

A DISTRIBUTIONAL THEORY OF HOUSEHOLD SENTIMENT

Marco Bellifemine
LSE

Adrien Couturier
LSE

LSE-IFS-UCL-CEPR-Imperial Business School Workshop on Household Finance

May 19, 2023

THREE STYLISTED FACTS ON HOUSEHOLDS SENTIMENT

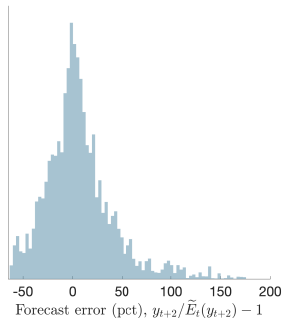
- ▶ **Old idea** that **consumer sentiment** matters for consumption behavior

THREE STYLISTED FACTS ON HOUSEHOLDS SENTIMENT

- ▶ **Old idea** that **consumer sentiment** matters for consumption behavior
- ▶ Compute **forecast error** using *Survey of Household Income & Wealth* : $FE_t = \frac{y_{t+2} - \tilde{\mathbb{E}}_t(y_{t+2})}{\tilde{\mathbb{E}}_t(y_{t+2})}$

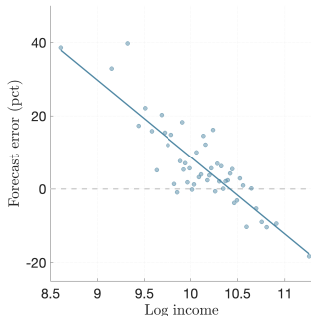
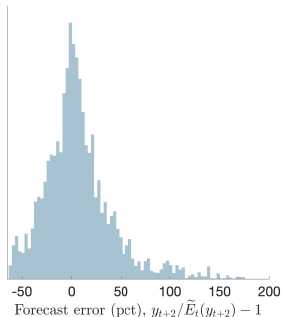
THREE STYLISTED FACTS ON HOUSEHOLDS SENTIMENT

- ▶ **Old idea** that **consumer sentiment** matters for consumption behavior
- ▶ Compute **forecast error** using *Survey of Household Income & Wealth* : $FE_t = \frac{y_{t+2} - \tilde{\mathbb{E}}_t(y_{t+2})}{\tilde{\mathbb{E}}_t(y_{t+2})}$
 - I **Dispersion** in sentiment



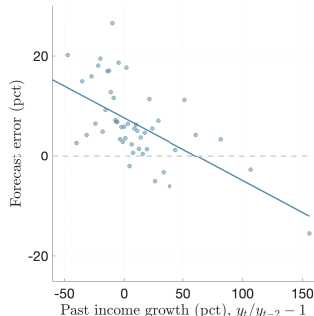
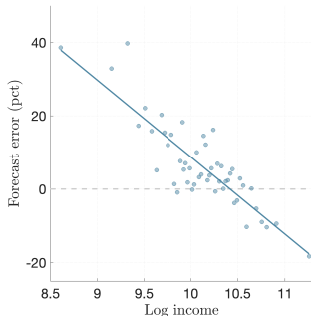
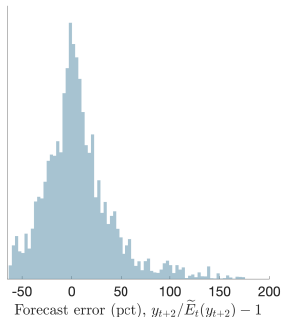
THREE STYLISTED FACTS ON HOUSEHOLDS SENTIMENT

- ▶ **Old idea** that **consumer sentiment** matters for consumption behavior
- ▶ Compute **forecast error** using *Survey of Household Income & Wealth* : $FE_t = \frac{y_{t+2} - \tilde{\mathbb{E}}_t(y_{t+2})}{\tilde{\mathbb{E}}_t(y_{t+2})}$
 - I Dispersion in sentiment
 - II Sentiment correlates with **idiosyncratic income**



