

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314474059>

Older workers and employer–provided training in the Netherlands: A vignette study.

Article in *Ageing and Society* · April 2017

DOI: 10.1017/S0144686X17000356

CITATIONS

0

READS

20

2 authors:



Maria Fleischmann

University College London

12 PUBLICATIONS 22 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



Ferry Koster

TIAS

100 PUBLICATIONS 424 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



Research on Extended Working Lives (renEWL) - www.ucl.ac.uk/renewl [View project](#)

All content following this page was uploaded by [Maria Fleischmann](#) on 13 April 2017.

The user has requested enhancement of the downloaded file. All in-text references [underlined in blue](#) are added to the original document and are linked to publications on ResearchGate, letting you access and read them immediately.

Older workers and employer-provided training in the Netherlands: A vignette study.

Maria Fleischmann¹ & Ferry Koster^{2,3}

m.fleischmann@ucl.ac.uk koster@fsw.eur.nl

¹ University College London

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health

1-19 Torrington Place

London WC1E 7HB

² TIAS School for Business and Society, Tilburg

³ Erasmus University Rotterdam, Department of Public Administration and Sociology

Please cite this manuscript as follows:

Fleischmann, M. & Koster, F. (2017) Older workers and employer-provided training in the Netherlands: A vignette study. Ageing & Society. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0144686X17000356>

Word count: 7,317 (excluding abstract and references)

Running head: Older workers and employer-provided training

Ethical approval was not required.

Statement of funding

Financial support comes from the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research TOP grant “Sustaining employability” (NWO, 407-13-021). Moreover, funding comes from the project ‘Productive in multiple ways: In search for activating institutions’, Instituut Gak (SZ2025).

Introduction

Recent pension reforms throughout Europe confine possibilities of early retirement ([Hofäcker and Unt, 2013](#)). Older workers, frequently defined as those aged 50 and above (e.g. [Canduela et al. 2012](#); [Van Dalen, Henkens and Wang 2015](#); [Karpinska et al. 2015](#)), are increasingly expected to work longer. This raises the question how working lives can be extended, especially in a knowledge-based economy where older workers' skills are prone to become obsolete (cf. [Henkens 2005](#)). In this context, training opportunities – to update and upgrade knowledge – become relevant for both workers and employers. Prior studies showed that participation in training was associated with increased employability, productivity, and labour market participation of older workers ([Barrett and O'Connell 2001](#); [Bartel 1995](#); [Belloni and Villosio 2015](#); [Groot and Maassen van den Brink 2000](#); [Picchio and Van Ours 2013](#)). During their career, employer-provided training was the most important source for individuals' training ([Hansson 2008](#)). Workers' skills were important assets to organizations and investing in up-to-date knowledge could provide competitive advantage ([Torraco 2000](#)). However, several recent studies reported that employers were hesitant to provide training to older workers (e.g. [Canduela et al. 2012](#); [Karpinska et al. 2015](#); [Picchio and Van Ours 2013](#)). Thus, the question persists how employers determine who receives training and who does not.

Prior literature suggested that the low participation of older workers in training might at least partly be attributed to employers' limited concern and involvement ([Van Dalen, Henkens and Wang 2015](#); [Taylor and Urwin 2001](#)). Or, employers' reluctance to provide training to older workers could be explained by persistent age-stereotypes ([Brooke and Taylor 2005](#)). Several studies showed that employers tended to believe that older workers were, for example, less productive than their younger counterparts (e.g. [Canduela et al. 2012](#); [Chui et al. 2001](#); [Van](#)

Dalen, Henkens and Schippers 2010).

We feel it is a critical omission that comparatively little is known about ways in which workers and the government can affect employers' provision of training to older workers. The current study contributes to the literature by examining how these two actors – the government and workers themselves – may affect employers' decisions regarding the training opportunities for older workers. By doing so, we aim at providing a better understanding of employers' considerations and the conditions for employability investments in older workers.

We use data from the Netherlands to test our expectations regarding employers' provision of training. In comparison to other European countries, the training situation of older workers in the Netherlands can be summarized as above average: The Netherlands lag behind the Scandinavian countries, but precede many Central and Eastern European countries. In the 28 member states of the European Union (EU-28 average), on average only six per cent of the population aged 55-64 participated in education and training in Europe in 2015 (Eurostat 2015). This percentage is about twelve per cent in the Netherlands – comparable to the United Kingdom, Norway and France. The other Scandinavian countries and Switzerland have a higher training participation; there, between 16 and 25 per cent of the population aged 55-64 participated in training in 2015 (Eurostat 2015). With regard to workplace training specifically, Bassanini *et al.* (2005) show in their country comparison based on data from the Continuing Vocational Training Survey (CVTS), that the share of workers who receive employer-sponsored training is highest in the Scandinavian countries as well as the UK and France, were just about or above 50 per cent of the training is sponsored by employers. This percentage is lowest in the Southern (<30%) and Eastern European countries (<20%). The same authors report that in the Netherlands more than 40 per cent of the workers receive employer-sponsored training; a rank in the upper middle with

Belgium, the Czech Republic and Ireland (Bassanini *et al.* 2005). To summarize, the training situation of older workers in the Netherlands is similar to many other Central European countries but the Scandinavian countries clearly lead this ranking.

We conduct a vignette study to investigate what affects employers' considerations to provide training to older workers in the Netherlands. A vignette study is a semi-experiment where respondents read a short description of a hypothetical situation. In our case a training situation is described and characteristics of worker and training are randomly varied. A vignette design benefits our research in two aspects. First, this semi-experiment eliminates omitted variable bias. Thus, effects found in these studies cannot be confounded and can be interpreted as causal inferences (Auspurg and Hinz 2015). Second, it (largely) eliminates the social desirability bias related to studies on employer-provided training (Alexander and Becker 1978; [Wallander 2009](#)). This methodology is, therefore, expected to provide a more accurate picture of conditions affecting employers' willingness to provide training compared to standard surveys.

Employer-provided training: costs, benefits and social exchange

Employers are considered rational actors who weigh the costs and benefits associated with training investments when it comes to deciding to whom workplace training should be provided (Gazier 2001; [Kalleberg *et al.* 1996](#)). Ultimately, investments are made in situations and for those workers, where the highest benefits to training are expected.

Different theoretical mechanisms provide insights into employers' considerations. Employers might decide to train their existing staff because up-to-date knowledge benefits the organization and provides a competitive advantage: Better trained workers are reported to be more productive ([Barrett and O'Connell 2001](#); [Bartel 1995](#); [Belloni and Villosio 2015](#); [Groot and](#)

Maassen van den Brink 2000; Picchio and Van Ours 2013) and investments in personnel increases the attractiveness of the organization for new employees (De Vries, Gründemann and Van Vuuren 2001). Employers might also offer workplace training as part of a social exchange relation where workers' commitment to the organization and organizational support are exchanged ([Cropanzano and Mitchell 2005](#)). In this case, employers provide training to reward workers and increase their attachment to the organization.

Research has repeatedly shown that workplace training is unequally distributed across workers' age as older workers are reported to be less likely to receive employer-provided training (e.g. Bassanini *et al.* 2005; [Canduela et al. 2012](#); [Chui et al. 2001](#); [Karpinska et al. 2015](#); Picchio and Van Ours 2013; Taylor and Walker 1994, 1998; De Vries, Gründemann and Van Vuuren 2001). This finding could be explained by human capital theory (Becker 1964). A rational employer, who is conscious of the costs and benefits associated with training investments, recognizes that an advancing retirement decreases the possible (accumulated) benefits from training (Becker 1964; Bassanini *et al.* 2005; [Canduela et al. 2012](#); [Posthuma and Campion 2009](#)). The period that employers benefit from a training investment is shorter for older workers and might discourage employers to invest.

