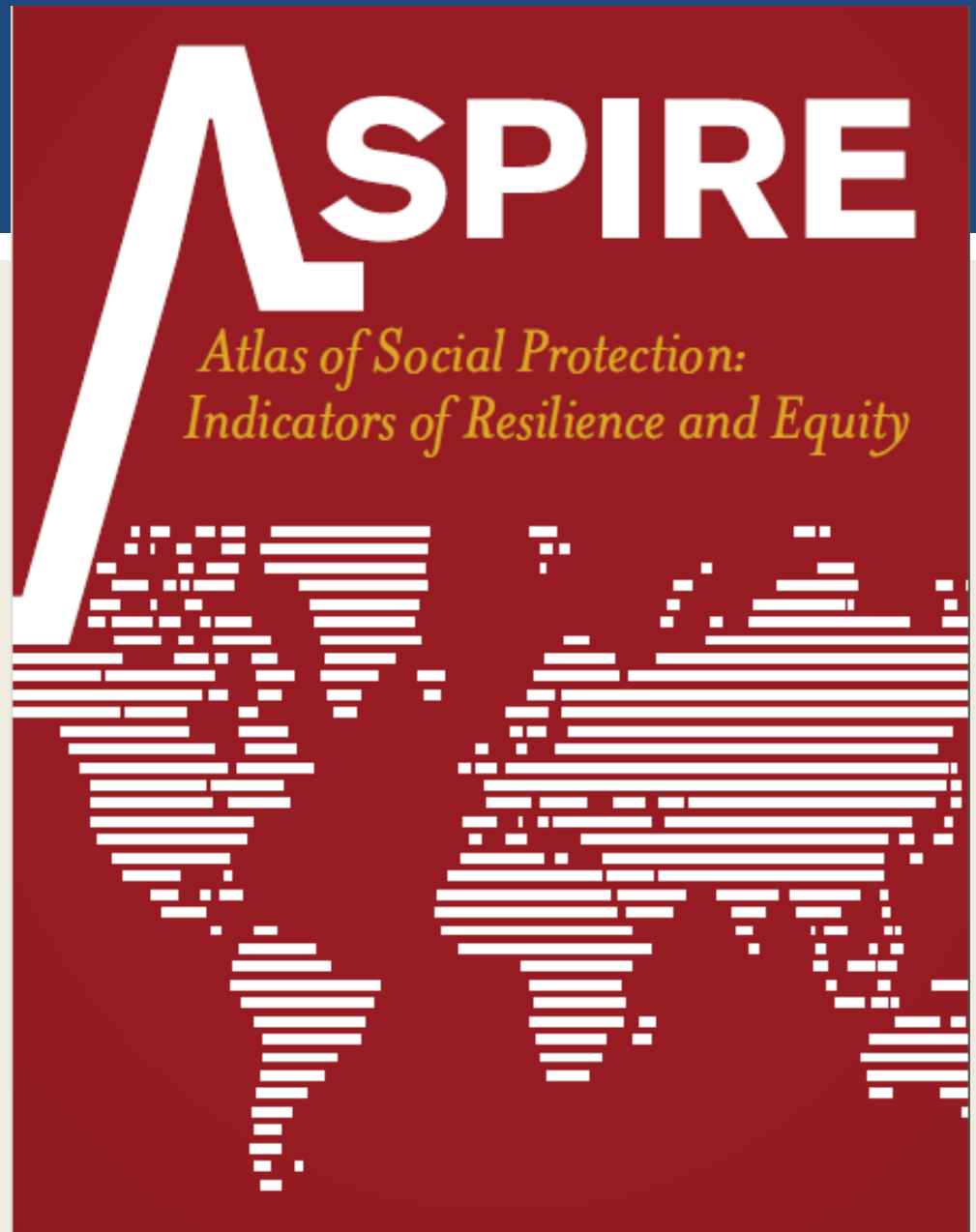


ASPIRE: THE ATLAS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LABOR INDICATORS

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Safety Nets Core Course
Washington, DC
December 17, 2014



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 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.



What is the context in which programs operate?

[Country Context »](#)



Forthcoming

[Expenditure and Program Size »](#)



Who benefits and by how much?

[Performance »](#)



[Social Assistance »](#)



[Social Insurance »](#)



[Labor Markets »](#)

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](#)

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** to measure SPL programs 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 country 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

- 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

Disaggregated
by

- By program category
- Urban/rural
- Quintiles

■ 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

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

UNDERST
AND
COUNTRY
'S SP
SYSTEMS

COMPARE
WITH
OFFICIAL
GOVERNME
NT SOURCES
AND
REPORTS

CONTRAST
WITH
EXISTING
INTERNATIO
NAL
DATABASES

CROSS-TIME
CONSISTENC
Y CHECKS

VALIDATE
WITH
COUNTRY
TEAMS:

VALIDATE
WITH
GOVERNME
NTS:

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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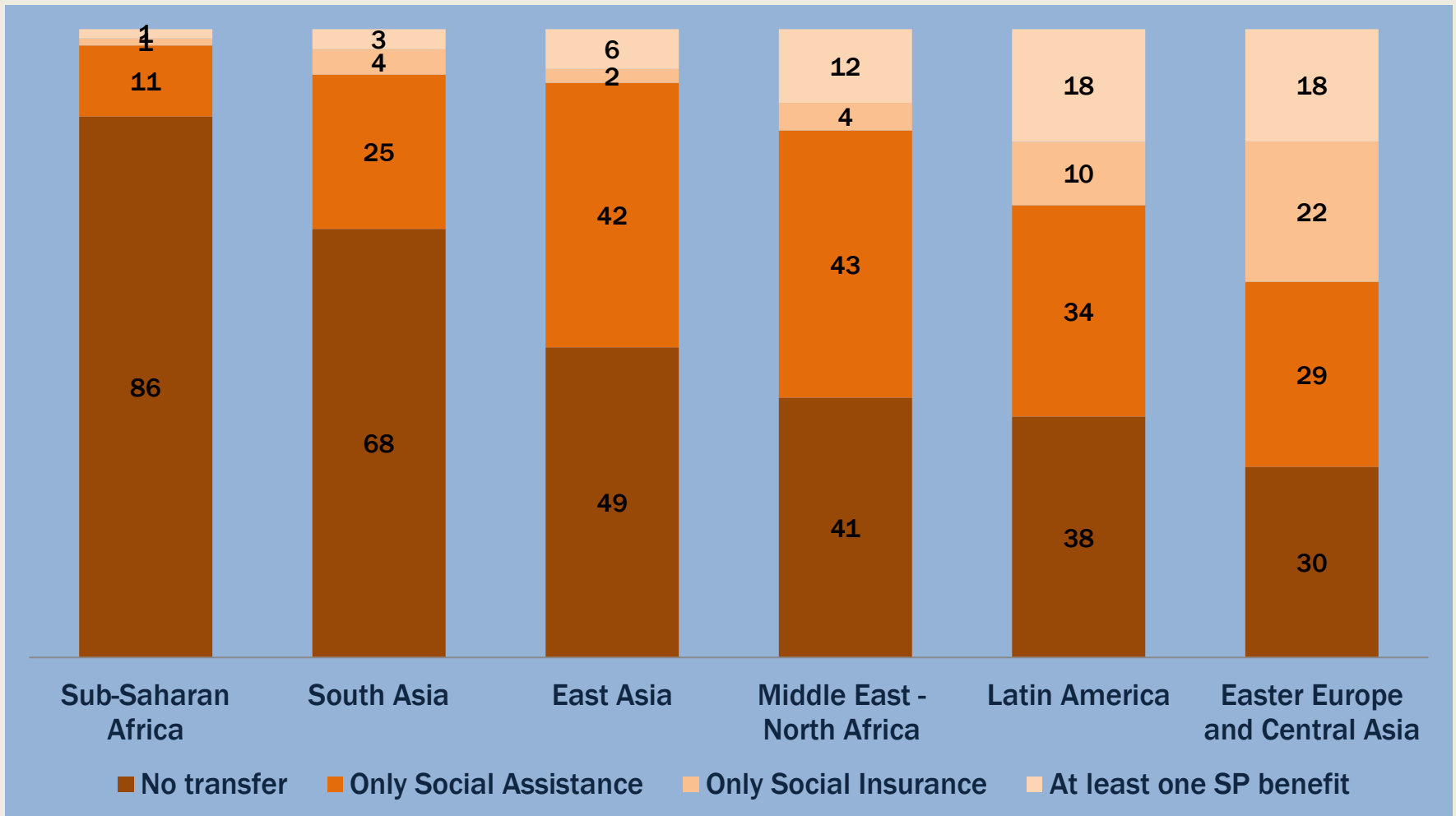
5. What's next?

