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Marginal employment as an incentive to find a regular job?

A meta-regression analysis approach

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Marginal employment as an incentive to find a regular job? A meta-regression analysis approach¹

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Abstract

In this article, we focus on the device that allows job seekers to combine marginal employment (parttime or short-full time job) to partial unemployment insurance benefits. Such a public policy exists in many OECD countries. Theoretical conclusions on its efficiency are inconclusive and the worldwide literature on its impact reveals contrasting effects. This paper reviews quantitatively this literature and propose a multivariate meta-regression analysis. Our database is composed of a large set of both articles written in the period 1999–2021. Considered articles differ according to several features (data sources and kind of job seekers, explanatory variables, econometric strategy applied, and the type of publication). In spite of heterogeneity of studies and of potential publication bias, marginal employment increases the probability to find a regular job by about 20 to 40 percentage points. This study thus highlights the importance of this device in helping job seekers exit unemployment, which encourage such approach to activate passive expenditure.

JEL Codes: C21, C29, J65, J68.

Keywords: meta-regression analysis, unemployment benefits, short full-time / part time jobs, public policy.

1. Introduction

This article focuses on the particular device that allows JS to practice short-time employment, combining corresponding wage with benefiting from unemployment insurance benefits.

Since the mi-1980s, there has been an increase in flexibilization of labor markets, in France, as well as in most European countries. One of the major consequences has been the explosion of "special forms of employment", like fixed-term contracts (FTC), temporary part-time work... Besides, during the economic crisis that began in 2008, there was a serious economic contraction of 4.7% between the first quarter of 2008 and the second quarter of 2009. A plunge in global trade was another sign of this economic situation. Worldwide, the volume of trade in goods and services fell by 12% in 2009, according to the WTO. In France like in other OECD countries, the part of job seekers who practice a part-time job, get the corresponding wage, while still being been registered to the (un-)employment agency, has doubled since the mid-90s. Its rise is greater than 80% since the beginning of the French Economic depression in 2008. At the end of 2015, one third of French 5.4 million job seekers where concerned by this device.

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We focus on this particular kind of activity, *i.e.* the possibility of a job seeker to practice a short-time job while still receiving partial unemployment benefits. This is a particular form of employment. Job seekers have the opportunity to return to a part-time work / short full-time work and retain a part of their unemployment benefits. These jobs should allow job seekers to find more rapidly full-time (*i.e.* regular) jobs, irrespective of / whatever their quality. This employment program has been adopted for a long time in many OECD countries, like in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, among other. Following the country under consideration, this device gets different names: atypical jobs; marginal employment (ME hereafter); mini-jobs; part-time unemployment; reduced activities; subsidized temporary jobs.

Thus, since the beginning of the 1990s, a growing related literature has aimed at studying to what extent this device allows job seekers to find a regular job more rapidly. From a theoretical point of view, its impact if ambiguous. First, the device can lead to an enclosing effect in a precarious trajectory, known as the "locking-in effect" because it can reduce the time spent in job search decrease the probability of getting a stable employment (for instance, Fontaine and Rochut, 2014; Fremigacci and Terracol, 2013; Gerfin and Lechner, 2005; Houseman et al., 2003; Neugart and Storrie, 2002). Second, the device may have a beneficial effect on the return to permanent contract, known a "stepping-stone effect" (Boockmann and Hagen, 2008; Loh, 1994; Mc Cormick, 1991; Mc Call, 1996; Nagypal, 2001). On the other hand, there is a large strand of literature focuses on empirics dealing with that matter. Indeed, a large set of articles aimed at evaluating the impact of this device on finding a regular (full-time) job, and in particular: Auray and Lepage-Saucier (2021); Böheim and Weber (2010), Caliendo et al. (2016); Cockx et al. (2013); Eppel and Mahringer (2019); Fontaine and Rochut (2014); Freier and Steiner (2008); Fremigacci and Terracol (2013); Gerfin et al. (2005); Gilles and Isshenane (2017); Godoy and Roed (2016); Granier and Joutard (1999); Kyyrä (2010); Kyyrä et al. (2013); Lalive et al. (2008); Lietzman et al. (2017). As for the theoretical literature, the effect of this device is ambiguous. Some of this research papers report mainly a positive impact (Auray and Lepage-Saucier, 2021; Cockx et al., 2013; Fontaine and Rochut, 2014; Godøy and Røed, 2016; Fremigacci and Terracol, 2013; Lietzmann et al., 2017), whereas other report an average zero (Eppel and Mahringer, 2019; Freier and Steiner, 2008; Gerfin et al., 2005; Granier and Joutard, 1999; Lalive et al., 2008) or even negative (Böheim and Weber, 2010; Caliendo et al., 2016; Kyyrä et al., 2013). Hence, it is difficult to conclude as to the efficiency of ME in terms of finding a regular job for JS.

Hence there is no consensus on the right effect of ME on finding a regular employment (and thus going out of unemployment). However, when evaluating the impact of this type of program, there are at least two types of issues. First, there is a wide heterogeneity in the characteristics of the studies that estimate its effects, such as: the institutional context (countries); the kind of survey under consideration (average year, kind of JS surveyed); the type of marginal employment (short-full time, part-time work; industry where it takes place); timeline (date of entry in ME, horizon considered after ME to evaluate); individual features of JS for whom the effect is estimated (age, gender, education, qualification) and their past experience on job market (employability, benefit from UI); econometric identification (matching / timing of events; estimand); publication features (year; scope). Second, among all these studies, there may have been some potential publication bias. Publication bias may be defined as 'the consequence of choosing research papers for the statistical significance of their findings' (Stanley, 2008). For instance, Begg and Berlin (1988) show evidence for publication bias in the case of medical studies where sometimes they report systematic positive results, although no or negative effects are found but stay unpublished. More generally, published results may overstate or understate the true effect (Stanley and Jarrell 1989; Ashenfelter *et al.*, 1999; Doucouliagos and Stanley 2009; Havranek and Irsova 2011).

To cope with both problems, this article considers meta-regression analysis (MRA). It allows us to synthesize the existing empirical literature that deal with evaluating the effect of ME on finding a regular job. As an alternative approach to empirical studies, it provides a « quantitative » review of literature, exploiting the set of all articles in a given area of research. It proposes an answer to the famous critics of Leamer (1983) on econometrics, notably relied to the fragility of data / the necessity to present a large number of econometric specifications (explanatory variables introduced or not) to ensure robustness of the main results. This method is considered many fields of research (management, psychology...) and already used by researchers in medicine for many years. In economics, it was introduced at the end of the 80's mainly by Stanley and Jarrell (1989). In our case, MRA is a complementary analysis to evaluate the causal impact of ME on finding a regular job, while controlling for all sources of heterogeneity that characterize empirical studies dealing with that matter, as well as disentangling potential publication bias that may arise from the reviewing process from the true effect. Using results and features provided by 16 articles, we show evidence for no publication bias, but a large genuine empirical effect of ME on the probability for JS in going back to regular employment.

We contribute to the literature on four levels. First, we show that previous empirical studies have given rise to a large range of values of the estimated effect of ME on finding a regular job due to differences in the population studied, the explanatory variables included, the econometric strategy, data sources, and characteristics of the publications. Second, we test for publication bias in this literature on the causal impact of ME on regular employment. Third, we provide evidence of a genuine empirical effect of ME on regular employment, net of potential publication bias and heterogeneity of the studies. Fourth, in spite of a large range of values for estimated effect of ME for each study included in the file drawer – 12 out of 16 of them report both negative and positive –, the effect of ME on regular employment is rather large. This conclusion is a support maintaining this type of approach to activate passive expenditure.

The article is organized as follows. Section 2 presents definition of ME, as well as their expected effects. Section 3 displays the dataset considered in our meta-regression analysis. and shows heterogeneity in considered empirical studies. Section 4 displays some evidence on publication bias. Section 5 considers the multivariate meta-regression analysis framework to provide new evidence for the causal effect of marginal employment on regular employment for job seekers. Section 6 concludes.

2. Using marginal employment to boost regular employment? Definition and expected effects

In this Section, we introduce this special device and display expected effects from a theoretical point of view.

2.1. Definition and evolution

2.1.1. A program designed to encourage the return to work...

For a job seeker (JS), it consists in practicing a part-time or short-full time job, getting the corresponding wage, while been still registered and receiving partial unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Initial rationale behind the creation of this scheme was that the occupation of part-time or short-term jobs by the unemployed could be a "stepping stone" towards stable employment. The aim was to ensure that

jobseekers were not put off by such low-paid or very short-term jobs, by making or very short-term jobs, by making it possible to combine earnings from employment and unemployment benefit.

This type of program exists in many OECD countries, where it has more or less similar characteristics and thus goes by various names: atypical jobs; marginal employment (ME); mini-jobs; part-time unemployment; reduced activities (RA); subsidized temporary jobs (STJ). [In France, for instance, such a device corresponds to practicing a part-time salaried activity while being still unemployed. It also defines the total or partial accumulation of unemployment benefit and salary.]

Marginal employment, designed to limit the risk of job seekers drifting away from employment, was conceived as an incentive to return to work. The aim is to counterbalance the disincentive effects of unemployment insurance. First it should allow avoiding that, without this system, compensation policies can make it unattractive for jobseekers receiving compensation to return to work. Second, by granting jobseekers the possibility of partially combining replacement income and salaried income, ME aims to reduce the potential incentive problems posed by unemployment insurance, and combat the formation of an "unemployment trap" by making jobs offering lower wages than replacement income acceptable to jobseekers.

This scheme is part of an approach to activate passive expenditure, and is clearly designed to encourage the unemployed on benefit to accept job offers - usually low-paid, part-time or short-term - while continuing their search for work. However, this system does not always result in a combination of unemployment benefit and salary: on the one hand, when the JS is not or is no longer receiving UI, but continues to be registered at the unemployment agency while being employed (on a part-time job); and on the other hand, when wage from activity is too large in relation to the number of hours worked / is too high in relation to the "cumulation" criteria for both UI and wages provided by part-time job – that are usually low-paid – while continuing their search for work.

2.1.2. ... present in many countries around the world

This employment program has been adopted for a long time in many OECD countries. For instance, the unemployment insurance systems of USA, Canada, Germany, Austria, Netherlands, Finland, Norway, Denmark provide for the possibility of accumulating income from part-time or limited employment and at least a fraction of the compensation unemployment insurance benefits (Kyyrä *et al.*, 2017).

For most countries, the accumulation of UB and earned income is also conditioned by criteria of duration of activity and /or an earnings threshold:

- A threshold of 15 hours per week in Germany (Caliendo et al., 2016);
- Part-time work of less than 80% or full-time work of less than 2 weeks in Finland (Kyyrä *et al.*, 2017);
- Less than 50 pct of the number of hours worked in the reference job in Norway (Godøy and Røed, 2016).

In general, the cumulation of income is generally partial. The unemployment benefit paid is reduced in the event of paid activity, with the exception of Germany and Finland, for example, where cumulation is total for very low wage income (respectively less than 165 and 300 euros per month from paid activity – Caliendo *et al.*, 2016, Kyyrä *et al.*, 2017). As in France, the reduction in benefits is often equal to a percentage of the wage provided by the marginal employment.

2.1.2. Evolution in the use of ME

Like other OECD countries adopting this type of scheme, the use of ME has grown considerably in France since its introduction.

The number of jobseekers in reduced activity more than tripled between 1996 and 2017, rising from 621,000 in January 1996 (16.6% of jobseekers) to 2,140,000 in September 2017 (36.2% of jobseekers). This evolution has been marked by both the economic climate and the transformation of the labor market. Within this general upward trend, there was a drop in the number of jobseekers in reduced activity between August 2005 and December 2008. This phenomenon is linked to the favorable economic climate, which led to a sharp drop in the total number of unemployed (3.842 million in August 2005 versus 3.055 million in May 2008). However, the part of jobseekers in work out of all the unemployed continued to rise during this period of favorable economic conditions (+5 percentage points). With the economic crisis of 2008, the effects of which were most strongly in France in 2009 and 2010, there was a very sharp rise in the total number of unemployed people, which mechanically increased the number of jobseekers who practice ME, albeit more moderately.

As a result of the crisis and the associated drop in hiring, the part of jobseekers working only increased from March 2009 onwards, before levelling off between mid-2011 and 2014, when there was a further increase in the number of unemployed people working.

2.2. Theoretical effects. Stepping stone or lock-in effect?

The main question related to this device is the following: to what extent does it allow job seekers to find a regular job more rapidly than if they would stayed full-time job seekers?

2.2.1. Stepping stone effect?

The device can have a beneficial effect on the return to regular job, known a "stepping-stone effect" since it may help to find another full-time (permanent) job.

Besides, there are determining factors to find a regular job. According to job search models, the individual probability of exiting unemployment depends on two factors (REF??): the receipt of job offers; and the individual decision to accept any offers received.

Practice of a part-time job while looking for work favors the receipt of job offers, by keeping individuals still "registered" as unemployed in a favorable work environment. Maintaining professional ties may be all the more important for the long-term unemployed, since direct since direct contact with potential employers often declines as the employers as the duration of unemployment increases (Mc Cormick, 1991).

In addition, by increasing the gains associated with returning to work the ME scheme can lead to an increase in individual job-seeking effort individual job-seeking effort, and thus the rate of job offer receipt (McCall, 1996).

The probability of acceptance of offers received by jobseekers may also be influenced by the marginal employment scheme. The decision to accept a job offer is based on a comparison of the wage offered for the job and the individual reservation wage. However, marginal employment makes it possible to limit the "erosion" of human capital caused by unemployment spells, and even to accumulate additional human capital. It can also enable jobseekers to show their motivation and employability to future employers. All these factors will help to increase the wages offered and consequently increase the acceptance rate of offers received (Alibay and Lefranc, 2003).

At the same time, temporary or part-time employment for jobseekers can help in limiting the growing socialization deficit and discriminatory socialization deficit, as well as discriminatory practices by companies against the long-term unemployed.

Marginal employment may also be seen as a recruitment tool. It is indeed possible that some employers use part-time job combined to UI benefits as a recruitment tool, so to ensure that the person they hire fits with the position they are looking to fill (Gerfin and Lechner, 2002; Houseman *et al.*, 2003; Neugart and Storrie, 2002).

For all these reasons, the ME could have a "springboard effect", accelerating the return to stable employment by providing recent experience that the jobseeker can capitalize on during her or his search (Boockmann and Hagen, 2008; Loh, 1994; Nagypal, 2001).

2.2.2. Lock-in effect?

On the other hand, the considered device can have a detrimental effect on the return to permanent contract, known a "locking-in effect" because it leads to an "enclosing effect" in an "employment" precarious trajectory on the job market.

In fact, ME reduces the time spent in job search and thus decreases the probability of getting a stable employment. Indeed, job search is not a passive activity, and requires a significant investment from the applicant to prospect, write CVs and cover letters, and attend job interviews. Theoretical models of job search show that the intensity of job search is a determining parameter in the speed with which jobseekers exit unemployment. If ME significantly impinges on the time a jobseeker devotes to job search, she of he may be penalized by a "lock-in effect" and take longer to find a stable job.

This effect can be all the stronger as *(i)* the combination of UI benefit and income from ME tends to increase the reserve wage of jobseekers, who may then consider this option more than full-time employment, and as *(ii)* the days of ME into additional days of UB entitlement may have the effect of the recipient to extend his or her job search period.

Since part-time jobs are more likely to be precarious, they can lead to recurrent spells of unemployment, which can increase the probability of subsequent transitions to unemployment. Thus, a series of short and/or part-time contracts can form a spiral that weakens the job seeker's situation (Huyghues Despointes *et al.*, 2001). According to Fontaine and Rochut (2014), "by making socially acceptable a situation in which work is low-paid or low-skilled job, the practice of ME would slow down the return to a job more in line with the jobseeker's real qualifications of the jobseeker", and would encourage people to occupy / keep precarious jobs, with more frequent transitions between employment and unemployment.

Otherwise, *r*educing the time available for research activity can also have a negative impact on the quality of work, encouraging relatively inefficient matches.

Finally, ME can leave jobseekers with little time to find the position most the job best suited to their profile, and may also dissuade them from taking training.

2.3. Methodological difficulties associated with evaluating the causal effect of ME

2.3.1. Problems

Empirical studies on the effects for JS of part-time jobs combined with UB on finding a regular job have emerged since the late 1990s, and have had to resolve several methodological problems.

First, they have to deal with controlling for selection bias. When measuring the impact of ME, authors have to consider practicing ME is often related to self-selection in the device (Rubin, 1974). Indeed, people who engage in salaried activity during their unemployment spell have specific characteristics and rationally adapt their behavior to different financial incentive mechanisms. Thus a (simple) difference in the outcome variable – the probability to go from unemployment to regular employment – between JS who practice ME and other (full-time) JS does not in general allow recovering the causal effect of ME.

Second, there is the dynamic nature of the device. Empirical studies have to consider two things. On the one hand, the causal effect of ME, which can occur at any time during the unemployment spell, probably depends on the length of time the person has been unemployed. We can imagine that taking up a ME as soon as you become unemployed will not have the same effect as taking up a reduced activity after six or twelve months of unemployment. On the other hand, ME may have a delayed impact on the return to employment. The causal effect expected during reduced activity or in the very short term is a priori different in the longer term.

2.3.2. Identifying the impact of ME: econometric models

Consequently, two kinds of models are considered, based on key different identification assumptions. Dynamic matching and Timing of events models. Both assume that at each time, any job seeker does not know whether or not she / he will receive any job offer (ME or not); thus, such job offer cannot be expected by the job seeker.

