

1 Data description

1.1 Dependent variables

Real personal consumption expenditures (PCE): This is obtained from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table 2.8.3. Coverage is January 1959 to April 2020. Accessed on June 8, 2020.

Nominal personal consumption expenditures (PCE): This is obtained from the FRED database (identifier: PCE). Coverage is January 1959 to April 2020. Accessed on June 8, 2020.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): This is obtained from the FRED database (identifier: CPIAUCSL). It refers to the CPI for all urban consumers, including all items in a US city average. Coverage is January 1947 to April 2020. Accessed on June 8, 2020.

Effective Federal funds rate: This is obtained from the FRED database (identifier: FEDFUNDS). Coverage is July 1954 to May 2020. Accessed on June 8, 2020.

1.2 Independent variables

Permanent Social Security shocks: This is obtained from [Romer and Romer \(2016\)](#). It is expressed in percent of personal income (identifier: DLEGPERR). Coverage is January 1951 to December 1991.

Temporary Social Security shocks: This is obtained from [Romer and Romer \(2016\)](#). It is expressed in percent of personal income (identifier: DLEGTMPR). Coverage is January 1951 to December 1991.

Federal minimum wage shocks: This is obtained from the FRED database (identifier: FEDMINNFRWG). It refers to the federal minimum hourly wage for nonfarm workers. The variable used in the regressions is the percent month-on-month change in the minimum wage expressed as $\Delta \ln MinWage_t$. Coverage is October 1938 to May 2020. Accessed on June 8, 2020.

Oil price shocks: This is obtained from the FRED database (identifier: OILPRICE). This is the West Texas Intermediate crude oil spot price per barrel. The variable used in the regressions is the percent month-on-month change in the oil price expressed as $\Delta \ln OilPrice_t$. Coverage is January 1946 to July 2013. Accessed on June 8, 2020.

Contractionary monetary policy shocks: This is obtained from [Romer and Romer \(1994\)](#). Coverage is January 1947 to December 1991.

References

- Agarwal, S., Liu, C., and Souleles, N. (2007). The reaction of consumer spending and debt to tax rebates – Evidence from consumer credit data. *Journal of Political Economy*, 115(6):986–1019.
- Barro, R. and Redlick, C. (2011). Macroeconomic effects from government purchases and taxes. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 126(1):51–102.
- Chodorow-Reich, G., Feiveson, L., Liscow, Z., and Woolston, W. (2012). Does state fiscal relief during recessions increase employment? Evidence from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 4(3):118–45.
- Fisher, J. and Peters, R. (2010). Using stock returns to identify government spending shocks. *Economic Journal*, 120(544):414–36.
- Hall, R. (2009). By how much does GDP rise if the government buys more output? *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, (2):183–231.
- Nakamura, E. and Steinsson, J. (2014). Fiscal stimulus in a monetary union: Evidence from U.S. regions. *American Economic Review*, 104(3):753–92.
- Parker, J., Souleles, N., Johnson, D., and McClelland, R. (2013). Consumer spending and the economic stimulus payments of 2008. *American Economic Review*, 103(6):2530–53.
- Pennings, S. (2020). Cross-region transfers in a monetary union: Evidence from the US and some implications. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 9244*.
- Ramey, V. (2011). Identifying government spending shocks: Its all in the timing. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 126(1):1–50.
- Romer, C. and Romer, D. (1994). Monetary policy matters. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 34(1):75–88.
- Romer, C. and Romer, D. (2010). The macroeconomic effects of tax changes: Estimates based on a new measure of fiscal shocks. *American Economic Review*, 100(3):763–801.
- Romer, C. and Romer, D. (2016). Transfer payments and the macroeconomy: The effects of Social Security benefit increases, 1952-1991. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 8(4):1–42.
- Sahm, C., Shapiro, M., and Slemrod, J. (2012). Check in the mail or more in the paycheck: Does the effectiveness of fiscal stimulus depend on how it is delivered. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 4(3):216–50.
- Shoag, D. (2016). The impact of government spending shocks: Evidence on the multiplier from state pension plan returns. *Working Paper*.

Wilcox, D. (1989). Social Security benefits, consumption expenditures, and the life cycle hypothesis. *Journal of Political Economy*, 97(2):288–304.