- Adverse selection is an outcome of an informational deficiency.
- What if information can be improved by high-quality sellers signaling credibly that they are high-quality?
- E.g. warranties, professional credentials, references from previous clients etc.

- A labor market has two types of workers; high-ability and low-ability.
- A high-ability worker's marginal product is a_H.
- A low-ability worker's marginal product is a_L.
- → a_L < a_H.
- A fraction h of all workers are highability.
- 1 h is the fraction of low-ability workers.

- Each worker is paid his expected marginal product.
- If firms knew each worker's type they would
 - pay each high-ability worker $w_H = a_H$
 - pay each low-ability worker $w_L = a_L$.
- If firms cannot tell workers' types then every worker is paid the pooling wage rate; i.e. the expected marginal product $w_P = (1 h)a_L + ha_H$

- $w_{P} = (1 h)a_{L} + ha_{H} < w_{H}$
- So high-ability workers have an incentive to find a credible signal: workers can acquire "education".
- Education costs a high-ability worker c_H per unit
- ◆ and costs a low-ability worker c_L per unit.
- $\leftarrow c_{L} > c_{H}$

- Suppose that education has no effect on workers' productivities; i.e., the cost of education is a deadweight loss.
- High-ability workers will acquire e_H education units if
 - (i) $w_H w_L = a_H a_L > c_H e_H$ (i.e. acquiring e_H units of education benefits high-ability workers), and
 - (ii) $w_H w_L = a_H a_L < c_L e_H$. (i.e. acquiring e_H education units hurts low-ability workers).

 $a_{
m H} - a_{
m L} > c_{
m H} e_{
m H}$ and $a_{
m H} - a_{
m L} < c_{
m L} e_{
m H}$ together require

$$\frac{a_{\rm H}-a_{\rm L}}{c_{\rm L}} < e_{\rm H} < \frac{a_{\rm H}-a_{\rm L}}{c_{\rm H}}.$$

Acquiring such an education level credibly signals high-ability, allowing high-ability workers to separate themselves from low-ability workers.

- Q: Given that high-ability workers acquire e_H units of education, how much education should low-ability workers acquire?
- A: Zero. Low-ability workers will be paid $w_L = a_L$ so long as they do not have e_H units of education and they are still worse off if they do.

- Signaling can improve information in the market.
- ◆ But, total output did not change and education was costly so signaling worsened the market's efficiency.
- So improved information need not improve gains-to-trade.