

# Sticky Expectations and Consumption Dynamics

Christopher D. Carroll<sup>1</sup>   Edmund Crawley<sup>2</sup>   Jiri Slacalek<sup>3</sup>  
Kiichi Tokuoka<sup>4</sup>   Matthew N. White<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Johns Hopkins and NBER, ccarroll@jhu.edu

<sup>2</sup>Johns Hopkins, ecrawle2@jhu.edu

<sup>3</sup>European Central Bank, jiri.slacalek@ecb.int

<sup>4</sup>MoF Japan, kiichi.tokuoka@mof.go.jp

<sup>5</sup>University of Delaware, mnwecon@udel.edu

February 2018

# Consumption Dynamics: Macro vs Micro

## Macro: Representative Agent Models

- Theory (With Separable Utility):
  - $C$  responds instantly, completely to shock
  - Consequences of uncertainty are trivial
- Evidence: Consumption is too smooth (Campbell & Deaton, 1989)
- Solution: **"Habits" parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Macro}} \approx 0.6 \sim 0.8$   
$$\Delta \log C_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log C_t + \epsilon$$

## Micro: Heterogeneous Agent Models

- Uninsurable risk is essential, changes everything
- Var of micro income shocks much larger than of macro shocks:  
$$\text{var}(\Delta \log p) \approx 100 \times \text{var}(\Delta \log P)$$
- Evidence: **"Habits" parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Micro}} \approx 0.0 \sim 0.1$

# Consumption Dynamics: Macro vs Micro

## Macro: Representative Agent Models

- Theory (With Separable Utility):
  - C responds instantly, completely to shock
  - Consequences of uncertainty are trivial
- Evidence: Consumption is too smooth (Campbell & Deaton, 1989)
- Solution: **"Habits" parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Macro}} \approx 0.6 \sim 0.8$   
$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon$$

## Micro: Heterogeneous Agent Models

- Uninsurable risk is essential, changes everything
- Var of micro income shocks much larger than of macro shocks:  
$$\text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{p}) \approx 100 \times \text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{P})$$
- Evidence: **"Habits" parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Micro}} \approx 0.0 \sim 0.1$

# Consumption Dynamics: Macro vs Micro

## Macro: Representative Agent Models

- Theory (With Separable Utility):
  - C responds instantly, completely to shock
  - Consequences of uncertainty are trivial
- Evidence: Consumption is too smooth (Campbell & Deaton, 1989)
- Solution: **"Habits" parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Macro}} \approx 0.6 \sim 0.8$   
$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon$$

## Micro: Heterogeneous Agent Models

- Uninsurable risk is essential, changes everything
- Var of micro income shocks much larger than of macro shocks:  
$$\text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{p}) \approx 100 \times \text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{P})$$
- Evidence: **"Habits" parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Micro}} \approx 0.0 \sim 0.1$

# Consumption Dynamics: Macro vs Micro

## Macro: Representative Agent Models

- Theory (With Separable Utility):
  - C responds instantly, completely to shock
  - Consequences of uncertainty are trivial
- Evidence: Consumption is too smooth (Campbell & Deaton, 1989)
- Solution: **"Habits" parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Macro}} \approx 0.6 \sim 0.8$   
$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon$$

## Micro: Heterogeneous Agent Models

- Uninsurable risk is essential, changes everything
- Var of micro income shocks much larger than of macro shocks:  
$$\text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{p}) \approx 100 \times \text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{P})$$
- Evidence: **"Habits" parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Micro}} \approx 0.0 \sim 0.1$

# Consumption Dynamics: Macro vs Micro

## Macro: Representative Agent Models

- Theory (With Separable Utility):
  - C responds instantly, completely to shock
  - Consequences of uncertainty are trivial
- Evidence: Consumption is too smooth (Campbell & Deaton, 1989)
- Solution: **"Habits" parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Macro}} \approx 0.6 \sim 0.8$   
$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon$$

## Micro: Heterogeneous Agent Models

- Uninsurable risk is essential, changes everything
- Var of micro income shocks much larger than of macro shocks:  
$$\text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{p}) \approx 100 \times \text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{P})$$
- Evidence: **"Habits" parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Micro}} \approx 0.0 \sim 0.1$

# Consumption Dynamics: Macro vs Micro

## Macro: Representative Agent Models

- Theory (With Separable Utility):
  - C responds instantly, completely to shock
  - Consequences of uncertainty are trivial
- Evidence: Consumption is too smooth (Campbell & Deaton, 1989)
- Solution: **“Habits” parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Macro}} \approx 0.6 \sim 0.8$   
$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon$$

## Micro: Heterogeneous Agent Models

- Uninsurable risk is essential, changes everything
- Var of micro income shocks much larger than of macro shocks:  
$$\text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{p}) \approx 100 \times \text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{P})$$
- Evidence: **“Habits” parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Micro}} \approx 0.0 \sim 0.1$

# Consumption Dynamics: Macro vs Micro

## Macro: Representative Agent Models

- Theory (With Separable Utility):
  - C responds instantly, completely to shock
  - Consequences of uncertainty are trivial
- Evidence: Consumption is too smooth (Campbell & Deaton, 1989)
- Solution: **“Habits” parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Macro}} \approx 0.6 \sim 0.8$   
$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon$$

## Micro: Heterogeneous Agent Models

- **Uninsurable risk is essential, changes everything**
- Var of micro income shocks much larger than of macro shocks:  
$$\text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{p}) \approx 100 \times \text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{P})$$
- Evidence: **“Habits” parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Micro}} \approx 0.0 \sim 0.1$



# Consumption Dynamics: Macro vs Micro

## Macro: Representative Agent Models

- Theory (With Separable Utility):
  - C responds instantly, completely to shock
  - Consequences of uncertainty are trivial
- Evidence: Consumption is too smooth (Campbell & Deaton, 1989)
- Solution: **“Habits” parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Macro}} \approx 0.6 \sim 0.8$   
$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon$$

## Micro: Heterogeneous Agent Models

- **Uninsurable risk is essential, changes everything**
- Var of micro income shocks much larger than of macro shocks:  
$$\text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{p}) \approx 100 \times \text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{P})$$
- Evidence: **“Habits” parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Micro}} \approx 0.0 \sim 0.1$

# Consumption Dynamics: Macro vs Micro

## Macro: Representative Agent Models

- Theory (With Separable Utility):
  - C responds instantly, completely to shock
  - Consequences of uncertainty are trivial
- Evidence: Consumption is too smooth (Campbell & Deaton, 1989)
- Solution: **“Habits” parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Macro}} \approx 0.6 \sim 0.8$   
$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon$$

## Micro: Heterogeneous Agent Models

- **Uninsurable risk is essential, changes everything**
- Var of micro income shocks much larger than of macro shocks:  
$$\text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{p}) \approx 100 \times \text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{P})$$
- Evidence: **“Habits” parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Micro}} \approx 0.0 \sim 0.1$

# Consumption Dynamics: Macro vs Micro

## Macro: Representative Agent Models

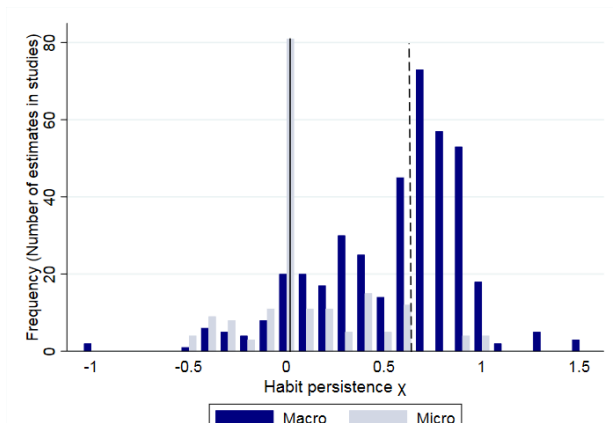
- Theory (With Separable Utility):
  - C responds instantly, completely to shock
  - Consequences of uncertainty are trivial
- Evidence: Consumption is too smooth (Campbell & Deaton, 1989)
- Solution: **“Habits” parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Macro}} \approx 0.6 \sim 0.8$   
$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon$$

## Micro: Heterogeneous Agent Models

- **Uninsurable risk is essential, changes everything**
- Var of micro income shocks much larger than of macro shocks:  
$$\text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{p}) \approx 100 \times \text{var}(\Delta \log \mathbf{P})$$
- Evidence: **“Habits” parameter**  $\chi^{\text{Micro}} \approx 0.0 \sim 0.1$

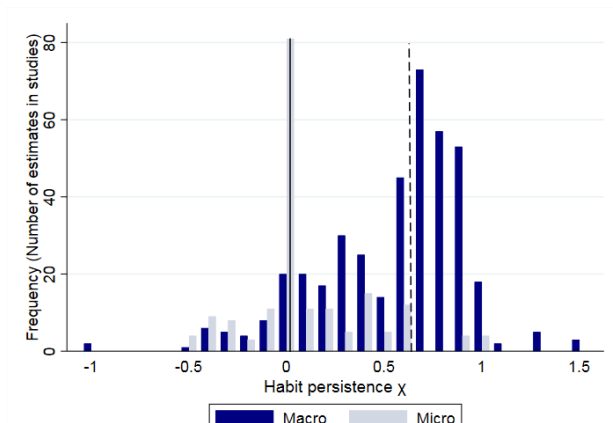
# Persistence of Consumption Growth: Macro vs Micro

- New paper in EER, Havranek, Rusnak, and Sokolova (2017)  
Meta analysis of 597 estimates of  $\chi$
- $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon$
- $\{\chi^{\text{Macro}}, \chi^{\text{Micro}}\} = \{0.6, 0.1\}$



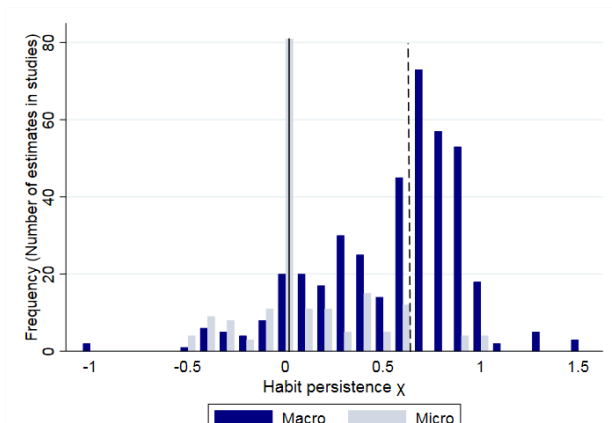
# Persistence of Consumption Growth: Macro vs Micro

- New paper in EER, Havranek, Rusnak, and Sokolova (2017)  
Meta analysis of 597 estimates of  $\chi$
- $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon$
- $\{\chi^{\text{Macro}}, \chi^{\text{Micro}}\} = \{0.6, 0.1\}$



# Persistence of Consumption Growth: Macro vs Micro

- New paper in EER, Havranek, Rusnak, and Sokolova (2017)  
Meta analysis of 597 estimates of  $\chi$
- $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon$
- $\{\chi^{\text{Macro}}, \chi^{\text{Micro}}\} = \{0.6, 0.1\}$



# Claim: It's Not Habits, It's Inattention! (Macro not Micro)

## Our Setup

- Income Has Idiosyncratic and Aggregate Components
- Idiosyncratic Component Is Perfectly Observed
- **Aggregate Component Is Stochastically Observed**
  - Updating à la Calvo (1983)

### Not *ad hoc*

- Identical: Mankiw and Reis (2002), Carroll (2003)
- Similar: Reis (2006), Sims (2003), ...

# Claim: It's Not Habits, It's Inattention! (Macro not Micro)

## Our Setup

- Income Has Idiosyncratic and Aggregate Components
- Idiosyncratic Component Is Perfectly Observed
- **Aggregate Component Is Stochastically Observed**
  - Updating à la Calvo (1983)

### Not *ad hoc*

- Identical: Mankiw and Reis (2002), Carroll (2003)
- Similar: Reis (2006), Sims (2003), ...



