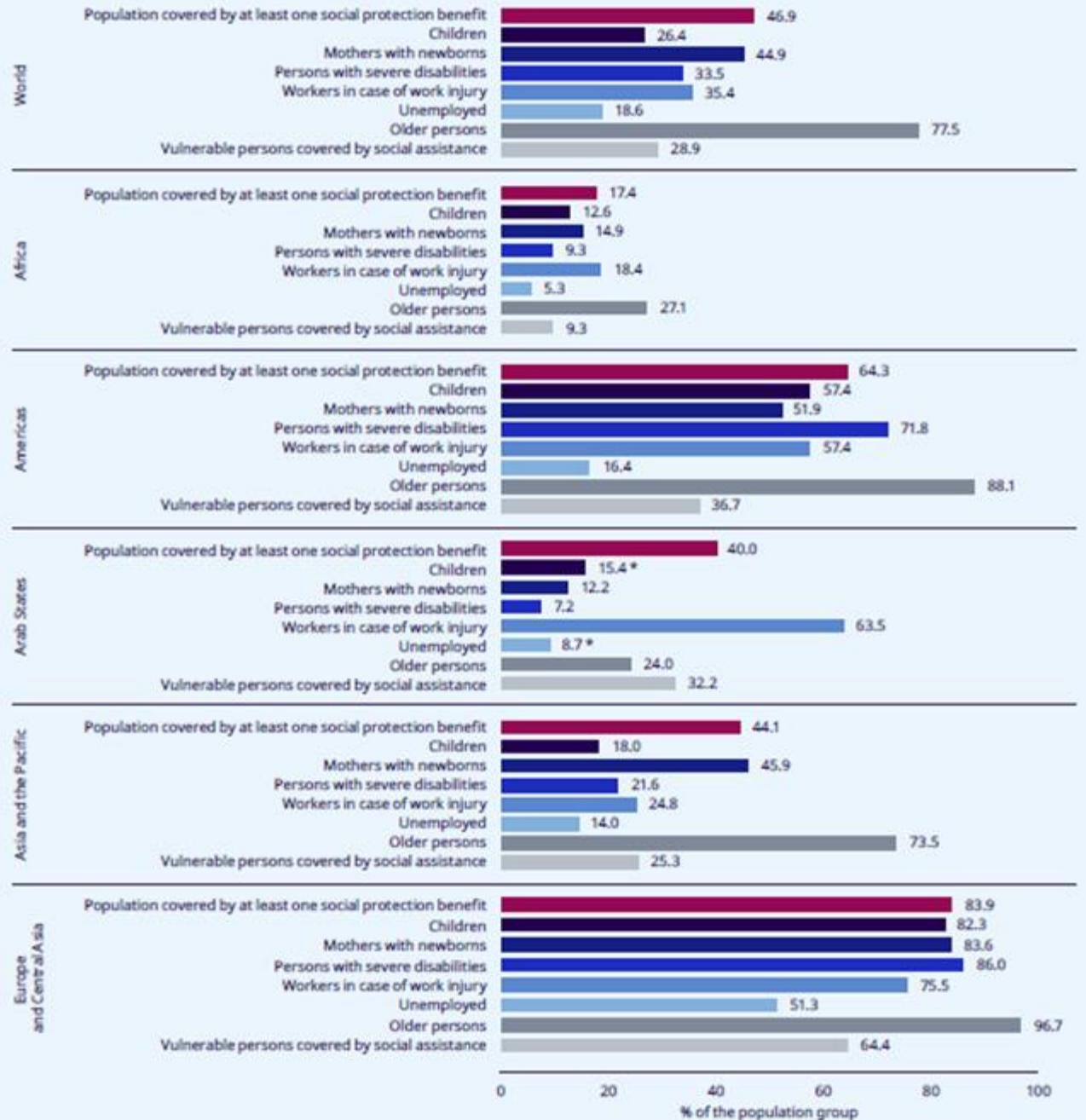


Overview of effective coverage across the lifecycle (SDG 1.3)



Advancing social justice, promoting decent work

► Figure 2.4 SDG indicator 1.3.1: Effective social protection coverage, global and regional estimates, by population group, 2020 or latest available year



Availability of data to produce country estimates on SDG 1.3.1 components (9 indicators in total)

Quantity of compiled indicators has considerably increased in the region (Arab States and Northern Africa):

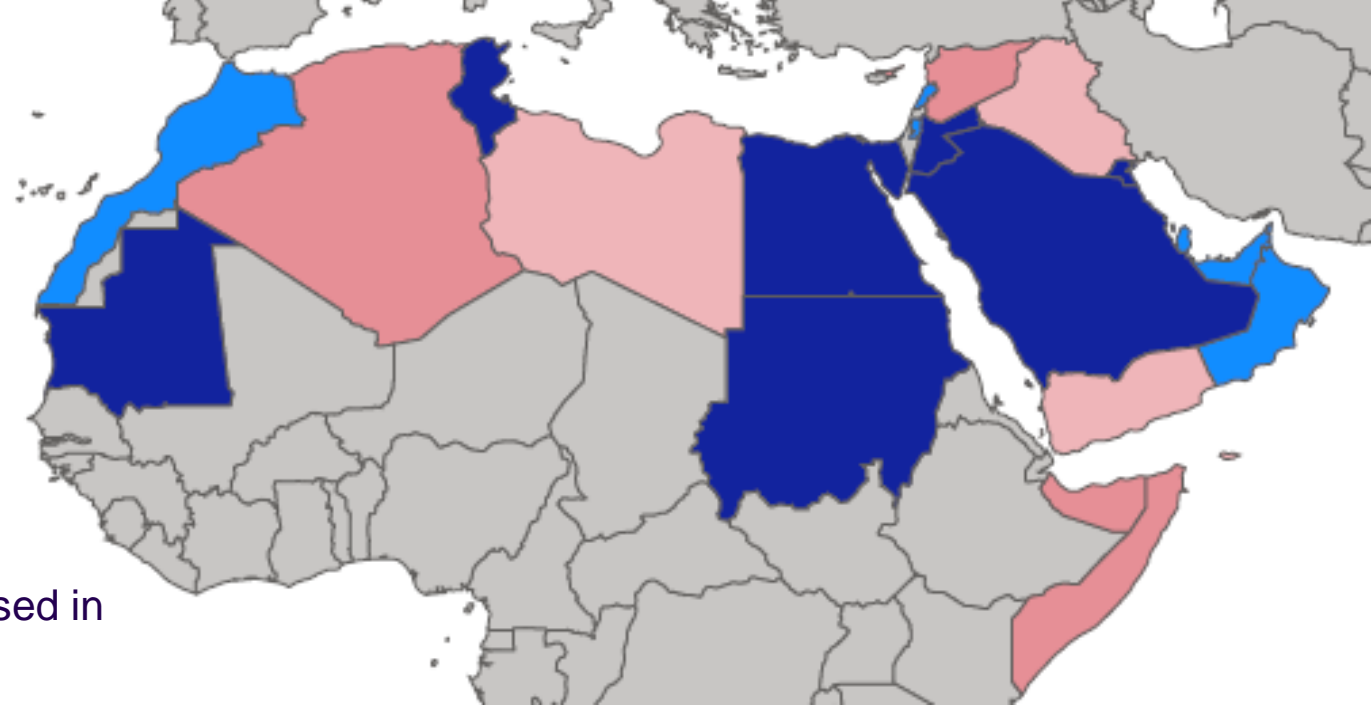
- *proportion of regional population for which data are reported (for aggregate indicator only)*

