

CHAPTER 28

Unemployment

PRINCIPLES OF
Economics
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Premium PowerPoint Slides
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**In this chapter,
look for the answers to these questions:**

- § How is unemployment measured?
- § What is the “natural rate of unemployment”?
- § Why are there always some people unemployed?
- § How is unemployment affected by unions and minimum wage laws?
- § What is the theory of efficiency wages, and how does it help explain unemployment?

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Labor Force Statistics

- § Produced by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in the U.S. Dept. of Labor
- § Based on regular survey of 60,000 households
- § Based on “adult population” (16 yrs or older)

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Labor Force Statistics

BLS divides population into 3 groups:

§ **Employed:**

§ **Unemployed:**

§ **Not in the labor force:** everyone else

The **labor force**

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Labor Force Statistics

Unemployment rate ("u-rate"):

Labor force participation rate:

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ACTIVE LEARNING 1

Calculate labor force statistics

Compute the labor force, u-rate, adult population, and labor force participation rate using this data:

Adult population of the U.S. by group, June 2008	
# of employed	145.9 million
# of unemployed	8.5 million
not in labor force	79.2 million

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ACTIVE LEARNING 1
Answers

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Labor Market Statistics for Different Groups

§ The BLS publishes these statistics for demographic groups within the population.

§ These data reveal widely different labor market experiences for different groups.

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**Labor Market Statistics for Whites & Blacks,
June 2008**

Adults (20 yrs & older)		
	<i>u-rate</i>	<i>LF part. rate</i>
White, male	4.5%	76.1%
White, female	4.2	60.4
Black, male	9.3	71.5
Black, female	7.4	64.3

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**Labor Market Statistics for Whites & Blacks,
June 2008**

Teens (16-19 yrs)		
	<i>u-rate</i>	<i>LF part. rate</i>
White	16.6	43.9
Black	29.6	27.9

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**Labor Market Statistics for Other Groups,
June 2008**

All ages		
	<i>u-rate</i>	<i>LF part. rate</i>
Asian	4.5	67.4
Hispanic	7.7	69.0

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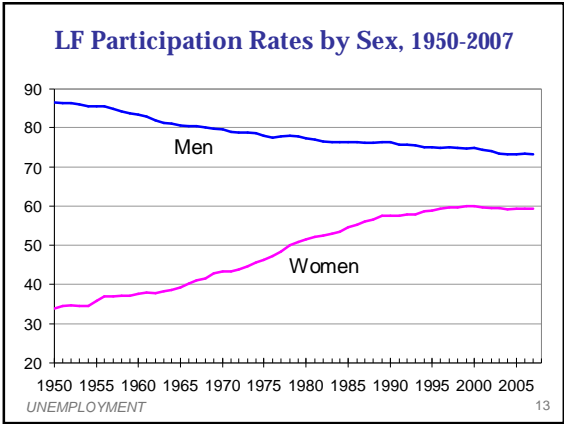
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**Labor Market Statistics by Education Level,
June 2008**

Adults (25 yrs & older)		
	<i>u-rate</i>	<i>LF part. rate</i>
less than h.s.	8.7%	45.9%
h.s. diploma	5.1	62.8
some college or assoc degree	4.2	71.9
bachelor's degree or more	2.3	78.1

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ACTIVE LEARNING 2

Limitations of the u-rate

In each of the following, what happens to the u-rate? Does the u-rate give an accurate impression of what's happening in the labor market?

- A. Sue lost her job and begins looking for a new one.
- B. Jon, a steelworker who has been out of work since his mill closed last year, becomes discouraged and gives up looking for work.
- C. Sam, the sole earner in his family of 5, just lost his \$80,000 job as a research scientist. Immediately, he takes a part-time job at McDonald's until he can find another job in his field.

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ACTIVE LEARNING 2

Answers

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What Does the U-Rate Really Measure?

§ The u-rate is not a perfect indicator of joblessness or the health of the labor market:

§ Despite these issues, the u-rate is still a very useful barometer of the labor market & economy.

