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Search intensity, directed search and the wage distribution*

Bruno Decreuse[†]

University of Aix-Marseilles, GREQAM, IDEP

André Zylberberg[‡]

Université Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, CNRS, CES

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Abstract: We propose a search equilibrium model in which homogenous firms post wages along with a vacancy to attract job-seekers, while homogenous unemployed workers invest in costly job-seeking. The key innovation relies on the organization of the search market and the search behavior of the job-seekers. The search market is continuously segmented by wage level, individuals can spread their search investment over the different sub-markets, and search intensity has marginal decreasing returns on each sub-market. We show that there exists a non-degenerate equilibrium wage distribution. The density of this wage distribution is increasing at low wages, and decreasing at high wages. Under additional restrictions, it is hump-shaped, and it can be right-tailed. Our results are illustrated by an example originating a Beta wage distribution.

Keywords: Search effort; Segmented markets; Equilibrium wage dispersion

J.E.L. classification: D83; J31; J41; J64

1 Introduction

This paper is a theoretical contribution to the literature on frictional wage dispersion. The size of residual wage dispersion in Mincerian wage regressions has motivated a major interest in understanding of wage distribution for homogenous labor. Controlling for individual characteristics typically leaves unexplained the two thirds of the variance of the (log of the) wage distribution (Katz and Autor, 1999). Modern theories of wage dispersion provide search-theoretic micro-foundations for residual wage disparity. However, early search models have failed to generate empirically plausible wage distributions. In particular, they do not predict increasing density at low wages and decreasing density at high wages. They also fail to predict the single-peakedness

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[†]GREQAM, 2 rue de la charité, 13236 Marseille cedex 02, France. E-mail: decrease@univmed.fr

[‡]CES-EUREQua, Maison des Sciences Economiques, 106-112 boulevard de l'Hôpital, 75647 Paris cedex 13, France. E-mail: azyl@univ-paris1.fr

property. This particularity is usually pinned down by the explicit modelling of heterogeneity, but this is not the point. The challenge for this paper is to deliver the key properties of empirical wage distributions without the ad-hoc addition of heterogeneity.

Our paper introduces search intensity into the canonical directed search model. Directed search models have been examined by Hosios (1990), Montgomery (1991), Peters (1991), Moen (1997), and Burdett, Shi and Wright (2001). They have been enriched by Shi (2002) and Shimer (2005) to account for firm and worker heterogeneity. In such models, the search market is segmented by wage, workers can choose which jobs they apply for, and the probability of getting a job is a decreasing function of the length of the job queue. Wage competition takes place at the time of wage/market choice. In equilibrium, all wage offers must yield the same utility: if not, the jobs would not be prospected. This implies that there is a unique wage offer balancing workers' marginal cost of seeking the highest wage offer (a lower employment probability) and their marginal benefit (a better wage once employed).

In our framework, the search market is segmented by wage, workers can choose their search investment on each market place, and the technology that transforms search investment into matching probability has marginal decreasing returns. These assumptions sustain the existence of a continuous wage distribution. Workers can compensate a lower reward by a smaller effort, thereby raising the marginal productivity of effort. This provides them incentives to spread their efforts over several sub-markets at a time. Firms respond to such incentives by posting jobs on a continuum of markets. The assumption of decreasing marginal returns is essential. When the efficiency of effort function has constant marginal returns to search, workers concentrate their search effort on the market that yields the highest reward. The equilibrium wage distribution collapses to the only wage featured by standard directed search models.

The equilibrium wage distribution reflects the pattern of search investment and job offers by wage. As the return to search first increases, and then decreases with wage, search investment evolves non-monotonically with the wage. We show that there is a unique maximum, corresponding to the only wage that would obtain if the marginal return to search investment were constant. The number of vacancies on each market tends to decrease with the wage, as paying higher wages must be compensated by lower search costs, and thus longer job queues. It also tends to increase with the number of effective job-seekers, because recruitment rates depend on the ratio of vacancies to effective number of job-seekers. The combination of these two effects implies that the density of the wage offer distribution is increasing at low wages, and increasing at high wages. Those properties extend to the actual wage distribution – the one that counts. Provided the elasticity of the efficiency of search effort technology does not change too much with the amount of effort, we show that both the wage offer distribution and the actual wage distribution admit a single peak.

The equilibrium wage distribution may also be consistent with another property of empirical wage distributions: they are right-tailed. We define a long right tail by the requirement that the slope of the density of the distribution tends to zero as the wage becomes closer to the upper bound of the support of the distribution. We show that the density of the wage offer distribution is always right-tailed, while the density of the actual wage distribution may or may not be right-tailed. Those properties are illustrated by an example, in which the matching technology is Cobb-Douglas, and the efficiency of search effort is isoelastic. In that case, the actual wage distribution follows a Beta distribution and it is always hump-shaped.

The results heavily depend on our assumptions about market segmentation and search inten-

sity. Market segmentation is a frequent assumption in the search literature.¹ Wage segmentation is a more abstract notion than segmentation by geographic or skill characteristics. However, considering other types of segmentation would fail in the goal to explain residual wage dispersion as econometricians could use observable characteristics to explain residual wage disparities. Similarly, search intensity is a popular way to model the search activity. Although we know very little about the efficiency of effort technology, the idea thereby search investments have decreasing returns is widely accepted. However, our model is more demanding in that we require that there is such a technology in each market segment. The efficiency of effort technology can receive a simple interpretation. In our model, workers are allowed to court the different jobs at various levels of aggressiveness. The degree of aggressiveness has decreasing returns on matching chances and varies with the wage offer as a result.

The reason why we consider a directed search model with endogenous search intensity can be inferred from the existing literature on frictional wage distributions.