On the one hand dynamic matching models (Lechner, 2008; Frederiksson and Johansson, 2008) are one way to overcome these two difficulties. They allow to identify true effect of ME assuming that finding a regular job is independent to practicing ME, but conditional to all observed features characterizing JS, that are correlated to both ME and finding a regular job. The main advantage of such method is that it does not rely on any parametric functional form between outcome, treatment and control variables, whereas its main drawback is that it requires a large set of observed variables and assumes that all covariates are observed.

On the other hand, duration models and Timing Of Events (Abbring and Van Den Berg, 2003) may also be considered. Time to ME and unemployment duration are modelled simultaneously and linked by unobservable components representing unobservable heterogeneity between JS. The main advantage of this model is that it tries to take account for selection based both on observed and unobserved variables, whereas its main drawbacks is to assume a particular parametric modelling of unobserved heterogeneity.

2.3.3. Further on timing on events

In those models, treatment dynamics are characterized by the time elapsed before reduced activity. Basically, the impact of reduced activity is measured on one dimension and thus by a single outcome variable: time spent before leaving unemployment and returning to employment (Kyyrä *et al.*, 2013) or, according to a stricter definition, regular employment (Cockx *et al.*, 2013; Kyyrä, 2010). The two processes (time to reduced activity and unemployment duration) are modelled simultaneously and linked by unobservable components representing unobservable heterogeneity between individuals, given that these two durations can be represented as competing durations.

On the other hand, highly-skilled individuals with high unemployment exit rates will not try to take on temporary jobs that their human capital or social network. This is why the treatment, *i.e.* the length of time before taking up a reduced activity, must be modelled in conjunction with the outcome variable under consideration: these simultaneous equation models of hazard functions - estimated by maximum likelihood - thus deal with part of the phenomenon of endogenous selection of ME linked to the joint influence of unobservable individual heterogeneity on the two durations.

Extensions are provided by adding additional equations to systems of simultaneous equations. On the one hand, some studies have considered two treatment variables in order to distinguish between parttime from short full-time ME (Kyyrä, 2010) or to distinguish between the duration of ME prior to entry and the duration of the ME as such (Fremigacci and Terracol, 2013). On the other hand, some evaluations have focused on several dimensions of the impact of ME, measured by several outcome variables. For example, Fremigacci and Terracol (2013) additionally introduce a process, conditional on having found a new job, representing the recurrence of unemployment (longer-term effect), *i.e.* the duration of employment before becoming unemployed again and starting a new job search period. Godøy and Røed (2016) model even more processes by distinguishing between exits from unemployment into good quality jobs or to bad quality jobs, and also characterizing participation in other active labor market integration programs. In addition, this type of model makes it possible to highlight the heterogeneity of the impact of ME between different profiles of jobseekers, introducing the product of the treatment dummy with some observed variables.

3. Dataset and descriptive statistics

In this section, we discuss the empirical framework and present the data set on which our MRA is based.³

3.1. File drawer

In a first step, we have to choose the way to select papers to be considered to build the MRA dataset. For this, we need to take several factors into account. have to estimate the impact of marginal employment while being still registered at the (un-)employment agency as a job seeker on finding regular job.

3.1.1. Problems

First, we must pay attention to the treatment variable, *i.e.* the variable of interest that is considered in papers that assess the effect of this type of policies. We focus only on articles that study the consequences of schemes allowing job seekers – while still been registered to the (un-)employment agency to take on part-time or short-term jobs while combining the associated salary with at least part of their unemployment benefits. Consistent with the corresponding empirical literature, we consider a set of keywords or expressions that allow us to locate all articles addressing the topic: marginal employment; mini-jobs; atypical jobs; subsidized jobs or employment; subsidized temporary jobs; reduced activities; subsidized irregular jobs; part-time unemployment; underemployed job seekers; partial UI benefits; part-time unemployment; partial unemployment insurance benefits (unemployed workers who are looking for a full-time job but take up a part-time).

³ See for instance Stanley *et al.* (2013) for guidelines on this task.

Second, we must select studies based on the variable they focus on to assess the effect of the ME scheme. We retain articles that aim to evaluate the effect of the device on a consistent indicator, here the ability of JS to find a regular job. We keep only such kinds of articles, and get rid of papers that focus on the effect of ME on the transition from employment to unemployment, or on the quality of job (wages or type of labor contracts - fixed term or open-ended contracts).

Third, the unit of the estimated effect of ME is also a matter. We consider only studies where the coefficient of interest is exclusively expressed as a variation in the probability of the JS to find a regular job.

3.1.2. Building dataset

We perform searches on scholar databases and internet research engines between May 2022 and January 2023. First, we use Econlit databases (Cairn, JSTOR, Science Direct, Springer Link). Second, we extended the search to specialized research institution websites for working papers or research reports (IZA, NBER, SSRN). Third, we use Google as a search engine to identify work in progress and other non-published research. We ensure that no relevant work was overlooked by searching in the references in the selected papers. For each paper, we consider the published or most recent version available.

To build the *dataset from the file drawer*, we code a common set of features provided by considered articles: precision of ME effect (estimated standard error); the institutional context (countries); the kind of survey under consideration (average year, kind of JS surveyed); the type of marginal employment (short-full time, part-time work; industry); timeline (date of entry in ME, horizon considered after ME to evaluate); individual features of JS for whom the effect is estimated (age, gender, education, qualification); past experience of JS on job market (employability, benefit from UI benefits); econometric identification (matching / timing of events; estimand); publication features (year; scope of research). While coding information, we contacted the authors of certain selected papers to request clarifications on their work.

The final dataset was checked for coherence and for possible errors in the coding of the different variables.

3.2. Final dataset

This first version of the MRA dataset contains information on 16 articles and 495 estimates, published or written over 1999-2021. We impose further restrictions. In particular, we drop estimates for which no precision was available. We exclude estimates for which there are two few observations for some considered criteria.

The final dataset includes 468 estimated coefficients of interest (*effect sizes*). For each paper, there are about 29 effect sizes. The average estimated effect of ME amounts to 0.21.

The sample is also characterized by a large heterogeneity in estimated values of ME effects. The standard deviation amounts to 0.37, with some very large values (in absolute values) for some effect sizes.

Table 1.	Studies	included in	the meta-regr	ession analy	vsis and desc	riptive statisti	cs on im	pact of ME

Authors of the article	Number of effect sizes	Average effect size	Standard deviation	Min	Max
Auray and Lepage-Saucier (2021)	41	0.743	0.393	293	2.013
Böheim and Weber (2010)	8	-0.013	0.020	042	.013
Cockx, Goebel, and Robin (2013)	27	0.93	0.764	165	2.561
Caliendo, Kühn, and Uhlendorff (2016)	49	0.17	0.976	465	5.89
Eppel and Mahringer (2019)	33	0.033	0.360	08	2.035
Fontaine and Rochut (2014)	48	0.094	0.031	.025	.184
Freier and Steiner (2008)	6	0.004	0.026	033	.037
Fremigacci and Terracol (2013)	10	0.804	1.615	764	4.732
Gilles and Issehnane (2017)	14	-0.044	0.022	077	008
Granier and Joutard (1999)	12	0.089	0.250	54	.431
Gerfin, Lechner, and Steiger (2005)	26	0.079	0.047	04	.15
Godøy and Røed (2016)	8	0.257	0.274	.015	.761
Kyyrä (2010)	76	0.35	0.517	374	1.883
Kyyrä, Parrotta, and Rosholm (2013)	40	-0.114	0.435	645	.467
Lietzmann, Schmelzer and Wiemers (2017)	48	0.097	0.048	.011	.197
Lalive, Van Ours, and Zweimüller (2008)	22	0.068	0.108	071	.398
Sample averages	468 / 29.2	0.206/0.222			

Source: Author's compilation and computations.

Note: see references for full information on related papers.

3.3. Descriptive statistics: heterogeneity of studies

Corresponding articles can be described by a lot of specific features that may explain why estimations of the ME effect might differ across the overall sample. Appendix Table A1 provides definitions and sample statistics (means and standard deviations) for all those variables. Distinguishing features of articles, we see a lot of differences in estimated values for effect of ME (Table 2).

First, as to data sources, there are larger values for old surveys, or surveys containing information only for female, for younger or old JS; conversely, smaller values are observed for surveys on Australia, Denmark, Germany or Swiss.

Second, regarding the type of ME, effects sizes are greater if ME for which effect is estimated refers to short full-time work, whereas estimated values are smaller for JS whose ME's experience is part-time work, begins early during the unemployment spell, happens in industries like transportation, finance, accommodation or scientific activity, and when the horizon of evaluation is short after the ME's experience.

Third, there are also differences in estimated values for ME's effect depending on several individual features of JS for whom ME effect is evaluated. In particular, larger values in effect size is detected for female or young JS, or for (blue-collar) workers. On the contrary, smaller values for individuals who not receive any UI benefits.

Fourth, as to control variables, there are larger values for estimated values ME's effect if the considered analysis controlled for duration dependence, number of months as unemployed, local features (including unemployment rate). On the other hand, smaller values are obtained for estimated ME's effect if gender, mother tongue, qualification, employment history is controlled for.

Fifth, larger values of ME's effect are estimated if timing of events as an identification strategy is considered, or if unobserved heterogeneity is controlled for, whereas smaller values are obtained for ME's effect if a matching estimator is used, or ATET rather than ATE is estimated.

Variable	Difference ^a	Std. Error	Significance ^b
Data sources:			2
Average year of the survey:			
1993-1998	0.131	0.07	0.065*
1999-2000	0.156	0.053	0.004***
2001	0.011	0.069	0.871
2002-2012	-0.214	0.056	0***
Country of the survey:	-		
Austria	-0.232	0.059	0***
Belgium	0.738	0.149	0***
Denmark	-0.383	0.074	0***
Finland	0.137	0.067	0.042**
France	0.153	0.062	0.015**
Germany	-0.14	0.072	0.055*
Norge	0.022	0.101	0.834
Swiss	-0.18	0.033	0***
Average age of the JS:			
20-32 years old	0.171	0.076	0.028**
34-37 years old	-0.143	0.08	0.075*
38 years old	0.058	0.056	0 301
39 years old	-0.336	0.057	0***
40-47 years old	0.169	0.053	0.002***
Gender of JS in data:	01109	0.000	0.002
All kinds	-0.209	0.107	0.053*
Women	0.738	0 149	0***
Men	-0.095	0.127	0 458
Kind of regular job: full-time equivalent	-0.173	0.029	0***
Type of Marginal Employment	0.175	0.029	0
Type of activity for ME:			
All kinds	-0.025	0.054	0.643
Part-time work	-0.114	0.053	0.033**
Short fulltime work	0 449	0.088	0***
Date for the start of the ME after	0.119	0.000	0
beginning of the unemployment spell.			
All dates	0.061	0.05	0.219
0 to 6 months after	-0.193	0.042	0***
7 to 12 months after	0.102	0.065	0 118
13 to 36 months after	0.174	0 111	0.128
Time horizon considered for measuring	0.171	0.111	0.120
ME's effect:			
All time horizons	0 272	0.057	0***
Short run	-0.307	0.053	0***
Long run	-0.078	0.05	0.12
Type of IS for whom ME's effect is estimated.	0.070	0.05	0.12
Gender of IS:			
All genders	-0.121	0.052	0.022**
Men	-0.016	0.07	0.82
Women	0.192	0.066	0.02
Age of IS:	0.172	0.000	0.001
All ages	-0 333	0 109	0 004***
Junior (less than 30)	0.535	0.137	0.001
Middle age	-0.165	0.15	0 298
Senior (more than 50)	-0 024	0.13	0.924
Socio-professional categories	0.024	0.275	0.724
All	-0.152	0 144	0 303
Workers	0.667	0.144	0.000
Fmplovees	0.007	0.005	0.002
Technicians	_0.095	0.309	0.734
	-0.095	0.71	0.059

Table 2. Differences in the mean effect size of marginal employment by type of characteristics of the study.

Executives	0.126	0.37	0.757
Other qualification	-0.217	0.317	0.562
Education:			
All education	-0.293	0.212	0.185
Low education	0.48	0.374	0.236
High education	0.095	0.203	0.652
Past E/U history:			
Employability			
All unemployment experiences	0.226	0.036	0***
Low employability	-0.168	0.048	0.01***
High employability	-0.269	0.028	0***
Past earnings as employed:			
All earnings	0.137	0.032	0***
Low earnings	-0.113	0.03	0.001***
High earnings	-0.172	0.028	0***
JS with or without UB:			
All (receive benefits or not)	-0.087	0.153	0.574
Receive benefits	0.367	0.278	0.203
Not receive benefits	-0.216	0.065	0.003***
Industries for ME:			
All industries	0.302	0.074	0.001***
Metal industry	-0.224	0.421	0.689
Manufacturing	-0.288	0.237	0.346
Construction	-0.35	0.223	0.211
Trade	-0.257	0.228	0.452
Other industries	-0.316	0.039	0***
Transp / Accommodation/ Finance /	-0.286	0.03	0***
Scientific activity	0.200	0.05	Ŭ
Other services (red)	-0 304	0.036	0***
Considered control variables:	0.501	0.050	Ū
Duration dependence	0.273	0.045	0***
Seasonal dummies	-0.048	0.045	0.456
Gender	-0.048	0.004	0.450
Nationality	-0.212	0.100	0.047
Mother tongue	-0.18	0.033	0.410
Marital status	0.152	0.055	0 019**
Number of children	0.291	0.001	0.015
Health	-0.146	0.044	0.112
Education	-0.140	0.052	0.112
Qualification	-0.146	0.052	0.420
Industry of last job	-0.140	0.055	0.000
Employment history (hours worked)	-0.400	0.005	0 03**
Number of months as unemployed	-0.224	0.102	0.05
Paing antitled to III	0.11	0.055	0.045
Least labor morbet	-0.023	0.001	0.712
Local labor market	0.297	.044	011
Local unimities	0.142	.030	.011 ****
No local unemployment rate	0.175	0.032	0.001
No local controls	-0.297	0.044	0***
Estimator:	0.227	0.051	0***
Controlling for unobserved	0.237	0.051	0***
lype of model:	0.001	0.046	0***
Matching	-0.291	0.046	0***
Timing of events	0.303	0.049	0***
Other estimators	-0.117	0.062	0.07*
Estimand:	0.07	0.044	0.4.4.4
Average treatment effect	0.27	0.044	0***
Average treatment effect on the treated	-0.27	0.044	0***
Publication features:			
Year of publication			

1999-2008	-0.193	0.035	0***
2010	0.098	0.063	0.124
2013	0.163	0.109	0.14
2014-2016	-0.121	0.072	0.094*
2017-2021	0.037	0.051	0.468
Field of research:			
Labor area	-0.015	0.06	0.795
General area	0.015	0.06	0.795

Source: Author's compilation (Table 1 and references) and computations.

Scope: 468 estimates provided by 16 articles that aim at evaluating the effect of a ME device, excluding observations for which some information is not usable and for which standard error of the effect size is unavailable. *Notes:* ^aRatio of estimated effect of ME to its standard error. ^bStandard error of estimated effect size.

4. Publication bias. Funnel plots and asymmetry testing

4.1. Publication bias.

As reported for instance in Stanley (2008, p. 104), publication bias is a 'the consequence of choosing research papers for the statistical significance of their findings', which may result from behaviors of researchers, reviewers and/or editors. For instance, in the case of medical studies, papers that provide positive results (*i.e.* indicating a positive effect of the 'treatment') are more likely to be published (Begg and Berlin, 1988).

More generally, and particularly in economics, these different features entail that published results can overstate or understate the true effect such that the estimated effects of ME might be correlated with sampling errors (Stanley and Jarrell, 1989). If these effects are correlated with other variables, then the conclusions about the determinants of finding a regular job may be seriously biased. The existence of such bias is due to the natural workings of a scientific process designed to discover important new results (Ashenfelter *et al.*, 1999).

4.2. Graphical approach: Funnel / Galbraith plots

4.2.1. Funnel plots

A first approach to detect publication bias is funnel plot. As defined in Sutton *et al.* (2000b), the graph represents the relation between the estimated coefficient (or effect) of interest and its precision, which is often measured by the inverse of the standard error of the estimated coefficient (or effect) of interest.

Its interpretation is the following. In absence of any publication bias, estimates will vary randomly, hence symmetrically around the true effect (Stanley (2008), p. 107). Thus, these plots are referred to as 'funnel plots' because they should be shaped like a funnel if no publication bias is present. This particular shape is expected because trials of smaller size (which are more numerous) have increasingly large variation in the estimates of their effect size as random variation becomes increasingly influential. However, since very frequently, smaller or non-significant studies are less likely to be published, trials in the bottom left hand corner (when a desirable outcome is being considered) of the plot are often omitted, creating a degree of asymmetry in the funnel. [Because small-sample studies with typically larger standard errors and hence less precision are at the bottom of the graph, the plot will be more spread out at the bottom than it is at the top.]



Figure 1-a. Funnel plot: scatter diagram of precision versus non-standardized effect of Marginal Employment.

Source: Author's compilation (Table 1 and references) and computations. *Scope:* all articles included in the meta-regression analysis, excluding observations with non-usable information of moderators or missing SE of estimated effects of marginal employment. *Notes:* x-axis: effect size (estimated effect of marginal effect); y-axis: precision of estimated effect of marginal employment (inverted standard error for estimated effect of marginal employment). size (estimated effect of marginal effect).

