

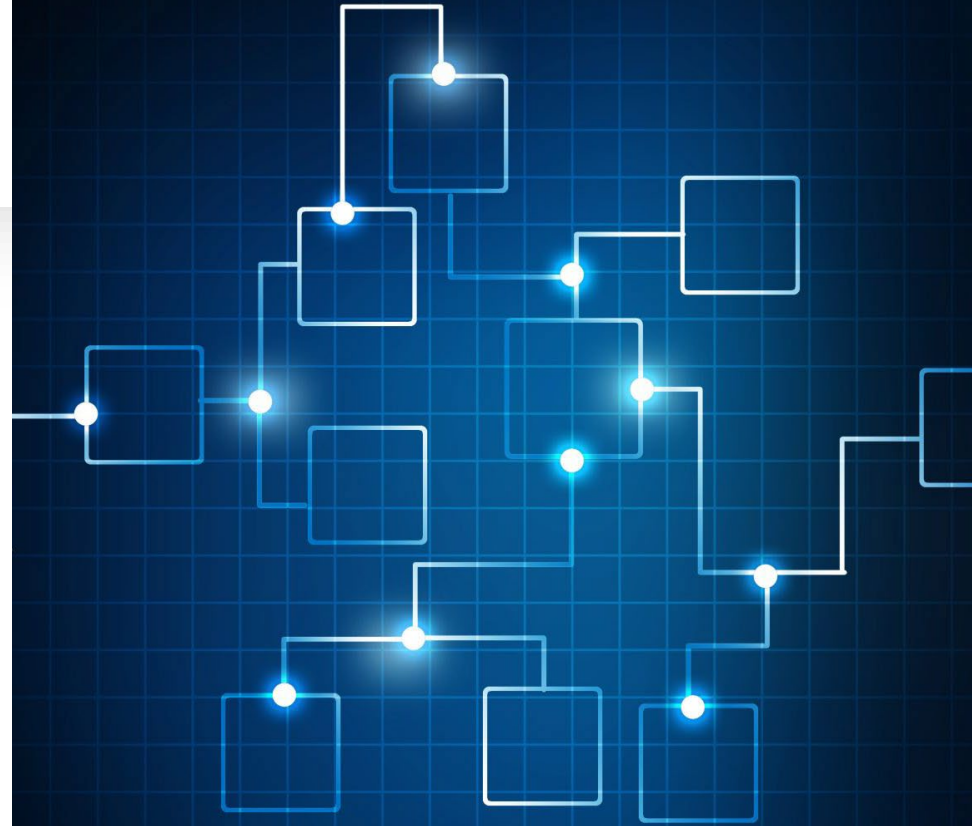
Data for social protection policy and programming

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Outline

- Social protection and its dimensions
- Why We need Data
- Data Sources
- Measuring social protection : Key indicators
- Challenges in measuring indicators
- Existing databases
- Recommendations



Social protection and its dimensions

- Social protection refers to public and private initiatives that provide income or consumption support to the poor, protect the vulnerable, and promote social inclusion.
- Types of Social Protection
 - Social Insurance (e.g., pensions, health insurance)
 - Social Assistance (e.g., cash transfers, food aid)
 - Labor Market Programs (e.g., job training, wage subsidies)

Measuring social protection : Key indicators

- Why do we need social protection statistics?
 - understand/assess the current situation
 - Diagnostic what is in place and what to cover
 - Inform policies about relevant options to fill the gaps
 - Monitoring
 - Monitor the extension of coverage
 - Monitor effects of social protection on poverty, inequality reduction, etc
- Social protection indicators
 - measure the effectiveness, coverage, and impact of social protection systems.
 - They are crucial for policy decisions, monitoring SDG 1.3.1, and ensuring inclusive development.
 - Informing policy and reforms
 - Accountability and benchmarking

Why do we need data for SP Programs

1. Needs Assessment:

Data helps identify vulnerable populations, understand the types and severity of risks they face, and assess the adequacy of existing social protection programs.

2. Program Design and Targeting:

Data informs the design of effective and targeted social protection interventions, including the selection of appropriate benefits, delivery mechanisms, and eligibility criteria.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation:

Data is essential for tracking the progress of social protection programs, assessing their impact on intended outcomes, and identifying areas for improvement.

4. Policy Formulation:

Data provides evidence to support the development of sound social protection policies, ensuring that they are relevant, efficient, and sustainable.

5. Resource Allocation:

Data helps in optimizing the allocation of resources for social protection programs, ensuring that they are distributed effectively to those who need them most.

