"What Lies Beneath? A Sub-National Look at Okun's Law for the United States."

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Global Labor Markets Workshop Paris, September 1-2, 2016

What the paper does and why

 Provides estimates of Okun's Law for '51' U.S. states (we confer temporary statehood on the District of Columbia)

 Explores industrial structure as an explanatory variable for the cross state variation in Okun coefficients

Okun's Law: What we estimate

Gaps version

Changes version

$$u_t - u_t^* = \beta(y_t - y_t^*) + \epsilon_t$$

$$\Delta u_t = \alpha + \gamma \Delta y_t + \omega_t$$

$$e_t - e_t^* = \beta^e(y_t - y_t^*) + \epsilon_{et}$$

$$\Delta e_t = \alpha^e + \gamma^e \Delta y_t + \omega_{et}$$

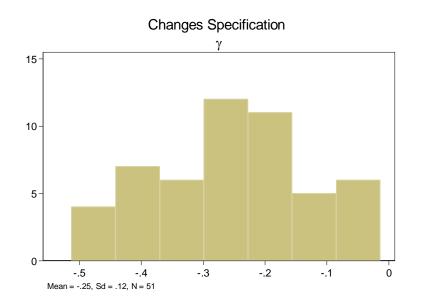
$$l - l_t^* = \beta^l(y_t - y_t^*) + \epsilon_{lt}$$

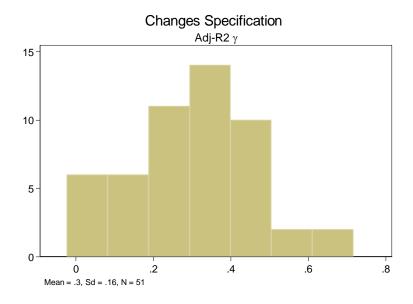
$$\Delta l_t = \alpha^l + \gamma^l \Delta y_t + \omega_{lt}$$

Summary statistics

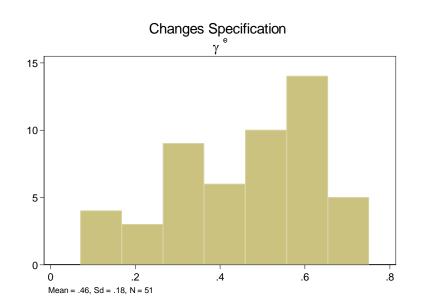
Distribution of Okun coefficients across states

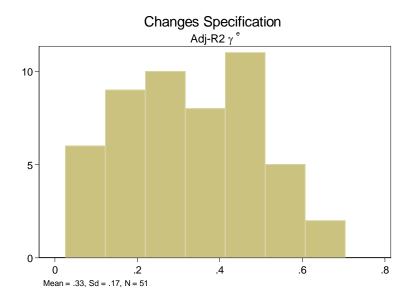
Distribution of Okun Coefficient and R^2 : Unemployment, changes equation



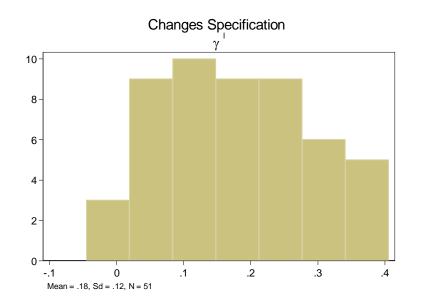


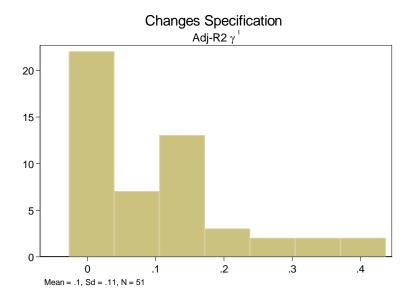
Distribution of Okun coefficient and R^2 : Employment, changes equation



