

Reemployment Synthesis Supplement: Detailed Report List and Summary of Findings

November 2018

This supplement to the reemployment topic area research synthesis, “What do we know about the effectiveness of reemployment initiatives?” (<https://clear.dol.gov/synthesis-report/reemployment-synthesis>) provides a brief description of the research findings for all reports reviewed in the reemployment topic area of the Clearinghouse for Labor Evaluation and Research (CLEAR). This supplement is a more detailed companion to the information provided in the concise reemployment research synthesis, which is based on the results of CLEAR’s systematic review of causal research on reemployment interventions for Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants. This supplement includes all the studies reviewed in this topic area, regardless of whether the study received a high, moderate, or low causal evidence rating, whereas the research synthesis only includes studies that received high or moderate causal evidence ratings, because we have greater confidence that the impacts reported by those studies are attributable to the interventions examined.¹ For a more detailed summary of each study—including an overview of the study design, intervention, findings, and considerations for interpreting the findings—please review the study’s profile online at the CLEAR reemployment topic area (<https://clear.dol.gov/topic-area/reemployment>) or by following the study-specific profile links below.

About the reemployment topic area

CLEAR’s reemployment topic area focuses on interventions designed to help UI claimants return to work more quickly, draw lower UI benefits, and improve their employment and earnings. For this topic area, CLEAR identified causal research examining the impacts of reemployment interventions on UI benefit receipt, employment, and earnings. CLEAR searched the existing literature for causal research relevant to this topic area’s focus. Please see the CLEAR Review Protocol for Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Topic Area (<https://clear.dol.gov/reference-documents/reemployment-review-protocol>) to learn more about the literature search parameters and the specific criteria used to determine which studies were eligible for inclusion in the systematic review. CLEAR’s search included all reports published before August 2018.²

About the evidence base

For the reemployment topic area, CLEAR identified 43 reports that were eligible for review. Within these reports, 50 distinct studies received a high or moderate causal evidence rating, which means that we have a good degree of confidence that the impacts reported in those studies are attributable to the interventions examined. This supplement lists each of the 43 reports, describes how the studies map to the reports, and provides links to each study’s CLEAR profile summary to learn more. The number of studies is not the same as the number of reports because findings from a single study may be presented in multiple reports (for example, a five-year study of a program may have an early report on short-term impacts and a later report on long-term impacts), and findings from multiple studies may be presented in a single report (for example, a report that presents findings from evaluations of distinct interventions).

¹ See the CLEAR Causal Evidence Guidelines, Version 2.1 (<https://clear.dol.gov/reference-documents/causal-evidence-guidelines-version-21>) for information on the evidence guidelines used to determine the causal evidence ratings.

² The literature search was not restricted to reports published within a specific time period, but rather included all publications prior to August 2018. The earliest report identified that was eligible for review was published in 1978.

The interventions examined in these studies fell into six categories (Table 1).³ We describe each intervention category in specific sections of this supplement. In addition, please see the reemployment synthesis (<https://clear.dol.gov/synthesis-report/reemployment-synthesis>) for a concise summary of these interventions along with a high-level discussion of what we know about their effectiveness based on existing research.

Table 1. Overview of the evidence base

Intervention	1	2			3			4			5		6	
	#	Reduction in UI benefit receipt			Short-term employment			Short-term earnings			Long-term employment ²		Long-term earnings ²	
REA	7	5 ^a	2 ^c		2 ^a	3 ^c		2 ^a	3 ^c		1 ^a		1 ^a	
JSA services	15	9 ^a	6 ^c		2 ^a	12 ^c		3 ^a	7 ^c		2 ^a	10 ^c	2 ^a	6 ^c
Reemployment bonuses	14 ¹	8 ^a	6 ^c		1 ^a	4 ^c	1 ^d	2 ^a	10 ^c	1 ^d		1 ^c		3 ^c
Profiling	8	6 ^a	1 ^c	1 ^b	1 ^a	4 ^c	2 ^b	3 ^a	4 ^c	1 ^b	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
More stringent contact requirements	4	3 ^a	1 ^c		1 ^a	2 ^c			3 ^c			1 ^c		1 ^c
Less stringent contact requirements	2		1 ^c	1 ^b	1 ^a	1 ^c		1 ^a	1 ^c			1 ^c		1 ^c

Key: ^a Indicates the number of studies that found at least one favorable impact in the outcome domain. These studies had at least one statistically significant favorable impact in the outcome domain and no statistically significant unfavorable impacts.

^b Indicates the number of studies that found at least one unfavorable impact in the outcome domain. These studies had at least one statistically significant unfavorable impact in the outcome domain and no statistically significant favorable impacts.

^c Indicates the number of studies that found no statistically significant impacts in the outcome domain.

^d Indicates the number of studies with mixed impacts in the outcome domain. These studies had some statistically significant favorable and some statistically significant unfavorable impacts in the outcome domain.

Finally, **n.a.** indicates that none of the studies examined these outcomes.

¹ One study has a reemployment bonus bundled with JSA services.

² Long-term outcomes are those measured more than one year after program entry.

REPORTS AND STUDIES OF REEMPLOYMENT INTERVENTIONS

This section of the supplement provides a completing listing of the reports and studies in this topic area. The section is organized in subsections corresponding to the six intervention categories listed in Table 1 and an additional section for other interventions:

- A. Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment (REA)
- B. Job search assistance (JSA) services
- C. Reemployment bonuses
- D. Profiling
- E. More stringent employer contact requirements
- F. Less stringent employer contact requirements

³ This table appears as Table 2 in the reemployment synthesis (<https://clear.dol.gov/synthesis-report/reemployment-synthesis>).

In each subsection, we provide a brief description of each intervention listed in Table 1 and cite the reports examining the intervention and the studies contained in each report, with links to profiles that summarize each study. Some reports appear in more than one intervention subsection because the studies contained within them evaluated different reemployment interventions.

The reference list also includes additional sources and related reports for some of the studies reviewed. Related reports examine the same study as the listed study, but information from related reports was not used to complete the review of the listed study. In contrast, additional sources examine the same study as the listed study, and information from additional sources was used to complete the review of the listed study. In some cases, additional sources are the published versions of a working paper or research report. As noted below, some of these additional sources or related reports were not reviewed separately by CLEAR because they contained the same data and analyses as the reviewed study.

In subsection G, we provide a list of reports of studies that were not included in Table 1 or the reemployment synthesis (<https://clear.dol.gov/synthesis-report/reemployment-synthesis>) because they examined an intervention that was not primarily reemployment services or because all the studies of the intervention received a low causal evidence rating; while the studies may be useful for some purposes, we do not have confidence that the impacts reported by those studies are attributable to the interventions examined.

A. Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment (REA)

Overview: UI claimants selected to participate in REA receive up to three mandatory in-person sessions in which workforce staff assess their eligibility for UI benefits, provide an orientation to the American Job Center and its services, share labor market information, develop a reemployment plan, and make referrals to additional services. Failure to attend these REA sessions can affect continuance of benefits. In 2015, the Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment program replaced REA, supplementing REA program services by providing direct reemployment services. Evidence reviewed on this intervention type included seven studies with high or moderate causal evidence and one study with low causal evidence. Results from the one study with low causal evidence were not included in the synthesis because the synthesis only included studies with high or moderate causal evidence ratings.

Included in the synthesis

Benus, J., Poe-Yamagata, E., Wang, Y., & Blass, E. (2008). *Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment (REA) study, FY 2005 initiative: Final report*. Columbia, MD: IMPAQ International.

- Study 1: Minnesota Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment Initiative
 - No detectable impact on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, or short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: Moderate
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/reemployment-and-eligibility-assessment-rea-study-fy-2005-initiative-final-report-benus-et-al>

- Study 2: Intensive Minnesota Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment Initiative
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - No detectable impact on short-term employment or short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: Moderate
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/reemployment-and-eligibility-assessment-rea-study-fy-2005-initiative-final-report-benus-et-al>

- Study 3: North Dakota Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment Initiative
 - No detectable impact on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, or short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High for UI benefit receipt outcomes and Moderate for employment and earnings outcomes
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/reemployment-and-eligibility-assessment-rea-study-fy-2005-initiative-final-report-benus-et-0>

Manoli, D. S., Michaelides, M., & Patel, A. (2018). *Long-term effects of job-search assistance: Experimental evidence using administrative tax data* (Report no. w24422). Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

- Study 4a: Nevada Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment Initiative⁴
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, and long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/long-term-effects-job-search-assistance-experimental-evidence-using-administrative-tax-data>
 - Related reports:⁵
 - Poe-Yamagata, E., Benus, J., Bill, N., Carrington, H., Michaelides, M., & Shen, T. (2011). *Impact of the Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment initiative*. Columbia, MD: IMPAQ International.
 - Michaelides, M., Poe-Yamagata, E., Benus, J., & Tirumalasetti, D. (2012). *Impact of the Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment (REA) initiative in Nevada*. Columbia, MD: IMPAQ International.
 - Michaelides, M. (2013a). *Are reemployment services effective in periods of high unemployment? Experimental evidence from the great recession*. Unpublished manuscript. Retrieved from <http://www.sole-jole.org/13417.pdf>. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Michaelides, M. (2013b). *Are reemployment services effective in periods of high unemployment? Experimental evidence from the UI system*. Unpublished manuscript. Retrieved from <http://www.sole-jole.org/13417.pdf>. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Michaelides, M., & Mueser, P. (2018). Are reemployment services effective? Experimental evidence from the great recession. *Journal of Policy Analysis & Management*, 37(3), 546-570. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

Michaelides, M., Poe-Yamagata, E., Benus, J., & Tirumalasetti, D. (2012). *Impact of the Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment (REA) initiative in Nevada*. Columbia, MD: IMPAQ International.

- Study 4b: Nevada Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment Initiative

⁴ The letter “a” here denotes that other reports cover study 4. Please see the appendix [add hyperlink] describing report and study categorization for more details.

⁵ Related reports examine the same study as the listed study, but information from related reports was not used to complete the review of the listed study. In contrast, additional sources examine the same study as the listed study and information from additional sources was used to complete the review of the listed study. In some cases, additional sources are the published versions of a working paper or research report.

- Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, and long-term earnings
- Causal evidence rating: High
- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/impact-reemployment-and-eligibility-assessment-reinitiative-nevada-michaelides-et-al-2012>
- Related reports:
 - Poe-Yamagata et al. (2011)
 - Michaelides (2013a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Michaelides (2013b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Michaelides and Mueser (2018). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Manoli et al. (2018)

Poe-Yamagata, E., Benus, J., Bill, N., Carrington, H., Michaelides, M., & Shen, T. (2011). *Impact of the Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment initiative*. Columbia, MD: IMPAQ International.

- Study 4c: Nevada Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment Initiative
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - Did not estimate impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/impact-reemployment-and-eligibility-assessment-initiative-poe-yamagata-et-al-2011-1>
 - Related reports:
 - Michaelides et al. (2012)
 - Michaelides (2013a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Michaelides (2013b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Michaelides and Mueser (2018). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Manoli et al. (2018)
- Study 5: Florida Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment Initiative
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, and short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/impact-reemployment-and-eligibility-assessment-initiative-poe-yamagata-et-al-2011>
- Study 6: Idaho Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment Initiative
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt

- Did not estimate impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/impact-reemployment-and-eligibility-assessment-initiative-poe-yamagata-et-al-2011-0>
- Study 7: Illinois Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment Initiative
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - Did not estimate impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/impact-reemployment-and-eligibility-assessment-initiative-poe-yamagata-et-al-2011-2>

Not included in the synthesis

Steinman, J. (1978). *The Nevada Claimant Placement Project*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.⁶

- Study 8: Nevada Claimant Placement Project. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it received a low causal evidence rating.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/nevada-claimant-placement-project-steinman-1978>

B. Job search assistance (JSA) services

Overview: UI claimants receive assistance and training in job search techniques, including, for example, job search workshops, preparing a resume, and interview training. Evidence reviewed on this intervention type included 15 studies with high or moderate causal evidence and three studies with low causal evidence. Results from the latter three studies were not included in the synthesis because the synthesis only included studies with high or moderate causal evidence ratings.

Included in the synthesis

Anderson, P., Corson, W., & Decker, P. (1991). *The New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project: Follow-up report* (Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 91-1). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

- Study 1a: New Jersey Job Search Assistance
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt and long-term earnings
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, or short-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/new-jersey-unemployment-insurance-reemployment-demonstration-project-follow-report-anderson-et>
 - Related reports:
 - Anderson, P. (1990). *The effect of a reemployment bonus with the possibility of recall: Experimental evidence from New Jersey*. Unpublished manuscript. Retrieved from

⁶ This study was conducted long before the REA initiative began. However, the features of Nevada Claimant Placement Project were very similar to the implementation of REA in Nevada.

<http://harris.princeton.edu/pubs/pdfs/263.pdf>. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

- Anderson, P. (1992). Time-varying effects of recall expectation, a reemployment bonus, and job counseling on unemployment durations. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 10(1), 99-115.
- Corson, W., Decker, P., Dunstan, S., Gordon, A., Anderson, P., & Homrighausen, J. (1989). *The New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project: Final evaluation report*. Princeton, NJ: Mathematica Policy Research.
- Corson, W., & Haimson, J. (1996). *The New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project: Six-year follow-up and summary report, revised edition* (Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 96-2). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

- Study 2a: New Jersey Job Search Assistance and Training

- Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
- No detectable impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, or long-term earnings
- Causal evidence rating: High
- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/new-jersey-unemployment-insurance-reemployment-demonstration-project-follow-report-anderson-et>
- Related reports:
 - Anderson (1990). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Anderson (1992).
 - Corson et al. (1989)
 - Corson and Haimson (1996).

