

DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES

No. 7792

**DOES RICARDIAN EQUIVALENCE
HOLD WHEN EXPECTATIONS ARE
NOT RATIONAL?**

George W. Evans, Seppo Honkapohja
and Kaushik Mitra

INTERNATIONAL MACROECONOMICS



Centre for Economic Policy Research

www.cepr.org

Available online at:

www.cepr.org/pubs/dps/DP7792.asp

DOES RICARDIAN EQUIVALENCE HOLD WHEN EXPECTATIONS ARE NOT RATIONAL?

George W. Evans, University of Oregon and University of St Andrews

Seppo Honkapohja, Bank of Finland and CEPR

Kaushik Mitra, University of St Andrews

Discussion Paper No. 7792

April 2010

Centre for Economic Policy Research

53–56 Gt Sutton St, London EC1V 0DG, UK

Tel: (44 20) 7183 8801, Fax: (44 20) 7183 8820

Email: cepr@cepr.org, Website: www.cepr.org

This Discussion Paper is issued under the auspices of the Centre's research programme in **INTERNATIONAL MACROECONOMICS**. Any opinions expressed here are those of the author(s) and not those of the Centre for Economic Policy Research. Research disseminated by CEPR may include views on policy, but the Centre itself takes no institutional policy positions.

The Centre for Economic Policy Research was established in 1983 as an educational charity, to promote independent analysis and public discussion of open economies and the relations among them. It is pluralist and non-partisan, bringing economic research to bear on the analysis of medium- and long-run policy questions.

These Discussion Papers often represent preliminary or incomplete work, circulated to encourage discussion and comment. Citation and use of such a paper should take account of its provisional character.

Copyright: George W. Evans, Seppo Honkapohja and Kaushik Mitra

CEPR Discussion Paper No. 7792

April 2010

ABSTRACT

Does Ricardian Equivalence Hold When Expectations are not Rational?*

This paper shows that the Ricardian Equivalence proposition can continue to hold when expectations are not rational and are instead formed using adaptive learning rules. In temporary equilibrium, with given expectations, Ricardian Equivalence holds under the standard conditions for its validity under rational expectations. Furthermore, Ricardian Equivalence holds for paths of temporary equilibria under learning provided suitable additional conditions on learning dynamics are satisfied. New cases of failure of the Ricardian proposition emerge under learning. Most importantly, agents' expectations must not depend on government's financial variables under deficit financing.

JEL Classification: D84, E21, E43 and E62

Keywords: expectations, Ramsey model, Ricardian equivalence and taxation

George W. Evans
John B. Hamacher Professor of
Economics and Director of Graduate
Studies
Department of Economics
1285 University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403-1285
USA
Email: gevans@oregon.uoregon.edu

Seppo Honkapohja
Member of the Board of Governors
Bank of Finland
P.O.Box 160
FI-00101 Helsinki
FINLAND
Email: seppo.honkapohja@bof.fi

For further Discussion Papers by this author see:
www.cepr.org/pubs/new-dps/dplist.asp?authorid=136065

For further Discussion Papers by this author see:
www.cepr.org/pubs/new-dps/dplist.asp?authorid=101990

Kaushik Mitra
School of Economics & Finance
University of St. Andrews
St. Salvator's College
Fife
KY16 9AL
Email: Kaushik.Mitra@st-
andrews.ac.uk

For further Discussion Papers by this author see:
www.cepr.org/pubs/new-dps/dplist.asp?authorid=149062

* We thank the seminar audiences in Universities of Oregon, St Andrews and Heriot Watt for useful comments. Any views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Bank of Finland.

Submitted 12 April 2010

1 Introduction

One of the most prominent theories in macroeconomics is the Ricardian Equivalence proposition that if taxes are non-distortionary then the mix of tax and debt financing of government purchases is irrelevant in the sense that there is no impact on the equilibrium sequence of key real variables. The proposition is easily understood in the context of the “Ramsey model” in which infinitely-lived representative agents solve dynamic optimization problems and have rational expectations about the future course of the economy. The extension by Barro (1974) to an overlapping generations model with finitely-lived agents, who make bequests to their children, showed that Ricardian Equivalence holds more generally than one might think. At the same time it is widely understood that Ricardian Equivalence does not generally hold if agents are not dynamic optimizers (e.g. if agents choose current consumption on the basis of current disposable income), if households are liquidity constrained, if taxes are distortionary, or if government spending is not exogenous to financing. These and other reasons for failure of the Ricardian proposition have been examined in the voluminous theoretical and empirical literature on Ricardian Equivalence. For further discussion and references see the survey papers by Bernheim (1987), Barro (1989), Seater (1993), and Ricciuti (2003).

An apparently key assumption that has not been examined in detail is the role of rational expectations (RE).¹ Although the development of microfoundedness in macroeconomics went hand in hand with RE during the 1970s and most of the 1980s, the RE hypothesis has been subject to the criticism that it makes very strong assumptions about the information and knowledge agents are assumed to have. A substantial recent literature has emphasized the importance of learning dynamics arising from boundedly rational deviations from RE due to imperfect knowledge of the economy.²

This viewpoint raises the question, which is the focus of the current paper: if expectations are not fully rational because, for example, they are made using adaptive (or statistical) learning rules, will Ricardian Equivalence still hold? Will it at least approximately hold if expectations are approximately

¹Some papers have argued that uncertainties and misperceptions about future taxes, government spending and public debt lead to failure of the Ricardian proposition. See Feldstein (1982) and Seater (1993).

²For the learning approach see, for example, the overviews by Evans and Honkapohja (2009), Sargent (2008), Evans and Honkapohja (2001), and Sargent (1993).

rational? Our answer to this question is striking: Ricardian Equivalence holds under the usual conditions but without the requirement that expectations be close to RE. If agents are dynamic optimizers, the logic behind the Ricardian Equivalence proposition goes through even when agents have non-rational forecasts, provided expectations are based on a natural information set and provided agents understand the government's budget constraint.

The first task of the paper is devoted to demonstrating Ricardian Equivalence, in a world without RE, and to illustrating our results. We employ the Ramsey model, which is a standard setting for demonstrating the Ricardian Equivalence proposition,³ to show that under suitable adaptive learning rules, the time paths of variables are invariant to the government financing decision, even if these paths are far from the RE paths. However, the assumptions we make are crucial, and in the remainder of the paper we show how failures of Ricardian Equivalence can arise when these assumptions are not met.

