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The Review of Social Protection Indicators in Early Childhood

Commissioned by UNESCO within the framework
of the Holistic Early Childhood Development Index



**REVIEW OF POTENTIAL SOCIAL PROTECTION INDICATORS
IN EARLY CHILDHOOD**

A report to UNESCO, Section for Basic Education

Prepared under the Holistic Early Childhood Development Index Project

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and structure of the report

Numerous international agreements and conventions recognize social protection as a fundamental aspect of human rights; yet comprehensive and adequate social protection coverage remains a privilege to which only a minority of the world's population is granted access. In recent estimates, more than half of the world's people lack access to any form of social protection, and in the world's poorest regions fewer than 10% of people enjoy basic levels of social protection (ILO, 2010). In the absence of adequate social protection coverage, the adverse effects of poverty and exclusion are exacerbated, and families are left vulnerable to extreme material deprivation. As such deprivation is known to have obvious and profound detrimental effects on the physical, cognitive and emotional development of children, it is vital that parents and children have access to comprehensive forms of social protection.

This report examines varying conceptions of social protection as it relates to children and existing international and regional efforts to monitor and assess the social protection of children. Existing international and regional sources of social protection data are examined, and those indicators particularly relevant to the welfare of children are identified. Following from this review, we set forth a selection of indicators for recommended inclusion in the Holistic Early Childhood Development Index (HECDI), with the main focus on indicators of policy, recognizing that other reviews will focus on child outcome measures.

Defining social protection

Social protection is a concept lacking any single widely accepted definition. However, an undertaking such as this demands that the term be defined in a comprehensive and fully operationalized manner. Drawing upon the definitions adopted by the United Nations Secretariat, UNICEF and the World Bank, we define social protection as a set of policies and programmes seeking to reduce social and economic risk, to alleviate extreme poverty and deprivation, and to promote decent standards of living stemming in part from fair and equitable working standards. We further understand comprehensive, child-sensitive systems of social protection to require components matching three core dimensions of social protection: (1) the protection and support of minimum income standards for families with children, (2) the protection of children's access to adequate parental time and adult supervision, and (3) the provision of services and support vital to well-being and healthy development. This is the definition underlying our recommendations and giving rise to the particular forms of social protection on which we focus.

Existing measurement instruments

We reviewed existing global indices relating to child and human development and well-being and found that, within most such measurement instruments, the inclusion of indicators of social protection provision is primarily confined to indicators focusing on health-care services, with indicators concerning other forms of social protection provision being included only in rare instances. One regional index was reviewed which focused on measures of social protection, but not on children: the Social Development Index of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Existing indicators of social protection

Given the absence of existing global indices measuring social protection provision as it relates to children, the incorporation of social protection indicators in future indices will require the development of an original social protection measurement instrument, or the adaptation of an existing instrument – such as the ADB's Social Protection Index. In establishing such an instrument, a necessary first step is to identify social protection provision indicators suitable for inclusion.

Recommendations

The indicators we have selected for recommended inclusion in the HECDI represent distinct forms of social protection that seek to assist families with children through four different approaches. These approaches are: (1) policies and programmes designed to ensure that working families can maintain a decent standard of living through such forms of social protection as minimum wage policies and family allowances; (2) policies and programmes that allow families to maintain a decent standard of living when parents are unemployed or unable to work, such as unemployment insurance, work injury and disability benefits, and sickness benefits; (3) policies and programmes that assist families in meeting their needs when special circumstances arise or significant life events occur, such as maternity and paternity benefits, and benefits paid for sick and disabled children; and, (4) those forms of protection that give children adequate access to parental time, such as working time polices, maternity, paternity, sickness, and annual leave policies. For each of these forms of social protection recommended indicators include, where relevant, data measuring the existence of specific policies and programmes, and the generosity of benefits paid, the duration for which benefits are paid or leave is granted, and levels of coverage.

Several forms of social protection are not included in our recommendations because only limited data are available, they affect a minority of families with small children, or they are covered by other commissioned reviews.

INTRODUCTION

Numerous international agreements and conventions recognize social protection as a fundamental aspect of human rights; yet comprehensive and adequate social protection coverage remains a privilege extended to only a minority of the world's population. Recent estimates hold that more than half of the global population is without access to any form of social protection, and in the world's poorest regions fewer than 10% of people enjoy basic levels of social protection (ILO, 2010). In the absence of adequate social protection coverage, the adverse effects of poverty, vulnerability and exclusion are exacerbated, and families are left vulnerable to extreme material deprivation. As such deprivation is known to have obvious and profound detrimental effects on the physical, cognitive and emotional development of children, it is vital that parents and children have access to comprehensive forms of social protection.

This report examines varying conceptions of social protection as it relates to children and existing international and regional efforts to monitor and assess the social protection of children. Existing international and regional sources of social protection data are examined herein, and indicators particularly relevant to the welfare of children are identified. Following from this review, we set forth a selection of indicators for recommended inclusion in the Holistic Early Childhood Development Index (HECDI), with the main focus on indicators of policy, recognizing that other reviews will focus on child outcome measures.

Defining social protection

The mere process of identifying which types of policies and programmes may be thought to represent systems of social protection is in itself a rather complex undertaking. No single, broadly accepted definition of social protection can be said to exist and, while many attempts to define social protection share several key characteristics, most such definitions describe social protection by referencing such concepts as social assistance, social insurance, and labour market policies – concepts which themselves are often defined in variable terms. Consequently, a critical first step in developing a monitoring instrument capable of measuring relative levels of social protection around the world is to settle on a definition of social protection that is at once practical, conceptually sound and broadly reflective of consensus.

An obvious starting point for constructing a fully operationalized definition of social protection is to survey the prevailing definitions of the term. Although various definitions exist of social protection, they nearly all understand social protection to encompass policies and programmes designed to guarantee a minimum standard of living and to protect individuals and families against the economic and social shocks that may result from such contingencies as unemployment, disability and reaching old age.¹

Even within the United Nations system, the definitions of social protection adopted by various agencies differ, and the components of several of these definitions underpin the conceptualization of social protection that informs the review which follows. The United Nations Secretariat defines social protection as “a set of public and private policies and programmes undertaken by societies in response to various contingencies to offset the absence or substantial reduction of income from work; to provide assistance for families with children as well as provide people with health care and housing” (UN, 2000). The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) holds that “social protection is a set of interventions whose objective is to reduce social and economic risk and vulnerability, and to alleviate extreme poverty and deprivation” (UNICEF, 2008). However, in line with its mandate of advocating the protection of children, UNICEF maintains that a comprehensive social protection system ought to contain child-sensitive measures and should include four broad sets of

¹ See Appendix I for the exact definitions of social protection adopted by various United Nations agencies and OECD.

interventions: those that are protective, preventive, promotive and transformative. UNICEF thus defines social protection in terms that are more specific and somewhat more expansive than other definitions of social protection, encompassing several aspects of social policy typically absent in other definitions. The definition of social protection assumed by the World Bank is also quite distinct in that it emphasizes the role of social protection in improving and protecting human capital and regards labour market interventions as a form of social protection.

