

Perceived Income Risks

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Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Stylized facts
 - Cross-sectional pattern of subjective income risks
 - Correlation with stock market returns
 - Perceived risks and economic decisions
- 3 Model (work in progress)
- 4 Conclusion

Motivation

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This paper's agenda

- 1 dddd

Literature

- ddddd
 - dddd

Data

Table: Survey of Consumer Expectations

Time period	2013M6-2018M6
Frequency	monthly
Sample size	1,300
Density variable	1-yr-ahead earning growth (same position/hours)
Pannel structure	stay up to 12 months
Demographics	educ, income, age

- density estimation following (?)
- exclude top and bottom 5% values for forecast errors and uncertainty

Definitions

- Moments to look at
 - expected growth, $\overline{\Delta}_i(y_i)$
 - variance: $\overline{var}_i(\Delta y_i)$
 - skewness: $skew_i(\Delta y_i)$
- Nominal can be converted into real using forecast uncertainty of inflation
 - $\overline{var}_i(\Delta y^r) = \overline{var}_i(\Delta y^n) + \overline{var}_i(\pi)$
- Also, can be adjusted with perceived unemployment risk. So the perceived risk of same job/hour is just a lower bound for income risk.

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1 Motivation

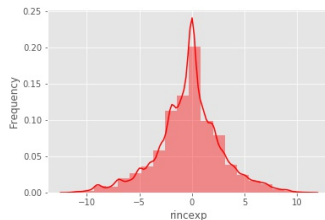
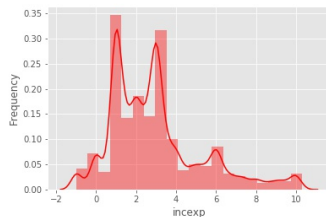
2 Stylized facts

- Cross-sectional pattern of subjective income risks
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- Perceived risks and economic decisions

3 Model (work in progress)

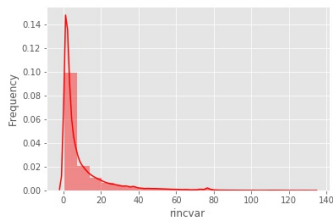
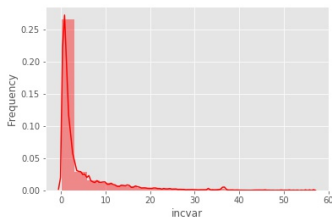
4 Conclusion

Cross-sectional distribution of expected income growth



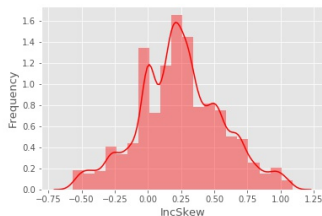
- Nominal rigidity can be seen from the expected nominal earning growth, while real expected growth become symmetric

Cross-sectional distribution of income dispersion



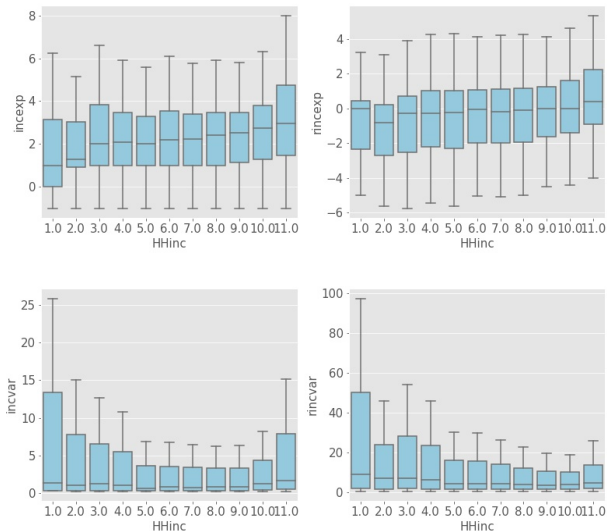
- average perceived income risks: 3% standard deviation for nominal and 4% standard deviation for real income
- just a lower bound: before adjustment of unemployment risk