THREE STYLISTED FACTS ON HOUSEHOLDS SENTIMENT

- ▶ **Old idea** that **consumer sentiment** matters for consumption behavior
- ▶ Compute **forecast error** using *Survey of Household Income & Wealth* : $FE_t = \frac{y_{t+2} - \tilde{\mathbb{E}}_t(y_{t+2})}{\tilde{\mathbb{E}}_t(y_{t+2})}$
 - I Dispersion in sentiment
 - II Sentiment correlates with **idiosyncratic income**
 - III Sentiment correlates with **idiosyncratic income growth** $\frac{y_t - y_{t-2}}{y_{t-2}}$



THREE STYLISTED FACTS ON HOUSEHOLDS SENTIMENT

- ▶ **Old idea** that **consumer sentiment** matters for consumption behavior
- ▶ Compute **forecast error** using *Survey of Household Income & Wealth* : $FE_t = \frac{y_{t+2} - \tilde{\mathbb{E}}_t(y_{t+2})}{\tilde{\mathbb{E}}_t(y_{t+2})}$
 - I **Dispersion** in sentiment
 - II Sentiment correlates with **idiosyncratic income**
 - III Sentiment correlates with **idiosyncratic income growth** $\frac{y_t - y_{t-2}}{y_{t-2}}$
- ▶ **Diagnostic Expectations**: overweight recent news
 - ◇ Strong evidence for **firms and investors**
 - ◇ What about **households'** expectations of **idiosyncratic** variables?
 - ◇ Is sentiment a **latent factor**?

- Expectations biased by recent income shocks

$$dy_t = -\mu y_t dt + \underbrace{dN_t}_{\text{jump shocks}} \quad v.s. \quad \widetilde{dy}_t = \left(-\mu y_t + \mathcal{S}_t \right) dt + dN_t$$

Sentiment $\mathcal{S}_t \equiv \theta \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\kappa(t-s)} dN_s \quad \longleftarrow$ discounted sum of past shocks

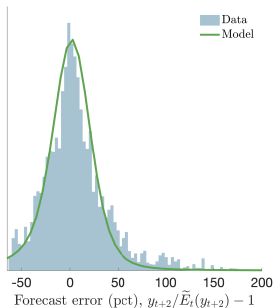
INCOMPLETE MARKETS WITH DIAGNOSTIC EXPECTATIONS

- Expectations **biased by recent income shocks**

$$dy_t = -\mu y_t dt + \underbrace{dN_t}_{\text{jump shocks}} \quad v.s. \quad \widetilde{dy}_t = \left(-\mu y_t + \mathcal{S}_t \right) dt + dN_t$$

Sentiment $\mathcal{S}_t \equiv \theta \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\kappa(t-s)} dN_s$ \longleftarrow discounted sum of past shocks

- Already **match the stylised facts**



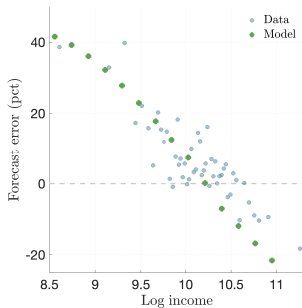
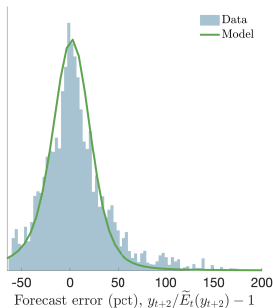
INCOMPLETE MARKETS WITH DIAGNOSTIC EXPECTATIONS

- Expectations biased by recent income shocks

$$dy_t = -\mu y_t dt + \underbrace{dN_t}_{\text{jump shocks}} \quad v.s. \quad \widetilde{dy}_t = \left(-\mu y_t + \mathcal{S}_t \right) dt + dN_t$$

Sentiment $\mathcal{S}_t \equiv \theta \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\kappa(t-s)} dN_s$ ← discounted sum of past shocks

- Already match the stylised facts



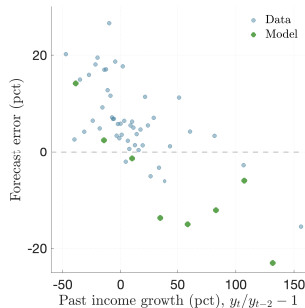
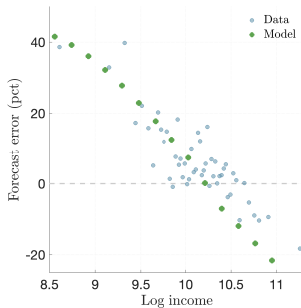
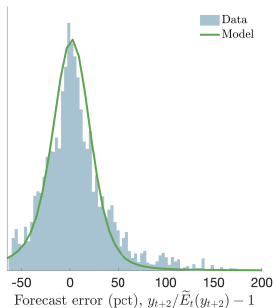
INCOMPLETE MARKETS WITH DIAGNOSTIC EXPECTATIONS

