

Profiling Social Safety Net Beneficiaries in Tunisia and Operation Implications

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- Analytical results of profiling Social Safety Nets Beneficiaries
- Operationalize this system under the Youth Economic Inclusion project in Tunisia: « *MOUBADIROUN* »

Context

- The uniform approach implemented so far in Tunisia by the different employment programs of the Ministry of Professional Training and Employment (MPTE) is not suitable given the heterogeneity of barriers faced by the unemployed.
- The new strategic orientation of the government, currently under development, as well as the new employment policies, will widen and increase the potential number of eligible beneficiaries, which requires new and complementary tools.
- For this reason, the jobs profiling system will enable to complement the tools of the MPTE and improve the effectiveness of ALMP programs by enhancing the targeting and cost efficiency of services to better respond to obstacles faced by the unemployed.

Data description for the analytical work

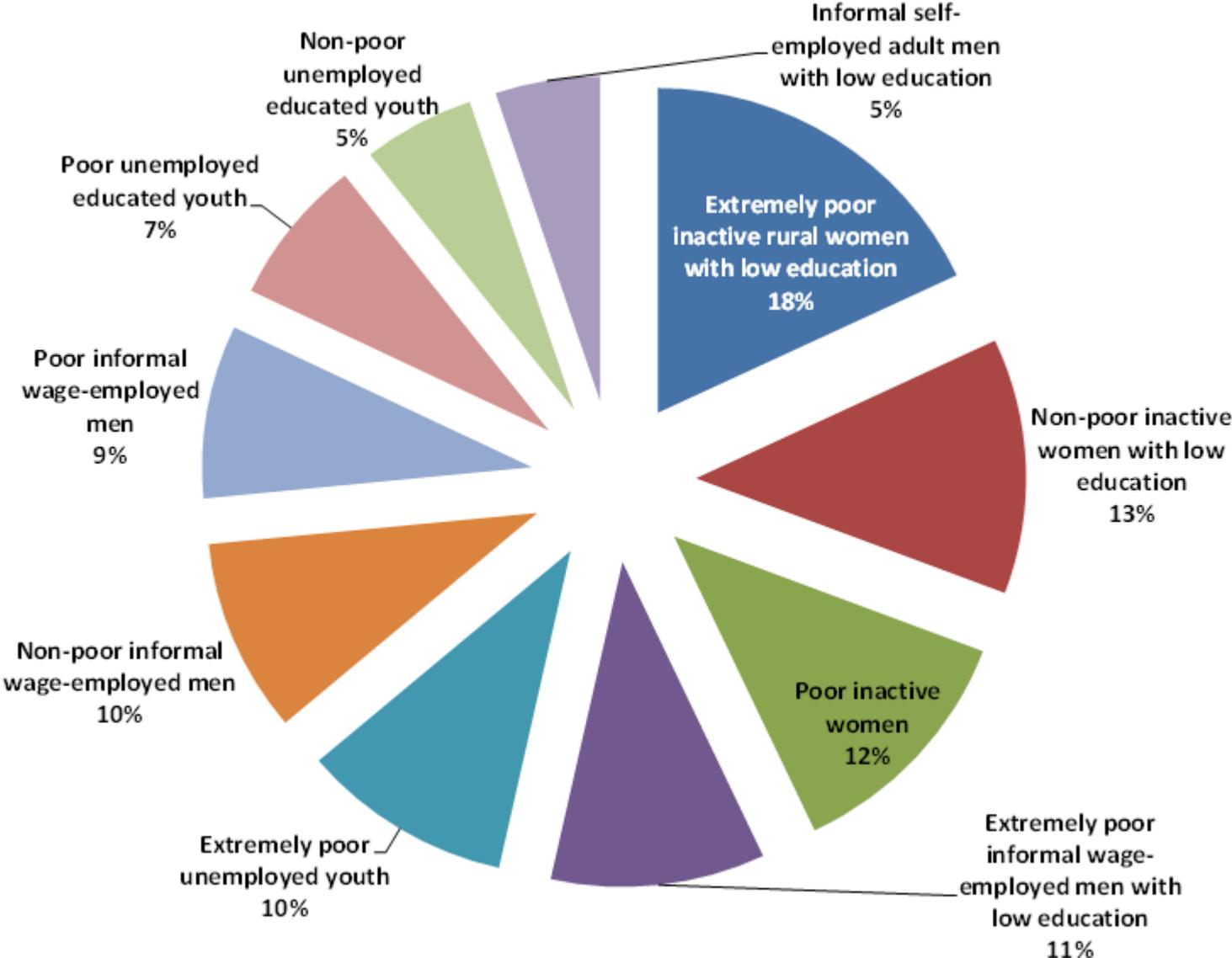
- The analytical profiling work was based on the results of a survey of a sample of beneficiaries of social security services in Tunisia, whom are able to work.
- The work-able individuals includes all those of working age (15–64 years) and not recorded as disabled, nor in education or in training. Although people with disabilities could be able to work, this population may not be expected to seek or find employment as a condition to receive SSN benefits.
- The sample covered a total of 10,470 work-able individuals.

