

# Accessorizing: The Effect of Union Contract Renewals on Consumption

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**Abstract.** In this paper we use information on monthly wage increases set by collective agreements in Italy and exploit their variation across sectors and over time in order to examine how household consumption responds to different types of positive income shocks (regular tranches versus lump-sum payments). Focusing on single-earner households, we find that the Permanent-Income Hypothesis holds empirically, since total and food consumption do not exhibit excess sensitivity to anticipated regular payments. Consumption does not respond at the date of the announcement of income increases either, as these are known to compensate workers for the overall loss in their wages' purchasing power. However, consumption responds, albeit a little, to transitory and less anticipated one-off payments, as the expenditures on clothing & shoes increase upon the receipt of the lump-sum payments. This finding can be interpreted as a "signaling-by-consuming" behaviour given that these goods represent conspicuous consumption. There is also some weak evidence of the existence of liquidity constraints regarding expenditures on strictly durables.

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# 1 Introduction<sup>3</sup>

Around sixty years after the influential papers of Modigliani and Brumberg (1954) and Friedman (1957) on the Life-Cycle Model and the Permanent-Income Hypothesis, the debate on whether their theoretical predictions hold empirically is still on (see for example the recent papers of Parker et al., 2013; Agarwal and Qian, 2014; and Misra and Surico, 2014).<sup>4</sup> These studies add to an already large body of the literature which analyzes either theoretically or empirically how consumers respond to income shocks (see Jappelli and Pistaferri, 2010 for an excellent review). This is not surprising, as evaluating the impact of tax and income-support policies is of utmost importance for policy makers.

In this paper, we use information on monthly pay increases set by collective agreements in Italy and exploit variation across sectors and over time in order to examine whether total household consumption or expenditures on specific subcategories exhibit excess sensitivity to different types of positive income shocks. The reason we focus on Italy is twofold. First, the Italian government has recently implemented a number of policies that have stirred discussions on the sensitivity of consumption to income dynamics. These policies include a tax rebate for low-income workers (80 euros per month) and the possibility for workers to advance part of their severance pay. While evaluating these policies is out of the scope of this paper, due to unavailability of suitable data, our analysis could provide useful insights for policy design. Second,

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<sup>4</sup>According to the theory, consumption should respond little to transitory income changes.

the specific features of the wage determination process in Italy coupled with a unique dataset on wage increases in the private sector collected by the Bank of Italy can be exploited to disentangle the impact of different income shocks.<sup>5</sup> These shocks may be considered exogenous to workers as the actions of a single worker are unlikely to determine the outcome of the collective bargaining.

We find that the Permanent-Income Hypothesis holds empirically, since total and food consumption do not exhibit excess sensitivity to anticipated income shocks. Consumption does not respond at the date of the announcement of income increases either, as these are known to compensate workers for the overall loss in their wages' purchasing power. In other words, workers are not subject to money illusion. We also find, in line with the Permanent-Income Hypothesis, that consumption responds, but only a little, to transitory and less anticipated shocks, as the expenditures on clothing & shoes increase upon the receipt of the lump-sum payments. This finding can be interpreted as a "signaling-by-consuming" behaviour given that these goods represent conspicuous consumption and can be attributed to bounded rationality in the case that workers do not regard the lump-sum as part of the overall wage inflation adjustment. There is also some evidence of the existence of liquidity constraints regarding expenditures on strictly durables. These results are robust to the use of alternative data sources on consumption and to different econometric specifications.

The literature so far has analyzed excess sensitivity of consumption exploiting the effect of either policies or individual-specific shocks in transitory income (see, for a review, Fuchs-Schuendeln and Hassan, 2015). In the first strand of the literature one

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<sup>5</sup>See Section 2 for details on the institutional setting.

finds papers that analyze the effect of anticipated tax changes/rebates in the U.S. either through reduced-form regressions (Parker, 1999; Souleles, 1999; Johnson et al., 2006; Parker et al., 2013; and Misra and Surico, 2014) or through structural models (Huntley and Michelangeli, 2014; and Kaplan and Violante, 2014). All papers find evidence of excess sensitivity of consumption. A common explanation of these findings is the presence of liquidity constraints (Zeldes, 1989). By contrast, Hsieh (2003) uses anticipated payments from Alaska's Permanent Fund as a natural experiment and finds that, consistently with the Life-Cycle/Permanent-Income Hypothesis, households smooth consumption. In the second strand of the literature there are papers that exploit differences in the timing of social security payments in the U.S. (Stephens, 2003), finding evidence of excess sensitivity, and the two extra payments received in summer and winter in Spain (Browning and Collado, 2001) finding, conversely, evidence in support of the Permanent-Income Hypothesis.<sup>6</sup> Other papers focus on specific subcategories of consumption or on specific groups of households. Browning and Crossley (2009) using cuts in unemployment insurance benefits in Canada find a stronger impact on clothing than on food expenditures. More recently, Ni and Seol (2014) using a unique monthly panel of Korean households and the variation in allowances of government employees show that overall excess sensitivity of consumption can be attributed to a small fraction of households with committed (unavoidable) expenses. Our paper is similar in spirit to Shea (1995) in exploiting union contract renewals. Due to the structure of the data that he uses (the Panel Study of Income Dynamics for the U.S.), his results are limited to food consumption at the annual level.

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<sup>6</sup>See also Manaresi (2012) for the case of Italy.

We exploit instead monthly data for various subcategories of consumption using two different types of pay increase set by collective bargaining in Italy.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 explains briefly the wage-bargaining process in Italy. Section 3 describes the data and introduces the empirical strategy. Section 4 presents the main findings. Section 5 discusses the underlying mechanisms and presents some robustness checks. Section 6 concludes.

## 2 Institutional setting

Collective wage-bargaining in Italy involves trade unions and employers' associations (social partners). Since the early 90s it takes place at two levels: a sectoral (national) level and a firm or sometimes local (district/regional) level.

First-tier bargaining is devoted to maintaining wages' purchasing power and deals also with a range of non-pay (normative) issues such as hours, work organization, welfare, safety, etc.. Until 1993 wage inflation adjustment was practically automatic through an indexation mechanism. Since then, this task has been assigned to the social partners through the first-tier bargaining.<sup>7</sup> Wage determination is staggered throughout the year, an important feature that we exploit in our empirical analysis. These sectoral-level contracts cover all the employees of a specific sector in the whole Italian territory and are generally valid for a period of 2 years (4 years for normative provisions). Validity has been extended to 3 years for both economic and normative provisions since 2009. During wage-bargaining, involved parties take into consideration

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<sup>7</sup>For details see *Protocollo del 3 luglio 1993 sulla politica dei redditi e dell'occupazione, sugli assetti contrattuali, sulle politiche del lavoro e sul convegno al sistema produttivo* (in Italian) and Brandolini et al. (2007).

expected inflation and the general economic outlook. There is downward nominal wage rigidity, in the sense that renewals can determine only non-negative changes in the nominal negotiated wages. The contract agreed upon by the social partners sets the validity period and the pay increase, which is usually implemented in the form of several tranches, whose number, timing, and amount are envisaged in the contract as well. In case of long delays between the end of the period covered by the previous agreement and the signing of the new one, the contract may also specify a lump-sum (*una tantum*) payment, in addition to the tranches. However, not all delayed contract renewals imply one-off wage increases. Workers may actually be compensated for the delay through higher tranches.