ASPIRE ANSWERS:

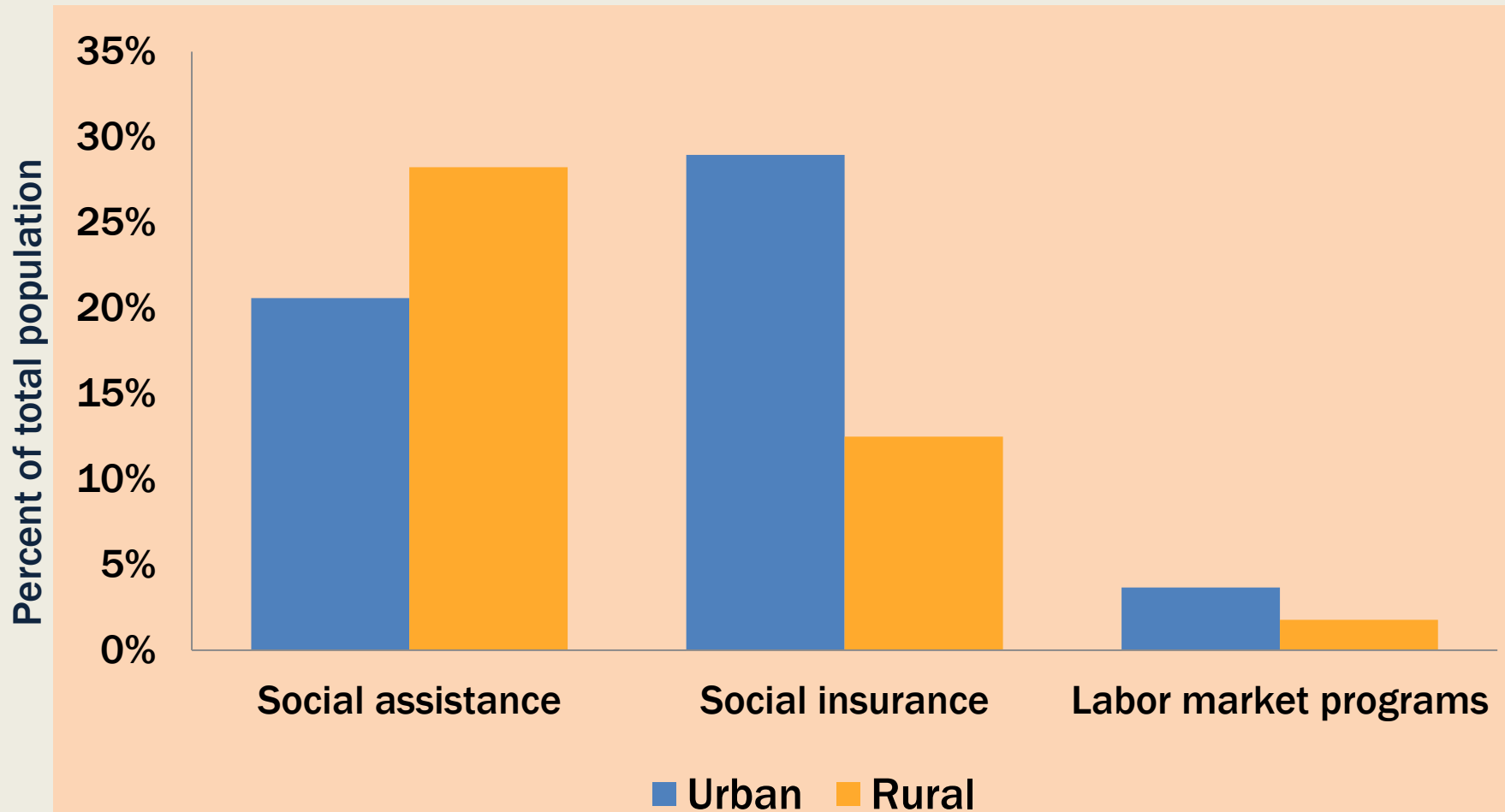
- How is the country socio economic context where SPL programs operate?
- What are the trends in the number of beneficiaries covered? How does it vary by quintile of the consumption distribution?
- What are the types of benefits?
- Are benefits adequate?
- Which percentage of benefits is going to poorest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