Given this project's focus on the development and well-being of children, and the importance of labour protection policies in relation to the economic and social welfare of working families, this report assumes a definition of social protection that incorporates features of the United Nations Secretariat, UNICEF and World Bank definitions of social protection. We understand social protection to be a set of policies and programmes that seek the reduction of social and economic risk, the alleviation of extreme poverty and deprivation, and the promotion of decent standards of living stemming in part from fair and equitable working standards. Furthermore, a child-sensitive system of social protection must facilitate these while also guaranteeing children adequate access to needed time with parents and adult supervision. As a result, we examine three dimensions of social protection: (1) the protection and support of minimum income standards for families with children, (2) the protection of children's access to adequate parental time and adult supervision, and (3) the provision of services and support vital to well-being, and healthy development. Inasmuch as children experience the drawbacks of life in a low-income family, they also experience the advantages of social protection policies designed to improve family income, such as adult education and job training programmes. A holistic account of the impact of social protection policies must consequently include not only those policies and programmes specifically targeting children but also all policies and programmes providing essential protection to a substantial portion of families with children. In examining these, a comprehensive understanding would include: (1) gaining knowledge of the laws and policies themselves, (2) examining their coverage and the extent of their implementation, and (3) examining outcomes.

REPORT METHODOLOGY

Having operationalized a definition of social protection for this report, we have taken the following steps before developing our recommendations of social protection indicators for inclusion in the Holistic Early Childhood Development Index.

Existing indices were identified by means of a systematic search of the online archives of all EFA convening agencies and critical lead organizations that support ECCE. Additionally, the archives of several regional intergovernmental organizations and development banks, and prominent NGOs focusing on development issues were searched, as were several databases archiving academic publications. Of the approximately 40 indices initially found, those meriting in-depth review were picked because they included indicators of child well-being and welfare, and because they were international or regional in scope. Indices centred exclusively on issues either removed from social protection or directly within the scope of other desk reviews of the HECDI project, or which were specifically designed to match the policy context of one particular country, were ruled out after initial review.

Each of the existing indices identified was reviewed according to several criteria. For each index, the organization or author responsible for developing it was identified, and an inventory was taken of the indicators used in calculating the index. These indicators were then assessed according to whether they measured items directly related to policy intentions or those related to outcomes, and whether any of the indicators used in each index were directly linked to social protection as defined above. Further, we have noted the number of countries to which each index has been applied, the years during which the data used to compile each index was collected (including previous releases) and, in the absence of information regarding data collection dates, the year of publication.

A further search, following an approach similar to that used to identify existing indices, was used to identify existing databases which could be sources of information for indicators of social protection to be incorporated in the HECDI. Again, a systematic search was conducted of each the online archives of EFA convening agencies and those critical lead organizations supporting ECCE, as well as of the archives of regional IGOs, development banks, and relevant NGOs, and of academic databases. The main purpose of the search was to identify international or regional databases either composed entirely of or containing indicators of social protection, excluding areas of social protection being addressed by other HECDI contributors. Databases were only selected for in-depth review if they were found to include indicators of direct relevance to social protection policies or outcomes, and if they were either international or regional in scope.

The databases found to contain indicators of social protection were then reviewed according to a number of descriptive criteria. For each database, the organization or author responsible for developing it and the location (if available online) at which the database can be accessed was identified, and the types of variables they contain are briefly described.² Databases were assessed according to whether the indicators they contained measured items directly related to social protection policy intentions, or those related to either social protection outcomes or implementation. It was also noted which of the three earlier described dimensions of social protection (income, time, and services and support) are represented in each database, the number of countries for which data are available, the year for which the most recent data are available, and the years for which previous data are available.

While the above detailed search methods were designed to be as comprehensive as possible, given the vast body of research in the areas of child well-being and welfare and social protection, this review is less than exhaustive and may overlook other relevant indices and databases.

REVIEW OF EXISTING INDICES

A review of existing indices related to child and human development and well-being has demonstrated that, in most indices of this type, the inclusion of indicators related to social protection provision is mainly confined to indicators focusing on the provision of health-care services, with indicators related to other forms of social protection being included only in rare instances. Fourteen mainly international indices which centre on indicators of human and child development and well-being were reviewed,³ and it was found that while some of these indices contained relevant outcome measures bearing some relationship to the concept of social protection (i.e. relative income poverty, deprivation, etc.), apart from indicators related to health-care provision, only one of the indices was found to contain measures of public social protection provision and implementation, or policies and laws relevant to social protection efforts.

For the purposes of this review, the indices examined have been separated into two categories. These categories are (1) indices produced by EFA convening agencies and critical lead organizations that support ECCE, and (2) indices produced by academic sources, NGOs and development organizations. Detailed descriptions of the indicators used in constructing each of these indices can be found in Tables 1 and 2:

- (a) Indices produced by EFA convening agencies and critical lead organizations that support ECCE:

² As several of the databases reviewed contain hundreds of variables, tabulating all relevant variables proved impractical at this stage; however, the most relevant indicators in each of the databases are described in detail in subsequent sections of this report.

³ Again, it is important to note that only indices focusing on indicators of well-being and child welfare were selected for detailed review. Indices centred exclusively on topics being reviewed by other HECDI contributors and other issues far removed from social protection were ruled out after initial review.

- (i) Human Development Index (UNDP);
 - (ii) Multidimensional Poverty Index (UNDP and OPHI);
 - (iii) Human Poverty Index (UNDP);
 - (iv) Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF);
 - (v) Child Well-being in Rich Countries Report Card (UNICEF);
 - (vi) Child Development Index – Brazil (UNICEF);
 - (vii) Child Development Index – Peru (UNICEF);
 - (viii) EFA Development Index (UNESCO);
 - (ix) OECD Child Well-being Indicators (OECD);
- (b) Indices produced by academic sources, NGOs, and development organizations:
- (i) Child Development Index (Save the Children);
 - (ii) Legatum Prosperity Index (Legatum Institute);
 - (iii) Child Status Index (USAID);
 - (iv) Child Well-being Index – Europe (Jonathan Bradshaw and Dominic Richardson);
 - (v) Social Protection Index (Asian Development Bank).

With the exception of the Asian Development Bank’s Social Protection Index, none of the indices examined were found to contain indicators directly related to the measurement of social protection policy or implementation other than those including indicators concerning health-care provision. A focus on indicators of outcomes rather than policy has proved to be a central characteristic shared by nearly all the reviewed indices. Of the 14 indices reviewed, only two—the Legatum Prosperity Index and the ADB’s Social Protection Index—contain measures that coincide with policy and practices. These are important as they highlight areas directly actionable by policymakers.

Eleven indices include a diversity of indicators measuring a range of outcomes that can be linked to the social protection of children. Six of these indices contain indicators of material well-being and income in the form of such measures as relative income poverty, household assets and unemployment. Nine indices contain indicators measuring access to services and supports vital to the social protection of children, such as access to adequate housing and medical care. In addition, two indices feature indicators concerned with child labour or other abusive and exploitative practices. However, while all the above indicators do relate to some constituent of social protection as a broader concept and offer potentially valuable understandings of the outcomes stemming from systems of social protection, none of these indicators address the policy dimensions of what can quite readily be described as two of the most fundamental components of social protection – social security and labour protection affecting family income and parental time.

