

Distinguishing Constraints on Financial Inclusion and Their Impact on GDP, TFP, and the Distribution of Income

Era Dabla-Norris Yan Ji Robert M. Townsend D. Filiz Unsal

May 9, 2019

Abstract

We develop a tractable general equilibrium model with heterogeneous agents and multiple sources of financial frictions to study how different constraints interact in equilibrium. We highlight, distinguish, and quantitatively evaluate their differential impacts, thereby uncovering the rich interactions among these constraints. The impact of financial inclusion in an economy depends not only on which constraint is alleviated, but also on the tightness of other constraints. Policy instruments should target the most binding constraint, which likely varies across countries. Moreover, there are important between financial inclusion, GDP, and the distribution of income. The transitional dynamics also differ from what happens in steady states. Policy makers should be concerned about both.

Keywords: Financial frictions; Occupational choice; Income distribution; Welfare; Transitional dynamics. (JEL: C54, E23, E44, E61, O11, O16, O57)

*Dabla-Norris: IMF (edablanorris@imf.org). Ji: HKUST (jiy@ust.hk). Townsend: MIT (rtownsen@mit.edu). Unsal: IMF (dunsal@imf.org). We thank Abhijit Banerjee, Adrien Auclert, Francisco Buera, Stijn Claessens, Dean Corbae, Joseph Kaboski, Hanno Lustig, David Marston, Benjamin Moll, Rafael Portillo, Yongs Shin, Alp Simsek, Iván Werning, and seminar participants at ESWC 2015, the IMF Workshop on Macroeconomic Policy and Inequality, and the MIT Macro and Development seminar for very helpful comments. This paper forms part of a research project on macroeconomic policy in low-income countries supported by the U.K.'s Department of International Development (DFID). The views here belong to the authors and not to DFID. Townsend gratefully acknowledges research support from Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) (grant number R01 HD027638), the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR), and the DFID (grant number MRG002-1255).