

Social Protection in the World, Filling in Data Gaps: Where are We?

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Social Protection and Labor Global Practice

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June 26, 2014

Outline

1. The Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE)
 - Objective
 - Indicator types
 - Social protection and labor programs classification
 - Where we are
 - Moving ahead
2. The ASPIRE external portal
3. The State of Safety Nets 2014

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ASPIRE objectives

1. Build empirical evidence to measure for **SPL programs and systems performance**
 - Focus also on program complementarities in addressing risks, overlaps
 - Monitor the implementation of the WB 2012-22 SPL Strategy
2. Maintain a global **comprehensive, standardized and up-to-date** database of SPL indicators across countries and time
 - Optimize and capitalize on existing data collection efforts
3. Contribute to improve the quality, availability, comparability of survey and administrative data on SPL

ASPIRE indicator types

Country context

- Country level indicators describing the **socio-economic context** where SPL programs operate [demographic patterns, living arrangements, primary activity rates, age-based poverty rates, employment status, employment structure by sector]

Expenditure and program size

- Program level public expenditure and number of beneficiaries based on administrative data

Performance

- Program level indicators of **program performance** measured by coverage of the poor, targeting accuracy, adequacy, impacts on poverty and inequality reduction

ASPIRE data sources

- 1. Administrative records:** program level administrative data published or directly collected by WB local consultants
- 2. Nationally representative household surveys:**
 - LSMS
 - HH income expenditure/budget surveys
 - Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICs)
 - Welfare Monitoring Surveys
 - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILCs)
 - LFS

ASPIRE classification of SPL programs

SA

- Social assistance (Social Safety Nets)

LM

- Labor Market Programs (active and passive)

SI

- Social Insurance (contributory)

Social Assistance programs (not contributory)

Classification	Typology
Cash transfers	Cash transfer Low Income/last resort program
Social pensions	Non-contributory social pensions
Other cash transfers	Family allowances Birth/death grants Disability benefits
Conditional cash transfers	Conditional cash transfers
In kind transfers	Food stamps and vouchers Food rations Supplementary feeding Emergency food distribution
Public Works	Cash for work Food for work
School Feeding	School Feeding
Other social assistance programs	Housing allowances Scholarships Fee waivers, health Subsidies

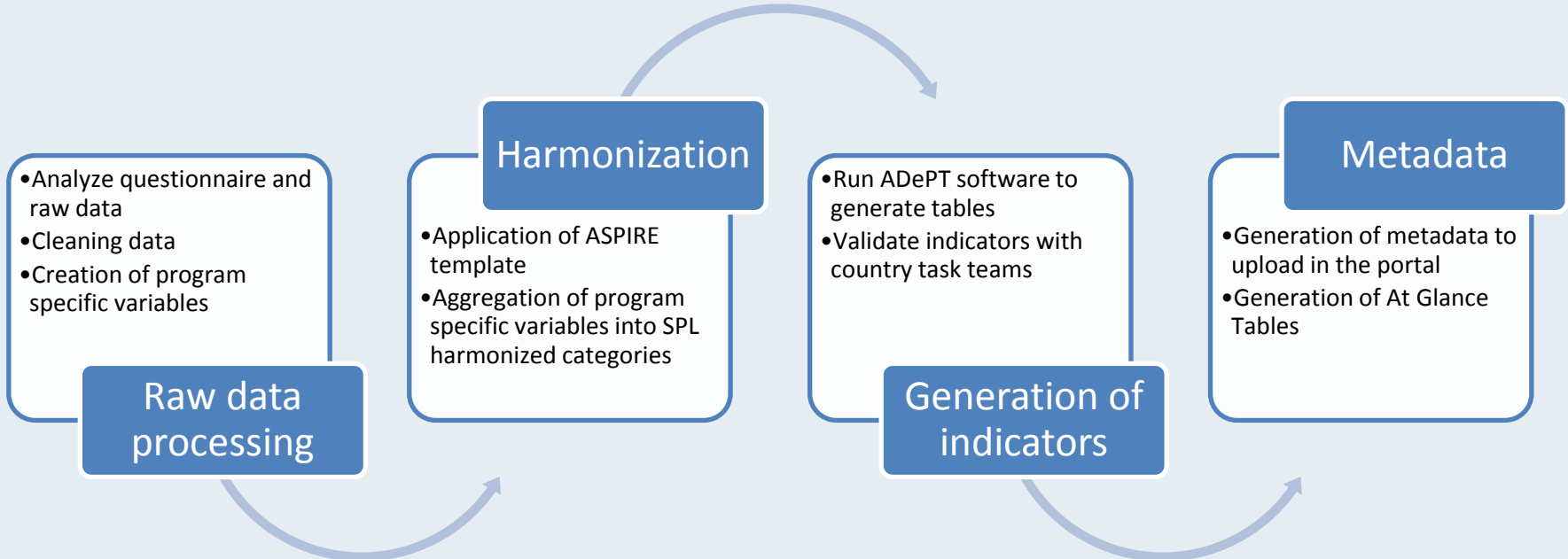
Social Insurance programs (mostly contributory)

