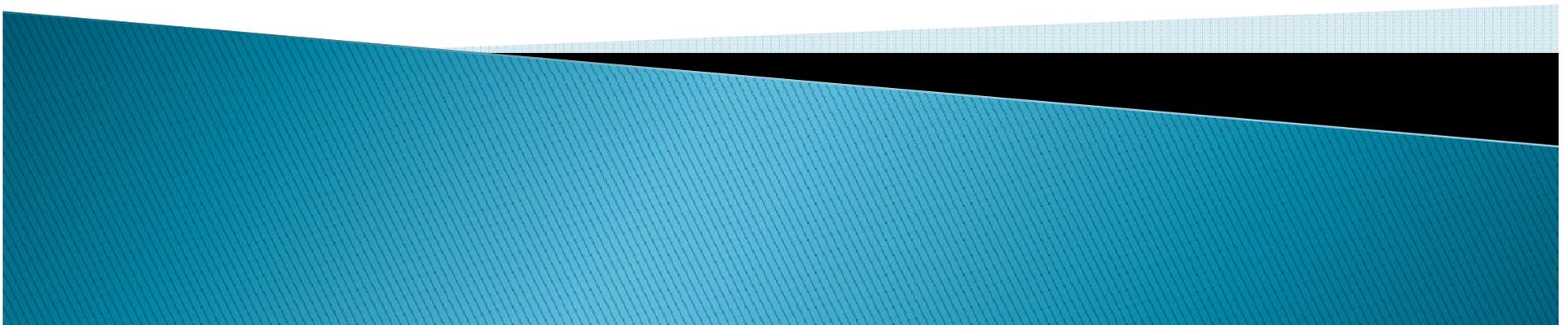


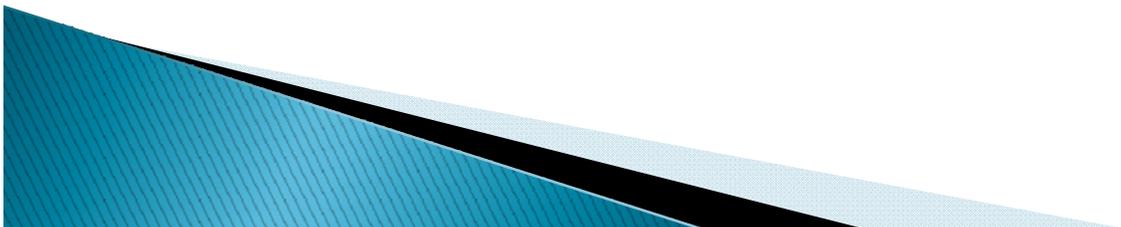
**“The Distributional
Consequences of
Government Spending”
Santanu Chatterjee and Stephen
Turnovsky**

Comments by Felix Rioja
Georgia State University



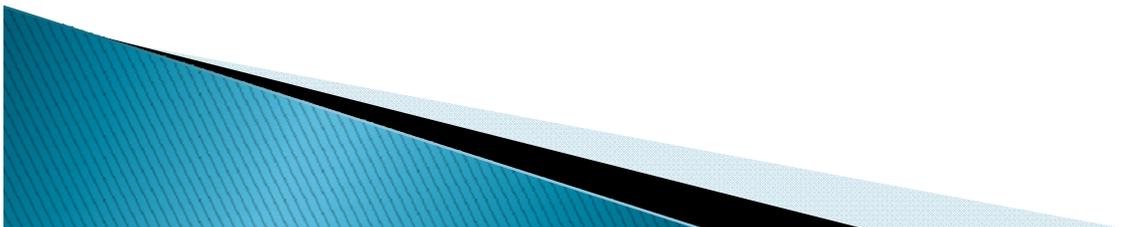
Relationship to literature

- ▶ Large literature on public investment and growth
 - Barro (1990); Glomm and Ravikumar (1994); Fisher and Turnovsky (1998); Rioja (1999)
- ▶ “evidence on the link between public investment and inequality is sparse, inconclusive, and largely anecdotal” (p.1)



