

## 27432 - Labour Economics

### Syllabus Information

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**Academic year:** 2023/24

**Subject:** 27432 - Labour Economics

**Faculty / School:** 109 - Facultad de Economía y Empresa

**Degree:** 417 - Degree in Economics

**ECTS:** 6.0

**Year:** 3

**Semester:** First semester

**Subject type:** Optional

**Module:**

### 1. General information

This subject connects knowledge of economic theory with real labour market data of the Spanish and European economy. This connection is made in the usual topics of study of the labour market: supply and demand of labour, wages, employment and labour institutions. It is recommended that the student knows the theoretical developments of microeconomics and macroeconomics, as well as notions of data processing.

These approaches and objectives are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 agenda, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/> contributing to some extent to their achievement. Specifically, these are: Goal 4: Quality education; Goal 5: Gender equality; Goal 10: Reduction of inequalities.

### 2. Learning results

Upon passing the subject, the student will be able to:

1. Identify relevant issues in Labour Economics.
2. Learn the theoretical tools to address these problems.
3. Learn about the most frequent results of solving the problems posed in Labour Economics
4. Be able to explain the functioning of labour supply and demand models, as well as equilibrium in different types of markets.
5. Also, learn about various aspects of the labour market, such as the configuration of the wage structure, the existence of wage discrimination, the role and influence of unions in wage determination, and explain the results obtained.
6. Learn about the main labour market institutions and how they function in Spain.
7. Identify the most relevant problems of the Spanish labour market, knowing its characteristics and the differences with respect to the surrounding countries.
8. Foresee the effects of public sector intervention in the labour market.

### 3. Syllabus

#### PART I. INTRODUCTION TO LABOR ECONOMICS

Unit 1: Introduction to Labour Economics

#### PART II. THE LABOR MARKET

Unit 2. The job offer

Topic 3 labour demand

Unit 4. Labour market equilibrium

#### PART III. INTERVENTION IN THE LABOR MARKET

Unit 5. Institutions in the labour market

Unit 6. State intervention in the labour market

#### PART IV. EXTENSIONS IN LABOR ECONOMICS

Unit 7. Investment in human capital

Unit 8. Wage differentials

### 4. Academic activities

Lectures: 30 hours

Practical classes: 30 hours

Assessment tests. 8 hours (4 outside class hours)

Personal work: 82 hours

The teaching methodology is foreseen to be face-to-face. However, if necessary for health reasons, the classes may be taught

online

## 5. Assessment system

For the first call there will be two forms of evaluation:

**1.- Continuous:** Two types of tests: the resolution of **questionnaires** during class hours; and the completion and delivery of **practices**. A maximum of 5 questionnaires with multiple choice, true or false, or short answer questions.

**Practices** , up to 5 activities that may consist of essays, comments to news, information search on the web, data analysis or resolution of case studies. The quizzes will account for 40% of the final grade, while the practices will account for the remaining 60%. The student who does not complete any of the questionnaires or tests will not be able to opt for the continuous evaluation. In order to be eligible for continuous evaluation, the minimum average grade in each of the tests will be 3.

**2.-Global** : The overall test will consist of a **final exam** consisting of a set of theoretical and practical questions and exercises, in addition to the delivery of the **practical exercises**. 80% of the grade will correspond to the final exam, and 20% to the practices . The evaluation in the second call will have the same structure as the global evaluation.

The student must show capacity for analysis and synthesis, autonomous work, as well as the ability to apply economic reasoning to decision making.