Windows 2012 Testing

March 2019 | Report 101

Knowing your Unemployment Rates Facts (1)

Thus, testing test the unemployment rate is whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. [i]Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. [ii]Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment.

Windows 2012: Derivation of steady-state condition for the unemployment rate:

Because the labor force in denoted by, equals the sum of the number of employed number of unemployed, the change in the number of unemployed persons can be written as the change in the labor force minus the change in the number of employed persons.

Normalizing both sides of this expression by the labor force and using the fact that the unemployment rate the ratio of the number of unemployed persons and the size of the labor force, we can write.

Hence, for the change in the unemployment rate to be zero that is for unemployment to be in steady state, it must be the case thus the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment.

Table 1 Windows 2012 Testing

Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. [iii]Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. [iv]Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment.

Unemployment Terminology

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Statistical Tables

Table 10. Wage and salary workers paid hourly rates with earnings at or below the prevailing federal minimum wage, by selected demographic characteristics, 2014 annual averages [Numbers in thousands]

| Characteristic | Total | Workers paid hourly rates | | Total at or below prevailing federal minimum wage | |
		Below prevailing federal minimum wage	At prevailing federal minimum wage	Number	Percentage of workers paid hourly rates
Age					
Total, 16 years and older	77,207	1,737	1,255	2,992	3.9
16 to 24 years	15,324	738	705	1,443	9.4
16 to 19 years	4,178	277	362	639	15.3
20 to 24 years	11,146	461	343	804	7.2
25 years and older	61,883	999	550	1,549	2.5
25 to 34 years	17,955	463	207	669	3.7
35 to 44 years	14,507	203	128	331	2.3
45 to 54 years	15,053	163	102	265	1.8
55 to 64 years	11,031	132	74	206	1.9
65 years and older	3,338	38	40	78	2.3
Women, 16 years and older	38,802	1,139	739	1,878	4.8
16 to 24 years	7,623	464	406	870	11.4
16 to 19 years	2,172	167	210	378	17.4
20 to 24 years	5,451	297	196	493	9.0
25 years and older	31,179	674	333	1,008	3.2
25 to 34 years	8,431	306	124	430	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Wage and salary workers paid hourly rates with earnings at or below the prevailing federal minimum wage, by selected demographic characteristics, 2014 annual averages [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total	Workers paid hourly rates			
		Below prevailing federal minimum wage	At prevailing federal minimum wage	Total at or below prevailing federal minimum wage	
				Number	Percentage of workers paid hourly rates
35 to 44 years	7,147	131	75	206	2.9
45 to 54 years	7,884	114	61	175	2.2
55 to 64 years	5,908	93	52	145	2.5
65 years and older	1,809	30	23	52	2.9
Men, 16 years and older	38,405	598	516	1,114	2.9
16 to 24 years	7,701	273	299	573	7.4
16 to 19 years	2,006	110	151	261	13.0
20 to 24 years	5,695	164	148	312	5.5
25 years and older	30,704	325	217	542	1.8
25 to 34 years	9,523	156	83	239	2.5
35 to 44 years	7,361	71	53	125	1.7
45 to 54 years	7,168	50	41	91	1.3
55 to 64 years	5,123	39	22	61	1.2
65 years and older	1,529	9	17	26	1.7
Race and Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity					
White	60,245	1,393	891	2,283	3.8
Women	29,825	913	514	1,427	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Wage and salary workers paid hourly rates with earnings at or below the prevailing federal minimum wage, by selected demographic characteristics, 2014 annual averages [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total	Workers paid hourly rates			
		Below prevailing federal minimum wage	At prevailing federal minimum wage	Total at or below prevailing federal minimum wage	
				Number	Percentage of workers paid hourly rates
Men	30,420	480	377	857	2.8
Black or African American	10,669	203	257	460	4.3
Women	5,824	126	166	293	5.0
Men	4,845	77	91	167	3.5
Asian	3,498	68	41	109	3.1
Women	1,828	45	24	69	3.8
Men	1,670	23	17	40	2.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	15,301	270	249	519	3.4
Women	6,645	152	145	297	4.5
Men	8,656	119	104	222	2.6
Full- and Part-time Status(1)					
Full-time workers	56,607	658	373	1,031	1.8
Women	25,273	398	195	593	2.3
Men	31,333	260	178	438	1.4
Part-time workers	20,482	1,074	880	1,955	9.5
Women	13,479	740	543	1,283	9.5
Men	7,003	334	338	672	9.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes

(1) The distinction between full- and part-time workers is based on hours usually worked. These data do not sum to totals because full- or part-time status on the principal job is not identifiable for a small number of multiple jobholders.

Note: See the technical notes section for information about the federal minimum wage level and estimating the number of minimum wage workers. Estimates for the race groups shown (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all race groups. People of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race; estimates for the race groups include Hispanics.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Technical Notes

Derivation of steady-state condition for the unemployment rate:

Because the labor force in month t, denoted by LF_t, equals the sum of the number of employed, ☐, and the number of unemployed, ☐, the change in the number of unemployed persons can be written as the change in the labor force minus the change in the number of employed persons. That is

$$\boxed{}\,. \tag{1}$$

Normalizing both sides of this expression by the labor force and using the fact that the unemployment rate, ☐, is the ratio of the number of unemployed persons and the size of the labor force, we can write

$$\boxed{}\,. \tag{2}$$

Hence, for the change in the unemployment rate to be zero, that is for unemployment to be in steady state, it must be the case that ☐. Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment.