

ASPIRE: Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity

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Objectives

1. Create a **comprehensive, standardized** and **up-to-date** database of SPL indicators of program design, performance and “environment” across countries and time
 - Optimize and capitalize on existing data collection efforts
2. Build empirical evidence for **SP systems performance**
 - Focus also on program complementarities in addressing risks, overlaps...
 - Develop common matrix for assessing performance of SP and monitor over time
3. Contribute to improve the quality, availability, comparability of survey data on SP

ASPIRE components

1. Data collection, harmonization and validation
2. Tools for data analysis (ADePT SP, pension)
3. Training in tools (Bank and non-Bank clients)
4. Analytical notes and papers
5. External partnership and internal collaboration
6. Dissemination

ASPIRE classification of 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/earnings related pensions and savings programs	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) ▪ Early retirement due to labor market reasons

ASPIRE data sources

1. **Administrative records** : published or directly collected by regional teams
2. **Nationally representative household surveys data**
 - LSMS
 - HH income expenditure/budget surveys
 - Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICs)
 - Welfare Monitoring Surveys
 - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILCs)
 - LFS
 - I2D2

ASPIRE indicator types

Environment

- Country level indicators describing the **socio-economic context** where SPL programs operate [Primary activity rates, employment status, employment structure by sector..]

Design

- Program level indicator describing **program design** characteristics [benefit modality, frequency of payment, min max levels, financing..]

Performance

- Program and country level indicators showing **program performance** measured by coverage of the poor, targeting accuracy, generosity, impacts on poverty and inequality reduction, spending..

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?

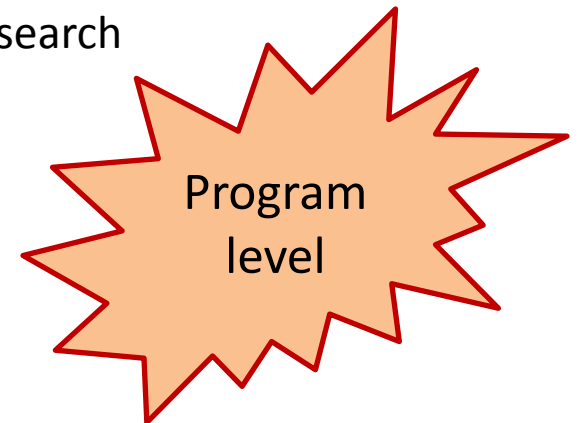
ASPIRE environment indicators

- Elderly living arrangements (co-residence rate and poverty rates)
- Share of 15+ population that is:
 - Employed
 - Unemployed
 - Inactive
- Shares of employed workers who are:
 - Employers
 - Wage employees
 - Self-employed
 - Unpaid family workers
- Shares of employed workers whose primary jobs are classified in the
 - Agriculture
 - Industry
 - Service



ASPIRE design indicators

- Program starting year
- Scale (national/sub-national)
- Contributory/Non-contributory
- Universal /targeted
- **Targeting method** (codes: geographical, categorical, community based, income, means, proxy-means, self-targeting)
- Beneficiary unit (family, household and individual):
- **Benefit type** (cash/near cash/in-kind/mixed)
- **Conditionality** (=1 if program includes conditions to promote HC/ productive activity/employment)
- **Service type** (care and support/ training/internships/job search assistance/counseling/NA/mixed)
- **Benefit level formula description** (min max)
- **Average benefit level (LCU)** for most recent year
- **Frequency of payment** (Periodic/One-time (lump sum))
- **Source of Financing**



ASPIRE performance indicators

- **Coverage** as % of the poor (defined as poorest 20%), % of old age population (>60, >65), % of total population
- **Spending** as % of total SPL/public spending, GDP
- **Benefit incidence** % of benefits going to the poorest quintile
- **Beneficiary incidence** % of beneficiaries in poorest quintile
- **Generosity (adequacy)** total transfer amount as a fraction of total consumption
- **Cost benefit ratio** % reduction in poverty gap obtained for each \$1 spent in SPL programs
- **Impact on poverty reduction** % of pre-transfer poverty (HC or poverty gap) due to transfer
- **Impact on inequality reduction** % of pre-transfer inequality due to transfer

Indicators are estimated
**by program and
quintiles** of pre and post
C distribution

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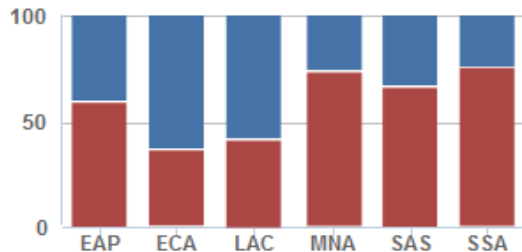
Data

