

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)

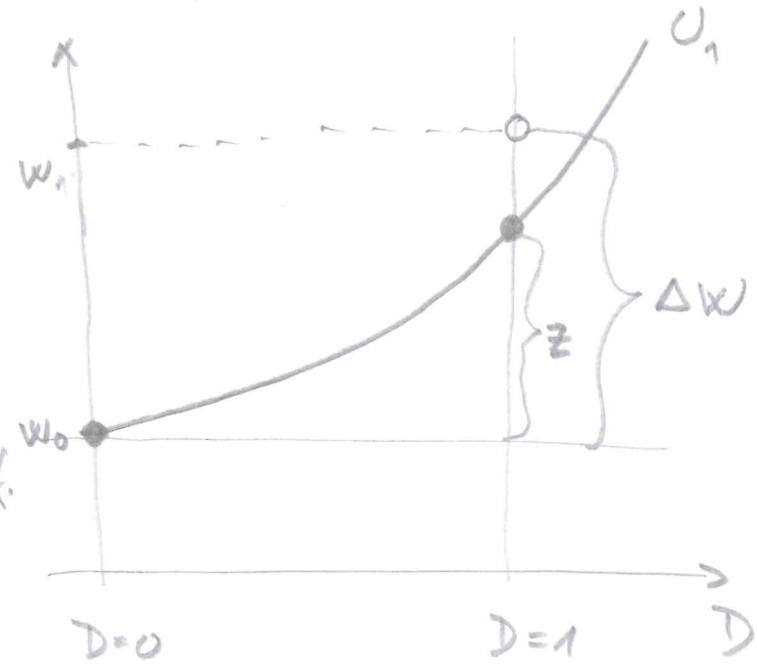
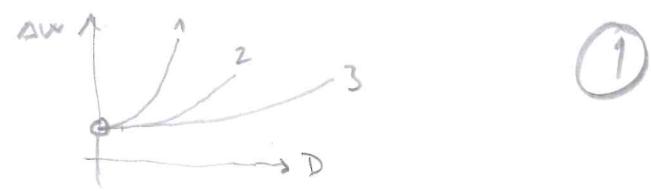
EQUILIBRIUM - market clearing through equalizing differences

Labor supply side

HBLE, Vol I, Ch 12
Borges Ch 5

Assume:

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



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

$$D=0 \text{ if } \dots < \dots$$

Labor Supply

Δw ~ represents Mkt

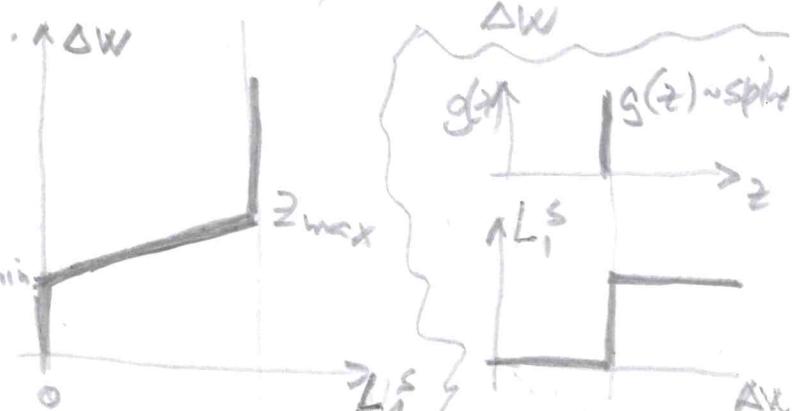
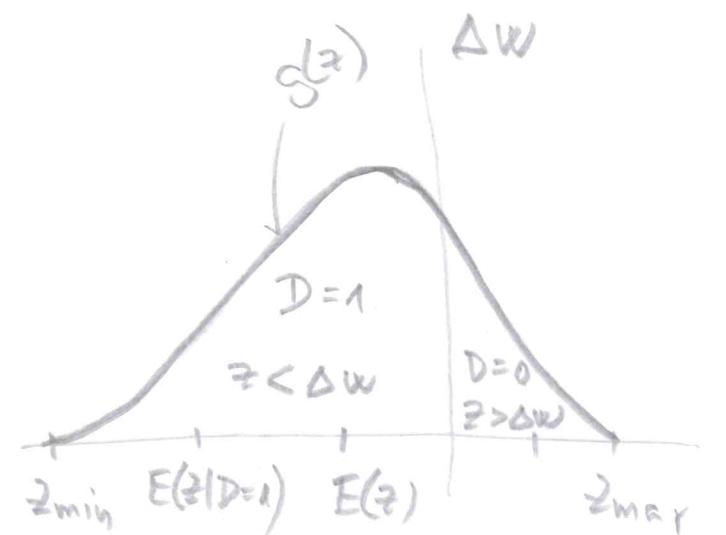
z ~ reservation "price"
tastes

