

STATISTICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PROGRAMME SELECTION – FOR A BETTER TARGETING OF ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET POLICIES IN SWITZERLAND

STEFANIE BEHNCKE,
MARKUS FRÖLICH AND
MICHAEL LECHNER*

Introduction

Struggling with increasing unemployment rates, many European countries intensified the role of active labour market policies (ALMP) in the 1990s. Active labour market programmes include training programmes such as job search and personality courses, computer courses, language courses and further vocational training. They also contain temporary wage and employment subsidies for competitive and for non-competitive (extraordinary) jobs. The latter are often referred to as job creation schemes or employment programmes, whereas the former may be in the form of subsidies for temporary jobs (interim jobs) or subsidies for jobs intended to become long-term (job introduction allowances). Other forms of subsidies and incentives for raising mobility also exist. These measures were introduced to reduce unemployment by providing and maintaining skills of job seekers, by improving job matching between employers and employees and by serving as a signalling device for job seekers or a screening device for firms. When assigned by the case worker, participation in programmes is often mandatory.

In this article, we argue that an inefficient allocation of job seekers into programmes could be one of the reasons why ALMPs were not as successful in reducing unemployment as their proponents had expected. We mention evaluation studies for Switzerland, such as Gerfin and Lechner (2002), and Gerfin,

Lechner and Steiger (2005), which cast some doubts on the effectiveness of Swiss ALMP. These studies suggest that programmes have different effects for different groups of job seekers; in particular some individuals seem to gain from a programme, while others are harmed by it. We review the evidence of a simulation study (Frölich, Lechner and Steiger 2003, Lechner and Smith 2006), which indicated that overall employment rates could have been increased by a better assignment of people into programmes.

In order to examine whether the reintegration of the unemployed could indeed be increased through better targeting, a field study was initiated by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (seco) and conducted in 2005 by the Swiss Institute for International and Applied Economics of the University of St.Gallen (SIAW-HSG). Case workers were provided with individual predictions on a job seeker's employment chances when participating in a particular programme to assist them in selecting appropriate measures. We describe the implementation of the pilot study, whose objective is to evaluate whether statistically assisted programme selection (SAPS) could improve the allocation of unemployed to labour market programmes.

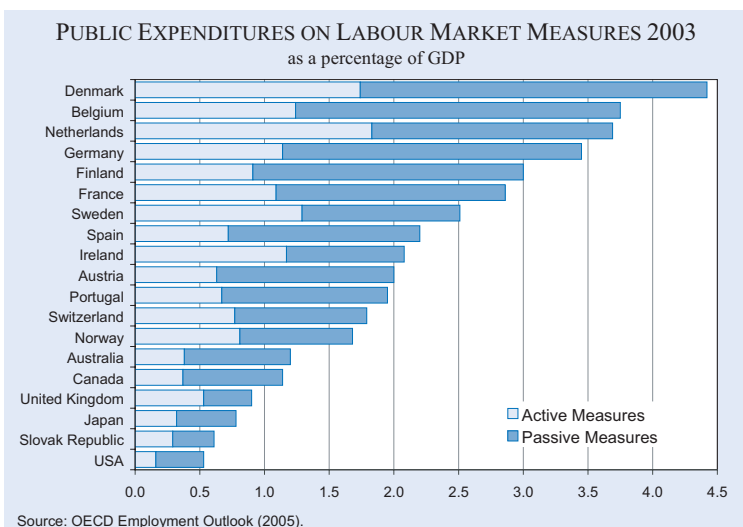
High unemployment despite ALMPs

Many European countries introduced active labour market policies during the 1990s. Their main purpose, as laid down by law, is to reintegrate the unemployed into the regular labour market. Some active labour market programmes are also designed to support disadvantaged groups, individuals with low earnings or to alleviate social imbalances. However, since the reintegration is the primary purpose of ALMP, we are interested in whether they reached their aims. Many European countries spend a considerable amount on training and employment programmes, as can be seen in Figure 1. Germany's public expenditures on ALMP amounted to 1.14 percentage points of its GDP in 2003, while Switzerland spent 0.77 percentage points of its GDP.