Contributory and earnings related pensions	Other social insurance
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Old age pensions<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ National scheme▪ Civil servant▪ Other special▪ Disability pensions<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ National scheme▪ Civil servant▪ Other special▪ Survivorship pensions<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ National scheme▪ Civil servant▪ Other special	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Occupational injuries▪ Sickness/injury leave▪ Maternity/Paternity benefits▪ Health insurance

Labor Market (LM) programs

LM policy services (intermediation)	LM policy measures (active LM programs)	LM policy supports (passive LM programs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Labor market services (public employment services - PES -offices)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Labor market training (vocational, life skills)▪ Job rotation and job sharing▪ Employment incentives (wage subsidies)▪ Employment measures for disabled▪ Workfare▪ Startup incentives (cash and in kind grant, loans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Unemployment insurance (contributory)▪ Unemployment assistance (non-contributory)

Harmonization process



External partnership

- Inter-agency SPIAC-B (ILO, UNICEF) work on data harmonization:

 - Mapping international SP statistics (Geneva, 2013)

 - Identifying best practices in SPL data collection through HH survey data (Paris, 2013)

- Establishing collaboration with ADB on:

 - Capacity building for data collection tools (survey and admin)

 - Training

 - Administrative data

- Luxembourg Income Study

 - Knowledge sharing on survey data harmonization methodologies

Where are we?

- **Portal V1:** Performance indicators based on HH surveys for **70 developing countries** publicly available in the external portal:
 - Cross-country figures and tables
 - Indicator disaggregation by program, quintiles of welfare (using 20% poorest quintile and \$1.25 in PPP)
 - Full documentation of main variables and program classification
 - Include links to IHSN through common survey ID
- **Harmonized program level administrative data** on design features along with expenditures and beneficiaries numbers for **30 countries** (incomplete data on 120 countries)
 - Data collection ongoing in 15 countries (Africa and Latin America)
 - ADB and ECLAC

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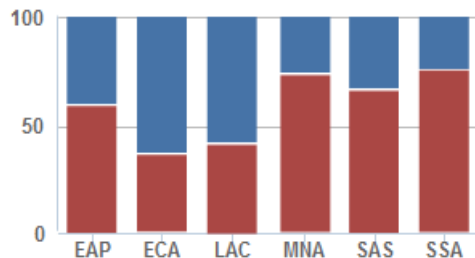
Data

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ASPIRE: The Atlas of Social Protection - Indicators of Resilience and Equity

Coverage of Social Protection and Labor, by Region



Created from: World Bank, Global Social Protection

Explore Data Dashboards

Access regional and country dashboards displaying tables and graphs with the latest data and trends on Social Protection and Labor

- OR -

About ASPIRE

ASPIRE is an ongoing project to compile comprehensive and harmonized data on Social Protection and Labor (SPL) programs and systems. This portal will generate open, accessible and comparable performance indicators of social assistance, social insurance and labor market programs based on different data sources (administrative, survey). Currently available are indicators of social protection and labor program performance and impact which are based on household survey data from 56 developing countries. Indicators of SPL program performance and design based on administrative records will be added in the areas of **social**

Moving ahead

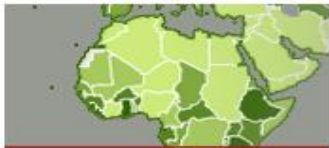
- **Portal V2** (expected to be live by July 2014)
 - Expand performance indicators to 115 countries
 - Add “country context” indicators for 120 countries (by gender and age groups)
 - Disaggregation by urban-rural
 - Updated charts/tables and documentation
- Exploit links and complementarities between admin and survey data
 - Survey (overlap, incidence analysis, non covered, more costly, does not capture small scale programs)
 - Admin (regular, overlap, more reliable in some cases)

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ASPIRE: The Atlas of Social Protection - Indicators of Resilience and Equity

About ASPIRE

ASPIRE is an ongoing project that aims to improve Social Protection and Labor (SPL) data quality, comparability and availability to better inform SPL policies and programs. This portal generates harmonized indicators to assess performance of social assistance, social insurance and labor markets programs based on nationally representative household survey data from 69 developing countries. Most indicators are estimated by program type, for the entire population and by quintiles of both the "pre-transfer" and "post-transfer" welfare distribution. All indicators will be regularly updated and more countries will be added as data become available.