Brief description of the typology methodology

A latent class methodology was applied to categorize individuals in HH benefiting from SSNs programs in homogenous groups facing similar labor market barriers. It involved three steps:

- 1. *Indicators*:** The analysis is carried out through a set of “observed” indicator variables deemed to be relevant for the identification of the latent class.
 - Those included: labor market outcome, precarious working conditions instrumented by informality and the consumption per-capita as a proxy for poverty
- 2. *Active covariates*:** the model incorporates “active covariates” to refine the classification and to identify characteristics that predict the latent class membership.
 - Those included: area of residence (rural/urban) gender, age, marital status, education level, and the sector of employment
- 3. *Inactive Covariates*:** to better describe the clusters, we consider additional descriptive statistics through observed variables that do not enter the model.
 - Those included: type of SSN beneficiary (PNAFN/AMG2), level of dependency (living with disabled and/or children less than 5 years old), and region of residence

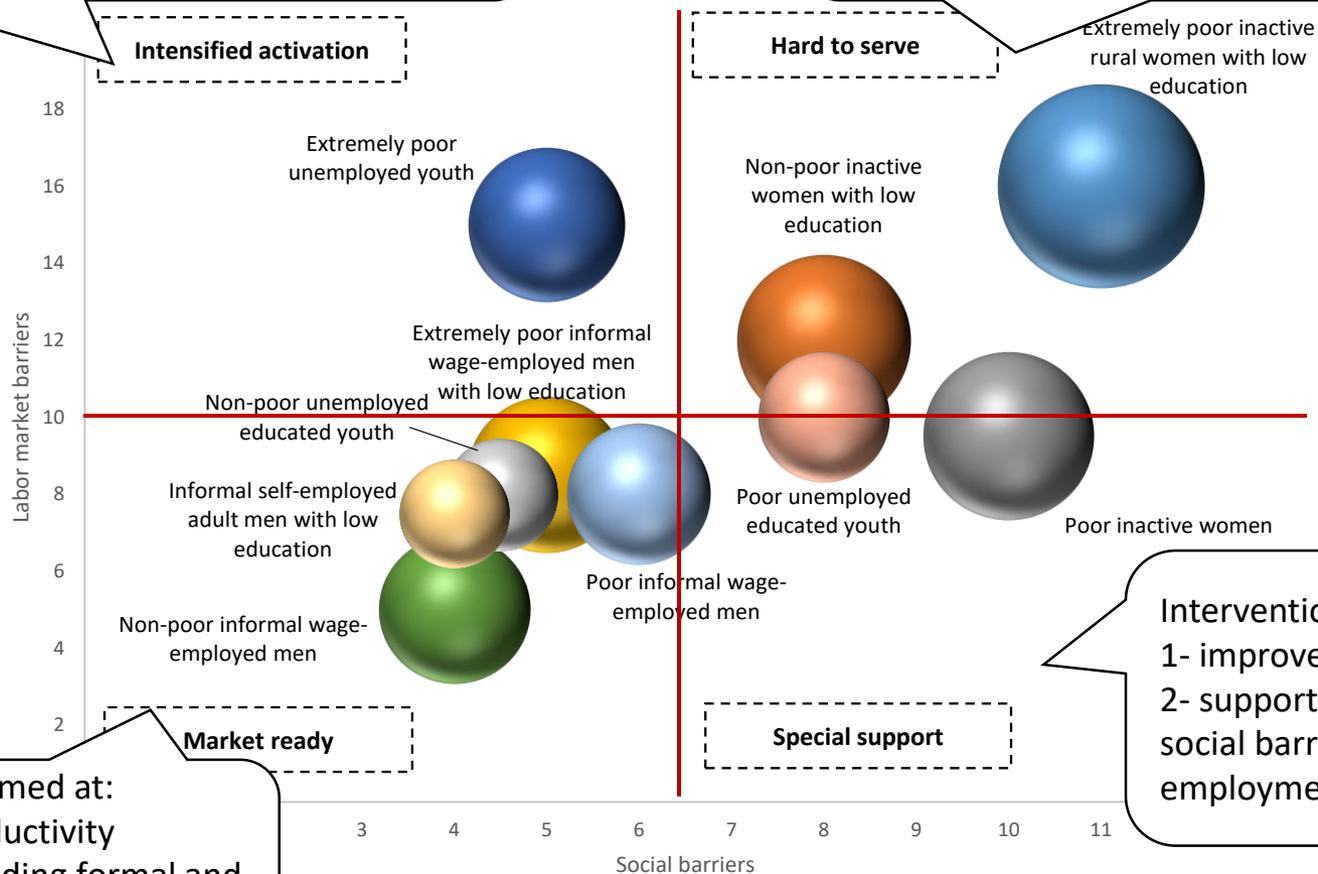
The results of this analysis revealed that the targeted population can be grouped in 10 groups or “profiles”