Benus, J., Johnson, T., Klepinger, D., & Joesch, J. (1997). *Evaluation of the Maryland Unemployment Insurance Work Search Demonstration*. Baltimore, MD: Maryland Department of Labor.

- Study 3: Maryland Work Search Workshop

- Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
- No detectable impacts on short-term employment or short-term earnings
- Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
- Causal evidence rating: High
- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-maryland-unemployment-insurance-work-search-demonstration-benus-et-al-1997>
- Additional source:⁷
 - Klepinger, D., Johnson, T., and Joesch, J. (2002). Effects of unemployment insurance work-search requirements: The Maryland experiment. *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, 56(1), 3-22. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

⁷ Related reports examine the same study as the listed study, but information from related reports was not used to complete the review of the listed study. In contrast, additional sources examine the same study as the listed study and information from additional sources was used to complete the review of the listed study. In some cases, additional sources are the published versions of a working paper or research report.

Bloom, H. (1990). *Back to work: Testing reemployment services for displaced workers*. Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.

- Study 4: Men's Job Search Assistance, Texas
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, or short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: Moderate
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/back-work-testing-reemployment-services-displaced-workers-bloom-1990>
- Study 5: Women's Job Search Assistance, Texas
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt or short-term earnings
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: Moderate
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/back-work-testing-reemployment-services-displaced-workers-bloom-1990>

Corson, W., Long, D., & Nicholson, W. (1985). *Evaluation of the Charleston Claimant Placement and Work Test Demonstration* (Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 85-2). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

- Study 6: South Carolina Job Search Assistance
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt and long-term employment
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment
 - Did not estimate impacts on short-term earnings or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-charleston-claimant-placement-and-work-test-demonstration-corson-et-al-1985>
- Study 7: Enhanced South Carolina Job Search Assistance
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt and long-term employment
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment
 - Did not estimate impacts on short-term earnings or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-charleston-claimant-placement-and-work-test-demonstration-corson-et-al-1985>

Corson, W., Decker, P., Dunstan, S., Gordon, A., Anderson, P., & Homrighausen, J. (1989). *The New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project: Final evaluation report*. Princeton, NJ: Mathematica Policy Research.

- Study 1b: New Jersey Job Search Assistance
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, and short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings

- Causal evidence rating: High
- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/new-jersey-unemployment-insurance-reemployment-demonstration-project-final-evaluation-report>
- Related reports:
 - Anderson (1990). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Anderson et al. (1991)
 - Anderson (1992).
 - Corson and Haimson (1996)
- Study 2b: New Jersey Job Search Assistance and Training
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt and short-term employment
 - No detectable impacts on short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/new-jersey-unemployment-insurance-reemployment-demonstration-project-final-evaluation-report>
 - Related reports:
 - Anderson (1990). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Anderson et al. (1991)
 - Anderson (1992).
 - Corson and Haimson (1996)

Corson, W., & Haimson, J. (1996). *The New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project: Six-year follow-up and summary report, revised edition* (Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 96-2). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

- Study 1c: New Jersey Job Search Assistance
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt, long-term employment, or long-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on short-term employment or short-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/new-jersey-unemployment-insurance-reemployment-demonstration-project-six-year-follow-and>
 - Related reports:
 - Anderson (1990). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Anderson et al. (1991)
 - Anderson (1992)
 - Corson et al. (1989)
- Study 2c: New Jersey Job Search Assistance and Training
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt, long-term employment, or long-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on short-term employment or short-term earnings

- Causal evidence rating: High
- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/new-jersey-unemployment-insurance-reemployment-demonstration-project-six-year-follow-and>
- Related reports:
 - Anderson (1990). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Anderson et al. (1991)
 - Anderson (1992)
 - Corson et al. (1989)

Decker, P., Olsen, R., & Freeman, L. (2000). *Assisting Unemployment Insurance claimants: The long-term impacts of the Job Search Assistance Demonstration*. Princeton, NJ: Mathematica Policy Research.

- Study 8: D.C. Structured Job Search Assistance
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt, long-term employment, and long-term earnings
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment or short-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/assisting-unemployment-insurance-claimants-long-term-impacts-job-search-assistance>
- Study 9: D.C. Individualized Job Search Assistance
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/assisting-unemployment-insurance-claimants-long-term-impacts-job-search-assistance>
- Study 10: D.C. Individualized Job Search Assistance and Training
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/assisting-unemployment-insurance-claimants-long-term-impacts-job-search-assistance>
- Study 11: Florida Structured Job Search Assistance
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/assisting-unemployment-insurance-claimants-long-term-impacts-job-search-assistance>
- Study 12: Florida Individualized Job Search Assistance
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt

- No detectable impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/assisting-unemployment-insurance-claimants-long-term-impacts-job-search-assistance>
- Study 13: Florida Individualized Job Search Assistance and Training
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/assisting-unemployment-insurance-claimants-long-term-impacts-job-search-assistance>

Johnson, T., & Klepinger, D. (1991). *Evaluation of the impacts of the Washington Alternative Work Search Experiment* (Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 91-4). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

- Study 14: Washington Alternative Work Search Intensive Services
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, or short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-impacts-washington-alternative-work-search-experiment-johnson-klepinger-1991>
 - Additional source:
 - Johnson, T., & Klepinger, D. (1994). Experimental evidence on Unemployment Insurance work-search policies. *Journal of Human Resources*, 29(3), 695-717. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations. (1984). *Wisconsin Job Service: ERP Pilot Project final report*. Madison, WI: DILHR. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

- Study 15: Wisconsin Job Search Workshop
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - Did not estimate impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/wisconsin-job-service-erp-pilot-project-final-report-wisconsin-department-industry-labor-and>

Not included in the synthesis

Almandsmith, S., Ortiz Adams, L., & Bos, H. (2006). *Evaluation of the strengthening the connections between unemployment insurance and the One-Stop Delivery Systems Demonstration Project in Wisconsin*. Oakland, CA: Berkeley Policy Associates.

- Study 16: Wisconsin Strengthening Connections. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it received a low causal evidence rating.*

- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-strengthening-connections-between-unemployment-insurance-and-one-stop-delivery>

Anderson, P. (1992). Time-varying effects of recall expectation, a reemployment bonus, and job counseling on unemployment durations. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 10(1), 99-115.