The Social Protection Index – The Asian Development Bank

The indices identified included one index focusing solely on social protection indicators. Described by its authors as one of the first attempts to “quantify the impact of social protection activities in terms of expenditure, beneficiaries or the impact of the programs, and to assess social protection schemes following a standard methodology” (Baulch et al., 2008), the Social Protection Index (SPI) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a monitoring instrument able to facilitate international comparisons of both the statutory intents and policy-related outcomes of national social protection programmes. Although the SPI has so far only been applied to 31 Asian and Pacific countries, the index could readily be applied to any country for which the necessary data are available.

The ADB Social Protection Index is based on a series of aggregate measures that monitor expenditures and rates of coverage for social protection programmes targeting six distinct vulnerable populations. Those six groups include the unemployed/underemployed, the elderly, the sick, the poor, the disabled and children with special needs (Baulch et al., 2008). In common with what will be required of the HECDI, the authors of the SPI were required to concentrate on quantifiable areas of social protection.

Put simply, the ADB's Social Protection Index is the product of four component indicators:

- Social Expenditure: Based on total expenditure on all social protection programmes as a percentage of GDP;
- Social Protection Coverage: The total number of beneficiaries as a proportion of the specific population targeted by each social protection programme. A combined measure based on the application of this formula to each of the six vulnerable groups considered;
- Social Protection Distribution: The number of poor beneficiaries of social protection programmes as a percentage of the poor population;
- Social Protection Expenditure Going to the Poor: Average social protection expenditure for each poor person as a percentage of the poverty line.

While a social protection index based on a more comprehensive set of indicators than those used in the SPI may provide a more holistic understanding of social protection policies and outcomes within particular countries, the team that developed the SPI intentionally designed the index to be computationally easy (Baulch et al., 2008). As a result, the indicators used in the design of the SPI are only a few among many indicators that may be suitable for incorporation in such an index. While the SPI accounts for the level of coverage provided by a country's system of social protection (via the Social Protection Coverage Indicator), the level of governmental investment in social protection (via the Social Expenditure Indicator), and the redistributive capacity of a country's system of social protection (via the Social Protection Distribution and Social Protection Expenditure Going to the Poor), the index lacks detailed indicators relevant to the particular characteristics of specific benefit programmes. These characteristics, such as benefit duration and generosity, provide a more comprehensive understanding of the specific entitlements of social protection beneficiaries.

REVIEW OF EXISTING INDICATORS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

In the absence of existing global indices concerning social protection, the incorporation of social protection indicators in future indices will require the development of an original social protection measurement instrument, or the adaptation of an existing instrument to accommodate available, relevant data. Once the framework for such an instrument has been established, a necessary next step is to identify social protection indicators. At present, the most extensive international data relating to social protection provision mainly concern policy and laws rather than implementation. While these data are useful in their own right, in some countries the actual implementation of social security programmes may be at odds with how these same programmes are described in policy. It is therefore important that any indices including indicators of social protection provision be so constructed as to strike an appropriate balance between available data concerning social protection policies and laws and data on the implementation of social protection.

In accordance with the same methodology as that used to identify existing development indices, eight international databases containing indicators of social protection policies, laws and implementation have been identified, and their particular components and issues related to data availability are given in Table 3:

Databases containing indicators in the area of social protection and welfare of children:

- (i) Mutual Information System on Social Protection – MISSCEO (Council of Europe);
- (ii) Mutual Information System on Social Protection – MISSOC (European Commission);
- (iii) Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database (ILO);
- (iv) TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases (ILO);
- (v) Social Security Inquiry Database (ILO);
- (vi) Social Security Expenditure Database (ILO);
- (vii) Social Expenditure Database – SOCX (OECD);
- (viii) OECD Family Database (OECD);
- (ix) World Development Indicators – WDI (World Bank).

In addition to the eight social protection databases found, a ninth database, the World Bank's World Development Indicators database, was found to contain indicators which, while not directly relevant to social protection, contain valuable data relating to some of the vulnerable populations towards which social protection programmes are often targeted.

The Council of Europe (MISSCEO) and the European Commission's (MISSOC) Mutual Information System on Social Protection databases are virtually identical in terms of the indicators making up each database. Both databases cover all nine principal branches of social security and contain a multitude of variables describing basically all elements of social security system design, elements such as programme eligibility requirements, minimum and maximum benefit rates, and the calculation formulae used to determine benefits. Furthermore, both databases are updated in accordance with similar methodology, wherein designated correspondents from the national ministry or institution responsible for social security in each of the relevant countries make periodic updates to the database to ensure that data accurately reflect changing social security policies. As the data contained in these databases are comprehensive and updated regularly by representatives of the national bodies responsible for social security administration in each of the countries featured in these databases, MISSOC and MISSCEO are excellent sources for data relating to social protection in Europe. Both MISSOC and MISSCEO contain data for each year between 2004 and 2010. Apart from their focusing almost exclusively on European countries, the main shortcoming of these databases is that the indicators they contain lack implementation and outcome data.

While the ILO's Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database (SSPMD) is much like the MISSCEO and MISSOC databases in that it contains virtually identical indicators concerning the particular characteristics of social security systems as established by national policy, this ILO database is far more extensive than either the MISSCEO or the MISSOC database, containing data for 134 countries. Another of the SSPMD's strengths is that it contains data for as early as 1989, permitting time-series analysis for a period of over 20 years. As the Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database is compiled using data from other sources and databases, including the United States Social Security Administration's semi-annual Social Security Programmes Throughout the World reports and the previously mentioned MISSCEO and MISSOC databases, the data it contains are not always as recent as those in the regularly updated components from which it was built.

As a companion database to the SSPMD, the ILO's Social Security Inquiry Database (SSID) represents a vital source of data pertaining to social protection policy implementation. Containing data for six of the nine principal branches of social security (family benefits being among those excluded), the SSID contains valuable data on the ratios of those covered and/or receiving benefits to the broader demographic group to which those beneficiaries belong (i.e. the ratio of old-age

pension beneficiaries to those having reached retirement age). The SSID contains data for each year between 2000 and 2008. However, data are not available for every country in the database for each year, and there are only 76 countries – from all regions of the world – for which data have been collected.

A third ILO database is the Social Security Expenditure Database (SSED). Compiled with data from a variety of United Nations agencies and IGOs, the SSED contains data on social expenditures (expressed as % of GDP) for the nine principal branches of social security dating back to 1989. However, as in the case of the Social Security Inquiry Database, data are not available for all the 134 countries appearing in the database for all years and this database lacks the information needed to measure efficiency of expenditures.

Although the scope of the above three ILO databases has some limitations in terms of providing a comprehensive portrait of social protection efforts internationally, these databases contain many of the indicators and data needed for developing an international social protection index.

One final database is the OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX). Although it is quite similar to the ILO's Social Security Expenditure Database, unlike the SSED, the OECD's SOCX database represents social expenditures not only as a percentage of GDP but also as a percentage of overall government expenditure, and in each country's national currency as well, thus allowing for greater analytical scope. The SOCX contains comprehensive data covering three decades, with social protection spending figures since 1980 for some countries. However, as this database is an OECD project, its coverage only extends to the 34 OECD member countries and comparable data are not available for all countries for all years.

Of these databases, all but two contain indicators of child-specific social protection. That is, six of the eight databases reviewed contained indicators describing aspects of the policy intentions, implementation or outcomes of social protection programmes from which children were intended to benefit directly, often in the form of family allowances or other cash transfers to families.