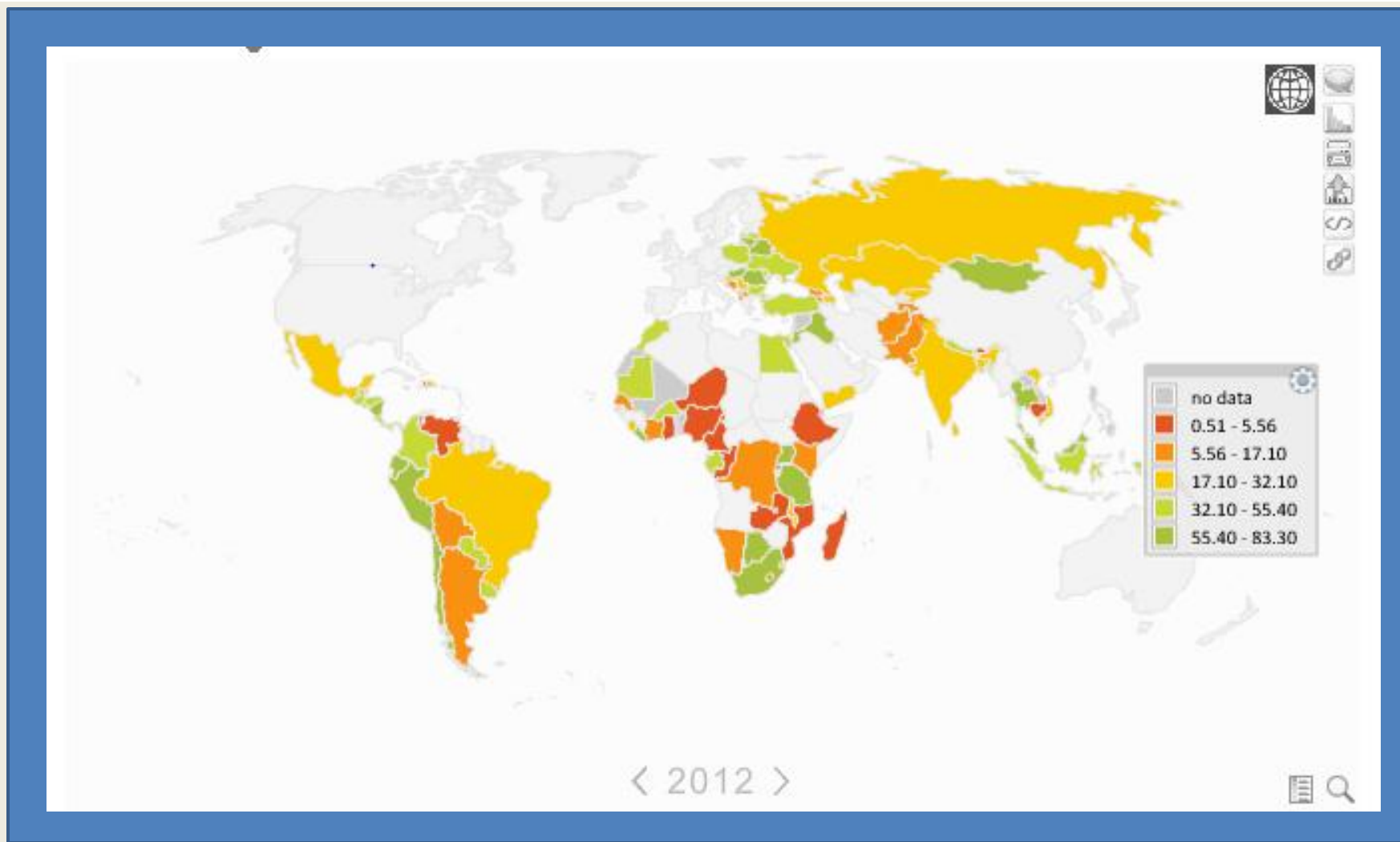
MOST OF THE POPULATION IN NEED RECEIVE NO SPL TRANSFERS



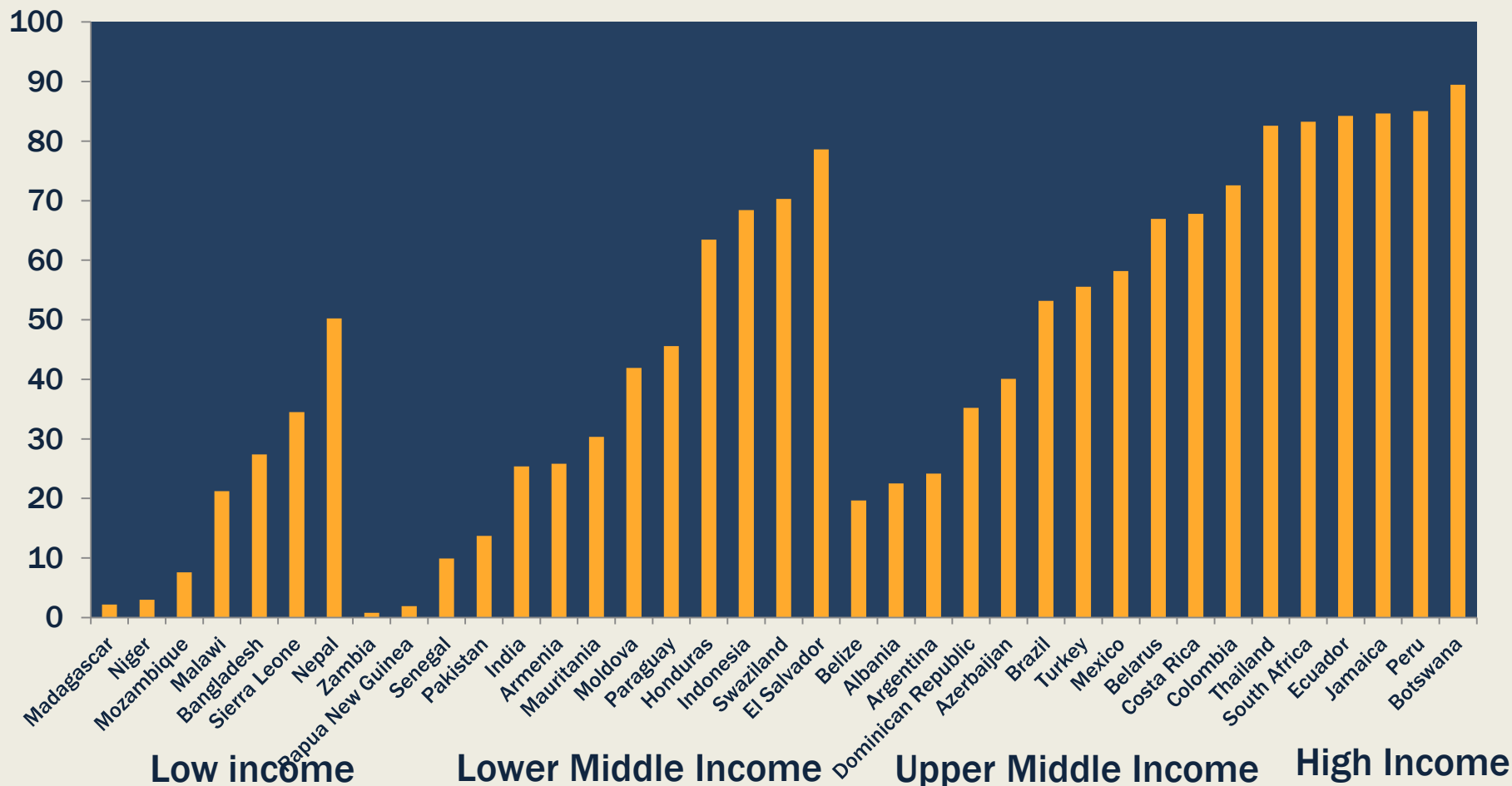
COVERAGE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IS HIGHER IN RURAL