The distribution does not need to contain both positive and negative correlations; a funnel plot can be symmetrical with all positive (or negative) valued observations as it is sometimes the case (Abdullah *et al.*, 2015). Hence, Sutton et al. (2000b) refer to an overweighted plot on one side the left or another on the right around what would be the true effect of parental education could be a sign of the existence of publication selection, respectively negative (under-estimation of the effect) or positive (over-estimation of the effect). In the context of our study, funnel plot displayed in Figure 1 shows an overweighting on the right side, even if it is not so clear-cut (only bias in top graph on the left).

4.2.2. Galbraith plots

A second approach to detect publication bias is provided by the Galbraith plot (Galbraith, 1988). Indeed, heterogeneity of true effect and misspecification biases may also be seen as 'type II' publication selection (*i.e.*, excess variation). Type II arises from the selection of statistically significant findings, irrespective of their direction. Type II selection will cause excess variation. Large *t-values* (in magnitude) will be overreported.



Figure 1-b. Galbraith plot. Scatter diagram of standardized effect (often a t-value) versus precision

Source: Author's compilation (Table 1 and references) and computations.

Scope: all articles included in the meta-regression analysis, excluding observations with non-usable information of moderators or missing SE of estimated effects of marginal employment.

Notes: x-axis: precision of estimated effect of marginal employment (inverted standard error of effect of marginal employment); y-axis: t-statistic (estimated effect of marginal employment related to its estimated standard error).

Assuming that there was no genuine effect of Marginal Employment (*T*-stat = 0), only 5% of the studies should report t-statistics exceeding roughly 2. However, we find that 187 of 468 estimates report t-statistics greater, in magnitude, than the associated critical value for the 0.05 significance level. Hence, there is suspicion for publication bias.

4.2. Funnel asymmetry testing (FAT)

However, funnel plots are only graphs that represent the empirical relationship between an estimate and its precision. The presence of asymmetry in the shape of the funnel would indicate possible publication bias. This graph asymmetry can be formally tested through the funnel asymmetry test (FAT, Stanley 2005).

4.2.1. Presentation

Funnel asymmetry testing was suggested by Egger et al. (1997) through the equation:

$$b_{i} = \beta_{1} + \beta_{0} SE_{i} + u_{i} \tag{1}$$

Where b_j denotes the estimated effect of ME on regular employment. It is reported in the j^{th} study in our final dataset (j = 1, 2, ..., N). SE_j is the standard error of b_j , and u_j is a random error term. If there is no publication bias, the estimated effects should vary randomly around the true value β_i of ME's effect on finding a regular job.

FAT consists in a two-tailed *t-test* performed on the intercept: if β_0 is different from zero, there is evidence for funnel symmetry and thus for publication bias (Sutton *et al.* 2000a). The sign of the estimate of β_0 indicates the direction of this bias.

Otherwise, testing H_0 : $\beta_1 = 0$ becomes a test for the existence of empirical effect of ME on regular employment (Precision Effect Testing, PET, see Stanley (2005)).

When estimating equation (1), two issues arise that may be important to address. The OLS estimator using this equation is heteroskedastic. Considering robust standard errors is a solution. However, OLS may remain still inefficient (Cipollina and Salvatici, 2010). Estimates displayed in considered studies included in filedrawer may be dependent. To take account for this, 'robust with cluster' procedure is adopted, adjusting standard errors for intra-study correlation (Sterne et al., 2000; Macaskill et al., 2001).

4.2.2. Results

As mentioned in Egger *et al.* (1997), FAT is characterized by a low power. To take account for the fact we do not have a necessarily large sample of effect sizes at hand, we thus proceed to FAT at a 10 percent level.

First, as to FAT, estimates in column one of Table 3a report a negative estimated β_1 that indicates under estimation of ME's effect (at a 10 percent significance level). Second, concerning PET, estimated β_0 shows evidence for a positive impact of ME because estimated β_0 is 0.28 and is significant at a 5 percent level.

	1 1	-	-		-
Estimated	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
parameter					
Standard Error of estimated effect of ME	-0.0443670* (0.062)	-0.0427752* (0.068)	-0.0427152* (0.061)	-0.0425464** (0.044)	-0.0411015** (0.040)
Intercept	0.2840413** (0.011)	0.2647515** (0.018)	0.2568246** (0.019)	0.2402048** (0.014)	0.2252780** (0.012)
Observations	468	464	460	447	422
R-squared	0.020	0.028	0.032	0.044	0.068

Table 3a. Marginal employment effect and publication bias. Funnel asymmetry and precision effect testing.

Source: Author's compilation (Table 1 and references) and computations.

Scope: all articles included in the meta-regression analysis, excluding at least observations with non-usable information of moderators or missing SE of estimated effects of marginal employment.

Notes: effect size is the explained variable. Estimated coefficient for standard error of estimated effect of marginal employment is considered to test for funnel asymmetry; estimated intercept is used to test for genuine empirical effect. Robust p-value within parentheses, using standard errors clustered at the article level. *** (resp. ** or *) stands for significance at a 1% (resp. 5% or 10%) level. Detailed results: results for col (1) hold when excluding observations with non-usable information and missing values for SE of estimated effect of ME, for col (2) as well as with 0.5 pct of lowest / highest values of estimated effect of marginal employment, or for col (4) with 2.5 pct of lowest / highest values of estimated effect of marginal employment.

Since of low statistical power for these tests, we consider robustness checks estimating parameters of the same equation, considering restricted samples: for column (2) (resp. column (3); column (4); column (5)), we also exclude from main sample observations with 0.5 (resp. 1 percent; 2.5 or 5 percent) of lowest / highest values of estimated effect of marginal employment. Results remain the same.

4.2.3. Alternative specification

As an alternative estimation to (1), weighted least squares (WLS) may also be applied to obtain efficient estimates (Maddala, 1977). Dividing (1) by SE_i , the following equation is thus estimated:

$$t_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (1 / SE_i) + \varepsilon_i \tag{2}$$

where t_j is the conventional *t-value* for b_j . Note that the intercept and slope coefficients are reversed, and the independent variable becomes the inverse of its previous incarnation.

effect testing. <u>vz Estimation of equation with standardized variables</u> .							
Estimated	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
parameter							
Inverted standard error of estimated effect of marginal employment	0.0634033 (0.118)	0.0664310 (0.117)	0.0673777 (0.117)	0.0903101 (0.134)	0.1317005 (0.179)		
Intercept	1.1172471 (0.239)	1.0961375 (0.248)	1.1141026 (0.235)	1.0458698 (0.266)	0.9585318 (0.347)		
Observations	468	464	460	447	422		
R-squared	0.030	0.034	0.035	0.073	0.201		

Table 3b. Marginal employment effect and publication bias. Funnel asymmetry and precision effect testing. V2-Estimation of equation with standardized variables.

Source: Author's compilation (Table 1 and references) and computations.

Scope: all articles included in the meta-regression analysis, excluding at least observations with non-usable information of moderators or missing SE of estimated effects of marginal employment.

Notes: ratio of size to its standard error is the explained variable. Estimated coefficient for inverted standard error of estimated effect of marginal employment is considered to test for existence of genuine empirical effect; estimated intercept is used to test for publication bias. Robust p-value within parentheses, using standard errors clustered at the article level. *** (resp. ** or *) stands for significance at a 1% (resp. 5% or 10%) level. Detailed results: results for col (1) hold when excluding observations with non-usable information and missing values for SE of estimated effect of ME, for col (2) as well as with 0.5 pct of lowest / highest values of estimated effect of marginal employment, or for col (4) with 2.5 pct of lowest / highest values of estimated effect of marginal employment, or for col (5) with 5 pct of lowest / highest values of estimated effect of marginal employment.

Corresponding results are reported in Table 3b. We do not find any evidence both for publication bias (estimated β_0 is positive but not significant) and for genuine empirical effect (estimated β_1 is still positive but NS). The power of these test remains low. Besides, we still do not consider further heterogeneity.

5. Multivariate MRA. Estimated equation and results.

Through FAT and PET, we find evidence for both publication bias and genuine empirical effect for the effect of ME on regular employment. So far, we haven't considered heterogeneity among the studies. Table 2 shows that effect sizes seem to differ according to several features of articles included in the dataset.

5.1. Identification

The aim of this section is to take account for heterogeneity of studies. The multivariate MRA generalizes the FAT-PET approach, adding "moderators", *ie.* K (often dummy) variables Z_{jk} coding and characterizing for features of articles j (e_j is the new - meta-regression - error term):

$$b_{j} = \beta_{1} + \beta_{0}SE_{j} + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k}Z_{jk} + e_{j}$$
(3)

In this equation, coefficients of moderators refer *ceteris paribus* to difference in terms of estimated effect of ME between studies that are characterized by the given criterion ($Z_k = 1$) and the reference group. In this case, β_0 represents the 'true' value of the ME causal effect, once heterogeneity of studies is considered and corrected for publication bias (represented by β_1) that is measured for the reference group ($Z_k = 0$).

5.2. Findings

While still considering clustered standard errors at the study level, we use OLS to estimate parameters of (3). We consider several specifications. Since there are a lot of qualitative features characterizing articles, some multicollinearity problems may be account for. We thus include / exclude some set of variables from some estimated equations. Table 4 reports these results.

First, the empirical effect sizes (estimated effects of ME) are largely explained by the heterogeneity of studies. Indeed, a large of characteristics of considered articles included in our dataset are *ceteris paribus* significantly correlated to estimated ME's effects. This is the case for data sources (larger values when the year of the survey is 2001, or where JS in the sample is rather old – 40-47 years old), for the type ME that is experienced (smaller values for part-time, but larger for short full-time ME experience), for individual features of JS (larger values for blue collar workers), for control variables considered while estimating ME effect (larger values if duration dependence or entitlement to UI benefits is account for, if seasonal dummies are included; smaller values if qualification of JS as well as number of months as unemployed is controlled for); for the econometric estimator under consideration (smaller values are obtained through matching). Overall, R-squared of corresponding regressions amount to more than 0.3 (compared to 0.03 for FAT-PET).

Second, focusing on the existence of publication bias, we see that estimated intercept is not statistically significantly different from zero. It indicates no publication bias for the reference group.

Third, we look at genuine empirical effect. Estimated β_0 is positive and significant. ME increases probability of finding a regular job from by about 17 percentage points, ranging from 0.14 to 0.45, irrespective of publication selection and heterogeneity of studies.

Explanatory variable / Specification	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Intercept	0.3202497***	0.2665007**	0.4599339**	0.3825761***	0.1676723	0.1921848*
	(0.001)	(0.036)	(0.013)	(0.000)	(0.108)	(0.093)
Inverted precision of impact of ME	0.04.600 0.	0.001		0.00110.00		0.00110.00
Squared error of impact of ME	-0.0168037	0.0017758	0.0006788	0.0211969	0.0238905	0.0211969
	(0.632)	(0.970)	(0.985)	(0.651)	(0.540)	(0.651)
Data sources:						
Average year of the survey:						
1993-1998	-0.4151138**		0.2186798	0.1868434	0.6095018***	0.4741091**
	(0.016)		(0.311)	(0.173)	(0.000)	(0.018)
1999-2000	-0.2623435			0.4113292	0.1099156	0.1281229
	(0.143)			(0.185)	(0.632)	(0.634)
2001	-0.5439909**	-0.8119419***	-0.8126776***	-0.8029910***	-0.8533536***	-0.8029910***
	(0.038)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
2002-2012	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Country of the survey:						
Austria	-	-	-0.2665546	-0.6220563	-0.4263643	-0.3872871
			(0.276)	(0.136)	(0.280)	(0.418)
Belgium	1.3500295***	-	-	-	-	-
	(0.003)					
Denmark	0.1825318	-	-	-	-	-
	(0.646)					
Finland	0.9032360*	-	-	-	-	-
	(0.090)					
France	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Germany	0.2435198	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4. Multivariate Meta-Regression Analysis of the effect of marginal employment on finding a regular job.

Norge	(0.422)					
Noige	0.7000002	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss	0.4735410***	-	-	-	-	-0.0384262
Average age of the JS:	(0.000)					(0.902)
20-32 years old	0.2764843		-0.1644459	-0.1118453	-0.0129895 (0.956)	0.0522978 (0.838)
34-37 years old	-0.0538394	-0.3021159* (0.065)	-0.2075257**	-	-	-
38 years old	Ref.	(0.000) <i>Ref</i> .	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
39 years old	-	-0.0540572	-	0.0413900	0.0582703 (0.482)	0.0087017 (0.897)
40-47 years old	0.5347721** (0.037)	0.6429050** (0.017)	0.5424848*** (0.009)	0.5156469*** (0.000)	0.7551680** (0.025)	0.7370478** (0.043)
Kind of regular job: full-time equivalent	-0.0729865	-0.0615102	-0.0789047	-0.0664068	-0.0258454	-0.0664068
Type of Marginal Employment:	(0.241)	(0.162)	(0.229)	(0.268)	(0.129)	(0.268)
Type of activity for ME:			· · · ·	· · · · ·		
All kinds	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Part-time work	-0.7011265	-0.1119162	-0.3462544**	-0.0383290	-0.4774897***	-0.4236593***
Short fulltime work	(0.108) -0.1209852 (0.774)	(0.146) 0.4616011*** (0.000)	(0.047) 0.2292478 (0.183)	(0.797) 0.5367464*** (0.002)	(0.000) 0.0963844 (0.156)	(0.001) 0.1514161 (0.147)
Date for the start of the ME after	(0.774)	(0.000)	(0.105)	(0.002)	(0.150)	(0.1 ± 7)
beginning of the unemployment spell:						
<i>All dates</i>	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
0 to 6 months after	-0.2426410 (0.131)	-0.1514583 (0.294)	-0.1498810 (0.201)	-0.1582831 (0.272)	-	-0.1582831 (0.272)
7 to 12 months after	-0.0058697 (0.973)	0.0848072 (0.612)	0.0850629 (0.523)	0.0654378 (0.568)	-	0.0654378 (0.568)

13 to 36 months after	0.0355297 (0.835)	0.0327271 (0.834)	0.0440407 (0.646)	0.0072732 (0.953)	-	0.0072732 (0.953)
Time horizon considered for measuring ME's effect:	(*****)	(* *)		()		()
All time horizons	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Short run	-0.2444908	-0.1581561	-0.1673743	-	-	-
	(0.298)	(0.467)	(0.452)			
Long run	0.1299071	0.2260529	0.2170916	-	-	-
	(0.600)	(0.334)	(0.359)			
<u>Type of JS for whom ME's effect is</u> estimated:						
Gender of JS:						
All genders	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Men	0.0230602	-0.0297371	-	-	-	-
	(0.846)	(0.818)				
Women	-0.0083327	-0.0506659	-	-	-	-
	(0.944)	(0.699)				
Age of JS:						
All ages	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Junior (less than 30)	-0.0307341	-0.0395341	-	-0.0344093	-0.0304406	-0.0344093
	(0.847)	(0.806)		(0.784)	(0.765)	(0.784)
Middle age	-0.0868374	-0.0908262	-	-0.0858845	-0.0890685	-0.0858845
	(0.643)	(0.628)		(0.609)	(0.540)	(0.609)
Senior (more than 50)	0.0868711	0.0805565	-	0.0705193	0.0726583	0.0705193
	(0.740)	(0.766)		(0.788)	(0.755)	(0.788)
Socio-professional categories:						
All SPC	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Workers	0.1491633	0.1591120	0.1678416**	0.1648354*	0.1687593***	0.1648354*
	(0.242)	(0.192)	(0.029)	(0.055)	(0.001)	(0.055)
Employees	0.0167473	0.0131567	0.0262462	0.0186280	0.0261513	0.0186280
	(0.905)	(0.931)	(0.645)	(0.891)	(0.798)	(0.891)
Technicians	-0.0415044	-0.0496546	-0.0351091	-0.0443159	-0.0355995	-0.0443159

	(0.790)	(0.770)	(0.618)	(0.772)	(0.770)	(0.772)
Executives	0.1197492	-0.0090039	0.0300516	-0.0035811	0.0051470	-0.0035811
	(0.570)	(0.962)	(0.823)	(0.984)	(0.972)	(0.984)
Other qualification	-0.1633882	-0.1712782	-0.1567481*	-0.1656676*	-0.1569135**	-0.1656676*
	(0.259)	(0.218)	(0.078)	(0.065)	(0.032)	(0.065)
Education:						
All education	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Low education	0.2989806	0.3013382	0.3084489	0.3170034	-	0.3170034
	(0.582)	(0.581)	(0.548)	(0.547)		(0.547)
High education	-0.0599195	-0.0415533	-0.0325812	-0.0304918	-	-0.0304918
	(0.745)	(0.820)	(0.824)	(0.842)		(0.842)
Past E/U history:						
Employability						
All unemployment experiences	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Low employability	0.0122596	0.0002400	0.0171643	-0.0338893	-	-0.0338893
	(0.944)	(0.999)	(0.882)	(0.785)		(0.785)
High employability	-0.0552682		-0.0359658	-0.1088976	-	-0.1088976
	(0.634)		(0.722)	(0.184)		(0.184)
Past earnings as employed:						
All earnings	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Low earnings	0.0886826	0.0495926	0.0728038	-0.0090339	-	-0.0090339
	(0.685)	(0.828)	(0.612)	(0.959)		(0.959)
High earnings	-0.1444612	-0.1315255	-0.1116646	-0.0042812	-	-0.0042812
	(0.321)	(0.347)	(0.205)	(0.954)		(0.954)
JS with or without UB:						
All (receive benefits or not)	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Receive benefits	0.2469239	0.2283999	0.2086094	0.2169902	-	0.2169902
	(0.379)	(0.351)	(0.371)	(0.364)		(0.364)
Not receive benefits	-0.2810376	-0.3118013	-0.3326456	-0.3352621	-	-0.3352621
	(0.412)	(0.401)	(0.393)	(0.378)		(0.378)
Industries for ME:						

