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Lone mothers' participation in labor market programs for means-tested benefit recipients in Germany

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Articles on labour market issues

Lone Mothers' Participation in Labor Market Programs for Means-Tested Benefit Recipients in Germany

Cordula Zabel

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Cordula Zabel (IAB)

Mit der Reihe „IAB-Discussion Paper“ will das Forschungsinstitut der Bundesagentur für Arbeit den Dialog mit der externen Wissenschaft intensivieren. Durch die rasche Verbreitung von Forschungsergebnissen über das Internet soll noch vor Drucklegung Kritik angeregt und Qualität gesichert werden.

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Contents

Abstract 4

Zusammenfassung 4

1 Introduction 6

2 Institutional Background 7

2.1 International Developments in Employment Expectations and Support for Lone Mothers' Employment 7

2.2 Policy Reforms in Germany and Employment Expectations for Lone Mothers 10

2.3 Types of Labor Market Programs for Unemployment Benefit II Recipients 14

3 Research Questions and Previous Findings 17

3.1 Research Questions 17

3.2 Previous Findings 18

4 Data and Method 19

5 Results 22

6 Conclusion 35

7 Appendix 38

References 90

Abstract

This paper examines participation in labor market programs such as job subsidies, workfare, and training programs by lone mothers receiving means-tested unemployment benefits in Germany. Since the 2005 Hartz IV labor market policy reforms, expectations that non-employed parents responsible for caring for young children should be ready for employment or labor market program participation have grown stronger. However, discretion for program assignments is left to individual case managers in employment offices. Thus, lone mothers' participation in labor market programs is studied empirically here. This can contribute to determining the extent to which lone mothers are treated as adult workers in interactions with welfare state institutions in Germany. Entries into labor market programs are analyzed on the basis of large-scale administrative data using event-history analysis. Findings are that lone mothers' participation rates in workfare programs and class-room training programs closely approach or even surpass those of single childless women by the time their youngest child is 3 – 5 years old. In the case of programs that give more direct support for entering regular employment, like job subsidies and in-firm training programs, however, lone mothers' participation rates do not reach those of childless single women until their children are 6 – 9 or even 15 – 17 years old.

Zusammenfassung

Diese Studie untersucht die Teilnahme von alleinerziehenden erwerbsfähigen Hilfebedürftigen an Programmen der aktiven Arbeitsmarktpolitik, wie z.B. Zusatzjobs, Trainingsmaßnahmen, Eingliederungszuschuss- oder Einstiegsgeldförderung. Seit den Hartz IV Reformen im Jahr 2005 wird von nicht-erwerbstätigen Eltern in stärkeren Maße erwartet, dass sie zur Beschäftigung oder zur Teilnahme an Arbeitsmarktprogrammen bereit sind. Allerdings haben Fallmanager einen Ermessensspielraum für Vermittlungen in arbeitsmarktpolitische Maßnahmen. Daher wird hier die Teilnahme von Alleinerziehenden an Arbeitsmarktprogrammen empirisch untersucht. Hierzu werden administrative Daten mit Methoden der Ereignisanalyse ausgewertet. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass Übergangsraten von Alleinerziehenden in Zusatzjobs und nicht-betriebliche Trainingsmaßnahmen denen der kinderlosen alleinstehenden Frauen sehr ähnlich sind, sobald das jüngste Kind 3 – 5 Jahre alt ist. Bei Programmen, die eher einen direkten Übergang in reguläre Beschäftigung ermöglichen, wie z.B. betriebliche Trainingsmaßnahmen oder Einstiegsgeld bzw. Eingliederungszuschuss, erreichen die Übergangsraten von Alleinerziehenden dagegen erst dann das Niveau der kinderlosen alleinstehenden Frauen, wenn das jüngste Kind 6 – 9 oder sogar 15 – 17 Jahre alt ist.

JEL classification: C41, J12, J13, J68, I38

Keywords: lone mothers; labor market programs; adult worker; means-tested benefits

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1 Introduction

This paper examines participation in labor market programs such as workfare programs, training programs, and job subsidies by lone mothers receiving means-tested unemployment benefits in Germany. This can contribute to gaining a clearer picture of the role ascribed to lone mothers in the German welfare state context. Role expectations for lone mothers vary greatly between welfare states as well as over time. In some instances, lone mothers are expected to participate in the labor market and to be economically self-sufficient as far as possible. This is especially the case in Scandinavian countries and the United States, though with differing degrees of support by other welfare state institutions (Lewis 2001). In other cases, lone mothers are seen to be primarily responsible for caring for their children, and benefits are provided allowing them to remain outside the labor market. This for instance was the case until very recently in Great Britain and the Netherlands.

The role lone mothers' play in the German welfare state context is to some extent unclear. Germany has traditionally been characterized as a male breadwinner state (Pfau-Effinger 2004). Lone mothers did not fit into the male breadwinner framework, but no special provisions were made for them as a group. Lone mothers received the same welfare or unemployment benefits as anyone else who qualified via means-testing or employment tenure respectively. Yet, the general lack of childcare made it difficult for them to be employed. As a consequence, work expectations for lone mothers have been ambiguous.

Across the last decade, however, policy reforms including the reform of the unemployment and welfare benefit system, as well as developments in childcare provision and parental leave regulations, show signs of reorientation towards an adult worker model of the family. Since the reforms, expectations that unemployed parents receiving means-tested benefits should be ready for employment or labor market program participation have grown stronger. In principle, all parents responsible for caring for children aged three or above can be required to participate in labor market programs. However, case managers in employment offices have discretion over whom they assign to labor market programs. Therefore, requirements for labor market program participation may depend on role expectations towards lone mothers held by case managers or by lone mothers themselves, implementation routines at the level of employment offices, or local childcare availability. Consequently, requirements faced by lone mothers are difficult to predict on the basis of formal policy regulations alone.

Thus, lone mothers' participation in labor market programs is studied empirically here. The empirical analyses in this study compare lone mothers' participation in workfare programs, training programs, and job subsidies at different ages of the youngest child to those of other population groups. These include childless single women, mothers with a partner and lone fathers. The influence of the local childcare infrastructure on lone mothers' rates of program participation is examined as well.

The data used is large-scale administrative data, and entries into labor market programs are studied using event-history analysis.

The paper is structured as follows. The next section discusses how role expectations for lone mothers have developed in the context of employment and welfare policy reforms, in Germany as well as internationally. Special attention is given to the employment and welfare policy reform in Germany in 2005, and to the employment programs introduced in the course of the reform. After developing the research questions, the data and method of analysis is discussed. This is followed by a presentation of the empirical results, and the main findings are summarized in the conclusion.

2 Institutional Background

2.1 International Developments in Employment Expectations and Support for Lone Mothers' Employment

In a number of European countries, social policy reforms took place in the 1990s and at the beginning of the 21st century, entailing a shift in the role lone mothers are assumed and encouraged to play. Prior to the reforms, lone mothers with young children receiving income support were largely exempt from work requirements. Lewis (2001) identifies a shift in policy assumptions about how families organize paid and care work. For a large part of the 20th century, policy makers in Europe assumed a relatively strict gender division of labor, where men were primarily responsible for paid work, and women were responsible for child and elderly care. This family model has been termed the 'male breadwinner' model of the family (Lewis 1992; Pfau-Effinger 2004). Social policies provided support for male breadwinner families in the form of derived rights to social security and health insurance for non-working spouses of the employed (Orloff 1993; Sainsbury 1993). In the framework of policies supporting the male breadwinner model of the family, lone mothers' role was in principle unclear. In many countries though, lone mothers were eligible for income supports so that they did not have to take up paid work and could care for their children full-time. Since the 1990s, welfare states are now however increasingly assuming that families operate according to a different model, which Lewis (2001) calls the 'adult worker' model of the family. Policies based upon the adult worker model of the family assume and encourage participation in the labor market by all adults. Lewis (2006) further differentiates between 'supported' and 'unsupported' adult-worker countries. Scandinavian countries can be described as supported adult worker countries. Extensive public childcare facilities and parental leave benefits at income-replacement levels support parents' ability to be employed and give financial support for care work. The United States, on the other hand, may be an example of an unsupported adult worker country. Little support is offered in the form of childcare provision or paid parental leave, but lone mothers are expected to be employed and economically independent nonetheless. Similarly, Giddings et al. (2004) differentiate between enabling and enforcing employment policies. Enabling policies provide supports such as childcare, while enforcing policies are poli-

cies that set time limits for benefit receipt or require benefit recipients to work to obtain benefits.

There appear to be various different motives for introducing activation policies and encouraging lone mothers' employment. Motivation for welfare reform may stem from concern over growing costs for lone parent benefits. In the United Kingdom, France, and the United States for instance, special welfare benefits for lone mothers existed that other population groups did not have access to, and in the Netherlands, lone parents were freed from work requirements until their youngest child reached age 18. Knijn et al. (2007) name concerns over costs for lone parent benefits as an important motive for welfare benefit reform in the Netherlands, France, and the UK. A further objective for benefit reform has been to combat lone parents' social isolation. Early on, New Right theorists in the United States like Lawrence Mead argued that employment was important for social inclusion (Lewis 2001). Others expressed the idea that children should have at least one employed parent in the household to function as a role model. These ideas were later echoed by social democrats in Europe (Lewis 2001). In countries like the United States, the UK, France, or the Netherlands, married mothers' employment rates were higher than those of lone mothers (Giddings/Dingeldey/Ulbricht 2004; Knijn/Martin/Millar 2007). This has also been used to justify requirements for lone mothers to be employed. In the United Kingdom, the goal to combat child poverty by encouraging lone mothers' employment figured strongly as well (Gray 2001; Gregg/Harkness/Smith 2009). Feminists have likewise stressed the importance of lone mothers' economic independence (Lewis 2001).

In the United States, time limits and work requirements for lone parents receiving welfare benefits have continuously become stricter across the last decades. Initially, lone mothers receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), introduced in 1935, were not expected to work (Giddings/Dingeldey/Ulbricht 2004). However, the first federal work and training requirements were introduced as early as 1967. Since the replacement of AFDC by Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) in 1996, lone parents are required to work after two years in order to maintain eligibility and can only receive TANF benefits for a maximum of five years over their lifetime. In the Netherlands, up until 1996, lone mothers could receive welfare benefits until their youngest child was aged 18 without having to be available for employment. Since the welfare benefit reforms in 1996 however, this age limit was reduced to age five (Knijn 2004). In France, a lone parent benefit was introduced in 1976. Lone parents can claim this benefit until their youngest child reaches age three, or for a duration of one year if they have older children. Thus, lone parent benefits in France do not seem to be particularly generous in international comparison. Nonetheless, concern that work incentives for lone parents were too weak was one motive for welfare reform, and workfare programs for lone parents and other benefit recipients were introduced between 2001 and 2006 (Knijn/Martin/Millar 2007). In the UK, up until 2008, all non-working lone parents were automatically eligible for Income Support until their youngest child was aged 16. Since November 2008, however, lone par-

ents whose youngest child is aged 12 or over need to claim Job Seeker's Allowance instead and actively search for a job. This age limit for the age of the youngest child was gradually reduced to age 7 in 2010 (Kennedy 2010).

When lone mothers' employment is encouraged with the goal of counteracting welfare dependency or reducing poverty, the assumption is that jobs are available to them that pay wages high enough to achieve these goals. However, many lone parents receiving welfare benefits have low levels of formal education or work experience. Furthermore, many will only be able to work part-time due to lack of sufficient childcare. Thus, it is unlikely that lone parents will generally be able to end welfare dependency or escape poverty by taking up employment without any further support.

In many countries, training courses have been offered to benefit recipients to increase marketable skills and improve benefit recipients' chances of employment and of finding higher paying jobs. There has, however, been much debate over the effectiveness of training courses for benefit recipients. In the course of welfare reforms in Germany and the Netherlands, for instance, training course offers have been reduced and course durations have been shortened (Bruttel/Sol 2006).

Income supplements for low wage workers also serve to improve lone mothers' economic situation and to make employment more attractive. In Sweden, income transfers make up 30% of employed lone mothers' incomes (Lewis 2001). In the United Kingdom, the Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC), introduced in 1999 and replaced by Working Tax Credit (WTC) in 2003, supplements low earnings for working parents, and provides greater financial work incentives than previous programs (Dilnot/McCrae 2000; Rake 2001). Relatively high levels of financial support for childcare costs for low income parents were introduced as well. Findings have been of quite strong positive effects of the reform on lone mothers' employment rates (Francesconi/van der Klaauw 2007). These employment effects have been attributed especially to the childcare credit element of the reform. Reductions in child poverty rates have also been related to the introduction of WFTC (Brewer et al. 2005). In the United States in the 1990s, income supplements for low-wage workers were expanded, the minimum wage was raised, and childcare funding was increased. The increase in lone mothers' employment rates, which eventually even surpassed those of married mothers, has been attributed in large part to these policy reforms (Giddings/Dingeldey/Ulbricht 2004; Lower-Basch/Greenberg 2009). In France tax credits were increased, social security payments for employers were reduced, and enhanced possibilities to receive benefit payments alongside earnings after taking up a job were introduced as well at the beginning of the 21st century (Knijn/Martin/Millar 2007).

Workfare programs have also been introduced in a number of countries with the intention of counteracting lone mothers' welfare dependency. Workfare programs generally do not place welfare recipients into regular jobs, but instead require wel-

fare recipients to do community work or jobs in the public or non-profit sector that would not regularly be done. The idea is that even very low-skilled work can accustom welfare recipients with little employment experience to a regular routine. Workfare programs have for instance been introduced in the United States, the Netherlands, Germany, and France. The Wisconsin Works program in the United States became very prominent. However, it seems that implementation of workfare in the United States was not so successful in practice, and the number of participants was not very high (Wiseman/Kairys 2010).

The European Employment Strategy (EES) guidelines draw together policy initiatives for employment and welfare reform from a number of different European countries, and have influenced further developments. Annesley (2007) argues that the EES guidelines have promoted a shift from policies supporting the male breadwinner model of the family to policies supporting the adult worker model of the family. Furthermore, Annesley (2007) holds that since goals are set for flanking measures, such as parental leave and childcare provisions, the type of adult worker welfare state endorsed by the EES guidelines is a supported rather than an unsupported adult worker state. Giullari and Lewis (2005), on the other hand, point out that care work can never be completely detached from the family. Parents will still give much dedication to informal care work, even if the availability of formal childcare is improved. They thus argue that as long as there is no equal division of care work at the household level, policies that consider all adults to be equally available for labor market participation can be problematic. This may especially apply to recommendations for the use of sanctions and surveillance in the EES guidelines to promote all adults' participation in the labor market.

2.2 Policy Reforms in Germany and Employment Expectations for Lone Mothers

Recent labor market policy reform initiatives in Germany did not initially focus on lone mothers. Instead, one of the main reform motives in Germany was to reduce the generally high level of unemployment (Bruttel/Sol 2006; Dingeldey 2007). Nonetheless, labor market and family policy reforms in Germany show evidence of reorientation towards an adult worker model of the family. Reform processes in other countries where lone mothers were at the focus of attention may have had direct influence on German policy reforms. Moreover, the EES guidelines encourage the adoption of policies supporting the adult worker model of the family, and are likely to have had an impact on policy reforms in Germany as well.

One reason why lone mothers were not initially at the center of attention of policy reforms in Germany may be that, in contrast to the United Kingdom, France, and the United States, no special lone parent benefits existed in Germany. Lone parents received the same welfare or unemployment benefits as anyone else who qualified via means-testing or employment tenure, respectively. Furthermore, social norms that mothers of young children should not be employed and should dedicate themselves exclusively to childcare were widespread in Germany (Scott 1999). Thus,

requiring lone mothers to be employed might have been an unlikely idea. Also, married mothers' employment rates were very low in western Germany, even lower than those of lone mothers (Statistisches Bundesamt 2010)[1]. In other countries, higher employment rates for married than for lone mothers were often used to justify policy reforms. Another reason discussions on welfare reform did not focus on lone mothers may have been that, until the late 1990s, there was little awareness of child poverty (Fertig/Tamm 2009; Olk/Hübenthal 2009). Elderly people had formerly been identified as the group most at risk of poverty, and awareness for problems of child poverty grew only gradually. Only very recently has lone mothers' economic situation received increased political attention (Sadigh 2010). The debate surrounding the 2005 unemployment and welfare reform in Germany did not focus on lone mothers though, but instead on problems of long-term unemployment in general. The unemployment and welfare benefit system were generally perceived to provide too few work incentives (Jacobi/Kluve 2007).

Prior to 2005, unemployed persons in Germany first received unemployment insurance payments for 6 - 32 months, depending on their age and how long they had previously been employed. This was followed by unemployment assistance payments if they remained unemployed for longer durations. Both unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance payments were earnings-related, but unemployment insurance was paid at a higher percentage of previous earnings (67% for those with children and 60% for those without) than unemployment assistance (57% / 53%). People who were not eligible for unemployment insurance or unemployment assistance payments were eligible for means-tested welfare benefits if they had no other sufficient source of income (Jacobi/Kluve 2007).

In 2005, in the course of the Hartz IV reforms, the former unemployment assistance for long-term unemployed persons and the welfare benefit were merged to form the new Unemployment Benefit II (UB II) (Eichhorst/Grienberger-Zingerle/Konle-Seidl 2010; Hohmeyer/Wolff 2007). UB II is a flat-rate household-level benefit and is means-tested. The name 'Unemployment Benefit II' is somewhat misleading, since not only unemployed persons, but low income employed persons, too, are eligible for this benefit to supplement their earnings up to a specific threshold. As a household-level benefit, Unemployment Benefit II is paid for household members as well, even if they themselves are not actually unemployed, i.e. if they are children or are not capable of working.

One of the main goals of the labor market reform was to reintegrate long-term unemployed persons into the labor market, both those who had previously received unemployment assistance, as well as previous welfare benefit (*Sozialhilfe*) reci-

[1] In 1996, 60% of lone mothers in western Germany were employed, compared to 49% of mothers with a partner. These figures rose to 62% for lone mothers and 57% for mothers with a partner in 2009. In eastern Germany, 61% of lone mothers and 71% of mothers with a partner were employed in 1996, and 54% of lone mothers and 63% of mothers with a partner were employed in 2009 (Statistisches Bundesamt 2010).

pients. As a means towards labor market reintegration, as well as to improve benefit recipients' employment chances in the longer term, much emphasis was put on assignments to labor market program. One-Euro-Jobs, a workfare program, is the most frequent labor market program for UB II recipients. Training measures and job creation schemes previously only available to unemployment insurance recipients were made available to UB II recipients as well. On a smaller scale, job subsidies and start-up subsidies for UB II recipients entering self-employment were introduced as well (Heinemann/Gartner/Jozwiak 2006; Hohmeyer/Wolff 2007). These different types of labor market programs will be discussed in more detail in the next section.

Although promoting the adult worker model and increasing lone mothers' employment rates was not a central concern, evidence of reorientation towards the adult worker model of the family can nonetheless be made out in the 2005 unemployment and welfare benefit reform in Germany. Before 2005, welfare recipients responsible for caring for one child did not have to be available for employment until their child was four years old. Adema et al. (2003) however report that in practice, parents of one child did not have to be available for employment until their child reached school age. Parents responsible for caring for two or more children were exempt from job search requirements until their youngest child was 10 years old (Adema/Gray/Kahl 2003). Since the 2005 reform however, all UB II recipients responsible for caring for children are required to be available for employment as soon as their youngest child reaches age three, given that adequate childcare arrangements are available (Social Code II 2003 s 10(1)(3)). This seems to represent a step in the direction of promoting the adult worker model of the family, since all parents are now required to participate in the labor market even when their children are still quite young.

Further changes brought about by the reform in 2005 mainly affect the type of family model supported for couple households. UB II is a means-tested household-level benefit, and all household members who are capable of working are required to be available for job placement, not just the formerly employed (usually male) breadwinner of the household. This contrasts with the former unemployment assistance benefit. The former unemployment assistance was means-tested at the household level as well. However, only the formerly employed individuals receiving unemployment assistance, and not their household members, were required to actively search for a job. In this sense, the introduction of UB II constitutes a move in the direction of encouraging the adult worker model of the family, and may reflect influence of European Commission recommendations to reform means-tested benefits so that each member of the household has an incentive to work (Giullari/Lewis 2005).

On the other hand, since UB II is a household-level benefit, not everyone who is unemployed has access to UB II. If other household members earn an income that is too high to pass the UB II means-test, unemployed persons who would receive UB II if they were living alone have no access to UB II. This is especially likely to affect unemployed women with employed partners whose income is too high for the UB II means test. In these cases, unemployment benefit policy supports the male

breadwinner model of the family. Thus, Dingeldey (2010) concludes that in any situation, the post-reform unemployment policy appears to embrace whichever family model is associated with lower costs. Benefit policy seems to be oriented towards the male breadwinner model of the family in deciding who has access to UB II. Among those receiving UB II, then, an adult worker model of the family is encouraged.

Steps in the direction of encouraging the adult worker model of the family can again be observed with respect to family policies. In recent years, slight improvements in support for employed mothers have taken place. Until very recently, welfare state institutions offered very little support for mothers' employment, particularly in western Germany. Day care provision rates for children aged less than three were at only 2% in western Germany in 2002, but have increased to 14% by 2009 (Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder 2010a; Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder 2004). In eastern Germany, the day care infrastructure remains more extensive than in western Germany. In 2009, 46% of children aged less than 3 attended childcare institutions in eastern Germany. For children aged 3 - 6, kindergarten attendance is generally quite high in both eastern and western Germany, at 90% in western Germany and 95% in eastern Germany. However, only 23% attend kindergarten on a full-day basis in western Germany, compared to 65% in eastern Germany. Until 2007, parental leave benefits in Germany were paid at a low flat-rate level only, making it difficult to sustain economic independence during leave. Since 2007 though, parental leave benefits based on previous income are available for one year (Geisler/Kreyenfeld 2011). However, enhancing lone mothers' employment prospects may not have been a primary goal behind improving conditions for job-family compatibility. Instead, concerns about low birth rates seem to have been a major motive (Henninger/Wimbauer/Dombrowski 2008).

While the family policy reforms described above tend to encourage an adult worker model of the family, a number of policies traditionally supporting the male breadwinner model of the family have been upheld nonetheless. The tax scheme for married couples strongly subsidizes one-earner couples. Furthermore, Germany has a strong tradition of providing derived rights to social benefits via marriage. Non-working spouses of the employed have access to free health insurance and are entitled to widow's pensions. Thus, the welfare state ensures high levels of financial support for non-employed married women. These institutions serving to support male breadwinner families have remained largely untouched.

Up until the beginning of the 21st century then, lone mothers in western Germany neither received support to be employed in the form of public childcare provision, nor were they pressured to take up employment as long as their children were still young. In eastern Germany, higher levels of childcare could have in principle supported lone mothers' employment, but unemployment rates were generally high. Before the reform in 2005, lone mothers were overrepresented among welfare benefit recipients in western Germany. In eastern Germany, they were overrepresented

among those claiming unemployment benefits, indicating that they had previously been employed for some time. Since the reform in 2005, lone mothers are overrepresented among recipients of the new means-tested UB II (Konietzka/Kreyenfeld 2005; Lietzmann 2009).

2.3 Types of Labor Market Programs for Unemployment Benefit II Recipients

In contrast to welfare reforms in other countries like the United States, no time limits for the receipt of means-tested benefits were set in Germany[2]. Instead, the main means of activating non-employed recipients of means-tested benefits is via assignments to labor market programs. In part, assignments to programs like workfare programs or training programs serve to make benefit receipt less attractive and function to test benefit recipients' willingness to work. On the other hand, labor market programs can raise benefit recipients' qualifications and improve their employment options.

As discussed above, the unemployment and welfare benefit reform in Germany shows signs of reorientation towards an adult worker model of the family. Since the 2005 reform, lone mothers like all other mothers receiving means-tested UB II are now in principle considered to be ready for employment as soon as their youngest child is three years old. Thus, they can also be asked to take part in labor market programs. This study investigates whether this reorientation towards the adult worker model of the family actually does extend to labor market program assignments in practice. Comparing lone mothers' participation rates to those of other population groups may help to determine the degree to which they are treated as adult workers in interactions with employment offices. Lone mothers' participation in seven different types of labor market programs is studied here. These are One-Euro-Jobs, class-room and in-firm training programs, further vocational training, job subsidies, job creation programs, and start-up subsidies.

One-Euro-Jobs are workfare programs and are the most frequent labor market program for UB II recipients. As can be seen in Table A.1, overall, there were 600,000 – 700,000 entries into One-Euro-Jobs each year between 2005 and 2008. Participants in One-Euro-Jobs receive 1 – 2 Euros an hour in addition to their regular UB II (Hohmeyer/Wolff 2010). Weekly working hours are usually around 30 hours, but can vary (Hohmeyer 2009). In western Germany, a slightly larger proportion of female than male One-Euro-Job participants worked for less than 21 hours a week. One-Euro-Jobs usually run for 6 months and are generally located in the public or non-profit sector. This is because they are not permitted to replace regular jobs and because the work done must be of public utility. One-Euro-Jobs are intended to accustom people who have not been employed for a very long time to regular work habits,

[2] The receipt of unemployment insurance is time-limited, but not the subsequent receipt of the means-tested UB II.

but can also be used to test benefit recipients' willingness to work. Benefit recipients who are assigned to One-Euro-Jobs can be sanctioned for non-compliance. Some benefit recipients may however also welcome the opportunity to supplement their income by taking part in One-Euro-Jobs and may actively seek participation.

