

## The Causes Of Structural Unemployment Four Factors That Keep People From The Jobs They Deserve Work Society

Unemployment is a universal problem more especially for the developing countries. Unemployment has an impact on the individual and on the economic well-being of the country. This will however, have a very detrimental effect on the community life and community development at local levels. The political leadership of every country has to deal with an unemployment problem since unemployment leads to poverty, low quality of life, social, political and economic ills. Hence, the purpose of this research is to investigate the socio-economic impact of unemployment in South Africa. Chapter two of this research deals with literature survey and it defines the unemployed person as the one who did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, wants to work and is available to start work within a week of interview and has taken active steps to look for work or start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview. Different types of unemployment, namely: frictional, cyclical, structural, and seasonal are used to address the problem of unemployment successfully. This provides some indication of the possible reasons for the cause of unemployment and some possible ideas on how the problem should be addressed. Meanwhile people voluntarily remain unemployed while seeking out and weighing up suitable job vacancies, cyclical unemployment results from both economic downswings and upswings of the business cycle such as retrenchments and Rand appreciation. Structural unemployment and seasonal unemployment refers to the overall inability of the economy to provide employment to the total labour force and normal expected changes in economic activities during the course of a single year. Unemployment in South Africa is also said to be marginal in nature in that there is ample evidence of wage differential for apparently similar workers which could motivate some search unemployment. The candidates of low-wage are the informal sector and the subsistence sectors with the informal sector appearing to be for the most part of disguised unemployment. Keynesian and Monetarists approaches are used to give the theoretical explanation of the causes of unemployment. Keynesian explain the causes of unemployment as insufficient aggregate demand and shocks from the supply side of the economy which could be either internal or external such as draught and economic sanctions. In contrary, Monetarists maintains that unemployment is caused by the forces of demand and supply and that the economy is self-stabilising in case there are no disturbances. Hence, the government should practice fiscal subsistence. Research methodology is outlined in chapter three. This chapter talks about the measurement techniques, the necessity of a literature survey, and the nature of the study. Chapter four presents some results and interpretations through the use of statistical figures or tables. Unemployment in South Africa and its socio-economic impact is also discussed in this chapter. The fifth chapter is based on policy recommendations for the alleviation of unemployment in South Africa such as, RDP and GEAR etc. The last chapter is conclusion and it focuses on the social and economic costs of unemployment to the society.

This thesis examines the problem of structural mismatches on the labour market in relation to the measurement of structural unemployment. With the empirical contributions presented in this study, I seek to answer two fundamental questions: 1. What is the significance of mismatches and structural unemployment on the Dutch labour market, and 2. What is the nature of these mismatches or what causes them? To this purpose, I concentrated on two macro approaches of markets in disequilibrium and a micro approach. Why these three methods? First of all, to get a complete picture of the problem of mismatches in the Netherlands. Inevitably, this is achieved as a result of the complementarity of the methods: restrictive assumptions applying to the one method do not apply to the other, and vice versa. As a consequence, the combined outcomes are less dependent on the arbitrariness in the assumptions of the individual methods. Secondly, in as far the three methods share the measurement of some common effects, these can be compared.

Nowadays persistent unemployment is one of the main economic problems in Germany as well as in other countries of the European Union. For many years economic growth has obviously been too low to give impulses strong enough to improve the situation on the European labour markets effectively. There are several reasons for this situation. These topics compose the background of a collection of articles published in this book. The articles mainly deal with the following aspects: causes of unemployment in the European Union, technological changes, skills and structural unemployment, institutional conditions on labour markets, importance of international trade and foreign direct investment, employment effects of monetary policy, chances and risks of liberalized labour markets.

High and persistent unemployment rates in Europe during the eighties gave rise to a lively discussion about the nature and causes of joblessness. Among other sources structural unemployment was blamed for the lack of response of unemployment to increasing aggregate demand. Renewed attention was thus devoted to an analysis of the magnitude and the development of structural unemployment as well to its possible determinants. In this literature, the Beveridge curve experienced a resurrection and, at first glance, it seemed to be an appropriate tool to analyse the aforementioned issues. However, it was soon recognized that the Beveridge curve, i. e. the relation between unemployment and vacancies, was anything but stable, thus requiring a careful distinction between dynamic loops around a (stable?) long-run Beveridge curve and possible shifts due to, say, an increasing mismatch between labor supplied and demanded. The controversy is far from being settled at the time of this writing. This book contains a collection of hitherto unpublished papers which are devoted to a theoretical and econometric analysis of structural unemployment. The papers put considerable emphasis on the question to what extent the Beveridge curve can serve as an adequate tool for such studies. The countries under consideration are Germany and Austria. In what follows a very brief summary of each paper will be outlined. Franz and Siebeck present, at some length, a theoretical and econometric analysis of the Beveridge curve in Germany.

