

**Abstract:** We propose a labor market model for service and tech industries, where a firm's primary asset is its workforce. Firms attract applicants with high wages, and managers identify talent among the applicants. If talent is scarce, firm-applicant matching is positive assortative, with skilled managers posting high wages and attracting an unselected applicant pool; if talent is plentiful, matching is negative assortative, with skilled managers posting low wages and attracting an adversely selected applicant pool. In either case, negative assortative matching is efficient. We then embed this labor market model into a firm dynamics framework, and into a firm hierarchy framework. These model extensions explain persistent productivity dispersion between firms, and wage dispersion across firms and across hierarchy levels.