



What Can Active Labour Market Policies Do?

Appendix Table to Renewal Series Paper 1

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Appendix Table A1: Summary of Research on the Impact of Active Labour Market Programmes

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
JOB SEARCH ASSISTANCE:							
Australia:							
Breunig, Cobb-Clark, Dunlop and Terrill (2003)	JSA: Counselling, monitoring and job-search activities	Unemployment benefit recipients	Long-term unemployed (5 years or more)	2000-2001	i) Employment; ii) Job search; iii) Study and training; iv) Voluntary work; v) Social integration.	No significant effect on employment, job search or voluntary work; + Positive impact on study and training, and social participation.	
Belgium:							
Cockx and Dejemeppe (2007)	JSA: Notification of intensified monitoring of job search behaviour	Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit recipients (aged 25-34)	Region (Brussels, Flanders and Wallonia)	2004-2005	Probability of employment (8-month point)	+ Evidence of threat effect for highly educated workers only.	Concern over acceptance of low-quality jobs but this can be counteracted by appropriate timing of counselling.
Denmark:							
Svarer (2007)	JSA: Job-search activity sanctions	UI benefit recipients (aged 26 plus)	Gender	2003-2005	Exit rate from unemployment	+ Sanctions have a positive impact on male and female exits from unemployment.	Tougher sanctions have a larger effect. The impact is higher immediately after its imposition and then declines over time. Males respond to the ex ante risk of being sanctioned: those that face higher sanction risks leave unemployment faster.
France:							
Crépon, Dejemeppe and Gurgand (2005)	JSA: Intensive counselling and job-search support	Registered unemployed	All	2001-2004	i) Transition from unemployment to employment; ii) Unemployment recurrence.	+ Positive effect on the transition rate from unemployment; + Positive effect on employment duration.	Job-search support had the strongest effects on both unemployment and employment durations.

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
Germany:							
Müller and Steiner (2008)	JSA: Job-search activity sanctions	Unemployment benefit recipients	Gender; Region (East and West).	2000-2005	Transition rate from unemployment to employment	+ Sanctions have a positive impact on the re-employment of unemployed individuals.	The impact of the sanction is stronger when it is imposed at an early stage of an individual's unemployment spell. Results vary by gender and region.
Netherlands:							
van den Berg and van der Klaauw (2006)	JSA: Counselling and monitoring	UI benefit recipients	All (two cities in the Netherlands)	1998-1999	Transition rate from unemployment to employment	Positive but insignificant effect.	Analysis based on a social experiment (treatment applied to UI recipients in two cities in the Netherlands).
Abbring, van den Berg and van Ours (2005)	JSA: Job-search activity sanctions	UI benefit recipients	Gender; Sector.	1992	Transition rate from unemployment to employment	+ Sanctions have a positive effect on male and female re-employment rates, with the results varying by sector.	
van den Berg, van der Klaauw and van Ours (2004)	JSA: Job-search activity sanctions	Unemployed welfare recipients	Region (Rotterdam)	1994-1996	Transition rate from unemployment to employment	+ Sanctions have a positive effect.	Sanctions are imposed on benefit recipients that do not comply with job search activity guidelines.
Portugal:							
Centeno, Centeno and Novo (2004)	JSA: Mandatory job search assistance programmes	Registered unemployed	Youth LTU and Older LTU; Gender.	1998-2001	i) Unemployment duration; ii) Wages.	The youth programme did not have a significant impact on participants post-programme unemployment durations; + The older claimant programme had a very minor positive effect, with the impact being stronger for females only; The youth programme did not have a significant impact on participants post-programme re-employment wages; - The older claimant programme had a negative effect on male participants' post-programme wages, but no impact on females' wages.	The aim of the job search programmes evaluated were to improve the employability of: i) those aged less than 25 and unemployed more than six months, and ii) those aged over 25 and unemployed longer than 12 months. Sanctions imposed on those than do not engage with the programmes.