- Study 1d: New Jersey Job Search Assistance. *This analysis was excluded from the synthesis because it did not examine any of the five outcomes covered in the research synthesis.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/time-varying-effects-recall-expectation-reemployment-bonus-and-job-counseling-unemployment>
 - Related reports:
 - Anderson (1990). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Anderson et al. (1991)
 - Corson et al. (1989).
 - Corson and Haimson (1996)

Hanna, J., & Turney, Z. (1990). *The economic impact of the Nevada Claimant Employment Program* (Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 90-4). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

- Study 17: Nevada Job Search Assistance and Training. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it received a low causal evidence rating.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/economic-impact-nevada-claimant-employment-program-hanna-turney-1990>

Lee, K., Weeks, G., Bodeutsch, G., Clay-Poole, S., Garoflo, T., Petritz, M., Stromsdorfer, E., Field, J., Paterson, T., & Jennings, K. (2009). *Assessment of the impact of WorkSource job search services*. Washington: Washington State Employment Security Department Labor Market and Economic Analysis.

- Study 18: Washington WorkSource Job Search Services. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it received a low causal evidence rating.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/assessment-impact-worksource-job-search-services-lee-et-al-2009>

C. Reemployment bonuses

Overview: UI claimants receive a cash incentive for returning to work within a certain time frame. Evidence reviewed on this intervention type included 14 studies with high or moderate causal evidence. Results from three additional studies were excluded from the synthesis because they did not examine any of the five outcomes covered in the research synthesis. In addition, results from several reports were excluded from the synthesis because they pooled results from studies included in the synthesis and did not constitute separate studies.⁸

⁸ Several reports examined pooled results for the Pennsylvania Reemployment Bonus Experiment and the Washington Reemployment Bonus Experiment.

Included in the synthesis

Anderson, P., Corson, W., & Decker, P. (1991). *The New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project: Follow-up report* (Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 91-1). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

- Study 1a: New Jersey Job Search Assistance and Reemployment Bonus
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, and short-term earnings
 - No detectable impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/new-jersey-unemployment-insurance-reemployment-demonstration-project-follow-report-anderson-et>
 - Related reports:
 - Anderson (1990). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Anderson (1992).
 - Corson et al. (1989)
 - Corson and Haimson (1996)
 - Decker, P. (1994). The Impact of reemployment bonuses on insured unemployment in the New Jersey and Illinois Reemployment Bonus Experiments. *Journal of Human Resources*, 29(3), 718-741

Corson, W., Decker, P., Dunstan, S., Gordon, A., Anderson, P., & Homrighausen, J. (1989). *The New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project: Final evaluation report*. Princeton, NJ: Mathematica Policy Research.

- Study 1b: New Jersey Job Search Assistance and Reemployment Bonus
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, and short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/new-jersey-unemployment-insurance-reemployment-demonstration-project-final-evaluation-report>
 - Related reports:
 - Anderson (1990). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Anderson et al. (1991)
 - Anderson (1992)
 - Corson and Haimson (1996)
 - Decker (1994)

Corson, W., Decker, P., Dunstan, S., & Kerachsky, S. (1992). *Pennsylvania Reemployment Bonus Demonstration final report*. Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 92-1. Washington, DC: Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

- Study 2: Pennsylvania Reemployment Bonus Demonstration, low bonus with short qualification period
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - Mixed impacts on short-term employment and short-term earnings

- Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
- Causal evidence rating: High for UI benefit receipt outcomes and Moderate for employment and earnings outcomes
- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/pennsylvania-reemployment-bonus-demonstration-final-report-corson-et-al-1992>
- Related reports:
 - Decker, P., & O’Leary, C. (1995). Evaluating pooled evidence from the reemployment bonus experiments. *The Journal of Human Resources*, 30(3), 534-550.
 - Decker, P., O’Leary, C., & Woodbury, S. (2001a). Bonus impacts on receipt of Unemployment Insurance. In Philip K. Robins & Robert G. Spiegelman (Eds.), *Reemployment bonuses in the Unemployment Insurance system: Evidence from three field experiments* (pp. 105-150). Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker, P., O’Leary, C., & Woodbury, S. (2001b). Impacts on employment and earnings. In Philip K. Robins & Robert G. Spiegelman (Eds.), *Reemployment bonuses in the Unemployment Insurance system: Evidence from three field experiments* (pp. 151-174). Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary, C., Decker, P., & Wandner, S. (2005). Cost-effectiveness of targeted reemployment bonuses. *Journal of Human Resources*, 40(1), 270-279.
- Study 3: Pennsylvania Reemployment Bonus Demonstration, low bonus with long qualification period
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt and short-term earnings
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High for UI benefit receipt outcomes and Moderate for employment and earnings outcomes
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/pennsylvania-reemployment-bonus-demonstration-final-report-corson-et-al-1992>
 - Related reports:
 - Decker and O’Leary (1995)
 - Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (2005)
- Study 4: Pennsylvania Reemployment Bonus Demonstration, high bonus with short qualification period
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, or short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High for UI benefit receipt outcomes and Moderate for employment and earnings outcomes
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/pennsylvania-reemployment-bonus-demonstration-final-report-corson-et-al-1992>

- Related reports:
 - Decker and O’Leary (1995)
 - Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (2005)
 - Study 5: Pennsylvania Reemployment Bonus Demonstration, high bonus with long qualification period
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment or short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High for UI benefit receipt outcomes and Moderate for employment and earnings outcomes
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/pennsylvania-reemployment-bonus-demonstration-final-report-corson-et-al-1992>
 - Related reports:
 - Decker and O’Leary (1995)
 - Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (2005)
 - Study 6: Pennsylvania Reemployment Bonus Demonstration, high but declining bonus
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, or short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High for UI benefit receipt outcomes and Moderate for employment and earnings outcomes
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/pennsylvania-reemployment-bonus-demonstration-final-report-corson-et-al-1992>
 - Related reports:
 - Decker and O’Leary (1995)
 - Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (2005)
- Corson, W., & Haimson, J. (1996). *The New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project: Six-year follow-up and summary report, revised edition* (Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 96-2). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.
- Study 1c: New Jersey Job Search Assistance and Reemployment Bonus
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt

- No detectable impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
- Did not estimate impacts on short-term employment or short-term earnings
- Causal evidence rating: High
- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/new-jersey-unemployment-insurance-reemployment-demonstration-project-six-year-follow-and>
- Related reports:
 - Anderson (1990). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Anderson et al. (1991)
 - Anderson (1992)
 - Corson et al. (1989)
 - Decker (1994)
- Study 7a: Illinois Job Search Incentive
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - No detectable impacts on long-term earnings
 - Did not measure impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, or short-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/new-jersey-unemployment-insurance-reemployment-demonstration-project-six-year-follow-and>
 - Related reports:
 - Spiegelman, R., & Woodbury, S. (1987). *The Illinois Unemployment Insurance incentive experiments*. Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.
 - Woodbury, S., & Spiegelman, R. (1987). Bonuses to workers and employers to reduce unemployment: Randomized trials in Illinois. *American Economic Review*, 77(4), 513-530. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker (1994)
 - Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

Spiegelman, R., & Woodbury, S. (1987). *The Illinois Unemployment Insurance incentive experiments*. Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.

