Table 1: Calibration

Macroeconomic Parameters		
ε	0.36	Capital's Share of Income
$\daleth$	$0.94^{1/4}$	Depreciation Factor
σ_{Θ}^2	0.00001	Variance Aggregate Transitory Shocks
σ_{Ψ}^2	0.00004	Variance Aggregate Permanent Shocks
Steady State of Perfect Foresight DSGE Model		
$(\sigma_{\Psi} = \sigma_{\Theta} = \sigma_{\psi} = \sigma_{\theta} = \wp = \mathsf{D} = 0,\ \Phi_t = 1)$		
$\breve{K}/\breve{K}^{\varepsilon}$	12.	SS Capital to Output Ratio
$\breve{K}$	≈ 48.55	SS Capital to Labor Productivity Ratio ($= 12^{1/(1-\varepsilon)}$)
$\breve{\mathsf{W}}$	≈ 2.59	SS Wage Rate ($= (1-\varepsilon)\breve{K}^{\epsilon}$)
$\breve{\mathsf{r}}$	$= 0.03$	SS Interest Rate ($= \varepsilon\breve{K}^{\varepsilon-1}$)
$\breve{\mathcal{R}}$	≈ 1.014	SS Between-Period Return Factor ($= \daleth + \breve{\mathsf{r}}$)
Preference Parameters		
ρ	2.	Coefficient of Relative Risk Aversion
β_{SOE}	0.969	SOE Discount Factor ($= 0.99 \cdot \not{D}\breve{\mathcal{R}}/\mathbb{E}[\boldsymbol{\psi}]^{-\rho}$)
β_{DSGE}	≈ 0.986	HA-DSGE Discount Factor ($= \breve{\mathcal{R}}^{-1}$)
Π	0.25	Probability of Updating Expectations (if Sticky)
Idiosyncratic Shock Parameters		
σ_{ψ}^2	0.004	Variance Idiosyncratic Perm Shocks ($=\frac{4}{11}\times$ Annual)
σ_{θ}^2	0.12	Variance Idiosyncratic Tran Shocks ($=4\times$ Annual)
$\wp$	0.05	Probability of Unemployment Spell
D	0.005	Probability of Mortality

Table 2: Equilibrium Statistics

	SOE Model		HA-DSGE Model	
	Frictionless	Sticky	Frictionless	Sticky
Means				
A	7.76	7.70	59.09	58.97
C	2.71	2.71	3.47	3.47
Standard Deviations				
Aggregate Time Series ('Macro')				
$\log A$	0.344	0.333	0.273	0.270
$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}$	0.011	0.007	0.010	0.005
$\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}$	0.011	0.011	0.008	0.008
Individual Cross Sectional ('Micro')				
$\log \mathbf{a}$	1.030	1.032	1.006	1.005
$\log \mathbf{c}$	0.929	0.929	0.696	0.697
$\log p$	0.940	0.940	0.940	0.940
$\log \mathbf{y} \vert \mathbf{y} > 0$	0.997	0.997	0.997	0.997
$\Delta \log \mathbf{c}$	0.099	0.100	0.056	0.056
Cost Of Stickiness	5.06e-4		6.59e-4	

Notes: The cost of stickiness is calculated as the proportion by which the permanent income of a newborn frictionless consumer would need to be reduced in order to achieve the same reduction of expected value associated with forcing them to become a sticky expectations consumer.

Table 3: Placeholder for Empirical US table

Table 4: Micro Consumption Regression on Simulated Data

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

Model of Expectations	χ	η	α	$\bar{R}^2$
Frictionless				
	0.020			0.000
		0.011		0.003
			-0.187	0.009
	0.052	0.014	-0.181	0.014
Sticky				
	0.013			0.000
		0.011		0.003
			-0.188	0.009
	0.043	0.013	-0.182	0.013

Notes: $\mathbb{E}_{t,i}$ is the expectation from the perspective of person i in period t; $\bar{a}$ is a dummy variable indicating that agent i is in the top 99 percent of the normalized a distribution. Simulated sample size is large enough such that standard errors are effectively zero. Sample is restricted to households with positive income in period t.

