

3. ECONOMIC CYCLE UNEMPLOYMENT



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Výuka jazyků
prostřednictvím ICT

CZ.1.07/1.1.10/03.0026

ECONOMIC CYCLE

- is the combination of decreases and increases in economic activity
- Periods of economic prosperity are called **expansion**
- Periods of economic decline are called **recession**

ECONOMIC CYCLE PHASES

- usually lasts 2–10 years and can be divided into four phases:
 - Peak / boom
 - Recession / slowdown
 - Trough / slump
 - Recovery / expansion
- Each phase is characterised by changing employment, industrial productivity and interest rates

PEAK / BOOM

is the upper turning point of the cycle

- unemployment is at its lowest level
- economy operates at its maximum (most capital and labour resources are engaged in production)
- inflation starts to grow
- wages rise

RECESSION

- output falls
- business activities slow down
- unemployment grows
- corporate profits turn down
- interest rates fall



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TROUGH / SLUMP

is the lowest turning point of the cycle

- usually not long
- low production
- low interest rates
- high unemployment

EXPANSION

- production and employment grow
- inflation rises
- corporate profits are positive
- interest rates are quite low



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UNEMPLOYMENT

- is the number of unemployed people compared to the total labour force usually expressed as the unemployment rate (as a percentage)
 - Impact of unemployment:
 - Economic
 - much output is lost
 - incomes decrease
 - Social
 - low self-esteem of unemployed
 - deterioration of physical and psychological health

KINDS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- Frictional
 - results from the permanent movement of people between regions and jobs
- Structural
 - results from the imbalance between the supply and demand of labour force
- Cyclical
 - depends on the stage of the economic cycle