Second-tier bargaining aims at redistributing productivity gains. Pay negotiations at the firm-level are intended to account for firm-specific developments and local conditions, such as improved productivity or the risk of job loss. In recent years, a series of agreements among the social partners as well as the national regulation have progressively widened the scope for opting-out clauses, which nowadays can derogate not only to conditions envisaged by the first-level agreements but also to national laws (D'Amuri and Giorgiantonio, 2015). However, despite the introduction of fiscal incentives, firm- and local-level bargaining are not currently widespread and have been limited to bigger firms and to specific sectors, respectively. In the rest of the paper we only consider wage increases that are set at the sectoral level and apply to all employees. The wage set at the sectoral level represents on average more than 80 per cent of total wage.

### 3 Empirical Strategy

We use a unique database collected by the Bank of Italy that includes all the details of contract renewals in the private sector during the period 1997-2013.<sup>8</sup> Both transitory (lump-sum or *una tantum*) and more permanent nominal wage increases (tranches) can be observed in our setting. While tranches are paid regularly every month, lump-sum payments (if any) take place only in a certain month, and in most cases they consist of one or two installments. In other words, tranches lead to a step-wise pattern of nominal wage over time (Figure 1) while lump-sum payments take the form of one-off income shocks (Figure 2). In the period of the analysis we observe 143 contract renewals in 22 sectors that we aggregate into 6 in order to match them with the consumption data. Two thirds of the renewals involve also a lump-sum payment (Table 1). On average, each tranche amounts to 35 euros per month while a lump-sum wage increase amounts to 310 euros, both deflated using the monthly CPI (base year=2010). These figures compare to an average monthly negotiated gross wage of 2,120 euros in real terms. Given that collective bargaining takes place at the national level between the social partners, pay increases can be considered as exogenous shocks to the workers. Moreover, the workers know that in the medium-run the sum of the tranches and of the lump-sum payments is supposed to compensate for the overall loss in their wages' purchasing power.

Another important distinction is between anticipated and non-anticipated income increases.<sup>9</sup> Tranches can in general be considered as anticipated income shocks. It

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<sup>8</sup>The details of each contract renewal are publicly available (in Italian) at [www.cnel.it](http://www.cnel.it) and in the journal *Diritto & Pratica del Lavoro*. We observe around 70 per cent of the employees in the non-agricultural private sector and we exclude from our analysis the public sector.

<sup>9</sup>A common practice in the literature is to rely on subjective expectations of the households in

is less clear, though, whether this is true also in the case of one-off payments. First, a contract hiatus does not always imply a lump-sum payment. As Table 1 shows, lump-sum payments are more common in some sectors than in others and, although they tend to be associated with delays in contract renewals, their occurrence is not certain a priori. During the bargaining period unions negotiate with the employers' associations over the amount and the form of wage increases. Workers may have access to partial information regarding bargaining developments through direct contacts with the unions or through the media. However, nothing can be taken for granted before the social partners actually sign the contract renewal. Second, lump-sum payments usually take place immediately after the renewal. As Figure 3 shows, around 70 per cent of the lump-sum payments were paid within 3 months after the renewal. As in the case of dividend payments to veterans (Bodkin et al., 1959) or unemployment benefit reforms (Browning and Crossley, 2001), which have been considered as unanticipated in the literature, there is a short time span between the announcement and the implementation of the payment. Therefore, lump-sum payments may be considered as less anticipated shocks. Anyway, whether or not lump-sum payments are anticipated, they certainly are transitory and we expect to find no or small effects on consumption if the Permanent Income Hypothesis holds. Lastly, in the case of tranches the change in income is permanent but consumption may react at the date of their announcement (when the workers receive the "news", whose timing is a priori uncertain) rather than upon their implementation (when the workers receive the payment, that is fully anticipated by then).

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order to distinguish between transitory and permanent income shocks (see for example Pistaferri, 2001; and Christelis, Georgarakos and Jappelli, 2015).



We merge this dataset with the Italian Household Budget Survey (HBS) for the years 1997-2013 in order to examine whether total consumption as well as different expenditure categories respond to the receipt of lump-sum payments or tranches. The HBS is conducted annually by the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) and covers a sample of around 25,000 households per year. Each month around 2,100 households from every municipality of the whole Italian territory are interviewed. Each household participates in the survey only once and its members, apart from answering questions regarding demographics and their socioeconomic status, are also asked to fill in a detailed diary of all their consumption expenditures in the last month.<sup>10</sup>

We restrict our sample to single-earner households in order to obtain a comparable sample of households, for which the single earner's wage plays a substantial role.<sup>11</sup> Mainly due to the low female labour force participation in Italy, single-earner households represent more than half of all surveyed households with at least one working member. Therefore, we focus on a group that is not an exception in the Italian society.<sup>12</sup> Information on the sector of activity of the single earner is crucial in order to assign to each household the wage increase set by each contract renewal. However, the sector of activity in the HBS is in some cases more aggregate than the sector in which collective bargaining takes place. For example, in the HBS we only know whether the single earner is working in the manufacturing sector but there actually are 11 different contracts for 11 different subsectors of manufacturing (Table 2). The degree of

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<sup>10</sup>The survey design ensures that, overall, household expenditures in every single day of the year are observed.

<sup>11</sup>On average, 70 per cent of single-earner households report that the labour income is their only source of income.

<sup>12</sup>In the literature there are many examples of excess sensitivity tests based on selected subgroups (e.g., public employees, unemployment benefit recipients, etc.).

aggregation is less pronounced in other sectors. Hence, for our benchmark empirical exercise we aggregate households by sector in order to obtain a monthly panel. In this way we observe the monthly consumption of the representative household of each sector over time.<sup>13</sup> We then use as weights the share of employees of each subsector in order to aggregate the various contracts.<sup>14</sup>

Table 3 presents descriptive statistics for different consumption categories. We exclude from total expenditures mortgages, debt repayments, and vehicles. On average, total monthly consumption expenditures amount to 1,459 euros in real terms. Food and housing account for more than half of it. In the following sections we perform an empirical analysis of the effect of pay increases on total consumption and on its various subcategories. To do this, we exploit different databases, both panel and cross-sections, and different time frequencies (monthly/annual). Furthermore, we test the robustness of our results and discuss different mechanisms that may lie behind them.

## 4 Regression analysis

In this section we examine the effect of tranches and lump-sum payments on consumption. To clarify things, let us consider a hypothetical contract renewal for illustration purposes (Figure 4). At time  $T$  the contract is renewed. This is when the workers receive the "news" regarding the date, the amount, and the number of tranches and lump-sum payments (if any). They also know that, in general, wage

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<sup>13</sup>See Deaton and Muellbauer (1980) for a discussion on aggregation over households.

<sup>14</sup>For example, metalworkers represent almost 57 per cent of all manufacturing workers. If the metalworkers' contract is renewed specifying a nominal monthly wage increase of 50 euros, the monthly wage of the representative household in the manufacturing sector will increase on average by  $50 \cdot 0.57 = 28.5$  euros.

increases are set on the basis of expected inflation dynamics. The lump-sum payment is transitory and takes place usually immediately after the renewal (in our example at time  $T+1$ , amounting to 100 euros), so it may be considered as unanticipated. The contract envisages tranches that are fully anticipated, cumulate over time, and are thus permanent (in our example 10 of 10 euros each, 13 of 20 euros each, and 12 of 20 euros each).

According to the theoretical predictions of the Permanent Income Hypothesis, the lump-sum payment is expected to have a small or no effect on total consumption as it is transitory. Tranches, which are permanent, may affect consumption as long as they imply an increase of income in real terms, i.e., as long as consumers are not subject to money illusion. Given that tranches are anticipated, the theory posits that any effect on consumption should be observed upon their announcement rather than upon their receipt (cash-in-hand). Thus, we start the empirical analysis by examining the effect of the implementation of wage increases and later extend it in order to consider the effect of the "news".

