

Joint-Search Theory: New Opportunities and New Frictions

Bulent Guler

Indiana University

Fatih Guvenen

University of Minnesota and NBER

Gianluca Violante

New York University, CEPR and NBER

Discussion by: Christopher Tonetti

(based on slides provided by Gianluca Violante)



Motivation

- ▶ Female labor force participation rate stands at 60% compared to 75% for males.

Motivation

- ▶ Female labor force participation rate stands at 60% compared to 75% for males.
 - ▶ Now women account for 47% of US labor force.

Motivation

- ▶ Female labor force participation rate stands at 60% compared to 75% for males.
 - ▶ Now women account for 47% of US labor force.
- ▶ Fraction of households in which wife provides majority of household income has nearly tripled since 1970.

Motivation

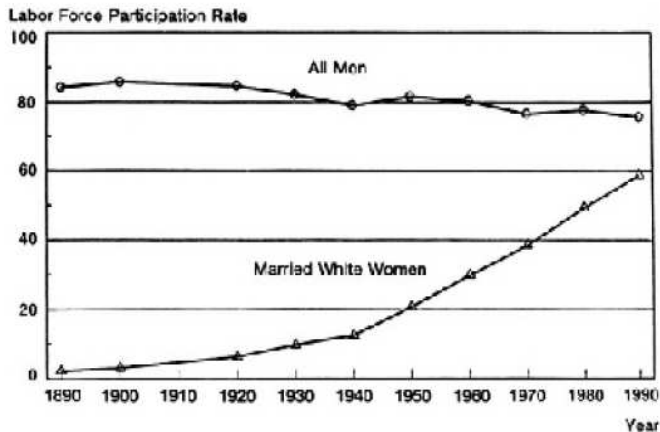
- ▶ Female labor force participation rate stands at 60% compared to 75% for males.
 - ▶ Now women account for 47% of US labor force.
- ▶ Fraction of households in which wife provides majority of household income has nearly tripled since 1970.
- ▶ Now 1/3 of US households have two main breadwinners.

Motivation

- ▶ Female labor force participation rate stands at 60% compared to 75% for males.
 - ▶ Now women account for 47% of US labor force.
- ▶ Fraction of households in which wife provides majority of household income has nearly tripled since 1970.
- ▶ Now 1/3 of US households have two main breadwinners.

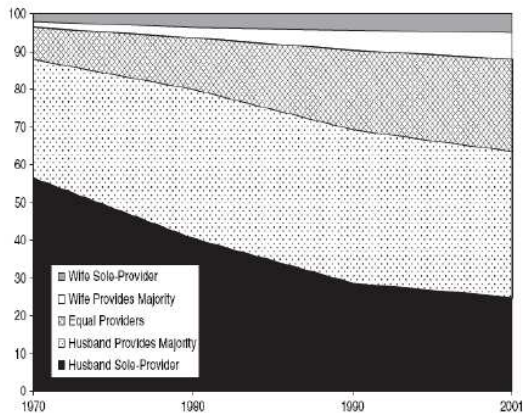
Bottom Line: For many households, job search is increasingly becoming a joint decision process.

Female Labor Force Participation in the US



The Rise of Dual Career Couples

FIGURE 1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL HOUSEHOLDS BY COUPLE'S INCOME CONTRIBUTIONS: 1970–2001



Aim of the Paper

- ▶ Theoretical characterization of the joint job search problem of a household

Aim of the Paper

- ▶ Theoretical characterization of the joint job search problem of a household
- ▶ Study familiar economic environments of McCall (1970) and Burdett (1978)

Aim of the Paper

- ▶ Theoretical characterization of the joint job search problem of a household
- ▶ Study familiar economic environments of McCall (1970) and Burdett (1978)
- ▶ Study two cases where joint decision leads to different outcomes from single-agent search:

Aim of the Paper

- ▶ Theoretical characterization of the joint job search problem of a household
- ▶ Study familiar economic environments of McCall (1970) and Burdett (1978)
- ▶ Study two cases where joint decision leads to different outcomes from single-agent search:
 1. Couple has concave utility over pooled income