Job creation programs likewise create jobs outside the regular labor market for unemployed persons. Long as well as short variants of job creation programs were available to unemployment benefit II recipients up until the end of 2008, thus during the time frame of this study (Hohmeyer/Wolff 2010). Job creation programs run for up to a year, and under certain conditions up to two years. Job creation programs are sometimes used to substitute for regular employment during times of high unemployment. Participants in job creation programs receive a regular wage, and social security contributions are made. In a shorter job creation scheme variant (AGH Entgelt) these included contributions to unemployment insurance up until the end of 2008, in the longer variant (Arbeitsbeschaffungsmaßnahmen), no unemployment insurance contributions were made in order to prevent participants from renewing their unemployment insurance eligibility solely by program participation.

Job subsidies can either take the form of employer subsidies (Eingliederungszuschuss), the form of income supplements paid directly to UB II recipients when they take up regular employment (Einstiegsgeld für abhängig Beschäftigte), or the form of start-up subsidies (Einstiegsgeld in der Gründungsförderungsvariante) when they found their own business. Income supplements paid directly to UB II recipients can be granted for a maximum of 24 months at a base rate of about 175€ a month, with the option of obtaining higher payments under certain circumstances (Haller/Wolff/Zabel 2010). Subsidies paid to employers run for up to 12 months and cover up to 50% of the monthly wage (Bernhard/Gartner/Stephan 2008). Neither UB II recipients nor employers have a general right to claim job subsidies. Job subsidy grants are at the discretion of individual case managers whose responsibility it is to decide when subsidies are necessary for UB II recipients to take up employment. Start-up subsidies had the smallest number of participants of all program types, as can be seen in Table A.1. There were only 17,000 – 33,000 entries into start-up subsidies each year.

Class-room training programs are short courses of a few days to 12 weeks duration. Class-room training programs include skill training courses, aptitude tests, work tests, and application training courses (Kopf 2009). In-firm training programs usually take the form of short internships and provide skill training or aptitude tests. In-firm training programs are generally of short duration as well, lasting between four and twelve weeks. Short class-room or in-firm training programs are mostly used to improve benefit recipients' skills with the aim of increasing their chances of obtaining regular employment. They can however also be used to test their willingness to work, and benefit recipients can be sanctioned if they are assigned to a course and do not attend. In addition to internally organized training programs, benefit recipients can also apply for grants to take part in externally organized further vocational train-

ing programs (Bundesagentur für Arbeit 2010). These might provide them with greater opportunities of finding a training program that suits their specific needs.

Lone mothers' assignments to some types of labor market programs could be characterized as part of an enabling strategy, while assignments to other types of programs could be more characteristic of an enforcing strategy towards encouraging their adult worker role, to use Giddings et al.'s (2004) terms. For instance, testing lone mothers' willingness to work by means of One-Euro-Job assignments may be seen to represent an enforcing strategy towards advancing their adult worker role. Class-room training programs serve to convey marketable skills, but can also be used to test benefit recipients' willingness to work. Thus, lone mothers' participation in class-room training programs could be characteristic of either enabling or enforcing strategies to encouraging them to assume the adult worker role. Grants for externally organized further vocational training programs, on the other hand, may be better characterized as part of an enabling strategy towards encouraging lone mothers' adult worker status, since these grants can support benefit recipients when they find a course that fits their needs. In-firm training programs provide contacts to potential employers which can be very beneficial for lone mothers who are seeking employment but are facing difficulties reentering the labor market. Thus, in-firm training programs may be more characteristic of enabling strategies. Job subsidies can help lone mothers who want to reenter employment, but are having trouble being accepted for a job due to an interrupted employment career. Thus, job subsidy grants to lone mothers could also be seen to be part of an enabling strategy towards encouraging their adult worker role. Job subsidies and in-firm training programs have been found to substantially increase subsequent employment chances (Bernhard/Gartner/Stephan 2008; Wolff/Jozwiak 2007). Job creation schemes, in that they are contributory jobs and provide a regular wage, might to some extent also be described as enabling lone mothers to provide for their families. Start-up subsidies support benefit recipients aiming to start their own business and would also appear to contribute to enabling lone mothers to assume the adult worker role.

3 Research Questions and Previous Findings

3.1 Research Questions

This study aims to identify the role lone mothers in Germany assume in interactions with employment agencies. Since the 2005 employment and welfare policy reforms in Germany, lone parents receiving the means-tested Unemployment Benefit II are now expected to be ready for labor market integration by the time their youngest child is three years old, given that childcare is available. This marks a policy shift in the direction of the adult worker model of the family. However, it is not clear to what extent lone mothers are treated as adult workers in practice. The aim here is to study lone mothers' program participation rates empirically. This research question is in some ways similar to that studied by Knijn and van Wel (2001), who found that despite a policy shift in the Netherlands towards activating lone mothers, both lone mothers and social workers responsible for implementing labor market integration policies resisted doing so at the local level.

Comparing lone mothers' participation rates in labor market programs with those of other population groups may help to identify role expectations that lone mothers are confronted with. In this study, lone mothers' program participation rates will be compared to those of a number of different population groups, but special attention will be given to comparisons with single childless women, mothers with a partner, and lone fathers. The hypothesis that will be tested here is that lone mothers are treated as adult workers to a lesser extent than childless single women or lone fathers, but to a greater extent than mothers with a partner. Particularly in western Germany, traditional role expectations based on the male breadwinner model of the family are unlikely to have become completely obsolete, despite the policy shift towards the adult worker model of the family. Case managers in employment offices and lone mothers themselves could still perceive childcare responsibilities as restricting their availability for labor market program participation. Moreover, the day care infrastructure is still far from adequate to generally enable all lone mothers of young children to prepare for employment by taking part in labor market programs. Traditional role expectations are likely to be even more relevant for mothers with a partner than for lone mothers[3]. In contrast to lone mothers, a male breadwinner arrangement is potentially possible in their case. Lone fathers could often be regarded to be male breadwinners by case managers in employment offices. Thus, they might be more strongly expected to participate in labor market programs than lone mothers, although their problems of combining work and childcare should actually be identical. Because of a longer adult worker tradition in eastern Germany and because of the better childcare infrastructure, differences between these population groups should be smaller in eastern than in western Germany. Studying lone mothers' participation

[3] Qualitative findings indicate that, in the case of couples receiving UB II, assumptions about the division of labor in households do influence assignments to labor market programs (Weinkopf et al. 2009).

in different types of labor market programs can help to identify whether lone mothers participate comparatively more frequently in programs that can be described as part of an enabling strategy or comparatively more often in programs that can be described as part of an enforcing strategy towards encouraging their adult worker role.

The availability of childcare can support lone mothers in taking on the role of adult workers. Thus, a further question here refers to the extent to which family and employment policies interact. To what extent does the role ascribed to lone mothers by employment offices depend on the local childcare infrastructure? Interaction effects will be tested between lone motherhood, age of the youngest child, and local childcare availability.

The administrative data analyzed here offers rich information on employment histories, benefit receipt, and program participation, and provides large sample sizes allowing very detailed analyses. However, while the data give information on program participations, which come about as an outcome of interactions between benefit recipients and case managers, this interaction itself is not observable. The data also does not include information on employment attitudes held by benefit recipients, or on gender role expectations held by case managers. Findings by Lietzmann (2010) offer insight as to employment attitudes of lone mothers receiving UB II. Lone and partnered mothers receiving UB II are found to be very similar to each other in the extent to which they express traditional gender values and support the opinion that women should reduce their employment to care for their families. However, lone mothers are found to more strongly value employment in itself than are partnered mothers. On the basis of these findings, one might thus expect lone mothers to be somewhat more motivated to participate in labor market programs than partnered mothers. On the basis of case studies, Weinkopf et al. (2009) report that there is much awareness of lone mothers' difficult situation in employment offices. In some employment offices, individual case managers specialize in counseling lone mothers. Thus, probabilities of program participation can be expected to differ between lone mothers and other population groups.

3.2 Previous Findings

So far, little is known on participation in labor market programs by lone mothers receiving UB II in Germany. Based on survey data for 2007, Schwarzkopf (2009) finds that lone mothers do not differ much from women in general with respect to program participations. However, these results are descriptive, and only differentiate between qualifying programs and programs that create work, and do not differentiate by age of the youngest child or by further family types.

Further studies do not specifically study lone mothers, but give insight as to general differences between women's and men's rates of program participation, or study the effect of children on men's and women's program participation rates. Weinkopf et al. (2009) present descriptive results based on figures from the Federal Employment Agency. They show that women are strongly underrepresented among participants

in job subsidies, while this is not so much the case for training programs. Hohmeyer and Kopf (2009) find that children under the age of three have a negative effect on women's participation rates in One-Euro-Jobs, in eastern as well as in western Germany. However, they find no such effect for men. Their analyses are based on administrative data for 2005.

This study aims to provide detailed results on lone mothers' rates of program participation. Multivariate hazard models are used to estimate lone mothers' entry rates into seven different types of labor market programs. Lone mothers, lone fathers, as well as mothers and fathers with a partner are differentiated by the age of their youngest child. Program entry rates for these groups are displayed in comparison to those of childless persons with and without a partner.

4 Data and Method

Analyses are conducted using administrative data from the German Federal Employment Agency. The data used was prepared and anonymized for scientific use by the department for IT Services and Information Management of the Institute for Employment Research. The data on unemployment, job search, program participation, and benefit receipt originates from employment offices, while data on contributory employment stem from notifications sent by employers to health and pension insurance funds. The data sets used for the following analyses are the Integrated Employment Biography[4] data set and the Unemployment Benefit II History data set.

The time period covered by the analyses runs from 1 October 2005 to 31 December 2008. UB II was introduced in January 2005. However, it took some time for labor market programs for UB II recipients to become established, and starting the observation window later in the year should give more generalizable results. At the beginning of 2009, several changes took place in the types of labor market programs available to UB II recipients and in the manner in which program types were recorded. Job creation programs were no longer available to UB II recipients starting in 2009, and training programs were recorded in a different fashion. Thus, ending the study period in December 2008 ensures a consistent program setting[5].

The method of analysis used is event-history analysis[6]. The dependent variable is the risk of entering a given labor market program. People are considered to be at risk of entering a labor market program when they at the same time receive UB II, are not employed, and not already participating in any type of labor market program. For these analyses, only the first risk period starting between 1 October 2005 and

[4] Dorner et al. (2010) provide a description of a 2% public use sample of this data set. The analyses in this study are based on a sample drawn from the complete data set.

[5] The data excludes the districts in which UB II is administered by local authorities alone. Due to data collection problems, no systematic information was available from these districts. Around 13% of unemployed UB II recipients were clients of job centers in these districts, according to estimates of the Federal Employment Agency (Hohmeyer and Wolff 2010).

[6] See, for instance, Blossfeld and Rohwer (2002).

31 December 2007 is used for each individual. The sample consists of all persons who had at least one such risk period in this time span, were 15 – 64 years of age, and not incapable of working due to a disability or similar reasons. In total, the sample comprises 2,952,876 persons. Episodes are censored when individuals enter employment, no longer receive UB II, enter a different program, turn 65 years of age, are no longer capable of working, or at the end of the observation window on the 31 December 2008.

Separate piece-wise constant hazard models are estimated for entries into each of the labor market programs studied here. The main independent variable of interest in these analyses is the population group variable. This variable allows comparisons between lone parents' transition rates into labor market programs and those of other population groups. The population group variable includes the categories *lone mothers, lone fathers, single childless women, single childless men, women with a partner and children, men with a partner and children, childless women with a partner, childless men with a partner, single childless women aged 15-24 living with their parents, single childless men aged 15-24 living with their parents, other women, other men.* These population group specifications are partially pre-defined in the data as a result of eligibility rules for the receipt of different levels of UB II.

A first set of models interacts the population group with the age of the youngest child. Results from these models are shown in Figures 3 – 9 and Tables A.7 – A.10. Control variables used here are individuals' own age, their nationality, their level of education, whether they are disabled, the time period in which the episode started, previous cumulative duration of UB II receipt without regular employment or program participation, duration since the last unsubsidized contributory job, occupation in the last job, income in the last job, the duration since the last labor market program, and the type of last labor market program. A number of regional indicators were included as control variables as well. These include the district-level unemployment rate, the district-level proportion of the unemployed receiving UB II, the district-level population density, the district-level GDP per capita, the district-level percentage of the population that is economically active, and district-level percentages of the economically active that are working in different sectors[7]. In this first set of models, no further population group interaction effects were included other than the interaction between population group and age of the youngest child, in order to make direct comparisons between people in different population groups with children of different ages possible without having to specify values of other variables.

A second set of models includes further population group interaction effects. Results from these models are shown in Figures 10 – 29 and Tables A.11 – A.14. In addition to the control variables named above and an interaction between the population

[7] These regional indicators are based on data from the Federal Employment Agency (Statistics Department of the German Public Employment Service 2010) as well as the Federal Statistical Office (Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder 2010b)

group and the age of the youngest child, these models also include interactions between the population group and the number of children, population group and marital status, population group, age of the youngest child, and district-level childcare enrollment rates, population group and the partner's employment status, and also include variables for the partner's current program participation as well as the partner's level of education.

The childcare indicators[8] include the district-level proportion of children aged 0 – 2 attending full-time care, the proportion of children aged 0 – 2 attending half-day care, the proportion of children aged 3 – 6 attending full-time care, and the proportion of children aged 3 – 6 attending half-day care. The proportion of children attending a certain type of care should be a good indicator for the availability of that type of care, since provision rates are usually lower than the demand for childcare. An indicator for the district-level provision rate of after-school care for school-age children was also used. However, the measure for after-school care is rather crude. It was calculated as the sum of the district-level proportion of children aged 6 – 14 attending after-school care institutions and the proportion of school children who attend full-day schools at the state level. Unfortunately, no data on full-day school enrollment rates was available at the district level. When indicators for district-level childcare availability are included in the models, the problem is that the estimates may be picking up effects of further unobserved regional characteristics. Thus, general variables for regional levels of childcare for all population groups including the childless were included in the model. Interaction effects between population group and district-level childcare rates for population groups with children give the difference in the effect compared to people without children. It is this latter effect that is used to indicate the effect of district-level childcare rates for population groups with children. Further models controlling for regional-level unobserved heterogeneity were also run, but this did not substantively alter the results.

The models include both time-varying and time constant covariates. The time-varying variables include the population group, the age of the youngest child, sample members' own age, district-level indicators, disability, education, number of children, marital status, the partner's employment status, the partner's current program participation, as well as the partner's education. The remaining variables are time-constant.

Descriptive information on sample members' characteristics is given in Tables A.2 – A.5. Tables A.2 – A.3 provide characteristics at the beginning of the spell by population group at the beginning of the spell. Tables A.4 – A.5 provide descriptives on total exposure time and entries into each types of labor market program.

[8] The data on childcare provision rates is provided by the Federal Statistical Office (2010a; 2010b; 2009; 2008; Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder 2007), and the data on full-day school attendance is provided by the Conference of German Cultural Ministers (Sekretariat der Ständigen Konferenz der Kultusminister der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland IVC/Statistik 2011)

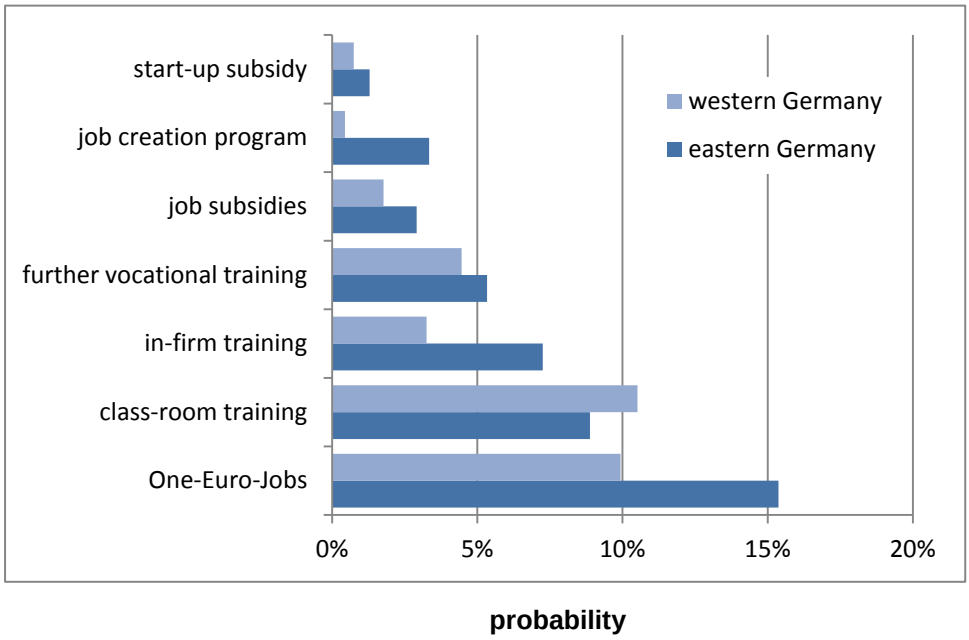
5 Results

This section discusses empirical results on lone mothers' labor market program participation in Germany. This can contribute to determining the extent to which lone mothers receiving means-tested benefits are treated as adult workers in Germany. The descriptive results shown in Figure 1 provide an overview of lone mothers' participation probabilities in different types of labor market programs. In eastern Germany, the most frequent type of labor market program for lone mothers (as for all population groups) is the workfare program known as One-Euro-Jobs. The probability of participating in a One-Euro-Job within two years is 15% for lone mothers in eastern Germany. In western Germany, on the other hand, lone mothers are approximately equally likely to take part in class-room training programs and One-Euro-Jobs, the respective probabilities of participating within two years being 11% and 10%. Lone mothers' probabilities of participating in in-firm training programs are likewise higher in eastern Germany at 7% than in western Germany at 3%. The other program types are comparatively less frequent. Probabilities of participating in further vocational training programs, job subsidies, job creation programs, and start-up subsidies are each no higher than 5% in either part of Germany[9].

Descriptive results for a comparison across population groups of probabilities of taking part in any type of labor market program are shown in Figure 2. Here it can be seen that lone mothers are more likely to participate in labor market programs than mothers with a partner, particularly in western Germany. However, they are less likely to participate in labor market programs than childless single women. Lone fathers are also more likely to participate in labor market programs than lone mothers. So far, this corresponds to the expectations expressed previously. Childcare restrictions may prevent lone mothers from taking part in labor market programs as frequently as childless single women. Traditional role expectations may be the reason that lone mothers are treated as adult workers to a lesser extent than lone fathers, but to a greater extent than mothers with a partner.

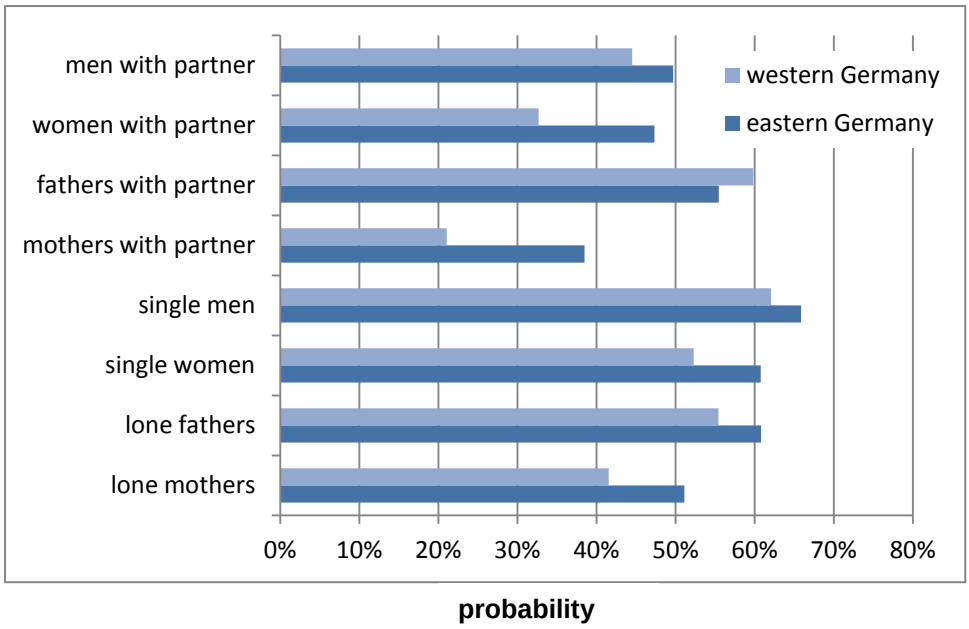
[9] Probabilities of program participation for further population groups are given in Table A.6 in the appendix.

Figure 1: Lone mothers' probability of taking part in a given type of labor market program as a first program within two years of Unemployment Benefit II receipt while not employed.



Calculated from Kaplan-Meier estimates as cumulative probability of taking part in a given program within each one-day time interval and not yet having taken part in any other program

Figure 2: Probability of taking part in any type of labor market program within two years of Unemployment Benefit II receipt while not employed, by population group



Kaplan-Meier estimates of probability of taking part in any type of labor market program

Estimates from the multivariate models for the interaction effect between population group and age of the youngest child are shown in Figures 3 – 9[10]. Figure 3 shows results for transition rates into the workfare program known as One-Euro-Jobs. Lone mothers' entry rates into One-Euro-Jobs increase strongly as soon as their youngest child reaches age three. This was to be expected, since parents responsible for caring for young children are not required to be available for employment until their youngest child is aged three. Public childcare is also available at a much higher rate for children aged 3 – 5 than for children aged 0 - 2. In eastern Germany, for lone mothers with a youngest child aged three or above, entry rates into One-Euro-Jobs are higher even than for childless single women, while in western Germany they closely approach but remain slightly below those of childless single women. For instance, in eastern Germany, transition rates into One-Euro-Jobs for lone mothers with a youngest child aged 6 – 9 are 11% higher than for childless single women, and in western Germany, they are 13% lower than for childless single women (Table A.7 and Figure 3). In both eastern and western Germany lone mothers' participation rates in this workfare program are higher than for fathers with a partner. These results do seem to indicate that lone mothers are treated as adult workers with respect to participation in workfare as soon as their youngest child reaches age three. On the other hand, the results in Figure 3 show clear differences between eastern and western Germany in how mothers with a partner compare to lone mothers. While in eastern Germany mothers with a partner participate in One-Euro-Jobs to quite a similar extent as do lone mothers, in western Germany, participation rates for mothers with a partner are substantially lower than for lone mothers. For instance, while in eastern Germany transition rates into One-Euro-Jobs are 2% lower for mothers with a partner than for lone mothers among those with a youngest child aged 6 – 9, they are 42% lower for mothers with a partner than for lone mothers in western Germany. This may indicate that case managers in employment offices in western Germany assume a more traditional division of labor in couple households than do case managers in eastern Germany[11]. Furthermore, Figure 3 shows that lone fathers' transition rates into One-Euro-Jobs are no higher than for lone mothers when

[10] Complete model estimates are shown in Tables A.7 – A.10 in the appendix. Additional models were run controlling for unobserved heterogeneity on the individual level, and further models controlled for unobserved heterogeneity at the regional level. This did not substantively alter the results. Further models were estimated where only those episodes starting between October 2005 and December 2006 were considered and episodes were censored after 24 months. This ensures that the maximum episode duration that can possibly be observed is equal for all sample members. However, results from these models did not deviate from those shown here.

[11] Further models were estimated including a variable for the partner's current labor market program participation as well as interaction effects between population group and the partner's employment status (Tables A.11 – A.14). For mothers with a partner in western Germany, the results show no effect of the partner's current employment on entries into One-Euro-Jobs, in-firm training programs, job subsidies, or job creation programs, but a small negative effect for entries into class-room training and further vocational training programs, and a very strong negative effect on entries into start-up subsidies. For the most part then, western German partnered mothers' low transition rates into labor market programs do not appear to pertain especially to those whose partner is employed; program entry rates are just or nearly as low for those whose partner is not employed. The results for the partner's current program participation show that if the partner is already participating in a given labor market program, this actually tends to double sample members' entry rates into that program.

the youngest child is aged over two. It is likely that the higher probabilities of program participation for lone fathers found in the descriptive results were related to differences in children's ages between lone mother and lone father families. Altogether, these results show that among UB II recipients with children, lone mothers are among those with the highest transition rates into this workfare program. This indicates that enforcing strategies are used to encourage lone mothers to assume the adult worker role, since participation in One-Euro-Jobs is usually not voluntary and benefit recipients can be sanctioned if they do not comply.

Figure 4 shows results for class-room training programs. Compared to other programs, class-room training programs are usually of relatively short duration, such that childcare may be easier to arrange. In western Germany, lone mothers' transition rates relative to those of childless single women do seem to be somewhat higher than in the case of One-Euro-Jobs. In both parts of Germany, lone mothers' transition rates into class-room training programs are very similar to those of childless single women by the time their youngest child is 3 – 5 years old. Lone mothers' entry rates into class-room training programs are again higher than for fathers with a partner in both parts of Germany when the youngest child is at least 3 – 5 years old. Also, like for One-Euro-Jobs, lone mothers' transition rates are substantially higher than for mothers with a partner in western Germany, while they are almost identical for lone mothers and mothers with a partner in eastern Germany. Altogether then, in the case of class-room training programs, lone mothers with children aged over two seem to be among those with the highest participation rates overall, even compared to men and women without children. As described earlier, while class-room training programs can convey skills that enhance chances of employment, they can also be used to test benefit recipients' availability for work. Those assigned to class-room training programs can be sanctioned if they do not comply. Thus, lone mothers' high participation rates in class-room training programs likewise seem to give evidence of an enforcing strategy to encouraging lone mothers' adult worker role.