All industries	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Metal industry	0.1130257	0.0951620	0.1126546***	0.0996140	0.1106303	0.0996140
	(0.434)	(0.529)	(0.000)	(0.357)	(0.188)	(0.357)
Manufacturing	0.0197873	-0.0186842	-0.0047379	-0.0544699	-0.0496566	-0.0544699
	(0.913)	(0.925)	(0.963)	(0.760)	(0.728)	(0.760)
Construction	-0.1063319	-0.1253181	-0.1133375	-0.1387154	-0.1394256	-0.1387154
	(0.601)	(0.540)	(0.396)	(0.432)	(0.365)	(0.432)
Trade	0.0263500	0.0147200	0.0270815	0.0069917	0.0156964	0.0069917
	(0.863)	(0.924)	(0.743)	(0.957)	(0.883)	(0.957)
Transp./ Accomod/ Finance./Scientif Act	-0.0726513	-0.1143418	-0.1097315	-0.1908848	-0.1929691	-0.1908848
	(0.704)	(0.603)	(0.498)	(0.366)	(0.198)	(0.366)
Other services (red)	-0.1387229	-0.1519471	-0.1474513	-0.1873659	-0.1920639	-0.1873659
	(0.416)	(0.387)	(0.270)	(0.228)	(0.105)	(0.228)
Considered control variables:						
Duration dependence	-	0.5586712***	0.6140340***	0.6816094***	0.5794746***	0.5496662***
		(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Seasonal dummies	-	0.2655901	0.1840702		0.5739962***	0.5587823**
		(0.342)	(0.170)		(0.000)	(0.018)
Nationality	-	0.0430254	0.2051481	0.3275842***	-	-
		(0.716)	(0.215)	(0.009)		
Mother tongue	-	-	-	-	-0.1050801	-
					(0.707)	
Number of children	-	0.4886229**	0.3109414***	-0.0253402	0.1322434	0.1025437
		(0.023)	(0.000)	(0.828)	(0.300)	(0.423)
Health	-	-	-0.1678526	0.2889443	-	-
			(0.465)	(0.327)		
Qualification	-	-0.5014136***	-0.7441568***	-0.7140849***	-0.8277687***	-0.7847109***
		(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Employment history (hours worked) _	-	-0.2836508*		-0.0281369	0.0880345	0.0909264
		(0.085)		(0.656)	(0.276)	(0.456)
Number of months as unemployed	-	-0.1531744*	-0.2191177	-0.2010159	-0.4248161**	-0.3785273**

Being entitled to UI	-	(0.092)	(0.224)	(0.198) 0.0805208 (0.313)	(0.012) 0.5699144^{***} (0.000)	(0.024) 0.5412385*** (0.000)
Local labor market	-	0.4377671 (0.181)	-	-	-	-
Local unemployment rate	-	-0.6157660** (0.036)	-0.1619930 (0.441)	-0.0804457 (0.453)	-0.0174064 (0.917)	-0.0057603 (0.977)
No control	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Estimator						
Controlling for unobserved	-0.0803835 (0.313)	-0.0866862 (0.393)	-0.0845178 (0.275)	-0.0882702 (0.227)	-0.0933690 (0.185)	-0.0882702 (0.227)
Type of model:						
Matching	0.4577303 (0.238)	0.0182101 (0.911)	-0.1036131 (0.212)	-0.2042129** (0.020)	-0.2226379** (0.021)	-0.2042129** (0.020)
Timing of events	0.2370962	-0.0829060	-0.0981995	-0.1053703	-0.1002881	-0.1053703
Other estimator Estimand	(0.119) <i>Ref.</i>	(0.002) <i>Ref.</i>	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	(0.125) <i>Ref.</i>
Average treatment effect	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Average treatment effect on the treated	-0.6384690* (0.082)	-0.0934857 (0.494)	-	0.0377556 (0.642)	0.0562945 (0.531)	0.0377556 (0.642)
Publication features				()		
Year of publication						
1999-2008	-	0.3397593* (0.054)	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-0.2911290	-	-	-	-
2013	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
2014-2016	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
2017-2021	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.

Field of research:						
Labor area	-	0.0238284	-0.0954618	-0.4263987	-0.2127436	-0.2488873
		(0.823)	(0.477)	(0.103)	(0.244)	(0.268)
General area	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Observations	468	468	468	468	468	468
R-squared	0.360	0.370	0.369	0.336	0.302	0.336

Source: Author's compilation (Table 1 and references) and computations. Scope: all articles included in the meta-regression analysis, excluding at least observations with non-usable information of moderators or missing SE of estimated effects of marginal employment. Notes: effect size is the explained variable. Estimated coefficient for standard error of estimated effect of marginal employment is considered to test for funnel asymmetry; estimated intercept is used to test for genuine empirical effect. Robust p-value within parentheses, using standard errors clustered at the article level. *** (resp. ** or *) stands for significance at a 1% (resp. 5% or 10%) level.

5.3. Robustness

As for FAT/PET in section 4, there is an alternative to account further for heteroscedasticity. Indeed, WLS may be used. To proceed, we have to divide all the variables of previous equation by the effect size standard error (SE_j) and consider the following equation (Stanley *et al.*, 2008):

$$t_{j} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1}(1 / SE_{j}) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k} (Z_{jk} / SE_{j}) + v_{j}$$
(4)

This time, β_l represents the 'true' value of the impact of ME on finding regular job, once heterogeneity of studies is taken into account for publication bias (represented by β_0) that is measured for the reference group (Havranek and Irsova, 2011). v_j is the meta-regression disturbance term (unobserved heterogeneity).

We consider several sets of moderators, the same for both kinds of equations, (3) and (4). Three kinds of samples are also considered: (a) with initial restrictions, (b,c,d) dropping 0.5 percent (respectively 1 percent, respectively 2.5 percent) of smallest / largest values of estimated effect sizes / estimated effect of ME.

Our results are the following. First, heterogeneity of studies still helps in explaining effect sizes. Whatever the kind of regression, R-squared is quite large, slightly greater in standardized regressions than in regression using variables in levels. Plenty of features explain the size of estimated ME's effect. Second, there is still no evidence for publication bias for the individual of reference. Third, overall, while being larger when considering standardized regressions, ME finally increases the probability to find a regular job on average by 32 to 40 percentage points, considering either regression with variables in level, or with standardized variables.

5.4. Discussion

The FAT-MRA multiple regressions give evidence for a causal effect for JS of marginal employment on their probability to find a regular job. The estimated effect of ME is around 0.30. This is of significant magnitude and in the MRA literature corresponds to the 'true' or 'genuine' empirical effect of the interest variable (Stanley, 2005). Hence, ME increases for JS the probability to find a regular job on average by 30 percent.

On the other hand, the 0.30 estimate is slightly larger than that from the average effect size provided by the articles included in the file drawer under consideration for this evaluation (*i.e.* 0.21, see Table 1), but not significantly different because its values range from 0.14 to 0.45. Moreover, Table 1 reports large ranges of values for estimated impacts in every papers of the file drawer: 12 out of the 16 studies report both negative and positive estimated effect for ME on regular employment. This conclusion is a support maintaining this type of approach to activate passive expenditure.

Besides, descriptive statistics in Table 2 show that a large number of moderators are significantly related to the estimated coefficient of effect of ME. In particular, when controlling for moderators, R-squared jumped from 0.03 to 0.35 or even twice its value, following the considered econometric specification and estimation method. Hence, the heterogeneity of studies explains a large part of the variation in the coefficient of parental transmission of education in related empirical studies. Moreover, there is hardly any evidence for publication bias.

Finally our results show it was important to consider meta-regression analysis to provide new evidence on the causal effect of ME on the probability for JS to find a regular job.

Explanatory variables / Specifications	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Intercept	0.2366692**	0.3541572***	0.4599339**	0.2301570***	0.2256612***
	(0.020)	(0.000)	(0.013)	(0.006)	(0.009)
Inverted precision of impact of ME					
Squared error of impact of ME	0.0019949	0.0225677	0.0006788	-0.0220398	-0.0250440
-	(0.966)	(0.626)	(0.985)	(0.170)	(0.157)
Control variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	476	476	468	447	447
R-squared	0.381	0.348	0.369	0.596	0.596

Table 5a. Multivariate Meta-Regression Analysis of the effect of marginal employment on finding a regular job. Part 1. Using level of variables.

Source: Author's compilation (Table 1 and references) and computations.

Scope: all articles included in the meta-regression analysis, excluding at least observations with non-usable information of moderators or missing SE of estimated effects of marginal employment.

Notes: effect size is the explained variable. Estimated coefficient for standard error of estimated effect of marginal employment is considered to test for funnel asymmetry; estimated intercept is used to test for genuine empirical effect. Robust p-value within parentheses, using standard errors clustered at the article level. ******* (resp. ****** or *****) stands for significance at a 1% (resp. 5% or 10%) level. Precision concerning the sample considered: results for col (1) and (2) hold when excluding observations with missing values for SE of estimated effect of ME, for col (3) as well as with 0.5 pct of lowest / highest values of estimated effect of marginal employment, for col (4) and (5) with 1 pct of lowest / highest values of estimated effect of marginal employment. Set of control variables includes: institutional context (countries); the kind of survey under considered in (average year, kind of JS surveyed); the type of marginal employment (short-full time, part-time work; industry); timeline (date of entry in ME, horizon considered after ME to evaluate); individual features of JS for whom the effect is estimated (age, gender, education, qualification); past experience of JS on job market (employability, benefit from UI); econometric identification (matching / timing of events; estimand); publication features (year; scope of research).

Table 5b. Multivariate Meta-Regression Analysis of the effect of marginal employment on finding a regular job. Part 2. Weighted regressions (standardized variables).

Explanatory variables / Specifications	(1)	(2)	(5)	(7)	(9)
Intercept	-0.6282967	-0.9625682	-0.4515558	-0.5175518	-0.5297714
	(0.232)	(0.626)	(0.399)	(0.393)	(0.393)
Precision of estimated impact of ME					
Inverted squared error of impact of ME	0.4516983	0.5425354***	0.5248477**	0.4627899**	0.4631274*
	(0.113)	(0.000)	(0.013)	(0.048)	(0.053)
Control variables:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	476	476	468	447	447
R-squared	0.742	0.352	0.708	0.701	0.701

Source: Author's compilation (Table 1 and references) and computations.

Scope: all articles included in the meta-regression analysis, excluding at least observations with non-usable information of moderators or missing SE of estimated effects of marginal employment.

Notes: effect size is the explained variable. Estimated intercept is considered to test for funnel asymmetry; estimated coefficient for inverted standard error of estimated effect of marginal employment is used to test for genuine empirical effect. Robust p-value within parentheses, using standard errors clustered at the article level. *** (resp. ** or *) stands for significance at a 1% (resp. 5% or 10%) level. Precision concerning the sample considered: results for col (1) and (2) hold when excluding observations with missing values for SE of estimated effect of ME, for col (3) to (6) as well as with 0.5 pct of lowest / highest values of estimated effect of marginal employment, for col (7) to (9) with 1 pct of lowest / highest values of estimated effect of marginal employment. Set of control variables includes: institutional context (countries); the kind of survey under consideration (average year, kind of JS surveyed); the type of marginal employment (short-full time, part-time work; industry); timeline (date of entry in ME, horizon considered after ME to evaluate); individual features of JS for whom the effect is estimated (age, gender, education, qualification); past experience of JS on job market (employability, benefit from UI); econometric identification (matching / timing of events; estimand); publication features (year, scope of research).

6. Conclusion

In this article we consider policy that aim at bringing job seekers back to regular work. We focus on marginal employment, *i.e.* the possibility for job seekers to practice part-time or short fulltime employment. This device is considered as a mean to activate passive expenditure, while representing a way for JS to go back to regular full-time employment.

Indeed, at the end of the 2000s, there was a serious economic contraction, notably over the years 2008 and 2009. At the same time, there was a huge increase in full-time unemployment, as well as in the number of JS who practice marginal employment. A plunge in global trade was another sign of this economic situation. Worldwide, the volume of trade in goods and services fell by 12% in 2009, according to the WTO. One of the major consequences of flexibilization of labor markets since the 1980s has been the expansion of "special forms of employment", like fixed-term contracts (FTC), or temporary part-time work.

Marginal employment is a worldwide device that expands at the same time. In this context, an economic literature had developed to deal with the efficiency of marginal employment. From a theoretical point of view, several conditions to be met for the device to be successful. Empirical evidence shows also ambiguous findings.

The originality of our paper is to be complementary to existing empirical paper dealing with this matter. Exploiting heterogeneity of articles to run a meta-regression analysis using worldwide articles that aim at evaluating the effect of such a device on finding a regular job is used, we show that, in spite of heterogeneity of studies and of potential publication bias, this particular form of employment seems to enhance the probability of job seekers to go out of unemployment and find a regular job by about 30 percentage points.

Several studies evaluating the effects of reduced activity on the return to work of unemployed individuals also examine its effects on working conditions, particularly salary or the type of employment contract (fixed-term or permanent) characterizing the jobs of individuals leaving unemployment. In future research, it would be interesting to conduct an analysis in this area.

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Appendices.

Table A1. Summary statistics of dependent and explanatory variables of the meta-regression model.