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
Switzerland:							
Lalive, van Ours and Zweimüller (2005)	JSA: Job-search activity sanctions (warning effect and benefit sanction effect)	UI benefit recipients (aged 20-50)	Region (Zurich, Fribourg and Graubünden)	1997-1999	Unemployment duration	+ Both the sanction warning and enforcement of the sanction increase the exit rate out of unemployment.	The stricter the sanction policy, the shorter the duration of unemployment of the non-sanctioned.
United Kingdom:							
Dolton and O'Neill (1996)	JSA: Counselling and job search activities	Unemployment benefit recipients	All	1989-1990	Transitions from unemployment to: i) Employment; ii) Training and education; or iii) Signing-off unemployment benefit.	+ Positive effect on transition from unemployment to a job; + Positive but small impact on transition to training; + Positive impact on 'not signing-on' for females and other groups not genuinely available for work.	'Restart' is the name of the programme evaluated. Non-attendance results in a sanction.

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
TRAINING:							
Belgium:							
Cockx (2003)	Vocational classroom training programmes	Registered full-time unemployed (aged 50 or less)	Wallonia region in South Belgium	1989-1993	Transition rate from unemployment	+ Training increases the transition rate from unemployment post-training.	Participation is voluntary. Public provision. Destination from unemployment unknown.
Denmark:							
Rosholm and Skipper (2009)	Vocational classroom training programmes (specifically competence enhancing training)	Unemployed applicants for labour market training courses	Unskilled Workers	1994	i) Fraction of time spent unemployed; ii) Fraction of time spent employed; iii) Hourly wage rate.	- Training increases participants' unemployment rates in the period immediately after completion of the training; - Overall, training was not found to have a positive impact on any of the outcomes analysed.	Training courses were in the areas of i) land transportation, ii) metal industry and iii) introductory computers. Authors conclude that the negative/insignificant results are due to the programmes not being designed for those on the margin of participation i.e. unskilled workers.
France:							
Crépon, Ferracci and Fougère (2011)	Public-sponsored training programmes	Registered unemployed recipients	All	2001-2005	i) Transition from unemployment to employment; ii) Duration of subsequent employment.	- Negative effect on the exit rate from unemployment (attributed to lock-in effect); + Positive effect on the duration of subsequent employment spell.	The study also analysed the impact of training duration and found that longer training spells lead to longer unemployment spells but also longer employment spells. Individuals with low educational levels benefit most from training, as do young people.

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
Germany¹:							
Lechner, Miquel and Wunsch (2010)	Public sector sponsored training programmes	Unemployed individuals (aged 20-55)	West Germany (All)	1993/1994-2000/2001	Probability of employment	- Negative employment effects in the short-run; + Most programmes display positive effects over four year horizon.	Retraining has the biggest positive employment impact seven years after programme start, followed by short training and long training. However, when lock-in effects are taken into consideration, shorter programmes (less 6 months) outperform the rest. Some programmes were effective for females but not males and vice versa.
Fitzenberger, Osikominu and Paul (2010)	Further public sponsored training programmes	Unemployed individuals (aged 25-53)	Gender; Region (East and West).	1999-2004	Probability of employment	+ Positive employment effect in the medium to long-term (lock-in effect in the short-term); + Positive effects are higher for females and in West Germany; + Longer training programmes show higher long-run employment gains.	The courses are conducted on a full-time basis and some are 12 months duration. Further training includes the assessment, maintenance and extension of skills, including technical development and career advancement. The aim of further training programmes are to improve the participant's human capital and productivity.
Lechner and Wunsch (2009)	Public sponsored training programmes	Unemployed individuals (aged 20-55)	West Germany	1986-2003	Employment and unemployment probabilities	- Negative short-run effects; + Positive medium to long-run employment effects.	The negative lock-in effects identified are larger in times of low unemployment, and the positive long-run effects are larger in times of high unemployment.
Fitzenberger, Orlyanskaya, Osikominu and Waller (2008)	Public sponsored short-term training programmes	Unemployed individuals (aged 25-53)	West Germany (Gender)	1980-1997 and 2000-2004	i) Probability of employment; ii) Participation in longer training programmes.	+Positive employment effects (after initial lock-in effects), mainly when participation starts during months 7-12 of unemployment; Results vary slightly by gender, and also between the two time periods analysed.	For the 2000-2004 analysis, two types of short-term programmes were analysed: i) skill provision programmes and ii) testing and monitoring search effort programmes. The skills provision programme showed better employment effects.

Note: ¹ Jacobi and Kluge (2007) provide a summary of studies that have evaluated the effectiveness of various ALMPs in Germany since the Hartz Reforms were implemented between 2003 and 2005.