Results for further vocational training programs are shown in Figure 5. Lone mothers' entry rates into further vocational training programs compare to those of partnered mothers and childless single women in quite a similar way as was the case for One-Euro-Jobs and class-room training programs. As soon as the youngest child is 3 - 5 years old, lone mothers' participation rates are just as high, and this time in western Germany even higher than for childless single women. In eastern Germany, lone and partnered mothers' transition rates into further vocational training programs are more similar than in western Germany. In contrast to One-Euro-Jobs and short class-room training programs, transition rates into further vocational training programs are comparatively high for fathers with a partner as well. As argued earlier, grants for further vocational training programs might be described as part of an enabling strategy towards encouraging the adult worker role, since they support participants when they choose an externally organized program that fits their training needs. Thus, it seems that not only enforcing, but in this case an enabling strategy

too is used to encourage lone mothers' adult worker role even when their children are still quite young.

Results for in-firm training programs and job subsidies, shown in Figures 6 and 7, are quite different than for the program types discussed so far. In the case of in-firm training programs (Figure 6), lone mothers' program entry rates do not reach the level of childless single women until their youngest child is 15 – 17 years old. Similarly, lone mothers' transition rates into job subsides (Figure 7) are as high as those of childless single women only when their youngest child is 6 – 9 years old in eastern Germany or 10 – 14 years old in western Germany. However, for lone mothers in western Germany, transition rates into job subsidies actually clearly surpass those of childless single women when their youngest child is older than 14. Lone fathers' transition rates into these programs are similar to those of lone mothers. Among those with children, transition rates into in-firm training programs and job subsidies are highest for fathers with a partner. Mothers with a partner in western Germany once again have very low transition rates into these two programs compared to other population groups. In-firm training programs and job subsidies may be described as part of an enabling strategy towards encouraging lone mothers' labor market participation, since participation in these programs provides contacts to potential employers and can facilitate employment reentry. It seems that these enabling strategies are used for lone mothers with older children to the same extent as for childless single women, but not for lone mothers with younger children. In the case of job subsidies in western Germany, especially high entry rates for lone mothers with older children may indicate that they are a particular focus group.

Job creation programs are quite rare in western Germany, but overall participation probabilities are slightly higher in eastern Germany, as shown in Table A.6. Relative transition rates into job creation programs for different population groups are shown in Figure 8. In eastern Germany, lone mothers' transition rates into job creation programs are comparable to childless single women's when their youngest child is age three or above, while in western Germany, lone mothers' program entry rates only reach the level of childless single women when their youngest child is 10 – 14 years old. To some extent, employment in job creation programs may be described as part of an enabling strategy toward labor market integration, since it provides a regularly paid job at least for an intermediate period of time. It seems that this strategy towards supporting lone mothers' adult worker role is more relevant in eastern Germany, especially for those with younger children, than in western Germany.

Finally, Figure 9 shows transition rates into start-up subsidies, a very small program both in eastern and western Germany. Figure 9 shows that in eastern Germany, lone mothers' transition rates into start-up subsidies reach the level of childless single women when their youngest child is aged 10 - 14. In western Germany, they are clearly higher than for childless single women as soon as their youngest child is 10 – 14 years old. It seems that start-up subsidies are used in particular to support the

worker role for fathers with a partner; differences between fathers with a partner and other population groups are larger than for any other program.

Thus, altogether, it seems that enforcing strategies towards encouraging the adult worker role are used for lone mothers to the same extent as for childless single women, even when their children are still quite young. Even when lone mothers' youngest child is 3 - 5 years old, their transition rates into One-Euro-Jobs and classroom training programs are quite similar to those of childless single women. In the case of programs that correspond more closely to an enabling strategy towards lone mothers' labor market integration, however, lone mothers' entry rates do not reach those of childless single women until their children are older. This is the case for job subsidies and in-firm training programs. In some cases, though, lone mothers with older children seem to be a particular focus group for enabling strategies towards labor market integration. In the case of job subsidies and start-up subsidies, lone mothers in western Germany with a youngest child aged 15 – 17 actually have substantially higher entry rates than childless single women. Further vocational training programs and in the case of eastern Germany also job creation programs provide an exception to this pattern. These programs might be described as part of an enabling strategy towards labor market integration, and entry rates are quite high even when lone mothers' children are still very young.

Figures 3 - 9: Interaction effects between population group and age of the youngest child. Separate models for eastern and western Germany[12]. (reference category: single women)

Eastern Germany **Western Germany**

Figure 3: Transition rates into One-Euro-Jobs

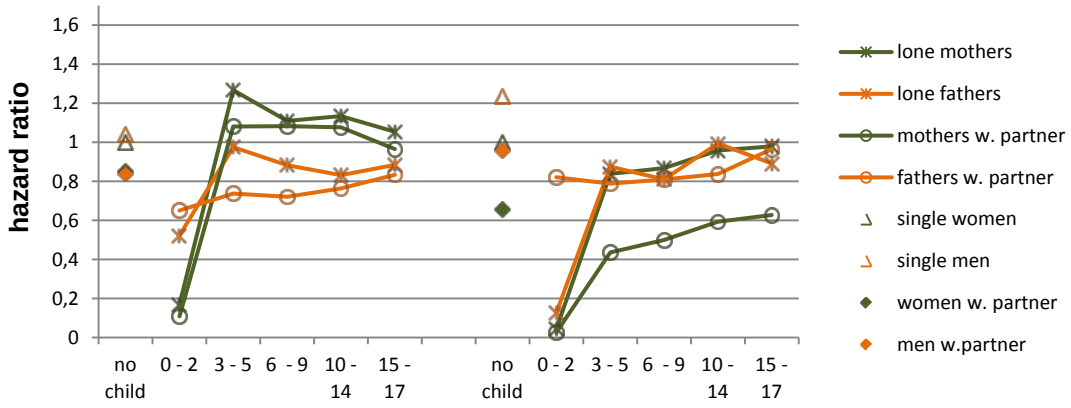


Figure 4: Transition rates into class-room training programs

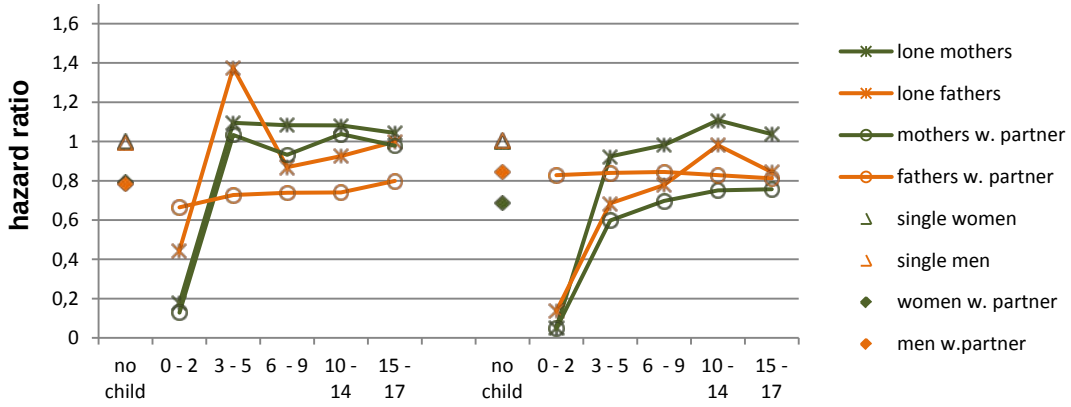
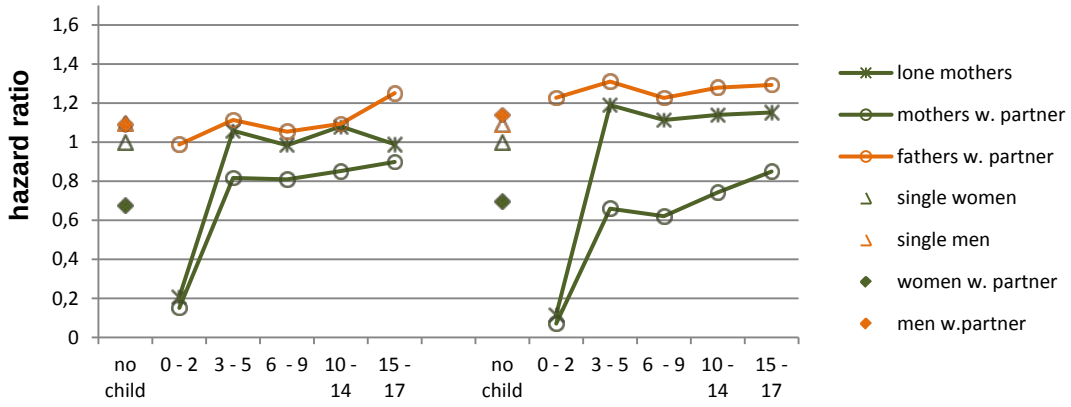


Figure 5: Transition rates into further vocational training programs



age of the youngest child

[12] control variables: see Tables A.7 – A.10

Eastern Germany Western Germany

Figure 6: Transition rates into in-firm training programs

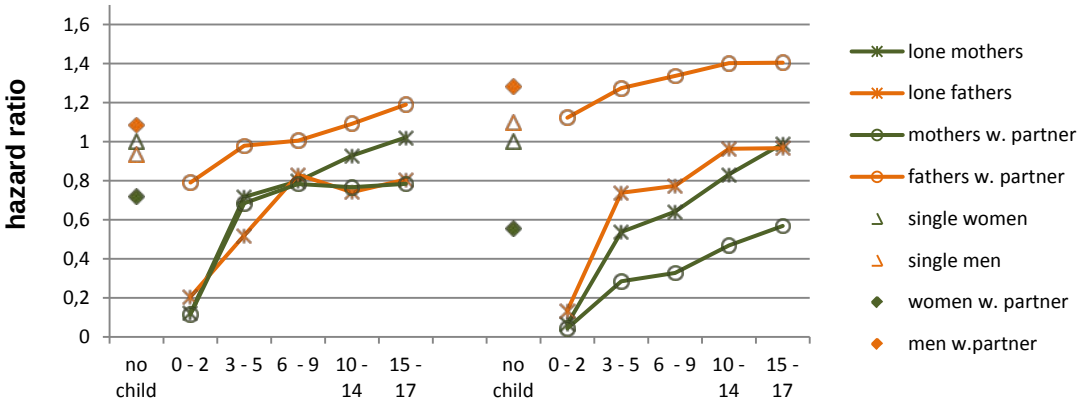


Figure 7: Transition rates into job subsidies

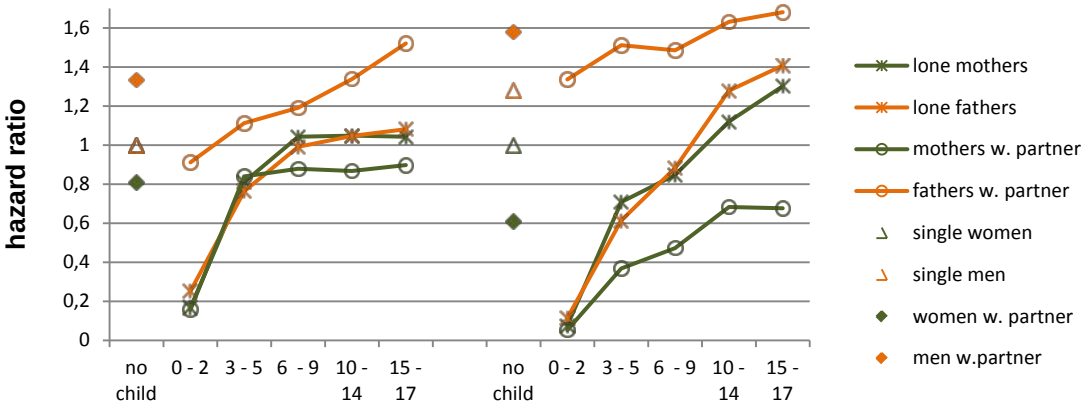


Figure 8: Transition rates into job creation programs

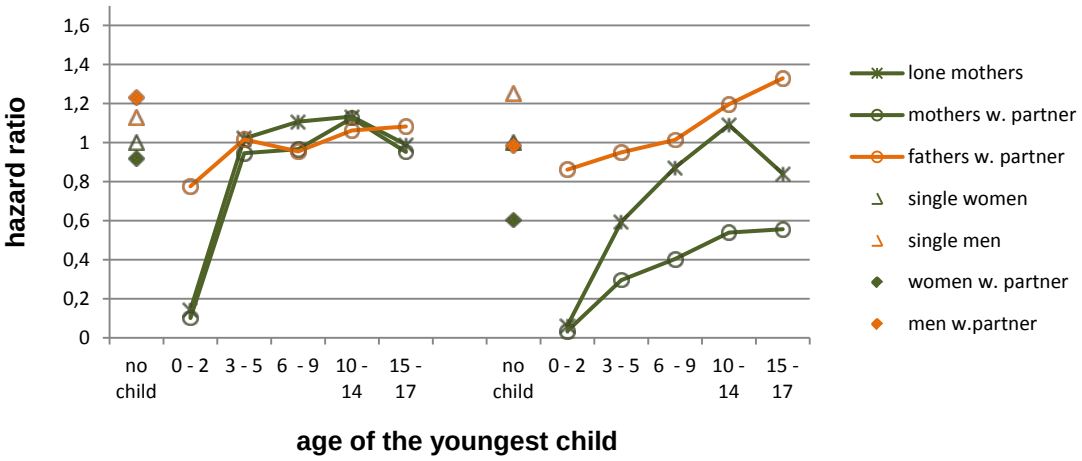
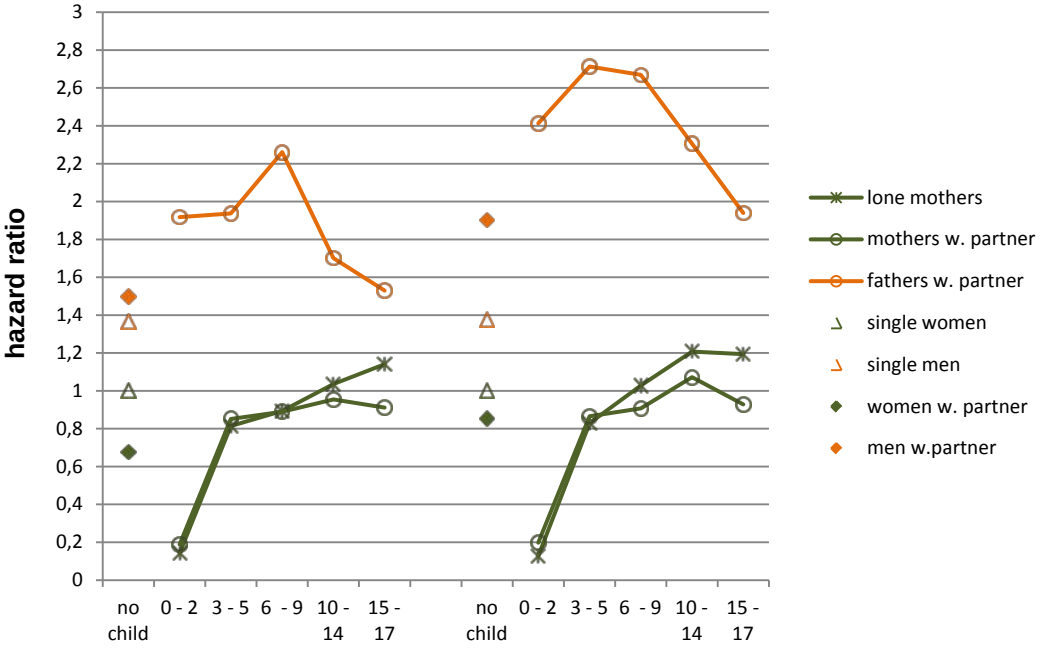


Figure 9: Transition rates into start-up subsidies



age of the youngest child

It is somewhat surprising that lone mothers' participation rates in some programs are so closely comparable to those of childless single women, even when their youngest child is only 3- 5 years old. Full-time childcare can be difficult to arrange, particularly in western Germany, so that lower program participation rates might have been expected. Thus, the question is whether childcare provision rates have any impact at all on participation in One-Euro-Jobs, class-room training programs, further vocational training programs, and in the case of eastern Germany also job creation programs. Lone mothers' entry rates into these programs are as high as those of childless single women, even when their youngest child is only 3 – 5 years old. Even if childcare availability is not relevant for these programs, it might make a difference for job subsidies and in-firm training programs, where entry rates for lone mothers with small children were comparatively low.

To study the impact of childcare provision for different population groups, additional models were estimated which include interaction effects between population group, age of the youngest child, and district-level childcare rates for children in various age groups. Figures 10 - 11 show effects of the district-level childcare enrollment rate for children aged 0 – 2 on entry rates into labor market programs for lone mothers with a youngest child aged 0 – 2. There is no obligation for lone mothers with children in this age group to participate in labor market programs, and as seen above in Figures 3 - 9, their participation rates are comparatively low. However, the results shown in Figures 10 – 11 indicate that childcare availability does seem to influence the extent to which lone mothers with children aged 0 – 2 participate in labor market programs voluntarily.

Figures 12 – 13 show the effect of district-level childcare rates for 3 – 6 year olds on transition rates into labor market programs for lone mothers with a youngest child in

this age group, for part-time and full-time childcare respectively. In general, kindergarten spaces are available at quite a high rate for children in this age group in Germany. However, most of the kindergartens in eastern Germany run full-time, while most in western Germany offer only half-day care. This might explain why hardly any significant effects are found for eastern Germany, while positive significant effects are found for western Germany[13]. As shown above, very low transition rates into in-firm training programs and job subsidies for lone mothers with kindergarten-age children were found. The findings for the effects of childcare availability indicate that increasing levels particularly of full-time care in western Germany might improve lone mothers' chance of participating in in-firm training programs. Positive childcare effects were also found for entries into job subsidies in western Germany, but effects of full-time care were no higher than for part-time care. By contrast, as shown earlier, lone mothers' participation rates in One-Euro-Jobs, class-room training programs, and further vocational training programs were already quite high compared to other population groups when the youngest child was only 3 – 5 years old, both in eastern and western Germany. Nonetheless, it seems that higher availability of kindergarten care in western Germany can further increase lone mothers' transition rates into these programs.

Figure 14 shows the effect of the district-level enrollment rate in after-school care. Effects of after-school care for lone mothers with young school-age children seem to be quite small. There are no significant effects for in-firm training. An effect might have especially been expected for western Germany, where lone mothers' transition rates into in-firm training were particularly low even when the youngest child was already 6 – 9 years old. However, only a very crude measure was used for after-school care, as described in the methods section. This might explain the lack of findings for the effect of after-school care.

Altogether, it seems that childcare availability does have some effect on lone mothers' transition rates into labor market programs, even when the youngest child is less than three years old and program participation for lone mothers is voluntary.

Figures 15 – 24 show effects of childcare availability for mothers and fathers with a partner, respectively. The findings for mothers with a partner are actually quite similar to those for lone mothers. It seems that in western Germany, better childcare availability could contribute to higher levels of labor market program participation for mothers with a partner. For fathers with a partner, by contrast, effects were generally very small or non-significant. It seems that when childcare is lacking, this does not lead to lower program participation rates for fathers. It appears that in couple households, childcare is seen to be mainly women's responsibility, even when both partners are unemployed.

[13] This corresponds to findings by Hohmeyer and Kopf (2009), who show that differences in childcare provision can account for over 5% of the difference between eastern and western German women's One-Euro-Job participation rates.

Figures 10 – 14: Effects of district-level childcare enrollment rates on lone mothers‘ transition rates into labor market programs. Complete estimates in tables A.11 – A.14

Figure 10: Effect of district-level enrollment rate in part-time childcare for 0 - 2 year olds (lone mothers with youngest child aged 0 – 2)

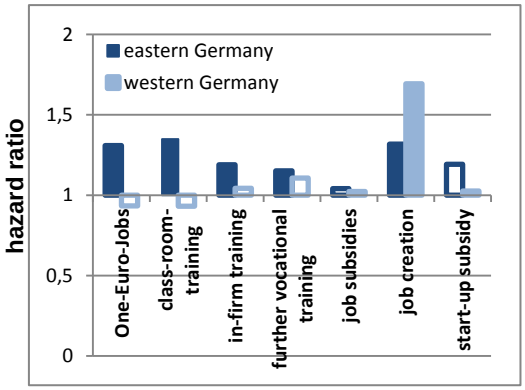


Figure 11: Effect of district-level enrollment rate in full -time childcare for 0 - 2 year olds (lone mothers with youngest child aged 0 - 2)

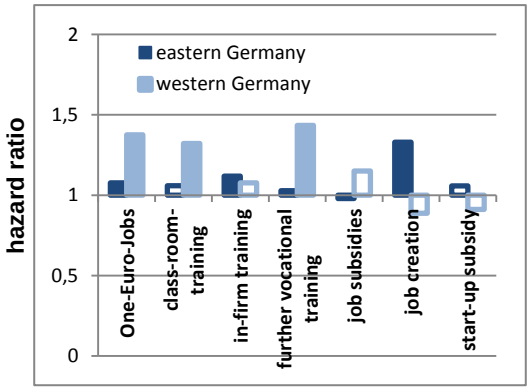


Figure 12: Effect of district-level enrollment rate in part-time childcare for 3 - 6 year olds (lone mothers with youngest child aged 3 - 5)

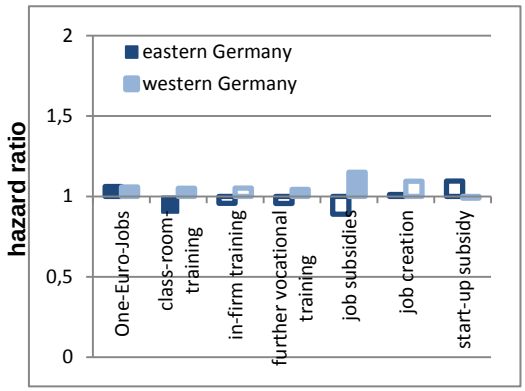


Figure 13: Effect of district-level enrollment rate in full-time childcare for 3 - 6 year olds (lone mothers with youngest child aged 3 - 5)

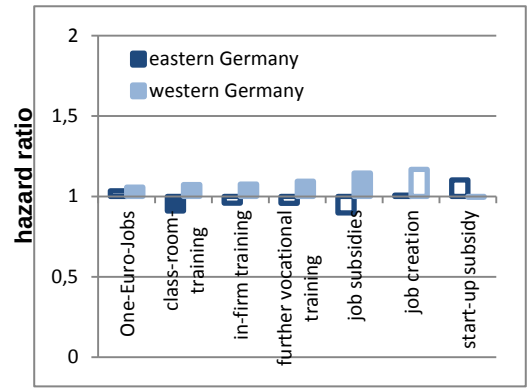
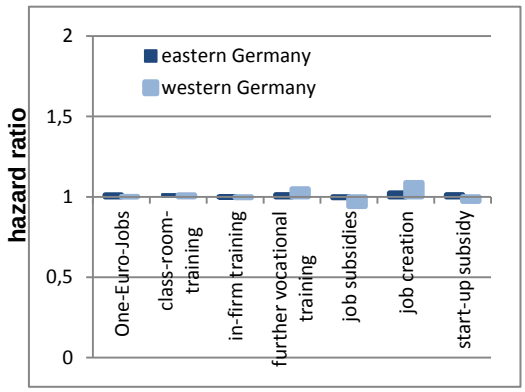


Figure 14: Effect of district-level enrollment rate in after-school care (lone mothers with youngest child aged 6 - 14)



The bars give the effect of a 5 percentage point increase in the district-level childcare enrollment rate. Filled bars indicate significant effects at the 10% level, empty bars non-significant effects.

Overall childcare attendance rates (2009): children aged 0 – 2: eastern Germany: 14% part-time, 32% full-time; western Germany: 9% part-time, 5% full-time

children age 3 – 6: eastern Germany: 30% part-time, 65% full-time; western Germany: 68% part-time, 23% full-time

Figures 15 – 19: Effects of district-level childcare enrollment rates on partnered mothers' transition rates into labor market programs. Complete estimates in tables A.11– A.14

Figure 15: Effect of district-level enroll. rate in part-time childcare for 0 - 2 year olds (mothers with partner and youngest child aged 0 – 2)

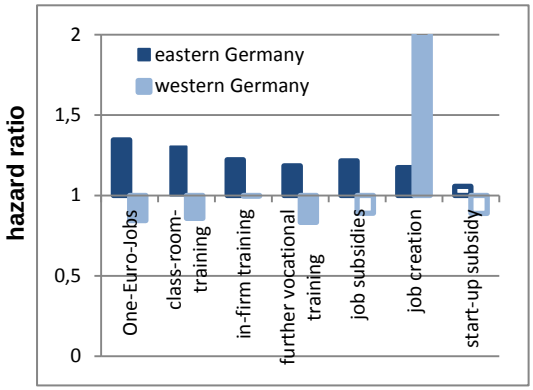


Figure 16: Effect of district-level enroll. rate in full -time childcare for 0 - 2 year olds (mothers with partner and youngest child aged 0 – 2)

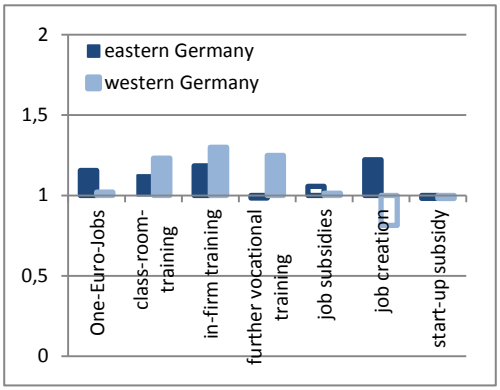


Figure 17: Effect of district-level enroll. rate in part-time childcare for 3 - 6 year olds (partnered mothers with youngest child aged 3 – 5)

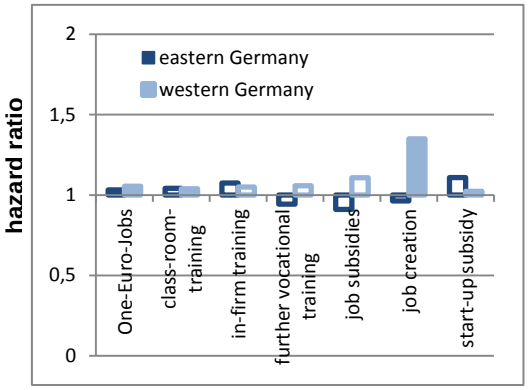


Figure 18: Effect of district-level enroll. rate in full-time childcare for 3 - 6 year olds (mothers with partner and youngest child aged 3 – 5)

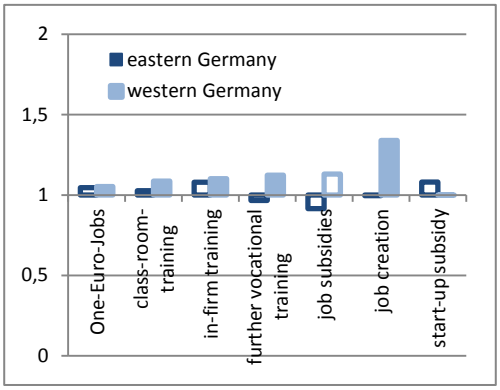
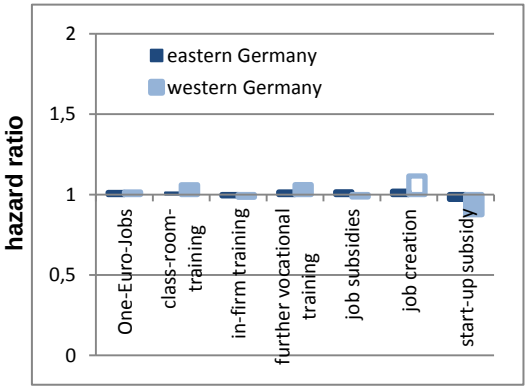


Figure 19: Effect of district-level enrollment rate in after-school care (partnered mothers with youngest child aged 6 – 14)



The bars give the effect of a 5 percentage point increase in the district-level childcare enrollment rate. Filled bars indicate significant effects at the 10% level, empty bars non-significant effects.

