Euro(non)sklerosis? Warum der deutsche Arbeitsmarkt volatiler ist als der amerikanische

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We show empirically that the German labor market is more volatile than the US labor market at the business cycle frequency. Specifically, the volatility of the cyclical component of several labor market variables (e.g., the job-finding rate, the labor market tightness and vacancies) related to the volatility of labor productivity is twice as large as in the United States. We derive and simulate a simple model to explain this seemingly puzzling result. This new framework provides two theoretical explanations for this phenomenon, namely, the longer job tenure and more severe labor demand constraints in Germany.