- Study 7b: Illinois Job Search Incentive
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - No detectable impacts on long-term earnings
 - Did not measure impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, or short-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/illinois-unemployment-insurance-incentive-experiments-spiegelman-woodbury-1987>
 - Additional source:
 - Woodbury and Spiegelman (1987). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

- Related reports:
 - Decker (1994)
 - Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
- Study 8: Illinois Hiring Incentive
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - No detectable impacts on long-term earnings
 - Did not measure impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, or short-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/illinois-unemployment-insurance-incentive-experiments-spiegelman-woodbury-1987>
 - Additional source:
 - Woodbury and Spiegelman (1987). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

Spiegelman, R., O’Leary, C., & Kline, K. (1992). *The Washington Reemployment Bonus Experiment: Final report*. Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.

- Study 9: Washington Reemployment Bonus Experiment, low bonus with short qualification period
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt or short-term earnings
 - Did not measure impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/washington-reemployment-bonus-experiment-final-report-spiegelman-et-al-1992>
 - Additional sources:
 - O’Leary, C., Spiegelman, R., & Kline, K. (1993). Reemployment incentives for Unemployment Insurance beneficiaries: Results from the Washington Reemployment Bonus Experiment. Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary, C., Spiegelman, R., & Kline, K. (1995). Do bonus offers shorten unemployment insurance spells? Results from the Washington experiment. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 14(2), 245-269. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Related reports:
 - Decker and O’Leary (1995)
 - Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (2005)
- Study 10: Washington Reemployment Bonus Experiment, medium bonus with short qualification period

- No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt or short-term earnings
- Did not measure impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, or long-term earnings
- Causal evidence rating: High
- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/washington-reemployment-bonus-experiment-final-report-spiegelman-et-al-1992>
- Related reports:
 - O’Leary et al. (1993). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (1995). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker and O’Leary (1995)
 - Decker et al. (2001a). This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.
 - Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (2005)
- Study 11: Washington Reemployment Bonus Experiment, high bonus with short qualification period
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - No detectable impacts on short-term earnings
 - Did not measure impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/washington-reemployment-bonus-experiment-final-report-spiegelman-et-al-1992>
 - Related reports:
 - O’Leary et al. (1993). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (1995). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker and O’Leary (1995)
 - Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (2005)
- Study 12: Washington Reemployment Bonus Experiment, low bonus with long qualification period
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - No detectable impacts on short-term earnings
 - Did not measure impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/washington-reemployment-bonus-experiment-final-report-spiegelman-et-al-1992>
 - Related reports:

- O’Leary et al. (1993). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (1995). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker and O’Leary (1995)
 - Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (2005)
- Study 13: Washington Reemployment Bonus Experiment, medium bonus with long qualification period
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt or short-term earnings
 - Did not measure impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/washington-reemployment-bonus-experiment-final-report-spiegelman-et-al-1992>
 - Related reports:
 - O’Leary et al. (1993). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (1995). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker and O’Leary (1995)
 - Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (2005)
- Study 14: Washington Reemployment Bonus Experiment, high bonus with long qualification period
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - No detectable impacts on short-term earnings
 - Did not measure impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/washington-reemployment-bonus-experiment-final-report-spiegelman-et-al-1992>
 - Related reports:
 - O’Leary et al. (1993). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (1995). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker and O’Leary (1995)
 - Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

- Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
- O’Leary et al. (2005)

Not included in the synthesis

Anderson, P. (1992). Time-varying effects of recall expectation, a reemployment bonus, and job counseling on unemployment durations. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 10(1), 99-115.

- Study 1d: New Jersey Job Search Assistance and Reemployment Bonus. *This analysis was excluded from the synthesis because it did not examine any of the five outcomes covered in the research synthesis.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/time-varying-effects-recall-expectation-reemployment-bonus-and-job-counseling-unemployment>
 - Related reports:
 - Anderson (1990). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Anderson et al. (1991)
 - Corson et al. (1989)
 - Decker (1994)
 - Corson and Haimson (1996)

Decker, P. (1994). The impact of reemployment bonuses on insured unemployment in the New Jersey and Illinois Reemployment Bonus experiments. *Journal of Human Resources*, 29(3), 718-741.

- Study 15: New Jersey Reemployment Bonus. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it did not examine any of the five outcomes covered in the research synthesis.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/impact-reemployment-bonuses-insured-unemployment-new-jersey-and-illinois-reemployment-bonus>
 - Related reports:
 - Anderson (1990). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Anderson et al. (1991)
 - Corson et al. (1989)
 - Corson and Haimson (1996)
- Study 16: Illinois Reemployment Bonus. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it did not examine any of the five outcomes covered in the research synthesis.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/impact-reemployment-bonuses-insured-unemployment-new-jersey-and-illinois-reemployment-bonus>
 - Related reports:
 - Spiegelman and Woodbury (1987)
 - Decker (1994)
 - Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

Decker, P., & O’Leary, C. (1995). Evaluating pooled evidence from the reemployment bonus experiments. *The Journal of Human Resources*, 30(3), 534-550.

- Study 17: Pennsylvania and Washington Reemployment Bonuses. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it did not examine any of the five outcomes covered in the research synthesis.*

- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluating-pooled-evidence-reemployment-bonus-experiments-decker-oleary-1995>

O’Leary, C., Decker, P., & Wandner, S. (2005). Cost-effectiveness of targeted reemployment bonuses. *Journal of Human Resources*, 40(1), 270-279.

- Study 6 (pooled results): Pennsylvania Reemployment Bonus Experiment, any bonus. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it pooled results from studies included in the synthesis and did not constitute a separate study.*

- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/cost-effectiveness-targeted-reemployment-bonuses-oleary-et-al-2005>

- Additional sources:

- Corson et al. (1992)

- O’Leary, C.J., Decker, P.T., and Wandner, S.A. (1998). Cost-effectiveness of targeted reemployment bonuses (Upjohn Institute Working Paper No. 98-51). Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report.*

- Related reports:

- Decker and O’Leary (1995).

- Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

- Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

- Study 14 (pooled results): Washington Reemployment Bonus Experiment, any bonus. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it pooled results from studies included in the synthesis and did not constitute a separate study.*

- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/cost-effectiveness-targeted-reemployment-bonuses-oleary-et-al-2005>

- Additional sources:

- O’Leary et al. (1998). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report.*

- Related reports:

- O’Leary et al. (1993). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

- O’Leary et al. (1995). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

- Decker and O’Leary (1995)

- Spiegelman et al. (1992)

- Decker et al. (2001a). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

- Decker et al. (2001b). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

Spiegelman, R., O’Leary, C., & Kline, K. (1992). *The Washington Reemployment Bonus Experiment: Final report*. Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.

