

Perceived Income Risks

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Outline

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

Motivation

- dddddddddd

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, $\bar{\Delta}_i(y_i)$
 - 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.

Outline

1 Motivation

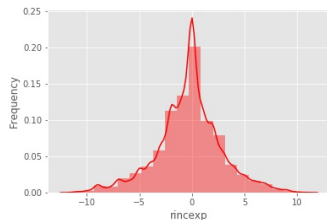
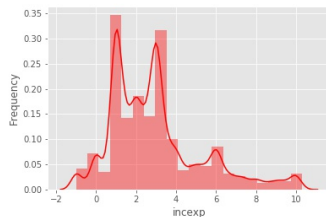
2 Stylized facts

- Cross-sectional pattern of subjective income risks
- Perceived risks and economic decisions
- Correlation with stock market returns

3 Model (work in progress)

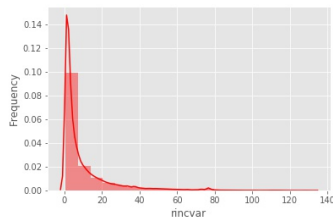
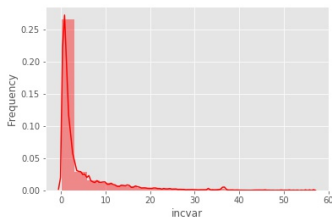
4 Conclusion

Cross-sectional distribution of expected income growth



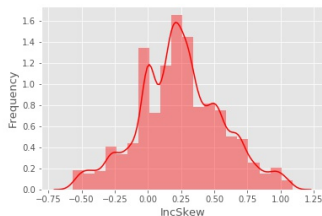
- Nominal rigidity can be seen from the expected nominal earning growth, while real expected growth become symmetric

Cross-sectional distribution of income dispersion



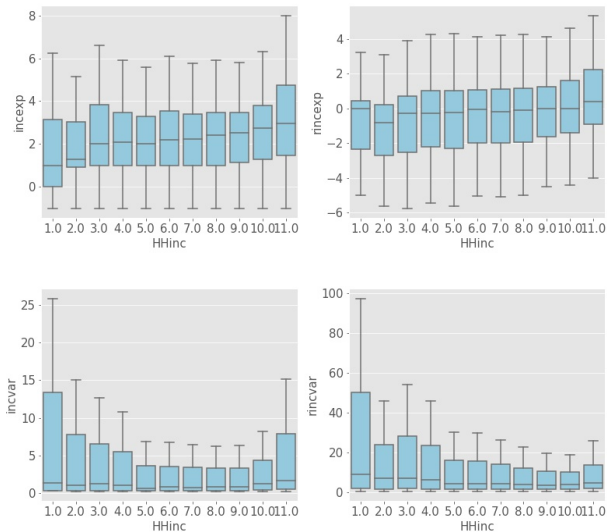
- average perceived income risks: 3% standard deviation for nominal and 4% standard deviation for real income
- just a lower bound: before adjustment of unemployment risk

Cross-sectional distribution of tail risks

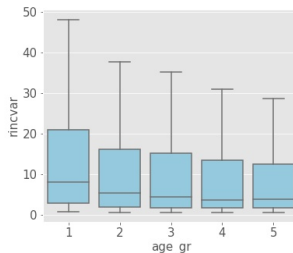
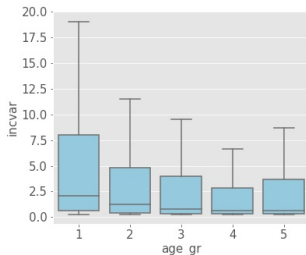
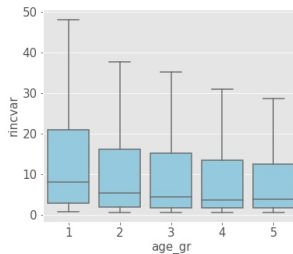
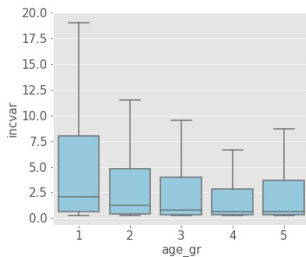


- sizable dispersion in skewness, i.e. about half of the people have non-zero skewness in perceived income distribution.

