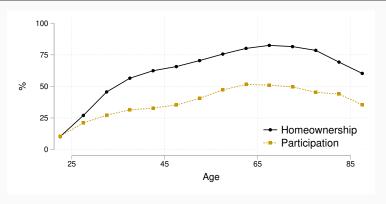
## Stock Market Participation and Exit: The Role of Homeownership

Eirik Eylands Brandsaas

## Limited Participation in Stock Markets

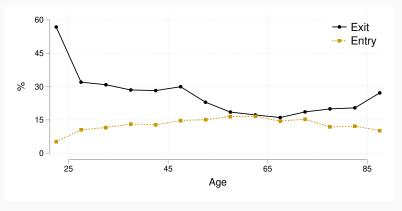


PSID 1999-2015. Binned age-dummies controlling for year effects.

- Ownership > Participation
- Peak participation rate at 50%



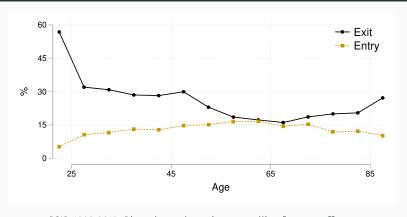
## Two-Year Entry and Exit in Stock Markets



PSID 1999-2015. Binned age-dummies controlling for year effects.

 $\cdot$  High exit rate  $\implies$  low participation rates

### Two-Year Entry and Exit in Stock Markets



PSID 1999-2015. Binned age-dummies controlling for year effects.

- $\cdot$  High exit rate  $\Longrightarrow$  low participation rates
- Satisfactory theory of participation also explains entry/exit



#### Research Question & Mechanism

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How much of the stock market participation puzzle is explained by homeownership?

- Estimate life cycle model of portfolio choice to the US
- Rent/own and entry/exit decisions
- Horse race between model with and without housing

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#### Mechanism

- · New owners have low liquid wealth
- · Renters save for downpayment 'T is close'
- House transactions increases exit frequency

Model

#### **Model Overview**

- Extends Fagereng, Gottlieb, & Guiso (2017, JF) and Cocco, Gomes, & Maenhout (2005, RFS)
- · Life-cycle model
- Uninsurable persistent and transitory income risk
- Portfolio choice between riksy stocks and safe bonds
- Per-period participation costs
- Small probability of very low stock return (tail event)
- · Decision problems (no market clearing)

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- I add a simple housing market

## Simple Housing Choice

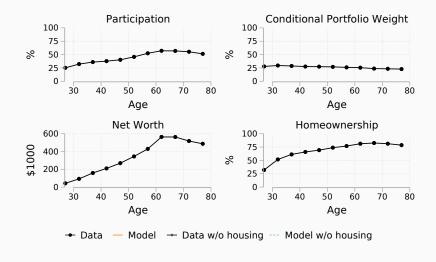
- Housing is a consumption good and an asset
- · Households can rent 'small', own 'small' or 'large'
- · One-period risk-free mortgages
  - · Loan-to-value requirement
- Stochastic house prices
  - · Renters face expenditure risk
  - · Owners face wealth risk
- Purchase cost on owner-occupied housing
- Written to nest Fagereng et al. (2017)

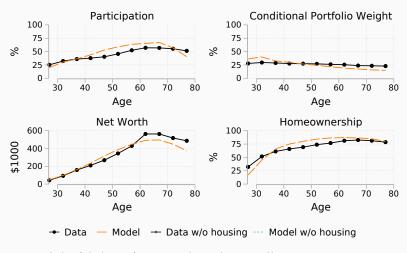
- Most parameters calibrated externally
- Estimate models separately
- Estimate five/six parameters internally
- Target three/four life-cycle moments
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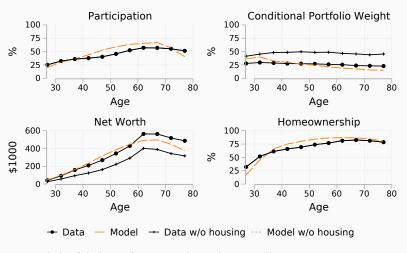
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- Housing decreases participation cost from \$441 to \$124



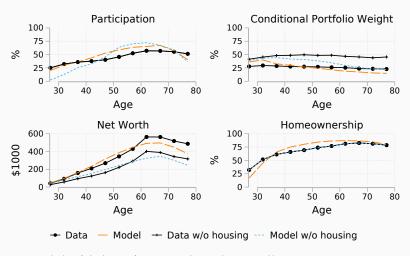




Model with housing matches data well

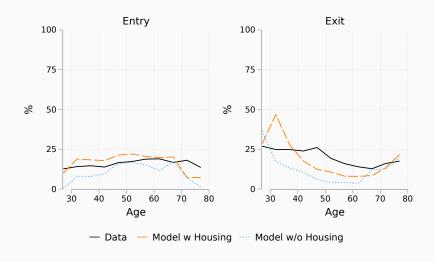


Model with housing matches data well



- Model with housing matches data well
- Housing decreases squared error of participation by 71%

## Model Fit: Entry and Exit Rates



Need housing to generate significant exit

#### Conclusion

- Data show that high exit rates drive low participation rates
  - · Standard model has too little exit
- I show that exit associated with house purchases
  - New owners are 16 percentage points more likely to exit
- Extend work horse model to include housing
  - · Improves model fit
  - Housing reduces MSE on participation rates 71%

## Appendix

	Parameter	Housing	No Housing	Identifying Moments
q	Participation cost	0.124	0.441	Participation
$\beta$	Discount Factor	0.937	0.907	Net Worth, Participation
$\gamma$	Risk Aversion	4.518	4.111	Portfolio W., Net Worth
p <sub>tail</sub>	Tail Events	0.041	0.044	Portfolio W., Participation
$\chi_1$	Owner Preference	1.16	_	Homeownership
$\psi$	Bequest Motive	706.57	171.74	Net Worth (old households)
	# of Moments	44	33	
	Obj. Function	119.23	187.03	
	Part. Error	17.62	60.50	

Identifying moments are listed in approximate order of importance.