# Claim: It's Not Habits, It's Inattention! (Macro not Micro)

## Our Setup

- Income Has Idiosyncratic and Aggregate Components
- Idiosyncratic Component Is Perfectly Observed
- **Aggregate Component Is Stochastically Observed**
  - Updating à la Calvo (1983)

### Not *ad hoc*

- Identical: Mankiw and Reis (2002), Carroll (2003)
- Similar: Reis (2006), Sims (2003), ...

# Claim: It's Not Habits, It's Inattention! (Macro not Micro)

## Our Setup

- Income Has Idiosyncratic and Aggregate Components
- Idiosyncratic Component Is Perfectly Observed
- **Aggregate Component Is Stochastically Observed**
  - Updating à la Calvo (1983)

Not *ad hoc*

- Identical: Mankiw and Reis (2002), Carroll (2003)
- Similar: Reis (2006), Sims (2003), ...

# Claim: It's Not Habits, It's Inattention! (Macro not Micro)

## Our Setup

- Income Has Idiosyncratic and Aggregate Components
- Idiosyncratic Component Is Perfectly Observed
- **Aggregate Component Is Stochastically Observed**
  - Updating à la Calvo (1983)

### Not *ad hoc*

- Identical: Mankiw and Reis (2002), Carroll (2003)
- Similar: Reis (2006), Sims (2003), ...

# Claim: It's Not Habits, It's Inattention! (Macro not Micro)

## Our Setup

- Income Has Idiosyncratic and Aggregate Components
- Idiosyncratic Component Is Perfectly Observed
- **Aggregate Component Is Stochastically Observed**
  - Updating à la Calvo (1983)

### Not *ad hoc*

- Identical: Mankiw and Reis (2002), Carroll (2003)
- Similar: Reis (2006), Sims (2003), ...

# Claim: It's Not Habits, It's Inattention! (Macro not Micro)

## Our Setup

- Income Has Idiosyncratic and Aggregate Components
- Idiosyncratic Component Is Perfectly Observed
- **Aggregate Component Is Stochastically Observed**
  - Updating à la Calvo (1983)

### Not *ad hoc*

- Identical: Mankiw and Reis (2002), Carroll (2003)
- Similar: Reis (2006), Sims (2003), ...

# Why Macro Inattention Is Plausible

## Idiosyncratic Variability Is $\sim 100\times$ Bigger

- If Same Specification Estimated on Micro vs Macro Data
- Pervasive Lesson of All Micro Data

## Utility Cost of Inattention Small

- Micro: Critical (and Easy) To Notice You're Unemployed
- Macro: *Not* Critical To *Instantly* Notice If  $U \uparrow$

# Why Macro Inattention Is Plausible

## Idiosyncratic Variability Is $\sim 100\times$ Bigger

- If Same Specification Estimated on Micro vs Macro Data
- Pervasive Lesson of All Micro Data

## Utility Cost of Inattention Small

- Micro: Critical (and Easy) To Notice You're Unemployed
- Macro: *Not* Critical To *Instantly* Notice If  $U \uparrow$

# Why Macro Inattention Is Plausible

## Idiosyncratic Variability Is $\sim 100\times$ Bigger

- If Same Specification Estimated on Micro vs Macro Data
- Pervasive Lesson of All Micro Data

## Utility Cost of Inattention Small

- Micro: Critical (and Easy) To Notice You're Unemployed
- Macro: *Not Critical To Instantly Notice* If  $U \uparrow$



# Why Macro Inattention Is Plausible

## Idiosyncratic Variability Is $\sim 100\times$ Bigger

- If Same Specification Estimated on Micro vs Macro Data
- Pervasive Lesson of All Micro Data

## Utility Cost of Inattention Small

- Micro: Critical (and Easy) To Notice You're Unemployed
- Macro: *Not* Critical To *Instantly* Notice If  $U \uparrow$

# Why Macro Inattention Is Plausible

## Idiosyncratic Variability Is $\sim 100\times$ Bigger

- If Same Specification Estimated on Micro vs Macro Data
- Pervasive Lesson of All Micro Data

## Utility Cost of Inattention Small

- Micro: Critical (and Easy) To Notice You're Unemployed
- Macro: *Not* Critical To *Instantly* Notice If  $U \uparrow$

# Why Macro Inattention Is Plausible

## Idiosyncratic Variability Is $\sim 100\times$ Bigger

- If Same Specification Estimated on Micro vs Macro Data
- Pervasive Lesson of All Micro Data

## Utility Cost of Inattention Small

- Micro: Critical (and Easy) To Notice You're Unemployed
- Macro: *Not* Critical To *Instantly* Notice If  $U \uparrow$

# Literature on C Dynamics and Info Frictions

- **C Smoothness:** Campbell and Deaton (1989); Pischke (1995); Rotemberg and Woodford (1997)
- **Inattention:** Mankiw and Reis (2002); Reis (2006); Sims (2003); Maćkowiak and Wiederholt (2015); Gabaix (2014); ...
- **Adjustment Costs:** Alvarez, Guiso, and Lippi (2012); Chetty and Szeidl (2016)
- **Empirical Evidence on Info Frictions:** Coibion and Gorodnichenko (2015); Fuhrer (2017); ...
- **Macro Habits:** Abel (1990); Constantinides (1990); all papers since Christiano, Eichenbaum, and Evans (2005)
- **Micro Habits:** Dynan (2000); many recent papers

# Literature on C Dynamics and Info Frictions

- **C Smoothness:** Campbell and Deaton (1989); Pischke (1995); Rotemberg and Woodford (1997)
- **Inattention:** Mankiw and Reis (2002); Reis (2006); Sims (2003); Maćkowiak and Wiederholt (2015); Gabaix (2014); ...
- **Adjustment Costs:** Alvarez, Guiso, and Lippi (2012); Chetty and Szeidl (2016)
- **Empirical Evidence on Info Frictions:** Coibion and Gorodnichenko (2015); Fuhrer (2017); ...
- **Macro Habits:** Abel (1990); Constantinides (1990); all papers since Christiano, Eichenbaum, and Evans (2005)
- **Micro Habits:** Dynan (2000); many recent papers

# Literature on C Dynamics and Info Frictions

- **C Smoothness:** Campbell and Deaton (1989); Pischke (1995); Rotemberg and Woodford (1997)
- **Inattention:** Mankiw and Reis (2002); Reis (2006); Sims (2003); Maćkowiak and Wiederholt (2015); Gabaix (2014); ...
- **Adjustment Costs:** Alvarez, Guiso, and Lippi (2012); Chetty and Szeidl (2016)
- **Empirical Evidence on Info Frictions:** Coibion and Gorodnichenko (2015); Fuhrer (2017); ...
- **Macro Habits:** Abel (1990); Constantinides (1990); all papers since Christiano, Eichenbaum, and Evans (2005)
- **Micro Habits:** Dynan (2000); many recent papers

# Literature on C Dynamics and Info Frictions

- **C Smoothness:** Campbell and Deaton (1989); Pischke (1995); Rotemberg and Woodford (1997)
- **Inattention:** Mankiw and Reis (2002); Reis (2006); Sims (2003); Maćkowiak and Wiederholt (2015); Gabaix (2014); ...
- **Adjustment Costs:** Alvarez, Guiso, and Lippi (2012); Chetty and Szeidl (2016)
- **Empirical Evidence on Info Frictions:** Coibion and Gorodnichenko (2015); Fuhrer (2017); ...
- **Macro Habits:** Abel (1990); Constantinides (1990); all papers since Christiano, Eichenbaum, and Evans (2005)
- **Micro Habits:** Dynan (2000); many recent papers

# Literature on C Dynamics and Info Frictions

- **C Smoothness:** Campbell and Deaton (1989); Pischke (1995); Rotemberg and Woodford (1997)
- **Inattention:** Mankiw and Reis (2002); Reis (2006); Sims (2003); Maćkowiak and Wiederholt (2015); Gabaix (2014); ...
- **Adjustment Costs:** Alvarez, Guiso, and Lippi (2012); Chetty and Szeidl (2016)
- **Empirical Evidence on Info Frictions:** Coibion and Gorodnichenko (2015); Fuhrer (2017); ...
- **Macro Habits:** Abel (1990); Constantinides (1990); all papers since Christiano, Eichenbaum, and Evans (2005)
- **Micro Habits:** Dynan (2000); many recent papers



# Literature on C Dynamics and Info Frictions

- **C Smoothness:** Campbell and Deaton (1989); Pischke (1995); Rotemberg and Woodford (1997)
- **Inattention:** Mankiw and Reis (2002); Reis (2006); Sims (2003); Maćkowiak and Wiederholt (2015); Gabaix (2014); ...
- **Adjustment Costs:** Alvarez, Guiso, and Lippi (2012); Chetty and Szeidl (2016)
- **Empirical Evidence on Info Frictions:** Coibion and Gorodnichenko (2015); Fuhrer (2017); ...
- **Macro Habits:** Abel (1990); Constantinides (1990); all papers since Christiano, Eichenbaum, and Evans (2005)
- **Micro Habits:** Dynan (2000); many recent papers

# Quadratic Utility Frictionless Benchmark

## Hall (1978) Random Walk

- Total Wealth (Human + Nonhuman):

$$\mathbf{o}_{t+1} = (\mathbf{o}_t - \mathbf{c}_t)R + \zeta_{t+1}$$

- C Euler Equation:

$$u'(\mathbf{c}_t) = R\beta\mathbb{E}_t[u'(\mathbf{c}_{t+1})]$$

- $\Rightarrow$  Random Walk (for  $R\beta = 1$ ):

$$\Delta\mathbf{c}_{t+1} = \epsilon_{t+1}$$

- Expected Wealth:

$$\mathbf{o}_t = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{o}_{t+1}] = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{o}_{t+2}] = \dots$$

# Quadratic Utility Frictionless Benchmark

## Hall (1978) Random Walk

- **Total Wealth** (Human + Nonhuman):

$$\mathbf{o}_{t+1} = (\mathbf{o}_t - \mathbf{c}_t)R + \zeta_{t+1}$$

- C Euler Equation:

$$u'(\mathbf{c}_t) = R\beta\mathbb{E}_t[u'(\mathbf{c}_{t+1})]$$

- $\Rightarrow$  Random Walk (for  $R\beta = 1$ ):

$$\Delta\mathbf{c}_{t+1} = \epsilon_{t+1}$$

- Expected Wealth:

$$\mathbf{o}_t = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{o}_{t+1}] = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{o}_{t+2}] = \dots$$

# Quadratic Utility Frictionless Benchmark

## Hall (1978) Random Walk

- **Total Wealth** (Human + Nonhuman):

$$\mathbf{o}_{t+1} = (\mathbf{o}_t - \mathbf{c}_t)R + \zeta_{t+1}$$

- **C Euler Equation:**

$$u'(\mathbf{c}_t) = R\beta \mathbb{E}_t[u'(\mathbf{c}_{t+1})]$$

- $\Rightarrow$  **Random Walk** (for  $R\beta = 1$ ):

$$\Delta \mathbf{c}_{t+1} = \epsilon_{t+1}$$

- **Expected Wealth:**

$$\mathbf{o}_t = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{o}_{t+1}] = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{o}_{t+2}] = \dots$$

# Quadratic Utility Frictionless Benchmark

## Hall (1978) Random Walk

- **Total Wealth** (Human + Nonhuman):

$$\mathbf{o}_{t+1} = (\mathbf{o}_t - \mathbf{c}_t)R + \zeta_{t+1}$$

- **C Euler Equation:**

$$u'(\mathbf{c}_t) = R\beta\mathbb{E}_t[u'(\mathbf{c}_{t+1})]$$

- $\Rightarrow$  **Random Walk** (for  $R\beta = 1$ ):

$$\Delta\mathbf{c}_{t+1} = \epsilon_{t+1}$$

- **Expected Wealth:**

$$\mathbf{o}_t = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{o}_{t+1}] = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{o}_{t+2}] = \dots$$