Aim of the Paper

- ▶ Theoretical characterization of the joint job search problem of a household
- ▶ Study familiar economic environments of McCall (1970) and Burdett (1978)
- ▶ Study two cases where joint decision leads to different outcomes from single-agent search:
 1. Couple has concave utility over pooled income
 2. Couple receives job offers from multiple locations and faces a cost of living apart

Single-Search Value Functions: A Review

- ▶ Flow value for unemployed worker:

$$rV = u(b) + \alpha \int \max \{W(w) - V, 0\} dF(w)$$

- ▶ Flow value for employed worker:

$$rW(w) = u(w)$$

Baseline Joint Search Model

- ▶ Decision unit: couple, i.e., a pair of infinitely lived symmetric spouses indexed by $i = 1, 2$

Baseline Joint Search Model

- ▶ Decision unit: couple, i.e., a pair of infinitely lived symmetric spouses indexed by $i = 1, 2$
- ▶ Couple pools income and consumption is a public good ('unitary household') and there is no storage

Baseline Joint Search Model

- ▶ Decision unit: couple, i.e., a pair of infinitely lived symmetric spouses indexed by $i = 1, 2$
- ▶ Couple pools income and consumption is a public good ('unitary household') and there is no storage
- ▶ Discount rate r , income flow during unemployment b

Baseline Joint Search Model

- ▶ Decision unit: couple, i.e., a pair of infinitely lived symmetric spouses indexed by $i = 1, 2$
- ▶ Couple pools income and consumption is a public good ('unitary household') and there is no storage
- ▶ Discount rate r , income flow during unemployment b
- ▶ Household intra-period utility: $u(y_1 + y_2)$, with $y_i \in \{b, w_i\}$

Baseline Joint Search Model

- ▶ Decision unit: couple, i.e., a pair of infinitely lived symmetric spouses indexed by $i = 1, 2$
- ▶ Couple pools income and consumption is a public good ('unitary household') and there is no storage
- ▶ Discount rate r , income flow during unemployment b
- ▶ Household intra-period utility: $u(y_1 + y_2)$, with $y_i \in \{b, w_i\}$
- ▶ Search only during unemployment

Baseline Joint Search Model

- ▶ Decision unit: couple, i.e., a pair of infinitely lived symmetric spouses indexed by $i = 1, 2$
- ▶ Couple pools income and consumption is a public good ('unitary household') and there is no storage
- ▶ Discount rate r , income flow during unemployment b
- ▶ Household intra-period utility: $u(y_1 + y_2)$, with $y_i \in \{b, w_i\}$
- ▶ Search only during unemployment
- ▶ At rate α , unemployed draw offer from $F(w)$, exogenous

Baseline Joint Search Model

- ▶ Decision unit: couple, i.e., a pair of infinitely lived symmetric spouses indexed by $i = 1, 2$
- ▶ Couple pools income and consumption is a public good ('unitary household') and there is no storage
- ▶ Discount rate r , income flow during unemployment b
- ▶ Household intra-period utility: $u(y_1 + y_2)$, with $y_i \in \{b, w_i\}$
- ▶ Search only during unemployment
- ▶ At rate α , unemployed draw offer from $F(w)$, exogenous
- ▶ No exogenous separation into unemployment

Joint-Search Value Functions

- ▶ Flow value for dual-worker couple:

$$rT(w_1, w_2) = u(w_1 + w_2)$$

Joint-Search Value Functions

- ▶ Flow value for dual-worker couple:

$$rT(w_1, w_2) = u(w_1 + w_2)$$

- ▶ Flow value for worker-searcher couple:

$$r\Omega(w_1) = u(w_1 + b) + \alpha \int \max [T(w_1, w_2) - \Omega(w_1), \Omega(w_2) - \Omega(w_1), 0] dF(w_2)$$

