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Economics and Finance

Working Paper No. 17-21

Economics and Finance Working Paper Series

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OF SPANISH UNEMPLOYMENT PERSISTENCE**

November 2017

<http://www.brunel.ac.uk/economics>

**THE ASYMMETRIC BEHAVIOUR  
OF SPANISH UNEMPLOYMENT PERSISTENCE**

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**November 2017**

**Abstract**

One of the key features of unemployment rate is its persistence, normally described as hysteresis. This note applies fractional integration techniques to show that Spanish unemployment is highly persistent and exhibits asymmetric behaviour, specifically its degree of persistence is higher during recessions (when unemployment is going up) compared to expansions (when it is going down). Further work should investigate whether this is a stylised fact also in other countries exhibiting hysteresis.

**Keywords:** Unemployment; persistence; Spain

**JEL Classification:** C22; E24

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The second-named author gratefully acknowledges financial support from the Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (ECO2014-55236).

## **1. Introduction**

One of the key features of unemployment rate is its persistence, normally described as hysteresis (Lindbeck and Snower, 1985; Blanchard and Summers, 1987). Several papers have used long-memory techniques to analyse it (see, e.g. Caporale and Gil-Alana, 2008, 2009, Caporale et al. 2016). However, such studies normally do not take into account possible asymmetries in the behaviour of the unemployment rate, despite the evidence of nonlinearities (see Bianchi and Zoega, 1998 and Skalin and Teräsvirta, 2002); these reflect the counter-cyclical nature of unemployment, which typically increases faster during recession than it decreases during expansions, possibly as a result of asymmetric costs of hiring and firing (see Bentolila and Bertola, 1990) or insider-outsider effects (see Lindbeck and Snower, 1988). These asymmetries have been examined in some more recent studies (see, e.g., Caporale and Gil-Alana, 2007) and in the case of Spanish unemployment by Casado and Trivez (2004), who estimate a smooth transition autoregressive (STAR) model and whose results confirm the counter-cyclical and asymmetric nature of Spanish unemployment.

The present note focuses on persistence and whether it exhibits asymmetries, being higher during recessions than during expansions. Using fractional integration techniques we show that indeed this is the case for Spanish unemployment. The data and the empirical analysis are discussed in the next section, which is followed by some conclusions.

## **2. Data and Empirical Results**

The series analysed is the harmonized unemployment rate (Total: All Persons for Spain, monthly, seasonally adjusted), obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis database (LRHUTTTESM156S) – see Figure 1.

**[Insert Figure 1 about here]**

Table 1 displays the estimates of  $d$  and their corresponding 95% confidence bands from the following model,

$$y_t = \alpha + \beta t + x_t, \quad (1 - B)^d x_t = u_t, \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (1)$$

where  $y_t$  is the series of interest, i.e., the unemployment rate,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are unknown parameters corresponding to the intercept and a linear time trend, and  $x_t$  is assumed to be  $I(d)$ , where  $d$  is the differencing parameter. We assume that the errors  $u_t$  in (1) are uncorrelated (white noise) and autocorrelated in turn, and in the former case use a parametric approach based on the Whittle function in the frequency domain (Dahlhaus, 1989; Robinson, 1994) in the former case, whilst in the latter case apply a non-parametric method proposed by Bloomfield (1973) that is well suited for approximating highly parameterised AR(MA) processes in the context of fractional integration (see, Gil-Alana, 2004). The model is estimated for the three cases of i) no deterministic terms, ii) an intercept, and iii) an intercept with a linear time trend. The results in Table 1 suggest that the intercept is sufficient to describe the deterministic component, the estimated value of  $d$  being 1.62 with white noise errors, and 1.63 with autocorrelated ones. This implies a high degree of persistence in the series.

**[Insert Table 1 about here]**

Next we investigate whether there is any evidence of asymmetric behaviour, more specifically whether the degree of persistence differs during expansions and recessions. For this purpose, we re-estimated the model (1) with a linear time trend over five sub-periods of continuous increases and decreases in the unemployment rate; these are defined in Table 2, which also reports the estimated values of  $d$ , again for the two cases of uncorrelated and autocorrelated errors (see the third and four columns respectively).

