Albrecht, James W; Axell, Bo

Working Paper
An Equilibrium Model of Search Unemployment

IUI Working Paper, No. 99

Provided in Cooperation with:
Research Institute of Industrial Economics (IFN), Stockholm

Suggested Citation: Albrecht, James W; Axell, Bo (1983) : An Equilibrium Model of Search Unemployment, IUI Working Paper, No. 99, The Research Institute of Industrial Economics (IUI), Stockholm

This Version is available at:
http://hdl.handle.net/10419/94759

Terms of use:
Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.
You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.
If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.
No. 99

AN EQUILIBRIUM MODEL OF SEARCH UNEMPLOYMENT

by

James W. Albrecht and Bo Axell

This is a preliminary paper. It is intended for private circulation, and should not be quoted or referred to in publications without permission of the authors. Comments are welcome.

July 1983
AN EQUILIBRIUM MODEL OF SEARCH UNEMPLOYMENT*

by
James W. Albrecht
C.V. Starr Center for Applied Economics
New York University

Bo Axell
IUI, Stockholm

* We would like to thank Boyan Jovanovic for helpful comments.

July 1983
Abstract

This paper develops a simple general equilibrium model with sequential search in which a non-degenerate wage offer distribution is endogenously determined. We use this model to analyze the comparative statics effects of increases in unemployment compensation on the unemployment rate and aggregate welfare taking into account the induced change in the wage offer distribution. Our results differ significantly from the predictions of the standard "partial-partial" model. For example, one can expect a selective increase in unemployment compensation, made available to those who impute a relatively low value to leisure, to decrease the equilibrium rate of unemployment.
1. Introduction

This paper develops a simple equilibrium model of search unemployment. What we mean by this term is the unemployment resulting from the rational rejection of available wage offers by unemployed job seekers in favor of further search for more lucrative offers. Our particular focus is on the effects of unemployment compensation on the equilibrium rate of search unemployment. We have chosen this focus both because unemployment compensation is an important policy issue and because the standard analysis of unemployment compensation provides a convenient straw man against which to motivate our approach.

According to the standard search-theoretic model, an increase in unemployment compensation lowers the net cost of search to the unemployed, resulting in an increase in reservation wages and a consequent increase in the expected duration of search.\textsuperscript{1} The key assumption underlying this model is that the wage offer distribution from which individuals search is exogenously given. This assumption is important for two reasons. The first is that we simply have no assurance that the idea of sequential search from a non-degenerate wage offer distribution makes any sense in equilibrium. There exists no simple general equilibrium model in which optimizing wage offers by firms combined with optimizing sequential search strategies by individuals results in a non-degenerate equilibrium wage offer distribution.\textsuperscript{2} Second, even if one were to presume the existence of a non-degenerate equilibrium wage offer distribution, one would expect an increase in unemployment compensation to change that distribution. Since the standard
comparative statics analysis of the effects of unemployment compensation is based on the notion of an exogenous and unchanging wage offer distribution, that analysis would seem to be of limited relevance (cf., Rosen (1977)).

In this paper we develop a simple steady-state general equilibrium model with sequential search in which a non-degenerate wage offer distribution is endogenously determined. The search unemployment associated with the wage offer distribution is a Nash equilibrium outcome in the sense of being generated by the simultaneous optimizing behaviors of firms and individuals in the economy. The equilibrium wage offer distribution and hence the equilibrium unemployment rate will vary with the amount of unemployment compensation available. We can therefore carry out a comparative statics analysis of the effects of unemployment compensation taking into account the endogeneity of the wage offer distribution.

The basic ideas underlying our model are simple. We consider an economy in which a single good is produced with labor as the sole factor of production. Time is accounted in discrete periods, and in any period there are $k$ individuals and $n$ firms in the economy. Firms exist in perpetuity, but individuals suffer a constant "death risk" of $\tau$ ($0<\tau<1$) in the sense that an individual will exit the economy with probability $\tau$ at the end of any period. There is thus a flow of $\tau k$ individuals into and out of the economy per period.

The product market is assumed to be an "auctioneer market" characterized by perfect information. Accordingly, all firms must offer the product for
sale at a common price which we normalize to unity. The labor market, on the other hand, is assumed to be a "search market" characterized by imperfect information in the standard search-theoretic sense of individuals knowing the form of the wage offer distribution but not knowing (prior to search) the identity of firms making particular offers.

The simplest way to generate "dispersion equilibria" in a model of this type is to allow for heterogeneity among individuals and/or firms. Our key assumption is that there are two types of individuals in the economy differing according to the value "imputed" to leisure. This assumption ensures that there can be at most two wages offered in equilibrium.

Assume for the moment the existence of the two-wage dispersion equilibrium. Let $w_0$ and $w_1$ denote the low and high wage, respectively, and let $\gamma$ denote the fraction of firms offering the low wage. In equilibrium $w_0$ must be the reservation wage of those individuals who impute a low value to leisure, and $w_1$ must be the reservation wage of those who impute a high value to leisure. Individuals who place a low value on leisure will accept the first wage offer encountered, whereas those who place a high value on leisure will search until encountering $w_1$. The amount of search in the economy, i.e., the unemployment rate, is therefore an increasing function of $\gamma$.

