ASPIRE: THE ATLAS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LABOR INDICATORS

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Pension Core Course
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ASPIRE: The Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity

The Social Protection and Labor (SPL) Global Practice is committed to develop and update a comprehensive set of comparable and accessible indicators to help measure SPL system performance. This portal provides harmonized indicators to describe the country context where SPL program operate and to analyze performance of social assistance, social insurance and labor markets programs based on nationally representative household survey data from 112 developing countries. While reasonable efforts are made to ensure cross-country comparability, the user should be aware of ASPIRE indicators caveats. All indicators are regularly updated and more countries will be added as data become available.

Recent Updates
- 14 surveys updated for 7 countries
- New indicators for active labor market programs and direct subsidies
- Methodology updated for quality assurance
- Indicators at a glance tables updated

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
- INDICATORS AT A GLANCE
1. Why ASPIRE?
   - Objectives

2. What is ASPIRE?
   - Indicator types
   - Social protection and labor programs classification
   - Limitations and caveats

3. How is ASPIRE useful?

4. Where are we?

5. What’s next?
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1. **Build empirical evidence** on SPL program performance to inform the design of programs and policies
   - By compiling and maintaining a comprehensive, standardized and up-to-date database of SPL indicators

2. **Benchmarking** indicators across countries and time
   - Harmonization methodology to ensure comparability of indicators

3. **Contribute to improve the quality, availability, comparability** of household surveys and administrative data on SPL
1. Why ASPIRE?
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WHAT IS ASPIRE?

1. A database of comparable indicators to monitor SPL performance over time and across countries

2. PUBLIC GOOD for practitioners, policymakers, researchers. It is FOR YOUR USE!

3. Based on data collected BY YOU, through national statistical offices and program agencies
**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]

- **Spending and program size**
  - Program level public *spending 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
COUNTRY CONTEXT INDICATORS

- **Demographic patterns**
  - Share of children, youth, working age, elderly

- **Living arrangements**
  - Elderly with non-elderly co-residence
  - Dependency rates
  - Share of households with elderly
  - Share of households with children

- **Age-based poverty rates**

- **Labor market status**
  - Share of employed, unemployed, inactive

- **Employment structure by status**
  - Share of employed who are wage employees, employers, self-employed, unpaid.

- **Employment structure by sector**
  - Share of employed in agriculture, industry, services

Disaggregated by:
- Gender
- Age groups
- Urban/rural
SPENDING AND PROGRAM SIZE

Spending
as % of GDP
as % of total public spending on SPL

Number of beneficiaries
as % of total population
as % of elderly population

Disaggregated by
• program
**PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

- **Coverage**:
  - **Coverage**: as % of the poor (poorest 20%, <$1.25 a day), % of total population
  - **Program duplication and overlap**: % of population receiving 0, one or more benefits

- **Targeting accuracy**
  - **Benefit incidence**: % of benefits going to the poorest quintile
  - **Beneficiary incidence**: % of beneficiaries in poorest quintile

- **Benefit level**
  - **Average transfer per capita**: daily USD PPP, 2005
  - **Adequacy of benefits**: total transfer amount as a fraction of total consumption

- **Impacts and efficiency**
  - **Impact on poverty reduction**: % of pre-transfer poverty (HC or poverty gap) due to transfer
  - **Impact on inequality reduction**: % of pre-transfer inequality (Gini) due to transfer
  - **Benefit-cost ratio**: % reduction in poverty gap obtained for each $1 spent in SPL programs
1. Administrative program level data:
   - Official government reports / website
   - Directly provided by government official through country dialogue with WB
   - Published WB country reports
   - Information collected by local consultants from government when official data are not available

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA</th>
<th>Social assistance (Social Safety Nets)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LM</td>
<td>Labor Market Programs (active and passive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI</td>
<td>Social Insurance (contributory)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (NOT CONTRIBUTORY)

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

## SOCIAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS (CONTRIBUTORY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributory and earnings related pensions</th>
<th>Other social insurance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Old age pensions</td>
<td>▪ Occupational injuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ National scheme</td>
<td>▪ Sickness/injury leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Civil servant</td>
<td>▪ Maternity/Paternity benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Other special</td>
<td>▪ Other social insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Disability pensions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ National scheme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Civil servant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Other special</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Survivorship pensions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ National scheme</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Civil servant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Other special</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM policy services (intermediation)</td>
<td>LM policy measures (active LM programs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job search and intermediation services through public employment services (PES)</td>
<td>Labor market training (vocational, life skills)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employment incentives (wage subsidies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employment measures for disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Startup incentives (cash and in kind grant, loans) to support entrepreneurship</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VALIDATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCESS

UNDESRST AND COUNTRY’S SP SYSTEMS → COMPARE WITH OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT SOURCES AND REPORTS → CONTRAST WITH EXISTING INTERNATIONAL DATABASES → CROSS-TIME CONSISTENCY CHECKS → VALIDATE WITH COUNTRY TEAMS: → VALIDATE WITH GOVERNMENTS:
The level and quality of information on specific SP transfers and programs captured in the household surveys can vary a lot across countries.

If the monetary transfer amount is not asked in the survey, indicators of **adequacy and benefit incidence** cannot be generated.

ASPIRE reflects what is available in the hh surveys, which often **does not** represent the full portfolio of programs in the country. This undermines the comparability of indicators.
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4. Where are we?

5. What’s next?
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?

How much do countries spend on SPL programs?