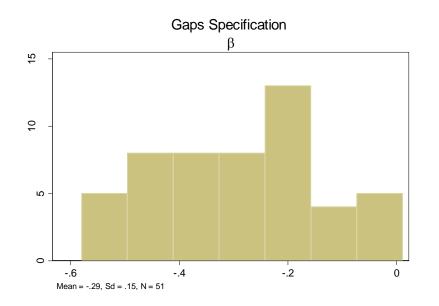


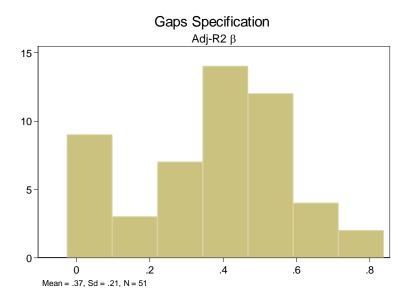
Distribution of Okun coefficient: Labor force, changes equation



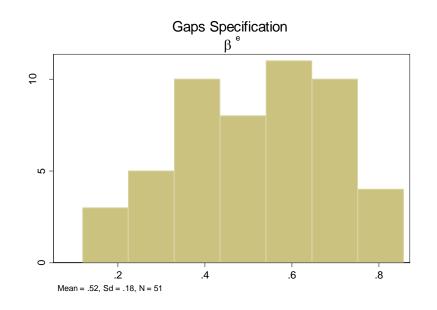


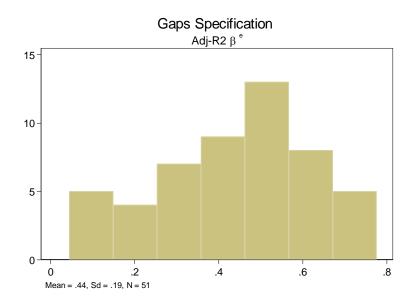
Distribution of Okun Coefficient and R^2 : Unemployment, gaps equation



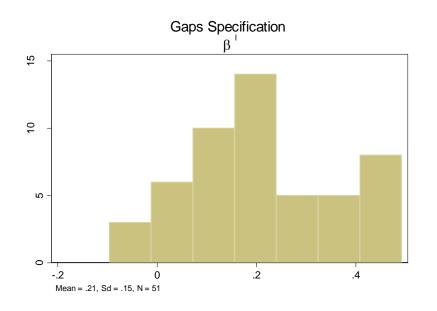


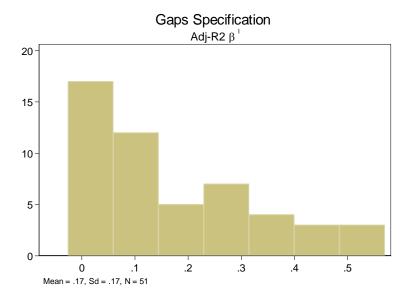
Distribution of Okun coefficient and R^2 : Employment, gap equation





Distribution of Okun coefficient and \mathbb{R}^2 : Labor force, gap equation





Correlation Matrix

	β	γ	$eta^{\;e}$	γ^e	eta^l	
γ	0.0574*	1				
$eta^{\;e}$	0.9574*	1				
	-0.6367*	-0.6060*	1			
γ^e	-0.7324*	-0.7446*	0.8852*	1		
eta^{l}	0.3285*	0.3195*	0.5186*	0.2737	1	
γ^l	0.0165	0.0458	0.6172*	0.6322*	0.7782*	

Distribution matrix: Gaps

	Low R ²	High R ²			
	Mississippi	Alabama, California, Florida,			
		Idaho, Illinois, Indiana,			
		Kentucky, Michigan,			
High $_{\beta}$ (in absolute value)		Missouri, Nevada, North			
		Carolina, Ohio, Oregon,			
		Pennsylvania, Rhode Island,			
		South Carolina, Tennessee,			
		Utah, Washington,			
		Wisconsin, New Jersey			
	West Virginia, Alaska,	Arizona, Massachusetts,			
	Colorado, Delaware, District	Arkansas, Maine, Maryland,			
	of Columbia, Georgia,	Connecticut, Minnesota, New			
	Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas,	Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia			
Low $_{\beta}$ (in absolute value)	Louisiana, Montana,				
	Nebraska, New Mexico, New				
	York, North Dakota,				
	Oklahoma, South Dakota,				
	Texas, Wyoming				