Northern Africa

- 2017 – 42%
- 2020 – 64%

Arab States

- 2017 – n/a
- 2020 – 90%



- All components (2 countries) or almost all components (6 countries)
- Medium data availability (6 countries)
- Low data availability (3 countries)
- No aggregate indicator or no data (3 countries)

However, only 9 countries have data by sex for old age beneficiaries – the most common indicator of SDG 1.3.1 in the countries

Quality?..

► ...and this is only a minimum set of indicators



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

1. Total population covered by social protection systems/floors
2. Share of children receiving social protection benefits
3. Share of women receiving maternity benefits
4. Share of older persons receiving old-age pensions *and Share of the labour force contributing to a pension scheme*
5. Share of persons with disabilities receiving benefits
6. Share of the unemployed receiving unemployment benefits
7. Share of labour force covered by employment injury schemes
8. Share of the poor covered by social protection systems
9. Share of the vulnerable covered by social protection systems.

+

10. **Total Expenditure** on social protection as % of GDP (excluding health), by area

11. **Expenditure per capita:** Total expenditure per capita (including administrative expenditure) on social protection, excluding health

Extended set of indicators

12. Contributory pensioners: Proportion of older persons - persons above statutory pensionable age - receiving a contributory pension	Old-age
13. Non-contributory pensioners: Proportion of older persons above statutory pensionable age - receiving a social pension and not covered by contributory pensions	Old-age
14. Disability contributory pensioners: Proportion of persons with severe disabilities receiving a contributory pension	Disability
15. Disability non-contributory pensioners: Proportion of persons with severe disabilities receiving a social pension and not covered by contributory pensions	Disability
16. Maternity protection coverage: Proportion of men and women in labour force contributing to maternity insurance scheme	Maternity
17. Unemployment protection coverage: Proportion of men and women in labour force contributing to unemployment insurance scheme	Unemployment
18. Workers covered by health insurance: Proportion of labour force contributing to health insurance scheme	Health
19. Participation in public work: Proportion of registered unemployed involved in public works programmes	Public work
20. Severance payment recipients: Proportion of total unemployed having received severance payment	Unemployment
21. Children receiving free lunches: Proportion of school age children receiving free lunches at school	Child and family
22. Poor children receiving free lunches: Proportion of poor school age children receiving free lunch at school	Child and family / Poverty
23. Population covered by health insurance: Proportion of population covered by health insurance (including dependants)	Health
24. Housing and electricity benefits in old-age: Proportion of old age persons - above statutory pensionable age - receiving subsidies for housing and electricity	Housing
25. Mothers recipients of childbirth grant: Proportion of mothers (current year) who received the childbirth grant	Maternity
26. Poor receiving benefits: Proportion of poor persons receiving social assistance cash benefit	<u>Low income households</u>

Extended set of indicators

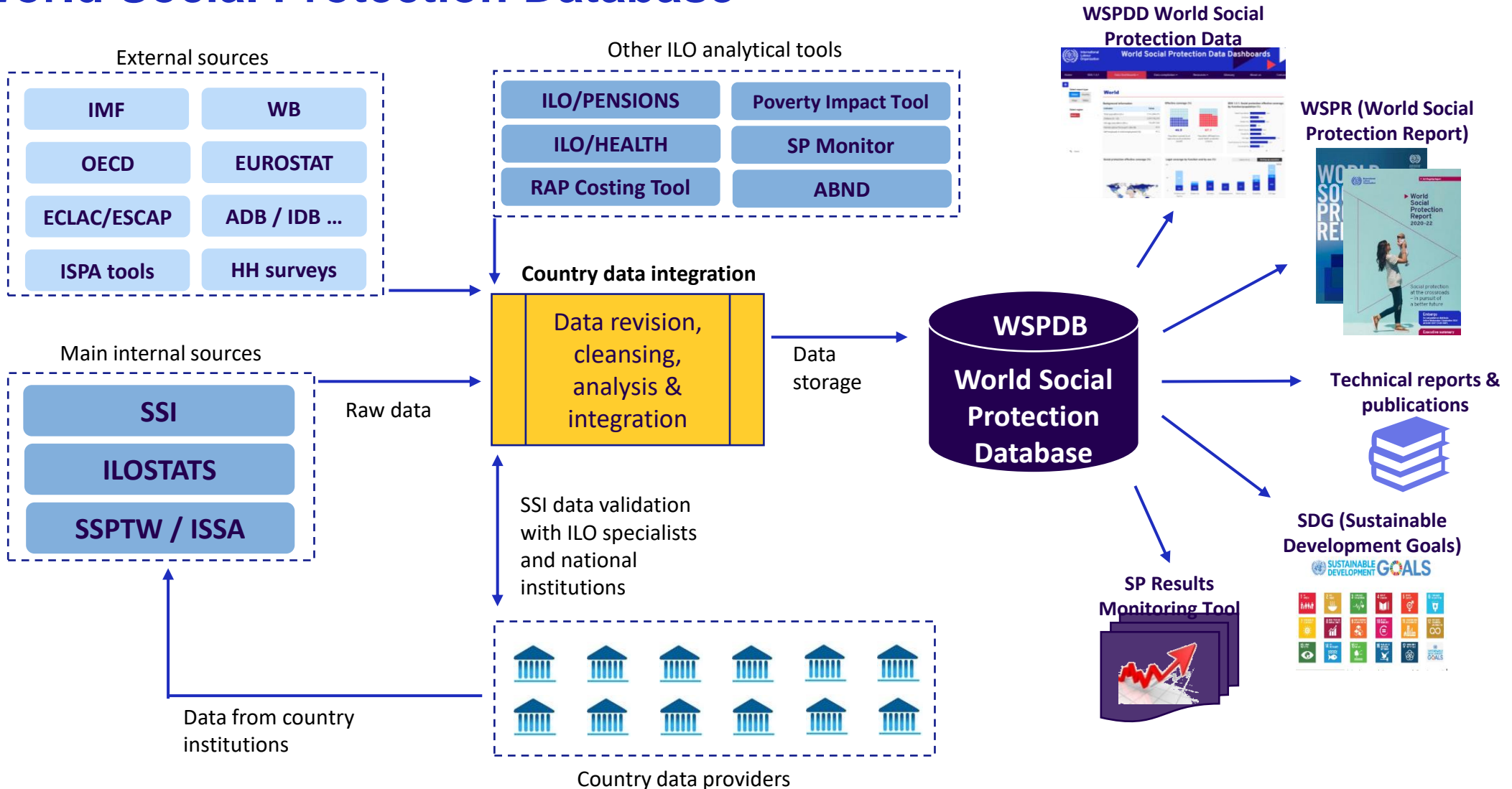
27. Expenditure on contributory system: Public expenditure on contributory system as a percentage of GDP	Contributory
28. Expenditure on non-contributory system: Public expenditure on non-contributory system as a percentage of GDP	Non-contributory
29. Expenditure by social protection function: Public expenditure by social protection function as a percentage of GDP	Old-age
30. Expenditure covered by social contributions: Social contributions as a share of total public expenditure on social protection	Aggregate/social protection
31. Coverage of non-national residents: Proportion of non-national residents abroad contributing to or receiving at least one social protection benefit	Migrants
32. Coverage of nationals living abroad: Proportion of nationals living abroad contributing to or receiving a social protection benefit	Migrants
33. Protection of injured workers: Proportion of workers injured in occupational accidents receiving work injury benefit	Work injury
34. Coverage of self-employed workers: Proportion of self-employed workers contributing to a social protection scheme	Contributory
35. Coverage of salaried workers: Proportion of employees contributing to a social protection scheme	Contributory
36. Health system coverage: Proportion of population affiliated to a health social protection system	Health
37. Legal coverage: Proportion of population group covered by existing law of mandatory contributory and non-contributory schemes	Old-age/ Dis./Surv./Sickn./Work injury/Unemp./Ch. fam./ Mat./Others
38. Adequacy of minimum old-age pension: Minimum old-age pension (contributory scheme) as a proportion of national minimum wage	Old age
39. Adequacy of minimum disability pension: Minimum disability pension (contributory scheme) as a proportion of national minimum wage	Disability
40. Adequacy of minimum unemployment benefit: Minimum unemployment benefit (contributory scheme) as a proportion of national minimum wage	Unemployment
41. Adequacy of minimum maternity benefit: Minimum maternity benefit (contributory scheme) as a proportion of national minimum wage	Maternity
42. Adequacy of average old-age pension: Average old-age contributory pension as a percentage of average national wage	Old age

