Welfare and Spending Effects of Consumption Stimulus Policies

December 4, 2022

Christopher D. Carroll¹ Edmund Crawley² Ivan Frankovic³ Håkon Tretvoll⁴

Using a heterogeneous agent model calibrated to match measured spending dynamics over four years following an income shock (?), we assess the effectiveness of three fiscal stimulus policies employed during recent recessions. Unemployment insurance (UI) extensions are the clear "bang for the buck" winner, especially when effectiveness is measured in utility terms. Stimulus checks are second best and have the advantage (over UI) of being scalable to any desired size. A temporary (two-year) cut in the rate of wage taxation is considerably less effective than the other policies and has negligible effects in the version of our model without a multiplier.

html: https://llorracc.github.io/HAFiscal/

PDF: HAFiscal.pdf

GitHub: https://github.com/llorracc/HAFiscal

The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the Federal Reserve Board, the Deutsche Bundesbank and the Eurosystem, or Statistics Norway. This project has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement No. 851891).

¹Carroll: Department of Economics, Johns Hopkins University, ccarroll@jhu.edu, and NBER .

²Crawley: Federal Reserve Board, edmund.s.crawley@frb.gov

³Frankovic: Deutsche Bundesbank, ivan.frankovic@bundesbank.de

⁴Tretvoll: Statistics Norway, Hakon.Tretvoll@ssb.no