

Bloemen, Hans

**Article**

## Job search requirements for older unemployed workers

IZA World of Labor

**Provided in Cooperation with:**

IZA – Institute of Labor Economics

*Suggested Citation:* Bloemen, Hans (2016) : Job search requirements for older unemployed workers, IZA World of Labor, ISSN 2054-9571, Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA), Bonn, <https://doi.org/10.15185/izawol.235>

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/148460>

**Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:**

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

**Terms of use:**

*Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.*

*You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.*

*If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.*

# Job search requirements for older unemployed workers

## How do they affect re-employment rates and flows into states of inactivity for older unemployed workers?

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

### ELEVATOR PITCH

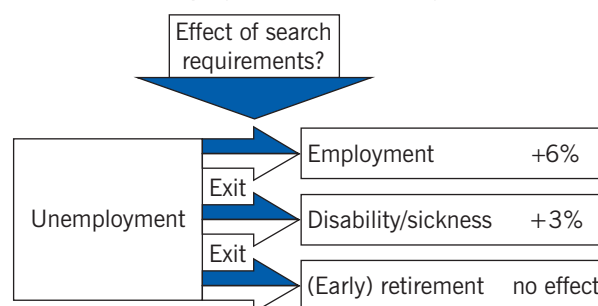
Many OECD countries have, or have had, a policy that exempts older unemployed people from the requirement to search for a job. An aging population and low participation by older workers in the labor market increasingly place public finances under strain, and spur calls for policy measures that activate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

### KEY FINDINGS

#### Pros

- + There is evidence that introducing job search requirements for older unemployed people in the Netherlands increases their flow 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 for Germany shows that older unemployed workers receive higher reservation wages if they are exempted from job search requirements, indicating that there is a reduced incentive to accept jobs.
- + Monitoring and sanctioning stimulate the unemployed to meet their search requirements.

#### Effects of abolishing search requirements for the older unemployed on exit rates within two years of entering the unemployment insurance system



Source: [1].

IZA  
World of Labor

#### Cons

- Evidence for the Netherlands shows that a side effect of reintroducing job search requirements for the older unemployed is inflow into sickness and disability insurance schemes.
- Monitoring and screening the search efforts of older workers entails implementation costs.
- For older workers with a skill mismatch and long unemployment spells, 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 which have aging populations. 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 sanctions that guarantees their credibility, can lead to improved re-employment for older workers.

## MOTIVATION

Many OECD countries have, or at some point have had, a policy that exempted older unemployed people from the requirement to search for a job, without consequences regarding their eligibility to receive unemployment insurance benefit payments. Such policies have often been motivated by the presumed poor job opportunities for older workers, and the desire to make space for younger entrants in the workforce. Exempting older unemployed workers from search requirements reflects the spirit of the 1980s, in which fairly generous early retirement schemes were also established. At present, an aging population, in combination with a low labor force participation rate by older workers, increasingly strains public finances and has already led some countries to increase their official retirement age to 67. Some countries, including the Netherlands, have abolished the exemption from search requirements for older unemployed workers. Due to this reform in the Netherlands, older unemployed workers have experienced higher re-employment rates. The effectiveness of imposing job search requirements onto older workers is affected by a larger package of policy measures aimed at enhancing their participation rate, including penalties for not meeting search requirements, the barring of alternative exit routes such as disability insurance and early retirement, and wage subsidies that increase job opportunities for older workers.

## DISCUSSION OF PROS AND CONS

### **Abolishing exemptions from job search requirements for older unemployed workers**

In many countries, including Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, and the UK, older unemployed workers have been, at some stage, exempted from looking for work [1], [2]. However, there has been a tendency internationally towards increasing the age at which older workers are excused from job search requirements (Belgium increased the age from 50 to 58), or towards abolishing the exemption entirely, as France did in 2012 and the Netherlands in 2004. Prohibiting the unemployment insurance system being used as a pre-retirement exit route from employment in part motivates this tendency [3].

The Netherlands is a particularly interesting case because the re-introduction of job search requirements for older workers in January 2004 allows for a detailed policy evaluation, where the situations before the reform and the after reform can be compared using treatment and control groups [1]. The inflow rate of older Dutch workers into unemployment is typically low, which is often attributed to employment protection legislation that is particularly favorable for older, highly tenured workers. Although this legislation is not particularly designed to protect older employees, it works in their favor.

