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The dynamics of wealth inequality under endogenous fertility: A remark on the Barro-Becker model with heterogenous endowments

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Abstract

Several contributions have already pointed out that initial wealth inequalities do persist in the long run in the Ramsey model with heterogeneous agents. We show that this result is not robust to the introduction of endogenous fertility. Our argument builds on the Barro-Becker (1989) seminal model extended to allow for heterogeneous agents with different capital endowments. Strikingly enough, individual consumption levels, fertility rates and capital stocks are shown to be equalized after only one adjustment period. This property is shown to hold irrespective of the production sector specification.

JEL classification: D31, J13, O41.

Keywords: endogenous fertility, heterogeneous households, optimal growth.

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1 Introduction

Following the paper by Chatterjee (1994), several contributions have introduced households' heterogeneity in the Ramsey model through wealth inequality. The main focus of this recent literature is the existence of a representative consumer summarizing the average behavior of the economy and the persistence of inequalities during the transitional dynamics and in the steady state.

These questions have been extensively studied by Chatterjee (1994), Caselli and Ventura (2000) and Garcia-Peñalosa and Turnovsky (2009) in the standard set-up where households derive utility from consumption only. These papers show that while wealth inequalities may be reduced, they do persist in the long-run.

This analysis has been extended to models where households also derive utility from leisure, namely when labor supply is endogenous. In this framework, Garcia-Peñalosa and Turnovsky (2008) and Sorger (2000) have worked out the exogenous growth case, while Garcia-Peñalosa and Turnovsky (2006) have provided with an inspection of the nexus between growth and income inequality when growth is endogenous. Ultimately, all these papers show that while introducing endogenous labor does affect both the convergence and the long-run allocation properties of the growth models under scrutiny, it does not alter the outcomes on the persistence of inequalities: inequalities still persist in all these extensions.

The aim of this paper is to re-examine the issue of persistence of wealth inequalities under endogenous fertility.¹ In sharp contrast to the existing literature surveyed just above, we show that inequalities do no more persist. Even more strikingly, we show that if time starts at period 0, individual consumptions, fertility rates and capital distribution become equal from period 1 onwards. This means that wealth inequalities vanish after only one adjustment period.

To establish these results, we build on the seminal Barro and Becker (1989) model. This model provides a benchmark to account for fertility decisions. We generalize this framework by introducing heterogeneous households which differ in their initial capital endowments. We show that when households smooth consumption over time and optimally choose the number of children, individual consumptions should be equal after one period. This striking property essentially derives from the resulting equality between the marginal benefit and cost of bequest: consumptions are then shown to be independent of the capital distribution after one period. This in turn implies that fertility rates and capital held by each household become also identical after one period. Therefore, introducing endogenous fertility in the optimal growth model rules out wealth inequalities after only one adjustment period. Finally, it is important to notice that we show our result for a given sequence of prices over time. This means that it does not depend on the specification of the production sector, and occurs under exogenous as well as endogenous growth.

¹Note that when the cost per child is a time cost, as we assume in this paper, fertility choices constitute another way to introduce endogenous labor.

This note is organized as follows. In the next section, we present the behavior of heterogeneous households. In Section 3, we show our result on the loss of heterogeneity after one period, while some technical details are reported in the Appendix.

2 Households' behavior

We extend the Barro and Becker (1989) model to account for wealth heterogeneity. We consider an economy with H dynasties of altruistic households, $i = 1, \dots, H$, that differ in their individual wealth. In other words, we focus on heterogeneity in initial capital endowment k_{i0} , i.e. $k_{h0} \neq k_{j0}$ for $h \neq j$.

Following Becker and Barro (1988) and Barro and Becker (1989), each person lives for two periods, childhood and adulthood, and has children at the beginning of his adult period. Parents are altruistic towards their children, i.e. utility depends on their own consumption, the number of surviving children and the utility of each child. The utility of an adult of type i belonging to the generation born at $t - 1$, is given by:

$$U_{it} = u(c_{it}) + (\alpha n_{it}^{-\varepsilon}) n_{it} U_{it+1} \quad (1)$$

where c_{it} is the individual consumption giving an instantaneous utility $u(c_{it})$, while n_{it} is the number of children. We notice that $\alpha n_{it}^{-\varepsilon}$ measures the degree of altruism towards each child, with $\alpha, \varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, and U_{it+1} is the utility attained by each child. We further assume:

Assumption 1 *The utility function $u(c_i)$ is defined on \mathbb{R}_+ , two-times continuously differentiable on \mathbb{R}_{++} , strictly increasing ($u'(c_i) > 0$), strictly concave ($u''(c_i) < 0$) and satisfies $-\frac{u''(c_i)u(c_i)}{u'(c_i)^2} > \frac{\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon}$.² Noting $\sigma(c_i) = c_i u'(c_i) / u(c_i)$, we assume $0 < \sigma(c_i) < 1 - \varepsilon$ and $\sigma(c_i)$ is non-increasing.*

Notice that the utility function $u(c_i) = c_i^\sigma$, with $\sigma < 1 - \varepsilon$, satisfies Assumption 1.³

As stressed by Becker and Barro (1988), the recursive model (1) can be equivalently written as an optimal growth model where the household of type i maximizes a dynastic utility:

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \alpha^t N_{it}^{1-\varepsilon} u(c_{it}) \quad (2)$$

with N_{it} the size of the i th subpopulation at period t , under a sequence of budget constraints:

$$c_{it} + n_{it} k_{it+1} = R_t k_{it} + w_t (1 - \beta n_{it}) \quad (3)$$

²As it is explicitly shown in Becker and Barro (1986), this inequality ensures that the second-order conditions are satisfied for the households' utility maximization.

³This utility function is considered in the seminal contributions of Becker and Barro (1988) and Barro and Becker (1989).

$t = 0, 1, \dots$, and given the unequal distribution of initial capital k_{i0} , with $k_{h0} \neq k_{j0}$ for $h \neq j$.

The left-hand side of (3) represents households' expenditures. In particular, k_{it+1} represents the bequest per child, through physical as well as human capital used for production in the next period. The right-hand side of (3) represents the disposable income, where w_t is the wage rate and $R_t \equiv 1 - \delta + r_t$ the gross return on capital, with $\delta \in (0, 1)$ the depreciation rate of capital and r_t the real interest rate. As mentioned in the introduction, we do not specify the production sector in order to highlight that our result holds irrespective of the production technology. Accordingly, we assume that the sequence of prices (w_t, R_t) , $t = 0, 1, \dots$, is given.

At adulthood, each household is endowed with one unit of time that she shares between labor and leisure. The time cost of rearing children is given by $\beta n_{it} w_t$, where β is the constant cost per child in units of time. Leisure time $\beta n_{it} = 1 - l_{it} \in (0, 1)$ is spent with children, whereas l_{it} is the individual labor supply at period t .

Since n_{it} represents the population growth factor of dynasty i , the size of a dynasty at time t is given by:

$$N_{it} = n_{it-1} N_{it-1} = N_{i0} \prod_{s=0}^{t-1} n_{is} \quad (4)$$

where $N_{i0} > 0$ are given for $i = 1, \dots, H$, and heterogeneous initial population sizes are not excluded, i.e. $N_{h0} \neq N_{j0}$ for $h \neq j$.

Maximizing utility (2) under the budget constraints (3), the household i chooses a sequence $(k_{it+1}, n_{it}, c_{it})_{t=0}^{\infty}$ of saving, consumption, number of children. The household behavior may be summarized by:⁴

$$R_t k_{it} + w_t (1 - \beta n_{it}) = c_{it} + n_{it} k_{it+1} \quad (5)$$

$$u'(c_{it}) / u'(c_{it+1}) = \alpha n_{it}^{-\varepsilon} R_{t+1} \quad (6)$$

$$\alpha^t N_{it}^{1-\varepsilon} u'(c_{it}) (\beta w_t + k_{it+1}) = \frac{1-\varepsilon}{n_{it}} \sum_{s=t+1}^{\infty} \alpha^s N_{is}^{1-\varepsilon} u(c_{is}) \quad (7)$$

with the transversality condition:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha^t N_{it}^{1-\varepsilon} u'(c_{it}) n_{it} k_{it+1} = 0$$

Equation (5) is the household's budget constraint. The intertemporal trade-offs are summarized by (6) and (7). The Euler equation (6) shows how dynasties smooth consumption over time. Since the marginal utility of consumption depends on population size N_{it} and total bequest $n_{it} k_{it+1}$, which in turn depend on the number of children, this choice between current and future consumption depends on the fertility rate. Finally, equation (7) determines the optimal number of children. The cost per child in unit of time and in terms of bequest (on the left-hand side) is equal to the discounted sum of the marginal utility gains over all the subsequent periods (on the right-hand side).

⁴See the Appendix for details.