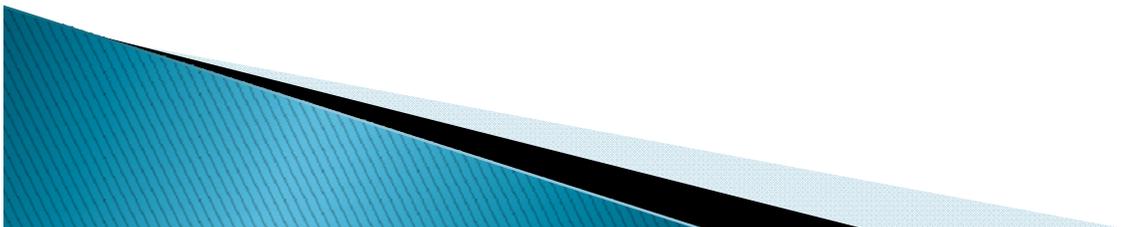
Relationship to literature

- ▶ Models must have heterogenous agents to figure out how public investment affects inequality.
- ▶ This paper is the first to use a heterogenous agents model to analyze this question, so it makes an excellent contribution.



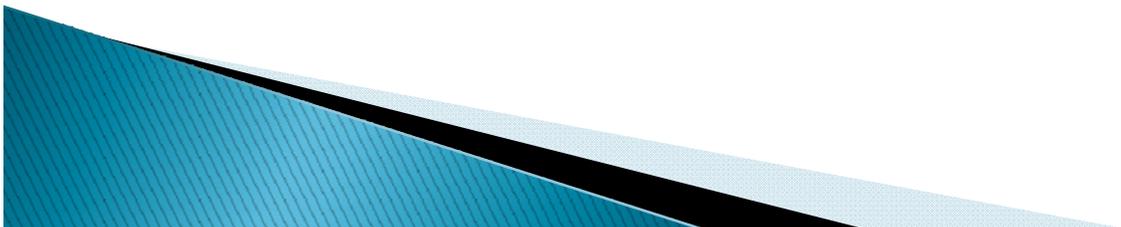
Motivation

- ▶ Regardless of model, what is the intuition for the effect of public investment on distribution?
 - Intro should discuss potential channels (story) at the beginning.
- ▶ Within the model, what is the intuition?
 - Is it that the rich own more capital so they benefit more from roads?
 - Why is it that the return to capital is such an important determinant of inequality (Atkinson 2003)?



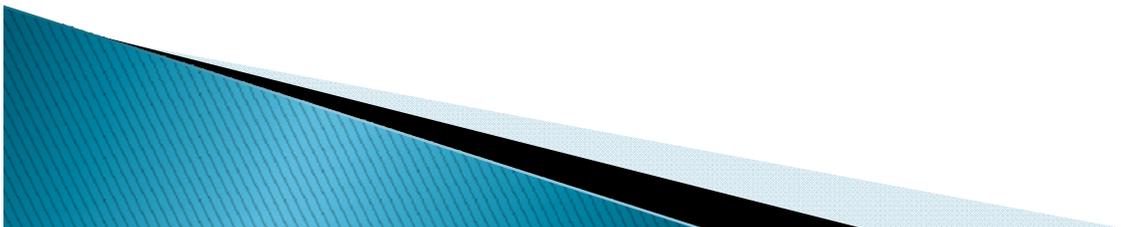
Parameterization

- ▶ What country/group is the model parameterized to?
- ▶ With $\alpha=0.6$ and $\epsilon=0.6$, the elasticity of public capital $\alpha(1-\epsilon)$ is 0.24
- ▶ If calibrating to OECD, this is a little too high
- ▶ If calibrating to developing countries, ok, though still on the higher side
- ▶ There are more recent studies than the cited Gramlich (1994)
 - Bom and Ligthart (2009) list 67 papers that estimate this parameter. Range: 0.08 to 0.22
- ▶ “ $A=0.6$ yields a plausible growth rate of 2.29%”
 - Why not calibrate A to the average OECD growth rate?



Questions

- Symmetrical distribution of wealth from the model?
Actual distribution is not.
 - US: Bottom 40% owns 1% of wealth; Top 20% owns 84%
- ▶ Can the model be calibrated so the actual distribution of income is matched in the benchmark?
 - Garcia-Peñalosa and Turnovsky (2006) do that using Romer's endogenous growth model



- ▶ Overall the paper is very innovative and makes an excellent contribution!