What is the context in which programs operate? »

Country Context »



How much is spent and how many people benefit? »

Expenditure and Program Size »



Who benefits and by how much? »

Performance »



Social Assistance »



Social Insurance »



Labour Markets »

Recent Updates

- ▶ 12 NEW countries added
- ▶ 6 countries updated
- ▶ Pre transfer Estimates available
- ▶ [ASPIRE at a Glance Tables](#)
- ▶ [Survey/Program Documentation](#)

Explore Data Dashboards

Access regional and country dashboards displaying tables and graphs with the latest data and trends on Social Protection and Labor

Select a Region ▼

- OR -

Select a Country ▼

Access the ASPIRE Database

[BUILD YOUR OWN REPORT](#)

[ASPIRE AT A GLANCE](#)

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ASPIRE answers:

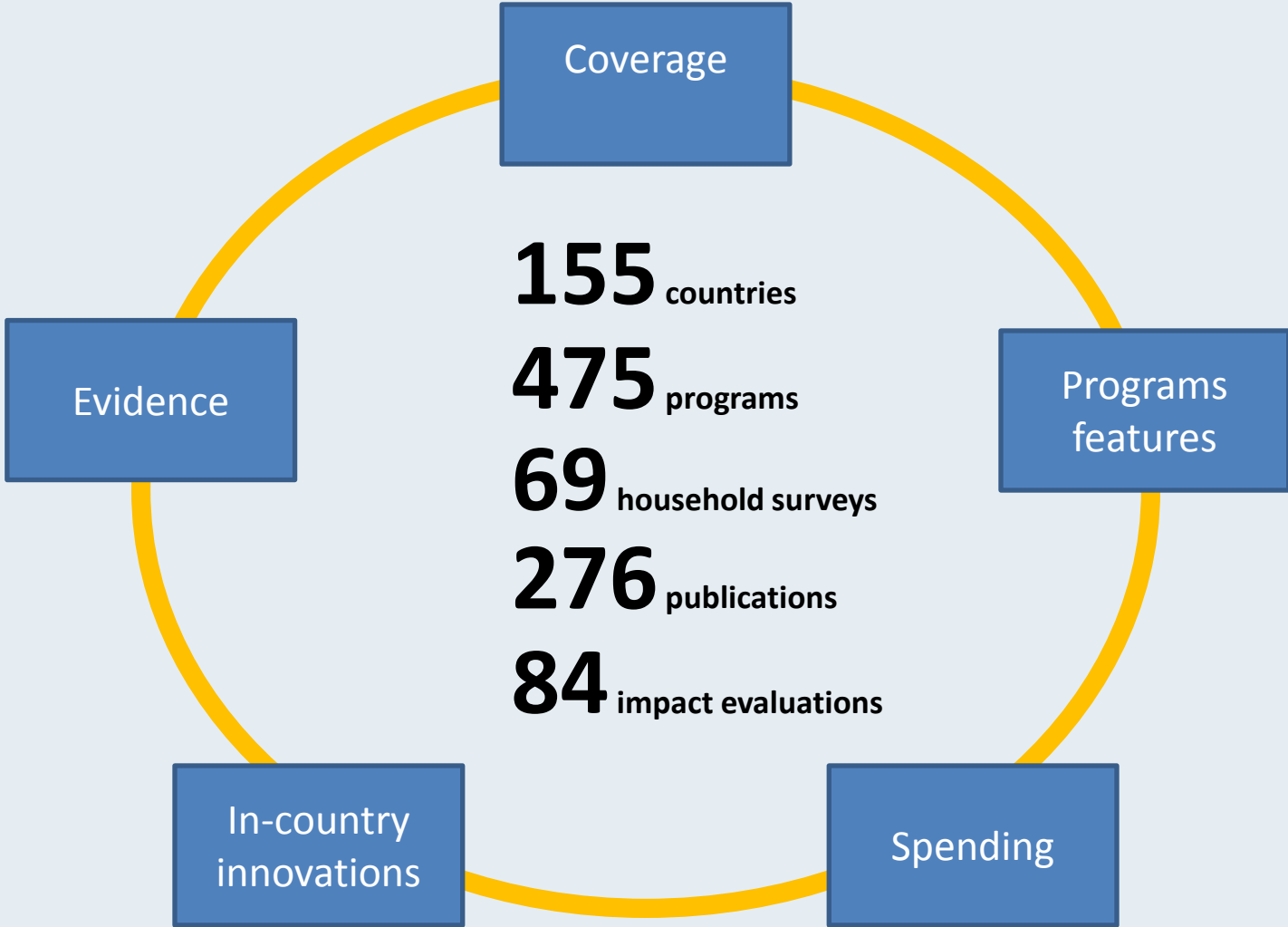
- How much do countries spend on SPL programs?
- How is the country socio economic context where SPL programs operate?
- What are the trends in the number of beneficiaries covered? How does it vary by quintile of the consumption distribution?
- What are the types of benefits?
- Are benefits adequate?
- Which percentage of benefits is going to poorest quintiles?
- What is the impact of SPL programs on poverty and inequality reduction?

