

Job Search and Hiring

with Limited Information about Workseekers' Skills

Eliana Carranza, Robert Garlick, Kate Orkin, and Neil Rankin

Presented by: Sai Zhang

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Outline

1 Introduction

2 Context

3 Data

4 Experiments and Results

5 Discussion

Introduction

Motivation

- limited information for **workseekers** in the labor market
 - employer : wage-productivity wedges
 - employee : inefficient search and low labor market participation
 - equilibrium : lower employment and lower wages (conditional on employment)
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 - information value : less informative education
 - interaction with other frictions : high search cost and migration cost

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What	Who	Where
<u>information</u> treatment on workseekers' skills	<u>both</u> firms and disadvantaged workseekers	a developing country with inefficient labor markets

Roadmap

What

information treatment on workseekers' skills

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- standardized non-specialist skill assessments

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both firms and disadvantaged workseekers

- workseekers: easily, credibly shareable?
- firms: how many certified applicants?

Where: an inefficient labor market in **urban South Africa**

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seeker + / eqbm +			0
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Literature

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 - both : Abebe et al. (2021), Abel et al. (2020), Alfonsi et al. (2020), and Bassi and Nansamba (2022)
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- **GE** implications: dynamic learning (Conlon et al., 2018; Donovan et al., 2018; Gonzalez and Shi, 2010)
- **policy** implications: the effectiveness of skill assessment certificates comparing with referrals (Beaman, Keleher, et al., 2018; Beaman and Magruder, 2012; Chandrasekhar et al., 2020) and performance evaluations (Abel et al., 2020; Pallais, 2014)

Context

		workseekers	
		W_1	W_2
jobs	J_1	$P_{1,1}$	$P_{2,1}$
	J_2	$P_{1,2}$	$P_{2,2}$

Conceptual Framework

		workseekers	
		W_1	W_2
jobs	J_1	$P_{1,1} \cdot \underbrace{U(W_{1,1})}_{\leq V_{1,1}}$	$P_{2,1} \cdot \underbrace{U(W_{2,1})}_{\leq V_{2,1}}$
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A1 p type-1 workseekers, $1 - p$ type-2s

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A1 p type-1 workseekers, $1 - p$ type-2s

A2 differential matching: 1-1 and 2-2 easy and optimal

- reservation wage exists:

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Conceptual Framework: Reservation Wage

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- reservation wage exists:

$$\underline{W}_i(C, P)$$

- higher C : labor force nonparticipation
- unbalanced $P_{i,j}$: unemployment

- under-informed **firms**

9

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output:

$$q \cdot \underbrace{V_{j,j}}_{\text{optimal}} + (1 - q) \cdot \underbrace{V_{i,j}}_{\text{suboptimal}}$$

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Conceptual Framework: Information Frictions - Firms

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wage under **concavity**:

$$W_j \leq qW_{j,j} + (1 - q) \cdot W_{i,j}$$

prediction

- $$W_j \leq qW_{j,j} + (1 - q) \cdot W_{i,j}$$

Conceptual Framework: Information Frictions - Workseekers

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 W_i search for J_j

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- under-informed **workseekers**:

 W_i search for J_j

- harder to match: $P_{i,j} < P_{i,i}$
- less productive: $V_{i,j} < V_{i,i}$

10

Conceptual Framework: Workseeker Differentiation

workseekers

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- **horizontal** differentiation:

$$V_{i,i} > V_{i,j}, V_{j,j} > V_{j,i}$$

Conceptual Framework: Workseeker Differentiation

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- **horizontal** differentiation:

$$V_{i,i} > V_{i,j}, V_{j,j} > V_{j,i}$$

- **vertical** differentiation:

$$V_{i,\cdot} > V_{j,\cdot}$$

prediction

		W_1	W_2
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- $$V_{i,\cdot} > V_{j,\cdot}$$

- 11

The Real World: Urban South Africa

- substantial information frictions
- costly mismatches for firms
- reservation and minimum wages exist
- high unemployment rate (28% for the working-age population, even higher for young workseekers)

Data

baseline: after assessments, before the results being revealed
endline (6609 obs, 96%): 3 to 4 months after treatment