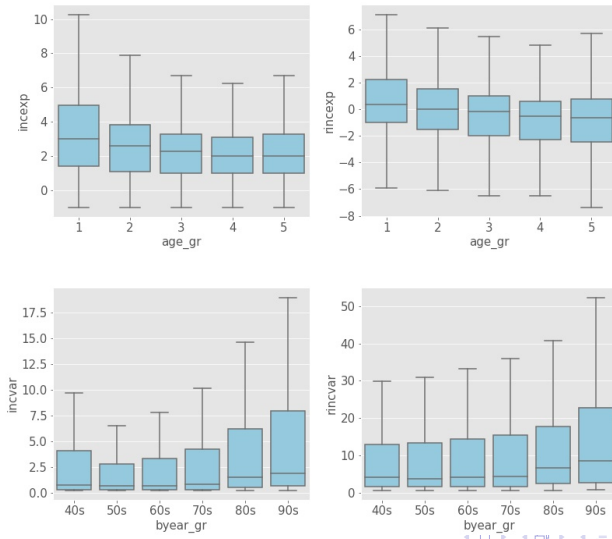
Perceived income risks by household income



Perceived income risks by age



Perceived income risks by generation



Covariants of expected income growth

Table: Expected income growth and individual characteristics

	incexp I	incexp II	incexp III	incexp IIII	rincexp I	rincexp II	rincexp III	rincexp IIII
HHinc_gr=low inc			-0.03 (0.02)				-0.39*** (0.03)	
educ_gr=low educ				-0.25*** (0.02)				-0.63*** (0.03)
gender=male				-0.32*** (0.02)				-0.78*** (0.03)
parttime=yes	-0.47*** (0.03)	-0.36*** (0.03)	-0.35*** (0.03)		-0.63*** (0.04)	-0.53*** (0.04)	-0.44*** (0.04)	
selfemp=yes	0.86*** (0.03)	-0.00*** (0.00)	0.00*** (0.00)		0.84*** (0.05)	-0.00*** (0.00)	-0.00*** (0.00)	
Stkprob		0.01*** (0.00)	0.01*** (0.00)			0.02*** (0.00)	0.02*** (0.00)	
UEprobInd		-0.01*** (0.00)	-0.01*** (0.00)			-0.02*** (0.00)	-0.02*** (0.00)	
Intercept	2.82*** (0.01)	2.57*** (0.02)	2.58*** (0.02)	3.05*** (0.02)	-0.29*** (0.02)	-0.92*** (0.03)	-0.80*** (0.03)	0.20*** (0.02)
N	54275	48606	48606	47712	49702	44446	44446	43694
R2	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.02

Covariants of perceived income risks

Table: Perceived income risks and individual characteristics

	incexp I	incexp II	incexp III	incexp IIII	rincexp I	rincexp II	rincexp III	rincexp IIII
HHinc_gr=low inc			-0.03 (0.02)				-0.36*** (0.03)	
educ_gr=low educ				-0.25*** (0.02)				-0.63*** (0.03)
gender=male				-0.32*** (0.02)				-0.78*** (0.03)
parttime=yes	-0.47*** (0.03)	-0.36*** (0.03)	-0.36*** (0.03)		-0.63*** (0.04)	-0.53*** (0.04)	-0.45*** (0.04)	
selfemp=yes	0.86*** (0.03)	0.00*** (0.00)	0.00*** (0.00)		0.84*** (0.05)	-0.00*** (0.00)	-0.00*** (0.00)	
Stkprob		0.01*** (0.00)	0.01*** (0.00)			0.02*** (0.00)	0.02*** (0.00)	
UEprobAgg		-0.00*** (0.00)	-0.00*** (0.00)			-0.01*** (0.00)	-0.01*** (0.00)	
UEprobInd		-0.01*** (0.00)	-0.01*** (0.00)			-0.01*** (0.00)	-0.01*** (0.00)	
Intercept	2.82*** (0.01)	2.63*** (0.03)	2.64*** (0.03)	3.05*** (0.02)	-0.29*** (0.02)	-0.52*** (0.04)	-0.41*** (0.04)	0.20*** (0.02)
N	54275	48579	48579	47712	49702	44424	44424	43694
R2	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02

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Perceived Income Risks and Household Spending