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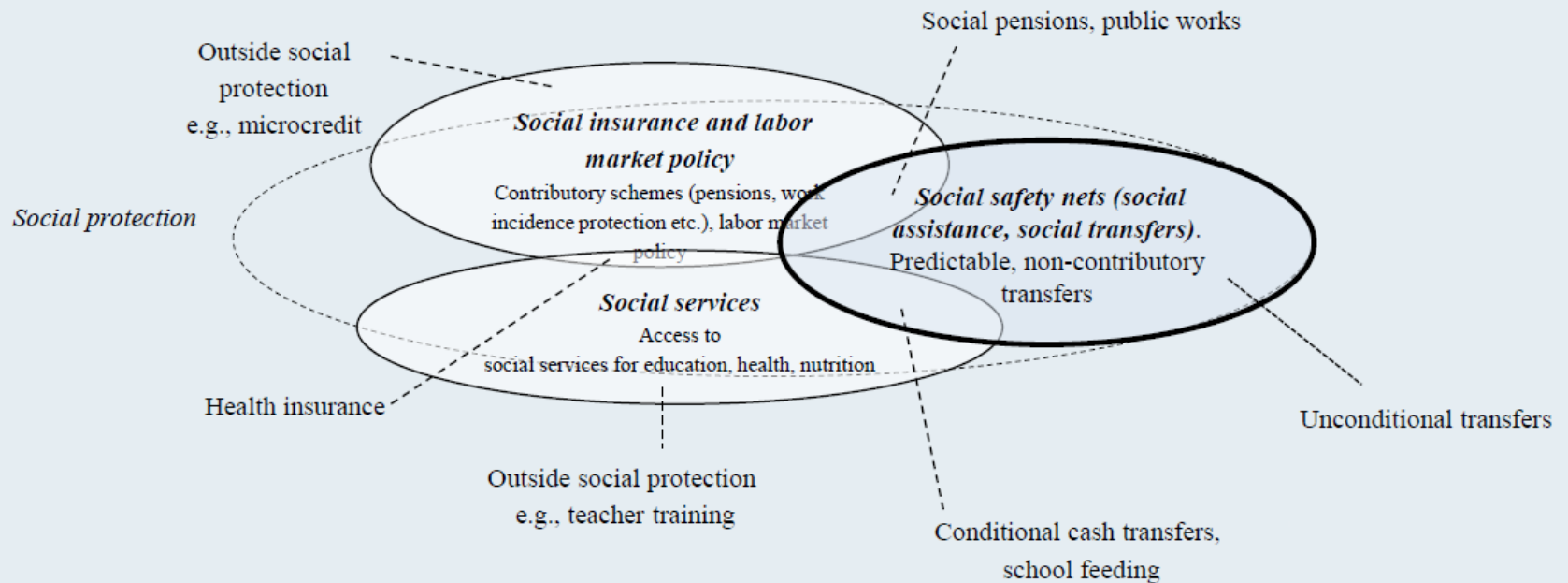
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