



UNC
KENAN-FLAGLER
BUSINESS SCHOOL

Consumption

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Discussant: **Andrei S. Gonçalves**

2022 AFA

Outline

The Paper

My Comments

Final Remarks

The Paper in a Nutshell

- Typical CCAPMs:
- The Paper's Logic:
- The Paper's Findings:

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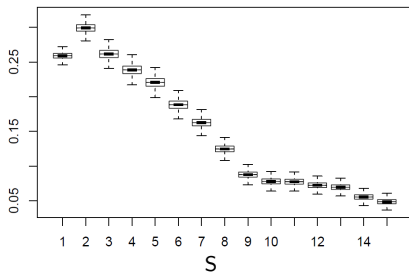
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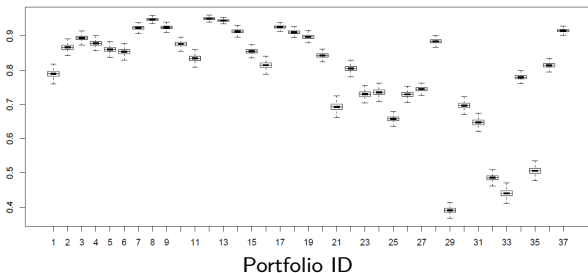
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Row:	Cross-Sectional R^2				\bar{R}^2
	α	λ_f	λ_g	$\lambda_f = \lambda_g$	
One latent factor specification					
(1)	.0058 [0.0053, .0063]	16.00 [9.54, 28.78]			.59 [.56, .62]
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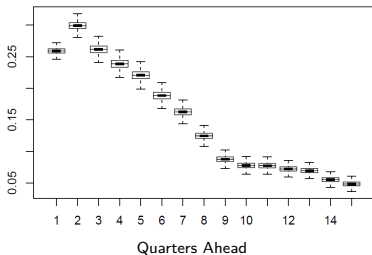
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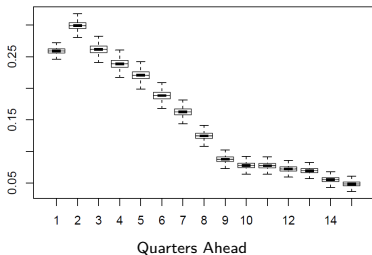
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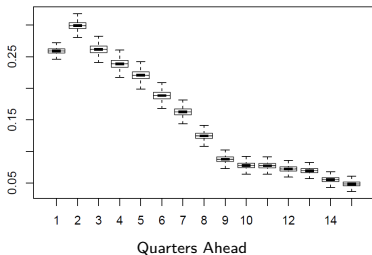
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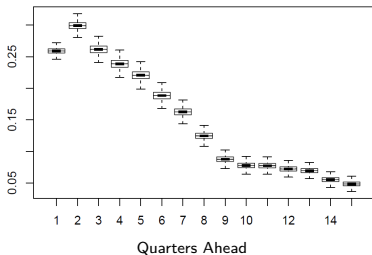
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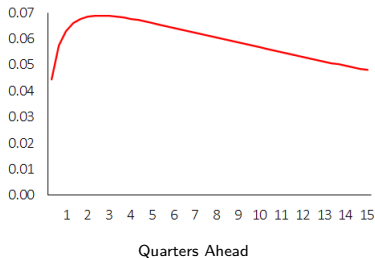
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Data