Joint-Search Value Functions

- ▶ Flow value for dual-worker couple:

$$rT(w_1, w_2) = u(w_1 + w_2)$$

- ▶ Flow value for worker-searcher couple:

$$r\Omega(w_1) = u(w_1 + b) + \alpha \int \max [T(w_1, w_2) - \Omega(w_1), \Omega(w_2) - \Omega(w_1), 0] dF(w_2)$$

- ▶ Flow value for dual-searcher couple:

$$rU = u(2b) + 2\alpha \int \max [\Omega(w) - U, 0] dF(w)$$

Reservation Wage Functions

- ▶ Dual-searcher couple:

Reservation Wage Functions

- ▶ Dual-searcher couple:
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_1 > w^{**}$ s.t. $\Omega(w^{**}) = U$

Reservation Wage Functions

- ▶ Dual-searcher couple:
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_1 > w^{**}$ s.t. $\Omega(w^{**}) = U$
- ▶ Worker-searcher couple (spouse 1 employed):

Reservation Wage Functions

- ▶ Dual-searcher couple:
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_1 > w^{**}$ s.t. $\Omega(w^{**}) = U$
- ▶ Worker-searcher couple (spouse 1 employed):
 - ▶ $T(w_1, w_2) \geq \Omega(w_2)$: No quit upon acceptance

Reservation Wage Functions

- ▶ Dual-searcher couple:
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_1 > w^{**}$ s.t. $\Omega(w^{**}) = U$
- ▶ Worker-searcher couple (spouse 1 employed):
 - ▶ $T(w_1, w_2) \geq \Omega(w_2)$: No quit upon acceptance
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_2 > \phi(w_1)$ s.t. $T(w_1, \phi(w_1)) = \Omega(w_1)$

Reservation Wage Functions

- ▶ Dual-searcher couple:
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_1 > w^{**}$ s.t. $\Omega(w^{**}) = U$
- ▶ Worker-searcher couple (spouse 1 employed):
 - ▶ $T(w_1, w_2) \geq \Omega(w_2)$: No quit upon acceptance
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_2 > \phi(w_1)$ s.t. $T(w_1, \phi(w_1)) = \Omega(w_1)$
 - ▶ $T(w_1, w_2) < \Omega(w_2)$: Quit upon acceptance

Reservation Wage Functions

- ▶ Dual-searcher couple:
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_1 > w^{**}$ s.t. $\Omega(w^{**}) = U$
- ▶ Worker-searcher couple (spouse 1 employed):
 - ▶ $T(w_1, w_2) \geq \Omega(w_2)$: No quit upon acceptance
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_2 > \phi(w_1)$ s.t. $T(w_1, \phi(w_1)) = \Omega(w_1)$
 - ▶ $T(w_1, w_2) < \Omega(w_2)$: Quit upon acceptance
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_2 > \phi(w_1)$ s.t. $\Omega(\phi(w_1)) = \Omega(w_1)$

Reservation Wage Functions

- ▶ Dual-searcher couple:
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_1 > w^{**}$ s.t. $\Omega(w^{**}) = U$
- ▶ Worker-searcher couple (spouse 1 employed):
 - ▶ $T(w_1, w_2) \geq \Omega(w_2)$: No quit upon acceptance
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_2 > \phi(w_1)$ s.t. $T(w_1, \phi(w_1)) = \Omega(w_1)$
 - ▶ $T(w_1, w_2) < \Omega(w_2)$: Quit upon acceptance
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_2 > \phi(w_1)$ s.t. $\Omega(\phi(w_1)) = \Omega(w_1)$
 - ▶ Quit Decision Conditional on Acceptance:

Reservation Wage Functions

- ▶ Dual-searcher couple:
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_1 > w^{**}$ s.t. $\Omega(w^{**}) = U$
- ▶ Worker-searcher couple (spouse 1 employed):
 - ▶ $T(w_1, w_2) \geq \Omega(w_2)$: No quit upon acceptance
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_2 > \phi(w_1)$ s.t. $T(w_1, \phi(w_1)) = \Omega(w_1)$
 - ▶ $T(w_1, w_2) < \Omega(w_2)$: Quit upon acceptance
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_2 > \phi(w_1)$ s.t. $\Omega(\phi(w_1)) = \Omega(w_1)$
 - ▶ Quit Decision Conditional on Acceptance:
 - ▶ Quit job iff $w_1 < \psi(w_2)$ s.t. $T(\psi(w_2), w_2) = \Omega(w_2)$

Reservation Wage Functions

- ▶ Dual-searcher couple:
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_1 > w^{**}$ s.t. $\Omega(w^{**}) = U$
- ▶ Worker-searcher couple (spouse 1 employed):
 - ▶ $T(w_1, w_2) \geq \Omega(w_2)$: No quit upon acceptance
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_2 > \phi(w_1)$ s.t. $T(w_1, \phi(w_1)) = \Omega(w_1)$
 - ▶ $T(w_1, w_2) < \Omega(w_2)$: Quit upon acceptance
 - ▶ Accept offer iff $w_2 > \phi(w_1)$ s.t. $\Omega(\phi(w_1)) = \Omega(w_1)$
 - ▶ Quit Decision Conditional on Acceptance:
 - ▶ Quit job iff $w_1 < \psi(w_2)$ s.t. $T(\psi(w_2), w_2) = \Omega(w_2)$

... Thus, by symmetry of T, $\psi(\cdot) = \phi(\cdot)$

Risk Neutrality: Joint search = Single search w/ 2 jobs

$$T(w_1, w_2) = W(w_1) + W(w_2)$$

$$U = 2V$$

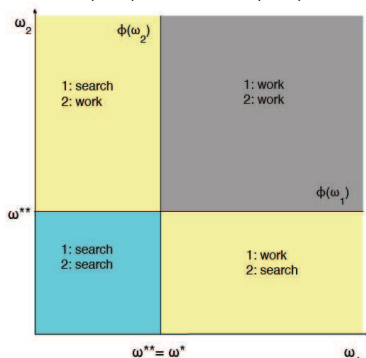
$$\Omega(w_1) = V + W(w_1)$$

Risk Neutrality: Joint search = Single search w/ 2 jobs

$$T(w_1, w_2) = W(w_1) + W(w_2)$$

$$U = 2V$$

$$\Omega(w_1) = V + W(w_1)$$



Risk Aversion: HARA Utility

- ▶ HARA: Hyperbolic Absolute Risk Aversion

$$\text{Risk Tolerance: } -u'(c)/u''(c) = \rho + \tau c$$

Risk Aversion: HARA Utility

- ▶ HARA: Hyperbolic Absolute Risk Aversion

$$\text{Risk Tolerance: } -u'(c)/u''(c) = \rho + \tau c$$

- ▶ Constant Absolute Risk Aversion (CARA): $\tau = 0$

Risk Aversion: HARA Utility

- ▶ HARA: Hyperbolic Absolute Risk Aversion

$$\text{Risk Tolerance: } -u'(c)/u''(c) = \rho + \tau c$$

- ▶ Constant Absolute Risk Aversion (CARA): $\tau = 0$
 - ▶ Exponential: $u(c) = -e^{-\rho c}/\rho$

Risk Aversion: HARA Utility

- ▶ HARA: Hyperbolic Absolute Risk Aversion

$$\text{Risk Tolerance: } -u'(c)/u''(c) = \rho + \tau c$$

- ▶ Constant Absolute Risk Aversion (CARA): $\tau = 0$
 - ▶ Exponential: $u(c) = -e^{-\rho c}/\rho$
- ▶ Decreasing Absolute Risk Aversion (DARA): $\tau > 0$

