

# Unit 9 Quiz Supplement: shift in wage-setting curve

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## Recap: labor-discipline model

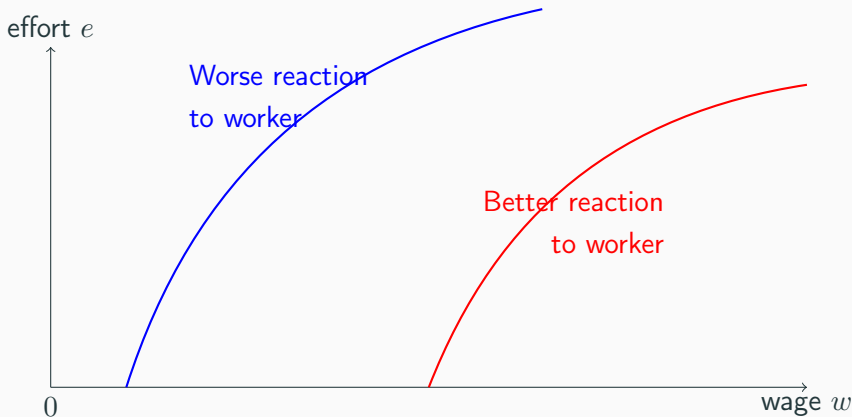
[Page 31 in Unit 9 slide] What shifts the best response curve of workers?

- the utility of the things that the wage can buy
- the disutility of effort
- the reservation wage
- the probability of getting fired at each effort level

⇒ NO one-to-one relationship between best response curve and unemployment rate

## First confusing concept: Shift of best-response curve

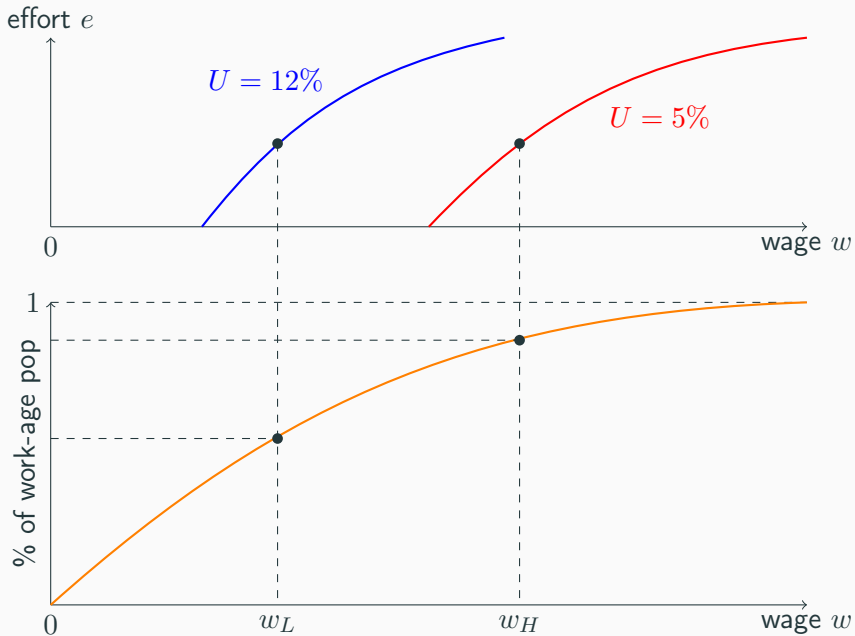
Both “better” and “worse” is for **individual** workers, which means both best response curve below can represent the **same** level of unemployment.



## Recap: Derivation of wage-setting curve

IF now the shift of best-response curve is driven by change in unemployment, we can depict the **relationship between wage and unemployment**, and thus derive the wage-setting curve in the whole economy.

The figure below **switches the  $x$ -axis and  $y$ -axis** so that both the figure from labor-discipline model and wage-setting curve can be directly linked.

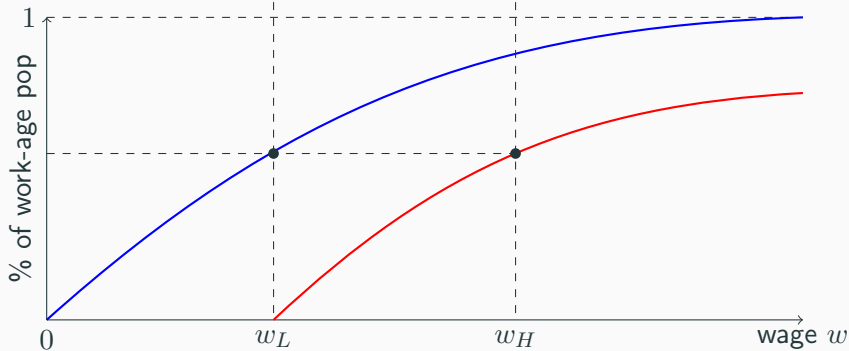
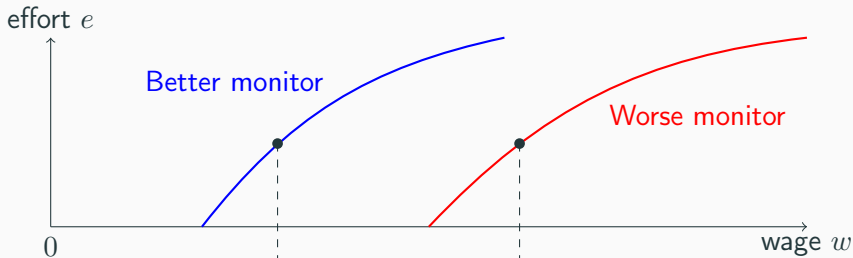


## Second confusing concept: Shift of wage-setting curve

Even though wage-setting curve is derived by IMPOSING the change of best-response curve is because of change in unemployment, yet as I mentioned before, **other factors** can also shift the best-response curve, and **change in any factors other than (un)employment and wage will also shift the wage-setting curve.**

Assume the shift in curves within the figure in next slide is originated from *better monitoring by the employer*, which is NOT related to unemployment rate.

⇒ better monitoring ⇒ workers worse off ⇒ best response curve shift to the **left** ⇒ equilibrium wage is **lower** ⇒ wage curve shift to the **left**.



## Correction of confusion: Flip the figure back!

Before: shift to the **left** is worse for workers.

Now: shift to the **right** is worse for workers.

