

Labour Supply on the Extensive Margin

The Participation Decision

Miles Corak

Department of Economics

The Graduate Center, City University of New York

MilesCorak.com @MilesCorak

Lecture 3

Labor Economics I

ECON 87100

Introduction

The labour force participation decision occurs at $H = 0$ for a labour force non-participant, that is to say, $MRS_{XL} > W/P$ at y

- ▶ the subjective rate of exchange of X and L exceeds the market rate of exchange
- ▶ the value of an additional hour of non-market time exceeds the value of commodities resulting from an additional hour of work.
- ▶ the labour force participant's utility maximization is an interior solution
- ▶ at $H = 0$ the $MRS_{XL} \leq W/P$ implying that utility is higher when some time is spent working

We define a binary variable that summarizes this

$$P_i = 0 \text{ iff } H_i = 0, \text{ that is } MRS_{XL} > W/P \text{ at } H_i = 0$$

$$P_i = 1 \text{ iff } H_i > 0, \text{ that is } MRS_{XL} < W/P \text{ at } H_i = 0$$

Definition of the Reservation wage

$$w_i^R \equiv MRS_{XL}^i(H_i, w_i, y_i)$$

The reservation wage is the MRS_{XL} subject to the full income budget constraint

- ▶ the location of the budget constraint and the utility function determine w_i^R

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- ▶ the value of w_i^R at the endpoint of the budget constraint is the only value relevant for the participation decision

$$w_i^0 = MRS_{XL}^i(H_i = 0, w_i, y_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_i^0 &= P \times w_i^0 \\ &= P \times MRS_{XL}^i(H_i = 0, w_i, y_i) \end{aligned}$$

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- ▶ because of diminishing margin rates of substitution w_i^R and W_i^R are positive functions of H_i

The market wage and the reservation wage

The relationship between w and w^R is the essence of the participation decision

Consider an increase in the market wage

- ▶ the participation response to such a change depends upon the magnitudes of the change in w and the initial position of the individual

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 1. no response
 2. entry into the labour force

The Labour Force Participation of a group

Ben-Porath (1973) develops a probabilistic framework helpful in predicting how the Labour Force Participation Rate (*LFPR*) changes for changes in parameters. It applies to groups of individuals, and two polar cases are examined, both of which predict

$$\delta LFPR / \delta W > 0$$

- ▶ Model A assumes preferences differ between individuals but the market wage is identical
- ▶ Model B assumes the market wage differs between individuals but they all have identical preferences

Focus on Model A in what follows, and leave the examination of Model B for individual work.

The Labour Force Participation of a group

Model A: variable preferences, constant market wage rates

A case in which tastes differ among individuals in the group (so that reservation wages differ), but market wage rates are identical for all members of the group.

1. $W_i^R = W_i^R$ varies across group members, and is characterized by a probability distribution function $g(W^R)$
2. $W_i = W$, market wage rates are the same for all members of the group

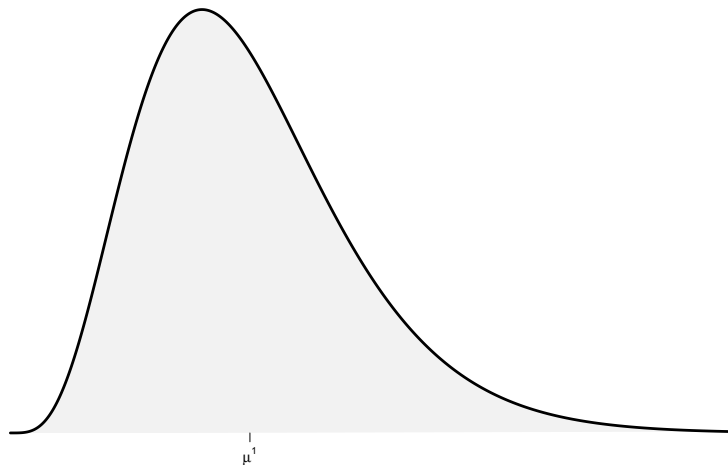
Under these circumstances the group *LFPR* may be defined by assuming a particular form for the probability distribution function.