# Quadratic Utility Frictionless Benchmark

## Hall (1978) Random Walk

- **Total Wealth** (Human + Nonhuman):

$$\mathbf{o}_{t+1} = (\mathbf{o}_t - \mathbf{c}_t)R + \zeta_{t+1}$$

- **C Euler Equation:**

$$u'(\mathbf{c}_t) = R\beta \mathbb{E}_t[u'(\mathbf{c}_{t+1})]$$

- $\Rightarrow$  **Random Walk** (for  $R\beta = 1$ ):

$$\Delta \mathbf{c}_{t+1} = \epsilon_{t+1}$$

- **Expected Wealth:**

$$\mathbf{o}_t = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{o}_{t+1}] = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{o}_{t+2}] = \dots$$

# Sticky Expectations—Individual $\mathbf{c}$

- Consumer who happens to update at  $t$  and  $t + n$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{c}_t &= (r/R)\mathbf{o}_t \\ \mathbf{c}_{t+1} &= (r/R)\tilde{\mathbf{o}}_{t+1} = (r/R)\mathbf{o}_t = \mathbf{c}_t \\ &\vdots \\ \mathbf{c}_{t+n-1} &= \mathbf{c}_t\end{aligned}$$

- Implies that  $\Delta^n \mathbf{o}_{t+n} \equiv \mathbf{o}_{t+n} - \mathbf{o}_t$  is white noise
- So **individual**  $\mathbf{c}$  is RW across updating periods:

$$\mathbf{c}_{t+n} - \mathbf{c}_t = (r/R) \underbrace{(\mathbf{o}_{t+n} - \mathbf{o}_t)}_{\Delta^n \mathbf{o}_{t+n}}$$

# Sticky Expectations—Individual $\mathbf{c}$

- Consumer who happens to update at  $t$  and  $t + n$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{c}_t &= (r/R)\mathbf{o}_t \\ \mathbf{c}_{t+1} &= (r/R)\tilde{\mathbf{o}}_{t+1} = (r/R)\mathbf{o}_t = \mathbf{c}_t \\ &\vdots \\ \mathbf{c}_{t+n-1} &= \mathbf{c}_t\end{aligned}$$

- Implies that  $\Delta^n \mathbf{o}_{t+n} \equiv \mathbf{o}_{t+n} - \mathbf{o}_t$  is white noise
- So **individual**  $\mathbf{c}$  is RW across updating periods:

$$\mathbf{c}_{t+n} - \mathbf{c}_t = (r/R) \underbrace{(\mathbf{o}_{t+n} - \mathbf{o}_t)}_{\Delta^n \mathbf{o}_{t+n}}$$



# Sticky Expectations—Individual $\mathbf{c}$

- Consumer who happens to update at  $t$  and  $t + n$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{c}_t &= (r/R)\mathbf{o}_t \\ \mathbf{c}_{t+1} &= (r/R)\tilde{\mathbf{o}}_{t+1} = (r/R)\mathbf{o}_t = \mathbf{c}_t \\ &\vdots \\ \mathbf{c}_{t+n-1} &= \mathbf{c}_t\end{aligned}$$

- Implies that  $\Delta^n \mathbf{o}_{t+n} \equiv \mathbf{o}_{t+n} - \mathbf{o}_t$  is white noise
- So **individual**  $\mathbf{c}$  is RW across updating periods:

$$\mathbf{c}_{t+n} - \mathbf{c}_t = (r/R) \underbrace{(\mathbf{o}_{t+n} - \mathbf{o}_t)}_{\Delta^n \mathbf{o}_{t+n}}$$

# Sticky Expectations—Aggregate $\mathbf{C}$

- Pop normed to one, uniformly dist on  $[0, 1]$ :  $\mathbf{C}_t = \int_0^1 \mathbf{c}_{t,i} di$
- **Calvo (1983)-Type Updating of Expectations:**
  - Probability  $\Pi = 0.25$  (per quarter)
- Economy composed of many sticky- $\mathbb{E}$  consumers:

$$\mathbf{C}_{t+1} = (1 - \Pi) \underbrace{\cancel{\mathbf{C}}_{t+1}}_{=\mathbf{C}_t} + \Pi \mathbf{C}_{t+1}^\pi$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{C}_{t+1} \approx \underbrace{(1 - \Pi)}_{\equiv \chi = 0.75} \Delta \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

- **Substantial persistence ( $\chi = 0.75$ ) in aggregate  $\mathbf{C}$  growth**

# Sticky Expectations—Aggregate C

- Pop normed to one, uniformly dist on  $[0, 1]$ :  $\mathbf{C}_t = \int_0^1 \mathbf{c}_{t,i} di$
- **Calvo (1983)-Type Updating of Expectations:**
  - Probability  $\Pi = 0.25$  (per quarter)
- Economy composed of many sticky- $\mathbb{E}$  consumers:

$$\mathbf{C}_{t+1} = (1 - \Pi) \underbrace{\mathbf{C}_{t+1}^{\neq}}_{=\mathbf{C}_t} + \Pi \mathbf{C}_{t+1}^{\pi}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{C}_{t+1} \approx \underbrace{(1 - \Pi)}_{\equiv \chi = 0.75} \Delta \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

- Substantial persistence ( $\chi = 0.75$ ) in aggregate C growth

# Sticky Expectations—Aggregate $C$

- Pop normed to one, uniformly dist on  $[0, 1]$ :  $C_t = \int_0^1 c_{t,i} di$
- **Calvo (1983)-Type Updating of Expectations:**
  - Probability  $\Pi = 0.25$  (per quarter)
- Economy composed of many sticky- $\mathbb{E}$  consumers:

$$C_{t+1} = (1 - \Pi) \underbrace{C_{t+1}^{\pi}}_{=C_t} + \Pi C_{t+1}^{\pi}$$

$$\Delta C_{t+1} \approx \underbrace{(1 - \Pi)}_{\equiv \chi=0.75} \Delta C_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

- Substantial persistence ( $\chi = 0.75$ ) in aggregate  $C$  growth

# Sticky Expectations—Aggregate $\mathbf{C}$

- Pop normed to one, uniformly dist on  $[0, 1]$ :  $\mathbf{C}_t = \int_0^1 \mathbf{c}_{t,i} di$
- **Calvo (1983)-Type Updating of Expectations:**
  - Probability  $\Pi = 0.25$  (per quarter)
- Economy composed of many sticky- $\mathbb{E}$  consumers:

$$\mathbf{C}_{t+1} = (1 - \Pi) \underbrace{\cancel{\mathbf{C}}_{t+1}}_{=\mathbf{C}_t} + \Pi \mathbf{C}_{t+1}^\pi$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{C}_{t+1} \approx \underbrace{(1 - \Pi)}_{\equiv \chi = 0.75} \Delta \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

- Substantial persistence ( $\chi = 0.75$ ) in aggregate  $\mathbf{C}$  growth

# Sticky Expectations—Aggregate $\mathbf{C}$

- Pop normed to one, uniformly dist on  $[0, 1]$ :  $\mathbf{C}_t = \int_0^1 \mathbf{c}_{t,i} di$
- **Calvo (1983)-Type Updating of Expectations:**
  - Probability  $\Pi = 0.25$  (per quarter)
- Economy composed of many sticky- $\mathbb{E}$  consumers:

$$\mathbf{C}_{t+1} = (1 - \Pi) \underbrace{\cancel{\mathbf{C}}_{t+1}}_{=\mathbf{C}_t} + \Pi \mathbf{C}_{t+1}^\pi$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{C}_{t+1} \approx \underbrace{(1 - \Pi)}_{\equiv \chi = 0.75} \Delta \mathbf{C}_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

- **Substantial persistence ( $\chi = 0.75$ ) in aggregate  $\mathbf{C}$  growth**

# One More Ingredient: Idiosyncratic Uncertainty ...

- **Differences: Idiosyncratic vs Aggregate shocks**

- Idiosyncratic shocks: Frictionless observation

- I notice if I am fired, promoted, somebody steals my wallet
    - True RW with respect to these

- Aggregate shocks: Sticky observation

- May not instantly notice changes in aggregate productivity

- **Result:**

- Idiosyncratic  $\Delta c$ : dominated by frictionless RW part

- Aggregate  $\Delta C$ : highly serially correlated

- Law of large numbers  $\Rightarrow$  idiosyncratic part vanishes

# One More Ingredient: Idiosyncratic Uncertainty ...

- **Differences: Idiosyncratic vs Aggregate shocks**

- **Idiosyncratic shocks:** Frictionless observation

- I notice if I am fired, promoted, somebody steals my wallet
- True RW with respect to these

- **Aggregate shocks:** Sticky observation

- May not instantly notice changes in aggregate productivity

- **Result:**

- Idiosyncratic  $\Delta c$ : dominated by frictionless RW part
- Aggregate  $\Delta C$ : highly serially correlated  
Law of large numbers  $\Rightarrow$  idiosyncratic part vanishes



# One More Ingredient: Idiosyncratic Uncertainty ...

- **Differences: Idiosyncratic vs Aggregate shocks**

- **Idiosyncratic shocks:** Frictionless observation

- I notice if I am fired, promoted, somebody steals my wallet
- True RW with respect to these

- **Aggregate shocks:** Sticky observation

- May not instantly notice changes in aggregate productivity

- **Result:**

- Idiosyncratic  $\Delta c$ : dominated by frictionless RW part
- Aggregate  $\Delta C$ : highly serially correlated  
Law of large numbers  $\Rightarrow$  idiosyncratic part vanishes

# One More Ingredient: Idiosyncratic Uncertainty ...

- **Differences: Idiosyncratic vs Aggregate shocks**

- **Idiosyncratic shocks:** Frictionless observation
  - I notice if I am fired, promoted, somebody steals my wallet
  - True RW with respect to these
- **Aggregate shocks:** Sticky observation
  - May not instantly notice changes in aggregate productivity

- **Result:**

- **Idiosyncratic  $\Delta c$ :** dominated by frictionless RW part
- **Aggregate  $\Delta C$ :** highly serially correlated  
Law of large numbers  $\Rightarrow$  idiosyncratic part vanishes

# One More Ingredient: Idiosyncratic Uncertainty ...

- **Differences: Idiosyncratic vs Aggregate shocks**

- **Idiosyncratic shocks:** Frictionless observation
  - I notice if I am fired, promoted, somebody steals my wallet
  - True RW with respect to these
- **Aggregate shocks:** Sticky observation
  - May not instantly notice changes in aggregate productivity

- **Result:**

- **Idiosyncratic  $\Delta c$ :** dominated by frictionless RW part
- **Aggregate  $\Delta C$ :** highly serially correlated  
Law of large numbers  $\Rightarrow$  idiosyncratic part vanishes

# One More Ingredient: Idiosyncratic Uncertainty ...

- **Differences: Idiosyncratic vs Aggregate shocks**

- **Idiosyncratic shocks:** Frictionless observation
  - I notice if I am fired, promoted, somebody steals my wallet
  - True RW with respect to these
- **Aggregate shocks:** Sticky observation
  - May not instantly notice changes in aggregate productivity

- **Result:**

- **Idiosyncratic  $\Delta c$ :** dominated by frictionless RW part
- **Aggregate  $\Delta C$ :** highly serially correlated  
Law of large numbers  $\Rightarrow$  idiosyncratic part vanishes

# One More Ingredient: Idiosyncratic Uncertainty ...

- **Differences: Idiosyncratic vs Aggregate shocks**

- **Idiosyncratic shocks:** Frictionless observation
  - I notice if I am fired, promoted, somebody steals my wallet
  - True RW with respect to these
- **Aggregate shocks:** Sticky observation
  - May not instantly notice changes in aggregate productivity

- **Result:**

- **Idiosyncratic  $\Delta c$ :** dominated by frictionless RW part
- **Aggregate  $\Delta C$ :** highly serially correlated  
Law of large numbers  $\Rightarrow$  idiosyncratic part vanishes

# One More Ingredient: Idiosyncratic Uncertainty ...

- **Differences: Idiosyncratic vs Aggregate shocks**

- **Idiosyncratic shocks:** Frictionless observation
  - I notice if I am fired, promoted, somebody steals my wallet
  - True RW with respect to these
- **Aggregate shocks:** Sticky observation
  - May not instantly notice changes in aggregate productivity

- **Result:**

- **Idiosyncratic  $\Delta c$ :** dominated by frictionless RW part
- **Aggregate  $\Delta C$ :** highly serially correlated  
Law of large numbers  $\Rightarrow$  idiosyncratic part vanishes

# One More Ingredient: Idiosyncratic Uncertainty ...

- **Differences: Idiosyncratic vs Aggregate shocks**

- **Idiosyncratic shocks:** Frictionless observation
  - I notice if I am fired, promoted, somebody steals my wallet
  - True RW with respect to these
- **Aggregate shocks:** Sticky observation
  - May not instantly notice changes in aggregate productivity

- **Result:**

- **Idiosyncratic  $\Delta c$ :** dominated by frictionless RW part
- **Aggregate  $\Delta C$ :** highly serially correlated  
Law of large numbers  $\Rightarrow$  idiosyncratic part vanishes

# Serious Models

## Partial Equilibrium/Small Open Economy

- CRRA Utility
- Idiosyncratic Shocks Calibrated From Micro Data
- Aggregate Shocks Calibrated From Macro Data
- Markov Process (Discrete RW) for Aggr Income Growth
  - Handles changing growth 'eras'
- Liquidity Constraint
- Mildly Impatient Consumers

## DSGE Heterogeneous Agents (HA) Model

- Same!



