

Results Obtained Using the PSID for "Household Intertemporal
Behavior: a Collective Characterization and a Test of Commitment"

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Table 1: PSID, commitment test. The no commitment, full-efficiency and standard models are, respectively, the unconstrained model (unc.), the constrained model (con.) and the model in which all distribution factors are constrained to be zero. Consumption is the sum of food at home and food away from home.

	y_h and y_w			y_h and ry		
Distance Statistic		16.7	60.5		14.0	28.2
$P > \chi^2$		0.02	1.0e-009		0.05	0.0009
Independent Variable	unc.	con.	standard	unc.	con.	standard
$\ln R_{t+1}$	0.412* [0.249]	0.225 [0.194]	0.472** [0.190]	0.810** [0.211]	0.607** [0.199]	0.568** [0.199]
$\hat{y}_{h,t+1}$	0.0018* [0.0010]	-	-	0.0021* [0.0012]	-	-
$\hat{y}_{h,t+1} \ln(C_{t+1}/C_t)$	0.0125** [0.0061]	0.006 [0.0055]	-	0.0140** [0.0061]	0.0089* [0.0051]	-
$\hat{y}_{h,t+1} \ln(C_{t+1}/\bar{C})$	-0.0098** [0.0045]	-	-	-0.0074 [0.0048]	-	-
$\hat{y}_{h,t+1}^2$	-0.0007 [0.0023]	-	-	0.0004 [0.0019]	-	-
$\hat{y}_{w,t+1}$	-0.0003 [0.0048]	-	-	-	-	-
$\hat{y}_{w,t+1} \ln(C_{t+1}/C_t)$	0.0643** [0.0128]	0.0627** [0.0095]	-	-	-	-
$\hat{y}_{w,t+1} \ln(C_{t+1}/\bar{C})$	-0.0024 [0.014]	-	-	-	-	-
$\hat{y}_{w,t+1}^2$	-0.0818 [0.288]	-	-	-	-	-
$\hat{y}_{h,t+1} \hat{y}_{w,t+1}$	-0.0011 [0.0017]	-	-	-	-	-
\widehat{ry}_{t+1}	-	-	-	0.0109 [0.177]	-	-
$\widehat{ry}_{t+1} \ln(C_{t+1}/C_t)$	-	-	-	0.0421** [0.0189]	0.0083** [0.0024]	-
$\widehat{ry}_{t+1} \ln(C_{t+1}/\bar{C})$	-	-	-	0.0468* [0.286]	-	-
\widehat{ry}_{t+1}^2	-	-	-	-0.0076 [0.0116]	-	-
$\hat{y}_{h,t+1} \widehat{ry}_{t+1}$	-	-	-	0.0266 [0.0905]	-	-
$\Delta (\ln(C_{t+1}/\bar{C}))^2$	-0.403** [0.166]	-0.364** [0.146]	-0.745** [0.129]	-0.310* [0.183]	-0.175 [0.172]	-0.219 [0.169]
$\Delta \ln(\text{annual food needs})$	-0.126 [0.228]	0.101 [0.191]	0.102 [0.191]	0.022 [0.230]	0.326 [0.200]	0.264 [0.199]
$\Delta \text{children}$	0.202** [0.089]	0.207** [0.076]	0.243** [0.075]	0.185** [0.085]	0.173** [0.079]	0.183** [0.078]
$\Delta \text{children younger than 2}$	-0.016 [0.028]	-0.019 [0.026]	0.032 [0.025]	0.002 [0.028]	0.007 [0.026]	0.005 [0.025]
$\Delta \text{head works}$	0.323** [0.156]	0.073 [0.137]	0.401** [0.125]	0.786** [0.284]	0.872** [0.232]	1.022** [0.222]
$\Delta \text{spouse works}$	-0.003 [0.061]	-0.031 [0.042]	0.020 [0.041]	-0.026 [0.050]	0.018 [0.042]	0.027 [0.041]
J-Statistic	30.3	46.9	90.8	30.8	44.7	58.9
$P > \chi^2$	0.35	-	-	0.33	-	-
number of observations						12649
number of families						2611

The efficient weighting matrix of the unconstrained framework is used to estimate both models. All specifications include a constant. Asymptotic standard errors in brackets. The instrument set is the same across columns and includes the first and second lags of the marginal tax growth, change in number of children, annual food need growth, municipal bond rate, change in a dummy equal to one if the husband works and in a dummy equal to one if the wife works; the first, second and third lags of the municipal bond rate growth, change in number of children younger than two, head's leisure growth, salary growth; the first, second and third lags of growth in husband's and wife's income, growth of their ratio and the square of these variables. ry is the ratio of individual income. For a variable x , \hat{x} indicates the demeaned variable. Sample means have been used to calculate the variables that depend on expected values.