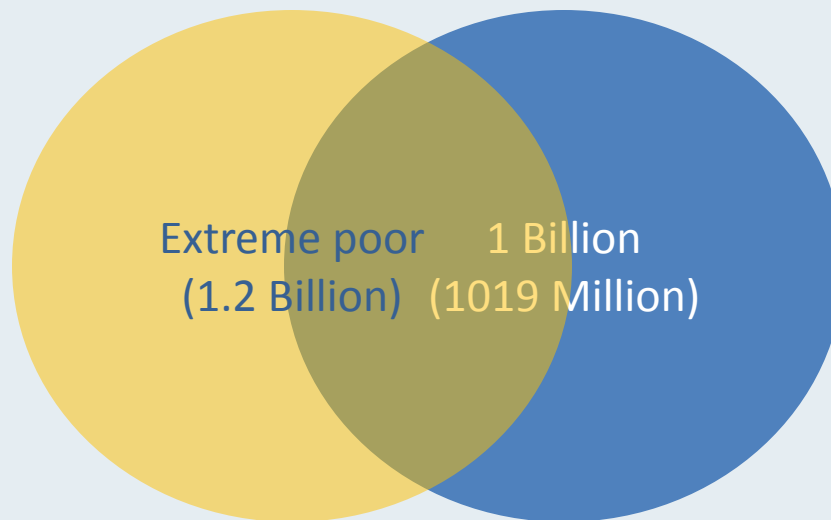
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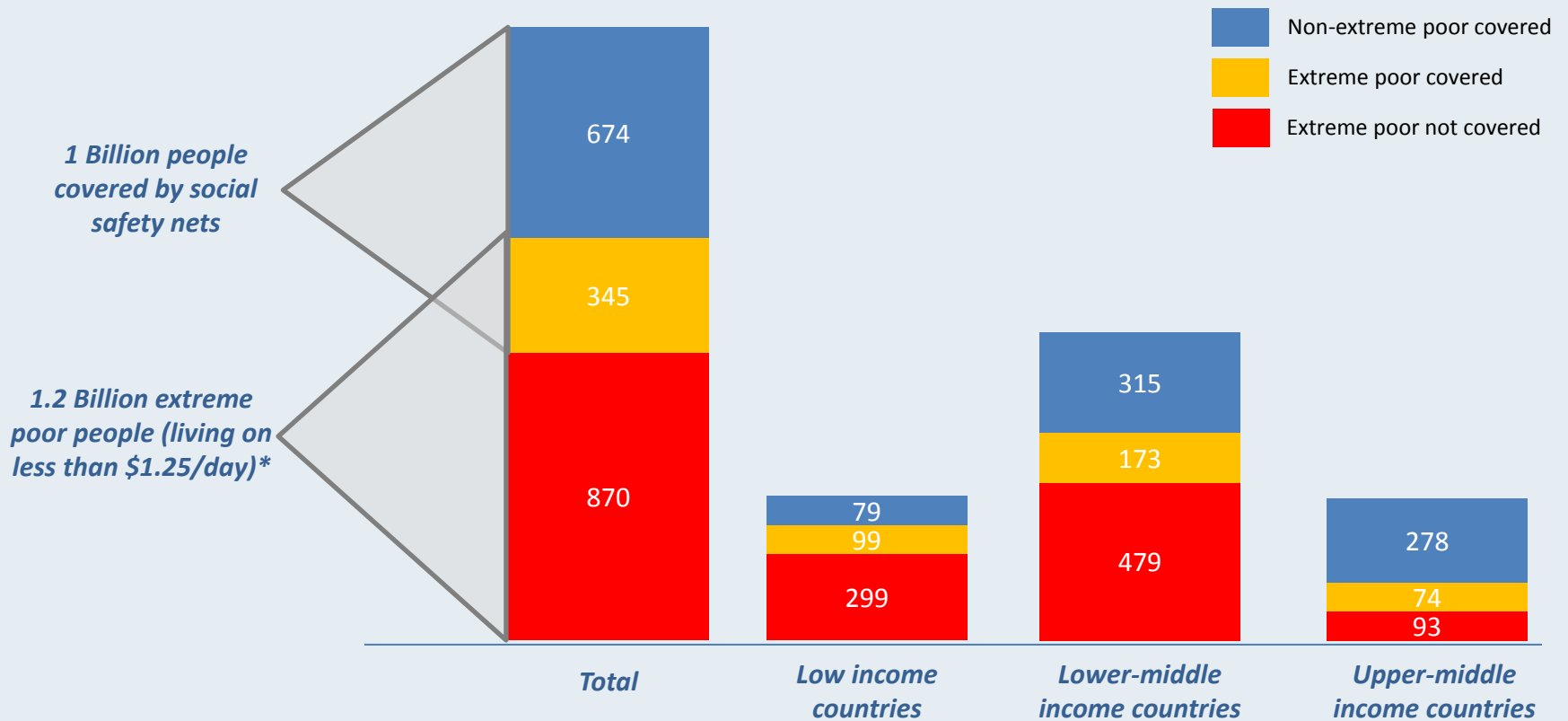
Universe of social safety net programs