Once unemployed, the outflow rate from unemployment is also low for older workers, leading to relatively long unemployment durations [2]. There are various explanations for this, but long unemployment insurance benefit entitlement periods for older workers and the exemption from job search requirements are potential attributes. For instance, in the Netherlands, workers aged 56 or older are eligible for wage-related benefits for up to five years. The additional flat-rate benefit entitlement period is two years, but increases to 3.5 years if workers reach the age of 57.5. In practice, this means that from a certain age, workers can use unemployment benefits to bridge the period

from inflow into unemployment to the official retirement age of 65. Before January 1, 2004, older unemployed workers were exempted from the requirement to search for new jobs as soon as they reached the age of 57.5. From 2004 onwards, unemployed workers were required to search, though the entitlement period and replacement rate remained the same.

In practice, search requirements are imposed by a system of monitoring and sanctioning. (More details about the Dutch search requirement system are described in [1].) Eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits includes a requirement to apply for at least four suitable jobs every four weeks, where “suitability” depends on criteria such as required education level, earnings compared to their previous job, and commuting time. Every four to six weeks, the unemployed worker must show up at the employment office and report on his or her efforts. If the search effort is deemed too low, sanctions can be imposed, up to a reduction in the unemployment insurance replacement rate of 20% (this rate refers to the ratio of weekly benefits to the average weekly wage of a claimant. Weekly wages are based on the claimant’s hourly wages and normalized to a 40-hour work week; they refer to the claimant’s usual job and may not equal the actual weekly wages). This relatively large cut in maximum benefit levels is actively imposed [1], indicating that the possibility of being sanctioned is more than just a threat. Imposing job search requirements on older unemployed workers implies that they will become subject to this system of monitoring and sanctioning. (More information regarding the effect of sanctions in the unemployment insurance system can be found in [4].)

The policy reform affected different age groups. A specific combination of reform date and ages is exploited in [1] to study the impact of search requirements on the outflow of these groups from unemployment. In addition to examining the outflow from unemployment into jobs, the flow into two alternative destinations is also examined: the sickness/disability insurance scheme and the early retirement system. The intention with job search requirements is to activate older unemployed workers and get them back into work, but an unwanted side effect may be that instead they disappear into states of inactivity. However, entering those alternative states can only happen if they satisfy eligibility criteria.

Using a competing risk duration model, i.e. a model for unemployment duration that allows for various exit states, the impact of the various treatments on the transition rate out of unemployment into employment, sickness/disability, and early retirement has been estimated (controlling for such factors as education level, age, marital status, presence of children in the household, nationality, seasonal effects, and unobserved heterogeneity).

Figure 1 shows how the treatment and control groups are set up in [1]. Inflow into unemployment from 2001 is included as a pre-reform control group, and inflow from 2004 captures the post-reform period. The age range of individuals in the sample runs from 55.5 to 59.5.

All the unemployed flowing in at year 2001 face the old, pre-reform regime. From 2004 onwards, depending on age, individuals will be affected by the new regime. Treatment A indicates the effect on the unemployed who enter unemployment before the age of 57.5 and who need to continue searching after the age of 57.5, while before the reform this age group (control A) could stop searching at that age. Treatment B indicates the unemployed

Figure 1. Specific definition of treatment and control groups and their search requirements

| <i>Year of inflow into unemployment</i> | <i>Treatment/control</i>         | <i>Age at inflow</i> | <i>Required to search?</i> |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 2001                                    | Control A (unaffected by reform) | 55.5–57.5            | Until age 57.5             |
| 2001                                    | Control B (unaffected by reform) | 57.5–59.5            | No                         |
| 2004                                    | Treatment A (affected by reform) | 55.5–57.5            | Yes                        |
| 2004                                    | Treatment B (affected by reform) | 57.5–59.5            | Yes                        |

Source: Lammers, M., H. Bloemen, and S. Hochguertel. "Job search requirements of older unemployed: Transitions to employment, early retirement and disability benefits." *European Economic Review* 58 (2013): 31–57 [1].

I Z A  
World of Labor

who enter unemployment at the age of 57.5 or older and who need to search for a job upon entry into unemployment due to the reform, while the same age group before the reform (control B) was exempted from searching. An additional treatment is imposed upon the unemployed who entered unemployment before 2004 at age 57.5 or older and who initially were not required to search because they entered before the reform: from the date of the reform onwards, they need to start searching [1].