Next to workers' age, contextual conditions might affect the provision of workplace training. For example the size of the organization ([Bishop 1996](#); [Knoke and Kalleberg 1994](#)), the composition of the organization's workforce (Bassanini *et al.* 2005; [Canduela et al. 2012](#); [Van Dalen, Henkens and Wang 2015](#)), or the organization's economic situation ([Bishop 1996](#); [Karpinska et al. 2015](#)) are reported to be relevant factors for employers' training decisions. In the current study, we consider that the government may exert influence on employers' willingness to provide training and that employers might be guided by workers' interest in training and

commitment to the organization.

Prior research on the government's influence on (employer-provided) training is sparse. To our knowledge, there are only two studies that report findings related to the presumed relationship. Billett and colleagues (2011) expected that employers would respond to government reimbursements that encouraged them to retain older workers or to invest in their competence. Their results, referring to the Australian labour market, did not support the expectation. Another study – executed in the Netherlands – showed that older workers were more willing to participate in training when they were told that subsidiary training vouchers were offered through employers, rather than through the government (Borghans, Fouarge and de Grip 2011). These results, however, refer to workers' willingness to attend training, rather than employers' willingness to provide training. By conducting this research, we aim at contributing to the limited knowledge about the governments' possible role with respect to employers' provision of training.

Second, we investigate whether a possible social exchange relation between workers and their organization might explain employers' training provision. As previous literature argues, employers are confident that workers' interest in receiving training signals higher productivity, more bonding with and commitment to the organization (Karpinska 2013; [Mathieu and Zajac 1990](#)). Borghans, Fouarge and de Grip (2011) showed that intrinsically motivated workers were more likely to participate in training. In addition, other studies reported that employers appeared to be affected by workers' motivation when it came to retaining or training decisions ([Greenhalgh and Mavrotas 1994](#); [Henkens, van Solinge and Cozijnsen 2009](#); Karpinska 2013). To follow up on prior research, we investigate whether employers' considerations to provide training is dependent on individuals' interest or motivation to pursue training.

Direct effects on employer-provided training

We commence our expectations with the general hypothesis that employers take rational training decisions. The costs associated with employer-provided training comprise direct and indirect training costs. Direct costs refer the course fee paid by employers and indirect costs concern the length of the training during which workers are absent from work. Higher direct or indirect costs will discourage rational employers from investing in a worker. Hence, we expect that *employers' willingness to provide training decreases with increasing costs of the training (H1) and increasing duration of the training (H2)*.

In line with human capital theory, rational employers can be expected to abstain from investing in older workers because older workers' forthcoming retirement shortens the period in which training investments pay off. Thus, employers' benefits to providing workplace training – and, therefore, plausibly also their willingness to make this investment – declines with the age of the worker. We hypothesize that *employers' willingness to provide training decreases with an increasing age of the worker (H3)*.

The government has an interest that workplace training is offered, because life-long learning and the development of knowledge and skills are thought to be possibilities to extend older persons' work life (e.g. Hancock 2006; Schilling and Larsen 2011). Governments can stimulate the provision of workplace training through reimbursements that reduce employers' direct training costs. Additionally, government's contributions to training might act as a normative incentive for employers to offer training. Based on this reasoning, we hypothesize that *employers' willingness to provide training is higher if the government reimburses part of the training costs (H4)*.

Following social exchange theory, workers' commitment to the organization and

employers' organizational support may be exchanged ([Cropanzano and Mitchell 2005](#)). Employers might, for example, reward workers' commitment to the organization, expressed as workers' explicit interest in attaining training, by providing them training. To investigate the social exchange relation we hypothesize that *employers' willingness to provide training is higher if workers specifically indicate their interest in training* (H5).

Moderating effects on the relation between workers' age and employer-provided training

Based on the theoretical notions introduced above, we expected that workers' age operated as a disincentive for employers to provide training. We explained that the period in which employers could reap the benefits of training investments shortened as older workers approached retirement. The negative relation between workers' age and employers' willingness to provide training is well-established in empirical research (Bassanini *et al.* 2005; Picchio and Van Ours 2013). We argue that two factors relating to employers' investment decision might moderate this association.

First, by decreasing employers' direct training costs, governmental reimbursements might mitigate the negative relation between workers' age and employers' provision of training. Particularly when training is provided to older workers, these reimbursements might contribute to decrease employers' uncertainty with regard to the pay-offs from training investments. As older workers are more prone to leave the labour market, for example due to ill-health, the prospect of having training costs (partly) reimbursed might counterbalance employers' greater uncertainty and decrease the reservations against investing in training for older workers. Hence, employers might be especially responsive to government reimbursements if training is considered for older workers.

Second, workers' motivation to participate in training might weaken the negative effect of their age on employers' willingness to provide training. As laid out above, workers' motivation and interest to participate in training signal commitment to the organization. Especially when older workers express their interest to participate in training, it suggests that they plan to remain active in the labour market. In terms of employers' costs and benefits of training, this implies that the training investment is more likely to pay off. Hence, workers' motivation might be more relevant for employers' willingness to provide training if they are older.

To summarize, we argue that the negative relation between workers' age and employers' willingness to provide training does not sustain in every situation and hypothesize that *although employers' willingness to provide training decreases with increasing age of the worker, this association is less negative if the government reimburses part of the costs (H6a) and if workers show interest in training (H6b).*

Data and methods

We conducted a vignette study (also called factorial design) to investigate employers' willingness to provide training. This method is frequently used to study human judgements (Alexander and Becker 1978; [Ganong and Coleman 2006](#); [Wallander 2009](#)). In a vignette study, respondents, in our case employers, read a short description of a hypothetical situation or person. The researchers can randomly vary the characteristics they include in the description of the vignette. In our study, respondents were provided with two descriptions of a worker/training situation and asked for each how willing they were to offer the training.

To study employer-provided training, a vignette design has several advantages over general survey questionnaires. First, through vignette studies the social desirability related to

sensitive questions is reduced. For example, when employers are asked directly about their attitudes towards older workers, they might hide their stereotypes because age-stereotypes are frequently socially unaccepted. In the vignettes, respondents judge a person with several characteristics (among them is the ‘treatment’, e.g. the age of the worker). Due to the combination of characteristics, respondents are not attentive to the treatment and provide answers that are less prone to social desirability (Alexander and Becker 1978; Auspurg and Hinz 2015; Wallander 2009). Second, in survey research respondents who are asked to indicate their willingness to invest in workers’ training, might base their answer on different considerations. In a vignette study in contrast, only the described hypothetical scenario guides respondents’ decisions (Alexander and Becker 1978). This methodology is, therefore, expected to provide a more accurate picture of employers’ willingness to provide training compared to a standard survey. Last, the vignette study has an experimental design, i.e. the characteristics of the described person/situation are randomly assigned. Compared to regular survey data, this prevents omitted variable bias and allows drawing conclusions about causal relations (Auspurg and Hinz 2015).