What's the global coverage of social safety nets?



... but glass 'one-third full'

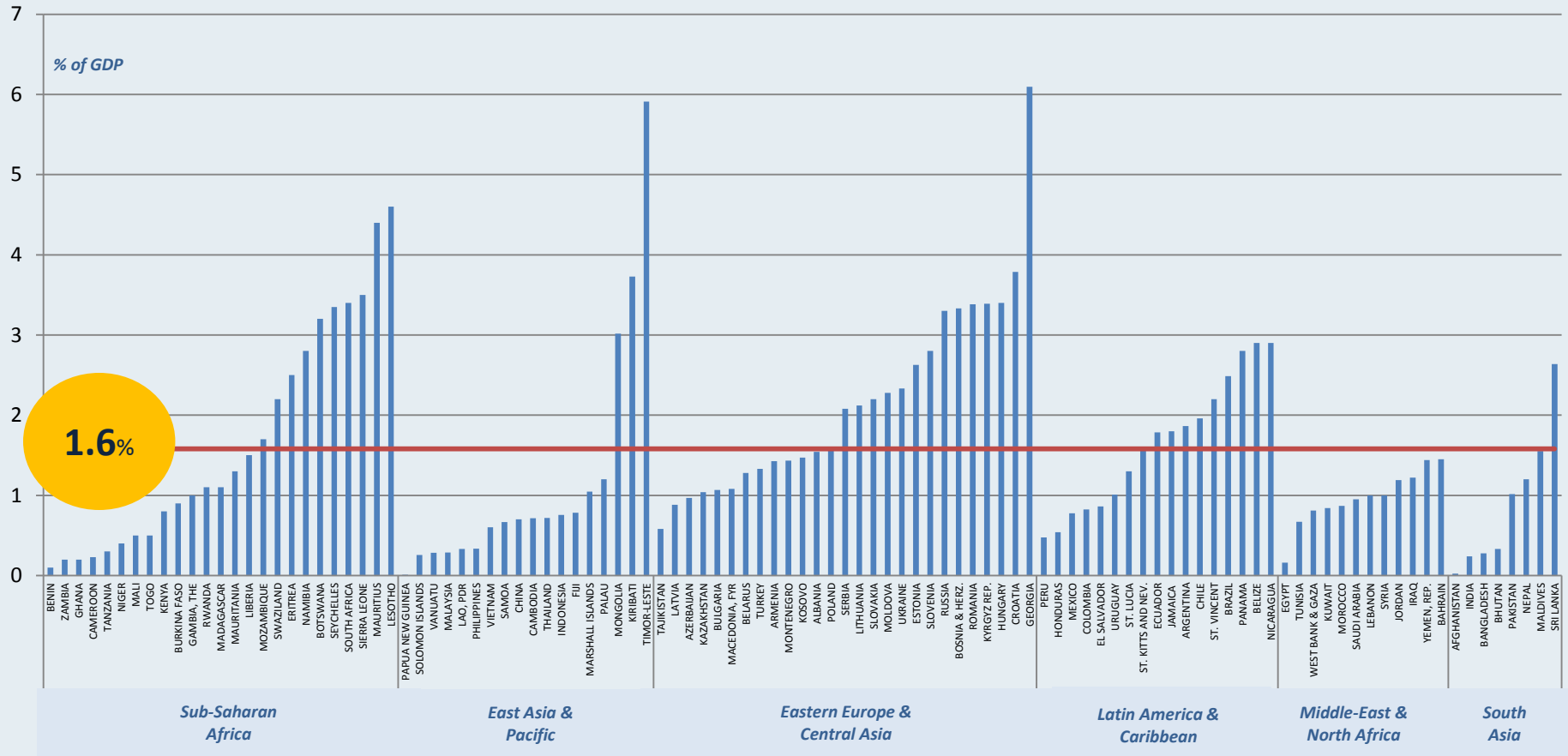


*note: new World Bank poverty estimates based on 2011 PPP under elaboration

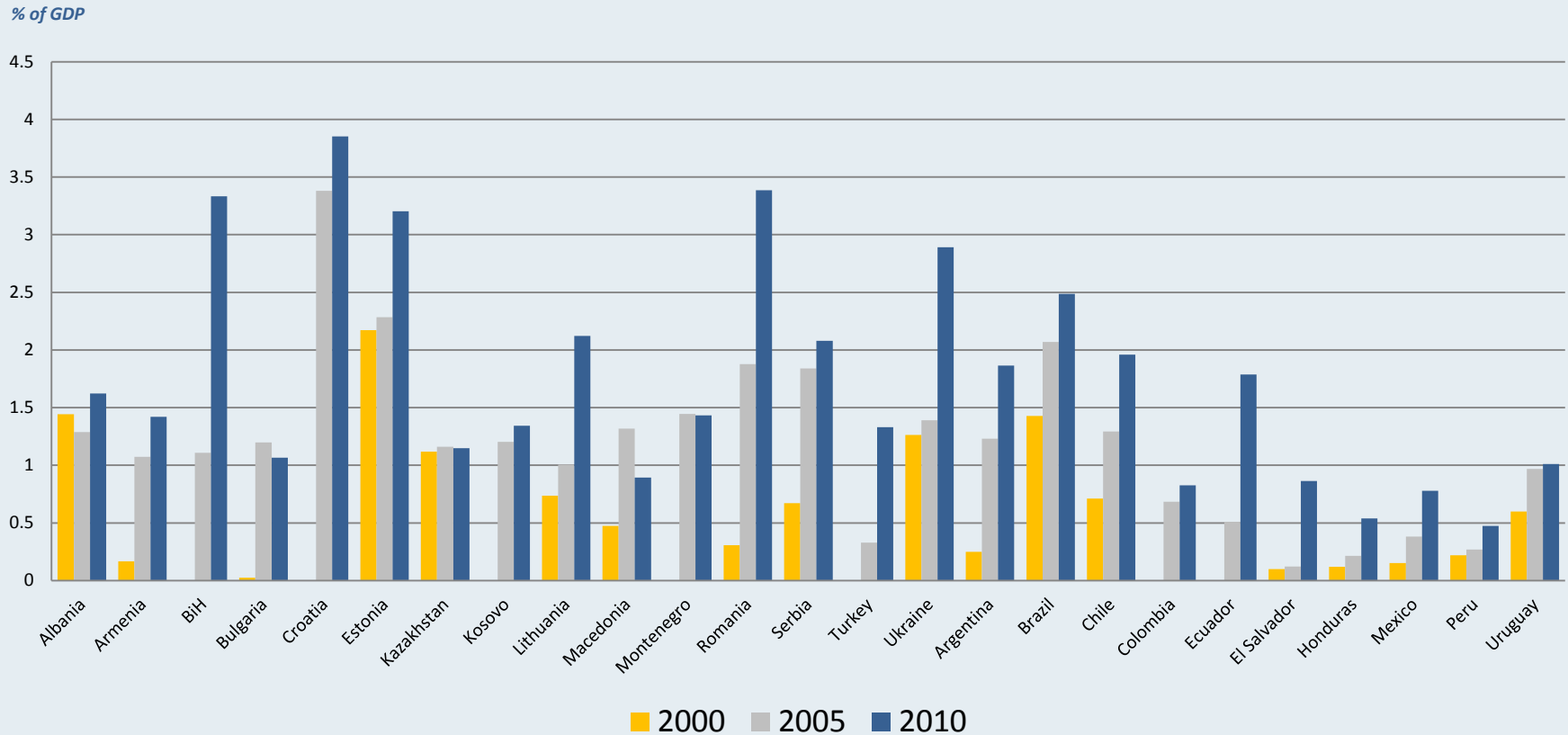
... diverse set of country-level challenges



