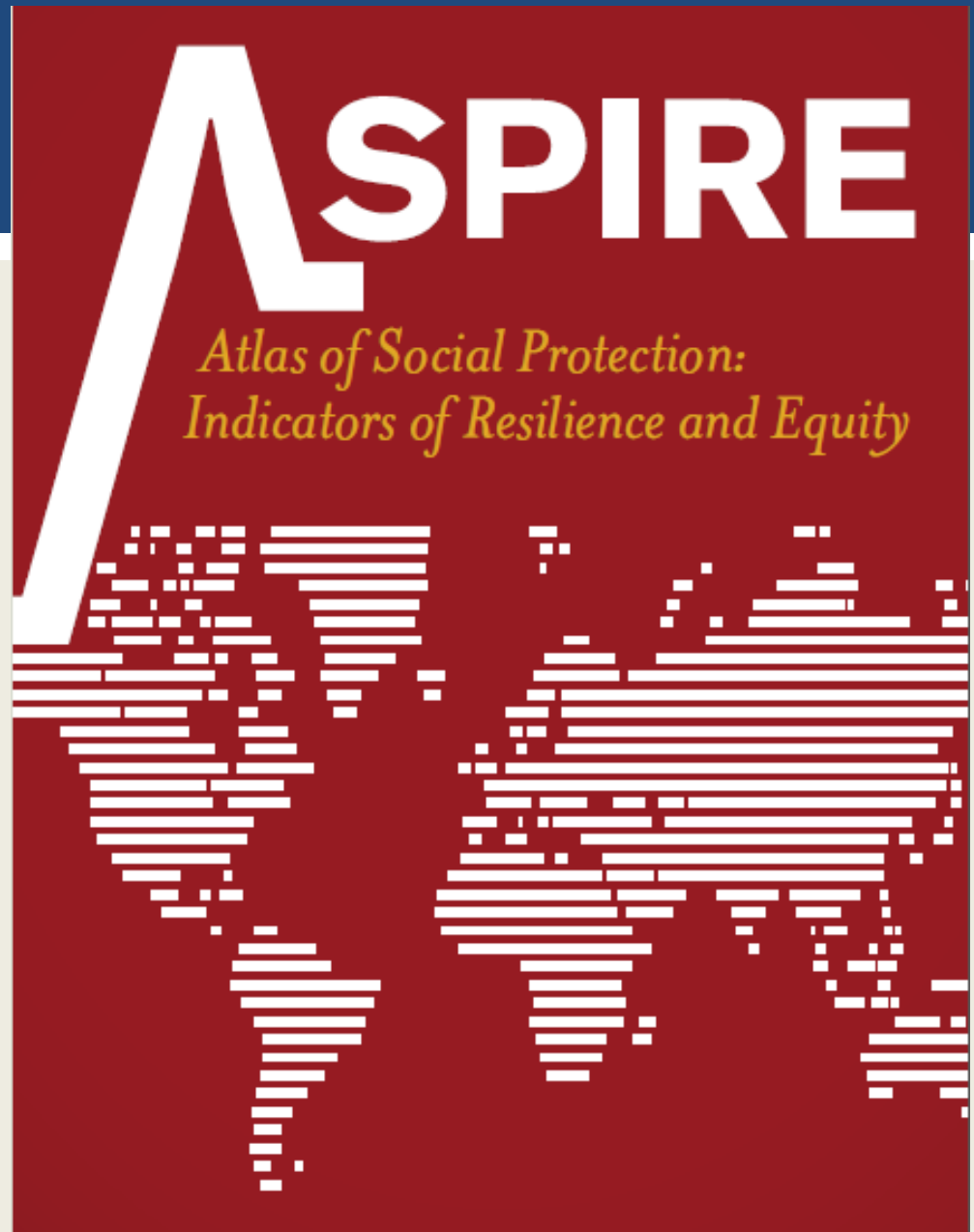


ASPIRE: THE ATLAS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LABOR INDICATORS

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Pension Core Course
Washington, DC
May 4, 2015



FIND ASPIRE AT WWW.WORLDBANK.ORG/ASPIRE

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.



What is the context in which programs operate?

Country Context »



Forthcoming

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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](#)

OUTLINE

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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WHY ASPIRE? OBJECTIVES

- 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

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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, policy-makers, 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

Disaggregated
by

- By program category
- Urban/rural
- Quintiles

- **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

ASPIRE DATA SOURCES

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

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 (CONTRIBUTORY)

Contributory and earnings related pensions

- Old age pensions
 - National scheme
 - Civil servant
 - Other special
- Disability pensions
 - National scheme
 - Civil servant
 - Other special
- Survivorship pensions
 - National scheme
 - Civil servant
 - Other special