Long Run Risks Model



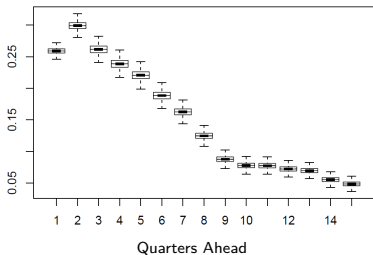
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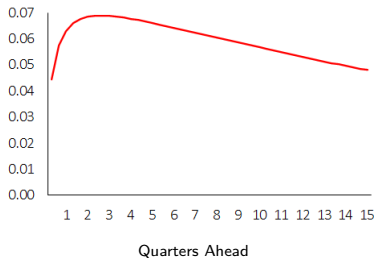
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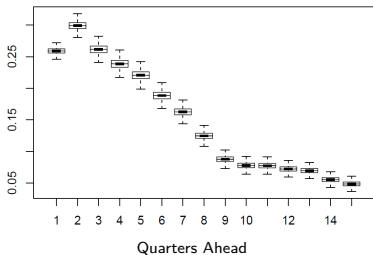
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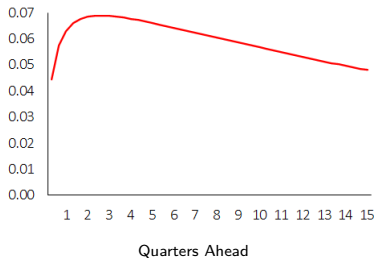
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- $Cor(\hat{f}_t, r_{m,t}^e) = 94.5\%$
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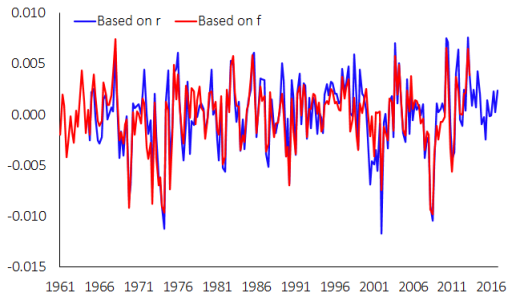
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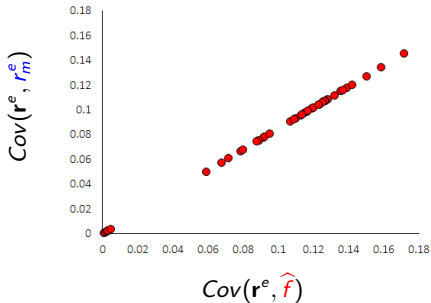
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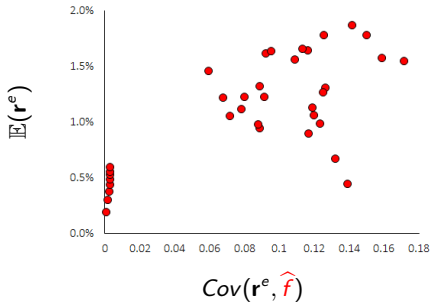


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Other Comments

1. Do other variables predict Δc_t controlling for f_t history?
2. Could estimate preference parameters
3. Is it possible to disentangle Δc_t predictability from Δc_t filtering? (Kroencke 2017, JF)
4. Δc_t predictable, but f_t independent?
 - If $\mathbb{E}[\Delta c]$ varies over time then $\mathbb{E}[r^e]$ likely also does
 - This issue affects $\text{Cov}(r_t^e, \Delta c_{t-1, t+S})$

Outline

The Paper

My Comments

Final Remarks

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- It would be useful to:
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Long Run Risks Model $\text{Var}(\mathbb{E}_t[\Delta c_{t,t+S}]) / \text{Var}(\Delta c_{t,t+S})$

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- $\text{Var}(\mathbb{E}_t[\Delta c_{t,t+S}]) = (1 + \rho + \rho^2 + \dots + \rho^{S-1})^2 \cdot \frac{\phi_e^2 \cdot \sigma^2}{1 - \rho^2}$
- $\text{Var}(\Delta c_{t,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t[\Delta c_{t,t+1}]) = \sigma^2$
- $\text{Var}(\Delta c_{t,t+S} - \mathbb{E}_t[\Delta c_{t,t+S}]) = \sigma^2 \cdot S + \phi_e^2 \cdot \sigma^2 \cdot [1 + (1 + \rho) + (1 + \rho + \rho^2) + \dots + (1 + \rho + \rho^2 + \dots + \rho^{S-2})]$
- $\text{Var}(\Delta c_{t,t+S}) = \text{Var}(\mathbb{E}_t[\Delta c_{t,t+S}]) + \text{Var}(\Delta c_{t,t+S} - \mathbb{E}_t[\Delta c_{t,t+S}])$