Two issues are of particular interest. When expectations are not fully rational, the issue of how the government budget is balanced out of the RE equilibrium is delicate: off the RE equilibrium path there will be disequilibrium budget surpluses or deficits. We show that if these off-equilibrium deficits are reconciled partly by changes in government purchases rather than only lump-sum taxes, then this leads to a violation of Ricardian Equivalence. The second issue concerns the information set that agents use to make interest rate and wage forecasts. Under adaptive learning, if these forecasts are allowed to depend in part on the history of debt or taxes, then Ricardian Equivalence can fail along paths of temporary equilibria.

2 The Model

We consider the standard discrete-time non-stochastic representative-agent Ramsey model with government bonds. We replace the standard assumption of perfect foresight with expectations formed using an adaptive learning mechanism. In the current section we take expectations as given and study the temporary equilibrium at a moment in time. Then in Section 3, we examine the paths of temporary equilibria with learning.

Assuming that agents are dynamic optimizers is a key assumption for our results:

³For example, see Chapter 11 in the textbook by Romer (2001).

Assumption 1: Households choose c_t to maximize their intertemporal expected discounted utility, for given expectations about real interest rates, wages, and taxes.

There are a large number of identical households. At each time t the household maximizes their utility subject to a flow budget constraint:

$$\max E_t^* \left\{ \sum_{s=t}^{\infty} \beta^{s-t} \frac{c_s^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} \right\} \text{ subject to} \quad (1)$$

$$a_{s+1} = w_s + r_s a_s - c_s - \tau_s, \text{ for all } s \geq t,$$

for given a_t and for given w_t , r_t and τ_t . We assume $\sigma > 0$ and $0 < \beta < 1$. The variables c_s , τ_s , w_s are consumption, taxes and the real wage rate in period s , and r_s is the gross real rate of return paid on both capital and government one-period bonds determined at the beginning of period s . Here $a_s \equiv k_s + b_s$, is per capita household wealth and equals holdings of capital k_s plus government debt b_s . The variables w_s , r_s and τ_s are considered exogenous to the household. Labor supply is normalized to be equal to 1, and the household is subject to a No Ponzi Game condition.

Finally, E_t^* denotes potentially subjective expectations at time t for the future, which agents hold in the absence of perfect foresight. Since there is no aggregate uncertainty, these expectations are assumed to be point expectations. By arbitrage, the government is assumed to promise the same rate of return on one-period bonds as on private capital.⁴

The Euler equation for consumption is

$$c_t^{-\sigma} = \beta E_t^* (r_{t+1} c_{t+1}^{-\sigma}). \quad (2)$$

With point expectations, from equation (2) one obtains

$$c_t = \beta^{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} (r_{t+1}^e(t))^{-\frac{1}{\sigma}} c_{t+1}^e(t), \quad (3)$$

where $c_{t+1}^e(t)$ is short-hand notation for $E_t^* c_{t+1}$. Forward substitution of (3) gives

$$c_{t+j}^e(t) = c_t \beta^{\frac{j}{\sigma}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^j r_{t+i}^e(t) \right)^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} \equiv c_t \beta^{\frac{j}{\sigma}} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{\frac{1}{\sigma}}. \quad (4)$$

⁴An alternative approach, which would not change our results, is to assume that the common rate of return r_{t+1} on capital and government debt is determined at time t simultaneously with consumption c_t . In this case, consumption depends on actual r_{t+1} and expected future interest rates and wages.

Here $r_{t+i}^e(t)$ refers to expectations of the interest rate r_{t+i} formed at time t , i.e., $E_t^* r_{t+i}$, and $D_{t,t+j}^e(t)$ denotes the expectations of the interest rate factor $D_{t,t+j}$ formed at time t , defined as

$$D_{t,t+j}^e(t) = \prod_{i=1}^j r_{t+i}^e(t), \quad j \geq 1. \quad (5)$$

Let $\tau_{t+j}^e(t)$ and $a_{t+j}^e(t)$ denote the expected lump-sum tax and net assets in period $t+j$ forecasted at time t . The household plans must also satisfy the transversality condition

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} (D_{t,t+T-1}^e(t))^{-1} a_{t+T}^e(t) = 0. \quad (6)$$

Using forward substitution in the flow household budget constraint and equation (6) yields the intertemporal budget constraint of the consumer,

$$0 = r_t a_t + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} (w_{t+j}^e(t) - c_{t+j}^e(t) - \tau_{t+j}^e(t)) + w_t - c_t - \tau_t,$$

for given expectations $\{r_{t+j}^e(t)\}$, $\{w_{t+j}^e(t)\}$, $\{\tau_{t+j}^e(t)\}$. Substituting in the iterated Euler equation (4), one gets the consumption function⁵

$$c_t(1 + S_D^e(t)) = r_t a_t + w_t - \tau_t + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} (w_{t+j}^e(t) - \tau_{t+j}^e(t)), \quad (7)$$

where

$$S_D^e(t) \equiv \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \beta^{j/\sigma} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{\sigma^{-1}-1}.$$

We can rewrite the consumption function as

$$c_t(1 + S_D^e(t)) = r_t a_t + PV_t^e(w) - PV_t^e(\tau), \quad (8)$$

where the present value expressions

$$\begin{aligned} PV_t^e(w) &= w_t + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} w_{t+j}^e(t) \text{ and} \\ PV_t^e(\tau) &= \tau_t + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} \tau_{t+j}^e(t) \end{aligned}$$

⁵The role of the path of the expected interest rates and wages, in the absence of perfect foresight, in determining consumption in the Ramsey model has been recognized for some time. See for example, Blanchard and Fischer (1989), pp. 51-52.

are assumed to be finite.⁶

In the Ramsey model the production function in intensive form is given by $y_t = f(k_t)$, where Y_t is output, K_t is capital, L_t is labour, $k_t = K_t/L_t$, $y_t = Y_t/L_t$, and $f(k) \equiv F(k, 1)$; $F(K, L)$ being the underlying production function with constant returns to scale. The Cobb-Douglas form $f(k) = k^\alpha$ is assumed below in the examples. For simplicity, there is neither population nor productivity growth. $0 \leq \delta \leq 1$ denotes the proportional rate of depreciation of the capital stock. Profit maximization by firms entails that the real wage rate w_t and the gross interest rate r_t satisfy⁷

$$\begin{aligned} w_t &= f(k_t) - k_t f'(k_t), & (9) \\ r_t &= 1 - \delta + f'(k_t). & (10) \end{aligned}$$

The government's flow budget constraint is

$$b_{t+1} + \tau_t = g_t + r_t b_t, \quad (11)$$

where g_t is government purchases of the good. Market clearing determines k_{t+1} from

$$k_{t+1} = f(k_t) - c_t - g_t + (1 - \delta)k_t. \quad (12)$$

Given pre-determined variables k_t, b_t , current fiscal policy variables g_t, τ_t , and expectations $\{r_{t+j}^e(t)\}_{j=1}^\infty, \{w_{t+j}^e(t)\}_{j=1}^\infty, \{\tau_{t+j}^e(t)\}_{j=1}^\infty$, a temporary equilibrium at time t is determined by the consumption function (8), the wage rate (9), the interest rate (10), the government budget constraint (11), and market clearing (12).