The estimation results were used to isolate the treatment effect expressed in terms of the exit rate within two years from unemployment to the various destination states (Figure 2). The period of two years was chosen because after two years hardly any exits from unemployment take place.

The results for the state of (early) retirement are omitted from Figure 2, as no significant effects on the transition into early retirement were found for either treatment. Treatment A increases the exit rate from unemployment into a job within two years by around 5–6%, for both men and women. The effect for treatment B on entering employment is even larger, especially for women. The discovery of a positive effect due to the introduction of job search requirements for older workers on their exit rate into jobs is a desirable result of the policy reform.

Figure 2 also shows that older people who were affected by the reform (treatments A and B) have higher exit rates into sickness and disability schemes than people of the same age who were not affected by the reform, although the percentage point changes are lower than for exit into employment. This seems an undesirable result of the reform, because sickness and disability schemes move individuals further away from an active position in the labor market. However, it should be noted that individuals can only enter the state of sickness/disability if they satisfy the eligibility conditions, for example medical conditions. It is possible that some of the unemployed entering disability before the reform preferred to be on unemployment insurance, for instance because pension accumulation continues when receiving unemployment insurance.

While the results show a positive increase in exit rates for older workers into jobs, little is known about the quality of the jobs that older unemployed workers with job search requirements transit into. An important aspect of a job is the wage earned. Imposing job search requirements may lead to a reduction in older workers' reservation wages

Figure 2. Effect of job search requirements for older unemployed workers on exit rates into employment or sickness/disability within two years of receiving unemployment insurance

| State of destination  | Employment |         | Sickness/disability |        |
|---|------------|---------|---------------------|--------|
|   | Men        | Women   | Men                 | Women  |
| <b>Treatment A (continue job search at age 57.5)</b>                          |            |         |                     |        |
| Exit rate treatment group A   | 49.9       | 41.3    | 10.3                | 12.5   |
| Exit rate control group A   | 44.3       | 35.6    | 7.4                 | 9.4    |
| Treatment effect A (difference)   | 5.7***     | 4.8***  | 2.9***              | 3.1*** |
| <b>Treatment B (searching while entering unemployment insurance at ≥57.5)</b> |            |         |                     |        |
| Exit rate treatment group B   | 37.8       | 30.2    | 8.4                 | 11.7   |
| Exit rate control group B   | 31.3       | 19.1    | 4.1                 | 2.5    |
| Treatment effect B (difference)   | 6.5**      | 11.1*** | 4.3***              | 9.1*** |

Note: Control groups A and B contain people of the same age, as in the corresponding treatment groups, who are not affected by the reform. Figures are given in percentage points; \*\*\*, \*\*, \*: significant at 1%, 5%, 10% levels. Older unemployed men who were obliged to search for jobs were 5.7 percentage points more likely to find a new job than those who were not obliged.

Source: Lammers, M., H. Bloemen, and S. Hochguertel. "Job search requirements of older unemployed: Transitions to employment, early retirement and disability benefits." *European Economic Review* 58 (2013): 31–57 [1].

I Z A  
World of Labor

(the wage at which they are willing to accept a job offer), inducing the unemployed to more easily accept lower paid jobs. This could show up in the distribution of observed accepted wages. The study compares accepted wages before and after the reform for different age groups (treated and controls), but no systematic differences can be detected [1]. On basis of the observed accepted wages, it can therefore not be concluded that lower reservation wages were an important mechanism in the increased exit rates due to the abolishing of job search requirements for the older unemployed.

The emphasis of this specific study was on the flow out of unemployment, but there is evidence that strategic timing of entry into unemployment is affected by the presence or absence of job search requirements. Before abolishing the exemption from job search requirements, there was a more pronounced peak in the number of entrances into unemployment by those 57.5 or older than has been observed since [5], implying that some timing of job to unemployment transitions is possible.