The requirement that $w_0$ and $w_1$ be reservation wages leads to two equilibrium conditions relating $w_0$, $w_1$ and $\gamma$. The third equilibrium condition is provided by the requirement that each firm make a
profit-maximizing choice between $w_0$ and $w_1$. That some firms prefer to offer $w_0$ while others prefer to offer $w_1$ is ensured by allowing for heterogeneity among firms. Specifically, we assume a continuum of firms differing according to a "productivity index".\(^3\)

In the sections that follow we first specify the decision problems faced by utility-maximizing individuals and profit-maximizing firms, allowing us to derive the three equilibrium conditions relating $w_0$, $w_1$ and $\gamma$ (Sections 2 and 3). In Section 4 we establish a simple sufficient condition for the existence of the two-wage dispersion equilibrium, and in Section 5 we examine the comparative statics of increases in unemployment compensation. The effects of an increase in unemployment compensation will in general depend upon the distribution of the productivity index; however, for a broad class of distribution functions we show that a general increase in unemployment compensation increases the equilibrium unemployment rate, even when the endogeneity of the wage offer distribution is taken into account. However, a selective increase in unemployment compensation, given only to individuals who place a low value on leisure will, for the same class of distributions, decrease the equilibrium unemployment rate. In Section 6 we examine the efficiency implications of unemployment compensation. In our model increases in unemployment compensation can enhance welfare by re-allocating workers to more productive firms, even in the face of increasing unemployment, and we present a simple example to illustrate this effect. Finally, in Section 7 we offer some concluding discussion.
2 Individuals

An individual entering the economy in any period is assumed to follow an optimal sequential search strategy with the objective of maximizing expected lifetime utility. His utility in any period is assumed to be of the form \( u = x + vm \), i.e., the sum of utilities from consumption \( x \) and leisure \( m \). The parameter \( v \) imputes a "consumption value" to leisure.

The variable \( m \) takes on the value of 0 or 1 according to whether the individual is working or searching (not working). The variable \( x \) is given by the sum of consumptions out of wage and non-wage incomes. If the individual is working at a wage of \( w \), then his wage income is \( w \); otherwise his wage income is zero. Non-wage income consists of "dividends", \( 0 \), i.e., the individual's per-period share in economy-wide profits, plus any unemployment compensation, \( b \), received. Dividends are received whether the individual is working or searching, whereas unemployment compensation is of course received only during periods of search. Individual utility in any period is thus given by

\[
(1) \quad u = \begin{cases} 
  w + 0 & \text{if working at a wage of } w \\
  0 + b + v & \text{if searching}
\end{cases}
\]

The individual's search problem is as follows. When he enters the economy, he draws a wage of \( w \) at random from the wage offer distribution. If he accepts \( w \), then he starts work immediately, supplying one unit of labor and consuming \( w + 0 \) per period, and he continues to work at that wage for the duration of his lifetime. If, on the other hand, he rejects \( w \), then he "consumes" an imputed
leisure of \( v \), receives a non-wage income of \( 0 + b \), and with probability \( 1 - \tau \) survives to draw another wage at random from the wage offer distribution in the next period. Note that since an individual's lifetime is a "memoryless" random variable, i.e., the "death risk" is constant, an individual who survives to draw another wage faces a decision problem identical to the one faced upon entering the economy.

We assume two classes of individuals differing according to "leisure values". Let \( \beta \) denote the fraction of individuals with low value of leisure, \( v_0 \), and let \( 1 - \beta \) denote the fraction with high values of leisure, \( v_1 \). All individuals draw from the two-point wage offer distribution, drawing a wage of \( w_0 \) with probability \( \gamma \) and a wage of \( w_1 \) with probability \( 1 - \gamma \).

In order for \((w_0, w_1, \gamma)\) to be an equilibrium distribution, \( w_0 \) must be the reservation wage of the \( v_0 \)-individuals and \( w_1 \) must be the reservation wage of the \( v_1 \)-individuals. If \( w_0 \) were less than the reservation wage of the \( v_0 \)-individuals, then firms offering \( w_0 \) could attract no workers. If, on the other hand, \( w_0 \) were to exceed the reservation wage of the \( v_0 \)-individuals, then any firm offering \( w_0 \) could reduce its wage offer without suffering any loss in labor supply. Likewise to attract any \( v_1 \)-individuals, \( w_1 \) must be no less than the reservation wage of that group. On the other hand, were \( w_1 \) to exceed the \( v_1 \)-individuals' reservation wage, then \( w_1 \) could be reduced without any loss in labor supply.

These facts allow us to derive two equilibrium conditions relating \( w_0 \), \( w_1 \) and \( \gamma \). Consider an
individual with value of leisure $v_0$ who has drawn a wage of $w_0$. If he rejects $w_0$, then he enjoys a period of leisure valued at $v_0$, receives a non-wage income of $\theta + b$, and with probability $1 - \tau$ survives to draw another wage. The wage sampled on the subsequent draw equals $w_1$ with probability $1 - \gamma$; and if $w_1$ is in fact drawn, then that wage is accepted, leading to an expected future lifetime utility of $(w_1 + \theta)/\tau$. Otherwise, the search process continues. Thus, the value of further search, i.e., the value of rejecting $w_0$ is

$$V^* = v_0 + b + \theta + (1 - \tau)(1 - \gamma)(w_1 + \theta)/\tau + \gamma V^*, \text{ or}$$

$$V^* = \frac{v_0 + b}{1 - \gamma (1 - \tau)} + \frac{(1 - \gamma)(1 - \tau) w_1}{1 - \gamma (1 - \tau)} \tau + \frac{\theta}{\tau}.$$ 

