

Ch 8: Unemployment and Inflation

Goals

- ▶ Deeper dive on both unemployment and inflation
- ▶ How do we think about causes of unemployment
- ▶ The relationship between unemployment, and its determinants, and inflation.

Recall

- ▶ We find out about unemployment rates through the Current Population Survey.
- ▶ We report out monthly
- ▶ We have several alternative measures of unemployment, U1 - U6, with U3 being the official rate.

In the past ...

- ▶ The Current Population Survey (CPS) has:
 - ▶ Been designed with a concern about job loss through automation
 - ▶ Struggled with how to define both employment (at least an hour for pay or profit) and unemployment (looked for and available in the last 4 weeks)
 - ▶ The U1- U6 measures use a variety of definitions
- ▶ Always, at least starting in the 40s, with an interest in who could work

Economists are interested the maximum amount of labor but also why people are not working, under a variety of definitions.

Why?

- ▶ The amount of people working tracks population
 - ▶ Variations because of changing birth rates.
 - ▶ Boomers and Millennials are known BOOMS and Xers are known BUSTS.
- ▶ You can get everyone working but it pretty expensive to do.
 - ▶ Everyone = Everyone 16 years or older and not institutionalized.
 - ▶ Increasing opportunity cost
 - ▶ Imagine working a 60 hour week for months on end.
 - ▶ Fatigue
 - ▶ Mistakes
 - ▶ Breakdowns

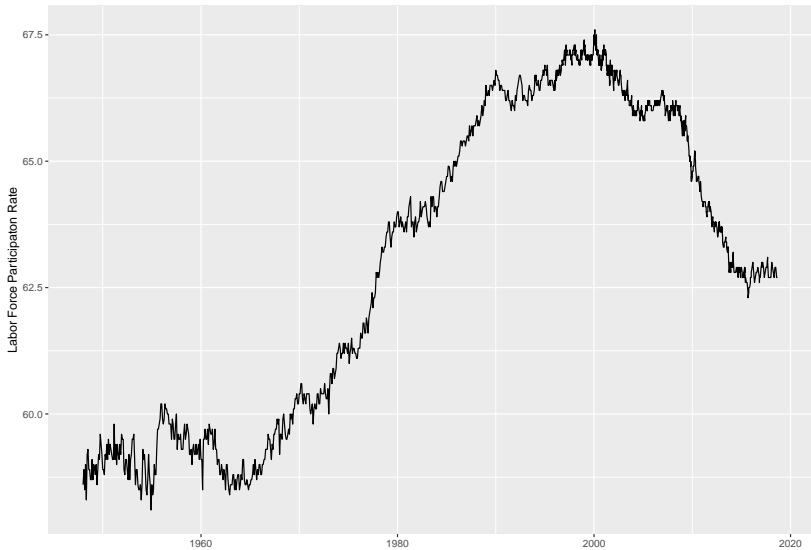
The practical limit is something less than everybody.

Labor Force Participation Rate

$$\text{Labor Force Participation Rate} = \frac{\text{Employed} + \text{Unemployed}}{\text{Uninstitutionalized Population 16+}} 100$$

Remember that Employed and Unemployed is defined as the labor force.

History of Labor Force Participation Rate



You Can Clearly See

- ▶ Women entering the economy starting in the mid-60s
- ▶ The peak in 2000 with all the boomers working
- ▶ Small tail off from the boomers starting to retire
- ▶ Big drop offs since 2008.
 - ▶ Some are retirements
 - ▶ Some are discouraged workers

Your Mileage May Vary

Here are the 2016 labor force participation rates with projections by gender, race and ethnicity.

<https://www.bls.gov/emp/tables/civilian-labor-force-participation-rate.htm>

A few things of note: (Grossly Simplifying!!!!!!)

- ▶ You can spot either gender role or salary differential in child raising years
- ▶ After 65 the gender gap in participation is even higher.
- ▶ Hispanic Men top the list of participation rate, but some of this is age distribution.

The Interesting Connection to the Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is:

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Employed} + \text{Unemployed}} 100$$

You can make the unemployment rate change a few ways.

Math Time ...

How to Decrease the Unemployment Rate

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Employed} + \text{Unemployed}} 100$$

- ▶ You can increase the number of people with jobs, i.e., the employed
 - ▶ The number of unemployed stays the same
 - ▶ The denominator gets bigger
 - ▶ The fraction unemployed shrinks
- ▶ You can decrease the number of people unemployed, i.e., get them out of the labor force.
 - ▶ You can institutionalize people
 - ▶ Discourage them
 - ▶ Numerator goes down
 - ▶ Denominator goes down but not by as much
 - ▶ Unemployment rate falls.

This is why you need to look at more than just the unemployment rate.

There is also no one unemployment rate

Here is unemployment by Age, Race and Gender

https://www.bls.gov/web/empst/cpsee_e16.htm

A few things of note: (Grossly Simplifying!!!!!!)

- ▶ African American rate is about X2 White/Asian with Hispanic somewhere in the middle.
- ▶ Teens have very high rates, but the female rate is lower.

