

Chapter 9 econ



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At the time of the founding country, most americans worked as farmers why are u. s. firms moving manufacturing jobs overseas labor cost less overseas

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Now What groups are counted in employment statistics all nonmilitary people who are employed or unemployed what is one reason many firms hire temporary workers to do a particular job flexible work arrangements How many employers offset rising benefit costs by hiring contingent employees and by offshoring and outsourcing what is the largest sector of today's labor force blue collar jobs what is the basic economy principle that decides how high wages will be employers will not pay more than the worker is worth what factors can affect wages minimum wage laws, safety laws and labor unions show does the pay level of women compare with the pay level of men men get paid more than women what is generally on go the major differences between union and nonunion workers union workers earn more money for similar work what is the main reason some jobs pay higher wages than other jobs skill levels and education what is one action an employer can take to lower wage levels cut labor costs what is one action a worker can take to earn higher wages better education what is the purpose of the Equal Pay act of 1963 anti-discrimination laws to prevent wage discrimination what 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 weekly which legislation enacted in 1947 may have been a reason for the decline in union membership right-to-work act what is one of a labor union's primary goals to improve working conditions, wages, and benefits for its members. what is considered a negative impact of a strike on an employer business loss what

has been the pattern of union membership in recent years have declined what does the equal employment opportunity commission enforce make employment opportunities are equal no matter your age, sex, or race. provide examples of company benefits pensions and health insurance why is the equilibrium wage of doctors high as opposed to secretaries because there are more doctors with extensive training why would a company be accused of having a glass ceiling if they prevented women and minorities from advancing to the top ranks of an organization why were labor unions formed to change working conditions what is the main reason the strength of labor unions has declined in recent years the decline of manufacturing What advantage do workers bargaining as part of a labor union hold over workers bargaining as individual they take advantage to increase members wages and otherwise change their working situation how have right-to-work laws affected union membership it bans mandatory union members why did unions membership rise in the 1930s legislation was passed that were in favor of unions how has the rise of white-collar jobs affected unions decreased unions because generally white-collars do not join unions in 1886, samuel gompers started a national labor movement by the creating the american federation of labor labor force all nonmilitary people who are employed or unemployed outsourcing the practice of contracting with another company to do a specific job that would otherwise be done by a company's own workers offshoring the movement of some of a company's operations to another country learning effect the theory that education increases efficiency of production and thus results in higher wages screen effect the theory that the completion of college indicates to employers that a job applicant is intelligent contingent employment temporary and part-time jobs guest

workers Legal immigrant who has a work visa, usually short term. derived demands The demand for the inputs or factors of production. productivity of labor quantity of output produced by a unit of labor equilibrium wage wage rate that is set when the supply of workers meets the demand for workers in the labor market unskilled labor labor that requires no specialized skills, education, or training semi-skilled labor labor that requires minimal specialized skills and education skilled labor labor that requires specialized skills and training professional labor labor that requires advanced skills and education glass ceiling An invisible barrier that separates women and minorities from top management positions labor union An organization of workers that tries to improve working conditions, wages, and benefits for its members featherbedding The practice of negotiating labor contracts that keep unnecessary workers on a company's payroll strike An organized work stoppage intended to force an employer to address union demands. right-to-work a measure that bans mandatory union membership blue-collar worker Someone who performs manual labor, often in a manufacturing job, and who earns an hourly wage. white-collar worker someone in a professional or clerical job who usually earns a salary collective bargaining Process by which a union representing a group of workers negotiates with management for a contract mediation A 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)