Social and Welfare Statistics

Affordable Housing

Purpose

Access to good-quality affordable housing is a fundamental need and key to achieving a number of social policy objectives, including reducing poverty and enhancing equality of opportunity, social inclusion and mobility. Housing needs are frequently unmet, and today a significant number of people across the OECD are homeless and too many households live in low-quality dwellings or face housing costs they can ill afford. The Affordable Housing Database (AHD) has been developed to help countries monitor access to good-quality affordable housing and strengthen the knowledge base for policy evaluation. It brings together cross-national information from OECD countries and EU member states.

Objectives and outputs

Released in February 2017, the database currently includes indicators grouped along three main dimensions: housing market context, housing conditions, and public policies towards affordable housing. Each indicator presents data on a particular issue, relevant definitions and methodology, as well as key results. Indicators also discuss comparability, data and source issues, and, where relevant, include the raw data or descriptive information across countries.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Romania.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The Affordable Housing Database was released for the first time in February 2017 via http://oe.cd/ahd and http://oe.cd/ahd/fr.

It will be updated throughout the year together with development of additional information on children and housing.

Benefits and Wages

Purpose

Monitor reforms of tax and benefits systems and their impact on work incentives and income adequacy. Results are used as inputs into a wide range of studies produced within and outside the OECD. The group develops and maintains tax-benefit models which allow a wide range of tax and benefit indicators to be produced. The online version of tax-benefit models for 35 OECD and an additional 6 EU countries is under development and will be released in 2018. The models are updated annually.

Objectives and outputs

The Benefits and Wages series addresses the complicated interactions of tax and benefit systems for different family types and labour market situations. The series is a valuable tool used to compare the different benefits made available to those without work and those with different levels of in-work income. The resulting indicators (such as ''net replacement rates'') are useful for addressing issues of both work incentives and adequacy of household incomes.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Romania.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

On-line publication of 2015 country files and an expanded range of work incentive and income adequacy indicators for 39 countries. Development of 2016 models for 39 countries. Development of online web-model. Update of synthetic earnings distribution data by gender.

Data collection:

includes Chile.

Compare your income webtool

Purpose

Update of the Compare your income webtool. Inclusion of selected emerging economies.

Objectives and outputs

Update of the Compare your income webtool. Inclusion of selected emerging economies. Drafting of a working paper analyzing users' replies.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Update the Compare your income webtool. Inclusion of selected emerging economies. Drafting of a working paper analyzing users' replies.

Family and Child Outcomes and Policies

Purpose

To provide cross-national information on family outcomes and policies as categorised under 4 broad dimensions: (i) the structure of families, (ii) the labour market position of families, (iii) public policies for families and children, and (iv) child outcomes.
See oecd.org/els/family/database.htm

Objectives and outputs

In view of the strong demand for cross-national measures on the situation of families and children, the OECD Family database was developed to provide indicators on family outcomes and family policies across OECD countries, the OECD's enhanced engagement partners and EU member states

The database brings together information from various national and international databases, both within the OECD and external organisations. Development of the database is an ongoing process. The database currently includes 70 indicators under four main dimensions: (i) structure of families, (ii) labour market position of families, (iii) public policies for families and children and (iv) child outcomes. Each indicator typically presents the data on a particular issue as well as relevant definitions and methodology, comparability and data issues, and information on sources.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The main developments in 2017 were the updates to 20 Family Database indicators to include the latest available data.

Income and poverty distribution database

Purpose

Collection and production of indicators of income inequality and poverty for OECD countries and selected emerging economies.

Objectives and outputs

Update of the OECD Income Distribution Database (IDD). The estimates will feed into different OECD reports and work streams.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Update of the OECD Income Distribution Database (IDD) and inclusion of selected emerging economies. The estimates were used in different OECD reports (e.g. How's Life? 2017, Economic Surveys series) and projects (e.g. Inclusive Growth).