Extended set of indicators

43. Adequacy of average disability pension: Average disability pension as a percentage of average national wage	Disability
44. Adequacy of average unemployment benefit: Average unemployment benefit as a percentage of average national wage	Unemployment
44. Adequacy of maternity benefit: Average maternity benefit as a percentage of average national wage	Maternity
45. Adequacy of minimum social pension: Minimum social pension as a percentage of subsistence minimum for old-age	Old age
46. Adequacy of minimum non-contributory disability pension: Minimum disability pension (non-contributory scheme) as a proportion of subsistence minimum for adults	Disability
47. Adequacy of minimum non-contributory benefit for children: Minimum child benefit (non-contributory scheme) as a proportion of subsistence minimum for children	Children
48. Adequacy of minimum non-contributory benefit for low income households : Minimum benefit level for low income households as a percentage of subsistence minimum for adults	Low income households
49. Adequacy of minimum social pension (compared to poverty line): Minimum social pension as a percentage of national poverty line	Old age
50. Adequacy of minimum non-contributory disability pension (compared to poverty line): Minimum disability pension (non-contributory scheme) as a percentage of national poverty line	Disability
51. Adequacy of child benefit (compared to poverty line): Minimum child benefit (non-contributory scheme) as a percentage of national poverty line	Children

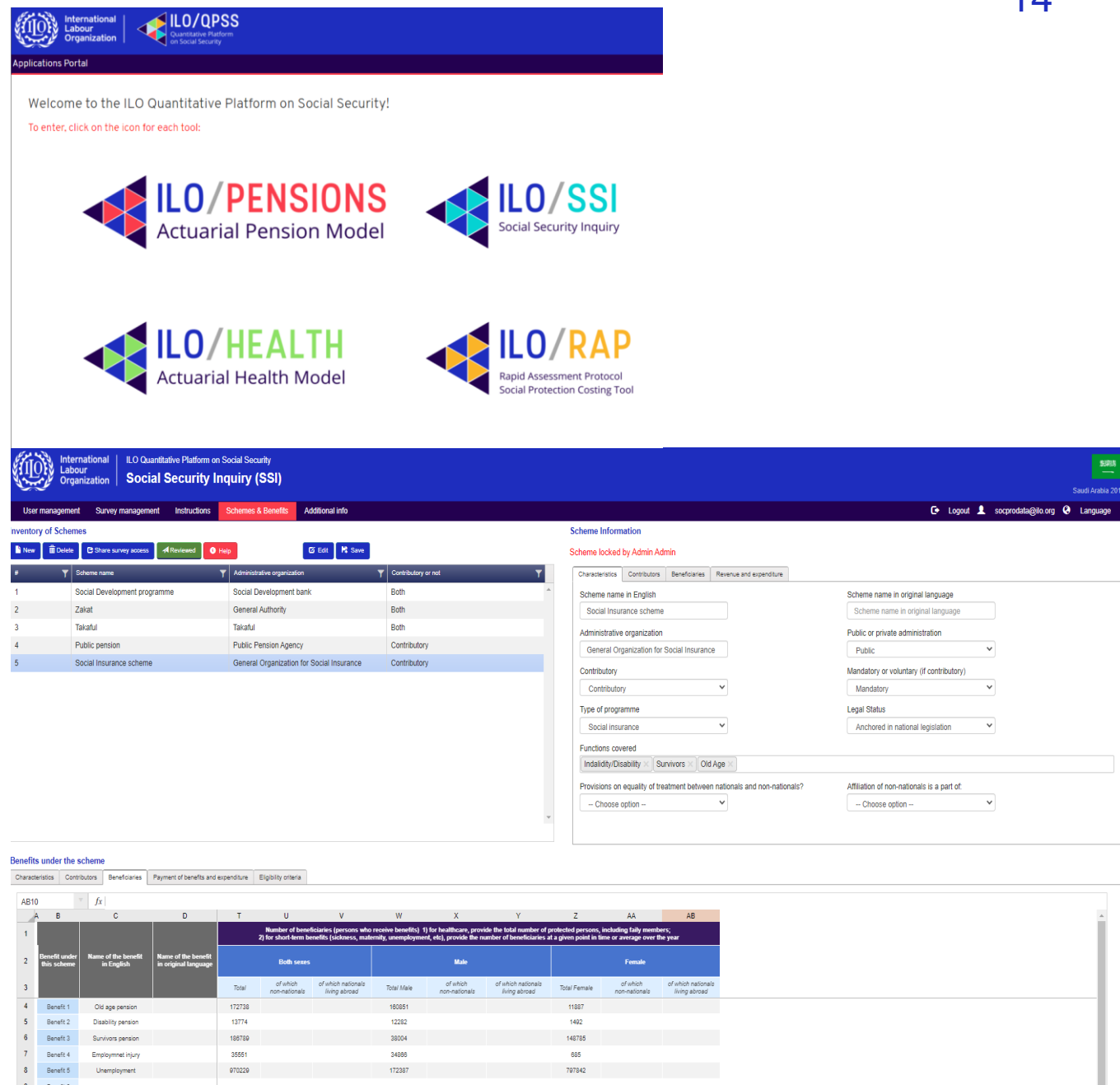
List is not exhaustive...