The Relationship Between GDP Growth and Unemployment Rates

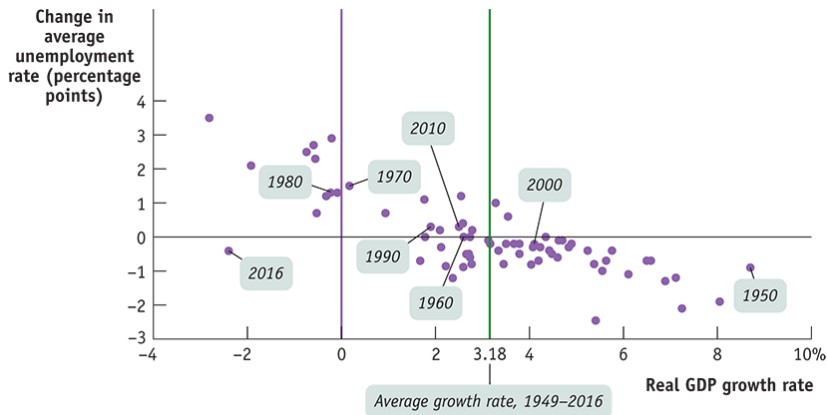


FIGURE 8-5 Krugman/Wells, *Macroeconomics*, 5e, © 2018 Worth Publishers
Data from: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 1:

Okun's Law

- ▶ More exactly a rule of thumb
- ▶ 1% increase in unemployment is associated with a 2% decrease in GDP growth.
- ▶ This is an empirical relationship, not a policy lever.
 - ▶ Car has peddles to control speed
 - ▶ Also speedometer.
 - ▶ Turning the speedometer does not change how fast you go, but
 - ▶ Strong empirical relationship with speed of car.
- ▶ Can get GDP growth w/o changing unemployment
 - ▶ Increased productivity
 - ▶ Increased capacity utilization (unemployment rate for capital)

So much for measurement

Lets get into the why part of unemployment.

Economists Define a few “Why”

- ▶ Frictional: Between jobs. The normal search time.
- ▶ Structural: Changing industry composition, technological change. Your job is not as common where you live.
- ▶ Cyclical: Output in your industry increasing and decreasing. Hours worked adapts (Okun's law intent)

Frictional

This is the normal time it takes to get a good match on a job.

- ▶ Not all jobs are the same.
- ▶ Work cultures differ.
- ▶ It can be a bit like dating.
- ▶ Institutions matter
 - ▶ Academic job cycle is one year
 - ▶ Job boards with automated scanning of resumes
 - ▶ Part-time agencies and freelance boards

Shrinking Frictional is not Always Good

- ▶ Searching longer means a better match and higher wages or well-being.
- ▶ This is the US
 - ▶ Easiest way to get a raise is to change jobs
 - ▶ Easiest way to get a vacation is to change jobs

Structural

This is because technological change or big global trends in industry composition.

- ▶ If your industry is rapidly automating (Forest products)
- ▶ If your industry started competing with Chinese imports
- ▶ Industry moving and you are not.

IRL Not All is Counted as Unemployment

Autor, David H., David Dorn, and Gordon H. Hanson. 2013. "The China Syndrome: Local Labor Market Effects of Import Competition in the United States." *American Economic Review*, 103 (6): 2121-68.

"[...] 9.9 percent of those who lose employment following an import shock obtain federal disability insurance benefits."

"For regions affected by Chinese imports, the estimated dollar increase in per capita SSDI payments is more than thirty times as large as the estimated dollar increase in TAA [*Trade Adjustment Assistance*] payments."

Structural Unemployment

- ▶ Increases when there is rapid technological change because human capital is slow to adapt on individual basis.
- ▶ Costs to adapt can be high.
- ▶ Expect more of this.

Institutions Can Also Effect Structural

The usual suspects are:

- ▶ Minimum wage laws
- ▶ Unions
- ▶ Efficiency Wages
- ▶ Unemployment Benefits

Minimum Wage Laws

- ▶ US minimum wage laws are far below average wages.
- ▶ Card, David and Alan Krueger (1995) “Myth and Measurement: The New Economics of the Minimum Wage” Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
 - ▶ Nothing
- ▶ Outside of US, you may be on to something.
- ▶ Don't get me wrong, low wages probably delayed automation.

Unions

- ▶ Acts like a minimum wage, price floor.
- ▶ US has low unionization rates and have been falling since the 70s.
 - ▶ Private sector is 7.4%
 - ▶ Public sector is 39.5%
- ▶ Other countries are much higher and do have an effect

No bang on unions. I'm a member and former negotiator.

Efficiency Wages

Pay more than you need to so that:

- ▶ People put in effort (No shirking)
- ▶ No churn of employees (Job searches are expensive)
- ▶ Attract the best workers.

Unemployment Benefits

The Natural Rate

Inflation

- ▶ Price level doesn't matter but the rate of change does

Costs of Inflation

- ▶ Shoe-leather
- ▶ Menu
- ▶ Unit of account

Winner and Losers