

## 4.6 Employment and unemployment

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 16 marks

**KEY WORDS** labour force • cyclical • types • frictional  
• structural

### Objective

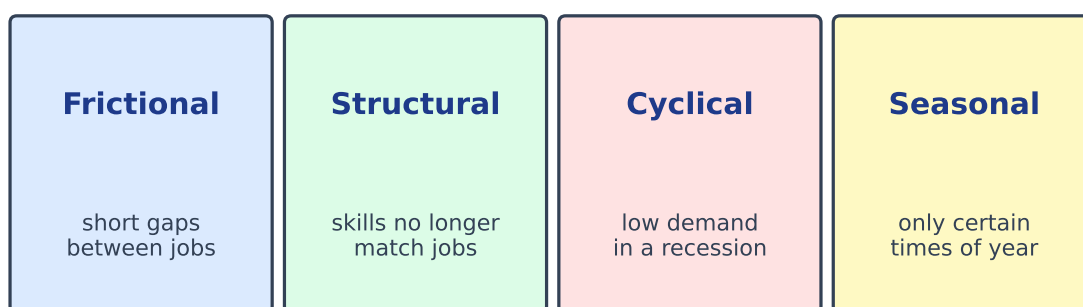
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **employment and unemployment**  
– how unemployment is **measured**, the **types** (frictional, structural, cyclical), and the effects.

**You must be able to:**

- explain how unemployment is measured (claimant count, labour force survey)
- distinguish frictional, structural and cyclical unemployment
- analyse the effects of unemployment

### 1 Key knowledge and worked examples

#### ■ Types of unemployment

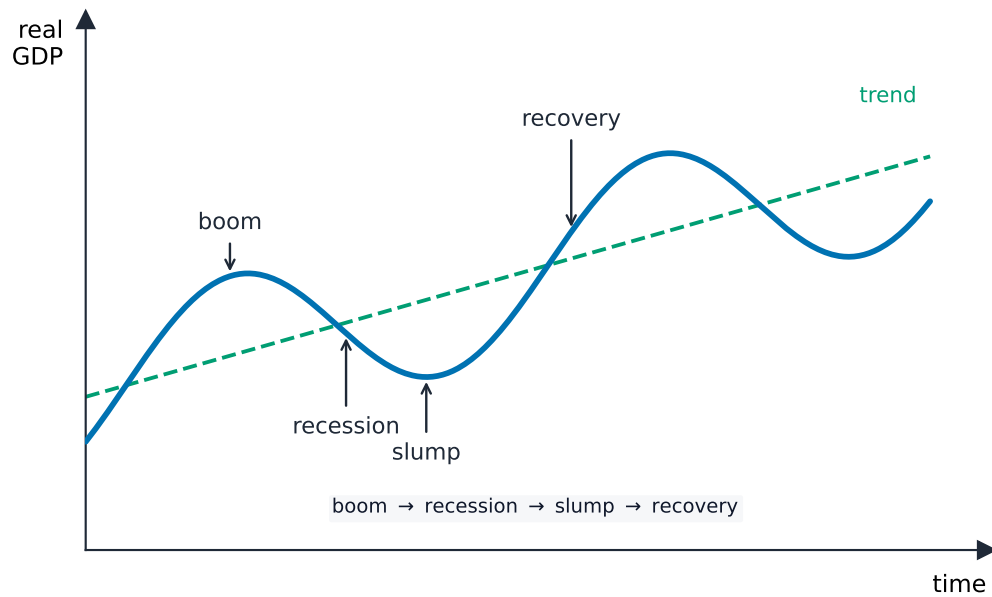


Exam: name the type + cause — match policy to cause; results depend on vacancies and spare capacity

*Unemployment = people who can and want to work but cannot find a job*

- **Measuring: claimant count** (benefit claimants) and the **labour force survey** (a survey).
- **Frictional** : short-term, between jobs. **Structural** : skills no longer wanted (mines close).
- **Cyclical** : low demand in a recession.

- **Effects:** lost income and skills, lost output, more benefit spending, social harm.



*Cyclical unemployment rises in the recession and slump phases of the business cycle*

**Answer shapes:** K + App + An + Ev (a justified judgement, for discuss questions).

## 2 Practice

**2.1** Define the term *unemployment*. [2]

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**2.2** Identify two types of unemployment. [2]

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**2.3** State one way unemployment is measured. [1]

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### 3 Exam-style questions

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3.1 Unemployment caused by a recession (low total demand) is: [1]

- ☐ A frictional unemployment  
B structural unemployment  
C cyclical unemployment  
D seasonal unemployment

3.2 Explain the difference between **frictional** and **structural** unemployment. [4]

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3.3 Analyse the effects of high unemployment on a country. [6]

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