- Study 14 (pooled results): Washington Reemployment Bonus Experiment, any bonus. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it pooled results from studies included in the synthesis and did not constitute a separate study.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/washington-reemployment-bonus-experiment-final-report-spiegelman-et-al-1992>
 - Related reports:
 - O’Leary et al. (1993). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (1995). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Decker and O’Leary (1995)
 - Decker et al. (2001). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - O’Leary et al. (2005)

D. Profiling

Overview: Sites identify UI claimants at higher risk of exhausting unemployment benefits and try to provide them with enhanced employment services. These services may include an orientation, providing labor market information, and referrals to job search training or resume training workshops. Evidence reviewed on this intervention type included eight studies with high or moderate causal evidence. One study was not included in the synthesis because it received a low causal evidence rating and the synthesis only included studies with high or moderate causal evidence ratings.

Included in the synthesis

Black, D., Smith, J., Berger, M., & Noel, B. (2003). Is the threat of reemployment services more effective than the services themselves? Evidence from random assignments in the UI system. *American Economic Review*, 93(4), 1313-1327.

- Study 1: Kentucky Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt and short-term earnings
 - Did not measure impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/threat-reemployment-services-more-effective-services-themselves-evidence-random-assignments-ui>
 - Additional source:
 - Black, D., Smith, J., Berger, M., & Noel, B. (2002). Is the threat of reemployment services more effective than the services themselves? Experimental Evidence from the UI System. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

- Related report:
 - Galdo, J. C. (2006). Three essays in programme evaluation (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest. (Accession No. 304941896). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

Dickinson, K., Kreutzer, S., West, R., & Decker, P. (1999). *Evaluation of Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services systems: Final report* (Research and Evaluation Report Series 99-D). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

- Study 2: Connecticut Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment or short-term earnings
 - Did not measure impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: Moderate
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-worker-profiling-and-reemployment-services-systems-final-report-dickinson-et-al>
 - Additional source:
 - Dickinson, K., Decker, P., & Kreutzer, S. (2002). Evaluation of WPRS systems. In Randall W. Eberts, Christopher J. O’Leary, and Stephen A. (Eds.), *Targeting employment services*. Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute, 61-90. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
- Study 3: Illinois Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment or short-term earnings
 - Did not measure impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: Moderate
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-worker-profiling-and-reemployment-services-systems-final-report-dickinson-et-al>
 - Additional source:
 - Dickinson et al. (2002). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
- Study 4: Kentucky Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment or short-term earnings
 - Unfavorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - Did not measure impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: Moderate
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-worker-profiling-and-reemployment-services-systems-final-report-dickinson-et-al>
 - Additional source:
 - Dickinson et al. (2002). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
- Study 5: Maine Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt and short-term earnings

- No detectable impacts on short-term employment
 - Did not measure impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: Moderate
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-worker-profiling-and-reemployment-services-systems-final-report-dickinson-et-al>
 - Additional source:
 - Dickinson et al. (2002). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Study 6: New Jersey Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt and short-term earnings
 - Unfavorable impacts on short-term employment
 - Did not measure impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: Moderate
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-worker-profiling-and-reemployment-services-systems-final-report-dickinson-et-al>
 - Additional source:
 - Dickinson et al. (2002). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Study 7: South Carolina Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - Unfavorable impacts on short-term employment or short-term earnings
 - Did not measure impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: Moderate
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-worker-profiling-and-reemployment-services-systems-final-report-dickinson-et-al>
 - Additional source:
 - Dickinson et al. (2002). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
- Michaelides, M., & Mueser, P. (2016). *The labor market effects of U.S. reemployment programs during the Great Recession* (Working paper 08-2015). Nicosia, Cyprus: University of Cyprus, Department of Economics.
- Study 8: Florida Priority Reemployment Services (PREP)
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt and short-term employment
 - No detectable impacts on short-term earnings
 - Did not measure impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/labor-market-effects-us-reemployment-programs-during-great-recession-michaelides-mueser-2016>
 - Additional source:
 - Poe-Yamagata et al. (2011)

Not included in the synthesis

Noel, B. J. (1998). *Two essays on unemployment insurance: Claimant responses to policy changes* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest. (Accession No. 304425745).

- Study 9. Kentucky Profiling. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it received a low causal evidence rating.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/two-essays-unemployment-insurance-claimant-responses-policy-changes-comparison-between-0>; <https://clear.dol.gov/study/two-essays-unemployment-insurance-claimant-responses-policy-changes-comparison-between>

E. More stringent employer contact requirements

Overview: UI claimants typically have to engage in job search and contact a certain number of employers to continue receiving unemployment compensation. Some interventions of this type represented more stringent requirements than usual practice: for example, the intervention required more employer contacts, verifying the contacts, or both. Evidence reviewed on this intervention type included four studies with high or moderate causal evidence and two studies with low causal evidence. Results from the latter two were not included in the synthesis because the synthesis only included studies with high or moderate causal evidence ratings.

Included in the synthesis

Behrens, J. (1987). *Evaluation of the perceivable demand list pilot project*. Trenton, NJ: New Jersey Department of Labor.

- Study 1: New Jersey Increased Employer Contact Pilot
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - Did not estimate impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-perceivable-demand-list-pilot-project-behrens-1987>

Benus, J., Johnson, T., Klepinger, D., & Joesch, J. (1997). *Evaluation of the Maryland Unemployment Insurance Work Search Demonstration*. Baltimore, MD: Maryland Department of Labor.

- Study 2: Maryland Increased Employer Contact Requirement
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment or short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-maryland-unemployment-insurance-work-search-demonstration-benus-et-al-1997>
 - Related reports:
 - Klepinger et al. (2002). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
- Study 3: Maryland Employer Contact Verification
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, or short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings

- Causal evidence rating: High
- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-maryland-unemployment-insurance-work-search-demonstration-benus-et-al-1997>
- Related reports:
 - Klepinger et al. (2002). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

Johnson, T., & Klepinger, D. (1991). *Evaluation of the impacts of the Washington Alternative Work Search Experiment* (Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 91-4). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

- Study 4a: Washington Alternative Work Search New Work Search
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt, short-term employment, or short-term earnings
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-impacts-washington-alternative-work-search-experiment-johnson-klepinger-1991>
 - Related reports:
 - Johnson and Klepinger (1994). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Lachowska, M., Meral, M., & Woodbury, S. (2016). Effects of the unemployment insurance work test on long-term employment outcomes. *Labour Economics*, 41, 246-265.

