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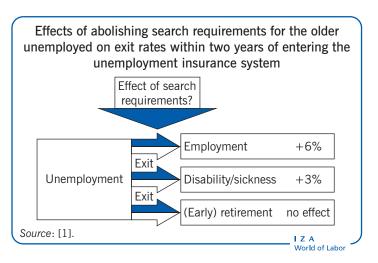
Job search requirements for older unemployed workers

Search requirements for the older unemployed affect their re-employment rates and their flows into states of inactivity

Keywords: search effort, job search, policy evaluation, older workers, job applications

ELEVATOR PITCH

Many OECD countries have, or have had, a policy that exempts older unemployed people from the requirement to search for a job. An aging population and low participation by older workers in the labor market increasingly put public finances under strain, and spur calls for policy measures that activate labor force participation by older workers. Introducing job search requirements for older unemployed workers aims to increase their re-employment rates. Abolishing the exemption from job search requirements for the older unemployed has been shown to initiate higher outflow rates from unemployment for them.



KEY FINDINGS

Pros

- Studies show that introducing search requirements for older unemployed people in the Netherlands increases their outflow rate into jobs.
- The financial strain imposed by older workers on the unemployment insurance system is reduced if older workers are re-employed sooner.
- Evidence shows that older unemployed workers in Germany receive higher reservation wages if they are exempted from job search requirements, indicating a reduced incentive to accept jobs.
- Monitoring and sanctioning stimulate the unemployed to meet their search requirements.

Cons

- Evidence for the Netherlands shows a side effect of job search requirements in the form of an increased outflow of older unemployed into sickness and disability insurance schemes.
- Monitoring and screening the search efforts of older workers involves additional implementation costs.
- For older workers with a skill mismatch and a long-term unemployment spell, job search effectiveness can be limited.
- Re-employment problems of older workers due to restrictions from the demand side of the labor market cannot be solved by search requirements.

AUTHOR'S MAIN MESSAGE

Policies aimed at activating older workers are particularly important for many OECD countries with aging demographics. Empirical evidence suggests that removing exemptions from job search requirements for older unemployed people will increase their flow out of unemployment and into jobs. A possible negative side effect from this action is the increased flow from unemployment into inactivity, such as disability. Overall, job search requirements for the older unemployed, in combination with a system of monitoring and sanctioning that guarantees their credibility, can lead to improved re-employment for older workers.