A unique textual and visual learning system, colorful graphs, and causation chains clarify concepts. The book presents and reinforces core concepts, then gives opportunities to immediately assess your comprehension. Readers study the latest economic information on economic growth, income distribution, federal deficits, environmental issues, and other developments in economics today with an engaging, easy-to-follow format that applies principles to everyday life. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

This Selected Issues paper examines the causes and potential remedies for structural unemployment in France. Structural unemployment in France has long been elevated, and appears to have edged up further since the crisis. This reflects both demand and supply factors, including: high labor taxes, wage stickiness, a growing skill gap, hysteresis effects from the crisis years, a lengthy period of elevated economic uncertainty, inactivity traps created by the unemployment and welfare benefit systems, and demographic factors that have pushed up the labor force. The cyclical recovery is projected to bring down the unemployment rate only slowly. Reducing labor tax wedges can increase both output and employment.

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High and persistent unemployment, as well as its composition, e.g., high youth unemployment, suggests underlying structural problems in the French labor market. Comparisons with other industrial countries, as well as time series and cross-section empirical evidence, point to a number of potential causes of structural unemployment in France. These include the generosity of long-term relative to short-term unemployment benefits, the minimum wage, the level of employers' tax wedge, skills mismatch, and the cost of capital. The paper assesses recent labor market measures in France that are considered, on the whole, as a step in the right direction, and puts forward a number of additional possible measures which could help to ensure that when the economic recovery gathers pace, unemployment will decline more quickly and more substantially than in the past.

OECD countries as a whole have experienced modest annual output growth of some 2 1/2 per cent over the past four years. But

unemployment remains unacceptably high -- having fallen only slightly from its peak of 38 million in 1993 to the current 35 million or 7 per cent of the workforce -- and wage and income disparities have widened in many countries, posing potential risks to social cohesion. These trends have prompted much debate on their causes, consequences and remedies. These are among the issues that the OECD has analyzed and discussed with Member countries since 1992 in the context of its Jobs Strategy work. OECD Ministers have endorsed the Jobs Strategy recommendations and called last May for greater reform efforts. More recently the meeting of OECD Labour Ministers last October emphasised the need for policies for low-paid and unskilled job seekers, enhancing the effectiveness of active labour market policies and lifelong learning to maintain employability, issues which were ...

A history of debates concerning the impact of technology on employment, and a description of the techniques used by economists in establishing a consensus opinion.

There is a specter haunting advanced industrial countries: structural unemployment. Recent years have seen growing concern over declining jobs, and though corporate profits have picked up after the Great Recession of 2008, jobs have not. It is possible that "jobless recoveries" could become a permanent feature of Western economies. This illuminating book focuses on the employment futures of advanced industrial countries, providing readers with the sociological imagination to appreciate the bigger picture of where workers fit in the new international division of labor. The authors piece together a puzzle that reveals deep structural forces underlying unemployment: skills mismatches caused by a shift from manufacturing to service jobs; increased offshoring in search of lower wages; the rise of advanced communication and automated technologies; and the growing financialization of the global economy that aggravates all of these factors. Weaving together varied literatures and data, the authors also consider what actions and policy initiatives societies might take to alleviate these threats. Addressing a problem that should be front and center for political economists and policymakers, this book will be illuminating reading for students of the sociology of work, labor studies, inequality, and economic sociology.

This thesis is addressed to the theoretical controversy which revolves around the explanation of the higher unemployment rates that prevailed after 1957. The debate that has been generated concerning the causes of this unemployment problem is usually referred to as the "structural" versus "deficient-demand" debate. An attempt is made to present a representative view of both sides of the debate as well as a critical evaluation of both positions. Care is taken to keep both positions separated for each leads to entirely different policy recommendations. A more general theoretical structure is presented which will be useful in analyzing the relevance of structural unemployment. Finally, the controversy is analyzed in terms of current economic development.