But, if $w_0$ is the reservation wage for $v_0$-individuals, then $V^* = (w_0 + \theta)/\tau$, the value of accepting $w_0$. Thus, we have

$$w_0 = \frac{(1 - \gamma)(1 - \tau) w_1 + \tau(v_0 + b)}{1 - \gamma (1 - \tau)}.$$ 

The reservation wage property of $w_1$ is even simpler. The value of rejecting $w_1$ equals $(v_1 + b + \theta)/\tau$, whereas the value of accepting $w_1$ is $(w_1 + \theta)/\tau$. Thus,

$$w_1 - v_1 - b = 0.5$$

3 Firms

Firms are assumed to produce according to the linear production functions $y = \lambda l$, where the "productivity index" (output/worker) $\lambda$ is distributed
across firms according to the distribution function \(A(\lambda)\). As a normalization, we take the support of \(\lambda\) to be \([0, 1]\). Let \(\lambda(w)\) denote the period labor supply to a firm elicited by a wage offer of \(w\). Then the profits of a firm with productivity index \(\lambda\) as a function of its wage offer \(w\) are simply \(\Pi(w; \lambda) = (\lambda-w)\lambda(w)\).

In a dispersion equilibrium a fraction \(\gamma\) of all "active" firms offers \(w_0\) and a fraction \(1-\gamma\) offers \(w_1\). (The concept of an "active" firm will be defined in the next paragraph.) The requirement that firms' wage offers be profit-maximizing gives the final equilibrium condition relating \(w_0\), \(w_1\) and \(\gamma\).

The derivation of this equilibrium condition is illustrated in Figure 1. First, firms with \(\lambda < w_0\) do not operate; hence, only a fraction \(1 - A(w_0)\) of all firms is "active". We assume that individuals search only from active firms. Next, let \(\lambda^*\) be defined by \(\Pi(w_0; \lambda^*) = \Pi(w_1; \lambda^*)\), i.e., \(\lambda^*\) is the productivity index such that a firm is indifferent between offering \(w_0\) and \(w_1\). Firms with \(w_0 < \lambda < \lambda^*\) will offer \(w_0\), while firms with \(\lambda^* < \lambda < 1\) will offer \(w_1\). Hence we have the equilibrium condition

\[
\gamma = \frac{[A(\lambda^*) - A(w_0)]/[1 - A(w_0)]}{[1 - A(w_0)]},
\]

where

\[
\lambda^* = \frac{w_1\lambda(w_1) - w_0\lambda(w_0)}{\lambda(w_1) - \lambda(w_0)}.
\]

Finally, we need to derive \(\lambda(w_0)\) and \(\lambda(w_1)\). Consider a firm offering \(w_0\). Only individuals with the low value of leisure, \(v_0\), will accept this offer.
There are $\tau k\beta v_0$-individuals entering the economy per period, and if we let $\mu = k/n[1 - A(w_0)]$, the ratio of individuals to active firms, then there are $\tau \mu \beta$ such individuals per active firm entering the economy each period. All of the $\tau \mu \beta v_0$-individuals contacting a firm offering $w_0$ will accept that offer; hence, $\lambda(w_0)$ can be computed as the sum of the $\tau \mu \beta$ individuals who accept $w_0$ in the current period, the $(1-\tau)\tau \mu \beta$ surviving individuals who accepted $w_0$ in the previous period, etc; i.e.,

$$\lambda(w_0) = \tau \mu \beta [1 + (1-\tau) + (1-\tau)^2 + \ldots ],$$

or

(6) \[ \lambda(w_0) = \mu \beta. \]

Next, consider a firm offering $w_1$. All individuals contacting this firm accept $w_1$, and the number of contacts per firm per period is the sum of the

- $\tau \mu \beta v_0$-individuals entering the economy
- $\tau \mu (1-\beta) v_1$-individuals entering the economy
- $\tau \mu (1-\beta) \gamma (1-\tau)$ $v_1$-individuals who have searched once
- $\tau \mu (1-\beta) \gamma^2 (1-\tau)^2$ $v_1$-individuals who have searched twice

...
Thus, the number of acceptances per period is

\[ \tau \mu \beta + \tau \mu (1-\beta)[1 + \gamma (1-\tau) + \gamma^2 (1-\tau)^2 + ...] = \tau \mu \beta + \tau \mu (1-\beta)/[1 - \gamma (1-\tau)], \]

implying a labor supply of

\[ (7) \quad \lambda (w_1) = \mu \beta + \mu (1-\beta)/[1 - \gamma (1-\tau)]. \]

Note that we have derived the equilibrium unemployment rate, i.e., the fraction of individuals searching in any period, in passing. In any period there are \( \tau \kappa (1-\beta) \gamma \) individuals who will search for the first time, \( \tau \kappa (1-\beta) \gamma^2 (1-\tau) \) who will search for the second time, etc; i.e., the equilibrium unemployment rate is given by

\[ s = \tau (1-\beta) \gamma [1 + \gamma (1-\tau) + \gamma^2 (1-\tau)^2 + ...] \quad \text{or} \]

\[ (8) \quad s = \tau (1-\beta) \gamma /[1 - \gamma (1-\tau)]. \]

Since \( ds/d\gamma = \tau (1-\beta)/[1 - \gamma (1-\tau)]^2 \), the equilibrium unemployment rate is an increasing function of \( \gamma \), as required.

