

## **THE THEORY OF COMPENSATING WAGE OR EQUALIZING DIFFERENCES**

- **Wage differentials due non-monetary disadvantages among activities and tastes differentials**

References: A.Smith "Wealth of Nations."

- **Differentials:**

Working conditions	- working place - risk of life and health - exposure to pollution
Location conditions	- climate - crime - pollution
Job characteristics	- shift work - flexible schedule - risk of layoffs - pay package - vocations - pensions

- **We have workers-fixed characteristics (tastes)  
firms-fixed characteristics**

Match occurs if it is the best alternative for both sides  
(feasible choices)

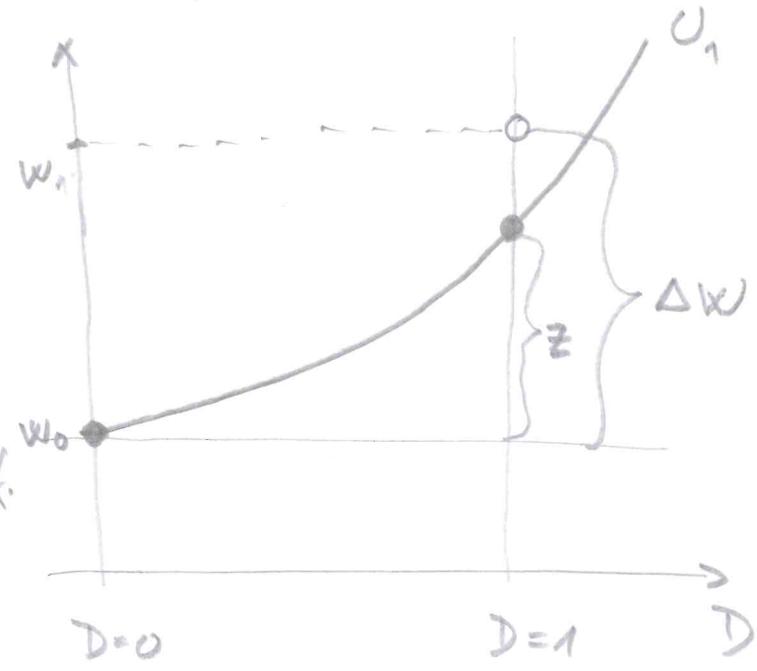
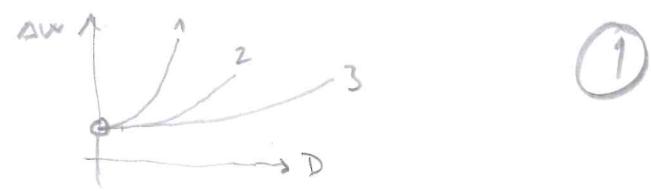
**EQUILIBRIUM - market clearing through equalizing differences**

# Labor supply side

HBLE, Vol I, Ch 12  
Borges Ch 5

Assume:

- Perfect info
- No search costs & time
- Observable "quality"
- $D \sim \text{Disamenity} \sim 1/0$
- $\Delta w \sim x \text{ compensation diff.}$   
( $p=1$ )  
 $\sim w_1 - w_0$