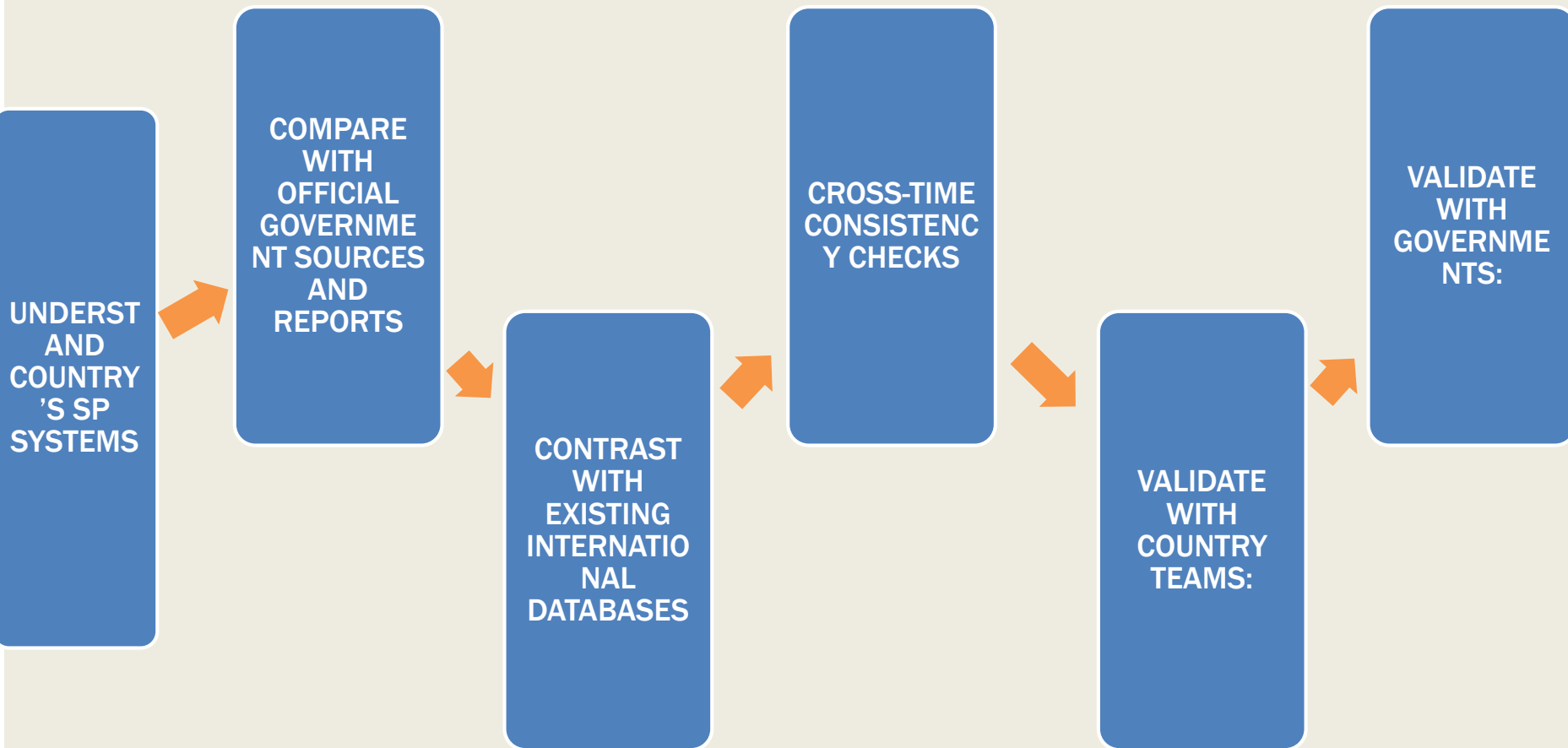
Other social insurance

- Occupational injuries
- Sickness/injury leave
- Maternity/Paternity benefits
- Other social 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">▪ Job search and intermediation services through public employment services (PES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Labor market training (vocational, life skills)▪ Employment incentives (wage subsidies)▪ Employment measures for disabled▪ Startup incentives (cash and in kind grant, loans) to support entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Unemployment insurance (contributory)▪ Unemployment assistance (non-contributory)

VALIDATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCESS



LIMITATIONS AND CAVEATS

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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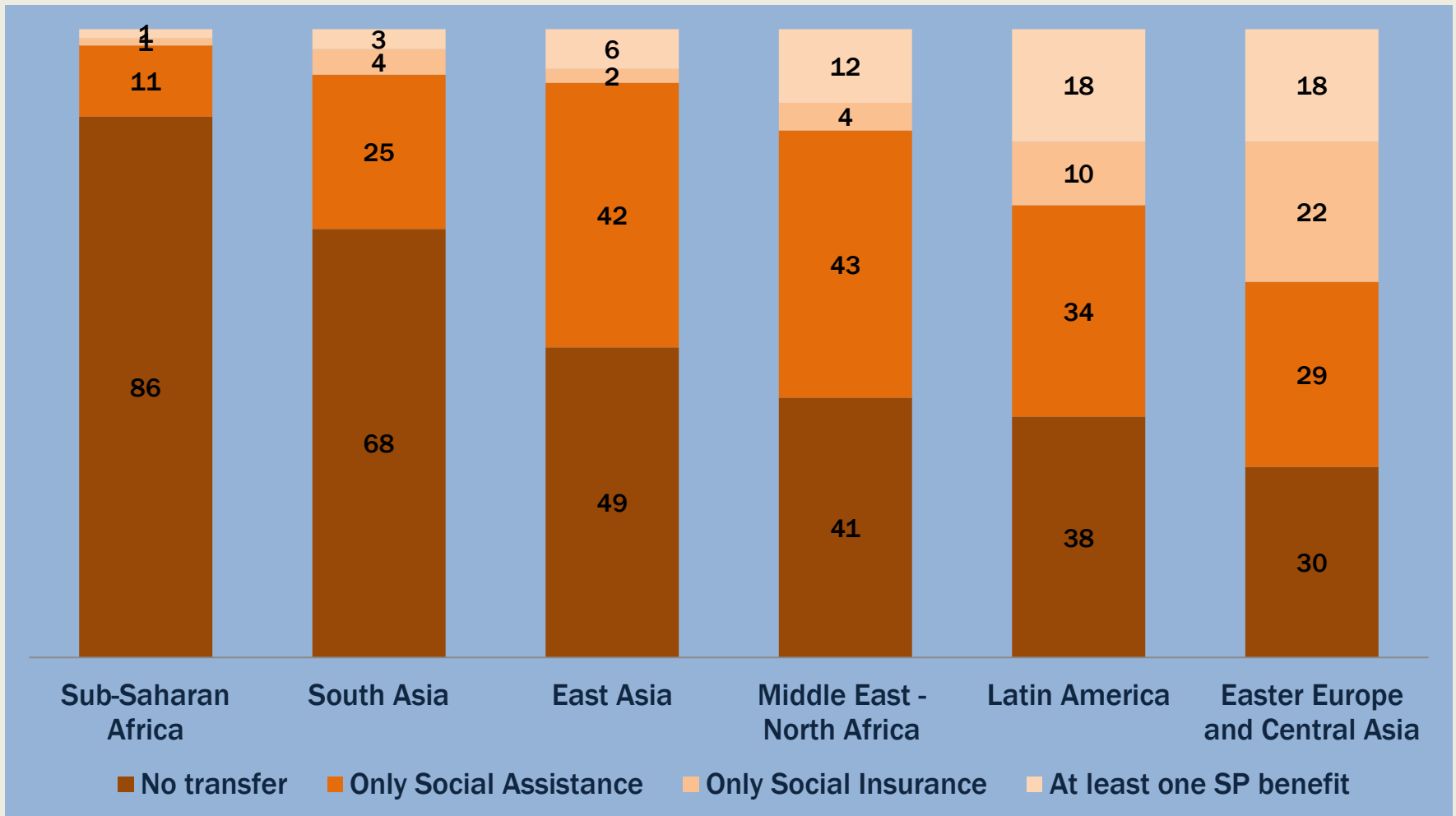
5. What's next?

ASPIRE ANSWERS:

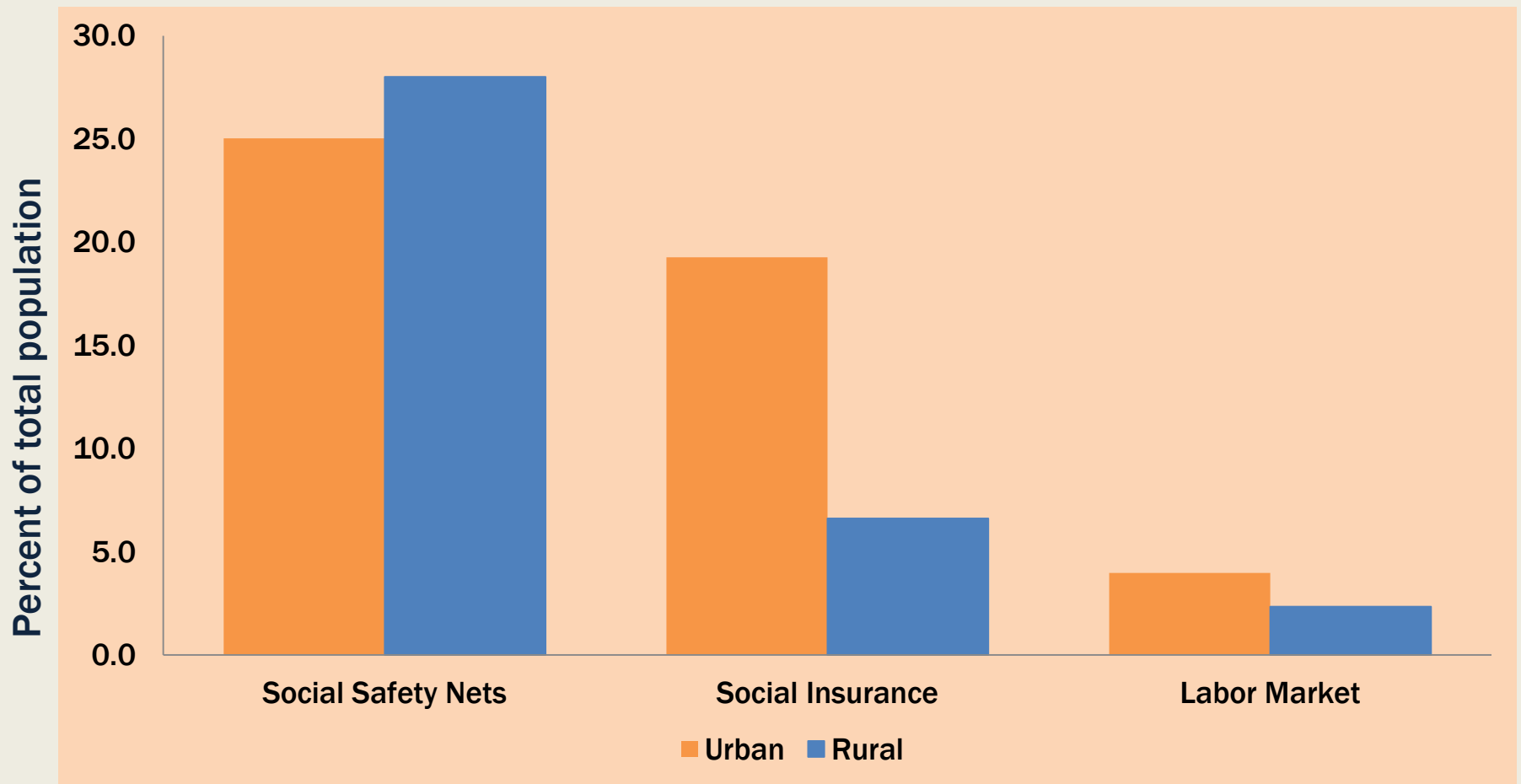
- How is the country socio economic context where SPL programs operate?
- What are the trends in the number of beneficiaries covered? How does it vary by quintile of the consumption distribution?
- What are the types of benefits?
- Are benefits adequate?
- Which percentage of benefits is going to poorest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



