

4.6 Employment and unemployment

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 16 marks

KEY WORDS labour force 劳动力 • cyclical 周期性 • types 类型 • frictional 摩擦性
• structural 结构性

Objective

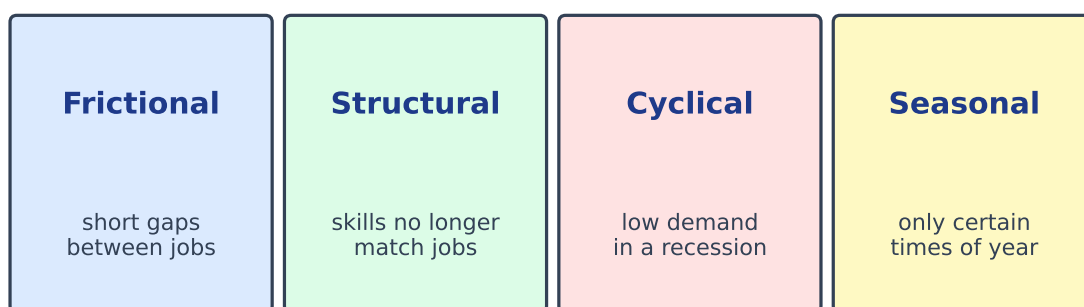
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **employment and unemployment** 就业与失业 — how unemployment is **measured** 衡量, the **types** 类型 (frictional, structural, cyclical), and the effects.

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 Worked examples

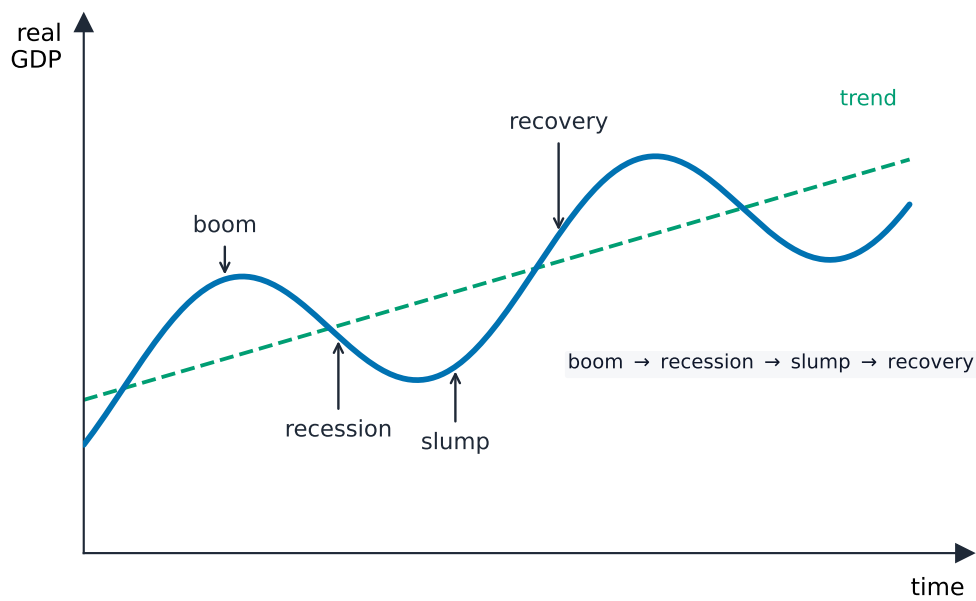
■ Types of unemployment



Exam: name the type + cause — cyclical needs demand stimulus; structural needs retraining

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

- **Measuring: claimant count** 失业救济申领人数 (benefit claimants) and the **labour force survey** 劳动力调查 (a survey).
- **Frictional** 摩擦性: short-term, between jobs. **Structural** 结构性: skills no longer wanted (mines close).
- **Cyclical** 周期性: 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]

2.2 Identify two types of unemployment.

[2]

2.3 State one way unemployment is measured.

[1]

3 Exam-style questions

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

A	B
C	D

A frictional unemployment

B structural unemployment

C cyclical unemployment

D seasonal unemployment

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

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