## Global empirical evidence on search requirements for the unemployed

In the UK, a reform in the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) took place in 1996, which, among other things, included an increase in job search requirements in order to be eligible for unemployment insurance. The effects of the reform, which took place in 1996, were studied and then published in 2009 [6]. This increase in job search requirements holds for all unemployed persons, the

study is therefore not specifically directed towards older workers. However, comparable to the results from the Netherlands [1], search requirements in the UK are successful in removing individuals from unemployment insurance benefits, but this was largely attributed to a shift into the incapacity benefit scheme. This shows that tightening of the job search requirements for unemployment insurance benefits should be combined with analyzing the eligibility criteria for potential alternative destination states.

Job search requirements for older workers have also been analyzed for Germany [7]. The subject of this study is not the exit from unemployment or the state of destination, but subjective information on the reservation wage. In Germany, older unemployed people had the possibility to be exempted from job search requirements starting at the age of 58. Utilizing a cross-sectional sample from 2005, the authors focus on the fact that at the age of 58 the requirement to search for a job is halted (a so-called regression discontinuity design) [7]. The main finding is that the elimination of job search requirements at the age of 58 increases reservation wages. This implies that incentives for older unemployed people to accept a job are affected by the presence or absence of job search requirements. Lower reservation wages due to job search requirements could imply increasing exit rates from unemployment into jobs.

### **Monitoring and sanctioning in tandem with job search requirements**

The success of job search requirements in generating exits of older workers from unemployment into employment depends on enforcement of the search requirements. Enforcement can be achieved by a system of monitoring and sanctioning. It has been shown that this can have a sizable impact on the transition from unemployment into employment [4]. The underlying mechanism is not just the actual imposition of a sanction, but also the hypothetical possibility of getting sanctioned in case not enough effort is spent on job searching, which can be enough to activate unemployed searchers. Therefore, it is important to understand that a system of job search requirements can only be credible if it is accompanied by a system of monitoring and sanctioning.

Some countries, like Sweden, have job search requirements for older unemployed workers, but they are not strictly enforced [2]. In the Netherlands, from 2002 to 2006, the average magnitude of actually imposed sanctions due to noncompliance with the required number of job applications was a decrease of about 21% in unemployment insurance benefits for an average period of 14 weeks [1]. This is a sizeable amount. In the same period, the percentage of individuals on unemployment insurance that were sanctioned was about 8–9%, while around 45% of those were sanctioned for noncompliance with the required number of job applications. Numbers are not available for different age groups, but they still show that in 2004 the percentage of individuals sanctioned for not meeting the job search requirements increased, which is when the exemption was abolished for older unemployed workers in the Netherlands.

Monitoring and sanctioning, while shown to help boost re-entrance of the unemployed into the labor force, incur costs for society. For example, the implementation of the administration necessary to register and screen the actions of the unemployed, including screening workers' salaries and payments for the computer systems required for the registration of unemployed workers. Thus, enforcement does not come freely.



### **Attractiveness of unemployment on imposing job search requirements**

Another important factor in determining the effectiveness of imposing job search requirements on older unemployed workers is how attractive the state of unemployment is for them, including, critically, the length of time for which they can receive unemployment insurance benefits. In the Netherlands, before January 1, 2004 the entitlement period for unemployment insurance benefits depended on the potential labor market history of benefit claimants, meaning that the entitlement period was almost fully age-dependent [1]. This meant that the unemployed aged 57.5 or older had an entitlement period for wage-related benefits (with a replacement rate of 70%) of five years, almost enough to bridge the entire gap to the full retirement age of 65.

Studies for some countries, like Austria and Finland, show that older unemployed workers are more sensitive to changes in the length of the benefit entitlement period than younger people. The impact of an extension of the entitlement period for Austria shows that one week of additional entitlement, on average, leads to 0.7 weeks of additional benefit claims for workers older than 50, while for workers in the age range of 40–50, the additional duration of unemployment insurance benefits is 0.35 weeks [8]. In Finland, one study on the effect of reducing the entitlement period notably shows a decrease in the unemployment duration for the older unemployed [9].

Some countries explicitly grant extended unemployment benefits to older workers, as for instance in Austria during a specific period between 1988 and 1993 [10], providing a strong incentive to withdraw early from the labor market. Granting older workers extended benefits as a form of pre-retirement seems at odds with job search requirements for older workers, and it is hard to imagine that it is efficient to have both policies in place at the same time.