Our benchmark regression that looks only at cash-in-hand, is specified in (1):

$$\begin{aligned}
 (C)_{s,t} = & \beta_1(lump-sum)_{s,t} + \beta_2(first\ tranche)_{s,t} + \beta_3(rest\ of\ tranches)_{s,t} \\
 & + \beta_4(X)_{s,t} + \beta_5(year)_y + \beta_6(month)_m + \alpha_s + u_{s,t},
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

where  $t$  refers to a specific date (i.e., a specific month and year between 1997m1 and 2013m12), and  $s$  refers to the sector of activity of the single-earner households (i.e., manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food ser-

vices, transport, information and communication, and financial and insurance activities). Year dummies control for aggregate shocks and the interest rate, while monthly dummies control for seasonality in consumption expenditures (e.g., Christmas presents in December or sales in February) as well as in the timing of the contract renewal (Figure 5). The vector  $X_{s,t}$  includes socioeconomic controls of the representative household in each sector, i.e., the average age of the household members, the fraction of males in the household, and the fraction of university graduates, as well as the geographical composition, i.e., the percentage of households in each sector that live in the south of Italy. All consumption and wage values are deflated with the monthly CPI (base year=2010). Moreover, by considering households' structure, consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.<sup>15</sup>

Applying the same reasoning as in the case of lump-sum payments we consider separately the first tranche received because it may be unanticipated. However, our results remain practically unchanged if we do not distinguish between the first and the rest of the tranches. We exploit within-sector variation over time and perform a fixed-effect regression in order to estimate the effect of the evolution of wages on the corresponding change in consumption. In this way (1) is estimated in *mean deviations* rather than in *levels* and we are able to control for sector-specific shocks. Table 4 reports the results for total and food consumption expenditures. Differently from Shea (1995) we do not find any statistically significant effect of wage increases on food consumption. All coefficients are small and noisy. Regarding total consumption, the coefficient of lump-sum payments is positive although not statistically significant.

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<sup>15</sup>The equivalence scale chosen is the one used for ISEE (*Indicatore della situazione economica equivalente*), the most important tool for means-testing in the Italian welfare state.

Moreover, the coefficient of tranches is similar in magnitude but not statistically significant either. These results are supportive of the Permanent-Income Hypothesis and are in line with Browning and Collado (2001) and Hsieh (2003) that do not find evidence of excess sensitivity of consumption to anticipated income changes in Spain and in Alaska, respectively.

We then examine the effect of wage increases on strictly durables (home appliances and furniture) and on clothing & shoes expenditures (Table 5). We find a positive significant effect of lump-sum wage increases on the consumption of clothing & shoes while the coefficients of tranches (that are more permanent but fully anticipated) are not statistically significant. According to our estimates, a 100-euros lump-sum payment will lead to a 14-euro increase in clothing & shoes expenditures. By contrast, we do not find any statistically significant effect on strictly durables. Our results are in line with Browning and Crossley (2009) that find that cuts in unemployment insurance benefits in Canada have a strong negative impact on clothing expenditures.

While the data of Browning and Crossley (2009) do not allow them to examine finer sub-categories of the clothing category, our database provides us with this kind of information. In Table 6 we examine the effects of wage increases on clothes, shoes, complementary items (underwear, scarves, hats, ties, gloves, belts, furs, tailoring fabrics, and tailoring costs), and accessories (bags, suitcases and other luggage, jewelry, watches, personal items in silver/gold, costume jewelry, and sunglasses). We find that consumers spend the lump-sum payments in order to buy all the above items but clothes. Differently from Browning and Crossley (2009) this increase in clothing & shoes expenditures does not translate into an increase in overall consumption. This

may be due to the fact that shoes, complementary items, and accessories account for less than 3 per cent of total household expenditures (Table 3).

A possible mechanism behind our results lies on the nature of these consumption categories, which include mainly indivisible goods that are usually not bought in installments. This might explain why the lump-sum payment rather than the tranches has a significant effect on consumption of these goods. Moreover, these goods are of high sociocultural visibility, i.e., in full view to others. A status-seeking motive could lie behind this behaviour (see O’Cass and McEwen, 2004). Heffetz (2011) shows that in a signaling-by-consuming framework high visibility goods are characterized by high income elasticity. Our results suggest that indivisibility of goods, coupled with high visibility may also lead to an increase in the expenditure of certain conspicuous consumption items as a result of a transitory lump-sum payment. The visibility of goods has so far been found only in cross-sectional settings (see also Chao and Schor, 1998, and Charles et al., 2009).<sup>16</sup>

According to the literature, consumers tend to smooth consumption and act according to the Permanent Income Hypothesis when the anticipated income change is large but are less likely to do so when the anticipated change is small and the cost of adjusting consumption is not trivial (Hsieh, 2003). If one considers the total wage increases determined by the contract renewal (sum of all tranches over the two- or three-year-horizon) the anticipated change is large. In our setting it is not possible to distinguish between large and small anticipated income changes as tranches are small

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<sup>16</sup>Clothing & shoes rank high in the list of visible goods (see Heffetz, 2011; and Charles et al., 2009). These classifications are based on data that lack information on the brand of the various items. This type of information that would have been useful so as to refine the definition of "conspicuous consumption goods" is not available in our data either.

and anticipated, while lump-sum payments are large but less anticipated.

As already mentioned, according to the Life-Cycle Theory, consumption should react on the date of the announcement of permanent income increases rather than on the date of their implementation. The specification is thus augmented with the date of the contract renewal,

$$(C)_{s,t} = \beta_1(lump - sum)_{s,t} + \beta_2(first\ tranche)_{s,t} + \beta_3(rest\ of\ tranches)_{s,t} \\ + \beta_4(news)_{s,t} + \beta_5(X)_{s,t} + \beta_6(year)_y + \beta_7(month)_m + \alpha_s + u_{s,t}. \quad (2)$$

Tables 7 and 8 report the results. The coefficient of the dummy "news" that takes the value 1 in the month of the renewal and 0 otherwise is never statistically significant.<sup>17</sup> Moreover, if we focus on clothing & shoes expenditures we confirm the effect of the lump-sum payment while the dummy "news" does not play any role. This result is in line with Poterba (1988), Wilcox (1989) and Agarwal and Qian (2014) that find that actual income growth rather than its announcement affects consumption.

In our case, tranches are permanent nominal increases of income but employees may consider them as zero expected real increases. Indeed, collective bargaining is devoted to maintaining wages' purchasing power and in general nominal wage increases are in line with expected inflation in the medium-run, implying close to zero expected real increases. It seems that households upon the receipt of the "news" treat income increases as a compensation for the future loss of their wages' purchasing power and do not change their consumption plans. Therefore, in our setting households are not

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<sup>17</sup>This is true also if we replace the dummy "news" with its lagged value or if we use the total expected wage increase. Regressing past consumption on future "news" also produced not statistically significant estimates.

subject to money illusion. Even in the case of deviations between expected and actual inflation, any real income increase will take place *ex post*, i.e., after the date of the announcement. Moreover, it is rather unlikely that households are actually able to perform such calculations. The fact that households react upon the receipt of a lump-sum payment cannot be interpreted as money illusion, as the lump-sum represents a real income increase in that specific month. This behaviour could be attributed to bounded rationality given that households do not probably consider the lump-sum as part of the overall wage inflation adjustment procedure.