- Expectations biased by recent income shocks

$$dy_t = -\mu y_t dt + \underbrace{dN_t}_{\text{jump shocks}} \quad v.s. \quad \widetilde{dy}_t = \left(-\mu y_t + \mathcal{S}_t \right) dt + dN_t$$

Sentiment $\mathcal{S}_t \equiv \theta \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\kappa(t-s)} dN_s$ \leftarrow discounted sum of past shocks

- Already match the stylised facts



INCOMPLETE MARKETS WITH DIAGNOSTIC EXPECTATIONS

- Expectations **biased by recent income shocks**

$$dy_t = -\mu y_t dt + \underbrace{dN_t}_{\text{jump shocks}} \quad v.s. \quad \widetilde{dy}_t = \left(-\mu y_t + \mathcal{S}_t \right) dt + dN_t$$

Sentiment $\mathcal{S}_t \equiv \theta \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\kappa(t-s)} dN_s$ \longleftarrow discounted sum of past shocks

- Already **match the stylised facts**

- Embed within an **B-H-A model**

$$\max_{\{c_t\}_{t \geq 0}} \quad \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}_0 \int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} u(c_t) dt, \quad s.t. \quad \dot{a}_t = r a_t + w e^{y_t} - c_t, \quad a \geq \underline{a}$$

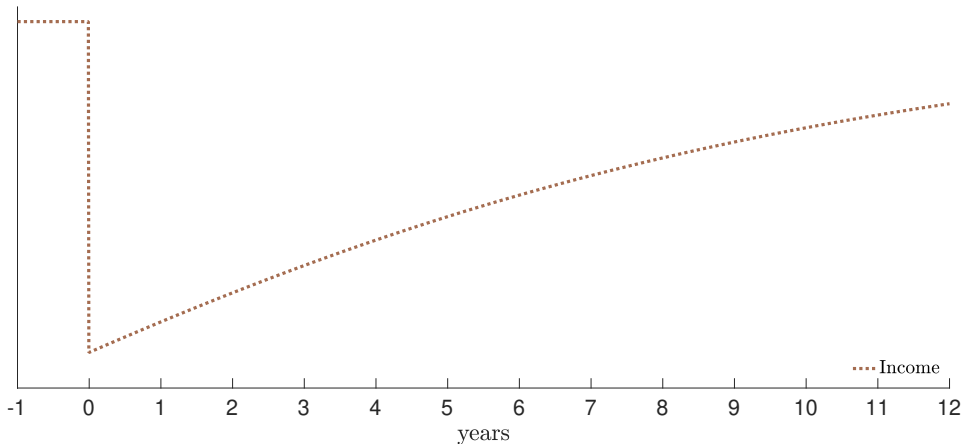
CONSUMPTION DYNAMICS

- ▶ Consumption **overreacts** to income shocks → **intertemporal mistakes**

CONSUMPTION DYNAMICS

- Consumption **overreacts** to income shocks → **intertemporal mistakes**

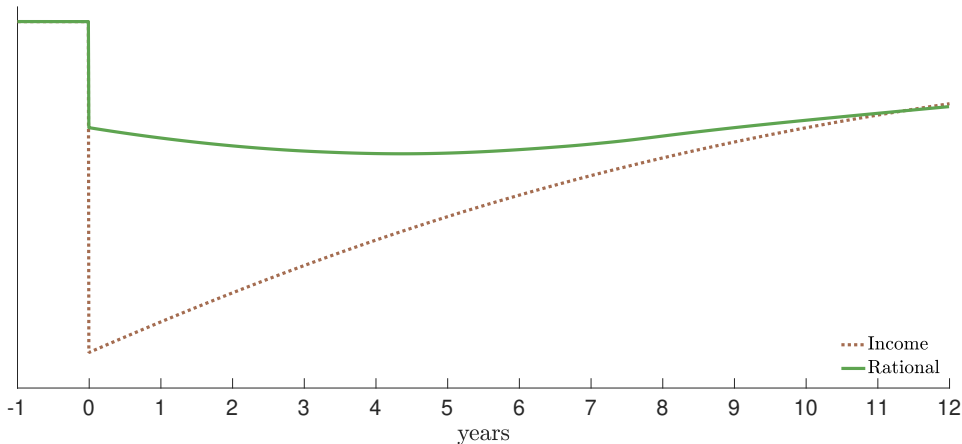
◇ *Initial conditions:* $S = 0$, y = median income, $a = 3.5 \times$ median income