4 Equilibrium

The above discussion has established conditions that necessarily must hold given the existence of a two-wage dispersion equilibrium. Before using these conditions to investigate the properties of a dispersion equilibrium, we need to examine conditions sufficient for existence in terms of the exogenously given parameters of the model in order to ensure that the concept of the dispersion equilibrium is not vacuous.
It is useful to refer back to Figure 1 to see what is involved. What needs to be ensured is that some firms have the incentive to "outbid" other, less productive firms. Since we have normalized the support of $\lambda$ to be $[0,1]$, this is equivalent to ensuring $0 < \lambda^* < 1$. The cutoff productivity $\lambda^*$ is easily expressible in terms of the exogenous parameters of the model. From (5) we have

$$\lambda^* = \frac{\lambda(w_1) - \lambda(w_0)}{\lambda(w_1) - \lambda(w_0)} = w_1 + \left(\frac{w_1 - w_0}{\lambda(w_1) - \lambda(w_0)}\right)^\beta$$

$$= w_1 + \frac{(w_1 - w_0)^\beta}{(1-\beta)/(1 - \gamma(1-\tau))},$$

using (6) and (7).

But, $w_1 - w_0 = \tau(v_1 - v_0)/(1 - \gamma(1-\tau))$, using (2) and (3); hence

$$(9) \quad \lambda^* = v_1 + b + \tau(v_1 - v_0)^\beta/(1-\beta).$$

The condition $0 < \lambda^* < 1$ is thus easily satisfied by a wide range of plausible choices for $\tau, \beta, v_0$ and $v_1$.

To see that a "wide range of plausible choices" does indeed exist, it is useful to consider the alternatives. If $\lambda^* < 0$, then necessarily $v_1 + b < 0$; i.e., even given the existence of unemployment compensation, all workers find the prospect of leisure so loathsome that they would instead be willing to work at a negative wage. In this case the equilibrium outcome will be full employment at the universal (negative!) wage of $v_1 + b$. The case of $\lambda^* > 1$ comes about if the value placed on leisure by the $v_1$-individuals and/or the level of unemployment compensation is high enough to induce $v_1$-individuals to reject all
wage offers any firm could profitably offer. In this case (given also that $v_0 + b < 1$) the equilibrium outcome will be a single wage of $v_0 + b$ together with an equilibrium unemployment (or non-participation) rate of $1 - \beta$.

5 Comparative Statics

We are now in a position to examine how the equilibrium wage distribution (i.e., $w_0$, $w_1$ and $\gamma$) varies with the level of unemployment compensation.

Proposition 1: A general increase in unemployment compensation has the following effects on the equilibrium wage distribution:

\[(10a) \quad \frac{d\gamma}{db} = \frac{[1 - \gamma(1-\tau)][a(\lambda^*) - (1-\gamma)a(w_0)]/\Delta}{\Delta}
\]

\[(10b) \quad \frac{dw_0}{db} = \frac{[(1 - A(w_0))(1 - \gamma(1-\tau)) - a(\lambda^*)(1-\tau)(w_1-w_0)]/\Delta}{\Delta}
\]

\[(10c) \quad \frac{dw_1}{db} = 1,
\]

where $\Delta = [(1 - A(w_0))(1 - \gamma(1-\tau)) - a(w_0)(1-\gamma)(1-\tau)(w_1-w_0)]$.

Proof: Rewrite the equilibrium conditions as

\[ [1 - \gamma(1-\tau)]w_0 - (1-\gamma)(1-\tau)(v_1+b) - \tau(v_0+b) = 0 \]

\[ A(\lambda^*) - A(w_0) - \gamma(1 - A(w_0)) = 0, \]

regarding $\gamma$, $w_0$ and $\lambda^*$ as implicit functions of $b$. Recall from (9) that $\frac{d\lambda^*}{db} = 1$. Differentiating the
equilibrium conditions with respect to \( b \) then gives the following pair of equations

\[
(1-\tau)(v_1+b-w_0) \quad (1 - \gamma(1-\tau)) \quad \frac{dy}{db} \quad 1 - \gamma(1-\tau) \\
(1 - A(w_0)) \quad (1-\gamma)a(w_0) \quad \frac{dw_0}{db} \quad a(\lambda^*)
\]

the solution to which is given by (10a,b). Finally \( \frac{dw_1}{db} = 1 \) follows directly from (3).

The above expressions are rather formidable and seem to suggest that anything is possible depending on the distribution of the productivity index. However, it is possible to derive interesting qualitative results for a broad class of distribution functions.

**Proposition 2:** Suppose \( a'(\lambda^*) > 0 \), i.e., the density function of the productivity index is non-decreasing. Then a general increase in unemployment compensation (i) leads to an increase in the equilibrium rate of unemployment, i.e., \( \frac{dy}{db} > 0 \) and (ii) leads to a "widening" of the wage distribution, i.e., \( \frac{dw_0}{db} < \frac{dw_1}{db} = 1 \).