$$D=1 \text{ if } u(\Delta w + w_0; D=1) > u(w_0; D=0)$$

$$D=0 \text{ if } \quad \text{---} < \text{---}$$

# Labor Supply

$\Delta w$  ~ represents Mkt

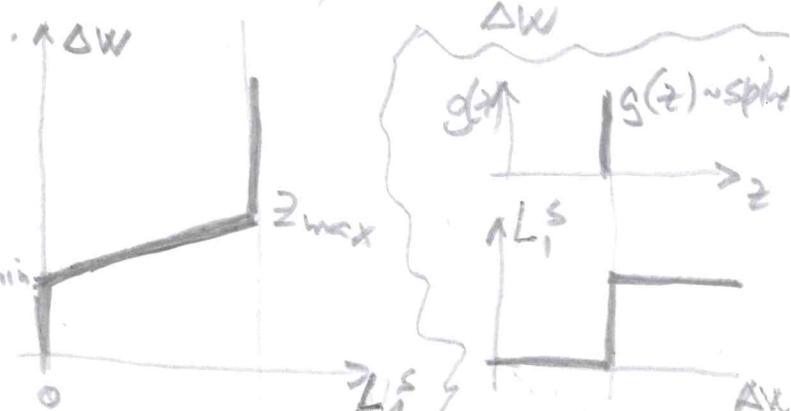
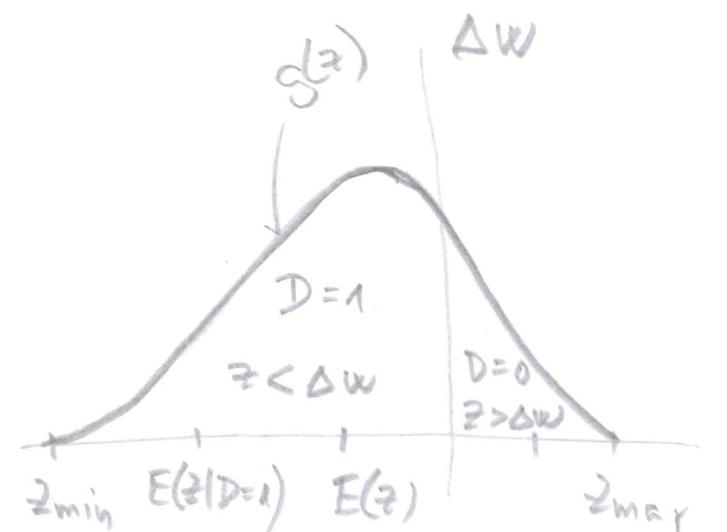
$z$  ~ reservation "price"  
tastes

$g(z)$  ~ density of workers

$G(z) \sim \text{cumulative dev. } \Delta w$

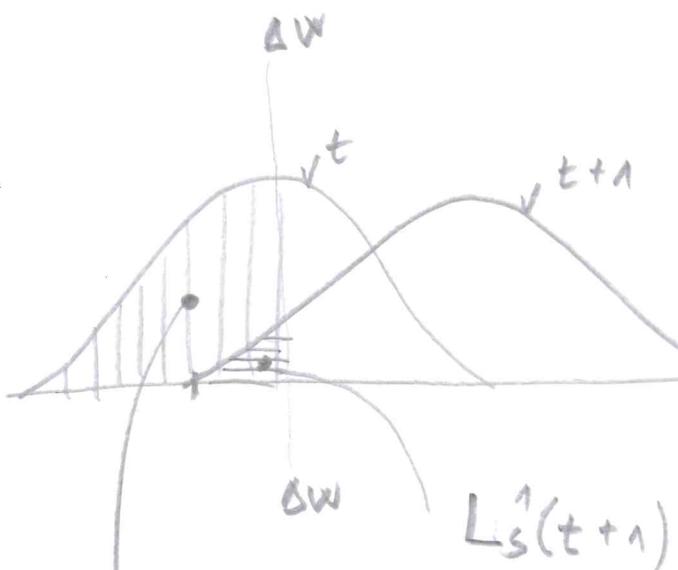
$$L_s^s = \int_0^{\Delta w} g(z) dz = G(\Delta w)$$

$$L_s^F = \int_{\Delta w}^{\infty} g(z) dz = 1 - G(\Delta w)$$

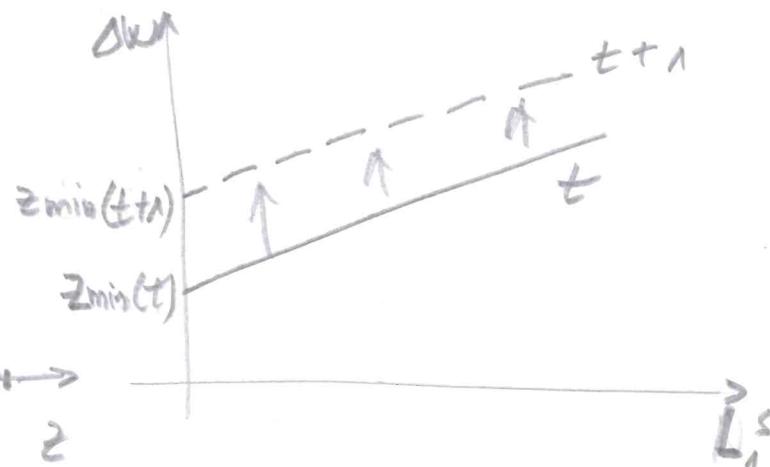


(2)

**CASE** Shift in "tastes"



$$z < \Delta W \rightarrow L_s'(t)$$



(3)

## Labor Demand Side ~ firm's choice

$D=0 \rightarrow$  cleaning / safety  $\rightarrow$  higher costs

Q: Pay higher wages ( $\Delta w$ ) & not clean?  
OR

Do not pay  $\Delta w$  & clean?

