

Employment and Unemployment. Inflation

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Employment - the activity of citizens related to the satisfaction of their personal and social needs, not contrary to law and bringing them income, labor income.

Labor market



**LABOR
MARKET**

**One of the most important markets of factors
of production**

PEOPLE WITH THEIR ABILITIES



FREE



WHAT IS BOUGHT AND SOLD?



Human

+



**rendered
they provide**



**Right to
using
abilities
definite
time**

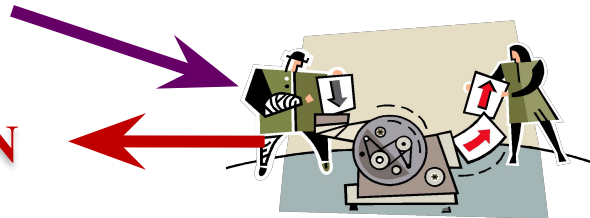
Labor market



**MARKETS
FACTORS
PRODUCTION**

**Secondary, derivative
(depends on the supply and demand for the
goods)**

REDUCTION



**IT DEPENDS ON THE
PERFORMANCE FACTOR**



**LABOR
MARKET**

**View of the market, characterizes the system of
social and labor relations, allowing businesses
to meet the need for labor in exchange for R / P
and other benefits**

Labor market



Estimating the cost of services by type and complexity:

- wage,**
- working conditions,**
- Ability to education,**
- Is a professional growth,**
- guarantee employment**

Labor market



LABOR MARKET

Levers in the labor market:

-supply and demand

-The price of labor (wages)



WAGES

Form of remuneration of employees
for their work

→ **FORMS**

**It depends on the rate (the planned economy - the state,
market - contract)**

Labor market



DEMAND

The inverse of the s / n , but: qualification



OFFER

s / n , the prestige of the labor, the family, the complexity, the need for free-time, shift work, discrimination, the role of the trade union



BALANCE

An employee willing to work for a bet, offers employers

Labor market

THE FEATURE OF THE LABOR MARKET

Limit price fall -
minimum wage
(determined by the cost of living)



The level of income required to meet basic needs



foods



clothes



housing



spiritual
value

Causes and types of unemployment



LABOR DAY

The most important function:
-distribution and reallocation of labor by
industry

THE PROBLEM OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment:
Activities of citizens related to the satisfaction of
personal and social needs

OVEREMPLOYMENT:

Socialism:
"Who does not work shall not eat"

Causes and types of unemployment



MARKET

VOLUNTARY EMPLOYMENT

Economic freedom,
freedom of labor

DETERMINED BY ECONOMIC LAWS



UNEMPLOYMENT

Socio-economic phenomenon, reflected in the fact that part of the economically active population, willing to work, can not find work

Causes and types of unemployment



Unemployment

It depends on the state of the economy.

BUT

:



Market economy

-FIND average - natural rate of
unemployment

EFFECTS:

-poterya qualification, social status,
decline in living standards

Causes and types of unemployment



Types of unemployment

1. FRICTION

- changing of the living place,
 - nedovolstvo salary
 - razocharovanie in the profession,
- FEATURE - short.**

2. THE STRUCTURAL

- changing market conditions by industry and region,
- Especially - the disappearance and appearance of professions.**

Causes and types of unemployment

3. CYCLICAL

-voznikaet during the recession,
-ischezaet or reduced during the rise
FEATURE - is tied to the duration of
the phases of the economic cycle

STRUCTURAL + FRICTION



NATURAL LEVEL

(the level of employment is considered to be
complete, natural)

The state policy in the field of employment



STATE



REGULATION



**LABOR
MARKET**

STATE EMPLOYMENT POLICY

**The effectiveness of the activities
in different directions:**

- Social-economic,**
- molodezhnaya,**
- Social,**
- obrazovatel'naya.**

The state policy in the field of employment



STATE

**THE ACTIVE
EMPLOYMENT
POLICY**

**PASSIVE
EMPLOYMENT
POLICY**

Forms of control:

-economic, administrative,
legislative, organizational,

Measures that reduce the

unemployment rate from the natural
rate

-preparation and retraining,

-public Works,

-Support of entrepreneurial activity

Measures aimed at mitigating

unemployment

-materialnaya support for the

unemployed,

-selection work through state. bodies