Despite the considerable spending on ALMP, many countries are still plagued with high and persistent unemployment. Standardised unemployment rates for some OECD countries are depicted in Figure 2. Compared to the situation in Germany, with an official unemployment rate of 11.7 percent, unemployment in Switzerland with a rate of 3.8 percent in 2005

* Stefanie Behncke is research assistant at the Swiss Institute for International Economics and Applied Economic Research, University of St. Gallen, Switzerland, Markus Frölich is assistant professor at the same institute and also affiliated with IZA (Bonn) and IFAU (Uppsala), Michael Lechner is professor at the same institute and has further affiliations with ZEW (Mannheim), CEPR and PSI (London) and IZA (Bonn). The usual disclaimer applies.

Figure 1



Source: OECD Employment Outlook (2005).

may appear modest at first sight. Nevertheless, unemployment is the main concern even for Swiss citizens according to a Credit Suisse survey (Credit Suisse Bulletin 2005). Since expenditures on ALMP as well as unemployment rates remain high, the evaluation of ALMP has become an important issue for policymakers.

How to evaluate ALMP

Obviously, it is not possible to deduce from ongoing high unemployment rates that ALMP has failed since we do not know how high unemployment rates would have been without ALMPs. To assess the success of an active labour market programme, one should not consider subsequent employment to be necessarily a result of previous programme participa-

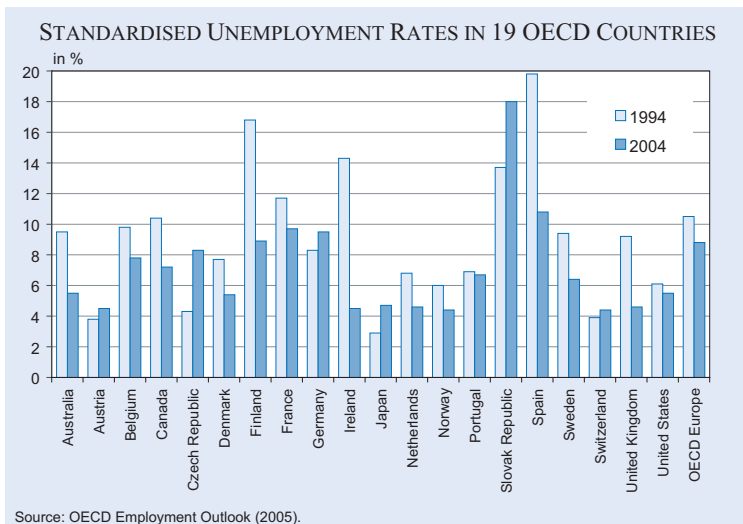
tion. Suppose there is a highly skilled young unemployed individual who is assigned to participate in a full-time computer course. After four months this person finds a job. If, however, he had not attended the time-consuming computer classes, he might have found a job after two months since he could have spent more time and effort on job-search. Thus, in order to determine the effect of a programme, one should compare, for all different available programmes, the hypothetical employment situation that would ensue when participating in this programme.

This should also include the option of not participating in any programme at time t, which may be called the “no-programme” option. This comparison is complicated by the fact that it is possible to observe the employment state only after participation and only for the programme actually chosen. In other words, when job seekers attend a language course, their potential employment state is unobservable if they, e.g., had participated in an employment programme instead. We cannot simply compare the labour market outcomes of individuals attending languages courses with those assigned to employment programmes as it is likely that people in the different schemes differ with respect to their characteristics. If there are, for example, highly skilled job seekers in programme A and poorly skilled in programme B, the first group will have higher employment chances

even without participating in programme A. With microeconomic techniques it is possible to overcome the selection bias that arises if participants in programmes A and B differ systematically in characteristics that are relevant for labour market outcomes.

One possible technique is based on the idea that we want to compare the employment state of an individual in programme A with that of a *similar* individual in programme B, where *similar* means that the two individuals should be identical with respect to all characteristics that

Figure 2



Source: OECD Employment Outlook (2005).

matter for their employability as well as their selection into programmes. Conditional on all these characteristics, there is no selection bias. Therefore, conditional on these characteristics, the labour market outcomes of participants in programme A and programme B can be compared to judge the impact of programme A versus B. Such an estimation technique, however, is only applicable if a very rich data set including all variables that affected both programme assignment and labour market outcomes is available.