3 The “loss” of heterogeneity

Using the optimal behavior of the households, we show now that from period 1 onwards, the individual consumptions c_{it} , the number of children n_{it} and the wealth k_{it} become equal. As underlined above, this property is demonstrated without specifying the production sector, the sequence of prices (w_t, R_t) , for $t = 0, 1, \dots$, is given.

As explained in the Appendix, equation (7) can also be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \varepsilon) \alpha u(c_{it+1}) + \alpha u'(c_{it+1}) (R_{t+1} k_{it+1} + w_{t+1} - c_{it+1}) \\ = n_{it}^\varepsilon u'(c_{it}) (\beta w_t + k_{it+1}) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Substituting equation (6), we get:

$$c_{it+1} \frac{1 - \varepsilon - \sigma(c_{it+1})}{\sigma(c_{it+1})} = \beta w_t R_{t+1} - w_{t+1}, \text{ for } t = 0, 1, \dots \text{ and } i = 1, \dots, H \quad (9)$$

Under Assumption 1, there is a unique solution c_{it+1} solving this equation. In other words, for all $t = 1, \dots$ and $i = 1, \dots, H$, we have $c_{it} \equiv c_t$, with

$$c_t = (\beta w_{t-1} R_t - w_t) \frac{\sigma(c_t)}{1 - \varepsilon - \sigma(c_t)} \quad (10)$$

From period $t = 1$ onwards, the individual consumptions are equal. One can see that c_t is increasing in the time cost per child measured in physical units of the next period, because the dynasty substitutes investment in children for future consumption. However, less children means a lower labor force, which explains that consumption is decreasing in the current wage.

Most importantly for our purpose, individual consumptions get equalized because c_{it} does not depend on capital holding k_{it} and, therefore, it is independent of the distribution of capital. Indeed, recall that k_{it+1} represents the bequest per child given by a parent living at period t . Equation (8), represents the intertemporal trade-off to have children: it equalizes the marginal benefit to have children (on the left-hand side) to its marginal cost (on the right-hand side). In particular, $\alpha u'(c_{it+1}) R_{t+1} k_{it+1}$ represents the marginal benefit of bequest, while $n_{it}^\varepsilon u'(c_{it}) k_{it+1}$ is its marginal cost. Taking into account the optimal choice between current and future consumption (see (6)), the marginal benefit of bequest becomes equal to its marginal cost, implying individual consumption to be independent of wealth.

Since consumptions are identical from $t = 1$, the Euler equation (6) implies that the fertility rates are also identical from $t = 1$, i.e. $n_{it} \equiv n_t$ for all $t = 1, \dots$ and $i = 1, \dots, H$. Using (10), we obtain:

$$n_t^\varepsilon = \alpha R_{t+1} u'(c_{t+1}) / u'(c_t) \quad (11)$$

Because consumptions do not depend on the wealth distribution and get equalized across dynasties, the number of child is also equalized for $t = 1, \dots$

A question now emerges. What can we infer for individual wealth? We show that capital distribution becomes also homogenous from period $t = 1$.

Proposition 1 *Under Assumption 1, for $t = 1, \dots$, the distribution of capital is also homogeneous, i.e. $k_{it} = k_t$ for all $i = 1, \dots, H$.*

Proof. Using (5) and (7), we get:

$$R_t k_{it} - c_{it} + w_t = \frac{1 - \varepsilon}{u'(c_{it})} \sum_{s=t+1}^{\infty} \alpha^{s-t} \left(\frac{N_{is}}{N_{it}} \right)^{1-\varepsilon} u(c_{is}) \quad (12)$$

We have $c_{it} = c_t$ and $n_{it} = n_t$ for all $t = 1, \dots$, and $N_{is} = N_{i1} \prod_{t=1}^{s-1} n_t$. Therefore, equation (12) writes for $t = 1$:

$$R_1 k_{i1} + w_1 - c_1 = \frac{1 - \varepsilon}{u'(c_1)} \sum_{s=2}^{\infty} \alpha^{s-1} \left(\prod_{t=1}^{s-1} n_t \right)^{1-\varepsilon} u(c_s) \quad (13)$$

This shows that the capital distribution is homogeneous at $t = 1$, i.e. $k_{i1} \equiv k_1$ for all $i = 1, \dots, H$. From $t = 1$, the budget constraint (5) becomes:

$$k_{it+1} = \frac{R_t}{n_t} k_{it} + \frac{w_t (1 - \beta n_t) - c_t}{n_t} \quad (14)$$