# Serious Models

## Partial Equilibrium/Small Open Economy

- CRRA Utility
- Idiosyncratic Shocks Calibrated From Micro Data
- Aggregate Shocks Calibrated From Macro Data
- Markov Process (Discrete RW) for Aggr Income Growth
  - Handles changing growth 'eras'
- Liquidity Constraint
- Mildly Impatient Consumers

## DSGE Heterogeneous Agents (HA) Model

- Same!

# Serious Models

## Partial Equilibrium/Small Open Economy

- CRRA Utility
- Idiosyncratic Shocks Calibrated From Micro Data
- Aggregate Shocks Calibrated From Macro Data
- Markov Process (Discrete RW) for Aggr Income Growth
  - Handles changing growth 'eras'
- Liquidity Constraint
- Mildly Impatient Consumers

## DSGE Heterogeneous Agents (HA) Model

- Same!

# Serious Models

## Partial Equilibrium/Small Open Economy

- CRRA Utility
- Idiosyncratic Shocks Calibrated From Micro Data
- Aggregate Shocks Calibrated From Macro Data
- Markov Process (Discrete RW) for Aggr Income Growth
  - Handles changing growth 'eras'
- Liquidity Constraint
- Mildly Impatient Consumers

## DSGE Heterogeneous Agents (HA) Model

- Same!

# Serious Models

## Partial Equilibrium/Small Open Economy

- CRRA Utility
- Idiosyncratic Shocks Calibrated From Micro Data
- Aggregate Shocks Calibrated From Macro Data
- Markov Process (Discrete RW) for Aggr Income Growth
  - Handles changing growth 'eras'
- Liquidity Constraint
- Mildly Impatient Consumers

## DSGE Heterogeneous Agents (HA) Model

- Same!

# Serious Models

## Partial Equilibrium/Small Open Economy

- CRRA Utility
- Idiosyncratic Shocks Calibrated From Micro Data
- Aggregate Shocks Calibrated From Macro Data
- Markov Process (Discrete RW) for Aggr Income Growth
  - Handles changing growth 'eras'
- Liquidity Constraint
- Mildly Impatient Consumers

## DSGE Heterogeneous Agents (HA) Model

- Same!

# Serious Models

## Partial Equilibrium/Small Open Economy

- CRRA Utility
- Idiosyncratic Shocks Calibrated From Micro Data
- Aggregate Shocks Calibrated From Macro Data
- Markov Process (Discrete RW) for Aggr Income Growth
  - Handles changing growth 'eras'
- Liquidity Constraint
- Mildly Impatient Consumers

## DSGE Heterogeneous Agents (HA) Model

- Same!

# Serious Models

## Partial Equilibrium/Small Open Economy

- CRRA Utility
- Idiosyncratic Shocks Calibrated From Micro Data
- Aggregate Shocks Calibrated From Macro Data
- Markov Process (Discrete RW) for Aggr Income Growth
  - Handles changing growth 'eras'
- Liquidity Constraint
- Mildly Impatient Consumers

## DSGE Heterogeneous Agents (HA) Model

- Same!

# Serious Models

## Partial Equilibrium/Small Open Economy

- CRRA Utility
- Idiosyncratic Shocks Calibrated From Micro Data
- Aggregate Shocks Calibrated From Macro Data
- Markov Process (Discrete RW) for Aggr Income Growth
  - Handles changing growth 'eras'
- Liquidity Constraint
- Mildly Impatient Consumers

## DSGE Heterogeneous Agents (HA) Model

- Same!



# Serious Models

## Partial Equilibrium/Small Open Economy

- CRRA Utility
- Idiosyncratic Shocks Calibrated From Micro Data
- Aggregate Shocks Calibrated From Macro Data
- Markov Process (Discrete RW) for Aggr Income Growth
  - Handles changing growth 'eras'
- Liquidity Constraint
- Mildly Impatient Consumers

## DSGE Heterogeneous Agents (HA) Model

- Same!

# Income Process

- Individual's labor productivity is

$$\ell_{t,i} = \underbrace{\theta_{t,i}}_{\equiv \theta_{t,i}} \underbrace{p_{t,i}}_{\equiv p_{t,i}} \Theta_t P_t$$

- Idiosyncratic and aggregate  $p$  evolve according to

$$\begin{aligned} p_{t+1,i} &= p_{t,i} \psi_{t+1,i} \\ P_{t+1} &= \Phi_{t+1} P_t \Psi_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

- $\Phi$  is Markov 'underlying' aggregate pty growth
  - Discrete (bounded) random walk
  - Calibrated to match postwar US pty growth variation
  - Generates predictability in income growth (for IV regressions)

# Income Process

- Individual's labor productivity is

$$\ell_{t,i} = \overbrace{\theta_{t,i} \Theta_t}^{\equiv \theta_{t,i}} \overbrace{p_{t,i} P_t}^{\equiv p_{t,i}}$$

- Idiosyncratic and aggregate  $p$  evolve according to

$$\begin{aligned} p_{t+1,i} &= p_{t,i} \psi_{t+1,i} \\ P_{t+1} &= \Phi_{t+1} P_t \Psi_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

- $\Phi$  is Markov 'underlying' aggregate pty growth
  - Discrete (bounded) random walk
  - Calibrated to match postwar US pty growth variation
  - Generates predictability in income growth (for IV regressions)

# Income Process

- Individual's labor productivity is

$$\ell_{t,i} = \overbrace{\theta_{t,i} \Theta_t}^{\equiv \theta_{t,i}} \overbrace{p_{t,i} P_t}^{\equiv p_{t,i}}$$

- Idiosyncratic and aggregate  $p$  evolve according to

$$\begin{aligned} p_{t+1,i} &= p_{t,i} \psi_{t+1,i} \\ P_{t+1} &= \Phi_{t+1} P_t \Psi_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

- $\Phi$  is Markov 'underlying' aggregate pty growth
  - Discrete (bounded) random walk
  - Calibrated to match postwar US pty growth variation
  - Generates predictability in income growth (for IV regressions)

# Income Process

- Individual's labor productivity is

$$\ell_{t,i} = \overbrace{\theta_{t,i} \Theta_t}^{\equiv \theta_{t,i}} \overbrace{p_{t,i} P_t}^{\equiv p_{t,i}}$$

- Idiosyncratic and aggregate  $p$  evolve according to

$$\begin{aligned} p_{t+1,i} &= p_{t,i} \psi_{t+1,i} \\ P_{t+1} &= \Phi_{t+1} P_t \Psi_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

- $\Phi$  is Markov 'underlying' aggregate pty growth
  - Discrete (bounded) random walk
  - Calibrated to match postwar US pty growth variation
  - Generates predictability in income growth (for IV regressions)

# Income Process

- Individual's labor productivity is

$$\ell_{t,i} = \overbrace{\theta_{t,i} \Theta_t}^{\equiv \theta_{t,i}} \overbrace{p_{t,i} P_t}^{\equiv p_{t,i}}$$

- Idiosyncratic and aggregate  $p$  evolve according to

$$\begin{aligned} p_{t+1,i} &= p_{t,i} \psi_{t+1,i} \\ P_{t+1} &= \Phi_{t+1} P_t \Psi_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

- $\Phi$  is Markov 'underlying' aggregate pty growth
  - Discrete (bounded) random walk
  - Calibrated to match postwar US pty growth variation
  - Generates predictability in income growth (for IV regressions)

# Income Process

- Individual's labor productivity is

$$\ell_{t,i} = \overbrace{\theta_{t,i} \Theta_t}^{\equiv \theta_{t,i}} \overbrace{p_{t,i} P_t}^{\equiv p_{t,i}}$$

- Idiosyncratic and aggregate  $p$  evolve according to

$$\begin{aligned} p_{t+1,i} &= p_{t,i} \psi_{t+1,i} \\ P_{t+1} &= \Phi_{t+1} P_t \Psi_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

- $\Phi$  is Markov 'underlying' aggregate pty growth
  - Discrete (bounded) random walk
  - Calibrated to match postwar US pty growth variation
  - Generates predictability in income growth (for IV regressions)

# Blanchard (1985) Mortality and Insurance

- Household survives from  $t$  to  $t + 1$  with probability  $(1 - D)$ :

$$p_{t+1,i} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for newborns} \\ p_{t,i} \psi_{t+1,i} & \text{for survivors} \end{cases}$$

- Blanchardian scheme:

$$\mathbf{k}_{t+1,i} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if HH } i \text{ dies, is replaced by newborn} \\ \mathbf{a}_{t,i}/(1 - D) & \text{if household } i \text{ survives} \end{cases}$$

- Implies for aggregate:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{K}_{t+1} &= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1 - d_{t+1,i}}{1 - D} \right) \mathbf{a}_{t,i} di = \mathbf{A}_t \\ K_{t+1} &= A_t / (\psi_{t+1} \Phi_{t+1}) \end{aligned}$$



# Blanchard (1985) Mortality and Insurance

- Household survives from  $t$  to  $t + 1$  with probability  $(1 - D)$ :

$$p_{t+1,i} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for newborns} \\ p_{t,i}\psi_{t+1,i} & \text{for survivors} \end{cases}$$

- Blanchardian scheme:

$$\mathbf{k}_{t+1,i} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if HH } i \text{ dies, is replaced by newborn} \\ \mathbf{a}_{t,i}/(1 - D) & \text{if household } i \text{ survives} \end{cases}$$

- Implies for aggregate:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{K}_{t+1} &= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1 - d_{t+1,i}}{1 - D} \right) \mathbf{a}_{t,i} di = \mathbf{A}_t \\ K_{t+1} &= A_t / (\psi_{t+1} \Phi_{t+1}) \end{aligned}$$

# Blanchard (1985) Mortality and Insurance

- Household survives from  $t$  to  $t + 1$  with probability  $(1 - D)$ :

$$p_{t+1,i} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for newborns} \\ p_{t,i} \psi_{t+1,i} & \text{for survivors} \end{cases}$$

- Blanchardian scheme:

$$\mathbf{k}_{t+1,i} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if HH } i \text{ dies, is replaced by newborn} \\ \mathbf{a}_{t,i}/(1 - D) & \text{if household } i \text{ survives} \end{cases}$$

- Implies for aggregate:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{K}_{t+1} &= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1 - d_{t+1,i}}{1 - D} \right) \mathbf{a}_{t,i} di = \mathbf{A}_t \\ K_{t+1} &= A_t / (\psi_{t+1} \Phi_{t+1}) \end{aligned}$$