Tax rebates in the U.S. that have been studied extensively in the literature and have been found to affect total consumption are actually lump-sum (Souleles, 1999; Johnson et al., 2006; Parker et al., 2013). Sahm et al. (2012) compare the effect of fiscal stimulus in the U.S. delivered as one-time payments in 2008 to the one delivered as a flow from reduced withholdings in 2009 and find that the former boosted consumption more than the latter. In the next section we check the robustness of our estimates and examine further the "conspicuous consumption" mechanism as well as alternative interpretations, such as the presence of liquidity constraints.

## **5 Robustness and mechanisms**

In this section we test the robustness of our results in various ways. First, we omit manufacturing, which is the most aggregate sector. Then, we expand the set of potential outcome variables to other expenditure categories and we also perform a placebo exercise using self-employed workers, who are excluded from collective bar-



gaining. Moreover, we use budget shares, we exclude the tranches or the crisis period from the analysis, and we consider only substantial lump-sum payments in order to test the robustness of our estimates. We also employ disaggregated data at the household level (repeated cross-section) to test whether "conspicuous consumption" or liquidity constraints is the mechanism behind our findings. Lastly, we use an alternative database that allows us to observe the same household over time but only every two years and only with an annual frequency.

We start by omitting the manufacturing sector from our analysis. It may be the case that the aggregation of the 11 different contracts into one sector creates excessive variation in wage pay. The results (available upon request) are unaffected by this exclusion.

We then examine the effect of wage increases on other consumption categories. These include housing, health expenses, transportation & communication, leisure, and a residual category ("other"). In this way we examine whether households increase the consumption of other goods as a result of a lump-sum payment or they shift consumption from some goods towards clothing & shoes. We find that no other category is affected but health expenses (Table 9). Upon the receipt of a lump-sum payment households tend to decrease health expenses. This decrease is likely to get counterbalanced upon the receipt of the various tranches. Evans and Moore (2011 and 2012) find evidence of a within-month mortality cycle related to economic activity. Our findings suggest a different channel: people upon the receipt of the lump-sum payment may actually postpone going to the doctor or skip a regular check-up, which in turn may lead to an increase in mortality.

In the analysis so far we have excluded self-employed workers given that they are not covered by the collective bargaining agreements. Indeed, self-employed workers represent an ideal group for a placebo exercise as they work in the same sector of activity as the employees but are not receiving the wage increases that are determined by the collective contracts. As Table 10 shows, in the placebo exercise the effect of lump-sum payments on clothing & shoes is not statistically significant and is half the size of the corresponding coefficient in the benchmark specification. This reassures us that the effects that we found in the benchmark specification are actually causal and are not due to an unobserved aggregate shock.<sup>18</sup> We obtain similar results to the benchmark when we use the share of each expenditure category in total consumption, when we restrict the analysis to the pre-crisis period (1997-2008), when we consider only lump-sum payments that represent a substantial share of total expected income, and when we examine the effect of lump-sum payments alone without controlling for the tranches (results available upon request). In order to control for the dynamics of the permanent income in an even more flexible and articulated way we also add a set of 143 contract dummies that take the value 1 for every new contract during its validity period and the results remain fairly stable (Tables 11 and 12, columns 1 and 3). The results do not change even when we substitute the year and monthly dummies with year\*month dummies (Tables 11 and 12, columns 2 and 4).

Next, we turn to the original disaggregated data at the household level and perform a repeated cross-section estimation. Given that the HBS does not follow the same

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<sup>18</sup>Repeating the placebo exercise for finer subcategories of clothing & shoes produces estimates (available upon request) that are not statistically significant either. However, there is a considerable reduction in the sample size when we use self-employed workers and these subcategories are likely to contain many zeros.

household over time we cannot employ a fixed-effect estimator. Instead, we control for more individual variables, namely, homeownership and the skill-level of the single earner that we treat as the household head. We also include sectoral and regional dummies. Although unobserved heterogeneity may be an issue, it is important to check whether the results still hold at a disaggregated level. Besides, Ni and Seol (2014) using a Korean monthly household panel show that the results of the pooled estimation are similar to the ones of the fixed-effect estimation. Tables 13 and 14 report the results of the repeated cross section exercise. Again, clothing & shoes is the unique consumption category responding to transitory income shocks. The Permanent-Income Hypothesis is not violated as total consumption is not affected.

Turning back to the discussion of the possible underlying mechanisms, we are now able to examine whether liquidity constraints are present. Following Parker (1999) and Ni and Seol (2014), we use the age of the household head as a proxy for the presence of liquidity constraints. Typically, young-headed households (defined as those whose head is 40 years old or younger) are more likely to be liquidity constrained than old-headed households.<sup>19</sup> We find some weak evidence of liquidity constraints only in the case of strictly durables (Table 15).<sup>20</sup> Total consumption is still not affected (results not shown). By contrast, old-headed households, who are less likely to be liquidity constrained, respond to positive transitory income shocks by increasing clothing & shoes expenditures. This result holds also if we proxy the presence of liquidity constraints with the skill-level of the household head, which is in turn a

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<sup>19</sup>This is true also for Italy (Rodano and Rondinelli, 2014).

<sup>20</sup>We also restricted the sample to young- and old-headed households respectively, aggregated them by sector, and estimated the fixed-effect specification (1) separately for each group. The effect of lump-sum payments on durables continues to be large in the case of young-headed households but loses statistical significance. This may be partly due to the reduced sample size.

proxy for household income. High-skilled-headed households tend to increase clothing & shoes expenditures upon the receipt of a lump-sum payment. These findings point towards the "signaling-by-consuming" interpretation. As in Chao and Schor (1998) and in Heffetz (2011), richer households exhibit a higher elasticity of conspicuous consumption to income. What is novel in our findings is that visibility of goods may also lie behind the excess sensitivity of certain consumption goods to transitory income.

To gain further evidence on the relationship between consumption and wage increases we exploit the Bank of Italy's Survey of Households' Income and Wealth (SHIW), which collects data on household consumption as well as information on income, wealth (real and financial liabilities), and socio-demographic characteristics (Brandolini, 1999). This database has been previously used to examine whether consumption exhibits excess sensitivity to severance pay (Borella et al., 2009; and Jappelli and Padula, 2015) and capital gains (Guiso et al., 2006). For consistency with the analysis based on the HBS, our sample ranges from 1998 to 2012 (the latest available year, as SHIW is biennial). The sample includes about 8,000 households and 20,000 individuals every wave. About half of them are followed over time. Consumption is available in more aggregate categories compared to the HBS. Households are asked to report their expenditure on food, means of transport, valuables, durables (e.g. furniture, home appliances, and equipment), and all items (net of rents, mortgage payments, house maintenance, insurance premia). As in the previous exercise, we select the sub-sample of households with only one member receiving income from dependent work and match it with the dataset of pay increases set by collective contracts. Due to the need to aggregate pay increases at the annual level to ensure consistency with the

SHIW, it is not possible to assess separately the effect of tranches and lump-sum wage increases, which will be henceforth considered jointly. The specification we estimate is

$$(C)_{i,t} = \beta_1(lump - sum + tranches)_{i,t} + \beta_2(inflation)_t + \beta_3(sector)_{i,t} + \alpha_i + u_{i,t}, \quad (3)$$

where  $t$  stands for different years (i.e., 1998, 2000, ..., 2012), and  $i$  stands for different households.