Assume:

• simple technology

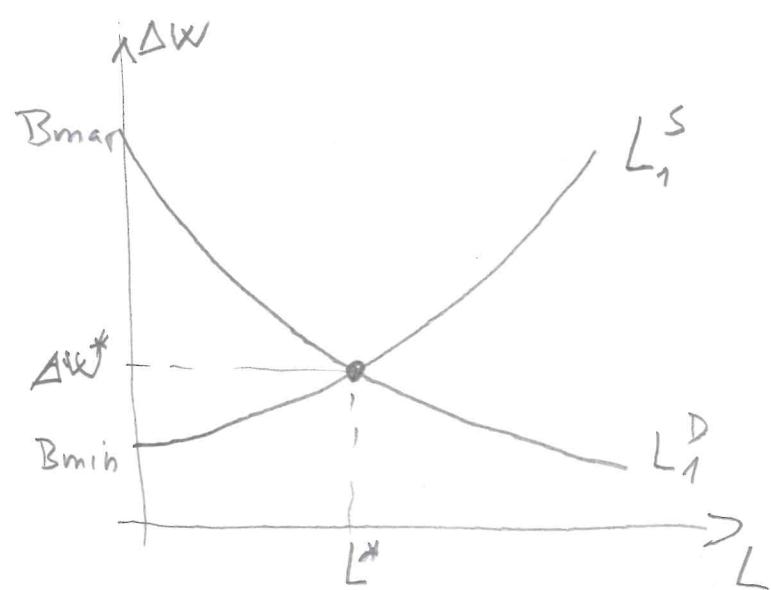
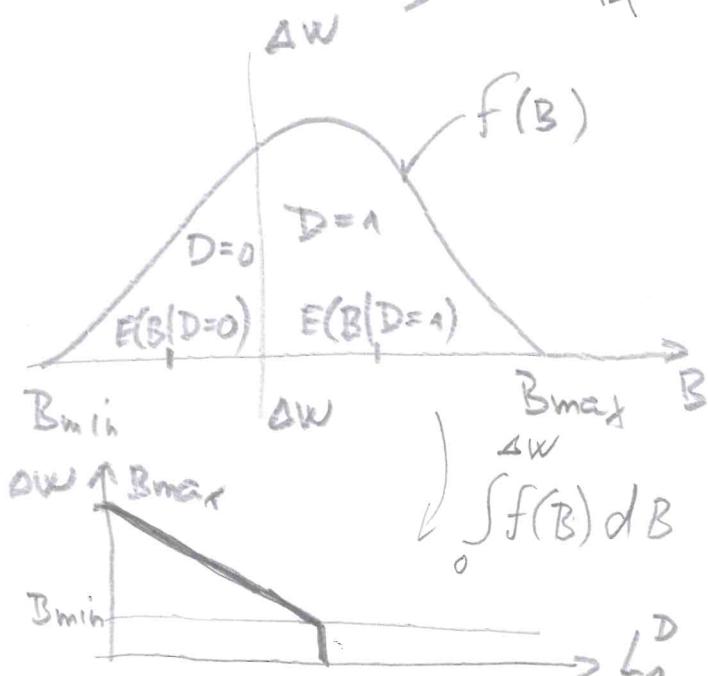
Value Marginal Product  
( $p=1$ )

$$\begin{aligned} x = a_1 L &\text{ if } D=0 \\ x = a_0 L &\text{ if } D=1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} VMP_1 = a_1 \\ VMP_2 = a_0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta VMP = a_1 - a_0 > 0 \\ B \end{array} \right\}$$