COVERAGE OF SSN PROGRAMS

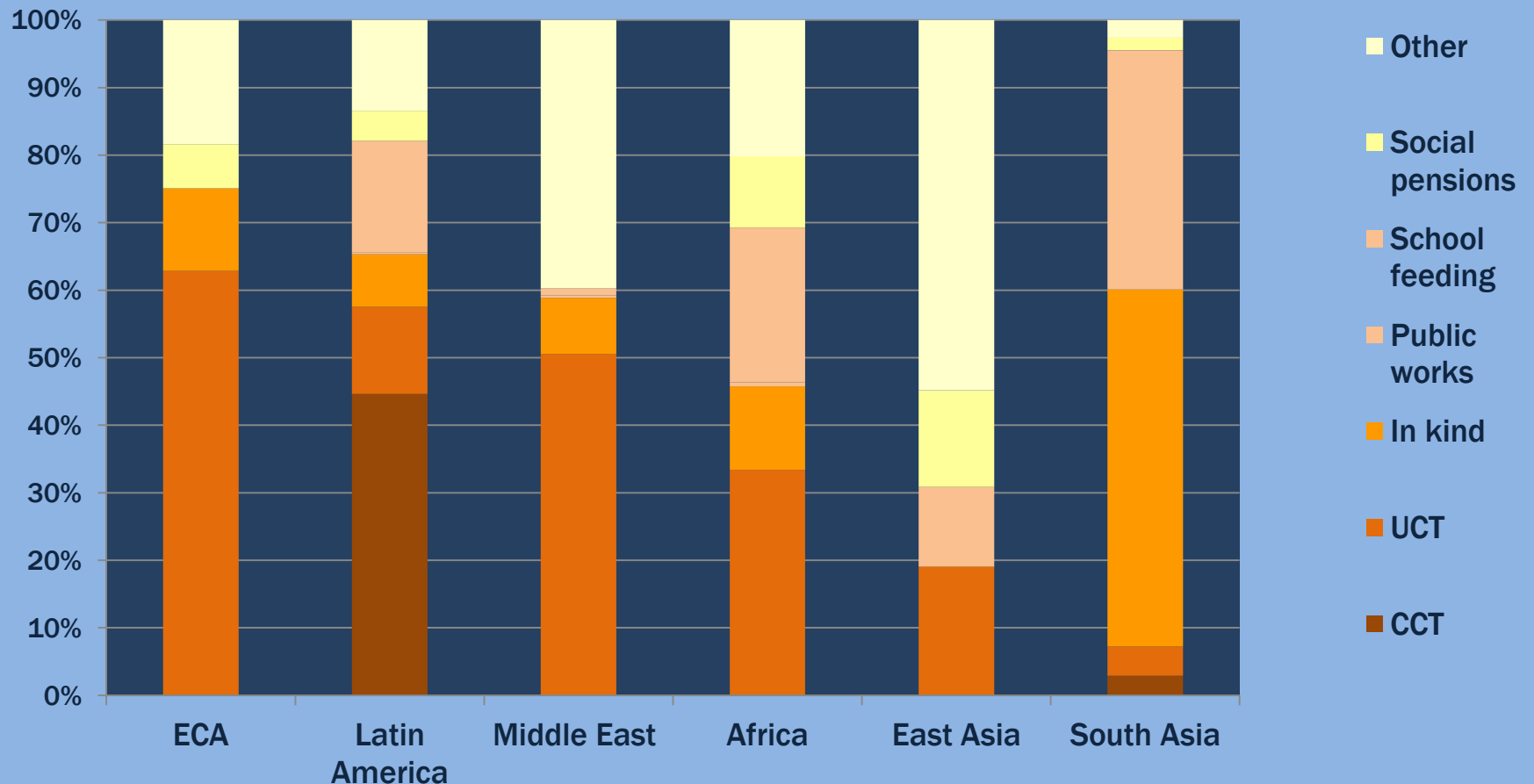


SOCIAL ASSISTANCE COVERAGE OF POOREST HH IS LOWER IN POOREST COUNTRIES



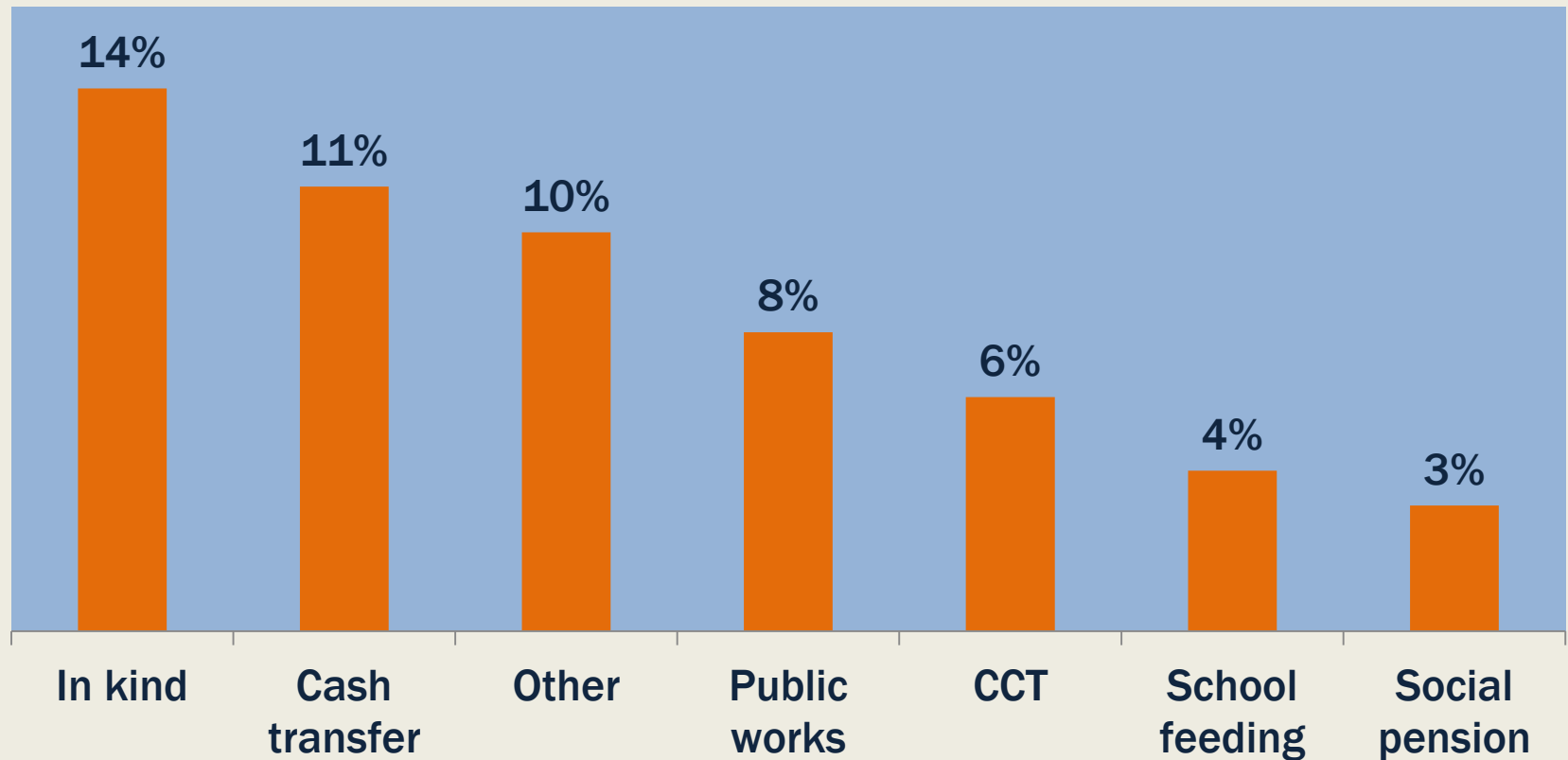
Years: 2008 -2012

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE INTERVENTIONS VARY BY REGION