In this exercise, based on the SHIW, we trade off a higher level of aggregation on consumption expenditure items and a lower time frequency (which implies giving up the distinction between tranches and lump-sum payments) for the availability of a panel structure at the household level and for information on household wealth. Repeated observations of the same household allow us to perform a fixed-effect estimation, thus accounting for unobserved (time-invariant) heterogeneity. Data on assets held by the households are instead exploited to check if (any) excess sensitivity of consumption to income could be, as frequently concluded in the literature, traced back to the presence of liquidity constraints. The literature often deals with forms of liquidity constraints involving asset holding. Households with liquid wealth can in fact reduce savings to smooth consumption even if borrowing against future income is difficult. Thus, following Zeldes (1989) and Shea (1995) we split our sample into high- and low-net financial wealth households, excluding more illiquid assets such as houses. Again following Parker (1999) and Ni and Seol (2014) we also proxy the presence of liquidity constraints with the age of the household head, and we repeat the exercise separately for young- and old-headed households.

Tables 16a and 16b report the results of this set of estimates. Consumption of durable goods responds significantly to wage increases only for young-headed households, with a coefficient that is more than one order of magnitude larger than the one of old-headed households. When the sample is split according to net financial wealth we are never able to detect a significant reaction of consumption to income, but the sensitivity is higher for low-wealth households. While the definition of durables in the SHIW does not strictly correspond to that of strictly durables in the HBS, some common conclusions can be drawn from both exercises. Differently from Shea (1995), we find that food consumption follows the standard Life-Cycle/Permanent-Income hypothesis. This is true also for total consumption. Expenditure in durables is instead affected by transitory income dynamics in the case of liquidity-constrained households.<sup>21</sup>

## 6 Conclusions

This paper adds to the literature that studies whether the Permanent-Income Hypothesis holds empirically. Using information on a unique dataset of monthly wage increases set by collective agreements in Italy and exploiting their variation across sectors and over time we are able to examine the effect of different types of income shocks (lump-sum versus regular tranches) on consumption. We find evidence in support of the Permanent-Income Hypothesis regarding total and food consumption as consumers do not react to any kind of wage increases and are not subject to money illusion.

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<sup>21</sup>There is not enough information in the SHIW in order to study conspicuous consumption. The category "valuables" has many missing values and there is no question about clothing & shoes.

However, expenditures on clothing & shoes, that account for a small fraction of total expenditures, do respond to income shocks but only as a result of transitory, lump-sum payments. Moreover, this takes place upon the receipt of the payment rather than upon its announcement. This behaviour can be due to bounded rationality as consumers do not regard the lump-sum as part of the overall wage inflation adjustment. In particular, households that are not likely to be liquidity constrained, increase the expenditures on shoes, accessories, and other complementary items upon the receipt of the lump-sum payment. A possible underlying mechanism is a "signaling-by-consuming" motive as these goods represent conspicuous consumption. The indivisibility of goods and the relative size of the different types of income shocks may also play a role. There is also some weak evidence of the existence of liquidity constraints regarding expenditures on strictly durables. Our results are robust to the use of alternative data sources on consumption and to the use of different econometric specifications. Our findings suggest, in line with Sahm et al. (2012), that policies that take the form of a lump-sum payment may have different effects than policies of equal overall size that are implemented through regular smaller payments.

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Table 1. Contract renewals by sector, 1997-2013

	Number of renewals	% of renewals with		Months of delay	
		lump-sum payments	no lump-sum	lump-sum	lump-sum
Manufacturing	83	67.5	1.2	5.2	
Construction	7	28.6	3.8	2.1	
Wholesale and retail trade	5	40	9.0	9.4	
Accommodation and food services	4	50	3.8	16.1	
Transport, information and communication	34	82.4	8.6	13.5	
Financial and insurance activities	10	70	11.3	14.3	

Source: Own calculations on Bank of Italy's archive.

Table 2. Aggregate sectors of activity, weights, and national union contracts

Sector of activity	Weight	Contract
Manufacturing	0.01	Gas
	0.01	Ceramic
	0.02	Paper
	0.03	Electrical engineering
	0.03	Graphics
	0.05	Rubber and plastic
	0.05	Wood
	0.06	Food
	0.06	Chemicals
	0.11	Textiles
	0.57	Metalworkers
Construction	1.00	Construction
Wholesale and retail trade	1.00	Wholesale and retail trade
Accommodation and food services	1.00	Accommodation and food services
Transport, information, and communication	0.04	Journalists
	0.14	Telecommunications
	0.14	Public transport
	0.17	Railways
	0.22	Post
	0.29	Transport of goods
Financial and insurance activities	0.13	Insurance
	0.87	Finance

Aggregation of contracts into sectors of activity is made using the corresponding weights.

Table 3. Summary statistics of monthly household expenditures

	Mean (standard deviation)	% in total consumption
Total consumption	1458.96 (358.55)	100
Food	373.65 (71.34)	26.19
Strictly durables	74.23 (80.03)	4.94
Clothing & shoes <i>of which</i>	100.02 (51.79)	6.71
Clothes	61.69 (33.84)	4.14
Shoes	22.72 (12.32)	1.55
Compl. items	8.11 (11.38)	0.54
Accessories	7.49 (11.05)	0.49
Housing	452.89 (148.25)	30.96
Health	51.75 (32.82)	3.52
Transportation & communication	210.04 (56.66)	14.53
Leisure	84.18 (43.19)	5.66
Other	112.20 (66.23)	8.37

All consumption values are deflated with the monthly CPI into 2010 euros and adjusted for an equivalence scale.



Table 4. The effect of wage increases on total consumption and food expenditures

	(1)	(2)
	Total consumption	Food
Lump-sum	0.074	0.005
	(0.162)	(0.016)
First tranche	0.078	-0.054
	(0.194)	(0.073)
Rest of tranches	-0.070	-0.050
	(0.239)	(0.074)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes
Monthly dummies	Yes	Yes
Household controls	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	1,222	1,222

\*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$  (robust s.e.).

Household controls: average age of household members , % male, % university graduates,  
% households living in the south of Italy.

All consumption and wage values are deflated with the monthly CPI into 2010 euros.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

The category food includes both food at home and food away from home.

Table 5. The effect of wage increases on clothing & shoes and on durables

	(1)	(2)
	Clothing & shoes	Strictly durables
Lump-sum	0.141**	-0.027
	(0.037)	(0.015)
First tranche	0.026	0.092
	(0.050)	(0.069)
Rest of tranches	0.033	0.055
	(0.043)	(0.047)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes
Monthly dummies	Yes	Yes
Household controls	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	1,222	1,222

\*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$  (robust s.e.).

Household controls: average age of household members , % male, % university graduates,

% households living in the south of Italy.

All consumption and wage values are deflated with the monthly CPI into 2010 euros.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

The category clothing & shoes includes men's, women's and children's shoes, clothes, complementary

items, and accessories; the category durables includes furniture and home appliances.

Table 6. The effect of wage increases on clothing & shoes subcategories

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Clothes	Shoes	Complementary items	Accessories
Lump-sum	-0.000 (0.005)	0.033** (0.009)	0.074** (0.023)	0.034*** (0.004)
First tranche	0.036 (0.047)	-0.004 (0.011)	-0.002 (0.007)	-0.007 (0.014)
Rest of tranches	0.039 (0.039)	-0.002 (0.010)	0.003 (0.006)	-0.006 (0.011)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monthly dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Household controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1 (robust s.e.).

Household controls: average age of household members , % male, % university graduates, % households living in the south of Italy.

