

The Aggregate-Demand Doom Loop: Precautionary Motives and the Welfare Costs of Sovereign Risk

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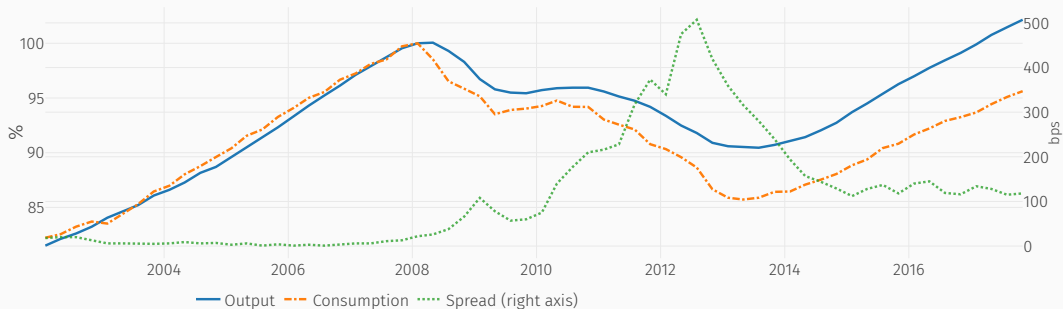
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Spain in the Eurozone Crisis

- Sovereign risk associated with **deep** recessions

Output and Consumption for Spain



► Detrended data

► Trade balance

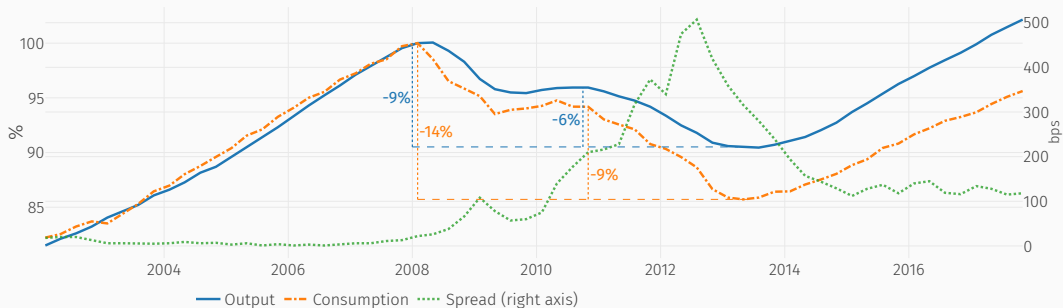
► Low demand?

► Nondurable consumption

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Sovereign Risk

- Spain: large contractions in **output** and **consumption**
... $|\Delta C| > |\Delta Y|$
- Pattern consistent across EU countries
 - Spreads associated with contractions in output, consumption, and APCs

This paper

- Aggregate-demand **doom loop** rationalizes big recessions in response to sovereign risk
- Key: sovereign default risk boosts **precautionary motives**
- New light on consumption response to sovereign risk
 - Spanish households' wealth $\sim 100\%$ of GDP pre-crisis. No consumption smoothing?

► More

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This paper

- Extend a quantitative model of sovereign debt
 - Prominent role for households' income-fluctuations problem
 - Consumption vs savings, **precautionary motives**
 - **Exposures** to sovereign risk
 - Endogenous wealth distribution that interacts with gov't default choice
 - **Bewley** setup + portfolio choice
 - Nominal rigidities
 - Externality: households cut consumption **more** than planner
- **Potential** defaults create
 - Aggregate income losses ← TFP costs of default
 - Redistributive effects ← Domestic debt holdings
 - ... Those who benefit from redistribution: high MPCs from current income, low from future income
- Default risk **interacts** with precautionary behavior

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How is sovereign risk costly?