We analyze the impact of unemployment benefits and minimum wages using an equilibrium search model which allows for dispersion of benefits and productivity levels, job-to-job transitions, and structural and frictional unemployment. The estimation method uses readily available aggregate data on marginal distributions of unemployment durations as well as wages and benefit levels. Different causes of structural and frictional unemployment are investigated. We investigate the efficiency of the imposition of a single benefit level for all household types and the introduction of an Earned Income Tax Credit.

Leading international economists examine the different patterns and long-term trends behind persistent unemployment across Western Europe in light of recent developments in labor market theory. Structural unemployment, or persistently high levels of unemployment that do not follow the ups and downs of a typical business cycle, varies significantly across industrialized countries. In this CESifo volume, leading labor economists analyze the widely diverging patterns of long-term unemployment across Western Europe. Drawing on recent developments in labor market theory and macroeconomics to explain the emergence and persistence of unemployment, the studies look for fundamental explanations and common patterns that might lead to policy solutions. The two opening chapters offer overviews of the problem: European labor market expert Stephen Nickell highlights the unemployment situation in the "Big Four" continental European states of France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, and American economist Edmund S. Phelps focuses on new theoretical approaches that examine institutional factors influencing unemployment in a given country. Following these introductory essays, prominent economists consider the experiences of their home countries, in chapters on Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Finland, Ireland, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. By taking advantage of the richness of research conducted at a national level and making the work accessible to an international audience, this volume contributes to a new understanding of structural unemployment and how it can be overcome through labor market reforms and other economic policy measures. Contributors Torben Andersen, Samuel Bentolila, Norbert Berthold, Giuseppe Bertola, Rainer Fehn, Pietro Garibaldi, Bertil Holmlund, Juan F. Jimeno, Erkki Koskela, Stephen J. Nickell, Jan C. van Ours, Edmund S. Phelps, Jean Pisany-Ferry, Christopher Pissarides, Roope Uusitalo, Brendan Walsh, Martin Werding

Readable, practical, and interesting, SURVEY OF ECONOMICS, 9E gives you the tools you need to understand the impact of economics in your own world. This popular book presents the basics of economics in the context of real-world situations to show you how economic issues play out at national and international levels. This thoroughly updated, new edition addresses intriguing topics in today's economics, such as the federal deficit and national debt, income levels and fair pay for females, social networking sites, and gasoline prices. Interactive learning features and self-study tools guide you through the learning process and make studying easier. SURVEY OF ECONOMICS, 9E provides a solid understanding of basic economic principles that equips you to make more informed decisions as both a professional and a consumer. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

There has never been a Underemployment Guide like this. It contains 69 answers, much more than you can imagine; comprehensive answers and extensive details and references, with insights that have never before been offered in print. Get the information you need--fast! This all-embracing guide offers a thorough view of key knowledge and detailed insight. This Guide

introduces what you want to know about Underemployment. A quick look inside of some of the subjects covered: Edward G. Robinson - Personal life, Underemployment equilibrium - Data, Millennial Generation - Economy, Underemployment equilibrium - Overqualification, Precarity (Euromayday), Structural unemployment - Possible causes, Underemployment - Underuse of employed workers, David Gordon (economist) - Labor economics, Kerala, India - Economy, Work-at-home scheme - Victims, American Communist Party - Living standards, Under-employed - Underutilization of skills, Higher education in Portugal - Employability, Homelessness - Causes, David Gordon (economist) - Works, Generation - Other generations, Effective demand - History, Pharmacist - Australia, Social class in Haiti - Urban lower class, Work-life balance - Perceptions of work-life balance and gender differences, Freeter, Dysfunctional family - Perceptions, Job guarantee - Overview, The New Deal - Economic growth and unemployment (1933-1941), Neo-Keynesian economics - New Keynesian economics, United States - Income, poverty, and wealth, Frictional unemployment - Examples, Efficiency wages - Shirking, David Blanchflower - Publications, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge - Economic, Double burden - South America, Paradigm shift - Social sciences, Economic equilibrium - Interpretations, College Station, Texas - Economy, Higher education bubble - Controversy, and much more...