# Resources

- Market resources:

$$\mathbf{m}_{t,i} = \underbrace{W_t \ell_{t,i}}_{\equiv \mathbf{y}_t} + \underbrace{\frac{R_t}{1+r_t}}_{\equiv \mathbf{y}_t} \mathbf{k}_{t,i}$$

- End-of-Period 'Assets'—Unspent resources:

$$\mathbf{a}_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i} - \mathbf{c}_{t,i}$$

- Capital transition depends on prob of survival  $1 - D$ :

$$\mathbf{k}_{t+1,i} = \mathbf{a}_{t,i} / (1 - D)$$

# Resources

- Market resources:

$$\mathbf{m}_{t,i} = \underbrace{W_t \ell_{t,i}}_{\equiv \mathbf{y}_t} + \underbrace{\mathcal{R}_t}_{1+r_t} \mathbf{k}_{t,i}$$

- End-of-Period 'Assets'—Unspent resources:

$$\mathbf{a}_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i} - \mathbf{c}_{t,i}$$

- Capital transition depends on prob of survival  $1 - D$ :

$$\mathbf{k}_{t+1,i} = \mathbf{a}_{t,i} / (1 - D)$$

# Resources

- Market resources:

$$\mathbf{m}_{t,i} = \underbrace{W_t \ell_{t,i}}_{\equiv \mathbf{y}_t} + \underbrace{\mathcal{R}_t}_{1+r_t} \mathbf{k}_{t,i}$$

- End-of-Period 'Assets'—Unspent resources:

$$\mathbf{a}_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i} - \mathbf{c}_{t,i}$$

- Capital transition depends on prob of survival  $1 - D$ :

$$\mathbf{k}_{t+1,i} = \mathbf{a}_{t,i} / (1 - D)$$

# Frictionless Solution

- For exposition: Assume constant  $W$  and  $\mathcal{R}$
- Normalize everything by  $p_{t,i} \equiv p_{t,i}P_t$ , e.g.  
 $m_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i}/(p_{t,i}P_t)$
- $c(m, \Phi)$  is the function that solves:

$$v(m_{t,i}, \Phi_t) = \max_c u(c) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t[(\Phi_{t+1}\psi_{t+1,i})^{1-\rho} v(m_{t+1,i}, \Phi_{t+1})]$$

- Level of consumption:

$$\mathbf{c}_{t,i} = c(m_{t,i}, \Phi_t) \times p_{t,i}P_t$$

# Frictionless Solution

- For exposition: Assume constant  $W$  and  $\mathcal{R}$
- Normalize everything by  $\mathbf{p}_{t,i} \equiv p_{t,i}P_t$ , e.g.  
 $m_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i}/(p_{t,i}P_t)$
- $c(m, \Phi)$  is the function that solves:

$$v(m_{t,i}, \Phi_t) = \max_c u(c) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t[(\Phi_{t+1}\psi_{t+1,i})^{1-\rho} v(m_{t+1,i}, \Phi_{t+1})]$$

- Level of consumption:

$$\mathbf{c}_{t,i} = c(m_{t,i}, \Phi_t) \times p_{t,i}P_t$$

# Frictionless Solution

- For exposition: Assume constant  $W$  and  $\mathcal{R}$
- Normalize everything by  $\mathbf{p}_{t,i} \equiv p_{t,i}P_t$ , e.g.  
 $m_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i}/(p_{t,i}P_t)$
- $c(m, \Phi)$  is the function that solves:

$$v(m_{t,i}, \Phi_t) = \max_c u(c) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t[(\Phi_{t+1} \psi_{t+1,i})^{1-\rho} v(m_{t+1,i}, \Phi_{t+1})]$$

- Level of consumption:

$$\mathbf{c}_{t,i} = c(m_{t,i}, \Phi_t) \times p_{t,i}P_t$$



# Frictionless Solution

- For exposition: Assume constant  $W$  and  $\mathcal{R}$
- Normalize everything by  $\mathbf{p}_{t,i} \equiv p_{t,i}P_t$ , e.g.  
 $m_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i} / (p_{t,i}P_t)$
- $c(m, \Phi)$  is the function that solves:

$$v(m_{t,i}, \Phi_t) = \max_c u(c) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t [(\Phi_{t+1} \psi_{t+1,i})^{1-\rho} v(m_{t+1,i}, \Phi_{t+1})]$$

- Level of consumption:

$$\mathbf{c}_{t,i} = c(m_{t,i}, \Phi_t) \times p_{t,i}P_t$$

# Sticky Expectations about Aggregate Income

## Calvo Updating of Perceptions of Aggregate Shocks

- True Permanent income:  $P_{t+1} = \Phi_{t+1} P_t \Psi_{t+1}$
- Tilde ( $\tilde{P}$ ) denotes perceived variables
- Perception for consumer who has not updated for  $n$  periods:

$$\tilde{P}_{t,i} = \mathbb{E}_{t-n} [P_t | \Omega_{t-n}] = \Phi_{t-n}^n P_{t-n}$$

because  $\Phi$  is random walk

# Sticky Expectations about Aggregate Income

## Calvo Updating of Perceptions of Aggregate Shocks

- True Permanent income:  $P_{t+1} = \Phi_{t+1} P_t \Psi_{t+1}$
- Tilde ( $\tilde{P}$ ) denotes perceived variables
- Perception for consumer who has not updated for  $n$  periods:

$$\tilde{P}_{t,i} = \mathbb{E}_{t-n} [P_t | \Omega_{t-n}] = \Phi_{t-n}^n P_{t-n}$$

because  $\Phi$  is random walk

# Sticky Expectations about Aggregate Income

## Calvo Updating of Perceptions of Aggregate Shocks

- True Permanent income:  $P_{t+1} = \Phi_{t+1} P_t \Psi_{t+1}$
- Tilde ( $\tilde{P}$ ) denotes perceived variables
- Perception for consumer who has not updated for  $n$  periods:

$$\tilde{P}_{t,i} = \mathbb{E}_{t-n}[P_t | \Omega_{t-n}] = \Phi_{t-n}^n P_{t-n}$$

because  $\Phi$  is random walk

# Sticky Expectations about Aggregate Income

## Sequence Within Period

- 1 Income shocks are realized and every individual sees her true  $\mathbf{y}$  and  $\mathbf{m}$ , i.e.  $\mathbf{y}_{t,i} = \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t,i}$  and  $\mathbf{m}_{t,i} = \tilde{\mathbf{m}}_{t,i}$  for all  $t$  and  $i$
- 2 Updating shocks realized:  $i$  observes true  $P_t, \Phi_t$  w/ prob  $\Pi$ ; forms perceptions of her normalized market resources  $\tilde{m}_{t,i}$
- 3 Consumes based on her perception, using  $c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i})$

### Key Assumption:

- People act as if their perceptions about aggregate state  $\{\tilde{P}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i}\}$  are the true aggregate state  $\{P_t, \Phi_t\}$

# Sticky Expectations about Aggregate Income

## Sequence Within Period

- 1 Income shocks are realized and every individual sees her true  $\mathbf{y}$  and  $\mathbf{m}$ , i.e.  $\mathbf{y}_{t,i} = \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t,i}$  and  $\mathbf{m}_{t,i} = \tilde{\mathbf{m}}_{t,i}$  for all  $t$  and  $i$
- 2 Updating shocks realized:  $i$  observes true  $P_t, \Phi_t$  w/ prob  $\Pi$ ; forms perceptions of her normalized market resources  $\tilde{m}_{t,i}$
- 3 Consumes based on her perception, using  $c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i})$

### Key Assumption:

- People act as if their perceptions about aggregate state  $\{\tilde{P}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i}\}$  are the true aggregate state  $\{P_t, \Phi_t\}$

# Sticky Expectations about Aggregate Income

## Sequence Within Period

- 1 Income shocks are realized and every individual sees her true  $\mathbf{y}$  and  $\mathbf{m}$ , i.e.  $\mathbf{y}_{t,i} = \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t,i}$  and  $\mathbf{m}_{t,i} = \tilde{\mathbf{m}}_{t,i}$  for all  $t$  and  $i$
- 2 Updating shocks realized:  $i$  observes true  $P_t, \Phi_t$  w/ prob  $\Pi$ ; forms perceptions of her normalized market resources  $\tilde{m}_{t,i}$
- 3 Consumes based on her perception, using  $c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i})$

### Key Assumption:

- People act as if their perceptions about aggregate state  $\{\tilde{P}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i}\}$  are the true aggregate state  $\{P_t, \Phi_t\}$

# Sticky Expectations about Aggregate Income

## Sequence Within Period

- ① Income shocks are realized and every individual sees her true  $\mathbf{y}$  and  $\mathbf{m}$ , i.e.  $\mathbf{y}_{t,i} = \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t,i}$  and  $\mathbf{m}_{t,i} = \tilde{\mathbf{m}}_{t,i}$  for all  $t$  and  $i$
- ② Updating shocks realized:  $i$  observes true  $P_t, \Phi_t$  w/ prob  $\Pi$ ; forms perceptions of her normalized market resources  $\tilde{m}_{t,i}$
- ③ Consumes based on her perception, using  $c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i})$

### Key Assumption:

- People act as if their perceptions about aggregate state  $\{\tilde{P}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i}\}$  are the true aggregate state  $\{P_t, \Phi_t\}$



# Behavior under Sticky Expectations

- **Normalized resources:**

- $m_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i} / (p_{t,i} P_t)$  is *actual*

- $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i} / (p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i})$  is *perceived*

- **Usually  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$  because  $P_t$  not perfectly observed**

- in levels:  $\tilde{\mathbf{m}}_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i}$ ; but normalized:  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$

- Consumers behave according to frictionless consumption function

- But **based on  $\tilde{m}_{t,i}$**  (not  $m_{t,i}$ ):

$$\tilde{c}_{t,i} = c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i})$$

$$\mathbf{c}_{t,i} = \tilde{c}_{t,i} \times p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i}$$

- Correctly perceive level of their own spending  $\mathbf{c}_{t,i}$

# Behavior under Sticky Expectations

- **Normalized resources:**

- $m_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i}/(p_{t,i}P_t)$  is *actual*

- $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i}/(p_{t,i}\tilde{P}_{t,i})$  is *perceived*

- **Usually  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$  because  $P_t$  not perfectly observed**

- in levels:  $\tilde{\mathbf{m}}_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i}$ ; but normalized:  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$

- Consumers behave according to frictionless consumption function

- But **based on  $\tilde{m}_{t,i}$**  (not  $m_{t,i}$ ):

$$\tilde{c}_{t,i} = c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i})$$

$$\mathbf{c}_{t,i} = \tilde{c}_{t,i} \times p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i}$$

- Correctly perceive level of their own spending  $\mathbf{c}_{t,i}$

# Behavior under Sticky Expectations

- **Normalized resources:**
  - $m_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i}/(p_{t,i}P_t)$  is *actual*
  - $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i}/(p_{t,i}\tilde{P}_{t,i})$  is *perceived*
- **Usually  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$  because  $P_t$  not perfectly observed**
  - in levels:  $\tilde{\mathbf{m}}_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i}$ ; but normalized:  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$
- Consumers behave according to frictionless consumption function
- But **based on  $\tilde{m}_{t,i}$**  (not  $m_{t,i}$ ):

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{c}_{t,i} &= c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{\phi}_{t,i}) \\ \mathbf{c}_{t,i} &= \tilde{c}_{t,i} \times p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i}\end{aligned}$$

- Correctly perceive level of their own spending  $\mathbf{c}_{t,i}$

# Behavior under Sticky Expectations

- Normalized resources:
  - $m_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i} / (p_{t,i} P_t)$  is *actual*
  - $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i} / (p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i})$  is *perceived*
- Usually  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$  because  $P_t$  not perfectly observed
  - in levels:  $\tilde{\mathbf{m}}_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i}$ ; but normalized:  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$
- Consumers behave according to frictionless consumption function
- But **based on**  $\tilde{m}_{t,i}$  (not  $m_{t,i}$ ):