Cross-sectional distribution of tail risks

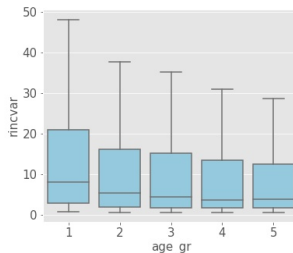
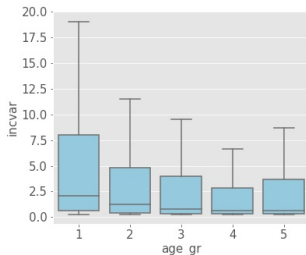
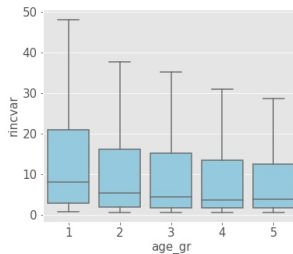
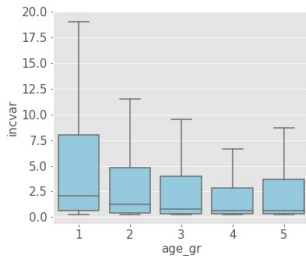


- sizable dispersion in skewness, i.e. about half of the people have non-zero skewness in perceived income distribution.

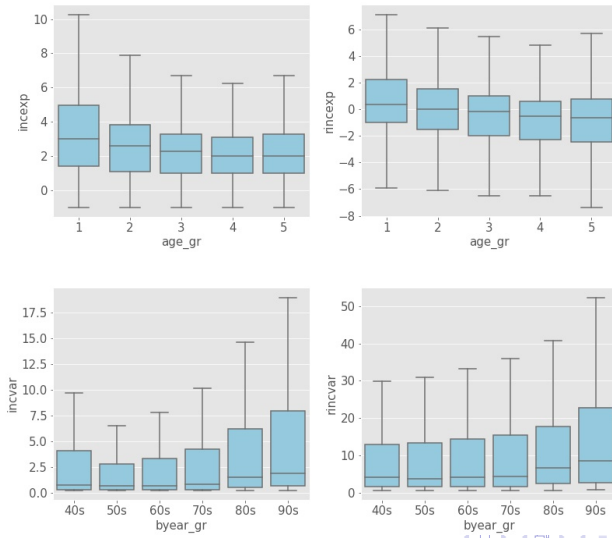
Perceived income risks by household income



Perceived income risks by age



Perceived income risks by generation



Other covariants of perceived income risks

	incvar I	incvar II	incvar III	incvar IIII	rincvar I	rincvar II	rincvar III	rincvar IIII
gender=male				-0.77*** (0.10)				2.65*** (0.19)
parttime=yes	0.05 (0.12)	0.24* (0.13)	-0.65*** (0.14)		1.41*** (0.23)	1.80*** (0.26)	-1.26*** (0.28)	
selfemp=yes	7.21*** (0.15)	-0.00*** (0.00)	0.00*** (0.00)		6.27*** (0.27)	0.00*** (0.00)	0.00*** (0.00)	
Stkprob		0.01*** (0.00)	0.01*** (0.00)			-0.05*** (0.00)	-0.04*** (0.00)	
UEprobInd		0.03*** (0.00)	0.03*** (0.00)			0.06*** (0.00)	0.05*** (0.00)	
Income/educ	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	54029	47356	40979	47457	50730	44404	38745	44517
R2	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02

