

# Fiscal Multipliers

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# Course Content

1. The Two-Period Model
2. Production + Marginal Taxation
3. Uncertainty and Income Insurance
4. Overlapping Generations and Pension
5. Classical Monetary-Fiscal Interactions
6. Fiscal Theory of the Price Level
7. **Fiscal Multipliers**
8. Brazilian Case

# Fiscal Multiplier in Equilibrium (Woodford (2011))

- Period utility  $u(c) = v(1 - n)$
- Production function  $f(n)$ , no physical capital

$$v'(1 - n) = wu'(c)$$

$$f'(n) = w$$

- In equilibrium  $y = c + g$ ,

$$h'(y) = u'(y - g)$$

for  $h(y) = -v(1 - f^{-1}(y))$  (“disutility” of leisure)

- Elasticities

$$\eta_u = -\frac{u''(c)}{u'(c)} > 0 \qquad \eta_h = \frac{h''(c)}{h'(c)} > 0.$$

- Multiplier

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta g} = \frac{\eta_u}{\eta_u + \eta_h} \in (0, 1)$$

# Frictionless Model

- Linearized Model, multiple periods
- Flexible prices

$$c_t = E_t c_{t+1} - \gamma r_t$$

$$0 = \psi^{-1} n_t + \gamma^{-1} c_t$$

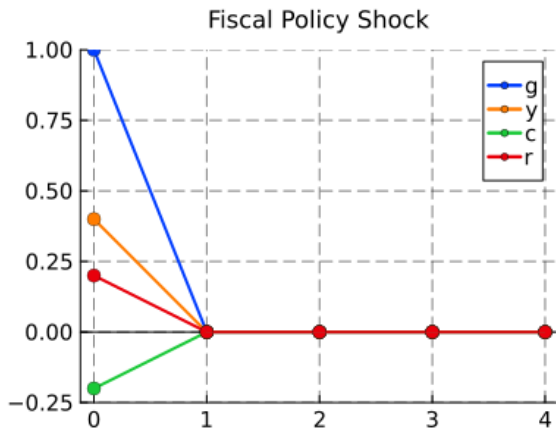
$$y_t = (1 - \bar{g})c_t + \bar{g}g_t$$

$$y_t = n_t$$

$$g_t = \rho g_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

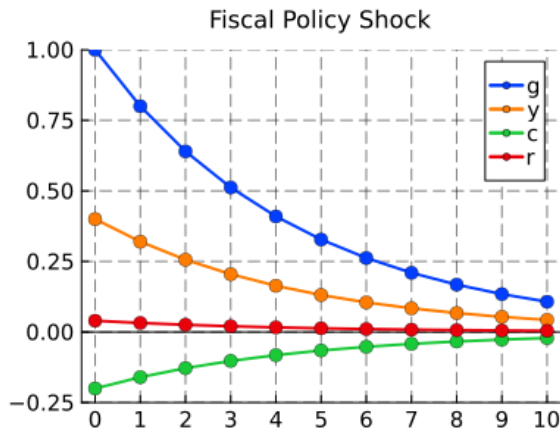
- Fiscal Multiplier =  $\frac{\Delta E_t Y_t}{\Delta E_t G_t} = \frac{\Delta E_t Y_t \times Y}{\Delta E_t g_t \times \bar{G}} \approx \frac{\Delta E_t y_t}{\Delta E_t g_t} / \bar{g}$

# Frictionless Model



Fiscal Multiplier = 0.8

# Frictionless Model



Fiscal Multiplier = 0.8

# Price Rigidity

- Monetary policy affects real interest!

$$c_t = E_t c_{t+1} - \gamma(i_t - E_t \pi_{t+1})$$

$$w_t = \psi^{-1} n_t + \gamma^{-1} c_t$$

$$\pi_t = \beta E_t \pi_{t+1} + \kappa w_t$$

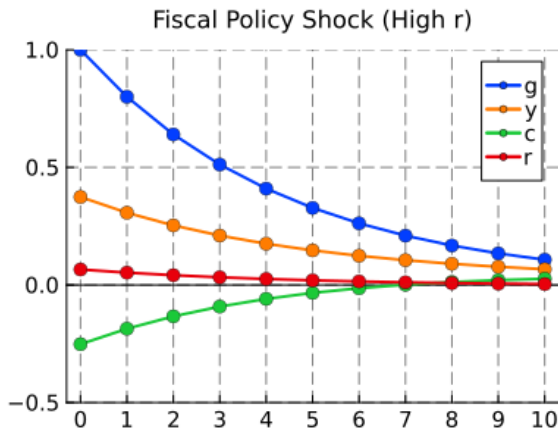
$$y_t = (1 - \bar{g})c_t + \bar{g}g_t$$

$$y_t = n_t$$

$$g_t = \rho g_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

$$\dot{i}_t = \phi \pi_t$$

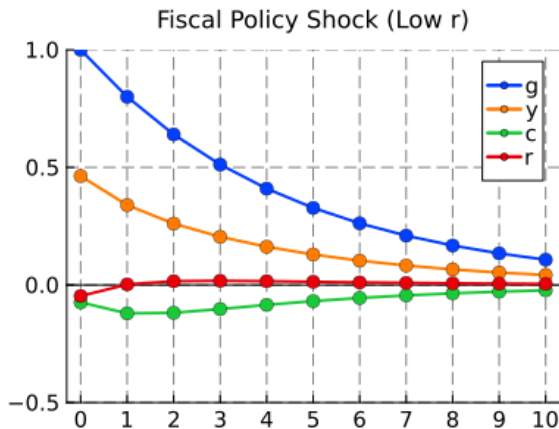
# Price Rigidity



Fiscal Multipliers: 0.748 (high  $r$ ) and 0.926 (low  $r$ )



# Price Rigidity



Fiscal Multipliers: 0.748 (high  $r$ ) and 0.926 (low  $r$ )

# References I

Woodford, M. (2011). Simple Analytics of the Government Expenditure Multiplier. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 3(1):1–35.