World Social Protection Database



Social Security Inquiry Online

- Questionnaire is used to compile data on social protection schemes and benefit coverage (incl. SDG 1.3.1 components); access to healthcare; indicators on benefit levels; revenue and expenditure
- Available at **QPSS.ILO.ORG**
- **Online tool - questionnaire (EN; FR; ES)**
 - Automatic survey management
 - Centralised users and status management
 - Simultaneous multi-users
 - User-friendly interface
 - Secure access to the information
- **Application in Africa:**
 - Egypt, Eswatini, Somalia, South Africa, etc.
 - Next: Cameroon, DRC, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Zambia, etc.



The screenshot displays the ILO/QPSS Applications Portal. The top navigation bar includes the ILO logo and the text 'International Labour Organization' and 'ILO/QPSS Quantitative Platform on Social Security'. Below the navigation bar, a welcome message reads: 'Welcome to the ILO Quantitative Platform on Social Security! To enter, click on the icon for each tool:'. Four tool icons are shown: ILO/PENSIONS (Actuarial Pension Model), ILO/SSI (Social Security Inquiry), ILO/HEALTH (Actuarial Health Model), and ILO/RAP (Rapid Assessment Protocol Social Protection Costing Tool).

The lower section of the screenshot shows the 'Social Security Inquiry (SSI)' interface. The top navigation bar includes the ILO logo and the text 'International Labour Organization' and 'ILO Quantitative Platform on Social Security Social Security Inquiry (SSI)'. Below the navigation bar, a menu includes 'User management', 'Survey management', 'Instructions', 'Schemes & Benefits', and 'Additional info'. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Inventory of Schemes' and 'Scheme Information'.

The 'Inventory of Schemes' section displays a table with the following data:

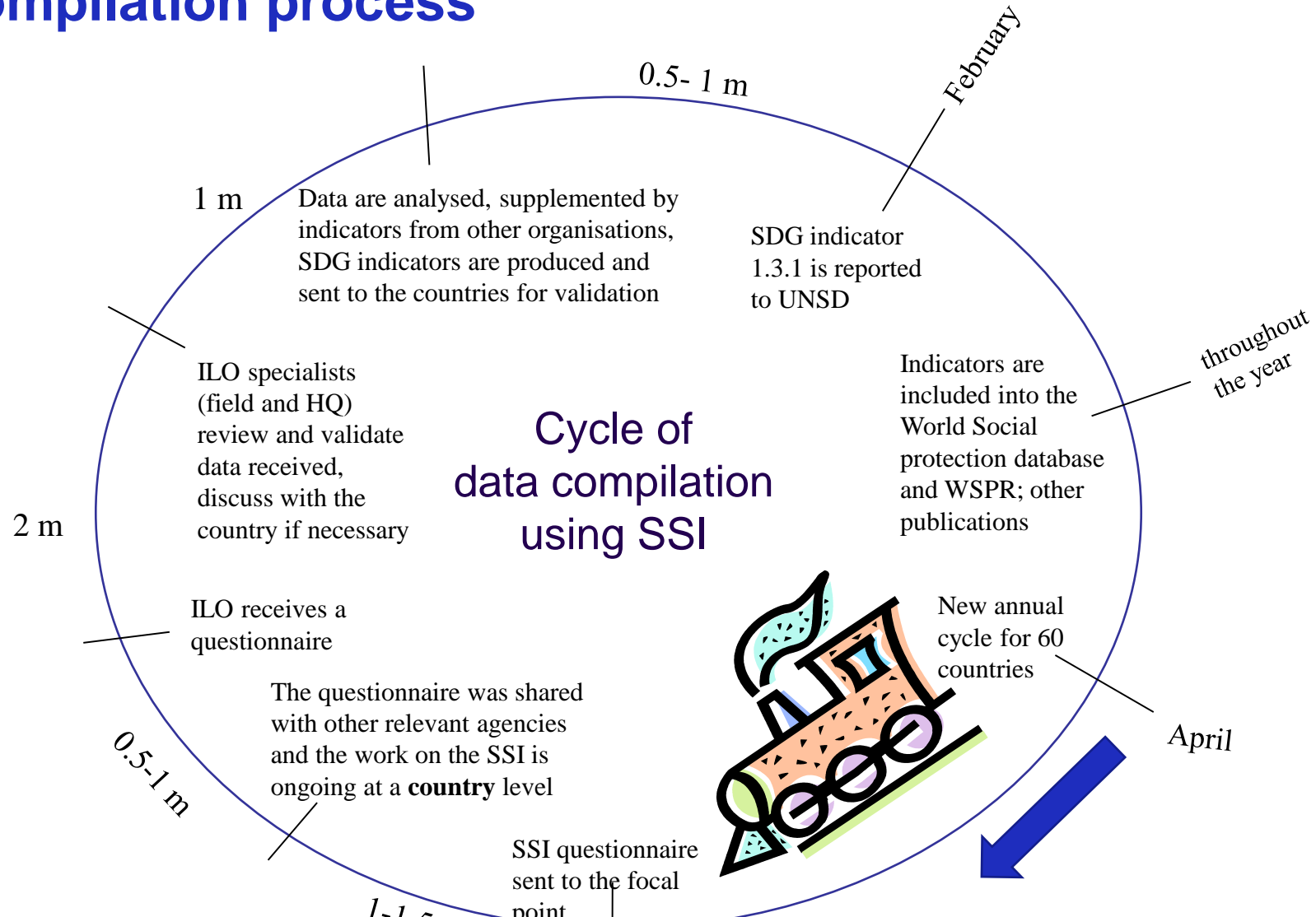
#	Scheme name	Administrative organization	Contributory or not
1	Social Development programme	Social Development bank	Both
2	Zakat	General Authority	Both
3	Takaful	Takaful	Both
4	Public pension	Public Pension Agency	Contributory
5	Social Insurance scheme	General Organization for Social Insurance	Contributory

The 'Scheme Information' section displays a form for editing scheme details. The form includes fields for 'Scheme name in English', 'Scheme name in original language', 'Administrative organization', 'Contributory', 'Type of programme', 'Functions covered', 'Provisions on equality of treatment between nationals and non-nationals', and 'Affiliation of non-nationals is a part of'.

