Contents

Li.	st of figures	vi
List of tables		vii
List of contributors Abbreviations Preface Acknowledgements		ix
		x
		xiv
		xvi
1	Introduction: achieving an optimal social policy mix Paul de Beer and Trudie Schils	1
2	Sweden	26
	Eskil Wadensjö	
3	Denmark	44
	Per Kongshøj Madsen	
4	The United Kingdom	70
	Jochen Clasen	
5	The Netherlands	96
	Trudie Schils	
6	Germany	119
	Bernhard Ebbinghaus and Werner Eichhorst	
7	Belgium	145
	Johan De Deken	
8	France	174
	Jean-Claude Barbier	
9	Conclusion: is there a golden triangle?	198
	Paul de Beer and Trudie Schils	
Index		221

Figures

3.1	Net replacement rates for three income levels and four family types in the first month of unemployment benefit receipt,	
	Denmark 2002	55
3.2	Number of participants in ALMP measures, Denmark	
	1995–2005	59
3.3	The Danish flexicurity model	64
5.1	The Dutch unemployment benefit system in 2006	98
5.2	The Dutch chain of work and income in 2007	101
7.1	Institutions and actors in statutory employment and	
	unemployment policies in Belgium	149
7.2	The financing of unemployment insurance in Belgium,	
	1966–94	155
7.3	First phase of the monitoring procedure for controlling the	
	unemployed in Belgium	163
7.4	The development of unemployment and labour force	
	participation in Belgium, by region	165
7.5	The division of labour in the Belgian chain of work and	
	income	170
8.1	Employment, inactivity and active labour market	
	programmes in France, 1973-2006	188

Tables

1.1	Summary of regression analysis of labour market policy on	
	labour market outcomes	13
1.A1	Data availability for regression analysis of the effectiveness	
	of labour market policy	22
1.A2 1.A3	Summary statistics for dependent and independent variables	23
1.A3	Regression results for the analysis of the effect of labour	24
2.1	policy instruments	24
2.1	Labour force participation of persons aged 55-64 in Sweden,	
	1995, 2000 and 2006	41
3.1	Job mobility in Denmark	46
3.2	Notice period and severance payment by tenure for different groups of workers in Denmark	49
3.3	Administrative and corporatist bodies at national, regional	
	and local level in Denmark after the 2007 reform	58
4.1	JSA in the UK: eligibility criteria, benefit levels, entitlement	20
•••	(rates for 2008)	73
4.2	Beneficiary rates in the UK	74
4.3	Spending on active labour market policy in the UK	78
4.4	NDYP and ND25+ participants during a particular month	70
***	in the UK	79
4.5	Long-term unemployment in the UK	88
4.6	Labour market participation of low-skilled men aged 25–64	00
7.0	in the UK	88
4.7	Social security expenditure directed at people of working age	00
·./	in the UK	89
40		
4.8	Working-age benefit claimant groups in the UK	89
5.1	Input characteristics of the Dutch social policy triangle,	111
	1990–2005	111
5.2	Output characteristics of the Dutch social policy triangle, 1990–2005	113
5.3	Characteristics of the Dutch labour market compared to the	
	OECD average, 1990–2005	115
6.1	Inactivity benefits in Germany before and after Hartz IV	113
V. I	reform	130

6.2	Indicators on employment and unemployment in Germany,	
	1995–2007	139
7.1	Work record and eligibility to unemployment benefit in	
	Belgium	150
7.2	Net replacement rates of statutory unemployment benefits	
	for households without children and recipients aged below	
	50 in Belgium, 2005	152
7.3	Social security contribution rates for wage earners in	
	Belgium, 2006	155
7.4	Statutory notice periods for manual workers and salaried	
	employees in Belgium	157
7.5	The active monitoring of unemployed in Belgium, by region	165
8.1	Employment programmes in France, 1995–2005	190
9.1	Main characteristics of unemployment benefits legislation	
	in seven European countries	200
9.2	Main characteristics of employment protection legislation	
	in seven European countries	203
9.3	Output of social policy in seven European countries	206
9.4	Indicators for employment protection, labour market	
	flexibility and income security for seven European	
	countries	213

The labour market triangle

viii