Variable	Y : 11		M	C(1 D
	Variable	Variable Description	Mean	Std. Dev.
Latimated impact of Mil. - Latimate of the first of the marginal employment. 0.39 0.392 Testitics of stimules - Samuel in Latistic association to the first size. 193 192 Mets independent Variables - Estimate's neuronal in the first size precision. 12.897 19.152 Extra counces? - Is if the yard of the sarvey is betw. 1993-1998. 0.166 0.389 1993-1992 - Liff the yard of the sarvey is betw. 1993-000. 0.277 0.446 2001 - Liff the yard of the sarvey is betw. 1993-000. 0.274 0.446 2001 - Liff the yard of the sarvey is betw. 1993-000. 0.274 0.446 2001 - Liff the yard of the sarvey is betw. 1993-000. 0.274 0.446 2001 - Liff the county of the sarvey is betw. 1993-000. 0.274 0.446 2001 - Liff the county of the sarvey is betw. 1992-000. 0.274 0.446 2001 - Liff the county of the sarvey is betw. 1992-000. 0.274 0.446 2001 - Liff the county of the sarvey is betward. 0.088 0.238 2001 - Liff the county of the sarvey is betward. 0.103 <td< td=""><td>Meta-dependent variable</td><td></td><td>0.00</td><td>0.503</td></td<>	Meta-dependent variable		0.00	0.503
1-statics of estimated effect? -Stodent state. 1.955 7.011 Meat-indegradient variables Estimated standard error of effect of the marginal employment 1.092 1.88 Fastimate's accuracy* = Estimated standard error of effect of the marginal employment 1.092 1.88 Average year of the survey: - 1.1 fib eyar of the survey is betw. 1993-1998. 0.186 0.389 1999-2000 = 1.1 fib eyar of the survey is betw. 1993-1998. 0.186 0.333 0.472 Country of the survey: - 1.1 fib eyar of the survey is betw. 1993-1998. 0.088 0.283 Belgium - 1.1 fib eyar of the survey is betw. 1993-1998. 0.088 0.283 Belgium - 1.1 fib eyar of the survey is betw. 1993-1998. 0.088 0.283 Belgium - 1.1 fib eyar of the survey is betw. 1993-1998. 0.088 0.283 Belgium - 1.1 fib eyar of the survey is betw. 1993-1998. 0.018 0.228 France - 1.1 fib eyar of the survey is betw. 1993-1998. 0.026 0.228 France - 1.1 fib eyar of the survey is the survey is betw. 1993-1993 0.224 0.418	Estimated impact of ME	= Estimate of the effect of the marginal employment.	0.236	0.592
Meter-independent varuables = Fatimate's scalar of effect of the marginal employment 1.092 1.88 Inverse of SE of ME's effect = Inverted standard error (effect of the marginal employment 1.092 1.88 Average year of the survey: = 1, if the year of the survey is heav. 1993-1998. 0.186 0.389 1993-1999-2000 = 1, if the year of the survey is heav. 1992-2000. 0.207 0.406 2001 = 1, if the year of the survey is 2002-2012. 0.333 0.472 Country of the survey: = 1, if the country of the survey is 2002-2012. 0.333 0.472 Country of the survey: = 1, if the country of the survey is 2002-2012. 0.333 0.472 Country of the survey: = 1, if the country of the survey is 100-2012. 0.333 0.472 Austria = 1, if the country of the survey is 100-2012. 0.369 0.233 Pinnandk = 1, if the country of the survey is 100-2012. 0.267 0.443 Germany = 1, if the country of the survey is 20-32 0.656 5.755 20-32 years old = 1, if the country of the survey is 20-32 0.2656 5.755 20-32 years old	T-statics of estimated effect ^a	= Student t-statistic associated to the effect size.	1.935	7.011
Listmute's accuratey' = Fatmaka shaund error of effect size previous 1,092 1,88 Data sources: 1,995 19,152 Average year of the survey: 1,16 be yaar of the survey is betw. 1993-1998. 0,186 0.389 1999-2000 1, if the yaar of the survey is betw. 1993-1998. 0,186 0.333 0.472 2002-2012 -1, if the yaar of the survey is betw. 1993-1000. 0.274 0.446 2002-2012 -1, if the county of the survey is 0.012. 0.333 0.472 Country of the survey: -1, if the county of the survey is Austria. 0.088 0.283 Belgium -1, if the county of the survey is Mellow. 0.058 0.233 Dermark -1, if the county of the survey is Fatmal. 0.068 0.233 France -1, if the county of the survey is Austria. 0.162 0.367 Norge =1, if the county of the survey is County of the survey is Austria. 0.103 0.304 Average age of the JS: -1, if the county of the survey is Austria. 0.103 0.343 Systes =1, if the county of the survey is Austria. 0.103 0.343	Meta-independent variables		4.000	1.00
Inverse of SE of ME's effect Inverse is between the survey is the survey i	Estimate's accuracy ⁶	= Estimated standard error of effect of the marginal employment	1.092	1.88
Data sources: - 1993-1998 = 1, if the year of the survey is betw. 1993-1998. 0.186 0.389 1999-2000 = 1, if the year of the survey is betw. 1993-1998. 0.207 0.406 2001 = 1, if the year of the survey is betw. 1993-2000. 0.274 0.406 2002-2012 = 1, if the year of the survey is Austria. 0.078 0.233 Country of the survey: - 0.0186 0.233 Demmark = 1, if the country of the survey is Austria. 0.068 0.233 Demmark = 1, if the country of the survey is Martin. 0.068 0.233 Demmark = 1, if the country of the survey is Martin. 0.068 0.233 Demmark = 1, if the country of the survey is Martin. 0.065 0.228 Swiss = 1, if the country of the survey is Martin. 0.017 0.13 Swiss = 1, if the country of the survey is Martin. 0.020 0.224 0.418 34.37 years old = 1, if the average year of the 3 is the survey is 33 0.212 0.224 0.413 34.9 years old = 1, if the average year of the 3 is in the survey is 34.37 0.199 0.399 39 yearu	Inverse of SE of ME's effect	= Inverted standard error (effect size precision).	12.897	19.152
Average get of the survey: -1, if the year of the survey is heav. 1993-1998. 0.186 0.389 1999-2000 -1, if the year of the survey is heav. 1993-2000. 0.277 0.406 2001 -1, if the year of the survey is heav. 1993-2000. 0.274 0.446 2002-2012 -1, if the year of the survey is 2002-2012. 0.333 0.472 Country of the survey: -1, if the country of the survey is heaving. 0.058 0.233 Belgium -1, if the country of the survey is heaving. 0.068 0.233 Denmark -1, if the country of the survey is heaving. 0.026 0.443 Germinay -1, if the country of the survey is heaving. 0.227 0.443 Germinay -1, if the country of the survey is heaving. 0.247 0.443 Germinay -1, if the country of the survey is Average. 0.017 0.133 0.304 Average age of the JS: -1, if the country of the survey is Average. 0.017 0.133 0.244 0.443 3-37 years old -1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 30 1.56 3.656 5.755 20.32 0.234 <	Data sources:			
1939.1998 = 1, if the surver is kew. 1993-1998. 0.186 0.380 1999-2000 = 1, if the surver is kew. 1993-2002. 0.207 0.406 2001 - 1, if the surver y 2001. 0.274 0.446 2002-2012 = 1, if the county of the survey is 2002-2012. 0.333 0.472 Country of the survey: austria 0.058 0.283 Belgium = 1, if the country of the survey is 3002-2012. 0.068 0.283 Dermark = 1, if the country of the survey is Austria. 0.068 0.283 Belgium = 1, if the country of the survey is famace. 0.267 0.443 Germary = 1, if the country of the survey is famace. 0.267 0.443 Norge = 1, if the country of the survey is famace. 0.162 0.304 Average age of the JS: 0.103 0.103 0.304 Average age of the JS: 36.656 5.755 20-32 years old = 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 30 1.56 .36 39 years old = 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-47 0.203 0.216 0.413 39 years old = 1, if the average year of the	Average year of the survey:			
1999-2000 -1, if the year of the survey is betw. 1999-2000. 0.207 0.406 2001 -1, if the year of the survey is 2002-2012. 0.333 0.472 Country of the survey: -1, if the country of the survey is Austria. 0.088 0.223 Belgium -1, if the country of the survey is Demma. 0.088 0.233 Denmark -1, if the country of the survey is Demma. 0.088 0.238 Finland -1, if the country of the survey is Imace. 0.162 0.369 France -1, if the country of the survey is Imace. 0.267 0.443 Average age of the JS: 0.11 the country of the survey is Varge. 0.017 0.13 Average age of the JS: 36.656 5.755 36.437 years old -1, if the country of the survey is 20-32 0.224 0.418 34-37 years old -1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 34-37 0.109 0.399 38 40-47 years old -1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-47 0.203 0.403 40-47 years old -1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-47 0.203 0.404 40-47 years old -1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-47<	1993-1998	= 1, if the year of the survey is betw. 1993-1998.	0.186	0.389
2001 -1, if the year of the survey 2001. 0.274 0.446 2002-2012 -1, if the year of the survey is 2002-2012. 0.333 0.472 Country of the survey: 3.033 0.472 Austria 0.058 0.233 Belgium -1, if the country of the survey is Belgium. 0.058 0.233 Demmark -1, if the country of the survey is Finate. 0.067 0.443 Germany -1, if the country of the survey is formate. 0.267 0.443 Norge -1, if the country of the survey is formate. 0.167 0.13 Swiss -1, if the country of the survey is 20-32 0.224 0.418 Average age of the JS: 36.656 5.755 20-32 years old -1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 3.0 0.218 0.417 Avarage age of the JS: -1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 3.0 0.218 0.418 Average age of the JS: -1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 3.0 0.218 0.413 J3 years old -1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 3.0 0.216 3.656 Gender	1999-2000	= 1, if the year of the survey is betw. 1999-2000.	0.207	0.406
2002-2012 = 1, if the year of the survey is 2002-2012. 0.333 0.472 Country of the survey: = 1, if the country of the survey is Austria. 0.0688 0.233 Belgium = 1, if the country of the survey is Dommark. 0.058 0.233 Finland = 1, if the country of the survey is Finland. 0.162 0.369 France = 1, if the country of the survey is Fance. 0.267 0.443 Germany = 1, if the country of the survey is Fance. 0.267 0.443 Average age of the JS: 20.32 years old = 1, if the country of the survey is Nage. 0.0103 0.304 Average age of the JS: 20.32 years old = 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 30.32 0.228 0.418 34-37 years old = 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 30.32 0.203 0.403 Gerder of JS in data: = 1, if the survey covers only momen 0.825 0.331 All kinds = 1, if the survey covers only momen 0.825 0.333 Kind of regular job: full-time equivalent 0.026 0.118 0.322 All kinds = 1, if the survey covers only	2001	= 1, if the year of the survey 2001.	0.274	0.446
Country of the survey: - i, if the country of the survey is Austria. 0.088 0.233 Belgium - i, if the country of the survey is Belgium. 0.068 0.233 Dermark - i, if the country of the survey is Flainal. 0.162 0.369 Finland - i, if the country of the survey is Finland. 0.162 0.369 Germany - i, if the country of the survey is Finland. 0.1017 0.13 Swiss - i, if the country of the survey is Nateria. 0.103 0.304 Average age of the JS: - 36.656 5.755 30.656 5.755 20-32 years old - i, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 34.37 0.199 0.399 38 years old - i, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40.477 0.203 0.403 6-inder of JS in data: - - i. if the survey covers only mem 0.825 0.381 Alkinds - i. if the survey covers only mem 0.026 0.158 0.223 Dyears old - i. if the survey c	2002-2012	= 1, if the year of the survey is 2002-2012.	0.333	0.472
Austria - L, if the country of the survey is Austria. 0.088 0.283 Belgium - L, if the country of the survey is Belgium. 0.058 0.233 Demmark - L, if the country of the survey is Demmark. 0.067 0.443 Germany - L, if the country of the survey is Finance. 0.267 0.443 Germany - L, if the country of the survey is Formace. 0.267 0.443 Norge - L, if the country of the survey is Formace. 0.267 0.443 Average age of the JS: - 0.017 0.13 Average age of the JS: - - 0.013 0.304 Average age of the JS: - - 0.665 5.755 20-32 years old - 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 343 0.218 0.413 34 years old - 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-47 0.203 0.403 Gender of JS in data: - 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-47 0.203 0.403 Moren - 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-47 0.203 0.4043 Type of Marginal Employment: -	Country of the survey:			
Belgium = 1, if the county of the survey is Belgium. 0.058 0.238 Finland = 1, if the county of the survey is Damank. 0.068 0.28 Finland = 1, if the county of the survey is Damank. 0.162 0.369 France = 1, if the county of the survey is Finace. 0.267 0.443 Norge = 1, if the county of the survey is Varge. 0.017 0.13 Swiss = 1, if the county of the survey is Austria. 0.103 0.304 Average age of the JS: 36.656 5.755 20-32 years old = 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 20-32 0.224 0.418 34-37 years old = 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 20-32 0.239 3.656 5.755 33 years old = 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 20-32 0.224 0.413 Gender of JS in data: 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39 .156 .363 40.47 years old = 1, if the survey covers only women 0.825 0.381 Miknds = 1, if the urvey covers only women 0.058 0.232 Type of activity for ME: -1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs 0.519 </td <td>Austria</td> <td>= 1, if the country of the survey is Austria.</td> <td>0.088</td> <td>0.283</td>	Austria	= 1, if the country of the survey is Austria.	0.088	0.283
Demmark = 1, if the country of the survey is Finland. 0.085 0.28 France 1, if the country of the survey is Finland. 0.162 0.369 France 1, if the country of the survey is Finland. 0.162 0.369 Swins 1, if the country of the survey is France. 0.267 0.443 Swins 1, if the country of the survey is Nage. 0.017 0.13 Swins 1, if the country of the survey is Nage. 0.013 0.304 Average age of the JS: 20-32 years old = 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 20-32 0.224 0.418 34-37 years old = 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 38 0.218 0.413 39 years old = 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39 1.56 .363 Gender of JS in data: - - .0118 0.223 0.240 0.418 Alk finds = 1, if the survey covers only men 0.058 0.233 0.431 Moren = 1, if the survey covers only men 0.018 0.232 Ype of Autiyity for ME: - - .0168	Belgium	= 1, if the country of the survey is Belgium.	0.058	0.233
Finland - 1, if the country of the survey is Finance. 0.267 0.443 Germany - 1, if the country of the survey is Norge. 0.017 0.13 Swiss - 1, if the country of the survey is Norge. 0.017 0.13 Swiss - 1, if the country of the survey is Norge. 0.017 0.13 20-32 years old - 1, if the country of the survey is Austia. 0.103 0.304 Average age of the JS: 36.656 5.755 0.224 0.418 34-37 years old - 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 34.37 0.199 0.399 39 years old - 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39 .156 .363 40-47 years old - 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39 .156 .363 Gender of JS in data: - -	Denmark	= 1, if the country of the survey is Denmark.	0.085	0.28
France= 1, if the country of the survey is France. 0.267 0.443 Germany= 1, if the country of the survey is Norge. 0.017 0.13 Norge= 1, if the country of the survey is Norge. 0.017 0.13 Average age of the JS:= 1, if the country of the survey is 20.32 0.224 0.415 20.32 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 34.37 0.199 0.399 $34 yars old$ = 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 34.37 0.201 0.443 39 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 34.37 0.203 0.403 30.4047 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39 1.56 $.363$ 30.4047 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39 $.156$ $.363$ 30.4047 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39 $.026$ $.0443$ 30.4047 0.203 0.403 0.403 0.403 Gender of JS in data:= 1, if the survey covers only women 0.058 0.233 Men= 1, if the survey covers only women 0.018 0.222 0.318 Type of Marginal Employment:= 1, if the ME refers to part-time work 0.4 0.49 All kinds= 1, if the ME refers to part-time work 0.44 0.49 Out for the start of the ME after beginning 0.51 0.519 0.55 Part-time work= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs 0.0519 0.231 Out for th	Finland	= 1, if the country of the survey is Finland.	0.162	0.369
Germany -1, if the country of the survey is Norge. 0.017 0.13 Norge -1, if the country of the survey is Norge. 0.017 0.13 Swiss -1, if the country of the survey is Norge. 0.017 0.13 20-32 years old -1, if the country of the survey is 20-32 0.224 0.418 34-37 years old -1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 30 0.199 0.399 38 years old -1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 38 0.218 0.413 39 years old -1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39 .156 .363 40-47 years old -1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-47 0.203 0.403 Gender of JS in data: - - - 1.16 the survey covers only mone 0.058 0.233 Moren -1, if the survey covers only mone 0.018 0.323 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.4 0.49 0.49 0.415 0.422 0.415 0.422 0.415 0.422 0.415 0.422 0.415 0.4 0.49	France	= 1, if the country of the survey is France.	0.267	0.443
Norge- 1, if the country of the survey is Norge.0.0170.13Swiss= 1, if the country of the survey is Norge.0.0170.13Average age of the JS:.36.6555.75520-32 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 20-320.2240.41834-37 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 34370.1990.39938 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 340.2180.41339 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-470.2030.40340-47 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-470.2030.403Gender of JS in data:- 1, if the survey covers mean and women0.8250.381Women- 1, if the survey covers only men0.0180.223- 1, if the survey covers only men0.0260.158Type of Aarginal Employment:- 1, if the regular job is full-time equivalent0.026Type of activity for ME:- 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.5190.5Part-time work- 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.233Of the unemployment spell:- 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.5980.49110 to 6 months after- 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.5190.511 the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0560.22310.422213 to 36 months after- 1, if the ME begins 10 to 6 months after beginning of US0.2110.422 <t< td=""><td>Germany</td><td>= 1, if the country of the survey is Germany.</td><td>0.22</td><td>0.415</td></t<>	Germany	= 1, if the country of the survey is Germany.	0.22	0.415
Swiss- 1, if the country of the survey is Austria.0.1030.304Average age of the JS:36.6565.75520-32 years old- 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 20.32 0.2240.41834.37 years old- 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 33 0.1990.39938 years old- 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 33 0.2180.41339 years old- 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39 0.1663.6340-47 years old- 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39 0.1663.6340-47 years old- 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40.47 0.2030.403Gender of JS in data:All kinds- 1, if the survey covers mean and women0.8250.381Women- 1, if the survey covers only women0.0260.158Vape of Marginal Employment:Type of activity for ME:All kinds- 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the begins of to 20.1180.2310.422To 12 months after- 1, if the ME begins 1 to 26 months after beginning of US0.2110.232To 12 months after- 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run- 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run- 1, if the effect of ME i	Norge	= 1, if the country of the survey is Norge.	0.017	0.13
Average age of the JS: 20-32 years old36.6565.75520-32 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 20-320.2240.41834-37 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 380.2180.41339 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 390.2180.41330 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 390.2180.41340-47 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-470.2030.403Gender of JS in data:= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-470.2030.403Men= 1, if the survey covers men and women0.8250.381Type of Tigular job: full-time equivalent= 1, if the survey covers only women0.0180.233Type of Marginal Employment:= 1, if the regular job is full-time equivalent0.0260.188Type of Atrivity for ME:= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.5190.5Part-time work= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273O to 6 months after= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US0.2110.32O to 5 months after= 1, if the ME begins 10 to 6 months after beginning of US0.2110.3213 to 36 months after= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.350.478Time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated or the lorg run0	Swiss	= 1, if the country of the survey is Austria.	0.103	0.304
20-32 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is $20-32$ 0.224 0.418 $34-37$ years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is $34-37$ 0.199 0.399 39 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 38 0.218 0.413 39 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39 1.56 $.363$ $40-47$ years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40.477 0.203 0.403 Gender of JS in data:= 1, if the survey covers mean and women 0.825 0.381 All kinds= 1, if the survey covers only women 0.058 0.233 Men= 1, if the survey covers only women 0.018 0.233 Type of Arginal Employment:Type of Marginal Employment: 0.118 0.322 Type of activity for ME:= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs 0.519 0.519 All kinds= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs 0.081 0.273 Date for the start of the ME after beginning of US 0.115 0.321 Ald acts= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US 0.218 0.442 0 to 6 months after= 1, if the ME begins 13 to 36 months after beginning of US 0.115 0.321 13 to 36 months after= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run 0.201 0.404 Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run 0.351 0.464 Time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender<	Average age of the JS:		36.656	5.755
34.37 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 34.37 0.1990.399 38 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 38 0.2180.413 39 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39 1.1563.63 40.47 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40.47 0.2030.403Gender of JS in data:=1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40.47 0.2030.403Men= 1, if the survey covers mean and women0.8250.381Vomen= 1, if the survey covers only women0.0580.233Men= 1, if the survey covers only men0.1180.322Type of Arginal Employment:= 1, if the regular job is full-time equivalent0.0260.151Type of activity for ME:= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.5190.5Part-time work= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273O to 6 months after= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.01150.32All dates= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US0.2130.422O to 6 months after= 1, if the ME begins 10 to 6 months after beginning of US0.2130.422Time horizon considered for measuring= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated in the long run0.350.478All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated in the long run0.	20-32 years old	= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 20-32	0.224	0.418
38 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 38 0.218 0.413 39 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39.156.36340-47 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-470.2030.403Gender of JS in data:All kinds= 1, if the survey covers only women0.0580.233MenType of Marginal Employment:Type of activity for ME:All kindsAll datesAll datesAll datesTo b morths afterTo b morths after <td>34-37 years old</td> <td>= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 34-37</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.399</td>	34-37 years old	= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 34-37	0.199	0.399
39 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 391.56.363 $40-47$ years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-470.2030.403Gender of JS in data:=1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-470.2030.403All kinds= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-470.2030.403Women= 1, if the survey covers mean and women0.8250.381Women= 1, if the survey covers only women0.0580.223Kind of regular job: full-time equivalent1, if the survey covers only men0.1180.322Type of Adriginal Employment:= 1, if the Regular job is full-time equivalent0.0260.158Type of Marginal Employment:= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.5190.5Part-time work= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of US0.5980.4910 to 6 months after= 1, if the ME begins 1 any date after beginning of US0.1150.3213 to 36 months after= 1, if the ME begins 13 to 36 months after beginning of US0.0160.2210.4227 to 12 months after= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run0.350.478All dires= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run0.35	38 years old	= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 38	0.218	0.413
40-47 years old= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-470.2030.403Gender of JS in data: All kinds= 1, if the survey covers mean and women0.8250.381Women= 1, if the survey covers only women0.0580.233Men= 1, if the survey covers only men0.1180.3222Kind of regular job: full-time equivalent0.0260.158Type of Marginal Employment: Type of Activity for ME:= 1, if the Erefers to all non atypical jobs0.5190.5All kinds= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US0.5980.491O to 6 months after To 12 months after All time horizon considered for measuring ME's effect:= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run Long run0.2010.401Long run All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run Long run All time horizons0.350.478All time horizons Type of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated: Gender of JS: All genders= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.4990.498Upper of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated: estimated:= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463	39 years old	= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 39	.156	.363
Gender of JS in data: All kinds= 1, if the survey covers mean and women0.825 0.381Women= 1, if the survey covers only women0.058 0.233Men= 1, if the survey covers only women0.018 0.322Kind of regular job: full-time equivalent0.026 0.1180.232Type of Marginal Employment: Type of Marginal Employment: Type of the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.519 0.50.5Part-time work= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.081 0.2730.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.081 0.273All dates= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US to 36 months after 1, if the ME begins 7 to 12 months after to 36 months after= 1, if the ME begins 10 to 6 months after beginning of US to 12 months after to 12 months after time horizon considered for measuring ME's effect: Short run Long run All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run to 35 to 36 months after to 350.491Type of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated: Gender of JS: All genders Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender to 3.10.464 to 4.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.31 to 4.63Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.226 to 3.1	40-47 years old	= 1, if the average year of the JS in the survey is 40-47	0.203	0.403
All kinds= 1, if the survey covers mean and women0.8250.381Women= 1, if the survey covers only women0.0580.233Men= 1, if the survey covers only women0.1180.322Kind of regular job: full-time equivalent1, if the survey covers only men0.0260.158Type of Marginal Employment:= 1, if the regular job is full-time equivalent0.0260.519Yart-time work= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.5190.5Part-time work= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell:= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.5980.491All dates= 1, if the ME begins 1 any date after beginning of US0.5980.4210.422I to 36 months after= 1, if the ME begins 1 to 26 months after beginning of US0.1150.32I to 36 months after= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.350.478All lime horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated is undefined0.4490.498Type of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated:= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female	Gender of JS in data:			
Women Men= 1, if the survey covers only women0.058 0.023 0.0280.233 0.028Kind of regular job: full-time equivalent= 1, if the survey covers only men0.118 0.322 0.1580.2260.158Type of Marginal Employment: Type of activity for ME: All kinds= 1, if the regular job is full-time equivalent0.068 0.0260.158Short fulltime work Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.519 0.50.5All dates 10 to 6 months after Time horizon considered for measuring ME's effect: Short run Long run All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run = 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run = 1, if the horizon at the effect is estimated: Gender of JS: All genders0.261 0.211 0.5190.519 0.5190.519 0.519Hung Men Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4044 0.499 0.4990.499 0.499	All kinds	= 1, if the survey covers mean and women	0.825	0.381
Men1, if the survey covers only men0,1180,322Kind of regular job: full-time equivalent0,0260,158Type of Marginal Employment:1, if the regular job is full-time equivalent0,0260,158Type of activity for ME:411 kinds= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0,40,49All kinds= 1, if the ME refers to part-time work0,40,490,273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell:= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0,5980,491All dates= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US0,2310,4227 to 12 months after= 1, if the ME begins 7 to 12 months after beginning of US0,1150,3213 to 36 months after= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0,2010,401Lorg run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run0,350,478All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0,4640,499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0,4640,499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0,310,463	Women	= 1, if the survey covers only women	0.058	0.233
Kind of regular job: full-time equivalent0.0260.158Type of Marginal Employment: Type of activity for ME: All kinds= 1, if the regular job is full-time equivalent0.0260.158All kinds= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.5190.50.5Part-time work= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US0.2310.42213 to 36 months after Time horizon considered for measuring ME's effect: Short run Long run All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run = 1, if the horizon at the effect of ME is evaluated is undefined0.4490.490Type of JS: All genders Men Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender = 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463	Men	= 1, if the survey covers only men	0.118	0.322
Type of Marginal Employment: Type of activity for ME:= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.610All kinds= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.5190.5Part-time work= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US0.5980.4910 to 6 months after 7 to 12 months after= 1, if the ME begins 0 to 6 months after beginning of US0.2310.42213 to 36 months after The horizon considered for measuring ME's effect: Short run Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run Gender of JS: All genders= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463	Kind of regular job: full-time equivalent	= 1, if the regular job is full-time equivalent	0.026	0.158
Die of anignation projectionType of activity for ME:All kindsPart-time workShort fulltime workDate for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell:All dates0 to 6 months after1 if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US0 to 6 months after1 if the ME begins 0 to 6 months after beginning of US0 to 6 months after1 if the ME begins 1 to 20 months after1 if the ME begins 1 to 20 months after2 i, if the ME begins 1 to 30 months after1 if the ME begins 1 to 30 months after2 i, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run1 if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run0.350.4490.4490.4200.4400.4221 if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4010.4011 if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.4490.4490.44010.44020.44010.44020.44020.44030.44030.44040.4500.4500.4500.4500.4500.4500.4500.5000.5121 if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.4990.4010.4020.4030.40430.40430.4043 <tr< td=""><td>Type of Marginal Employment:</td><td></td><td>0.020</td><td>0.120</td></tr<>	Type of Marginal Employment:		0.020	0.120
All kinds= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.5190.5Part-time work= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.40.49Short fulltime work= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US0.5980.4910 to 6 months after= 1, if the ME begins 0 to 6 months after beginning of US0.2310.4227 to 12 months after= 1, if the ME begins 7 to 12 months after beginning of US0.1150.3213 to 36 months after= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run0.350.478All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Type of JS for whom ME's effect is= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463	Type of activity for ME:			
In HallOf POf PPart-time work= 1, if the ME refers to part-time work0.40.49Short fulltime work= 1, if the ME refers to part-time work0.0810.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US0.5980.491O to 6 months after T to 12 months after= 1, if the ME begins 0 to 6 months after beginning of US0.1150.32213 to 36 months after Time horizon considered for measuring ME's effect: Short run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run All time horizons Type of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated: Gender of JS: All genders= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.310.463	All kinds	= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs	0 519	0.5
Short fulltime work Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.0810.273Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell: All dates= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs0.5980.491O to 6 months after T to 12 months after= 1, if the ME begins 0 to 6 months after beginning of US0.2310.4227 to 12 months after Time horizon considered for measuring ME's effect: Short run Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.0560.229Time horizons Type of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated: Gender of JS: All genders Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463	Part-time work	= 1, if the ME refers to part-time work	0.4	0 49
Date for the start of the ME after beginning of the unemployment spell:If the ME begins at any date after beginning of US0.50110.213All dates= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US0.5980.4910 to 6 months after= 1, if the ME begins 0 to 6 months after beginning of US0.2310.4227 to 12 months after= 1, if the ME begins 7 to 12 months after beginning of US0.1150.3213 to 36 months after= 1, if the ME begins 7 to 12 months after beginning of US0.0560.229Time horizon considered for measuring ME's effect:= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run0.350.478All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated is undefined0.4490.498Type of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated: Gender of JS: All genders= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	Short fulltime work	= 1, if the ME refers to all non atypical jobs	0.081	0.73
Dist for the value of the value for the value of the unemployment spell:All dates= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US0.5980.491O to 6 months after= 1, if the ME begins 0 to 6 months after beginning of US0.2310.4227 to 12 months after= 1, if the ME begins 7 to 12 months after beginning of US0.1150.3213 to 36 months after= 1, if the ME begins 13 to 36 months after beginning of US0.0560.229Time horizon considered for measuring ME's effect:= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run0.350.478All time horizons= 1, if the offect of ME is evaluated is undefined0.4490.498Type of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated: Gender of JS:= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	Date for the start of the MF after beginning		0.001	0.275
All dates= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US0.5980.491All dates= 1, if the ME begins 0 to 6 months after beginning of US0.2310.4227 to 12 months after= 1, if the ME begins 7 to 12 months after beginning of US0.1150.3213 to 36 months after= 1, if the ME begins 13 to 36 months after beginning of US0.0560.229Time horizon considered for measuring= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run0.350.478All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated is undefined0.4490.498Type of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated: Gender of JS:= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	of the unemployment spell:			
11 dutes0 to 6 months after1, if the ME begins 0 to 6 months after beginning of US0.2310.4227 to 12 months after1, if the ME begins 7 to 12 months after beginning of US0.1150.3213 to 36 months after= 1, if the ME begins 7 to 12 months after beginning of US0.0560.229Time horizon considered for measuring= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run0.350.478All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated is undefined0.4490.498Type of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated: Gender of JS:= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	All dates	= 1, if the ME begins at any date after beginning of US	0 598	0 491
To be of informs inter1, if the ME begins 7 to 12 months after beginning of US0.125 10.122 17 to 12 months after= 1, if the ME begins 7 to 12 months after beginning of US0.1150.3213 to 36 months after= 1, if the ME begins 7 to 12 months after beginning of US0.0560.229Time horizon considered for measuring= 1, if the ME begins 13 to 36 months after beginning of US0.0560.229ME's effect:= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run0.350.478All time horizons= 1, if the horizon at the effect of ME is evaluated is undefined0.4490.498Type of JS for whom ME's effect is= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	0 to 6 months after	= 1, if the ME begins 0 to 6 months after beginning of US	0.231	0.422
13 to 36 months after= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.011130.02213 to 36 months after= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.0560.229ME's effect:= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run0.350.478All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated is undefined0.4490.498Type of JS for whom ME's effect is= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	7 to 12 months after	= 1, if the ME begins 7 to 12 months after beginning of US	0.115	0.32
To bosonioning differInterference of the second	13 to 36 months after	= 1, if the ME begins 13 to 36 months after beginning of US	0.056	0.229
ME's effect:Short runLong runAll time horizonsType of JS for whom ME's effect isestimated:Gender of JS:All genders= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499MenWomen= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2010.401= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2010.401= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2020.419	Time horizon considered for measuring		0.050	0.227
ML seriet:= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run0.350.478All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated is undefined0.4490.498Type of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated: Gender of JS: All genders= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	ME's effect:			
Short full0.2010.401Long run= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run0.350.478All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated is undefined0.4490.498Type of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated: Gender of JS: All genders= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	Short run	= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the short run	0.201	0.401
All time horizons= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4490.498Type of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated: Gender of JS: All genders= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	Long run	= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated on the long run	0.201	0.401
All time for Eors1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.449Type of JS for whom ME's effect is estimated: Gender of JS: All genders= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.464Men Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	All time horizons	= 1, if the horizon at the effect of ME is evaluated is undefined	0.35	0.478
Type of 35 for whom ME's effect isestimated:Gender of JS:All genders= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JSWomen= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	Type of IS for whom ME's affect is		0.449	0.498
Gender of JS: All genders= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	astimated:			
All genders= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	Gender of IS:			
All genders1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for all gender0.4640.499Men= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for male JS0.310.463Women= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419	All conders	= 1 if the effect of MF is evaluated for all gender	0 161	0.400
Women $1, i \text{ the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS}0.310.463= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for female JS0.2260.419$	An genuers	= 1 if the effect of MF is evaluated for male IS	0.404	0.499
women 1^{-1} , if the effect of ME is evaluated for remarks $0.226 - 0.419$	Women	= 1 if the effect of ME is evaluated for famile IS	0.31	0.403
	wonich	., if the effect of this is evaluated for female 35	0.220	0.417