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
Germany:							
Kluve, Schneider, Uhlendorff and Zhao (2007)	Vocational training (impact of programme duration)	Unemployed individuals	Males	2000-2004	Probability of employment	+ Positive impact for training programmes with durations of up to 100 days (3 months approximately): training programmes longer than this do not add any additional benefit.	Training duration varies from 10 days to 13 months.
Biewen, Fitzenberger, Osikominu and Waller (2007)	Public sponsored training programmes	Unemployed individuals (aged 25-53)	Gender; Age; Education Qualification; Region (East and West); Unemployment duration.	2000-2002	Probability of employment	+ Short-term and medium-term programmes display positive employment effects in West Germany, but little evidence of positive treatment effects in East Germany (except, in some cases, for males); + Short-term programmes outperform traditional longer-term programmes.	The four programmes evaluated were: i) short-term training, ii) classroom further training, iii) practical further training and iv) retraining. Short-term training programmes often combine elements of profiling, JSA and/or monitoring with the provision of specific skills. Results vary by gender, age, educational attainment and unemployment duration.
Fitzenberger and Völter (2007)	Public sponsored training programmes	Unemployed individuals (aged 25-50)	East Germany (Gender)	1993-2002	Employment and benefit reciprocity	+ Positive medium and long-run employment effects for the largest programme analysed (Provision of Specific Professional Skills and Techniques); - All programmes showed an increase in benefit reciprocity in the short-run and no reduction in benefit reciprocity in the medium and long-run.	Three public-sponsored training programmes analysed: i) Provision of Specific Professional Skills and Techniques, ii) Practice Firms (general skills) and iii) Retraining. All programmes displayed negative lock-in effects in the short-run. Treatment effects quite similar for males and females.

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
Germany:							
Lechner, Miquel and Wunsch (2007)	Public sponsored training programmes	Unemployed individuals (aged 20-53)	East Germany	1993/1994-2001/2002	Employment and unemployment probabilities	-/+ On average, negative employment effects in the short-run and positive effects in the long-run; - Retraining programme had an insignificant employment effect for males in the long-run, while the long training programme had a negative effect; + All training programmes had a positive employment effect for females in the long-run; Training has no impact on registered unemployment.	The negative employment effects derived for males are attributed to the use of inappropriate training programmes by the PES: provision of construction courses as the economy was in a boom at the time of training, but it was in recession when courses completed.
Fitzenberger, Osikominu and Völter (2006)	Public sponsored training programmes	Unemployed individuals (aged 25-55)	West Germany	1986/87 and 1993/94 to 1996/97 and 2001/02	Employment rates	+ After initial lock-in effects in the short-run, all three programmes exhibit positive effects in the medium and long-term; Overall, SPST performed better than the other two programmes.	Three public-sponsored training programmes analysed: i) Provision of Specific Professional Skills and Techniques (SPST), ii) Practice Firms (general skills) and iii) Retraining.
Hujer, Thomsen and Zeiss (2006)	Vocational training programmes	Unemployed individuals (aged 20-50)	East Germany	1999-2002	Transition from unemployment to employment	- Negative impact for medium-term (6 month) and long-term (12 month) programmes.	Short-term vocational programmes were not found to have any impact.
Hujer and Wellner (2000)	Public sponsored vocational training programmes	Registered unemployed (aged 50 or less)	East Germany	1989-1994	Employment and unemployment durations	No significant impact on either post-training unemployment or employment durations.	

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
Spain:							
Arellano (2010)	Public training programmes	Unemployed workers (aged <60)	Gender	2000-2001	Exit rate from unemployment	+ Medium-level training courses (levels 2 and 3) have positive effects; Results vary by gender, with the treatment effects being greater for females.	Three types of courses evaluated: i) occupation (level 2), ii) specialisation (level 3) and iii) adaptation and occupation (level 4).
Sweden:							
Richardson and van den Berg (2006)	Vocational training programme	Unemployment benefit recipients (aged 25-54)	All	1993-2000	Transition rate from unemployment to employment	+/- Positive impact on exit to work shortly after completion of the training programme but the impact only holds for the first few weeks after course completion.	

