

## LECTURE 18: UNEMPLOYMENT I

- I. Consequences of unemployment
  - a. People are suffering.
  - b. The longer you remain unemployed, the harder it is to find a job.
  - c. When a person worries about money, it's hard to think of anything else.<sup>1</sup> In other words, not having a job can lead to many other poor decisions.
  - d. Unemployed workers don't contribute to GDP.
- II. Are you unemployed?
  - a. On the surface it should be easily to calculate the unemployment rate. But it quickly becomes clear it's not that simple. Do we really consider a baby, or a retired person, or a student, or a homemaker unemployed?
  - b. We defined the *unemployed* as adult (16 years and older) workers who do not have a job but are willing to work, able to work, and actively looking for work. Combine them with the employed (those with full or part time jobs) and you have the *labor force*.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Unemployed} + \text{Employed}}$$

$$\text{Unemployment Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labor Force}}$$

- i. Thus the unemployment rate does not consider people in prison. When an unemployed person goes to jail, the unemployment rate goes down!
  - c. The unemployment rate is a little suspicious because it doesn't include *discouraged workers*—workers who have given up looking for work but who would still like a job.
    - i. Thankfully, the good folks at BLS calculate unemployment in different ways (all values are as a percent):<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/when-you-dont-have-enough-money-its-hard-to-think-about-anything-else-3162408/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t15.htm>

Measure	Seasonally Adjusted	
	Jan. 2023	Jan. 2024
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.2	1.3
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.5	1.8
<b>U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	3.6	3.9
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other persons marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	4.2	4.6
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	6.7	7.2

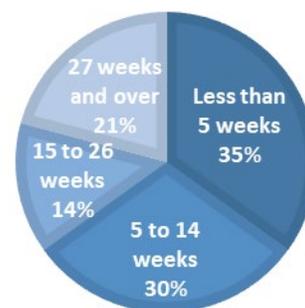
*NOTE: Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for work. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.*

### III. Types

- a. *Frictional*—this is unemployment that derives from people between jobs. Even when the economy is strong, it takes time for individuals who are changing jobs or for new entrants in the workforce to find their first job. At least some degree of frictional unemployment is inevitable.
  - i. Typically short-term.
  - ii. Frictional unemployment occurs because it takes time to match employers with employees. Anything that makes this matching easier or more difficult changes frictional unemployment. For example, the internet makes it easier for a firm to find the right match; frictional unemployment is lower.
  - iii. The optimal level of unemployment is not 0%. A very low unemployment rate suggests too much rigidity.
  - iv. Most of U.S. employment is short term, suggesting that it's frictional. In 2024, 65.0% of the unemployed were unemployed

**UNEMPLOYMENT BY DURATION, 2024**

■ Less than 5 weeks ■ 5 to 14 weeks  
 ■ 15 to 26 weeks ■ 27 weeks and over



fourteen weeks or less (and 34.9% were unemployed less than five weeks).<sup>3</sup>

- b. *Structural*—related to frictional unemployment, this kind of unemployment describes workers who are unemployed persistently and for a long period of time.
  - i. Typically medium-term.
  - ii. Sometimes this involves a skill mismatch: a new technology might transform what employers want but it takes time for workers to cultivate those skills.
  - iii. It can also involve a geographic mismatch: the oil boom in North Dakota in the 2010s led to a labor shortage because so few people lived in the state.
  - iv. Labor regulations can also cause this sort of long-term unemployment. Well-meaning laws can pervert incentives. Unemployment benefits functionally pay people to not work. Minimum wage laws decrease the demand for labor. Regulations on whom and how you can fire make firms hesitant to hire in the first place.
- c. *Cyclical*—this type of unemployment originates from declines in the business cycle and is typically what people think of when they hear “unemployment.” It occurs when many businesses across many sectors cannot justify hiring people due to low demand for their goods or services.
  - i. Typically long-term.
  - ii. The cyclically unemployed are unemployed not because they are undesirable workers or because they haven’t put in enough time to find a job.
  - iii. However, some economists point out there’s a supply solution to this problem (rather than just increasing aggregate demand). Unemployed workers should be willing to accept a lower wage than they had in the past, but for whatever reason they hold out for something better. Such persons should be distinct from those who don’t have such an option.
- d. The so-called *natural rate of unemployment* is frictional plus structural unemployment divided by the labor force. This unemployment is unavoidable, and can be a good sign in the long run. An economy that never has any structural unemployment because technology never improves is not a good sign.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t12.htm>

- i. The classical view considers the natural rate as an inevitable sign of an economy in equilibrium; it's the natural result of the market doing its job.
  - ii. Empirical estimates of the natural rate vary from time period to time period and the estimates are often imprecise.
    - 1. There are two kinds of “natural rates of unemployment.” We’re focusing on the long-run version, which estimates the lowest level of unemployment after shocks to the economy have fully dissipated and the world has adjusted. This one might be about 3.4% to 4.5%.
    - 2. The other kind is short-run in nature. It describes how low unemployment can be before inflation sets in, and is thus called NAIRU (non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment).
- IV. When the current unemployment level is at the natural rate, we refer to this state as *full employment*.