WHAT DID ALL THE MONEY DO?

ON THE GENERAL INEFFECTIVENESS OF RECENT WEST GERMAN LABOUR MARKET PROGRAMMES

- INTERNET APPENDIX -

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IA Descriptive statistics

IA.1 Descriptive statistics for all variables by participation status

Table IA.1: Means of all variables

Treatment	NP	EP	SCM	JSA	ST	GT6	GT6+	DC	JRT
Observations	15013	211	846	960	657	551	772	415	558
				Personal characteristics					
Age in years	37	37	37	36	37	38	37	34	38
26-30 years	23	22	20	25	21	18	17	36	15
31-35 years	23	18	21	22	22	19	23	27	21
36-40 years	23	24	24	24	26	25	26	19	23
41-45 years	18	20	22	18	18	25	21	13	25
46-50 years	13	17	13	10	13	13	13	4	15
Woman	41	34	46	40	48	48	43	42	42
No child	63	65	62	60	62	60	66	62	61
1 child	18	16	19	18	21	23	16	20	19
2 children	14	11	14	16	13	13	13	14	13
More than 2 children	5	8	5	6	4	4	4	4	8
Married	49	36	46	45	46	47	45	44	47
Single	38	49	38	39	39	36	43	39	39
Single with child	5	8	6	6	7	9	6	8	6
Unmarried couple	4	4	4	5	3	4	3	5	3
No professional degree	35	45	38	43	28	28	21	51	40
Completed apprenticeship	58	45	58	53	63	67	64	44	59
University/polytechnical college degree	7	9	4	4	9	5	15	4	1
Health problems	15	18	19	17	13	12	10	12	19
Health problems affect employability	8	13	9	9	6	5	5	7	9
Disability	2	8	2	3	2	2	2	1	5
Disability can be compensated	37	21	36	35	39	37	38	35	34
Foreigner	14	11	13	13	11	8	10	12	12
Returning to the labour market	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	2
				Characteristics of desired job					
Unskilled	43	52	46	52	35	35	27	63	47
Skilled	50	37	47	44	56	58	56	35	50
High-skilled	7	10	5	4	9	6	16	2	2
Full-time only	83	88	81	87	83	80	84	89	84
Part-time only	14	7	16	12	14	17	12	8	11
No work experience required	8	7	8	9	8	6	7	8	6

To be continued.

Table IA1: Means of all variables (continued)

Treatment	NP	EP	SCM	JSA	ST	GT6	GT6+	DC	JRT
				Characteristics of desired job (continued)					
Admin, office, teaching, science	20	13	19	21	27	23	29	18	16
Other services	9	5	7	7	6	5	5	6	4
Manufacturing and processing	16	8	17	18	16	13	10	16	20
Agriculture, gardening, forestry, fishing, mining	34	61	39	39	35	47	43	42	45
Logistics	8	3	7	8	5	4	3	11	7
Other	10	7	7	7	10	7	9	6	6
				Occupational status in last job					
High-skilled	23	14	17	19	17	15	13	19	18
Unskilled	35	50	37	40	29	27	20	41	44
Clerk	30	22	31	29	45	44	53	26	26
Part-time worker	13	14	15	12	9	14	14	14	12
				Profession					
Unskilled	3	7	4	5	4	3	2	5	6
Technical profession	4	2	4	4	6	8	11	3	3
Services	45	39	45	42	52	52	57	43	38
Construction and related professions	13	18	8	9	7	7	4	6	10
Manufacturing and processing	20	17	24	24	18	17	15	24	26
Other	14	16	16	16	13	12	11	19	17
				Industy of last job					
Manufacturing	55	34	56	56	55	54	52	54	58
Services	29	42	30	29	32	34	37	31	29
Other	8	12	6	7	8	7	6	10	5
				Earnings from last job					
Monthly earnings in EUR	1386	1400	1364	1447	1698	1445	1594	1382	1323
< 1000 EUR	15	11	15	12	13	13	13	11	14
1000-1500 EUR	22	36	25	28	22	22	17	23	26
1500-200 EUR	27	33	28	30	28	27	24	33	32
2000-2500 EUR	20	17	19	18	18	19	20	23	19
≥ 2500 EUR	16	4	12	12	20	18	26	10	9
				Remaining unemployment benefit claim at the beginning of the unemployment spell					
No claim	45	62	55	48	47	29	26	34	41
Claim in days	123	66	81	106	103	173	175	142	139
1-3 months	9	14	11	10	11	8	10	8	10
4-6 months	12	9	14	15	15	14	17	17	14
7-9 months	17	7	11	14	15	22	18	20	15
> 9 months	17	8	8	13	11	27	29	20	21
				Time to treatment within the unemployment spell					
Time to treatment in months	4	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
1-3 months	35	8	17	21	24	20	20	20	19
4-6 months	25	13	17	19	20	25	19	16	17
7-12 months	24	23	30	26	28	26	28	31	28
13-24 months	14	39	30	26	23	22	26	26	26
> 24 months	2	17	6	7	5	7	6	7	10

To be continued.

Table IA.1: Means of all variables (continued)

Treatment	NP	EP	SCM	JSA	ST	GT6	GT6+	DC	JRT
	Employment history over the 10 years before entering unemployment								
Benefit sanction at least once	6	11	7	6	4	4	3	4	6
Did not attend interview at PES at least once	16	13	15	14	11	13	10	9	14
Not cooperative with PES at least once	16	11	16	15	16	12	11	13	11
Fraction employed	70	51	68	67	72	71	72	65	69
Fraction part-time employed of fraction employed	13	13	15	13	12	13	14	15	13
Fraction unemployed	13	27	13	13	10	11	10	11	14
Fraction in programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraction out of labour force	2	5	2	3	3	3	2	2	3
Total time employed in months	71	49	69	66	72	73	74	62	71
Total time unemployed in months	14	29	14	14	10	12	10	11	15
Total time in programme in months	2	5	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
Total time out of labour force in months	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	21	14
Time since last employment in months	5	6	5	5	4	3	3	4	5
Time since last unemployment in months	21	15	20	21	20	21	23	24	21
Time since last programme in months	8	12	9	10	9	12	10	9	10
Time since last out of labour force in months	21	21	20	21	23	22	22	24	21
Entry of current unemployment spell from out of labour force	23	24	22	21	18	16	14	18	23
Number of employments	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.3
Number of unemployment spells	2.1	3.3	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0
Number of programmes	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Number of out-of-labour-force spells	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.6
Average employment duration in months	44	26	45	42	48	48	50	40	48
Average unemployment duration in months	5	8	5	5	4	4	4	4	5
Average programme duration in months	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Average out-of-labour-force duration in months	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	10	8
Duration of last employment in months	32	17	33	32	35	35	37	30	36
Duration of last unemployment in months	5	10	6	5	4	4	4	4	5
Duration of last programme in months	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Duration of last out of labour force spell in months	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	7
No job offers in last unemployment spell	89	79	89	88	91	91	92	91	87
Number of job offers in last unemployment spell	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1

To be continued.

Table IA.1: Means of all variables (continued)

Treatment	NP	EP	SCM	JSA	ST	GT6	GT6+	DC	JRT
	Employment status in specific months before programme start								
Empoyed in month 6	70	29	52	54	60	61	60	58	51
Unempoyed in month 6	26	73	50	44	39	40	42	45	52
Empoyed in month 12	75	48	73	74	79	76	81	77	69
Unempoyed in month 12	17	48	20	20	14	20	16	17	25
Out of labour force in month 12	11	10	11	9	10	9	9	6	10
In Programme in month 12	3	7	2	3	3	1	1	4	3
Empoyed in month 18	75	53	74	74	77	77	80	78	72
Unempoyed in month 18	14	35	16	16	12	13	10	13	18
Empoyed in month 24	67	46	71	67	70	71	76	73	68
Unempoyed in month 24	20	35	18	18	12	18	12	14	21
Out of labour force in month 24	13	11	13	14	14	13	12	11	12
In Programme in month 24	4	13	4	5	4	3	4	4	4
Empoyed in month 36	61	37	62	58	63	65	66	58	64
Unempoyed in month 36	22	38	18	18	16	15	13	15	20
Out of labour force in month 36	17	16	18	19	16	16	17	24	14
In Programme in month 36	3	11	3	4	4	3	3	3	3
Empoyed in month 48	58	39	57	56	60	61	62	52	63
Unempoyed in month 48	20	38	16	16	12	16	14	16	18
Out of labour force in month 48	19	16	21	21	19	18	17	28	13
In Programme in month 48	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	2	2
	Regional information								
Schleswig-Holstein-Hamburg	8	15	7	13	9	13	9	9	7
Lower Saxony-Bremen	14	21	16	13	20	9	14	18	22
Northrhine-Westphalia	29	25	19	35	27	26	32	27	17
Hesse	9	6	10	9	9	10	10	11	9
Rhineland-Palatinate-Saarland	7	9	14	7	10	10	6	6	11
Baden-Württemberg	13	5	16	8	11	16	12	14	14
Bavaria	19	19	18	15	14	16	17	16	20
Local unemployment rate	10	11	9	10	9	9	9	10	9
$\leq$ 5%	3	2	3	2	5	2	6	4	2
5-7.5%	23	10	24	15	22	26	22	20	24
7.5-10%	35	34	36	36	35	35	33	33	34
10-12.5%	20	27	21	22	20	21	20	24	26
> 12.5%	19	27	15	25	18	16	19	18	15
Fraction of long-term unemployed	36	38	35	38	36	36	35	36	36
< 30%	54	52	57	51	49	57	49	54	57
30-39%	30	38	23	37	32	26	31	31	26
$\geq$ 40%	2	8	2	3	2	2	2	1	5
Social assistance recipients per capita	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
Fraction of foreigners	10.1	9.2	10.4	9.9	10.2	9.9	10.3	10.1	9.4
Local employment rate	51	50	52	49	51	51	50	50	49
Industry quota	35	34	36	35	34	35	33	35	37
Change in the number of employees in service sector per capita 1995-2002	-10	-12	-10	-11	-10	-10	-11	-10	-9
Change in the number of employees in manufacturing sector per capita 1995-2002	-16	-17	-15	-16	-15	-15	-16	-16	-15

To be continued.