- ▶ participation occurs if $W_i > W_i^R$. This inequality may be represented probabilistically as the area under the probability distribution function between 0 and W

The Labour Force Participation of a group

Model A: variable preferences, fixed market wage rate

Probability Distribution Function: Proposition 1

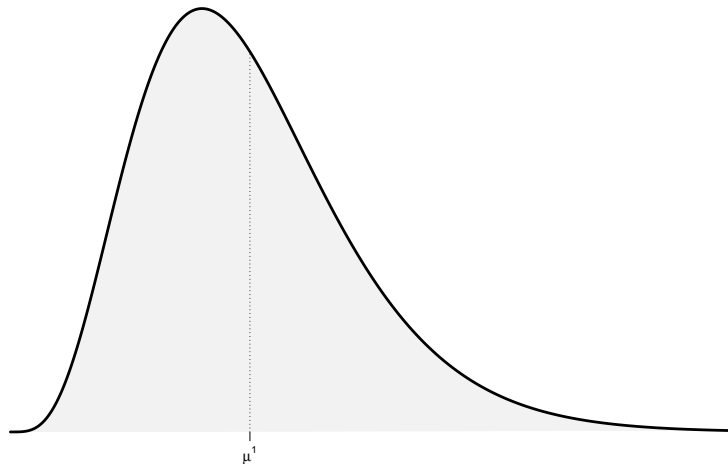


Reservation Wage Distribution

The Labour Force Participation of a group

Model A: variable preferences, fixed market wage rate

Probability Distribution Function: Proposition 1

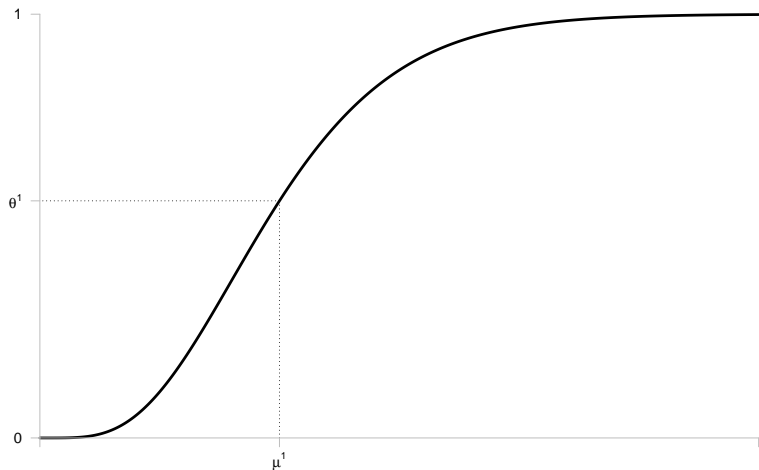


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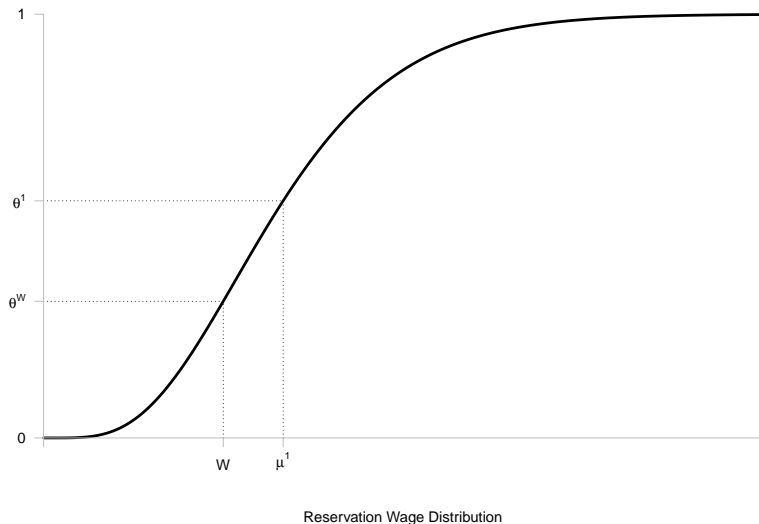