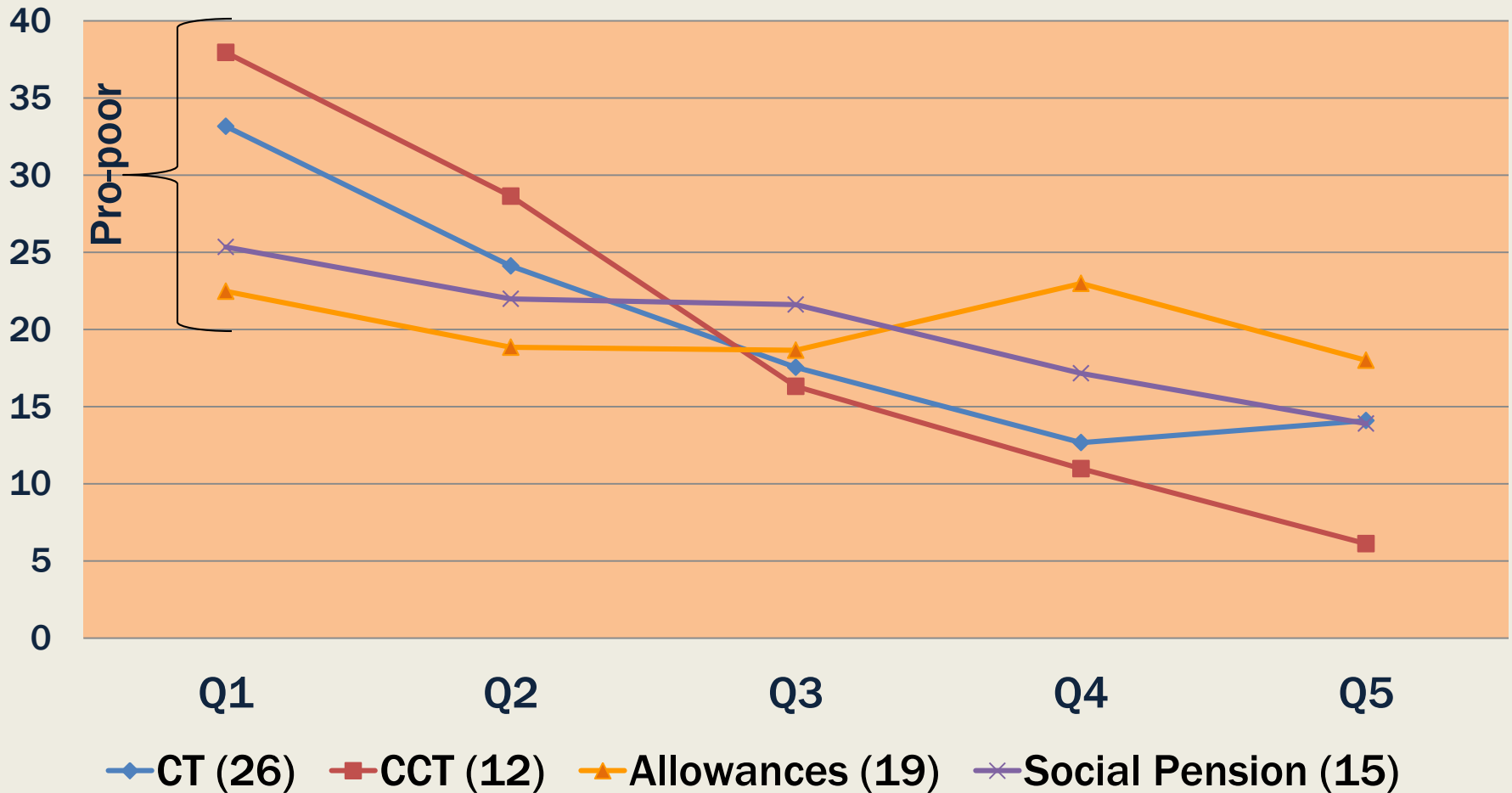
Coverage of poorest population

GLOBAL COVERAGE OF POOREST HH BY PROGRAM TYPE



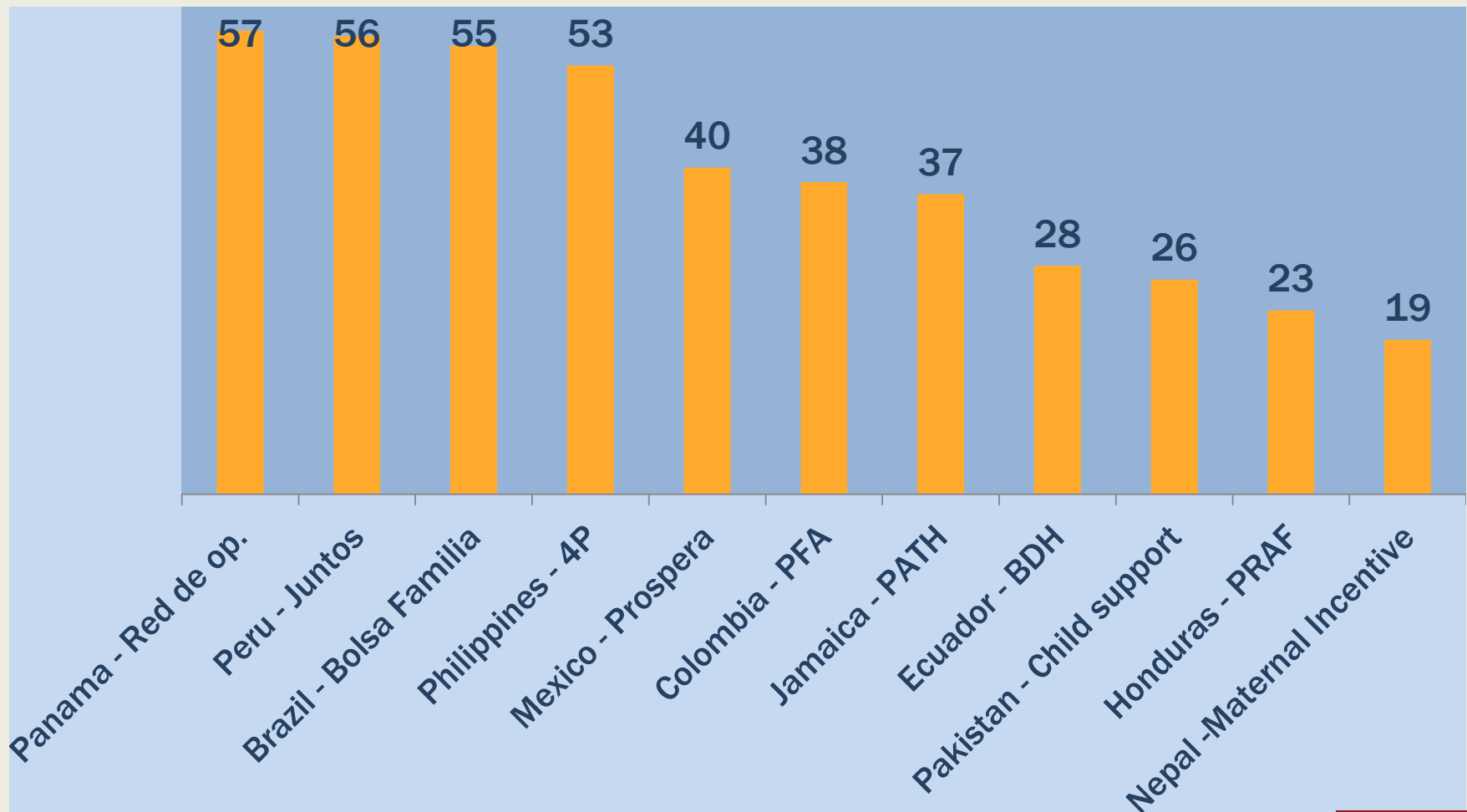
Years: 2000–2012

CCT ARE THE BEST TARGETED FORM OF CASH TRANSFERS