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{c}_{t,i} &= c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{\phi}_{t,i}) \\ \mathbf{c}_{t,i} &= \tilde{c}_{t,i} \times p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i}\end{aligned}$$

- Correctly perceive level of their own spending  $\mathbf{c}_{t,i}$

# Behavior under Sticky Expectations

- Normalized resources:
  - $m_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i} / (p_{t,i} P_t)$  is *actual*
  - $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i} / (p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i})$  is *perceived*
- Usually  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$  because  $P_t$  not perfectly observed
  - in levels:  $\tilde{\mathbf{m}}_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i}$ ; but normalized:  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$
- Consumers behave according to frictionless consumption function
- But **based on**  $\tilde{m}_{t,i}$  (not  $m_{t,i}$ ):

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{c}_{t,i} &= c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{\phi}_{t,i}) \\ \mathbf{c}_{t,i} &= \tilde{c}_{t,i} \times p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i}\end{aligned}$$

- Correctly perceive level of their own spending  $\mathbf{c}_{t,i}$

# Behavior under Sticky Expectations

- Normalized resources:
  - $m_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i} / (p_{t,i} P_t)$  is *actual*
  - $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i} / (p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i})$  is *perceived*
- Usually  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$  because  $P_t$  not perfectly observed
  - in levels:  $\tilde{\mathbf{m}}_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i}$ ; but normalized:  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$
- Consumers behave according to frictionless consumption function
- But based on  $\tilde{m}_{t,i}$  (not  $m_{t,i}$ ):

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{c}_{t,i} &= c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{\phi}_{t,i}) \\ \mathbf{c}_{t,i} &= \tilde{c}_{t,i} \times p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i}\end{aligned}$$

- Correctly perceive level of their own spending  $\mathbf{c}_{t,i}$

# Behavior under Sticky Expectations

- **Normalized resources:**
  - $m_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i} / (p_{t,i} P_t)$  is *actual*
  - $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i} / (p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i})$  is *perceived*
- **Usually  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$  because  $P_t$  not perfectly observed**
  - in levels:  $\tilde{\mathbf{m}}_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i}$ ; but normalized:  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$
- Consumers behave according to frictionless consumption function
- But **based on  $\tilde{m}_{t,i}$**  (not  $m_{t,i}$ ):

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{c}_{t,i} &= c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i}) \\ \mathbf{c}_{t,i} &= \tilde{c}_{t,i} \times p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i}\end{aligned}$$

- Correctly perceive level of their own spending  $\mathbf{c}_{t,i}$

# Behavior under Sticky Expectations

- **Normalized resources:**
  - $m_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i} / (p_{t,i} P_t)$  is *actual*
  - $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \equiv \mathbf{m}_{t,i} / (p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i})$  is *perceived*
- **Usually  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$  because  $P_t$  not perfectly observed**
  - in levels:  $\tilde{\mathbf{m}}_{t,i} = \mathbf{m}_{t,i}$ ; but normalized:  $\tilde{m}_{t,i} \neq m_{t,i}$
- Consumers behave according to frictionless consumption function
- But **based on  $\tilde{m}_{t,i}$**  (not  $m_{t,i}$ ):

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{c}_{t,i} &= c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i}) \\ \mathbf{c}_{t,i} &= \tilde{c}_{t,i} \times p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i}\end{aligned}$$

- Correctly perceive level of their own spending  $\mathbf{c}_{t,i}$



# DSGE Heterogeneous Agents Model

- Idiosyncratic and aggregate shocks same as PE/SOE
- Endogenous  $W_t$  and  $\mathcal{R}_t$
- Aggregate market resources  $M_t$  is a state variable

$$v(m_{t,i}, M_t, \Phi_t) = \max_c u(c) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t[(\Phi_{t+1} \psi_{t+1,i})^{1-\rho} v(m_{t+1,i}, M_{t+1}, \Phi_{t+1})]$$

- Solved using Krusell and Smith (1998)
- Perception dynamics identical to sticky PE/SOE:

$$c_{t,i} = c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{M}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i}) \times p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i}$$

# DSGE Heterogeneous Agents Model

- Idiosyncratic and aggregate shocks same as PE/SOE
- Endogenous  $W_t$  and  $\mathcal{R}_t$
- Aggregate market resources  $M_t$  is a state variable

$$v(m_{t,i}, M_t, \Phi_t) = \max_c u(c) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t[(\Phi_{t+1} \psi_{t+1,i})^{1-\rho} v(m_{t+1,i}, M_{t+1}, \Phi_{t+1})]$$

- Solved using Krusell and Smith (1998)
- Perception dynamics identical to sticky PE/SOE:

$$c_{t,i} = c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{M}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i}) \times p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i}$$

# DSGE Heterogeneous Agents Model

- Idiosyncratic and aggregate shocks same as PE/SOE
- Endogenous  $W_t$  and  $\mathcal{R}_t$
- Aggregate market resources  $M_t$  is a state variable

$$v(m_{t,i}, M_t, \Phi_t) = \max_c u(c) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t[(\Phi_{t+1} \psi_{t+1,i})^{1-\rho} v(m_{t+1,i}, M_{t+1}, \Phi_{t+1})]$$

- Solved using Krusell and Smith (1998)
- Perception dynamics identical to sticky PE/SOE:

$$c_{t,i} = c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{M}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i}) \times p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i}$$

# DSGE Heterogeneous Agents Model

- Idiosyncratic and aggregate shocks same as PE/SOE
- Endogenous  $W_t$  and  $\mathcal{R}_t$
- Aggregate market resources  $M_t$  is a state variable

$$v(m_{t,i}, M_t, \Phi_t) = \max_c u(c) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t[(\Phi_{t+1} \psi_{t+1,i})^{1-\rho} v(m_{t+1,i}, M_{t+1}, \Phi_{t+1})]$$

- Solved using Krusell and Smith (1998)
- Perception dynamics identical to sticky PE/SOE:

$$c_{t,i} = c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{M}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i}) \times p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i}$$

# DSGE Heterogeneous Agents Model

- Idiosyncratic and aggregate shocks same as PE/SOE
- Endogenous  $W_t$  and  $\mathcal{R}_t$
- Aggregate market resources  $M_t$  is a state variable

$$v(m_{t,i}, M_t, \Phi_t) = \max_c u(c) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t[(\Phi_{t+1} \psi_{t+1,i})^{1-\rho} v(m_{t+1,i}, M_{t+1}, \Phi_{t+1})]$$

- Solved using Krusell and Smith (1998)
- Perception dynamics identical to sticky PE/SOE:

$$c_{t,i} = c(\tilde{m}_{t,i}, \tilde{M}_{t,i}, \tilde{\Phi}_{t,i}) \times p_{t,i} \tilde{P}_{t,i}$$

# Regressions on Simulated and Actual Data

## Dynan (2000)/Sommer (2007) Specification:

$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} \approx \varsigma + \chi \mathbb{E}[\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t] + \eta \mathbb{E}[\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}] + \alpha A_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

- $\chi$ : **Extent of habits**

Data: Micro:  $\chi^{\text{Micro}} = 0.1$  (EER 2017 paper)

Macro:  $\chi^{\text{Macro}} = 0.6$

- $\eta$ : **Fraction of  $\mathbf{Y}$  going to 'rule-of-thumb'  $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{Y}$  types**

Data: Micro:  $0 < \eta^{\text{Micro}} < 1$  (Depends ...)

Macro:  $\eta^{\text{Macro}} \approx 0.5$  (Campbell and Mankiw (1989))

- $\alpha$ : **Precautionary saving (micro) or IES (Macro)**

Data: Micro:  $\alpha^{\text{Micro}} < 0$  (Zeldes (1989))

Macro:  $\alpha^{\text{Macro}} < 0$  (but small)

[In GE  $r$  depends roughly linearly on  $A$ ]

# Regressions on Simulated and Actual Data

## Dynan (2000)/Sommer (2007) Specification:

$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} \approx \varsigma + \chi \mathbb{E}[\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t] + \eta \mathbb{E}[\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}] + \alpha A_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

- $\chi$ : **Extent of habits**

Data: Micro:  $\chi^{\text{Micro}} = 0.1$  (EER 2017 paper)

Macro:  $\chi^{\text{Macro}} = 0.6$

- $\eta$ : **Fraction of  $\mathbf{Y}$  going to 'rule-of-thumb'  $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{Y}$  types**

Data: Micro:  $0 < \eta^{\text{Micro}} < 1$  (Depends ...)

Macro:  $\eta^{\text{Macro}} \approx 0.5$  (Campbell and Mankiw (1989))

- $\alpha$ : **Precautionary saving (micro) or IES (Macro)**

Data: Micro:  $\alpha^{\text{Micro}} < 0$  (Zeldes (1989))

Macro:  $\alpha^{\text{Macro}} < 0$  (but small)

[In GE  $r$  depends roughly linearly on  $A$ ]

# Regressions on Simulated and Actual Data

## Dynan (2000)/Sommer (2007) Specification:

$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} \approx \varsigma + \chi \mathbb{E}[\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t] + \eta \mathbb{E}[\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}] + \alpha A_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

- **$\chi$ : Extent of habits**

Data: Micro:  $\chi^{\text{Micro}} = 0.1$  (EER 2017 paper)

Macro:  $\chi^{\text{Macro}} = 0.6$

- **$\eta$ : Fraction of  $\mathbf{Y}$  going to 'rule-of-thumb'  $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{Y}$  types**

Data: Micro:  $0 < \eta^{\text{Micro}} < 1$  (Depends ...)

Macro:  $\eta^{\text{Macro}} \approx 0.5$  (Campbell and Mankiw (1989))

- **$\alpha$ : Precautionary saving (micro) or IES (Macro)**

Data: Micro:  $\alpha^{\text{Micro}} < 0$  (Zeldes (1989))

Macro:  $\alpha^{\text{Macro}} < 0$  (but small)

[In GE r depends roughly linearly on  $A$ ]



# Micro vs Macro: Theory and Empirics

$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} \approx \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \eta \mathbb{E}_t[\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}] + \alpha A_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

	$\chi$	$\eta$	$\alpha$
<hr/>			
Micro (Separable)			
Theory	$\approx 0$	$0 < \eta < 1$	$< 0$
Data	$\approx 0$	$0 < \eta < 1$	$< 0$
<hr/>			
Macro			
Theory: Separable	$\approx 0$	$\approx 0$	$< 0$
Theory: CampMan	$\approx 0$	$\approx 0.5$	$< 0$
Theory: Habits	$\approx 0.75$	$\approx 0$	$< 0$
<hr/>			

## Calibration I

**Macroeconomic Parameters**

$\gamma$	0.36	Capital's Share of Income
$\delta$	$0.94^{1/4}$	Depreciation Factor
$\sigma_{\Theta}^2$	0.00001	Variance Aggregate Transitory Shocks
$\sigma_{\Psi}^2$	0.00004	Variance Aggregate Permanent Shocks

**Steady State of Perfect Foresight DSGE Model**

$$(\sigma_{\Psi} = \sigma_{\Theta} = \sigma_{\psi} = \sigma_{\theta} = \varrho = D = 0, \Phi_t = 1)$$

$\check{K}/\check{K}^{\gamma}$	12.0	SS Capital to Output Ratio
$\check{K}$	48.55	SS Capital to Labor Productivity Ratio ( $= 12^{1/(1-\gamma)}$ )
$\check{W}$	2.59	SS Wage Rate ( $= (1 - \gamma)\check{K}^{\gamma}$ )
$\check{r}$	0.03	SS Interest Rate ( $= \gamma\check{K}^{\gamma-1}$ )
$\check{\mathcal{R}}$	1.015	SS Between-Period Return Factor ( $= \delta + \check{r}$ )

## Calibration II

---

**Preference Parameters**

$\rho$	2.	Coefficient of Relative Risk Aversion
$\beta_{SOE}$	0.970	SOE Discount Factor
$\beta_{DSGE}$	0.986	HA-DSGE Discount Factor ( $= \check{\mathcal{R}}^{-1}$ )
$\Pi$	0.25	Probability of Updating Expectations (if Sticky)