Data Sources

- The selection of a data source has a huge impact on results.
- There are three options on the data sources:
 - *Using an existing data source if it has desirable properties.*
 - *Modifying an existing data source by adding questions on dimensions or*
 - *Designing and implementing a new source, with the aim of collecting information on the indicators that have been selected for the social protection programme*

Data Sources - Existing

	Census data	Administrative data	Household survey data
Sample	All households or individuals in a country.	Specific groups of the population.	Representative sample of households.
Purpose	Gather information about the general population. Present a full and reliable picture of the population in the country.	Registration, transaction and record keeping. Associated with the delivery of a service.	Collect detailed quantitative and qualitative information on a representative subset of the population to measure the level and trend of indicators.
Data collection time	Short period (less than five months).	From daily to annual.	Three to five months, or longer if stratified by season.
Disaggregation	Lowest level: administrative and geographic.	Lowest level: administrative and geographic.	Lower disaggregation depends on the size and design of the survey.
Frequency of data collection	10-year intervals.	Variable.	One to five-year intervals (depending on the survey).
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scope: entire household population. - Main national source: reliable benchmark data on key characteristics. - Usage: very comprehensive. - Disaggregation: smallest administrative areas of the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applicability: often larger sample than survey data. - Scope: usually tracks narrowly defined indicators. - Specificity: small subgroups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost-effectiveness: possible to collect in situations where complete enumeration is not practical or adequate administrative data are not available. - Scope: possible to ask multiple questions on characteristics of interest. - Reliability: better non-sampling error control if well-trained interviewers and supervisors ensure high-quality data collection. - Most common source of information to monitor poverty and deprivation in all countries.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simplicity and periodicity are not satisfied: complex to administer and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Usage: complex, difficult to clean and organize. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodicity may be infrequent and period between data collection and

Data Integration:

1. Integrating administrative data with household survey data:

This allows for a more complete picture of social protection coverage and impact, as well as for assessing the effectiveness of targeting.

2. Using social registries to improve program coordination and reduce duplication:

By linking social registries with administrative databases, it becomes possible to identify individuals who are already receiving benefits from other programs and adjust their assistance accordingly.

3. Employing data analytics tools to identify trends and patterns in social protection data:

This can inform policy decisions and program adjustments, ensuring that interventions are responsive to emerging needs.

Measuring social protection : Key indicators

- Key Social Protection Indicators : can be grouped into:
 - Coverage (who is covered by the program)
 - adequacy (whether the support is sufficient, how adequately are risks covered)
 - Impact (measure if the program reduced poverty and inequality
 - Social protection expenditure, benefit levels (how much support is provided)

Measuring social protection : Key indicators


- Examples of coverage indicators
 - % of population covered by at least one benefit
 - % of children receiving child benefits
 - % of unemployed receiving benefits
 - % of elderly receiving pensions
- Example of adequacy Indicators
 - Average benefit as % of poverty line or income
- Examples of Impact Indicators
 - Reduction in out-of-pocket health expenses
 - Labor market participation post-benefits
- Example of Social protection expenditure indicator
 - Social protection expenditure as % of GDP

Measuring social protection : Key indicators

- SDG indicator on social protection
 - 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 SDG 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 covered by employment injury schemes
 - Share of the poor covered by social protection systems
 - Share of the vulnerable covered by social protection systems

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Measuring social protection : Key indicators

- Measuring Performance
 - Indicators fall into:
 - Inputs (expenditure)
 - Outputs (beneficiaries)
 - Outcomes (coverage, adequacy)
 - Impacts (poverty reduction, equity improvement)
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Challenges in Measuring Indicators

Different definitions of social protection leading to a Weak comparability

Data gaps and outdated information especially in LICs

Informal sector inclusion

- Need for disaggregated data (gender, age, disability)

Lack of coordination in national processes

Limited public availability of data (dissemination)

Data Sources and Tools

ILO Social
Protection
Statistics

World Bank ASPIRE
database

UNICEF, OECD
databases

SDG Indicator
1.3.1, UNSD

ecastats.uneca.org

Recommendations



Promote importance of understanding and using indicators

Knowledge-sharing and capacity building



Standardization of conceptual definitions and methodologies



Build stronger systems through better data

Strengthen national data systems
Regular monitoring and evaluation
Disaggregated and inclusive reporting



Enhanced collaboration at regional level for more effective and efficient support to the development of regional social protection statistics