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
WAGE SUBSIDIES:							
Germany:							
Jaenichen and Stephan (2011)	Wage subsidy	Registered unemployed hard-to-place workers	Gender; Region (East and West); Wage subsidy duration.	2002-2005	i) Employment rate; ii) Unemployment rate.	+ Participation in subsidised employment increases the share in regular unsubsidised employment and reduces the numbers in unemployment after subsidisation; The estimated treatment effects are higher for female workers, and are particularly strong for those from East Germany; + Recipients of short-term wage subsidies fair better; - The impact of the wage subsidy is smaller if it follows participation in a short-term training measure.	The wage subsidy programme for hard-to-place workers targets unemployed individuals with severe problems of integration, such as the long-term unemployed or disabled persons. Short-term subsidies have durations of 4-6 months and long-term subsidies last 7-12 months.
Boockmann, Zwick, Ammermüller and Maier (2007)	Hiring subsidies	Registered unemployed older workers (aged 48+)	Gender; Region (East and West).	2002-2004	Transition rate from unemployment to employment	+ Positive effect on the transition rate to employment for East German females only.	Treatment analysed is the impact of eligibility for programme participation (not actual participation).

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
VARIETY OF ALMPs:							
Denmark:							
Jespersen, Munch and Skipper (2008)	i) Wage subsidy; ii) Public job programme; iii) Classroom training; iv) Residual programmes.	UI benefit recipients	All (aged 18-50)	1995-2005	i) Employment rate; ii) Annual earnings.	+ Wage subsidy performs the best: it has both positive employment and earnings effects (after initial lock-in effect).	The residual programme category is mainly targeted at the weaker unemployed. Wage subsidy and public job training generated a high social surplus: males gained most from public job training and females from wage subsidies. Those with a high-school diploma also had a higher surplus from public job training, and a small net benefit from classroom training.
Rosholm and Svarer (2004)	i) Private sector wage subsidy; ii) Public sector temporary jobs; iii) Education/training; iv) Other programmes; v) Threat effect of ALMP participation.	UI benefit recipients	All (aged 25-59)	1998-2002	Unemployment duration	+After initial lock-in effect, private sector wage subsidy and education/training have positive post-programme effects; + Threat effect of ALMP participation reduces unemployment duration.	Sanctions are imposed if UI recipients do not participate in the active labour market programme that they are offered.
Germany:							
Neubäumer (2010)	i) Wage subsidy; ii) Further vocational training programmes.	West German unemployed individuals	All (aged 25-54)	2003-2007	Employment rates	+ Wage subsidies and vocational training positive impact in both the short-term (after an initial lock-in period) and medium-term.	Overall, wage subsidies have a stronger impact than vocational training.

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
Ireland:							
O'Connell (2002)	i) General training; ii) Specific skills training; iii) Employment subsidies; iv) Direct employment schemes.	Unemployed workers	All (aged 17+)	1994-1996	i) Probability of Employment; ii) Weekly earnings.	+ Positive employment effects for specific skills training and employment subsidies; + Modest employment effect from participation in general training; - Direct employment scheme had no impact on employment; + Impact on post-programme wages limited and confined to specific skills training (females and older programme participants only).	Most effective ALMPs are those with the strongest labour market linkages.
O'Connell and McGinnity (1997)	i) General training; ii) Specific skills training; iii) Employment subsidies; iv) Direct employment schemes.	Unemployed workers	All (aged <23 years)	1992-1994	Probability of Employment	+ Positive effects for skills training and employment schemes (in both the short and long-term).	Most effective ALMPs are those with the strongest labour market linkages.
Poland:							
Kluge, Lehmann and Schmidt (1999)	i) Training and retraining; ii) Public employment; iii) Wage subsidies.	Registered unemployed	Gender	1992-1996	i) Employment rate; ii) Unemployment rate.	+ Training has positive employment effects; - Public employment schemes have negative employment effect for males and no impact on females; - Wage subsidies have negative effects, especially for males.	Benefit churning main reason for the negative effects identified for public employment programmes.