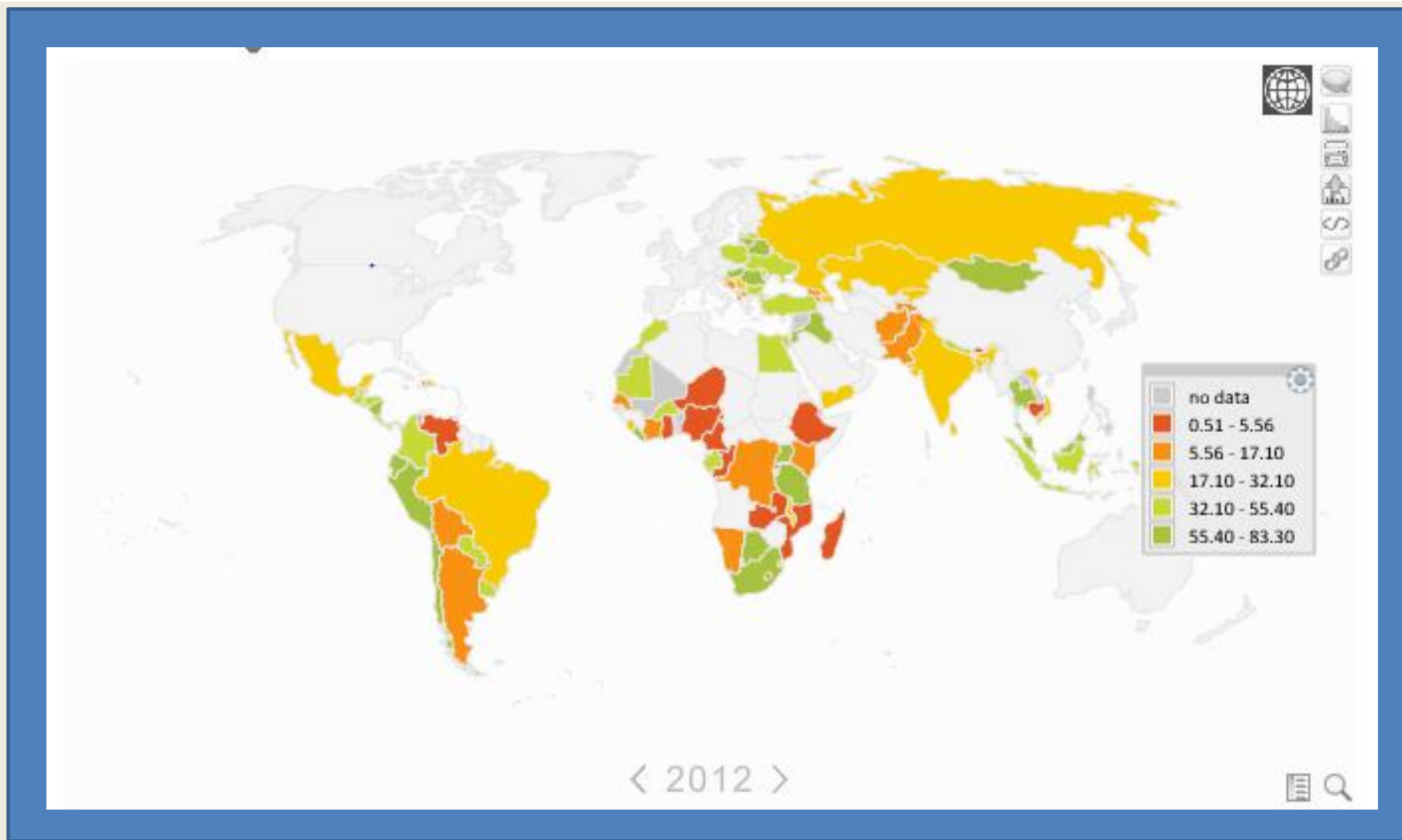
MOST OF THE POPULATION IN NEED RECEIVE NO SPL TRANSFERS



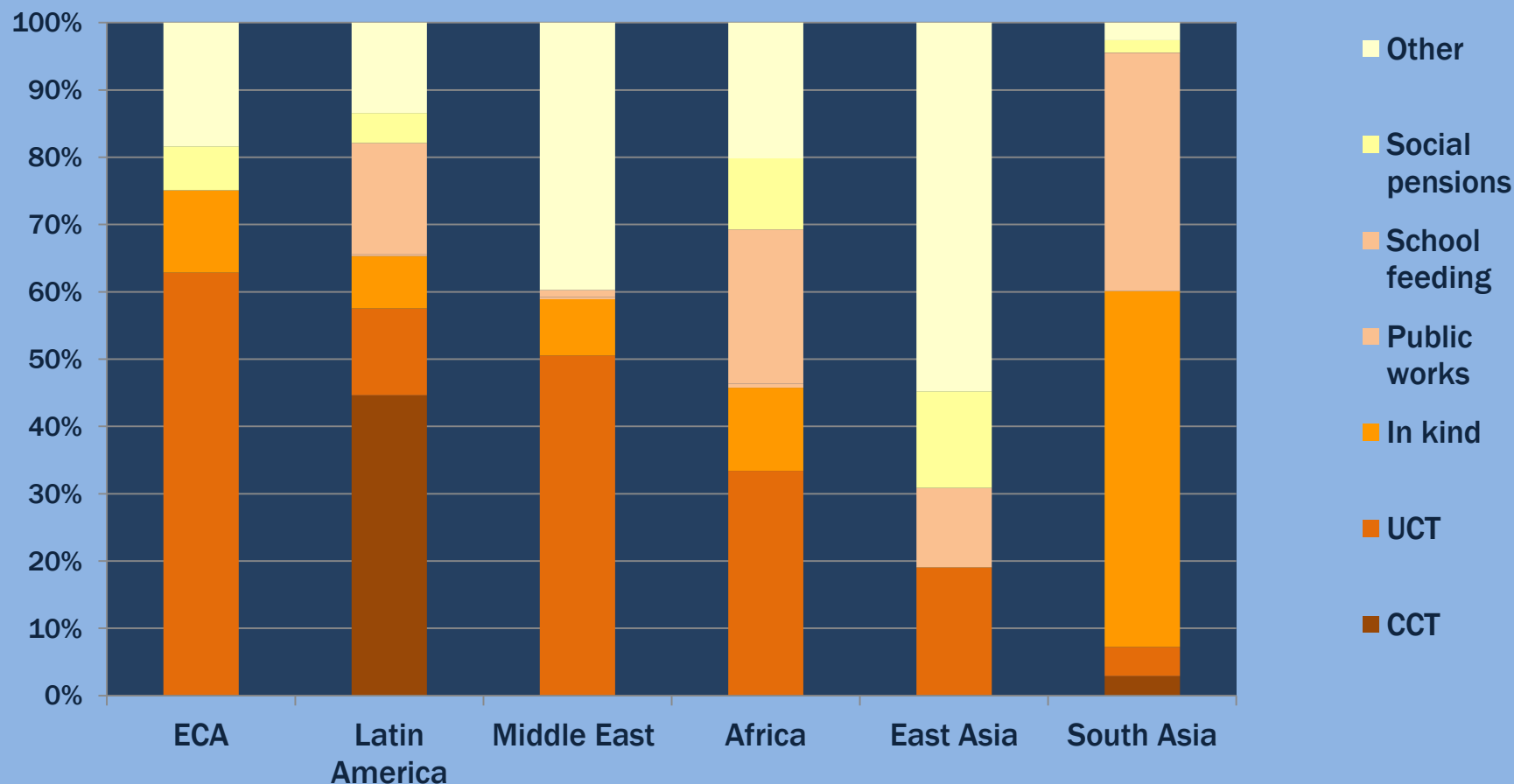
COVERAGE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IS HIGHER IN RURAL