Arranged in four sections, provides review exercises and past examination questions for topics in microeconomics, macroeconomics, interantional economics, and development economics.

Drawing on a range of contemporary evidence, Stephen Constantine studies the nature and causes of unemployment in Britain during the 1920s and 1930s, and analyzes the failure of successive inter-war governments to make a constructive response. The book provides a panoramic approach to social exclusion, with emphasis on structural causes (education, health, accidents) and on short term causes connected with the crisis which started in 2008. The picture emerging, based on econometric analysis, is that the crisis has widened the risk of social exclusion, from the structural groups, like disabled people and formerly convicted people, to other groups, like the young, unemployed, low skilled workers and immigrants, in terms of income, poverty, health, unemployment, transition between occupational statuses, participation, leading to a widening of socio-economic duality. It has also been stressed the relevance of definitions of socio-economic outcomes for the evaluation of the crisis, and their consequences to define interventions to fight socio-economic effects of the economic downturn. The adequacy of welfare policies to cope with social exclusion, especially during a crisis, has been called into question.

One popular image of the interwar years portrays the period as a time of depression, deprivation and decay. However, much recent work has tended to take, on balance, a more optimistic view of social conditions. In this pamphlet Dr Constantine examines the basis for such conclusions by reviewing the changing employment prospects for manual and non-manual workers, levels of family expenditure on food, consumer goods and leisure activities, the extent and causes of poverty, the quality of interwar housing and the records of the nation's health. The effects on living standards of demographic change, economic growth, wage levels and government policies are considered. The period is seen as a time of transition, witnessing significant shifts away from older patterns of employment and social conditions towards those characteristic of an affluent mass consumer society. However, there were casualties from this process of accelerated change, and class and regional inequalities remained.

Spain has the most serious and persistent unemployment problem in Europe, with an unemployment rate that reached 24.6 percent in early 1994. This paper explores the characteristics of this unemployment problem, its causes, and provides a brief discussion of recent labor market reform measures and their likely impact. A demographic shift in recent years has produced a large rise in female labor force participation and a decrease in agricultural jobs to which the economy has been unable to adjust. The effects of generous unemployment benefits and the large underground economy may explain 6–12 percentage points of the resulting unemployment, but the remainder must be explained by failures and rigidities in the labor market. The paper presents econometric evidence that unemployment displays hysteresis, and that wages are not responsive to changes in the unemployment rate. This evidence supports the claim that insider-outsider factors and rigidities in the legal structure of the labor market are responsible for much of the high unemployment rate. Recent reforms have improved the functioning of the labor market, but they are unlikely to be sufficient to reduce unemployment to single digit rates without further action.

China has experienced rapid economic growth since the economic reform in the late 1970s. Whether economic growth can always bring about corresponding employment growth or decreasing in unemployment becomes an important issue on analyzing the recent problem of increasing in the unemployment rate in China. This book has examined the issue of unemployment and the emergence of the modern labour market in the process of economic development of China. The Lewis Model and the Harris-Todaro Model as well as the Neo-Schumpeterian theories regarding technological progress and searching-matching approaches supply theoretical framework for analyzing the causes of unemployment in China. A typical dual economic structure determines a large scale of migration from rural to urban areas with the significant development of agricultural economy and industrialization. In the process of transformation from centrally planned economy to market economy, a large number of redundant workers were released from the state owned enterprises. Due to the peak of labour force population, young labour entrants additionally enhanced the pressure of employment. In essence, The Chinese economic development has been in an unprecedented period of large scale structural adjustment. Technological progress is regarded as the motivation of economic growth and structural adjustment. A so-called "creative destruction effect" enhanced mismatching between labour supply and labour demand, which induced increasing in unemployment in the modern labour market. Therefore, economic growth does not necessarily bring about employment growth, but even increases the level of unemployment in a certain period. In a medium- and long term, the issue of unemployment in China is mainly caused by structural factors.

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While the unemployment rate in the Baltics has fallen sharply from its crisis-peaks, it remains close to double digits. This paper estimates the structural component of the jobless rate in the three Baltic countries and analyzes its causes. Our main findings are that the current still elevated levels of unemployment mostly reflect structural factors. We then turn to why structural unemployment is so high. This paper points to skill mismatches, high tax wedges, and unemployment and inactivity traps as potential causes.

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