All consumption and wage values are deflated with the monthly CPI into 2010 euros.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

The category complementary items includes underwear, scarves, hats, ties, gloves, belts, furs, tailoring fabrics, and tailoring costs; the category accessories includes bags, suitcases and other luggage jewelry, watches, personal items in silver/gold, costume jewelry, and sunglasses.

Table 7. The effect of wage-increases news on total consumption and food expenditures

	(1)	(2)
	Total consumption	Food
News	-44.59 (50.71)	0.56 (4.93)
Lump-sum	0.086 (0.167)	0.005 (0.016)
First tranche	0.081 (0.194)	-0.054 (0.072)
Rest of tranches	-0.071 (0.240)	-0.050 (0.074)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes
Monthly dummies	Yes	Yes
Household controls	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	1,222	1,222

\*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$  (robust s.e.).

Household controls: average age of household members , % male, % university graduates,

% households living in the south of Italy.

All consumption and wage values are deflated with the monthly CPI into 2010 euros.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

The category food includes both food at home and food away from home.

Table 8. The effect of wage-increases news on clothing & shoes and on durables

	(1)	(2)
	Clothing & shoes	Strictly durables
News	-18.20	6.30
	(12.26)	(9.94)
Lump-sum	0.146**	-0.029
	(0.038)	(0.015)
First tranche	0.027	0.091
	(0.049)	(0.070)
Rest of tranches	0.033	0.056
	(0.042)	(0.047)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes
Monthly dummies	Yes	Yes
Household controls	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	1,222	1,222

\*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$  (robust s.e.).

Household controls: average age of household members , % male, % university graduates,

% households living in the south of Italy.

All consumption and wage values are deflated with the monthly CPI into 2010 euros.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

The category clothing & shoes includes men's, women's and children's shoes, clothes, complementary items, and accessories; the category durables includes furniture and home appliances.

Table 9. The effect of wage increases on other consumption categories

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Housing	Transportation & communication	Health	Leisure	Other
Lump-sum	0.030 (0.037)	0.003 (0.027)	-0.025** (0.008)	-0.007 (0.007)	-0.046 (0.031)
First tranche	-0.004 (0.113)	0.019 (0.074)	0.035 (0.018)	-0.026 (0.044)	-0.009 (0.082)
Rest of tranches	-0.065 (0.096)	-0.015 (0.055)	0.036 (0.020)	-0.045 (0.053)	-0.020 (0.069)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monthly dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Household controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222

\*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$  (robust s.e.).

Household controls: average age of household members , % male, % university graduates, % households

living in the south of Italy.

All consumption and wage values are deflated with the monthly CPI into 2010 euros.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

The category housing includes the rent (imputed for home-owners), maintenance, bills, and house insurance;

the category transportation & communication includes vehicles' maintenance and insurance, gasoline, tickets, fixed

and mobile phones; the category health includes health insurance, medical visits and other expenses (e.g., glasses);

the category leisure includes newspapers, books, photos, music, plants, pets, toys, cinema, theater, concerts, museums, dancing/painting courses, sports, and, fitness.

Table 10. The effect of wage increases on clothing & shoes, placebo

	(1)	(2)
	Placebo	Benchmark
Lump-sum	0.078 (0.098)	0.141** (0.037)
First tranche	0.053 (0.127)	0.026 (0.050)
Rest of tranches	0.114 (0.122)	0.033 (0.043)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes
Monthly dummies	Yes	Yes
Household controls	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	1,189	1,222

\*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$  (robust s.e.).

Household controls: average age of household members , % male, % university graduates,

% households living in the south of Italy.

All consumption and wage values are deflated with the monthly CPI into 2010 euros.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

The category clothing & shoes includes men's, women's and children's shoes, clothes, complementary items, and accessories.

Table 11. The effect of wage increases on total consumption and food expenditures, robustness

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Total consumption	Total consumption	Food	Food
Lump-sum	0.068 (0.133)	0.071 (0.137)	-0.003 (0.014)	0.001 (0.021)
First tranche	-0.242 (0.437)	0.007 (0.221)	-0.198 (0.179)	-0.039 (0.065)
Rest of tranches	-0.425 (0.468)	-0.118 (0.223)	-0.193 (0.164)	-0.055 (0.070)
Contract dummies	Yes	No	Yes	No
Year*Month dummies	No	Yes	No	Yes
Year dummies	Yes	No	Yes	No
Monthly dummies	Yes	No	Yes	No
Household controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222

\*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$  (robust s.e.).

Household controls: average age of household members, % male, % university graduates,

% households living in the south of Italy.

All consumption and wage values are deflated with the monthly CPI into 2010 euros.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

The category food includes both food at home and food away from home.



Table 12. The effect of wage increases on clothing & shoes and on durables, robustness

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Clothing & shoes	Clothing & shoes	Strictly durables	Strictly durables
Lump-sum	0.147*** (0.031)	0.140*** (0.030)	-0.035 (0.019)	-0.012 (0.008)
First tranche	0.036 (0.092)	0.025 (0.068)	0.037 (0.146)	0.068 (0.063)
Rest of tranches	0.039 (0.091)	0.024 (0.046)	-0.006 (0.114)	0.052 (0.053)
Contract dummies	Yes	No	Yes	No
Year*Month dummies	No	Yes	No	Yes
Year dummies	Yes	No	Yes	No
Monthly dummies	Yes	No	Yes	No
Household controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1 (robust s.e.).

Household controls: average age of household members , % male, % university graduates,

% households living in the south of Italy.

All consumption and wage values are deflated with the monthly CPI into 2010 euros.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

The category clothing & shoes includes men's, women's and children's shoes, clothes, complementary

items, and accessories; the category durables includes furniture and home appliances.

Table 13. The effect of wage increases on total and food expenditures, pooled cross section

	(1)	(2)
	Total consumption	Food
Lump-sum	-0.000	0.003
	(0.120)	(0.029)
First tranche	0.106	-0.008
	(0.202)	(0.048)
Rest of tranches	0.001	-0.028
	(0.187)	(0.045)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes
Monthly dummies	Yes	Yes
Sectoral dummies	Yes	Yes
Regional dummies	Yes	Yes
Household controls	Yes	Yes
Individual controls	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	47,122	47,122

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1 (robust s.e.).

Household controls: average age of household members , % male, % university graduates.

Individual controls: house ownership, unskilled worker.

All consumption and wage values are deflated with the monthly CPI into 2010 euros.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

The category food includes both food at home and food away from home.

Table 14. The effect of wage-increases on clothing & shoes and on durables, pooled cross section

	(1)	(2)
	Clothing & shoes	Strictly durables
Lump-sum	0.050**	0.063
	(0.018)	(0.059)
First tranche	0.022	0.070
	(0.030)	(0.098)
Rest of tranches	0.030	0.038
	(0.028)	(0.091)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes
Monthly dummies	Yes	Yes
Sectoral dummies	Yes	Yes
Regional dummies	Yes	Yes
Household controls	Yes	Yes
Individual controls	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	47,122	47,122

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1 (robust s.e.).

Household controls: average age of household members , % male, % university graduates.

Individual controls: house ownership, unskilled worker.

All consumption and wage values are deflated with the monthly CPI into 2010 euros.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

The category clothing & shoes includes men's, women's and children's shoes, clothes, complementary

items, and accessories; the category strictly durables includes furniture and home appliances.