Respondents

The data collection for the vignette study took place as part of a larger company survey conducted in the Netherlands between April and June 2012. For more information regarding the sampling and data collection, see Fleischmann, Koster and Schippers (2015). Due to the generally very low response rate in corporate studies, we sampled 8,000 organizations with 10 or more employees. We oversampled large companies to guarantee sufficient responses from large organizations.

Respondents had two possibilities to complete the questionnaire: They could use the paper questionnaire sent with the first post mail or fill in an online questionnaire. If respondents chose the online version of the questionnaire, they received two additional questions, which comprised the two vignettes analysed in this study. In total – paper and online version together – we received $n = 983$ completed questionnaires. This reflected a response rate of about 12 per cent. As expected, our response rate was lower than in individual surveys, but it was comparable to other corporate studies conducted in the USA and Europe ([Kalleberg *et al.* 1996](#); [Van Dalen *et al.* 2006](#)). Of all completed questionnaires, about half of the respondents ($n = 477$) chose the online version and provided valid answers to the vignette questions.

The questionnaires were sent to companies' human resources (HR) department to ensure that a person familiar with the human resource practices of the organization completed it. This, however, meant that persons with very different positions in the HR department completed the questionnaire: for example, these could be owners of companies as well as administrative staff members. In this study on employer-provided training, we decided to use only a subsample of respondents – those who could be identified to be responsible for training decisions. We selected respondents fulfilling one of the following four positions within the organization ($n = 296$): chief executive officer, owner of the company, board member/director or branch manager. Moreover, we excluded respondents who indicated that they did not supervise staff or this information was missing ($n = 71$). Finally, three respondents were excluded from the analyses because they did not disclose all relevant information: one is lost because his/her age is unknown and two did not provide the size of their company. Our final selection refers to 94 chief executive officers, 74 owners of the company, 40 board members/directors and 14 branch managers. In the following we refer to the respondents as 'employers', because they can be considered to be involved in

personnel decisions, such as workplace training. Given that each respondent answered two vignettes, our analyses draw on a sample of 444 vignettes nested in 222 respondents.

With regard to the background characteristics of the employer and the company, we can describe the sample as follows. Respondents' average age was close to 48 years and more than 60 per cent of them were men. About 54 per cent of the respondents attained a higher professional education, and about 20 per cent a university level education. Furthermore, more than two thirds of them reported having daily contact with older workers. Regarding the characteristics of the company, about one out of four companies were from the sector 'Trade, Transport, Catering', and about one out of five each from 'Business services' (16.7%) and 'Mining, Industry' (15.8%). For further information on the descriptive characteristics of the sample, see Table 1.

*** Figure 1 about here ***

Study design

Figure 1 shows an example vignette. The vignette starts by setting the context: 'It is often noticed that training is important for the employability of workers. Below you find two descriptions of workers. Could you indicate for each of these persons whether you would offer them training?'

This introduction is followed by the vignette, i.e. the description of the worker and workplace situation. The possible characteristics included in the vignettes are summarized in Table 2. The vignette includes the *age* of the fictitious worker with seven possibilities ranging between 44 and 63 years. We tested several ways to include age in the analyses: in three categories, with a linear term alone, and with a linear and quadratic term. We decided against categorizing age, because this would imply losing relevant information. Ultimately, we chose to

include a linear and quadratic term for age because the likelihood-ratio test revealed that this model fitted the data better (LR $\chi^2(1) = 13.58$, $p < .001$) than a model with only a linear specification of age. Next, three categories of direct *costs* of the training were provided in the vignettes: 500 Euro, 1500 Euro and 3000 Euro. In the analyses, we included the training costs as two dummy variables. Medium costs (1500 Euro) and high costs (3000 Euro) were compared to the reference category of low costs (500 Euro). To tackle the indirect costs of training, we provided information on the *length* of the training, which was either “five consecutive working days” (short; reference category) or “four months, one day a week” (long). To investigate whether reimbursements by the government affected employers’ considerations and whether workers’ commitment was exchanged for employer-provided training, we included two attributes in the vignette description. First, whether the *government* would reimburse part to the training costs (government = 1) or whether this was not mentioned (reference). Second, whether the worker was *interested* in receiving training (interest = 1) or, again, whether this was not mentioned in the vignette (reference).

*** Table 1 about here ***

After respondents read the hypothetical description, we assessed their *willingness to provide training* by asking “Would you offer training to this person?”. Respondents indicated their willingness on a scale, with higher values indicating greater willingness to provide training. The eleven-point scale ranges from zero (“very unlikely”) to 10 (“very likely”) and is used as the dependent variable. In our study, the mean willingness to provide training is 6.50 (see Table 1) and is somewhat left skewed (median = 7, modus = 8).

The possible unique combinations of characteristics included in the vignette description constitute the vignette universe. Based on the characteristics included in our vignette (seven possible ages; three cost categories; etc.) we have a total of 168 ($7 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$) unique possible combinations of characteristics. Compared to a factorial design where all combinations of characteristics are implemented in the data collection, a vignette study regards a selection of the possible combinations as sufficient (Wallander 2009). Instead of using all 168 possible combinations, we formulated 60 different vignettes in which the characteristics are randomly varied. We made sure that each possible characteristic was included about the same number of times in the vignettes. Each respondent received two vignettes that were randomly assigned.

In the analyses, we control for background characteristics of the respondent and the organization. Those background characteristics are retrieved from the accompanying company survey. By including these background characteristics, we assess whether the willingness to provide employer-provided training is dependent on company or respondent characteristics. For the descriptive information on the variables that are included in the analyses, please refer again to Table 1.

*** Table 2 about here ***

Control variables

Prior research relying on survey results has shown that employer-provided training is dependent on background characteristics of employers and organizations (e.g. Henkens, van Solinge and Cozijnsen 2009). We include the following information as control variables in our analyses. Regarding employers, we consider the *gender*, *age*, and *educational level* of respondents.

Respondents' educational level is measured with a categorical variable distinguishing 'no tertiary education', 'secondary vocational education' (Dutch: *middelbaar beroepsonderwijs, MBO*), 'higher professional education' (Dutch: *hoger beroepsonderwijs, HBO*) (reference category) and 'university education' (Dutch: *Wetenschappelijk onderwijs, WO*). Moreover, we include a control variable for the frequency the respondent has *contact* with older workers in the organization. We did so, because inter-group contact can be expected to decrease stereotypes (Pettigrew and Tropp 2006). Contact with older workers was operationalized with the question 'Due to your work, how often do you have contact with older workers inside and/or outside of your organisation?'. Respondents could answer (1) 'daily', (2) 'several times a week', (3) 'weekly', (4) 'monthly' or (5) 'hardly ever'. The last three categories (3, 4 and 5) were recoded into one category.

We control for four organizational background characteristics. We include the *size of the company*, because employer-provided training previously appeared to be more common in larger organizations (Bassanini *et al.* 2005; [Bishop 1996](#); [Knoke and Kalleberg 1994](#); [Sutherland 2016](#); [Taylor & Urwin 2001](#)). Also, training provision might vary across economic *sectors* (Bassanini *et al.* 2005; [Bishop 1996](#); [Knoke and Kalleberg 1994](#); [Picchio and Van Ours 2013](#); [Sutherland 2016](#)). Companies facing *scarcity* might rather decide to invest in their existing personnel than to fire and hire new workers ([Knoke and Kalleberg 1994](#)). Also, *higher educated workers* were more likely to receive training ([Sutherland 2016](#)), arguably because employer-provided training is more important to create commitment in organizations with higher educated workers (Branham 2001).