Feedback loop between spreads and output

$\uparrow \text{Spreads} \implies \downarrow \text{Demand} \implies \downarrow \text{Output} \implies \uparrow \text{Spreads}$

Main Findings

- **Feedback** explain significant portion of the crisis
 - 30% of output contraction
 - 40% of agg. consumption contraction
- Large welfare effects
 - Volatility of output **tripled** with sovereign risk
 - Volatility of agg. consumption increases by an order of magnitude
 - Eliminating sovereign risk worth on average 1.76% of permanent consumption
 - As much as 6.8% at height of **crisis**
- Distributional effects
 - Value of removing default risk **ranges** from 10.2% to 5.6% of consumption

- **Sovereign risk affecting the supply side through finance**

Arellano, Bai and Mihalache (2020); Bocola (2016); Arellano, Bai and Bocola (2017); Arellano, Bai and Mihalache (2018); Balke (2017)

- **Domestic debt and default incentives**

Gennaioli, Martin and Rossi (2014), Mengus (2014), Mallucci (2015), Pérez (2018), Sosa-Padilla (2018), D'Erasmus and Mendoza (2016), Ferriere (2016), Deng (2020) ...

- **Sovereign risk and fiscal austerity**

Cuadra, Sánchez, and Sapriza (2010), Romei (2015), Bianchi, Ottonello and Presno (2016), Anzoategui (2020), Philippon and Roldán (2018)

- **Shocks affecting aggregate demand through redistribution**

Auclert (2017), Eggertsson and Krugman (2012), Korinek and Simsek (2016), ...

- Description of Model
- Results and simulations
- Crises
- Concluding remarks

Description of Model

General Description

- Small open economy with
 - Sovereign default risk
 - Uninsurable idiosyncratic risk + incomplete markets
 - Nominal rigidities
- Actors
 - Government
 - Issues long-term debt, purchases goods, decides **repayment**
 - Domestic households
 - Choose consumption, savings, and **portfolio choice** btw gov't bond + risk-free asset
 - Differ in ex-post wealth + idiosyncratic income shock
 - Firms
 - Produce goods with labor subject to **wage rigidities**
 - Foreigners
 - Lend to gov't + private agents, **price** all assets

At each t , the government

- Chooses **repayment** $h_t \in \{1, 1 - \bar{h}\}$
- Follows fiscal rules for new **issuances** $B'(S_t)$ and spending $G(S_t)$
 - Can depend on full state: $(B_t, \lambda_t, \xi_t, \zeta_t, z_t)$ ► Fiscal rules
- Must satisfy its budget constraint

$$\underbrace{q_t^g}_{\text{debt price}} \underbrace{(B'_t - (1 - \rho)B_t)}_{\text{new debt issued}} + \underbrace{T_t}_{\text{lump-sum}} + \underbrace{\tau w_t L_t}_{\text{payroll tax}} = \underbrace{G_t}_{\text{spending}} + \underbrace{\kappa B_t}_{\text{coupon}}$$

→ T_t summarizes a default / austerity tradeoff

- Given govt's policies, aggregates, and evolution of the state

$$v(\omega, \epsilon, \mathbf{S})^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} = \max_{c, a', b'} (1 - \beta)c^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}} + \beta \mathbb{E} \left[\left(v(\underbrace{a' + R_{\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{S}'} b'}_{=\omega'}, \epsilon', \mathbf{S}') \right)^{1-\gamma} \middle| \omega, \epsilon, \mathbf{S} \right]^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi(1-\gamma)}}$$

$$\text{subject to } p_C(\mathbf{S})c + q^h(\mathbf{S})a' + q^g(\mathbf{S})b' = \omega + \ell(\mathbf{S})\epsilon - T(\mathbf{S})$$

$$\ell(\mathbf{S}) = w(\mathbf{S})L(\mathbf{S})(1 - \tau) + \Pi(\mathbf{S})$$

$$R_{\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{S}'} = \mathbb{1}_{(\zeta'=1)}\kappa + (1 - \rho) (1 - \hbar \mathbb{1}_{(\zeta=1)(\zeta' \neq 1)}) q^g(\mathbf{S}')$$

$$a' \geq \bar{a}; \quad b' \geq 0$$

$$\mathbf{S}' = \Psi(\mathbf{S}, \xi', z', h')$$

$$\text{Exog LoMs for } (\epsilon, \xi, z); \text{ prob of } h' \text{ given } (\mathbf{S}, \xi', z')$$