All ages = i. if the effect of ME is evaluated for S years prevention 30 0.673 0.260 Middle age = 1. if the effect of ME is evaluated for S years prevention 30 0.024 0.125 Senior (more than 50) = i. if the effect of ME is evaluated for S years prevention 30 0.024 0.125 Schior (more than 50) = i. if the effect of ME is evaluated for S is deal than 50 0.021 0.002 Employees = i. if the effect of ME is black for S found BYC 0.966 0.008 Employees = i. if the effect of ME is black for C found By C 0.966 0.008 Technicians = i. if the effect of ME is black for S found BYC 0.966 0.008 Constructions = i. if the effect of ME is black for eather paulification 0.006 0.008 Technicians = i. if the effect of ME is black for S found BYC 0.962 0.137 East UL history: = i. the effect of ME is black for S with large memp, experime 0.001 0.002 If the effect of ME is black for S with large memp, experime 0.011 0.133 1.37 Past EU history: = i. the effect of ME is black for S with large memp, experime 0.006 0.008 If the effect of ME is black for S with large memp, experime <th>Age of JS:</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>	Age of JS:			
Junior (Less than 30) = 1. If the effect of ME is evaluated for 3 years than 30 0.073 0.226 Middle age - 1. If the effect of ME is evaluated for 3 years than 50 0.021 0.143 Serior (more than 50) = 1. If the effect of ME is below than 50 0.022 0.143 All = 1. If the effect of ME is below than 50 0.022 0.143 Veckers = 1. If the effect of ME is below than 30° 0.009 0.009 Employees = 1. If the effect of ME is below there only 0.009 0.009 Executives = 1. If the effect of ME is below there only 0.009 0.009 Executives = 1. If the effect of ME is below there is only 0.009 0.019 Low education = 1. If the effect of ME is block for S with low obtention 0.019 0.137 Tight enducation = 1. If the effect of ME is block for S with low obtention 0.019 0.137 Tight enducation = 1. If the effect of ME is block for S with high submit of the effect of ME is block for S with high submit of the effect of ME is block for S with is with ange on equiption 0.013 Tight enducation = 1. If the effect of ME is block for S with is with merge on equiption 0.021	All ages	= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for JS of all ages	0.882	0.322
Middle age - 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated in 7.8 sqct 30 u. 50 0.024 0.123 Socio-professional categories: - 1, if the effect of ME holds for approxemation 50 0.021 0.000 Socio-professional categories: - 1, if the effect of ME holds for categores only 0.000 0.002 Employees - 1, if the effect of ME holds for categores only 0.006 0.002 Technicians - 1, if the effect of ME holds for categores only 0.006 0.002 Other qualification - 1, if the effect of ME holds for some only 0.006 0.002 Other qualification - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SW mith glo cheation 0.019 0.137 All actuation - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with large uname, experience 0.006 0.082 Low entphysibility - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with large uname, experience 0.011 0.137 Past EU history: - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with large uname, experience 0.081 0.137 Past Europhysibility - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with large uname, experience 0.081 0.137 Past Europhysibility - 1, if the effect of ME holds for prophe with hore earnings (past rmp, exp) 0.006 0.088	Junior (less than 30)	= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for JS younger than 30	0.073	0.260
Senior (more than 50)= 1. if the cflat of ME is evaluated of PS older than 50 0.021 0.145 All-1. (if the afted of ME is evaluated of PS older than 50 0.062 0.193 All-1. (if the afted of ME holds for PS from all SPC 0.962 0.193 Employages-1. (if the afted of ME holds for endposes only 0.009 0.002 Employages-1. (if the afted of ME holds for endposes only 0.000 0.002 Cher qualification-1. (if the afted of ME holds for endposes only 0.000 0.002 All education-1. (if the afted of ME holds for PS with high education 0.019 0.137 All education-1. (if the afted of ME holds for PS with high education 0.019 0.137 Past FU holds:-1. (if the afted of ME holds for PS with high education 0.002 0.962 0.193 Past FU holds:-1. (if the afted of ME holds for PS with high education 0.0019 0.137 Past FU holds:-1. (if the afted of ME holds for PS with a dott arrange sequence 0.009 0.002 Past FU holds:-1. (if the afted of ME holds for PS with a dott arrange sequence 0.009 0.002 Past arrangs as anaployed:-1. (if the afted of ME holds for PS with a dist arrange (past emp exp.) 0.006 0.088 All reducation-1. (if the afted of ME holds for PS with a dist and grast emp. exp.) 0.006 0.088 All reducation-1. (if the afted of ME holds for PS with a dist and PS exp.) 0.006 0.022 Past arrangs as anaployed:-1. (if the afted of ME holds for	Middle age	= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for JS aged 30 to 50	0.024	0.152
Socio-professional categories: All - 1, if the effect of MF holds, for 28 from all SVC: 0.962 0.193 Workers - 1, if the effect of MF holds, for 28 from all SVC: 0.962 0.193 Technicians - 1, if the effect of ME holds for exchanges only 0.009 0.092 Technicians - 1, if the effect of ME holds for exchanges only 0.0006 0.088 Executives - 1, if the effect of ME holds for exchanges only 0.0006 0.088 Education - 1, if the effect of ME holds for exchanges only 0.0006 0.088 Education - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN think be solution 0.019 0.137 Thigh education - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN think be horeasing 0.0006 0.092 Executives - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN think be horeasing 0.019 0.137 All education - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN think be horeasing 0.019 0.032 High education - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN think be horeasing 0.0009 0.0092 High engloyability - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN think be horeasing 0.0009 0.0022 High engloyability - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN think all kinds of uncap, experience 0.011 0.103 All uncancellyonent experiences - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN think all kinds of uncap, experience 0.011 Low engloyability - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN think all kinds of uncap, experience 0.011 Experiments as engloyed: - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN think all kinds of uncap, experience 0.011 All uncarnings - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN think and the and ag (as emp, exp.) 0.006 Mathematics - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN, think engloyenest benefits 0.038 Not receive henefits - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN, then uncaps (as emp, exp.) 0.036 Mathematics - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN, then we holds (as emp, exp.) 0.092 Trade - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN, then we holds (as emp, exp.) 0.036 Mathematics - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN, then we holds (as emp, exp.) 0.036 Mathematics - 1, if the effect of ME holds for SN, then we holds (as emp, exp.) 0.037 Trade - 1,	Senior (more than 50)	= 1, if the effect of ME is evaluated for JS older than 50	0.021	0.145
All -1, if the effect of ME back for 36 from all SVC 0.962 0.193 Employees -1, if the effect of ME back for some only 0.009 0.002 Exployees -1, if the effect of ME back for enpipyees only 0.006 0.085 Exployees -1, if the effect of ME back for exployings only 0.000 0.082 Coher qualification -1, if the effect of ME back for the maphication 0.019 0.137 High education -1, if the effect of ME back for the maphication 0.019 0.137 All education -1, if the effect of ME back for the maphication 0.019 0.137 All education -1, if the effect of ME back for the maphication 0.019 0.137 All education -1, if the effect of ME back for the maphication tecrep. 0.009 0.0092 Past E/U history: -1, if the effect of ME back for the maphication tecrep. 0.011 0.103 All entrings -1, if the effect of ME back for the maphication tecrep. 0.092 0.103 All entrings -1, if the effect of ME back for popic with ow canaring tags area, coo, 0 0.006 0.082 All entrings -1, if the effect of ME back for popic with ow canaring tags trang, coo, 0 0.006 <t< td=""><td>Socio-professional categories:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Socio-professional categories:			
Workers = 1, if the effect of ME loads for workers only 0.009 0.092 Techniciants = 1, if the effect of ME loads for exclusions only 0.006 0.008 Executives = 1, if the effect of ME loads for exclusions only 0.000 0.002 Other qualification = 1, if the effect of ME loads for exclusions only 0.019 0.013 Low education = 1, if the effect of ME loads for JS with low chorean 0.019 0.137 All education = 1, if the effect of ME loads for JS with low chorean 0.019 0.137 All education = 1, if the effect of ME loads for JS with low chorean 0.019 0.137 All unemployability = 1, if the effect of ME loads for JS with a link of unemp, experience 0.000 0.002 High endpotent experiences = 1, if the effect of ME loads for JS with a link of unemp, experience 0.011 0.103 All unemployability = 1, if the effect of ME loads for JS with a link of unemp, experience 0.006 0.082 Low earnings = 1, if the effect of ME loads for JS with a link of unemp, experience 0.016 0.038 Low earnings = 1, if the effect of ME loads for JS with a unemploymont benefits	All	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS from all SPC	0.962	0.193
Employees= 1. if the effect of ME holds for exhibitions0.0090.009Fixecuitions= 1. if the effect of ME holds for exhibitions only0.0090.009Cherry quilifection= 1. if the effect of ME holds for securities only0.0090.002Education:= 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS with how abacation0.0190.137High education= 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS with high education0.0190.137All education= 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS with high education0.0190.137Past E/U history:= 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS with large unemp. experience0.0090.092Low equeration= 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS with all education levels0.9620.133Past E/U history:= 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS with all water unemp. experience0.0010.013Low earnings= 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS with all water unemp. experience0.0110.103All earnings= 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS with all unings (past emp. exp.)0.0060.088All earnings= 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS with all earnings (past emp. exp.)0.0980.013JS with or without UB:= 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS with all earnings (past emp. exp.)0.0980.025JS with or without UB:= 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS, without enceptioner how fits0.0380.193Not receive benefits= 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS, without enceptioner how fits0.0360.193JS with or without UB:= 1. if the ef	Workers	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for workers only	0.009	0.092
Technicians = 1, if the effect of ME holds for exclusions only 0.006 0.009 Other qualification = 1, if the effect of ME holds for other qualification 0.009 0.009 Construction = 1, if the effect of ME holds for other qualification 0.019 0.137 Low enducation = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with alige ducation 0.019 0.137 All education = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with alige ducation 0.019 0.022 High enducation = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with alige ducation 0.019 0.032 All unemptoyment experiences = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all kinds of unemp, experience 0.091 0.103 Past carnings as employed: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all kinds of unemp, exp. 0.006 0.088 JS with or without UB: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all kinds of unemp, exp. 0.004 0.056 JS with or without UB: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all kinds or unemp, experience 0.988 0.133 All (receive benefits 0.136 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep, of reeving or not UB 0.925 0.263 All (receive benefits 0.137 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS,	Employees	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for employees only	0.009	0.092
Executives= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all example specified0.0090.002Colber qualification= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with high education0.0190.137High education= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with high education0.0190.137All education= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with high education0.0190.137Part EU bistory:= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all education levels0.9620.192Part EU bistory:= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all education levels0.0900.002High employability= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all education levels0.0910.006All unemployability= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all endured preprince0.0110.102High earnings= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all endured preprince0.0060.008Station without UB:= 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with high endured preprince0.0060.038Receive benefits= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all ennuing (and emp. exp.)0.0060.038Not receive benefits= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all ennuing (and emp. exp.)0.0060.038Not receive benefits= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all ennuing (and emp. exp.)0.0060.038Not receive benefits= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are holding for a job in neutal Ind.0.0060.068Mattricturing= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are holding for a job in metal Ind.0.006 </td <td>Technicians</td> <td>= 1, if the effect of ME holds for technicians only</td> <td>0.006</td> <td>0.08</td>	Technicians	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for technicians only	0.006	0.08
Other qualification = 1, if the effect of ME holds for 35 with low education 0.006 0.08 Low exducation = 1, if the effect of ME holds for 35 with low education 0.019 0.137 All education = 1, if the effect of ME holds for 35 with low education 0.019 0.137 All education = 1, if the effect of ME holds for 35 with low education levels 0.962 0.193 Past EU history: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for 45 with a short unemp, experience 0.009 0.002 All unemployability = 1, if the effect of ME holds for 45 with a short unemp, experience 0.981 0.137 Past arrings as employed: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for popte with low emmines (past cup, exp.) 0.006 0.088 All ameruphoyability = 1, if the effect of ME holds for popte with all emmines (past cup, exp.) 0.006 0.088 Swith or without UB: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for 35 with autemployment benefits 0.038 0.193 Not receive benefits = 1, if the effect of ME holds for 35, who are looking for a job in mane flat 0.006 0.088 All (industry = 1, if the effect of ME holds for 35, who are looking for a job in mane flat 0.006 0.087 </td <td>Executives</td> <td>= 1, if the effect of ME holds for executives only</td> <td>0.009</td> <td>0.092</td>	Executives	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for executives only	0.009	0.092
Letterition: - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with high education 0.019 0.137 High education - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with high education 0.019 0.137 All education - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with large unerp. experience 0.009 0.092 Pays LUU history: - - - - 0.011 0.011 Low equipoyability - - - 0.009 0.092 0.092 Pays LUU history: - - if the effect of ME holds for people with a bort unerp. experience 0.001 0.006 0.082 All unernings - - if the effect of ME holds for people with a bort unerp. exp.) 0.006 0.008 JS with or without UB: - - - if the effect of ME holds for people with a bort unerp. exp.) 0.004 0.005 JS with or without UB: - - - - if the effect of ME holds for JS with unerphysment benefits 0.033 0.193 All receives benefits - - if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of the industry for ME: 0.006 0.082 All industrive - if the effect of ME holds fo	Other qualification	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for other qualification	0.006	0.08
Low explosion - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with any Statistication 0.019 0.137 All education - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with algo etucation 0.019 0.137 All education - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with algo etucation 0.019 0.137 Payloyability - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with algo etucation 0.009 0.092 High employability - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with algo unemp, experience 0.001 0.003 All unemployment experiences - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with algo tunemp, experience 0.981 0.137 Past carnings - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with algo tunemp, experience 0.981 0.138 Swith or without UB: - 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with algo enemps (past emp, exp.) 0.006 0.08 Receive benefits - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with anomployment benefits 0.038 0.133 All industry for ME: - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a jo in mean Ind. 0.004 0.065 Manufacturing - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a jo in mean Ind. 0.004 0.065 Manufacturing - 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a jo	Education:	= 1 if the offset of ME holds for IS with low advastion	0.010	0 127
Tright reduction = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with agrue.action 0.019 0.193 Past E/U history: Employability = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with a short usemp, experience 0.009 0.092 Past E/U history: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with a short usemp, experience 0.013 0.013 Past E/U history: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with a short usemp, experience 0.091 0.133 All unemployability = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with a short usemp, experience 0.091 0.133 Past examings as employed: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with high earnings (past emp, exp.) 0.006 0.008 JS with or without UB: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with an endpoyment basefitx 0.036 0.193 JS with or without UB: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with a short usemptoyment basefitx 0.036 0.183 All receive benefits = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind. 0.006 0.085 JI industry = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind. 0.006 0.085 JI industry = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind. 0.000 0.002	Low education	-1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with low education = 1 if the effect of ME holds for JS with high advantion	0.019	0.137
All circulation 1. if the effect of ME books for JS with a hort unemp, experience 0.902 0.195 Employability -1. if the effect of ME books for JS with a hort unemp, experience 0.001 0.002 High employability -1. if the effect of ME books for JS with a hort unemp, experience 0.004 0.005 Past earnings as employed: -1. if the effect of ME books for JS with a short unemp, experience 0.981 0.113 Low earnings -1. if the effect of ME books for JS with a short unemp, experience 0.989 0.103 Swith or without UB: -1. if the effect of ME books for JS with an employment benefits 0.036 0.183 Not receive benefits -1. if the effect of ME books for JS without unemployment benefits 0.038 0.193 All industry for ME: -1. if the effect of ME books for JS with an employment benefits 0.036 0.187 All industry -1. if the effect of ME books for JS with an employment benefits 0.036 0.057 0.202 Jobs -1. if the effect of ME books for JS with an employment benefits 0.036 0.057 0.202 All industry -1. if the effect of ME books for JS with an elowing or a job in manuf. Ind. 0.0004 0.066 Constrective benefits -1. if the	All education	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for IS from all education levels	0.019	0.137
rate LOV Distory. Employability = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with a short unemp, experience 0.009 0.009 All unemployment experiences -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with a short unemp, experience 0.981 0.137 Past earnings as employed: -1, if the effect of ME holds for people with all earnings (past emp. exp.) 0.006 0.008 All earnings -1, if the effect of ME holds for people with all earnings (past emp. exp.) 0.004 0.005 JS with or without UB: -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with unemployment henefits 0.038 0.193 Low carrings -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with unemployment henefits 0.036 0.187 All reactive benefits -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with unemployment henefits 0.036 0.187 All reactive benefits -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in medal hol. 0.004 0.005 Manufacturing -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in nonstruction Ind. 0.006 0.088 Trade -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in nonstruction Ind. 0.0002 0.046 Frade -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in trade hol. 0.0002 0.046	An education Dest E/L history	i, if the effect of ML holds for 55 from an education revers	0.962	0.195
Lingby Solidy Low employability High employability all unemployment experience0.009 0.0020.092 0.011High employability Past earnings as employed: Low earnings High earnings Solid High earnings Solid High earnings High earnings High earnings High earnings High earnings High earnings1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with a barb unemp. experience 0.004 0.004 0.005 0.006 0.008 0.0040.005 0.004 0.005 0.004 0.005 0.004 0.005 0.004 0.005 0.004 0.005 0.004 0.005 0.004 0.005 0.004 0.005 0.004 0.005 0.004 0.005 0.004 0.005 0.006 0.008 0.004 0.005 0.006 0.008 0.008 0.004 0.005 0.006 0.008 0.004 0.005 0.006 0.008 0.003 0.003 0.004 0.005 0.004 0.005 0.004 0.005 0.006 0.008 0.002 0.004 0.005 0.004 0.005 0.006 0.008 0.003 0.003 0.004 0.005 0.004 	Employability			
Low employability = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with a short usemp, experience 0.001 0.003 All unemployment experiences 0.011 0.103 Past carnings as employed: 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with a likinds of unemp, experience 0.981 0.137 Low carnings -1, if the effect of ME holds for people with low earning (past emp, exp.) 0.006 0.08 All industry -1, if the effect of ME holds for people with all carnings (past emp, exp.) 0.989 0.103 Swith or without UB: -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with unemployment benefits 0.038 0.193 Not receive benefits -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep, of the industry where he is looking for 0.957 0.202 All industry -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in mutel Ind. 0.004 0.065 Manufacturing -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in mutel Ind. 0.004 0.065 Trade -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in mutel Ind. 0.004 0.065 Construction -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in mutel Ind. 0.004 0.005 Trade -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in t	Low employability	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with large unemp, experience	0 009	0.092
All unemployment experiences 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all kinds of unempl. experience 0.981 0.137 Past earnings as employed: 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with high earnings (past emp. exp.) 0.006 0.008 High earnings 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with high earnings (past emp. exp.) 0.004 0.005 JB earnings 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with all earnings (past emp. exp.) 0.989 0.103 JS with or without UB: 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS without memployment benefits 0.036 0.187 Not receive benefits 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of receiving or not UB 0.925 0.202 All industry for ME: 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind. 0.004 0.005 Manufacturing 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in construction Ind. 0.000 0.002 Transportation 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in construction Ind. 0.002 0.046 Construction 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in trade Ind. 0.002 0.046 Public services 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in index Ind. 0.002 0.046 <td>High employability</td> <td>= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with a short unemp, experience</td> <td>0.009</td> <td>0.092</td>	High employability	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with a short unemp, experience	0.009	0.092
Task carningsIn the field of ME holds for people with low earnings (past emp. exp.)0.0060.08Low carnings= 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with low earnings (past emp. exp.)0.0060.08All carnings= 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with all earnings (past emp. exp.)0.0440.065All carnings= 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with all earnings (past emp. exp.)0.0980.103JS with or without UB:= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with unemployment benefits0.0380.193Not receive benefits= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of receiving or not UB0.9250.263Industry for ME:= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind.0.0040.065All industry= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind.0.0040.066Construction= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind.0.0040.066Construction= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp. Ind.0.0020.046Construction= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp. Ind.0.0020.046Construction= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in insentific and0.0020.046Constitie= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in insentific and0.0020.046Constitie= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in insentific and0.0020.046Constid	All unemployment experiences	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with all kinds of unemp. experience	0.981	0.105
Low earnings in the first of ME holds for people with low earnings (past emp. exp.) 0.006 0.08 High earnings -1 , if the effect of ME holds for people with high earnings (past emp. exp.) 0.004 0.065 Receive benefits -1 , if the effect of ME holds for people with ling earning (past emp. exp.) 0.004 0.065 Receive benefits -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS with unemployment benefits 0.038 0.193 Not receive benefits -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS without memployment benefits 0.036 0.187 All (receive benefits -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS without memployment benefits 0.036 0.187 All (receive benefits -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of the industry where he is looking for 0.957 0.202 job Metal industry -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in manuf. Ind. 0.004 0.065 Construction -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in manuf. Ind. 0.006 0.088 Construction -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in trans. Ind. 0.000 0.002 Trade -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in trans. Ind. 0.002 0.046 Accommodation -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in trans. Ind. 0.002 0.046 Scientific and technical activities -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 technical lod. -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 Construction -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 Constructives -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 Constructives -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 Considered control variables: Duration dependence -1 , if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Sev. 0.017 0.130 Transp./ Accommodation / Finance / -1, if the e	Past earnings as employed:		0.901	0.127
