

論中德兩國的勞動市場政策 ——以就業服務政策為論述重點

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如何透過勞動市場政策以克服失業是當今各國政府所面臨的一個挑戰。值得一提的是，各國的勞動市場政策的手段因其歷史文化的不同而有所差異。在台灣，勞動市場政策的手段主要表現在經濟成長政策、中小企業政策、地下經濟、家庭的同舟共濟；至於就業服務政策只是一個次要配角。與台灣的情形相反的是，德國的就業服務政策大約自 1982 年起已成為勞動市場政策的極重要手段之一。隨著勞動市場政策的框架的變動，台灣的就業服務政策對克服失業的責任應該提高，至於德國的就業服務政策則應強調（對克服失業有關的）各主體間的溝通協調。

關鍵詞：勞動市場政策、經濟成長政策、中小企業政策、地下經濟、家庭的同舟共濟、就業服務政策

壹、題目引論

一、勞動市場政策的定義

在德國，廣義的勞動市場政策（Arbeitsmarktpolitik）泛指所有能影響

筆者再一次衷心感謝審查者的寶貴意見。

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Labor Market Policy in Taiwan and in Germany: Focusing on the Employment Service Policy

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ABSTRACT

How to solve the unemployment problem by the means of labor market policy is a common challenge for every government in the world. Nevertheless, due to historical and cultural differences, the implementation of the labor market policy may vary from one country to another. The main instruments for labor market policy in Taiwan include the pro-growth economic policy, the policy supporting small and medium size enterprises, black market economy, and the traditional Chinese ethic in family. Within the networks of Taiwan labor market policy, the role of employment service policy has been insignificant. On the contrary, the employment service policy has been an important means of German labor market policy since 1979. Given the facts that the basic conditions of labor market policy in Taiwan have been changed dramatically, employment service policy should be promoted as a part of the instrumental combinations in the labor market policy for solving the unemployment problem. On the other hand, the communication and coordination among stakeholders in the labor market policy in Germany should be enhanced.

Key Words: labor market policies, pro-growth economic policies, policies supporting small and medium size enterprise, underground economy, family ethic, employment service policies