Evidence of program substitution (i.e. the phenomenon that people who, due to stricter rules, are no longer eligible for one insurance program select themselves into another program) due to the introduction of job search requirements has been found in several studies [1], [4], [10]. Particularly, program substitution between the disability insurance system and unemployment insurance benefits due to changes in the strictness of medical screening and eligibility rules is documented in the literature, for the US [11], and the Netherlands [12].

### **The incidence of long-term unemployment for older workers is relatively high**

The effectiveness of job search requirements can be limited for the long-term unemployed. Job-finding rates typically decrease with unemployment duration [1]. This means that, on average, an individual's job search will become less effective the longer they remain unemployed. In the case of the Netherlands it is shown that job-finding rates are close to zero after two years [1]. Evidence shows that the incidence of long-term unemployment among older workers is relatively high, and that mismatch of skills is a possible reason for long-term unemployment [13]. Similarly, job search can only be effective if it leads to an employee–employer match. Restrictions at the demand side of the labor market limit the chance that a match will be established [13].



## LIMITATIONS AND GAPS

The evidence shows that the incentives for older unemployed workers to search for a job are affected by imposing job search requirements, and exit from unemployment into a job increases after abolishing the exemption from job search requirements. However, those who advocate for the introduction of job search requirements for older workers will, at some stage, be confronted with an overwhelming amount of anecdotal evidence from older workers who sent out dozens of application letters without achieving any result. Especially in times of crisis, there is a push to exempt older unemployed workers from job search requirements, as was the case in the 1980s. At the same time, it is important to realize that the demographic composition of the population today is very different from the 1980s, and empirical evidence that the exit of older workers from the labor force leads to jobs for younger generations is lacking. An overrepresentation of older workers among the long-term unemployed cannot solely be attributed to a lack of search effort on their part and a long period of unemployment insurance benefit entitlement [13]. Employers typically face a trade-off between wages and productivity, both of which depend on age. Wages tend to rise with tenure, which is strongly related to age, but also depend on age, independent from tenure, due to different productivity. Productivity can be age-dependent in a variety of ways, especially for physical labor, where a negative relation to productivity is often assumed. Also, the skills of older workers may be outdated due to technical progress. On the other hand, older workers have accumulated experience and specific skills, which make them valuable to potential employers. This suggests that there can be a lot of heterogeneity between older workers and their potential in the labor market.

On the cost side, wage subsidies can be used to stimulate employers to hire older workers. In the Netherlands, a limited wage subsidy for unemployed workers of age 56 and older exists, but the amount is too small to have a significant effect. This type of policy is also in contrast with the view that age-dependent rules, such as job search requirements, wages, and severance payments, should be phased out as much as possible [13].

Another source of heterogeneity that affects the supply side of the labor market is private wealth holdings of older workers. This can influence the incentives of older workers to exit the labor force, although workers with a higher risk of job loss may appear more often among the less wealthy. Again, this shows that heterogeneity between older workers is an important issue when it comes to re-employment.

An objection against job search requirements for older workers is the administrative costs of screening and monitoring that they bring, not just for the job searcher, but in particular for the public administration. Indeed, improving the economic side of implementation costs is one of the major arguments made by proponents of a basic income. The basic income approach implies the disappearance of any search requirements, not only for older workers.

## SUMMARY AND POLICY ADVICE

Evidence shows that abolishing the exemption from job search requirements for older unemployed people leads to an increase in the flow of older workers out of

unemployment and into jobs. This is important, since it refutes the one-sided view that older unemployed workers cannot find new jobs, and that therefore job searching makes no sense for them. Policies that aim at activating older workers are important in an aging society, even in times when these policies are under pressure due to economic stagnation, particularly because aging is a long-term structural demographic trend in many OECD countries. A system of monitoring and sanctions that guarantees the credibility of the job search requirements can improve the efficacy of this policy.

On the other hand, the introduction of job search requirements for older unemployed workers can also cause adverse effects. In particular, it can lead to exit from unemployment into states of inactivity, such as, disability. Therefore, alternative pathways and their eligibility conditions should be taken into consideration when thinking about job search requirements for older unemployed workers. If eligibility conditions are strong enough, a higher inflow into disability as a result of imposing job search requirements need not necessarily be an adverse effect, if this is just a reflection of getting the right people into the right systems.