Overall childcare attendance rates (2009): children aged 0 – 2: eastern Germany: 14% part-time, 32% full-time; western Germany: 9% part-time, 5% full-time

children age 3 – 6: eastern Germany: 30% part-time, 65% full-time; western Germany: 68% part-time, 23% full-time

Figures 20 – 24: Effects of district-level childcare enrollment rates on partnered fathers' transition rates into labor market programs. Complete estimates in tables A.11 – A.14

Figure 20: Effect of district-level enroll. rate in part-time childcare for 0 - 2 year olds (fathers with partner and youngest child aged 0 – 2)

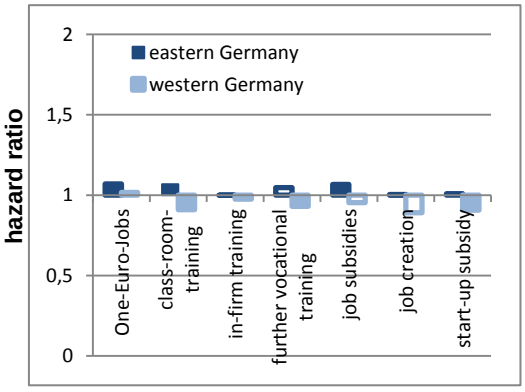


Figure 21: Effect of district-level enroll. rate in full - time childcare for 0 - 2 year olds (fathers with partner and youngest child aged 0 – 2)

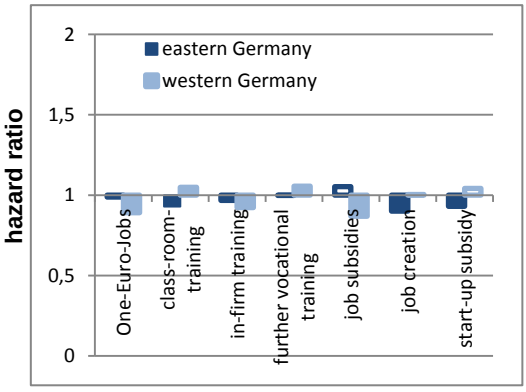


Figure 22: Effect of district-level enroll. rate in part-time childcare for 3 - 6 year olds (partnered fathers with youngest child aged 3 – 5)

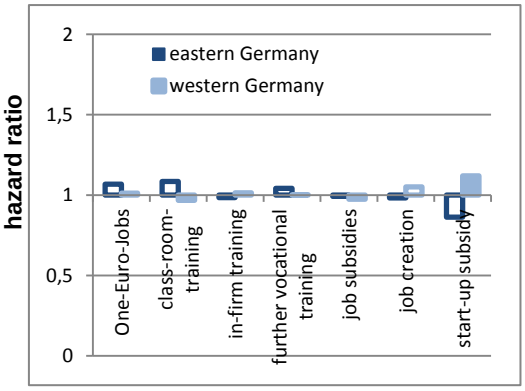


Figure 23: Effect of district-level enrollment rate in full-time childcare for 3 - 6 year olds (fathers with partner and youngest child aged 3 – 5)

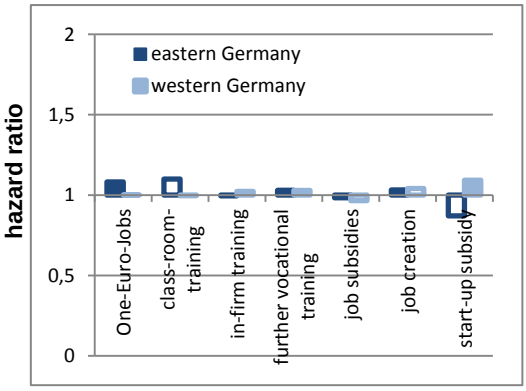
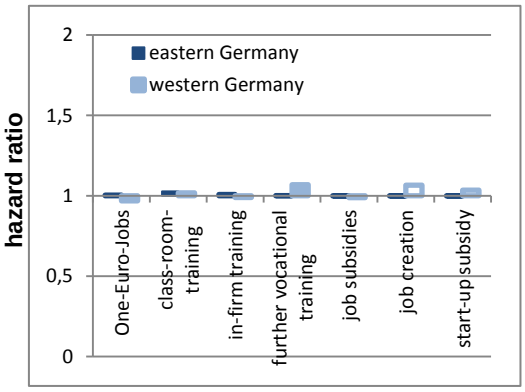


Figure 24: Effect of district-level enrollment rate in after-school care (partnered fathers with youngest child aged 6 – 14)



The bars give the effect of a 5 percentage point increase in the district-level childcare enrollment rate. Filled bars indicate significant effects at the 10% level, empty bars non-significant effects.

Overall childcare attendance rates (2009): children aged 0 – 2: eastern Germany: 14% part-time, 32% full-time; western Germany: 9% part-time, 5% full-time

children age 3 – 6: eastern Germany: 30% part-time, 65% full-time; western Germany: 68% part-time, 23% full-time

6 Conclusion

The aim of this study was to determine the extent to which lone mothers in Germany are treated as adult workers in the context of assignments to labor market programs. The role attributed to lone mothers in the German welfare state context is difficult to predict. Germany has traditionally been described as a male breadwinner country, with little support and few incentives for married mothers to be employed. Lone mothers' role, by contrast, was less clear. In recent years, welfare state reforms seem to be showing signs of at least the beginning of a reorientation towards an adult worker model of the family, following the lead of other European countries. This reorientation towards an adult worker model of the family in principle also involves greater requirements for lone mothers as well as partnered mothers receiving means-tested benefits to participate in the labor market and take part in labor market integration programs. However, discretion as to who is assigned to which type of program is left to individual case managers in employment offices. Thus, traditional role expectations held by case managers as well as benefit recipients themselves may still influence assignments to labor market programs. Furthermore, case managers are required to take parents' childcare constraints into account when deciding about labor market program assignments. Thus, altogether, the extent to which lone mothers are treated as adult workers with respect to labor market program participations is difficult to predict.

The empirical results show that as soon as their youngest child is older than two, lone mothers take part in workfare programs and class-room training programs to a very similar extent as do childless single women. This is somewhat surprising, since it would seem that childcare responsibilities should make it more difficult for lone mothers to participate in these programs than women without children. Workfare programs, and to some extent also class-room training programs, can be used to test benefit recipients' willingness to work, and benefit recipients can be sanctioned if they do not participate. Thus, in this study, workfare and class-room training programs have been described as containing elements of an enforcing strategy towards labor market integration. By contrast, in-firm training programs, job subsidies, and start-up subsidies were described as predominantly pertaining to an enabling strategy towards labor market integration. These programs provide contacts to potential future employers and have in previous studies been found to substantially increase subsequent chances of regular employment. Lone mothers' entry rates into in-firm training programs, job subsidies, and start-up subsidies do not reach the level of those of childless single women until their youngest child is 6 – 9 or even 15 – 17 years old. However, in some cases, participation rates for lone mothers of older children in western Germany are actually substantially higher than for childless single women. Thus, perhaps enabling strategies are used to encourage the adult worker role especially of lone mothers of older children.

Altogether then, it seems that lone mothers are treated as adult workers with respect to enforcing strategies towards labor market integration as soon as the youngest

child is 3 – 5 years old, but are treated as adult workers with respect to enabling strategies towards labor market integration only when their children are older. There are however exceptions to this pattern. Further vocational training may be characterized as especially containing enabling elements towards labor market integration. Lone mothers' entry rates into further vocational training are as high as or even higher than for childless single women even when their youngest child is only 3 – 5 years old. Job creation schemes might to some extent also be characterized as an enabling strategy towards labor market integration. In eastern Germany, but not in western Germany, lone mothers' entry rate into this program are likewise as high as for childless single women as soon as the youngest child is 3 – 5 years old.

It seems that it is especially difficult for lone mothers with young children to participate in those types of labor market programs that take place in firms and depend on cooperation between employment agencies and employers. It is these programs in particular that were characterized as pertaining to an enabling strategy towards labor market integration. It is possible that these firm-based programs that involve direct integration into regular employment are difficult to combine with childcare responsibilities if employment hours are not flexible. Full-time childcare for 3 – 5 year olds and after-school care for older children is still often scarce in western Germany. However, lone mothers' participation rates in firm-based programs are comparatively low in eastern Germany as well where childcare availability is much less of a problem. Estimates of the effect of district-level childcare rates on program participation indicate that access to full-time childcare may increase program participation rates for lone mothers in western Germany, but not in eastern Germany where levels of full-day childcare provision are already high. To some extent, program allocations thus seem to depend directly on the age of the youngest child and connected assumptions about employability and not only on childcare availability.

While participation in firm-based programs is comparatively low for lone mothers of young children, their participation in workfare programs and class-room training programs is comparatively high. Possibly, these program types are chosen for lone mothers with young children because hours are more flexible. Working hours in the workfare program known as One-Euro-Jobs are usually approximately 30 hours a week, but lower weekly working hours are available as well. While workfare programs and class-room training programs may be more compatible with childcare responsibilities, they can nonetheless be described as containing enforcing elements towards labor market integration. Thus, the question is whether lone mothers' participation in these programs can actually be expected to impel them to take up regular employment. Lone mothers' low participation rates in firm-based programs, which more closely resemble regular employment, indicate that there are important obstacles to regular employment for lone mothers with young children.

A further interesting finding was that in eastern Germany, partnered mothers' entry rates into labor market programs were very similar to those of lone mothers. It seems that lone and partnered mothers hardly differ in the extent to which they are

treated as adult workers in eastern Germany. In western Germany, however, partnered mothers' entry rates into labor market programs were substantially lower than for lone mothers. It appears that in the case of couple households, traditional views on the division of labor influence case managers' decisions about assignments to labor market programs in western Germany. While there are differences between eastern and western Germany with respect to mothers with a partner, lone mothers are treated as adult workers to nearly the same extent in western as in eastern Germany.

7 Appendix

Table A.1:[14] Entries into different types of labor market programs
Absolute numbers of program entries and program entries as a percentage of average yearly stock of unemployed UB II recipients[15]

	2005				
		Western Germany		Eastern Germany	
	total	men	women	men	women
unemployed UB II recipients	2,401,993	882,041	685,975	457,383	376,594
One-Euro-Jobs	603,945	208,030	108,008	158,577	129,330
	25%	24%	16%	35%	34%
class-room training	276,629	102,596	71,530	55,216	47,287
	12%	12%	10%	12%	13%
in-firm training	131,508	55,442	22896	31,860	21,310
	5%	6%	3%	7%	6%
further vocational training	64,935	24,053	14,962	15,995	9,925
	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
job subsidy (ESG)	2,948	432	270	1,128	1,118
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
start-up subsidy (ESG)	17,149	8,050	3,136	3,983	1,980
	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
job subsidy (EGZ)	60,589	26,358	9,219	14,951	10,061
	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%
job creation program	61,556	7,186	3,265	31,028	20,077
	3%	1%	0%	7%	5%
	2006				
	total	Western Germany		Eastern Germany	
		men	women	men	women
unemployed UB II recipients	2,443,997	872,298	724,508	466,546	380,644
One-Euro-Jobs	704,513	264,183	142,348	164,946	133,036
	29%	30%	20%	35%	35%
class-room training	257,533	103,212	76,619	41,183	36,519
	11%	12%	11%	9%	10%
in-firm training	186,397	74,032	31,720	48,489	32,156
	8%	8%	4%	10%	8%
further vocational training	102,391	41,396	25,119	22,176	13,700
	4%	5%	3%	5%	4%
job subsidy (ESG)	14,897	3,709	1,617	5,400	4,171
	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
start-up subsidy (ESG)	32,570	13,571	5,880	8,700	4,419
	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
job subsidy (EGZ)	104,567	49,993	17,079	23,860	13,635
	4%	6%	2%	5%	4%
job creation program	62,407	6,841	3,304	31,357	20,905
	3%	1%	0%	7%	5%

[14] I would like to thank Michael Grüttner for providing this table.

[15] These figures do not apply to the sample members in this study. The figures shown in this table give total national numbers of unemployed UB II recipients and program participants.

Table A.1 continued

	2007				
		Western Germany		Eastern Germany	
	total	men	women	men	women
unemployed UB II recipients	2,188,334	738,388	668,580	422,183	359,184
One-Euro-Jobs	667,077	253,344	147,879	147,575	118,279
	30%	34%	22%	35%	33%
class-room training	275,062	104,697	84,584	45,875	39,906
	13%	14%	13%	11%	11%
in-firm training	203,960	80,243	36,986	51,045	35,686
	9%	11%	6%	12%	10%
further vocational training	139,842	52,275	33,076	32,995	21,496
	6%	7%	5%	8%	6%
job subsidy (ESG)	19,186	7,113	3,596	4,312	4,165
	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
start-up subsidy (ESG)	30,073	10,785	5,332	9,083	4,873
	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
job subsidy (EGZ)	124,938	57,899	21,713	28,149	17,177
	6%	8%	3%	7%	5%
job creation program	50,081	6,020	2,875	24,545	16,641
	2%	1%	0%	6%	5%
	2008				
		Western Germany		Eastern Germany	
	total	men	women	men	women
unemployed UB II recipients	1,963,732	652,399	615,587	372,480	323,266
One-Euro-Jobs	643,666	233,758	146,216	144,690	119,002
	33%	36%	24%	39%	37%
class-room training	298,277	115,204	92,492	46,905	43,676
	15%	18%	15%	13%	14%
in-firm training	191,143	72,753	37,067	46,796	34,527
	10%	11%	6%	13%	11%
further vocational training	184,513	66,103	45,200	41,986	31,224
	9%	10%	7%	11%	10%
job subsidy (ESG)	21,363	7,555	4,273	4,686	4,849
	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
start-up subsidy (ESG)	22,611	7,060	4,027	7,258	4,266
	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
job subsidy (EGZ)	120,120	51,084	23,230	27,162	18,644
	6%	8%	4%	7%	6%
job creation program	60,388	4,947	2,465	31,360	21,616
	3%	1%	0%	8%	7%

Source: Statistics Department of the German Public Employment Service (2010)

Table A.2: Sample members' characteristics at the beginning of the spell, by population group at the beginning of the spell. Eastern Germany.

	lone mothers	lone fathers	single women	single men	partnered mothers	partnered fathers	women w. partner	men w. partner
age								
<=17	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
18 - 24	18%	2%	41%	31%	14%	8%	21%	11%
25 - 29	24%	8%	18%	21%	24%	16%	9%	11%
30 - 34	19%	11%	6%	11%	20%	19%	3%	6%
35 - 39	19%	22%	5%	10%	19%	21%	3%	5%
40 - 44	13%	27%	7%	10%	14%	19%	9%	8%
45 - 49	5%	17%	8%	8%	6%	11%	15%	14%
50 - 54	2%	8%	7%	6%	2%	5%	19%	20%
55 - 59	0%	3%	6%	4%	0%	2%	16%	19%
60 - 64	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	6%
nationality								
german	92%	91%	95%	94%	86%	83%	90%	90%
not german	8%	9%	5%	6%	14%	17%	10%	10%
missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
start of episode								
oct-dec 2005	14%	15%	16%	17%	17%	17%	15%	16%
jan-jun 2006	25%	28%	29%	32%	30%	30%	29%	31%
jul-dec 2006	25%	23%	23%	20%	23%	21%	23%	21%
jan-jun 2007	19%	19%	16%	17%	17%	18%	18%	18%
jul-dec 2007	18%	15%	16%	14%	14%	14%	15%	13%
cumulative previous UBII without job or program								
0 months	58%	57%	68%	57%	56%	54%	62%	60%
>0 - 3 months	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	10%	7%	8%
>3-6 months	7%	8%	7%	9%	8%	10%	8%	9%
> 6-12 months	13%	14%	10%	13%	14%	13%	12%	13%
>12 months	15%	15%	8%	13%	15%	13%	10%	11%
duration since last unsubsidized job								
never employed	12%	5%	23%	13%	17%	9%	19%	10%
0 months	30%	20%	19%	14%	19%	34%	18%	17%
>0 - 6 months	19%	22%	20%	25%	15%	23%	14%	23%
>6 - 12 months	7%	10%	6%	8%	7%	6%	6%	7%
>1 - 2 years	6%	9%	7%	9%	7%	6%	7%	9%
>2 - 5 years	12%	15%	12%	16%	14%	11%	14%	17%
>5 years	14%	19%	12%	16%	20%	11%	23%	17%

Table A.2 continued

	lone mothers	lone fathers	single women	single men	partnered mothers	partnered fathers	women w. partner	men w.partner
last occupation (isco)								
managers	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
professionals	11%	6%	9%	4%	9%	3%	8%	4%
technicians & associate prof.	9%	5%	9%	5%	8%	4%	7%	4%
clerical support workers	15%	4%	13%	5%	12%	3%	12%	4%
service and sales workers	28%	11%	23%	11%	25%	12%	22%	11%
skilled agric., forestry, fishery	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
craft & rel. trades workers	3%	27%	3%	26%	3%	30%	3%	29%
plant & mach. oper. & assembl.	3%	12%	2%	7%	4%	13%	4%	12%
elementary occupations	12%	23%	10%	20%	15%	21%	17%	20%
handicapped/ rehab.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
missing or not classified	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
never employed	12%	5%	23%	13%	17%	9%	19%	10%
daily income in last unsub. job (in €)								
0-<10	11%	3%	10%	10%	8%	4%	6%	4%
10-<20	13%	7%	14%	12%	11%	9%	11%	7%
20-<30	16%	10%	14%	12%	15%	9%	16%	8%
30-<40	18%	17%	16%	16%	19%	16%	22%	16%
40-<50	9%	19%	9%	14%	9%	18%	11%	19%
50-<60	5%	15%	5%	10%	4%	16%	5%	15%
60-<70	3%	8%	3%	5%	2%	8%	3%	8%
>=70	4%	11%	4%	6%	3%	8%	3%	9%
missing	11%	5%	3%	3%	11%	3%	4%	5%
never employed	12%	5%	23%	13%	17%	9%	19%	10%
last program								
no last program	42%	32%	50%	36%	46%	38%	44%	39%
job creation program	5%	10%	7%	10%	6%	6%	12%	14%
job subsidy	9%	9%	6%	6%	7%	10%	6%	9%
further voc. training	8%	7%	5%	7%	8%	7%	6%	5%
class-room training	9%	10%	8%	9%	11%	8%	10%	8%
in-firm training	5%	7%	5%	6%	4%	8%	4%	6%
start-up subsidy	4%	9%	3%	5%	3%	7%	3%	5%
One-Euro-Job	3%	5%	3%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
other program	13%	11%	14%	16%	12%	11%	11%	10%
duration since last program								
<0.5 year	16%	22%	17%	22%	13%	16%	16%	19%
0.5 - 1 year	7%	9%	7%	9%	6%	9%	7%	8%
1 - 2 years	9%	12%	9%	11%	9%	12%	10%	12%
2 - 3 years	7%	8%	6%	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%
>3 years	18%	16%	11%	14%	18%	16%	16%	14%
no last program	42%	32%	50%	36%	46%	38%	44%	39%

Table A.2 continued

	lone mothers	lone fathers	single women	single men	partnered mothers	partnered fathers	women w. partner	men w.partner
handicapped								
no	99%	97%	97%	97%	99%	98%	96%	96%
yes	1%	3%	3%	3%	1%	2%	4%	4%
education								
no degree	11%	12%	9%	14%	14%	16%	12%	12%
lower secondary degree	22%	29%	21%	32%	21%	30%	27%	34%
interm. secondary degree	54%	49%	46%	40%	53%	44%	49%	43%
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	4%	3%	6%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	9%	7%	18%	11%	9%	7%	9%	8%
N	52,826	3,209	135,232	264,391	84,661	87,842	85,631	89,359

Table A.3: Sample members' characteristics at the beginning of the spell, by population group at the beginning of the spell. Western Germany.

	lone mothers	lone fathers	single women	single men	partnered mothers	partnered fathers	women w. partner	men w. partner
age								
<=17	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
18 - 24	13%	2%	31%	23%	15%	8%	27%	15%
25 - 29	19%	5%	17%	19%	24%	16%	13%	15%
30 - 34	20%	10%	8%	13%	22%	20%	6%	9%
35 - 39	21%	22%	7%	12%	18%	20%	5%	7%
40 - 44	16%	26%	8%	11%	12%	18%	7%	8%
45 - 49	7%	19%	9%	9%	6%	10%	11%	11%
50 - 54	2%	10%	8%	6%	2%	5%	13%	13%
55 - 59	0%	4%	7%	4%	1%	2%	12%	15%
60 - 64	0%	1%	3%	2%	0%	1%	5%	7%
nationality								
german	81%	80%	86%	84%	62%	62%	68%	71%
not german	19%	20%	14%	16%	38%	38%	32%	29%
missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
start of episode								
oct-dec 2005	17%	15%	18%	18%	18%	18%	17%	17%
jan-jun 2006	25%	23%	29%	31%	27%	28%	27%	28%
jul-dec 2006	23%	24%	21%	20%	22%	21%	23%	22%
jan-jun 2007	18%	20%	17%	17%	18%	18%	18%	18%
jul-dec 2007	17%	17%	16%	14%	15%	15%	16%	15%
cumulative previous UBII without job or program								
0 months	68%	66%	72%	63%	64%	62%	75%	69%
>0 - 3 months	5%	6%	6%	7%	5%	7%	5%	6%
>3-6 months	5%	6%	6%	8%	6%	7%	5%	6%
> 6-12 months	10%	9%	9%	12%	11%	11%	7%	9%
>12 months	12%	13%	8%	12%	15%	12%	8%	9%
duration since last unsubsidized job								
never employed	15%	5%	21%	11%	34%	9%	34%	14%
0 months	25%	18%	14%	11%	14%	31%	15%	15%
>0 - 6 months	15%	23%	22%	26%	9%	24%	14%	22%
>6 - 12 months	7%	11%	8%	9%	5%	9%	6%	8%
>1 - 2 years	7%	12%	9%	11%	7%	8%	7%	10%
>2 - 5 years	13%	15%	14%	17%	14%	11%	11%	18%
>5 years	18%	16%	12%	15%	17%	8%	14%	13%

Table A.3 continued

	lone mothers	lone fathers	single women	single men	partnered mothers	partnered fathers	women w. partner	men w. partner
last occupation (isco)								
managers	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
professionals	9%	5%	9%	4%	6%	3%	5%	3%
technicians & associate prof.	9%	6%	9%	6%	7%	4%	6%	5%
clerical support workers	13%	5%	13%	6%	7%	3%	8%	4%
service and sales workers	26%	11%	23%	11%	20%	11%	20%	10%
skilled agric., forestry, fishery	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%	2%
craft & rel. trades workers	3%	23%	3%	21%	3%	22%	3%	22%
plant & mach. oper. & assembl.	5%	17%	4%	10%	5%	15%	5%	13%
elementary occupations	16%	22%	15%	24%	16%	27%	17%	23%
handicapped/ rehab.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
missing or not classified	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
never employed	15%	5%	21%	11%	34%	9%	34%	14%
daily income in last unsub. job (in €)								
0-<10	5%	2%	5%	4%	4%	2%	4%	2%
10-<20	14%	6%	14%	10%	11%	6%	12%	7%
20-<30	15%	8%	13%	11%	11%	8%	12%	8%
30-<40	14%	12%	14%	14%	10%	13%	12%	12%
40-<50	9%	12%	11%	13%	8%	14%	9%	12%
50-<60	6%	13%	7%	11%	4%	14%	5%	12%
60-<70	3%	12%	4%	8%	2%	12%	3%	10%
>=70	4%	23%	7%	14%	3%	17%	4%	18%
missing	15%	7%	5%	4%	13%	4%	5%	6%
never employed	15%	5%	21%	11%	34%	9%	34%	14%
last program								
no last program	63%	43%	55%	42%	74%	43%	68%	51%
job creation program	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
job subsidy	3%	7%	3%	5%	1%	6%	2%	5%
further voc. training	6%	7%	5%	6%	4%	7%	3%	5%
class-room training	9%	11%	10%	12%	7%	12%	7%	10%
in-firm training	3%	5%	4%	6%	1%	7%	2%	5%
start-up subsidy	2%	10%	3%	5%	1%	7%	2%	5%
One-Euro-Job	2%	3%	3%	4%	1%	4%	2%	3%
other program	11%	12%	15%	17%	10%	14%	12%	13%
duration since last program								
<0.5 year	9%	17%	14%	17%	4%	15%	8%	13%
0.5 - 1 year	5%	9%	7%	9%	3%	9%	5%	7%
1 - 2 years	7%	10%	9%	11%	5%	12%	6%	10%
2 - 3 years	5%	7%	5%	7%	4%	7%	4%	6%
>3 years	11%	15%	10%	13%	10%	13%	9%	12%
no last program	63%	43%	55%	42%	74%	43%	68%	51%

Table A.3 continued

	lone mothers	lone fathers	single women	single men	partnered mothers	partnered fathers	women w. partner	men w. partner
handicapped								
no	99%	96%	96%	96%	99%	98%	97%	95%
yes	1%	4%	4%	4%	1%	2%	3%	5%
education								
no degree	20%	19%	16%	18%	33%	28%	28%	23%
lower secondary degree	44%	54%	41%	49%	38%	49%	41%	52%
interm. secondary degree	25%	16%	25%	18%	19%	14%	19%	14%
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	5%	5%	7%	6%	4%	4%	4%	4%
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	6%	6%	12%	8%	6%	6%	8%	6%
N	142,683	7,875	270,373	508,169	202,742	227,738	148,503	151,525

Table A.4: Exposure time and occurrences. Eastern Germany.