International experience with profiling and targeting systems

In principle, there are two very different systems for allocating job seekers to programmes by statistical means: targeting and profiling. A targeting system predicts, for specific individuals, their potential labour market outcomes for *every* available programme, including the no-programme option. The case worker can then choose the programme that maximizes the expected outcome. In contrast, a profiling system computes only a single risk factor for each individual, usually the probability of becoming long-term unemployed, and allocates job seekers to programmes according to the estimated risk factor. This risk factor, or score, is supposed to reflect the needs for intensive assistance in order to get back to work.

Profiling systems have been applied, for example, in Australia, the US, and in Germany since 2005. The Australian Job Seeker Classification Instrument (JSCI) computes the risk of becoming long-term unemployed on the basis of 14 individual characteristics including gender, age and nationality. Only job seekers with a high risk are counselled immediately by their case managers, whereas low-risk job seekers are eligible to job search training only after a few months.

The Worker Profiling and Reemployment Service system (WPRS) in the US identifies individuals most likely to exhaust their benefits and entitles them to reemployment services, which include counselling, job search assistance and job placement. Referrals to training are not made on the basis of this profiling score, though.

In Germany the unemployed are segmented into four categories of clients: market clients, counselling- and activating clients, counselling- and promoting

clients and looking-after clients.¹ The re-employment chances of the first and the last groups are not expected to be improved by participation in labour market programmes.

A *targeting* system, in contrast, estimates the potential outcomes for a particular individual for each available programme. Every individual can then be assigned to the programme with the best chances of success. Canada planned such a targeting system, the so-called Service and Outcome Measurement System (SOMS), but eventually did not implement it, mainly for two reasons: the data base created for its implementation was considered a violation of privacy rules, and case workers were afraid of being replaced. For the US, the Frontline Decision Support System (FDSS) is described in Eberts and O'Leary (2002). The first pilot phase started in 2002 in the state of Georgia. However, as pointed out by Eberts and Randall (2005) the FDSS was not in place long enough to undergo a rigorous evaluation, because the Georgia department of labour discontinued their support of the project for "several reasons". In Germany, the Treatment Effect and Prediction Project (Treffer) is at an experimental stage. The Swiss Statistical Assisted Programme Selection project (SAPS), which will be described further below, is the first pure targeting system that has been implemented and will undergo a full (experimental) evaluation of its impact in 2007.

Targeting matters for effectiveness of ALMP

Several microeconomic evaluation studies found treatment *effect heterogeneity* in that a particular programme seems to impact differently on different subgroups of the unemployed at different stages in their unemployment spell (see e.g. Gerfin and Lechner 2002, for Switzerland). Case workers are probably aware of this heterogeneity when assigning programmes, which is also evident in the different characteristics of participants in different services. For example, foreigners are more likely to be assigned to language courses whereas highly qualified unemployed individuals participate more often in computer courses. In a simulation study, however, Lechner and Smith (2006) concluded that case workers did about as well as a *random assignment* of clients to services, when success is measured in terms of predicted employment rates one year after the start of a pro-

¹ Markt-, Beratungskunde-Aktivieren, Beratungskunde-Fördern und Betreuungskunde in German.

gramme. Furthermore, if job seekers had been assigned to programmes according to the highest predicted outcomes, the post-programme employment rates could have been raised by nearly 8 percentage points under the same programme endowments or even by 14 percentage points in the absence of resource constraints. In other words, the employment of job seekers could have been improved by allocating them into different programmes, or at different times in their unemployment spell or not at all. Frölich, Lechner and Steiger (2003) provide further evidence that targeting towards employment does not seem to lead to a reduction in earnings among those who find a job, while it seems to increase the overall employment rate. When job seekers are assigned to programmes in a way to maximize the employment rates after 7, 12 or 17 months, respectively, the monthly earnings gains due to statistical targeting are estimated to be about 230, 220 and 190 CHF, respectively, per person.

The simulation studies indicate that higher overall employment rates could be achieved by statistical targeting. This does not imply that every individual would be better off with statistical targeting than with the discretion of the case workers, however. If policymakers are restricted by budget constraints such that the number of training slots is limited, statistical targeting could possibly result in a situation where some job seekers are made worse off since they might no longer gain access to training as the slots are taken by other job seekers with higher predicted impacts. At least in a world without resource constraints, statistical targeting should in principle improve every individual's employment chances.