Next, we show that the consumption function can be written in terms of the present value of labor income $PV_t^e(w)$ and of government spending

$$PV_t^e(g) = g_t + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e)^{-1} g_{t+j}^e(t).$$

For this result we need two assumptions concerning household perceptions of the government budget constraint. First, we assume that households understand the flow budget constraint of the government (11). Second, households

⁶Throughout the paper, we assume all relevant expected present value sums are finite.

⁷Note that firms face a static problem, so that there is no need for them to forecast future interest or wage rates.

believe that that government debt does not explode too fast, so that its (expected) limiting present value is zero. Thus we assume:

Assumption 2: Households' forecasts (i) are consistent with the flow budget constraint (11) and (ii) satisfy

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} b_{t+j+1}^e(t) = 0.$$

Note that the flow budget constraint of the government is an accounting relationship, whereas the intertemporal budget constraint in Assumption 2 is a subjective belief of the households about the government.

We now establish the result about the consumption function, which was mentioned above:

Lemma 1 *Under Assumptions 1 and 2, the consumption function (8) can be written as*

$$c_t(1 + S_D^e(t)) = r_t k_t + PV_t^e(w) - PV_t^e(g). \quad (13)$$

Proof. Since $a_t \equiv k_t + b_t$, to establish the result it is sufficient to show that

$$r_t b_t + PV_t^e(g) = PV_t^e(\tau). \quad (14)$$

Substituting recursively (11) forward,

$$0 = r_t b_t + (g_t - \tau_t) + \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} D_{t,t+j}^{-1}(t)(g_{t+j} - \tau_{t+j}) - D_{t,t+J-1}^{-1}(t)b_{t+J}.$$

Using Assumption 2(i) we have

$$0 = r_t b_t + (g_t - \tau_t) + \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} (g_{t+j}^e(t) - \tau_{t+j}^e(t)) - (D_{t,t+J-1}^e(t))^{-1} b_{t+J}^e(t), \quad (15)$$

and using Assumptions 2(ii) it follows that

$$0 = r_t b_t + (g_t - \tau_t) + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} (g_{t+j}^e(t) - \tau_{t+j}^e(t)),$$

which is (14). ■

It follows from Lemma 1 and Assumption 2 that the temporary equilibrium of the economy can equivalently be defined in terms of the model equations, the pre-determined variables, and the expectations of interest rates, wages and government spending $\{g_{t+j}^e(t)\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$, rather than taxes $\{\tau_{t+j}^e(t)\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$. An implication of the Lemma is that with some additional assumptions, Ricardian Equivalence holds in the temporary equilibrium.

Proposition 2 *Assume that neither g_t nor $\{r_{t+j}^e(t), w_{t+j}^e(t), g_{t+j}^e(t)\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ depend on current government financing variables τ_t and b_{t+1} . Then Ricardian Equivalence holds in the temporary equilibrium at time t , i.e. c_t is independent of τ_t and b_{t+1} .*

According to Proposition 2, given pre-determined variables and expectations about the future, we have Ricardian Equivalence in the temporary equilibrium. A crucial assumption is that expectations do not react within the period to taxes. If, for example, an increase in taxes τ_t leads agents to revise upward their expectations of future government spending, then we no longer have Ricardian Equivalence even in the temporary equilibrium at time t .⁸

Next, we distinguish Ricardian Equivalence in the temporary equilibrium at a single moment of time from the stronger notion of Ricardian Equivalence for the entire path of temporary equilibria with learning. The latter also depends on the way in which expectations are revised over time, as we now discuss.

3 Ricardian Equivalence for Paths of Temporary Equilibria with Learning

Consider the path of temporary equilibria in a Ramsey economy that starts with some initial capital stock k_0 , public debt b_0 and beliefs about the future path of the economy. When agents are learning, the economy evolves along a path of temporary equilibria $\{c_t, k_{t+1}, r_{t+1}, w_{t+1}, b_{t+1}\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$ for given fiscal policy rules that determine $\{(g_t, \tau_t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$ and debt dynamics satisfying

⁸It appears to be this type of concern that is discussed, for instance, on p.3 in Feldstein (1982).

our assumptions.⁹ In the preceding section it was shown that under Assumptions 1 and 2, the consumption function (13) depends on expectations $\{r_{t+j}^e(t), w_{t+j}^e(t), g_{t+j}^e(t)\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$. In some of the examples below, g_t is an exogenous sequence, while in others it is determined by a fiscal rule. In the latter case, we assume that consumers use the rule to forecast future government spending, in line with Assumption 2.

Ricardian Equivalence under RE requires that government spending does not depend on taxes or debt, and this assumption is also needed for Ricardian Equivalence along learning paths. We therefore assume:

Assumption 3: Government spending g_t either is exogenous or is a pre-determined variable that depends only on $\{k_s, r_s, w_s, g_{s-1}\}_{s=0}^t$.

Next, we formulate the assumptions about expectations formation and learning, which leads to the main result: the conditions under which Ricardian Equivalence holds for whole sequence of temporary equilibria, $t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. We first define the concept of a learning mechanism and make an assumption about the associated information set.

Definition: An *adaptive learning mechanism* is a mapping from the time t information set I_t to the sequence $\{r_{t+j}^e(t), w_{t+j}^e(t), g_{t+j}^e(t)\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$, for $t \geq 0$, together with an initial set of expectations $\{r_j^e(-1), w_j^e(-1), g_j^e(-1)\}_{j=0}^{\infty}$.