COVERAGE OF SSN PROGRAMS

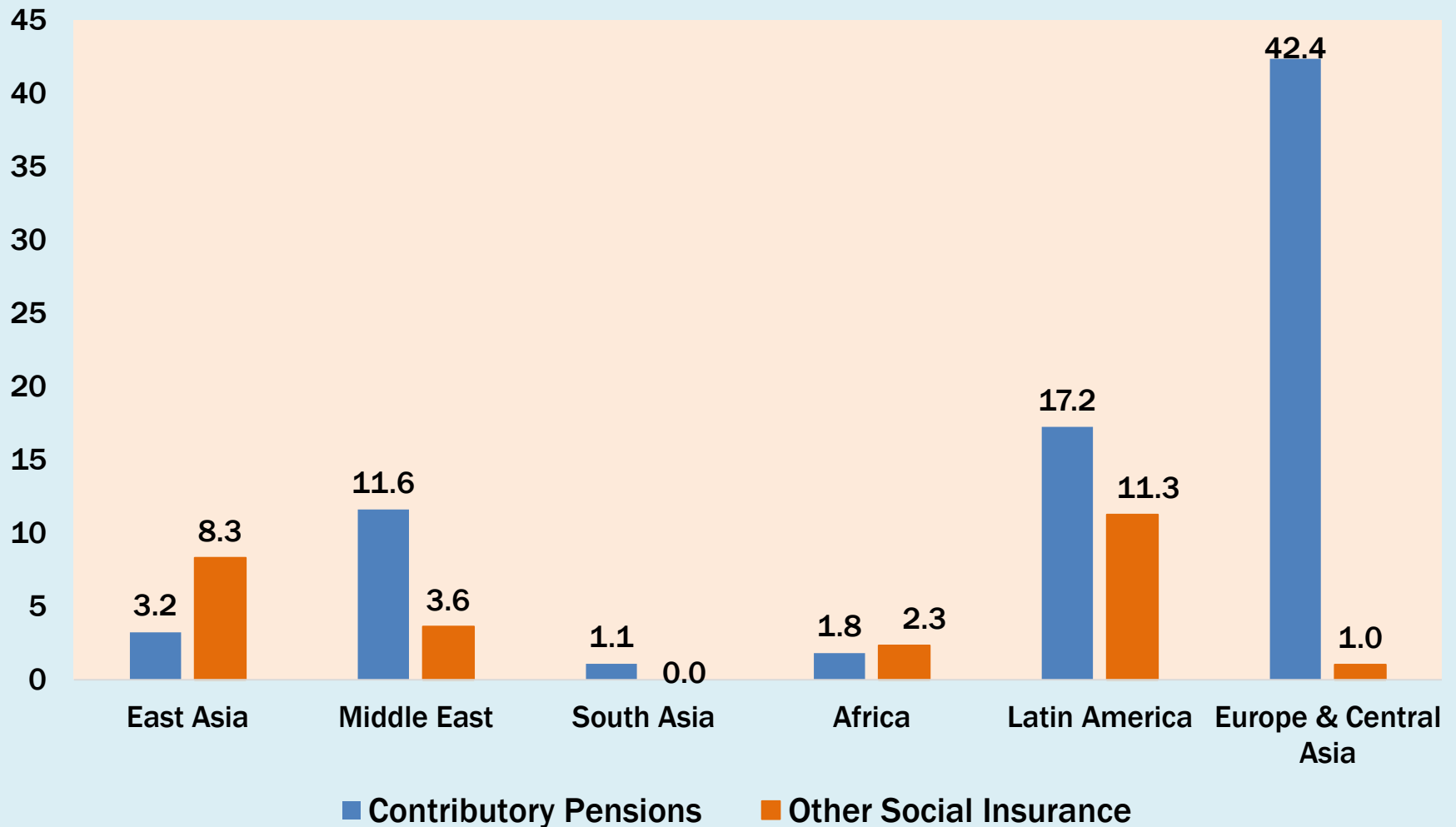


SOCIAL ASSISTANCE INTERVENTIONS VARY BY REGION

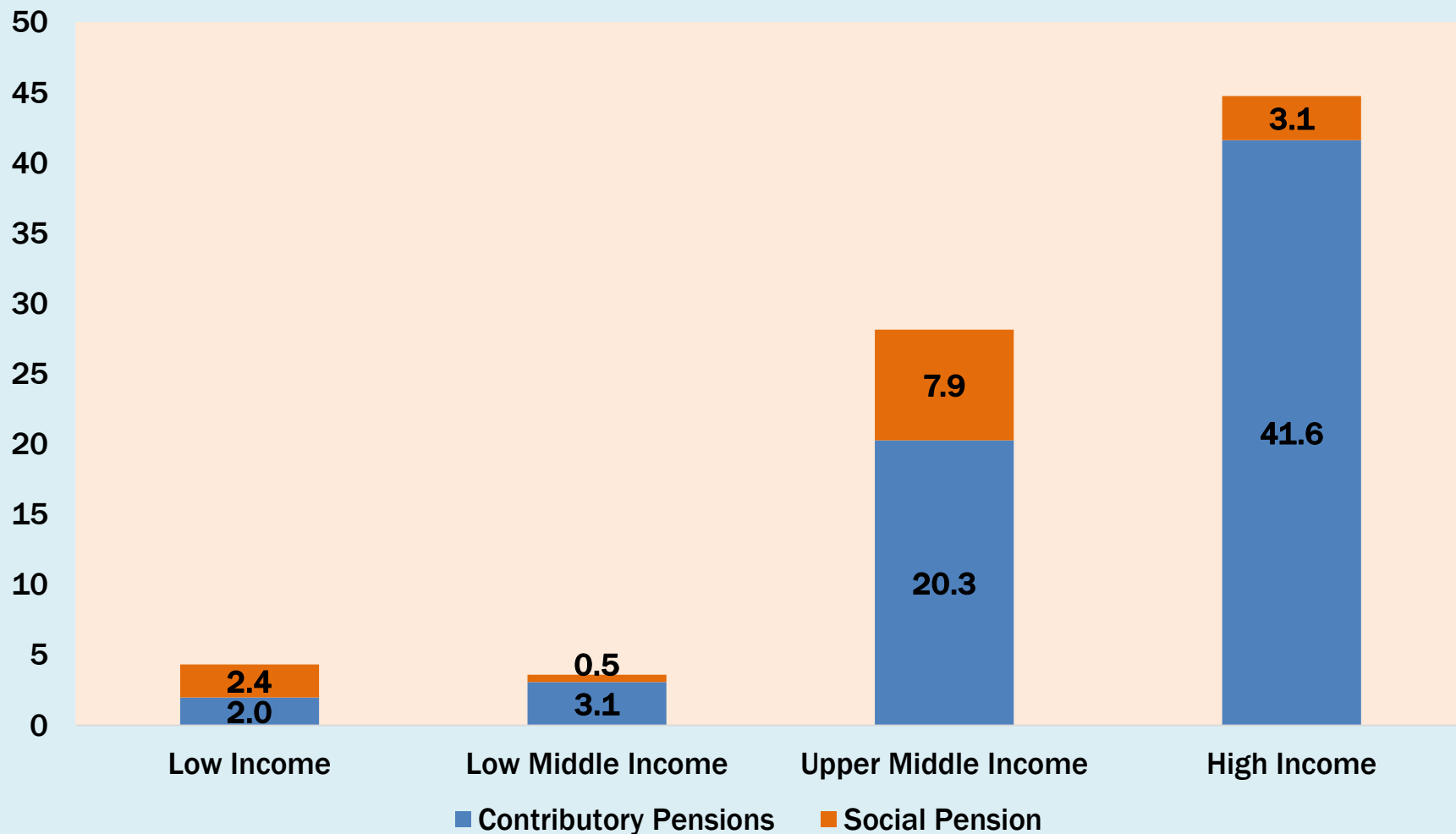


Coverage of poorest population

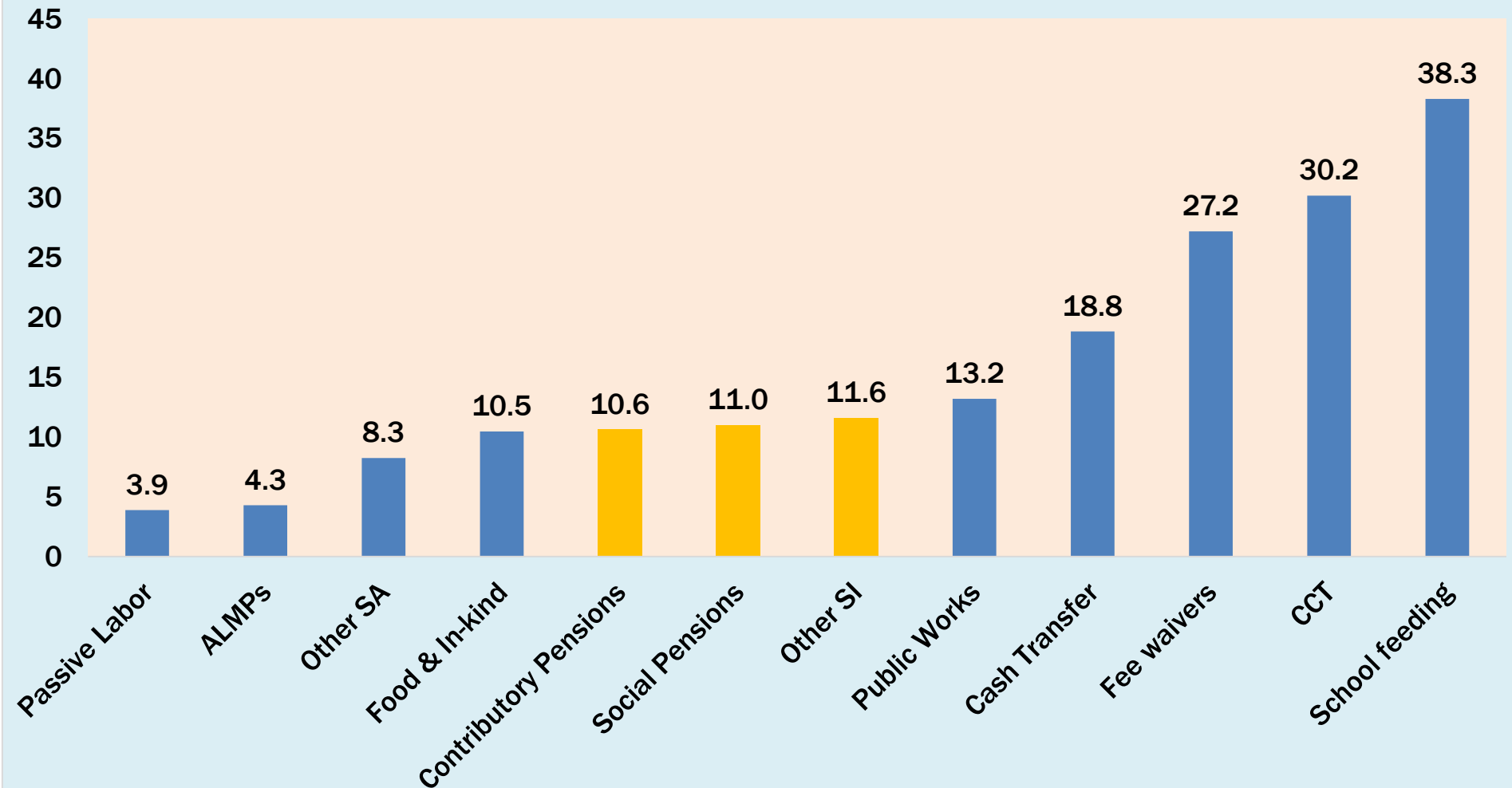
COVERAGE OF SOCIAL INSURANCE (% OF TOTAL POPULATION)



