

Investing in Investment

- A theory of individual-specific r:
- Higher individual wealth \Rightarrow higher rate of return on it.
- More effort spent on gathering information.
- Compare/contrast with "efficiency wage" models:
- Deliberate investment in information yields the higher rate unlike nutrition-effiency, but similar to dynamic incentives
- Payoff is multiplicative (on *r*) as opposed to additive

other "efficiency-wage" models generate level effects

A Model of Investing in Investment

 Individuals with more financial wealth will spend more effort finding good rates of return on it.

• Simplest model of this:

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \delta^t \frac{c_t^{1-\theta} - 1}{1-\theta},$$

where $\theta > 0$, and

$$c_t = (1 + r_{t-1})F_{t-1} + w(1 - e_t) - F_t,$$

and

 $r_t = \Psi(e_t)$

- *F*: financial wealth, *w*: wage rate, and *e*: informational effort.
- Ψ concave.

A Model of Investing in Investment

Familiar Euler equation for choice of F_t :

$$\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)^{\theta} = \delta r_t$$

Slightly less familiar Euler equation for choice of e_t :

$$\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)^{\theta} = \delta \frac{F_t}{w} \Psi'(e_t).$$

Proposition. Individuals with a higher ratio of *F* to *w* earn a higher rate of return, and grow faster, even if the effect on their savings rate is ambiguous.

Proof. Combine the two Euler equations and definition of r to see that

$$r_t = \frac{F_t}{w} \Psi'(e_t) = \Psi(e_t)$$

for all t. Now prove the proposition by contradiction.

Note: s and r reinforce each other when $\theta < 1$.

A Model of Investing in Investment

Or you can have your cake and eat it too. Consider

$$c_t = r_{t-1}F_{t-1} + w - z_t - F_t,$$

where $r_t = \Phi(z_t)$ (e.g., paying an expert to do your research).

Then Euler equation for *z* is given by

$$\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)^{\theta} = \delta F_t \Phi'(z_t),$$

- Proposition. Those with higher *F* earn higher rates of return.
- PS: Contrast the two propositions.