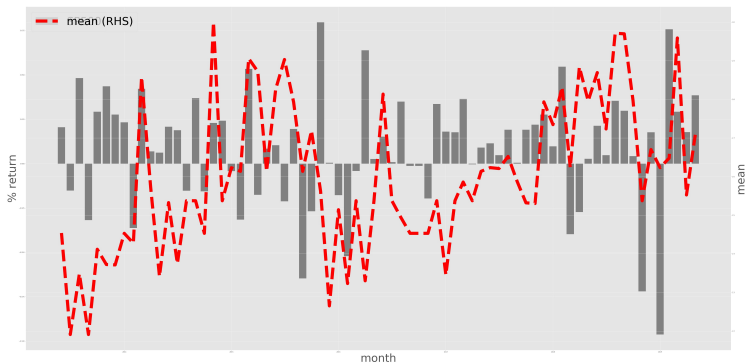
Table: Perceived income risks and household spending

	spending I	spending II	spending III	spending IIII	spending IIIII	spending IIIIII	spending IIIIII
incexp	0.39*** (0.08)						
rincexp		-0.04* (0.02)					
inevar			0.07*** (0.02)				
rincvar				0.07*** (0.01)			
UEprobAgg						0.04*** (0.01)	
UEprobInd					-0.01 (0.01)		
incskew							0.21 (0.43)
N	55673	50997	55465	52099	54315	85468	55029
R2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

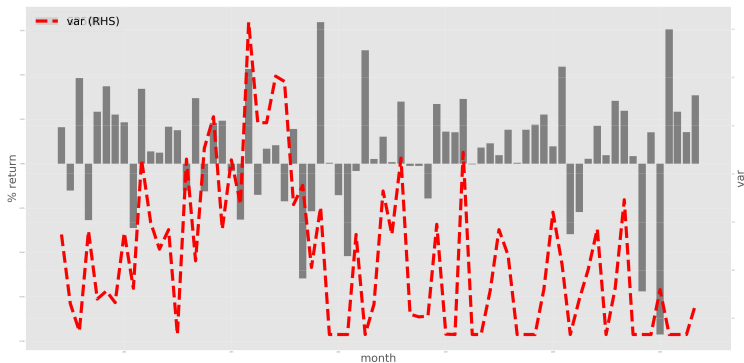
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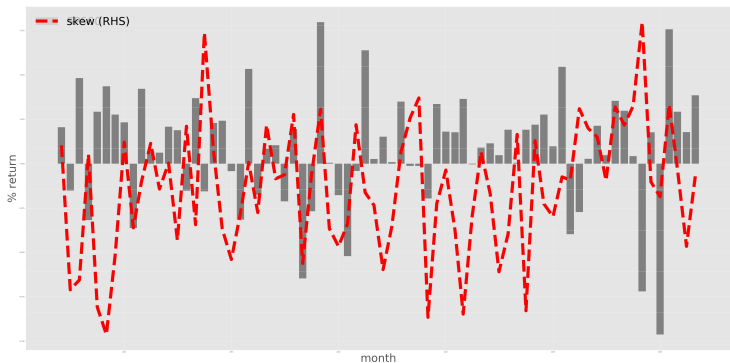
Expected income growth and stock market performance



Dispersion risks and stock market performance



Tail risks and stock market performance



Model ingredients

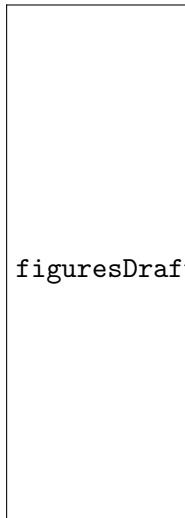
- ① imperfect understanding of the income process, a deviation from rational expectation benchmark.
 - experience-based learning capturing the cross-generatio and age-dependence income perceptions
- ② finite-period life cycle with a constant probability of death
- ③ uninsured idiosyncratic risks and 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

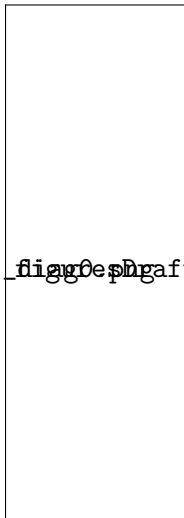
- imperfect understanding → heterogeneous perception of risks
uninsurance of risks → difference in precautionary motives and MPCs across populations → potential amplification of aggregate MPC.

Some Figures

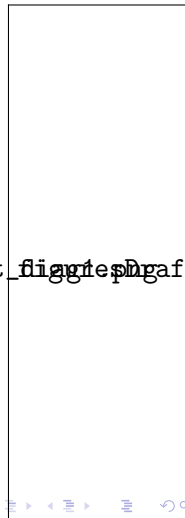
(a) FE



(b) Disg



(c) FE/Disg



Conclusion

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Density estimation and robustness of my results

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