Years: 2008 -2012

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



Between 2008 -2012.

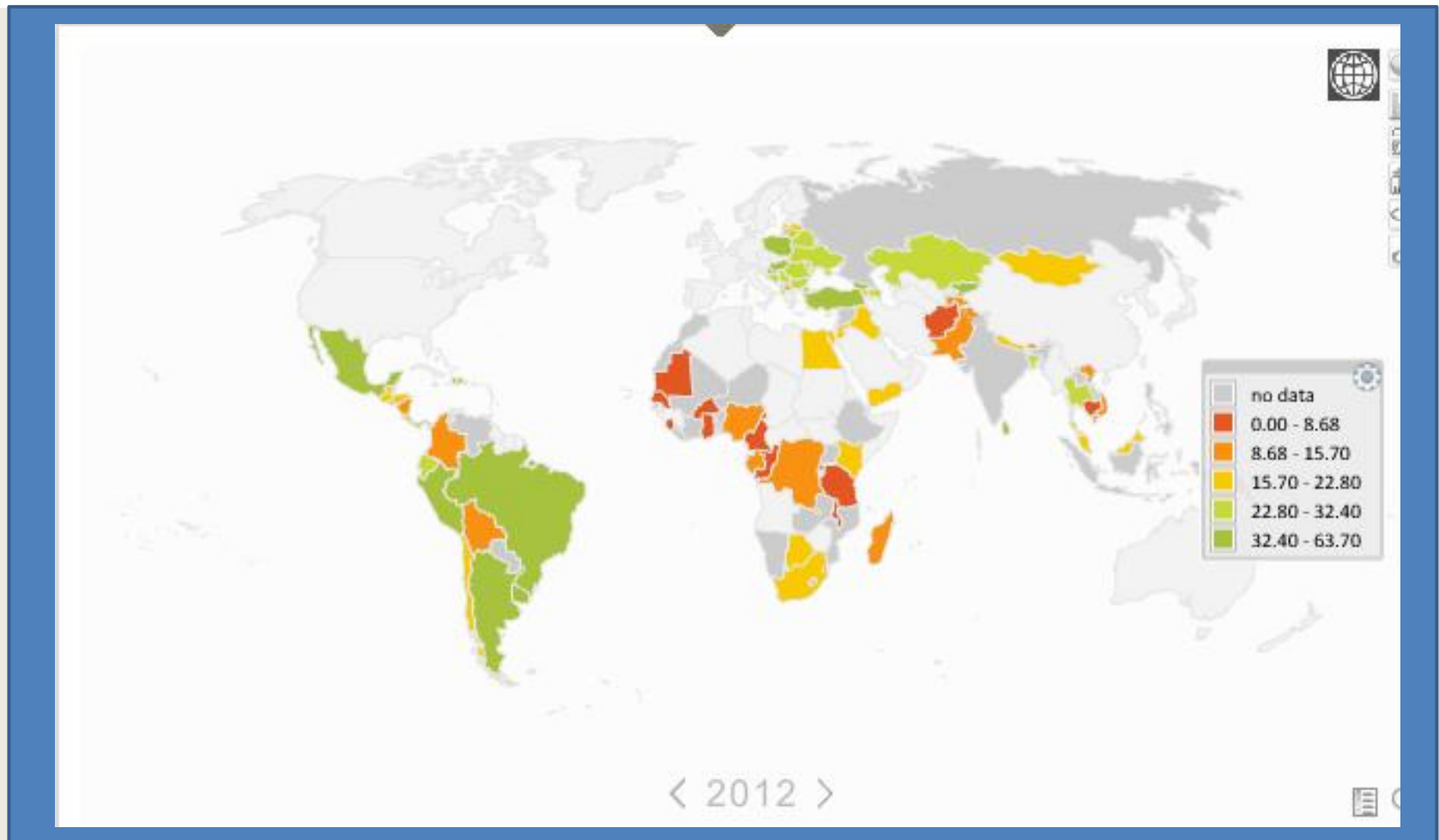
PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION

Thailand

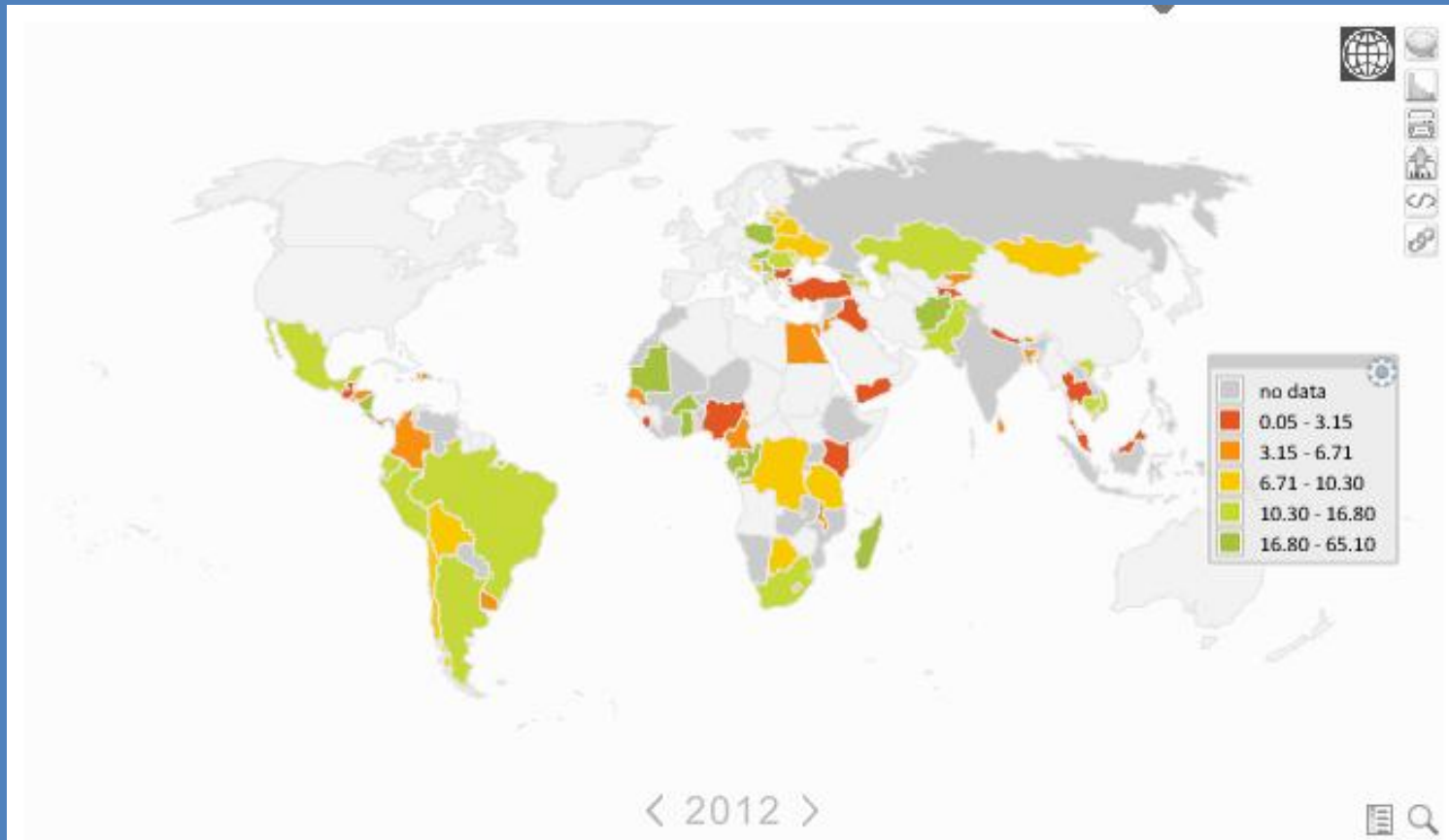
2009		Household Socio-Economic Survey					
SPL Area	Program classification	Program Name	Type of variable	Original variable	Processed variable	Module/Section in the survey	Question in the survey
Social Insurance	Old Age Contributory Pension	Pensions, annuities or welfare	Monetary	io021 ,io022, io023	sp_pension_ppp05	Questionnaire of Household Income / Part 4. Income from other sources	Record amount or estimate "value" of income other from work (Part 1-3) for each reference period. Item 1: pensions, annuities or welfare
		Work compensation or terminated payment	Monetary		sp_wkrcomp_ppp05		Item 2. work compensation or terminated payment
	Other Social Insurance	Gov/state enterprise's welfare	Participatory	hm22	r_govhealthc	SES.2. Questionnaire of household member and expenditure.	18. At present do you receive the following welfare c services: Item: Government/ state enterprise's welfare
		Universal health coverage card	Participatory	hm23	r_univhealthc		Item: Universal health coverage card (30 baht)
		Medical card	Participatory	hm24	r_medicaid		Item: Medical card (social security)
Labor Market	Labor Market Programs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Cash Transfer/Last Resort Programs	Government funds to assist farmers	Participatory	hm31	r_farmassist	SES.2. Questionnaire of household member and expenditure.	19. During the past 5 years did you get benefits from government programmes Item: other government funds to assist farmers
	Social Pensions	Social pension for the elderly	Monetary	io051, io052, io053	sp_soc_pension_ppp05	Questionnaire of Household Income / Part 4. Income from other sources	Record amount or estimate "value" of income other from work (Part 1-3) for each reference period. Item 4: social pension for the elderly
	Other Cash Transfers Programs:				r_disab_pensio	SES.2. Questionnaire of	19. During the past 5 years did you get benefits from