High carnings All carnings- 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with high carnings (past emp. exp.)0.0640.063All carnings Survices- 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with all carnings (past emp. exp.)0.0830.103Swith or without UB: Receive benefits- 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with unemployment benefits0.0380.193Not receive benefits- 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with unemployment benefits0.0380.193Not receive benefits- 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of receiving or not UB0.9250.263Industry for ME: All industry- 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind.0.0060.082Construction Trade- 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in manu£ Ind.0.0060.082Construction Trade- 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in instruction Ind.0.0020.046Construction Transportation- 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in instruction Ind.0.0020.046Public services- 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and0.0020.046Construction Transportation- 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in insteaded.0.0020.046Finance Constitie and technical activities- 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in insteintific and0.0020.046Constarces- 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Fav.0.001	Low earnings	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with low earnings (past emp. exp.)	0.006	0.08
All earnings = 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with all earnings (past emp. exp.) 0.989 0.103 JS with or without UB: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with unemployment benefits 0.036 0.187 Receive benefits = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS without memployment benefits 0.036 0.187 All (receive benefits = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of receiving on UB 0.925 0.263 Industry for ME: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in manuf. Ind. 0.004 0.065 Manufacturing = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in construction Ind. 0.009 0.092 Transportation = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in manuf. Ind. 0.006 0.046 Finance = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp. Ind. 0.002 0.046 Scientific and technical activities = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 Public services = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 Construction = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002	High earnings	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with high earnings (past emp. exp.)	0.004	0.065
JS with or without UB: Receive benefits 0.038 0.193 All (receive benefits 0.036 0.183 All (receive benefits 0.036 0.185 All (receive benefits 0.036 0.185 All industry for ME: 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind. 0.004 0.065 Annufacturing 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind. 0.006 0.088 Construction 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in manuf. Ind. 0.006 0.088 Transportation 4. i, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in manuf. Ind. 0.002 0.046 Finance 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in trade Ind. 0.002 0.046 Scientific and technical activities 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in finance Ind. 0.002 0.046 Cher industries 0. I, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 Cher industries 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 Cher industries 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 Cher industries 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 Cher industries 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.009 0.092 in the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.000 0.098 Construction / Finance / Scientific Activity Other services (red) 1. i, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in strasp. 0.009 0.092 i, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in strasp. 0.009 0.092 i, if the considered article controls for allowing for a job in strasp. 0.009 0.032 Considered control variables: Du	All earnings	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for people with all earnings (past emp. exp.)	0.989	0.103
Receive benefits 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with unemployment benefits 0.038 0.193 Not receive benefits 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS without unemployment benefits 0.036 0.187 All (receive benefits or not) 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of receiving or not UB 0.925 0.263 Industries -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in matule 0.004 0.065 Matufacturing -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in construction Ind. 0.009 0.092 Trade -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in trade Ind. 0.006 0.08 Construction -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in trade Ind. 0.000 0.0092 Trade -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in trade Ind. 0.0002 0.046 Accommodation -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in accomed. Ind. 0.002 0.046 Scientific and technical activities -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 Other services -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind. 0.0002 0.046 <td< td=""><td>JS with or without UB:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	JS with or without UB:			
Not receive benefits= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS without unemployment benefits0.0360.187All (receive benefits or not)= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of receiving or not UB0.9250.263Industry for ME:= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of receiving or not UB0.9570.202Metal industry= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal hd.0.0040.065Construction= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in construction hd.0.0090.092Trade= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp. Ind.0.0060.08Construction= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp. Ind.0.0020.046Finance= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp. Ind.0.0020.046Finance= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in accomod. Ind.0.0020.046Scientific and technical activities= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and0.0020.046Other industries= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.0.00020.046Other services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.0.00020.046Unter industries= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.0.0020.046Other services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.	Receive benefits	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS with unemployment benefits	0.038	0.193
All (receive benefits or not) = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of receiving or not UB 0.925 0.263 Industry for ME: = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of the industry where he is looking for 0.957 0.202 Metal industry = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind. 0.004 0.065 Manufacturing = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in construction Ind. 0.000 0.008 Trade = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in trade Ind. 0.006 0.088 Transportation = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in trade Ind. 0.002 0.046 Accommodation = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scennot. Ind. 0.002 0.046 Scientific and technical activities = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scenntific and 0.002 0.046 Other industries = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind. 0.000 0.008 Other industries = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind. 0.000 0.046 Constructes = 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Serv. 0	Not receive benefits	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS without unemployment benefits	0.036	0.187
Industry for ME:-All industries-1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of the industry where he is looking for job0.9570.202Metal industry=1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind.0.0040.065Construction=1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in construction Ind.0.0090.092Trade=1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in construction Ind.0.0000.002Trade=1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp. Ind.0.0020.046Accommodation=1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in fnance Ind.0.0020.046Scientific and technical activities=1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and0.0020.046Public services=1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and0.0020.046Other industries=1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and0.0020.046Other industries=1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp.0.0020.046Other services=1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp.0.0020.046Unter services=1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp.0.0020.046Unter services=1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp.0.00170.130Transp./ Accommodation/ Finance /=1, if t	All (receive benefits or not)	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of receiving or not UB	0.925	0.263
All industries -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of the industry where he is looking for 0.957 0.202 Metal industry -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind. 0.004 0.065 Manufacturing -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in manuf. Ind. 0.006 0.088 Construction -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in manuf. Ind. 0.000 0.092 Trade -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp. Ind. 0.002 0.046 Accommodation -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in finance Ind. 0.002 0.046 Finance -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 Scientific and technical activities -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and 0.002 0.046 Other industries -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp. 0.002 0.046 Other services -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind. 0.000 0.002 Scientific Activity -1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp., 0.009 0.092	Industry for ME:			
Metal industry	All industries	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, indep. of the industry where he is looking for	0.957	0.202
International model of the matrix of the m	Matal industry	Job $= 1$ if the effect of ME holds for IS, who are looking for a job in metal Ind	0.004	0.065
MaintacturingIf the treated article controls for a job in construction Ind.0.0000.000Construction= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in construction Ind.0.0000.092Trade= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in construction Ind.0.0020.046Accommodation= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in caccomod. Ind.0.0020.046Finance= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and0.0020.046Scientific and technical activities= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and0.0020.046Public services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.0.0020.046Other industries= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.0.0000.002Other services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.0.0000.092Transp./ Accommodation/ Finance /= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other serv.0.0170.130Scientific Activity= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Ind.= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Scientific Activity= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Ind.= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a	Manufacturing	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in metal had = 1. if the effect of ME holds for JS who are looking for a job in manuf. Ind	0.004	0.003
Considered control variables:1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in trade Ind.0.0000.002Transportation= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in trade Ind.0.0020.046Accommodation= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in finance Ind.0.0020.046Scientific and technical activities= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in finance Ind.0.0020.046Scientific and technical activities= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and0.0020.046Public services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and0.0020.046Other industries= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.0.0000.008Other services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Serv.0.0170.130Transp./ Accommodation/ Finance /= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Serv.0.0090.092Scientific Activity= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Industries= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Scientific Activity= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Other services (red)= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092S	Construction	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in construction Ind.	0.000	0.08
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Accommodation= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in accomod. Ind.0.0020.046Scientific and technical activities= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and0.0020.046Public services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and0.0020.046Other industries= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and0.0020.046Other services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.0.0020.046Transp./ Accommodation/ Finance /= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Serv.0.0170.130Scientific Activity= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Industry of the offect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Scientific Activity= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Other services (red)= 1, if the considered article controls for duration dependence0.6050.489Sciantific Activity= 1, if the considered article controls for gender of JS0.7460.436Mationality= 1, if the considered article controls for gender of JS0.6970.466Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.6790.467Mumber of children= 1, if the considered article controls for health of JS0.7170.381<	Transportation	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp. Ind.	0.002	0.046
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Scientific and technical activities= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and technical Ind.0.0020.046Public services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and technical Ind.0.0020.046Other industries= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.0.0060.008Other services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Serv.0.0170.130Scientific Activity= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Scientific Activity= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Other services (red)= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Duration dependence= 1, if the considered article controls for duration dependence0.6050.489Seasonal dummies= 1, if the considered article controls for gender of JS0.8230.382Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for nuber of children of JS0.6970.467Mumber of children= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Health= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.6790.467Durationality of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7140.453Burationality= 1, if the considered article controls for nuber of children of JS0.679	Finance	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in finance Ind.	0.002	0.046
Public servicestechnical Ind.0.0020.046Other industries= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.0.0020.046Other services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.0.0060.008Other services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Serv.0.0170.130Scientific Activity= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp.,0.0090.092Scientific Activity= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Considered control variables:= 1, if the considered article controls for duration dependence0.6050.489Seasonal dummies= 1, if the considered article controls for guedre of JS0.8230.352Gender= 1, if the considered article controls for mationality of JS0.1030.304Number of children= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.6970.467Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.6790.467Muther thy of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.7840.476Other services= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.433Bemployment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.4353	Scientific and technical activities	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and	0.002	0.046
Public services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and technical Ind.0.0020.046Other industries= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.0.0060.008Other services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Serv.0.0170.130Transp./ Accommodation/ Finance /= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Serv.0.0090.092Scientific Activity= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Other services (red)= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Considered control variables:= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Duration dependence= 1, if the considered article controls for duration dependence0.6050.489Gender= 1, if the considered article controls for gender of JS0.7460.436Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for nother tongue of JS0.1030.304Number of children= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.6790.467Health= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453<		technical Ind.		
Other industries= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.0.0060.008Other services= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Serv.0.0170.130Transp./ Accommodation/ Finance /= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Serv.0.0090.092Scientific Activity= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Scientific Activity= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Other services (red)= 1, if the considered article controls for duration dependence0.6050.489Duration dependence= 1, if the considered article controls for duration dependence0.350.478Gender= 1, if the considered article controls for gender of JS0.1030.304Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for number of seasonal dummies0.1030.304Number of children= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.6970.467Health= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Utation light of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for duration of JS0.6790.467User of halts job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Considered article controls for industry of JS<	Public services	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in scientific and technical Ind	0.002	0.046
Other services Transp./ Accommodation/ Finance / Scientific Activity Other services (red)= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Serv.0.0170.130Scientific Activity Other services (red)= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Scientific Activity Other services (red)= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Considered control variables: Duration dependence= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Seasonal dummies= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Gender Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for duration dependence0.6050.489Number of children Health Education Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for mother tongue of JS0.1030.304Industry of last job Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.6790.4670.11 fit he considered article controls for qualification of JS0.6790.4670.51, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.7140.4532, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7140.453	Other industries	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Ind.	0.006	0.008
Transp./ Accommodation/ Finance / Scientific Activity Other services (red)= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp., accomod., finance or scientific Ind.0.0090.092Considered control variables: Duration dependence= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services 0.0090.0090.092Seasonal dummies= 1, if the considered article controls for duration dependence0.6050.489Seasonal dummies= 1, if the considered article controls for gender of JS0.350.478Gender= 1, if the considered article controls for article on JS0.1030.304Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for mother tongue of JS0.1030.304Number of children= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.6790.467Health= 1, if the considered article controls for health of JS0.1750.381Education= 1, if the considered article controls for duration of JS0.4760.5Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7140.45334	Other services	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other Serv.	0.017	0.130
Scientific Activity Other services (red)accomod., finance or scientific Ind.= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services ind.0.0090.092Considered control variables: Duration dependence= 1, if the ensidered article controls for duration dependence0.6050.489Seasonal dummies= 1, if the considered article controls for duration dependence0.350.478Gender= 1, if the considered article controls for gender of JS0.8230.382Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for nationality of JS0.7460.436Mother tongue= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.6970.46Health= 1, if the considered article controls for eduction of JS0.6790.467Uualification= 1, if the considered article controls for dualification of JS0.6790.467Uualification= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.6790.467Uualification= 1, if the considered article controls for gender of JS0.6790.467Uualification= 1, if the considered article controls for dualition of JS0.6790.467Uualification= 1, if the considered article controls for gualification of JS0.4760.5Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7840.41234	Transp./ Accommodation/ Finance /	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in transp.,	0.009	0.092
Other services (red)= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services0.0090.092Considered control variables:Duration dependence0.6050.489Seasonal dummies= 1, if the considered article controls for duration dependence0.350.478Gender= 1, if the considered article includes as controls seasonal dummies0.350.478Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for gender of JS0.8230.382Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for nationality of JS0.1030.304Number of children= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.6970.466Health= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.6790.467Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7840.41234	Scientific Activity	accomod., finance or scientific Ind.		
Considered control variables:ind.Duration dependence= 1, if the considered article controls for duration dependence0.6050.489Seasonal dummies= 1, if the considered article includes as controls seasonal dummies0.350.478Gender= 1, if the considered article controls for gender of JS0.8230.382Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for nationality of JS0.7460.436Mother tongue= 1, if the considered article controls for mother tongue of JS0.1030.304Number of children= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.6970.466Health= 1, if the considered article controls for health of JS0.6790.467Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.6790.467Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7840.41234d	Other services (red)	= 1, if the effect of ME holds for JS, who are looking for a job in other services	0.009	0.092
Considered control variables:= 1, if the considered article controls for duration dependence0.6050.489Seasonal dummies= 1, if the considered article includes as controls seasonal dummies0.350.478Gender= 1, if the considered article controls for gender of JS0.8230.382Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for mother tongue of JS0.7460.436Mother tongue= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children0.6070.466Health= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.6070.467Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.6790.467Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for multice ontrols for multice ontrols for multice ontrols for multice ontrols for mother tong of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7140.453		ind.		
Duration dependence- 1, if the considered article controls for duration dependence0.6050.489Seasonal dummies= 1, if the considered article includes as controls seasonal dummies0.350.478Gender= 1, if the considered article controls for gender of JS0.8230.382Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for nationality of JS0.7460.436Mother tongue= 1, if the considered article controls for mother tongue of JS0.1030.304Number of children= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.66770.466Health= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7840.412	Considered control variables:	= 1 if the considered article controls for dynation domandarias	0.605	0.400
Seasonal dummies= 1, if the considered article includes as controls seasonal dummes0.350.478Gender= 1, if the considered article controls for gender of JS0.8230.382Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for nationality of JS0.7460.436Mother tongue= 1, if the considered article controls for mother tongue of JS0.1030.304Number of children= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.6970.467Health= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7840.41234	Duration dependence	= 1, if the considered article includes as controls concord duration $\frac{1}{2}$	0.605	0.489
Gender1, if the considered article controls for gender of 3S0.8250.382Nationality= 1, if the considered article controls for nationality of JS0.7460.436Mother tongue= 1, if the considered article controls for mother tongue of JS0.1030.304Number of children= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.6970.466Health= 1, if the considered article controls for health of JS0.1750.381Education= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.4760.5Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7840.41234	Seasonal dummies	- 1, if the considered article controls for gender of IS	0.35	0.4/8
Nationality0.7460.430Mother tongue= 1, if the considered article controls for mother tongue of JS0.1030.304Number of children= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.6970.46Health= 1, if the considered article controls for health of JS0.1750.381Education= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.6790.467Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7840.4123434343434	Gender	= 1, if the considered article controls for nationality of IS	0.823	0.382
Monter tongue0.1030.304Number of children= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS0.6970.46Health= 1, if the considered article controls for health of JS0.1750.381Education= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.6790.467Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7840.41234	Nationality Mother tongue	= 1 if the considered article controls for mathematicy of JS	0.740	0.450
Health= 1, if the considered article controls for health of JS0.40Health= 1, if the considered article controls for health of JS0.1750.381Education= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.4760.5Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7840.4123434343434	Number of children	= 1, if the considered article controls for number of children of JS	0.105	0.304
Iteration5, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.1750.381Education= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS0.6790.467Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.4760.5Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7840.41234	Health	= 1, if the considered article controls for health of JS	0.097	0.40
Qualification= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS0.4760.5Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7840.41234	Education	= 1, if the considered article controls for education of JS	0.679	0.361
Industry of last job= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS0.7140.453Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS0.7840.41234	Qualification	= 1, if the considered article controls for qualification of JS	0.476	0.407
Employment history (hours worked)= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS 0.714 0.412 34	Industry of last job	= 1, if the considered article controls for industry of JS	0.714	0.453
3 4	Employment history (hours worked)	= 1, if the considered article controls for employment hist. of JS	0.784	0.412
	1 5 5	'	34	