Firm's choice  $D < 1 \Leftrightarrow |\Delta MC = \Delta w \geq \Delta VMP = B|$

$D=1$  if  $\Delta w < B$  (pay more for dirt)

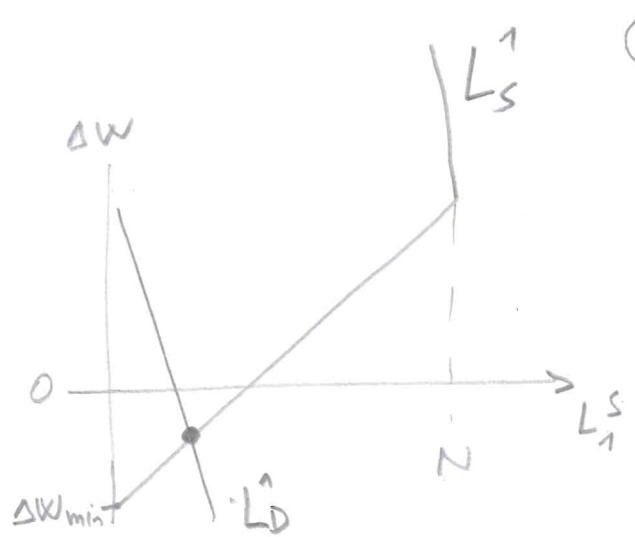
$D=0$  if  $\Delta w > B$  (clean & not pay  $\Delta w$ )



④

## Some notes:

- Premium
- Who moves
- When some people like  $\Delta w$
- taxation (progressive)
- safety & health regulation