**Proof:** (i) If \( a'(\lambda) > 0 \), then \( a(\lambda^*) > a(w_0) \), implying the numerator of (10a) is positive. To show that the denominator is unambiguously positive, use

\[
A(w_1) = A(w_0) + a(w_0)(w_1-w_0) + \frac{a'(\tilde{w})}{2} (w_1-w_0)^2 \quad \text{for some } \tilde{w} \text{ between } w_0 \text{ and } w_1.
\]

Then rewrite the denominator as
\[ \Delta = [1 - \gamma(1 - \tau)] [1 - A(w_0) - a(w_0)(w_1 - w_0)] + \tau a(w_0)(w_1 - w_0) \]
\[ = [1 - \gamma(1 - \tau)] [1 - A(w_1) + \frac{a'(\tilde{\omega})}{2}(w_1 - w_0)^2] + \tau a(w_0)(w_1 - w_0) \]

which is positive since \( 1 - A(w_1) > 0 \) and \( a'(\tilde{\omega}) > 0 \).

(ii) The result for \( \frac{dW_0}{db} \) follows from \( a(\lambda^*) > (1 - \gamma)a(w_0) \).

**Proposition 3:** Suppose again that \( a'(\lambda) > 0 \). Then a selective increase in unemployment compensation granted only to those with a low imputed value of leisure leads to a decrease in the equilibrium unemployment rate.

**Proof:** The selective increase in unemployment compensation implies

\[ \frac{d\lambda^*}{db} = -\tau \beta/(1 - \beta). \]

Differentiating the equilibrium conditions with respect to \( b \) then yields

\[ \frac{d\gamma}{db} = \frac{\frac{\tau}{1 - A(w_0)} - a(w_0)(1 - \gamma)}{\Delta} < 0 \]

where \( \Delta > 0 \) is as given in the proof of the second proposition.

The intuition behind these results is not difficult. A general increase in unemployment compensation has the direct effect of increasing the high
wage offer since the reservation wage of those who place the highest value on leisure varies directly with $b$. The effect on the low wage offer is less clear-cut. On the one hand, an increase in unemployment compensation increases the per-period utility value of search. On the other hand, if $\gamma$ increases, the probability that search will pay off decreases. Thus, so long as $d\gamma/db > 0$, the low wage offer will increase by less than the high wage offer. The presumption that $\gamma$ will increase follows from the necessary increase in $\lambda^*$, the cutoff productivity. That is, an increase in unemployment compensation necessarily implies that the number of firms offering $w_1$ must decrease. The condition that the density function of $\lambda$ be non-decreasing ensures that the decrease in the number of firms offering $w_1$ is not more than offset by any decrease in the number of firms offering $w_0$.

However, if the increase in unemployment compensation is directed solely towards those with a low imputed value of leisure, then $w_1$ is unaffected. Individuals with the low leisure value begin to search more aggressively and the cutoff productivity $\lambda^*$ falls. Again, the condition that the density function of $\lambda$ be non-decreasing ensures that a decrease in $\lambda^*$ translates to a decrease in $\gamma$.

6 Efficiency

We have established that a general increase in unemployment compensation leads to increased unemployment for a broad class of distribution functions of productivity. One should not, however, be tempted to use this result to conclude that unemployment compensation is inefficient, i.e., that
the socially optimal level of unemployment compensation is zero.

Suppose the social objective function is per-capita utility, \( u^* = x^* + \nu_1 s \), i.e., per-capita consumption plus the value imputed to per-capita leisure. To derive equilibrium per-capita production (= equilibrium per-capita consumption), first compute total production as the sum of productions from low-wage firms and high-wage firms. Total production from firms offering \( w_0 \) may be computed as the product of three terms -- (i) the number of firms offering \( w_0 \) \((= n[A(\lambda^*) - A(w_0)])\), (ii) \( \lambda(w_0) \), and (iii) the average productivity of firms offering \( w_0 \) \((= \int_{w_0}^{\lambda^*} \lambda dA(\lambda)/[A(\lambda^*) - A(w_0)])\). That is, total production from low-wage firms is simply \( n\lambda(w_0)\int_{w_0}^{\lambda^*} \lambda dA(\lambda) \), and, analogously, total production from high-wage firms is \( n\lambda(w_1)\int_{w_0}^{\lambda^*} \lambda dA(\lambda) \).

Hence, equilibrium per-capita consumption is

\[
x^* = \frac{n}{k} \left[ \lambda(w_0)\int_{w_0}^{\lambda^*} \lambda dA(\lambda) + \lambda(w_1)\int_{w_0}^{\lambda^*} \lambda dA(\lambda) \right]
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{\mu(1-A(w_0))} \left[ \lambda(w_0)\int_{w_0}^{\lambda^*} \lambda dA(\lambda) + (\lambda(w_1)-\lambda(w_0))\int_{w_0}^{\lambda^*} \lambda dA(\lambda) \right],
\]

or

(11) \( x^* = \beta \int_{w_0}^{\lambda^*} \lambda dA(\lambda) \frac{1}{1-A(w_0)} + (1-\beta)(1-\gamma) \int_{w_0}^{\lambda^*} \lambda dA(\lambda) \frac{1}{1-\gamma(1-\tau)} \).