Method

The dependent variable *willingness to provide training* is measured on an 11-point scale and

allows us to apply linear regression models. In vignette studies, the level of analysis is the vignette (consisting of the random conditions) and not the respondent as is usual in survey research ([Ganong and Coleman 2006](#); [Wallander 2009](#)). To account for the nested nature of our data, we estimate multilevel regression models. With this method we account for the hierarchical structure of our data, with two observations being nested within one respondent.

In Table 3, we present four regression models. In the first model we only include the vignette variables. In the second model we include the background characteristics to account for possible differences across respondents and companies. In the third and fourth model we include the interaction effects to test Hypothesis 6a and 6b.

Results

The results are shown in Table 3. As apparent when comparing Model 1 to Model 2, none of the relations found for the vignette characteristics changed after adjusting for the characteristics of the employer and the characteristics of the company. Moreover, only one background characteristics of employers – the size of their organization – was significantly related to their willingness to provide training. It appeared that the larger the organization was, the more willing employers were to provide training.

Our results for the vignette characteristics (Model 1 and 2) showed that training costs were negatively related to employers' willingness to provide training. When the costs for training were medium (1500 Euro) or high (3000 Euro), employers' willingness to provide training was significantly lower compared to low training costs of 500 Euro. This supported our first hypotheses. We did not find a significant association between the duration of training and employer-provided training. We, thus, could not corroborate our second hypothesis. Next, the

models showed a significant, squared and negative coefficient for the age of the hypothetical worker. This implied that, as hypothesized in the third hypothesis, employers' willingness to provide training decreased with an increasing age of the worker. The squared relationship indicated that the decrease in employers' willingness to provide training was accelerating with workers' increasing age. We also studied how possible government reimbursements affected employer-provided training. Our analyses implied that reimbursement offered by the government did not directly affect employers' decisions. Hence, our fourth hypothesis was not supported. Last, our results revealed that workers' interest in training was relevant for employers' willingness to provide training: employers were more willing to provide training if workers specifically stated their interest to receive training. This finding corroborated our fifth hypothesis.

*** Table 3 about here ***

Next to the direct effect of workers' age on employers' willingness to provide training, we argued that this relation was moderated by the government's reimbursement practices (H6a) and workers interest (H6b). We tested these assumptions in Model 3 and Model 4, respectively. In Model 3, we saw that the negative relation between workers' age and employers' willingness to provide training was significantly moderated by government reimbursements to training costs. More specifically, we found the following (see Figure 2). While employers' willingness to provide training generally declined with workers' increasing age (see upper plot Figure 2), the decline was rather pronounced if government reimbursements were not provided (solid line) and more flat in case government reimbursements were offered (dotted line). The total decrease of employers' willingness to provide training between age 44–63 amounted to 1.7 if government

reimbursements were provided, and to 2.8 if government reimbursements were not provided, both on a scale from zero to ten. An additional test showed that this decline was significantly less strong in case government reimbursements were provided compared to the condition that governments did not reimburse training costs ($b = -1.144, p < .05$). We now turn towards the lower plot of Figure 2. At each age included in the vignettes (i.e., 44, 49, 53, ..., 63), the bars display the difference between the two lines from the upper plot, reflecting the predicted scores of employers' willingness to provide training under the condition that government reimbursements were (dotted line) or were not (solid line) provided. The 95% confidence intervals, which all overlap zero, indicate that employers' willingness to train did not significantly differ with and without government reimbursements at any age during workers' career. In sum, we found that government reimbursements *buffered* the negative relation between workers' age and employers' willingness to provide training. All in all, this supports hypothesis 6a.

*** Figure 2 and 3 about here ***

In Model 4 we tested whether workers' interest to receive training moderated the negative relation between workers' age and employers' willingness to provide training. While employers were generally less willing to provide training as workers get older, this relation depended on workers' interest in training. We depict the moderation effect in Figure 3.

The upper plot of Figure 3 shows that employers' willingness to provide training decreased steadily with workers' increasing age in case workers did not explicitly state their interest in training (solid line). A different picture appears for workers who indicated that they

were interested in receiving training (dotted line): For this group, employers' willingness to provide training was rather stable up to approximately age 55. Beyond age 55, however, employers' willingness to provide training steeply declined, while at age 63, employers were about equally likely (or unlikely) to provide training to those who did and did not state interest in receiving training. The total decrease of employers' willingness to provide training between age 44–63 amounted to 2.4 if workers were interested in training, and to 1.9 if workers did not mention their interest in training, both on a scale from zero to ten. An additional test revealed that the decrease did not significantly differ between the two groups ($b = -0.564, p > .05$). As the lower plot of Figure 3 shows, it paid off for workers to have stated their interest in training: For age 49–57, the confidence intervals around the bar graphs did not overlap with zero, indicating that employers were significantly more willing to provide training if workers stated their interest compared to when they did not. In sum, that the relation between workers' age and employers' willingness to provide training was moderated by workers' interest in training. We clearly detected that workers' motivation *delayed* the negative impact of workers' age for employers' willingness to provide training. These results corroborate our hypothesis.

Conclusion & Discussion

Workplace training is said to be unequally distributed with regard to workers' age. In this article, we set out to investigate two ways in which workers and governments can affect training decisions of employers. We conducted a vignette study, a semi-experimental design, to study the provision of workplace-training to workers aged 44–63.

Generally, our results indicated that several conditions operated as disincentives for employers to provide training costs. First, employers were less willing to provide training if the

direct costs of the training were higher. Moreover, employers tended to be less willing to provide training to older workers and this decline appeared to accelerate with increasing age of workers.

Next to these disincentives, other factors were found to contribute to employers' training provision. With regard to government reimbursements our results did not show a direct relation with employers' willingness to provide training, but a *buffering* effect: employers' willingness to provide training decreased less steeply with workers' increasing age when there were government reimbursements involved compared to when there were not.

The lack of identifying a direct effect of government reimbursements on employers' willingness to provide training corresponded to findings of other studies ([Billett *et al.* 2011](#); Borghans, Fouarge and de Grip 2011). A possible explanation might be found in the Dutch context. Van Dalen, Henkens and Schippers (2009) presented figures that indicated that only two per cent of the employers in the Netherlands thought that the government was responsible for investments in lifelong learning. The same study reported that this percentage was 46 per cent in the UK, 31 per cent in Greece, and 25 per cent in Spain. It seemed that Dutch employers regarded employers and workers to be responsible for training investments (Van Dalen *et al.* 2009), rather than the government. Further research is required to assess how and under which circumstances government reimbursements can be effective. Rather than having immoderate expectations of the possible returns to government reimbursements, we recommend to think about possible strategies that governments can apply to support employers' training practices.

Moreover, we tackled the question whether employers' training decisions were dependent on workers' interest in training. Our results corroborated both a direct relation of workers' interest for employers' training provision and a moderating effect. We found that if workers explicitly stated their interest in training, employers' willingness to provide training remained

rather stable up to age 55, but decreased steeply afterwards (compare Figure 3). In contrast, if workers did not explicitly state their interest in training, employers' willingness to provide training decreased steadily with workers' increasing age. Moreover, employers were significantly more willing to provide training to workers who did, compared to those who did not, state their interest until workers reached age 60. Taken together, these findings indicated that workers' motivation appeared to *delay* the decrease of employer-provided training with workers' age.

