

Coyote Economist

News from the Department of Economics, CSUSB

Volume 18, Issue 3

Spring 2012

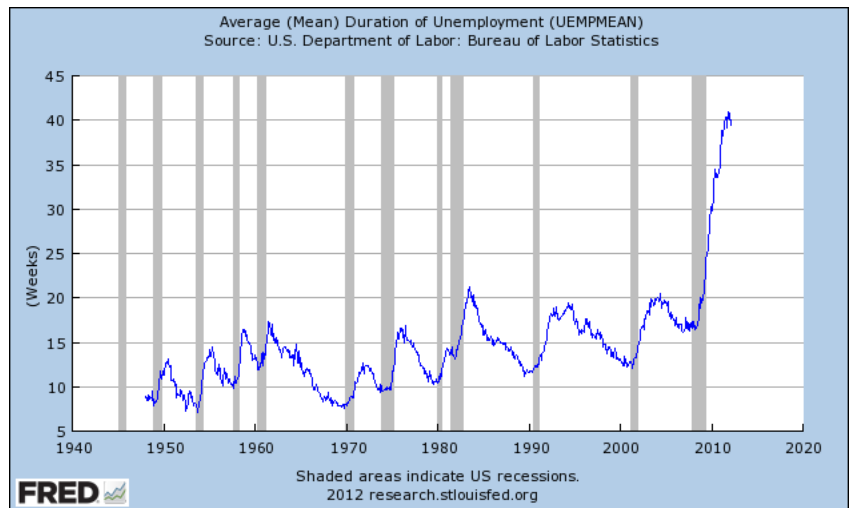
Unemployment Across Ethnicity and Education

The Great Recession of 2008-2009 is over. But its effects are lingering on as this recession has ushered in a stagnation that continues to dog our economy.

The Great Recession pushed the Civilian Unemployment Rate from 5% in December of 2007 to 10% in October of 2009. The unemployment rate has fallen since the official end of the recession, but it has only fallen to 8%: a level that normally would be considered unacceptable.

What's more, since the end of the Great Recession, the Average (mean) Duration of Unemployment—how long people report they have been unemployed—has shot up to levels higher than at any point in the post-World War II era. In December of 2007, the average duration of unemployment was 16.6 weeks, but by June of 2009 it had increased to 23.9 weeks. Since May of 2011 it has been hovering around 40 weeks.

The graph to the right illustrates the unprecedented levels of duration of unemployment seen in the current stagnant economy. The current stagnation is causing much human suffering. This suffering and pain, however, is not equally distributed.



African Americans have experienced higher rates of unemployment than have Hispanics, and the latter two groups have experienced higher rates of unemployment

continued on page 2

Seniors' Reception

Economics majors graduating this academic year are requested to attend our annual Seniors' Reception being held on Friday, June 1, 2012 at CSUSB in SB-302B from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m.. At this event we will be honoring all of our graduating seniors as well as the new inductees to the Economics Honor Society Omicron Delta Epsilon, and the students that won an Economics Scholarship for the 2012-2013 academic year. We encourage you to bring your family and friends. We also encourage you to attend the *End of the Academic Year Party* to be held after this event.

Inside this Issue:

- We're on Facebook.....2
- Cool Interactive Graph.....3
- End-of-Year Party!3
- Then and Now4
- Tentative Winter Schedule.....4

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Continued from page 1
than Whites or Asians.

This pattern has been a feature of the U.S. economy since data on unemployment by ethnicity has been collected (since the early 1970s). The graph to the right provides a visual image of this pattern of different unemployment rates experienced by different racial/ethnic groups.

As can be seen, the unemployment rate experienced by Black Americans is always higher than that experienced by Hispanics or Whites.

One potential important cause for the *recent* disproportionately high level of unemployment rates of Blacks should be noted: a many-year long period of cutbacks in local, state, and federal jobs. According to a recent study, “The public sector plays a unique role in the labor market outcomes for the Black community. The public sector is the largest employer of Black workers; there is a greater likelihood that a Black worker will be employed in the public sector compared to a non-Black worker” (*Black Workers and the Public Sector*, U.C. Berkeley Labor

... Policies leading to the cutting of the number of jobs in the government sector do not have race-neutral effects ...

Center Research Brief, April 4, 2011). Policies leading to the cutting of the number of jobs in the government sector do not have race-neutral effects, but disproportionately affect Black workers.