With respect to incentives on the supply side of the market, it is important to investigate whether entitlement periods for older unemployed workers are so long that unemployment insurance essentially serves as a pre-retirement system. But then, even with job search requirements and appropriate entitlement periods, the older unemployed are at a higher risk of ending up in the pool of long-term unemployed.

There is considerable heterogeneity among older unemployed workers; on the one hand there are employable, highly skilled workers with valuable experience, and on the other hand there are unproductive manual workers and workers with outdated skills. There is still little evidence on the effect of wage subsidies meant to encourage the re-employment of older unemployed workers, for instance in the form of decreased employer premiums and taxes, nor regarding how large wage subsidies need to be in order to be an effective instrument.

Overall, it is clear that job search requirements alone, although very helpful, are not enough to re-employ certain groups of the older unemployed; policies designed to help reduce the wage-productivity gap for older workers deserve attention as well.

### **Acknowledgments**

The author thanks an anonymous referee and the IZA World of Labor editors for many helpful suggestions on earlier drafts. The author also thanks Marloes Lammers and Stefan Hochguertel for the rewarding collaboration on these issues.

### **Competing interests**

The IZA World of Labor project is committed to the *IZA Guiding Principles of Research Integrity*. The author declares to have observed these principles.

© Hans Bloemen

## REFERENCES

### Further reading

Bloemen, H. G. “The effect of private wealth on the retirement rate: An empirical analysis.” *Economica* 78:312 (2011): 637–655.

Karlström, A., M. Palme, and I. Svensson. “The employment effect of stricter rules for eligibility for DI: Evidence from a natural experiment in Sweden.” *Journal of Public Economics* 92:10–11 (2008): 2071–2082.

### Key references

- [1] Lammers, M., H. Bloemen, and S. Hochguertel. “Job search requirements of older unemployed: Transitions to employment, early retirement and disability benefits.” *European Economic Review* 58 (2013): 31–57.
- [2] OECD. *Live Longer, Work Longer*. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2006.
- [3] De Graaf-Zijl, M., and P. Hop. *45-plus en 55-plus in de SUWI-keten. Hoe vergaet het oudere werknemers op zoek naar werk?* Working Paper SEO, 2007-92, 1992.
- [4] Abbring, J. H., G. J. van den Berg, and J. C. van Ours. “The effect of unemployment insurance sanctions on the transition rate from unemployment to employment.” *Economic Journal* 115:505 (2005): 602–630.
- [5] Tuit, S., and J. C. van Ours. “How changes in unemployment benefit duration affect the inflow into unemployment.” *Economics Letters* 109:2 (2010): 105–107.
- [6] Petrongolo, B. “The long-term effects of job search requirements: Evidence from the UK JSA reform.” *Journal of Public Economics* 93:11–12 (2009): 1234–1253.
- [7] Nivorozhkin, A., L. R. Gordo, and J. Schneider. “Job search requirements for older workers: The effect on reservation wages.” *International Journal of Manpower* 34:5 (2013): 517–535.
- [8] Lalive, R., J. van Ours, and J. Zweimüller. “How changes in financial incentives affect the duration of unemployment.” *Review of Economic Studies* 73:4 (2006): 1009–1038.
- [9] Kyrrä, T., and V. Ollikainen. “To search or not to search? The effects of UI benefit extension for the older unemployed.” *Journal of Public Economics* 92:10–11 (2008): 2048–2070.
- [10] Inderbitzin, L., S. Staubli, and J. Zweimüller. “Extended unemployment benefits and early retirement: program complementarity and program substitution.” *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy* (Forthcoming).
- [11] Autor, D. H., and M. G. Duggan. “The rise in the disability rolls and the decline in unemployment.” *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 118:1 (2003): 157–206.
- [12] Borghans, L., A. C. Gielen, and E. F. P. Luttmer. “Social support substitution and the earnings rebound: Evidence for a regression discontinuity in disability insurance reform.” *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy* 6:4 (2014): 34–70.
- [13] Sonnet, A., H. Olsen, and T. Manfredi. “Towards more inclusive ageing and employment policies: The lessons from France, The Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland.” *De Economist* 162:4 (2014): 315–339.

### Online extras

The **full reference list** for this article is available from:

<http://wol.iza.org/articles/job-search-requirements-for-older-unemployed-workers>

View the **evidence map** for this article:

<http://wol.iza.org/articles/job-search-requirements-for-older-unemployed-workers/map>