Households in a crisis

$$\pi \uparrow \implies \mathbb{E}[w'L'] = \pi \mathbb{E}[w'L'|\zeta' \neq 1] + (1 - \pi) \mathbb{E}[w'L'|\zeta' = 1] \downarrow$$

$$q^g \downarrow \implies \text{ex-post capital losses : } \omega \downarrow \text{ for all}$$

$$\text{cov}(R_{S,S'}, sdf' \mid S) \downarrow$$

Private Economy

Given a government policy $h(S, \xi', z')$, $B'(S)$, $T(S, q^g)$, in a comp eq'm

- Risk-neutral foreigners

$$q^g(S) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{1+r^*}}_{q^h(S)} \mathbb{E} \left[\underbrace{\mathbb{1}_{(\zeta'=1)}(1-\xi')\kappa}_{\text{coupon}} + \underbrace{(1-\rho)}_{\text{depreciation}} \underbrace{(1-\hbar \mathbb{1}_{(\zeta=1 \cap \zeta' \neq 1)})}_{\text{potential haircut}} \underbrace{q^g(S')}_{\text{resale price}} \mid S \right]$$

- Firms
 - Traded and nontraded goods, CES aggregator, wage rigidities

$$Y_{Nt} = L_{Nt}^{\alpha_N} (1 - \Delta \mathbb{1}_{(\zeta \neq 1)})$$

$$Y_{Tt} = z_t L_{Tt}^{\alpha_T} (1 - \Delta \mathbb{1}_{(\zeta \neq 1)})$$

$$w_t \geq \bar{w}$$

- Households
 - Approximation: $\lambda_t = \log \mathcal{N}(\mu_t, \Sigma_t)$. So $S = (B, \mu, \sigma, \xi, \zeta, z)$

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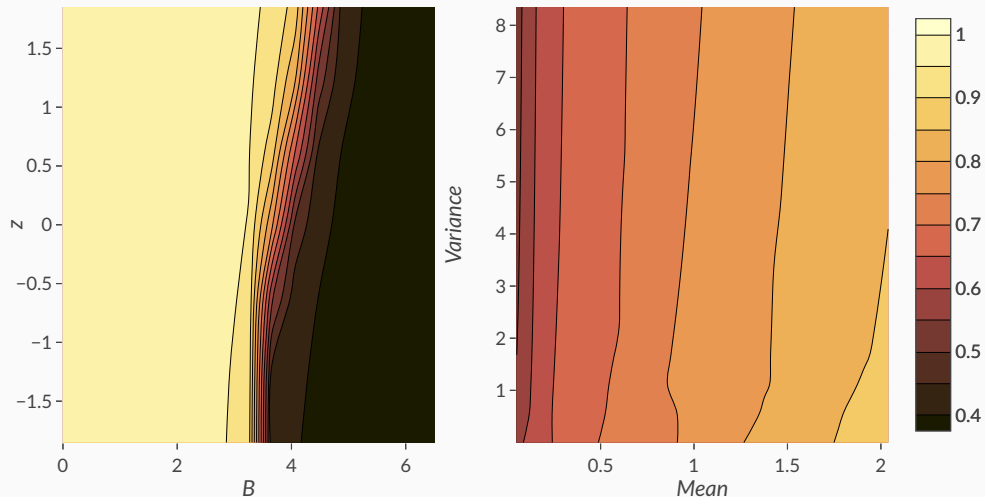
Results and simulations