What is the impact of SPL programs on poverty and inequality reduction?
MOST OF THE POPULATION IN NEED RECEIVE NO SPL TRANSFERS

- **Sub-Saharan Africa**: 86% No transfer, 11% Only Social Assistance, 3% Only Social Insurance, 4% At least one SP benefit
- **South Asia**: 68% No transfer, 25% Only Social Assistance, 4% Only Social Insurance, 3% At least one SP benefit
- **East Asia**: 49% No transfer, 42% Only Social Assistance, 6% Only Social Insurance, 2% At least one SP benefit
- **Middle East - North Africa**: 41% No transfer, 43% Only Social Assistance, 12% Only Social Insurance, 4% At least one SP benefit
- **Latin America**: 38% No transfer, 34% Only Social Assistance, 18% Only Social Insurance, 10% At least one SP benefit
- **Easter Europe and Central Asia**: 30% No transfer, 29% Only Social Assistance, 18% Only Social Insurance, 22% At least one SP benefit
COVERAGE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IS HIGHER IN RURAL

[Bar chart showing coverage percentages for Urban and Rural areas across different programs: Social Safety Nets, Social Insurance, Labor Market. The chart indicates that Social Safety Nets have higher coverage in Rural areas compared to Urban areas.]

Percent of total population

Social Safety Nets
Social Insurance
Labor Market

Urban  Rural
COVERAGE OF SSN PROGRAMS
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE INTERVENTIONS VARY BY REGION

Coverage of poorest population
COVERAGE OF SOCIAL INSURANCE (% OF POOR POPULATION)
COVERAGE OF POOREST HH BY PROGRAM TYPE

Years: 2000—2013 (112 countries)
## PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION

### Chile

#### Encuesta de Caracterización Socio-Económica Nacional (CASEN)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPL Area</th>
<th>Program classification</th>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Type of variable</th>
<th>Original variable</th>
<th>Processed variable</th>
<th>Module/Section in the survey</th>
<th>Question in the survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cobertura Programa de Acceso Universal con Garantías Explicitas en Salud (AUGE) por consulta</td>
<td>Monetary</td>
<td>s24c, s25, s26c, s27c, s28c, s29c</td>
<td>sp_pl_auge_atencion</td>
<td>Módulo S: Salud</td>
<td>s25-s29. c ¿Tuvo que hacer algún pago por la última consulta médica? s26 Ahora le voy a preguntar sobre Consultas de Urgencias? s27 Ahora le voy a preguntar por Consultas de Salud? s28 Ahora le voy a preguntar por Consultas de Especialidades? s29 Ahora le voy a preguntar por Consultas Dentales? Item 9: No, gratuito por cobertura AUGE-GES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pension de invalidez</td>
<td>Monetary</td>
<td>yinva</td>
<td>sp_mi_disabilitypen</td>
<td>Modulo Y: Ingresos</td>
<td>Item c: Pension de invalidez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Montepío o pension de viudez</td>
<td>Monetary</td>
<td>ymonaj</td>
<td>sp_mi_widowpension</td>
<td></td>
<td>Item d: Montepío o pension de viudez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pension de orfandad</td>
<td>Monetary</td>
<td>yorfaj</td>
<td>sp_mi_orphangepension</td>
<td></td>
<td>Item e: Pension de orfandad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jubilación o Pension</td>
<td>Monetary</td>
<td>yubaj</td>
<td>sp_mi_pension</td>
<td></td>
<td>y27. El mes pasado, ¿recibió ingresos por...? Item a: Jubilación o Pensión de vejez bajo la modalidad programada. Me puede indicar qué institución pagó estos beneficios? Item 1: AFP. Item 2: IPS. Item 3: Caja de las FF.AA. Item 4: Mutual/Instituto de Seguridad Laboral. Item b: Jubilación o Pensión de vejez bajo la modalidad vitalicia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contributory pensions**
CCT ARE AMONG THE BEST TARGETED FORM OF CASH TRANSFERS
TARGETING ACCURACY (% OF BENEFITS TO POOREST QUINTILE): CCT PROGRAMS

Between 2008 - 2012.
SSN Adequacy Varies by Country: Social Pensions Are the Most Generous

Between 2010–2013

Georgia (2011)
Average Social Pension (63)

Average Other SSN (53)

Average PW (10)

Average UCT (34)

Average CCT (15)
Adequacy of Contributory Pensions

Between 2010–2013

Country names: Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Senegal, Malawi, Nigeria, Philippines, Niger, Nepal, Georgia, Honduras, Colombia, Jamaica, Jordan, Djibouti, Mexico, Ecuador, Moldova, Argentina, Turkey, Brazil, Slovak Republic, Belarus

Percentage values: 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 37, 40, 42, 48, 52, 54

Countries listed in descending order of adequacy percentage.
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WHERE ARE WE?

- **External Portal**: Performance indicators based on HH surveys for **112 developing countries** between **1998-2013**:
  - “Performance” indicators (by program category, quintiles of welfare, urban-rural)
  - “Country context” indicators (by gender, age groups, urban-rural)
  - Full documentation of main variables and program classification
  - Include links to IHSN through common survey ID

- **Ongoing work to harmonize program level administrative data** on expenditures and number of beneficiaries for **136 countries**
  - Data collection ongoing in 11 countries
  - ADB and ECLAC
OUTLINE

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External portal updated twice a year

- January 2015
  - Consolidated estimates of existing indicators
  - Indicators updates
- July 2015
  - Spending indicators
  - Indicators updates on most recent surveys

...STAY TUNED!!!
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