On the one hand, undirected search models without a search intensity margin have a hard time explaining the salient features of empirical wage distributions. Diamond (1971) shows that all firms pay the monopsony wage in the basic model with homogenous agents. Burdett-Mortensen (1998) – hereafter BM – add on-the-job search. Their model admits a non-degenerate distribution. However, the density is strictly increasing: all workers apply to high-wage jobs with a positive probability, which provides incentives for firms to create many high-wage jobs. To obtain a single-peaked distribution, several papers add firm heterogeneity, whether in the original BM model (see e.g. Van den Berg and Ridder, 1998, Mortensen, 2000), in models where employers can react to other firms approaching their workers by making a counteroffer (Postel-Vinay and Robin, 2002a and 2002b), or in bargaining models with ex-post heterogeneity (Moscarini, 2005).

On the other hand, models with multiple applications easily feature equilibrium wage dispersion, despite agents' homogeneity and without on-the-job search. In papers with multiple applications, a worker can receive multiple offers at the same time. Wage competition takes place at the time of choosing between different job offers. In the random search model of Acemoglu and Shimer (2000), workers choose the number of offers they receive. Acemoglu and Shimer show that there is equilibrium wage dispersion. The density of the wage offer distribution is strictly decreasing with a mass point at its upper bound. Galenianos and Kircher (2009) consider the directed search model of Albrecht, Gautier and Vroman (2006) in which firms post wages and workers send multiple applications. Galenianos and Kircher assume that firms commit to pay the posted wage irrespective of the number of job offers received by the applicant. They obtain a strictly decreasing density of the wage distribution. We believe that we modelize a different economic phenomenon. In our framework, workers court jobs with various levels of aggressiveness and they can only receive a single offer at a time despite they search on a continuum of markets. Wage competition takes place at the time of attracting the job-seekers, and not once they have received multiple offers. The two approaches offer complementary views of the search activity: courting jobs is probably as important as deciding among several job offers. Interestingly, this is because search aggressiveness varies with the wage that we can obtain a single-peaked wage distribution.

¹In mismatch models, the search place is segmented by geographic location and workers are imperfectly mobile across locations (see Shimer, 2007). In models with two-sided heterogeneity, the search place is segmented by job type and workers choose the subset of sub-markets they participate in (see e.g. Moscarini, 2001, Gautier, 2002, and Decreuse, 2008).

Delacroix and Shi (2006) consider a directed search version of BM. Their model features a strictly decreasing wage offer distribution, while the actual wage distribution can be strictly decreasing, strictly increasing, or even hump-shaped. However, individuals with the same income target the same job. The wage distribution conditional on former income is degenerate as a result. In our model, unemployed workers prospect all market segments simultaneously and may end up with any wage of the wage offer distribution.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 introduces and solves our model. Section 3 focuses on the properties of the equilibrium wage distribution. Section 4 concludes.

2 The model

2.1 Preferences and technology

We study the steady state of a continuous time economy. There are a continuum of identical and infinitely-lived workers, and a continuum of firms. Each firm is associated with only one job. The measure of workers is normalized to one, while the measure of firms is endogenously determined through entry. Both are risk neutral and discount time at instantaneous rate r . Jobs can be either filled or vacant, while workers can be either employed or unemployed. There is no on-the-job search. A worker/firm pair produces flow output y until (exogenous) separation at rate q . Unemployed workers enjoy unemployment income z , $0 \leq z < y$, while firms endowed with a vacancy bear the flow cost k .

We make four key assumptions.

First, the market is continuously segmented by wage. Segmentation follows the lines of the wage-posting search model developed, among others, by Moen (1997) and Acemoglu and Shimer (1999). Firms post vacancies with non-negotiable wages. Workers, knowing all the posted wages, choose the amount of effort they will spend to search for a job. If they decide to search for a job offering a wage w , they compete with other workers seeking the same wage. Symmetrically, if a firm posts a vacancy associated with the wage w , it will compete to attract workers with the other firms offering the same wage. For each wage w , workers face a specific queue length and vacant jobs have a specific probability of being filled. For Acemoglu and Shimer (1999), such a representation of the search process recognizes that the labor market is segmented by wages and that search frictions exist within each particular sub-market. Therefore, firms advertise wages, and all firms advertising a given wage and all workers applying for these jobs form a sub-market. By definition, the set of sub-markets is $[0, \infty)$.

Second, workers set their search intensity and allocate search efforts over the continuum of sub-markets. We denote by $s : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ the function that maps the set of sub-markets into the set of possible values for the search intensity. The overall search effort is $S = \int_0^\infty s(w) dw$, where $s(w)$ is the search intensity on the sub-market offering w . This assumption looks like the directed search assumption when workers play mixed strategies. In Burdett et al (2001), workers can apply to several jobs at a time with positive probabilities. A worker's opportunity cost of applying to a new wage is linear in the probability with which he applies there since he can only apply to the other wages with complementary probability. This cost turns out to be too high in the sense that the deviant firms do not receive enough applications to make the same profits as other firms, even though workers would apply to a deviant wage with positive probability. However, our third assumption makes the model different from its predecessors.

Third, search intensity is costly and has marginal decreasing returns on each sub-market.

The opportunity cost of applying to a particular wage is not linear as a result, and this allows firms posting any wage along a distribution to make equal profits. We denote by $c : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ the cost of effort function, with typical element $c(S)$. It depends on overall search effort S . We also define $x : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ the efficiency of effort function, with typical element $x(s)$. The technology x transforms search effort into effective units of search on each sub-market.

Assumption A1 *The cost of effort function $c : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is strictly increasing, convex, twice differentiable, and satisfies $c(0) = 0$, and $c'(+\infty) = +\infty$.*

The efficiency of effort function $x : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is strictly increasing, strictly concave, twice differentiable, and satisfies $x(0) = 0$, $x'(0) = +\infty$, and $x'(+\infty) = 0$.

Job-seeking, like the search for ideas, has two components: tiredness and efficiency. Tiredness depends on overall investment. This is why the marginal search cost depends on the aggregate search investment S . Efficiency depends on the amount of resources spent on the particular market that is prospected. The marginal productivity of search investment in terms of increased matching probability only depends on market-specific investment s .² Such marginal productivity is decreasing, which reflects the fact that courting jobs more aggressively involves tasks of increasing difficulties.