Let \( s_1 = \nu_1 \gamma/[1-\gamma(1-\tau)] \), i.e., the unemployment rate among the \( \nu_1 \)-individuals.
Then
\[
\begin{align*}
x^* &= \beta \int_{w_0}^{\lambda} \frac{\lambda dA(\lambda)}{1 - A(w_0)} + (1 - \beta)(1 - s_1) \int_{\lambda^*}^{\lambda} \frac{\lambda dA(\lambda)}{1 - A(\lambda^*)},
\end{align*}
\]
so that per-capita utility is given by

\[
(12) \quad u^* = \beta \int_{w_0}^{\lambda} \frac{\lambda dA(\lambda)}{1 - A(w_0)} + (1 - \beta) \int_{\lambda^*}^{\lambda} \frac{\lambda dA(\lambda)}{1 - A(\lambda^*)}.
\]

The two first terms in (12) give "full-employment output", i.e., the hypothetical level of per-capita consumption that would be attained with full employment, and the last term gives the utility loss from unemployment.

The temptation to conclude that unemployment compensation must be socially inefficient results from the fact that so long as \( \frac{ds}{db} > 0 \), the utility loss from unemployment is increasing in \( b \). The obvious point is that this temptation founders on the fact that full-employment output also depends on \( b \). An increase in unemployment compensation causes the wage distribution to change in such a way that those who search (the \( v_1 \)-individuals) are induced to seek out more productive firms. Likewise, if \( \frac{dW_0}{db} > 0 \), those who do not search will also become employed by more productive firms. The change in the wage distribution drives the least efficient firms out of the market. 8

The tradeoff between these two effects depends on the distribution function of \( \lambda \). To provide some
illustration we examine the simplest possible example; namely, \( A(\lambda) = \lambda, \ 0 < \lambda < 1 \). The uniform distribution is particularly simple because it allows one to use the equilibrium conditions to find \( \gamma \) (or \( w_0 \)) as the solution to a simple second-order equation. Once one solves for \( \gamma \) and \( w_0 \), the computation of \( s \) and \( u^* \) is straightforward.

Table 1 presents the equilibrium variables as functions of the level of unemployment compensation for selected values of \( \tau \) and \( \beta \), taking \( v_0 = 0 \) and \( v_1 = 0.25 \). Starting with \( b = 0 \), we compute \( w_0(b), \ w_1(b), \ \gamma(b), \ s(b) \) and \( u^*(b) \) for increments of 0.05 in \( b \) up to the point where \( \lambda^* > 1 \). These examples suggest that the optimal level of unemployment compensation can be quite "high" relative to wages actually paid, "despite" the fact that \( s(b) \) is increasing in \( b \), as indicated by our second proposition.

7 Conclusion

In this paper we have developed a simple general equilibrium model of search unemployment and used the model to analyze the effects of unemployment compensation. The key feature of the model is the endogeneity of the wage offer distribution. We are thus able to (i) establish the logical consistency of sequential search as a general equilibrium phenomenon and (ii) analyze the comparative statics effects of increases in unemployment compensation taking into account the induced change in the wage offer distribution.

Our results on the effects of increasing unemployment compensation differ significantly from the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Example Based on Uniform Distribution of Productivities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$v_0 = 0$  $v_1 = 0.25$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equilibrium values of $w_0$, $w_1$, $\gamma$, $s$, $u^*$ as functions of $b$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$b$</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0.05</th>
<th>0.10</th>
<th>0.15</th>
<th>0.20</th>
<th>0.25</th>
<th>0.30</th>
<th>0.35</th>
<th>0.40</th>
<th>0.45</th>
<th>0.50</th>
<th>0.55</th>
<th>0.60</th>
<th>0.65</th>
<th>0.70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\tau = 0.1$</td>
<td>$\beta = 0.1$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$w_0$</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$w_1$</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\gamma$</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>0.061</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>0.079</td>
<td>0.092</td>
<td>0.110</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>0.182</td>
<td>0.269</td>
<td>0.509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$s$</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$u^*$</td>
<td>0.624</td>
<td>0.648</td>
<td>0.673</td>
<td>0.698</td>
<td>0.723</td>
<td>0.747</td>
<td>0.772</td>
<td>0.796</td>
<td>0.821</td>
<td>0.844</td>
<td>0.868</td>
<td>0.891</td>
<td>0.912</td>
<td>0.927</td>
<td>0.913</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| $\tau = 0.1$ | $\beta = 0.9$ |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| $w_0$ | 0.21 | 0.26 | 0.31 | 0.36 | 0.41 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.54 | 0.58 | 0.61 | 0.61 |       |       |       |       |
| $w_1$ | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.75 |       |       |       |       |
| $\gamma$ | 0.332 | 0.355 | 0.382 | 0.414 | 0.451 | 0.496 | 0.550 | 0.616 | 0.701 | 0.809 | 0.939 |       |       |       |       |
| $s$ | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.019 | 0.030 | 0.061 |       |       |       |       |
| $u^*$ | 0.618 | 0.642 | 0.666 | 0.690 | 0.713 | 0.735 | 0.757 | 0.777 | 0.793 | 0.799 | 0.769 |       |       |       |       |

| $\tau = 0.5$ | $\beta = 0.1$ |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| $w_0$ | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.26 | 0.31 | 0.36 | 0.41 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.59 | 0.63 | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.73 |
| $w_1$ | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.95 |
| $\gamma$ | 0.170 | 0.181 | 0.193 | 0.207 | 0.224 | 0.243 | 0.266 | 0.293 | 0.327 | 0.369 | 0.422 | 0.491 | 0.583 | 0.706 | 0.867 |
| $s$ | 0.083 | 0.089 | 0.096 | 0.104 | 0.113 | 0.125 | 0.138 | 0.155 | 0.176 | 0.203 | 0.241 | 0.293 | 0.370 | 0.491 | 0.688 |
| $u^*$ | 0.593 | 0.613 | 0.633 | 0.652 | 0.670 | 0.686 | 0.701 | 0.713 | 0.721 | 0.725 | 0.721 | 0.706 | 0.670 | 0.599 | 0.467 |
corresponding effects predicted by the standard "partial-partial" model. Although one can expect a general increase in unemployment compensation to increase the equilibrium rate of unemployment, the direct incentive effect for individuals can be offset by firms' adjustment of the wage offer distribution to a considerable degree. More strikingly, one can expect a selective increase in unemployment compensation, made available to those who impute a relatively low value to leisure, to decrease the equilibrium rate of unemployment. This latter result is straightforward in our model but absurd under the standard approach.