CONSUMPTION DYNAMICS

- Consumption **overreacts** to income shocks → **intertemporal mistakes**

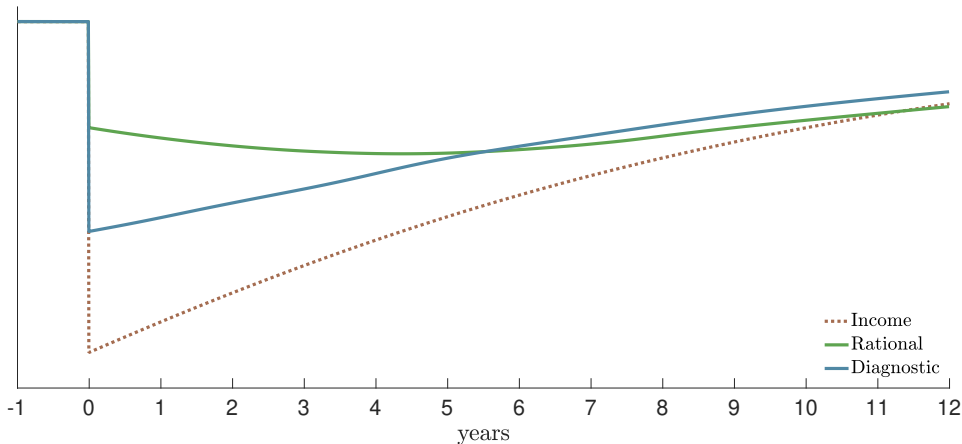
◇ *Initial conditions:* $S = 0$, y = median income, $a = 3.5 \times$ median income



CONSUMPTION DYNAMICS

- Consumption **overreacts** to income shocks → **intertemporal mistakes**

◇ *Initial conditions: $S = 0$, y = median income, $a = 3.5 \times$ median income*

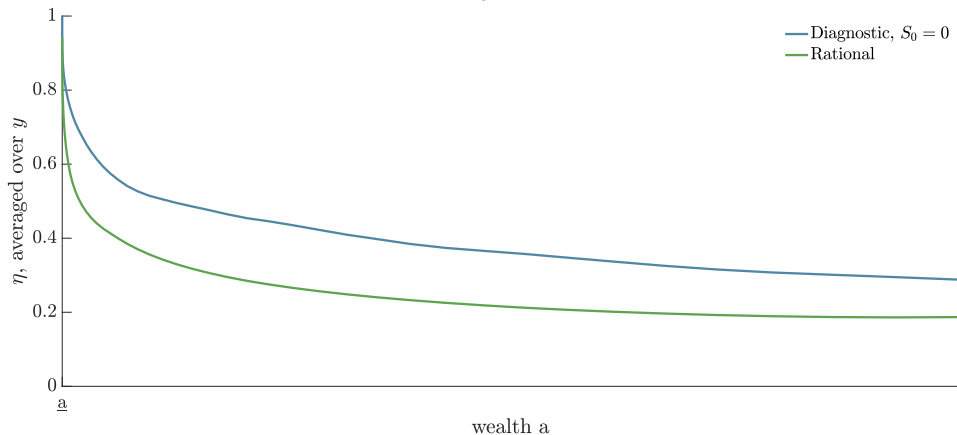


- Consumption response out of income shocks:

$$\eta(a, y, \mathcal{S}) \equiv \frac{\partial \log c(a, y, \mathcal{S})}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \log c(a, y, \mathcal{S})}{\partial \mathcal{S}}$$