Decreasing returns to search on each sub-market drive the existence of a non-degenerate equilibrium wage distribution. Intuitively, individuals are incited to spread their search investment over the different sub-markets (and firms are incited to participate in the corresponding sub-markets). With constant returns to search, that is with $x'(s) = x_0$, agents would direct their search investment toward the sub-market that yields the highest reward. There would be a single wage offer as a result, the competitive search equilibrium emphasized by the directed search literature with no on-the-job search (see Moen, 1997).

Fourth, agents meet according to a matching technology on each sub-market. If there are u unemployed persons in the economy, the overall search effort on the sub-market offering the wage w amounts to $\bar{x}(s(w))u$ where $\bar{x}(s(w))$ denotes the market-specific mean efficiency of search efforts. With $v(w)$ vacancies offering the wage w , the flow number of matches on sub-market w during the small time period dt is equal to $M[\bar{x}(s(w))u, v(w)] dw dt$. The properties of the matching technology are standard. It is twice continuously differentiable, strictly increasing in each of its arguments, strictly concave with $M_{VV} < 0$ and linearly homogenous. It satisfies the boundary conditions $M(U, 0) = M(0, V) = 0$, and $\lim_{U \rightarrow +\infty} M(U, V) = \lim_{V \rightarrow +\infty} M(U, V) = +\infty$. We impose more than strict concavity, as $M_{VV} < 0$. As we discuss later, this condition is a sufficient condition for the uniqueness of an equilibrium in the standard directed search model.

Let $\theta(w) \equiv v(w) / \bar{x}(s(w))u$ be market-specific tightness and $m(\theta) \equiv M(1/\theta, 1)$. The flow probability that a vacant job meets a job-seeker and the flow probability that a job-seeker meets a vacant job per efficient unit of search on the sub-market offering the wage w are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} m[\theta(w)] dw &\equiv \frac{M[\bar{x}(s(w))u, v(w)]}{v(w)} dw \\ \theta(w) m[\theta(w)] dw &\equiv \frac{M[\bar{x}(s(w))u, v(w)]}{\bar{x}(s(w))u} dw, \end{aligned}$$

²Of course, search intensity may also have decreasing returns across the sub-markets. This could be captured by assuming that $x \equiv x(s, S)$. In this paper we only focus on the novel aspects induced by the dependence vis-à-vis s .

In the sequel we will denote by $\alpha(\theta) \equiv -\theta m'(\theta)/m(\theta)$ the elasticity of the function $m(\theta)$ with respect to θ . The elasticity $\alpha(\theta)$ belongs to $[0, 1]$.

2.2 Equilibrium

We denote by V_u and $V_e(w)$ the expected utility of an unemployed worker and of a worker paid wage w . In the online Appendix, we show that workers can only receive one offer at a time. This allows us to write the standard value functions defining agents' expected gains. We have

$$rV_u = \max_{s(\cdot)} \left\{ z - c(S) + \int_0^\infty x[s(w)] \theta(w) m[\theta(w)] [V_e(w) - V_u] dw \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$rV_e(w) = w + q[V_u - V_e(w)] \quad (2)$$

It follows from (2) that workers do not prospect sub-markets whose wage is lower than the reservation wage $R = rV_u$.

The asset values of a vacancy advertised at wage w , denoted $\Pi_v(w)$, and of a filled job paying w , denoted $\Pi_e(w)$, satisfy the arbitrage equations:

$$r\Pi_v(w) = -k + m[\theta(w)] [\Pi_e(w) - \Pi_v(w)] \quad (3)$$

$$r\Pi_e(w) = y - w + q[\Pi_v(w) - \Pi_e(w)] \quad (4)$$

An allocation is a tuple $(\Omega, s, S, R, \Pi_v, \theta)$, where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}_+$ is the set of opened sub-markets, i.e. the sub-markets that are prospected by the unemployed and the firms that have posted vacancies.

Definition 1 An equilibrium is an allocation (Ω, s, S, R, Π_v) such that

(i) Profit maximization

$$\Pi_v(w) \leq 0 \text{ for all } w \in \mathbb{R}_+, \quad (5)$$

with equality iff $w \in \Omega$.

(ii) Optimal search intensity

$$s(w) = \operatorname{argmax}_s \left\{ z - c(S) + \int_R^\infty x(s)\theta(w) m(\theta(w)) \frac{w - R}{r + q} dw \right\} \quad (6)$$

$$R = z - c(S) + \int_R^\infty x[s(w)] \theta(w) m(\theta(w)) \frac{w - R}{r + q} dw \quad (7)$$

with $S = \int_R^\infty s(w) dw$.

Firms maximize profits, and workers optimally spread their search investments over the different sub-markets. Definition 1 shapes the set of opened sub-markets in equilibrium. Workers and firms must have incentives to participate in those sub-markets. Definition 1 also sets out-of-equilibrium beliefs that rules out situations in which firms may not create jobs paying a potentially profitable wage, conjecturing that none (or, at least, too few workers) would apply.

Proposition 1 EQUILIBRIUM CHARACTERIZATION

Under Assumption A1,

(i) In equilibrium, we have

$$\Omega = [R, y] \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{k}{m[\theta(w)]} = \frac{y-w}{r+q}, \forall w \in [R, y] \quad (9)$$

$$c'(S) = x'[s(w)] \theta(w) m[\theta(w)] \frac{w-R}{r+q}, \forall w \in [R, y] \quad (10)$$

$$R = z - c(S) + \int_R^y x[s(w)] \theta(w) m[\theta(w)] \frac{w-R}{r+q} dw \quad (11)$$

$$S = \int_R^y s(w) dw \quad (12)$$

(ii) There exists a unique equilibrium.

All wages belonging to the interval $[R, y]$ are prospected, so that $[R, y]$ is also the support of the equilibrium wage distribution. We explain this result in three steps.

