Prevalence of Rigid Prices

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Price rigidity; price do not July repond to underlying shodes Special are: fixed price I hive flexibility. price July respond /about shocks Data en frequency of price changes das not pronde com selling endence of price rigidity b/c it doe not have any infomation about underlying stocks. -> without benowing anything about marginal costs, it is impossible to san annything about pur ugidity

Alexibility. -> We must turn to evidence an pasothrough (Io, trade)

Eyster Mada asz, Midhallat (2021) Passthrough of manginal-cost change imporprice is in complete, < 100%

Comparison with Microevidence. The result that prices do not fully respond to marginal-cost shocks accords well with evidence on real firm behavior. First, using matched data on product prices and producers' unit labor cost in Sweden, Carlsson and Skans (2012) find a passthrough of idiosyncratic marginal-cost changes into prices of only 0.3. Second, using production data for Indian manufacturing firms, De Loecker et al. (2016, Table 7) find that following trade liberalization in India, marginal costs fell significantly due to the import tariff reduction, yet prices failed to fall in step: They estimate passthroughs between 0.3 and 0.4. Third, using production and cost data for Mexican manufacturing firms, Caselli, Chatterjee, and Woodland (2017, Table 7) also find a modest passthrough of idiosyncratic marginal-cost changes into prices: between 0.2 and 0.4. Last, combining production data for US manufacturing firms with data on energy prices and consumption, Ganapati, Shapiro, and Walker (2020, Tables 5 and 6) find a moderate passthrough of marginal-cost changes caused by energy-price variations into prices: between 0.5 and 0.7. Taking the midpoint estimates from the four studies, we find an average passthrough of 0.3 + 0.35 + 0.3 + 0.6 = 0.4. Such cost passthrough is well below 1.