---

**Idiosyncratic Shock Parameters**

$\sigma_{\theta}^2$	0.120	Variance Idiosyncratic Tran Shocks ( $= 4 \times$ Annual)
$\sigma_{\psi}^2$	0.003	Variance Idiosyncratic Perm Shocks ( $= \frac{1}{4} \times$ Annual)
$\wp$	0.050	Probability of Unemployment Spell
D	0.005	Probability of Mortality

---

# Micro Regressions: Frictionless

$$\Delta \log \mathbf{c}_{t+1,i} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{c}_{t,i} + \eta \mathbb{E}_{t,i}[\Delta \log \mathbf{y}_{t+1,i}] + \alpha \bar{a}_{t,i} + \epsilon_{t+1,i}.$$

Model of Expectations	$\chi$	$\eta$	$\alpha$	$\bar{R}^2$
Frictionless	0.019 (-)			0.000
		0.011 (-)		0.004
			-0.190 (-)	0.010
	0.061 (-)	0.016 (-)	-0.183 (-)	0.017

# Micro Regressions: Sticky

$$\Delta \log \mathbf{c}_{t+1,i} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{c}_{t,i} + \eta \mathbb{E}_{t,i}[\Delta \log \mathbf{y}_{t+1,i}] + \alpha \bar{a}_{t,i} + \epsilon_{t+1,i}.$$

Model of Expectations	$\chi$	$\eta$	$\alpha$	$\bar{R}^2$
Sticky	0.012 (-)			0.000
		0.011 (-)		0.004
			-0.191 (-)	0.010
	0.051 (-)	0.015 (-)	-0.185 (-)	0.016

# Empirical Results for U.S.

$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \eta \mathbb{E}_t[\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}] + \alpha A_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

Expectations : Dep Var Independent Variables			OLS or IV	2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage $\bar{R}^2$	KP $p$ -val Hansen J $p$ -val
Nondurables and Services					
$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t^*$	$\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}$	$A_t$			
0.468*** (0.076)			OLS	0.216	
0.830*** (0.098)			IV	0.278	0.222 0.439
	0.587*** (0.110)		IV	0.203	0.263 0.319
		-0.17e-4 (5.71e-4)	IV	-0.005	0.081 0.181
0.618*** (0.159)	0.305* (0.161)	-4.96e-4* (2.94e-4)	IV	0.304	0.415 0.825
Memo: For instruments $\mathbf{Z}_t$ , $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t = \mathbf{Z}_t \zeta$ , $\bar{R}^2 = 0.358$					

**Notes:** Data source is NIPA, 1960Q1–2016Q. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. Instruments  $\mathbf{Z}_t = \{\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-3}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-3}, A_{t-2}, A_{t-3}, \Delta_8 \log \mathbf{C}_{t-2}, \Delta_8 \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-2}, \text{lags 2 and 3 of differenced Fed funds rate, lags 2 and 3 of the Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment Expectations}\}$ .

# Small Open Economy: Sticky

$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \eta \mathbb{E}_t[\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}] + \alpha A_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

Expectations : Dep Var Independent Variables			OLS or IV	2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage $\bar{R}^2$	KP $p$ -val Hansen J $p$ -val
Sticky : $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1}^*$ (with measurement error $\mathbf{C}_t^* = \mathbf{C}_t \times \xi_t$ );					
$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t^*$	$\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}$	$A_t$			
0.508*** (0.058)			OLS	0.263	
0.802*** (0.104)			IV	0.260	0.000 0.554
	0.859*** (0.182)		IV	0.198	0.060 0.233
		-8.26e-4** (3.99e-4)	IV	0.066	0.000 0.002
0.660*** (0.187)	0.192 (0.277)	0.60e-4 (5.03e-4)	IV	0.261	0.359 0.546
Memo: For instruments $\mathbf{Z}_t$ , $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t^* = \mathbf{Z}_t \zeta$ , $\bar{R}^2 = 0.260$ ; $\text{var}(\log(\xi_t)) = 5.99\text{e-}6$					

**Notes:** Reported statistics are the average values for 100 samples of 200 simulated quarters each. Bullets indicate that the average sample coefficient divided by average sample standard error is outside of the inner 90%, 95%, and 99% of the standard normal distribution. Instruments  $\mathbf{Z}_t = \{\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-3}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-3}, A_{t-2}, A_{t-3}, \Delta_8 \log \mathbf{C}_{t-2}, \Delta_8 \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-2}\}$ .

# Small Open Economy: Frictionless

$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \eta \mathbb{E}_t[\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}] + \alpha A_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

Expectations : Dep Var Independent Variables			OLS or IV	2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage $\bar{R}^2$	KP $p$ -val Hansen J $p$ -val
Frictionless : $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1}^*$ (with measurement error $\mathbf{C}_t^* = \mathbf{C}_t \times \xi_t$ );					
$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t^*$	$\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}$	$A_t$			
0.295*** (0.066)			OLS	0.087	
0.660** (0.309)			IV	0.040	0.237 0.600
	0.457** (0.209)		IV	0.035	0.059 0.421
		-6.92e-4 (5.87e-4)	IV	0.026	0.000 0.365
0.420 (0.428)	0.258 (0.365)	0.45e-4 (9.51e-4)	IV	0.041	0.516 0.529
Memo: For instruments $\mathbf{Z}_t$ , $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t^* = \mathbf{Z}_t \zeta$ , $\bar{R}^2 = 0.039$ ; $\text{var}(\log(\xi_t)) = 5.99\text{e-}6$					

**Notes:** Reported statistics are the average values for 100 samples of 200 simulated quarters each. Bullets indicate that the average sample coefficient divided by average sample standard error is outside of the inner 90%, 95%, and 99% of the standard normal distribution. Instruments  $\mathbf{Z}_t = \{\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-3}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-3}, A_{t-2}, A_{t-3}, \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-2}\}$ .



# Heterogeneous Agents DSGE: Sticky

$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \eta \mathbb{E}_t[\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}] + \alpha A_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

Expectations : Dep Var Independent Variables			OLS or IV	2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage $\bar{R}^2$	KP $p$ -val Hansen J $p$ -val
Sticky : $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1}^*$ (with measurement error $\mathbf{C}_t^* = \mathbf{C}_t \times \xi_t$ );					
$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t^*$	$\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}$	$A_t$			
0.467*** (0.061)			OLS	0.223	
0.773*** (0.108)			IV	0.230	0.000
					0.542
	0.912*** (0.245)		IV	0.145	0.105
					0.187
		-0.97e-4* (0.56e-4)	IV	0.059	0.000
					0.002
0.670*** (0.181)	0.171 (0.363)	0.12e-4 (0.86e-4)	IV	0.231	0.460
					0.551
Memo: For instruments $\mathbf{Z}_t$ , $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t^* = \mathbf{Z}_t \zeta$ , $\bar{R}^2 = 0.232$ ; $\text{var}(\log(\xi_t)) = 4.16\text{e-}6$					

**Notes:** Reported statistics are the average values for 100 samples of 200 simulated quarters each. Bullets indicate that the average sample coefficient divided by average sample standard error is outside of the inner 90%, 95%, and 99% of the standard normal distribution. Instruments  $\mathbf{Z}_t = \{\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-3}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-3}, A_{t-2}, A_{t-3}, \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-2}\}$ .

# Heterogeneous Agents DSGE: Frictionless

$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \eta \mathbb{E}_t[\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}] + \alpha A_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

Expectations : Dep Var Independent Variables			OLS or IV	2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage $\bar{R}^2$	KP $p$ -val Hansen J $p$ -val
Frictionless : $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1}^*$ (with measurement error $\mathbf{C}_t^* = \mathbf{C}_t \times \xi_t$ );					
$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t^*$	$\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}$	$A_t$			
0.189*** (0.072)			OLS	0.036	
0.476 (0.354)			IV	0.020	0.318 0.556
	0.368 (0.321)		IV	0.017	0.107 0.457
		-0.34e-4 (0.98e-4)	IV	0.015	0.000 0.433
0.289 (0.463)	0.214 (0.583)	0.01e-4 (1.87e-4)	IV	0.020	0.572 0.531
Memo: For instruments $\mathbf{Z}_t$ , $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t^* = \mathbf{Z}_t \zeta$ , $\bar{R}^2 = 0.023$ ; $\text{var}(\log(\xi_t)) = 4.16\text{e-}6$					

**Notes:** Reported statistics are the average values for 100 samples of 200 simulated quarters each. Bullets indicate that the average sample coefficient divided by average sample standard error is outside of the inner 90%, 95%, and 99% of the standard normal distribution. Instruments  $\mathbf{Z}_t = \{\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-3}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-3}, A_{t-2}, A_{t-3}, \Delta_8 \log \mathbf{C}_{t-2}, \Delta_8 \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-2}\}$ .

# Utility Costs of Stickiness

- Simulate expected lifetime utility when market resources nonstochastically equal to  $W_t$  at birth under **frictionless**

$$\bar{v}_0 \equiv \mathbb{E}[v(W_t, \cdot)]$$

and **sticky expectations**:  $\tilde{v}_0 \equiv \mathbb{E}[\tilde{v}(W_t, \cdot)]$

- Expectations taken over state variables other than  $m_{t,i}$
- Newborn's willingness to pay (as fraction of permanent income) to avoid having sticky expectations:

$$\omega = 1 - \left( \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{\bar{v}_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\rho}}$$

- $\omega \approx 0.05\%$  of **permanent income**

$$\omega_{SOE} = 4.82e-4; \omega_{HA-DSGE} = 4.51e-4$$

# Utility Costs of Stickiness

- Simulate expected lifetime utility when market resources nonstochastically equal to  $W_t$  at birth under **frictionless**

$$\bar{v}_0 \equiv \mathbb{E}[v(W_t, \cdot)]$$

and **sticky expectations**:  $\tilde{v}_0 \equiv \mathbb{E}[\tilde{v}(W_t, \cdot)]$

- Expectations taken over state variables other than  $m_{t,i}$
- Newborn's willingness to pay (as fraction of permanent income) to avoid having sticky expectations:

$$\omega = 1 - \left( \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{\bar{v}_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\rho}}$$

- $\omega \approx 0.05\%$  of **permanent income**

$$\omega_{SOE} = 4.82e-4; \omega_{HA-DSGE} = 4.51e-4$$

# Utility Costs of Stickiness

- Simulate expected lifetime utility when market resources nonstochastically equal to  $W_t$  at birth under **frictionless**

$$\bar{v}_0 \equiv \mathbb{E}[v(W_t, \cdot)]$$

and **sticky expectations**:  $\tilde{v}_0 \equiv \mathbb{E}[\tilde{v}(W_t, \cdot)]$

- Expectations taken over state variables other than  $m_{t,i}$
- Newborn's willingness to pay (as fraction of permanent income) to avoid having sticky expectations:

$$\omega = 1 - \left( \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{\bar{v}_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\rho}}$$

- $\omega \approx 0.05\%$  of permanent income

$$\omega_{SOE} = 4.82e-4; \omega_{HA-DSGE} = 4.51e-4$$

# Utility Costs of Stickiness

- Simulate expected lifetime utility when market resources nonstochastically equal to  $W_t$  at birth under **frictionless**

$$\bar{v}_0 \equiv \mathbb{E}[v(W_t, \cdot)]$$

and **sticky expectations**:  $\tilde{v}_0 \equiv \mathbb{E}[\tilde{v}(W_t, \cdot)]$

- Expectations taken over state variables other than  $m_{t,i}$
- Newborn's willingness to pay (as fraction of permanent income) to avoid having sticky expectations:

$$\omega = 1 - \left( \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{\bar{v}_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\rho}}$$

- $\omega \approx 0.05\%$  of **permanent income**

$$\omega_{SOE} = 4.82e-4; \omega_{HA-DSGE} = 4.51e-4$$

# Conclusion

**Model with 'Sticky Expectations' of aggregate variables can match both micro and macro consumption dynamics**

$$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} \approx \varsigma + \chi \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t + \eta \mathbb{E}_t[\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}] + \alpha A_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