The distribution of pain also depends on the level of education. In general, the lower the level of formal education the higher the level of unemployment.

Thus, for those in the labor force who are 25 years or older, the unemployment rate for those with just a high school diploma was

8.8% in March of 2012, whereas the unemployment rate for those with *some* college education was 7.7%. And, of great relevance for those now attending CSUSB, the unemployment rate for those with a Bachelor’s Degree (or higher) was only 4.1%.

The graph to the lower left provides a visual picture of the difference in unemployment experiences by people with different levels of education. As can be seen, those with more education have fared better than those who have had less education, and this difference has increased since the onset of the Great Recession.

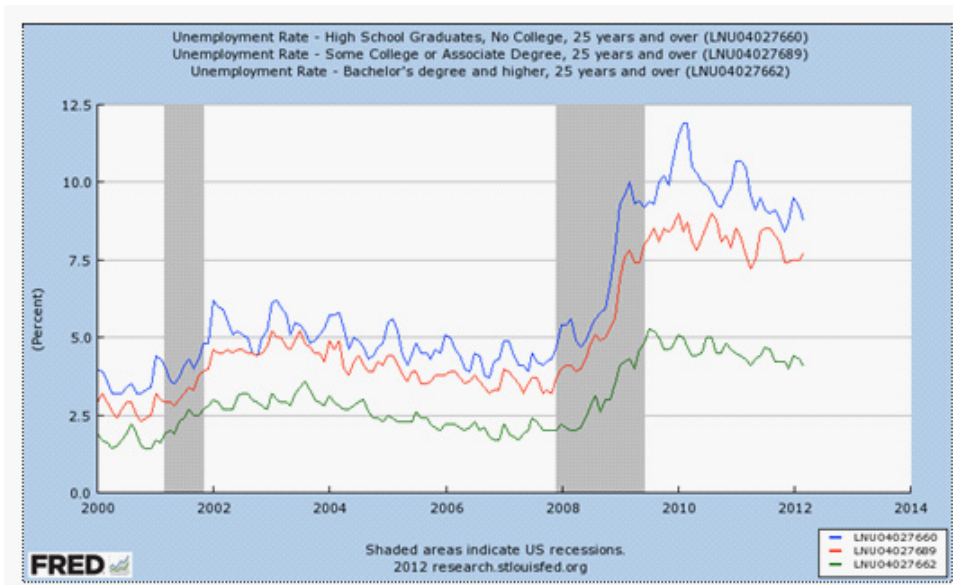
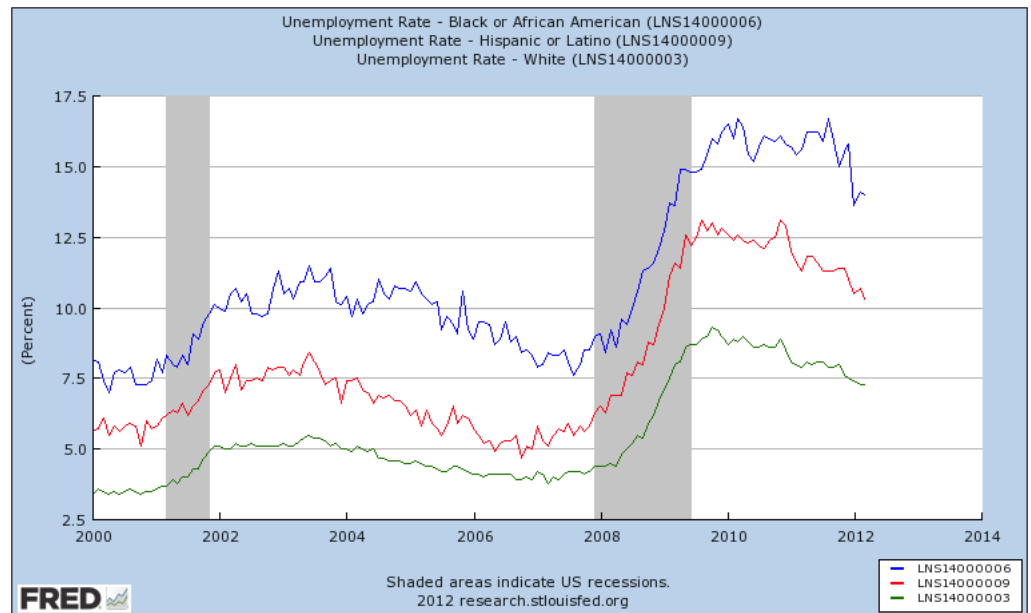
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We’re on Facebook !!

