Unemployment, Job Creation and Job Destruction ECON 3133 Dr. Keen

Answers

- 1. In a particular month, the labor force is 130 million, there are 9.1 million unemployed workers, the job-separation rate is 3 percent per month, and the job-finding rate is 40 percent per month.
 - a. How many people will be unemployed next month?

Job-separation rate (s) is 0.03 Job-finding rate (f) is 0.40 Unemployed is 9.1 million Labor force is 130 million

Jobs found = 0.4×9.1 million = 3.64 million Jobs lost = 0.03×130 million = 3.9 million Newly unemployed = 9.1 + 3.9 - 3.64 = 9.36 million

b. *At what unemployment rate would the number of unemployed remain the same from one month to the next?*

Find the unemployment rate (u*)

For this condition to hold, $s - u^* \times f = 0$;

$$u^* = 0.03/0.4 = 0.075.$$

 $u^* = 7.5\%.$

2. Suppose that Okun's Law relating unemployment and GDP is given by

$$(Y-Y^*)/Y^* = -2 \times (U-U^*),$$

where U is the unemployment rate, U* is the natural rate of unemployment, Y is GDP, and Y* is potential GDP. Unemployment is measured as a fraction. Suppose that the natural rate of unemployment, U*, is 6 percent. First, calculate the GDP gap, $(Y-Y^*)/Y^*$, for each of the years in 2015-2020 using the following unemployment rate, U, data: 5.6, 6.8, 7.5, 6.9, 6.1 and 5.6 percent, respectively. Second, if GDP, Y, for these same years is as follows: \$5,670, \$5,904, \$6,091.6, \$6,481.2, \$6,936.1, and \$7,207.2 billion, calculate potential GDP, Y*, for each of these years. What is the average growth rate of potential GDP?

Year	GDP Gap	Potential GDP
2015	0.8%	5,625
2016	- 1.6	6,000
2017	-3.0	6,280
2018	-1.8	6,600
2019	-0.2	6,950
2020	0.8	7,150

Example for calculating potential GDP for 2015. $(Y - Y^*)/Y^* = -2 \times (U - U^*)$ $(Y - Y^*)/Y^* = -2 \times (0.056 - 0.06)$ $(5,670 - Y^*)/Y^* = -2 \times (-0.004)$ $5,670 - Y^* = 0.008 \times Y^*$ $5,670 = 1.008 \times Y^*$ $Y^* = 5,670/1.008$ $Y^* = 5,625$

The average growth rate of potential GDP is $[(7,150/5,625)]^{1/5} - 1 \approx 4.91\%$.

- 3. Discuss briefly how each of the following changes would affect the natural rate of *unemployment*.
 - a. The economy enters a period of little structural change and all industries are growing at about the same rate.

The natural rate of unemployment falls as the rate of job destruction decreases due to less structural change and the flow into unemployment decreases.

b. Schools operate for the full year, so there are no students looking for summer work.

The natural rate of unemployment falls as fewer students enter the labor force during the summer and the flow into unemployment decreases.

c. The internet lists all the jobs available in the whole country, so it is easier for job seekers to locate potential job.

The natural rate of unemployment falls as search time decreases and the job finding rate increases.

d. People who quit their jobs are drafted into low-wage community service jobs.

The natural rate of unemployment falls as the job-separation rate decreases as a result of the government's conscription activities.

e. In addition to unemployment insurance, the unemployed receive a bonus for finding new jobs; the bonus is greater if the job is found in the first few weeks of search and declines with the duration of search.

The natural rate of unemployment falls as the job-finding rate increases.