RECOMMENDED INDICATORS

The indicators that we have selected for recommended inclusion in the Holistic Early Childhood Development Index represent distinct forms of social protection seeking to assist families with children through four different approaches. Those approaches include: (1) policies and programmes designed to ensure that working families can maintain an adequate standard of living through such forms of social protection as minimum wage policies and family allowances; (2) policies and programmes that allow families to maintain an adequate standard of living when parents are unemployed or unable to work, such as through unemployment insurance, work injury and disability benefits, and sickness benefits; (3) policies and programmes that assist families in meeting their needs when special circumstances arise or significant life events occur, such as benefits paid for sick and disabled children; and maternity and paternity benefits, (4) forms of protection giving children adequate access to parental time, such as working time policies and maternity, paternity, and sickness policies. For each of these forms of social protection recommended indicators include, where relevant, data measuring the generosity of benefits paid, the duration for which benefits are paid or leave is granted, levels of coverage,⁴ and associated public expenditures.

⁴ Note that comparable international data providing social protection coverage estimates are at present only available for unemployment benefits, old-age benefits, and work injury benefits; hence coverage indicators are only included for these three forms of social protection.

Several forms of social protection are not included in our discussion because only limited data are available on these indicators, they affect a minority of families with small children, or they are covered by other commissioned reviews:

- Early childhood education, health-care provision, and child protection are being addressed in more detail by other HECDI contributors;
- Old-age pensions and survivor's benefits can affect the income and resources of families with young children but are not covered here because they concern a minority of these families.

Systems of tax and transfer and in-kind support like food and housing play a central part in the social protection of families. They are not covered in detail here because the desk review was asked to cover areas on which global data already exist. Collecting data on these is an important priority for a Holistic Early Childhood Development Index.

As discussed in the previous section of this report, there exist several international sources of country-level data relevant to social protection interventions, and while a number of the indicators recommended here are included in several databases, no single source meets all of the criteria for making its data ideally suited for use in the HECDI. A project of this nature would benefit greatly from the inclusion of data that is readily quantifiable, easily comparable across countries, regularly updated, and for which there is data available for all of the world's countries. Among data sources currently maintained by intergovernmental organizations, the databases maintained by the ILO and SSPTW come closest to meeting these criteria, but still fall short of needs in terms of data coverage and comparability. The ILO's Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database gives data for only 134 countries and, similarly, the TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases only have data for 125 countries. And, while these databases do contain data relevant to many of the indicators recommended here, these data are not in all cases structured in a manner which lends easily to quantitative analysis, and there are important indicators for which data is lacking.

In the absence of existing data sources which fulfill all of the criteria described above, there are several alternatives that merit some consideration. New country-level data could be collected for inclusion in the HECDI. While this approach allows for the greatest amount of control over the data used, allowing indicators to be shaped to the precise criteria of the project, collecting such data may be redundant. A second approach would be to partner with the ILO or ISSA in expanding their present efforts to include producing social protection data that fulfills the criteria of quantifiability, comparability, and total global coverage. And, a final possible approach that could be adopted would be to adapt data presently available within written reports to a format that is better suited to quantitative analysis. For example, this approach could entail building a database based on the contents of the International Social Security Association's semi-annual Social Security Throughout the World (SSPTW) reports, which contain detailed information on the social security programmes of 168 United Nations Member States but not currently in a quantitatively analyzable format. Data coding could be carried out by a UNESCO-ISSA collaboration. Existing efforts to quantify SSPTW, such as the McGill Institute for Health and Social Policy's Poverty Reduction Database, could be drawn upon to facilitate these efforts.

Descriptions of existing databases containing those indicators recommended for inclusion in the HECDI can be found in Appendix II, including the number of countries for which data are available and the most recent year for which data were collected. As discussed above, the data to be used in the HECDI will need to go beyond current databases if it is to be quantitatively comparable across all countries and regularly updated by an intergovernmental organization. The descriptions of these databases are meant to be illustrative of the data available based on existing sources. In addition, Appendix III lists all recommended indicators, by policy type, and indicates – if existing data sources are to be built upon – the sources from which data relating to each indicator could be drawn. Each of the recommended indicators covering eight areas of social protection is discussed below. The indicators are described according to the form in which they are at present available.

Furthermore, many of the indicators selected can readily be combined into equally descriptive aggregate measures. For example, for several of the forms of social protection discussed below indicators exist both of the minimum duration for which a benefit is paid and of the minimum amount of the benefit paid. By multiplying these two indicators, an aggregate measure can be established which indicates the minimum benefit a beneficiary can expect to receive over the entire course of the benefit entitlement period. It should also be noted that of the areas of social protection described below there are at present only recent international data on rates of coverage for unemployment benefits. However, we recommend that the HECDI contain data on coverage rates for all included areas of social protection, provided it becomes possible to acquire such data.

Minimum Wage

Minimum wages represent a policy instrument establishing a floor for the compensation paid to a worker for work performed and services rendered, and policies establishing minimum wages are applied in more than 90% of United Nations Member States (ILO, 2008; 1992). In real terms, however, minimum wage levels vary significantly throughout the world and in many countries certain categories of workers are denied access to this basic form of labour protection; both significantly affect the likelihood that children will be raised in poverty. We have recommended for inclusion in the HECDI two indicators relating to minimum wage policies which account for variation both in the levels at which minimum wages are set and in the application of minimum wage policies to all categories of workers. The two indicators of minimum wage we have recommended include:

- Generosity of minimum wage: Measuring the level at which the normal minimum wage is set;
- Universality of minimum wage: Measuring whether minimum wage rates are applied universally, or whether certain categories of workers are excluded from receiving the normal minimum wage.

Family Benefits

Family Allowances and Child Benefits exist to provide additional support to families with children. Despite the important role family benefits play in offsetting some of the costs associated with raising and nurturing young children, family benefits remain one of the least common forms of social protection to be implemented in countries around the world. According to the Institute for Health and Social Policy's own Poverty Reduction Database, at present, fewer than 45% of United Nations Member States possess a family benefits programme covering a significant proportion of families. Given the importance of family benefits in particular to this project's aims, a rather extensive battery of indicators relating to family benefit policies and programmes are being recommended for inclusion in the Holistic Early Childhood Development Index. These indicators account for such important factors as the duration for which family benefits are paid, the generosity of benefits, the universality of benefit programmes, and the existence of specific supplements for particular demographic groups. Specifically, these indicators include:

- Duration of benefits for children 0-8: Measuring the duration for which family benefits are paid for eligible children between the ages of 0 and 8;
- Generosity of benefits for children 0-8: Measuring the level at which benefits are paid for eligible children between the ages of 0 and 8. If there is a range, the minimum benefit level should be used as an indicator;
- Universality of benefits for children 0-8: Measuring whether family benefits are provided to all families with children between the ages of 0 and 8, or if benefits are only provided on a contributory or means-tested basis, or only to particular groups;

- Supplement provided to single parents: Measuring whether a supplemental family benefit is paid to single parent families;
- Supplement provided to orphans: Measuring whether a supplemental family benefit is paid for children who have lost both parents;
- Supplement provided to disabled children: Measuring whether a supplemental or increased family benefit is paid for children living with a disability.