Calibration

- Simulate model solution for 50000 years
- Agents believe $\lambda_t = \log \mathcal{N}(\mu_t, \sigma_t)$
- Keep track of actual distribution

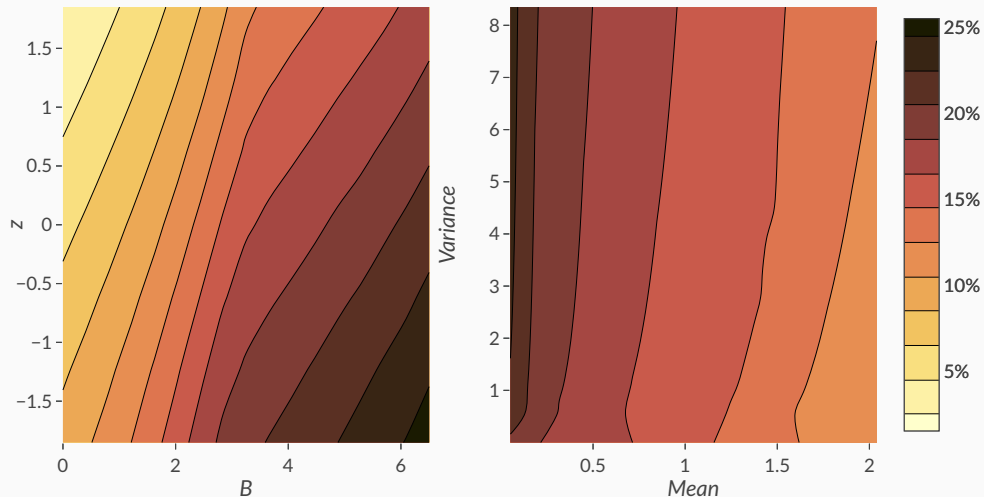
Target	Model	Data
AR(1) coef $\log(Y_t)$	0.976	0.966
Std coef $\log(Y_t)$	0.0168	0.0129
AR(1) coef $\log(C_t)$	0.977	0.962
Std coef $\log(C_t)$	0.0141	0.0166
AR(1) coef spread	0.983	0.967
Std coef spread	0.0161	0.103
Avg Debt-to-GDP	31.6%	64.6%
Std Debt-to-GDP	12.8%	23.5%
Avg unemployment	7.01%	15.9%
Std unemployment	5.84%	6.09%
Median dom holdings	39.2%	56.5%
Avg wealth-to-GDP	63.8%	94.5%
Avg wealth Gini	57.2%	57.5%

Price of Debt



Unemployment

Unemployment



Crises

In simulated data

- Record all episodes of
 - default probability $\geq 6\%$ (match output 5% below 'trend')
 - but no default
 - for 11 quarters (2010 – September 2012)
- Plot distribution of endogenous variables

Crises



Decomposition

- Decompose output contraction between
 - Shocks + wage rigidity
 - Aggregate demand + default risk
- Compare against a **no-default** benchmark
 - Simulate the no-default economy with the **same shocks**
 - Extract the same time periods

Key

Conditioning on high spreads only \implies economies **only** differ in expectations