$g(z)$ ~ density of workers

$G(z) \sim$ cumulative dev. $\uparrow \Delta w$

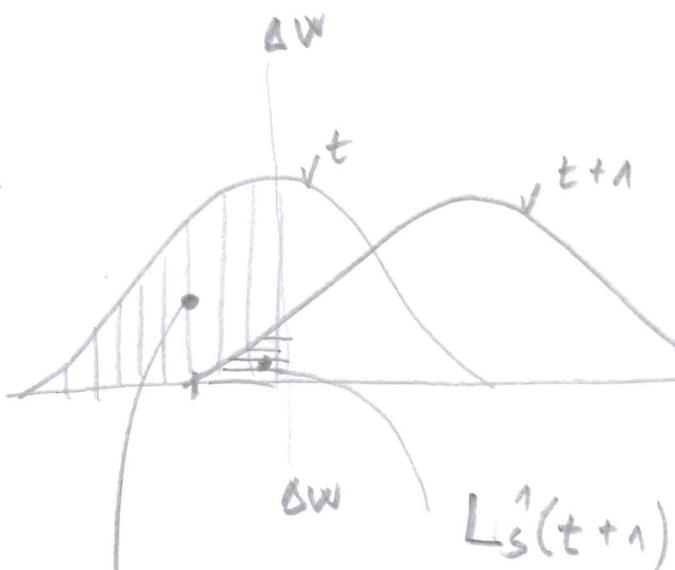
$$L_s^s = \int_0^{\Delta w} g(z) dz = G(\Delta w)$$

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

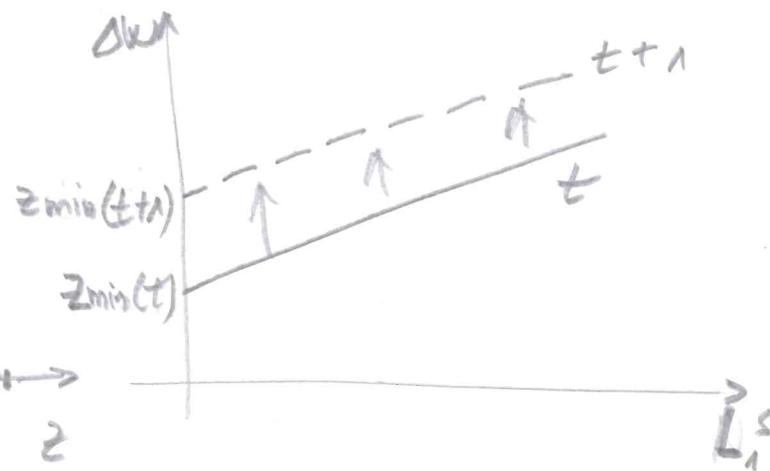


(2)

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 (Δw) & not clean?
OR

Do not pay Δw & clean?

Assume:

• simple technology

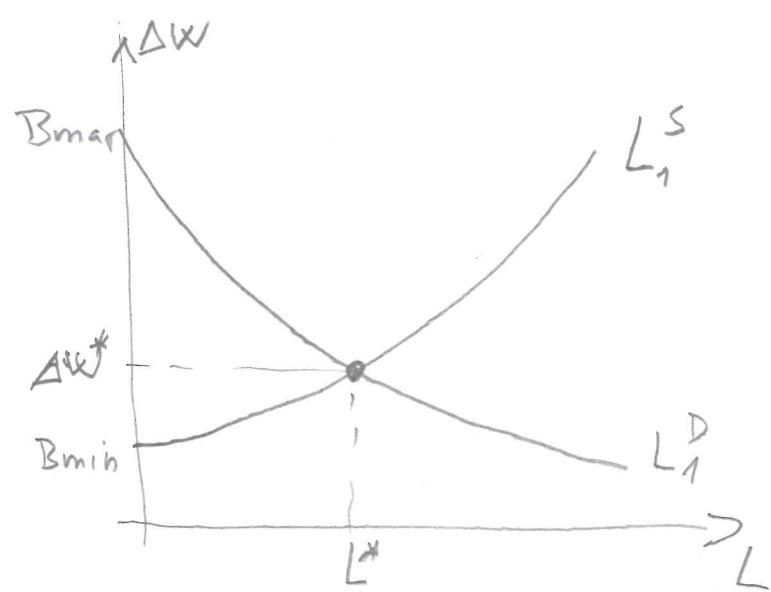
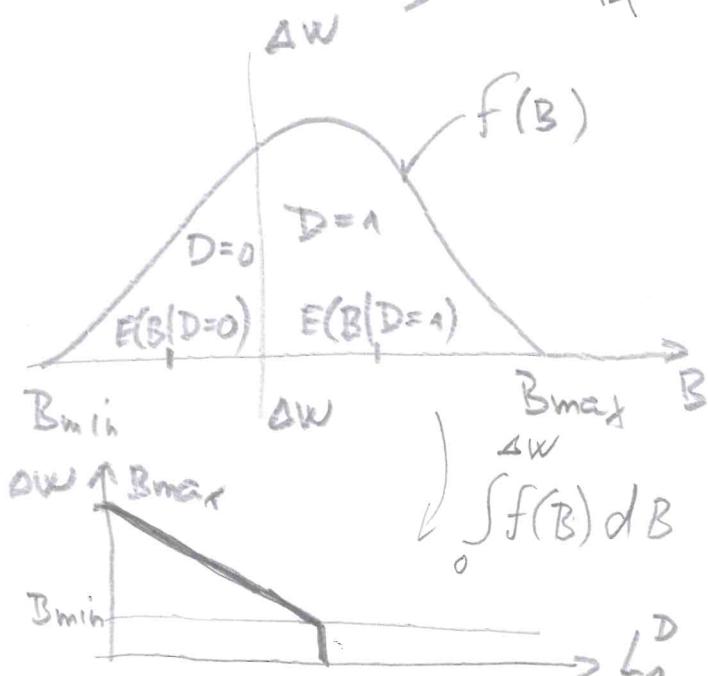
Value Marginal Product
($p=1$)

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

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

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

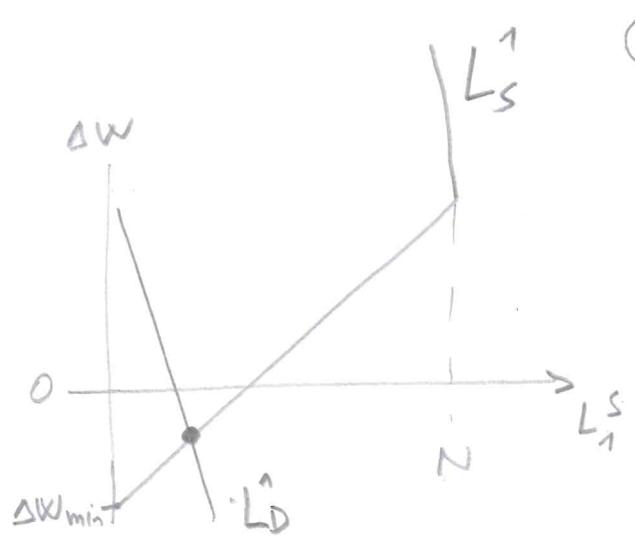
$D=0$ if $\Delta w > B$ (clean & not pay Δw)



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Some notes:

- Premium
- Who moves
- When some people like Δw
- taxation (progressive)
- safety & health regulation