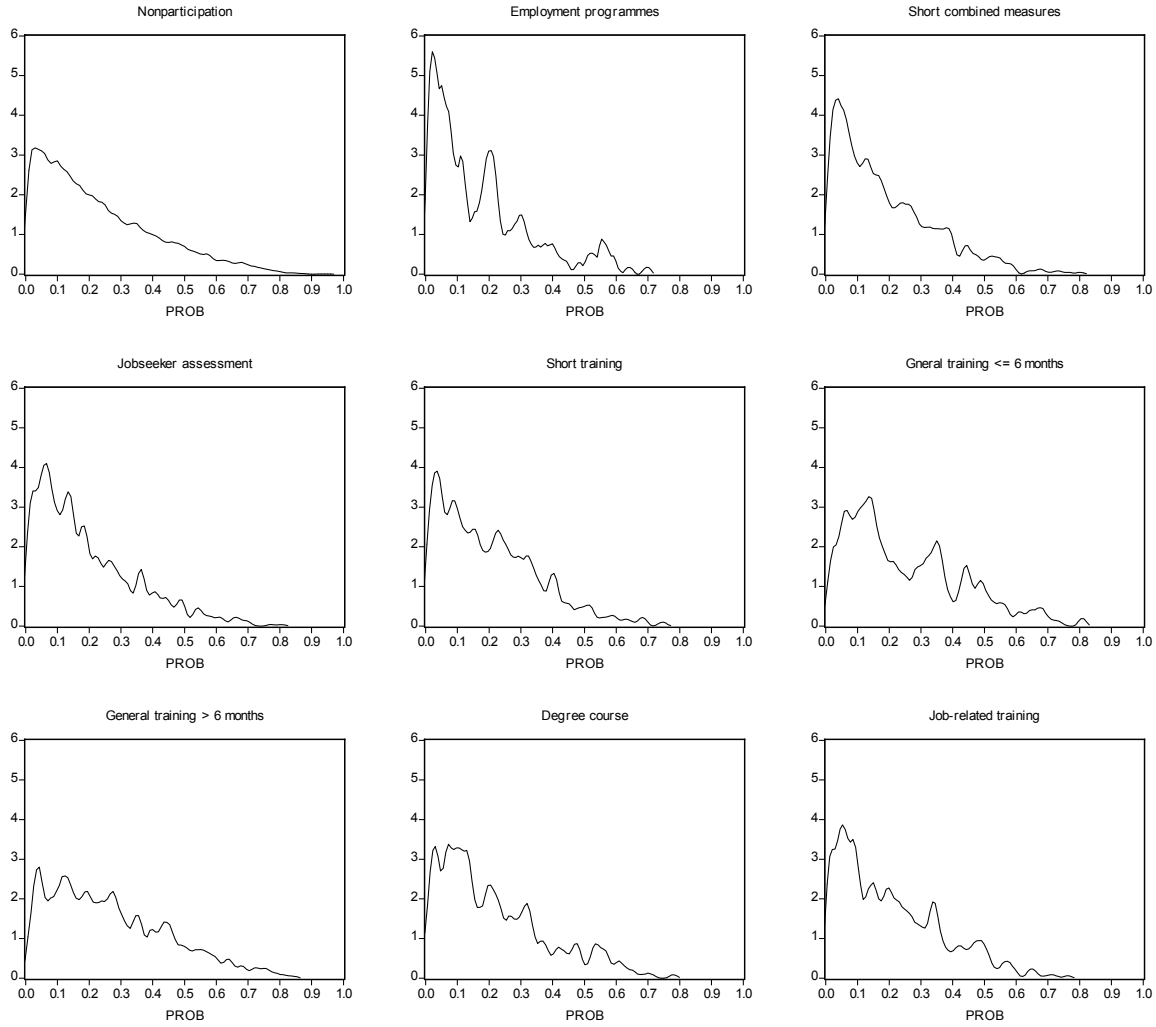
Table IA.1: Means of all variables (continued)

Treatment	NP	EP	SCM	JSA	ST	GT6	GT6+	DC	JRT
					Regional information (continued)				
Employees in primary sector per capita	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Change in the number of employees in primary sector per capita 1995-2002	-3	-5	-4	-3	-3	-4	-2	-4	-6
Change in the number of employees in secondary sector per capita 1995-2002	-10	-12	-10	-11	-10	-10	-11	-10	-9
Change in the number of employees in tertiary sector per capita 1995-2002	12	10	12	12	12	12	12	13	11
Fraction of emigrants	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Rural area	16	19	18	14	13	15	13	14	20
Number of medium-size cities	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of big cities	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Inhabitants in urban areas per capita	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Distance to next big city (min)	84	90	85	85	81	84	76	81	90
Distance to autobahn (min)	11	12	11	11	10	11	10	11	12
GDP per capita (EUR)	2813	2727	2895	2705	2870	2850	2796	2808	2659
Household income per capita (EUR)	1401	1360	1391	1387	1388	1412	1379	1366	1384
Income tax per capita (EUR)	292	273	289	286	286	296	293	285	277
					Programme start				
2000	26	26	26	25	26	33	32	26	29
2001	37	45	40	36	37	34	35	39	34
2002	36	29	34	39	38	33	34	35	36
					Start of current unemployment spell in				
January	17	14	16	18	16	19	18	15	16
February	8	11	9	9	7	7	8	7	10
March	7	9	8	7	9	8	9	9	8
April	9	12	10	11	11	10	11	9	10
May	7	6	8	6	7	7	6	10	8
June	6	5	7	6	6	5	5	8	6
July	9	5	9	10	10	11	8	11	10
August	7	9	7	7	8	8	7	7	6
September	6	9	8	6	7	7	6	7	7
October	8	12	7	9	9	7	9	7	9
November	7	4	6	7	7	7	6	5	7
December	7	5	5	5	5	7	5	6	5

Note: If not stated otherwise entries are in per cent. All variables except for the time to treatment within the unemployment spell as well es the employment status in specific months before programme start are calculated at or relative to the beginning of the unemployment spell in which (simulated) programme start takes place. Time to treatment is calculated at (simulated) programme start.

IA.2 Employment prospects by participation status

Figure IA.1: Estimated kernel densities for the predicted probability to be employed in a job with at least 90% of previous earnings in half-month 60 after programme start



Note: Epanechnikov kernel with bandwith h = 0.02. Predicted probabilities from a probit in the pool of nonparticipants. Dependent variable: employed in unsubsidised employment with at least 90% of the earnings of the last job before programme start, measured in half-month 60 after programme start.

IB Further details on the matching estimator used

IB.1 Matching protocol

Table IB.1: A matching protocol for the estimation of a counterfactual outcome and the effects

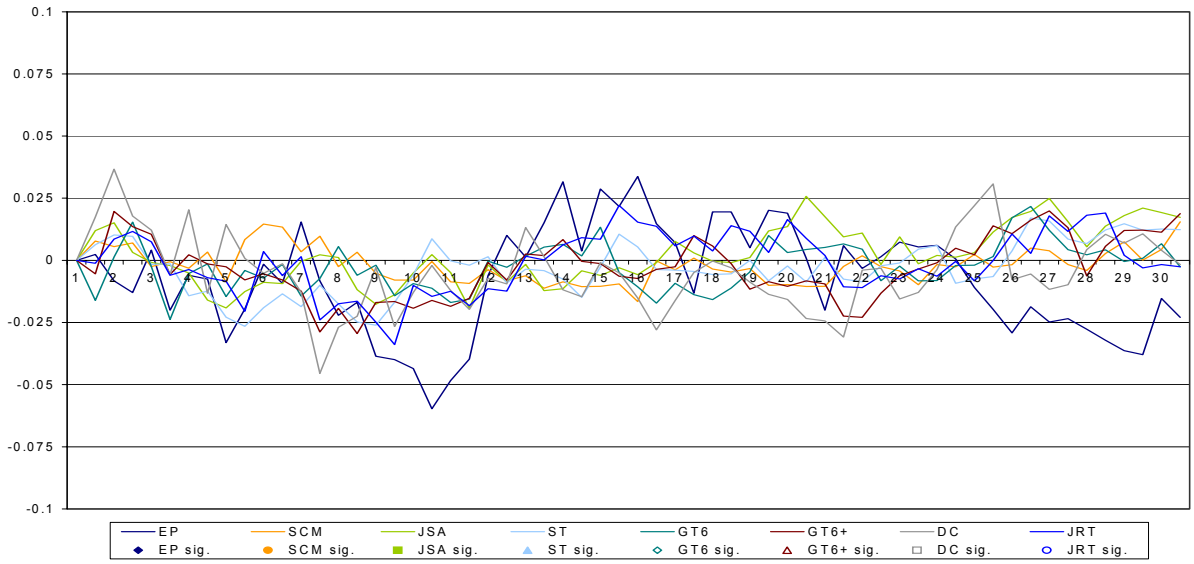
Step 1	Specify a reference distribution defined by X.
Step 2	Pool the observations forming the reference distribution and the participants in the respective period. Code an indicator variable *W*, which is 1 if the observation belongs to the reference distribution. All indices, 0 or 1, used below relate to the actual or potential values of *W*.
Step 3	Specify and estimate a binary probit for $p(x) := P(W = 1 \mid X = x)$
Step 4	Restrict sample to common support: Delete all observations with probabilities larger than the smallest maximum and smaller than the largest minimum of all subsamples defined by *W*.
Step 4	*Estimate the respective (counterfactual) expectations of the outcome variables.* Standard propensity score matching step (multiple treatments) a-1) Choose one observation in the subsample defined by *W*=1 and delete it from that pool. b-1) Find an observation in the subsample defined by *W*=0 that is as close as possible to the one chosen in step a-1) in terms of $p(x), \tilde{x}$. 'Closeness' is based on the Mahalanobis distance. Do not remove that observation, so that it can be used again. c-1) Repeat a-1) and b-1) until no observation with *W*=0 is left. Exploit thick support of X to increase efficiency (radius matching step) d-1) Compute the maximum distance (*d*) obtained for any comparison between member of reference distribution and matched comparison observations. a-2) Repeat a-1). b-2) Repeat b-1). If possible, find other observations in the subsample of *W*=0 that are at least as close as $R * d$ to the one chosen in step a-2) (to gain efficiency). Do not remove these observations, so that they can be used again. Compute weights for all chosen comparisons observations that are proportional to their distance. Normalise the weights such that they add to one. c-2) Repeat a-2) and b-2) until no participant in *W*=1 is left. d-2) For any potential comparison observation, add the weights obtained in a-2) and b-2). Exploit double robustness properties to adjust small mismatches by regression e) Using the weights $w(x_i)$ obtained in d-2), run a weighted linear regression of the outcome variable on the variables used to define the distance (and an intercept). f-1) Predict the potential outcome $y^0(x_i)$ of every observation using the coefficients of this regression: $\hat{y}^0(x_i)$. f-2) Estimate the bias of the matching estimator for $E(Y^0 \mid W = 1)$ as: $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1(W=1)\hat{y}^0(x_1)}{N^1} - \frac{1(W=0)w_i\hat{y}^0(x_1)}{N^1}$. g) Using the weights obtained by weighted matching in d-2), compute a weighted mean of the outcome variables in *W=0*. Subtract the bias from this estimate to get $\widehat{E(Y^0 \mid W = 1)}$.
Step 5	Repeat Steps 2 to 4 with the nonparticipants playing the role of participants before. This gives the desired estimate of the counterfactual nonparticipation outcome.
Step 6	The difference of the potential outcomes gives is the desired estimate of the effect with respect to the reference distribution specified in Step 1.

Note: We use the fixed-weight heteroscedasticity robust standard errors suggested by Lechner, Miquel, and Wunsch (2005a). Since participants and nonparticipants are independent, variance of the effect is the sum of the variances of the potential outcomes. $\tilde{x}$ includes gender, time to treatment, programme start date and whether a person is employed in month 12/24/48 before programme start. $\tilde{x}$ is included to ensure a high match quality with respect to these critical variables. *R* is fixed to 90% in this application (different values are checked in the sensitivity analysis).