Nevertheless, compared to a purely statistical assignment system, case workers have the advantage of knowing many more details about the particular job seeker as a result of their interviews and counselling. Some of these details are too individual to be incorporated into a statistical system. On the other hand, case workers have only limited possibilities for assessing the effectiveness of programmes for certain job seekers as they have counselled only a rather small number of job seekers with similar characteristics. Furthermore, they usually cannot observe labour market outcomes of their clients after deregistration from the unemployment office. If clients do not register again at the same office, case workers do not know whether they are employed or not or whether they have moved to another city. There is therefore scope for assisting the case workers' estimates of the effects of a programme by providing

them with information on programme effects obtained from a larger population. When counselling the unemployed, they may find it helpful to know that other unemployed individuals with similar characteristics were employed on average for 10 months after participating in programme A, but only for two months if they had attended programme B. The basic idea is thus to combine case specific knowledge of the case workers with group specific knowledge processed by a statistical expert system.

Statistical assistance for programme selection

With the evaluation methods mentioned it is not only possible to find out that allocation was not optimal in the past but might also provide predictions about which measure would be best for a job seeker today and tomorrow. If we are able to identify ex ante which programme improves labour market outcomes for which subpopulation and when, we could achieve higher employment rates through a more efficient allocation.

A prediction has to deal with many more challenges compared to an ex-post evaluation of ALMP. Every estimate is necessarily based on data of past participants. Predictions only make sense if economic relationships do not change too much or only in a more or less predictable way. We might then be able to predict potential labour market outcomes for a job seeker participating in programme A or B only if other job seekers had already participated in it before. If a new programme C with different features is introduced, predictions are not possible or become less accurate.

A second challenge is that a lot of data that can be used to estimate the effects of the programmes for past participants may not be available for deriving predictions for a specific unemployed individual due to administrative or data security reasons. The approach described below is based on first using all available data on past participants to estimate impacts free of selection bias, which are then averaged with respect to all the variables not available for the current specific client.

Statistically Assisted Programme Selection (SAPS) – the pilot study in Switzerland

The Swiss unemployment insurance system was completely revised in 1996, making ALMP a first priority.

Evaluations of Swiss active labour market programmes in Gerfin and Lechner (2002) and Gerfin, Lechner and Steiger (2005) found negative employment effects for some programmes and positive effects for others. The simulation studies by Frölich, Lechner and Steiger (2003) and Lechner and Smith (2006) found that case workers did not appear to be very effective in selecting the most appropriate programmes in order to maximize reintegration of the unemployed. Furthermore, they found evidence that statistically assisted targeting could achieve considerable improvement. Based on these studies the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (seco) initiated a pilot study on statistically assisted programme selection (SAPS), which took place from May 2005 to December 2005 in 21 regional employment offices in five different regions (Basel, Berne, Geneva, St. Gallen and Zurich). About 150 randomly selected case workers were provided with predictions on potential labour market outcomes for their clients. About another 150 case workers, in the same office, constitute the control group to evaluate the impact of the system.

The predictions are based on two types of datasets. The first is a very rich data set drawn from previous job seekers, obtained from the unemployment insurance system and merged with the pension database, which is used for estimating the causal effect of programmes. The second data set contains information on current job seekers from the unemployment insurance database. The variables contained in this data set for the current clients are a strict subset of those available for the past job seekers since the information from the pension system is not accessible as they would be available only with a substantial delay.

The first data set includes all 460,442 job seekers who were registered at an employment office between 2001 and 2003; information from the unemployment insurance information system (AVAM/ASAL) is available up to December 2004. This data has been combined with information from the social security records (AHV) for January 1990 to December 2002. These combined data sources contain very detailed information on registration and de-registration of unemployment, benefit payments, sanctions, participation in ALMP, ten-year employment histories with monthly information on earnings and employment status and numerous socioeconomic characteristics such as qualification, education, language skills, job position, experience, profession, industry and an

employability rating provided by the case worker. Given these very detailed data on labour market histories and current skills, it appears reasonable to assume that by conditioning on these characteristics selection bias can be avoided.

The second data set for all the new job seekers is updated every two weeks, with the latest information from the unemployment insurance data system. A new semiparametric methodology was developed (Frölich 2006) to combine the information from the first dataset, with the larger set of regressors available, in a way to derive predictions that only depend on the regressors available in the second data set.

In the current implementation of the SAPS system, employment outcomes are predicted as the expected number of months in stable employment within the following *twelve* months. The choice of this short-term measure was motivated by the official goals of the federal unemployment system and also for being able to evaluate the impact of SAPS within a reasonable time frame. An employment spell is considered stable if it lasts for at least three months without a break. If an individual finds a job that lasts only for a few weeks, this is not considered a positive outcome since avoidance of unstable jobs and frequent re-registration of unemployment is also one of the official goals. This definition of the outcome variable favours fast re-employment and penalizes short employment spells.

A variety of programmes are available in Switzerland, with the official classification distinguishing 43 different types. These were grouped into broader categories of 6 or 7 programmes, depending on the region. One programme category (“no programme”) is to not participate in the programme today, but to leave the option for later. Other categories include job search and personality courses, language skills training, computer skills training, further training and employment programmes or job creation schemes in a sheltered labour market. There are several reasons for not choosing narrow categories. If too many different programmes were to be distinguished, the number of past participants observed in the data would be small for some courses and statistical precision would suffer. Furthermore, case workers also have better information to help them choose the specific course out of a broader category, e.g. whether an intermediate or advanced English course would be more appropriate. In addition, employment predictions made for the years 2005 and 2006

Predictions of employment outcomes for a particular job seeker

Category of active labour market programme	Months of stable employment
Computer skills training	5.9 (green)
No programme	3.5
Language skills training	2.7
Further vocational training	2.3
Job search and personality course	2.0
Employment programme	1.8 (red)

Source: SAPS (see Figure 3).

are based on participants for the years 2001 to 2003. Some courses may have been modified or providers may have changed. Thus narrow categories would be inappropriate as specific courses might no longer exist. On the other hand, the broader structure of the programmes remained largely unchanged.

The case workers participating in the pilot study were able to retrieve the predictions on-line via the internet, having access only to the predictions for their respective clients. After entering the job seekers' identification number, e.g. before or during an interview, the predictions are shown on the screen for this particular job seeker for the different programmes. In addition to these predictions, their statistical precision is also indicated. An example of these predictions is shown in the Table and an exemplary screenshot is given in Figure 3.

For this specific job seeker a computer course is recommended, and an expected 5.9 months of stable employment, during the next 12 months, are then predicted. On the other hand, if a language course is attended, only 2.7 months of stable employment are predicted. If not attending any programme now, about 3.5 months of employment are predicted. The statistical precision of the predictions is conveyed to the case worker through the shading of the numbers in *green*, *black* and *red*. The prediction that is shaded green has the highest precision. In other words, if only one of the options is shaded green, this is likely to be the best programme. If several options are shaded green, this indicates that the predictions were less precise and that the single best programme cannot be determined with high statistical confidence. Nevertheless, the set of all programmes shaded green is likely to contain the best programme. This illustrates the concept of statistical precision in an intuitive way. If all (or almost all) programmes appear in green, the statistical information contained in the data base is not very precise or specific to give useful recommendations. On the other hand, if two programmes appear in green, the case worker should choose one of them. And in the case of a single green programme, this would be the best option to follow. Programmes shaded in red, on the other hand, appear to be worse options in some statistical sense.

Figure 3



The case workers participating in the pilot project were encouraged to choose among the green-shaded programmes, including the no-programme option; nevertheless the case workers retained full discretion in choosing the type and timing of programmes. Case workers often have additional information on their clients that is not contained in the available data set. The case worker may know about psychological and physical problems or illnesses or other impediments. The case workers were therefore asked to combine their personal assessments and beliefs with the predicted employment outcomes of the SAPS system and to provide feedback justifying their decision.

The case workers were encouraged to retrieve the predictions before or during every interview since the predicted outcomes may change over time as they take elapsed unemployment duration and other time-varying covariates into account. The system also takes the optimal timing for a programme into consideration. For example, it can be optimal to assign no programme in the beginning of an unemployment spell but to assign a programme if the client has not found a job after four months.