The 'Benefits under the scheme' section displays a table with the following data:

Benefit under this scheme	Name of the benefit in English	Name of the benefit in original language	Number of beneficiaries (persons who receive benefits) 1) for healthcare, provide the total number of protected persons, including fully members; 2) for short-term benefits (sickness, maternity, unemployment, etc), provide the number of beneficiaries at a given point in time or average over the year								
			Both sexes		Male		Female				
			Total	of which non-nationals	of which nationals living abroad	Total Male	of which non-nationals	of which nationals living abroad	Total Female	of which non-nationals	of which nationals living abroad
Benefit 1	Old age pension		172738			160851			11887		
Benefit 2	Disability pension		13774			12262			1492		
Benefit 3	Survivors pension		188730			38004			148785		
Benefit 4	Employment injury		35551			34898			655		
Benefit 5	Unemployment		970229			172387			797842		

ILO data compilation process



The main social protection data and indicators. Mapping the social protection system (1)

What about statistical standards in this area?

- **Resolution concerning the development of social security statistics**
 - 1957: old but not really outdated
 - Encourages the development of a system of social security statistics
- **Covers the 9 contingencies as covered in C102**
- **Refers to both social insurance and social assistance type of programmes**
- **Provides guidelines and definition about the main types of data to be collected**
 - (a) participants (persons ‘protected’, ‘contributors’, ‘persons covered’)
 - (b) beneficiaries;
 - (c) benefits (level);
 - (d) expenditure and income.
- **Provides some examples and some of the basic principles regarding measurement issues**

The main social protection data and indicators. Mapping the social protection system (2)

□ Step 1 | Inventory of existing programmes/schemes and define/characterise each of them

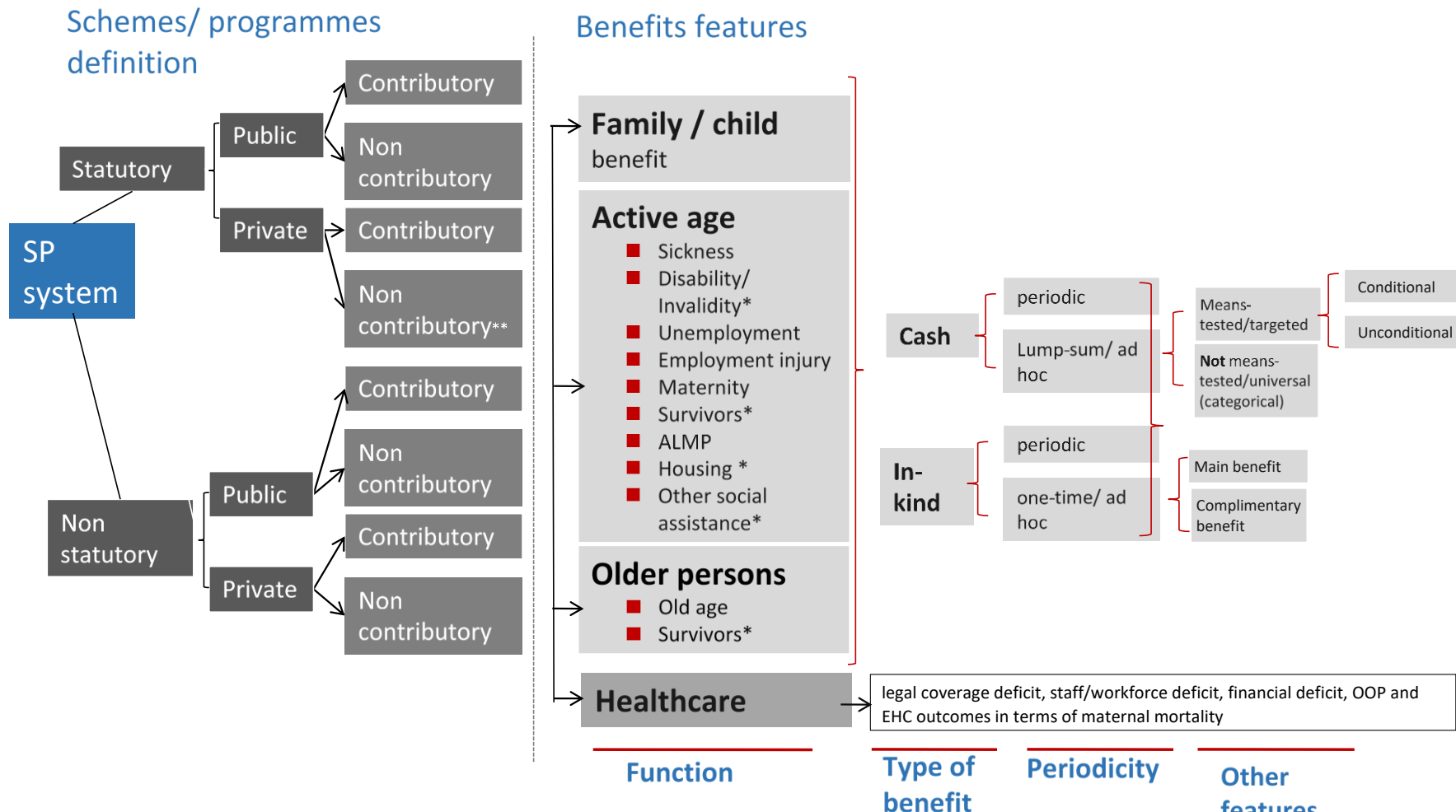
- Contributory or non-contributory
- Public or private
- Statutory scheme or programme
- Mandatory or voluntary scheme
- Universal scheme or not

□ Step 2 | For each scheme/programme: identification of benefits provided

- Function: Risk or contingency covered (medical care, old age, invalidity, survivors, employment accidents, unemployment family/children, maternity, poverty and social exclusion)
- Benefits in cash or in kind
- Periodic benefits vs. ad-hoc/one-off benefits
- Means-tested or non-means-tested benefits
- “Supplementary” or “basic” benefit

The main social protection data and indicators.

Mapping the social protection system (3)



Coverage data and indicators Principles for measurement [1]

The measures of social protection coverage should follow a set of principles

Principle 1 | Coverage indicators by contingency or social security function

Social security coverage can be directly measured only **separately** for each of the specific risk or social security function such as health care, old age or unemployment

- ➔ People may have access to health care, but not to old age pensions, or vice versa. A differentiated approach to measuring coverage is necessary.

Note: Aggregate coverage measures such as the ADB Social Protection Index can be built only by aggregating the separate coverage indicators for all social security contingencies.