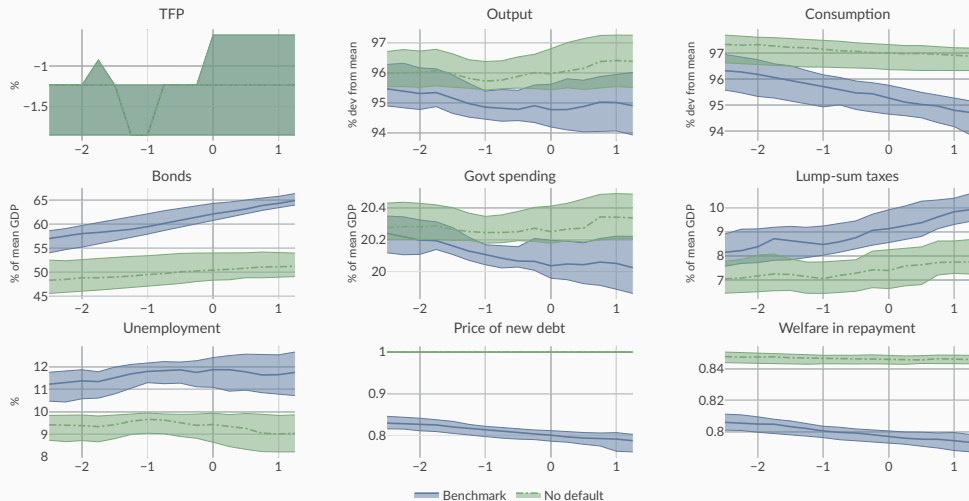
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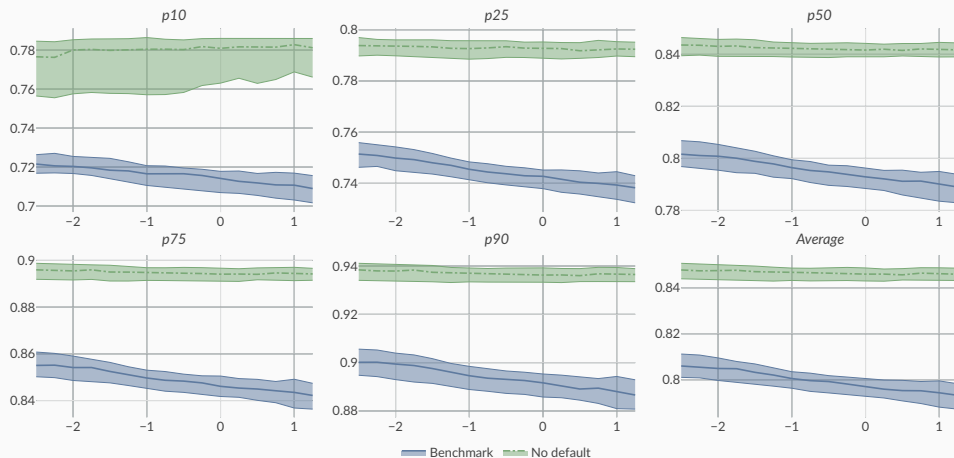
Key

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No default benchmark



Costs of sovereign risk across the wealth distribution



Models

Moment	Benchmark	$\Delta = 0$	No dom. holdings	No default
AR(1) coef $\log(Y_t)$	0.976	0.973	0.976	0.979
Std coef $\log(Y_t)$	0.0168	0.00665	0.0171	0.00561
AR(1) coef $\log(C_t)$	0.976	0.983	0.979	0.998
Std coef $\log(C_t)$	0.0141	0.00404	0.0135	0.00107
AR(1) coef spread	0.983	0.965	0.977	1
Std coef spread	0.0161	0.0521	0.0199	0
Avg Debt-to-GDP	31.6%	38%	32.7%	31.7%
Std Debt-to-GDP	12.8%	9.15%	13.2%	11.8%
Avg unemployment	7.01%	6.59%	7.32%	5.63%
Std unemployment	5.83%	2.42%	6.06%	2.29%
Median dom holdings	38.5%	0.723%	0%	184%
Avg wealth-to-GDP	63.8%	56.3%	64.6%	56.4%
Avg wealth Gini	57.2%	60.5%	56.7%	60.5%
Default frequency	1.11%	2.94%	1.27%	0%
Welfare in repayment	0.854	0.853	0.84	0.869