Lachowska, M., Meral, M., & Woodbury, S. (2016). Effects of the unemployment insurance work test on long-term employment outcomes. *Labour Economics*, 41, 246-265.

- Study 4b: Washington Alternative Work Search New Work Search
 - Favorable impacts on UI benefit receipt and short-term employment
 - No detectable impacts on long-term employment, short-term earnings, or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/effects-unemployment-insurance-work-test-long-term-employment-outcomes-lachowska-et-al-2016>
 - Related reports:
 - Johnson and Klepinger (1991).
 - Johnson and Klepinger (1994). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

Not included in the synthesis

Director, S., & Englander, F. (1988). Requiring Unemployment Insurance recipients to register with the Public Employment Service. *Journal of Risk and Insurance*, 55(2), 245-258.

- Study 5: New Jersey Repeal of Mandatory Employment Services Registration. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it received a low causal evidence rating.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/requiring-unemployment-insurance-recipients-register-public-employment-service-director>

Toohey, D. (2015). *Job rationing in recessions: Evidence from work-search requirements*. Newark, DE: University of Delaware.

- Study 6: Statewide policies requiring additional contacts. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it received a low causal evidence rating.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/job-rationing-recessions-evidence-work-search-requirements-toohey-2015>
 - Additional source:
 - Toohey, D. (2014). *Job rationing in recessions: Evidence from work-search requirements*. Newark, DE: University of Delaware. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

F. Less stringent employer contact requirements

Overview: UI claimants typically have to engage in job search and contact a certain number of employers to continue receiving unemployment compensation. Some interventions of this type represented less stringent requirements than usual practice: for example, they required fewer or no employer contacts. Evidence reviewed on this intervention type included two studies with high or moderate causal evidence. One study was excluded from the synthesis because it pooled results from studies included in the synthesis and did not constitute a separate study.

Included in the synthesis

Benus, J., Johnson, T., Klepinger, D., & Joesch, J. (1997). *Evaluation of the Maryland Unemployment Insurance Work Search Demonstration*. Baltimore, MD: Maryland Department of Labor.

- Study 1: Maryland No Employer Contact Verification
 - Favorable impacts on short-term employment or short-term earnings
 - No detectable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-maryland-unemployment-insurance-work-search-demonstration-benus-et-al-1997>

Johnson, T., & Klepinger, D. (1991). *Evaluation of the impacts of the Washington Alternative Work Search Experiment* (Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 91-4). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

- Study 2a: Washington Alternative Work Search Exception Reporting
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment or short-term earnings
 - Unfavorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - Did not estimate impacts on long-term employment or long-term earnings
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-impacts-washington-alternative-work-search-experiment-johnson-klepinger-1991>
 - Related reports:
 - Johnson and Klepinger (1994). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

- Lachowska, M., Meral, M., & Woodbury, S. (2015). *The effects of eliminating the work search requirement on job match quality and other long-term employment outcomes*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.
- Lachowska et al. (2016).

Lachowska, M., Meral, M., & Woodbury, S. (2016). Effects of the unemployment insurance work test on long-term employment outcomes. *Labour Economics*, 41, 246-265.

- Study 2b: Washington Alternative Work Search Exception Reporting
 - No detectable impacts on short-term employment, long-term employment, short-term earnings, or long-term earnings
 - Unfavorable impacts on UI benefit receipt
 - Causal evidence rating: High
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/effects-unemployment-insurance-work-test-long-term-employment-outcomes-lachowska-et-al-2016>
 - Additional source:
 - Lachowska et al. (2015)
 - Related reports:
 - Johnson and Klepinger (1991)
 - Johnson and Klepinger (1994). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

Not included in synthesis

Lachowska, M., Meral, M., & Woodbury, S. (2015). *The effects of eliminating the work search requirement on job match quality and other long-term employment outcomes*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.

- Study 2 (pooled results): Washington Alternative Work Search Exception Reporting. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it pooled results from studies included in the synthesis and did not constitute a separate study.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/effects-eliminating-work-search-requirement-job-match-quality-and-other-long-term-employment>
 - Additional source:
 - Lachowska et al. (2016)
 - Related reports:
 - Johnson and Klepinger (1991)
 - Johnson and Klepinger (1994). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

G. Other interventions

Overview: Four studies that primarily represented self-employment or mental health interventions but included reemployment components were reviewed by CLEAR, but they were excluded from the synthesis. Two additional studies that were excluded examined programs that implemented bundles of reemployment interventions; these studies were excluded because they received a low causal evidence rating and the synthesis only included studies with high or moderate causal evidence ratings.

Not included in the synthesis

- Benus, J., Johnson, T., & Wood, M. (1994). *First impact analysis of the Washington State Self-Employment and Enterprise Development (SEED) demonstration* (Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 94-1). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.
- Study 1a: Washington State Self-Employment and Enterprise Development. *This analysis was excluded from the synthesis because it primarily examined a self-employment intervention.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/first-impact-analysis-washington-state-self-employment-and-enterprise-development-seed>
- Benus, J., Johnson, T., Wood, M., & Grover, N. (1994). *Self-employment as a reemployment option: Demonstration results and national legislation* (Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 94-3). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.
- Study 1b: Washington State Self-Employment and Enterprise Development. *This analysis was excluded from the synthesis because it primarily examined a self-employment intervention.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/self-employment-reemployment-option-demonstration-results-and-national-legislation-benus-et-al>
 - Study 2: Massachusetts Enterprise Project. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it primarily examined a self-employment intervention.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/self-employment-reemployment-option-demonstration-results-and-national-legislation-benus-et-al>
- Jacobson, L., & Petta, I. (2000). *Measuring the Effect of Public Labor Exchange (PLX) referrals and placements in Washington and Oregon*. Olympia, WA: Washington State Employment Security Department.
- Study 3: Washington and Oregon Labor Exchange. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it received a low causal evidence rating.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/measuring-effect-public-labor-exchange-plx-referrals-and-placements-washington-and-oregon>
- Needels, K., Corson, W., & Van Noy, M. (2002). *Evaluation of the Significant Improvement Demonstration grants for the provision of reemployment services for UI claimants*. Unpublished manuscript. Retrieved from https://www.doleta.gov/reports/searcheta/occ/papers/UI_final.pdf.
- Study 4: Significant Improvement Demonstrations. *This study was excluded from the synthesis because it received a low causal evidence rating.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/evaluation-significant-improvement-demonstration-grants-provision-reemployment-services-ui-0>
- Vinokur, A., Price, R., Caplan, R., van Ryn, M., & Curran, J. (1995). The JOBS I preventive intervention for unemployed individuals: Short- and long-term effects on reemployment and mental health. In L.R. Murphy, J.J. Hurrell, Jr., S.L. Sauter, & G.P. Keita (Eds.), *Job stress interventions* (pp. 125-138). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Study 5a: Michigan Prevention Research Center JOBS I. *This study was excluded because it primarily examined a mental health intervention.*

- Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/jobs-i-preventive-intervention-unemployed-individuals-short-and-long-term-effects-reemployment>
- Additional source:
 - Caplan, R., Vinokur, A., Price, R., & van Ryn, M. (1989). Job seeking, reemployment, and mental health: A randomized field experiment in coping with job loss. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 74(5), 759-769. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

Vinokur, A., Schul, Y., Vuori, J., & Price, R. (2000). Two years after a job loss: Long-term impact of the JOBS Program on reemployment and mental health. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology*, 5(1), 32-47.