Sample Characteristics

variable	baseline	
	mean	std. dev
age	23.6	3.3
male	0.382	0.486
university degree / diploma	0.167	0.373
any other post-secondary qualification	0.212	0.409
completed secondary education only	0.610	0.488
employed	0.378	0.485
<i>ever worked</i>	0.704	0.457
<i>earnings</i>	565	740
<i>search in the week before</i>	0.968	0.175

A positively selected sample: comparing to Quarterly Labour Force Survey (conditional on location, age, education, gender and race)

- similarly employed but less paid
- *more* likely to *search*

Assessment: Self Evaluation

	variable	baseline	
		mean	std. dev
	correct about all results	0.082	0.274
	incorrect about all results	<u>0.290</u>	0.454
	overconfident about all results	<u>0.219</u>	0.413
	underconfident about all results	0.010	0.100

A multidimensional ordinal evaluation:

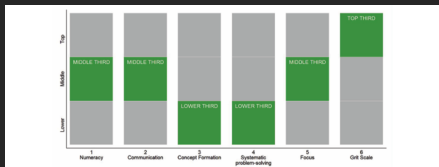
- It's the ranking that matters
- accurate beliefs depends on observing the population distribution

Experiments and Results

Intervention 1: Shareable Credible Assessments

	report		no report
	shareable	<i>non-shareable</i>	
No. certified applicants	?	?	0

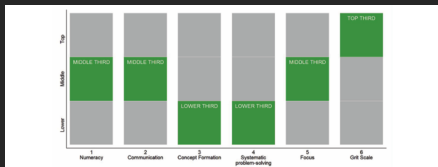
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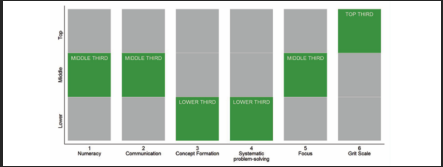
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- assessments are carefully explained
- encouraged to be used for job application

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N	2247		2274

Both T and C groups received job searching counseling and tips, a CV template, interview tips

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Intervention 1: Estimation

$$Y_{id} = \mathbf{T}_d \cdot \Delta + \mathbf{X}_{id} \cdot \Gamma + S_d + \epsilon_{id}$$

where

Y_{id} : outcome for workseeker i assessed on date d

\mathbf{T}_d : treatment assignments

\mathbf{X}_{id} : prespecified baseline covariates (some unbalanced variables don't affect results)

S_d : block fixed effects (days of treatment randomly assigned within blocks)

ϵ_{id} : robust standard errors clustered at assessment date level

Intervention 1: Treatment Effects

	Employed	Hours	Earnings	Hourly wage	Written contract
treatment	0.052***	0.201***	0.337***	0.197***	0.020**
mean outcome	0.309	8.848	159.291	9.840	0.120
mean outcome employed		28.847	518.291	32.283	0.392

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A decomposition:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[\text{Earn} \mid \text{Treat} = 1] - \mathbb{E}[\text{Earn} \mid \text{Treat} = 0] && \text{ATE} \\ = & \underbrace{(\mathbb{E}[\text{Earn} \mid \text{Treat} = 1, \text{Work} = 1] - \mathbb{E}[\text{Earn} \mid \text{Treat} = 0, \text{Work} = 1])}_{\text{Causal Effect}} \cdot \underbrace{\Pr[\text{Work} = 1 \mid \text{Treat} = 1]}_{\text{Probability of Working}} \\ & + \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[\text{Earn} \mid \text{Treat} = 0, \text{Work} = 1]}_{\text{Expected Earnings if Treated and Work}} \cdot \underbrace{(\Pr[\text{Work} = 1 \mid \text{Treat} = 1] - \Pr[\text{Work} = 1 \mid \text{Treat} = 0])}_{\text{Difference in Probability of Working}} \end{aligned}$$

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Intervention 1: Treatment Effect Decomposition

$$\text{ATE} = \frac{(\text{ATE for earnings} \mid \text{employed}) \cdot (\text{Treated employment rate})}{(\text{Control earnings} \mid \text{employed}) \cdot (\text{ATE for employment})}$$