First, several wages are offered in equilibrium. Equilibrium wage dispersion relies on the fact that the efficiency of effort technology features marginal decreasing returns. This can be understood from equation (10) that describes the allocation of efforts over the sub-markets. The left-hand side of the equation corresponds to the marginal cost of effort on sub-market w . The right-hand side corresponds to the marginal benefit derived from searching on such a sub-market. The marginal benefit is composed of two terms: the marginal productivity of effort $x'(\cdot)$ times the expected reward from an additional unit of effort in the sub-market. Workers can compensate a lower reward by a smaller effort, thereby raising the marginal productivity of effort. Workers are incited to spread their efforts over several sub-markets at a time. If the marginal productivity of search effort were constant, workers would only invest on the sub-market that yields the highest reward. With $x(s) = x_0 s$, one can verify that the equations (9) to (12) of Proposition 1 give a unique wage w and, consequently, a unique amount of search effort spent on the unique sub-market posting the wage w .

Second, the support of the wage distribution is continuous. During the proof of Proposition 1, we show that if a wage $a \in (R, y)$ is not offered in equilibrium, a deviant firm can make positive profits by creating such a job, which is impossible. Owing to the free-entry condition, such a profit opportunity must be exploited. Consequently, there are no holes in the equilibrium set of offered wages.³

Third, the lower-bound of the wage distribution is R , while the upper-bound of the wage distribution is y . This results from the assumption that $x'(0) = \infty$, and from the zero-profit condition featured by Definition 1. When the wage w tends to y , the firm's hiring rate has to go to infinity for the free-entry condition (9) to hold. This implies that worker's job-finding rate has to go to 0. Similarly, when the wage w tends to R , the wage differential $w - R$ that governs search investment tends 0. Why does the worker apply to such wages? Equation (10) gives the answer. The marginal cost of such an application is $c'(S)$, while the marginal benefit

³The fact that the mass of firms responds to a free-entry condition is not very important for the result of a continuous distribution. What is important is the equal-profit condition that must hold on each sub-market. This condition is compatible with the assumption of a fixed number of jobs/firms.

is proportional to $x'(s(\cdot))$. This marginal benefit can increase without limit as search intensity tends to 0.⁴

The job-finding rate is $\lambda = \int_R^y x[s(w)] \theta(w) m[\theta(w)] dw$, that is the sum of the different rates of contact over the different markets that the job-seekers prospect. Unemployment is computed from the equality between flows in and out of unemployment: $q(1-u) = \lambda u$. The unemployment rate is $u = q/(q + \lambda)$.

3 Equilibrium wage distributions

The purpose of this section is to analyze the shape of the wage distribution that is implied by our model. We proceed in three steps. First, we describe the equilibrium pattern of search investment by wage. Second, we focus on the equilibrium wage distribution. Third, we focus on the Cobb-Douglas example.

3.1 Market-specific search investment

Workers prospect a continuum of sub-markets in equilibrium. In this sub-section, we analyze the pattern of equilibrium search investment by wage.

Proposition 2 SEARCH INTENSITY

Under Assumption A1,

(i) *The effort function $s : [R, y] \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ satisfies $s(R) = s(y) = 0$,*

(ii) *The effort function is \cap -shaped, i.e. there exists a unique $w^* \in (R, y)$ such that $s'(w) \underset{>}{\geq} 0$ iff $w \underset{>}{\leq} w^*$.*

The key finding of Proposition 2 is the non-monotonicity of the relationship between wage and search investment. The pattern of search investment reflects the pattern of marginal reward to search. The wage has two conflicting effects. On the one hand, a higher wage raises the return to search at given market tightness, thereby motivating search investment. On the other hand, market tightness decreases with wage. A higher wage deteriorates search prospects, thereby reducing search investment. The overall effect is captured by the term $\phi(w) \equiv \alpha(\theta(w))y + [1 - \alpha(\theta(w))]R - w$. This term is positive at low wages, while it is negative at higher wages. The search investment then reaches a maximum on the market where the reward is the highest. This corresponds to the wage w^* , which is implicitly defined by $\phi(w^*) = 0$. The wage w^* is the only wage offer that would result if the marginal return to search investment were constant. It is also the only wage that would result if workers could not choose their search intensity as in the standard directed search equilibrium (see e.g. Moen, 1997, and Burdett et al, 2001).⁵

⁴If $x'(0)$ were bounded, the marginal benefit from search effort could not increase without limits. This would restrict the interval of opened sub-markets. The bounds of the distribution would be the two roots w_{\min} and w_{\max} of $c'(S)/x'(0) = \theta(w)m[\theta(w)](w-R)/(r+q)$ with $R < w_{\min} < w_{\max} < y$. The assumption that $x'(0) = \infty$ preserves simplicity without losing much insight from the case where $x'(0)$ is bounded.

⁵Our model predicts a unique directed search equilibrium, while Moen (1997) shows that there may be multiple equilibria. The reason is that we impose $M_{VV} < 0$, while Moen only assumes strict concavity. The condition $M_{VV} < 0$ is a sufficient uniqueness condition.

3.2 Wage distribution

We distinguish the wage offer distribution from the actual wage distribution.

The wage offer distribution is the distribution of vacancies by wage. The number of vacancies advertised at wage w is $v(w) = \theta(w) x[s(w)] u$, that is the product of market-specific tightness by the number of effective job-seekers. The total number of vacancies is $V = \int_R^y v(w) dw$. The cdf and the pdf of the wage offer distribution are then defined by

$$F(w) = \frac{\int_R^w v(\xi) d\xi}{V}, \quad F'(w) = \frac{v(w)}{V} = \theta(w) x[s(w)] \frac{u}{V} \quad (13)$$

Changes in the density F' reflect changes in market tightness and search investment.

As workers court jobs paying different wages with different levels of aggressiveness, search intensity varies with the wage, and the actual wage distribution departs from the wage offer distribution. Let $G(w)$ be the cdf of the actual wage distribution among employees. This cdf can be deduced from a standard flow equilibrium reasoning. For each wage $w \in [R, y]$, the outflow from the pool of those employed who earn less than w equals the inflow from the pool of unemployed:

$$q(1-u)G(w) = u \int_R^w x[s(\xi)] \theta(\xi) m[\theta(\xi)] d\xi \quad (14)$$

Since $q(1-u) = \lambda u$, and remembering that $v(w) = VF'(w) = x[s(w)] \theta(w) u$, it ensures that:

$$G(w) = \frac{V}{\lambda u} \int_R^w F'(\xi) m[\theta(\xi)] d\xi \quad (15)$$

Thus, one has:

$$G'(w) = \frac{V}{\lambda u} F'(w) m[\theta(w)] \quad (16)$$

Changes in the density of the actual wage distribution are driven by changes in the density of the wage offer distribution and changes in market tightness.