- Study 6: Michigan Prevention Research Center JOBS II. *This study was excluded because it primarily examined a mental health intervention.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/two-years-after-job-loss-long-term-impact-jobs-program-reemployment-and-mental-health-vinokur>
 - Additional source:
 - Vinokur, A., Price, R., & Schul Y. (1995). Impact of the JOBS intervention on unemployed workers varying in risk for depression. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 23(1), 39–74. *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*

Vinokur, A., van Ryn, M., Gramlich, E., & Price, R. (1991). Long-term follow-up and benefit-cost analysis of the Jobs Program. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 76(2), 213-219.

- Study 5b: Michigan Prevention Research Center JOBS I. *This study was excluded because it primarily examined a mental health intervention.*
 - Access profile here: <https://clear.dol.gov/study/long-term-follow-and-benefit-cost-analysis-jobs-program-vinokur-et-al-1991>
 - Additional sources:
 - Caplan et al. (1989). *This report was not reviewed because the findings were presented in another report that was reviewed.*
 - Vinokur et al. (1995)

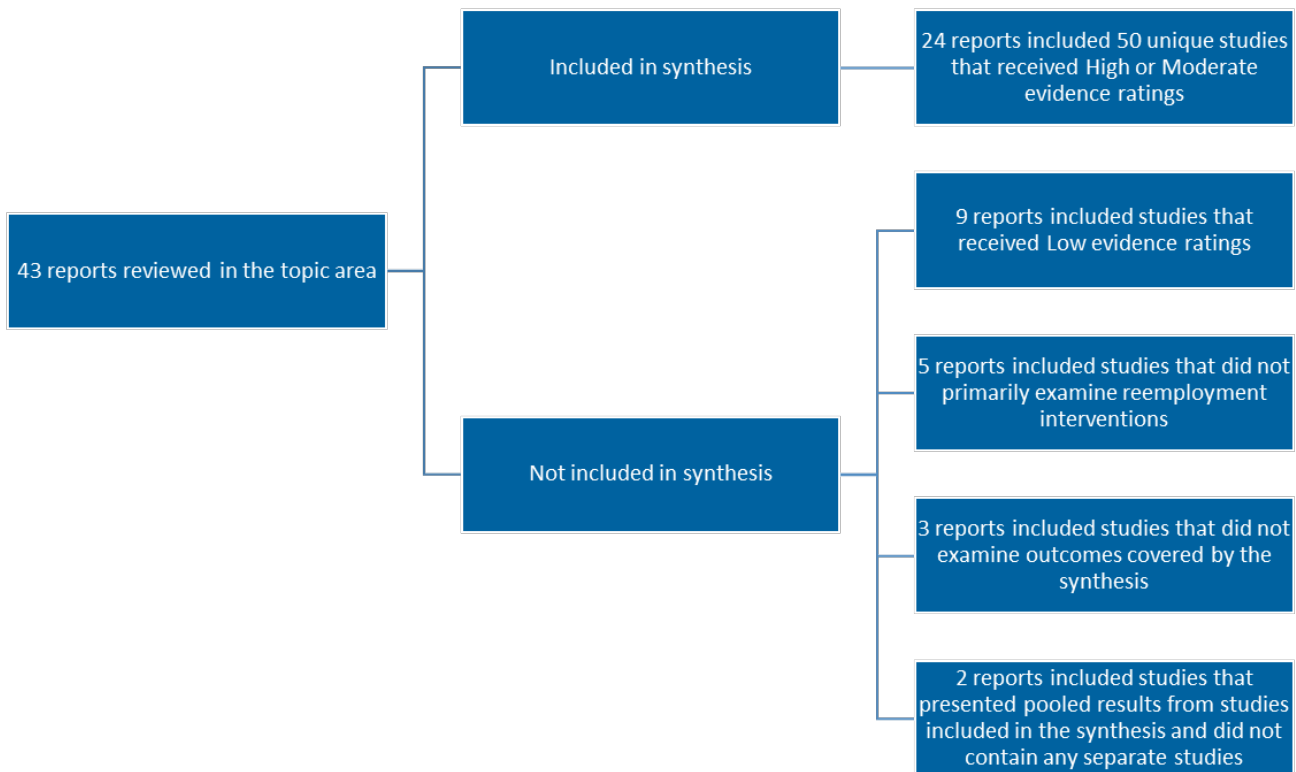
APPENDIX: DESCRIPTION OF METHODS FOR REPORT AND STUDY CATEGORIZATION

In this appendix, we provide a detailed description of how we categorized reports and studies for the reemployment topic area. CLEAR reviewed 43 reports in this topic area.⁹ A total of 19 reports were excluded from the reemployment synthesis (<https://clear.dol.gov/synthesis-report/reemployment-synthesis>) for various reasons (Figure 1). Accounting for these exclusions, the synthesis covers studies included in 24 reports (43 reports in the topic area minus 19 reports excluded).

How this supplement identifies distinct studies

In this supplement, each distinct study has its own study number (for example, Study 1). When two or more examinations of the same intervention do not constitute separate studies, they will have the same study number with a letter appended. For example, three reports examining effects of REA interventions each contained a study of the Nevada Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment Initiative. In the synthesis, we identified these as Studies 4a, 4b, and 4c. We do not count these as separate studies—4a, 4b, and 4c count as one study. Finally, when one study reports a separate estimate of an intervention’s effect (for example, at one site), and another reports a pooled estimate (for example, site-specific impacts aggregated to report an overall result), the study on the separate estimate will receive a number, and the study on the aggregated estimate will receive a number and the note “(pooled results).” For example, Study 6 under the reemployment bonuses intervention category examined a particular type of bonus used in the state of Pennsylvania, and Study 6 (pooled results) reported an aggregated estimate of the impacts of all types of bonuses used in the state. In this case, Study 6 (pooled results) does not constitute a separate study.

Figure 1. Flow chart for inclusion in the research synthesis



⁹ See the CLEAR Reemployment Review Protocol (<https://clear.dol.gov/reference-documents/reemployment-review-protocol>) for information on the research included in this topic area.