OUTLINE OF THE REPORT:

► Chapter 1: Explaining the SSN data landscape
► Chapter 2: Spending on SSN
► Chapter 3: Analyzing the performance of SSN programs
► Chapter 4: Social Assistance and Ageing
► Chapter 5: The emergence of ASP
OBJECTIVES OF THE REPORT:

► Provide the most up-to-date and accurate picture of the global SSN/SA landscape, given limitations of the existing data;
► Serve as a benchmarking and reference tool for individual programs and countries; serve as a baseline for future work;
► Inform the global debate on SSNs through objective and unbiased data analytics.
ABOUT THE DATA SOURCES

The report relies largely on the WB’s Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE: http://www.worldbank.org/aspire/), as well as thematic academic literature. For this report we use the following data sources:

PROGRAM-LEVEL INFORMATION:
- Number of program beneficiaries
- Program description (target group, conditionality, etc.)
- Program Expenditure

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:
- Coverage
- Benefit incidence
- Level (adequacy) of benefits
- Impacts on poverty/inequality
SPL ASPIRE CLASSIFICATION

SPL AREA

SOCIAL INSURANCE

PROGRAM CATEGORY

► Contributory pensions
► Other social insurance

LABOR MARKET

► Labor market policy measures (active LM programs)
► Labor market policy support (passive LM programs)

SSN/SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

► Unconditional cash transfers
► Conditional cash transfers
► Social pensions (non-contributory)
► Food and in-kind transfers
► School feeding
► Public works, workfare and direct job creation
► Fee waivers and targeted subsidies
► Other social assistance
2: SPENDING ON SSN

► How much do regions and countries spend on social safety nets?

► What are the patterns of spending across regions, country income groups and individual countries?

► What happens with spending over time?

► Which SSN instruments do countries spend on?
SPENDING ON SSN/SA -- AN AVERAGE OF 1.5% OF GDP

Source: ASPIRE database.
HICS AND UMICS SPEND SLIGHTLY MORE THAN LMICS AND LICS, AS % OF GDP

Source: ASPIRE database.
INCOME LEVELS ARE WEAKLY ASSOCIATED WITH SSN SPENDING AS % OF GDP

Source: ASPIRE database.
SIGNIFICANT COUNTRY VARIATIONS ARE HIDDEN BEHIND THE AVERAGES

Source: ASPIRE database.
COUNTRIES TEND TO SPEND MORE ON SSN OVER TIME – EXAMPLE OF LAC, % OF GDP

Source: ASPIRE database.
Many countries are rapidly expanding SSN programs

- a. Tanzania, Productive Social Safety Net (CCT component)
  - Spending on PSSN = 0.03% of GDP
  - Percentage of beneficiaries in the total population
  - 2013: 0.4%, 2014: 2%, 2015: 10%, 2016: 10%

- b. Senegal, National Cash Transfer Program (NCTP)
  - Spending on NCTP = 0.05% of GDP
  - Percentage of beneficiaries in the total population
  - 2013: 3%, 2014: 5%, 2015: 10%, 2016: 16%

- c. Indonesia, Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)
  - Spending on PKH = 0.2% of GDP
  - Percentage of beneficiaries in the total population

- d. Philippines, Pantawid Pamilyang Program (4Ps)
  - Spending on 4Ps = 0.1% of GDP
  - Percentage of beneficiaries in the total population

Source: ASPIRE database.
THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF SSN INSTRUMENTS VARIES BY REGION

Source: ASPIRE database.
3: PERFORMANCE OF SSN PROGRAMS

► Who is protected by SSN Programs? (coverage)
► Who are more likely to benefit from programs? (benefit incidence)
► How much do SSN benefits provide? (benefit size/adequacy)
► What impacts do SSN programs have on poverty/inequality reduction? (poverty impact)
► Which factors contribute to SSN benefits having an impact?
SPL PROGRAMS COVER 44% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, AND 56% OF THE POOR

Source: ASPIRE database.
IN TERMS OF COVERAGE OF THE POOR, LICs ARE BEHIND IN ALL 3 AREAS OF SPL

Source: ASPIRE database.
ALL TYPES OF SSN INSTRUMENTS ARE PROGRESSIVE

Source: ASPIRE database.
SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS IN BENEFIT INCIDENCE ACROSS COUNTRIES

(NOTE: CCTS)

Average (Q1) = 45%

Source: ASPIRE database.
SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS IN COVERAGE ACROSS COUNTRIES

(NOTE: CCTS)

Source: ASPIRE database.
SSN TRANSFERS ACCOUNT FOR 19% OF THE WELFARE OF THE POOREST QUINTILE

Source: ASPIRE database.
SSN TRANSFERS REDUCE POVERTY GAP AND POVERTY HEADCOUNT
(NOTE: 79 COUNTRIES/HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS WITH MONETARY INFORMATION)

Source: ASPIRE database.
HIGH COVERAGE PAIRED WITH HIGH BENEFIT LEVELS LEAD TO BETTER OUTCOMES

(NOTE: BUBBLE SIZE = POVERTY HEADCOUNT REDUCTION)

Source: ASPIRE database.
CONCLUDING REMARKS:

► Significant progress has been made in expanding the reach and scope of SSN programs around the globe;

► However, profound gaps in SSN coverage remain, especially in LICs and in the bottom quintile;

► It is clear that investments into the improved coverage/benefit levels of SSN programs lead to reduction in poverty and inequality, though they come at fiscal costs;

► We need to keep investing into more and better data to capture progress in the SSN landscape;
PLEASE EXPLORE THE FULL 2018 SSN REPORT, REPORT OVERVIEW, AND ASPIRE DATABASE:

► https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/29115
► http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/
All SSN program spending is included for active programs only
Latest available year is used for a given country (from 2010 and on)
Program-level spending is divided by the corresponding year GDP (from WDI)
Overall spending for SSN in each country is estimated by summing up all program shares as % of GDP
Regional and income group averages are calculated as a simple mean.
HARMONIZATION METHODOLOGY

- Individual SPL programs are aggregated into 12 ASPIRE harmonized program categories.
- Performance indicators are generated and disaggregated by quintiles and the extreme poor (<$1.9 PPP a day); household weights are used.
- All monetary variables are expressed in 2011 prices and daily $PPP.
- Regional and income group averages are calculated as a simple mean using only countries with positive values in the given region; weighted averages using country populations are applied only in the case of coverage indicators.
- Pre-transfer welfare (income or consumption without the SPL transfers) is used to generate indicators by quintile (except in the case of the adequacy indicator in which post-transfer welfare is used).
WE STRIVE FOR PERFECTION, BUT DATA ARE NOT PERFECT!

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA CAVEATS:
- Does not allow to estimate benefit incidence/poverty impact;
- Could quickly become outdated in a fast-changing environment;

HH SURVEY DATA CAVEATS:
- Does not capture all SSN programs in a country
- Could be outdated/lags behind administrative data
- The welfare aggregate needs to be estimated