The findings regarding the moderating effect of government reimbursements and workers' interest are relevant in at least two aspects. First, employers' training considerations can be affected by the context. Our study indicates that active individual or government commitment to workplace training increases employers' willingness to provide training. Ultimately, this might result in higher actual training provisions. Second, on the one hand the moderating effects imply that employers are less reluctant to provide training than frequently suggested, but on the other hand that employers might decide to restrict training to specific circumstances (e.g. if government reimbursements are offered) or to specific (groups of) workers (e.g. the motivated ones). It may be valuable for governments to direct their campaigns towards a universal access to training, for example under the headline of life-long learning and sustained employability of workers.

Our study has some limitations. First, the response rate of our survey was rather low. This is frequently the case in corporate surveys ([Kalleberg et al. 1996](#); [Van Dalen et al. 2006](#)). It might imply that the participating organizations are not a random selection of Dutch organizations and one has to be cautious when generalizing our results to the general population.

Second, due to priming we might have overestimated respondents' willingness to provide training. In our vignette, employers' average willingness to provide training amounted to 6.50 on a scale from zero to ten. Other vignette studies reported lower scores when comparable topics

were investigated, such as employers likelihood to train or retain older workers or to hire early retirees (e.g. Henkens, van Solinge and [Cozijnsen 2009](#); [Karpinska et al. 2011](#); [Karpinska et al. 2015](#)). Also the rather low percentage (12%) of the Dutch population aged 55-64 that participated in education or training in 2014 (Eurostat 2015) might suggest we overestimated employers' willingness to train. We suspect our introductory sentence to our vignette, stating that '[...] training is important for the employability of workers', to have triggered the priming. Despite this limitation, it is unlikely that the reported relationships between the vignette characteristics and employers' willingness to provide training are biased. This is, because the same priming condition was used for every respondent and independent of the characteristics included in the vignette description. Thus, if priming applies, the introductory sentence would have affected all provided vignettes to the same extent.

Third, in this study we cannot and do not draw conclusions about employers' decision whether or not to offer training. We estimated how willing employers were to train the hypothetical person and solely indicated employers' inclination to offer training on a scale from zero to ten. We do not know whether there is a cut-off point that separates no training provision from training provision, and where this is. Future research might want to investigate employers' explicit training choice. These so-called (forced) discrete choice experiments bring along their own advantages and limitations (e.g. [Amaya-Amaya, Gerard and Ryan 2008](#); [Veldwijk et al. 2014](#)).

Last, we investigated the provision of workplace training for hypothetical workers aged 44–63. Prior literature did not define a common age standard to categorize someone as an 'older worker'. Eurostat implicitly defined older workers as those aged 55 and above. Most authors referred to 'older workers' from age 50 onwards (e.g. [Canduela et al. 2012](#); Van Dalen, Henkens

and Wang 2015; [Karpinska et al. 2015](#)). Again others already regarded those from age 45 onwards as older workers ([Billett et al. 2011](#)). Our focus on workers aged 44–63 implies that we only reflect on employers' willingness to provide training for a selected group of middle-aged and older workers. Our analyses do not allow drawing conclusions about when in workers' career employer-provided training is highest and from which age on it decreases. Recent analyses using British data show that both the chance to receive training and the length of the training significantly decline after age 40 ([Sutherland 2016](#)). A study of Borghans, Fouarge and de Grip (2011) on the Netherlands suggests a similar decline of training participation beyond age 45. Moreover, descriptive results based on the Netherlands Working Conditions Survey (NEA) indicate that work-related participation in training decreases after age 35 (NEA Benchmarktools 2016). With regard to our study, this might suggest that the provision of workplace training is already at a lower level for the youngest workers – those aged 44 – compared to the expected level for even younger workers. If this were the case, we would underestimate older workers' disadvantage in receiving training in this study.

Our study contributes to prior research by providing evidence that a focus on workers' age and training costs does not entirely cover employers' considerations. We show that government reimbursements and workers' motivation might also be relevant factors affecting employers' training decisions, especially if it comes to older workers. Interpreted from the social exchange perspective introduced above, employers and workers seem to enter a relationship where workers exchange their motivation with employers' provision of training. However, whether this effect evolves solely due to social exchange between the two parties or whether different underlying mechanisms are at play, cannot be said with certainty. Future research, for example using qualitative interviews with employers, might wish to focus on other possible explanations for

employers' training investments. What can be concluded from our study is that, in order to enhance the training situation for older workers, workers, governments and employers will have to cooperate to find suitable practices. This might ultimately also contribute to an increase in workers' employability and their labour market participation.

References

- Alexander, C.S. and Becker, H.J. 1978. The use of vignettes in survey research. *The public opinion quarterly*, **42**, 1, 93-104.
- Amaya-Amaya, M., Gerard, K. and Ryan, M. 2008. Discrete choice experiments in a nutshell. In Ryan, M., Gerard, K. and Amaya-Amaya, M. (eds.). *Using discrete choice. Experiments to value health and health care*. Springer, Dordrecht, The Netherlands, pp. 13-46.
- Auspurg, K. and Hinz, T. 2015. *Factorial Survey Experiments*. SAGE Publications, Inc., Los Angeles | London | New Delhi | Singapore | Washington DC | Boston.
- [Barrett, A. and O'Connell, P.J. 2001. Does training generally work? The returns to in-company training. *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, **54**, 3, 647-62.](#)
- [Bartel, A.P. 1995. Training, wage growth, and job performance: evidence from a company database. *Journal of Labor Economics*, **13**, 3, 401-25.](#)
- Bassanini, A., Booth, A., Brunello, G., De Paola, M. and Leuven, E. 2005. Workplace training in Europe. *IZA Discussion Paper* No. 1640.
- Becker, G.S. 1964. *Human Capital*. National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, NY.
- [Belloni, M. and Villosio, C. 2015. Training and wages of older workers in Europe. *European Journal of Ageing*, **12**, 1, 7-16.](#)
- [Billett, S., Dymock, D., Johnson, G. and Martin, G. 2011. Overcoming the paradox of employers' views about older workers. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, **22**, 6, 1248-61.](#)
- [Bishop, J.H. 1996. What we know about employer-provided training: a review of literature. No. 7-1-1996. *CAHRS Working paper series*, Cornell University.](#)
- Borghans, L., Fouarge, D. and de Grip, A. 2011. *Een leven lang leren in Nederland*.

Researchcentrum voor Onderwijs en Arbeidsmarkt. ROA-R-2011-5.

Branham, L. 2001. *Keeping the people who keep you in business: 24 ways to hang on to your most valuable talent*. American Management Association, New York, NY.

Brooke, L. and Taylor, P. 2005. Older workers and employment: managing age relations. *Ageing & Society*, **25**, 3, 415-29.

Canduela, J., Dutton, M., Johnson, S., Lindsay, C. and Raeside, R. 2012. Ageing, skills and participation in work-related training in Britain: assessing the position of older workers. *Work, Employment and Society*, **26**, 1, 42-60.

Chui, W.C.K., Chan, A.W., Snape, E., and Redman, T. 2001. Age stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes towards older workers: an east-west comparison. *Human Relations*, **54**, 5, 629-61.

Cropanzano, R., and Mitchell, M.S. 2005. Social exchange theory: an interdisciplinary review. *Journal of Management*, **31**, 6, 874-900.

Van Dalen, H.P., Henkens, K., Henderikse, W. and Schippers, J. 2006. Dealing with an ageing labour force: what do European employers expect and do? *Report no 73. NIDI*, den Haag.

