

# Recruiting Wedge

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## Notation:

- $p > 0$ : recruiting cost, # recruiters required to maintain a vacancy per unit time (read cvs, interview)
- $c(t)$ : consumption  $\rightarrow$  provides utility,  $<$  output
- $y(t)$ : output  $\rightarrow$  consumption + recruiting services
- $\tau(\theta)$ : recruiting wedge  
 $q = [1 + \tau(\theta)] c$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  amount of services required for recruiting per unit of consumption.
- $v(t)$ : vacancies.

## Recruiting wedge:

- $v$  vacancies at time  $t$
  - $v q(\theta)$  employment relationships created
  - on Beveridge curve:  $VE = EU$   
 $v q(\theta) = \lambda \cdot e$
- $\Rightarrow$  for employment  $e$ : need  $v = \frac{\lambda e}{q(\theta)}$

$\Rightarrow$  to sustain employment  $e$ : # recruiters required is

$$p^v = \frac{\lambda p l}{q(\theta)}$$

• # resources devoted to

recruiting when employment is  $l$ :

$$ap^v = \frac{\lambda p a l}{q(\theta)} = \frac{\lambda p y}{q(\theta)}$$

Link b/w consumption & output:

$$c = y - y \frac{\lambda p}{q(\theta)} = \left[ 1 - \frac{\lambda p}{q(\theta)} \right] y$$

$$y = \frac{q(\theta)}{q(\theta) - \lambda p} \cdot c$$

$$y = \left[ 1 + \frac{\lambda p}{q(\theta) - \lambda p} \right] c$$

↑  $\tau(\theta)$

$$\tau(\theta) = \frac{\lambda p}{q(\theta) - \lambda p}$$

Same as in basic model, except that  $\lambda p$  replaces  $p$ .

-  $\tau(\theta)$  is ↑ in  $\theta$

-  $\tau(0) = 0$  b/c  $q(0) = +\infty$  ( $q(\theta) = \nu \theta^{-\eta}$ )  
 -  $\tau(\theta_m) = \tau$  b/c  $q(\theta_m) = \lambda p \Rightarrow \tau(\theta_m) = \tau$