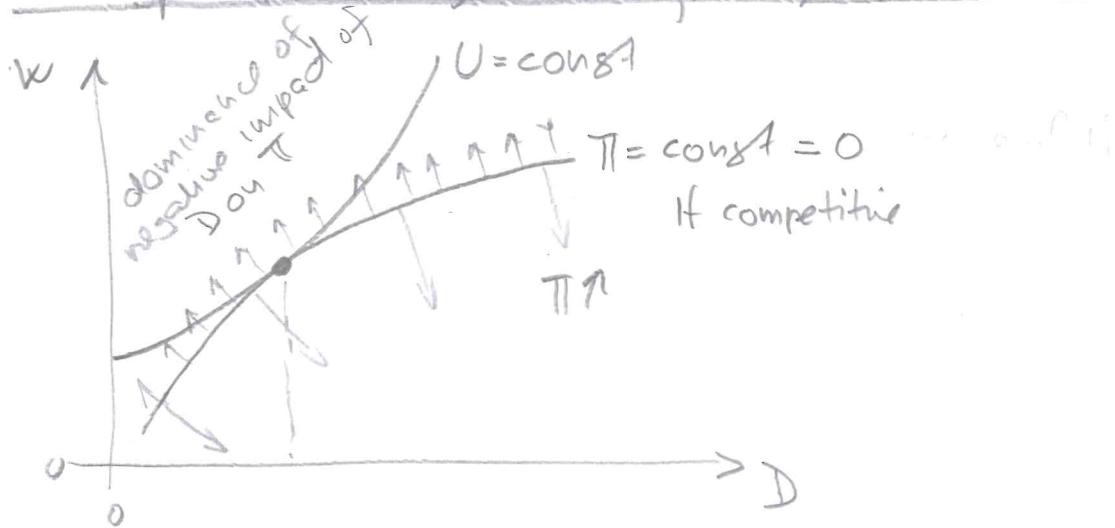


Taxation matters

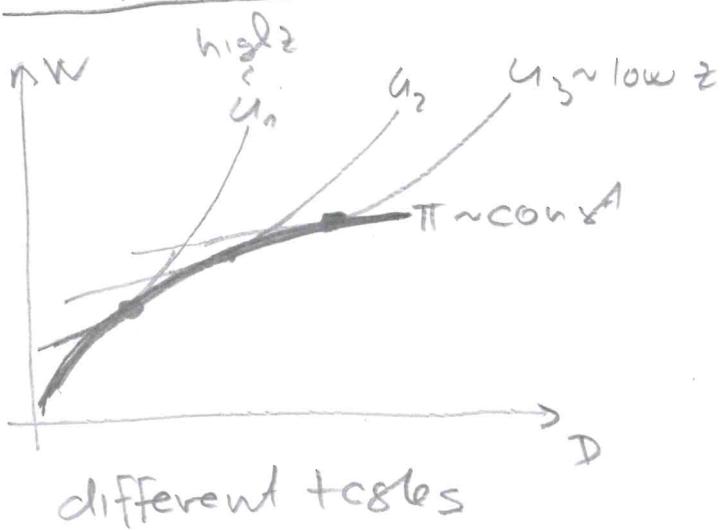
- L_s amenities are not taxed
↳ $\pi_t \rightarrow \nabla D$
- we don't observe whole Δw (health/sickness insurance)
- Risks of job layoffs (compensation in advance)

Labor Demand & Supply

- One type of firms ; one type of workers

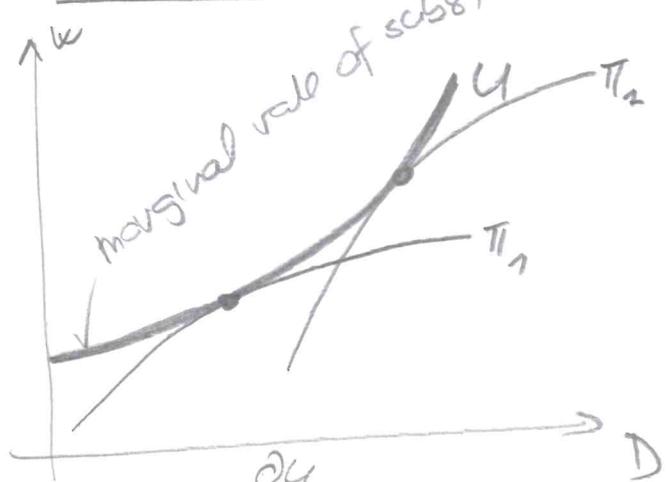


- All firms identical



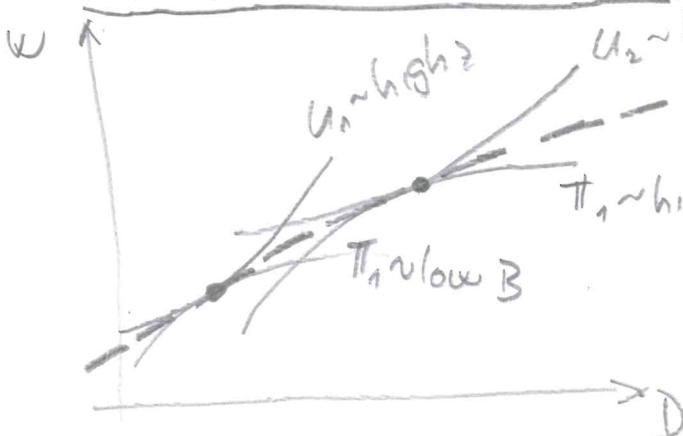
$$\frac{U_D}{U_W} = \frac{\pi_D}{\pi_W} =$$

- All workers identical



$$\frac{U_D}{U_W} = \frac{\frac{\partial U}{\partial D}}{\frac{\partial U}{\partial W}}$$

- 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)

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

$$V = \frac{\Delta w}{\Delta p} = \frac{2610.00 \times 12}{0.00003} = 400 \text{ mil C2k}$$

how much is p_1 ?

workers do not know in advance

perception of risks (low)