		One-Euro-Jobs	class-room training	in-firm training	further voc. training	job subsidies	job creation program	start-up subsidy
	exposure time (days)	occurences						
interaction population group/ age of the youngest child								
single women	28,402,870	12,798	6,974	7,566	3,320	2,444	3,575	928
single men	59,008,308	30,132	14,789	15,293	8,120	5,473	8,639	2,394
childless women w. partner	20,587,602	7,794	3,156	2,548	1,014	1,077	2,335	307
childless men w. partner	21,185,761	6,964	2,763	3,966	1,620	2,111	3,305	673
women 15-24 in parent hh	26,911,422	2,100	1,115	1,152	316	202	296	31
men 15-24 in parent hh	29,638,850	4,216	1,960	1,595	663	424	643	54
others, women	2,161,236	521	277	182	165	101	132	46
others, men	511,242	130	63	70	49	40	53	21
lone mothers								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	9,783,394	738	531	405	325	172	125	64
3 - 5	3,531,826	1,888	1,132	807	570	281	330	115
6 - 9	2,453,712	986	688	596	395	265	259	107
10 - 14	1,953,054	872	477	442	294	186	245	89
15 - 17	1,337,760	619	314	329	164	135	169	60
lone fathers								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	81,262	17	9	5	5	2	4	3
3 - 5	124,708	47	41	18	21	9	10	7
6 - 9	191,556	60	35	40	22	18	31	12
10 - 14	262,094	86	49	42	42	24	26	14
15 - 17	284,900	102	56	49	35	29	49	19
mothers with a partner								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	15,952,731	690	564	559	356	232	134	131
3 - 5	4,280,539	1,656	1,081	735	434	277	312	130
6 - 9	2,757,975	1,110	565	484	264	180	227	92
10 - 14	2,478,622	1,086	531	360	208	146	262	78
15 - 17	1,880,151	880	389	288	153	126	211	50
fathers with a partner								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	8,253,678	1,947	1,356	1,968	1,169	735	561	685
3 - 5	3,607,730	928	603	1,048	547	415	339	302
6 - 9	2,919,897	742	458	775	376	346	275	266
10 - 14	2,742,768	784	400	666	307	327	309	157
15 - 17	2,047,240	717	321	551	222	302	277	92
missing age of youngest child	14,275	1	1	5	0	8	1	0

Table A.4 continued

		One-Euro-Jobs	class-room training	in-firm training	further voc. training	job subsidies	job creation program	start-up subsidy
	exposure time (days)	occurences						
age								
<=17	46,596,020	1,313	337	343	101	6	92	1
18 - 24	46,464,543	27,000	14,008	13,104	4,382	3,349	5,088	793
25 - 29	34,313,391	7,625	6,674	9,135	5,047	3,222	2,182	1,473
30 - 34	22,707,506	5,457	3,902	4,721	3,132	1,805	1,683	1,309
35 - 39	20,902,607	6,449	3,751	4,254	2,668	1,815	1,907	1,120
40 - 44	21,256,505	8,418	4,105	4,215	2,514	1,815	2,550	982
45 - 49	19,479,408	8,631	3,631	3,332	1,814	1,594	2,781	639
50 - 54	18,193,948	8,753	2,900	2,372	1,119	1,524	3,092	381
55 - 59	18,365,397	6,620	1,348	1,027	389	877	3,591	191
60 - 64	7,067,838	345	42	41	10	80	168	38
nationality								
german	224,377,360	76,455	38,053	40,950	19,549	15,587	21,832	5,956
not german	30,713,302	4,129	2,626	1,578	1,620	497	1,301	964
missing	256,501	27	19	16	7	3	1	7
start of episode								
oct-dec 2005	45,528,237	14,920	6,497	6,448	2,784	2,385	3,919	1,265
jan-jun 2006	76,827,668	25,020	10,550	12,109	5,168	4,729	7,479	2,220
jul-dec 2006	59,577,468	18,388	9,384	9,845	5,071	3,545	5,264	1,488
jan-jun 2007	42,549,742	12,745	7,535	7,761	4,267	3,002	3,666	1,065
jul-dec 2007	30,864,048	9,538	6,732	6,381	3,886	2,426	2,806	889
cumulative previous UBII without job or program								
0 months	171,249,373	38,418	24,288	25,891	12,528	9,650	10,665	4,848
>0 - 3 months	12,838,971	6,781	2,758	3,403	1,456	1,234	2,045	439
>3-6 months	16,374,867	8,773	3,391	3,688	1,609	1,351	2,598	484
> 6-12 months	28,432,333	14,469	5,306	5,166	2,699	2,050	4,260	622
>12 months	26,451,619	12,170	4,955	4,396	2,884	1,802	3,566	534
duration since last unsubsidized job								
never employed	91,057,049	13,585	6,382	4,358	2,371	1,040	2,426	696
0 months	30,093,373	12,694	7,374	9,410	4,398	3,585	3,642	1,646
>0 - 6 months	31,002,265	12,170	8,763	12,026	4,783	4,355	3,688	1,633
>6 - 12 months	13,231,862	5,514	3,098	4,152	1,923	1,869	1,792	545
>1 - 2 years	16,243,255	7,118	3,277	3,576	1,709	1,596	2,267	500
>2 - 5 years	32,179,533	13,336	5,709	5,286	3,130	2,153	4,228	941
>5 years	41,539,826	16,194	6,095	3,736	2,862	1,489	5,091	966

Table A.4 continued

		One-Euro-Jobs	class-room training	in-firm training	further voc. training	job subsidies	job creation program	start-up subsidy
	exposure time (days)	occurences						
last occupation (isco)								
never employed	91,057,049	13,585	6,382	4,358	2,371	1,040	2,426	696
managers	4,089,076	1,392	874	860	464	321	446	200
professionals	12,641,852	3,920	1,727	2,209	1,325	1,173	1,779	653
technicians & associate prof.	12,132,235	3,438	2,178	3,191	1,629	1,225	1,305	618
clerical support workers	16,498,810	5,573	3,480	4,086	2,496	1,589	2,253	748
service and sales workers	34,086,000	11,674	7,250	7,272	3,329	2,484	2,906	1,450
skilled agric., forestry, fishery	4,677,581	3,235	970	747	334	317	792	91
craft & rel. trades workers	29,264,550	13,098	6,676	8,837	3,714	3,675	4,141	1,195
plant & mach. oper. & assembl.	11,865,710	4,406	2,286	3,289	1,413	1,288	1,398	399
elementary occupations	33,282,298	17,321	7,132	6,277	3,398	2,486	4,907	709
handicapped/ rehab.	493,128	306	163	109	34	21	49	3
missing or not classified	5,258,874	2,663	1,580	1,309	669	468	732	165
daily income in last unsub. job (in €)								
never employed	91,057,049	13,585	6,382	4,358	2,371	1,040	2,426	696
0-<10	16,219,473	9,619	5,219	3,838	2,004	1,080	1,727	464
10-<20	21,538,982	8,902	5,442	5,368	2,535	1,679	2,194	982
20-<30	23,996,777	10,565	5,431	5,448	2,638	1,919	2,904	873
30-<40	32,237,462	14,779	6,626	7,586	3,788	3,016	4,417	1,039
40-<50	23,249,671	9,079	4,293	6,182	2,810	2,719	3,329	959
50-<60	15,867,137	5,524	2,838	4,301	1,893	1,972	2,528	708
60-<70	8,375,843	2,682	1,367	2,094	1,012	984	1,284	381
>=70	11,188,263	2,788	1,572	2,090	1,384	1,186	1,475	596
missing	11,616,506	3,088	1,528	1	1	1	1	1
last program								
no last program	144,589,860	23,435	15,316	13,749	7,212	4,746	5,754	3,235
job creation program	19,378,419	13,792	3,597	2,825	1,647	1,246	6,026	306
job subsidy	12,340,229	3,661	2,481	4,038	1,486	1,923	1,305	701
further voc. training	11,319,874	4,352	2,462	3,359	2,042	1,369	1,328	434
class-room training	16,592,085	8,064	4,697	4,110	2,117	1,772	2,199	462
in-firm training	8,003,093	3,359	2,080	5,091	1,488	1,819	1,109	408
start-up subsidy	10,956,017	1,469	1,172	1,713	1,040	711	667	710
One-Euro-Job	6,801,040	7,666	1,729	1,489	884	535	1,539	93
other program	25,366,546	14,813	7,164	6,170	3,260	1,966	3,207	578
duration since last program								
no last program	144,589,860	23,435	15,316	13,749	7,212	4,746	5,754	3,235
<0.5 year	32,933,730	23,655	8,839	11,062	4,976	4,479	8,139	1,025
0.5 - 1 year	14,140,756	8,399	3,454	4,411	1,965	1,699	2,325	451
1 - 2 years	20,024,286	9,281	4,159	4,678	2,359	1,840	2,600	678
2 - 3 years	13,706,225	5,418	2,945	3,144	1,584	1,195	1,547	524
>3 years	29,952,306	10,423	5,985	5,500	3,080	2,128	2,769	1,014

Table A.4 continued

		One-Euro-Jobs	class-room training	in-firm training	further voc. training	job subsidies	job creation program	start-up subsidy
	exposure time (days)	**occurences**						
handicapped								
no	247,846,713	77,889	39,840	41,679	20,794	15,821	22,134	6,842
yes	7,500,450	2,722	858	865	382	266	1,000	85
education								
no degree	30,669,558	12,601	4,764	2,831	1,774	831	2,641	648
lower secondary degree	56,231,261	26,144	11,415	10,393	5,254	3,862	6,886	1,300
interm. secondary degree	83,270,835	30,078	17,164	21,404	9,452	8,498	9,687	3,072
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	7,315,024	1,575	1,274	1,644	1,088	747	824	409
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	21,310,213	3,897	3,006	3,525	2,629	1,523	2,157	1,413
others	56,550,272	6,316	3,075	2,747	979	626	939	85
total	255,347,163	80,611	40,698	42,544	21,176	16,087	23,134	6,927

Table A.5: Exposure time and occurrences. Western Germany.

		One-Euro-Jobs	class-room training	in-firm training	further voc. training	job subsidies	job creation program	start-up subsidy
	exposure time (days)	occurences						
interaction population group/ age of the youngest child								
single women	60,005,717	20,594	18,834	9,092	5,765	3,451	1,401	1,021
single men	106,211,612	51,451	37,171	20,970	12,491	9,811	3,272	2,570
childless women w. partner	38,948,978	7,277	6,741	2,131	1,721	865	423	365
childless men w. partner	35,697,513	9,377	7,515	5,333	2,711	3,109	599	877
women 15-24 in parent hh	60,130,465	3,555	2,521	1,305	560	130	512	14
men 15-24 in parent hh	63,681,347	6,764	3,617	2,136	1,029	427	935	49
others, women	6,240,347	865	930	321	302	148	56	69
others, men	1,433,898	321	241	147	94	82	19	41
lone mothers								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	24,204,856	398	427	287	356	109	42	57
3 - 5	10,631,615	2,896	3,146	839	1346	377	117	162
6 - 9	8,295,870	2,274	2,742	781	1036	400	107	187
10 - 14	6,795,288	2,186	2,562	806	844	476	117	188
15 - 17	3,320,484	1,125	1,114	428	380	274	48	82
lone fathers								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	204,587	10	10	6	10	2	1	2
3 - 5	309,291	95	72	44	30	16	9	4
6 - 9	476,637	128	124	64	41	33	10	7
10 - 14	757,014	252	239	117	70	78	12	44
15 - 17	568,832	163	143	76	61	61	9	22
mothers with a partner								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	42,873,360	378	608	263	317	100	34	119
3 - 5	13,278,223	1,605	2,227	390	724	163	54	145
6 - 9	8,669,024	1,193	1,736	277	431	143	41	111
10 - 14	6,950,567	1,195	1,474	293	377	170	46	105
15 - 17	3,806,625	710	759	173	207	92	27	46
fathers with a partner								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	19,581,007	5,563	6,107	4,667	3,056	2,059	368	1,000
3 - 5	8,946,497	2,285	2,771	2,321	1,423	1,133	153	552
6 - 9	7,873,443	2,006	2,293	1,881	1,046	939	133	461
10 - 14	7,507,467	1,952	1,921	1,543	855	889	148	326
15 - 17	4,216,439	1,222	920	708	394	469	90	127
missing age of youngest child	23,850	2	20	1	1	7	0	1
age								
<=17	107,076,387	3,773	1,966	1,147	462	43	475	2
18 - 24	84,233,697	35,746	23,431	13,743	6,333	3,193	3,741	614
25 - 29	69,521,395	15,255	18,362	11,294	7,510	4,456	761	1,458
30 - 34	57,215,922	12,126	14,412	7,863	6,189	3,659	577	1,532
35 - 39	52,533,502	13,434	14,126	7,490	5,623	3,849	696	1,626
40 - 44	48,048,872	15,113	13,802	6,841	5,136	3,625	772	1,426
45 - 49	38,948,454	13,796	11,246	4,687	3,573	2,825	691	1,007
50 - 54	34,428,344	11,142	8,058	2,973	2,083	2,637	653	641
55 - 59	36,646,448	6,817	3,359	1,240	746	1,521	383	362
60 - 64	22,987,832	640	223	122	23	205	34	86

Table A.5 continued

		One-Euro-Jobs	class-room training	in-firm training	further voc. training	job subsidies	job creation program	start-up subsidy
	exposure time (days)	occurences						
nationality								
german	401,820,874	108,172	87,135	48,740	30,225	21,854	7,501	6,837
not german	149,372,092	19,625	21,795	8,644	7,437	4,153	1,276	1,910
missing	447,887	45	55	16	16	6	6	7
start of episode								
oct-dec 2005	113,282,803	26,466	18,140	9,783	5,812	3,942	1,486	1,933
jan-jun 2006	158,630,046	35,767	26,873	16,430	9,576	7,428	2,188	2,921
jul-dec 2006	122,990,154	28,116	24,225	12,291	8,847	5,959	2,038	1,752
jan-jun 2007	89,319,859	20,983	20,876	10,764	7,088	5,020	1,573	1,294
jul-dec 2007	67,417,991	16,510	18,871	8,132	6,355	3,664	1,498	854
cumulative previous UBII without job or program								
0 months	413,010,559	75,770	75,871	37,855	24,802	16,727	5,201	6,526
>0 - 3 months	21,236,142	8,098	5,647	3,859	2,221	1,682	583	515
>3-6 months	25,227,358	9,676	6,477	4,072	2,359	1,755	669	533
> 6-12 months	44,042,864	16,634	10,269	5,739	3,840	2,821	1,121	693
>12 months	48,123,930	17,664	10,721	5,875	4,456	3,028	1,209	487
duration since last unsubsidized job								
never employed	222,118,854	27,521	19,230	6,523	5,494	1,288	2,318	456
0 months	50,817,676	16,519	14,629	10,587	6,684	4,862	1,287	1,856
>0 - 6 months	60,852,463	20,396	23,901	16,455	9,074	6,991	1,635	2,401
>6 - 12 months	30,607,113	10,367	9,862	6,776	3,948	3,801	695	886
>1 - 2 years	39,680,043	13,404	10,468	6,053	3,604	3,491	837	709
>2 - 5 years	70,358,398	20,878	15,128	6,992	4,904	3,690	1,168	1,199
>5 years	77,206,306	18,757	15,767	4,014	3,970	1,890	843	1,247
last occupation (isco)								
never employed	222,118,854	27,521	19,230	6,523	5,494	1,288	2,318	456
managers	8,524,511	2,265	2,269	1,173	862	654	154	288
professionals	21,669,652	5,211	4,984	2,919	2,317	1,744	427	826
technicians & associate prof.	25,815,317	5,478	6,520	4,362	2,778	2,181	394	899
clerical support workers	31,788,122	7,187	8,588	4,736	4,489	2,568	491	1,047
service and sales workers	69,491,686	16,679	18,270	8,538	5,099	3,353	1,114	1,687
skilled agric., forestry, fishery	5,083,381	2,816	1,418	861	407	373	194	95
craft & rel. trades workers	46,872,431	16,605	13,805	10,587	4,827	5,369	1,176	1,363
plant & mach. oper. & assembl.	34,345,604	9,621	8,887	5,996	3,203	2,761	481	793
elementary occupations	79,944,230	32,057	23,249	10,684	7,614	5,317	1,826	1,177
handicapped/ rehab.	589,653	342	205	117	48	32	15	0
missing or not classified	5,397,412	2,060	1,560	904	540	373	193	123
daily income in last unsub. job (in €)								
never employed	222,118,854	27,521	19,230	6,523	5,494	1,288	2,318	456
0-<10	16,932,354	6,591	4,398	1,828	1,316	630	442	275
10-<20	44,144,942	14,516	12,459	6,014	3,822	2,093	1,030	927
20-<30	44,985,229	14,535	12,949	6,101	4,187	2,457	849	945
30-<40	48,032,483	16,836	14,692	7,491	5,218	3,544	1,033	1,162
40-<50	42,317,447	14,082	12,614	7,475	4,735	3,566	894	1,096
50-<60	33,226,084	10,854	9,966	6,848	3,855	3,285	720	977
60-<70	24,279,533	7,300	7,094	5,341	2,805	2,825	501	849
>=70	40,226,307	9,491	9,947	7,598	4,512	5,208	677	1,594
missing	35,377,620	6,116	5,636	2,181	1,734	1,117	319	473

Table A.5 continued

		One-Euro-Jobs	class-room training	in-firm training	further voc. training	job subsidies	job creation program	start-up subsidy
	exposure time (days)	occurences						
last program								
no last program	378,923,718	53,290	53,142	21,657	15,431	8,819	3,739	4,273
job creation program	6,258,467	4,530	1,974	936	765	473	826	73
job subsidy	12,820,096	4,333	4,001	3,385	1,669	2,081	316	451
further voc. training	20,008,862	7,124	6,096	4,400	3,269	2,312	433	538
class-room training	38,147,184	15,944	13,540	6,890	5,068	3,522	815	916
in-firm training	12,846,441	5,298	4,724	6,532	2,102	2,325	367	482
start-up subsidy	16,701,259	2,832	4,262	2,934	1,743	1,580	214	955
One-Euro-Job	9,956,750	10,788	3,555	1,784	1,418	877	508	86
other program	55,978,076	23,703	17,691	8,882	6,213	4,024	1,565	980
duration since last program								
no last program	378,923,718	53,290	53,142	21,657	15,431	8,819	3,739	4,273
<0.5 year	42,634,685	25,439	16,401	13,144	7,304	6,421	2,071	1,289
0.5 - 1 year	25,550,220	12,788	8,786	6,098	3,638	2,998	833	605
1 - 2 years	33,948,914	14,100	10,380	6,525	4,030	3,234	873	878
2 - 3 years	22,044,212	7,418	6,563	3,751	2,525	1,704	502	583
>3 years	48,539,104	14,807	13,713	6,225	4,750	2,837	765	1,126
handicapped								
no	533,159,044	123,458	106,592	55,531	36,818	25,349	8,469	8,580
yes	18,481,809	4,384	2,393	1,869	860	664	314	174
education								
no degree	114,004,605	29,247	19,663	6,756	5,098	3,269	1,480	1,163
lower secondary degree	188,834,161	59,209	48,797	26,927	15,320	12,815	3,664	3,464
interm. secondary degree	74,606,781	19,016	20,884	13,181	8,883	5,821	1,370	2,074
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	19,234,076	4,128	5,309	3,247	2,619	1,723	376	778
up. sec. deg. (qual. for universi-ty)	31,149,418	5,923	8,194	3,848	4,169	1,828	446	1,212
others	123,811,812	10,319	6,138	3,441	1,589	557	1,447	63
total	551,640,853	127,842	108,985	57,400	37,678	26,013	8,783	8,754

Table A.6: Probability of taking part in a given type of labor market program as a first program within one and two years of Unemployment Benefit II receipt while not employed.

		Duration since start of benefit receipt while not employed	lone mothers	lone fathers	single women	single men	mothers with partner	fathers with partner	women with partner	men with partner
One-Euro Jobs	Eastern Germany	1 year	10%	10%	13%	14%	8%	8%	12%	10%
		2 years	15%	16%	19%	21%	13%	12%	19%	15%
	Western Germany	1 year	6%	8%	10%	13%	2%	7%	6%	8%
		2 years	10%	13%	15%	19%	5%	12%	10%	12%
Class-room training	Eastern Germany	1 year	6%	6%	7%	7%	4%	5%	5%	4%
		2 years	9%	9%	9%	9%	7%	7%	7%	5%
	Western Germany	1 year	7%	8%	9%	9%	4%	8%	6%	6%
		2 years	11%	11%	11%	12%	6%	11%	8%	8%
In-firm training	Eastern Germany	1 year	5%	6%	8%	7%	3%	8%	4%	6%
		2 years	7%	7%	9%	9%	5%	10%	5%	8%
	Western Germany	1 year	2%	5%	5%	6%	1%	7%	2%	5%
		2 years	3%	6%	6%	7%	1%	9%	2%	6%
Further Vocational training	Eastern Germany	1 year	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%	4%	2%	2%
		2 years	5%	6%	5%	6%	3%	6%	2%	3%
	Western Germany	1 year	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	4%	1%	2%
		2 years	4%	5%	4%	5%	2%	6%	2%	3%
Job subsidies	Eastern Germany	1 year	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	4%	2%	3%
		2 years	3%	4%	3%	4%	2%	5%	2%	4%
	Western Germany	1 year	1%	3%	2%	3%	0%	3%	1%	3%
		2 years	2%	4%	2%	4%	1%	5%	1%	4%
Job creation	Eastern Germany	1 year	2%	4%	4%	4%	2%	3%	4%	5%
		2 years	3%	7%	5%	6%	3%	4%	6%	7%
	Western Germany	1 year	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		2 years	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Start-up subsidies	Eastern Germany	1 year	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%
		2 years	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%
	Western Germany	1 year	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%
		2 years	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%

Calculated from Kaplan-Meier estimates as cumulative probability of taking part in a given program within each one-day time interval and not yet having taken part in any other program

Table A.7: Transition rates into One-Euro-Jobs and class-room training programs Hazard ratios. Estimates used for Figures 3 – 4 interaction of population group and age of the youngest child only.