Unemployment Benefits

Particularly during times such as the recent global economic crisis, unemployment rates rise and a significant number of families have to rely on the partial income replacement provided by unemployment benefits in order to maintain a minimum standard of living. Publicly administered unemployment benefits, however, like family benefits, remain a form of social protection that has yet to be implemented in most of the world's countries. According to the ILO's World Social Security Report 2010/11, only 89 countries have established some form of publicly administered unemployment benefits, and within these countries benefit durations and eligibility criteria are such that in only 29 countries do more than a third of the unemployed population actually receive unemployment benefits. For a comprehensive understanding of the adequacy of any unemployment benefit scheme, account must be taken not only of the generosity of the benefits provided but also of the duration for which benefits are paid, and the benefit eligibility criteria. Consequently, those indicators of unemployment benefits being recommended for inclusion in the HECDI consider these criteria as well as whether supplement benefits are provided to unemployed persons with dependent children, and coverage estimates. Indicators concerning unemployment benefits recommended for inclusion in the HECDI include:

- Duration of unemployment benefits: Measuring the minimum duration for which unemployment benefit provision is guaranteed;
- Supplemental benefit for those with dependent children: Measuring whether a supplement benefit is provided or an extension of benefit duration is granted to beneficiaries with dependent children;
- Generosity of government-provided unemployment benefits: Measuring the minimum level at which unemployment benefits are paid;
- Ratio of unemployment benefit recipients to total unemployed: Measuring the percentage of unemployed persons actually receiving unemployment benefits (including those having exhausted their entitlement to benefits).

Maternity/Paternity Benefits

Paid parental leave represents a policy instrument whereby children's access to vital parental time during the first months of life can be assured, while also ensuring that parental income does not entirely cease during such periods of leave to care for children. According to the Institute for Health and Social Policy's WoRLD Database, approximately 97% of United Nations Member States legally guarantee the right to some form of paid maternity leave benefits. However, as with all other forms of social protection, the adequacy of those benefits provided varies significantly throughout the world. Furthermore, while paid maternity leave is guaranteed in almost all countries, paid paternity leave remains a rarity in many parts of the world. The indicators concerning paid parental leave policies that we have recommended for inclusion in the HECDI thus include measures not only of the generosity and duration of paid maternity leave policies, but also of the generosity and duration of paid leave granted to fathers. Specifically, these indicators are:

- Duration of paid maternity leave: Measuring the minimum duration for which paid maternity leave is guaranteed;
- Wage replacement rate of paid maternity leave: Measuring the percentage of the beneficiary's previous earnings which are paid during the period of leave;
- Duration of paid paternity leave: Measuring the minimum duration for which paid paternity leave is guaranteed;
- Wage replacement rate of paid paternity leave: Measuring the percentage of the beneficiary's previous earnings which are paid during the period of leave.

Sickness Benefits

Parental illness is a further contingency that can significantly affect family income. According to the Institute for Health and Social Policy's WoRLD Database, in response to this contingency, 83% of countries globally guarantee some form of paid sick leave to workers during times of their own temporary illness. As with other forms of social protection, however, there are significant variations throughout the world in both the generosity and the duration of sick leave benefits provided. Moreover, far fewer countries provide coverage during a child's illness. The indicators related to sickness benefits recommended for inclusion in the HECDI measure the adequacy of paid sick leave benefits by considering both the duration and the generosity of such benefits. These indicators include:

- Duration of paid sick leave benefits for parents' illness: Measuring the minimum duration for which paid sick leave is guaranteed;
- Wage replacement rate of paid sick leave benefits for parents' illness: Measuring the percentage of the beneficiary's previous earnings which are paid during a period of illness;
- Duration of paid sick leave benefits for children's illness: Measuring the minimum duration for which paid sick leave is guaranteed;
- Wage replacement rate of paid sick leave benefits for children's illness: Measuring the percentage of the beneficiary's previous earnings which are paid during a period of illness.

Working Time Policies

The developmental benefits of access to parental time do not cease within the first months of a child's life, and as a result leave and working time policies are important to children as well as individual workers. Policies having this direct impact both on the lives of all working adults and on the time that working parents spend with their children include limits on working hours and night work, together with guaranteed paid annual leave. The following indicators of working time policies are recommended for inclusion in the Holistic Early Childhood Development Index:

- Policies to limit overtime (either by increasing cost or regulating): Measuring the established time limits placed on weekly overtime working hours and examining required wage premiums for overtime;
- Policies to limit night work: Measuring the established time limits placed on work performed at night, as well as examining wage premiums;
- Duration of paid annual leave: Measuring the duration of legally guaranteed paid annual leave.

Disability and Work Injury Benefits

Most systems of social protection incorporate benefits for people whose disability limits work. The disability-related indicators recommended for inclusion in the HECDI thus include the following:

- Generosity of disability benefits: Measuring the minimum level at which disability benefits are paid for a loss of working capacity;
- Supplemental benefit for those with dependent children: Measuring whether a supplemental benefit is provided to those beneficiaries with dependent children.

Work Injury benefits are one of the commonest forms of social protection in the world, having been the first type of social security protection to be enacted throughout most of the world (Usui, 1994). Work injury benefit programmes are statutorily established in all but a handful of countries around the globe. In much the same way as benefits paid to those experiencing non-work-related disabilities, the adequacy of benefits paid to those having suffered a work-related injury resulting in a disability can be a major factor in the ability of families dependent on such benefits to meet basic needs. The work injury indicators being recommended include:

- Generosity of work injury benefits: Measuring the minimum level at which work injury benefits are paid for a loss of working capacity;
- Supplemental benefit for those with dependent children: Measuring whether a supplemental benefit is provided to those beneficiaries with dependent children.

Recommended Indicators for which Globally Comparative Data are Unavailable

At present there are several forms of social protection important to families with young children for which we have not found comparable global data. Despite the current absence of data in these areas of social protection, indicators related to these areas do warrant inclusion in the HECDI, provided a means of assembling the necessary data can be developed. In particular, indicators should be developed for: (1) transfers facilitated through tax systems, conditional cash transfer programmes and other programmes beyond the scope of social security systems; and (2) in-kind transfers of essential goods such as food and housing. Both can be comparably measured in purchasing power equivalents. As in-kind services are often provided by sub-national governments, attention will need to be paid to sub-national initiatives.

A final set of indicators for which comparable international data are not at present available, but which are essential for a comprehensive HECDI, would be measurements of how far social protection coverage is extended to families working in the informal economy. Indicators could be built for each of the earlier indicators in this report and would focus on: (a) the extent to which the informal economy is covered; and (b) the nature of policies designed to increase coverage of families participating in the informal economy.

While in many countries around the world efforts are being made to extend voluntary social security coverage to workers in the informal economy (ILO, 2010), most of the world's informal economy workers lack adequate social protection coverage at present. Consequently, measures indicating rates of coverage – as are available for unemployment – should be developed for all forms of social protection. Moreover, policy design should be examined. For example, in some countries paid parental leave is linked to formal economy employment whereas in others it is available to all irrespective of type of employment.

Equity Measures

Ensuring fair treatment is an essential component of good systems of social protection. Principles of equity are included among those that the ILO and others identify as basic social protection

requirements (ILO, 2010). Systems of social protection should provide equitable treatment for all, and both entitlement conditions and benefit provision should be free of discrimination.