IB.2 Match quality with respect to pre-programme employment history

Figure IB.1: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation:

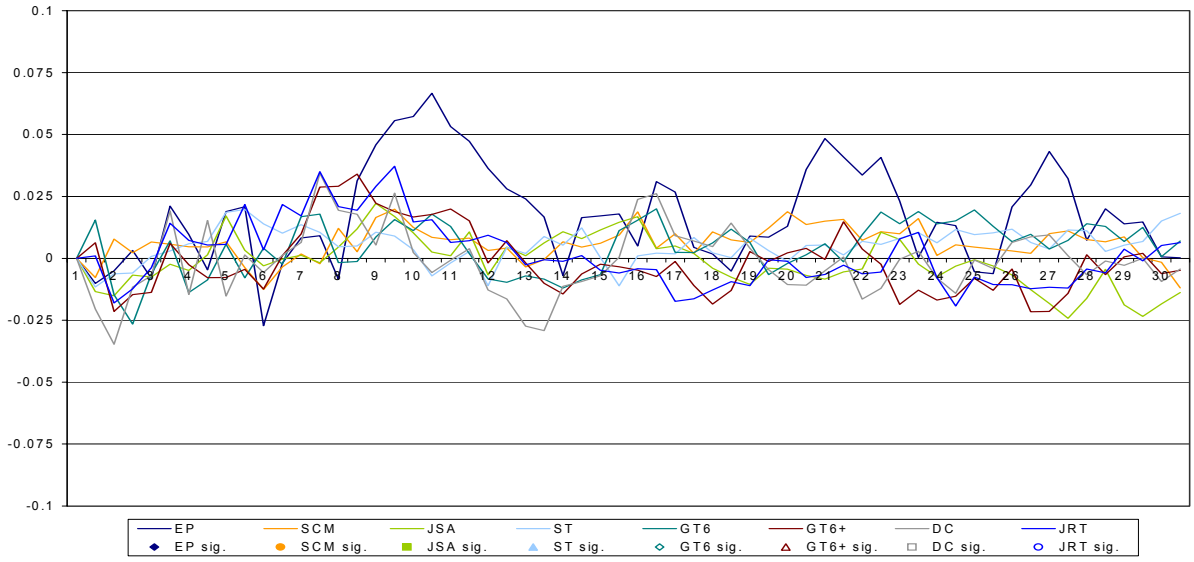
unsubsidised employment before programme start (%-points)



Note: Abscissa: Months before programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IB.2: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation:

registered unemployment before programme start (%-points)

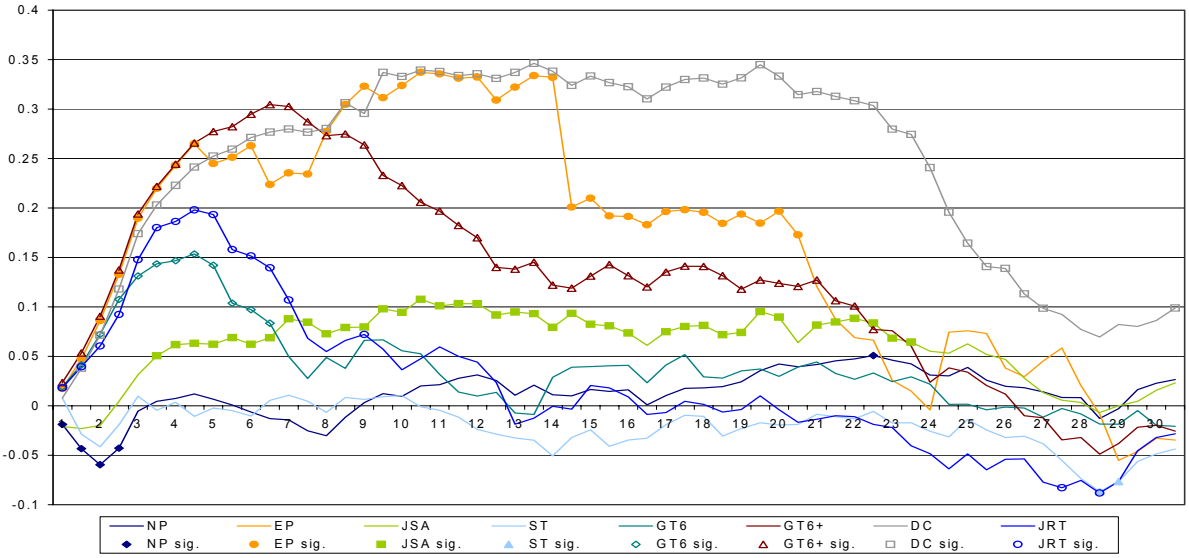


Note: Abscissa: Months before programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

IC Further estimation results

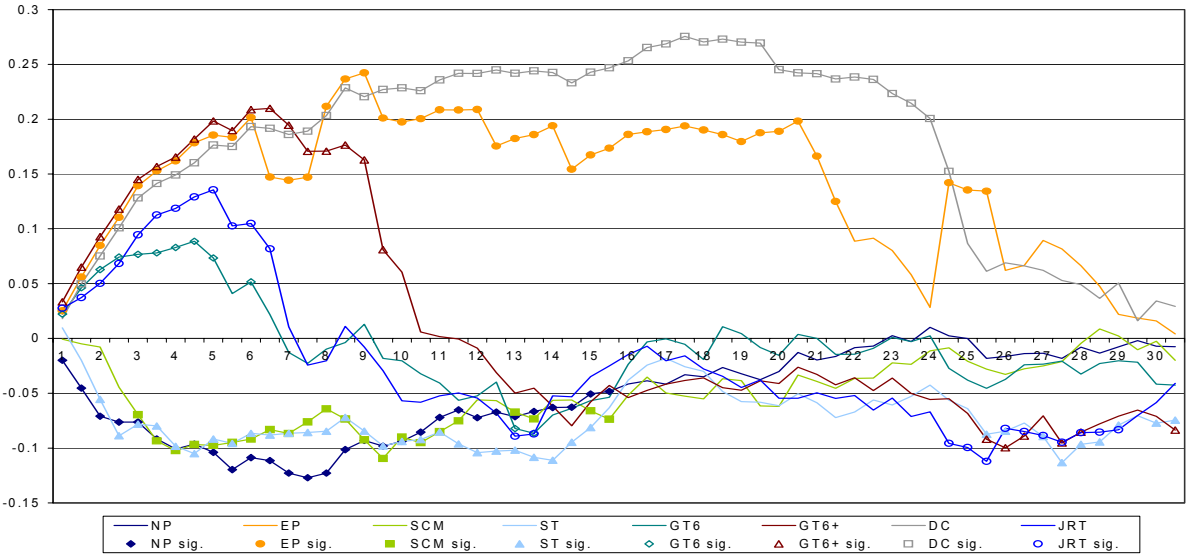
IC.1 Inter-programme comparisons for unsubsidised employment

Figure IC.1: Effects of participation in short combined measures (SCM): unsubsidised employment



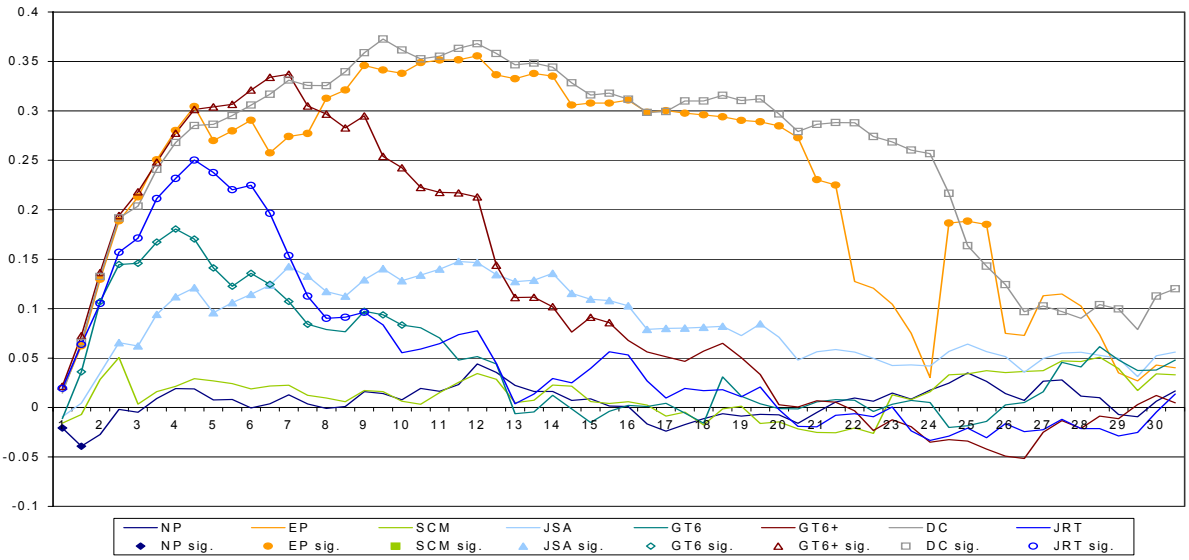
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.2: Effects of participation in jobseeker assessment (JSA): unsubsidised employment



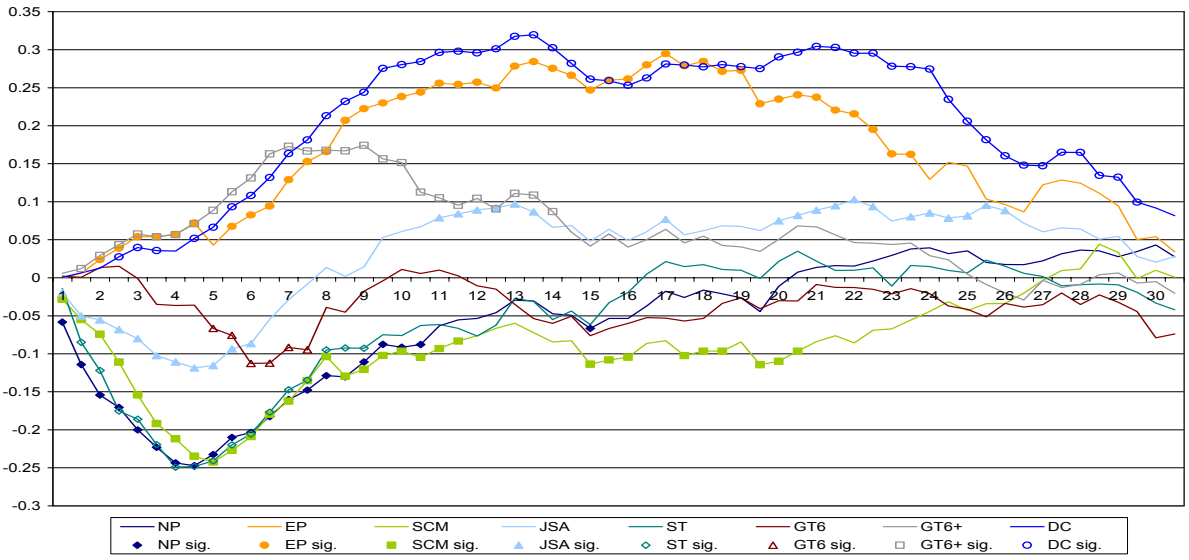
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.3: Effects of participation in short training (ST): unsubsidised employment



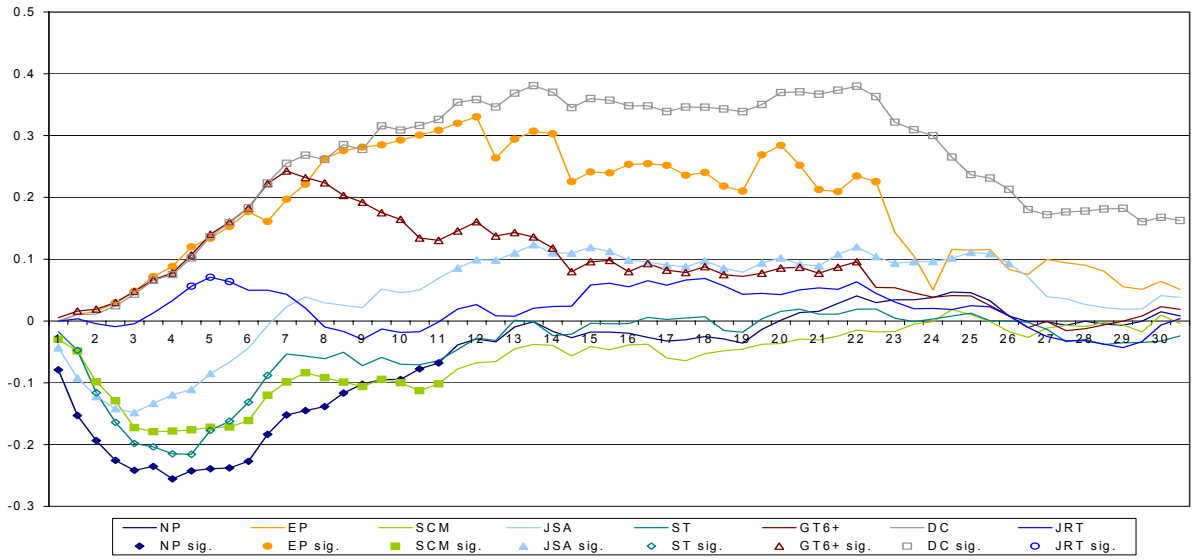
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.4: Effects of participation in job related training (JRT): unsubsidised employment