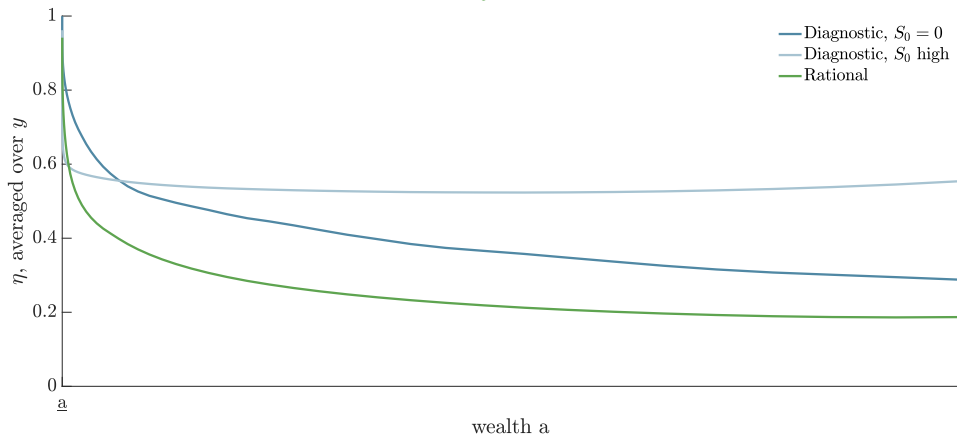
- Consumption response out of income shocks:

$$\eta(a, y, \mathcal{S}) \equiv \frac{\partial \log c(a, \mathbf{y}, \mathcal{S})}{\partial \mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial \log c(a, \mathbf{y}, \mathcal{S})}{\partial \mathcal{S}}$$



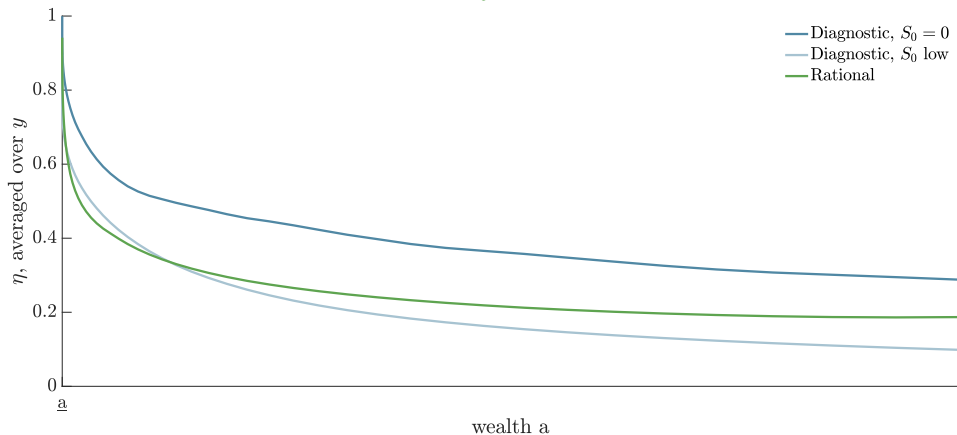
► Consumption response out of income shocks:

$$\eta(a, y, \mathcal{S}) \equiv \frac{\partial \log c(a, \mathbf{y}, \mathcal{S})}{\partial \mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial \log c(a, \mathbf{y}, \mathcal{S})}{\partial \mathcal{S}}$$



► Consumption response out of income shocks:

$$\eta(a, y, \mathcal{S}) \equiv \frac{\partial \log c(a, \mathbf{y}, \mathcal{S})}{\partial \mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial \log c(a, \mathbf{y}, \mathcal{S})}{\partial \mathcal{S}}$$



DIAGNOSTIC DISTORTIONS ARE STATE DEPENDENT

PROPOSITION

Euler equation distortion as a wealth tax: *Sentiment* \times *Income elasticity of consumption*

$$\mathbb{E}_t \frac{du'(c_t)/dt}{u'(c_t)} = \rho - \left[r - \frac{\mathcal{S}_t \cdot \phi(x_t)}{IES} \right], \quad \phi(x) \equiv \frac{\partial \log c(x)}{\partial y}, \quad x \equiv (a, y, \dots)$$