Industrial Structure

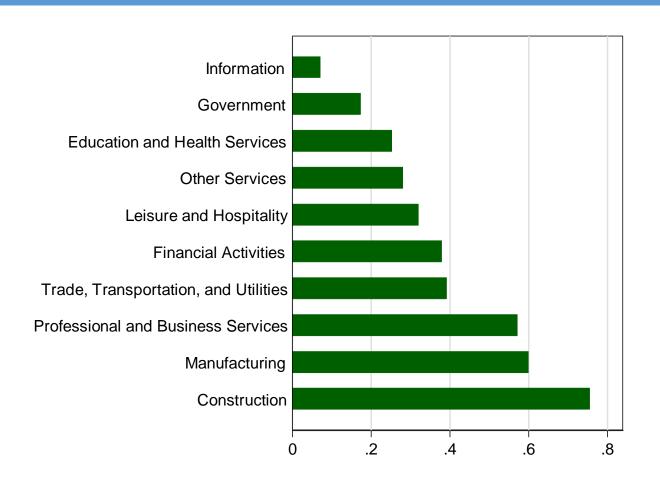
- Methodology
- Explaining the heterogeneity

Employment elasticity at the industry level

- How responsive is employment to the changes in value added at the industry level?
- National data on value added at the industry level- VA_I
- National data at the industry level - $Empl_I$

$$\Delta Empl_I = \omega_0 + \omega_1 \Delta V A_I$$

Elasticities by sector - ω_1



Industrial structure: State level

$$IndStruc_{S} = \sum_{I} \frac{Empl_{S,I}}{Total \ Empl_{S}} * \omega_{1}$$

• Once we have the elasticities (ω_1) , we built an average at the state level, weighting for the share of employment of that industry in the states.

 Given that the estimated elasticities are between zero and one the industrial structure is also bounded between zero and one

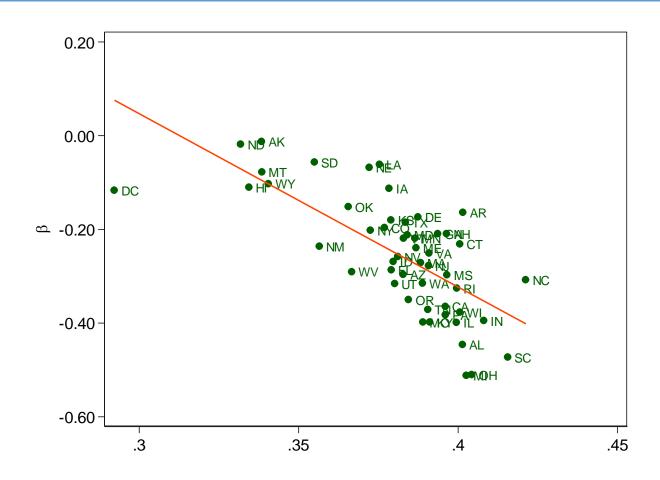
Determinants

Testing if industrial structure survives including other determinants

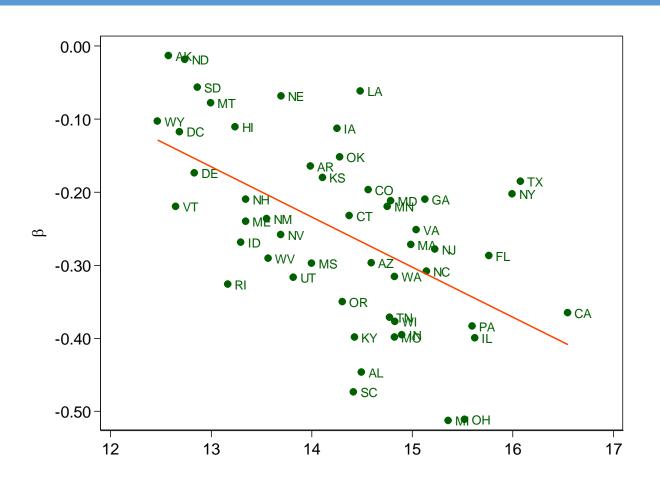
Descriptive Statistics

	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Industrial Structure	51	0.38	0.02	0.29	0.42
Log-Labor Force	51	14.29	1.02	12.47	16.55
Entrepreneurial Index	51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Skill Mismatch Index	51	9.84	3.04	4.32	20.34

