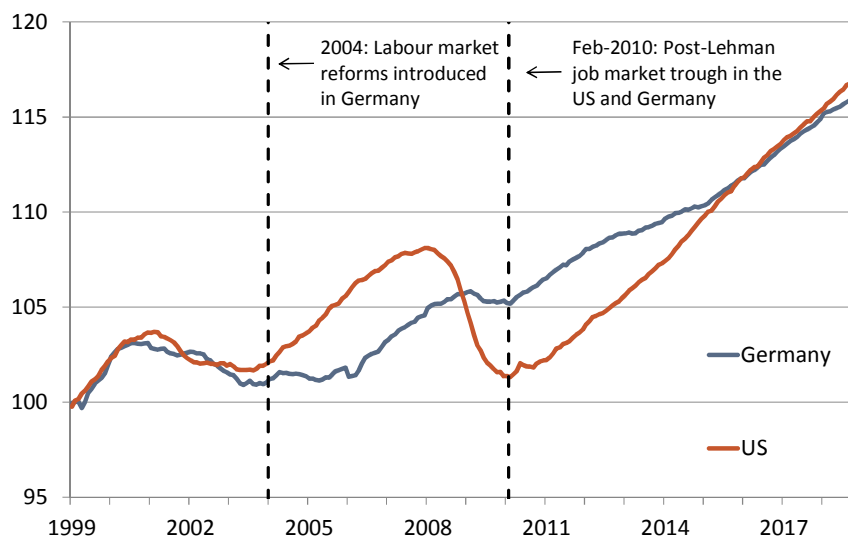


7 December 2018

## The jobs market: advantage US – or Germany?

### US and German employment over the last 20 years



Total domestic employment, indexed at January 1999=100. Sources: Deutsche Bundesbank, BLS.

- Making the jobs market great again:** Ahead of the publication of the US November jobs data later today, we compare the progress that the US and German labour markets have made since the post-Lehman trough in February 2010. In that time, the US economy has created 20m new jobs, equivalent to an average monthly gain of 190k. Over the same period, German employment has expanded at a rate of 40k for a total gain of more than 4m. In relative terms, the US has outpaced Germany. Since early 2010, employment has increased by 1.5% yoy on average in the US compared to 1.1% in Germany. Is it fair to say that the US has done a much better job? Not quite.
- The bigger picture:** Looking only at the almost nine years of the post-Lehman recovery gives an incomplete picture. The US labour market is more cyclical than Germany's. After moving broadly in tandem from 1999 to 2003, the US surged ahead from 2004 to 2007 while Germany lagged behind. Since the 2003-05 reforms, German labour demand has increased strongly. In the 2008-09 crisis, German businesses largely held on to their workers. Employment fell by a mere 250k. However, as the US had built up excesses during the prior boom, especially in construction, it had to adjust much more in the recession: US employment plummeted by 8.7m in 2008-09. As fewer German jobs were lost during the crisis, the country had less need to re-hire workers during the recovery. Taking the long view, we find that employment has increased by 0.8% annually in both countries since 1999.
- Population dynamics:** Germany and the US achieved comparable gains in employment despite very different rates of population growth of 0.9% yoy on average in the US versus 0.1% in Germany since 1999. The gap shows up in the employment rate. In the US, the employment-to-population ratio dropped from 60% in 2007 to 55% in 2009, and has recovered only mildly to 58% since then. Meanwhile, the ratio edged up in Germany even during the 2008-09 crisis, from 58% to 59%, and has risen further to 63.5% now. As a higher employment rate tends to make it more difficult to fill vacancies, it is quite natural that today's job growth in Germany is not quite as dynamic as it is in the US.
- Cost to public finances:** Over the previous 12 months, both US and German jobs growth accelerated to average monthly increases of 210k and 50k, respectively. In Germany, this is likely to slow as economic growth has moderated over the course of 2018. In the US we expect strong employment gains to continue into 2019 after the growth spurt in 2018. However, the US is paying a price for stronger jobs growth with a widening deficit and more general concerns about fiscal sustainability. At the same time, the German government has run fiscal surpluses since 2014.
- The German lesson is clear:** Countries with structural rigidities and fiscal problems need to be better at creating jobs. Germany continues to reap the rewards of its 2003-05 reforms. Strong demand for labour allows it to bring more Germans as well as EU and non-EU migrants into work. However, success breeds complacency. Instead of boosting productivity, Germany has started to reverse some of its reforms.
- The US lesson is different:** The Trump administration has rolled back some regulations, raised the incentive for businesses to invest and drawn workers on the sidelines back into the labour market. Beyond augmenting supply, the US would be well advised to refrain from unnecessary and costly stimuli to demand.

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