Assumption 4: The information set at $t \geq 0$ for the adaptive learning mechanism consists of

$$I_t = \{k_s, r_s, w_s, g_s\}_{s=0}^t \cup \left\{ \{r_{s+j}^e(s), w_{s+j}^e(s), g_{s+j}^e(s)\}_{j=1}^{\infty} \right\}_{s=-1}^{t-1}.$$

It would be possible to allow I_t to include a dependence on lagged consumption. However, it is crucial that the adaptive learning mechanism does not depend on current or past values of τ_t or b_t .

Given k_0 (and hence r_0, w_0), b_0, g_{-1} and initial expectations $\{r_j^e(-1), w_j^e(-1), g_j^e(-1)\}_{j=0}^{\infty}$, a *path of (temporary) equilibria with learning* is a sequence $\{c_t, g_{t+1}, k_{t+1}, r_{t+1}, w_{t+1}, b_{t+1}\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$ in which expectations $\{r_{t+j}^e(t), w_{t+j}^e(t), g_{t+j}^e(t)\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ at each time t satisfy an adaptive learning mechanism and in which the temporary equilibrium equations (9)-(13) and the government fiscal policy rules are satisfied.

⁹We make additional assumptions below on the policy rule determining g_t .

Definition: The model exhibits Ricardian Equivalence if, for all initial conditions, the sequence of variables $\{c_t, k_{t+1}, r_{t+1}, w_{t+1}\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$ along the path of equilibria with learning is independent of the government financing policy.

The key result of the paper is:

Theorem 3 *The Ramsey model exhibits Ricardian Equivalence under Assumptions 1 through 4.*

Proof. The result is shown using induction on t . By Assumptions 3 and 4, g_0 and $\{r_j^e(0), w_j^e(0), g_j^e(0)\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ are independent of the government financing policy. It then follows from Proposition 2 that the consumption function satisfies Ricardian Equivalence. Thus c_0 and (k_1, r_1, w_1) are independent of the financing policy of the government. Suppose now for some $t \geq 1$ that (c_{s-1}, k_s, r_s, w_s) and $\{r_{s-1+j}^e(s-1), w_{s-1+j}^e(s-1), g_{s-1+j}^e(s-1)\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$, for $s = 1, \dots, t$, are independent of the government financing policy. Then by Assumptions 3 and 4, and Proposition 2, $\{r_{t+j}^e(t), w_{t+j}^e(t), g_{t+j}^e(t)\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$, c_t, g_t and hence $(k_{t+1}, r_{t+1}, w_{t+1})$ are independent of the financing policy. It follows by induction that $\{c_t, k_{t+1}, r_{t+1}, w_{t+1}\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$ is independent of the financing policy. ■

The theorem makes it very clear that rational expectations is not required for validity of the Ricardian proposition. The essential ingredients are that agents are dynamic optimizers and they understand the structure of the government flow budget constraints and believe that the intertemporal budget constraint will hold. The other essential ingredient is that agents' expectations do not depend on government financing variables.

4 Examples

We now develop several examples that highlight the role of different assumptions behind the results. In each example we assume that the government spending and tax policies are known. Assumption 3 is satisfied if government spending is exogenous.¹⁰ Example 1 illustrates Ricardian Equivalence under learning in this case.

¹⁰Bohn (1992) has shown that under RE Ricardian equivalence fails if government spending is determined as optimal welfare maximizing policy (or in a public choice setting).

4.1 Example with exogenous government spending

Example 1: (exogenous government spending). Suppose government spending is exogenous and constant at the level \bar{g} . The initial level of government debt is assumed to be $b_0 = 0$. Under balanced budget financing $\tau_t = g_t = \bar{g}$ for all t , and $b_t = 0$ each period. We consider an alternative financing policy in which taxes are held below \bar{g} for T periods, after which debt is stabilized.

$$\begin{aligned} g_t &= \bar{g}, \\ \tau_t &= \begin{cases} \bar{\tau} < \bar{g} & \text{for } 0 \leq t < T \\ \bar{g} + (r_t - 1)b_T & \text{for } t \geq T \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad .$$

Note that after period T taxes are raised to levels that covers permanent government spending plus (net) interest payment on public debt. It is easily verified that $b_t > 0$ for $t \geq 1$, and that $b_t = b_T$ for all $t > T$. Thus as long as $r_{t+j}^e(t)$ are bounded above one, we have $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} b_{t+j+1}^e(t) = 0$ and also $PV_t(g)$ and $PV_t(\tau)$ are finite.

For the adaptive learning mechanism it is assumed that in forecasting wages and interest rates agents have “steady state” adaptive learning rules with constant gain:

$$r_{t+i}^e(t) = r^e(t) \text{ where } r^e(t) = r^e(t-1) + \gamma(r_t - r^e(t-1)) \text{ and} \quad (16)$$

$$w_{t+i}^e(t) = w^e(t) \text{ where } w^e(t) = w^e(t-1) + \gamma(w_t - w^e(t-1)), \quad (17)$$

for all $i = 1, 2, \dots$ and for all $t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Here $0 < \gamma \leq 1$ is the “gain” parameter that controls how much expectations adjust to forecast errors.¹¹ Steady-state learning means that agents estimate and forecast the future values of the interest rate and wages under the assumption that the perceived time profile is flat.

We remark that more generally agents’ forecasts of future values of r_t and w_t might depend on the capital stock in view of equations (9) and (10). In stochastic settings this dependence can be estimated using least-squares adaptive learning rules. However, as the current setting is nonstochastic, it is not possible for the agents to estimate both intercept and slope parameters

¹¹Constant-gain learning means that past data is discounted exponentially. Traditional least-squares learning corresponds to decreasing gain $\gamma_t = 1/t$ and in this case all data receive an equal weight. The results for decreasing gain would be similar, provided agents have been learning for a long period, so that the gain is “small” when the policy change is announced.

in regression relations because of emerging perfect multicollinearity as the economy converges to the steady state.¹²

If the economy begins in a steady state at $t = 0$, i.e. $k_0 = \bar{k}$, $r_0 = \bar{r} \equiv 1 - \delta + f'(\bar{k})$, and $w_0 = \bar{w} \equiv f(\bar{k}) - \bar{k}f'(\bar{k})$ (see the Appendix for the steady state values and computation of RE dynamics), then under RE, $k_t = \bar{k}$ for all $t = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, and of course under RE this holds regardless of whether the budget is balanced in every period, or deficit financing is used.

More generally, initial conditions for the economy are given by k_0 and b_0 and, in the case of learning, initial expectations $r^e(-1)$ and $w^e(-1)$. Unless all initial conditions correspond to the steady state, the path of temporary equilibria with learning will differ from the RE path. Nevertheless, by Theorem 3 of the previous section, Ricardian Equivalence holds under learning even when the divergence from the RE path is potentially large.