Since $k_{i1} = k_{j1} = k_1$ for all $i, j = 1, \dots, H$, we deduce that $k_{it} = k_{jt} \equiv k_t$ for all $i, j = 1, \dots, H$ and $t = 1, \dots$. This proves that the capital distribution is equal from $t = 1$ onwards. ■

This proposition shows that introducing endogenous fertility in the optimal growth model with heterogeneous households has critical implications for the capital distribution. In contrast to previous results with exogenous population size (Caselli and Ventura (2000), Chatterjee (1994), Garcia-Peñalosa and Turnovsky (2006, 2008, 2009), Sorger (2000)), inequality does not persist and the wealth distribution becomes homogenous from $t = 1$. As already emphasized, this arises from the disjunction between individual consumptions and capital holdings, which is explained by the fact that households do not only make an intertemporal choice between present and future consumptions, but also optimally choose the number of their children.

We now come to some observations on the robustness of our findings.

Remark 1. In our analysis, we assume that the counterpart of having children is a time cost per child βw_t . Another traditional cost specification is to consider a cost in terms of the final good (see Becker and Barro (1988) and Barro and Becker (1989)). One may easily see that this alternative specification of the cost per child does not change our conclusions on the loss of heterogeneity from $t = 1$.

Remark 2. As already underlined, our result is shown for a given sequence of prices (w_t, R_t) , $t = 0, \dots$. This means that it neither depends on the microeconomic foundations of the production sector, nor on the assumptions on the

technology. As a direct implication, if one introduces a standard convex technology with constant returns, the economy may obviously converge to a steady state with a homogenous wealth distribution. If one introduces a technology leading to endogenous growth (as in Bosi and Seegmuller (2010)), there may exist a unique balanced growth path where all the individuals have the same wealth growing at a similar well-defined rate.

4 Appendix

The optimal behavior of household

We derive the infinite-horizon Lagrangian function with respect to c_{it} , k_{it} , n_{it} :

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \alpha^t N_{it}^{1-\varepsilon} u(c_{it}) + \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{it} [R_t k_{it} + w_t (1 - \beta n_{it}) - c_{it} - n_{it} k_{it+1}] \quad (15)$$

in order to obtain the first-order conditions:

$$\lambda_{it} = \alpha^t N_{it}^{1-\varepsilon} u'(c_{it}) \quad (16)$$

$$\lambda_{it} n_{it} = \lambda_{it+1} R_{t+1} \quad (17)$$

$$\lambda_{it} (\beta w_t + k_{it+1}) = \frac{1-\varepsilon}{n_{it}} \sum_{s=t+1}^{\infty} \alpha^s N_{is}^{1-\varepsilon} u(c_{is}) \quad (18)$$

with the transversality condition:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha^t N_{it}^{1-\varepsilon} u'(c_{it}) n_{it} k_{it+1} = 0$$

Noticing that $n_{it} = N_{it+1}/N_{it}$, we get from (16) and (17) a sequence of Euler equations (6). Using (16) and (18), we obtain (7). From (18), we also have:

$$n_{it} \lambda_{it} (\beta w_t + k_{it+1}) = (1-\varepsilon) \alpha^{t+1} N_{it+1}^{1-\varepsilon} u(c_{it+1}) + (1-\varepsilon) \sum_{s=t+2}^{\infty} \alpha^s N_{is}^{1-\varepsilon} u(c_{is})$$

Substituting

$$(1-\varepsilon) \sum_{s=t+2}^{\infty} \alpha^s N_{is}^{1-\varepsilon} u(c_{is}) = n_{it+1} \lambda_{it+1} (\beta w_{t+1} + k_{it+2})$$

and using (16) again, we find:

$$\begin{aligned} (1-\varepsilon) \alpha N_{it+1}^{1-\varepsilon} u(c_{it+1}) &= n_{it} N_{it}^{1-\varepsilon} u'(c_{it}) (\beta w_t + k_{it+1}) \\ -\alpha N_{it+1}^{1-\varepsilon} u'(c_{it+1}) n_{it+1} (\beta w_{t+1} + k_{it+2}) & \end{aligned}$$

Replacing $n_{it} = N_{it+1}/N_{it}$ and $n_{it+1}(\beta w_{t+1} + k_{it+2}) = R_{t+1}k_{it+1} + w_{t+1} - c_{it+1}$, we finally obtain the trade-off:

$$(1 - \varepsilon) \alpha u(c_{it+1}) = n_{it}^{\varepsilon} u'(c_{it}) (\beta w_t + k_{it+1}) - \alpha u'(c_{it+1}) (R_{t+1}k_{it+1} + w_{t+1} - c_{it+1})$$

■

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