Equity incorporates fairness and does not necessarily mean all groups are treated in exactly the same way. Some systems of social protection include differential treatment across groups to redress disadvantages in ways that most would consider equitable. For example, non-contributory social assistance benefits and means-tested and scaled benefit supplements each represent social protection design features which serve to address chronic poverty, and differ from traditional social insurance programmes in that benefits are not contingent upon contributions, thus providing an outlet through which economic disparities can be reduced. The additional needs facing children with disabilities are addressed by many systems of social protection through special supplemental family benefits to families with disabled children; an approach that can serve as a vital means of ensuring that these children can be provided with the tools necessary to enjoying the same opportunities as those available to other children. At the same time, systems also include differential treatment which may or may not be considered equitable. Many systems of social protection throughout the world have different standards for men and women; sometimes these were put in place to address past inequities. At other times, they represent assumptions about roles including differences in the wage replacement rates and duration of maternity and paternity benefits that go beyond those related to pregnancy or breastfeeding, and working time standards which differ for men and women. The HECDI should include measurements of equity across all groups and, where differential treatments exist, determine the extent to which they are designed to reduce inequalities, for example as may be the case in some systems regarding poor and marginalized populations, or meet additional needs, such as may be the case in others regarding children with special needs. The HECDI should include measurements of equity regardless of gender, race/ethnicity, age, religion, language, national origin, sexual orientation, and disability.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I. Definitions of Social Protection Adopted by United Nations Agencies and OECD

United Nations Secretariat

“Broadly understood as a set of public and private policies and programmes undertaken by societies in response to various contingencies to offset the absence or substantial reduction of income from work; to provide assistance for families with children as well as provide people with health care and housing.”

United Nations. “Enhancing social protection and reducing vulnerability in a globalizing world.” Report of the Secretary-General to the Thirty-ninth Session E/CN. Washington DC: United Nations Economic and Social Council, 2000.

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

“Social protection is a set of interventions whose objective is to reduce social and economic risk and vulnerability, and to alleviate extreme poverty and deprivation. A comprehensive social protection system should include four broad sets of interventions: those that are protective, preventive, promotive and transformative.”

UNICEF. “Social Protection in Eastern and Southern Africa: A Framework and Strategy for UNICEF.” New York, 2008.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

“The set of public measures that a society provides for its members to protect them against economic and social distress that would be caused by the absence or a substantial reduction of income from work as a result of various contingencies (sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age, and death of the breadwinner); the provision of health care; and the provision of benefits for families with children.”

International Labour Organization. World Labour Report: “Income security and social protection in a changing world.” Geneva, 2000.

World Bank

“A collection of measures to improve or protect human capital, ranging from labor market interventions, publicly-mandated unemployment or old-age insurance to targeted income support.”

Sabates-Wheeler, Rachel and Naila Kabeer. “Gender Equality and the Extension of Social Security.” ESS Paper No. 16. Geneva, 2003.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

“Social protection refers to policies and actions which enhance the capacity of poor and vulnerable people to escape from poverty and enable them to better manage risks and shocks. Social protection measures include social insurance, social transfers and minimum labour standards.”

OECD Development Assistance Committee. “Making Economic Growth More Pro-Poor: The Role of Employment and Social Protection.” Paris, 2009.

Appendix II. Existing Partial Sources of Data for Recommended Indicators

International Labour Organization – Social Security Expenditure Database

- Number of countries for which data are available: 134
- Most recent data: 2010

International Labour Organization – Social Security Inquiry Database

- Number of countries for which data are available: 76
- Most recent data: 2009

International Labour Organization – Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database

- Number of countries for which data are available: 134
- Most recent data: 2010

International Labour Organization – TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases

- Number of countries for which data are available: 125
- Most recent data: 2011

International Labour Organization – World Social Security Report 2010/11

- Number of countries for which data are available: 109 countries (expenditure data), 189 countries (coverage data)
- Most recent data: 2007

World Bank – World Bank Safety Net Spending Database

- Number of countries for which data are available: 88 countries
- Most recent data: 2006.

* For each of these databases Table 2 indicates all years for which data are available.

Appendix III. Recommended Indicators and Existing Partial Sources of Data

Minimum Wage Policies

- Generosity of minimum wage
- Existing Partial Source: TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases
- Universality of minimum wage
- Existing Partial Source: TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases

Family Benefits

- Duration of benefits for 0-8
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database
- Generosity of benefits for 0-8
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database
- Universality of benefits for 0-8
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database
- Supplement provided to single parents
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database
- Supplement provided to orphans
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database
- Supplement provided to disabled children
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database

Unemployment Benefits

- Duration of unemployment benefits
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database
- Supplement or extension of benefit duration granted to those with dependent children
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database
- Generosity of government provision of unemployment benefits
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database
- Ratio of unemployment benefit recipients to total unemployed
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Inquiry Database

Maternity/Paternity Benefits

- Duration of paid maternity leave
- Existing Partial Source: TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases
- Wage replacement rate of paid maternity leave
- Existing Partial Source: TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases
- Duration of paid paternity leave
- Existing Partial Source: TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases

- Wage replacement rate of paid paternity leave
- Existing Partial Source: TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases

Sickness Benefits

- Duration of paid sick leave benefits
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database
- Wage replacement rate of paid sick leave benefits
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database

Working Time Policies

- Limits on normal work
- Existing Partial Source: TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases
- Policies to limit overtime
- Existing Partial Source: TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases
- Policies to limit night work
- Existing Partial Source: TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases
- Duration of paid annual leave
- Existing Partial Source: TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases

Disability and Work Injury Benefits

- Generosity of disability benefits
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database
- Supplement granted to those with dependants
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database
- Wage replacement rate of work injury benefits
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database
- Supplement granted to those with dependants
- Existing Partial Source: ILO Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database

TABLES

Table 1. Indices of Child/Human Development and Well-being – EFA Convening Agencies and Critical Lead Organizations

Index	Organization/ Author	Key Components/Indicators	Social Protection Indicators and Dimensions of SP Covered	Data Collection/ Dates of Publication
Human Development Index	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy at birth Mean years of schooling Expected years of schooling Gross national income per capita 	---	1970-2010 Annually 108 Countries (2010)
Multidimensional Poverty Index	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and UNDP	<p>2 Education Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Years of schooling School attendance <p>2 Health Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child mortality Nutrition (malnutrition rates) <p>6 Standard of Living Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to electricity Access to clean drinking water Access to adequate sanitation Household flooring (indicates if home has a dirt, sand or dung floor) Cooking fuel (indicates if home cooks with wood, charcoal or dung) Assets (indicates if home possesses radio, TV, telephone, bike, etc.) 	<p>Income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets (indicates if home possesses radio, TV, telephone, bike, etc.) <p>Services and Supports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to electricity Access to clean drinking water Access to adequate sanitation Household flooring (indicates if home has a dirt, sand or dung floor) Cooking fuel (indicates if home cooks with wood, charcoal or dung) 	2010 104 Developing Countries
Human Poverty Index	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy at birth Adult literacy rate Access to improved water source Child malnutrition rate 	<p>Services and Supports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to improved water source 	1990-2008 Irregular 19 Highly Developed Countries (2007-08)
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys	UNICEF	<p>Household</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and demographic characteristics of households Children's living arrangements Education Water and sanitation Household assets Use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets Child labour 	<p>Income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household assets <p>Services and Supports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's living arrangements Water and sanitation Antenatal care Delivery care 	2009-11 2005-06 2000 1995 102 Countries (1995-2011)