Concluding remarks

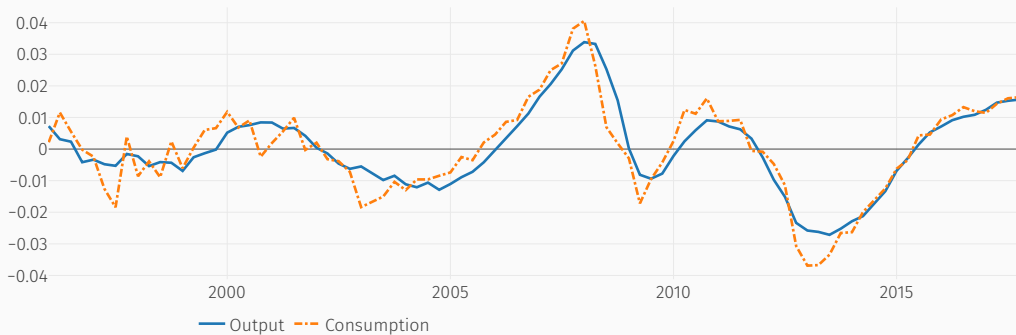
Concluding remarks

- Interested in **interaction** between
 1. Sovereign default risk
 2. Precautionary behavior
 - + implications for **amplification** of shocks
- Channel helps explain severity of recessions in debt crises
 - Default risk exacerbates **volatility** of consumption and output
 - Large welfare costs of sovereign risk
 - about **1.76%** of permanent consumption in unconditional average
 - as much as **6.8%** during crises
 - Wide variation across wealth **distribution**
- Key
 - Savings against aggregate + redistributive effects **if** default
 - Timing flips MPC / transfer argument

Spain in the Eurozone Crisis

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Filtered Spanish output and consumption

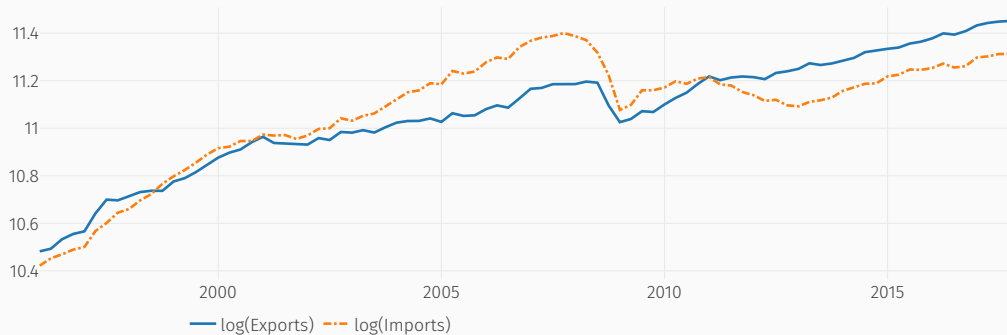


Spain in the 2000s

Spain in the Eurozone Crisis

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Trade balance for Spain

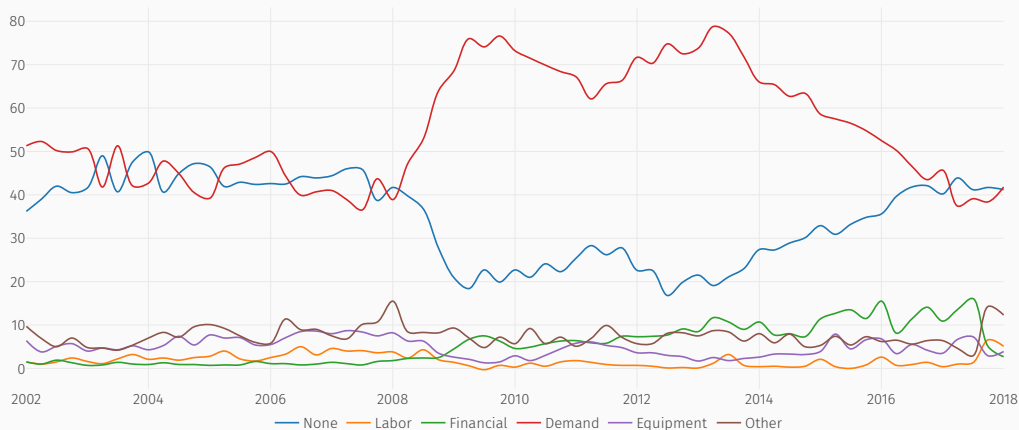


Spain in the 2000s

Low demand?