Evaluating statistical assisted programme selection

The pilot study is designed as a social experiment. It is comparable with a randomized (non-blinded) medical study, in which one half of the patients receives a new drug and the other half the placebo. After some time both groups are compared to see whether one group is significantly healthier than the other. The participating case workers for the field study were randomly selected in order to avoid any selection bias which could occur, for example, if only highly motivated or highly qualified case workers participated. In each employment office, about 50 percent of the case workers were selected, with the other 50 percent representing the control group. Twelve months after the end of the field study, the employment careers of the job seekers will be followed up. Their employment state will be compared with the labour market outcomes of those job seekers whose case workers were not assisted by statistical information. In this manner it can be evaluated whether statistically assisted programme selection (SAPS) improved the allocation of active labour market programmes. The first results are expected in 2007.

Concluding remarks

Recent evaluation studies have suggested that the overall effectiveness of active labour market policies in Switzerland might have been suboptimal and could perhaps be increased by improving the process of allocation of job seekers to programmes. A statistical targeting system might help to do so by providing case workers with individualized predictions about which programme, including the no-programme option, is likely to be best for this individual.

Several studies have indicated the existence of effect heterogeneity with respect to programmes and demographic groups not only for Switzerland, but also for other countries, see for instance Caliendo, Hujer and Thomsen (2005) or Lechner, Miquel and Wunsch (2004) for Germany or the review by Heckman, Smith and Clement (1997).

There is also mounting empirical evidence that the employment rate presumably could have been higher if job seekers had been assigned to programmes in a different way. For Switzerland, the studies by Frölich, Lechner and Steiger (2003) and Lechner and Smith (2006) were referred to. For Germany, Lechner, Miquel and Wunsch (2004) find that if the unemployed had been assigned to re-training instead to other programmes they would have been more likely to be employed.

These findings triggered the development of a statistical targeting system (Statistically assisted programme selection, SAPS) that was implemented in a pilot study in Switzerland in 2005 and will be evaluated in 2007. Due to the setup as a randomized field experiment, its evaluation will provide important insights (not only for Switzerland) on statistical targeting in practice, and how it might be further improved.

References

- Caliendo, M., R. Hujer and S. Thomsen (2005), "Identifying Effect Heterogeneity to Improve the Efficiency of Job Creation Schemes in Germany", *IAB Discussion Paper* no.8.
- Credit Suisse (2005), "Sorgenbarometer 2005 – Angst vor Arbeitslosigkeit", *Credit Suisse Bulletin* 5, December, 1–10.
- Eberts, R. and C. O'Leary (2002), "A Frontline Decision Support System for Georgia Career Centers", *Upjohn Institute Staff Working Paper*, no. 02-84.
- Eberts, R., C. O'Leary and K. DeRango (2002), "A Frontline Decision Support System for One-Stop Career Centers" in R. Eberts, C. O'Leary and S. Wandner, eds., *Targeting Employment Services*, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 221–44.

Eberts, R. and W. Randall (2005), "After the Doors Close: Assisting Laid-off Workers to Find Jobs", *Economic Perspectives* 6/22/2005.

Frölich, M., M. Lechner and H. Steiger (2003), "Statistically Assisted Programme Selection – International Experience and Potential Benefits for Switzerland", *Swiss Journal of Economics and Statistics* 139, 311–31.

Frölich, M. (2006), "Statistical Treatment Choice: An Application to Active Labour Market Programmes", Discussion Paper, Universität St.Gallen.

Gerfin, M. and M. Lechner (2002), "Microeconomic Evaluation of the Active Labour Market Policy in Switzerland", *Economic Journal* 112, 854–93.

Gerfin, M., M. Lechner and H. Steiger (2005), "Does Subsidised Temporary Employment Get the Unemployed Back to Work?", *Labour Economics* 12, 807–35.

Heckman, J., J. Smith and N. Clements (1997), "Making the Most out of Programme Evaluations and Social Experiments: Accounting for Heterogeneity in Programme Impacts", *Review of Economic Studies* 64, 487–35.

Lechner, M., R. Miquel and C. Wunsch (2004), "Long-Run Effects of Public Sector Sponsored Training in West Germany", Discussion Paper, Universität St.Gallen.

Lechner, M. and J. Smith (2006), "What is the Value Added by Case Workers", *Labour Economics*, in press.

OECD (2006), *OECD Employment Outlook 2005*, Statistical Annex, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/36/30/35024561.pdf> (accessed 28 March 2006).