How much is spent on social safety nets?

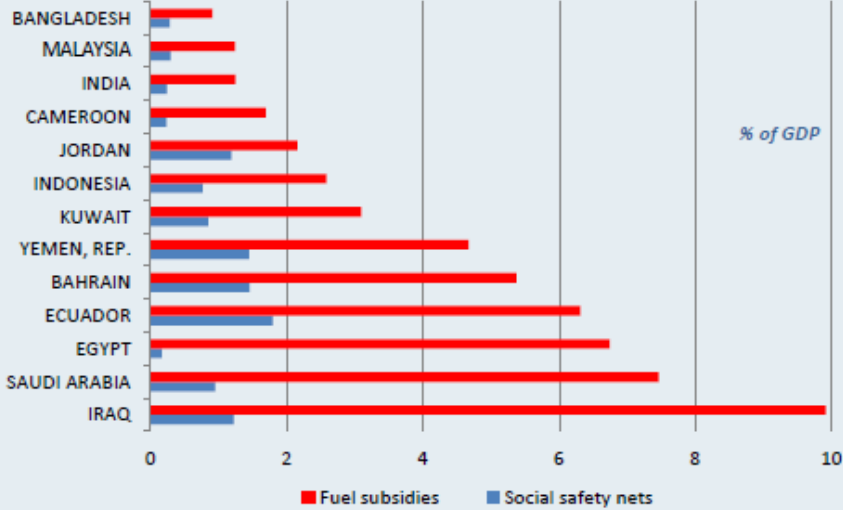
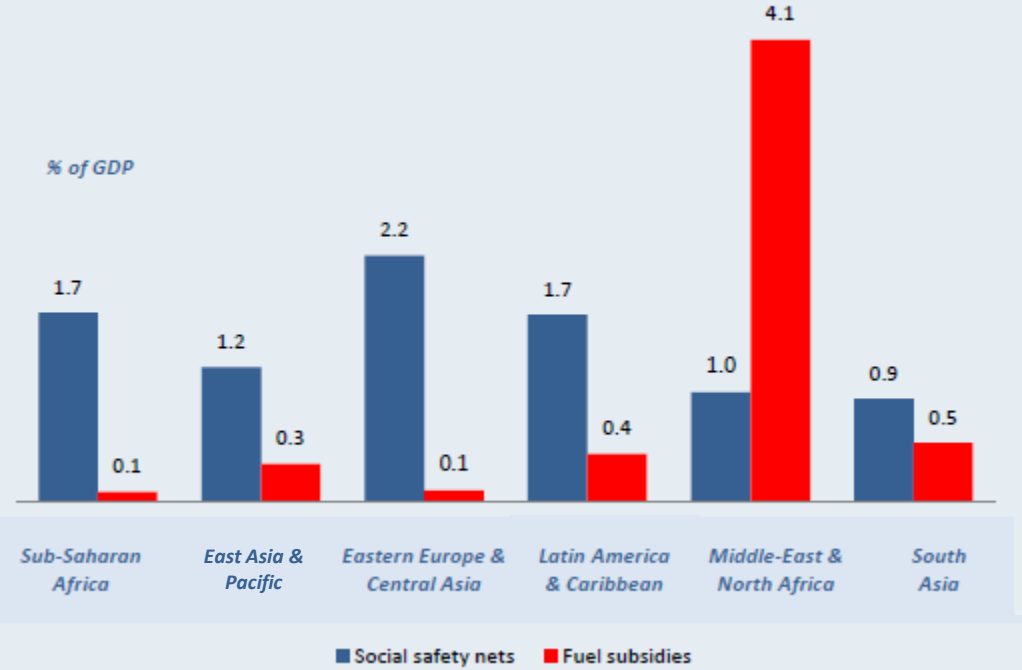