Index	Organization/ Author	Key Components/Indicators	Social Protection Indicators and Dimensions of SP Covered	Data Collection/ Dates of Publication
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child discipline • Hand washing and salt iodization Women • Child mortality • Antenatal care • Delivery care • Contraception • Unmet need • Female genital mutilation/cutting • Attitudes to domestic violence • Marriage • Sexual behaviour • HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes • Post-natal health checks • Maternal mortality • Access to mass media and information/communication technology • Tobacco and alcohol use • Life satisfaction Children • Birth registration • Early childhood development • Infant and young child feeding • Care of illness (including diarrhoea and pneumonia) • Malaria • Immunization • Anthropometry Men • Child mortality • Attitudes to domestic violence • Marriage • Sexual behaviour • HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes • Circumcision • Access to mass media and information/communication technology • Tobacco and alcohol use • Life satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-natal health checks • Care of illness (including diarrhoea and pneumonia) • Malaria • Immunization Time and Safety • Child labour 	

Index	Organization/ Author	Key Components/Indicators	Social Protection Indicators and Dimensions of SP Covered	Data Collection/ Dates of Publication
Child Well-being in Rich Countries Report Card	UNICEF	<p>Material well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative income poverty (<50% of the national median income) Households without jobs Deprivation (self-reported low affluence, few educational resources) <p>Health and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health at age 0-1 (infant mortality, low birth weight) Preventive health services (immunization) Safety (deaths and injury from accident) <p>Educational well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> School achievement at age 15 (reading/maths/science literacy) Beyond basics (% 15-19 still in education) Transition to employment (% 15-19 not in education or employment) <p>Family and peer relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family structure (% children living in single-parent/step families) Family relationships (% reporting eating meals/talking with parents) Peer relationships (% 11-15 finding their peers “kind and helpful”) <p>Behaviours and risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health behaviours (% eat breakfast, fruit, physically active, overweight) Risk behaviours (smoke/alcohol/drug use, sexual activity) Experience of violence (% reporting fighting, being bullied) <p>Subjective well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health (% rating their health no more than “fair” or “poor”) School life (% of young people “liking school a lot”) Personal well-being (% reporting negatively about personal well-being) 	<p>Income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative income poverty (<50% of the national median income) Households without jobs Deprivation (self-reported low affluence, few educational resources) <p>Services and Supports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive health services (immunization) 	2007 33 Countries
Child Development Index (Brazil)	UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of children whose mothers have low schooling levels Percentage of children whose fathers have low schooling levels Vaccination coverage (DTP and DTP+Hib) Percentage of mothers with adequate prenatal care coverage Gross preschool enrolment rates 	<p>Services and Supports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccination coverage (DTP and DTP+Hib) Percentage of mothers with adequate prenatal care coverage 	2004 1999 Only Brazil

Index	Organization/ Author	Key Components/Indicators	Social Protection Indicators and Dimensions of SP Covered	Data Collection/ Dates of Publication
Child Development Index (Peru)	UNICEF	<p>Ages 0-6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prenatal care by health professionals • Birth attended by health professionals • Infant mortality (per thousand live births) • Mortality in children under five years (per thousand live births) • Chronic malnutrition rate in children under 5 years • Proportion of children under 5 years with anaemia • Rate of attendance in preschool for children ages 3 to 5 years • Proportion of children 0-5 years lacking birth certificates <p>Ages 6-11</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of children ages 10 to 14 years with anaemia • Net enrolment in primary education of children ages 6 to 11 years • % children enrolled in a grade not corresponding to their age • % 6th grade children with mathematics skills below the basic level • % 6th grade children with communication skills below the basic level • Rate of children ages 6 to 11 years who work and study 	<p>Services and Supports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prenatal care by health professionals • Birth attended by health professionals 	<p>2011 2008</p> <p>Only Peru</p>
EFA Development Index	UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal primary education (primary adjusted net enrolment ratio) • Adult literacy (literacy rate for those aged 15 and above) • Gender parity and equality (gender-specific EFA index) • Quality of education (survival rate to grade 5) 	---	<p>2008 2007 2004 1999</p> <p>127 Countries (2008)</p>
OECD Child Well-being Indicators	OECD	<p>Material well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average disposable income • Children in poor homes • Educational deprivation <p>Housing and environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding • Poor environmental conditions <p>Educational well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average mean literacy score • Literacy inequality • Youth NEET rates 	<p>Income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average disposable income • Children in poor homes <p>Services and Supports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding • Poor environmental conditions • Vaccination rates (pertussis) • Vaccination rates (measles) 	<p>2010</p> <p>30 OECD Countries</p>

Index	Organization/ Author	Key Components/Indicators	Social Protection Indicators and Dimensions of SP Covered	Data Collection/ Dates of Publication
		<p>Health and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low birth weight • Infant mortality • Breastfeeding rates • Vaccination rates (pertussis) • Vaccination rates (measles) • Physical activity • Mortality rates • Suicide rates <p>Risky behaviours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking • Drunkenness • Teenage births <p>Quality of school life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bullying • Liking school 		

Table 2. Indices of Child / Human Development and Well-being – Academic, NGOs, and Development Organizations

Index	Organization/ Author	Key Components/Indicators	Social Protection Indicators	Data Collection/ Dates of Publication
Child Development Index	Save the Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under-five mortality rate • Percentage of under-fives who are moderately or severely underweight • Percentage of primary school-age children not enrolled in school 	---	2000-2006 1995-1999 1990-1994 137 Countries (2000-2006)
Legatum Prosperity Index	Legatum Institute	<p>10 Economic Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital per Worker • Interest Margin • Export as a Capacity to Import • Non-performing Loans • Inflation • Foreign Direct Investment • Household Consumption • Domestic Savings • Unemployment • Raw Material Exports <p>10 Indicators of Entrepreneurship and Innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Computers • Secure Internet Servers • Research and Development • Internet Bandwidth • Royalty Receipts • Value Added in Service Industry • ICT Exports • High-tech Exports • New Businesses Registered • Business Start-up Costs <p>6 Indicators of Democratic Institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Liberties • Political Rights • Regulation of Executive, Legislature and Judiciary • Level of Democracy • Executive Constraints • Regime Stability <p>8 Education Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary Education Enrolment • Average Years of Tertiary Education 	<p>Income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment 	2007 2008 2009 2010 110 Countries (2010)

Index	Organization/ Author	Key Components/Indicators	Social Protection Indicators	Data Collection/ Dates of Publication
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupil to Teacher Ratio • Tertiary Education Enrolment • Primary Education Enrolment • Expenditure on Education • Average Years of Secondary Education • Girls to Boys Enrolment Ratio <p>11 Health Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Satisfaction • Level of Respite • Infant Mortality • Health Professionals • Sanitation • Life Expectancy • Undernourishment • Hospital Beds • Physical Pain • Water Quality • Health Problems <p>9 Indicators of Safety and Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Safety • Political Terror and Violence • Forced Uprooting • Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons • Human Flight • Assault • Casualties due to War • Homicide • Theft <p>9 Governance Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Effectiveness • Rule of Law • Business Regulation • Political Participation • Confidence in Judicial System • Confidence in Elections • Business Corruption • Confidence in Military • Government Corruption <p>4 Indicators of Personal Freedom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfaction with Freedom of Choice • Freedom of Speech, Movement and Religion • Tolerance for Immigrants • Tolerance for Ethnic Minorities 		

Index	Organization/ Author	Key Components/Indicators	Social Protection Indicators	Data Collection/ Dates of Publication
		12 Indicators of Social Capital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliability of Others • Importance of Friends • Trustworthiness of Others • Membership of Arts Org. • Membership of Sports Org. • Membership of Environmental Org. • Membership of Religious Org. • Donations • Importance of Religion • Helping Strangers • Marital Status • Volunteering 		
Child Status Index	USAID	Food and Nutrition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security • Nutrition and Growth Shelter and Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter • Adult Care Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse and Exploitation • Legal Protection Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellness • Health Care Services Psychosocial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotional Health • Social Behaviour Education and Skills Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance • Education and Work 	Time and Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse and Exploitation • Legal Protection Services and Supports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter • Health-Care Services 	Data not yet available.
Child Well-being Index (Europe)	Jonathan Bradshaw and Dominic Richardson	Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child health from birth • Immunisation • Children's health behaviour Subjective Well-being <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal well-being 	Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation • Poverty • Worklessness Services and Supports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunization 	2006 25 European Countries

Index	Organization/ Author	Key Components/Indicators	Social Protection Indicators	Data Collection/ Dates of Publication
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-being at school • Self-defined health <p>Children's Relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of family relations • Peer relationships <p>Material Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation • Poverty • Worklessness <p>Risk and Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence and violent behaviour • Child deaths • Risk behaviour <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement • Participation/enrolment <p>Housing and Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding • Environment • Housing problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding • Environment • Housing problems 	
Social Protection Index	Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed database modelled as a social protection counterpart to the HDI <p>Four central components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social protection expenditure (% of GDP) (SPEXP) • The total number of beneficiaries of social protection programmes (SPCOV) • The number of poor beneficiaries of social protection programmes (SPDIST) • Social protection expenditure going to the poor (SPIMP) • See attached table. 	All indicators relate to either the income or the services and supports dimension of social protection.	2006 6 Asian Countries

Table 3. Databases Addressing Social Protection

Database	Organization/ Author	Key Components/Variables	Policy and/or Outcome Indicators	Social Protection Indicators	Accessible @	Most Recent Data	Previous Data
Mutual Information System on Social Protection of the Council of Europe (MISSCEO)	Council of Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variables describing basically all elements of social security system design Covers all branches of social security Database is limited to European Union members + Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland 	Policy: Yes Outcome: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Services and Support 	http://www.socialcohesion.coe.int/MISSCEO/Index.aspx	2010	2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004
Mutual Information System on Social Protection (MISSOC)	European Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variables describing basically all elements of social security system design Covers all branches of social security Database is limited to 15, mainly non-EU European and Central Asian countries 	Policy: Yes Outcome: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Services and Support 	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/misoc/db/public/compareTables.do?lang=en	2011	2010(2), 2009(2), 2008(2), 2007(2), 2006(2), 2005, 2004
Social Security Programmes and Mechanisms Database	ILO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variables describing basically all elements of social security system design Covers all branches of social security Database covers 134 countries in all regions of the world 	Policy: Yes Outcome: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Services and Support 	https://www.ilo.org/dyn/sesame/ifpses.socialdatabase	2010	2008, 2006, 2004, 2003, 2002, 1999, 1989
TRAVAIL Conditions of Work Legal Databases	ILO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database contains variables describing many characteristics of minimum wage, working time, and maternity protection policies. Database covers 125 countries in all regions of the world 	Policy: Yes Outcome: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Services and Support Time and Safety 	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/travmain.sectionChoice?p_structure=	2011	2009, 2007, 1995 (some indicators)
Social Security Inquiry Database	ILO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For several branches of social security (excluding family benefits), database contains valuable data on ratio of entire demographic group to those covered and/or receiving benefits Database covers 76 countries in all regions of the world 	Policy: Yes Outcome: Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Services and Support 	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home	2009	2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000 (not all countries have all data for all years)
Social Security Expenditure Database	ILO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains data on social security expenditures (expressed as % of GDP) for all branches of social security Database covers 134 countries in all regions of the world 	Policy: Yes Outcome: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Services and Support 	https://www.ilo.org/dyn/sesame/ifpses.socialdbexp	2010	2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999, 1998, 1997, 1996, 1995, 1994, 1993, 1992, 1991, 1990, 1989

Database	Organization/ Author	Key Components/Variables	Policy and/or Outcome Indicators	Social Protection Indicators	Accessible @	Most Recent Data	Previous Data
Social Expenditure Database (SOCX)	OECD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains data on social security expenditures (expressed as % of GDP) for all branches of social security Database covers 34 OECD countries 	Policy: Yes Outcome: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Services and Support 	http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?datasetcode=SOCX_AGG	2007	2007, 2006, 2005, 2000, 1995, 1990, 1985, 1980
World Development Indicators (WDI)	World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Databases containing hundreds of variables addressing such topics as: Education, Environment, Economic Policy and Debt, Financial Sector, Health, Infrastructure, Labour and Social Protection, Poverty, Private Sector and Trade, Public Sector Database covers 214 countries, territories and administrative regions 	Policy: No Outcome: Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Services and Support 	http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do	2010	Various Dates 1960-2009
OECD Family database	OECD	<p>Public policies for families and children</p> <p>General tax/benefit support for families with children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public spending on family benefits and education Family cash benefits Neutrality of tax/benefits systems Child support (maintenance) systems <p>Child-related leave</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key characteristics of parental leave systems Use of childbirth-related leave benefits, by mothers and fathers Additional leave entitlements of working parents Parental leave replacement rates <p>Formal care and education for very young children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public spending on child care and early education Enrolment in child care and pre-schools Informal childcare arrangements Child-care support <p>Typology of child-care benefits by family type and income level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typology of child-care and early education services Quality of child-care and early education services Out-of-school-hours care <p>Child outcomes</p> <p>Child health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infant mortality Life expectancy at birth Low birth weight Vaccination rates 	Policy: Yes Outcome: Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Services and Support Time and Safety 	http://www.oecd.org/els/social/family/database	2008	Various Dates

Database	Organization/ Author	Key Components/Variables	Policy and/or Outcome Indicators	Social Protection Indicators	Accessible @	Most Recent Data	Previous Data
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breastfeeding rates • Disease indicators: Prevalence of diabetes and asthma among children • Overweight and obesity at age 15, by gender • Regular smokers among 15-year-olds, by gender • Child poverty • Trends in the income position of different household types • Child poverty <p>Education/literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational attainment by gender and average years spent in education • Gender differences in university graduates by fields of study • Literacy scores by gender at age 10 and 15 • Young people not in education or employment <p>Societal participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in voluntary work and membership of NGOs for 15-29 • Participation rates of first-time voters • Substance abuse by young people • Teenage suicides <p>Database covers 34 OECD countries</p>					