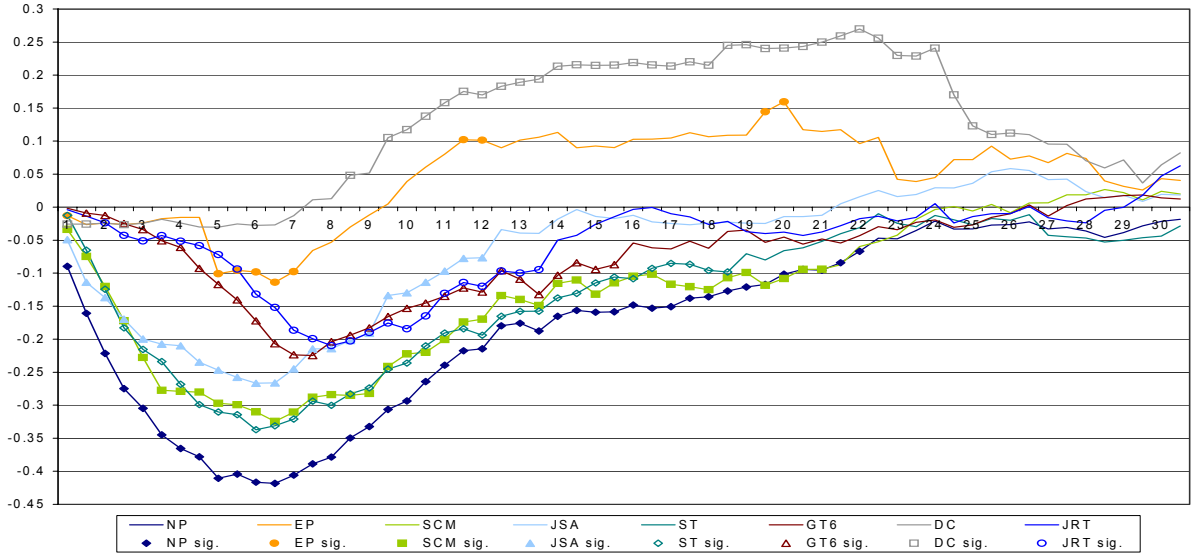
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.5: Effects of participation in general training ≤ 6 months (GT6): unsubsidised employment



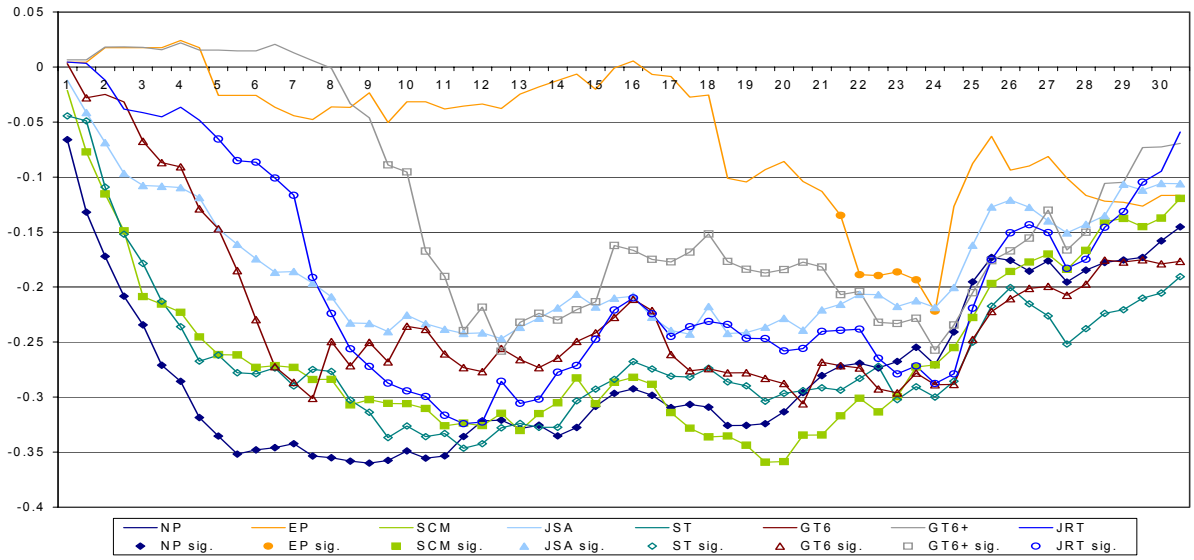
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.6: Effects of participation in general training > 6 months (GT6+): unsubsidised employment



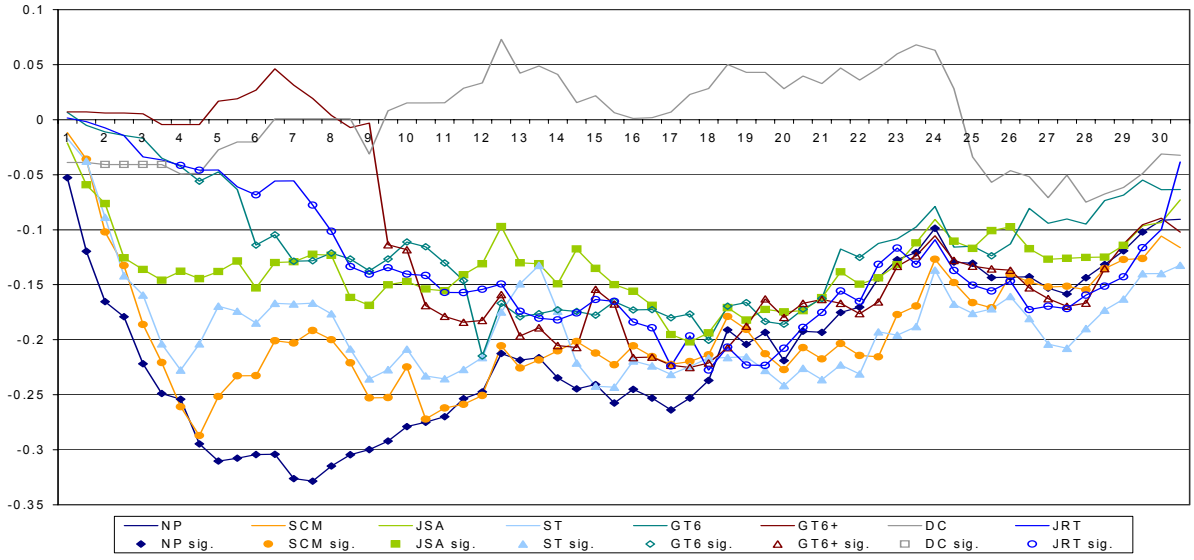
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.7: Effects of participation in a degree course (DC): unsubsidised employment



Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

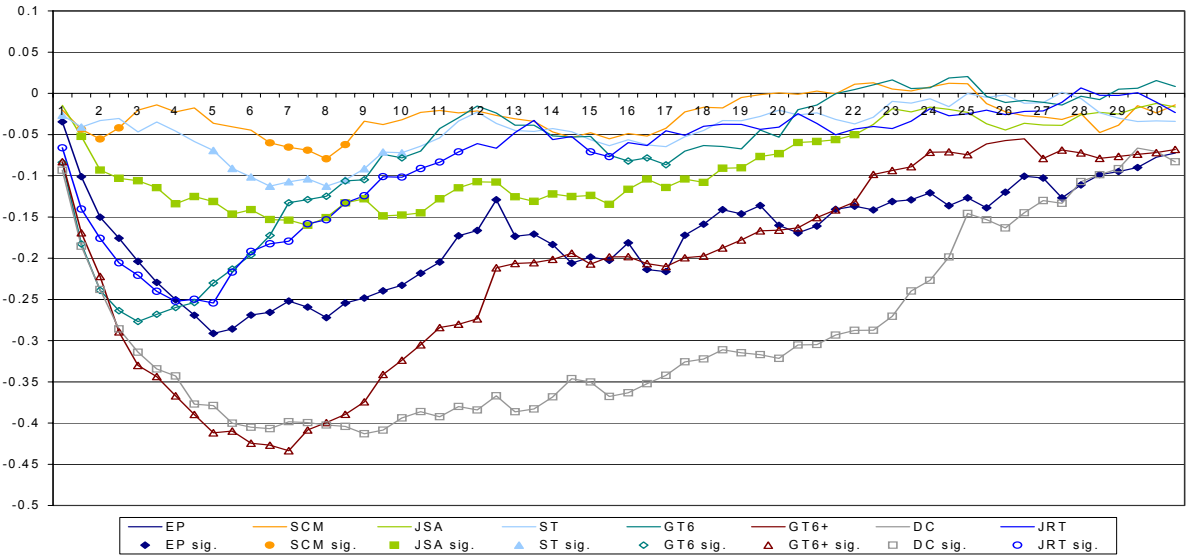
Figure IC.8: Effects of participation in employment programmes (EP): unsubsidised employment



Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

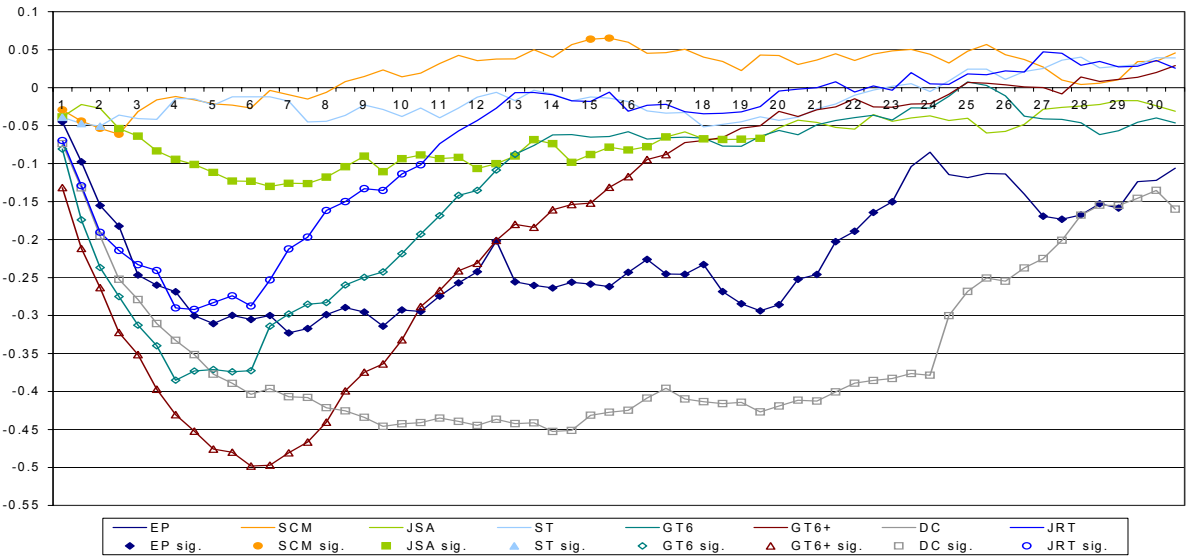
IC.2 Effect heterogeneity with respect to personal and regional characteristics