	One-Euro-Jobs		Class-room training	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
constant	0.000075 ***	0.000176 ***	0.001322 ***	0.000216 ***
baseline (months)				
0 - 2	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
3 - 5	1.430 ***	1.005	0.842 ***	0.594 ***
6 - 11	1.345 ***	0.948 ***	0.690 ***	0.470 ***
12 - 17	1.267 ***	0.912 ***	0.636 ***	0.447 ***
18 - 23	1.220 ***	0.880 ***	0.612 ***	0.451 ***
24 - 29	1.202 ***	0.846 ***	0.606 ***	0.466 ***
30 - 35	1.232 ***	0.905 ***	0.620 ***	0.525 ***
36 +	0.761 **	0.691 ***	0.368 ***	0.358 ***
interaction population group/ age of the youngest child				
single women	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
single men	1.040 ***	1.235 ***	0.993	1.007
childless women w. partner	0.850 ***	0.657 ***	0.794 ***	0.688 ***
childless men w. partner	0.839 ***	0.960 ***	0.784 ***	0.846 ***
women 15-24 in parent hh	0.506 ***	0.439 ***	0.576 ***	0.531 ***
men 15-24 in parent hh	0.727 ***	0.673 ***	0.716 ***	0.611 ***
others, women	0.603 ***	0.404 ***	0.559 ***	0.515 ***
others, men	0.807 **	0.878 **	0.710 ***	0.694 ***
lone mothers				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.170 ***	0.043 ***	0.177 ***	0.054 ***
3 - 5	1.267 ***	0.838 ***	1.095 ***	0.924 ***
6 - 9	1.110 ***	0.867 ***	1.083 **	0.981
10 - 14	1.134 ***	0.958 *	1.082	1.108 ***
15 - 17	1.053	0.979	1.044	1.037
lone fathers				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.522 ***	0.127 ***	0.445 **	0.137 ***
3 - 5	0.975	0.875	1.375 **	0.685 ***
6 - 9	0.882	0.810 **	0.869	0.778 ***
10 - 14	0.831 *	0.994	0.925	0.981
15 - 17	0.884	0.891	0.999	0.844 **
mothers with a partner				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.109 ***	0.026 ***	0.129 ***	0.047 ***
3 - 5	1.080 ***	0.435 ***	1.034	0.598 ***
6 - 9	1.083 **	0.499 ***	0.932	0.697 ***
10 - 14	1.076 **	0.593 ***	1.038	0.751 ***
15 - 17	0.965	0.628 ***	0.979	0.757 ***
fathers with a partner				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.650 ***	0.820 ***	0.665 ***	0.829 ***
3 - 5	0.737 ***	0.788 ***	0.728 ***	0.840 ***
6 - 9	0.721 ***	0.809 ***	0.739 ***	0.845 ***
10 - 14	0.763 ***	0.837 ***	0.740 ***	0.829 ***
15 - 17	0.834 ***	0.965	0.799 ***	0.812 ***
missing age of youngest child	0.188 *	0.300 *	0.310	2.523 ***

Table A.7 continued

	One-Euro-Jobs		Class-room training	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
age				
<=17	0.261 ***	0.277 ***	0.067 ***	0.118 ***
18 - 24	2.902 ***	2.027 ***	1.624 ***	1.141 ***
25 - 29	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
30 - 34	1.175 ***	1.040 ***	0.956 **	0.994
35 - 39	1.314 ***	1.098 ***	0.907 ***	0.945 ***
40 - 44	1.469 ***	1.166 ***	0.889 ***	0.914 ***
45 - 49	1.531 ***	1.201 ***	0.827 ***	0.887 ***
50 - 54	1.607 ***	1.111 ***	0.707 ***	0.754 ***
55 - 59	1.195 ***	0.693 ***	0.335 ***	0.328 ***
60 - 64	0.213 ***	0.119 ***	0.031 ***	0.040 ***
nationality				
german	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
not german	0.612 ***	0.629 ***	0.847 ***	0.906 ***
missing	0.488 ***	0.542 ***	0.662 *	0.782 *
start of episode				
oct-dec 2005	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
jan-jun 2006	0.980 *	0.967 ***	0.941 ***	1.058 ***
jul-dec 2006	0.979 *	1.001	1.049 ***	1.388 ***
jan-jun 2007	0.982	1.008	1.156 ***	1.652 ***
jul-dec 2007	0.992	0.995	1.202 ***	1.941 ***
cumulative previous UBII without job or program				
0 months	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
>0 - 3 months	1.158 ***	1.169 ***	0.934 ***	0.888 ***
>3-6 months	1.093 ***	1.134 ***	0.930 ***	0.880 ***
> 6-12 months	1.083 ***	1.158 ***	0.858 ***	0.832 ***
>12 months	1.054 ***	1.108 ***	0.740 ***	0.659 ***
duration since last unsubsidized job				
never employed	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
0 months	1.327 ***	1.050 ***	1.921 ***	1.438 ***
>0 - 6 months	1.265 ***	1.017	2.087 ***	1.661 ***
>6 - 12 months	1.504 ***	1.235 ***	1.803 ***	1.462 ***
>1 - 2 years	1.452 ***	1.278 ***	1.730 ***	1.384 ***
>2 - 5 years	1.445 ***	1.252 ***	1.687 ***	1.348 ***
>5 years	1.329 ***	1.131 ***	1.553 ***	1.320 ***
last occupation (isco)				
managers	1.051 *	1.001	1.093 **	0.969
professionals	1.140 ***	1.067 ***	0.815 ***	0.820 ***
technicians & associate prof.	0.978	0.909 ***	0.923 ***	0.921 ***
clerical support workers	1.074 ***	0.931 ***	1.071 ***	0.963 ***
service and sales workers	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
skilled agric., forestry, fishery	1.345 ***	1.481 ***	0.933 **	0.853 ***
craft & rel. trades workers	1.087 ***	1.052 ***	0.974	0.902 ***
plant & mach. oper. & assembl.	1.076 ***	1.028 **	0.987	0.923 ***
elementary occupations	1.225 ***	1.240 ***	1.022	0.968 ***
handicapped/ rehab.	1.097	1.369 ***	0.960	1.002
missing or not classified	1.092 ***	1.104 ***	1.057 **	0.905 ***

Table A.7 continued

	One-Euro-Jobs		Class-room training	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
daily income in last unsub. job (in €)				
0-<10	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
10-<20	0.868 ***	0.914 ***	0.943 ***	1.034 *
20-<30	0.880 ***	0.887 ***	0.930 ***	1.052 ***
30-<40	0.880 ***	0.895 ***	0.902 ***	1.072 ***
40-<50	0.840 ***	0.870 ***	0.868 ***	1.056 ***
50-<60	0.789 ***	0.846 ***	0.858 ***	1.054 ***
60-<70	0.796 ***	0.791 ***	0.867 ***	1.034 *
>=70	0.728 ***	0.690 ***	0.874 ***	0.964 *
missing	0.741 ***	0.701 ***	0.762 ***	0.829 ***
last program				
no last program	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
job creation program	2.695 ***	2.864 ***	1.476 ***	1.336 ***
job subsidy	1.623 ***	1.662 ***	1.324 ***	1.186 ***
further voc. training	1.940 ***	1.873 ***	1.389 ***	1.174 ***
class-room training	2.129 ***	1.993 ***	1.667 ***	1.388 ***
in-firm training	1.802 ***	1.764 ***	1.299 ***	1.170 ***
start-up subsidy	0.702 ***	0.864 ***	0.730 ***	0.978
One-Euro-Job	3.738 ***	3.522 ***	1.340 ***	1.268 ***
other program	2.160 ***	1.973 ***	1.449 ***	1.331 ***
duration since last program				
<0.5 year	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
0.5 - 1 year	0.889 ***	0.879 ***	0.869 ***	0.940 ***
1 - 2 years	0.787 ***	0.811 ***	0.814 ***	0.912 ***
2 - 3 years	0.746 ***	0.749 ***	0.810 ***	0.911 ***
>3 years	0.712 ***	0.733 ***	0.809 ***	0.924 ***
handicapped				
no	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
yes	0.886 ***	0.786 ***	0.663 ***	0.594 ***
education				
no degree	1.073 ***	1.074 ***	0.923 ***	0.886 ***
lower secondary degree	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
interm. secondary degree	0.860 ***	0.877 ***	0.988	1.027 ***
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	0.701 ***	0.785 ***	0.971	1.015
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	0.690 ***	0.766 ***	0.902 ***	1.055 ***
controls for district-level labor market indicators included				
total time at risk (days)	255,347,163	551,640,853	255,347,163	551,640,853
failures	80,611	127,842	40,698	108,985
subjects	956,246	1,998,856	956,246	1,998,856

* p<.1; ** p<.05; *** p<.01

Table A.8: Transition rates into in-firm and further vocational training programs. Hazard ratios. Estimates used for Figures 5 – 6 interaction of population group and age of the youngest child only

	In-firm training				Further vocational training			
	eastern Germany		western Germany		eastern Germany		western Germany	
constant	0.000455	***	0.000061	***	0.000003	***	0.000026	***
baseline (months)								
0 - 2	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
3 - 5	0.914	***	0.898	***	1.118	***	1.120	***
6 - 11	0.706	***	0.745	***	1.117	***	1.120	***
12 - 17	0.565	***	0.608	***	1.169	***	1.171	***
18 - 23	0.534	***	0.565	***	1.203	***	1.355	***
24 - 29	0.475	***	0.546	***	1.321	***	1.416	***
30 - 35	0.539	***	0.588	***	1.757	***	2.010	***
36 +	0.262	***	0.329	***	1.867	***	1.686	***
interaction population group/ age of the youngest child								
single women	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
single men	0.933	***	1.100	***	1.096	***	1.090	***
childless women w. partner	0.719	***	0.554	***	0.676	***	0.696	***
childless men w. partner	1.086	***	1.282	***	1.092	***	1.140	***
women 15-24 in parent hh	0.844	***	0.597	***	0.605	***	0.470	***
men 15-24 in parent hh	0.779	***	0.752	***	0.881	***	0.694	***
others, women	0.378	***	0.395	***	0.651	***	0.542	***
others, men	0.793	*	0.966		1.105		0.956	
lone mothers								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	0.122	***	0.066	***	0.207	***	0.116	***
3 - 5	0.716	***	0.537	***	1.059		1.190	***
6 - 9	0.797	***	0.641	***	0.984		1.114	***
10 - 14	0.929		0.832	***	1.080		1.140	***
15 - 17	1.021		0.990		0.989		1.152	***
lone fathers								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	0.205	***	0.135	***	0.441	*	0.354	***
3 - 5	0.520	***	0.738	**	1.145		0.755	
6 - 9	0.831		0.773	**	0.844		0.745	*
10 - 14	0.741	*	0.964		1.410	**	0.901	
15 - 17	0.806		0.967		1.205		1.203	
mothers with a partner								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	0.116	***	0.043	***	0.151	***	0.070	***
3 - 5	0.685	***	0.285	***	0.817	***	0.660	***
6 - 9	0.783	***	0.328	***	0.809	***	0.621	***
10 - 14	0.767	***	0.469	***	0.852	**	0.743	***
15 - 17	0.784	***	0.569	***	0.899		0.849	**
fathers with a partner								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	0.790	***	1.123	***	0.988		1.228	***
3 - 5	0.979		1.274	***	1.114	**	1.310	***
6 - 9	1.005		1.337	***	1.054		1.227	***
10 - 14	1.091	**	1.402	***	1.094		1.279	***
15 - 17	1.190	***	1.405	***	1.251	***	1.293	***
missing age of youngest child	1.474		0.392		0.000		0.697	

Table A.8 continued

	In-firm training				Further vocational training			
	eastern Germany		western Germany		eastern Germany		western Germany	
age								
<=17	0.070	***	0.174	***	0.038	***	0.093	***
18 - 24	1.215	***	1.256	***	0.864	***	0.943	***
25 - 29	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
30 - 34	0.819	***	0.869	***	0.935	***	0.987	
35 - 39	0.697	***	0.775	***	0.793	***	0.873	***
40 - 44	0.607	***	0.684	***	0.686	***	0.796	***
45 - 49	0.506	***	0.555	***	0.542	***	0.672	***
50 - 54	0.397	***	0.431	***	0.377	***	0.477	***
55 - 59	0.191	***	0.197	***	0.136	***	0.179	***
60 - 64	0.024	***	0.040	***	0.009	***	0.010	***
nationality								
german	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
not german	0.620	***	0.771	***	0.754	***	0.894	***
missing	0.747		0.571	**	0.507	*	0.786	
start of episode								
oct-dec 2005	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
jan-jun 2006	1.129	***	1.167	***	1.108	***	1.210	***
jul-dec 2006	1.282	***	1.267	***	1.472	***	1.648	***
jan-jun 2007	1.390	***	1.486	***	1.715	***	1.876	***
jul-dec 2007	1.432	***	1.434	***	2.073	***	2.287	***
cumulative previous UBII without job or program								
0 months	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
>0 - 3 months	0.947	***	0.938	***	0.989		0.984	
>3-6 months	0.855	***	0.898	***	0.867	***	0.909	***
> 6-12 months	0.760	***	0.821	***	0.845	***	0.858	***
>12 months	0.642	***	0.755	***	0.774	***	0.775	***
duration since last unsubsidized job								
never employed	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
0 months	2.341	***	2.326	***	2.179	***	1.566	***
>0 - 6 months	2.350	***	2.242	***	2.139	***	1.589	***
>6 - 12 months	1.931	***	1.902	***	1.898	***	1.315	***
>1 - 2 years	1.614	***	1.532	***	1.552	***	1.064	
>2 - 5 years	1.400	***	1.307	***	1.496	***	0.973	
>5 years	0.962		0.892	***	1.176	***	0.797	***
last occupation (isco)								
managers	1.043		0.919	***	1.197	***	1.208	***
professionals	0.911	***	0.905	***	1.013		1.095	***
technicians & associate prof.	1.174	***	1.128	***	1.244	***	1.231	***
clerical support workers	1.123	***	1.026		1.415	***	1.509	***
service and sales workers	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
skilled agric., forestry, fishery	0.786	***	0.907	***	0.810	***	0.855	***
craft & rel. trades workers	1.077	***	1.075	***	1.133	***	1.061	***
plant & mach. oper. & assembl.	1.156	***	1.060	***	1.192	***	1.113	***
elementary occupations	0.888	***	0.837	***	1.030		1.069	***
handicapped/ rehab.	0.705	***	0.909		0.801		0.915	
missing or not classified	0.948	*	0.978		1.120	***	1.062	

Table A.8 continued

	In-firm training				Further vocational training			
	eastern Germany		western Germany		eastern Germany		western Germany	
daily income in last unsub. job (in €)								
0-<10	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
10-<20	1.232	***	1.195	***	0.983		1.060	*
20-<30	1.252	***	1.240	***	0.987		1.111	***
30-<40	1.351	***	1.320	***	1.115	***	1.206	***
40-<50	1.454	***	1.414	***	1.102	***	1.230	***
50-<60	1.453	***	1.538	***	1.069	*	1.227	***
60-<70	1.522	***	1.596	***	1.116	***	1.223	***
>=70	1.415	***	1.584	***	1.191	***	1.275	***
missing	0.957		0.966		0.814	***	0.843	***
last program								
no last program	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
job creation program	1.550	***	1.666	***	1.718	***	2.063	***
job subsidy	2.095	***	2.095	***	1.734	***	1.704	***
further voc. training	2.182	***	2.155	***	2.413	***	2.261	***
class-room training	1.731	***	1.672	***	1.816	***	1.884	***
in-firm training	2.874	***	3.002	***	1.981	***	1.796	***
start-up subsidy	1.207	***	1.593	***	1.163	***	1.335	***
One-Euro-Job	1.405	***	1.380	***	1.634	***	1.760	***
other program	1.579	***	1.625	***	1.749	***	1.755	***
duration since last program								
<0.5 year	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
0.5 - 1 year	0.807	***	0.814	***	0.826	***	0.878	***
1 - 2 years	0.688	***	0.737	***	0.777	***	0.808	***
2 - 3 years	0.654	***	0.675	***	0.726	***	0.786	***
>3 years	0.587	***	0.593	***	0.648	***	0.705	***
handicapped								
no	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
yes	0.741	***	0.961	*	0.586	***	0.632	***
education								
no degree	0.744	***	0.700	***	0.744	***	0.735	***
lower secondary degree	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
interm. secondary degree	1.262	***	1.188	***	1.215	***	1.347	***
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	1.386	***	1.225	***	1.588	***	1.539	***
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	1.244	***	1.179	***	1.443	***	1.712	***
controls for district-level labor market indicators included								
total time at risk (days)	255,347,163		551,640,853		255,347,163		551,640,853	
failures	42,544		57,400		21,176		37,678	
subjects	956,246		1,998,856		956,246		1,998,856	

* p<.1; ** p<.05; *** p<.01

Table A.9: Transition rates into job subsidies and job creation programs. Hazard ratios. Estimates used for Figures 7 – 8 interaction of population group and age of the youngest child only

	job subsidies				job creation			
	eastern Germany		western Germany		eastern Germany		western Germany	
constant	0.000128	***	0.000030	***	0.000058	***	0.000006	***
baseline (months)								
0 - 2	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
3 - 5	1.016		1.228	***	1.277	***	0.899	***
6 - 11	0.846	***	1.062	***	1.241	***	0.904	***
12 - 17	0.645	***	0.913	***	1.095	***	1.101	**
18 - 23	0.571	***	0.814	***	1.122	***	1.424	***
24 - 29	0.565	***	0.690	***	1.208	***	1.919	***
30 - 35	0.585	***	0.674	***	1.268	***	3.801	***
36 +	0.375	***	0.334	***	0.466	***	1.487	
interaction population group/ age of the youngest child								
single women	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
single men	0.998		1.280	***	1.130	***	1.253	***
childless women w. partner	0.811	***	0.611	***	0.920	***	0.603	***
childless men w. partner	1.335	***	1.580	***	1.229	***	0.985	
women 15-24 in parent hh	0.788	***	0.455	***	0.564	***	0.653	***
men 15-24 in parent hh	1.019		0.998		0.816	***	0.949	
others, women	0.636	***	0.522	***	0.639	***	0.423	***
others, men	1.261		1.322	**	1.228		0.880	
lone mothers								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	0.168	***	0.076	***	0.143	***	0.062	***
3 - 5	0.811	***	0.708	***	1.021		0.593	***
6 - 9	1.043		0.847	***	1.107		0.872	
10 - 14	1.049		1.121	**	1.133	*	1.090	
15 - 17	1.043		1.302	***	0.990		0.840	
lone fathers								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	0.253	*	0.114	***	0.525		0.199	
3 - 5	0.764		0.614	*	0.813		1.488	
6 - 9	0.991		0.882		1.527	**	1.178	
10 - 14	1.047		1.279	**	0.844		0.854	
15 - 17	1.082		1.408	***	1.388	**	0.847	
mothers with a partner								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	0.157	***	0.053	***	0.101	***	0.034	***
3 - 5	0.840	***	0.368	***	0.945		0.296	***
6 - 9	0.879	*	0.473	***	0.966		0.403	***
10 - 14	0.868		0.683	***	1.125	*	0.539	***
15 - 17	0.898		0.676	***	0.952		0.556	***
fathers with a partner								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	0.912	**	1.337	***	0.775	***	0.861	**
3 - 5	1.113	*	1.512	***	1.016		0.950	
6 - 9	1.191	***	1.486	***	0.955		1.013	
10 - 14	1.338	***	1.632	***	1.062		1.197	**
15 - 17	1.521	***	1.681	***	1.082		1.329	**
missing age of youngest child	5.920	***	5.739	***	0.624		0.000	

Table A.9 continued

	job subsidies				job creation			
	eastern Germany		western Germany		eastern Germany		western Germany	
age	0.004	***	0.027	***	0.102	***	0.556	***
<=17	0.974		0.861	***	2.299	***	4.203	***
18 - 24	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
25 - 29	0.852	***	0.968		1.154	***	0.967	
30 - 34	0.806	***	0.938	***	1.212	***	1.090	
35 - 39	0.711	***	0.851	***	1.380	***	1.125	**
40 - 44	0.662	***	0.802	***	1.543	***	1.137	**
45 - 49	0.695	***	0.928	***	1.758	***	1.249	***
50 - 54	0.445	***	0.594	***	1.939	***	0.767	***
55 - 59	0.123	***	0.171	***	0.300	***	0.127	***
60 - 64								
nationality								
german	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
not german	0.543	***	0.795	***	0.684	***	0.683	***
missing	0.321	**	0.489	*	0.072	***	1.216	
start of episode								
oct-dec 2005	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
jan-jun 2006	1.184	***	1.329	***	1.067	***	1.147	***
jul-dec 2006	1.258	***	1.560	***	1.079	***	1.717	***
jan-jun 2007	1.416	***	1.766	***	1.028		2.049	***
jul-dec 2007	1.514	***	1.730	***	1.143	***	2.717	***
cumulative previous UBII without job or program								
0 months	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
>0 - 3 months	0.923	**	0.973		1.211	***	1.199	***
>3-6 months	0.826	***	0.903	***	1.110	***	1.176	***
> 6-12 months	0.803	***	0.906	***	1.112	***	1.154	***
>12 months	0.700	***	0.840	***	1.133	***	1.041	
duration since last unsubsidized job								
never employed	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
0 months	2.737	***	2.988	***	1.451	***	1.417	***
>0 - 6 months	2.533	***	2.790	***	1.393	***	1.292	***
>6 - 12 months	2.414	***	2.873	***	1.608	***	1.358	***
>1 - 2 years	1.891	***	2.117	***	1.410	***	1.300	***
>2 - 5 years	1.464	***	1.563	***	1.258	***	1.171	**
>5 years	0.890	**	0.888	**	1.088	**	0.962	
last occupation (isco)								
managers	1.017		1.128	***	1.090	*	0.988	
professionals	1.180	***	1.223	***	1.356	***	1.140	**
technicians & associate prof.	1.203	***	1.340	***	1.143	***	0.872	**
clerical support workers	1.162	***	1.291	***	1.327	***	0.905	*
service and sales workers	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
skilled agric., forestry, fishery	0.921		0.974		1.284	***	1.362	***
craft & rel. trades workers	1.184	***	1.289	***	1.148	***	0.979	
plant & mach. oper. & assembl.	1.083	**	1.041		1.050		0.801	***
elementary occupations	0.930	**	0.983		1.216	***	1.062	
handicapped/ rehab.	0.543	***	1.020		0.982		0.540	**
missing or not classified	1.110	**	1.134	**	1.302	***	1.302	***

Table A.9 continued

	job subsidies		job creation	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
daily income in last unsub. job (in €)				
0-<10	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
10-<20	1.250 ***	1.198 ***	1.024	1.039
20-<30	1.277 ***	1.306 ***	1.064 *	0.948
30-<40	1.470 ***	1.532 ***	1.097 ***	1.073
40-<50	1.661 ***	1.620 ***	1.154 ***	1.128 **
50-<60	1.683 ***	1.706 ***	1.287 ***	1.182 ***
60-<70	1.753 ***	1.874 ***	1.283 ***	1.176 **
>=70	1.846 ***	2.159 ***	1.154 ***	1.079
missing	0.953	1.075	0.883 ***	0.848 **
last program				
no last program	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
job creation program	1.566 ***	1.908 ***	4.551 ***	8.068 ***
job subsidy	2.416 ***	2.558 ***	2.166 ***	2.069 ***
further voc. training	2.367 ***	2.377 ***	2.445 ***	2.211 ***
class-room training	1.926 ***	1.754 ***	2.511 ***	1.867 ***
in-firm training	2.727 ***	2.507 ***	2.328 ***	1.871 ***
start-up subsidy	1.186 ***	1.570 ***	1.101 **	1.293 ***
One-Euro-Job	1.348 ***	1.512 ***	3.364 ***	2.499 ***
other program	1.538 ***	1.737 ***	2.331 ***	2.022 ***
duration since last program				
<0.5 year	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
0.5 - 1 year	0.774 ***	0.838 ***	0.800 ***	0.795 ***
1 - 2 years	0.658 ***	0.758 ***	0.675 ***	0.691 ***
2 - 3 years	0.612 ***	0.640 ***	0.642 ***	0.667 ***
>3 years	0.536 ***	0.530 ***	0.558 ***	0.533 ***
handicapped				
no	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
yes	0.522 ***	0.575 ***	0.989	0.966
education				
no degree	0.658 ***	0.743 ***	0.939 ***	0.873 ***
lower secondary degree	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
interm. secondary degree	1.319 ***	1.206 ***	1.070 ***	0.941 *
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	1.777 ***	1.346 ***	1.337 ***	1.135 **
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	1.475 ***	1.086 ***	1.301 ***	1.059
controls for district-level labor market indicators included				
total time at risk (days)	255,347,163	551,640,853	255,347,163	551,640,853
failures	16,087	26,013	23,134	8,783
subjects	956,246	1,998,856	956,246	1,998,856

* p<.1; ** p<.05; *** p<.01

Table A.10: Transition rates into start-up subsidiesHazard ratios. Estimates used for Figure 9 interaction of population group and age of the youngest child only

	startup subsidies			
	eastern Germany		western Germany	
constant	0.000002	***	0.000015	***
baseline (months)				
0 - 2	*1*		*1*	
3 - 5	1.065	**	0.957	
6 - 11	0.883	***	0.730	***
12 - 17	0.664	***	0.544	***
18 - 23	0.615	***	0.373	***
24 - 29	0.434	***	0.334	***
30 - 35	0.273	***	0.244	***
36 +	0.173	**	0.164	***
interaction population group/ age of the youngest child				
single women	*1*		*1*	
single men	1.365	***	1.377	***
childless women w. partner	0.677	***	0.855	**
childless men w. partner	1.498	***	1.902	***
women 15-24 in parent hh	0.551	***	0.403	***
men 15-24 in parent hh	0.724	**	1.102	
others, women	0.631	***	0.715	***
others, men	1.655	**	2.429	***
lone mothers				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.143	***	0.127	***
3 - 5	0.815	**	0.830	**
6 - 9	0.894		1.028	
10 - 14	1.036		1.208	**
15 - 17	1.140		1.194	
lone fathers				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	1.015		0.484	
3 - 5	1.554		0.637	
6 - 9	1.659	*	0.697	
10 - 14	1.589	*	2.903	***
15 - 17	2.162	***	2.155	***
mothers with a partner				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.189	***	0.198	***
3 - 5	0.852	*	0.866	
6 - 9	0.890		0.907	
10 - 14	0.955		1.072	
15 - 17	0.911		0.929	
fathers with a partner				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	1.918	***	2.413	***
3 - 5	1.937	***	2.713	***
6 - 9	2.261	***	2.669	***
10 - 14	1.701	***	2.306	***
15 - 17	1.530	***	1.939	***
missing age of youngest child	0.000		2.323	

