Europe and the US: Regional Labor Markets and Internal Migration

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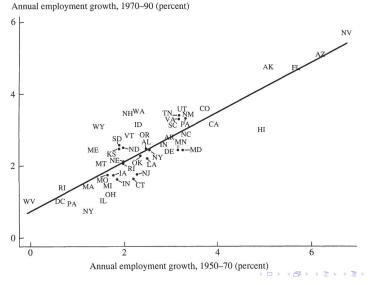
Summer Term, 2010

Schedule Change

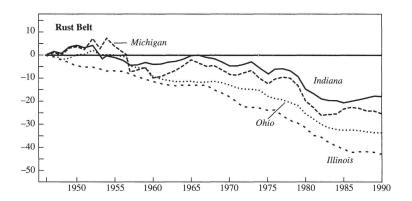
- ▶ June 29: Labor Supply
- July 6: Monetary and Fiscal Policy

Persistence of Employment Growth Rates across U.S. States, 1950-90 (Blanchard and Katz, 1992)

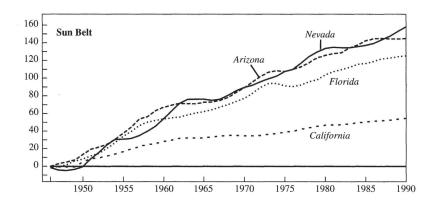
Figure 1. Persistence of Employment Growth Rates across U.S. States, 1950-90



Cumulative Employment Growth, U.S. States Relative to the National Average, 1947-90 (Blanchard and Katz, 1992)

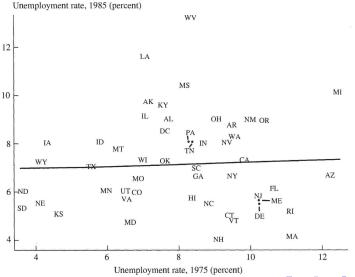


Cumulative Employment Growth, U.S. States Relative to the National Average, 1947-90 (Blanchard and Katz, 1992)



Persistence of Unemployment Rates across U.S. States, 1975-85 (Blanchard and Katz, 1992)

Figure 3. Persistence of Unemployment Rates across U.S. States, 1975–85



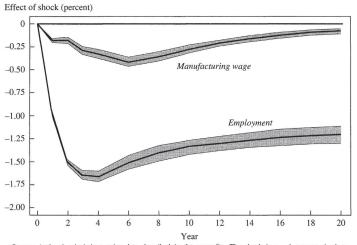
Univariate Models of Relative Employment, Unemployment, and Wages (Blanchard and Katz, 1992)

Table 1. Univariate Models of Relative Employment, Unemployment, and Wages

Result	Log employment change	Unemployment rate	Log wage
Regression results			
Coefficient on			
lagged dependent variable			
One lag	0.492	0.899	1.072
	(0.023)	(0.032)	(0.023)
Two lags	-0.099	-0.159	-0.129
	(0.025)	(0.033)	(0.034)
Three lags	0.010		0.057
	(0.024)		(0.034
Four lags	-0.054		-0.074
	(0.022)		(0.024)
Standard error	0.017	0.083	0.016
Implied impulse responses			
Year 1	1.00	1.00	1.00
Year 2	1.49	0.90	1.07
Year 3	1.63	0.65	1.02
Year 4	1.67	0.44	1.01
Year 5	1.62	0.29	0.94
Year 10	1.52	0.04	0.57
Year 20	1.53	0.01	0.19

Response of Employment and Manufacturing Wages to an Employment Shock (Blanchard and Katz, 1992)

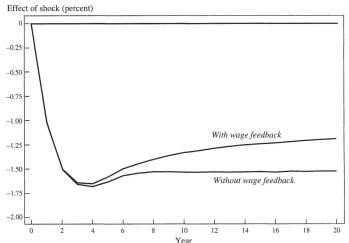
Figure 11. Response of Employment and Manufacturing Wages to an Employment Shock



Source: Authors' calculations using data described in the appendix. The shock is a -1 percent shock to employment. Bands of one standard error are shown around each line.

Response of Employment to an Employment Shock, with and without Wage Feedback (Blanchard and Katz, 1992)

Figure 14. Response of Employment to an Employment Shock, with and without Wage Feedback



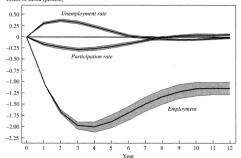
Vector Auto-Regression (Blanchard and Katz, 1992)

$$\begin{split} \Delta e_{it} &= \alpha_{i10} + \alpha_{i11} (L) \, \Delta e_{i,t-1} + \alpha_{i12} (L) \, le_{i,t-1} + \alpha_{i13} (L) \, lp_{i,t-1} + \epsilon_{iet}, \\ le_{it} &= \alpha_{i20} + \alpha_{i21} (L) \, \Delta e_{it} + \alpha_{i22} (L) \, le_{i,t-1} + \alpha_{i23} (L) \, lp_{i,t-1} + \epsilon_{int}, \\ lp_{it} &= \alpha_{i30} + \alpha_{i31} (L) \, \Delta e_{it} + \alpha_{i32} (L) \, le_{i,t-1} + \alpha_{i33} (L) \, lp_{i,t-1} + \epsilon_{iot}. \end{split}$$

Vector Auto-Regression Results (Blanchard and Katz, 1992)

Figure 7. Response of Employment, Unemployment, and Labor Force Participation to an Employment Shock





Source: Authors' calculations based on the system of equations described in the text, using data described in the appendix. All 51 states are used in the estimation. The shock is a -1 percent shock to employment. Bands of one standard error are shown around each line.

Persistence of Employment Growth Rates across Europe (Decressin and Fatas, 1995)

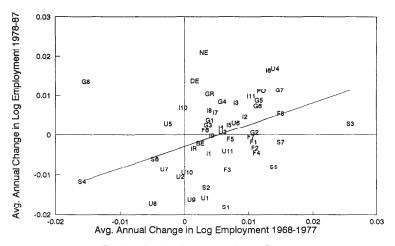


Fig. 2. Regional employment growth rates: Europe.

Persistence of Unemployment Rates across Europe (Decressin and Fatas, 1995)

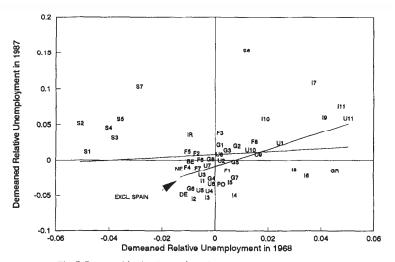


Fig. 7. Demeaned (national means) relative unemployment Rates: Europe.

Response of Relative Unemployment Rates (Decressin and Fatas, 1995)

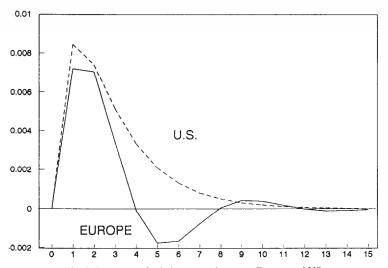


Fig. 8. Response of relative unemployment: Europe and US.

Response of Absolute Unemployment Rates (Decressin and Fatas, 1995)

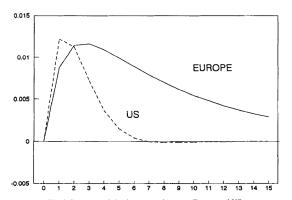


Fig. 9. Response of absolute unemployment: Europe and US.

Source: Decressin and Fatás (1995)

VAR Results (Decressin and Fatas, 1995)