Income Distribution and Poverty

Purpose

Analysis of main trends in the distribution of incomes from 1980s , based upon an annual OECD Income Distribution Questionnaire. See http://www.oecd.org/social/inequality-and-poverty.htm >data.

Objectives and outputs

The OECD Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (DELSA) and the Statistics Directorate (STD) started a new wave of data requests with our member countries. Starting in 2012, a basic set of indicators will be updated on an annual basis in view of monitoring the impact of the business cycle on income disparities and economic hardship.

For the annual update, the questionnaire contains three tables providing indicators on: i) aggregate income levels and inequalities; ii) income components by deciles; iii) income and poverty situation by household types. It also includes a metadata questionnaire. Since 2012, maintenance work and adjustments were carried out on the database.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

In November 2016, new OECD Inequality Update 2016 "Income inequality remains high in the face of weak recovery" has been released describing the most recent inequality trends throughout the crisis. A few months earlier, the 2016 data update has been released. The annual data update will be carried out in 2016/17 based on series of the questionnaire. See http://www.oecd.org/social/inequality-and-poverty.htm >data.

Indicators for Measuring Well-Being

Purpose

To maintain and enhance a framework of indicators for measuring well-being that feed both into the Better Life Index and the "How's Life?" publication.

Objectives and outputs

Establish well-being indicators database, improve and enhance the BLI.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

In 2018 the main objectives will be the update of the Better Life Index; documenting the detailed methodology for computing the BLI and How's Life? Indicators, including methods for calculating estimated values; conducting a statistical quality review for the How's Life? and Better Life Index indicators; and preparing the next edition of How's Life? .

OECD Gender Data Portal

Purpose

The OECD Gender Data Portal aims at disseminating internationally comparable statistics to support the monitoring and analysis of gender inequalities in education, employment, entrepreneurship and health, as well as in the areas of governance and development; see www.oecd.org/gender/data

Objectives and outputs

The OECD Gender data portal, launched in December 2012, is updated on an annual basis. The statistics and indicators presented on the data portal are meant to assist the monitoring and analysis of gender inequalities in the key areas of education, employment and entrepreneurship.

This activity is part of the ongoing OECD Gender Equality Initiative.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The release of the 2017 update of the OECD Gender Data Portal on 8 March, the International Women's Day.

Pension Monitoring

Purpose

In order to ensure that pension reforms are both financially and socially sustainable, it is essential to monitor the outcomes of changes in pension system parameters and rules. The activity uses a microeconomic approach which is particularly suitable for international comparison of pension policies. Prospective individual benefit entitlements from mandatory pension arrangements are modelled for full-career workers at different earnings levels. The framework uses the same economic assumptions for all countries and thereby abstracts from non-pension factors, which often distort international comparisons of pension systems. See http://oe.cd/pag

Objectives and outputs

To monitor pension systems and pension policies in OECD countries, to collect, up-date and analyse information on pension system rules and parameters and to model prospective pension entitlements for standard retirement, early retirement and interrupted careers. The output of this activity is published in regularly updated reports.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Malta, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Expansion of new cohort modelling infrastructure for calculations for the EU Commission. Pension Adequacy Report. Several reports. Update OECD.Stat cube via : http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=PAG

Social Benefit Recipients

Purpose

Detailed data on benefit recipiency in a comparative framework are needed to assess how effective social safety nets are at reaching their objectives.

For instance, they show who benefits from social safety nets, and what share of a targeted population is actually covered. In a longitudinal perspective, these recipiency data help identify the role of safety nets across the economic cycle, and how recipients adjust to changes in programme rules. These questions are essential in the perspective of adapting social systems to future economic and demographic challenges.

Currently, comprehensive data on benefit recipiency is not easily available, and is sometimes difficult to obtain at country level. Furthermore, very little information is usually provided on beneficiary characteristics, almost no information is available on programme entries and exits.

The database should ideally cover income replacement benefits paid to the working-age and retirement-age populations.