COVERAGE OF SOCIAL INSURANCE (% OF POOR POPULATION)



COVERAGE OF POOREST HH BY PROGRAM TYPE



Years: 2000–2013 (112 countries)

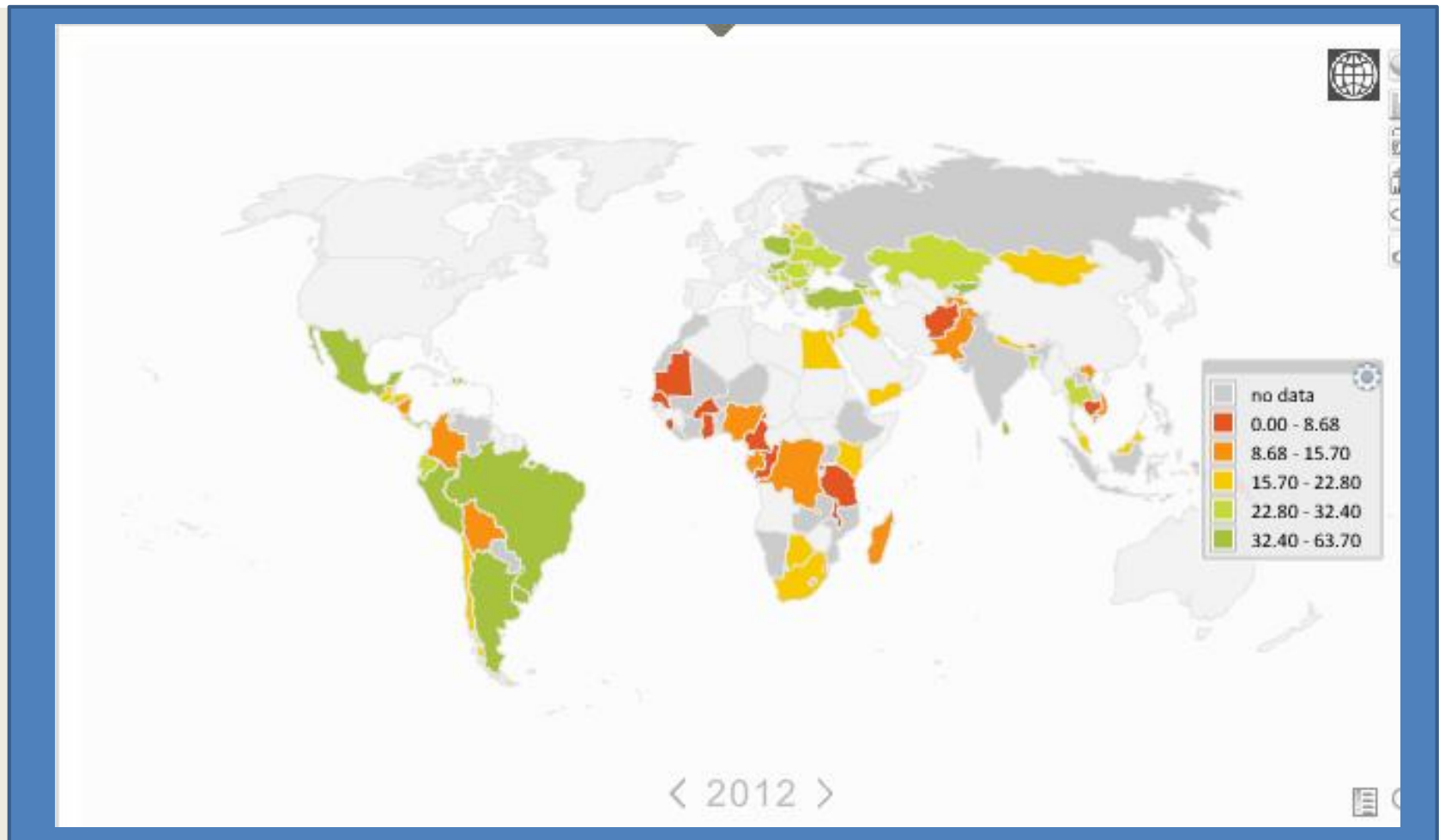
PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION

Chile

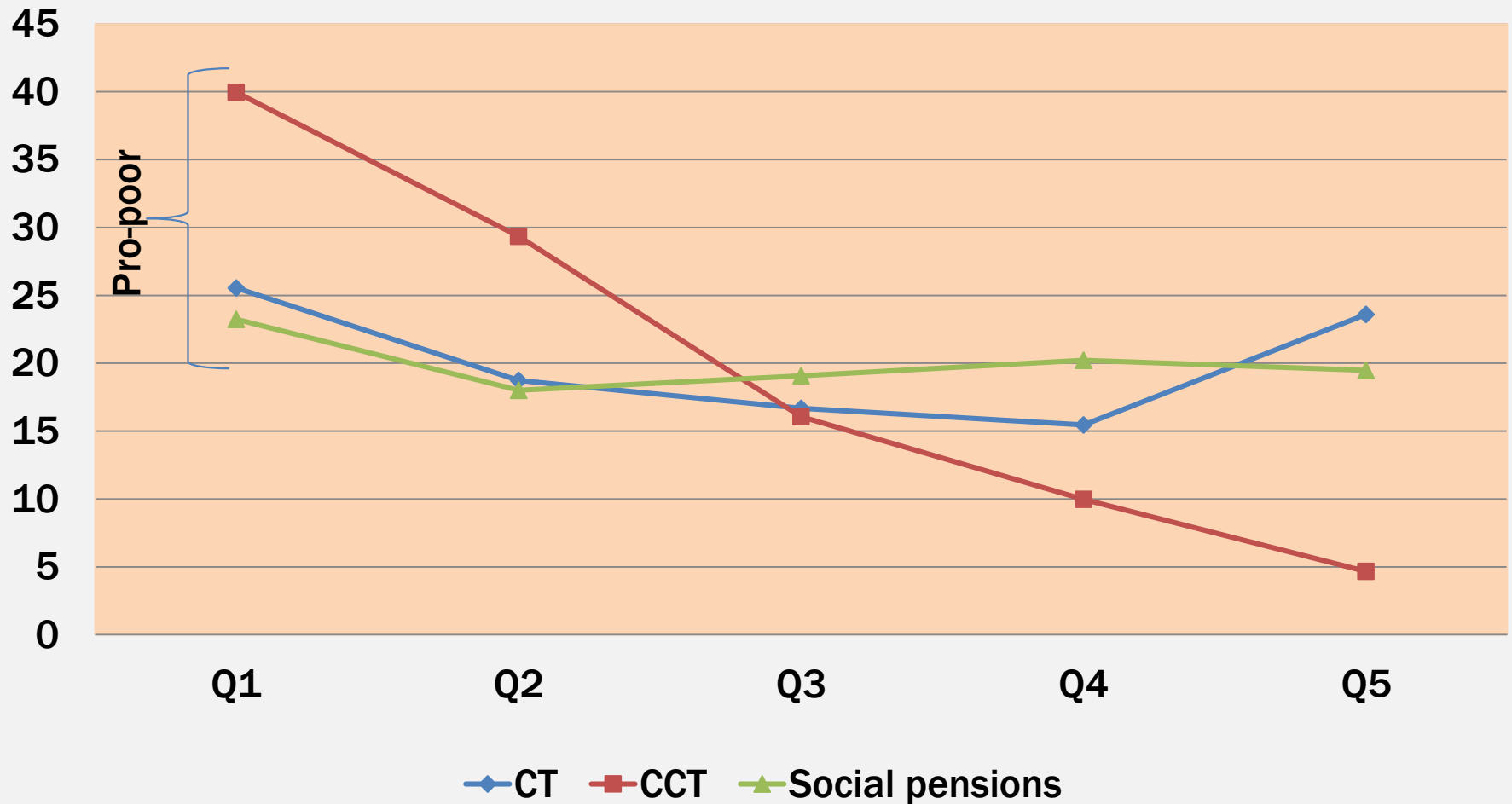
2011 Encuesta de Caracterización Socio-Económica Nacional (CASEN)