Proposition 3 WAGE DISTRIBUTION

Under Assumption A1,

(i) *The wage offer distribution $F' : [R, y] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is non-monotonic and satisfies $F'(R) = F'(y) = 0$. If $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \alpha(\theta) > 0$ and $\lim_{w \rightarrow y} \gamma(w) < \infty$, $F''(y) = 0$*

(ii) *The actual wage distribution $G : [R, y] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is non-monotonic and satisfies $G'(R) = G'(y) = 0$. Moreover, $G(w) < F(w)$ for all $w \in (R, y)$*

The density of the wage offer distribution is non-monotonic. The density is zero at the bounds of the distribution. It is positive between those bounds. These properties mostly reflect the pattern of search investment by wage. Workers have very few incentives to prospect jobs that offer slightly more than the reservation wage. In turn, firms do not offer many such jobs. Similarly, workers do not seek high-wage jobs very intensively as they know that firms do not offer many of them. This strengthens firms' incentives not to create many high-wage jobs.

As workers sample job offers from the equilibrium wage offer distribution, the actual wage distribution is non-monotonic, increasing at low wages and decreasing at high wages. The actual wage distribution also looks better than the wage offer distribution. Job-seekers observe the wage offer distribution and alter the wage they will be paid by modulating their search investment on

each sub-market. This optimization process implies that the wage offer distribution first-order stochastically dominates the actual wage distribution.

Finally, the actual wage distribution can be right-tailed. However, unlike the wage offer distribution, the actual wage distribution is not always right-tailed.

Non-monotonicity does not guarantee that the wage distribution is single-peaked. The density may feature multiple peaks as a result.

Assumption A2 Let $\gamma(s) = -\frac{sx'(s)/x(s)}{sx''(s)/x'(s)}$. For all $s \geq 0$, $\gamma'(s) \leq x'(s)/x(s)$.

Assumption A2 limits the set of possible effort functions by restricting the upward volatility vis-à-vis changes in search intensity. We provide further details below.

Proposition 4 SINGLE-PEAK PROPERTY

Under Assumptions A1 and A2,

(i) The wage offer distribution is \cap -shaped, i.e. there exists a unique $w^{**} \in (R, y)$ such that $F''(w) \geq 0$ iff $w \leq w^{**}$.

(ii) The actual wage distribution is \cap -shaped, i.e. there exists a unique $w^{***} \in (R, y)$ such that $G''(w) \geq 0$ iff $w \leq w^{***}$.

The wage distribution is single-peaked provided additional restrictions on the efficiency of effort function hold. The effect of the wage on the density of the wage offer distribution is given by

$$\frac{F''(w)}{F'(w)} \equiv \frac{\theta'(w)}{\theta(w)} + \frac{x'[s(w)]}{x[s(w)]} s'(w) \tag{17}$$

Changes in the density reflect the pattern of market tightness and search effort by wage. The former effect is negative, as firms post fewer jobs when the wage increases. The latter effect is non-monotonic. Its relative weight depends on the elasticity of the effort function. This elasticity may vary so much that there may be several peaks. Assumption A2 restricts the set of effort functions by imposing bounds on such variations. Such bounds are not very demanding. For instance, A2 is compatible with $\gamma'(s) \leq 0$, which encompasses the case of isoelastic efficiency search functions with $\gamma'(s) = 0$. In addition, A2 is a sufficient condition, which means that there are cases where A2 does not hold and, still, the wage offer distribution is hump-shaped.

These results are in sharp contrast with the literature discussed in the introduction, which predicts either increasing or decreasing density of the wage distribution⁶.

3.3 A Cobb-Douglas example

We consider explicit forms for the matching function and the efficiency of effort function. The following Proposition shows that the actual wage distribution is strongly linked with the Beta distribution.

⁶Halko, Kultti, and Virrankoski (2008) assume that two search places coexist. In the wage demand market, unemployed contact vacancies; in the wage offer market, vacancies contact unemployed. The density of the wage distribution is increasing at low wages, decreasing at high wages, but U-shaped in the middle.

Proposition 5 THE COBB-DOUGLAS EXAMPLE

Assume that $m(\theta) = M_0\theta^{-\alpha}$, $M_0 > 0$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $x(s) = s^{\frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma}}$, $\gamma > 0$. Let $\omega = (w - R) / (y - R)$ be the normalized wage, and let H be the cdf of the actual normalized wage distribution. Then, H is the cdf of a $\beta\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}(\gamma+1)+1, \gamma+1\right)$ distribution with

$$H'(\omega) = \frac{(1-\omega)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}(\gamma+1)}\omega^\gamma}{B\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}(\gamma+1)+1, \gamma+1\right)}, \forall \omega \in [0, 1]$$

where B is the Beta function such that

$$B(t_1+1, t_2+1) = \int_0^1 (1-\xi)^{t_1} \xi^{t_2} d\xi$$

The Cobb-Douglas example displays several features. First, we can find a normalization of the wage such that the actual distribution of such a normalized wage follows a Beta distribution. Second, the parameters of the Beta distributions only involve the elasticity of the matching function and the elasticity of effort function. Third, the wage distribution is single-peaked. Fourth, we can highlight the parameter circumstances under which the actual wage distribution has a flat right tail. Indeed, $G''(y) = 0$ if $\gamma > (2\alpha - 1) / (1 - \alpha)$ and $G''(y) = -\infty$ if $\gamma < (2\alpha - 1) / (1 - \alpha)$. Therefore, the wage distribution is right-tailed when the parameters of the matching function and the search function satisfy $\gamma > (2\alpha - 1) / (1 - \alpha)$. This restriction always holds when the elasticity $\alpha = 1/2$. Similarly, we can show that $G''(R) = 0$ if $\gamma > 1$ and $G''(R) = \infty$ if $\gamma < 1$. Therefore, the Cobb-Douglas case is consistent with an actual wage distribution characterized by a single peak, a flat right tail, and no left tail. This is so when $(2\alpha - 1) / (1 - \alpha) < \gamma < 1$.