Coverage data and indicators

Principles for measurement [2]

Principle 2 | Coverage by social security schemes against specific social risks and contingencies can be understood in two ways:

- 1 **“Potential”** coverage, measured by the number of persons protected if a given contingency occurs (for example, those covered by social insurance schemes, or contributors to such schemes)
 - **Reference population:** labour force, employed, working age or total population, specific target groups, etc.
 - **Numerator:** Active contributors or total persons insured by the scheme or groups entitled to an non-contributory benefit (when needed)

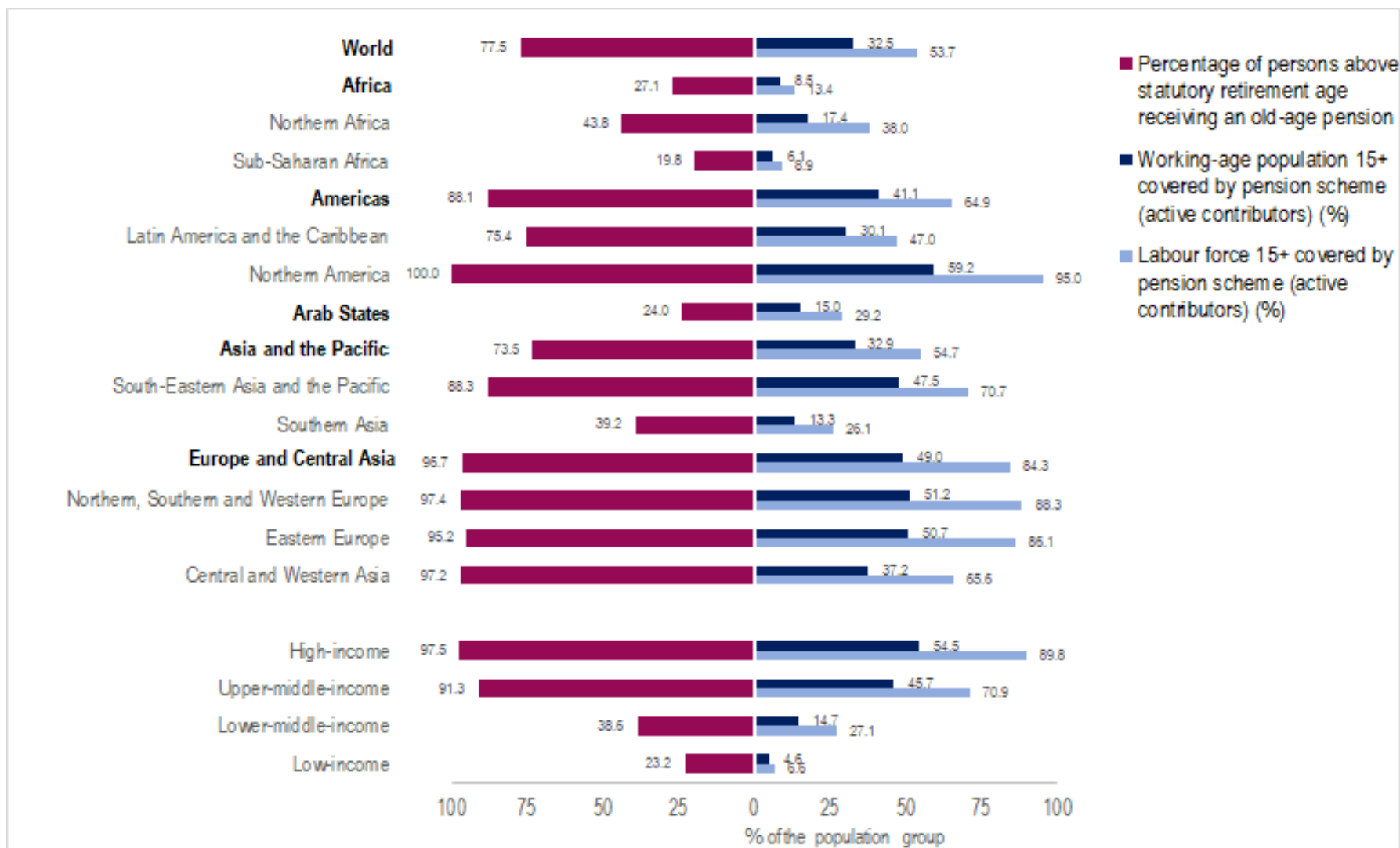
Coverage data and indicators

Principles for measurement [3]

Principle 2 | Coverage by social security schemes against specific social risks and contingencies can be understood in two ways

- 2 **Actual** coverage, the concept of ‘actual recipients’ relates to those receiving benefits at a certain point in time
 - **Reference population:** Target population for a given risk or contingency
 - e.g. Population aged 60 and above (or above statutory retirement age) for old age pensions; unemployed for unemployment benefits
 - **Numerator:** Persons who actually receive the benefit
 - two concepts are complementary and should be assessed separately

Example



Coverage data and indicators

Principles for measurement [4]

Principle 3 | The “double counting issue” of beneficiaries (relevant in the case of administrative data)

→ Situation

- Treatment of double counting for a given risk or function when there is a possibility for one person to be covered and / or beneficiary of several of these benefits (provided by the same or different schemes)

→ Solutions

- Make the distinction between basic and supplementary benefits and do not count people benefiting in addition to the basic scheme, supplementary (or top-up) benefits
- While estimating coverage ‘by function’ we limit the risks of double counting between several functions (ie: pension and health; family allowance and sickness benefits)
- Estimate coverage by function using [household survey data](#)

Why do we need social protection statistics?

Main questions to be answered

**3-5. Inform policies
about relevant options
to fill the gaps**

**1-2. Understand
/ assess the
current situation**

Diagnostic

1 What's in place?

Mapping national social protection systems

Overview of existing schemes, benefits provided, people covered and for what?

Resources invested in social protection & from which source

Diagnostic

2 What's missing?

Uncovered population in need for social protection: who are they? What are the needs?

Options for extension?

Impacts & assessment (1)

3 Impacts / effects of existing provision?

Evaluate effectiveness & efficiency of existing schemes and national social protection system

Impacts & assessment (2)

| Simulation

4. What impacts reforms may have?

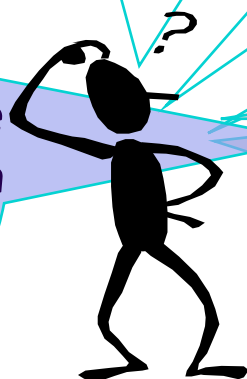
(assessing poverty, labour market and economic impacts)

Impacts & assessment (3) | Evaluation

5. What are the fiscal space needed for policy reforms? Estimating the cost

6. Monitoring

- Monitor the extension of coverage
- Monitor effects of social protection on poverty, inequality reduction; income maintenance, etc



Main sources of data - Administrative data

Primary or “traditional” source

- Data are (or should be) regularly collected and published by the institutions administering social security schemes/programmes
- Information on beneficiaries, benefits and persons covered: indispensable for the administration, monitoring and evaluation of the scheme/programme
- Not explicitly collected for research purposes and largely unexploited by research

Principal advantages: ideally...