... spending is growing

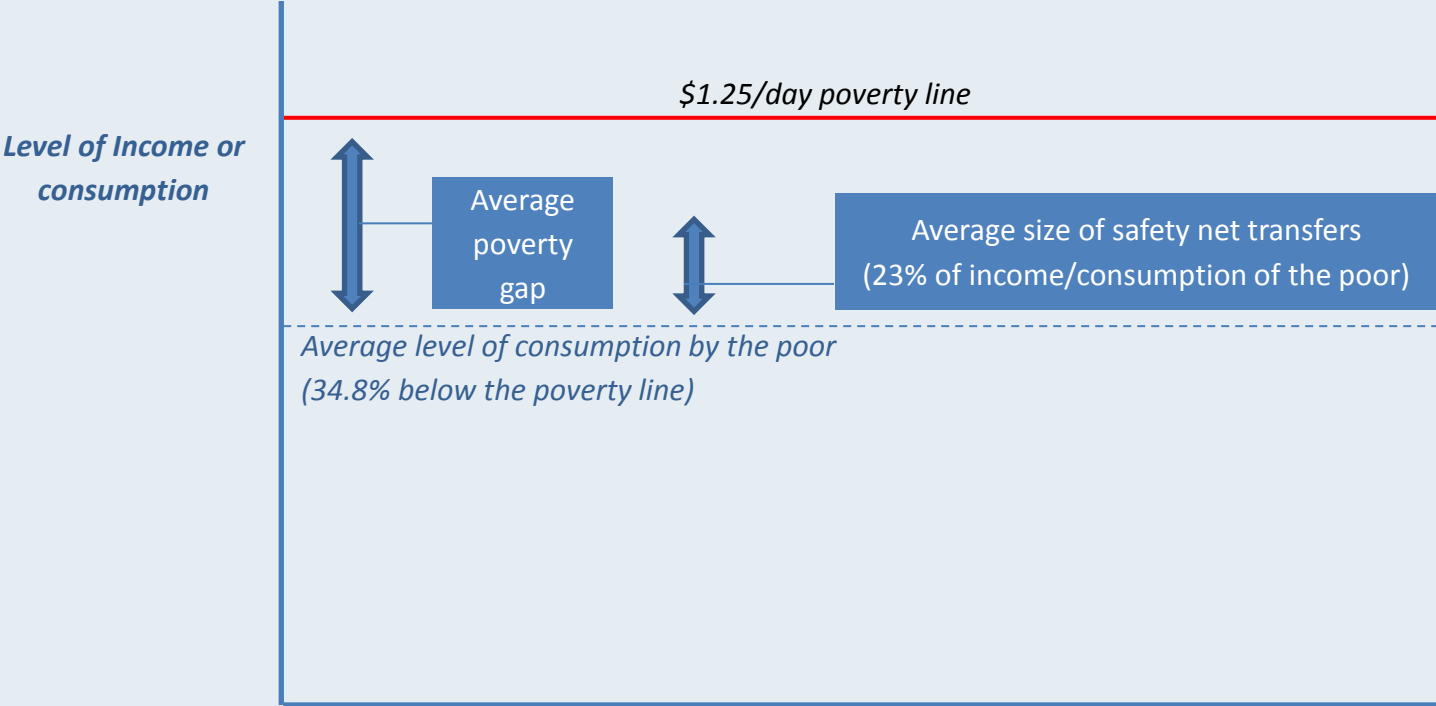


Is the 1.6% level appropriate? It depends...

... depends relative to what, e.g. to alternative uses of public spending



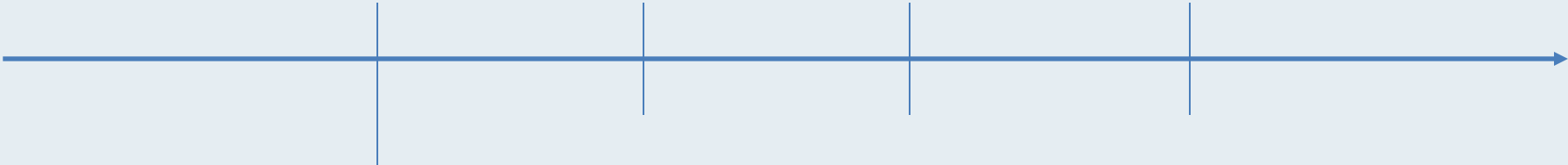
... or relative to specific objectives pursued



Beginning of a journey...

2014

next edition



ANNEX 2 PROGRAM INVENTORY	ANNEX 3 SPENDING
ANNEX 4 POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND ADMINISTRATION	ANNEX 5 ASPIRE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS BASED ON HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

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RAPID SOCIAL RESPONSE