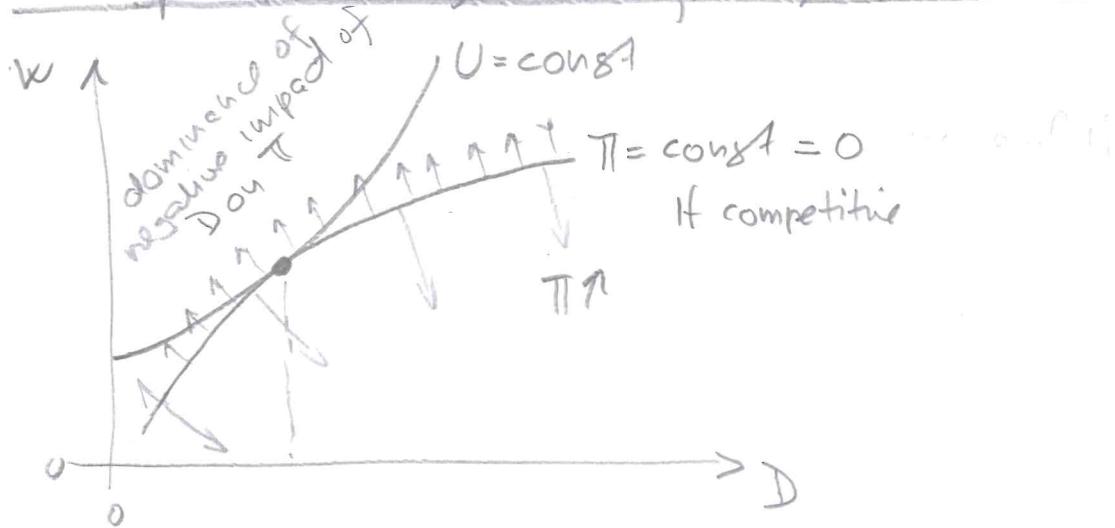


### Taxation matters

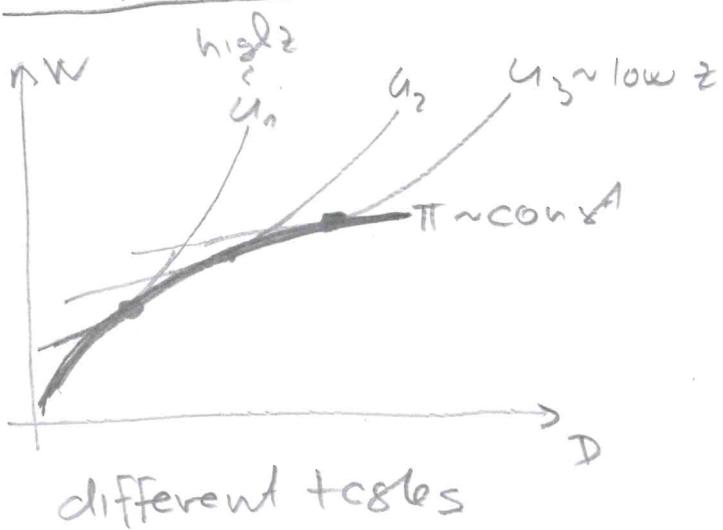
- $L_s$  amenities are not taxed  
↳  $\pi_t \rightarrow \nabla D$
- we don't observe whole  $\Delta w$  (health/sickness insurance)
- Risks of job lay-offs (compensation in advance)

# Labor Demand & Supply

- One type of firms ; one type of workers

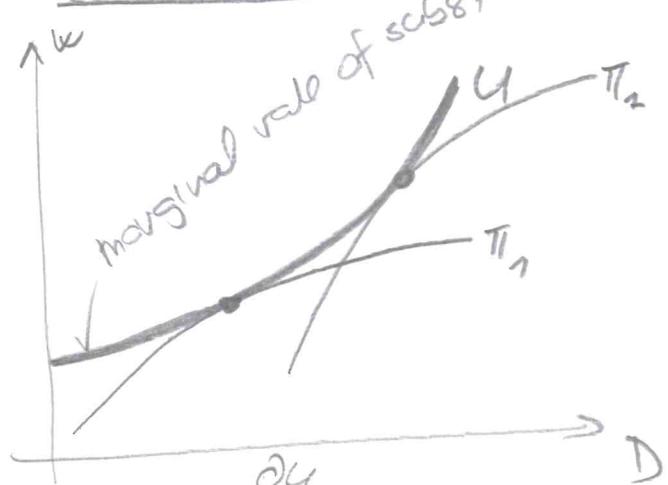


- All firms identical

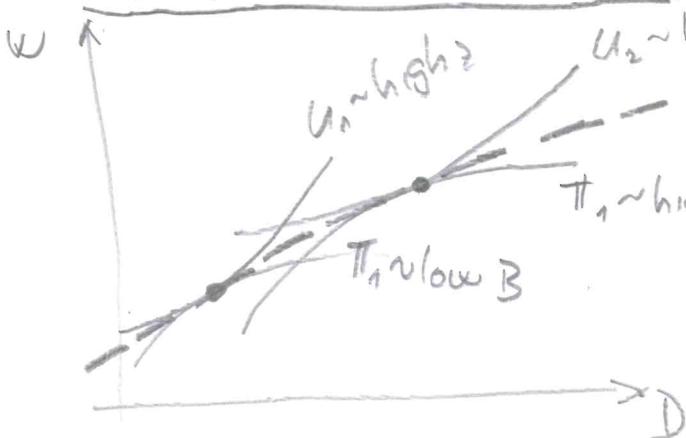


$$\frac{U_D}{U_W} = \frac{\pi_D}{\pi_W} =$$

- All workers identical



- Diff firms & workers



- HEDONIC CURVE
- envelope curve equalizing the wage differential
- what we observe
- negative assortative mating

# On Value of Life

- Everyday dilemma
- Examples (simple)
  - car seat belts
  - car type
  - vaccination
  - hospital inspection - (HIV)
  - fatal work injuries
  - ...

## Statistical Value of Life

$w_0 \sim$  safe environment (per year) with probability  $p_0 = 0$

$w_1 \sim$  death / risky -- with  $p_1 > p_0$  (per year)

$$\Delta w = (p_1 - p_0) V$$

$$V = \frac{\Delta w}{p_1}$$

$$\frac{c2k10.00 \times 12}{0.00003} = 400 \text{ mil c2k}$$

how much is  $p_1$ ?

- workers do not know in advance
- perception of risks (low)

Deaths  
per  
100 000

Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung  
Die Forschungseinrichtung der Bundesagentur für Arbeit



Agric	29.0	Educ	0.5
Mining	21.0	Financ	0.6
Transp	13.0	Retail	0.9
Constn	8.9		
Manuf	2.3	TOTAL	3.0

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