Figure IC.9: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points): males



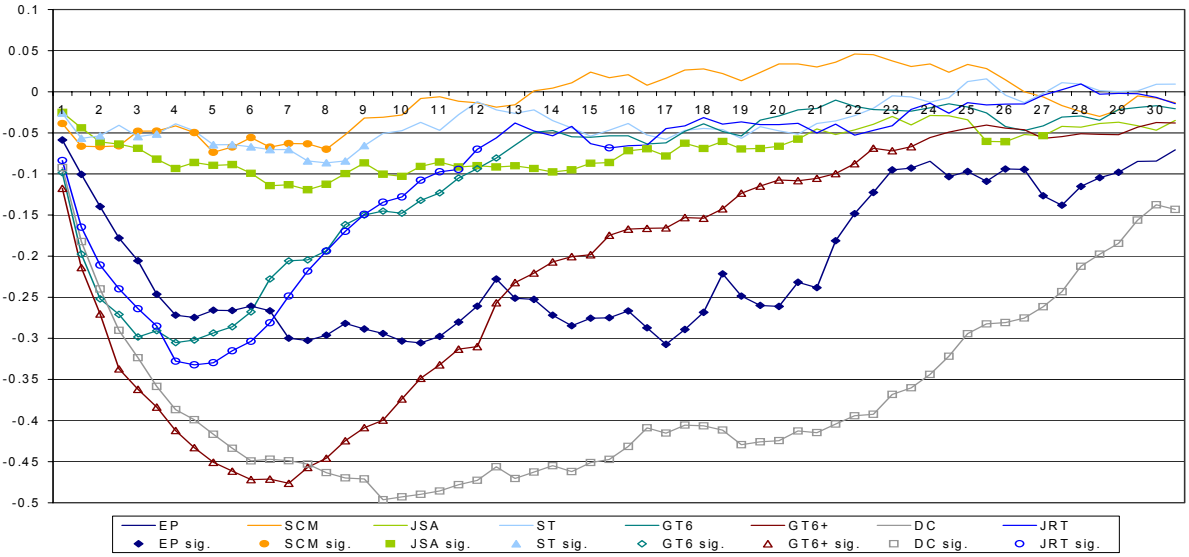
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.10: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points): females



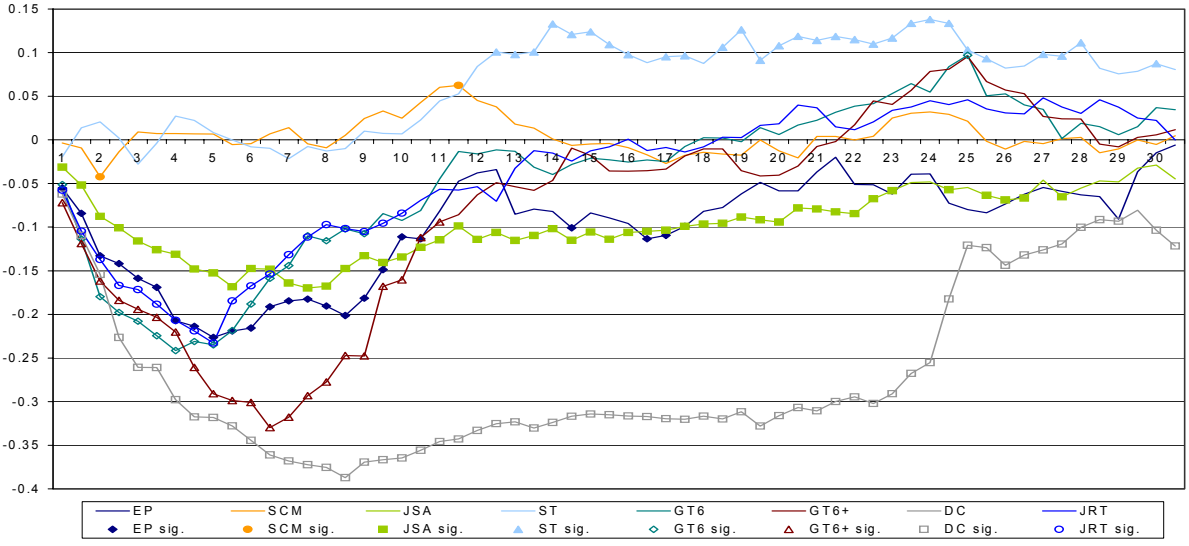
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.11: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points): individuals with vocational education



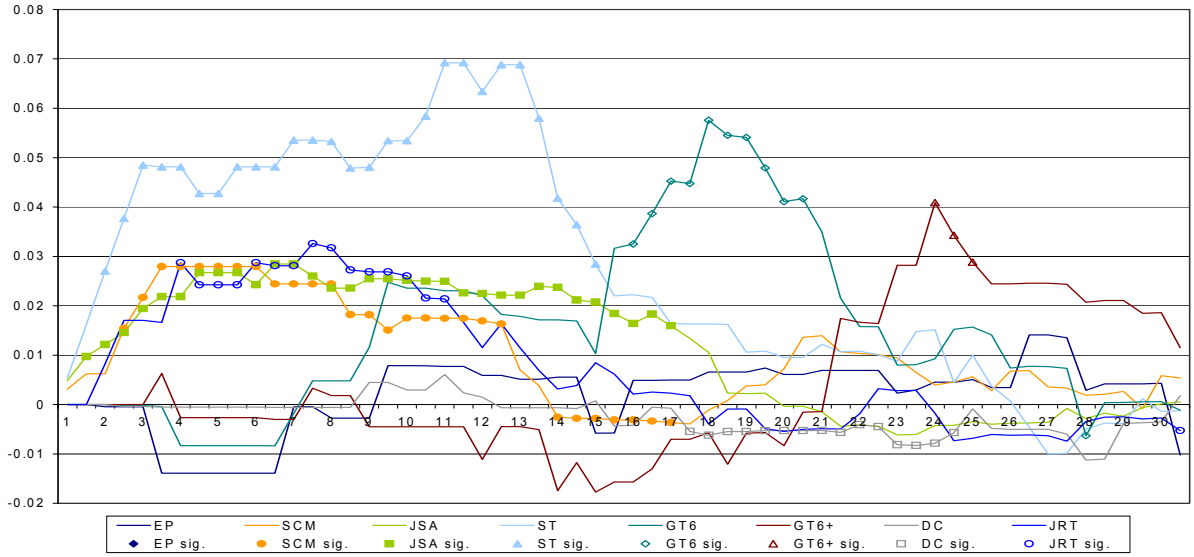
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.12: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points): individuals without vocational education



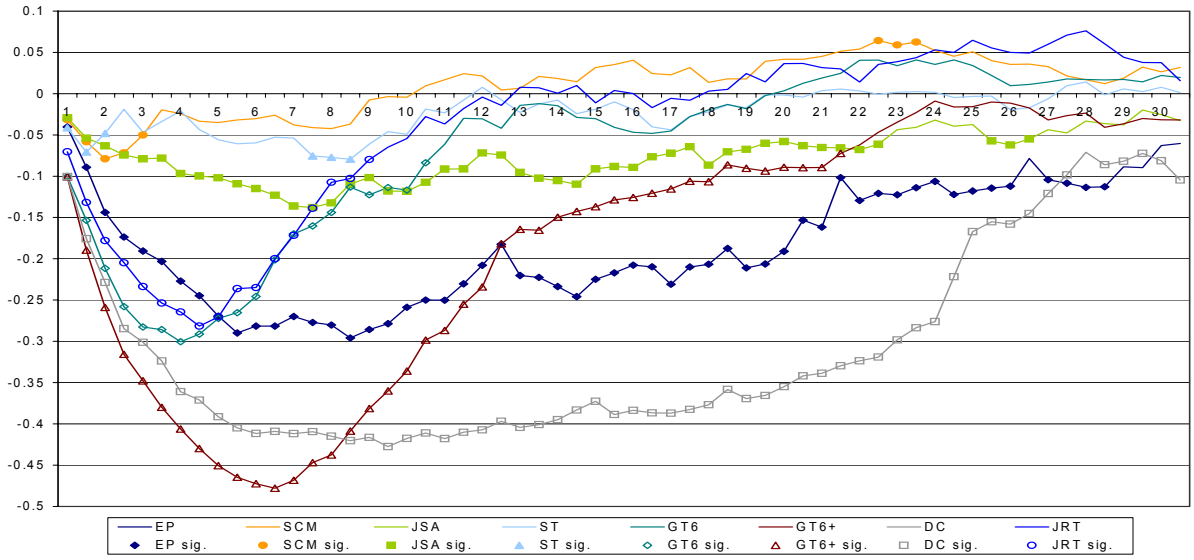
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.13: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on receipt of temporary wage subsidies (%-points): individuals without vocational education



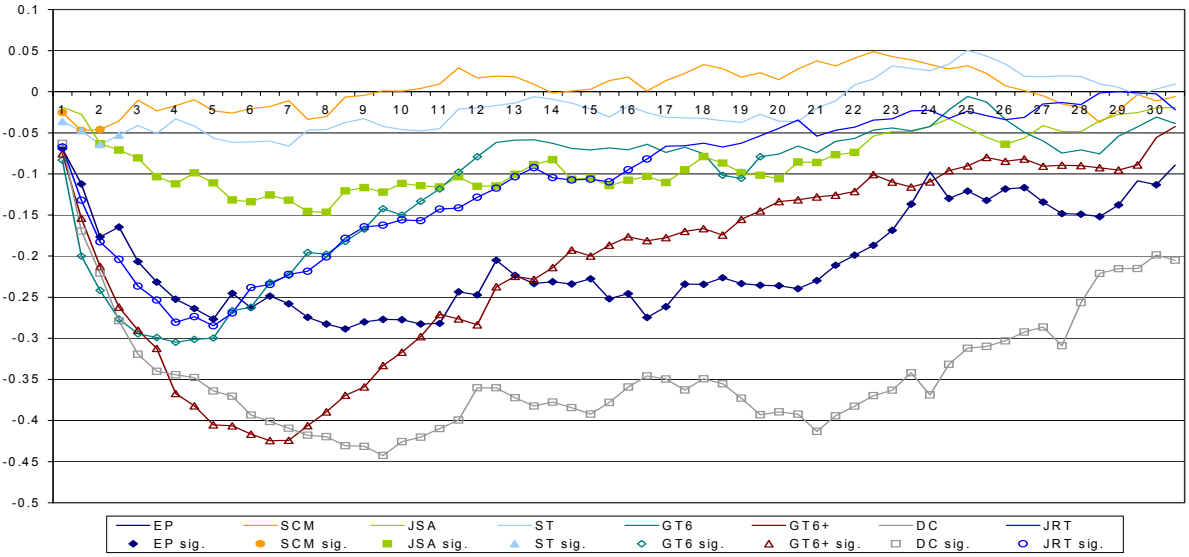
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.14: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points): individuals with age ≤ 37 years



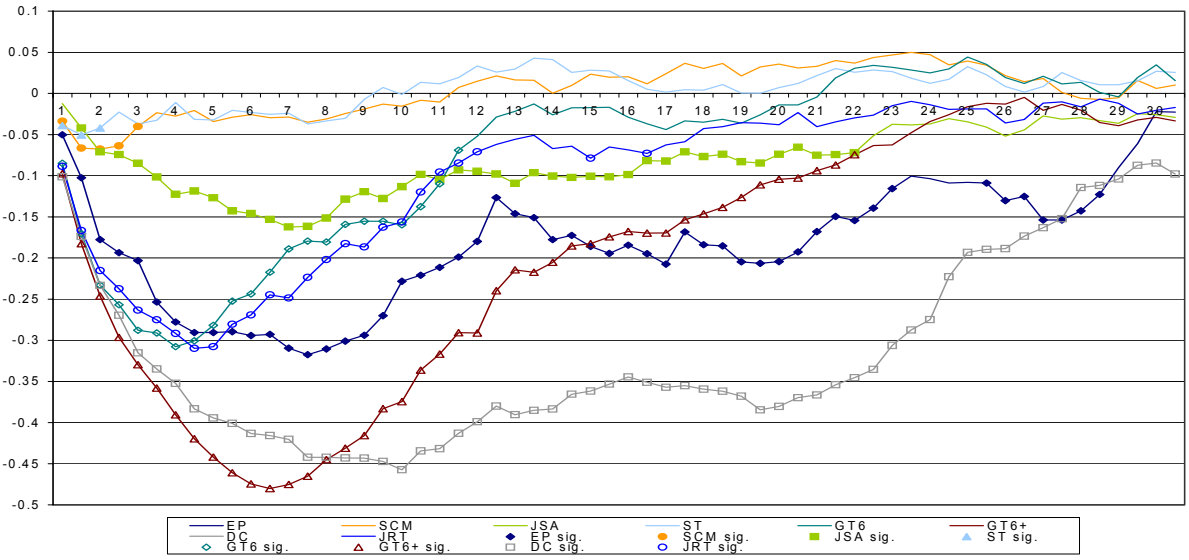
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.15: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points): individuals with age > 37 years