DIAGNOSTIC DISTORTIONS ARE STATE DEPENDENT

PROPOSITION

Euler equation distortion as a wealth tax: **Sentiment** \times **Income elasticity of consumption**

$$\mathbb{E}_t \frac{du'(c_t)/dt}{u'(c_t)} = \rho - \left[r - \frac{\mathbf{S}_t \cdot \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{x}_t)}{IES} \right], \quad \phi(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \frac{\partial \log c(\mathbf{x})}{\partial y}, \quad \mathbf{x} \equiv (a, y, \dots)$$

COROLLARY

When agents have rational expectations ($S = 0$) the Euler equation collapses to the standard one

DIAGNOSTIC DISTORTIONS ARE STATE DEPENDENT

PROPOSITION

Euler equation distortion as a wealth tax: $\text{Sentiment} \times \text{Income elasticity of consumption}$

$$\mathbb{E}_t \frac{du'(c_t)/dt}{u'(c_t)} = \rho - \left[r - \frac{\mathbf{S}_t \cdot \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{x}_t)}{IES} \right], \quad \phi(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \frac{\partial \log c(\mathbf{x})}{\partial y}, \quad \mathbf{x} \equiv (a, y, \dots)$$

COROLLARY

When agents have rational expectations ($S = 0$) the Euler equation collapses to the standard one

COROLLARY

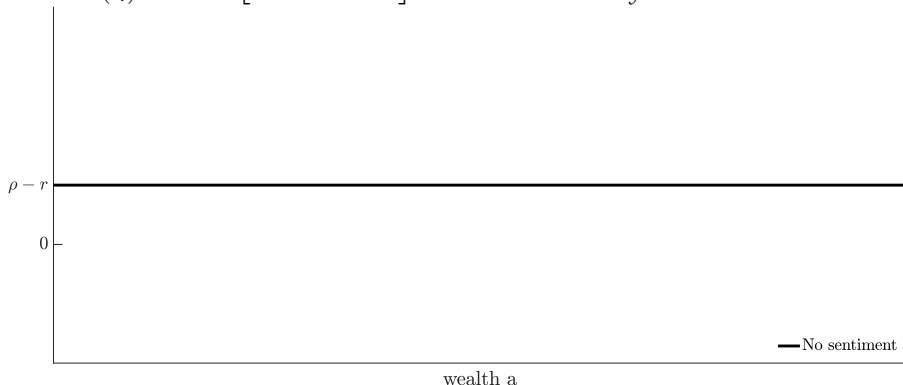
Sentiment distortions are state dependent, depend on the income elasticity of consumption

DIAGNOSTIC DISTORTIONS ARE STATE DEPENDENT

PROPOSITION

Euler equation distortion as a wealth tax: *Sentiment* \times *Income elasticity of consumption*

$$\mathbb{E}_t \frac{du'(c_t)/dt}{u'(c_t)} = \rho - \left[r - \frac{\mathcal{S}_t \cdot \phi(x_t)}{IES} \right], \quad \phi(x) \equiv \frac{\partial \log c(x)}{\partial y}, \quad x \equiv (a, y, \dots)$$

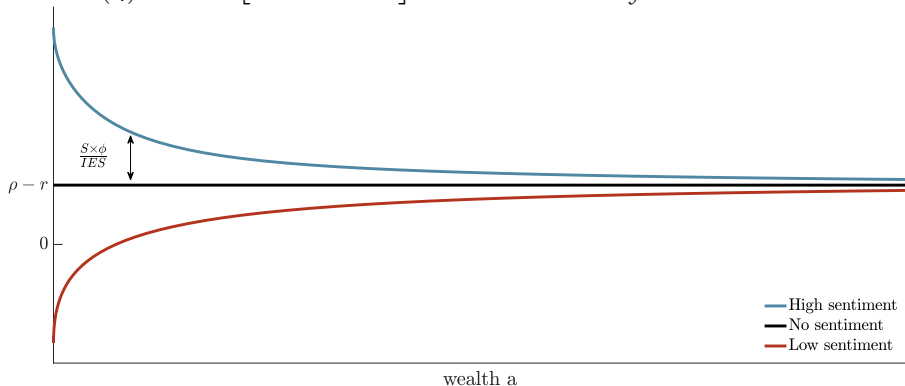


DIAGNOSTIC DISTORTIONS ARE STATE DEPENDENT

PROPOSITION

Euler equation distortion as a wealth tax: *Sentiment* \times *Income elasticity of consumption*

$$\mathbb{E}_t \frac{du'(c_t)/dt}{u'(c_t)} = \rho - \left[r - \frac{\mathcal{S}_t \cdot \phi(x_t)}{IES} \right], \quad \phi(x) \equiv \frac{\partial \log c(x)}{\partial y}, \quad x \equiv (a, y, \dots)$$