Van Dalen, H.P., Henkens, K. and Schippers, J. 2009. Dealing with older workers in Europe: a comparative survey of employers' attitudes and actions. *Journal of European Social Policy*, **19**, 1, 47-60.

Van Dalen, H.P., Henkens, K. and Schippers, J. 2010. Productivity of older workers: perceptions of employers and workers. *Population and Development Review*, **36**, 2, 309-30.

Van Dalen, H.P., Henkens, K. and Wang, M. 2015. Recharging or retiring older workers? Uncovering the age-based strategies of European employers. *The Gerontologist*, **55**, 5, 814-24.

Eurostat 2015. Eurostat's Demography Database.

Fleischmann, M., Koster, F. and Schippers, J.J. 2015. Nothing ventured, nothing gained! How and under which conditions employers provide employability-enhancing practices to their older workers. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, **26**, 22, 2908-25.

Ganong, L.H. and Coleman, M. 2006. Multiple segment factorial vignette designs. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, **68**, 2, 455-68.

Gazier, B. 2001. *Employability – The complexity of a policy notion*. In: Weinert, P., Baukens, M., Bollérot, P., Pineschi-Gapègne, M. and Walwei, U. (eds), *Employability: From theory to practice*. Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, NJ.

Greenhalgh, C. and Mavrotas, G. 1994. The role of career aspirations and financial constraints in individual access to vocational training. *Oxford Economic Papers*, **46**, 4, 579-604.

Groot, W. and Maassen van den Brink, H. 2000. Education, training and employability. *Applied Economics*, **32**, 5, 573-81.

Hancock, L. 2006. Mature workers, training and using TLM frameworks. *Australian Bulletin of Labor*, **32**, 3 257-79.

Hansson, B. 2008. Job-related training and benefits for individuals. A review of evidence and explanations. *OECD Education Working Papers* No. 19.

Henkens, K. 2005. Stereotyping older workers and retirement: The managers' point of view. *Canadian Journal on Ageing/La Revue canadienne du vieillissement*, **24**, 4, 353–66.

Henkens, K., van Solinge, H. and Cozijnsen, R. 2009. Let go or retain? A comparative study of the attitudes of business students and managers about the retirement of older workers. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, **39**, 7, 1562–88.

Hofäcker, D. and Unt, M. 2013. Exploring the 'new worlds' of (late?) retirement in Europe.

Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy, **29**, 2, 163-83.

Kalleberg, A.L., Knoke, D., Marsden, P.V. and Spaeth, J.L. (eds). 1996. *Organizations in America: Analyzing their structures and human resource practices*. Sage, Thousand Oaks, CA.

Karpinska, K., Henkens, K. and Schippers, J. 2011. The recruitment of early retirees: a vignette study of the factors that affect managers' decisions. *Ageing & Society*, **31**, 4, 570-89.

Karpinska, K., Henkens, K., Schippers, J. and Wang, M. 2015. Training opportunities for older workers in the Netherlands: A vignette study. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, **41**, 103-12.

Karpinska, K. 2013. *Prolonged employment of older workers. Determinants of managers' decisions regarding hiring, retention and training*. Amsterdam University Press.

Knoke, D. and Kalleberg, A.L. 1994. Job training in U.S. organizations. *American Sociological Review*, **59**, 4, 537-46.

Mathieu, J.E. and Zajac, D. 1990. A review and meta-analysis of the antecedents, correlates and consequences of organizational commitment. *Psychological Bulletin*, **108**, 2, 171-94.

NEA Benchmarktools. 2016. Retrieved from <http://www.monitorarbeid.tno.nl/cijfers/nea> (last accessed 3 October 2016)

Pettigrew, T.F. and Tropp, L.R. 2006. A Meta-analytic test of intergroup contact theory. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, **90**, 5, 751-83.

Picchio, M. and Van Ours, J.C. 2013. Retaining through training even for older workers. *Economics of Education Review*, **32**, 29-48.

Posthuma, R.A. and Campion, M.A. 2009. Age stereotypes in the workplace: common stereotypes, moderators, and future research directions. *Journal of Management*, **35**, 1,

158-88.

Schilling, J. and Larsen, M. 2011. How 'flexicure' are old Danes? The development of social inequality in later life since the 1980s. In Blossfeld, H.P., Buchholz, S. and Kurz, K. (eds). *Aging populations, globalization and the labor market. Comparing late working life and retirement in modern societies*. Edward Elgar Publishing, Massachusetts, USA, pp. 149-177.

Sutherland, J. 2016. Inequalities in the distribution of training in Britain. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, **37**, 3, 469-91.

Taylor, P. and Urwin, P. 2001. Age and participation in vocational education and training. *Work, Employment and Society*, **15**, 4, 763-79.

Taylor, P.E. and Walker, A. 1994. The ageing workforce: employers' attitudes towards older people. *Work, Employment and Society*, **8**, 4, 569-91.

Taylor, P.E. and Walker, A. 1998. Employers and older workers: attitudes and employment practices. *Ageing & Society*, **18**, 6, 641-58.

Torraco, R.J. 2000. A theory of knowledge management. *Advances in Developing Human Resources*, **2**, 1, 38-62.

Veldwijk, J., Lambooi, M.S., de Bekker-Grob, E.W., Smit, H.A., and de Wit, G.A. 2014. The effect of including an opt-out option in Discrete Choice Experiments. *PLoS ONE* **9**, 11, e111805.

De Vries, S., Gründemann, R. and Van Vuuren, T. 2001. Employability policy in Dutch organizations. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, **12**, 7, 1193-1202.

Wallander, L. 2009. 25 years of factorial surveys in sociology: a review. *Social science research* **38**, 3, 505-20.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of vignette, employer, and company characteristics.

| | Mean/Percentage | SD | Range |
|---|-----------------|------|-----------|
| Vignette characteristics (n = 444) | | | |
| Willingness to provide training | 6.50 | 2.59 | 0-10 |
| Training costs | | | |
| <i>Low (ref.)</i> | 31.9% | | 0/1 |
| <i>Medium</i> | 38.7% | | 0/1 |
| <i>High</i> | 29.5% | | 0/1 |
| Duration of training | | | |
| <i>Short (ref.)</i> | 49.8% | | 0/1 |
| <i>Long</i> | 50.2% | | 0/1 |
| Age worker | 10.73 | 5.98 | 0-19 |
| Interest worker | 43.7% | | 0/1 |
| Government reimbursements | 52.3% | | 0/1 |
| Characteristics employer (n = 222) | | | |
| Man | 63.5% | | 0/1 |
| Age | 47.73 | 9.13 | 24-69 |
| Educational level | | | |
| <i>No tertiary education</i> | 8.6% | | 0/1 |
| <i>Secondary vocational education ('MBO')</i> | 17.1% | | 0/1 |
| <i>Higher professional education ('HBO') (ref.)</i> | 53.6% | | 0/1 |
| <i>University education ('WO')</i> | 20.7% | | 0/1 |
| Contact with older workers | | | |
| <i>Daily (ref.)</i> | 67.1% | | 0/1 |
| <i>Several times a week</i> | 19.8% | | 0/1 |
| <i>Less than weekly</i> | 13.1% | | 0/1 |
| Characteristics company (n = 222) | | | |
| Scarcity labour supply | 27.5% | | 0/1 |
| Size of company (log transformation) | 3.98 | 1.46 | 0.69-8.84 |
| Educational level | | | |
| <i>Mixed</i> | 27.5% | | 0/1 |
| <i>More than 50% low (ref.)</i> | 37.9% | | 0/1 |
| <i>More than 50% medium</i> | 19.4% | | 0/1 |
| <i>More than 50% high</i> | 15.3% | | 0/1 |
| Industrial sector | | | |
| <i>Agriculture, Construction</i> | 14.4% | | 0/1 |
| <i>Mining, Industry</i> | 15.8% | | 0/1 |
| <i>Trade, Transport, Catering (ref.)</i> | 27.5% | | 0/1 |
| <i>Communication, Financial services</i> | 5.4% | | 0/1 |
| <i>Business services</i> | 16.7% | | 0/1 |
| <i>Government, Education</i> | 11.3% | | 0/1 |
| <i>Culture, Sports, else</i> | 9.0% | | 0/1 |