Table 15. The effect of wage-increases on clothing & shoes and on durables, liquidity constraints

	(1)	(2)
<i>Young household head (N=22,263)</i>		
	Clothing & shoes	Strictly durables
Lump-sum	-0.005 (0.029)	0.199* (0.117)
First tranche	0.018 (0.044)	0.031 (0.175)
Rest of tranches	0.047 (0.041)	-0.009 (0.163)
<i>Old household head (N=24,859)</i>		
Lump-sum	0.083*** (0.023)	-0.018 (0.056)
First tranche	0.028 (0.042)	0.097 (0.104)
Rest of tranches	0.017 (0.039)	0.074 (0.096)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes
Monthly dummies	Yes	Yes
Sectoral dummies	Yes	Yes
Regional dummies	Yes	Yes
Household controls	Yes	Yes
Individual controls	Yes	Yes

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1 (robust s.e.).

Household controls: average age of household members , % male, % university graduates.

Individual controls: house ownership, unskilled worker.

All consumption and wage values are deflated with the monthly CPI into 2010 euros.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

The category clothing & shoes includes men's, women's and children's shoes, clothes, complementary

items, and accessories; the category strictly durables includes furniture and home appliances.

Table 16a. The effect of wage increases on consumption-SHIW, liquidity constraints

	(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Young household head</i>			
	Total consumption	Food	Durables
Wage increase	0.361	-0.160	0.890*
	(0.789)	(0.144)	(0.485)
Sector dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	1,946	1,946	1,946
<i>Old household head</i>			
	Total consumption	Food	Durables
Wage increase	0.283	0.133	0.057
	(0.600)	(0.176)	(0.090)
Sector dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	1,889	1,889	1,889

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1 (robust s.e.).

Yearly CPI is included as a control.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

The category food includes food at home and food away from home, the category durables includes furniture, home appliances, and equipment.

Table 16b. The effect of wage increases on consumption-SHIW, liquidity constraints

	(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Households with low net financial wealth</i>			
	Total consumption	Food	Durables
Wage increase	0.762	-0.057	0.669
	(0.684)	(0.125)	(0.441)
Sector dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	1,797	1,797	1,797
<i>Households with high net financial wealth</i>			
	Total consumption	Food	Durables
Wage increase	0.556	0.059	0.490
	(0.764)	(0.194)	(0.381)
Sector dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	2,038	2,038	2,038

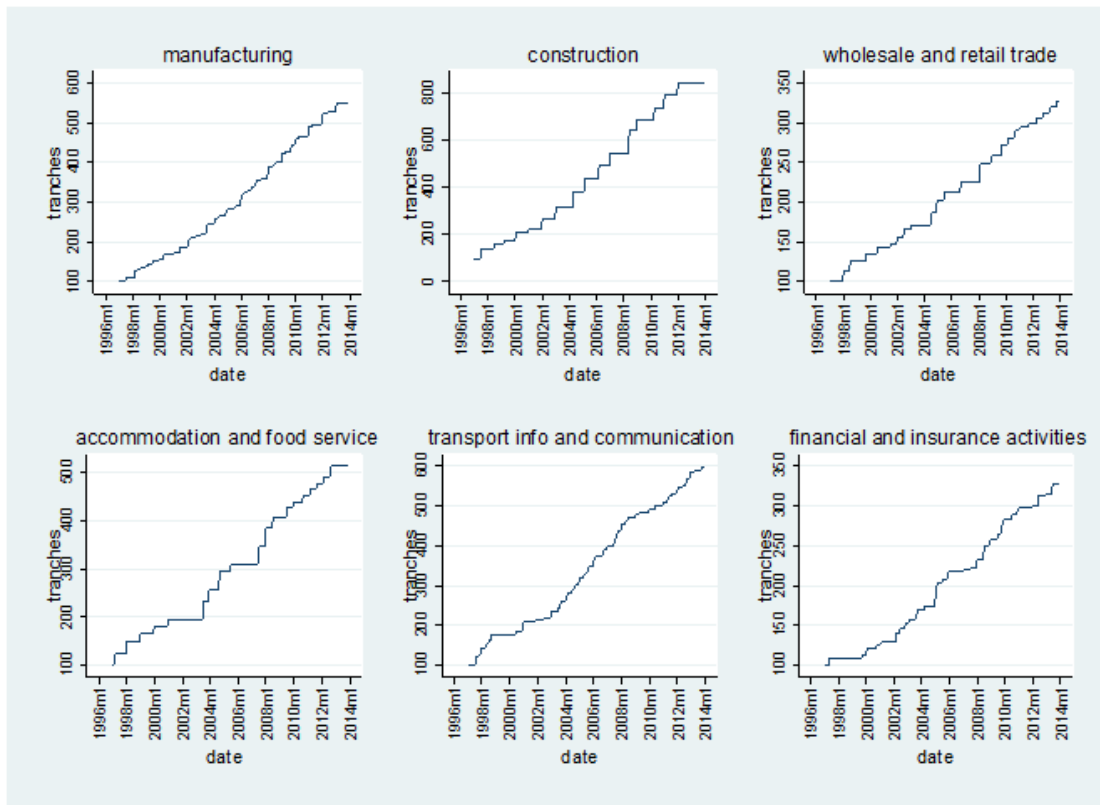
\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1 (robust s.e.).

Yearly CPI is included as a control.

Consumption values are adjusted for an equivalence scale.

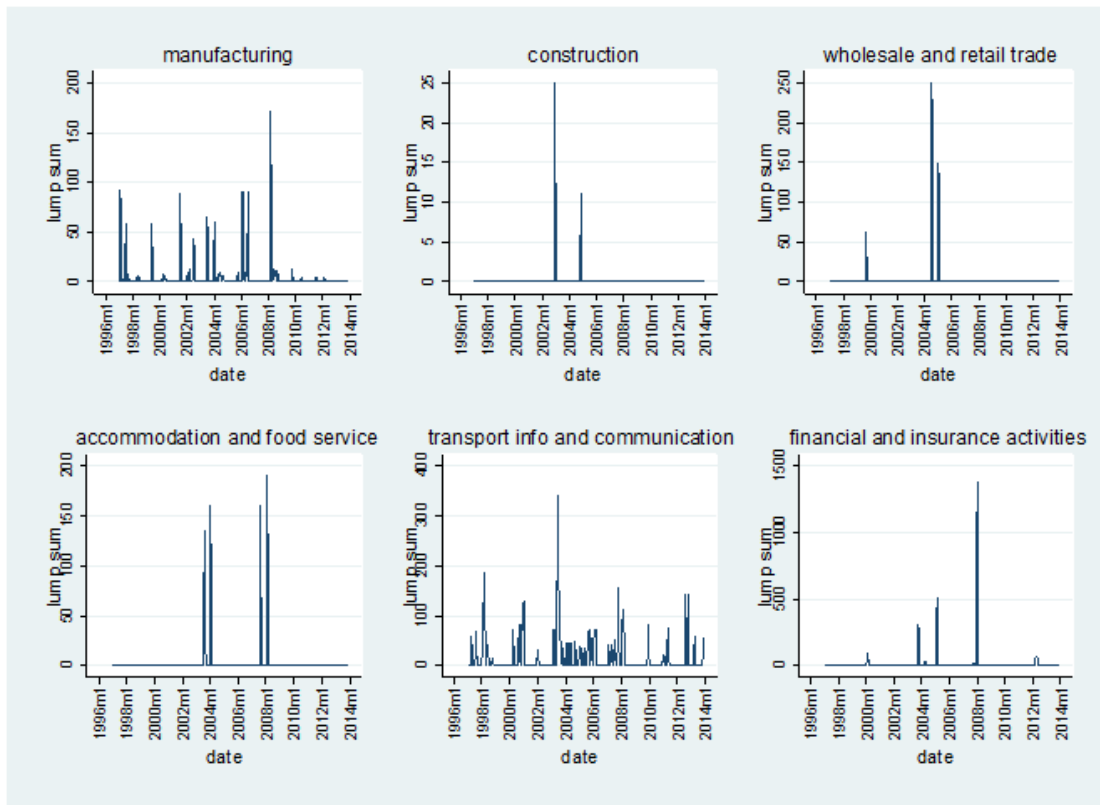
The category food includes food at home and food away from home, the category durables includes furniture, home appliances, and equipment.