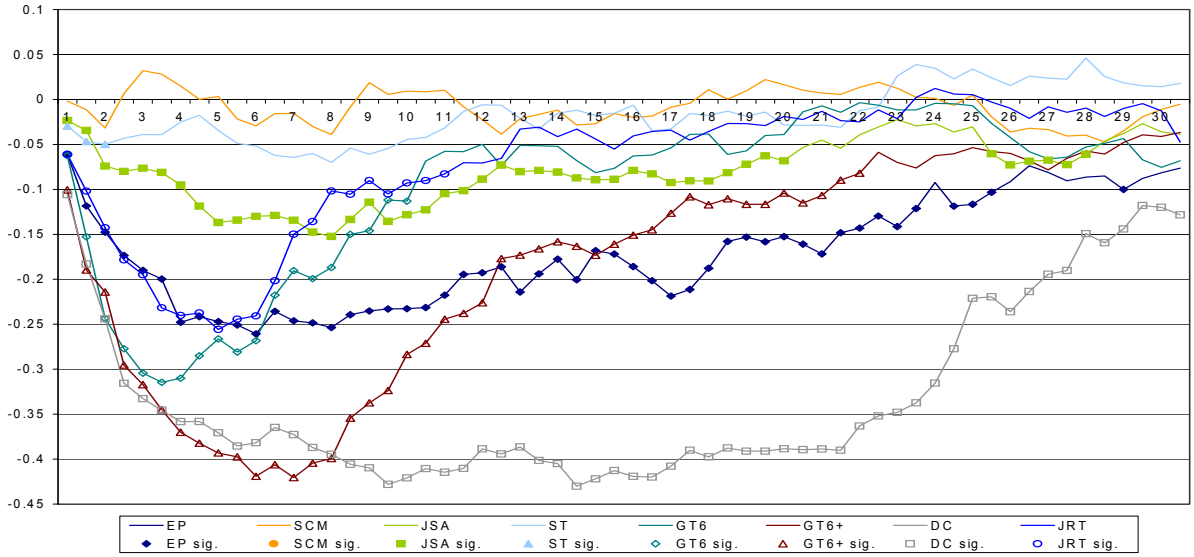
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.16: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points): regions with local unemployment rate < 10%



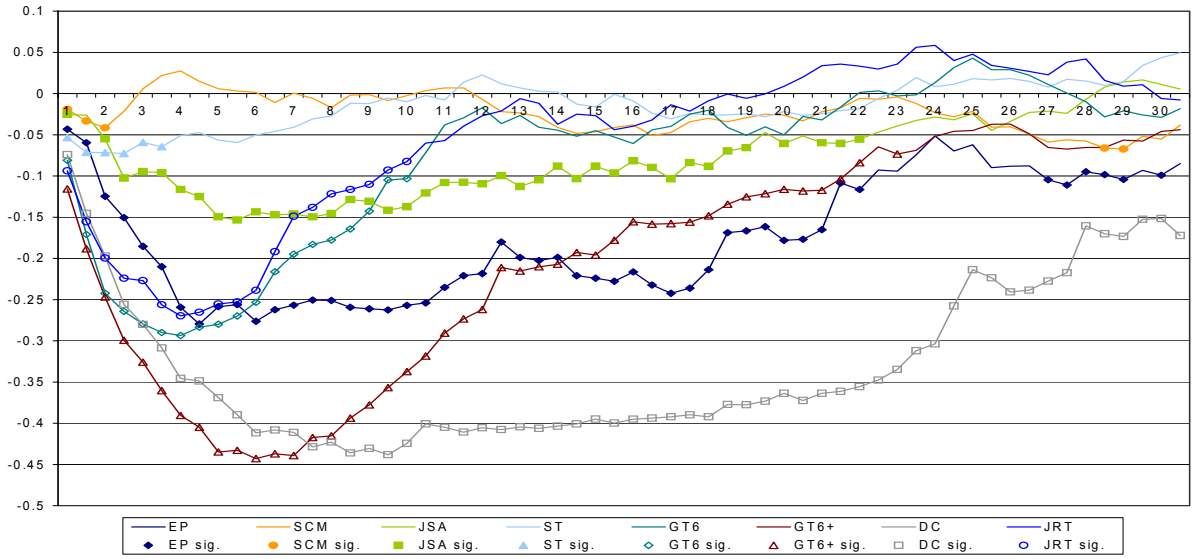
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.17: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points): regions with local unemployment rate ≥ 10%



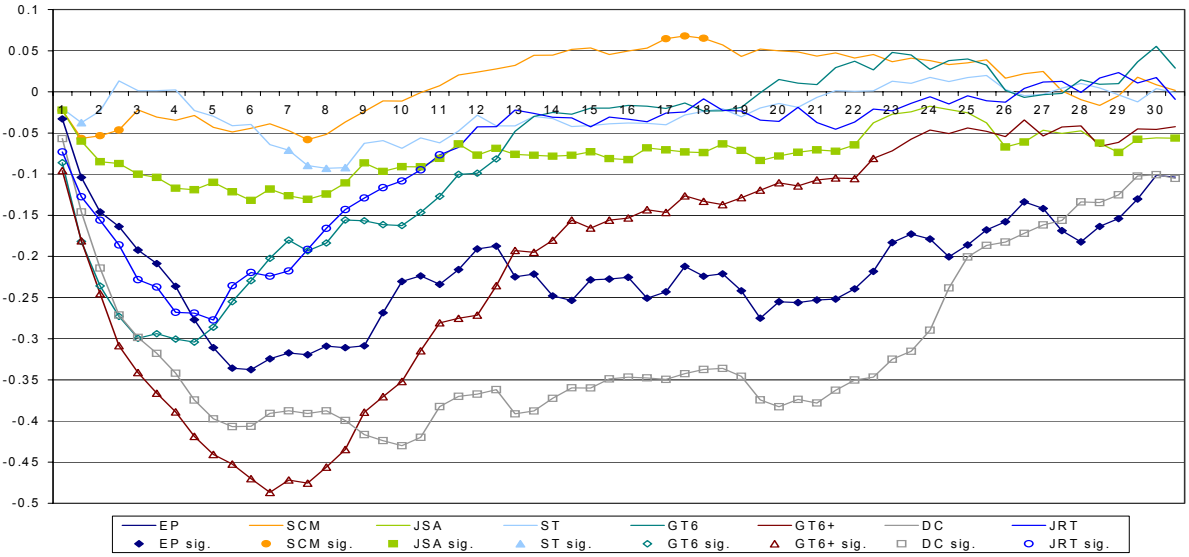
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.18: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points): regions with industry quota < 35%



Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure IC.19: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points): regions with industry quota ≥ 35%



Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

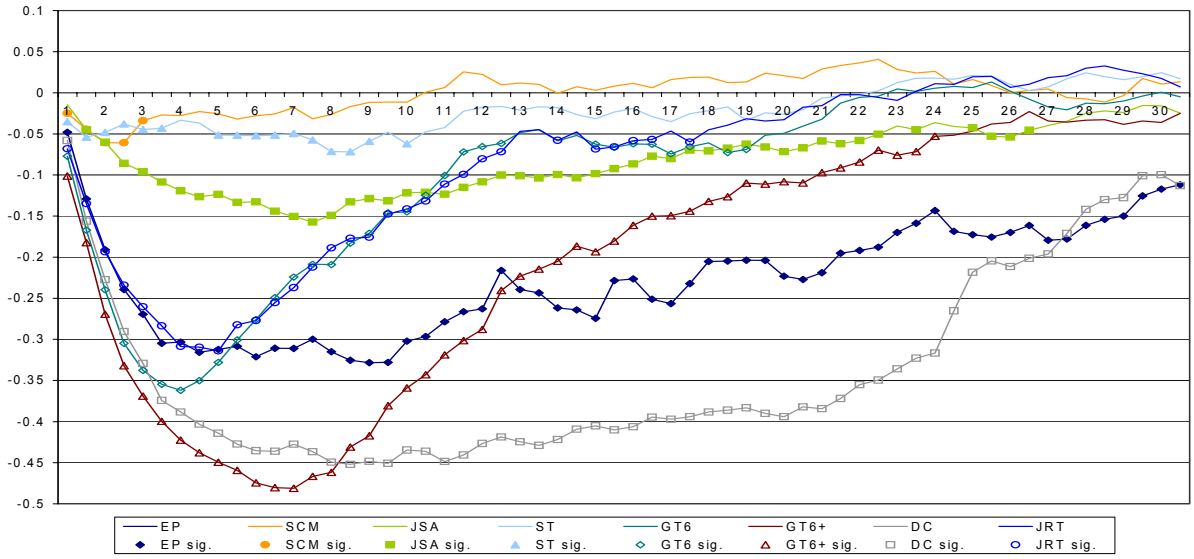
Table IC.1: Sample sizes in the different treatment groups

Group	NP	EP	SCM	JSA	ST	GT6	GT6+	DC	JRT
Full sample	15013	211	846	960	657	551	772	415	558
Females	6154	72	390	383	317	265	330	173	234
Males	8859	139	456	577	340	286	442	242	324
With vocational education	9813	117	525	548	472	399	613	202	335
Without vocational education	5200	94	321	412	185	152	159	213	223
Age ≤ 37 years	8386	104	439	555	355	268	394	301	252
Age > 37 years	6627	107	407	405	302	283	378	114	306
Employment index below median	7428	125	495	548	340	256	299	214	291
Employment index above median	7585	86	351	412	317	295	473	201	267
Time to treatment < 5 months	11203	67	435	539	390	331	430	214	271
Time to treatment ≥ 5 months	3810	144	411	421	267	220	342	201	287
Industry quota ≤ 34%	7171	119	397	484	339	248	399	208	243
Industry quota > 34%	7842	92	449	476	318	303	373	207	315
Local unemployment rate ≤ 10%	9150	98	537	510	406	347	471	238	333
Local unemployment rate > 10%	5863	113	309	450	251	204	301	177	225

ID Sensitivity analysis

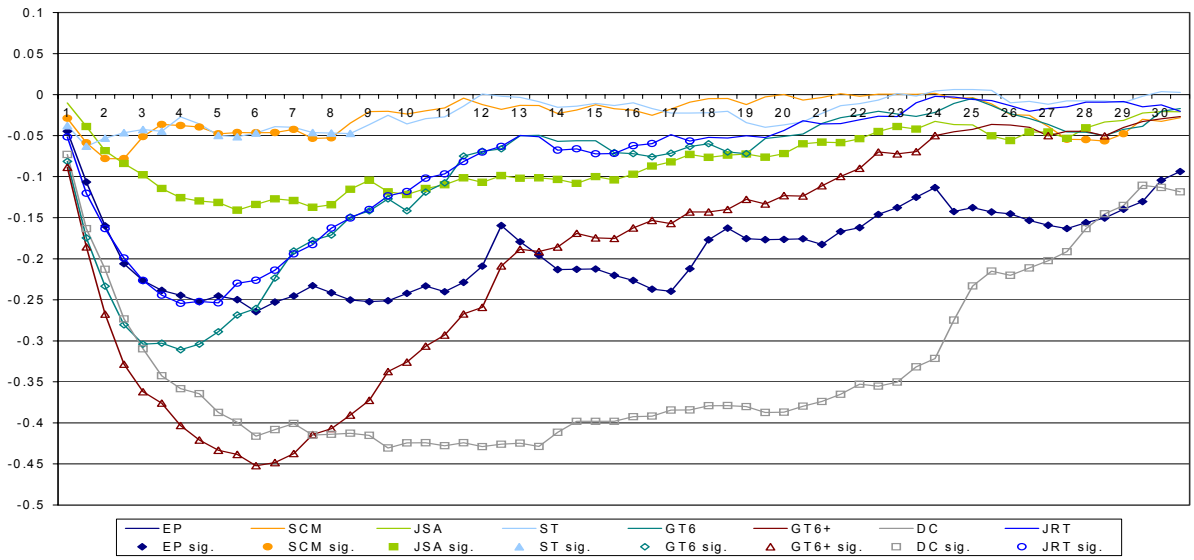
ID.1 Definition of participation status

Figure ID.1: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points): (non)particioation within 12 months after entering unemployment