Number of months as unemployed	= 1, if the considered article controls for number of months as unemployed	0.483	0.5
Being entitled to UI	= 1, if the considered article controls for JS being entitled to UI	0.647	0.478
Local labor market	= 1, if the considered article controls for local labour market	0.726	0.446
Local dummies	= 1, if the considered article includes local dummies	0.365	0.482
Local unemployment rate	= 1, if the considered article controls for local unmployment rates	0.545	0.499
No local controls	= 1, if the article did not consider local control variables	0.274	0.446
Estimator:			
Controlling for unobserved	= 1, if the article tries to control for unobserved heterogeneity	0.536	0.499
Type of model:			
Matching	= 1, if the article makes use of a matching estimator	0.419	0.494
Timing of events	= 1, if the article makes use of a timing of events strategy	0.545	0.499
Other estimators	= 1, if the article considers another kind of estimators	0.036	0.187
Estimand:		0.635	0.482
Average treatment effect	= 1, if the article aims at evaluating ATE		
Average treatment effect on the treated	= 1, if the article aims at evaluating ATET	0.365	0.482
Publication features:			
Year of publication			
1999-2010	= 1, if the year of publication of article is included in $1999-2010$	0.321	0.467
2013-2016	= 1, if the year of publication of article is included in 2013-2016	0.389	0.488
2017-2021	= 1, if the year of publication of article is included in 2017-2021	0.291	0.455
1999-2008	= 1, if the year of publication of article is included in 1999-2008	0.141	0.348
2010	= 1, if the year of publication of article is 2010	0.179	0.384
2013	= 1, if the year of publication of article is 2013	0.165	0.371
2014-2016	= 1, if the year of publication of article is included in 2014-2016	0.224	0.418
2017-2021	= 1, if the year of publication of article is included in 2017-2021	0.291	0.455
Academic		0.957	0.202
Field of research:			
Labour area	= 1, if the research area is labour	0.363	0.481
General area	= 1, if the research area is a general branch	0.636	0.481

Source: Author's compilation (Table 1 and references) and computations. Scope: 468 estimates provided by 16 articles that aim at evaluating the effect of a ME device, excluding observations for which some information is not usable and for which standard error of the effect size is unavailable.

Notes: aRatio of estimated effect of ME to its standard error. bStandard error of estimated effect size.