- Complete information on persons protected and actual beneficiaries (break-down by sex and age)
- Little additional cost: data are collected for the regular functioning of the scheme/programme

Disadvantages with regard to coverage measurement

Need for
Household
survey data

- ▶ Administrative data usually contain ample information on those groups of the population that are covered but not on those who are **NOT** covered

Eligible non-recipients usually are not captured

While administrative data can be used to estimate the extent of coverage, they usually **do not provide** any insights on the causes and effects of non-coverage.

- ▶ **Double counting** possible in the case of beneficiaries receiving various benefits
- ▶ Still in many developing countries, often poor quality and availability of such data in the absence of properly managed records and information system
- ▶ Difficult to capture schemes that are less visible
- ▶ Fragmentation of sources (multiple schemes and programmes) and lack of coordination at the national level

► Main sources of data - Household Survey Data

Complementary to administrative data: ideal to have both

Overcome some of the problems encountered with administrative data (double counting, fragmentation, etc.)

Most appropriate information source for identifying existing gaps in coverage

Information on potential beneficiaries & their characteristics

Analyze the causes and effects of the absence of coverage

Information on the distribution of specific risks among the population

Provide important elements of information when assessing what can be the options for extension of coverage

Appropriate tool to analyse the impact of social protection on household income distribution (analysis of impact on poverty alleviation)

Disadvantages

- Improving but still very few countries include a sufficient number of appropriate questions on social protection in regular survey instruments...
- ... even fewer countries systematically analyse and use this information if available
- Cost: a representative household survey at national level is expensive
- Sampling method to extrapolate survey results: sometimes limited

World Social Protection Report 2020-22



- ▶ Gives a global overview of recent developments in social protection systems, including social protection floors, following a life-cycle approach.
- ▶ Covers the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ▶ Identifies critical protection gaps.
- ▶ Sets out key policy recommendations, and how to achieve the 2030 SDGs.
- ▶ Based on improved statistical data (available online in the [World Social Protection Database](#)) with greater country coverage compared to previous edition.

*Note that for methodological reasons the report does not provide trends over time.



[Link to video \(YouTube\)](#)

World Social Protection Dashboards (WSPD)

<https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=32>

SDG 1.3.1, other effective coverage indicators, legal coverage indicators, expenditure data, SP programme info in:

- Global and regional dashboards
- Country Profiles
- Tables' format
- Maps

Select report type

Global Country
Maps Tables

Select region

World x

Reset

Other regions

ECASSA Regional Dashboard

PALOP Regional Dashboard

See more

World Social Protection Report 2020-22

Social Protection Monitor

Social Protection Response to the COVID-19 Crisis

World

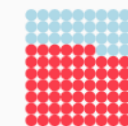
Background information

Indicator	Value
Total population (0+)	7,711,266,271
Old-age population (65+)	702,697,028
Female Labour force par. Rate (%)	47.2

Effective coverage (%)

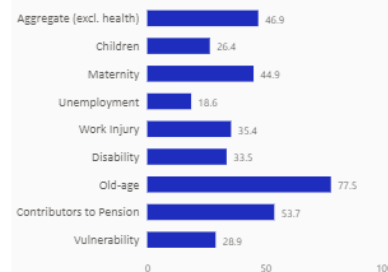


Population covered by at least one social protection benefit

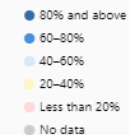
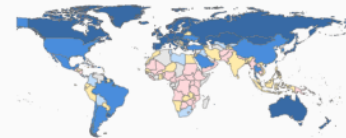


Population affiliated to a social health protection scheme

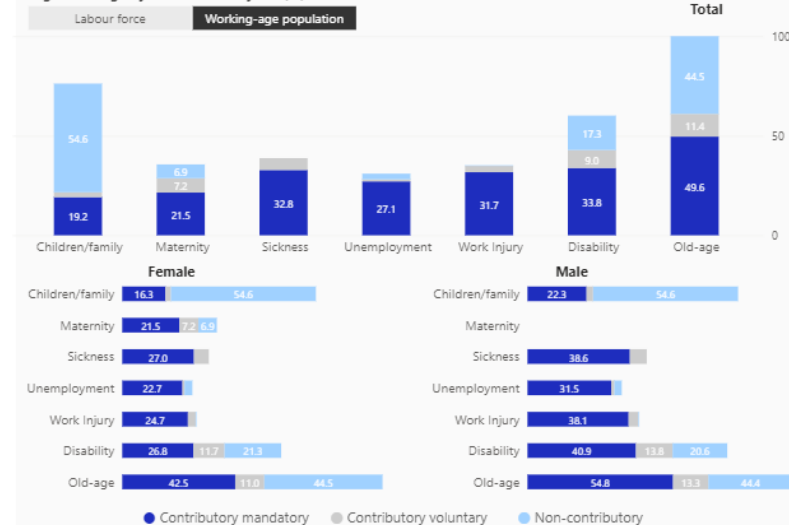
SDG 1.3.1: Effective coverage by function of social protection (%)



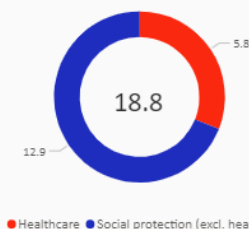
Social protection effective coverage (%)



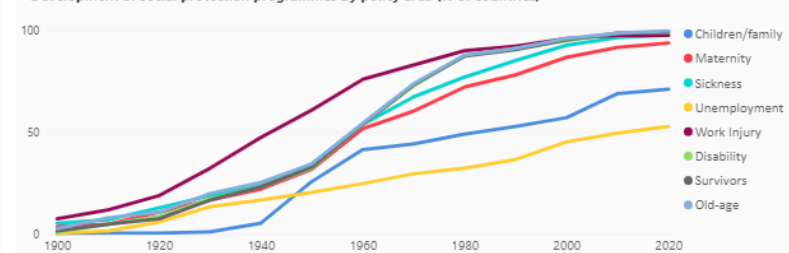
Legal coverage by function and by sex (%)



Public social protection expenditure by function (% of GDP)



Development of social protection programmes by policy area (% of countries)



▶ Guide to “Developing national systems on social protection statistics ”

According to the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), “*Members should monitor progress in implementing social protection floors and achieving other objectives of national social security extension strategies through appropriate nationally defined mechanisms, including tripartite participation ... and for the purpose they should regularly collect, compile, analyze and publish an appropriate range of social security data, statistics and indicators*”