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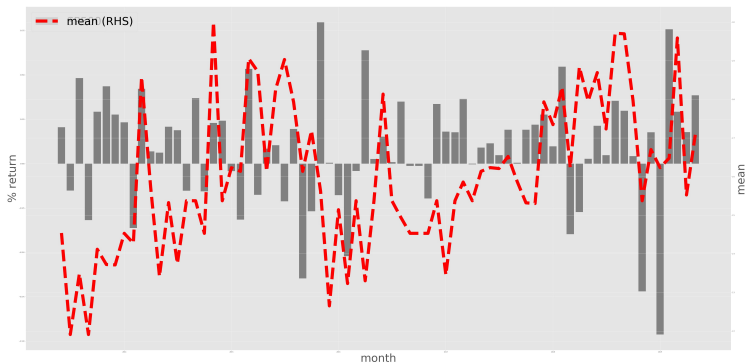
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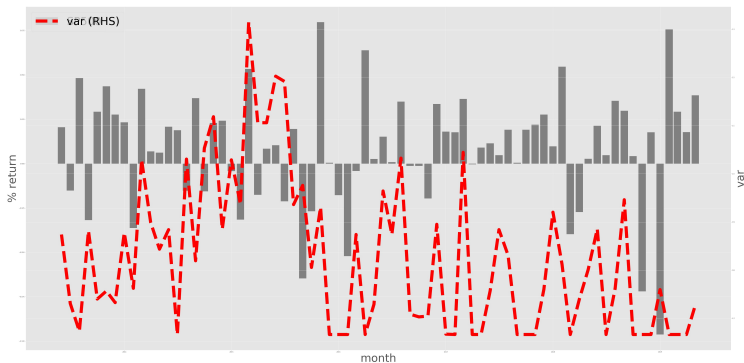
3 Model (work in progress)

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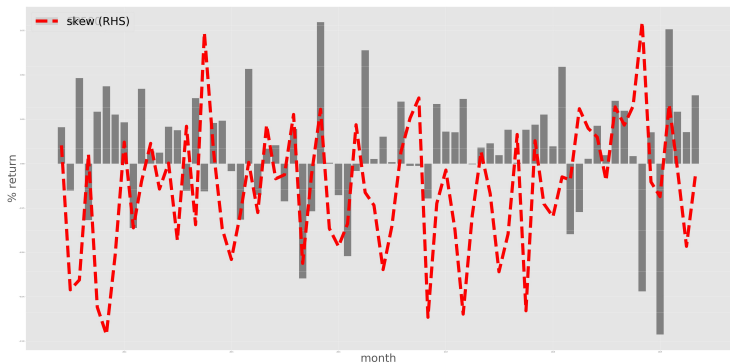
Expected income growth and stock market performance



Dispersion risks and stock market performance



Tail risks and stock market performance



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Model ingredients

- ① imperfect understanding of the income process, a deviation from rational expectation benchmark.
 - experience-based learning capturing the cross-generatio and age-dependence income perceptions
- ② finite-period life cycle with a constant probability of death
- ③ uninsured idiosyncratic risks and aggregate risks, workhorse assumption of the HANK literature
- ④ single asset, i.e. no distinction between liquid and illiquid assets

Intuitions behind the model mechanisms

- imperfect understanding → heterogeneous perception of risks
uninsurance of risks → difference in precautionary motives and MPCs across populations → potential amplification of aggregate MPC.

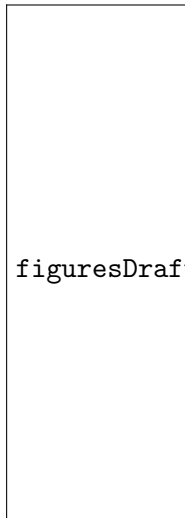
Other individual characteristics and perceived income risks

Table: Perceived Income Risks and Individual Characteristics

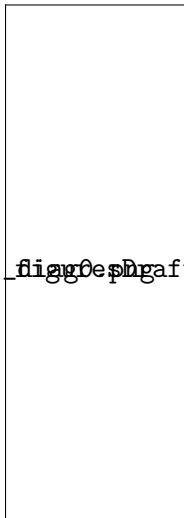
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Some Figures

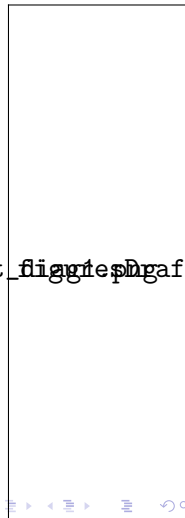
(a) FE



(b) Disg



(c) FE/Disg



Conclusion

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Density estimation and robustness of my results

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