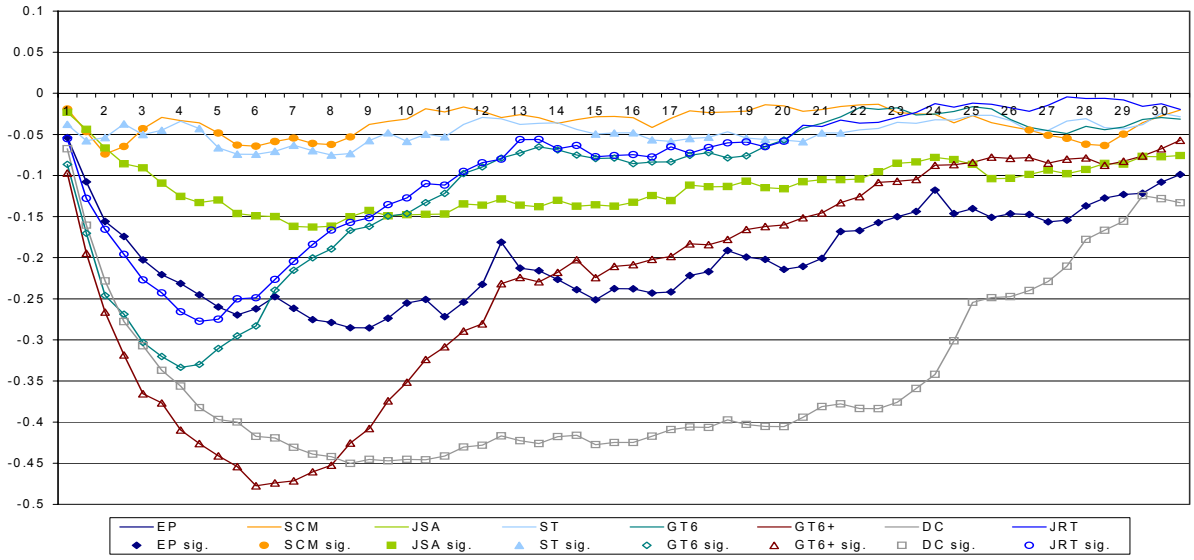
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure ID.2: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points): (non)particioation within 24 months after entering unemployment



Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure ID.3: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points): (non)particioation within 36 months after entering unemployment



Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

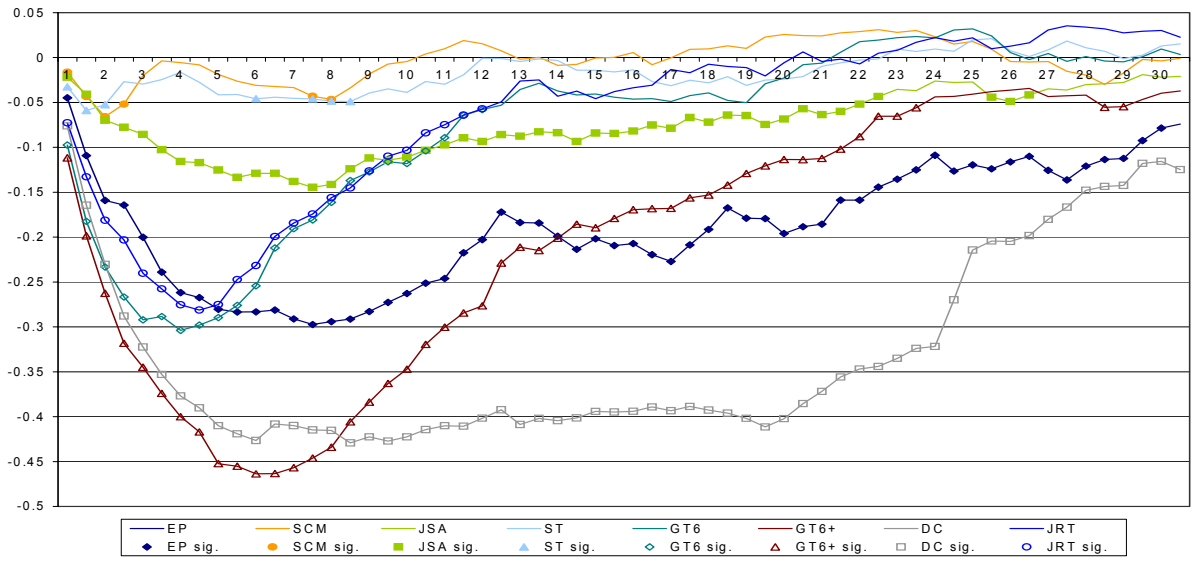
ID.2 Stricter common support

Common support is defined within the maximum of the minima and the minimum of the maxima of the propensity scores of the respective participants over all comparisons for the respective programme.

In the paper for the comparisons with nonparticipation the common support is only defined for this binary comparison (minimum/maximum of the respective propensity score of participants). No observations are deleted due to lack of common support here.

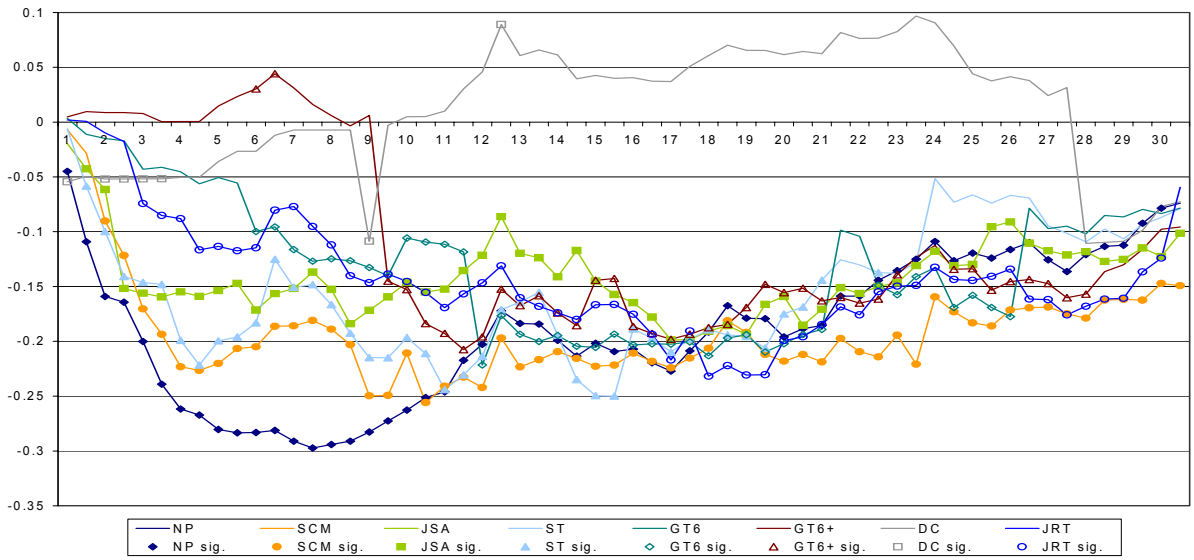
The baseline estimates for the inter-programme comparisons presented above are estimated without imposing common support in order to ensure comparability with the results for nonparticipation.

Figure ID.4: Effects of programme participation compared to nonparticipation on unsubsidised employment (%-points) with stricter common support



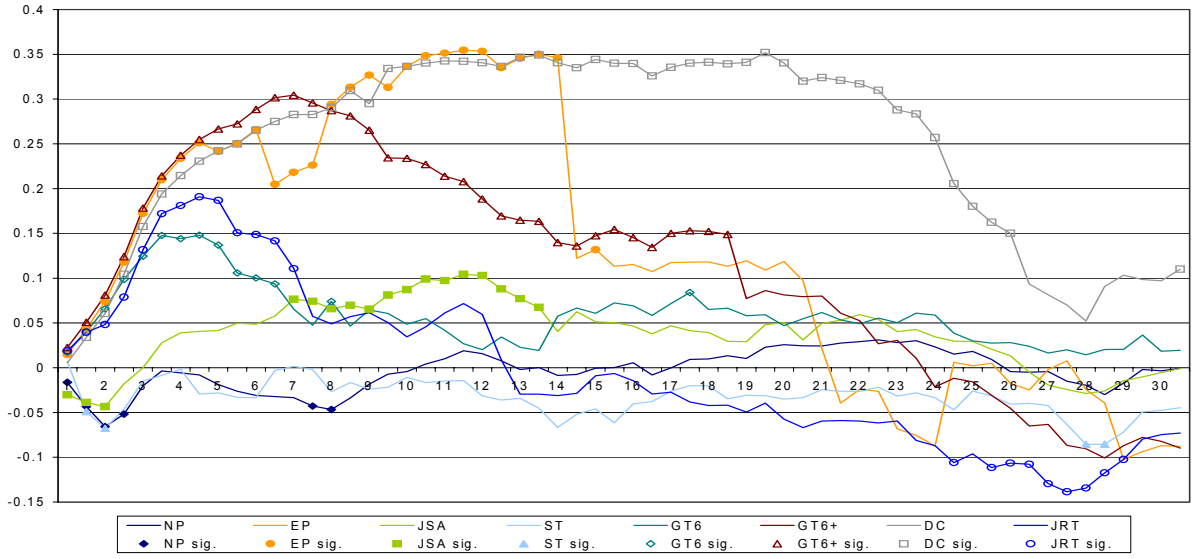
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect in %-points. Each line represents the respective population of participants, which may differ for each programme. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure ID.5: Effects of employment programmes (EP) on unsubsidised employment (%-points) with stricter common support



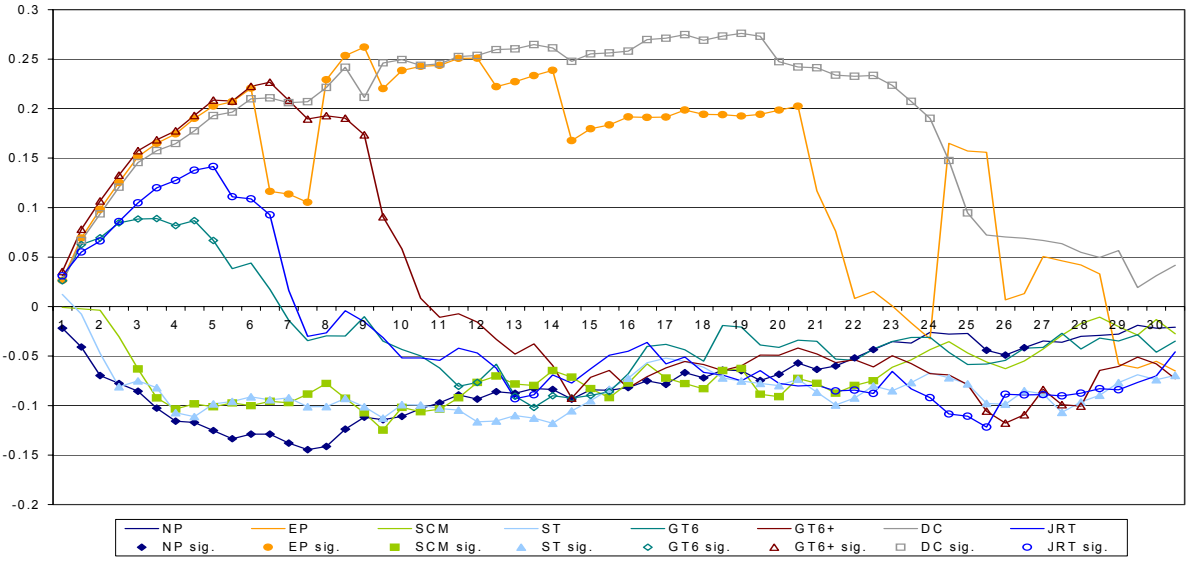
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure ID.6: Effects of short combined measures (SCM) on unsubsidised employment (%-points) with stricter common support