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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

Select a Region ▼

- OR -

Select a Country ▼

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**

ASPIRE survey based database (expanding to add +50 countries and updates)

Number of countries

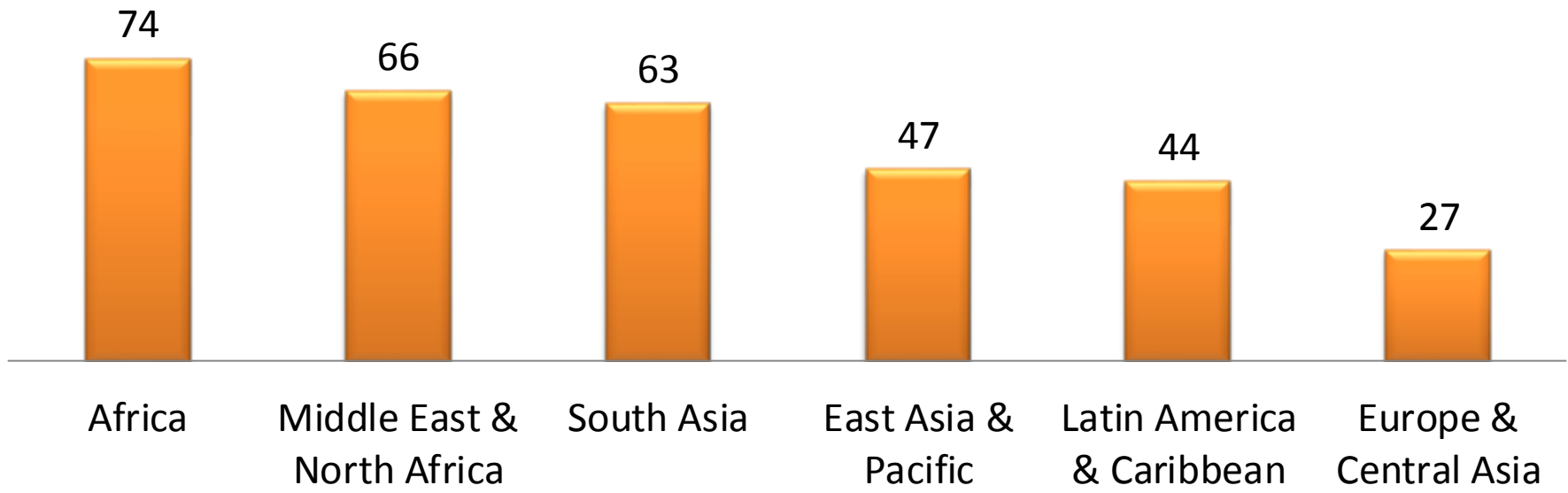
		Environment	Performance
2012	Tot.		57
	LICs		9
	MICs		45
	HICs		2
2013	Tot.	170	67 (+10)
	LICs	29	7
	MICs	89	2
	HICs	52	1
2014	Tot.	Updates	117 (+50)

ASPIRE admin. based database (expanding to add 20 new countries)

	<u>Africa</u>	<u>ECA</u>	<u>LAC</u>	<u>MENA</u>	<u>SA</u>	<u>EAP</u>
N. of countries	20	25	10	12	8	8
Total n. of countries	47	25	29	13	8	24
Indicators	program expenditure, n. of beneficiaries, design features	program expenditure, n. of beneficiaries, design features	program expenditure, n. of beneficiaries, design features	program expenditure and some design	mostly program expenditure	n. of beneficiaries
SPL areas covered	SI-LM-SA	SI-LM-SA	SI-LM-SA	SA	SI-LM-SA	SA-SI
Weakest area	SI, LM	LM	SI	LM, SI		LM

THANK YOU!

Percentage of 20% poorest families receiving no social protection transfers



GLOBAL GAP IN SP

In the world:

1 bln. People are poor/food insecure

1 bln., people are covered by social protection

But only $\frac{1}{2}$ of the poor are covered.

Why?

Global gap in data

- Most countries do not collect timely household survey data
- When collected surveys often do not contain social protection modules
- Or contain extremely abbreviated forms that do not respond to the policy demands
- But there is richness of experience: a lot of good practices, successes and lessons!!!!

Unique opportunity

- Initiatives to support data collection in the developing countries (PARIS 21 etc.)
- SP is part of post-2015 agenda of the goals for development
- Organizations, members of SPIAC B prioritize data initiatives
- Countries are taking steps for evidence-based policy
- South-south learning processes