

Labor Supply Shocks with Fixed Prices

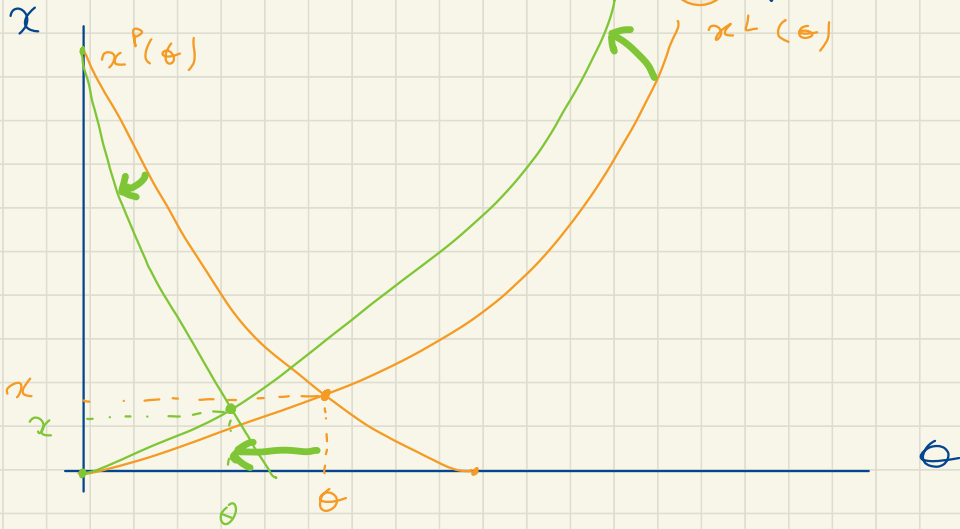
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Positive labor supply shock.

increase in h , size of labor force.

• $x = x^L(\theta) = f^{-1} \left(\frac{w/p}{a \alpha} l^{-1-\alpha} \hat{f}(\theta)^{1-\alpha} [1+\tau(\theta)]^\alpha \right)$

• $x = x^P(\theta) = \tau^{-1} \left(\left[\frac{x^\xi \mu \alpha}{w \cdot h} \frac{1}{\hat{f}(\theta)} \right]^{1/\xi-1} \right)$



After an increase in labor force h :

- $\theta \downarrow$ [$\hat{f}(\theta) \downarrow$, $1 - \hat{f}(\theta) \uparrow$, $\tau(\theta) \downarrow$, $q(\theta) \uparrow$]

- Assume that $x \uparrow$

• $\eta \downarrow$ b/c $\eta = \frac{x^\xi}{[1+\tau(\theta)]^{\xi-1}} \frac{\mu}{p}$ (AD)

• $\frac{w \cdot e}{p \cdot \eta} = \alpha$ so $l \downarrow$

$$l = \left[\frac{f(\alpha) a \alpha}{w/p} \right]^{1/(1-\alpha)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{1+\hat{\tau}(\theta)} \right]^{2/(1-\alpha)} \quad (LD)$$

so $l \uparrow$

\Rightarrow contradiction: the model equations cannot all be satisfied if $\alpha \uparrow$

\Rightarrow so $\alpha \downarrow$ ($f(\alpha) \downarrow$, $1-f(\alpha) \uparrow$, $\tau(\alpha) \downarrow$)

- $y = \frac{x^\xi}{(1+\tau(x))^{\xi-1}} \frac{\mu}{p}$ (AD) so $y \uparrow$

- labor share $\frac{w \cdot l}{p \cdot y} = \alpha$ so $l \uparrow$

- $c = y / (1+\tau(x))$ so $c \uparrow$

- $m = l / (1+\hat{\tau}(\theta))$ so $m \uparrow$

Labor supply shock is the only shock that leads to higher employment l but lower labor market tightness θ .