SPL Area	Program classification	Program Name	Type of variable	Original variable	Processed variable	Module/Section in the survey	Question in the survey
	Contributory pensions	Jubilación o Pensión	Monetary	yjubaj	sp_mi_pension	Modulo Y: Ingresos	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 FFAA Item 4: Mutual/Instituto de Seguridad Laboral Item b: Jubilación o Pensión de vejez bajo la modalidad vitalicia
				yitaj			Item c: Pensión de invalidez
		Pensión de invalidez	Monetary	yinvaj	sp_mi_disabilitypens		Item d: Montepío o pensión de viudez
		Montepío o pensión de viudez	Monetary	ymonaj	sp_mi_widowpensio		Item e: Pensión de orfandad
		Pensión de orfandad	Monetary	yorfaj	sp_mi_orphanpensio		
Social Insurance		Cobertura Programa de Acceso Universal con Garantías Explícitas en Salud (AUGE) por consulta	Participatory	s24c, s25, s26c, s27c, s28c, s29c	sp_pi_auge_atencion	Módulo S: Salud	S25-s29.c ¿Tuvo que hacer algún pago por la última consulta? s25 Ahora le voy a preguntar por Consulta Médica (AUGE) por consulta s26 Ahora le voy a preguntar sobre Consultas de Urgencia (AUGE) por consulta s27 Ahora le voy a preguntar por Consultas de Salud Bucal (AUGE) por consulta s28 Ahora le voy a preguntar por Consulta de Especialidad (AUGE) por consulta s29 Ahora le voy a preguntar por Consultas Dentales (AUGE) por consulta Item 9: No, gratuito por cobertura AUGE-GES s31.d ¿Tuvo que hacer algún pago por la última consulta?

