

# Wirkungsanalyse der aktiven Arbeitsmarktpolitik im deutsch-britischen Vergleich

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This contribution compares the macroeconomic employment effects of the biggest ALMP programmes in Germany – the further training (FbW) and Job Creation programmes (ABM) – and the United Kingdom – the New Deal for Young Unemployed People (NDYP). The starting point of the empirical analysis is the discussion of ALMP effects on the wage setting and employment schedule in the framework by Layard, Nickell and Jackman (1991) and the effects on matching of unemployed and open vacancies. Both theoretically and due to the institutional design, clear macroeconomic effects cannot be derived. In the empirical part, the employment effects are estimated with fixed effects panel models, instrumental variable and dynamic panel models. In both countries, the macroeconomic impact of the programmes is hardly significant: In Germany, reduction of aggregate unemployment is caused by further training which does not increase matching of job-seekers and vacancies. In the UK, matching tends to be improved by the employment option. However the effects are not robust with respect to the specification of the model and are supposed to be very weak in general.