Table A.10 continued

	startup subsidies			
	eastern Germany		western Germany	
age				
<=17	0.002	***	0.005	***
18 - 24	0.538	***	0.511	***
25 - 29	*1*		*1*	
30 - 34	1.223	***	1.170	***
35 - 39	1.072	*	1.194	***
40 - 44	0.954		1.089	**
45 - 49	0.751	***	1.010	
50 - 54	0.528	***	0.837	***
55 - 59	0.293	***	0.515	***
60 - 64	0.137	***	0.229	***
nationality				
german	*1*		*1*	
not german	1.245	***	1.031	
missing	1.055		1.456	
start of episode				
oct-dec 2005	*1*		*1*	
jan-jun 2006	1.011		1.030	
jul-dec 2006	0.906	**	0.894	***
jan-jun 2007	0.830	***	0.884	***
jul-dec 2007	0.922		0.778	***
cumulative previous UBII without job or program				
0 months	*1*		*1*	
>0 - 3 months	0.838	***	0.776	***
>3-6 months	0.794	***	0.737	***
> 6-12 months	0.663	***	0.637	***
>12 months	0.603	***	0.474	***
duration since last unsubsidized job				
never employed	*1*		*1*	
0 months	4.113	***	7.371	***
>0 - 6 months	3.438	***	6.438	***
>6 - 12 months	2.251	***	3.966	***
>1 - 2 years	1.912	***	2.624	***
>2 - 5 years	1.861	***	2.927	***
>5 years	1.570	***	2.986	***
last occupation (isco)				
managers	1.057		1.016	
professionals	0.994		1.088	*
technicians & associate prof.	1.019		1.133	***
clerical support workers	1.014		1.098	**
service and sales workers	*1*		*1*	
skilled agric., forestry, fishery	0.574	***	0.544	***
craft & rel. trades workers	0.754	***	0.770	***
plant & mach. oper. & assembl.	0.646	***	0.665	***
elementary occupations	0.500	***	0.493	***
handicapped/ rehab.	0.243	**	0.000	
missing or not classified	0.719	***	0.790	**

Table A.10 continued

	startup subsidies			
	eastern Germany		western Germany	
daily income in last unsub. job (in €)				
0-<10	*1*		*1*	
10-<20	1.297	***	1.133	*
20-<30	1.147	**	1.062	
30-<40	1.052		1.135	*
40-<50	1.156	**	1.102	
50-<60	1.157	**	1.111	
60-<70	1.169	**	1.252	***
>=70	1.261	***	1.300	***
missing	0.832	**	0.884	
last program				
no last program	*1*		*1*	
job creation program	0.709	***	0.720	***
job subsidy	1.271	***	1.198	***
further voc. training	0.919		0.988	
class-room training	0.772	***	1.023	
in-firm training	1.024		1.174	***
start-up subsidy	1.330	***	1.724	***
One-Euro-Job	0.482	***	0.489	***
other program	0.705	***	0.940	
duration since last program				
<0.5 year	*1*		*1*	
0.5 - 1 year	0.879	**	0.795	***
1 - 2 years	0.959		0.895	**
2 - 3 years	1.049		0.949	
>3 years	0.937		0.918	**
handicapped				
no	*1*		*1*	
yes	0.466	***	0.548	***
education				
no degree	0.958		0.801	***
lower secondary degree	*1*		*1*	
interm. secondary degree	1.390	***	1.478	***
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	1.971	***	1.885	***
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	2.305	***	2.034	***
controls for district-level labor market indicators included				
total time at risk (days)	255,347,163		551,640,853	
failures	6,927		8,754	
subjects	956,246		1,998,856	

* p<.1; ** p<.05; *** p<.01

Table A.11:. Transition rates into One-Euro-Jobs and Class-room training programs
Complete models. Hazard ratios

	One-Euro-Jobs		Class-room training	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
constant	0.000019 ***	0.000264 ***	0.246487 ***	0.000033 ***
baseline (months)				
0 - 2	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
3 - 5	1.421 ***	0.999	0.868 ***	0.598 ***
6 - 11	1.322 ***	0.932 ***	0.743 ***	0.480 ***
12 - 17	1.242 ***	0.877 ***	0.712 ***	0.465 ***
18 - 23	1.191 ***	0.834 ***	0.714 ***	0.476 ***
24 - 29	1.178 ***	0.783 ***	0.729 ***	0.500 ***
30 - 35	1.213 ***	0.825 ***	0.766 ***	0.573 ***
36 +	0.750 **	0.615 ***	0.454 ***	0.394 ***
interaction population group/ age of the youngest child				
single women	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
single men	1.067 ***	1.240 ***	1.025	1.040 ***
childless women w. partner	0.842 ***	0.563 ***	0.809 ***	0.659 ***
childless men w. partner	0.794 ***	0.870 ***	0.742 ***	0.837 ***
women 15-24 in parent hh	1.779 ***	0.410 ***	0.013 ***	1.726 ***
men 15-24 in parent hh	2.558 ***	0.629 ***	0.017 ***	1.987 ***
others, women	2.097 ***	0.362 ***	0.013 ***	1.671 ***
others, men	2.799 ***	0.781 ***	0.017 ***	2.212 ***
lone mothers				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.047 ***	0.037 ***	0.045 ***	0.047 ***
3 - 5	0.531	0.325 ***	6.855 **	0.348 ***
6 - 9	0.886 *	0.900 **	0.809 **	0.903 **
10 - 14	0.895	0.959	0.795 **	0.993
15 - 17	0.969	0.945	0.947	0.946
lone fathers				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.022 **	0.192 **	0.468 **	0.291 *
3 - 5	29.216	0.307	1.370 **	0.004 **
6 - 9	0.872	0.989	0.888	0.817
10 - 14	0.835	1.104	0.893	0.983
15 - 17	0.973	0.845	0.952	0.864
mothers with a partner				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.019 ***	0.030 ***	0.028 ***	0.051 ***
3 - 5	0.499	0.169 ***	0.564	0.275 ***
6 - 9	0.883 *	0.471 ***	0.777 ***	0.606 ***
10 - 14	0.880 **	0.530 ***	0.868	0.634 ***
15 - 17	0.939	0.565 ***	1.012	0.773 ***

Table A.11 continued

	One-Euro-Jobs				Class-room training			
	eastern Germany		western Germany		eastern Germany		western Germany	
fathers with a partner								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	0.569	***	0.884	***	0.850		0.952	
3 - 5	0.184	*	0.658		0.143	*	1.408	
6 - 9	0.685	***	0.891	**	0.552	***	0.816	***
10 - 14	0.721	***	0.917	*	0.551	***	0.810	***
15 - 17	0.816	***	0.940	*	0.806	***	0.860	***
missing age of youngest child	0.181	*	0.299	*	0.305		2.792	***
interaction # children/ population group								
lone mothers: number of children								
1	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
2	1.059	*	0.900	***	1.042		0.986	
3	1.041		0.845	***	1.129		0.891	***
4+	1.146		0.626	***	1.169		0.606	***
lone fathers: number of children								
1	*1*		*1*				*1*	
2	0.865		0.798	**			0.738	***
3	0.530		0.376	***			0.683	*
4+	1.908		0.350	**			0.588	
mothers with a partner: number of children								
1	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
2	1.061	*	0.963		1.154	***	1.024	
3	1.101	*	0.830	***	1.181	**	0.926	**
4+	0.908		0.601	***	0.998		0.690	***
fathers with a partner: number of children								
1	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
2	0.950		0.990		0.948		1.073	***
3	0.926		0.980		1.119	*	1.000	
4+	0.998		0.968		0.957		1.073	**
interaction district-level childcare rate/ population group								
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 0-2	1.055	***	0.986		1.062	***	0.986	
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 0-2	1.015	**	1.066	***	1.011		1.057	***
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone mothers with youngest child 3-5	1.012	*	1.011	***	0.979	**	1.010	***
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 3-5	1.007		1.011	***	0.981	**	1.014	***
district-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 6-14	1.002	***	1.000		1.004	***	1.002	

Table A.11 continued

	One-Euro-Jobs				Class-room training			
	eastern Germany		western Germany		eastern Germany		western Germany	
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone father with youngest child 0-2	1.061		0.892				0.976	
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone father with youngest child 0-2	1.093	**	1.097				0.853	
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone father with youngest child 3-5	0.960		1.015				1.059	**
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone father with youngest child 3-5	0.969		1.009				1.071	***
district-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * lone father with youngest child 6-14	1.002		0.996				1.006	
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 0-2	1.061	***	0.967	**	1.055	***	0.970	**
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 0-2	1.029	***	1.004		1.024	***	1.043	***
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 3-5	1.006		1.011	**	1.008		1.008	*
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 3-5	1.009		1.010	**	1.005		1.017	***
distr.-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 6-14	1.003	***	1.003		1.003	**	1.012	***
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 0-2	1.014	***	1.003		1.013	***	0.981	***
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 0-2	0.998		0.977	***	0.985	***	1.010	**
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 3-5	1.013		1.002		1.016		0.993	*
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 3-5	1.016	*	1.000		1.019		0.999	
distr.-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 6-14	1.001		0.994	**	1.005	***	1.004	
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds	0.984	***	1.018	***	1.005	***	1.032	***
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds	0.980	***	1.022	***	1.037	***	1.008	***
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds	1.026	***	0.995	***	0.965	***	1.017	***
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds	1.021	***	0.990	***	0.949	***	0.998	***
district-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds	0.999	***	1.015	***	0.992	***	0.989	***
age								
<=17	0.260	***	0.268	***	0.067	***	0.117	***
18 - 24	2.897	***	1.999	***	1.622	***	1.139	***
25 - 29	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
30 - 34	1.178	***	1.055	***	0.952	**	1.000	
35 - 39	1.321	***	1.131	***	0.904	***	0.955	***
40 - 44	1.486	***	1.208	***	0.892	***	0.923	***
45 - 49	1.559	***	1.254	***	0.840	***	0.897	***
50 - 54	1.641	***	1.171	***	0.719	***	0.766	***
55 - 59	1.231	***	0.739	***	0.340	***	0.334	***
60 - 64	0.221	***	0.127	***	0.031	***	0.040	***

Table A.11 continued

	One-Euro-Jobs		Class-room training	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
nationality				
german	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
not german	0.619 ***	0.647 ***	0.857 ***	0.904 ***
missing	0.497 ***	0.554 ***	0.647 *	0.783 *
marital status				
lone mothers				
never married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
ever married	1.105 ***	1.009	1.118 ***	1.128 ***
lone fathers				
never married	*1*	*1*		*1*
ever married	0.892	1.027		0.999
single women				
never married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
ever married	0.995	0.947 ***	1.030	1.046 ***
single men				
never married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
ever married	0.903 ***	0.895 ***	0.850 ***	0.932 ***
mothers w. partner: not married				
married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
not married	0.950 *	1.335 ***	1.013	1.172 ***
fathers w. partner: not married				
married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
not married	1.106 ***	1.031	1.023	0.872 ***
women w. partner: not married				
married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
not married	0.945 **	1.273 ***	1.041	1.226 ***
men w. partner: not married				
married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
not married	1.061 **	1.144 ***	1.186 ***	1.080 ***
partner employed (mothers)				
no	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
yes	1.136 ***	0.960	0.950	0.866 ***
partner employed (fathers)				
no	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
yes	1.037	0.854 ***	1.003	0.874 ***
partner employed (women no children)				
no	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
yes	1.150 ***	1.022	0.994	0.929 **
partner employed (men no children)				
no	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
yes	1.177 ***	0.986	1.066	0.999
start of episode				
oct-dec 2005	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
jan-jun 2006	0.975 **	0.959 ***	0.969 **	1.062 ***
jul-dec 2006	0.960 ***	0.975 ***	1.182 ***	1.418 ***
jan-jun 2007	0.960 ***	0.972 ***	1.347 ***	1.705 ***
jul-dec 2007	0.972 *	0.932 ***	1.469 ***	2.022 ***

Table A.11 continued

	One-Euro-Jobs		Class-room training	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
cumulative previous UB II without job or program				
0 months	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
>0 - 3 months	1.159 ***	1.161 ***	0.920 ***	0.885 ***
>3-6 months	1.092 ***	1.126 ***	0.914 ***	0.876 ***
> 6-12 months	1.081 ***	1.150 ***	0.847 ***	0.829 ***
>12 months	1.054 ***	1.103 ***	0.736 ***	0.657 ***
duration since last unsubsidized job				
never employed	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
0 months	1.319 ***	1.031 *	1.918 ***	1.412 ***
>0 - 6 months	1.264 ***	1.010	2.101 ***	1.642 ***
>6 - 12 months	1.504 ***	1.226 ***	1.831 ***	1.451 ***
>1 - 2 years	1.449 ***	1.271 ***	1.757 ***	1.375 ***
>2 - 5 years	1.440 ***	1.244 ***	1.717 ***	1.335 ***
>5 years	1.324 ***	1.123 ***	1.568 ***	1.309 ***
last occupation (isco)				
managers	1.055 *	1.004	1.087 **	0.974
professionals	1.142 ***	1.064 ***	0.818 ***	0.819 ***
technicians & associate prof.	0.981	0.910 ***	0.918 ***	0.924 ***
clerical support workers	1.080 ***	0.930 ***	1.053 **	0.967 **
service and sales workers	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
skilled agric., forestry, fishery	1.347 ***	1.477 ***	0.916 **	0.854 ***
craft & rel. trades workers	1.084 ***	1.055 ***	0.963 **	0.908 ***
plant & mach. oper. & assembl.	1.070 ***	1.035 ***	0.988	0.931 ***
elementary occupations	1.220 ***	1.246 ***	1.006	0.973 ***
handicapped/ rehab.	1.125 **	1.355 ***	0.974	1.000
missing or not classified	1.102 ***	1.104 ***	1.062 **	0.903 ***
daily income in last unsub. job (in €)				
0-<10	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
10-<20	0.870 ***	0.914 ***	0.947 ***	1.037 **
20-<30	0.882 ***	0.889 ***	0.923 ***	1.055 ***
30-<40	0.881 ***	0.896 ***	0.913 ***	1.077 ***
40-<50	0.844 ***	0.872 ***	0.877 ***	1.061 ***
50-<60	0.795 ***	0.849 ***	0.860 ***	1.058 ***
60-<70	0.802 ***	0.795 ***	0.874 ***	1.039 *
>=70	0.734 ***	0.697 ***	0.886 ***	0.969 *
missing	0.741 ***	0.703 ***	0.765 ***	0.827 ***
last program				
no last program	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
job creation program	2.659 ***	2.836 ***	1.478 ***	1.331 ***
job subsidy	1.619 ***	1.655 ***	1.304 ***	1.176 ***
further vocational training	1.931 ***	1.867 ***	1.359 ***	1.162 ***
class-room training	2.135 ***	1.969 ***	1.512 ***	1.350 ***
in-firm training	1.796 ***	1.750 ***	1.247 ***	1.154 ***
start-up subsidy	0.710 ***	0.865 ***	0.724 ***	0.961 **
One-Euro-Job	3.680 ***	3.447 ***	1.330 ***	1.257 ***
other program	2.145 ***	1.952 ***	1.403 ***	1.314 ***

Table A.11 continued

	One-Euro-Jobs		Class-room training	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
duration since last program				
<0.5 year	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
0.5 - 1 year	0.890 ***	0.882 ***	0.873 ***	0.945 ***
1 - 2 years	0.786 ***	0.814 ***	0.828 ***	0.922 ***
2 - 3 years	0.747 ***	0.751 ***	0.833 ***	0.925 ***
>3 years	0.710 ***	0.732 ***	0.831 ***	0.937 ***
partner's program participation				
no program	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
job creation program	1.362 ***	1.361 ***	1.080	0.767 *
job subsidy	1.034	0.706 ***	0.782 **	0.695 ***
further vocational training	1.099	1.117 *	1.048	1.016
class-room training	1.542 ***	1.149 *	1.953 ***	1.831 ***
in-firm training	0.786	0.723 *	1.199	0.957
start-up subsidy	0.834 **	0.593 ***	0.973	0.828 **
One-Euro-Job	1.847 ***	2.519 ***	1.107 **	1.111 ***
other program	0.910 *	1.148 ***	0.891 *	0.995
handicapped				
no	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
yes	0.879 ***	0.782 ***	0.659 ***	0.588 ***
education				
no degree	1.071 ***	1.078 ***	0.909 ***	0.900 ***
lower secondary degree	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
interm. secondary degree	0.865 ***	0.876 ***	0.984	1.025 ***
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	0.713 ***	0.784 ***	0.984	1.025 *
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	0.709 ***	0.763 ***	0.950 **	1.054 ***
partner's education				
no degree	1.002	0.981	0.975	0.981
lower secondary degree	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
interm. secondary degree	0.932 ***	0.986	0.939 ***	1.001
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	0.780 ***	0.870 ***	0.779 ***	0.982
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	0.708 ***	0.801 ***	0.801 ***	0.930 ***
controls for district-level labor market indicators included				
total time at risk (days)	255,347,163	551,640,062	255,347,163	551,640,062
failures	80,611	127,842	40,698	108,985
subjects	956,246	1,998,855	956,246	1,998,855

* p<.1; ** p<.05; *** p<.01

Table A.12: Transition rates into In-firm training and Further vocational training
Complete models. Hazard ratios

	In-firm training				Further vocational training			
	eastern Germany		western Germany		eastern Germany		western Germany	
constant	0.000993	***	0.000098	***	0.000001	***	0.000765	***
baseline (months)								
0 - 2	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
3 - 5	0.926	***	0.900	***	1.134	***	1.142	***
6 - 11	0.731	***	0.750	***	1.157	***	1.176	***
12 - 17	0.601	***	0.614	***	1.257	***	1.290	***
18 - 23	0.582	***	0.572	***	1.337	***	1.547	***
24 - 29	0.528	***	0.553	***	1.520	***	1.698	***
30 - 35	0.613	***	0.597	***	2.102	***	2.489	***
36 +	0.298	***	0.333	***	2.300	***	2.154	***
interaction population group/ age of the youngest child								
single women	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
single men	0.937	***	1.041	***	1.123	***	1.100	***
childless women w. partner	0.631	***	0.439	***	0.659	***	0.666	***
childless men w. partner	0.973		1.199	***	1.003		1.100	***
women 15-24 in parent hh	0.417	***	0.391	***	3.079	***	0.014	***
men 15-24 in parent hh	0.387	***	0.493	***	4.507	***	0.021	***
others, women	0.191	***	0.258	***	3.334	***	0.017	***
others, men	0.403	***	0.627	***	5.657	***	0.029	***
lone mothers								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	0.039	***	0.059	***	0.114	***	0.071	***
3 - 5	1.634		0.206	***	2.380		0.459	*
6 - 9	0.805	**	0.657	***	0.812	*	0.919	
10 - 14	0.915		0.829	**	0.861		0.916	
15 - 17	0.957		0.923		0.892		1.091	
lone fathers								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	0.208	***	0.145	**	0.443	*	0.267	*
3 - 5	0.517	***	2.897		1.154		0.809	
6 - 9	0.841		0.831		0.855		0.850	
10 - 14	0.741	*	0.971		1.417	**	0.976	
15 - 17	0.805		0.848		1.190		1.222	
mothers with a partner								
age of youngest child								
0 - 2	0.022	***	0.033	***	0.087	***	0.077	***
3 - 5	0.151	*	0.102	***	1.646		0.213	***
6 - 9	0.778	**	0.351	***	0.584	***	0.547	***
10 - 14	0.753	***	0.483	***	0.623	***	0.626	***
15 - 17	0.685	***	0.521	***	0.867		0.839	**

Table A.12 continued

	In-firm training		Further vocational training	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
fathers with a partner				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	1.009	1.301 ***	0.991	1.398 ***
3 - 5	1.159	1.018	0.648	1.212
6 - 9	0.883	1.437 ***	1.108	1.021
10 - 14	0.929	1.465 ***	1.115	1.044
15 - 17	1.057	1.378 ***	1.226 ***	1.301 ***
missing age of youngest child	1.188	0.368	0.000	0.655
interaction # children/ population group				
lone mothers: number of children				
1	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
2	0.888 **	0.864 ***	0.961	1.020
3	0.753 **	0.771 ***	0.712 **	0.831 ***
4+	0.402 ***	0.481 ***	0.692	0.520 ***
lone fathers: number of children				
1		*1*		*1*
2		0.798		0.589 ***
3		0.543 *		0.915
4+		0.451		0.203
mothers with a partner: number of children				
1	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
2	1.011	0.867 **	1.304 ***	0.915 *
3	0.779 ***	0.698 ***	1.182 *	0.804 ***
4+	0.687 **	0.686 **	0.852	0.572 ***
fathers with a partner: number of children				
1	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
2	0.962	0.969	0.906 **	0.977
3	0.824 ***	0.897 ***	0.972	0.922 **
4+	0.709 ***	0.755 ***	0.877	0.737 ***
interaction district-level childcare rate/ population group				
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 0-2	1.035 ***	1.008	1.029 ***	1.020
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 0-2	1.023 **	1.015	1.005	1.075 ***
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone mothers with youngest child 3-5	0.991	1.010	0.991	1.009 *
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 3-5	0.991	1.015 **	0.991	1.018 ***
district-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 6-14	1.000	0.999	1.003	1.010 ***

Table A.12 continued

	In-firm training		Further vocational training	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone father with youngest child 0-2		0.927		1.065
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone father with youngest child 0-2		1.122		0.997
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone father with youngest child 3-5		0.987		1.004
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone father with youngest child 3-5		0.976		0.993
district-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * lone father with youngest child 6-14		0.996		1.002
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 0-2	1.041 ***	0.999	1.034 ***	0.964 *
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 0-2	1.034 ***	1.054 **	0.997	1.045 ***
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 3-5	1.014	1.010	0.988	1.011
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 3-5	1.015	1.020 **	0.993	1.024 ***
distr.-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 6-14	0.998	0.997	1.003 *	1.012 **
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 0-2	1.000	0.995	1.009	0.986 **
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 0-2	0.993	0.984 **	1.000	1.011 *
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 3-5	0.997	1.003	1.008	1.000
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 3-5	0.999	1.005	1.006	1.006
distr.-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 6-14	1.002	0.998	1.000	1.013 ***
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds	0.994 ***	1.014 ***	0.951 ***	1.011 ***
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds	0.999	1.008 ***	0.984 ***	1.035 ***
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds	1.000	0.995 ***	1.046 ***	0.965 ***
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds	0.997	0.989 ***	1.037 ***	0.955 ***
district-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds	0.994 ***	1.003 **	0.986 ***	0.981 ***
age				
<=17	0.070 ***	0.172 ***	0.038 ***	0.094 ***
18 - 24	1.216 ***	1.250 ***	0.868 ***	0.943 ***
25 - 29	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
30 - 34	0.817 ***	0.874 ***	0.930 ***	0.997
35 - 39	0.695 ***	0.786 ***	0.792 ***	0.891 ***
40 - 44	0.598 ***	0.694 ***	0.685 ***	0.812 ***
45 - 49	0.496 ***	0.562 ***	0.542 ***	0.684 ***
50 - 54	0.390 ***	0.436 ***	0.379 ***	0.485 ***
55 - 59	0.189 ***	0.200 ***	0.138 ***	0.182 ***
60 - 64	0.024 ***	0.042 ***	0.009 ***	0.010 ***

Table A.12 continued

	In-firm training				Further vocational training			
	eastern Germany		western Germany		eastern Germany		western Germany	
nationality								
german	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
not german	0.636	***	0.780	***	0.758	***	0.901	***
missing	0.754		0.584	**	0.502	*	0.808	
marital status								
lone mothers								
never married	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
ever married	1.115	**	1.039		1.161	***	1.061	
lone fathers								
never married			*1*				*1*	
ever married			1.113				1.002	
single women								
never married	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
ever married	1.023		0.861	***	1.051		0.992	
single men								
never married	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
ever married	1.019		1.076	***	0.922	**	0.936	***
mothers w. partner: not married								
married	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
not married	0.964		1.434	***	0.968		1.010	
fathers w. partner: not married								
married	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
not married	0.893	***	0.853	***	0.827	***	0.799	***
women w. partner: not married								
married	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
not married	1.018		1.353	***	0.940		1.003	
men w. partner: not married								
married	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
not married	0.927	**	0.883	***	1.057		0.908	**
partner employed (mothers)								
no	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
yes	1.316	***	0.952		0.985		0.897	**
partner employed (fathers)								
no	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
yes	1.329	***	1.063	**	1.112	**	0.947	
partner employed (women no children)								
no	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
yes	1.443	***	1.230	***	1.122		0.985	
partner employed (men no children)								
no	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
yes	1.442	***	1.337	***	1.142	**	1.105	**
start of episode								
oct-dec 2005	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
jan-jun 2006	1.135	***	1.167	***	1.120	***	1.226	***
jul-dec 2006	1.330	***	1.271	***	1.525	***	1.776	***
jan-jun 2007	1.463	***	1.491	***	1.822	***	2.080	***
jul-dec 2007	1.550	***	1.435	***	2.293	***	2.649	***

Table A.12 continued

	In-firm training				Further vocational training			
	eastern Germany		western Germany		eastern Germany		western Germany	
cumulative previous UBII without job or program								
0 months	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
>0 - 3 months	0.943	***	0.933	***	0.989		0.975	
>3-6 months	0.850	***	0.894	***	0.865	***	0.899	***
> 6-12 months	0.758	***	0.818	***	0.841	***	0.853	***
>12 months	0.644	***	0.753	***	0.775	***	0.777	***
duration since last unsubsidized job								
never employed	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
0 months	2.368	***	2.324	***	2.200	***	1.560	***
>0 - 6 months	2.334	***	2.221	***	2.151	***	1.589	***
>6 - 12 months	1.911	***	1.885	***	1.915	***	1.327	***
>1 - 2 years	1.604	***	1.521	***	1.566	***	1.073	*
>2 - 5 years	1.393	***	1.302	***	1.506	***	0.979	
>5 years	0.961		0.896	***	1.185	***	0.807	***
last occupation (isco)								
managers	1.040		0.918	***	1.192	***	1.213	***
professionals	0.916	***	0.905	***	1.011		1.096	***
technicians & associate prof.	1.169	***	1.125	***	1.237	***	1.230	***
clerical support workers	1.118	***	1.030		1.412	***	1.518	***
service and sales workers	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
skilled agric., forestry, fishery	0.790	***	0.912	**	0.819	***	0.855	***
craft & rel. trades workers	1.073	***	1.080	***	1.130	***	1.065	***
plant & mach. oper. & assembl.	1.158	***	1.065	***	1.189	***	1.122	***
elementary occupations	0.887	***	0.844	***	1.030		1.079	***
handicapped/ rehab.	0.703	***	0.910		0.789		0.890	
missing or not classified	0.956		0.980		1.147	***	1.067	
daily income in last unsub. job (in €)								
0-<10	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
10-<20	1.233	***	1.196	***	0.982		1.061	*
20-<30	1.248	***	1.244	***	0.988		1.116	***
30-<40	1.352	***	1.320	***	1.114	***	1.211	***
40-<50	1.452	***	1.411	***	1.099	***	1.234	***
50-<60	1.444	***	1.531	***	1.063	*	1.230	***
60-<70	1.512	***	1.585	***	1.109	**	1.225	***
>=70	1.413	***	1.567	***	1.188	***	1.278	***
missing	0.959		0.966		0.810	***	0.843	***
last program								
no last program	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
job creation program	1.525	***	1.654	***	1.715	***	2.061	***
job subsidy	2.051	***	2.084	***	1.700	***	1.706	***
further vocational training	2.128	***	2.139	***	2.343	***	2.229	***
class-room training	1.647	***	1.658	***	1.754	***	1.860	***
in-firm training	2.775	***	2.972	***	1.927	***	1.789	***
start-up subsidy	1.194	***	1.576	***	1.157	***	1.327	***
One-Euro-Job	1.383	***	1.375	***	1.618	***	1.760	***
other program	1.533	***	1.615	***	1.695	***	1.771	***