- **National systems on social protection statistics and key institutional actors**
- **Gathering (input), processing, analyzing and publishing (output) social protection data**
- **Social protection indicators (main and additional) and social protection functions**
- **Data quality & standards in the field of social protection statistics**
- **M&E frameworks**
- **Data dissemination and communications**

► Resources & useful links:

Social Protection Platform: <https://www.social-protection.org/>

- **Quantitative Platform on Social Security, and ILO/SSI:** <https://qpss.ilo.org/>
- **World Social Protection Database & Dashboards:** <https://wspdb.social-protection.org/>
- **World Social Protection Report 2020–22 (figures and annexes):** <https://wspr.social-protection.org/>
- **Social Protection Monitor:** <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/ShowWiki.action?id=3426>

For inquiries, please contact:

- PFACTS@ilo.org

1. Proportion of older persons receiving pension

Ratio of persons above statutory retirement age receiving old-age pension to persons above statutory retirement age

$$= \frac{\text{Receptients of old – age contributory and non – contributory pension}}{\text{Population of pension age}}$$

Disaggregation:

- **Main:** Sex
- **Additional:** contributory/non-contributory; nationals/non-nationals

Scheme Level Metadata:

- Contributory/non-contributory
- Type of programme
- Anchored in national legislation

Benefit Level Metadata:

- Periodic/lump sum
- Statutory pension age
- Employment/contribution period required
- Universal/Targeted
- Conditionality
- Basic/supplementary

1.1 Proportion of population contributing to the pension system

Ratio of active contributors to the pension system to working-age population or labour force

$$= \frac{\text{Active contributors to the pension system}}{\text{Working age population or Labour force}}$$

Disaggregation:

- **Main:** Sex
- **Additional:** nationals/non-nationals

Scheme Level Metadata:

- Type of programme
- Mandatory/voluntary contribution
- Population group covered

Benefit Level Metadata:

N/A

2. Proportion of population contributing to the pension system

Ratio of persons receiving disability cash benefits to persons with severe disabilities

$$= \frac{\textit{Beneficiaries of disability pension}}{\textit{Persons with severe disabilities}}$$

Disaggregation:

- **Main:** Sex
- **Additional:** Contributory/non-contributory; nationals/non-nationals; age groups

Scheme Level Metadata

- :
- Contributory/non-contributory
- Type of programme
- Anchored in national legislation

Benefit Level Metadata:

- Periodic/lump sum
- Employment/contribution period required
- Universal/Targeted
- Conditionality
- Basic/supplementary

3. Persons receiving unemployment support

Ratio of recipients of unemployment cash benefits to the number of unemployed persons

$$= \frac{\text{Recipients of unemployment cash benefit}}{\text{Registered unemployed persons or unemployed} *}$$

Disaggregation:

- **Main:** Sex
- **Additional:** Contributory/non-contributory; nationals/non-nationals; age groups

Scheme Level

Metadata:

- Contributory/non-contributory
- Type of programme
- Anchored in national legislation

Benefit Level Metadata:

- Periodic/lump sum
- Employment/contribution period required
- Universal/Targeted
- Conditionality
- Basic/supplementary
- Maximum duration of benefit payment

4. Proportion of women giving birth covered by maternity benefits

$$\text{Ratio of women receiving cash maternity benefits to women giving birth in the same year} = \frac{\text{Recipients of maternity cash benefit}}{\text{Women giving birth in the same reference period}}$$

Disaggregation:

- **Main:** N/A
- **Additional:** Contributory/non-contributory; nationals/non-nationals

Scheme Level

Metadata:

- Contributory/non-contributory
- Type of programme
- Anchored in national legislation

Benefit Level Metadata:

- Periodic/lump sum
- Employment/contribution period required
- Universal/Targeted
- Conditionality
- Basic/supplementary
- Maximum duration of benefit payment

5. Persons covered in the event of work injury

Proportion of persons covered in the event of work injury

$$= \frac{\text{Persons covered in the event of work injury}}{\text{Employed persons}}$$

Disaggregation:

- **Main:** Sex
- **Additional:** Nationals/non-nationals

Scheme Level Data:

- Contributory/non-contributory
- Type of programme
- Anchored in national legislation

Benefit Level Data:

- Population group covered
- Periodic/lump sum
- Maximum duration of benefit payment
- Employment/contribution period required

6. Proportion of children covered by social protection benefits

Ratio of children/households receiving child or family cash benefits to the total number of children/households with children

$$= \frac{\text{HHs receiving / children receiving cash support}}{\text{Number of HHs with children or Number of children}}$$

Disaggregation:

- **Main:** Sex
- **Additional:** Contributory/non-contributory; Nationals/non-nationals; age groups

Scheme Level

Metadata :

- Contributory/non-contributory
- Type of programme
- Anchored in national legislation

Benefit Level Metadata:

- Periodic/lump sum
- Maximum duration of benefit payment
- Employment/contribution period required (*for parents*)
- Cash / in-kind
- Universal/Targeted
- Conditionality
- Basic/supplementary

7. Proportion of the poor covered by social protection systems

Ratio of the poor covered by social protection systems

$$= \frac{\text{Recipients of social assistance cash benefits}}{\text{Number of persons living below the poverty line}}$$

Disaggregation:

- **Main:** Sex
- **Additional:** Age; Nationals/non-nationals

Scheme Level

Metadata:

- Anchored in national legislation

Benefit Level Metadata:

- Periodic/lump sum
- Maximum duration of benefit payment
- Cash/in-kind
- Universal/targeted
- Conditionality
- Basic/supplementary

8. Proportion of vulnerable persons covered by floors/systems

Ratio of social assistance recipients to the total number of vulnerable persons*.

$$= \frac{\text{Receipients of non – contributory cash benefits}}{\text{(All children) + (persons > 65 y.o. NOT receiving contributory pension) + (working – age population NOT insured and NOT receiving contributory benefit)}}$$

Disaggregation:

- **Main:** Sex
- **Additional:** Age; Nationals/non-nationals

Scheme Level

Metadata:

- Anchored in national legislation

Benefit Level Metadata:

- Periodic/lump sum
- Maximum duration of payment
- Cash/in-kind
- Universal/targeted
- Conditionality
- Basic/supplementary

9. Proportion of the population protected in at least one area of social protection

Proportion of the total population receiving cash benefits under at least one of the contingencies

$$= \frac{\text{Receipients of cash benefits + contributors}}{\text{Population}}$$

Disaggregation:

- **Main:** Sex
- **Additional:** Nationals/non-nationals

Scheme Level Metadata*:

- Contributory/non-contributory
- Type of programme
- Mandatory/voluntary contribution
- Anchored in national legislation
- Type of programme

Benefit Level Metadata*:

- Periodic/lump sum
- Maximum duration of benefit payment
- Cash/in-kind
- Universal/targeted
- Conditional/unconditional
- Basic/supplementary