Computing the actual wage distribution requires to set all the parameters of the model. Table 1 gives the parameter values. We have the French economy in mind, where the unemployment rate u is close to 10% over the past two decades, the job loss rate q is 10% and the mean unemployment duration $1/\lambda$ is one year. Output is normalized to one, and unemployment income (plus value of non-labor time) accounts for 40% of output per worker. The cost of effort is $c(S) = c_0s^\sigma$, $\sigma \geq 1$. We choose $\sigma = 2$, so that the cost of effort is strictly convex. The other parameters have been set to simple values.

r	q	c_0	σ	M_0	k	y	z	α	γ
.05	.10	1.0	2.0	3.0	.25	1	.4	.5	1.0

Table 1: Parameter values of the baseline simulation

In the baseline simulation where $\alpha = .5$ and $\gamma = 1.0$, the reservation wage is $R^* = .9$ and the unemployment rate is $u^* = 9.5\%$. Table 2 presents the effects of changes in α and γ on the equilibrium reservation wage and the equilibrium unemployment rate. In each case, we consider 5 different values of the parameter. When we increase the elasticity α of the matching technology, the reservation wage goes down from .94 to .86, while the unemployment rate goes up from 5.5% to 13.5%. When we raise the elasticity $\gamma / (1 + \gamma)$ of the efficiency of effort technology, the reservation wage goes up from .89 to .94, while the unemployment rate goes down from 11.5% to 4.0%.

α	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7
R^*	.94	.92	.90	.87	.86
u^* (in%)	5.5	7.5	9.5	11.5	13.5
γ	.5	1	5	10	20
R^*	.89	.90	.92	.93	.94
u^* (in %)	11.5	9.5	5.5	4.5	4.0

Table 2: Impacts of α and γ on equilibrium reservation wage and unemployment rate. The parameter values are given by Table 1.

Figures 1 and 2 depict the equilibrium wage distributions. Qualitatively, those distributions feature the properties described by Proposition 5. Indeed, parameters α and γ govern the shape of the wage distribution. Figures 1 and 2 allow us to see the impacts of α and γ on the equilibrium reservation wage. As α increases, the wage distribution becomes less concentrated. Moreover, the long right tail progressively disappears. As γ increases, the wage distribution becomes more concentrated. When γ tends to infinity, the efficiency of effort function has constant marginal returns. As a result, workers concentrate their search investment in the sub-market where the return is the highest. The actual wage distribution collapses to the Hosios wage w^* , the only wage offer featured by the standard directed search model.

4 Conclusion

This paper examines the choice of search intensity in the standard directed search model with homogenous agents. We make two assumptions: the search place is segmented by wage, and search investment has decreasing returns in each market segment. While setting search effort in each market, workers can compensate a lower marginal return to search by a lower search investment that raises the marginal productivity of effort. The model features a non-degenerate equilibrium wage distribution as a result. This equilibrium wage distribution is non-monotonic. With additional restrictions, it is also hump-shaped and right-tailed.

Unlike geographic or skill segmentation, wage segmentation is an abstract notion and the market segments can hardly be identifiable. Similarly, the shape of the search technology is exogenous and does not derive from elementary principles. However, the predicted wage distribution has appealing empirical properties. The model could be enriched so as to account for on-the-job search and worker/firm heterogeneity. In turn, the enriched model could be structurally estimated. Such a structural estimation could help revisit the respective roles of heterogeneity and frictional dispersion in the wage distribution.

The estimates could be used so as to evaluate the impacts of policy experiments like changes in payroll tax rates or in unemployment benefits. Compared to alternative models of the search market, our model makes a key prediction: owing to decreasing returns to search in each market segment, labor market policies have heterogenous effects across market segments. Such policies should not only affect employment and the mean wage, they should also affect the whole wage distribution.

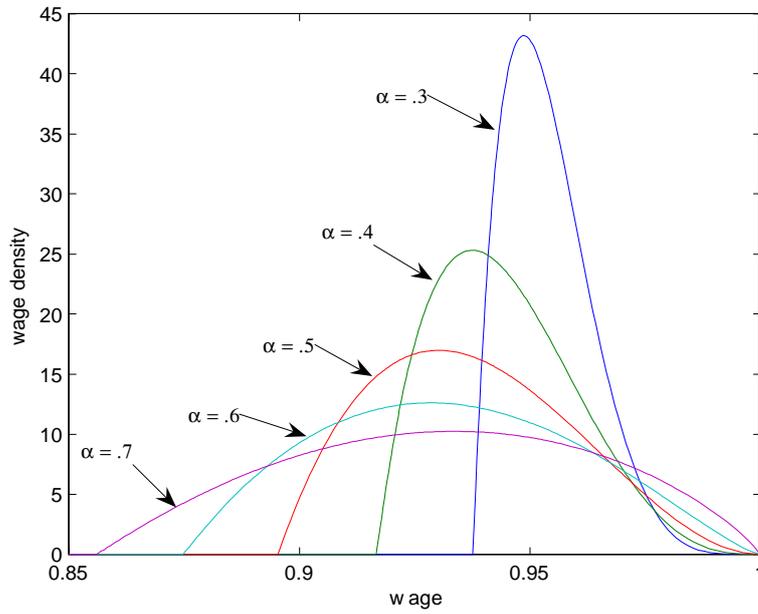


Figure 1: Equilibrium wage distribution and changes in the elasticity of the matching technology. Parameter α goes from .3 to .7, while the other parameters are given by Table 1.