Figure 1. Contract renewals and step-wise nominal wage increases (1997m1=100)



Source: Own calculations on Bank of Italy's archive.

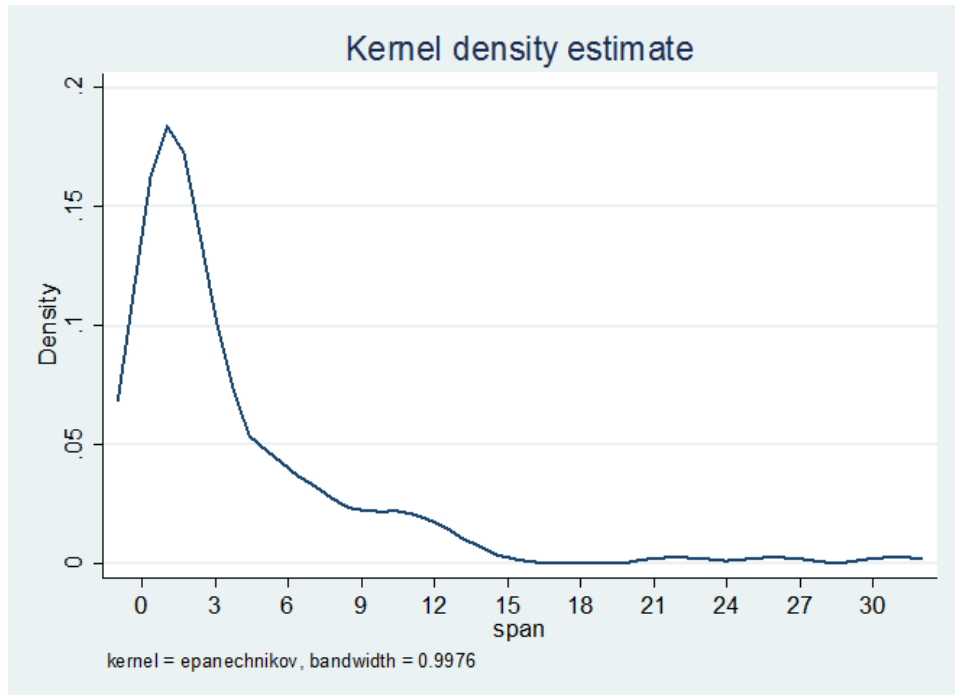
Figure 2. Contract renewals and lump-sum nominal wage increases



Source: Own calculations on Bank of Italy's archive.



Figure 3. Time span (in months) between contract renewal and receipt of the lump-sum payment



Source: Own calculations on Bank of Italy's archive.

Figure 4. An illustration of a contract renewal

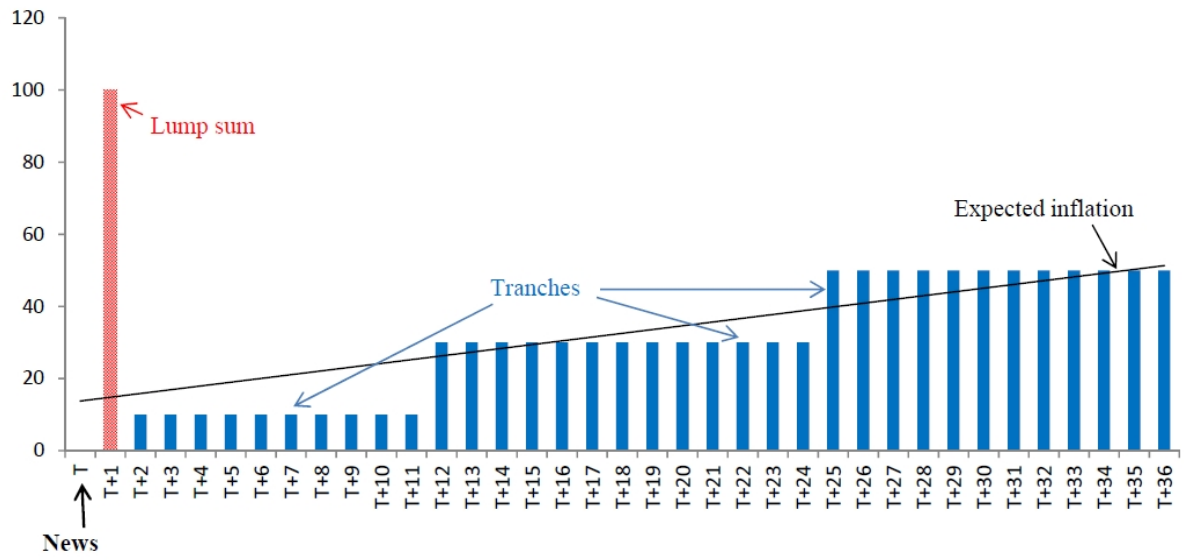
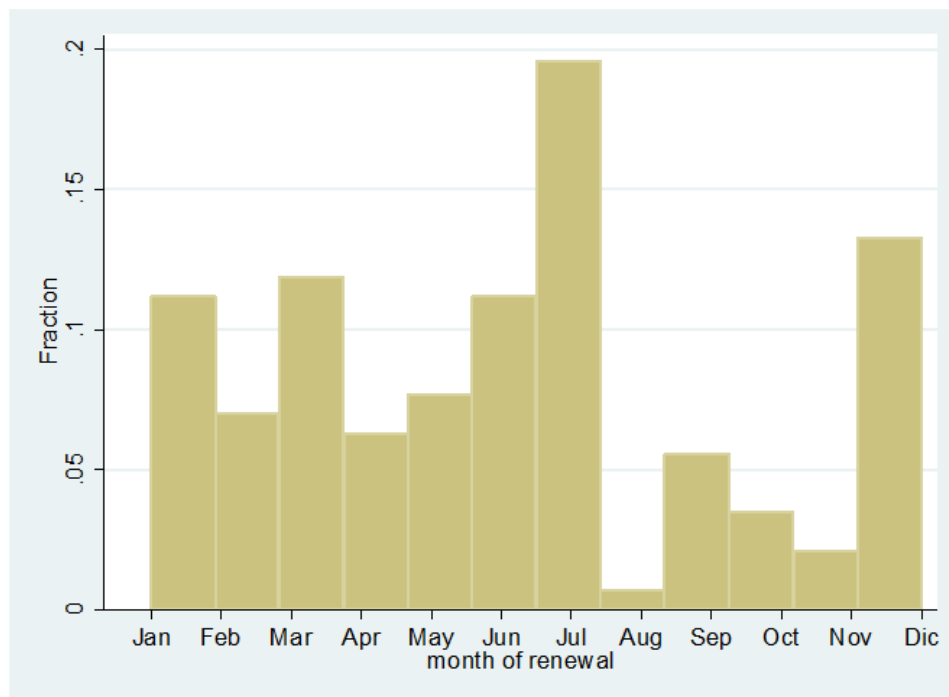


Figure 5. Frequency of contract renewals by month, 1997-2013



Source: own calculations on Bank of Italy's archive.