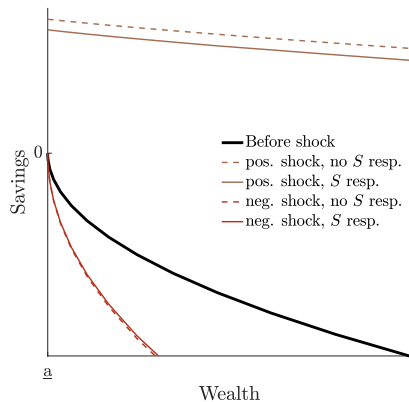
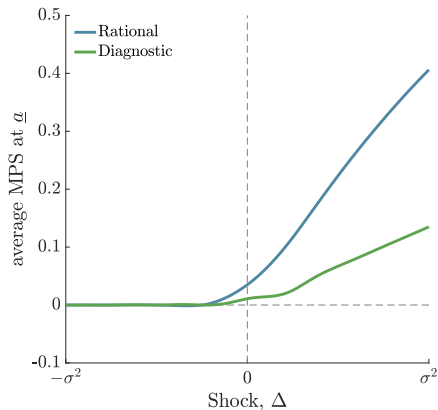
STICKY BORROWING LIMIT AND POVERTY TRAPS

- Effects of sentiment *asymmetric* at borrowing limit → *less savings out of positive shocks*

STICKY BORROWING LIMIT AND POVERTY TRAPS

- Effects of sentiment **asymmetric** at borrowing limit → **less savings out of positive shocks**

$$MPS = 1 - m(\Delta; a, y, \mathcal{S}) = 1 - \frac{c(a, y + \Delta, \mathcal{S} + \Delta) - c(a, y, \mathcal{S})}{\Delta}$$



DISTRIBUTED WELFARE COST

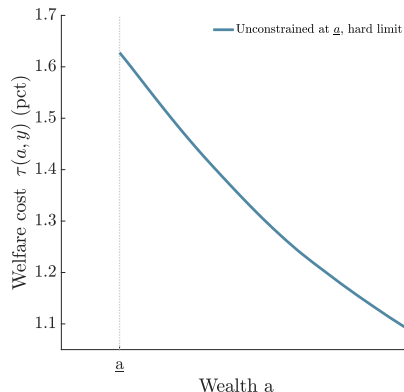
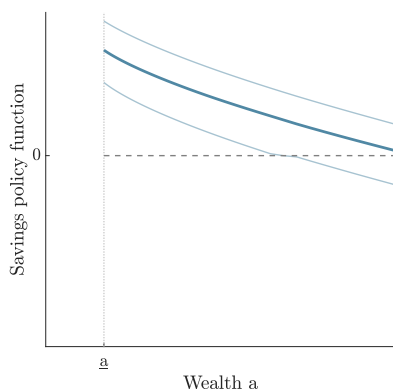
- **Welfare cost:** consumption tax $\tau(a, y)$ equating expected welfare:

$$\mathbb{E}_0 \int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} \log \left[(1 - \tau(a_0, y_0)) c^{RE}(a_t, y_t) \right] dt = \mathbb{E}_0 \int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} \log \left[c^{DE}(a_t, y_t, \mathcal{S}_t) \right] dt \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a_0 = a \\ y_0 = y \\ \mathcal{S}_0 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

DISTRIBUTED WELFARE COST

- **Welfare cost:** consumption tax $\tau(a, y)$ equating expected welfare:

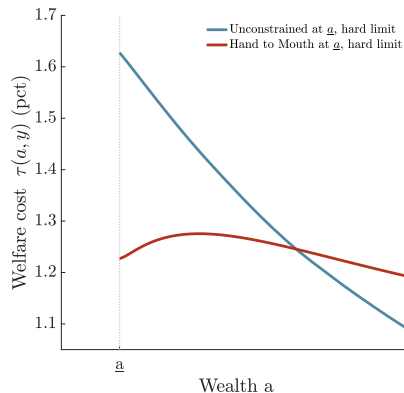
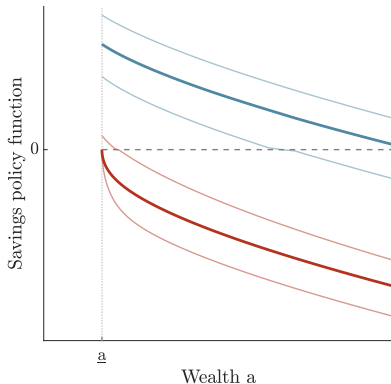
$$\mathbb{E}_0 \int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} \log \left[(1 - \tau(a_0, y_0)) c^{RE}(a_t, y_t) \right] dt = \mathbb{E}_0 \int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} \log \left[c^{DE}(a_t, y_t, \mathcal{S}_t) \right] dt \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a_0 = a \\ y_0 = y \\ \mathcal{S}_0 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



DISTRIBUTED WELFARE COST

- **Welfare cost:** consumption tax $\tau(a, y)$ equating expected welfare:

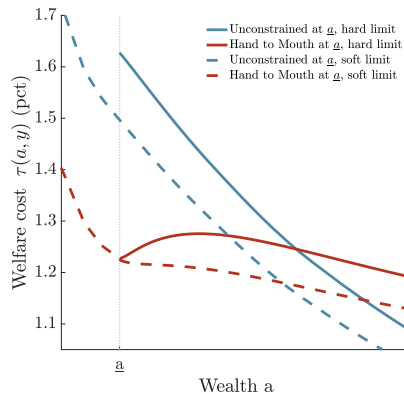
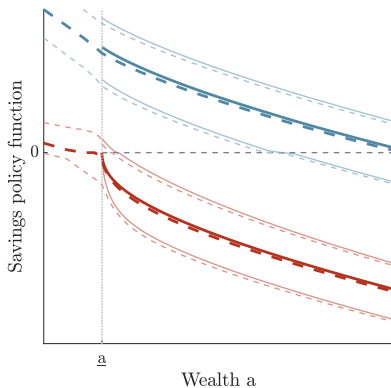
$$\mathbb{E}_0 \int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} \log \left[(1 - \tau(a_0, y_0)) c^{RE}(a_t, y_t) \right] dt = \mathbb{E}_0 \int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} \log \left[c^{DE}(a_t, y_t, \mathcal{S}_t) \right] dt \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a_0 = a \\ y_0 = y \\ \mathcal{S}_0 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



DISTRIBUTED WELFARE COST

► **Welfare cost:** consumption tax $\tau(a, y)$ equating expected welfare:

$$\mathbb{E}_0 \int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} \log \left[(1 - \tau(a_0, y_0)) c^{RE}(a_t, y_t) \right] dt = \mathbb{E}_0 \int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} \log \left[c^{DE}(a_t, y_t, \mathcal{S}_t) \right] dt \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a_0 = a \\ y_0 = y \\ \mathcal{S}_0 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



CONCLUSION

- ▶ New suggestive evidence on DE for idiosyncratic income shocks
- ▶ Tractable cont. time model with sentiment as a state
- ▶ Sentiment as a candidate latent factor
- ▶ Stickier borrowing limit
- ▶ Distributional implications for welfare
- ▶ Way forward
 - ◇ Richer income process (permanent vs transitory shocks)
 - ◇ More realistic asset structure
 - ◇ PSID

CONCLUSION

- ▶ New suggestive evidence on DE for idiosyncratic income shocks
- ▶ Tractable cont. time model with sentiment as a state
- ▶ Sentiment as a candidate latent factor
- ▶ Stickier borrowing limit
- ▶ Distributional implications for welfare
- ▶ Way forward
 - ◇ Richer income process (permanent vs transitory shocks)
 - ◇ More realistic asset structure
 - ◇ PSID

Thanks!

Appendix