Table 2. Characteristics included in the vignette study.

| Variable | Categories | Operationalization |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Age worker | 44 years | 0 |
| | 49 years | 5 |
| | 53 years | 9 |
| | 55 years | 11 |
| | 57 years | 13 |
| | 60 years | 16 |
| | 63 years | 19 |
| Training costs | 1500 Euro, medium costs | 1 (Medium) |
| | 3000 Euro, high costs | 1 (High) |
| | 500 Euro, low costs (reference) | 0 |
| Duration of training | 16 days, long duration | 1 |
| | 5 days, short duration (reference) | 0 |
| Government reimbursements | Reimbursements from government | 1 |
| | No information provided (reference) | 0 |
| Interest worker | Interested in training | 1 |
| | No information provided (reference) | 0 |

Table 3. Multilevel linear regressions predicting employers' willingness to provide training.

| | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 | Model 4 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Vignette characteristics | | | | |
| Training costs (ref.=low) | | | | |
| <i>Medium</i> | -1.028*** (0.197) | -0.999*** (0.196) | -0.971*** (0.195) | -1.052*** (0.198) |
| <i>High</i> | -1.365*** (0.234) | -1.348*** (0.232) | -1.301*** (0.232) | -1.360*** (0.234) |
| Duration of training (ref.=short) | | | | |
| <i>Long</i> | -0.039 (0.182) | -0.020 (0.181) | -0.029 (0.180) | -0.002 (0.181) |
| Age worker | 0.055 (0.049) | 0.037 (0.049) | -0.001 (0.052) | -0.055 (0.075) |
| Age squared worker | -0.009*** (0.002) | -0.008*** (0.002) | -0.008** (0.002) | -0.002 (0.004) |
| Government reimbursements | 0.013 (0.173) | 0.028 (0.172) | -0.625 (0.367) | -0.104 (0.181) |
| Interest worker | 0.706*** (0.182) | 0.667*** (0.181) | 0.688*** (0.180) | 0.333 (0.462) |
| Interaction terms | | | | |
| Age worker * reimbursement government | | | 0.060* (0.030) | |
| Age worker * interest worker | | | | 0.192 (0.106) |
| Age squared worker * interest worker | | | | -0.012* (0.005) |
| Characteristics employer | | | | |
| Man | | 0.094 (0.304) | 0.078 (0.303) | 0.123 (0.300) |
| Age | | 0.017 (0.016) | 0.017 (0.016) | 0.015 (0.016) |
| Educational level (ref.= Higher professional education ('HBO')) | | | | |
| <i>No tertiary</i> | | -0.467 (0.514) | -0.465 (0.512) | -0.480 (0.507) |
| <i>Secondary vocational education ('MBO')</i> | | -0.599 (0.396) | -0.581 (0.394) | -0.638 (0.390) |
| <i>University education ('WO')</i> | | 0.153 (0.348) | 0.131 (0.347) | 0.142 (0.343) |
| Contact with older workers (ref.= daily) | | | | |
| <i>Several times a week</i> | | 0.163 (0.348) | 0.188 (0.346) | 0.165 (0.343) |
| <i>Less than weekly</i> | | -0.309 (0.415) | -0.296 (0.414) | -0.294 (0.409) |
| Characteristics company | | | | |
| Scarcity labour supply | | -0.278 (0.303) | -0.260 (0.302) | -0.230 (0.299) |
| Size of company (log) | | 0.407*** (0.103) | 0.409*** (0.103) | 0.411*** (0.102) |
| Educational level (ref.= more than 50% low) | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Mixed</i> | | -0.131 | -0.153 | -0.180 |
| | | (0.345) | (0.344) | (0.341) |
| <i>More than 50% medium</i> | | 0.692 | 0.664 | 0.663 |
| | | (0.404) | (0.402) | (0.398) |
| <i>More than 50% high</i> | | 0.692 | 0.658 | 0.654 |
| | | (0.461) | (0.459) | (0.454) |
| Industrial sector (ref.=Trade, Transport, Catering) | | | | |
| <i>Agriculture, Construction</i> | | -0.118 | -0.113 | -0.223 |
| | | (0.442) | (0.440) | (0.438) |
| <i>Mining, Industry</i> | | 0.385 | 0.397 | 0.355 |
| | | (0.422) | (0.420) | (0.416) |
| <i>Communication, Financial services</i> | | 0.999 | 0.993 | 0.888 |
| | | (0.675) | (0.672) | (0.667) |
| <i>Business services</i> | | 0.528 | 0.563 | 0.489 |
| | | (0.429) | (0.427) | (0.423) |
| <i>Government, Education</i> | | 0.167 | 0.204 | 0.128 |
| | | (0.515) | (0.513) | (0.508) |
| <i>Culture, Sports, else</i> | | 0.416 | 0.456 | 0.379 |
| | | (0.529) | (0.527) | (0.523) |
| Constant | 7.759 ^{***} | 5.056 ^{***} | 5.387 ^{***} | 5.410 ^{***} |
| | (0.339) | (0.925) | (0.936) | (0.975) |
| n (employers) | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| n (vignettes) | 444 | 444 | 444 | 444 |
| Variance lower level (employers) | 3.561 | 2.670 | 2.647 | 2.554 |
| Variance higher level (vignettes) | 2.220 | 2.223 | 2.202 | 2.232 |
| Log likelihood | -966.55 | -943.19 | -941.17 | -940.46 |
| Wald chi ² (df) | 118.1 (7) | 174.9 (25) | 180.6 (26) | 182.3 (27) |

Note: Standard errors in parentheses.
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Figures

Version 7, vignette 1

It is often noticed that training is important for the employability of workers. Below you find two descriptions of workers. Could you indicate for each of these persons whether you would offer them training?

Mr. Bakker is aged 57. He indicates that he would like to participate in some training to increase his work-related skills. The training that applies to him costs 1500 Euro and has a duration of five consecutive working days. If he successfully completes the training, part of the training costs will be reimbursed by the government.

Would you offer training to this person?

