

# [Chapter 9 econ](https://assignbuster.com/chapter-9-econ/)

At the time of the founding country, most americans worked asfarmerswhy are u. s. firms moving manufacturing jobs overseaslabor cost less overseas ONCHAPTER 9 ECON SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowWhat groups are counted in employment statisticsall nonmilitary people who are employed or unemployedwhat is one reason many firms hire temporary workers to do a particular jobflexible work arrangementsHow many employers offset rising benefit costsby hiring contingent employees and by offshoring and outsourcingwhat is the largest sector of today's labor forceblue collar jobswhat is the basic economy principle that decides how high wages will beemployers will not pay more than the worker is worthwhat factors can affect wagesminimum wage laws, safety laws and labor unionshow does the pay level of women compare with the pay level of menmen get paid more than womenwhat is generally on go the major differences between union and nonunion workersunion workers earn more money for similar workwhat is the main reason some jobs pay higher wages than other jobsskill levels and educationwhat is one action an employer can take to lower wage levelscut labor costswhat is one action a worker can take to earn higher wagesbetter educationwhat is the purpose of the Equal Pay act of 1963anti-discrimination laws to prevent wage discriminationwhat is generally the difference between white and blue collar workers? blue, someone who performs manual labor and gets paid hourly
white, someone who works in a professional area and gets paid weeklywhich legislation enacted in 1947 may have been a reason for the decline in union membershipright-to-work actwhat is one of a labor union's primary goalsto improve working conditions, wages, and benefits for its members. what is considered a negatived impact of a strike on an employerbusiness losswhat has been the pattern of union membership in recent yearshave declinedwhat does the equal employment opportunity commission enforcemake employment opportunities are equal no matter your age, sex, or race. provide examples of company benefitspensions and health insurancewhy is the equilibrium wage of doctors high as opposed to secretariesbecause there are more doctors with extensive trainingwhy would a company be accused of having a glass ceilingif they prevented women and minorities from advancing to the top ranks of an organizationwhy were labor unions formedto change working conditionswhat is the main reason the strength of labor unions has declined in recent yearsthe decline of manufactoringWhat advantage do workers bargaining as part of a labor union hold over workers bargaining as individualsthey take advantage to increase members wages and otherwise change their working situationhow have right-to-work laws affected union membershipit bans mandatory union memberswhy did unions membership rise in the 1930slegislation was passed that were in favor of unionshow has the rise of white-collar jobs affected unionsdecreased unions because generally white-collars do not join unionsin 1886, samuel gompers started a national labor movement by the creating theamerican federation of laborlabor forceall nonmilitary people who are employed or unemployedoutsourcingthe practice of contracting with another company to do a specific job that would otherwise be done by a company's own workersoffshoringthe movement of some of a company's operations to another countrylearning effectthe theory that education increases efficiency of production and thus results in higher wagesscreen effectthe theory that the completion of college indicates to employers that a job applicant is intelligentcontingent employmenttemporary and part-time jobsguest workersLegal immigrant who has a work visa, usually short term. derived demandsThe demand for the inputs or factors of production. productivity of laborquantity of output produced by a unit of laborequilibrium wagewage rate that is set when the supply of workers meets the demand for workers in the labor marketunskilled laborlabor that requires no specialized skills, education, or trainingsemi-skilled laborlabor that requires minimal specialized skills and educationskilled laborlabor that requires specialized skills and trainingprofessional laborlabor that requires advanced skills and educationglass ceilingAn invisible barrier that separates women and minorities from top management positionslabor unionAn organization of workers that tries to improve working conditions, wages, and benefits for its membersfeatherbeddingThe practice of negotiating labor contracts that keep unnecessary workers on a company's payrollstrikeAn organized work stoppage intended to force an employer to address union demands. right-to-worka measure that bans mandatory union membershipblue-collar workerSomeone who performs manual labor, often in a manufacturing job, and who earns an hourly wage. white-collar workersomeone in a professional or clerical job who usually earns a salarycollective bargainingProcess by which a union representing a group of workers negotiates with management for a contractmediationA method of settling disputes outside of court by using the services of a neutral third party, who acts as a communicating agent between the parties and assists them in negotiating a settlement. arbitration(law) the hearing and determination of a dispute by an impartial referee agreed to by both parties (often used to settle disputes between labor and management)