	$\chi$	$\eta$	$\alpha$
<b>Micro</b>			
Data	$\approx 0$	$0 < \eta < 1$	$< 0$
Theory: Habits	$\approx 0.75$	$0 < \eta < 1$	$< 0$
Theory: Sticky Expectations	$\approx 0$	$0 < \eta < 1$	$< 0$
<b>Macro</b>			
Data	$\approx 0.75$	$\approx 0$	$< 0$
Theory: Habits	$\approx 0.75$	$\approx 0$	$< 0$
Theory: Habits	$\approx 0.75$	$\approx 0$	$< 0$

# References I

- ABEL, ANDREW B. (1990): "Asset Prices under Habit Formation and Catching Up with the Joneses," *American Economic Review*, 80(2), 38–42.
- ALVAREZ, FERNANDO, LUIGI GUIISO, AND FRANCESCO LIPPI (2012): "Durable Consumption and Asset Management with Transaction and Observation Costs," *American Economic Review*, 102(5), 2272–2300.
- BLANCHARD, OLIVIER J. (1985): "Debt, Deficits, and Finite Horizons," *Journal of Political Economy*, 93(2), 223–247.
- CALVO, GUILLERMO A. (1983): "Staggered Contracts in a Utility-Maximizing Framework," *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 12(3), 383–98.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN, AND ANGUS DEATON (1989): "Why is Consumption So Smooth?," *The Review of Economic Studies*, 56(3), 357–373, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2297552>.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN Y., AND N. GREGORY MANKIW (1989): "Consumption, Income, and Interest Rates: Reinterpreting the Time-Series Evidence," in *NBER Macroeconomics Annual, 1989*, ed. by Olivier J. Blanchard, and Stanley Fischer, pp. 185–216. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, <http://www.nber.org/papers/w2924.pdf>.
- CARROLL, CHRISTOPHER D. (2003): "Macroeconomic Expectations of Households and Professional Forecasters," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 118(1), 269–298, <http://econ.jhu.edu/people/ccarroll/epidemiologyQJE.pdf>.
- CHETTY, RAJ, AND ADAM SZEIDL (2016): "Consumption Commitments and Habit Formation," *Econometrica*, 84, 855–890.
- CHRISTIANO, LAURENCE J., MARTIN EICHENBAUM, AND CHARLES L. EVANS (2005): "Nominal Rigidities and the Dynamic Effects of a Shock to Monetary Policy," *Journal of Political Economy*, 113(1), 1–45.
- COIBION, OLIVIER, AND YURIY GORODNICHENKO (2015): "Information Rigidity and the Expectations Formation Process: A Simple Framework and New Facts," *American Economic Review*, 105(8), 2644–2678.
- CONSTANTINIDES, GEORGE M. (1990): "Habit Formation: A Resolution of the Equity Premium Puzzle," *Journal of Political Economy*, 98(3), 519–543.



# References II

- DYNAN, KAREN E. (2000): "Habit Formation in Consumer Preferences: Evidence from Panel Data," *American Economic Review*, 90(3), <http://www.jstor.org/stable/117335>.
- FUHRER, JEFFREY C. (2017): "Intrinsic Persistence in Expectations: Evidence from Micro Data," Presentation at NBER Summer Institute, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.
- GABAIX, XAVIER (2014): "A Sparsity-Based Model of Bounded Rationality," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 129(4), 1661–1710.
- HALL, ROBERT E. (1978): "Stochastic Implications of the Life-Cycle/Permanent Income Hypothesis: Theory and Evidence," *Journal of Political Economy*, 96, 971–87, Available at <http://www.stanford.edu/~rehall/Stochastic-JPE-Dec-1978.pdf>.
- HAVRANEK, TOMAS, MAREK RUSNAK, AND ANNA SOKOLOVA (2017): "Habit Formation in Consumption: A Meta-Analysis," *European Economic Review*, 95(C), 142–167.
- KRUSELL, PER, AND ANTHONY A. SMITH (1998): "Income and Wealth Heterogeneity in the Macroeconomy," *Journal of Political Economy*, 106(5), 867–896.
- LUCAS, ROBERT E. (1973): "Some International Evidence on Output-Inflation Tradeoffs," *American Economic Review*, 63, 326–334.
- MAĆKOWIAK, BARTOSZ, AND MIRKO WIEDERHOLT (2015): "Business Cycle Dynamics under Rational Inattention," *The Review of Economic Studies*, 82(4), 1502–1532.
- MANKIW, N. GREGORY, AND RICARDO REIS (2002): "Sticky Information Versus Sticky Prices: A Proposal to Replace the New Keynesian Phillips Curve," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 117(4), 1295–1328.
- MUTH, JOHN F. (1960): "Optimal Properties of Exponentially Weighted Forecasts," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 55(290), 299–306.
- PISCHKE, JÖRN-STEFFEN (1995): "Individual Income, Incomplete Information, and Aggregate Consumption," *Econometrica*, 63(4), 805–40.
- REIS, RICARDO (2006): "Inattentive Consumers," *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 53(8), 1761–1800.

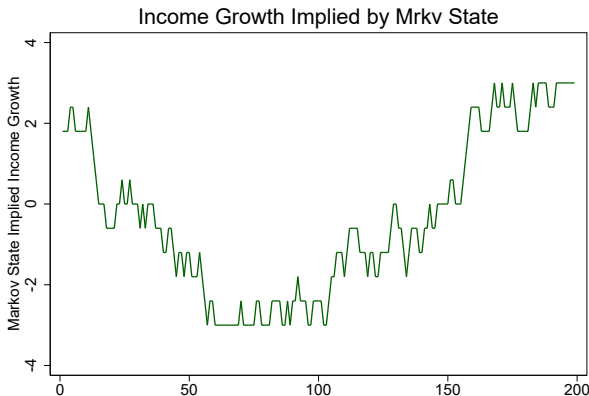
# References III

- ROTEMBERG, JULIO J., AND MICHAEL WOODFORD (1997): "An Optimization-Based Econometric Model for the Evaluation of Monetary Policy," in *NBER Macroeconomics Annual, 1997*, ed. by Benjamin S. Bernanke, and Julio J. Rotemberg, vol. 12, pp. 297–346. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.
- SIMS, CHRISTOPHER (2003): "Implications of Rational Inattention," *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 50(3), 665–690, available at <http://ideas.repec.org/a/eee/moneco/v50y2003i3p665-690.html>.
- SOMMER, MARTIN (2007): "Habit Formation and Aggregate Consumption Dynamics," *Advances in Macroeconomics*, 7(1), Article 21.
- ZELDES, STEPHEN P. (1989): "Consumption and Liquidity Constraints: An Empirical Investigation," *Journal of Political Economy*, 97, 305–46, Available at <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1831315>.

# Markov Process for Aggregate Productivity Growth $\Phi$

$$\ell_{t,i} = \theta_{t,i} \Theta p_{t,i} P_t, \quad p_{t+1,i} = p_{t,i} \psi_{t+1,i}, \quad P_{t+1} = \Phi_{t+1} P_t \Psi_{t+1}$$

- $\Phi_t$  follows bounded (discrete) RW
- 11 states; average persistence 2 quarters
- Flexible way to match actual pty growth data



# Equilibrium

	SOE Model		HA-DSGE Model	
	Frictionless	Sticky	Frictionless	Sticky
Means				
A	7.49	7.43	56.85	56.72
C	2.71	2.71	3.44	3.44
Standard Deviations				
Aggregate Time Series ('Macro')				
log A	0.332	0.321	0.276	0.272
$\Delta \log C$	0.010	0.007	0.010	0.005
$\Delta \log Y$	0.010	0.010	0.007	0.007
Individual Cross Sectional ('Micro')				
log a	0.926	0.927	1.015	1.014
log c	0.790	0.791	0.598	0.599
log p	0.796	0.796	0.796	0.796
$\log y y > 0$	0.863	0.863	0.863	0.863
$\Delta \log c$	0.098	0.098	0.054	0.055
Cost of Stickiness				
	4.82e-4		4.51e-4	

# Cost of Stickiness

Define (for given parameter values):

- $v(W_t, \cdot)$  Newborns' expected value for frictionless model
- $\dot{v}(W, \cdot)$  Newborns' expected value if  $\sigma_\psi^2 = 0$
- $\tilde{v}(W, \cdot)$  Newborns' expected value from sticky behavior

Fact suggested by theory (and confirmed numerically):

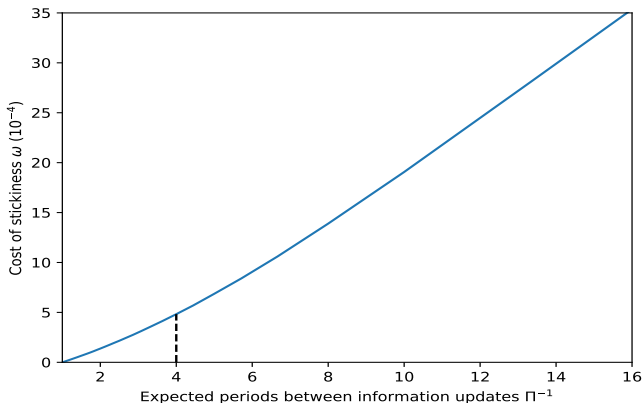
$$v(W_t, \cdot) \approx \dot{v}(W_t, \cdot) - \kappa \sigma_\Psi^2, \quad (1)$$

Guess (and verify) that:

$$\tilde{v}(W_t, \cdot) \approx \dot{v}(W_t, \cdot) - (\kappa/\Pi) \sigma_\Psi^2. \quad (2)$$

# Cost of Stickiness: $\omega$ and $\Pi$

Costs of stickiness  $\omega$  and prob of aggr info updating  $\Pi$



Notes: The figure shows how the utility costs of updating  $\omega$  depend on the probability of updating of aggregate information  $\Pi$  in the SOE model.

# Cost of Stickiness: Solution

Suppose utility cost of attention is  $\iota\Pi$ .

- If Newborns Pick Optimal  $\Pi$ , they solve

$$\max_{\Pi} \dot{v}(W_t, \cdot) - (\kappa/\Pi)\sigma_{\Psi}^2 - \iota\Pi. \quad (3)$$

Solution:

$$\Pi = (\kappa/\iota)^{0.5}\sigma_{\Psi}. \quad (4)$$

Optimal  $\Pi$  characteristics:

- Increasing in  $\kappa$  ('importance' to value of perm shocks)
- Increasing in  $\sigma_{\psi}$  ('magnitude' of perm shocks)
- Decreasing as attention becomes more costly:  $\iota \uparrow$

# Is Muth–Lucas–Pischke Kalman Filter Equivalent?

**No.**

Muth (1960)–Lucas (1973)–Pischke (1995) Kalman filter

- All you can see is  $Y$ 
  - Lucas: Can't distinguish agg. from idio.
  - Muth–Pischke: Can't distinguish tran from perm
- Here: Can see own circumstances perfectly
- Only the (tiny) aggregate part is hard to see
- **Signal extraction for aggregate  $Y_t$  gives too little persistence in  $\Delta C_t$ :  $\chi \approx 0.17$**



# Muth–Pischke Perception Dynamics

- Optimal signal extraction problem (Kalman filter):  
Observe  $\mathbf{Y}$  (aggregate income), estimate  $P$ ,  $\Theta$
- Optimal estimate of  $P$ :

$$\hat{P}_{t+1} = \Pi \mathbf{Y}_{t+1} + (1 - \Pi) \hat{P}_t,$$

where for signal-to-noise ratio  $\varphi = \sigma_{\Psi}/\sigma_{\Theta}$ :

$$\Pi = \varphi \sqrt{1 + \varphi^2/4} - \varphi^2/2, \quad (5)$$

- But if we calibrate  $\varphi$  using observed macro data
  - $\Rightarrow \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} \approx \mathbf{0.17} \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t$
  - **Too little persistence!**