Our results on the efficiency aspects of increasing unemployment compensation are also straightforward. The point is that increases in unemployment compensation bring about a re-allocation of workers to more productive firms as a result of the change in the wage offer distribution. Of course this result is a direct consequence of the assumption about firm heterogeneity we made to close the model. However, it should be understood that the existence of an equilibrium wage dispersion seems to require assumptions that inevitably imply some sort of re-allocation effect.

Finally, we conclude with an appeal to the empirically-minded not to reject equilibrium models of search unemployment as irrelevant theorizing. Although the predictions of the "partial-partial" search model seem to be regarded as firmly established in the empirical folklore, we remain doubtful. First, at least one group of econometricians (Atkinson, Gomulka, Micklewright and Rau (1982)) has suggested that existing clear-cut empirical results on the effects of unemployment compensa-
tion are to some extent an artifact of artful specification. Second, and more fundamental, most empirical work in this area seems to ask the "wrong" question. The typical cross-section or panel analysis addresses the question of whether individuals who receive relatively generous unemployment compensation search more than others who receive less generous compensation, holding other differences between individuals constant. But the relevant policy question is whether economies characterized by relatively more generous unemployment compensation have more search unemployment than economies with less generous compensation. Such a question requires an equilibrium answer.
The model underlying this result is presented, e.g., in Lippman and McCall (1976). An example of the considerable empirical work that seems to support the predictions of the theory is Ehrenberg and Oaxaca (1976). The effects of imperfect "experience-rating" in the system of financing unemployment compensation on the temporary layoff policies of firms have been stressed by Feldstein (1976) and are emphasized in the survey paper by Topel and Welch (1980). We do not deal with experience-rating issues in this paper.

This is the well-known Rothschild (1973) criticism of the "partial-partial" nature of search theory. There are several models in the literature which feature non-degenerate endogenous wage (or price) offer distributions, e.g., Salop and Stiglitz (1977). However, almost all of these models are based on non-sequential, "noisy" or purely ad-hoc search strategies; i.e., "dispersion equilibrium" is attained by sacrificing the tenet of sequential search. Three partial equilibrium models based on the sequential search strategy which generate dispersion equilibria are Axell (1977), Burdett and Mortensen (1980) and Reinganum (1979).

An alternative way to close the model is to assume homogeneous firms and impose an "equal profits" condition, i.e., to require that all firms be indifferent between offering \( w_0 \) and \( w_1 \). However, existence of the two-wage dispersion equilibrium becomes tenuous using this approach.

Note that dividends therefore do not enter the individual's decision calculus. We take advantage of this to assume that unemployment compensation is financed out of dividends. We are therefore able to abstract from any effects brought about by the system of financing unemployment compensation.

In partial equilibrium search models a common necessary condition for the existence of a non-degenerate wage (or price) distribution is that the distribution of "search costs" not be bounded away from zero (cf. Axell (1977)). In the general equilibrium context the foregone wage component of search cost is endogenously determined so that this necessary condition is automatically met.

We will assume that \( \lambda \) has a differentiable density function, \( a(\lambda) \), whenever it is convenient to do so.
7 Existence depends on the form of $A(\lambda)$ only to the extent of the normalization on the support of $\lambda$.

8 Unemployment compensation thus enhances efficiency by improving the "match" between workers and firms. This is not, however, a matching model in the standard sense since all individuals are equally productive at any given firm. For a matching model giving an efficiency analysis of unemployment compensation, see Diamond (1981).

9 This is of course to some degree an artifact of our choices for $v_0$ and $v_1$ in the example.
References


WORKING PAPERS (Missing numbers indicate publication elsewhere)

1976

1. Corporate and Personal Taxation and the Growing Firm
   by Ulf Jakobsson

7. A Micro Macro Interactive Simulation Model of the Swedish Economy.
   Preliminary model specification
   by Gunnar Eliasson in collaboration with Gösta Olavi

8. Estimation and Analysis with a WDI Production Function
   by Göran Eriksson, Ulf Jakobsson and Leif Jansson

1977

12. The Linear Expenditure System and Demand for Housing
    under Rent Control
    by Per Högborg and N Anders Klevmarken

14. Rates of Depreciation of Human Capital Due to Nonuse
    by Siv Gustafsson

15. Pay Differentials between Government and Private Sector
    Employees in Sweden
    by Siv Gustafsson

1979

20. A Putty-Clay Model of Demand Uncertainty and Investment
    by James W. Albrecht and Albert G. Hart

1980

25. On Unexplained Price Differences
    by Bo Axell

26. The West European Steel Industry - Structure and
    Competitiveness in Historical Perspective
    by Bo Carlsson

33. The Demand for Energy in Swedish Manufacturing
    by Joyce M. Dargay

34. Imperfect Information Equilibrium, Existence, Configuration
    and Stability
    by Bo Axell
1981

35. Value Added Tax: Experience in Sweden
   by Göran Normann

36. Energi, stabilitet och tillväxt i svensk ekonomi (Energy,
    Stability and Growth in the Swedish Economy)
   by Bengt-Christer Ysander

