		(e.g. "labour-shedding" when firms are affected by recession/slowdown phase). Most likely to occur when there is a negative output gap.	may fail. If young people are out of work for a long time in a recession, it can be difficult to get back into employment because of lack of job experience and decline in motivation. This is known as the hysteresis theory.	mortgages more affordable. Increase government spending in public works in order to increase the demand for workers.	such as in 2008-09 where too many loans were given but unable to be paid back. Government might not have the resources to increase spending because they have lower the interest that they will receive from mortgages and loans
Technological	For example the US business Kodak went bust in 2013, causing 140,000 people to become unemployed. It is thought this was partly due to the rapid expansion of Instagram, which when sold to Facebook proceeded to only employ 13 people. This meant that the vast majority of workers remained unemployed.	Innovations and advancements in technology, which increase productivity, can displace workers. They may be replaced by machinery or even robots.	Workers with low or out-dated skills may not be able to find future employment - long-term unemployment. Can be beneficial - leads to an increase in GDP and can actually create more jobs than it destroys. Able to export more.	Not all workers are trained to the highest level and it is these people who are most likely to be displaced when technology advances, in order to avoid their displacement training could be provided. Innovations can be banned in order to stop their effect on employment	Training costs money and firms are not willing to spend money on training when machines are more productive than humans (and so would save the companies money which rationally they would want to do - lower costs and increase profits/output). Companies could move out of countries if they want to change their