Very unlikely very likely

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|

Figure 1. *Example vignette provided to Dutch employers (translated from Dutch).*

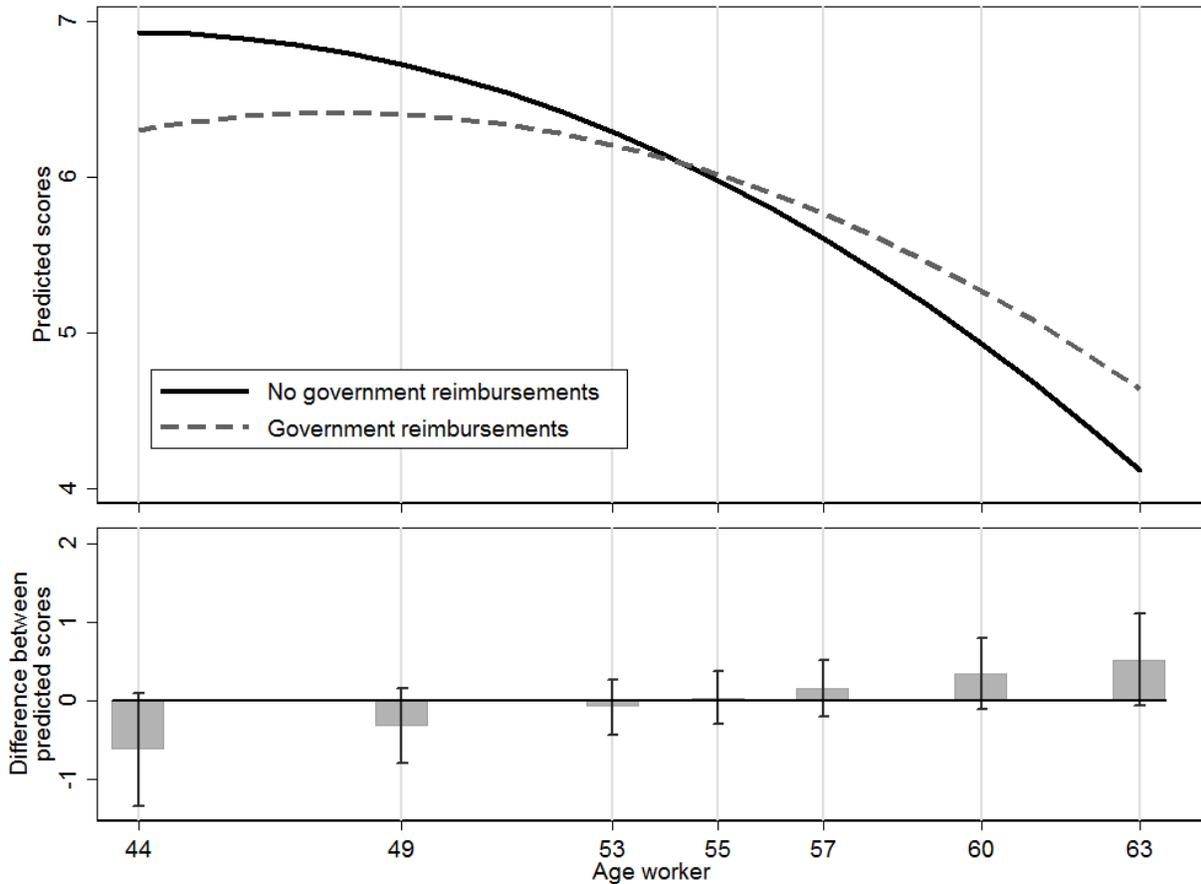


Figure 2. Predicted scores for the relation between workers' age and employers' willingness to provide training, moderated by the provision of government reimbursements (upper plot). Bars with 95% confidence intervals indicate the difference between the two predicted lines (lower plot; 95% CI overlapping zero indicate non-significant differences).

Notes: The predictions refer to male employers; further, all employers' and organizations' background characteristics are held constant at their reference category (for categorical variables) or their mean (see Table 1). The vignette characteristics are held constant at medium costs, short length and interest in training not provided.

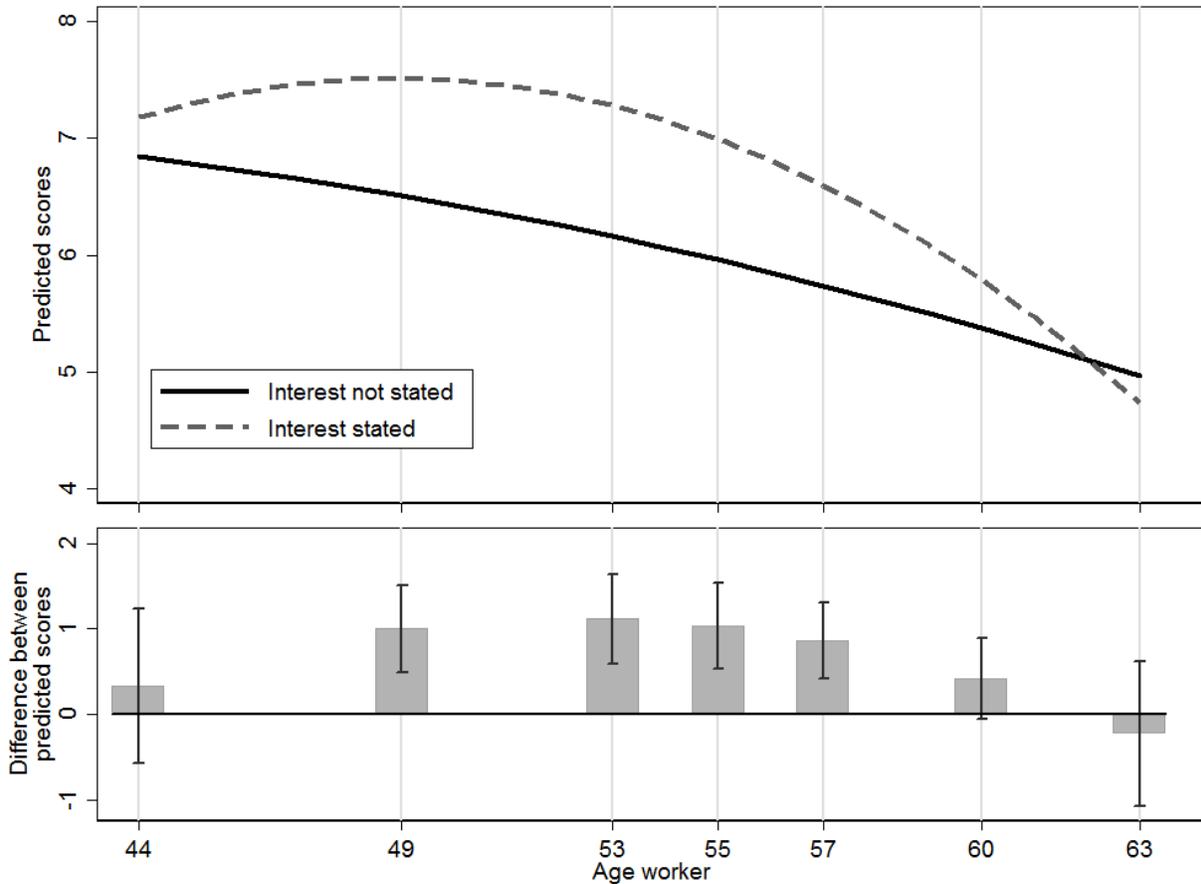


Figure 3. Predicted scores for the relation between workers' age and employers' willingness to provide training, moderated by workers' interest in training (upper plot). Bars with 95% confidence intervals indicate the difference between the two predicted lines (lower plot; 95% CI overlapping zero indicate non-significant differences).

Notes: The predictions refer to male employers; further, all employers' and organizations' background characteristics are held constant at their reference category (for categorical variables) or their mean (see Table 1). The vignette characteristics are held constant at medium costs, short length and government reimbursements not provided.