Attentional Role of Quota Implementation*

Andrei Matveenko 1,2 and Sergei Mikhalishchev $^{\dagger 2}$

¹CERGE-EI[‡] ²University of Copenhagen[§]

November 27, 2019

Abstract

This paper introduces a new role of quotas, e.g., labor market quotas: the attentional role. We study the effect of quota implementation on the attention allocation strategy of a rationally inattentive (RI) agent. Our main result is that an RI agent who is forced to fulfill a quota never hires the candidates without acquiring information about them, unlike an unrestricted RI agent who in some cases bases her decision on prior belief only. We also show that in our context quotas are equivalent to other types of affirmative policies such as subsidies and blind resume policy. We show how our results can be used to set a quota level that increases the expected value of the chosen candidate and also decreases statistical discrimination and discrimination in terms of how much attention is paid to each applicant. At the same time, quota implementation could be destructive if the social planner has imperfect information about the parameters of the model.

Keywords: discrete choice, rational inattention, multinomial logit, quotas **JEL classification codes:** D63, D81, D83, H23, J08

^{*}This project received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreements No. 678081 and No. and No. 740369) and was supported by Charles University, GAUK project 36119. We are grateful to Hassan Afrouzi, Mark Dean, Randall Filer, Dino Gerardi, Daniel Martin, Debraj Ray, Sandro Shelegia, Jakub Steiner and Jan Zápal for helpful comments and suggestions. We thank Filip Matějka for excellent supervision and patient guidance. All remaining errors are our own.

[†]Corresponding author. E-mail address: sergei.mikhalishchev@cerge-ei.cz.

[‡]CERGE-EI, a joint workplace of Charles University and the Economics Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Politických vězňů 7, 111 21 Prague, Czech Republic.

[§]Department of Economics, University of Copenhagen, Øster Farimagsgade 5, 1307 Copenhagen, Denmark.