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The Duration of Unemployment

§ Typically 1/3 of the unemployed have been unemployed under 5 weeks, 2/3 have been unemployed under 14 weeks.

§ Only 20% have been unemployed over 6 months.

§ The small group of long-term unemployed persons has fairly little turnover, so it accounts for most of the unemployment observed over time.

Knowing these facts helps policymakers design better policies to help the unemployed.

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Cyclical Unemployment vs. the Natural Rate

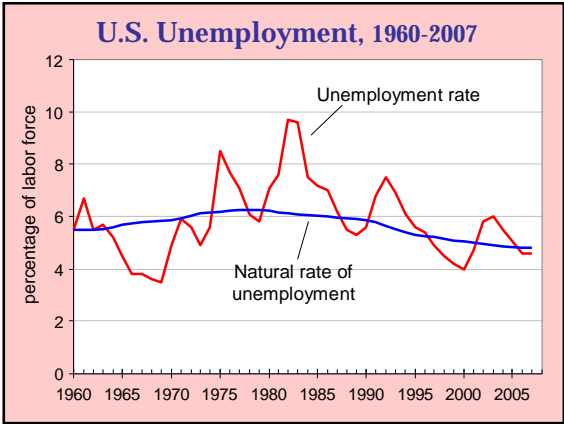
There's always some unemployment, though the u-rate fluctuates from year to year.

Natural rate of unemployment

Cyclical unemployment

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Explaining the Natural Rate: An Overview

Even when the economy is doing well, there is always some unemployment, including:

- Frictional unemployment**

- Structural unemployment**

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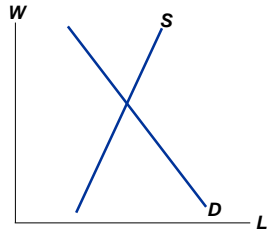
Job Search

- § Workers have different tastes & skills, and jobs have different requirements.
- § **Job search**
- § **Sectoral shifts**
- § Such shifts displace some workers, who must search for new jobs appropriate for their skills & tastes.
- § The economy is always changing, so

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Explaining Structural Unemployment

Structural unemployment occurs when



There are three reasons for this...

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1.

§

§ But this group is a small part of the labor force,

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2. Unions

§ **Union:** a worker association that bargains with employers over wages, benefits, and working conditions

§

§ The typical union worker earns 20% higher wages and gets more benefits than a nonunion worker for the same type of work.

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2. Unions

§ When unions raise the wage above eq'm, quantity of labor demanded falls and unemployment results.

§ "Insiders"

§ "Outsiders"

§ Some outsiders go to non-unionized labor markets, which

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2. Unions

Are unions good or bad? Economists disagree.

§ Critics:
Unions are cartels. They raise wages above eq'm, which causes unemployment and/or depresses wages in non-union labor markets.

§ Advocates:

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3. Efficiency Wages

§ The theory of **efficiency wages**:

§ Different versions of efficiency wage theory suggest different reasons why firms pay high wages.

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3. Efficiency Wages

Four reasons why firms might pay efficiency wages:

1.

In less developed countries, poor nutrition is a common problem.

2. **Worker turnover**

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3. Efficiency Wages

Four reasons why firms might pay efficiency wages:

3. **Worker quality**

Offering higher wages

4. **Worker effort**

Workers can work hard or shirk. Shirkers are fired if caught. Is being fired a good deterrent?

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ACTIVE LEARNING 3 Applying the concepts

Which of the following would be most likely to reduce frictional unemployment?

- A. The govt eliminates the minimum wage.
- B. The govt increases unemployment insurance benefits.
- C. A new law bans labor unions.
- D. More workers post their resumes at Monster.com, and more employers use Monster.com to find suitable workers to hire.
- E. Sectoral shifts become more frequent.

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Explaining the Natural Rate of Unemployment: A Summary

The natural rate of unemployment consists of

§ *frictional unemployment*

§ *structural unemployment*

In later chapters, we will learn about *cyclical unemployment*, the short-term fluctuations in unemployment associated with business cycles.

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