37. Picking Winners or Bailing out Losers? A study of the
    Swedish state holding company and its role in the new
    Swedish industrial policy
   by Gunnar Eliasson and Bengt-Christer Ysander

40. Wage Earners Funds and Rational Expectations
    by Bo Axell

41. A Vintage Model for the Swedish Iron and Steel Industry
    by Leif Jansson

43. An Econometric Model of Local Government and Budgeting
    by Bengt-Christer Ysander

44. Local Authorities, Economic Stability and the Efficiency of
    Fiscal Policy
   by Tomas Nordström and Bengt-Christer Ysander

45. Growth, Exit and Entry of Firms
    by Göran Eriksson

    Shares Analysis
   by Eva Christina Horwitz

56. Central Control of the Local Government Sector in Sweden
    by Richard Murray

58. Industrial Subsidies in Sweden: Macroeconomic Effects and
    an International Comparison
   by Bo Carlsson

59. Longitudinal Lessons from the Panel Study of Income
    Dynamics
   by Greg J. Duncan and James N. Morgan
1982

61. Var står den nationalekonomiska centralteorin idag?
   av Bo Axell

63. General Search Market Equilibrium
   by James W. Albrecht and Bo Axell

64. The Structure and Working of the Isac Model
   by Leif Jansson, Thomas Nordström and Bengt-Christer
   Ysander

65. Comparative Advantage and Development Policy Twenty
   Years Later
   by Anne O. Krueger

67. Computable Multi-Country Models of Production
   and Trade
   by James M. Henderson

68. Payroll Taxes and Wage Inflation: The Swedish Experiences
   by Bertil Holmlund (Revised, September 1982).

69. Relative Competitiveness of Foreign Subsidiary Operations
   of a Multinational Company 1962-77
   by Anders Grufman

70. Optimization under nonlinear constraints
   by Leif Jansson and Erik Mellander

71. Technology, Pricing and Investment in Telecommunications
   by Tomas Pousette

72. The Micro Initialization of MOSES
   by James W Albrecht and Thomas Lindberg

73. Measuring the Duration of Unemployment: A Note
   by Anders Björklund

74. On the Optimal Rate of Structural Adjustment
   by Gunnar Eliasson

75. The MOSES Manual
   by Fredrik Bergholm

76. Differential patterns of Unemployment in Sweden
   by Linda Leighton and Siv Gustafsson
77. Household Market and a Nonmarket Activities (HUS)
   - A Pilot Study
   by Anders Klevmarken

78. Arbetslöshetsersättningen i Sverige
   - motiv, regler och effekter
   av Anders Björklund och Bertil Holmlund

1983

79. Energy Prices, Industrial Structure and Choice of
   Technology; An International Comparison with Special
   Emphasis on the Cement Industry
   by Bo Carlsson

80. Energy Usage and Energy Prices in Swedish Manufacturing
    by Joyce Dargay

81. ELIAS - A Model of Multisectoral Economic Growth
    in a Small Open Economy
    by Lars Bergman

82. Oil Prices and Economic Stability - Simulation
    Experiments with a Macroeconomic Model
    by Tomas Nordström and Bengt-Christer Ysander

83. Statlig kontroll av kommunerna
    En översikt av svenska erfarenheter under efterkrigstiden
    av Richard Murray och Bengt-Christer Ysander

84. Monopoly and Allocative Efficiency with Stochastic Demand
    by Tomas Pousette

85. Export Performance of the Nordic Countries 1965-80
    A Constant-Market-Shares Analysis
    by Eva Christina Horwitz.

86. The Micro (Firm) Foundations of Industrial Policy
    by Gunnar Eliasson

87. Excessive Government Spending in the U.S.: Facts and
    Theories
    by Edward M. Gramlich.

88. Control of Local Authority Expenditure - The Use of Cash
    Limits
    by Noel Hepworth

89. Fiscal Containment and Local Government Finance in
    The U.K.
    by Peter Jackson
90. Fiscal Limitations: An Assessment of the U.S. Experience
   by Wallace E. Oates

91. Pricing and Privatization of Public Services
   by George E. Peterson

92. Export Performance of the Nordic Countries 1965-80
   by Eva Christina Horwitz

93. Was Adam Smith Right, After All? Another Test of the Theory of Compensating Wage Differentials
   by Greg J. Duncan and Bertil Holmlund

94. Job Mobility and Wage Growth: A Study of Selection Rules and Rewards
   by Bertil Holmlund

95. Sweden's Laffer Curve: Taxation and the Unobserved Economy
   by Edgar L. Feige and Robert T. McGee

96. The Machine Tool Industry - Problems and Prospects in an International Perspective
   by Bo Carlsson

97. The Development and Use of Machine Tools in Historical Perspective
   by Bo Carlsson

98. Technical Progress and Structural Change in the Swedish Cement Industry 1955-1979
   by Finn R. Førsund and Lennart Hjalmarsson

99. An Equilibrium Model of Search Unemployment
   by James W. Albrecht and Bo Axell