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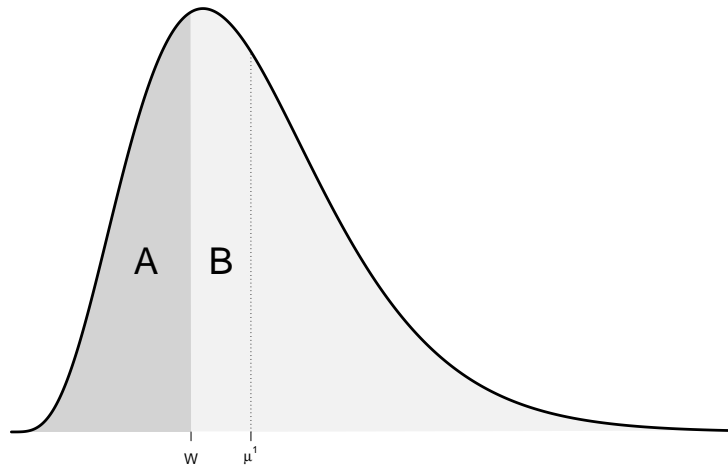
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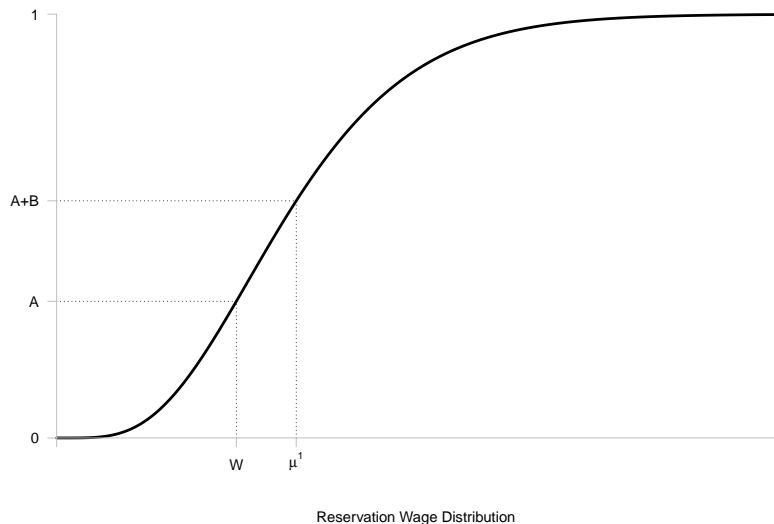


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The Labour Force Participation of a group

Model A: variable preferences, fixed market wage rate

$$\theta_g \equiv LFPR_g = \int_0^W g(W)dW = G(W)$$

An immediate prediction is that $LFPR_g$ changes in the same direction as W

$$\theta_1(W = W_1) = \int_0^{W_1} g(W)dW = G(W_1) = A$$

$$\theta_2(W = W_2) = \int_0^{W_2} g(W)dW = G(W_2) = A + B$$

The fact that $A + B > A$ proves our proposition, another way of just saying $G(W_2) > G(W_1)$ for $W_2 > W_1$, $\theta_2 > \theta_1$, implying $\frac{\delta\theta}{\delta W} > 0$

The Labour Force Participation of a group

Aside on the statistical measurement of labour force concepts

Labour force surveys, like the Current Population Survey in the United States, attempt to measure the fraction of the population for which $W^R > W$, the Labour Force Participation Rate.

- ▶ These are usually monthly surveys, and usually conducted during the week following the “reference” week, the week containing the 15th day of the month.
- ▶ Labour force survey concepts are measured according to respondent activity during the reference week

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The determination of labour force status involves placing each individual in the survey into one of three categories:

1. Employed
2. Unemployed
3. Not in the labour force

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Basic definitions

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- ▶ did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment

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- ▶ the Employment Rate is:

$$ER = E/POP$$

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1. Employed (E)
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 - ▶ on temporary layoff during the reference week with an expectation of recall and were available for work
 - ▶ or were without work, had looked for work in the past four weeks, and were available for work

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 - ▶ together E and U make up the Labour Force: $LF = E + U$

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 - ▶ together E and U make up the Labour Force: $LF = E + U$
 - ▶ the Unemployment Rate is:

$$UR = U/LF$$

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 - ▶ unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets during the reference week

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 - ▶ that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed

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Basic definitions

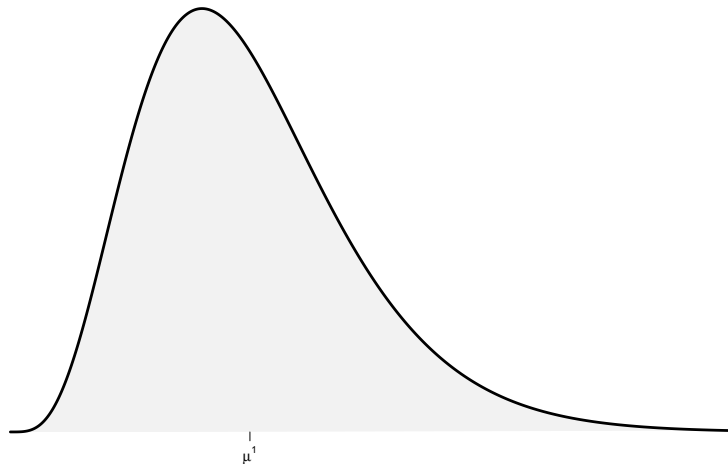
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3. Not in the Labour Force (NILF)
 - ▶ unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets during the reference week
 - ▶ that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed
 - ▶ the Labour Force Participation Rate (or just Participation Rate) is

$$LFPR = LF / POP$$

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Model A: variable preferences, fixed market wage rate

Probability Distribution Function: Proposition 2

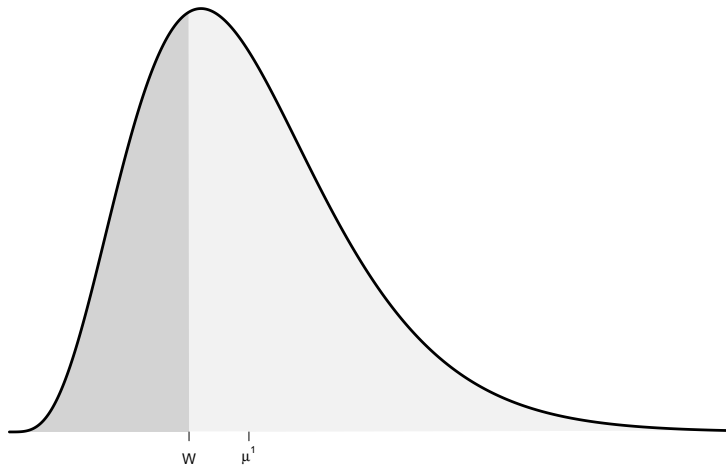


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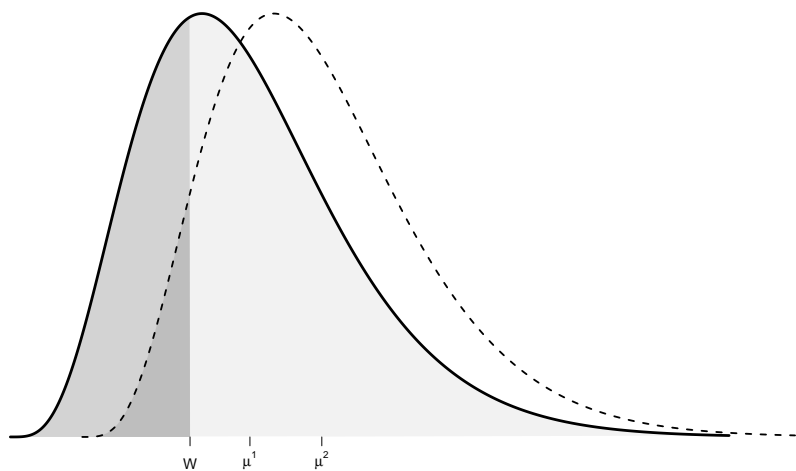


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Two related propositions

1. An increase in the mean reservation wage implies that LFPR falls, that is $\frac{\delta\theta}{\delta\mu_{WR}} < 0$
2. The closer the market wage is to the mode of the reservation wage distribution, the larger $\frac{\delta\theta}{\delta W}$ since $\frac{\delta\theta}{\delta W} = \frac{dG(W)}{dW} = g(W)$

This latter prediction is consistent with the historical stylized facts, for example consider the substantial growth of the *LFPR* among women, who had participation rates around 50% a generation or so ago, implying $W \approx \mu$ was the case.

Summary and things to do

1. Work through Model B in Ben-Porath (1973)
2. Use your understanding of labour supply on the intensive and extensive margin to complete the assignment, relying on course readings
3. Think about the presentation and term paper topics, and submit a ranked list of two to three topics you like to work on to the professor by email before Tuesday, February 27th.