

Appendix to

"Flexible Average Inflation Targeting and Inflation Expectations: A Look at the Reaction by Professional Forecasters." 2020. Kristoph Naggert, Robert Rich, and Joseph Tracy.

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In this appendix, we provide details on the decomposition of the change in mean long-term inflation expectations between two surveys.

Define the mean long-term inflation expectations at time t to be:

$$\bar{\pi}_t^e = \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_i \pi_{it}^e$$

Let S denote the set of respondents who participate in both surveys, L the respondents who participate in period t but not $t+1$, and J the respondents who do not participate in period t but do participate in period $t+1$. Similarly, let N_t be the total number of respondents participating in period t , N_S the number who participate in both surveys, N_{L_t} the number who participate in period t but not $t+1$, and $N_{J_{t+1}}$ the number who do not participate in period t but do participate in period $t+1$. The change in long-term inflation expectations between two adjacent surveys is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \bar{\pi}_{t+1,t}^e &= \bar{\pi}_{t+1}^e - \bar{\pi}_t^e \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{N_{t+1}} \left(\sum_{i \in S} \pi_{it+1}^e + \sum_{k \in J} \pi_{kt+1}^e \right) \right] - \left[\frac{1}{N_t} \left(\sum_{i \in S} \pi_{it}^e + \sum_{j \in L} \pi_{jt}^e \right) \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{N_{t+1}} \sum_{i \in S} (\pi_{it+1}^e - \pi_{it}^e + \pi_{it}^e) - \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{i \in S} \pi_{it}^e \right] + \left[\frac{1}{N_{t+1}} \sum_{k \in J} \pi_{kt+1}^e - \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{j \in L} \pi_{jt}^e \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{N_S}{N_{t+1}} \right) \frac{1}{N_S} \sum_{i \in S} (\pi_{it+1}^e - \pi_{it}^e) + \left(\frac{N_S}{N_{t+1}} - \frac{N_S}{N_t} \right) \frac{1}{N_S} \sum_{i \in S} \pi_{it}^e + \left[\left(\frac{N_{J_{t+1}}}{N_{t+1}} \right) \frac{1}{N_{J_{t+1}}} \sum_{k \in J} \pi_{kt+1}^e - \left(\frac{N_{L_t}}{N_t} \right) \frac{1}{N_{L_t}} \sum_{j \in L} \pi_{jt}^e \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{N_S}{N_{t+1}} \right) \left[\left({}_s \bar{\pi}_{t+1}^e - {}_s \bar{\pi}_t^e \right) + \left(1 - \frac{N_{t+1}}{N_t} \right) {}_s \bar{\pi}_t^e \right] + \left(\frac{N_{J_{t+1}}}{N_{t+1}} \right) \bar{\pi}_{J_{t+1}}^e - \left(\frac{N_{L_t}}{N_t} \right) \bar{\pi}_{L_t}^e \end{aligned}$$

Consider the special case where the number of leavers equals the number of joiners. In this case, $N_t = N_{t+1}$, $N_{L_t} = N_{J_{t+1}}$. Our decomposition simplifies to

$$\Delta \bar{\pi}_{t+1,t}^e = \left(\frac{N_S}{N} \right) \left[{}_s \bar{\pi}_{t+1}^e - {}_s \bar{\pi}_t^e \right] + \left(1 - \frac{N_S}{N} \right) \left[{}_J \bar{\pi}_{t+1}^e - {}_L \bar{\pi}_t^e \right].$$

That is, the change in the mean long-term inflation expectation is a share-weighted average of the average revisions for those that participate in both surveys and the difference in average long-term inflation expectations between joiners and leavers.

References

- Coibion, Olivier, Yuriy Gorodnichenko, Edward S. Knotek II, and Raphael Schoenle. 2020. “Average Inflation Targeting and Household Expectations.” Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Working Paper No. 20-26. <https://doi.org/10.26509/frbc-wp-202026>.
- Detmeister, Alan K., Daeus Jorento, Emily Massaro, and Ekaterina V. Peneva (2015). “Did the Fed’s Announcement of an Inflation Objective Influence Expectations?” FEDS Notes. Washington: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, June 08, 2015. <https://doi.org/10.17016/2380-7172.1550>