Risk Aversion: HARA Utility

- ▶ HARA: Hyperbolic Absolute Risk Aversion

$$\text{Risk Tolerance: } -u'(c)/u''(c) = \rho + \tau c$$

- ▶ Constant Absolute Risk Aversion (CARA): $\tau = 0$
 - ▶ Exponential: $u(c) = -e^{-\rho c}/\rho$
- ▶ Decreasing Absolute Risk Aversion (DARA): $\tau > 0$
 - ▶ $\rho = 0$ and $\tau = 1/\sigma$: $u(c) = c^{1-\sigma}/(1-\sigma)$

Risk Aversion: HARA Utility

- ▶ HARA: Hyperbolic Absolute Risk Aversion

$$\text{Risk Tolerance: } -u'(c)/u''(c) = \rho + \tau c$$

- ▶ Constant Absolute Risk Aversion (CARA): $\tau = 0$
 - ▶ Exponential: $u(c) = -e^{-\rho c}/\rho$
- ▶ Decreasing Absolute Risk Aversion (DARA): $\tau > 0$
 - ▶ $\rho = 0$ and $\tau = 1/\sigma$: $u(c) = c^{1-\sigma}/(1-\sigma)$
- ▶ Increasing Absolute Risk Aversion (IARA): $\tau < 0$

Risk Aversion: HARA Utility

- ▶ HARA: Hyperbolic Absolute Risk Aversion

$$\text{Risk Tolerance: } -u'(c)/u''(c) = \rho + \tau c$$

- ▶ Constant Absolute Risk Aversion (CARA): $\tau = 0$
 - ▶ Exponential: $u(c) = -e^{-\rho c}/\rho$
- ▶ Decreasing Absolute Risk Aversion (DARA): $\tau > 0$
 - ▶ $\rho = 0$ and $\tau = 1/\sigma$: $u(c) = c^{1-\sigma}/(1-\sigma)$
- ▶ Increasing Absolute Risk Aversion (IARA): $\tau < 0$
 - ▶ $\tau = -1$: $u(c) = -(\rho - c)^2$

CARA case

- ▶ Let w^* be reservation wage in single-search

CARA case

- ▶ Let w^* be reservation wage in single-search
- ▶ Result 1: $w^{**} < w^*$

CARA case

- ▶ Let w^* be reservation wage in single-search
- ▶ Result 1: $w^{**} < w^*$
 - ▶ Trade-off: consumption smoothing vs. income maximization

CARA case

- ▶ Let w^* be reservation wage in single-search
- ▶ Result 1: $w^{**} < w^*$
 - ▶ Trade-off: consumption smoothing vs. income maximization
- ▶ Result 2:

$$\phi(w_1) = \begin{cases} w_1 & \text{if } w_1 < w^* & \text{(quit)} \\ w^* & \text{if } w_1 \geq w^* & \text{(no quit)} \end{cases}$$

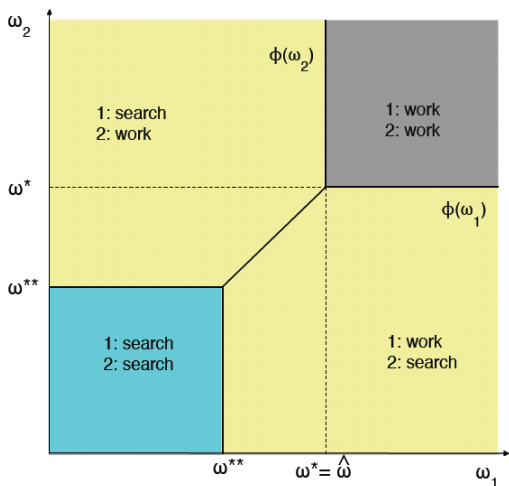
CARA case

- ▶ Let w^* be reservation wage in single-search
- ▶ Result 1: $w^{**} < w^*$
 - ▶ Trade-off: consumption smoothing vs. income maximization
- ▶ Result 2:

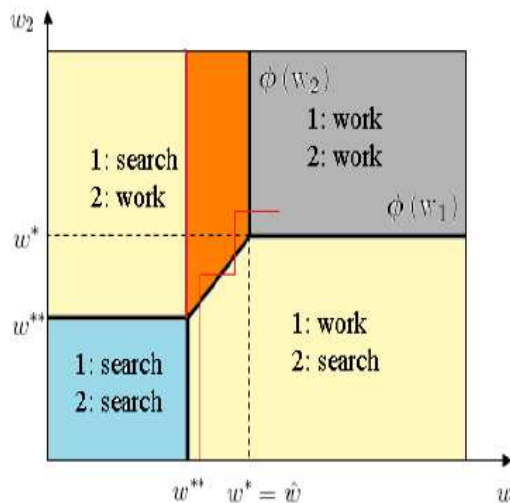
$$\phi(w_1) = \begin{cases} w_1 & \text{if } w_1 < w^* & \text{(quit)} \\ w^* & \text{if } w_1 \geq w^* & \text{(no quit)} \end{cases}$$

- ▶ Because of CARA, the reservation wage of the unemployed spouse in the no-quit range is independent of the wage of the employed spouse, w_1

CARA



CARA: Breadwinner Dynamics



General Characterization for HARA

▶ $w^{**} < w^*$

General Characterization for HARA

▶ $w^{**} < w^*$

▶ For $w_1 < \hat{w}$

$$\phi(w_1) = w_1 \quad (\text{i.e., } 45^\circ \text{ line})$$

General Characterization for HARA

▶ $w^{**} < w^*$

▶ For $w_1 < \hat{w}$

$$\phi(w_1) = w_1 \quad (\text{i.e., } 45^\circ \text{ line})$$

▶ For $w_1 \geq \hat{w}$:

$$\phi'(w_1) \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{if } DARA \\ = 0 & \text{if } CARA \\ < 0 & \text{if } IARA \end{cases}$$

General Characterization for HARA

▶ $w^{**} < w^*$

▶ For $w_1 < \hat{w}$

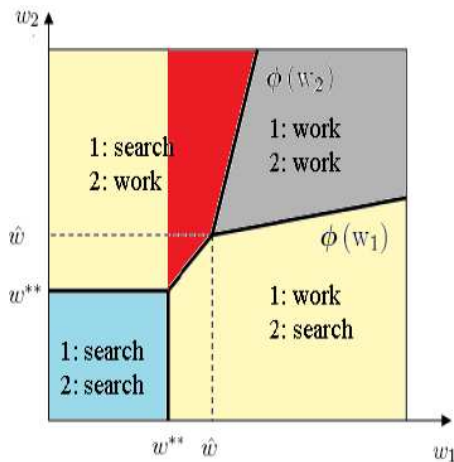
$$\phi(w_1) = w_1 \quad (\text{i.e., } 45^\circ \text{ line})$$

▶ For $w_1 \geq \hat{w}$:

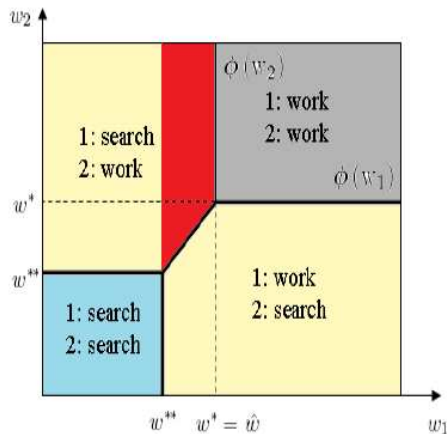
$$\phi'(w_1) \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{if DARA} \\ = 0 & \text{if CARA} \\ < 0 & \text{if IARA} \end{cases}$$

- ▶ Breadwinner Cycle always exists. However, the nature of the region changes depending on DARA, CARA, or IARA.