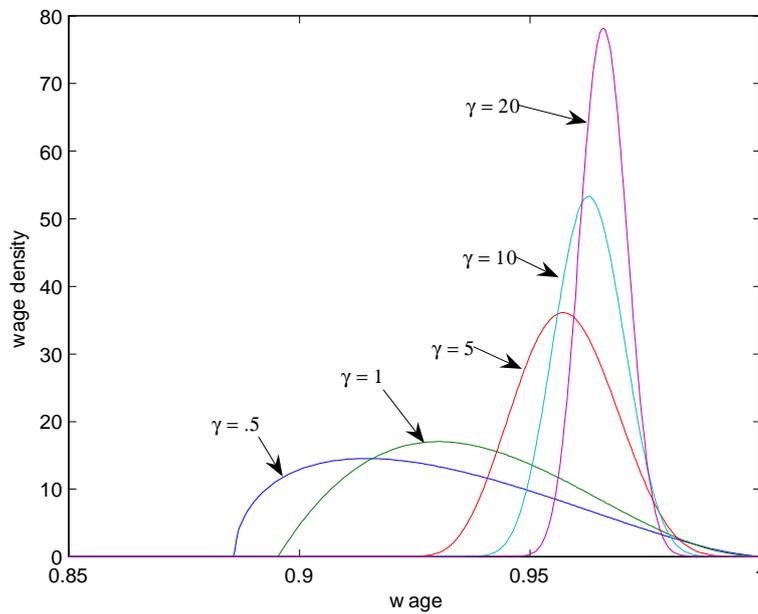


Figure 2: Equilibrium wage distribution and changes in the elasticity of the efficiency of effort technology. Parameter γ goes from .5 to 20, while the other parameters are given by Table 1.

APPENDIX

A Proof of Proposition 1

Part (i). Equations (9) to (12) directly result from Definition 1. It remains to show that $\Omega = [R, y]$. First, sub-markets paying more than y involve $\Pi_v(w) < 0$, and they must be closed. Second, firms cannot offer wages lower than R . Those jobs would not be prospected by the unemployed, implying that $\theta(w) = \infty$. Consequently, $\Pi_v(w) < 0$. Third, suppose that there is some wage $a \in (R, y)$ that is not offered in equilibrium, and consider a particular employer who offers wage $b \neq a$ in equilibrium. This employer obtains $r\Pi_v(b) = \frac{-k(r+q)+m[\theta(b)](y-b)}{r+q+m[\theta(b)]} = 0$ by equilibrium definition. The employer may think about offering wage a . However, if this wage is not offered in equilibrium, this must be so because the job-seekers do not invest in this market, i.e. $s(a) = 0$. This is compatible with equation (9) provided that $\theta(a) = 0$. In such a case, the matching probability is one in any time interval for the firm. Ex-ante profit is then worth $r\Pi_v(a) = y - a > 0$. The deviant firm can make positive profits, which is impossible. Wages R and y belong to the equilibrium support by continuity.

Part (ii). Using the properties of the matching function, equation (9) defines a unique specific market tightness function $\theta(w)$. Then, equation (10) can be solved in s as a function of w , S and R . Let $e(w, R, S)$ be this unique solution. From Assumption A1 and the implicit function theorem, the partial derivatives of $e(w, R, S)$ are such that:

$$e_S = \frac{c''(S)}{c'(S)} \frac{x'(e)}{x''(e)} \leq 0, \quad e_R = \frac{1}{w-R} \frac{x'(e)}{x''(e)} < 0 \quad (18)$$

Now, substitute $e(w, R, S)$ for $s(w)$ in equation (11), and consider the function $S_1(R)$ such that

$$R = z - c(S_1) + \int_R^y x[e(w, R, S_1)] \theta(w) m[\theta(w)] \frac{w-R}{r+q} dw \quad (19)$$

The derivative of the function $S_1(R)$ reads:

$$\begin{aligned} S_1'(R) &= \frac{\int_R^y e_R x' [e(w, R, S_1)] \theta(w) m[\theta(w)] \frac{w-R}{r+q} dw - 1 - \lambda / (r+q)}{c'(S_1) - \int_R^y e_S x' [e(w, R, S_1)] \theta(w) m[\theta(w)] \frac{w-R}{r+q} dw} \\ &= \frac{\int_R^y e_R dw}{1 - \int_R^y e_S dw} - \frac{1 + \lambda / (r+q)}{c'(S_1) (1 - \int_R^y e_S dw)} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, equation (19) implicitly defines $S_1(R)$ with

$$S_1'(R) < \frac{\int_R^y e_R dw}{1 - \int_R^y e_S dw} < 0 \quad (20)$$

For $R = y$, one has $c(S_1(y)) = z - y < 0$, which means that the function $S_1(R)$ crosses the horizontal axis before $R = y$. For $R = z$, the value of $S_1(z)$ is given by:

$$c[S_1(z)] = \int_z^y x[e(w, R, S_1)] \theta(w) m[\theta(w)] \frac{w-R}{r+q} dw = c'[S_1(z)] \int_z^y \frac{x[e(w, z, S_1(z))]}{x'[e(w, z, S_1(z))]} dw \quad (21)$$

Moreover, when $e(w, R, S)$ is substituted for $s(w)$ in equation (12), we obtain another equation defining a unique S as a function of R . We call this function $S_2(R)$. Differentiating this latter equation with respect to R gives:

$$\left(1 - \int_R^y e_S dw\right) \frac{dS}{dR} = -e(R, R, S) + \int_R^y e_R dw$$

The properties of the matching function and equation (10) imply that $e(R, R, S) = 0$. Consequently

$$S_2'(R) = \frac{\int_R^y e_R dw}{1 - \int_R^y e_S dw} < 0 \quad (22)$$

So far, we have shown that $S_1'(R) < S_2'(R) < 0$. In addition, $S_2(y) = 0$. Lastly, $S_2(z)$ is given by:

$$S_2(z) = \int_z^y e[w, z, S_2(z)] dw$$

Assumption A1 implies that $x(e)/x'(e) > e$ and $c(s)/c'(s) \leq s$, therefore (21) gives

$$S_1(z) \geq \frac{c[S_1(z)]}{c'[S_1(z)]} > \int_z^y e[w, z, S_1(z)] dw,$$

which proves that $S_1(z) > S_2(z)$. The properties of functions $S_1(R)$ and $S_2(R)$ entail that they cross once at a point such that $R^* \in (z, y)$. Thus, the equilibrium values of R and S are unique. It follows that the equilibrium functions $\theta^*(w)$ and $s^*(w)$ given respectively by (9) and (10) are also unique.