Table A.12 continued

	In-firm training				Further vocational training			
	eastern Germany		western Germany		eastern Germany		western Germany	
duration since last program								
<0.5 year	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
0.5 - 1 year	0.809	***	0.815	***	0.827	***	0.882	***
1 - 2 years	0.697	***	0.740	***	0.785	***	0.813	***
2 - 3 years	0.664	***	0.678	***	0.734	***	0.791	***
>3 years	0.598	***	0.595	***	0.658	***	0.701	***
partner's program participation								
no program	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
job creation program	0.972		1.612	***	1.133		1.414	*
job subsidy	1.281	***	1.161		1.345	**	1.058	
further vocational training	1.204	**	1.220	***	2.023	***	2.319	***
class-room training	0.738	*	1.030		0.970		1.237	*
in-firm training	2.180	***	2.825	***	1.702	**	1.492	**
start-up subsidy	1.032		0.959		0.715	**	0.785	*
One-Euro-Job	1.003		1.048		0.971		1.263	***
other program	0.995		1.068		1.216	**	0.958	
handicapped								
no	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
yes	0.733	***	0.954	*	0.578	***	0.629	***
education								
no degree	0.754	***	0.716	***	0.757	***	0.748	***
lower secondary degree	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
interm. secondary degree	1.247	***	1.176	***	1.213	***	1.318	***
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	1.386	***	1.214	***	1.587	***	1.518	***
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	1.266	***	1.164	***	1.462	***	1.669	***
partner's education								
no degree	0.881	***	0.864	***	0.869	***	0.938	***
lower secondary degree	*1*		*1*		*1*		*1*	
interm. secondary degree	1.080	***	1.072	***	1.059	*	1.106	***
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	0.982		1.014		0.967		1.102	**
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	0.866	***	0.960		1.031		1.104	***
controls for district-level labor market indicators included								
total time at risk (days)	255,347,163		551,640,062		255,347,163		551,640,062	
failures	42,544		57,400		21,176		37,678	
subjects	956,246		1,998,855		956,246		1,998,855	

* p<.1; ** p<.05; *** p<.01

Table A.13. Transition rates into Job subsidies and Job creation programs Complete models. Hazard ratios

	Job subsidies		Job creation programs	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
constant	0.000094 ***	0.000041 ***	0.000052 ***	0.000003 ***
baseline (months)				
0 - 2	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
3 - 5	1.022	1.231 ***	1.277 ***	0.907 ***
6 - 11	0.857 ***	1.073 ***	1.229 ***	0.926 **
12 - 17	0.663 ***	0.937 ***	1.071 ***	1.159 ***
18 - 23	0.593 ***	0.849 ***	1.085 **	1.534 ***
24 - 29	0.595 ***	0.732 ***	1.156 ***	2.117 ***
30 - 35	0.624 ***	0.722 ***	1.188 ***	4.244 ***
36 +	0.404 **	0.364 ***	0.432 ***	1.694 *
interaction population group/ age of the youngest child				
single women	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
single men	0.954	1.243 ***	1.131 ***	1.226 ***
childless women w. partner	0.686 ***	0.520 ***	0.835 ***	0.381 ***
childless men w. partner	1.087	1.492 ***	1.059	0.877 *
women 15-24 in parent hh	0.647	0.298 ***	0.497 **	0.880
men 15-24 in parent hh	0.841	0.657 ***	0.720	1.285
others, women	0.534 *	0.349 ***	0.564 **	0.566 **
others, men	1.060	0.889	1.082	1.164
lone mothers				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.164 ***	0.068 ***	0.012 ***	0.036 ***
3 - 5	6.455	0.063 ***	0.818	0.093
6 - 9	1.098	1.066	0.748 **	0.642 *
10 - 14	1.075	1.381 ***	0.776 *	0.780
15 - 17	0.966	1.261 ***	0.952	0.806
lone fathers				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.243 **	74.921 **	0.517	0.035
3 - 5	0.741	0.000 **	0.803	0.006
6 - 9	0.963	0.572	1.498 **	5.895 ***
10 - 14	1.018	0.841	0.826	3.881 **
15 - 17	1.058	0.998	1.359 **	1.141
mothers with a partner				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.049 ***	0.058 ***	0.021 ***	0.014 ***
3 - 5	3.513	0.057 **	1.211	0.001 **
6 - 9	0.558 ***	0.511 ***	0.674 ***	0.254 ***
10 - 14	0.555 ***	0.724 *	0.780 *	0.314 ***
15 - 17	0.717 ***	0.662 ***	0.858 *	0.469 ***

Table A.13 continued

	Job subsidies		Job creation programs	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
fathers with a partner				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.590 **	1.756 ***	1.171	0.933
3 - 5	1.407	2.753 **	0.699	0.391
6 - 9	1.167	1.707 ***	0.829	0.745
10 - 14	1.262 **	1.802 ***	0.932	0.875
15 - 17	1.300 ***	1.686 ***	0.949	1.223 *
missing age of youngest child	4.619 ***	5.385 ***	0.539	0.000
interaction # children/ population group				
lone mothers: number of children				
1	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
2	0.932	0.877 **	1.048	0.955
3	0.454 ***	0.809 *	1.121	0.937
4+	0.503	0.478 ***	1.061	0.454
lone fathers: number of children				
1		*1*		*1*
2		0.958		0.791
3		1.716 *		0.738
4+		0.000		0.000
mothers with a partner: number of children				
1	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
2	1.008	0.948	0.983	1.005
3	0.763 *	0.604 ***	1.041	0.823
4+	0.452 **	1.108	0.744	0.183 **
fathers with a partner: number of children				
1	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
2	0.841 ***	0.908 ***	1.019	0.995
3	0.832 **	0.819 ***	1.139	1.130
4+	0.959	0.841 ***	1.118	0.833
interaction district-level childcare rate/ population group				
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 0-2	1.008	1.005	1.057 ***	1.111 **
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 0-2	0.996	1.028	1.059 ***	0.976
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone mothers with youngest child 3-5	0.977	1.028 ***	1.002	1.018
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 3-5	0.979	1.028 ***	1.002	1.032
district-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 6-14	0.999	0.988 **	1.005 ***	1.017 *

Table A.13 continued

	Job subsidies		Job creation programs	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone father with youngest child 0-2		0.168 *		1.836 **
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone father with youngest child 0-2		0.515		0.174
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone father with youngest child 3-5		1.131 **		1.085
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone father with youngest child 3-5		1.144 **		1.002
district-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * lone father with youngest child 6-14		1.004		0.933 **
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 0-2	1.040 ***	0.977	1.032 **	1.161 ***
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 0-2	1.011	1.003	1.041 **	0.960
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 3-5	0.981	1.021	0.993	1.062 **
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 3-5	0.983	1.025	0.999	1.060 *
distr.-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 6-14	1.003 *	0.997	1.004 **	1.022
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 0-2	1.013 **	0.990	1.001	0.977
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 0-2	1.010	0.972 ***	0.979 **	1.001
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 3-5	0.998	0.995	0.996	1.010
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 3-5	0.997	0.993	1.006	1.008
distr.-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 6-14	1.000	0.998	1.000	1.013
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds	1.007 **	0.987 ***	1.032 ***	0.899 ***
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds	0.982 ***	0.954 ***	0.993 **	0.983 **
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds	0.999	0.997 *	0.988 ***	1.013 ***
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds	1.007 *	1.007 ***	0.996	1.022 ***
district-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds	0.998 ***	0.994 ***	1.004 ***	0.984 ***
age				
<=17	0.004 ***	0.027 ***	0.101 ***	0.541 ***
18 - 24	0.975	0.860 ***	2.301 ***	4.078 ***
25 - 29	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
30 - 34	0.855 ***	0.970	1.155 ***	0.988
35 - 39	0.811 ***	0.940 ***	1.212 ***	1.135 **
40 - 44	0.706 ***	0.849 ***	1.386 ***	1.188 ***
45 - 49	0.654 ***	0.793 ***	1.559 ***	1.221 ***
50 - 54	0.688 ***	0.910 ***	1.777 ***	1.365 ***
55 - 59	0.449 ***	0.586 ***	1.982 ***	0.862 **
60 - 64	0.130 ***	0.172 ***	0.314 ***	0.146 ***

Table A.13 continued

	Job subsidies		Job creation programs	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
nationality				
german	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
not german	0.560 ***	0.800 ***	0.697 ***	0.696 ***
missing	0.330 *	0.503 *	0.074 ***	1.215
marital status				
lone mothers				
never married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
ever married	1.078	1.055	1.024	0.948
lone fathers				
never married		*1*		*1*
ever married		1.470		0.660
single women				
never married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
ever married	0.889 **	1.006	0.936 *	0.854 **
single men				
never married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
ever married	1.094 **	1.125 ***	0.921 ***	0.897 **
mothers w. partner: not married				
married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
not married	1.128 *	1.309 ***	0.917	1.367 *
fathers w. partner: not married				
married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
not married	0.891 **	0.851 ***	1.074	1.011
women w. partner: not married				
married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
not married	0.955	1.305 ***	0.842 ***	1.882 ***
men w. partner: not married				
married	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
not married	0.929	0.900 ***	0.926 *	0.971
partner employed (mothers)				
no	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
yes	1.368 ***	0.993	1.237 ***	0.984
partner employed (fathers)				
no	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
yes	1.345 ***	1.240 ***	1.217 ***	0.919
partner employed (women no children)				
no	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
yes	1.529 ***	1.405 ***	1.486 ***	1.418 ***
partner employed (men no children)				
no	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
yes	1.593 ***	1.504 ***	1.464 ***	1.209 **
start of episode				
oct-dec 2005	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
jan-jun 2006	1.183 ***	1.326 ***	1.065 ***	1.166 ***
jul-dec 2006	1.254 ***	1.565 ***	1.054 **	1.810 ***
jan-jun 2007	1.418 ***	1.783 ***	0.993	2.199 ***
jul-dec 2007	1.534 ***	1.793 ***	1.092 ***	3.066 ***

Table A.13 continued

	Job subsidies		Job creation programs	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
cumulative previous UBII without job or program				
0 months	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
>0 - 3 months	0.925 **	0.973	1.209 ***	1.209 ***
>3-6 months	0.827 ***	0.903 ***	1.106 ***	1.194 ***
> 6-12 months	0.804 ***	0.903 ***	1.108 ***	1.168 ***
>12 months	0.704 ***	0.838 ***	1.125 ***	1.045
duration since last unsubsidized job				
never employed	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
0 months	2.789 ***	3.006 ***	1.467 ***	1.416 ***
>0 - 6 months	2.504 ***	2.756 ***	1.391 ***	1.284 ***
>6 - 12 months	2.360 ***	2.820 ***	1.595 ***	1.344 ***
>1 - 2 years	1.856 ***	2.079 ***	1.398 ***	1.286 ***
>2 - 5 years	1.437 ***	1.543 ***	1.247 ***	1.161 **
>5 years	0.880 **	0.886 **	1.079 *	0.953
last occupation (isco)				
managers	1.017	1.123 ***	1.093 *	0.985
professionals	1.182 ***	1.227 ***	1.360 ***	1.141 **
technicians & associate prof.	1.200 ***	1.335 ***	1.141 ***	0.868 **
clerical support workers	1.161 ***	1.292 ***	1.325 ***	0.905 *
service and sales workers	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
skilled agric., forestry, fishery	0.934	0.983	1.284 ***	1.347 ***
craft & rel. trades workers	1.186 ***	1.291 ***	1.146 ***	0.979
plant & mach. oper. & assembl.	1.090 **	1.042	1.054	0.799 ***
elementary occupations	0.936 **	0.985	1.215 ***	1.057
handicapped/ rehab.	0.544 ***	1.035	0.998	0.553 **
missing or not classified	1.113 **	1.144 **	1.294 ***	1.318 ***
daily income in last unsub. job (in €)				
0-<10	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
10-<20	1.248 ***	1.200 ***	1.024	1.037
20-<30	1.273 ***	1.303 ***	1.060 *	0.944
30-<40	1.467 ***	1.526 ***	1.096 ***	1.065
40-<50	1.656 ***	1.612 ***	1.154 ***	1.119 *
50-<60	1.675 ***	1.694 ***	1.287 ***	1.167 **
60-<70	1.747 ***	1.857 ***	1.288 ***	1.155 **
>=70	1.842 ***	2.131 ***	1.159 ***	1.055
missing	0.956	1.076	0.883 ***	0.850 **
last program				
no last program	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
job creation program	1.527 ***	1.910 ***	4.460 ***	7.923 ***
job subsidy	2.364 ***	2.549 ***	2.150 ***	2.050 ***
further vocational training	2.315 ***	2.362 ***	2.423 ***	2.189 ***
class-room training	1.869 ***	1.767 ***	2.481 ***	1.885 ***
in-firm training	2.646 ***	2.504 ***	2.296 ***	1.875 ***
start-up subsidy	1.177 ***	1.560 ***	1.107 **	1.304 ***
One-Euro-Job	1.321 ***	1.524 ***	3.309 ***	2.517 ***
other program	1.504 ***	1.747 ***	2.314 ***	2.026 ***

Table A.13 continued

	Job subsidies		Job creation programs	
	eastern Germany	western Germany	eastern Germany	western Germany
duration since last program				
<0.5 year	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
0.5 - 1 year	0.776 ***	0.837 ***	0.801 ***	0.795 ***
1 - 2 years	0.663 ***	0.756 ***	0.676 ***	0.690 ***
2 - 3 years	0.618 ***	0.638 ***	0.644 ***	0.663 ***
>3 years	0.545 ***	0.529 ***	0.560 ***	0.531 ***
partner's program participation				
no program	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
job creation program	1.078	0.846	2.462 ***	6.983 ***
job subsidy	1.786 ***	2.185 ***	1.056	0.509
further vocational training	0.972	0.889	1.068	1.436 *
class-room training	1.160	0.597 **	1.135	0.698
in-firm training	1.242	1.246	1.032	0.740
start-up subsidy	1.099	0.946	0.981	1.348
One-Euro-Job	0.903	0.879	1.141 **	0.997
other program	0.756 **	1.126 *	0.915	1.107
handicapped				
no	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
yes	0.519 ***	0.574 ***	0.990	0.973
education				
no degree	0.671 ***	0.755 ***	0.940 ***	0.869 ***
lower secondary degree	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
interm. secondary degree	1.300 ***	1.200 ***	1.064 ***	0.935 **
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	1.759 ***	1.344 ***	1.346 ***	1.114 *
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	1.461 ***	1.093 ***	1.310 ***	1.065
partner's education				
no degree	0.876 ***	0.876 ***	0.975	0.960
lower secondary degree	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
interm. secondary degree	1.092 ***	1.032	1.015	1.003
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	1.162 *	1.082	0.908	1.133
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	0.980	0.995	0.830 ***	0.918
controls for district-level labor market indicators included				
total time at risk (days)	255,347,163	551,640,062	255,347,163	551,640,062
failures	16,087	26,013	23,134	8,783
subjects	956,246	1,998,855	956,246	1,998,855

* p<.1; ** p<.05; *** p<.01

Table A.14: Transition rates into Start-up subsidies
Complete models. Hazard ratios

	Start-up subsidies			
	eastern Germany		western Germany	
constant	0.000011	***	0.000006	***
baseline (months)				
0 - 2	*1*		*1*	
3 - 5	1.063	*	0.963	
6 - 11	0.879	***	0.742	***
12 - 17	0.656	***	0.563	***
18 - 23	0.601	***	0.394	***
24 - 29	0.419	***	0.361	***
30 - 35	0.260	***	0.269	***
36 +	0.164	**	0.185	***
interaction population group/ age of the youngest child				
single women	*1*		*1*	
single men	1.325	***	1.237	***
childless women w. partner	0.687	***	0.783	***
childless men w. partner	1.523	***	1.857	***
women 15-24 in parent hh	0.132	***	0.552	*
men 15-24 in parent hh	0.173	***	1.507	
others, women	0.157	***	1.021	
others, men	0.417		3.454	***
lone mothers				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.062	***	0.126	***
3 - 5	0.136		0.949	
6 - 9	0.731		1.086	
10 - 14	0.850		1.294	
15 - 17	1.100		1.180	
lone fathers				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	1.051		0.590	
3 - 5	1.590		0.015	
6 - 9	1.725	*	0.621	
10 - 14	1.667	*	2.619	*
15 - 17	2.291	***	2.303	**
mothers with a partner				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	0.176	***	0.258	***
3 - 5	0.165		0.712	
6 - 9	1.282		1.522	*
10 - 14	1.410		1.747	**
15 - 17	0.997		0.994	

Table A.14 continued

	Start-up subsidies			
	eastern Germany		western Germany	
fathers with a partner				
age of youngest child				
0 - 2	2.712	***	2.425	***
3 - 5	27.290	*	0.379	
6 - 9	2.277	***	2.263	***
10 - 14	1.736	***	2.029	***
15 - 17	1.541	***	2.029	***
missing age of youngest child	0.000		2.652	
interaction # children/ population group				
lone mothers: number of children				
1	*1*		*1*	
2	0.940		1.049	
3	1.067		0.937	
4+	0.763		1.275	
lone fathers: number of children				
1			*1*	
2			1.657	*
3			0.315	
4+			2.176	
mothers with a partner: number of children				
1	*1*		*1*	
2	1.272	**	0.996	
3	1.240		0.959	
4+	1.033		0.727	
fathers with a partner: number of children				
1	*1*		*1*	
2	1.008		1.117	**
3	1.016		1.205	***
4+	1.249	*	0.961	
interaction district-level child-care rate/ population group				
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 0-2	1.036		1.005	
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 0-2	1.011		0.982	
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone mothers with youngest child 3-5	1.018		0.998	
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 3-5	1.020		0.999	
district-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * lone mother with youngest child 6-14	1.003		0.994	

Table A.14 continued

	Start-up subsidies			
	eastern Germany		western Germany	
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone father with youngest child 0-2			0.571	
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * lone father with youngest child 0-2			1.674	**
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone father with youngest child 3-5			1.043	
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * lone father with youngest child 3-5			1.040	
district-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * lone father with youngest child 6-14			1.004	
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 0-2	1.011		0.977	
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 0-2	0.996		0.996	
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 3-5	1.021		1.005	
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 3-5	1.016		1.000	
distr.-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * mother with partner, youngest child 6-14	0.994	**	0.973	**
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 0-2	1.002		0.980	*
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 0-2	0.986	*	1.008	
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 3-5	0.971		1.023	***
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 3-5	0.973		1.018	**
distr.-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds * father with partner, youngest child 6-14	1.000		1.007	
district-level part-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds	1.007		1.030	***
district-level full-time childcare rate 0-2 year olds	1.010	*	0.973	***
district-level part-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds	0.980	***	1.007	**
district-level full-time childcare rate 3-6 year olds	0.976	***	0.998	
district-level proportion after-school care 6-14 year olds	1.005	***	0.992	***
age				
<=17	0.002	***	0.005	***
18 - 24	0.541	***	0.514	***
25 - 29	*1*		*1*	
30 - 34	1.203	***	1.151	***
35 - 39	1.035		1.158	***
40 - 44	0.909	**	1.045	
45 - 49	0.708	***	0.964	
50 - 54	0.499	***	0.796	***
55 - 59	0.276	***	0.489	***
60 - 64	0.128	***	0.217	***

Table A.14 continued

	Start-up subsidies			
	eastern Germany		western Germany	
nationality				
german	*1*		*1*	
not german	1.212	***	1.024	
missing	1.034		1.447	
marital status				
lone mothers				
never married	*1*		*1*	
ever married	1.131		1.012	
lone fathers				
never married			*1*	
ever married			0.899	
single women				
never married	*1*		*1*	
ever married	1.090		0.980	
single men				
never married	*1*		*1*	
ever married	1.268	***	1.379	***
mothers w. partner: not married				
married	*1*		*1*	
not married	0.971		1.177	
fathers w. partner: not married				
married	*1*		*1*	
not married	0.907	*	0.966	
women w. partner: not married				
married	*1*		*1*	
not married	1.124		1.472	***
men w. partner: not married				
married	*1*		*1*	
not married	1.080		1.022	
partner employed (mothers)				
no	*1*		*1*	
yes	0.669	***	0.459	***
partner employed (fathers)				
no	*1*		*1*	
yes	1.018		0.816	***
partner employed (women no children)				
no	*1*		*1*	
yes	0.657	**	0.488	***
partner employed (men no children)				
no	*1*		*1*	
yes	0.754	***	0.941	
start of episode				
oct-dec 2005	*1*		*1*	
jan-jun 2006	1.010		1.035	
jul-dec 2006	0.910	**	0.905	***
jan-jun 2007	0.828	***	0.905	**
jul-dec 2007	0.907	*	0.808	***

Table A.14 continued

	Start-up subsidies			
	eastern Germany		western Germany	
cumulative previous UBII without job or program				
0 months	*1*		*1*	
>0 - 3 months	0.839	***	0.777	***
>3-6 months	0.795	***	0.740	***
> 6-12 months	0.665	***	0.641	***
>12 months	0.603	***	0.478	***
duration since last unsubsidized job				
never employed	*1*		*1*	
0 months	4.083	***	7.195	***
>0 - 6 months	3.439	***	6.349	***
>6 - 12 months	2.257	***	3.931	***
>1 - 2 years	1.910	***	2.597	***
>2 - 5 years	1.862	***	2.891	***
>5 years	1.566	***	2.939	***
last occupation (isco)				
managers	1.050		1.008	
professionals	0.996		1.084	*
technicians & associate prof.	1.014		1.131	***
clerical support workers	1.014		1.102	**
service and sales workers	*1*		*1*	
skilled agric., forestry, fishery	0.576	***	0.552	***
craft & rel. trades workers	0.755	***	0.777	***
plant & mach. oper. & assembl.	0.645	***	0.669	***
elementary occupations	0.502	***	0.499	***
handicapped/ rehab.	0.250	**	0.000	
missing or not classified	0.718	***	0.795	**
daily income in last unsub. job (in €)				
0-<10	*1*		*1*	
10-<20	1.300	***	1.135	*
20-<30	1.153	**	1.067	
30-<40	1.056		1.138	*
40-<50	1.159	**	1.104	
50-<60	1.160	**	1.110	
60-<70	1.168	**	1.250	***
>=70	1.255	***	1.285	***
missing	0.834	**	0.882	
last program				
no last program	*1*		*1*	
job creation program	0.721	***	0.726	***
job subsidy	1.287	***	1.198	***
further vocational training	0.937		0.989	
class-room training	0.791	***	1.019	
in-firm training	1.040		1.173	***
start-up subsidy	1.319	***	1.681	***
One-Euro-Job	0.490	***	0.494	***
other program	0.721	***	0.942	

Table A.14 continued

	Start-up subsidies			
	eastern Germany		western Germany	
duration since last program				
<0.5 year	*1*		*1*	
0.5 - 1 year	0.877	**	0.798	***
1 - 2 years	0.955		0.899	**
2 - 3 years	1.041		0.953	
>3 years	0.929		0.923	*
partner's program participation				
no program	*1*		*1*	
job creation program	0.980		0.676	
job subsidy	0.699		0.917	
further vocational training	1.020		0.852	
class-room training	1.048		0.978	
in-firm training	1.751	*	0.542	
start-up subsidy	1.774	***	1.759	***
One-Euro-Job	0.670	***	0.705	**
other program	1.101		0.807	*
handicapped				
no	*1*		*1*	
yes	0.471	***	0.551	***
education				
no degree	0.959		0.819	***
lower secondary degree	*1*		*1*	
interm. secondary degree	1.376	***	1.462	***
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	1.947	***	1.868	***
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	2.276	***	1.989	***
partner's education				
no degree	0.920		0.902	**
lower secondary degree	*1*		*1*	
interm. secondary degree	1.105	**	1.129	***
up. sec. deg. (qual. for tech. coll.)	1.085		1.190	**
up. sec. deg. (qual. for university)	1.087		1.232	***

controls for district-level labor market indicators included

total time at risk (days)	255,347,163	551,640,062
failures	6,927	8,754
subjects	956,246	1,998,855

* p<.1; ** p<.05; *** p<.01

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Institute for Employment Research
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Editorial staff
Regina Stoll, Jutta Palm-Nowak

Technical completion
Jutta Sebald

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For further inquiries contact the author:

Cordula Zabel
Phone 0911.179 5956
E-mail cordula.zabel@iab.de