Between 2008 -2012. For CCT

BENEFITS INCIDENCE OF SSN

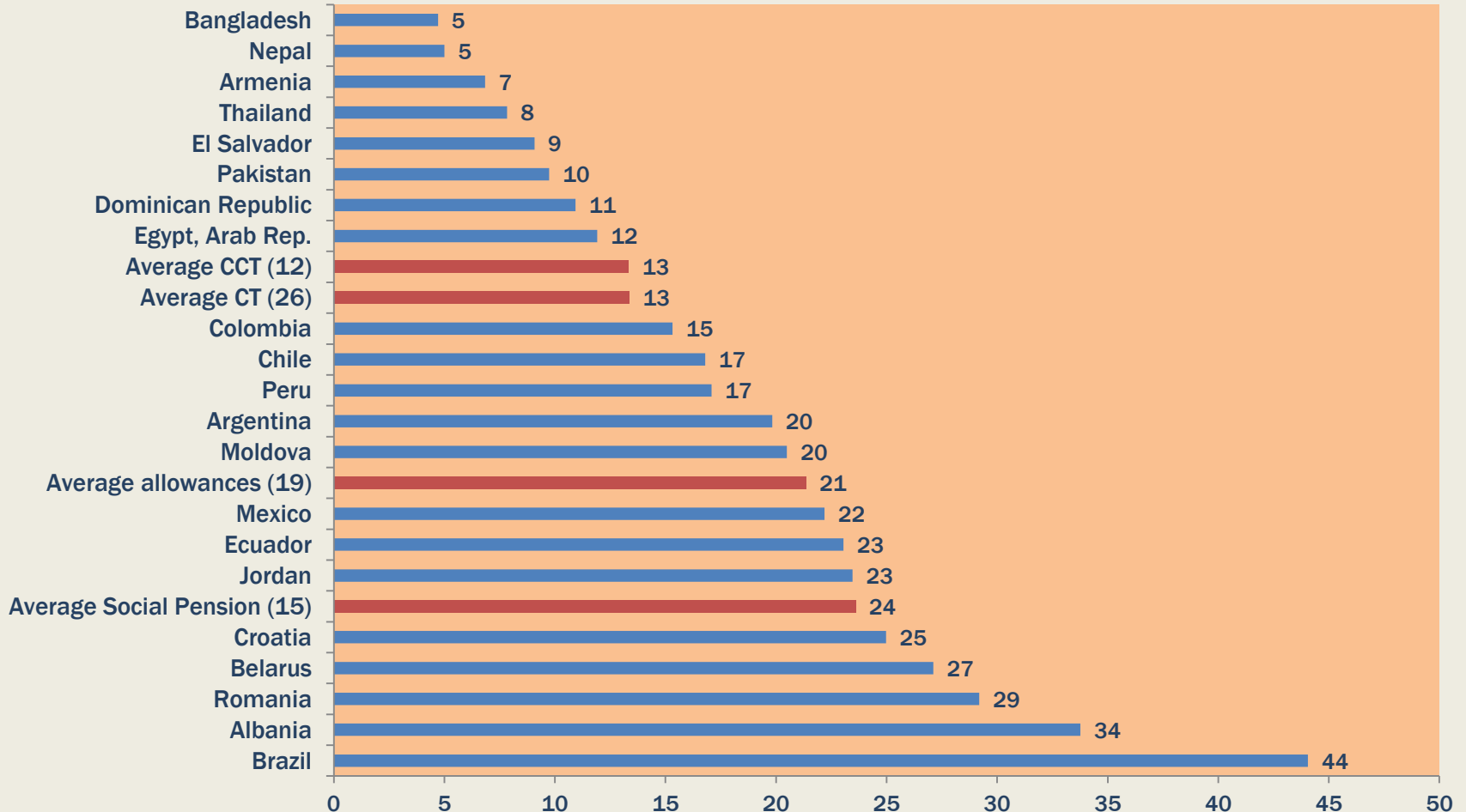


ADEQUACY OF SSN BENEFITS



CASH GENEROSITY VARIES BY COUNTRY

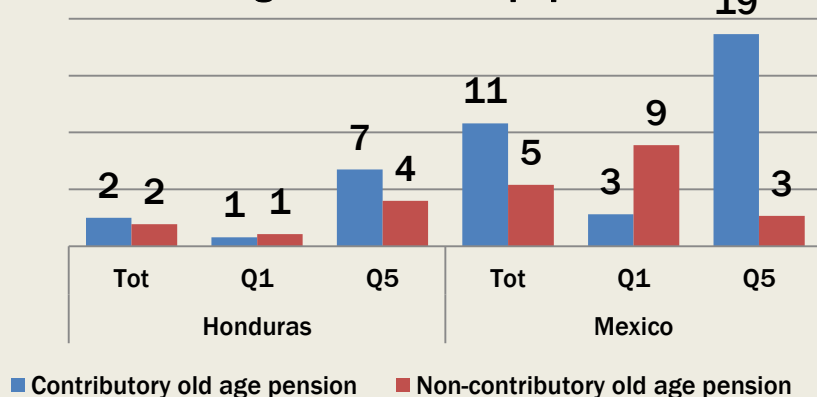
SOCIAL PENSIONS ARE THE MOST GENEROUS



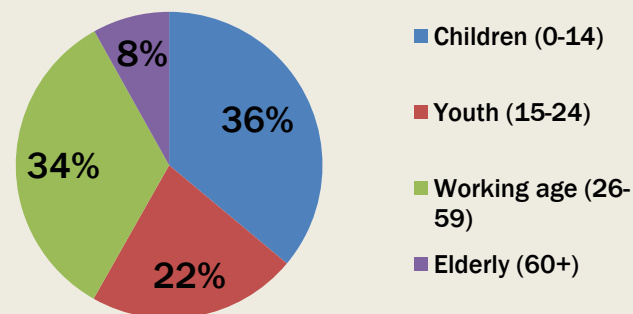
Between 2008 -2012

COMBINING PERFORMANCE WITH COUNTRY CONTEXT INDICATORS

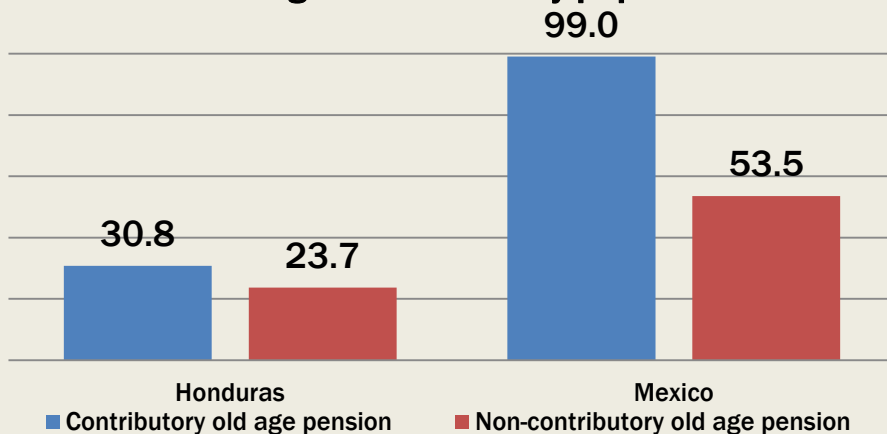
Coverage as % of total population



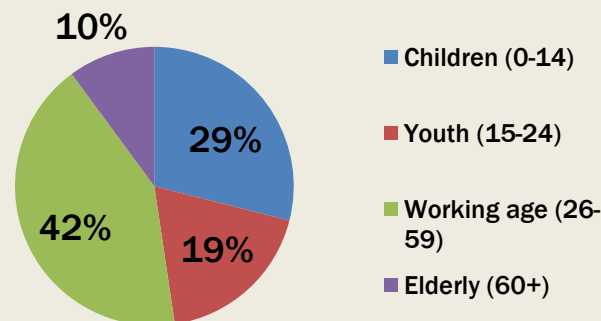
Honduras



Coverage as % of elderly population



Mexico



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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!!