We illustrate this point numerically.¹³ The parameter values chosen are $\sigma = 1$, $\beta = 0.99$, $\delta = 0.03$, $\alpha = 1/3$, $\bar{g} = 0.4$, $\bar{\tau} = 0.3$, $T = 20$, and $\gamma = 1/20$ in the learning rule.

Figure 1 plots the dynamics of consumption and capital under learning and RE when the initial capital stock k_0 is perturbed by 5% from its steady state value i.e. we set $k_0 = 1.05\bar{k}$ with the corresponding initial market clearing interest rates and wage rates $r_0 = 1 - \delta + f'(k_0)$ and $w_0 = f(k_0) - k_0f'(k_0)$ accordingly perturbed via the equations (10) and (9). Under learning, the initial interest rate and wage rate expectations are set equal to these latter values, i.e., $r^e(-1) = r_0$ and $w^e(-1) = w_0$, which under our learning rule implies also that $r^e(0) = r_0$ and $w^e(0) = w_0$. The solid line in the figures depict the paths of equilibria with learning (under both balanced budget and deficit financing since there is Ricardian Equivalence under learning), while the dashed line denotes the RE paths. As is obvious from the figure, the differences between the learning path and the RE path are substantial.

¹²See Evans and Honkapohja (1998) for a discussion of the subtle differences of learning in deterministic and stochastic settings.

¹³The Appendix provides further details for computing the learning path. The Mathematica routines for the numerical results are available on request.

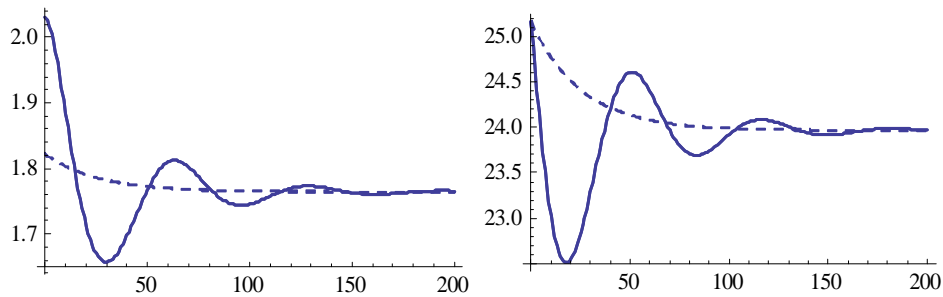


Figure 1: Paths of consumption (left-hand figure) and capital (right-hand figure) under learning (solid line) and RE (dashed line) when initial capital is above the steady state in Example 1.

Figure 2 plots the dynamics of debt under learning and under RE for the case where there is deficit financing and initial public debt is set at zero. There are differences in debt dynamics under learning and RE that are driven by the differences in the interest rates along the two paths. In the numerical illustration the two debt levels are plotted from period 15 to 25. We have omitted the initial periods in which debt under learning is also higher but the differences are very small since the initial debt is assumed to be zero. These differences would be magnified if the initial debt level were substantially above zero.

In this numerical example, the capital stock under learning initially falls below the RE path for a substantial length of time, which implies that the interest rate under RE is lower than under learning during these periods. This leads to a higher path and permanent level of public debt under learning than under RE. However, despite the differences in the paths of the economy under learning and RE there is Ricardian Equivalence in both cases, i.e. the consumption and capital paths under deficit finance are identical to the corresponding paths with balanced budgets.

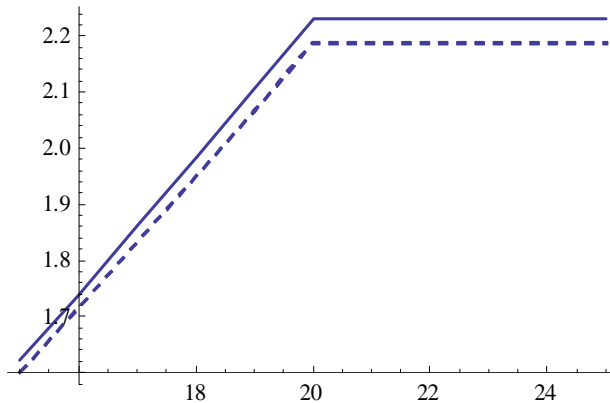


Figure 2: Paths of debt under RE (dashed line) and under learning (solid line) under deficit financing in Example 1.

4.2 Examples with endogenous government spending

It is known that if government spending is endogenous then Ricardian Equivalence can fail under rational expectations and therefore also under learning. As a simple example, we briefly consider the following.

Example 2: (endogenous government spending). Assume $b_0 = 0$. Under balanced budget financing $g_t = \tau_t = \bar{g}$ for all t , while under deficit financing

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_t &= \begin{cases} \bar{g} & \text{for } 0 \leq t < T \\ \bar{g} - (r_t - 1)b_T & \text{for } t \geq T \end{cases} \\
 \tau_t &= \begin{cases} \bar{\tau} < \bar{g} & \text{for } 0 \leq t < T \\ \bar{g} & \text{for } t \geq T \end{cases} .
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, after period T government spending is reduced by an amount equal to (net) interest payment on public debt. Again it is easily verified that $b_t > 0$ for $t \geq 1$, and that $b_t = b_T$ for all $t > T$.

This fiscal rule violates our Assumption 3 and it can easily be verified that we do not have Ricardian Equivalence either under RE or learning. The failure arises from the endogeneity of government spending which here is the result of a mechanical rule in contrast to the model of Bohn (1992), which focuses on consequences of optimizing government behavior.

However, it is also possible to construct variations of this example in which Ricardian Equivalence holds under RE but not under learning. Consider the

following fiscal rule in which the failure of Ricardian Equivalence arises if expectations deviate from RE and government spending is used to partly reconcile the out-of-equilibrium budget deficits. For simplicity, it is now assumed that the economy is initially in the steady state, i.e. $k_0 = \bar{k}$. We continue to assume $b_0 = 0$.

Example 3: (potentially endogenous government spending). Under balanced budget financing $g_t = \tau_t = \bar{g}$ and $b_t = 0$. We now assume that under deficit financing

$$\begin{aligned} g_t &= \begin{cases} \bar{g} & \text{for } 0 \leq t < T \\ \bar{g} + (\beta^{-1} - r_t)b_T & \text{for } t \geq T \end{cases} \\ \tau_t &= \begin{cases} \bar{\tau} < \bar{g} & \text{for } 0 \leq t < T \\ \bar{g} + (\beta^{-1} - 1)b_T & \text{for } t \geq T \end{cases} . \end{aligned}$$

Under deficit financing, debt is again stabilized at the level b_T for $t > T$.