B Proof of Proposition 2

Part (i). Relation (9) and the properties of the matching technology imply that $\theta(y) = 0$. Therefore, relation (10) and Assumption A1 imply that $s(y) = 0$. Furthermore, (9) shows that $\theta(R)$ is finite, and (10) and Assumption A1 then entail that $s(R) = 0$.

Part (ii). Let $\phi(w) \equiv \alpha[\theta(w)]y + [1 - \alpha[\theta(w)]]R - w$. Since s is continuous and $s(w) > 0$ for all $w \in (R, y)$, the function s is non-monotonic. Differentiating the logarithm of both sides of equation (10) with respect to w , we get:

$$-\frac{x''[s(w)]}{x'[s(w)]} s'(w) = \frac{\theta'(w)}{\theta(w)} [1 - \alpha(\theta(w))] + \frac{1}{w - R} \quad (23)$$

The equilibrium pattern of tightness by wage is given by equation (9). Differentiating the latter equation with respect to w gives:

$$\alpha(\theta(w)) \frac{\theta'(w)}{\theta(w)} = -\frac{1}{y - w} \quad (24)$$

Then, eliminating $\theta'(w)/\theta(w)$ between (23) and (24) one obtains:

$$s'(w) \equiv -\frac{x'[s(w)]}{x''[s(w)]} \frac{\phi(w)}{\alpha(\theta(w))(y - w)(w - R)} \quad (25)$$

Taking the derivative of function ϕ and using (24) gives:

$$\phi'(w) = -\frac{\alpha'[\theta(w)]}{\alpha[\theta(w)]}\theta(w)\frac{y-R}{y-w} - 1 \quad (26)$$

The properties of the matching technology imply that $[\theta m(\theta)]' = M_V(1, \theta) > 0$ and $[\theta m(\theta)]'' = M_{VV}(1, \theta) < 0$. As $[\theta m(\theta)]' = m(\theta)[1 - \alpha(\theta)]$, we have

$$[\theta m(\theta)]'' = m(\theta) \left[-\frac{\alpha(\theta)}{\theta}(1 - \alpha(\theta)) - \alpha'(\theta) \right] \quad (27)$$

It follows that:

$$\alpha'(\theta) > -\frac{\alpha(\theta)}{\theta}(1 - \alpha(\theta)) \quad (28)$$

Relations (26) and (28) imply that

$$\phi'(w) < \frac{1 - \alpha[\theta(w)]}{y - w}(y - R) - 1 = \frac{-\phi(w)}{y - w} \quad (29)$$

Therefore, $\phi'(w) < 0$ whenever $\phi(w) \geq 0$. Consequently, the equation $\phi(w) = 0$ has a unique root w^* .

C Proof of Proposition 3

Part (i). Let $\psi(w) = \gamma[s(w)]\phi(w) + R - w$, where ϕ is defined during the proof of Proposition 2 and $\gamma(s) = \gamma(s) = -\frac{sx'(s)/x(s)}{sx''(s)/x'(s)}$. According to proposition 2, one has $s(R) = s(y) = 0$. Remembering that $\theta(y) = 0$ and that $\theta(R)$ is finite, relation (13) arrives at $F'(R) = F'(y) = 0$. Non-monotonicity results from the facts that F' is continuous and $F'(w) > 0$ for all $w \in (R, y)$. Using (17), (24) and (25), we have:

$$\frac{F''(w)}{F'(w)} = \frac{\psi(w)}{\alpha(\theta(w))(y-w)(w-R)} \quad (30)$$

Equation (30) shows that:

$$F'''(y) = \lim_{w \rightarrow y} \frac{1}{\alpha(\theta(w))} \frac{F'(w)}{y-w} \{[\alpha(\theta(w)) - 1]\gamma(w) - 1\}$$

Using (9) and (13), one arrives at:

$$F'''(y) = \frac{u}{Vk(r+q)} \lim_{w \rightarrow y} \frac{\theta(w)m(\theta(w))x(s(w))}{\alpha(\theta(w))} \{[\alpha(\theta(w)) - 1]\gamma(w) - 1\}$$

The result follows from the facts that $\theta(w)m(\theta(w))$ and $x[s(w)]$ tend to zero when $w \rightarrow y$.

Part (ii). As $G'(w) = VF'(w)m[\theta(w)]/\lambda u$, part (i) of Proposition 3 implies that $G'(R) = G'(y) = 0$. Non-monotonicity follows from the fact that $G'(w) > 0$ for all $w \in (R, y)$ and the continuity of G' . As $m[\theta(w)] = k(r+q)/(y-w)$ – see (9) –, relation (16) becomes:

$$G'(w) = \frac{V}{\lambda u} \frac{k(r+q)}{y-w} F'(w)$$

Let w_0 denote the unique wage such that $\frac{V}{\lambda u} \frac{k(r+q)}{y-w_0} = 1$. Suppose first that $w_0 \geq R$. One has $G'(w) < F'(w)$ for $w < w_0$ and $G'(w) > F'(w)$ for $w > w_0$. Therefore, when $w < w_0$ one has:

$$G(w) = \int_R^w G'(\xi) d\xi < \int_R^w F'(\xi) d\xi = F(w)$$

While, when $w > w_0$, one has:

$$1 - G(w) = \int_w^y G'(\xi) d\xi > \int_w^y F'(\xi) d\xi = 1 - F(w) \quad (31)$$

Hence, $G(w) < F(w)$ when $w_0 \geq R$. Now, assume that $w_0 < R$. Then, $G'(w) > F'(w)$ for all $w \geq R$, and (31) holds for all $w \geq R$. Consequently, $G(w) < F(w)$ when $w_0 < R$.

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