Activating them from those profiles will require a personalized combination of services, given the complex barriers to employment faced

Interventions aimed at:
 1- improving employability and increasing changes of accessing quality employment
 2- incentives to attend trainings

Interventions aimed at:
 1- improving employability (highest intensity)
 2- support access to self-employment (graduation or “progressive approach”/CGAP model)

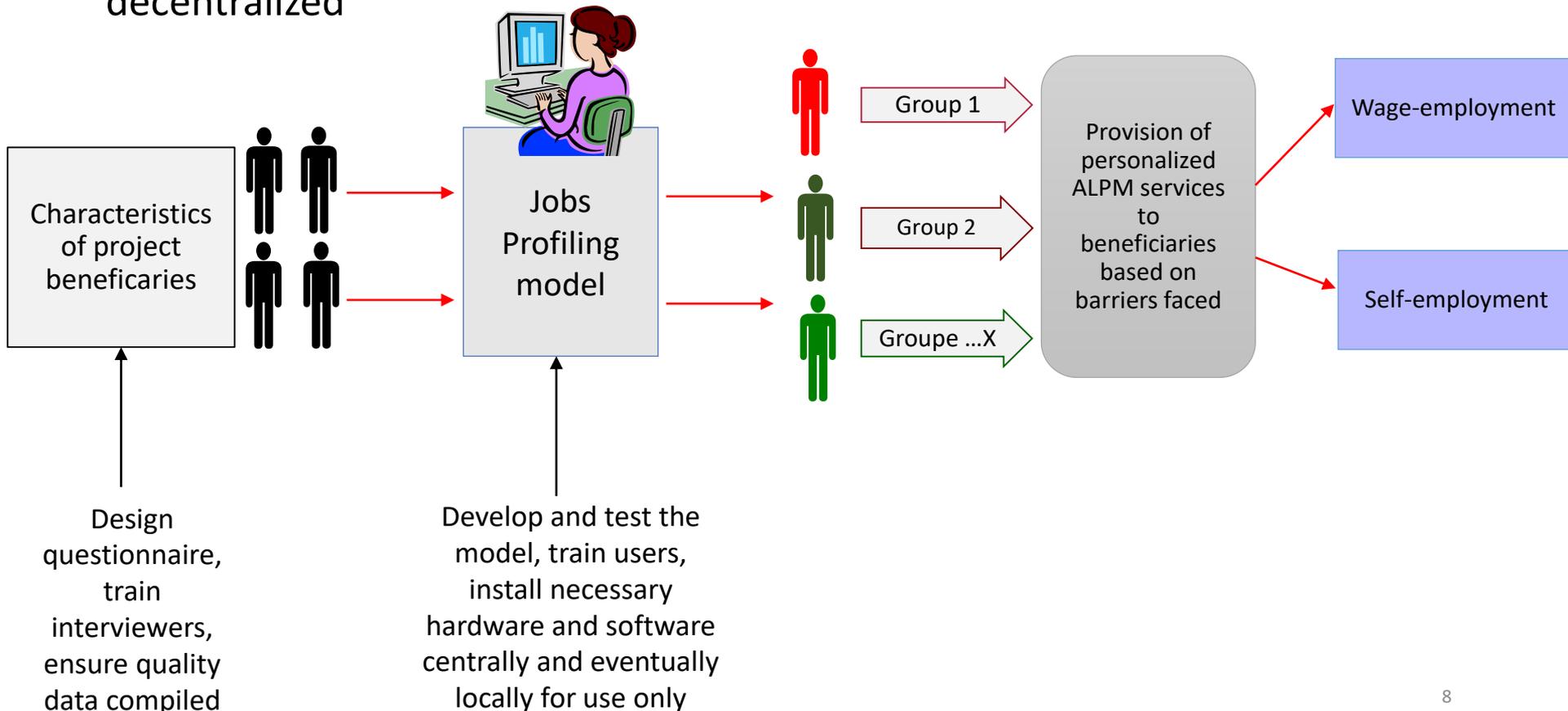


Interventions aimed at:
 1- improve productivity
 2- support in finding formal and higher productivity employment

Interventions aimed at:
 1- improve employability
 2- support in overcoming social barriers to find employment

Operationalizing the system under the current Youth Economic Inclusion project in Tunisia: « *MOUBADIROUN* »

- A phased approach is planned to be implemented: first a “light” profiling, and in parallel the profiling system will be developed, institutionalized, capacity build for appropriation and ownership by users, and usage will be decentralized



THANK YOU