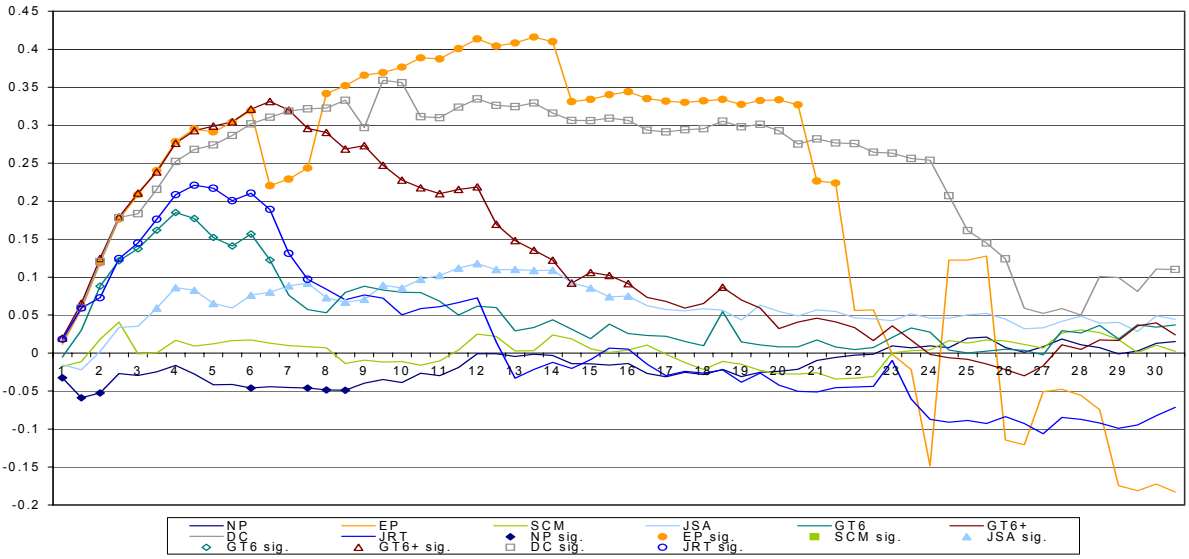
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure ID.7: Effects of jobseeker assessment (JSA) on unsubsidised employment (%-points) with stricter common support



Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

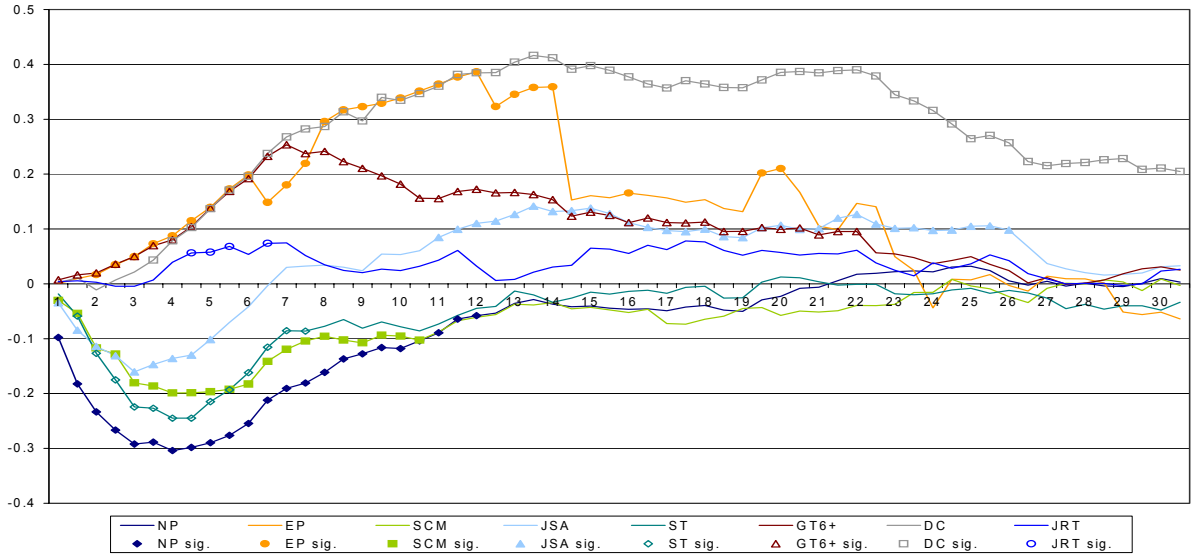
Figure ID.8: Effects of short training (ST) on unsubsidised employment (%-points) with stricter common support



Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure ID.9: Effects of general training ≤ 6 months (GT6) on unsubsidised employment (%-points)

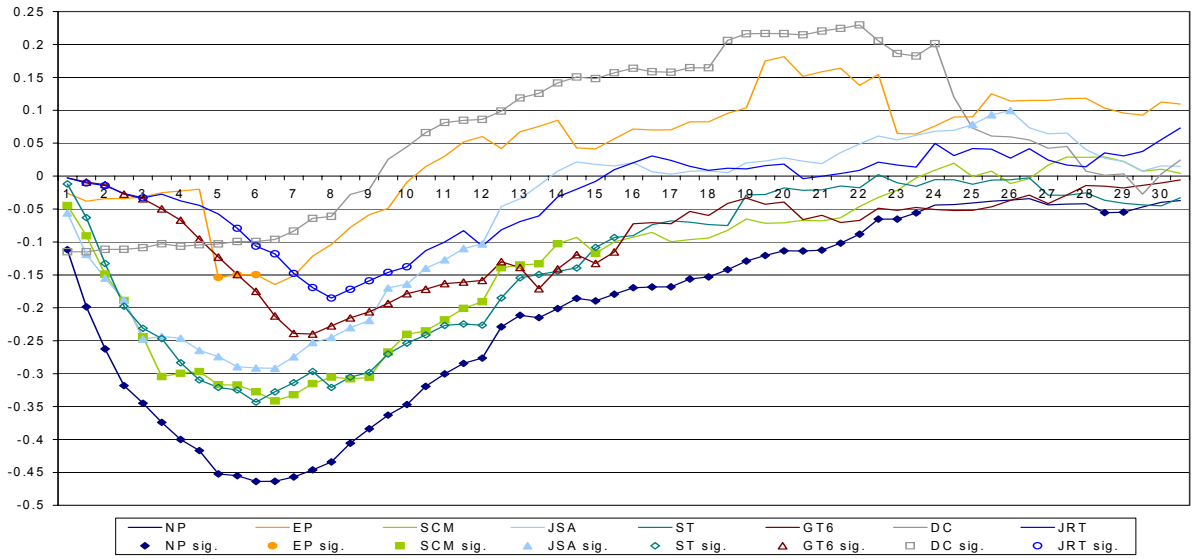
with stricter common support



Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

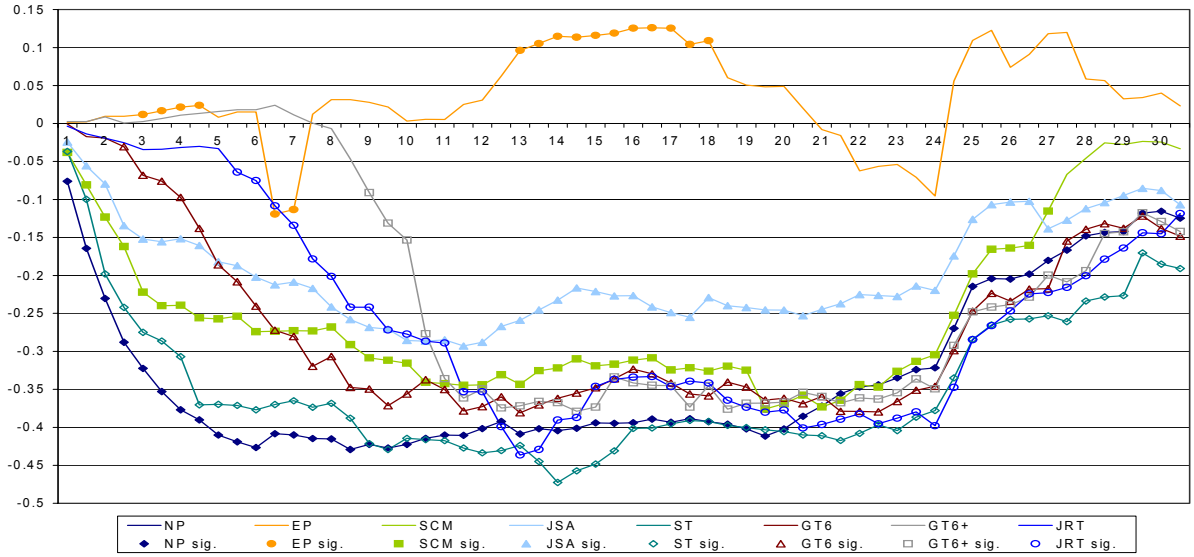
Figure ID.10: Effects of general training > 6 months (GT6+) on unsubsidised employment (%-points)

with stricter common support



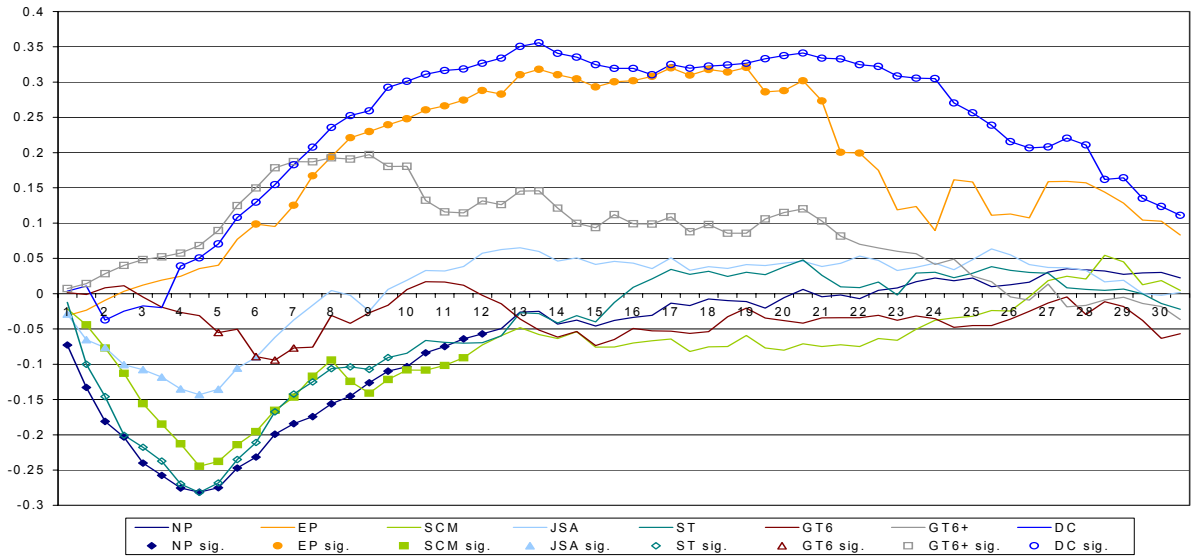
Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure ID.11: Effects of degree courses (DC) on unsubsidised employment (%-points) with stricter common support



Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).

Figure ID.12: Effects of job-related training (JRT) on unsubsidised employment (%-points) with stricter common support



Note: Abscissa: Months after programme start. Ordinate: Effect for the population of participants in the programme in the header in %-points. Dots indicate that the effect is significant on the 5% level (sig.).