Example 3 differs from Example 1 in that after period T taxes are at a level that pays for the permanent level of government spending and the steady-state interest on public debt while under learning any deviation between the steady-state and actual interest rates on debt is paid for by a corresponding adjustment in the level of government spending. Thus, government spending is potentially endogenous in Example 3.¹⁴

In Figure 3, paths of temporary equilibria with learning in regimes of deficit- and balanced-budget financing are illustrated numerically for the fiscal regime of Example 3. We again use the learning rules (16)-(17). Wage expectations are assumed to be initially at their steady state value $w^e(-1) = w^e(0) = \bar{w}$, while interest rate expectations are initially above the steady state value by one percentage point, i.e. $r^e(-1)$ is set so that $r^e(0) = 1.01r_0$. We set the following numerical parameter values for these figures: $\sigma = 1$, $\beta = 0.95$, $\delta = 0.1$, $\alpha = 1/3$, $\bar{g} = 0.4$, $\bar{\tau} = 0.3$, $T = 20$, and $\gamma = 1/40$ in the learning rule. As $\bar{\tau} < \bar{g}$, we have debt financing shown by the thick solid curves. The learning paths of consumption and capital under balanced budget ($\bar{\tau} = \bar{g}$) are shown by the thin solid curves. For reference, the RE path, which is a steady state in this numerical case, is shown as the dashed line.

¹⁴This endogeneity is the source of the deviation from Ricardian Equivalence found in Evans, Honkapohja, and Mitra (2009).

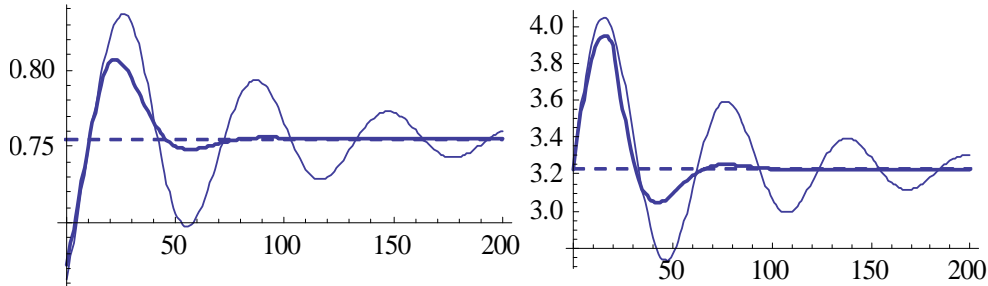


Figure 3: Paths of consumption (left-hand figure) and capital (right-hand figure) for learning under deficit financing (solid line) and under balanced budget (thin line) when government spending is endogenous. The horizontal dashed line shows the RE steady-state path.

Figure 3 illustrates that under learning Ricardian Equivalence fails for this fiscal regime even though Ricardian Equivalence holds under RE.¹⁵ The reason for failure of Ricardian Equivalence under learning stems from the assumed endogeneity of government spending with respect to the interest rate and the positive level of debt. Along the learning path the interest rate for $t \geq T$ deviates from its steady state value, leading to a change in government spending.

It is seen that for our numerical example the fluctuations of consumption and capital under deficit financing are smaller than under balanced-budget dynamics with learning. The magnitude of these differences is sensitive to the parameter values in the model. In other simulations, which are not shown, approximate Ricardian Equivalence is found to hold under learning when β is close to one and δ close to zero. This last result is similar to what was found for a model without capital in Evans, Honkapohja, and Mitra (2009). On the other hand, smaller choices of the gain parameter γ can lead to substantially larger differences between the balanced budget and deficit financing cases under learning.

¹⁵In this example, for simplicity, the economy is assumed to be initially at the steady state with $r_t = \beta^{-1}$, so that under RE there is no change in government spending. Under the specified fiscal rule Ricardian Equivalence would fail under RE for non-steady state initial capital stocks, but a suitable modification of the tax and spending rules would preserve Ricardian Equivalence along a (non-steady-state) RE path.

4.3 Example when learning rule depends on debt

So far we have considered steady-state learning rules for wages and interest rates that do not depend on current or past levels of debt or taxes. We now show that this is crucial for the Ricardian result to hold under learning.

Example 4: (expectations depend on debt) Suppose now that interest rate expectations depend on changes in the level of public debt, so that

$$r^e(t) = r^e(t-1) + \gamma(r_t - r^e(t-1)) + \eta(b_t - b_{t-1}). \quad (18)$$

Government spending and taxation follow the fiscal rule of Example 1. In particular, the government spending sequence is exogenous.

We now consider the departures in the learning paths under balanced budget and deficit financing when agents use the learning rule (18). $\eta > 0$ implies that agents believe the interest rate will go up when debt is increasing, while $\eta = 0$ gives our baseline learning rule (16). The case of $\eta > 0$ can be viewed as reflecting the belief that rising levels of public debt may lead to higher future real interest rates.

Figure 4 illustrates the deviations between the paths under learning. The same parameter values are used as in Figure 1, i.e., $\sigma = 1$, $\beta = 0.99$, $\delta = 0.03$, $\alpha = 1/3$, $\bar{g} = 0.4$, $\bar{\tau} = 0.3$, $T = 20$, and $\gamma = 1/20$. Initial conditions are set at $b_0 = 0$, $k_0 = \bar{k}$, $r^e(-1) = \bar{r}$ and $w^e(-1) = \bar{w}$ i.e. we start at the steady state initially but let $\eta = 0.002$. The thick horizontal line depicts both the learning path under balanced budget and under RE while the solid curve shows the learning path when interest rate expectations depend on debt dynamics.

There are large differences in the two learning paths, which clearly illustrates the failure of Ricardian Equivalence when agents condition expectations on changes in debt levels in their learning rules. However, note that this learning rule allows the economy to converge to the steady state eventually since the level of debt stabilizes from period T onwards for this financing rule.

