## **Accepted Manuscript**

Asset pricing with beliefs-dependent risk aversion and learning

Tony Berrada, Jérôme Detemple, Marcel Rindisbacher

PII: \$0304-405X(18)30064-3 DOI: 10.1016/j.jfineco.2018.03.002

Reference: FINEC 2870

To appear in: Journal of Financial Economics

Received date: 11 January 2016 Revised date: 3 April 2017 Accepted date: 29 April 2017



Please cite this article as: Tony Berrada, Jérôme Detemple, Marcel Rindisbacher, Asset pricing with beliefs-dependent risk aversion and learning, *Journal of Financial Economics* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.jfineco.2018.03.002

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

#### ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Asset pricing with beliefs-dependent risk aversion and learning<sup>☆</sup>

Tony Berrada<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Jérôme Detemple<sup>c</sup>, Marcel Rindisbacher<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Geneva Finance Research Institute, Univerity of Geneva, Bd. du Pont d'Arve 40 CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland <sup>b</sup> Swiss Finance Institute - Geneva, Bd. du Pont d'Arve 42, CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland

<sup>c</sup> Questrom School of Business, Boston University, 595 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215, United States

#### **Abstract**

This paper studies equilibrium in a pure exchange economy with unobservable Markov switching growth regimes and beliefs-dependent risk aversion (BDRA). Risk aversion is stochastic and depends nonlinearly on consumption and beliefs. Equilibrium is obtained in closed form. The market price of risk, the interest rate, and the stock return volatility acquire new components tied to fluctuations in beliefs. A three-regime specification is estimated using the generalized method of moments (GMM). Model moments match their empirical counterparts for a variety of unconditional moments, including the equity premium, stock returns volatility, and the correlations between stock returns and consumption and dividends. Dynamic features of the data, such as the countercyclical behaviors of the equity premium and volatility, are also captured. Model volatility provides a good fit for realized volatility. A new factor, the information risk premium, is found to be a strong predictor of future excess returns. These results are obtained with an estimated risk aversion fluctuating between 1.44 and 1.93.

Keywords: asset pricing puzzles, beliefs-dependent risk aversion, equity premium, risk-free rate, volatility.

JEL classification: G11

<sup>\*</sup>Early versions of the paper were presented at the University of Adelaide, ESSEC, CICF 2013, AsianFA 2013, EUROFIDAI 2013, WFBC 2015, and the 3rd SAFE Asset Pricing Workshop. We thank the referee for constructive comments. We also thank Alexander David, Angelo Melino, Pascal Saint Amour, Liyan Yang, and seminar participants for their comments. Financial support from the Swiss Finance Institute is gratefully acknowledged.

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author

Email addresses: Tony.Berrada@unige.ch (Tony Berrada), detemple@bu.edu (Jérôme Detemple), rindisbm@bu.edu (Marcel Rindisbacher)

### Download English Version:

# https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7361770

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/7361770

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>