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 programs 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
- 44 NEW countries
- NEW Country Context indicators
- Disaggregations by urban/rural and extreme poverty ($1.25) for all indicators
- Disaggregations by gender and age groups for country context indicators
- Indicators at a glance, NEW table by urban/rural
- Survey/documentation 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?
1. Why ASPIRE?
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# WHY ASPIRE? OBJECTIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Build empirical evidence</strong> to measure SPL programs performance to inform the design of programs and policies</td>
<td>✓ By compiling and maintaining a comprehensive, standardized and up-to-date database of SPL indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Benchmarking</strong> indicators across countries and time</td>
<td>✓ Harmonization methodology to ensure comparability of indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>Contribute to improve the quality, availability, comparability</strong> of household surveys and administrative data on SPL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?
1. A database of comparable indicators to monitor SPL performance over time and across countries

2. PUBLIC GOOD for practitioners, policy-makers, researchers. It is FOR YOUR USE!

3. Based on data collected BY YOU, through country national statistical offices and program agencies
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**
  - Agriculture, industry, services

Disaggregated by
- Gender
- Age groups
- Urban/rural
- Quintiles
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), % 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
  - 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

Disaggregated by
- By program category
- Urban/rural
- Quintiles
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>
<tr>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>Typology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food rations</td>
</tr>
<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>
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</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Other special</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Survivorship pensions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ National scheme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Civil servant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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

UNDERSTAND 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.
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?
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>No transfer</th>
<th>Only Social Assistance</th>
<th>Only Social Insurance</th>
<th>At least one SP benefit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East - North Africa</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-Saharan Africa
South Asia
East Asia
Middle East - North Africa
Latin America
Easter Europe and Central Asia
COVERAGE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IS HIGHER IN RURAL:

- Social assistance: Urban - 20%, Rural - 30%
- Social insurance: Urban - 30%, Rural - 25%
- Labor market programs: Urban - 5%, Rural - 1%
COVERAGE OF SSN PROGRAMS
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE COVERAGE OF POOREST HH IS LOWER IN POOREST COUNTRIES

Years: 2008 - 2012
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE INTERVENTIONS VARY BY REGION

Coverage of poorest population
GLOBAL COVERAGE OF POOREST HH BY PROGRAM TYPE

Years: 2000–2012
CCT ARE THE BEST TARGETED FORM OF CASH TRANSFERS

Pro-poor

Years: 2008 - 2012

- CT (26)
- CCT (12)
- Allowances (19)
- Social Pension (15)
TARGETING ACCURACY (% OF BENEFITS TO POOREST QUINTILE): CCT PROGRAMS

Between 2008 -2012.
### Thailand

#### Household Socio-Economic Survey

<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>Old Age Contributory Pension</td>
<td>Pensions, annuities or welfare</td>
<td>Monetary</td>
<td>lo021, lo022, lo023</td>
<td>sp_pension_pp05</td>
<td>Questionnaire of Household Income / Part 4. Income from other sources</td>
<td>Item 1: pensions, annuities or welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Work compensation or terminated payment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Monetary</td>
<td></td>
<td>sp_wkcomp_pp05</td>
<td></td>
<td>Item 2: work compensation or terminated payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gov/state enterprise's welfare</td>
<td></td>
<td>Participatory</td>
<td>hm22</td>
<td>r_govhealthc</td>
<td>SES.2. Questionnaire of household member and expenditure.</td>
<td>Item 3: Government/ state enterprise's welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Universal health coverage card</td>
<td></td>
<td>Participatory</td>
<td>hm25</td>
<td>r_univhealthc</td>
<td></td>
<td>Item 4: Universal health coverage card (30 bant)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical card</td>
<td></td>
<td>Participatory</td>
<td>hm24</td>
<td>r_medicard</td>
<td></td>
<td>Item 5: Medical card (social security)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor Market</td>
<td>Labor Market Programs</td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash Transfer/Last Resort Programs</td>
<td>Government funds to assist farmers</td>
<td>Participatory</td>
<td>hm31</td>
<td>r_fermassist</td>
<td>SES.2. Questionnaire of household member and expenditure.</td>
<td>Item 6: other government funds to assist farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Pensions</td>
<td>Social pension for the elderly</td>
<td>Monetary</td>
<td>lo051, lo052, lo053</td>
<td>sp_soc_pension_pp05</td>
<td>Questionnaire of Household Income / Part 4. Income from other sources</td>
<td>Item 7: social pension for the elderly</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Cash Transfers Programs:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>r_disappension</td>
<td>SES.2. Questionnaire of household member and expenditure.</td>
<td>Item 8: other cash transfers programs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Between 2008 -2012. For CCT
BENEFITS INCIDENCE OF SSN
ADEQUACY OF SSN BENEFITS
CASH GENEROSITY VARIES BY COUNTRY
SOCIAL PENSIONS ARE THE MOST GENEROUS

Between 2008 - 2012

Brazil
Albania
Romania
Belarus
Croatia

Average Social Pension (15)

Average allowances (19)

Average CCT (12)

Average CT (26)

Argentina
Moldova

Average Social Pension (15)
COMBINING PERFORMANCE WITH COUNTRY CONTEXT INDICATORS

Coverage as % of total population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Honduras</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q5</th>
<th>Tot</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q5</th>
<th>Tot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributory old age pension</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-contributory old age pension</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coverage as % of elderly population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Honduras</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributory old age pension</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-contributory old age pension</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Honduras

- Children (0-14): 8%
- Youth (15-24): 22%
- Working age (26-59): 34%
- Elderly (60+): 36%

Mexico

- Children (0-14): 10%
- Youth (15-24): 29%
- Working age (26-59): 42%
- Elderly (60+): 19%
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2. What is ASPIRE?
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   - Limitations and caveats
3. How is ASPIRE useful?
4. Where are we?
5. What’s next?
WHERE ARE WE?

- **External Portal**: Performance indicators based on HH surveys for 112 developing countries between 1998-2012:
  - “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 40 countries (incomplete data on 144 countries)
  - Data collection ongoing in 14 countries (Africa and Latin America)
  - ADB and ECLAC
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WHAT’S NEXT?

- External portal updated twice a year
  - January 2015
    - Consolidated estimates of existing indicators
    - Indicators updates
  - July 2015
    - Spending indicators
    - Indicators updates

- State of Safety Nets 2015 (release June 2015)

...STAY TUNED!!!
Thank you!!