Don’t forget to check us out on Facebook and tell us that you like us!

You can find the Economics Department at The CSUSB Department of Economics Facebook page.

Joining us on Facebook is an important way of keeping up with Departmental news and Department events as well as getting information on political economy. Look for us on Facebook...we’re easy to find!



Cool Interactive Graph on Income Inequality at EPI

The Economic Policy Institute (EPI) has published *The State of Working America* since 1998, providing information on family incomes, wages, jobs, unemployment, wealth, poverty, and much more.

Recently, EPI has added a nifty interactive graph to its website that allows the user to see how the growth in average income was shared between the richest 10% and the remaining 90% within the United States.

The interactive graph comes with sliders that allow the user to adjust the time period being considered between any two years during the period 1917-2008. For example, when the sliders are set at 1990 and 2008 the graph shows that average income grew by \$8,131 (in 2008 dollars) with 95% of that growth going to the upper 10% and a mere 5% of that growth going to the remaining 90%.

That is, between the time many of you were born (circa 1990) and 2008 the income growth that has occurred within the United States has gone almost exclusively to those at the top of the economic system.

The output of this particular interactive graph appears below.

The interactive graph also can be set between 1947 and 1973, years that might represent the start and end of the so-called “Golden Age” of U.S. capitalism. It reveals that income growth over this period was \$22,305 and that the majority of this income growth (68%) went to the bottom 90%.

How times have changed.

You can find this interactive graph at:

<http://stateofworkingamerica.org/who-gains/>

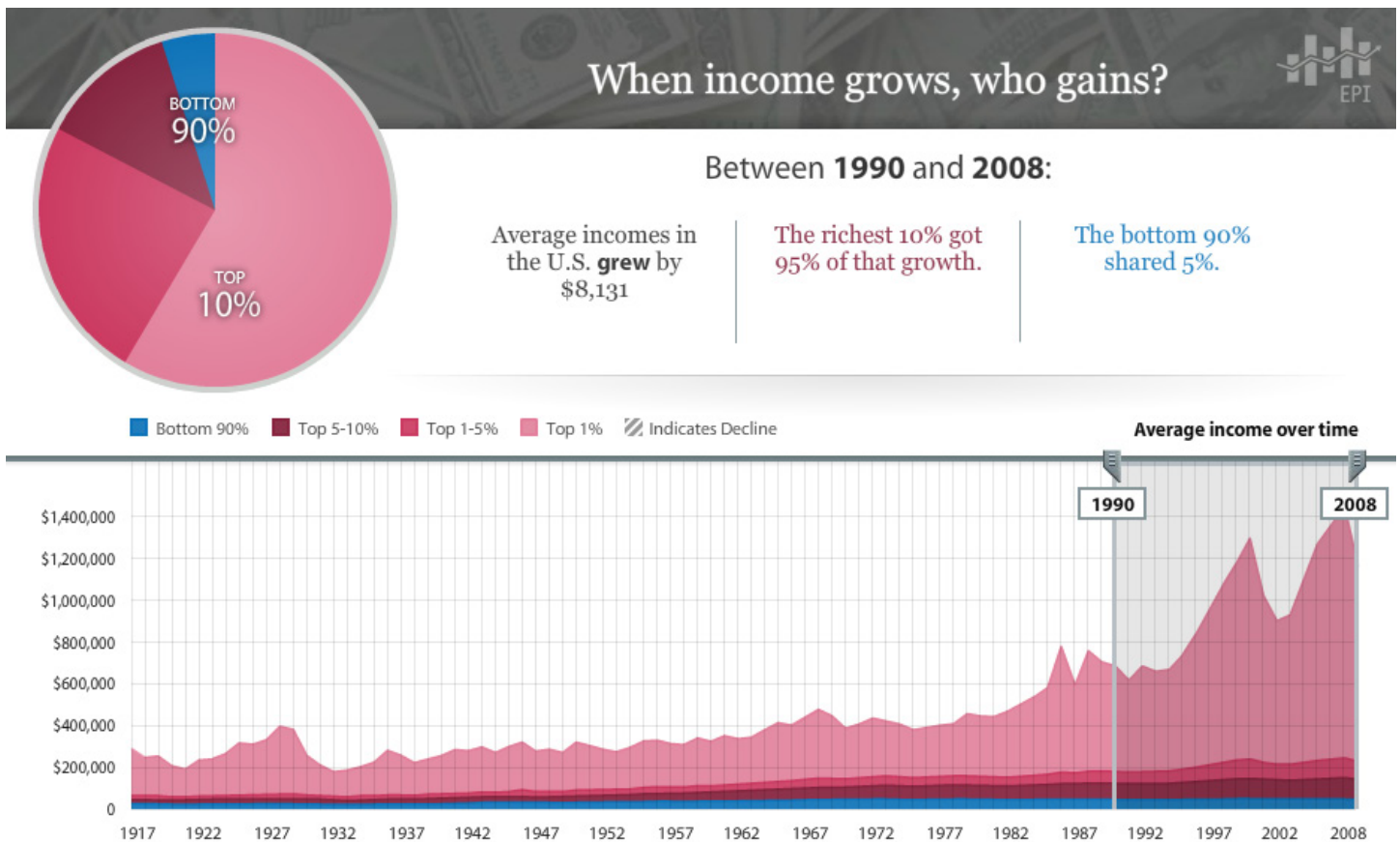


End-of-the-Year Party

All economics students are invited to attend our annual End-of-the-Year Party being held on Friday, June 1, 2012 at Jersey’s Pizza. The party starts at 6 p.m..

Celebrate with us over pizza and beverage and get to know your fellow students and faculty. You’re welcome to bring family and friends.

Jersey’s Pizza is located in the Stater Bros Shopping Center at 985 Kendall Drive, San Bernardino, CA 92407.



1965-1966 CSUSB Catalog

100. Elements of Economics I

An introduction to modern economic society with emphasis on the changing social values and institutions of the American economy, the monetary system, and the theory of income determination.

102. Elements of Economics II

The completion of the introduction to economics with emphasis on the theory of market organization, contemporary public policy issues, economic growth and development, and international trade.

Current CSUSB Catalog

200. Principles of Microeconomics

Introduction to the economic principles which govern production, exchange, the pricing of goods, services and resources and the distribution of incomes in competitive and noncompetitive markets. (4 units)

202. Principles of Macroeconomics

Introduction to the theory of national income determination with particular emphasis on employment and unemployment, price levels, monetary and fiscal policies, international economic issues and theories of economic growth. (4 units)

TENTATIVE Winter 2013 Classes

#	TITLE	HOURS		DAYS	INSTRUCTOR
200	PRINCIPLES MICROECON	0920-1030	AM	MWF	PEREZ-MARES
200	PRINCIPLES MICROECON	0120-0230	PM	MWF	PEREZ-MARES
200	PRINCIPLES MICROECON	0600-0750	PM	MW	ASHEGHIAN
200	PRINCIPLES MICROECON	1200-0150	PM	TR	KONYAR
200	PRINCIPLES MICROECON	0400-0550	PM	TR	KONYAR
202	PRINCIPLES MACROECON	0920-1030	AM	MWF	STAFF
202	PRINCIPLES MACROECON	1040-1150	AM	MWF	PEREZ-MARES
202	PRINCIPLES MACROECON	0600-0750	PM	MW	STAFF
202	PRINCIPLES MACROECON	1000-1150	AM	TR	STAFF
202	PRINCIPLES MACROECON	0400-0550	PM	TR	PIERCE
300	INTERMEDIATE MACROECON	0600-0750	PM	TR	PIERCE
311	ECON K-8	0400-0550	PM	MW	CUSHING
311D	ECON K-8	TBA	TBA	TBA	CHARKINS
322	MANAGERIAL ECON	1000-1150	AM	TR	KONYAR
352	PE OF POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION	0400-0550	PM	TR	STAFF
360	ENVIRONMENTAL ECON	0800-0950	PM	TR	DULGEROFF
430	INTERNATIONAL ECON	0400-0550	PM	MW	ASHEGHIAN
443	ORIGINS OF PE	1040-1150	AM	MWF	NILSSON
475	PUBLIC FINANCE	0120-0230	PM	MWF	NILSSON
520	SOCIAL ECONOMICS	0600-0750	PM	MW	TORUNO