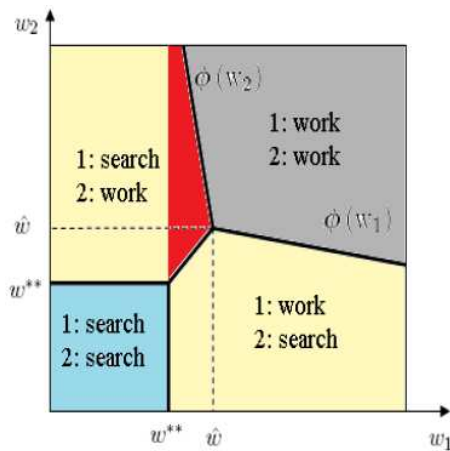
DARA



CARA



IARA



Two Extensions

- ▶ Symmetric on-the-job search ($\alpha_e = \alpha_u$)

Two Extensions

- ▶ Symmetric on-the-job search ($\alpha_e = \alpha_u$)
 - ▶ The search strategies of the jointly searching couple are identical to those of the single-agent

Two Extensions

- ▶ Symmetric on-the-job search ($\alpha_e = \alpha_u$)
 - ▶ The search strategies of the jointly searching couple are identical to those of the single-agent
- ▶ Exogenous separation

Two Extensions

- ▶ Symmetric on-the-job search ($\alpha_e = \alpha_u$)
 - ▶ The search strategies of the jointly searching couple are identical to those of the single-agent
- ▶ Exogenous separation
 - ▶ In the CARA and DARA cases, breadwinner cycle exists, and $\phi(w)$ is strictly increasing

Two-location Model

- ▶ Risk-neutrality

Two-location Model

- ▶ Risk-neutrality
- ▶ Inside location (i) and outside location (o)

Two-location Model

- ▶ Risk-neutrality
- ▶ Inside location (i) and outside location (o)
- ▶ Offers arrive at rate α_i and α_o , drawn from the same distribution F

Two-location Model

- ▶ Risk-neutrality
- ▶ Inside location (i) and outside location (o)
- ▶ Offers arrive at rate α_i and α_o , drawn from the same distribution F
- ▶ Fixed cost of living apart κ (in consumption units) for the couple

Two-location Model

- ▶ Risk-neutrality
- ▶ Inside location (i) and outside location (o)
- ▶ Offers arrive at rate α_i and α_o , drawn from the same distribution F
- ▶ Fixed cost of living apart κ (in consumption units) for the couple
- ▶ No cost of migration across locations

Value functions

- ▶ Dual-worker and Separate Dual-worker couple:

$$rT(w_1, w_2) = w_1 + w_2$$

$$rS(w_1, w_2) = w_1 + w_2 - \kappa$$

Value functions

- ▶ Dual-worker and Separate Dual-worker couple:

$$rT(w_1, w_2) = w_1 + w_2$$

$$rS(w_1, w_2) = w_1 + w_2 - \kappa$$

- ▶ Worker-searcher couple:

$$\begin{aligned} r\Omega(w_1) = & w_1 + b + \alpha_i \int \max [T(w_1, w_2) - \Omega(w_1), \Omega(w_2) - \Omega(w_1), 0] dF(w_2) \\ & + \alpha_o \int \max [S(w_1, w_2) - \Omega(w_1), \Omega(w_2) - \Omega(w_1), 0] dF(w_2) \end{aligned}$$

Value functions

- ▶ Dual-worker and Separate Dual-worker couple:

$$rT(w_1, w_2) = w_1 + w_2$$

$$rS(w_1, w_2) = w_1 + w_2 - \kappa$$

- ▶ Worker-searcher couple:

$$r\Omega(w_1) = w_1 + b + \alpha_i \int \max [T(w_1, w_2) - \Omega(w_1), \Omega(w_2) - \Omega(w_1), 0] dF(w_2) \\ + \alpha_o \int \max [S(w_1, w_2) - \Omega(w_1), \Omega(w_2) - \Omega(w_1), 0] dF(w_2)$$

- ▶ Dual-searcher couple:

$$rU = 2b + 2(\alpha_i + \alpha_o) \int \max [\Omega(w) - U, 0] dF(w)$$

Inside (Left) and Outside (Right) Offers