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
Slovak Republic:							
van Ours (2001)	i) Temporary subsidised private sector jobs; ii) Temporary subsidised public sector jobs; iii) Training.	Registered unemployed	Males	1993-1998	i) Job finding rate; ii) Job separation rate.	+ Public sector subsidised jobs have positive effects; - Private sector subsidised jobs have negative effects; + Training has positive effect on a participant's job finding rate but no impact on job separation.	Positive effects of training attributed to reversed causality: workers entered the training programme only after they were promised a job.
Sweden:							
Sianesi (2008)	i) Labour market training; ii) Workplace introduction; iii) Work experience placement; iv) Public relief work; v) Trainee replacement; vi) Job subsidies.	Unemployment benefit recipients	All (aged 25+)	1994-1999	i) Employment probability; ii) Benefit collection probability.	- All ALMPs have a negative impact on employment probability in the short-term (lock-in effect); + Job subsidies increased employment prospects in the medium to long-term; - Vocational classroom training, work practice schemes (ii and iii) and public relief work lowered employment rates; - Job subsidies only programme to display negative impact on benefit collection probability; + Relative to each other, job subsidies emerges to be the best ALMP, followed by trainee replacement.	The performance of the 6 ALMPs is investigated relative to one another and vis-à-vis more intensive job search in open unemployment. Analysis undertaken during recessionary period. Authors conclude that the more relevant and the closer to the competitive labour market the kinds of tasks performed in the ALMP are (job subsidies and trainee replacement), the higher the programme's benefits to its participants. Authors also highlight 'substitution' and 'dead-weight' effects of job subsidies.
Carling and Richardson (2004)	i) Self-employment grants; ii) Subsidised employment (mainly private); iii) Trainee replacement (mainly public); iv) Work placement (private and public); v) Relief work (public); vi) Work experience (public and non-profit organisations); vii) Labour market training; viii) Computer/activity centres.	Unemployment benefit recipients	All (aged 25-54)	1995-1999	Unemployment Duration	+ Participants in programmes i) to iv), in which individuals received work experience and on-the-job training provided by firms, spent less time out of regular employment compared to those who undertook classroom vocational training programmes - programmes vii) and viii).	Authors concluded that the more similar an ALMP was to an ordinary job, the better the outcome was for its participant compared to other ALMPs.

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
Switzerland:							
Gerfin and Lechner (2002)	Eight ALMPs broadly categorised as: i) Training courses; ii) Employment programmes; iii) Temporary wage subsidies.	Unemployment benefit recipients	All (aged 25-55)	1997-1999	Probability of employment	- Negative impact on employment probability from employment programmes; + Positive impact from temporary wage subsidy; -/+ Vocational training programme results are mixed.	The temporary wage subsidy programme is not an official ALMP; however, the PES use it as an active labour market policy instrument. Employment programmes take place outside of the 'regular' labour market i.e. the jobs are not in competition with regular labour market jobs. Authors conclude that the wage subsidy programme performs the best because the skills obtained are valued by future employers (as the skills are developed through jobs that are in the competitive labour market).

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
YOUTH ALMPs:							
Belgium:							
Cockx and Göbel (2004)	Subsidized employment	Registered long-term unemployed (aged 15-26)	Gender	1998-2000	Transition rate from employment to non-employment	- Participation in subsidised employment increases the transition rate from employment to non-employment for males, with no significant impact for females.	Two explanations put forward by the authors for the negative result for males: i) existence of stigmatisation of programme participation or ii) replacement effects.
Denmark:							
Jensen, Rosholm and Svarer (2003)	Youth Unemployment Programme (YUP)	Unemployed youths (aged 16-24)	All	1996	i) Transition rate from unemployment to employment; ii) Transition rate from unemployment to education.	+ YUP has a strong positive direct impact (through its vocational education programme) on transition from unemployment to schooling, and also a positive sanction effect; + YUP has a weak impact on the transition rate from unemployment to employment.	The YUP was specifically designed to increase the employment possibilities of unemployed, low-educated youth – defined as those aged under 25 with no formal education beyond secondary school - and to provide motivation for them to undertake education.
Finland:							
Hämäläinen and Ollikainen (2004)	i) Employment measures - wage subsidies in the private sectors and job placements in the public sector; ii) Youth practical training; iii) Labour market training.	Unemployed benefit recipients (aged 16-30)	All	1995-2000	Probability of: i) employment; ii) unemployment; iii) education; iv) other active labour market programme; v) out of labour force earnings.	+ Wage subsidies and labour market training performs the best – both have positive employment and earnings effects (after initial lock-in effects): the impact of wage subsidies was found to be persistent over time. - Youth practical training has no effect on any of the outcome measures examined.	Youth practical training was the largest youth measure in Finland between 1995 and 1996: it was also the least expensive programme. Although private and public sector wage subsidies are combined for the analysis presented, the authors indicate that unreported results for both types of subsidy indicate that private sector wage subsidies are more effective.