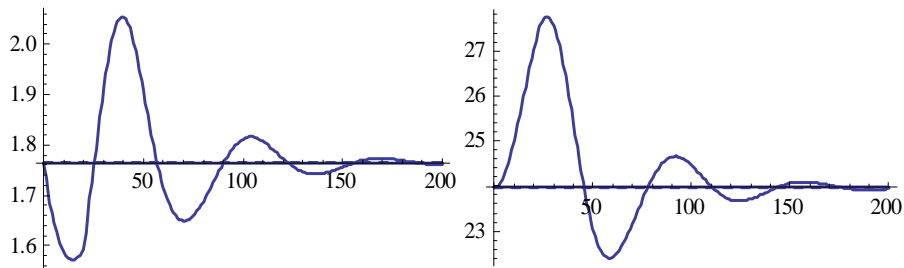


Figure 4: Paths of consumption (left-hand figure) and capital (right-hand figure) under learning for deficit financing (solid curve) and balanced budget (horizontal thick line) when the learning rule depends on debt.

5 Concluding Discussion

In this paper, we have argued that validity of the Ricardian Equivalence proposition does not critically depend on the RE hypothesis. The Ricardian result can continue to hold if agents are dynamic optimizers given their subjective expectations and form their expectations using adaptive learning rules in place of RE. The central reason for our result is that agents are assumed to understand the government budget constraint and believe that the government transversality condition holds when evaluated at their subjective expectations. It is, however, crucial to assume that the learning rules are based on an appropriately restricted set of information variables.

Two new reasons for failure of the Ricardian result were found when expectations are formed using adaptive learning rules. One case is a fiscal regime in which government spending under deficit finance becomes endogenous solely as a result of dynamics that deviate from RE. A second possible reason for failure of Ricardian Equivalence under learning arises if under deficit finance, agents condition their expectations on government's financial variables (taxes and debt).

Our basic result for learning paths was demonstrated under the usual assumptions required for the result under RE. We used a Ramsey model, which has been a standard framework for discussing the Ricardian proposition. To make our point in a compelling way, we have kept the analytical framework as simple as possible. It should be clear, however, that it would be straightforward to generalize our results in several directions.

Including exogenous stochastic shocks to productivity and government spending would not alter the Ricardian results under learning. The class of adaptive learning rules could then be generalized to include a dependence on these shocks and these would cover least-squares learning rules of the type that are now standard in the adaptive learning literature. Extensions along these lines also raise the possibility of further results in learning set-ups that allow eventual convergence to rational expectations, so that Ricardian Equivalence may hold asymptotically in some cases in which our assumptions are violated.¹⁶

¹⁶This topic is being examined in our current research.

Appendix: Derivations and Proofs

A Details for RE dynamics

The steady state values of the various variables under RE for the Ramsey model are given by

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{k} &= \left(\frac{\beta^{-1} + \delta - 1}{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}}, \\ \bar{y} &= \bar{k}^\alpha, \\ \bar{c} &= \bar{k}^\alpha - \bar{g} - \delta\bar{k}, \\ \bar{r} &= 1 - \delta + \alpha\bar{k}^{\alpha-1} = \beta^{-1}, \\ \bar{w} &= (1 - \alpha)\bar{k}^\alpha.\end{aligned}$$

The RE dynamics are obtained by taking a linear approximation around the steady state. For our purposes it is enough to analyze the balanced budget case ($\bar{\tau} = \bar{g}$) due to Ricardian Equivalence. Employing the same notation as in Ljungqvist and Sargent (2004), Section 11.7, we can write

$$\phi_0 k_{t+2} + \phi_1 k_{t+1} + \phi_2 k_t = A_0 + A_1 g_t + A_2 g_{t+1}. \quad (19)$$

The parameter values in our case take the form

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_0 &= 1, \\ \phi_1 &= -[\alpha(\bar{k})^{\alpha-1} + 2 - \delta - \\ &\quad \beta\sigma^{-1}\alpha(\alpha-1)(\bar{k})^{\alpha-2}[\bar{k}^\alpha + (1-\delta)\bar{k} - \bar{k} - \bar{g}]], \\ \phi_2 &= \beta^{-1}, \\ A_0 &= (1 + \phi_1 + \phi_2)\bar{k}, \\ A_1 &= 1, A_2 = -1.\end{aligned}$$

Since $g_t = \bar{g}$ for all t , it is easy to show that the linearized capital dynamics under RE reduce to

$$k_{t+1} = \lambda_2 k_t - \frac{1}{\lambda_1 - 1} A_0,$$

where $0 < \lambda_2 < 1$ is the stable eigenvalue, and λ_1 the unstable eigenvalue, associated with the saddle-path RE solution to (19). Consumption is then determined as a residual from the market clearing equation (12).

B Balanced budget case under learning

With a balanced budget we have $\tau_t = \bar{g}$ for all t . The consumption function is given by (8). Agents are engaging in steady-state learning of interest rates and wages, given by (16) and (17), with initial expectations given by $r^e(-1)$ and $w^e(-1)$. Under this learning rule,

$$D_{t,t+j}^e(t) = \prod_{i=1}^j r^e(t) = (r^e(t))^j.$$

Next, we compute the present values

$$\begin{aligned} PV_t^e(\tau) &= \tau_t + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} \tau_{t+j}^e(t) = \bar{g} + \bar{g} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (r^e(t))^{-j} = \frac{\bar{g}}{1 - r^e(t)^{-1}}, \\ PV_t^e(w) &= w_t + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} w_{t+j}^e(t) = w_t + w^e(t) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (r^e(t))^{-j} \\ &= w_t + w^e(t) \frac{1}{r^e(t) - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

So the consumption function (8) simplifies to

$$c_t(1 + S_D^e(t)) = r_t k_t + w_t + w^e(t) \frac{1}{r^e(t) - 1} - \frac{\bar{g}}{1 - r^e(t)^{-1}},$$

after imposing the equilibrium condition $a_t = k_t$. We also have the market clearing condition

$$k_{t+1} = f(k_t) - c_t - \bar{g} + (1 - \delta)k_t,$$

which completes the description of the economy under learning with a balanced budget.

C Details for Example 1

The consumption function (8) requires us to compute the present values of taxes.