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Factors Limiting Production



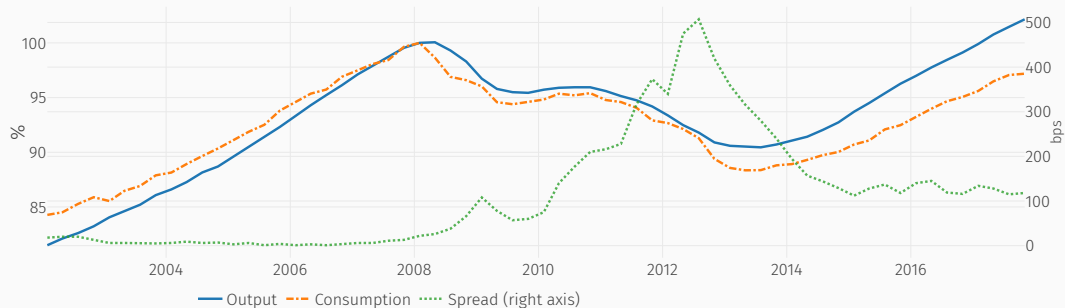
Spanish firms' self-reported limits to production

Source: Eurostat

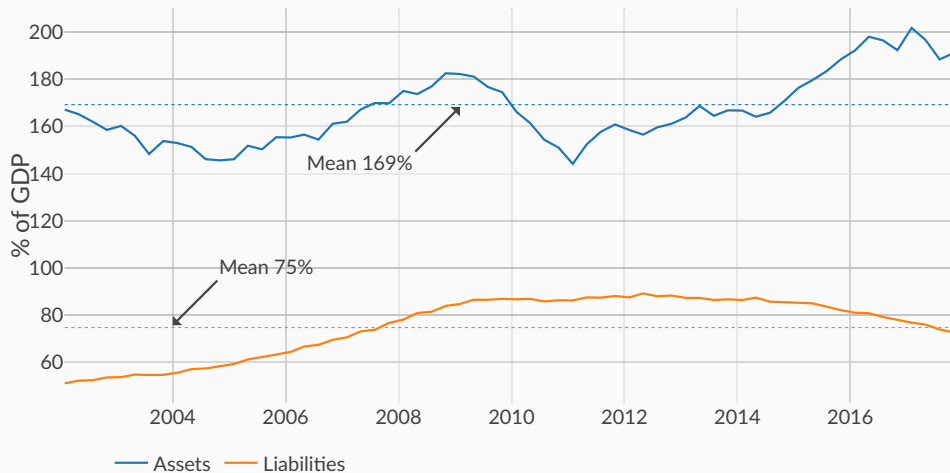
Nondurable Consumption

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Output and Consumption for Spain



Net Worth of Spanish households

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	G_t/Y_t		$(B'_t - (1 - \rho)B_t) / Y_t$	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Unemployment _t	0.031 (0.039)	0.073*** (0.015)	0.334** (0.158)	0.346*** (0.059)
Unemployment _t ²	0.002 (0.001)		0.0001 (0.006)	
B_t/Y_t	0.010* (0.005)	−0.017*** (0.002)	−0.010 (0.020)	0.009 (0.007)
$(B_t/Y_t)^2$	−0.0002*** (0.00004)		0.0001 (0.0001)	
Net Exports _t	0.009 (0.019)	0.007 (0.012)	0.046 (0.075)	0.019 (0.046)
Net Exports _t ²	−0.0001 (0.001)		−0.001 (0.003)	
Mean FE	20.675	21.085	1.079	0.571
Country + Time FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	968	968	957	957
Adj. R ²	0.904	0.901	0.697	0.698

Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Fiscal Rules (cont'd)

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