**[Insert Table 2 about here]**

For the first subperiod (an expansion with a decrease in unemployment) the estimated values of  $d$  are 1.30 (no autocorrelation) and 1.24 (autocorrelation); for the next subperiod (a recession with an increase in unemployment) they increase to 1.55 and 1.43; for the third subperiod (an expansion) they fall to 1.41 and 1.20; for the fourth (a recession) they go up to 1.83 and 1.85; finally, for the last subperiod (an expansion) they go down again to 1.27 and 1.38 respectively.

### **3. Conclusions**

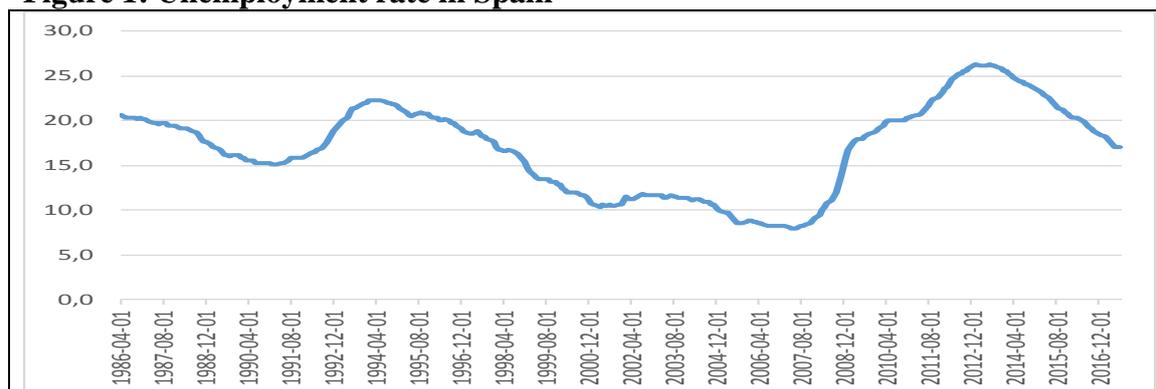
This note has applied fractional integration methods to analyse persistence in Spanish unemployment. Whilst previous studies had allowed for possible asymmetries in its dynamic behaviour (see, e.g., Casado and Trivez, 2004), they had not specifically analysed whether persistence itself is characterised by asymmetric behaviour. The empirical results suggest that indeed this is the case, its degree being higher during recessions as opposed to expansions. Future work will extend the analysis to other European labour markets to establish whether or not this is a stylized fact characterising unemployment in countries where hysteresis is a well-known phenomenon.

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**Figure 1: Unemployment rate in Spain**



**Table 1: Estimates of d and 95% confidence intervals for the whole sample**

	No regressors	An intercept	A linear time trend
No autocorrelation	1.03 (0.97, 1.19)	<b>1.62 (1.55, 1.70)</b>	1.62 (1.55, 1.70)
Autocorrelation	1.02 (0.92, 1.16)	<b>1.63 (1.52, 1.79)</b>	1.63 (1.52, 1.80)

In bold, the selected models according to the deterministic terms.

**Table 2: Estimates of d and 95% confidence intervals for the subperiods**

Time period	Evolution	No correlation	Autocorrelation
1986m04 – 1991m01	Expansion (Fall in Un.)	1.30 (1.14, 1.52)	1.24 (0.98, 1.60)
1991m02 – 1994m01	Recession (Incr. in Un.)	1.55 (1.38, 1.83)	1.43 (1.06, 1.87)
1994m02 – 1997m05	Expansion (Fall in Un.)	1.41 (1.27, 1.57)	1.20 (1.04, 1.45)
1997m06 – 2013m02	Recession (Incr. in Un.)	1.83 (1.67, 2.05)	1.85 (1.45, 2.51)
2013m03 – 2017m08	Expansion (Fall in Un.)	1.27 (1.09, 1.50)	1.38 (0.91, 1.91)