Objectives and outputs

The main objectives for 2018 are the update of the database with 2015 and 2016 figures (validated by countries) and the dissemination of most important trends in benefit recipiency though the web site.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Romania.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

In 2018, the following activities are being done:

a) Update of the SOCR database on OECD.Stat with 2015 and 2016 figures.

b) Update of the SOCR webpage including trends, reference series, methodological documentation and analytical work on social benefits recipients. The web page is hosted here: www.oecd.org/social/recipients.htm

Social Expenditure

Purpose

The database has been developed to monitor trends in aggregate social expenditure as well as changes in its composition. SOCX includes historical series from 1980 reliable and internationally comparable statistics on public and (mandatory and voluntary) private social expenditure at programme level classified under the major social policy areas. This version also includes estimates of net total social spending for 35 OECD countries. See www.oecd.org/social/expenditure.htm.

Objectives and outputs

SOCX provides a unique tool for monitoring trends in aggregate social expenditure and analysing changes in its composition. It covers 35 OECD countries for the period 1980-2013/14 and estimates for 2014-2016. The main social policy areas are as follows: Old age, Survivors, Incapacity-related benefits, Health, Family, Active labour market programmes, Unemployment, Housing, and Other social policy areas.

Social Expenditure Database: data collection (in co-operation with Eurostat for EU countries) and dissemination on the internet www.oecd.org/social/expenditure.htm of expenditure data, programme by programme, grouped in the main expenditure categories, since 1980.

The OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX) is updated together with the publication of a brief on trends in social spending.

The OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX) is available via the OECD statistical browser OECD.stat.

http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SOCX_AGG

http://dotstat.oecd.org/wbos/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SOCX_DET

SOCX covers 35 OECD countries for the period 1980-2013/14 and includes estimates on total public social spending for 2014-2016.

The SOCX methodological guide can be found in the OECD Working Paper #124 "Is the European welfare state really more expensive? Indicators on social spending, 1980-2012 and a manual to the OECD Social Expenditure database (SOCX)".

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Asia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The SOCX database at social programmes level will be updated to cover the period 1980-2014/15 and aggregated estimates for public social expenditure for 2016-2018.

The work on short term public social spending projections will be carried on regularly to better monitor trends in aggregate social expenditure as well as the inclusion of net social spending indicators into OECD.stat. SOCX provides a unique tool for monitoring trends in aggregate social expenditure and analysing changes in its composition.

Social Indicators

Purpose

Social indicators have been developed to provide the broad perspective needed for any international comparison and assessment of social trends, outcomes and policies. By linking social status and social response indicators across a broad range of policy areas, social indicators help to identify whether and how the broad thrust of social policies and societal actions are addressing key social policy issues. See http://oe.cd/sag

Objectives and outputs

The 8th Edition was published in October 2016, with a special chapter on social policies for NEETs (Youths Not in Employment, Education not Training). Work on NEETs has been disseminated throughout 2017.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The 2010 edition will be prepared in Semester 2 of 2018, for publication early 2019.

Data collection:

Data update every other year (data update in 2012).

Time Use Database

Purpose

Update of the OECD Time Use Database.

Objectives and outputs

The OECD Time Use Database will be updated on the 8th of March, on the occasion of the Women's International Day. Selected time-use estimates will be made available publicly via the OECD Gender Data Portal. Time-use estimates will feed into a variety of OECD reports (How's Life?) and working papers.

Estimates for selected low- and middle-income countries will be added to the OECD Time Use Database and feed into a working paper analysing gender differences in unpaid care and domestic work.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

China, Other, Peru, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Update of the OECD Time Use Database and extension to selected low- and middle-income countries.

Wealth Distribution Database

Purpose

Update of the Wealth Distribution Database.

Objectives and outputs

Update of the Wealth Distribution Database. Selected estimates are made available to external users on OECD.Stat

Evidence on wealth inequality will be discussed in an STD working paper. A one-day workshop on wealth distribution will be organized in April 2018.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Update of the Wealth Distribution Database. Selected estimates are made available to external users on OECD.Stat.