Table 5: Aggregate Consumption Dynamics in SOE Model

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

Expectations : Dep Var Independent Variables			OLS or IV	2$^{\text{nd}}$ 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			
$0.173^{\bullet\bullet}$			OLS	0.031	
(0.069)					
$0.585^{\bullet}$			IV	0.027	0.286
(0.340)					0.595
	$0.430^{\bullet}$		IV	0.027	0.069
	(0.231)				0.462
		−6.18e-4	IV	0.020	0.000
		(6.06e-4)			0.395
0.331	0.251	−0.14e-4	IV	0.029	0.537
(0.465)	(0.408)	(10.09e-4)			0.556
Memo: For instruments $\mathbf{Z}_t$, $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \mathbf{Z}_t \zeta$, $\bar{R}^2 = 0.029$; var$(\xi_t) = 15.76$e-6					
Sticky : $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1}$ (no measurement error)					
$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t$	$\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}$	A_t			
$0.864^{\bullet\bullet\bullet}$			OLS	0.746	
(0.035)					
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			
$0.501^{\bullet\bullet\bullet}$			OLS	0.256	
(0.059)					
$0.800^{\bullet\bullet\bullet}$			IV	0.252	0.000
(0.105)					0.543
	$0.828^{\bullet\bullet\bullet}$		IV	0.188	0.070
	(0.182)				0.239
		$-7.59\text{e-}4^{\bullet\bullet}$	IV	0.063	0.000
		(3.75e-4)			0.001
$0.662^{\bullet\bullet\bullet}$	0.184	0.49e-4	IV	0.254	0.374
(0.183)	(0.260)	(4.66e-4)			0.548
Memo: For instruments $\mathbf{Z}_t$, $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}^*_{t+1} = \mathbf{Z}_t \zeta$, $\bar{R}^2 = 0.253$; var$(\xi_t) = 6.14$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 $\mathbf{Z}_t = \{\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t-3}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-2}, \Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-3}, A_{t-2}, A_{t-3}, \Delta_8 \log \mathbf{C}_{t-2}, \Delta_8 \log \mathbf{Y}_{t-2}\}$.

Table 6: Aggregate Consumption Dynamics in HA-DSGE Model

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

Expectations : Dep Var Independent Variables			OLS or IV	2$^{\text{nd}}$ 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			
0.077			OLS	0.007	
(0.073)					
0.404			IV	0.013	0.365
(0.373)					0.571
	0.338		IV	0.013	0.139
	(0.332)				0.484
		−0.39e-4	IV	0.012	0.000
		(1.02e-4)			0.466
0.210	0.171	−0.10e-4	IV	0.014	0.598
(0.496)	(0.618)	(1.91e-4)			0.555
Memo: For instruments $\mathbf{Z}_t$, $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \mathbf{Z}_t \zeta$, $\bar{R}^2 = 0.016$; var(ξ_t) = 13.07e-6					
Sticky : $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1}$ (no measurement error)					
$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t$	$\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}$	A_t			
0.835$^{\bullet\bullet\bullet}$			OLS	0.698	
(0.040)					
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			
0.460$^{\bullet\bullet\bullet}$			OLS	0.216	
(0.061)					
0.773$^{\bullet\bullet\bullet}$			IV	0.228	0.000
(0.108)					0.532
	0.838$^{\bullet\bullet\bullet}$		IV	0.139	0.137
	(0.238)				0.200
		−1.00e-4$^{\bullet}$	IV	0.060	0.000
		(0.53e-4)			0.002
0.674$^{\bullet\bullet\bullet}$	0.154	0.07e-4	IV	0.230	0.478
(0.178)	(0.330)	(0.80e-4)			0.554
Memo: For instruments $\mathbf{Z}_t$, $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}^*_{t+1} = \mathbf{Z}_t \zeta$, $\bar{R}^2 = 0.231$; var(ξ_t) = 4.17e-6					

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

Table 7: Aggregate Consumption Dynamics in RA Model

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

Expectations : Dep Var			OLS	2$^{\text{nd}}$ Stage	KP p-val
Independent Variables			or IV	$\bar{R}^2$	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			
-0.097			OLS	0.012	
(0.074)					
0.314			IV	0.011	0.390
(0.401)					0.579
	0.413		IV	0.014	0.079
	(0.332)				0.509
		-0.34e-4	IV	0.014	0.000
		(1.19e-4)			0.520
0.026	0.279	-0.00e-4	IV	0.015	0.592
(0.529)	(0.614)	(2.26e-4)			0.580
Memo: For instruments $\mathbf{Z}_t$, $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1} = \mathbf{Z}_t \zeta$, $\bar{R}^2 = 0.014$; var$(\xi_t) = 13.15$e-6					
Sticky : $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_{t+1}$ (no measurement error)					
$\Delta \log \mathbf{C}_t$	$\Delta \log \mathbf{Y}_{t+1}$	A_t			
0.801•••			OLS	0.642	
(0.043)					
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			
0.414•••			OLS	0.182	
(0.063)					
0.793•••			IV	0.192	0.001
(0.134)					0.546
	0.650•••		IV	0.137	0.077
	(0.162)				0.196
		-0.57e-4	IV	0.081	0.000
		(0.50e-4)			0.023
0.642•••	0.106	0.08e-4	IV	0.193	0.325
(0.227)	(0.289)	(0.79e-4)			0.504
Memo: For instruments $\mathbf{Z}_t$, $\Delta \log \mathbf{C}^*_{t+1} = \mathbf{Z}_t \zeta$, $\bar{R}^2 = 0.194$; var$(\xi_t) = 3.23$e-6					

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