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
France:							
Brodaty, Crépon and Fougère (2002)	i) Workplace training programmes (private sector); ii) Community jobs (State and public sector); iii) 'Other' training and integration programmes.	Unemployed individuals (aged <27)	Short-term (<10 months) and long-term (10-18 months) unemployed	1986-1988 and 1995-1998	Probability of: i) employment; ii) non-employment.	1986-1988 results: + workplace training performs the best for short-term unemployed youths; + 'other' training programmes perform the best for long-term unemployed youths. 1995-1998 results: - youth employment programmes had generally average negative effects; + workplace training effects less negative for the long-term unemployed.	Macroeconomic conditions were similar for the two time-periods analysed. The 1995-1998 sample relates to eight local labour markets (two cities in the north, three cities around Paris and three in the south-east), whereas the 1986-1988 sample is representative of all of France. The workplace training programme is a private sector incentive scheme (i.e. a type of wage subsidy).
Ireland:							
Conniffe, Gash and O'Connell (2000)	General training	Unemployed workers (aged <23)		1992-1994	Probability of employment	No significant effect on probability of gaining employment	
Norway:							
Hardoy (2005)	i) Employment programmes – wage subsidy or public sector job programme; ii) Vocational youth programmes; iii) Training programmes; iv) Combination of programmes i) to iii).	Long-term registered unemployed (aged 16-25)	Gender; Age groups.	1989-1993	Probability of: i) part-time employment; ii) full-time employment; iii) unemployment; iv) education; v) other state.	Mainly negative: - males and those aged 21-25 do not benefit from any of the ALMPs; + employment programmes only programmes to increase the full-time employability of its participants, but only females and the younger age group (aged 16-20); - training programmes have no positive impact, irrespective of sub-group; - vocational programmes, which are targeted at 16-19 year olds, reduce this young age group's probability of full-time employment and have no impact on subsequent education.	

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
Scotland:							
Lissenburgh (2004)	i) Subsidised employment (wage subsidy; ii) Education/Training; iii) Work placement in voluntary sector; iv) Work placement in government organisation; v) Extended stay in Gateway (JSA).	Registered unemployed (aged 20-24)	Gender; Location.	1998-2001	Probability of: i) exiting unemployment; ii) employment.	+ Subsidised employment, followed by an extended stay in Gateway (i.e. JSA) were the most effective New Deal options.	
Sweden:							
Larsson (2003)	i) Subsidised work programme (in both public and private sector); ii) Labour market training.	Registered unemployed (aged 20-24)	All	1992-1994	Probability of: i) employment; ii) education. Earnings	- Negative impacts from both programmes on earnings and employment in the short-term and insignificant effects in the long-term; - Negative impact of labour market training on the probability of entering regular education.	Authors conclude that the subsidised work programme, known as 'youth practice', was "less harmful" than labour market training. The programmes were also slightly better for females than males. In particular, labour market training had more negative short-term effects on males' employment.
United Kingdom:							
Dorsett (2006)	i) Subsidised employment (wage subsidy); ii) Education/Training; iii) Work placement in Voluntary Sector; iv) Work placement in government organisation; v) Extended stay in Gateway (JSA).	Registered unemployed (aged 18-24)	Males only	1998-2001	Probability of unemployment	+ The employment option (wage subsidy) dominated the other New Deal options. The extended stay in Gateway (i.e. additional JSA) was the most effective programme after the employment option.	Sanction attached to non-participation.

Table A1: continued

Study	Programme Type	Target Group	Sub-Group	Observation Period	Outcomes Analysed	Results	Note
United Kingdom:							
Blundell, Costa Dias, Meghir and Van Reenen (2004)	i) JSA; ii) Wage subsidies.	Registered unemployed (aged 19-30)	Gender	1997-1999	Probability of employment	+ Positive effect on the probability of males finding a job, with wage subsidies having the biggest impact; + Positive impact on females' employment prospects too but result is not as robust because of small sample.	
Van Reenen (2003)	i) JSA; ii) Wage subsidies.	Registered unemployed (aged 19-30)	Gender	1997-1999	Probability of employment	+ Positive effect on males finding a job, with wage subsidies having the biggest impact; + Positive impact on females' employment prospects too but result is not as robust because of small sample.	