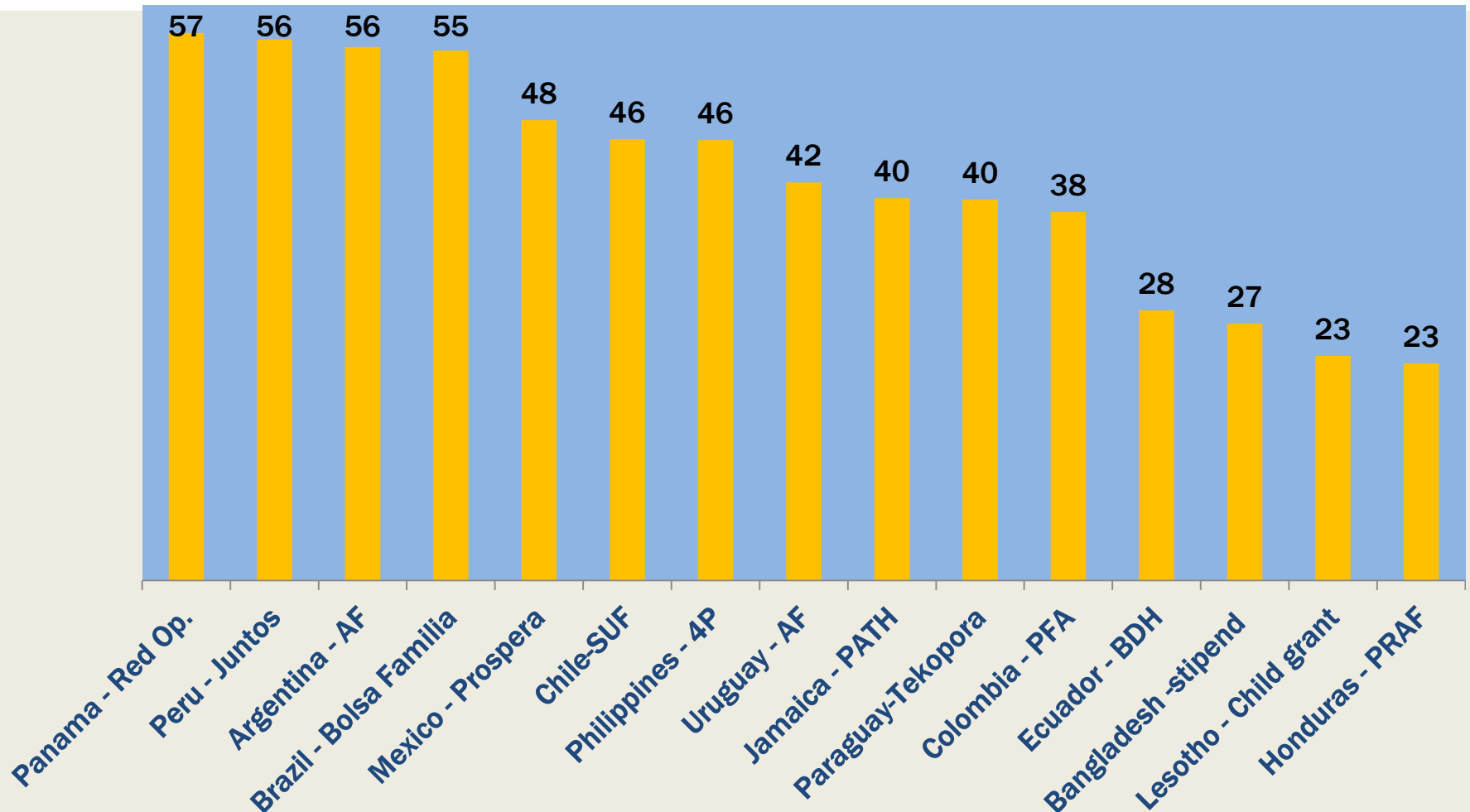
BENEFITS INCIDENCE OF SSN



CCT ARE AMONG THE BEST TARGETED FORM OF CASH TRANSFERS



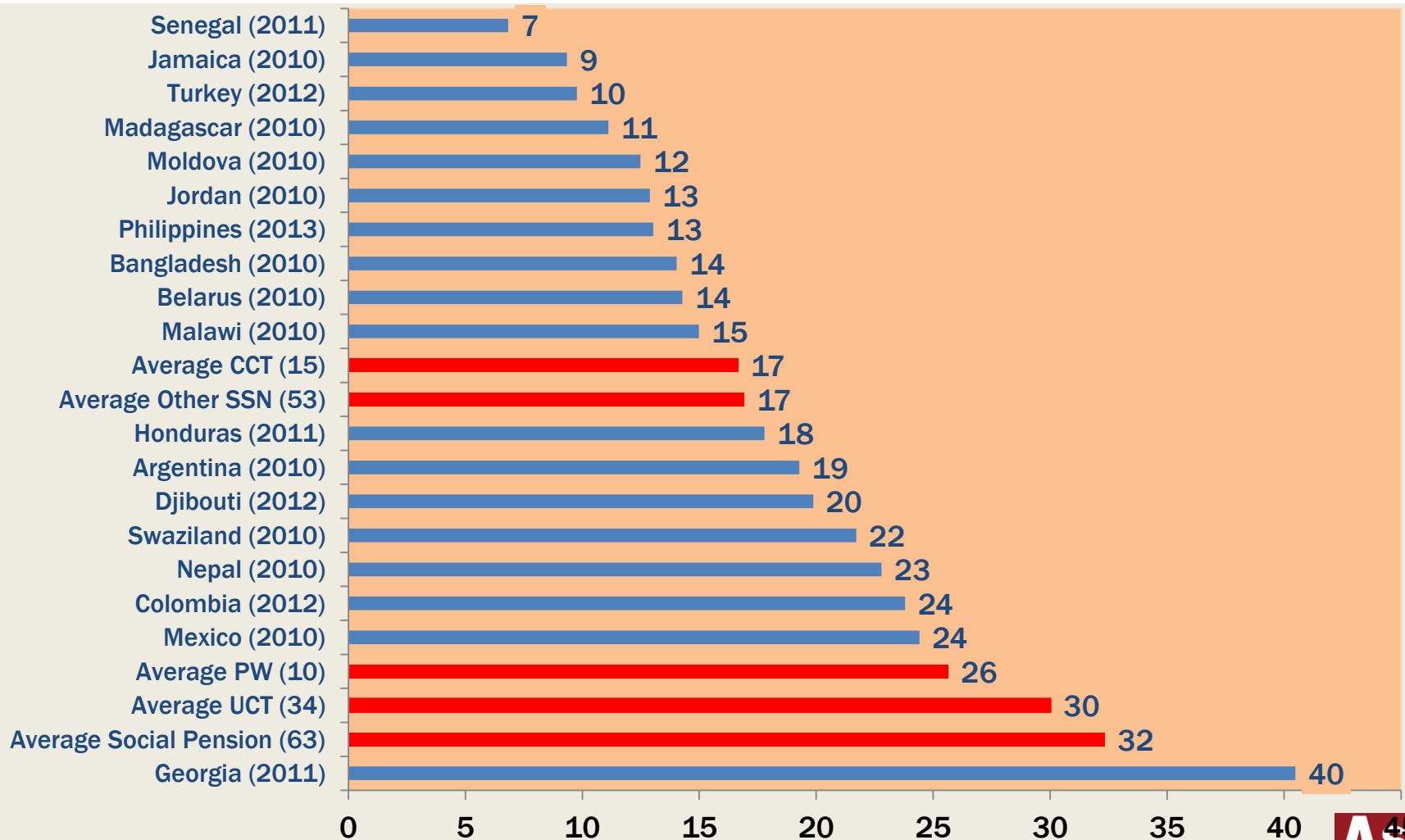
TARGETING ACCURACY (% OF BENEFITS TO POOREST QUINTILE): CCT PROGRAMS



Between 2008 -2012.

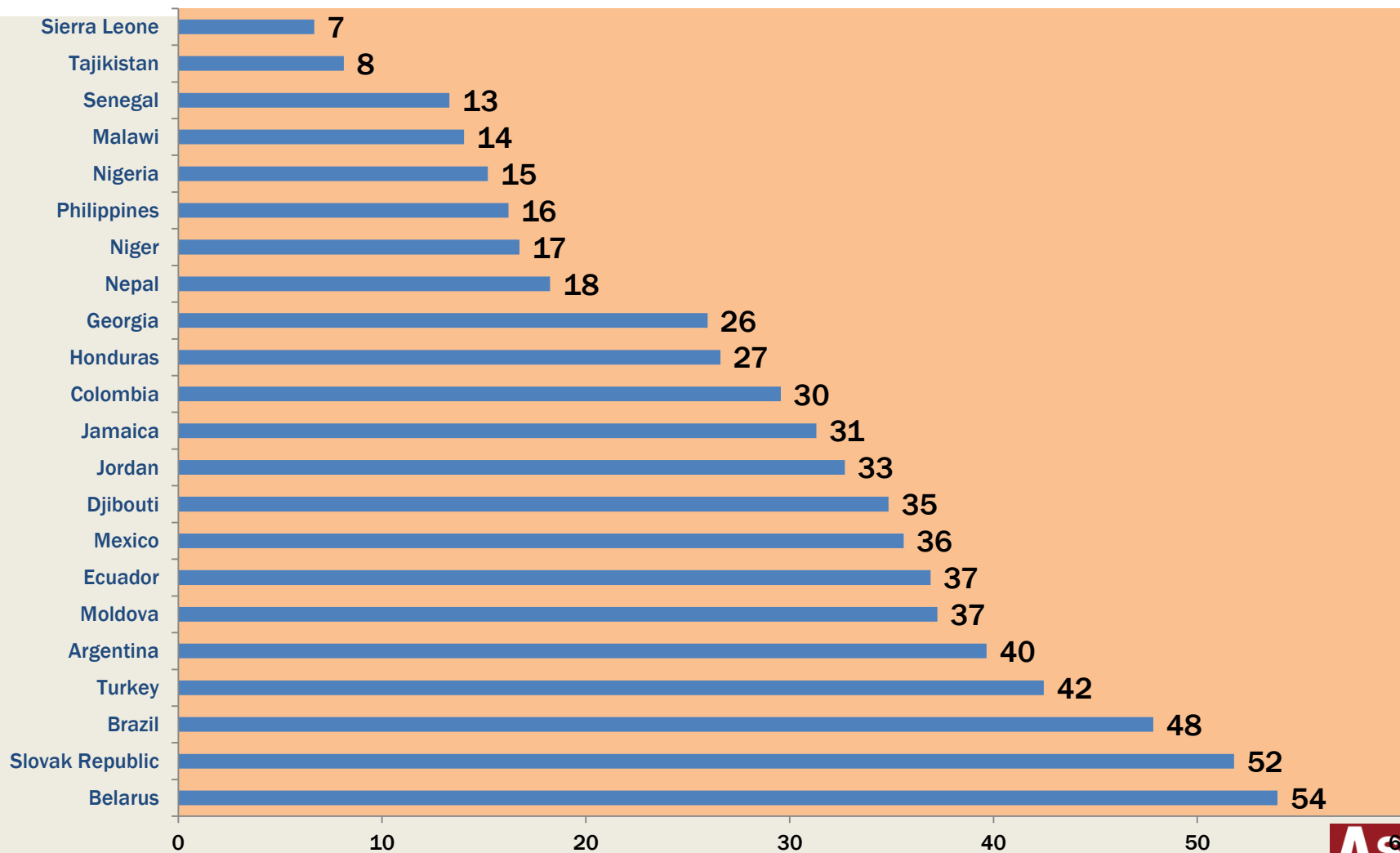
SSN ADEQUACY VARIES BY COUNTRY

SOCIAL PENSIONS ARE THE MOST GENEROUS



Between 2010–2013

ADEQUACY OF CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS



Between 2010–2013

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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

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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 on most recent surveys

...STAY TUNED!!!

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Thank you!!