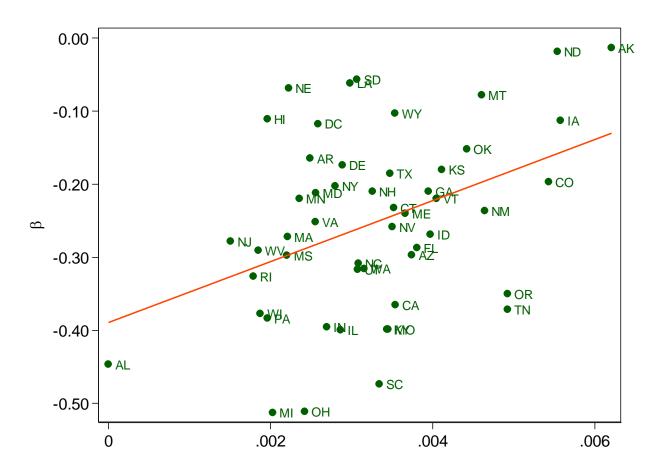
Okun coefficient and industrial structure



Okun coefficient and labor force

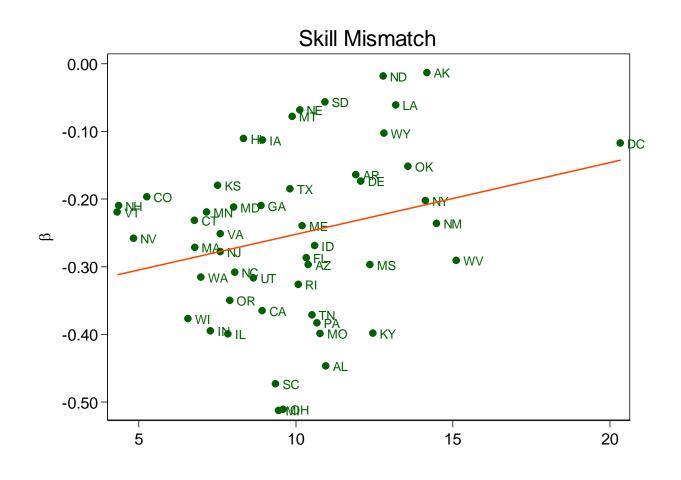


Okun coefficient and entrepreneurial index



The entrepreneurship index is the percent of individuals (ages 20-64) who do not own a business in the first survey month that start a business in the following month with 15 or more hours worked. Kauffman foundation. The data corresponds to 1996, the first year with available data

Okun coefficient and Skill Mismatch Index



Multivariate regressions

	γ					γ^e						
Industrial Structure	-3.70***				-2.75***	-3.24***	3.28***				2.79**	3.68**
Log-Labor Force	(0.53)	-0.07***			(0.65) -0.03*	(0.77) -0.02	(0.95)	0.05**			(1.22) 0.01	(1.45) 0.01
Entrepreneurial Index		(0.01)	41.70***		(0.01) 18.68*	(0.01) 16.18		(0.02)	-33.27		(0.03) -12.94	(0.03) -8.36
			(13.78)		(10.77)	(10.94)			(20.67)		(20.41)	(20.74)
Skill Mismatch Index				0.01* (0.01)		-0.01 (0.00)				-0.01 (0.01)		0.01 (0.01)
Constant	1.16***	0.73***	-0.39***	-0.36***	1.10***	1.33***	-0.79**	-0.30	0.56***	0.52***	-0.73	-1.15*
	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.23)	(0.30)	(0.36)	(0.34)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.44)	(0.57)
Observations	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
R-squared	0.50	0.32	0.16	0.07	0.56	0.57	0.20	0.09	0.05	0.01	0.21	0.23
Adjusted R-squared	0.488	0.302	0.140	0.0477	0.531	0.535	0.180	0.0765	0.0308	-0.00840	0.156	0.161

Standard errors in parentheses

^{***} p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1