	Employed	Hours	Earnings	Hourly wage	Written contract
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	Employed	Hours	Earnings	Hourly wage	Written contract
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mean outcome	0.309				
extensive margin		0.188***	0.269***	0.141***	0.020***

EM : ATE on **employment**, priced at the mean earnings in the **control group**

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IM : ATE on **wage** conditional on employment

$$\mathbb{E} [\text{Earn} \mid \text{Treat} = 1, \text{Work} = 1] - \mathbb{E} [\text{Earn} \mid \text{Treat} = 0, \text{Work} = 1]$$

not identified.

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intensive margin		0.013	0.069*	0.056**	-0.000

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not identified. But **IM=ATE-EM** → Delta method

Intervention 1: Treatment Effect Decomposition

$$\text{ATE} = (\text{ATE for earnings} \mid \text{employed}) \cdot (\text{Treated employment rate}) \quad \text{IM}$$

$$(\text{Control earnings} \mid \text{employed}) \cdot (\text{ATE for employment}) \quad \text{EM}$$

	Employed	Hours	Earnings	Hourly wage	Written contract
total effect	0.052***	0.201***	0.337***	0.197***	0.020**
mean outcome	0.309				
extensive margin		0.188***	0.269***	0.141***	0.020***
intensive margin		0.013	0.069*	0.056**	-0.000
treatment effect employed		0.037	0.194*	0.158**	-0.001

EM : ATE on **employment**, priced at the mean earnings in the **control group**

IM : ATE on **wage** conditional on employment

$$\mathbb{E}[\text{Earn} \mid \text{Treat} = 1, \text{Work} = 1] - \mathbb{E}[\text{Earn} \mid \text{Treat} = 0, \text{Work} = 1]$$

not identified. But **IM=ATE-EM** → Delta method

Intervention 1: Treatment Effect Decomposition

		workseekers	
		W_1	W_2
jobs	J_1	$P_{1,1} \cdot \underbrace{U(W_{1,1})}_{\leq V_{1,1}} - C$	$P_{2,1} \cdot \underbrace{U(W_{2,1})}_{\leq V_{2,1}} - C$
	J_2	$P_{1,2} \cdot \underbrace{U(W_{1,2})}_{\leq V_{1,2}} - C$	$P_{2,2} \cdot \underbrace{U(W_{2,2})}_{\leq V_{2,2}} - C$

When we observe higher wages:

Intervention 1: Treatment Effect Decomposition

		workseekers	
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When we observe higher wages:

- optimal matching is easier: $P_{i,i} \uparrow$

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When we observe higher wages:

- optimal matching is easier: $P_{i,i} \uparrow$
- latent output of optimal matches is higher: $V_{i,i} \uparrow$

Intervention 1: Treatment Effect Decomposition

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When we observe higher wages:

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- latent output of optimal matches is higher: $V_{i,i} \uparrow$

does $V_{i,i}$ really increase?

Intervention 1: Treatment Effect Decomposition

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	Employed
treatment effect	0.052 ± 0.024
control	0.309

When we observe higher wages:

- optimal matching is easier: $P_{i,i} \uparrow$
- *latent* output of optimal matches is higher: $V_{i,i} \uparrow$

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Intervention 1: Treatment Effect Decomposition

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	Employed
treatment effect	0.052 ± 0.024
control	0.309
marginally employed	0.361 ± 0.024

When we observe higher wages:

- optimal matching is easier: $P_{i,i} \uparrow$
- *latent* output of optimal matches is higher: $V_{i,i} \uparrow$

does $V_{i,i}$ really increase?

Intervention 1: Treatment Effect Decomposition

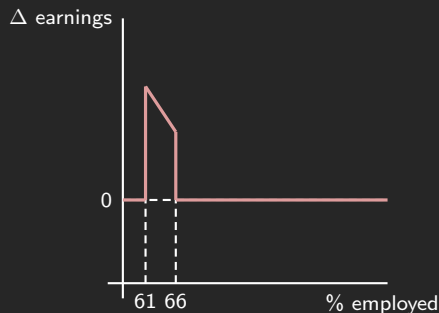
		workseekers	
		W_1	W_2
jobs	J_1	$P_{1,1} \cdot U(\underbrace{W_{1,1}}_{\leq V_{1,1}}) - C$	$P_{2,1} \cdot U(\underbrace{W_{2,1}}_{\leq V_{2,1}}) - C$
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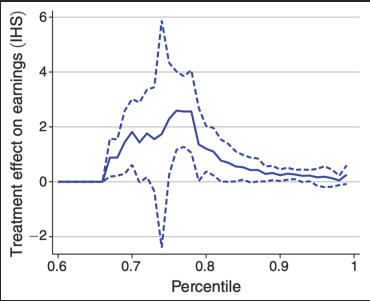
	Employed
treatment effect	0.052 ± 0.024
control	0.309
treated outcome	$[0.337, 0.385]$



Intervention 1: Treatment Effect Decomposition

		workseekers	
		W_1	W_2
jobs	J_1	$P_{1,1} \cdot U(\underbrace{W_{1,1}}_{\leq V_{1,1}}) - C$	$P_{2,1} \cdot U(\underbrace{W_{2,1}}_{\leq V_{2,1}}) - C$
	J_2	$P_{1,2} \cdot U(\underbrace{W_{1,2}}_{\leq V_{1,2}}) - C$	$P_{2,2} \cdot U(\underbrace{W_{2,2}}_{\leq V_{2,2}}) - C$

	Employed
treatment effect	0.052 ± 0.024
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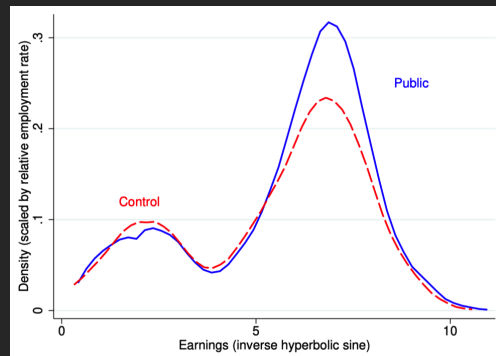
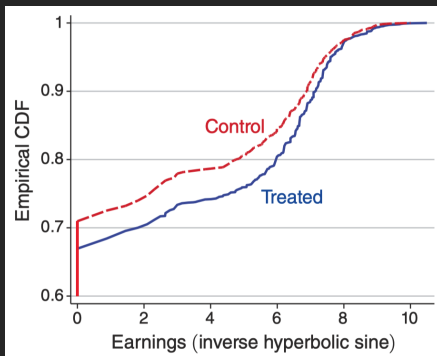
When we observe higher wages:

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- *latent* output of optimal matches is higher: $V_{i,i} \uparrow$

does $V_{i,i}$ really increase?

Intervention 1: Treatment Effect Decomposition

Does $V_{i,i}$ really increase? Another piece of evidence:



Intervention 1: Behavioral and Belief Changes of Workseekers

	accurate belief	> median self-esteem	targeted search	used report	applications w. report	interviews w. report	offers w. report	expected offers
public	0.158*** (0.008)	0.002 (0.013)	0.051*** (0.010)	0.699*** (0.013)	1.682*** (0.040)	0.432*** (0.023)	0.112*** (0.011)	0.106*** (0.019)
mean (C)	0.389	0.553	0.155	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.198

■ assessments *correct* beliefs

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- assessments are used for job searching

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- assessments *correct* beliefs
- assessments are used for job searching
- assessments improve employment

Intervention 1: Some Subtle Changes Are Happening

	any search	search hours	search cost	No. applications
public	-0.020 (0.014)	-0.036 (0.048)	-0.094 (0.080)	0.019 (0.042)
mean (C)	0.389	0.553	0.155	0.000

Potentially,

- certification changes how workseekers search
- certification-induced changes may be temporary, hence not captured by the baseline survey

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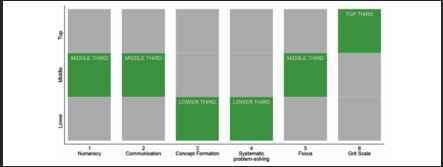
Potentially,

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Intervention 2: *Private Certification*

	report		no report
	shareable	non-shareable	
No. certified applicants	?	?	0

T1 email version, and 20+ colored high-quality paper copies with credibility



REPORT ON CANDIDATE COMPETENCIES

name.. surname..

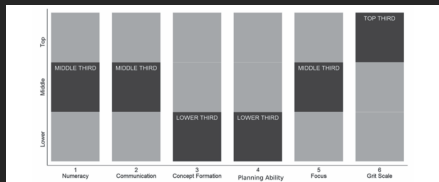
ID No. id..

- assessments are carefully explained
- encouraged to be used for job application

Intervention 2: *Private* Certification

	report		no report
	shareable	non-shareable	
No. certified applicants	?	?	0

T2 NO email version, and 1 black-and-white low-quality paper copies without credibility



REPORT ON CANDIDATE COMPETENCIES -Personal Copy-

- assessments are still carefully explained
- NOT encouraged to be used for job application

Intervention 2: *Private Certification*

T1 NO email version, and 1 black-and-white low-quality paper copies without credibility

	report		no report
	shareable	non-shareable	
No. certified applicants	?	?	0
N	2247	2114	2274

Intervention 2: Behavioral and Belief Changes of Workseekers

	accurate belief	> median self-esteem	targeted search	used report	applications w. report	interviews w. report	offers w. report	expected offers
public	0.158*** (0.008)	0.002 (0.013)	0.051*** (0.010)	0.699*** (0.013)	1.682*** (0.040)	0.432*** (0.023)	0.112*** (0.011)	0.106*** (0.019)
private	0.123*** (0.008)	-0.002 (0.015)	0.047*** (0.010)	0.290*** (0.012)	0.572*** (0.033)	0.144*** (0.017)	0.036*** (0.008)	0.054*** (0.023)
$p_{\text{public=private}}$	0.000***	0.812	0.701	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***	0.025**
mean (C)	0.389	0.553	0.155	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.198

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Intervention 2: What About The Subtle Changes?

	any search	search hours	search cost	No. applications
public	-0.020 (0.014)	-0.036 (0.048)	-0.094 (0.080)	0.019 (0.042)
private	-0.006 (0.014)	-0.036 (0.049)	-0.033 (0.088)	0.037 (0.038)
$p_{\text{public=private}}$	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
mean (C)	0.389	0.553	0.155	0.000

Intervention 2: Treatment Effects

	Employed	Hours	Earnings	Hourly wage	Written contract
<i>Total effect</i>					
public	0.052***	0.201***	0.337***	0.197***	0.020**
<i>Extensive margin</i>					
public		0.188***	0.269***	0.141***	0.020***
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public		0.013	0.069*	0.056**	−0.000
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public \neq private	0.002***	0.011**	0.028**	0.030**	0.769
<u>Extensive margin</u>					
public		0.188***	0.269***	0.141***	0.020***
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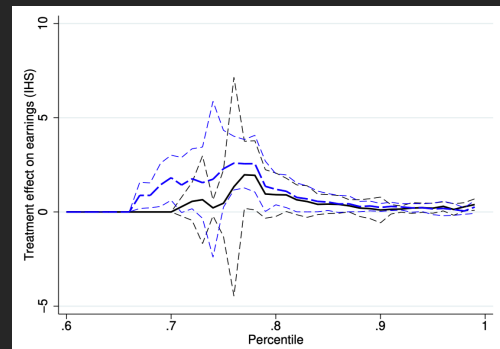
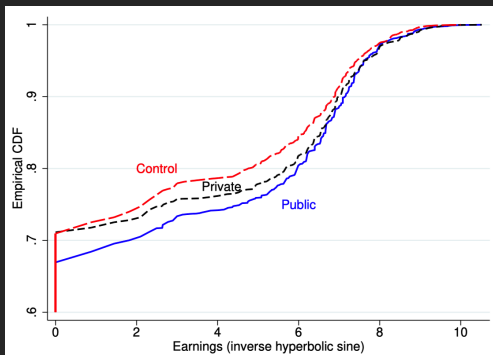
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public \neq private		0.529	0.380	0.791	0.102
<u>Treatment effect employed</u>					
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<u>Treatment effect employed</u>					
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private		0.083	0.339***	0.209**	0.041*
public ≠ private		0.440	0.234	0.585	0.078*

Intervention 2: Treatment Effect Decomposition



Intensive margins matter *more* for the private treatment.

Intervention 1 and 2: Summary

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- assessments correct workseekers' self-evaluation
- assessment reports change job searching, especially the certified ones
- assessment reports improve employment and wages, even the un-certified ones

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Intervention 3: Direct Information Provision to Firms

T3 randomly use 1 or 3 real certified resumes, randomly applying for vacancies

	report		no report
	<i>shareable</i>	<i>non-shareable</i>	
<u>No. certified applicants</u>	?	?	0

Intervention 3: Experiment Procedure

Workseeker

Jobs

Intervention 3: Experiment Procedure

Workseeker

- invite 2220 *assessed* candidates for CVs
- 717 submissions

Jobs

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Jobs

- select 1068 *suitable* vacancies
- keep 998 vacancies

Intervention 3: Experiment Procedure

Workseeker

- invite 2220 *assessed* candidates for CVs
- 717 submissions

Jobs

- select 1068 *suitable* vacancies
- keep 998 vacancies

Randomization:

Total	Group	Assessed	#applications/vacancy	ideal%	actual%
3992=998×4	(1)	Yes	1	1/8	12%
	(2)	No	1	3/8	37%
	(3)	Yes	3	3/8	38%
	(4)	No	3	1/8	13%

Intervention 3: Experiment Procedure

Workseeker

- invite 2220 *assessed* candidates for CVs
- 717 submissions

Jobs

- select 1068 *suitable* vacancies
- keep 998 vacancies

Randomization: whether firms get credible information, do they get *overloaded*

Total	Group	Assessed	#applications/vacancy	ideal%	actual%
3992=998×4	(1)	Yes	1	1/8	12%
	(2)	No	1	3/8	37%
	(3)	Yes	3	3/8	38%
	(4)	No	3	1/8	13%

Intervention 3: Estimation on Application Level

$$Y_{rv} = \underbrace{\text{Certificate}_{rv} \cdot \beta_1}_{=1(\text{public})} + \text{Certificate}_{rv} \cdot \underbrace{\text{HighIntensity}_v \cdot \beta_2}_{=1(3 \text{ applications})} + \mathbf{V}_v + \mathbf{X}_r \cdot \Gamma + \mathbf{E}_{rv} + \epsilon_{rv}$$

- \mathbf{V}_v vacancy FEs, \mathbf{X}_v resume covariates, \mathbf{E}_{rv} email address FEs

Intervention 3: Estimation on Application Level

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- \mathbf{V}_v vacancy FEs, \mathbf{X}_v resume covariates, \mathbf{E}_{rv} email address FEs

	Any repsonse		Interview invitation	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
β_1	0.015 (0.009)	0.016 (0.009)	0.009 (0.004)	0.010 (0.006)
β_2	-0.027 (0.013)	-0.028 (0.014)	-0.016 (0.009)	-0.017 (0.010)
mean (C)	0.130		0.087	
FEs and controls	No	Yes	No	Yes

Intervention 3: Estimation on Vacancy Level

$$Y_v = \underbrace{\text{HighIntensity}_v}_{=1(3 \text{ applications})} \cdot \alpha + \eta_v$$

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$$Y_v = \underbrace{\text{HighIntensity}_v}_{=1(3 \text{ applications})} \cdot \alpha + \eta_v$$

	Repsonse		Interview invitation	
	mean	= $1(\# > 0)$	mean	= $1(\# > 0)$
α	0.023 (0.020)	0.042 (0.026)	-0.001 (0.016)	0.021 (0.021)
mean (C)	0.134	0.187	0.090	0.117

Summary of Intervention 1-3

So far:

- assessments correct workseekers' self-evaluation
- assessment reports change job searching, especially the certified ones
- assessment reports improve employment and wages, even the un-certified ones
- *tentatively*, diminishing marginal returns of aggregate certificate use

Firms and workseekers both learn from the assessment treatment

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Supporting Result 1: Assessment Results Matter

Placebo group (N=254): assessed, reported, certified, without assessment results

	market index	employed	hours	earnings	hourly wage	written contract
Public	0.120***	0.052***	0.201***	0.337***	0.197***	0.020**
Placebo						

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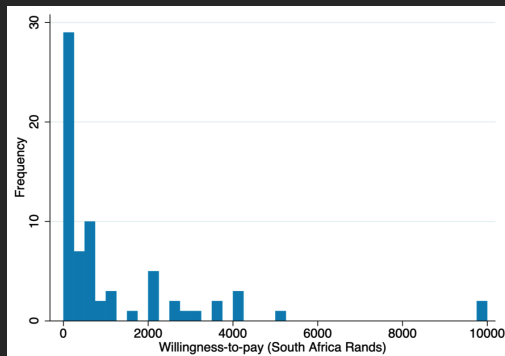
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Placebo	0.027 (0.043)	0.020 (0.028)	0.040 (0.075)	0.068 (0.185)	0.053 (0.129)	0.005 (0.021)
$p_{\text{public=placebo}}$	**		**			

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Infer WTP : 69 firms, a standard Decker-DeGroot-Marschak mechanism, on a talent-pool database with the assessment results

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Supporting Result 2: Horizontal vs Vertical

		workseekers	
		W_1	W_2
jobs	J_1	$V_{1,1}$	$V_{2,1}$
	J_2	$V_{1,2}$	$V_{2,2}$

- **horizontal** differentiation:

$$V_{i,i} > V_{i,j}, V_{j,j} > V_{j,i}$$

- **vertical** differentiation:

$$V_{i,\cdot} > V_{j,\cdot}$$

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no skill-level heterogeneity

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Public	0.052***	0.052***	0.053***
× TmB	0.019		
× PC1(Scores)		0.004	
× w. Scores			-0.007

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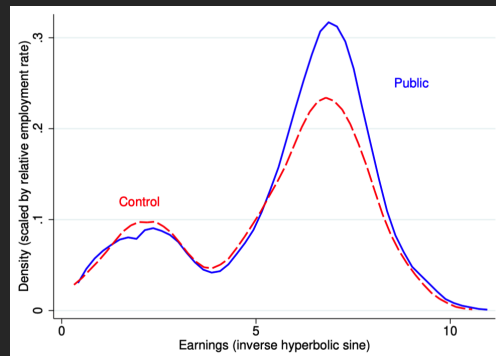
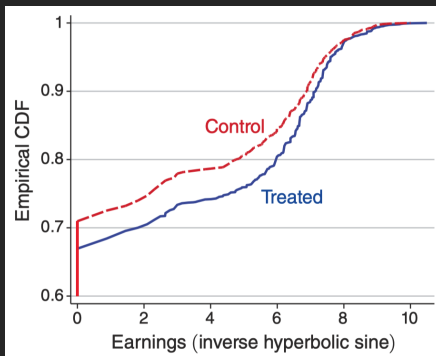
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dispersion of wages | employed doesn't increase

- standard deviation: +0.03 ($p = 0.87$)
- interquartile range: +0.65 ($p = 0.57$)
- interdecile range: +0.42 ($p = 0.41$)

Supporting Result 2: Horizontal vs Vertical



Supporting Result 2: Horizontal vs Vertical

- The 6 assessments are weakly correlated

	concept formation	grit	numeracy	focus	<u>planning</u>
communication	0.346	0.088	0.393	0.171	0.258
concept formation		0.094	0.519	0.225	0.292
grit			0.128	0.049	0.106
numeracy				0.162	0.325
<u>focus</u>					0.181

Supporting Result 2: Horizontal vs Vertical

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- workseekers with different skills respond differently to the treatment
 - high skilled workseekers more likely to use certificates
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- workseekers with different skills respond differently to the treatment
 - high skilled workseekers more likely to use certificates
 - low skilled workseekers more likely to engage in search targeting
- firms' relative demand for different skills is heterogeneous

in top tecile		education	ranked first	ranked last	median rank
communication		secondary	0.119	0.015	3
concept formation		secondary	0.075	0.030	4
focus		secondary	0.328	0.060	3
grit		secondary	0.134	0.045	4
numeracy		secondary	0.060	0.090	2
planning		secondary	0.194	0.000	4
none	1-year post-secondary		0.000	0.761	7

Supporting Result 3: Certification Mitigates Limited Information

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Public	0.051***	0.052***	0.051***
× post-secondary education	−0.028 (0.028)		
× employed at baseline		−0.043 (0.032)	
× $\hat{Pr}(\text{Employed at endline} \mid \mathbf{X})^1$			−0.076*** (0.028)
estimated with baseline variables, following Abadie et al. (2018)			

Discussion

About This Paper

Pros

- a *complete* study
- intuitive framework
- thoughtful experiment design
- valuable insights and discussion

Debatables

- some questionable results
- lack of a rigorous model
- *debugging*-ish story-telling
- and ...

49

49

- Who is searching for jobs?
 - low-skill workseekers vs high-skill workseekers : 2 structually differentiated groups
 - new comers vs. veterans
 - specialists : staying in vs. moving out
- Would workseekers actually desire the certificate? To what level?
- *Bargaining* power of workseekers and information revelation
- The network aspect: diffusion of the feedback workseekers get from using certificates

My Thoughts: Firms

$$P_{i,j} \cdot \underbrace{U(W_{i,j})}_{\leq V_{i,j}} - C$$

- differentiated $P_{i,j}$: firms have multiple hiring channels
- $V_{i,j} \overset{?}{\uparrow \Rightarrow} W_{i,j} \uparrow$: firms' power of wage setting (monopsony, oligopsony, joint hiring)

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- $V_{i,j} \overset{?}{\Rightarrow} W_{i,j} \uparrow$: firms' power of wage setting (monopsony, oligopsony, joint hiring)
- What is happening here?

	Any response	Interview invitation
β_1	0.016 (0.009)	0.010 (0.006)
β_2	-0.028 (0.014)	-0.017 (0.010)
α	0.042 (0.026)	0.021 (0.021)

- What is being evaluated?
- the 3 channels:

	workseekers		firms
information	?	credibility (✓)	efficiency (?)
signalling	?	positive selecting (X)	negative selecting (?)
behavioral anomalies	?	attention (X)	others (?)

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hiring managers get more careful in later stages (less candidates), but it might be too late

My Thoughts: Dynamic Learning

- timing of information acquiring: who gets the information first
 - simultaneous to sequential
- interaction of different learning channels
 - learning from search results (Gonzalez and Shi, 2010)
 - (non-Bayesian) learning from offers (Conlon et al., 2018)
 - learning from production (Donovan et al., 2018)
- various forms of labor market participation over lifecycle
 - internship: *negative* reservation wages (Pallais, 2014)
 - long-term employment scheme (Japan, *tizhi* in China)
 - contract: employer of record versus worksite employer (Japan)

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- everchanging perception of the talent pool

My Thoughts: Market Structure

- Demand side:

- homogeneous, disconnected firms vs star-structure (leader-followers): network of firms
- joint hiring: coalition of firms

My Thoughts: Market Structure

- Demand side:
 - homogeneous, disconnected firms vs star-structure (leader-followers): network of firms
 - joint hiring: coalition of firms
- Emergence of market for certification:
 - evaluation as certificate \Rightarrow suppliers: evaluation agencies
 - training as certificate \Rightarrow suppliers: training agencies
 - internship as certificate \Rightarrow suppliers: firms (*monopsony*)
 - education as certificate \Rightarrow suppliers: schools
- Supplier side: the union of potential employees (Kaur's work)

- On the experiment design:
 - Sample selection
 - Control/Treatment balancing
 - Intervention procedure
- On survey data:
 - When to survey
 - Imperfect recall: How to get the most precise information
 - How to convince the audience
- On empirical strategy
 - Variance

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Thank you!