We first note that $b_0 = 0$ and that for all $0 \leq t \leq T - 2$, we have

$$b_{t+1} = \bar{g} - \bar{\tau} + r_t b_t,$$

and that $b_{t+1} = b_T$ for all $t \geq T$. Agents need to compute $b_T^e(t)$ for all $0 \leq t \leq T - 2$ to be able to compute $PV_t^e(\tau)$ for these time periods. By Assumption 3, they use the intertemporal budget constraint (15) of the government for computing $b_T^e(t)$ for all $0 \leq t \leq T - 2$ (with $t + J = T$), i.e.,

$$0 = r_t b_t + (\bar{g} - \bar{\tau}) + \sum_{j=1}^{T-t-1} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} (\bar{g} - \bar{\tau}) - (D_{t,T-1}^e(t))^{-1} b_T^e(t), \quad (20)$$

This gives

$$b_T^e(t) = D_{t,T-1}^e(t) [r_t b_t + (\bar{g} - \bar{\tau}) \{1 + \sum_{j=1}^{T-t-1} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1}\}] \quad (21)$$

$$= (r^e(t))^{T-t-1} [r_t b_t + (\bar{g} - \bar{\tau}) \frac{1 - (r^e(t))^{-(T-t)}}{1 - r^e(t)^{-1}}]. \quad (22)$$

For $0 \leq t \leq T - 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} PV_t^e(\tau) &= \tau_t + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} \tau_{t+j}^e(t) \\ &= \bar{\tau} + \bar{\tau} \sum_{j=1}^{T-t-1} (r^e(t))^{-j} + \{\bar{g} + (r^e(t) - 1)b_T^e(t)\} \sum_{j=T-t}^{\infty} (r^e(t))^{-j} \\ &= \bar{\tau} \frac{1 - (r^e(t))^{-(T-t)}}{1 - r^e(t)^{-1}} + \{\bar{g} + (r^e(t) - 1)b_T^e(t)\} \frac{(r^e(t))^{-(T-t)}}{1 - r^e(t)^{-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

where $b_T^e(t)$ is given by (22).

For $t = T - 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} PV_t^e(\tau) &= \tau_t + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} \tau_{t+j}^e(t) = \bar{\tau} + \{\bar{g} + (r^e(t) - 1)b_T\} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (r^e(t))^{-j} \\ &= \bar{\tau} + \{\bar{g} + (r^e(t) - 1)b_T\} \frac{(r^e(t))^{-1}}{1 - r^e(t)^{-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $b_T^e(T - 1)$ is known at $T - 1$ i.e.

$$b_T^e(T - 1) = b_T = \bar{g} - \bar{\tau} + r_{T-1} b_{T-1}.$$

Finally, for all $t \geq T$,

$$\begin{aligned} PV_t^e(\tau) &= \bar{g} + (r_t - 1)b_T + \{\bar{g} + (r^e(t) - 1)b_T\} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (r^e(t))^{-j} \\ &= \bar{g} + (r_t - 1)b_T + \{\bar{g} + (r^e(t) - 1)b_T\} \frac{(r^e(t))^{-1}}{1 - r^e(t)^{-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

D Details for Example 3

We first note that $b_0 = 0$ and $b_{t+1} = b_T$ for all $t \geq T$ and the debt forecast $b_T^e(t)$ for all $0 \leq t \leq T - 2$ continues to be given by (22).

For $0 \leq t \leq T - 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} PV_t^e(\tau) &= \tau_t + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} \tau_{t+j}^e(t) \\ &= \bar{\tau} + \bar{\tau} \sum_{j=1}^{T-t-1} (r^e(t))^{-j} + \{\bar{g} + (\beta^{-1} - 1)b_T^e(t)\} \left(\sum_{j=T-t}^{\infty} (r^e(t))^{-j} \right) \\ &= \bar{\tau} \frac{1 - (r^e(t))^{-(T-t)}}{1 - r^e(t)^{-1}} + \{\bar{g} + (\beta^{-1} - 1)b_T^e(t)\} \frac{(r^e(t))^{-(T-t)}}{1 - r^e(t)^{-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

where $b_T^e(t)$ is given by (22).

For $t = T - 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} PV_t^e(\tau) &= \tau_t + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (D_{t,t+j}^e(t))^{-1} \tau_{t+j}^e(t) = \bar{\tau} + \{\bar{g} + (\beta^{-1} - 1)b_T\} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (r^e(t))^{-j} \\ &= \bar{\tau} + \{\bar{g} + (r^e(t) - 1)b_T\} \frac{(r^e(t))^{-1}}{1 - r^e(t)^{-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

since $b_T^e(T - 1)$ is known at $T - 1$ i.e.

$$b_T^e(T - 1) = b_T = \bar{g} - \bar{\tau} + r_{T-1}b_{T-1}.$$

Finally, for all $t \geq T$,

$$PV_t^e(\tau) = \{\bar{g} + (\beta^{-1} - 1)b_T\} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (r^e(t))^{-j} = \{\bar{g} + (\beta^{-1} - 1)b_T\} \frac{1}{1 - r^e(t)^{-1}}.$$

References

- BARRO, R. J. (1974): “Are Government Bonds Net Wealth?,” *Journal of Political Economy*, 82, 1095–1117.
- (1989): “The Ricardian Approach to Budget Deficits,” *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 3, 37–54.
- BERNHEIM, B. D. (1987): “Ricardian Equivalence: An Evaluation of Theory and Evidence,” *NBER Macroeconomics Annual*, 2, 263–304.
- BLANCHARD, O. J., AND S. FISCHER (1989): *Lectures on Macroeconomics*. MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass.
- BOHN, H. (1992): “Endogenous Government Spending and Ricardian Equivalence,” *Economic Journal*, 102, 588–597.
- EVANS, G. W., AND S. HONKAPOHJA (1998): “Economic Dynamics with Learning: New Stability Results,” *Review of Economic Studies*, 65, 23–44.
- (2001): *Learning and Expectations in Macroeconomics*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.
- (2009): “Learning and Macroeconomics,” *Annual Review of Economics*, 1, 421–451.
- EVANS, G. W., S. HONKAPOHJA, AND K. MITRA (2009): “Anticipated Fiscal Policy and Learning,” *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 56, 930–953.
- FELDSTEIN, M. S. (1982): “Government Deficits, and Aggregate Demand,” *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 9, 1–20.
- LJUNGQVIST, L., AND T. J. SARGENT (2004): *Recursive Macroeconomic Theory, Second edition*. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.
- RICCIUTI, R. (2003): “Assessing Ricardian Equivalence,” *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 17, 55–78.
- ROMER, D. (2001): *Advanced Macroeconomics*. McGraw-Hill, New York.
- SARGENT, T. J. (1993): *Bounded Rationality in Macroeconomics*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

——— (2008): “Evolution and Intelligent Design,” *American Economic Review*, 98, 5–37.

SEATER, J. J. (1993): “Ricardian Equivalence,” *Journal of Economic Literature*, 31, 142–190.