

# 1 HLW (2023) - after Covid SSF

HLW use Hamilton' (1994) SSF (see page 31 of their 2023 paper):

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{H}\xi_t + \mathbf{R}^{1/2}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t^y$$

$$\xi_t = \mathbf{F}\xi_{t-1} + \mathbf{Q}^{1/2}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t^\xi$$

where

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \begin{bmatrix} y_t & \pi_t \end{bmatrix}', \quad \mathbf{x}_t = \begin{bmatrix} y_{t-1} & y_{t-2} & r_{t-1} & r_{t-2} & \pi_{t-1} & \pi_{t-2,4} & d_t & d_{t-1} & d_{t-2} \end{bmatrix}',$$

$$\xi_t = \begin{bmatrix} y_t^* & y_{t-1}^* & y_{t-2}^* & g_t & g_{t-1} & g_{t-2} & z_t & z_{t-1} & z_{t-2} \end{bmatrix}',$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{y,1} & a_{y,2} & \frac{a_r}{2} & \frac{a_r}{2} & 0 & 0 & \phi & -\phi a_{y,1} & -\phi a_{y,2} \\ b_y & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_\pi & (1-b_\pi) & 0 & -\phi b_y & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -a_{y,1} & -a_{y,2} & 0 & -4c\frac{a_r}{2} & -4c\frac{a_r}{2} & 0 & -\frac{a_r}{2} & -\frac{a_r}{2} \\ 0 & -b_y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Observation is:

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{H}\xi_t + \mathbf{R}^{1/2}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t^y$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y_t \\ \pi_t \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{y}_t} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a_{y,1} & a_{y,2} & \frac{a_r}{2} & \frac{a_r}{2} & 0 & 0 & \phi & -\phi a_{y,1} & -\phi a_{y,2} \\ b_y & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_\pi & (1-b_\pi) & 0 & -\phi b_y & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{A}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y_{t-1} \\ y_{t-2} \\ r_{t-1} \\ r_{t-2} \\ \pi_{t-1} \\ \pi_{t-2,4} \\ d_t \\ d_{t-1} \\ d_{t-2} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}_t} \quad (1a)$$

$$+ \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -a_{y,1} & -a_{y,2} & 0 & -4c\frac{a_r}{2} & -4c\frac{a_r}{2} & 0 & -\frac{a_r}{2} & -\frac{a_r}{2} \\ 0 & -b_y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{H}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y_t^* \\ y_{t-1}^* \\ y_{t-2}^* \\ g_t \\ g_{t-1} \\ g_{t-2} \\ z_t \\ z_{t-1} \\ z_{t-2} \end{bmatrix}}_{\xi_t} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \kappa_t \sigma_{\tilde{y}} & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa_t \sigma_\pi \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{R}^{1/2}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_t^{\tilde{y}} \\ \varepsilon_t^\pi \end{bmatrix}}_{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t^y}. \quad (1b)$$

Using lag operators

$$a_y(L) = (1 - a_{y,1}L - a_{y,2}L^2)$$

$$a_r(L) = \frac{a_r}{2}(L + L^2)$$

$$b_\pi(L) = (1 - b_\pi L - (1 - b_\pi)(L^2 + L^3 + L^4)),$$

and with  $\tilde{y}_t = (y_t - y_t^*)$  and  $r_t^* = (c4g_t + z_t)$ , the observation equation in (1) becomes:

$$a_y(L)\tilde{y}_t = a_r(L)[r_t - \overbrace{(4cg_t + z_t)}^{r_t^*}] + \phi a_y(L)d_t + \kappa_t \sigma_{\tilde{y}} \varepsilon_t^{\tilde{y}} \quad (2a)$$

$$b_\pi(L)\pi_t = b_y \tilde{y}_{t-1} - \phi b_y d_{t-1} + \kappa_t \sigma_\pi \varepsilon_t^\pi. \quad (2b)$$

Defining  $\sigma_g = \lambda_g \sigma_{y^*}$  and  $\sigma_z = \lambda_z \frac{\sigma_{\tilde{y}}}{a_r}$ , the state relations are:

$$\xi_t = \mathbf{F}\xi_{t-1} + \mathbf{Q}^{1/2}\varepsilon_t^\xi$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y_t^* \\ y_{t-1}^* \\ y_{t-2}^* \\ g_t \\ g_{t-1} \\ g_{t-2} \\ z_t \\ z_{t-1} \\ z_{t-2} \end{bmatrix}}_{\xi_t} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{F}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y_{t-1}^* \\ y_{t-2}^* \\ y_{t-3}^* \\ g_{t-1} \\ g_{t-2} \\ g_{t-3} \\ z_{t-1} \\ z_{t-2} \\ z_{t-3} \end{bmatrix}}_{\xi_{t-1}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{y^*} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_g & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{Q}^{1/2}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_t^{y^*} \\ \varepsilon_t^g \\ \varepsilon_t^z \end{bmatrix}}_{\varepsilon_t^\xi}, \quad (3a)$$

which after expanding and removing identities can be simplified to:

$$\Delta y_t^* = g_{t-1} + \sigma_{y^*} \varepsilon_t^{y^*} \quad (3b)$$

$$\Delta g_t = \sigma_g \varepsilon_t^g \quad (3c)$$

$$\Delta z_t = \sigma_z \varepsilon_t^z. \quad (3d)$$

Equations (2) and (3) (with  $r_t^* = (c4g_t + z_t)$  and  $\tilde{y}_t = (y_t - y_t^*)$ ) can be written 'compactly' as:

$$a_y(L)\tilde{y}_t = a_r(L)[r_t - r_t^*] + \phi a_y(L)d_t + \kappa_t \sigma_{\tilde{y}} \varepsilon_t^{\tilde{y}} \quad (4a)$$

$$b_\pi(L)\pi_t = b_y \tilde{y}_{t-1} - \phi b_y d_{t-1} + \kappa_t \sigma_\pi \varepsilon_t^\pi \quad (4b)$$

$$\Delta y_t^* = g_{t-1} + \sigma_{y^*} \varepsilon_t^{y^*} \quad (4c)$$

$$\Delta g_t = \sigma_g \varepsilon_t^g \quad (4d)$$

$$\Delta z_t = \sigma_z \varepsilon_t^z \quad (4e)$$

## 2 Kurz SSF

We now need to express HLW's SSF above in the format required to analyze recoverability, that is, collect all the shocks of the model in (4) in the state vector (together with other required latent variables). Using Kurz's SSF defined as:

$$\text{Observation : } Z_t = D_1 X_t + D_2 X_{t-1} + R \varepsilon_t \quad (5a)$$

$$\text{State : } X_t = A X_{t-1} + C \varepsilon_t, \quad (5b)$$

where  $\varepsilon_t \sim MN(0, I_m)$ , the **LHS** (observables) vector  $Z_t$  is:

$$a_y(L)y_t - a_r(L)r_t - \phi a_y(L)d_t = Z_{1t} \quad (6a)$$

$$b_\pi(L)\pi_t - b_y y_{t-1} + \phi b_y d_{t-1} = Z_{2t} \quad (6b)$$

and all remaining latent variables and shocks on the **RHS** are:

$$Z_{1t} = a_y(L)y_t^* - a_r(L)r_t^* + \kappa_t \sigma_{\tilde{y}} \varepsilon_t^{\tilde{y}} \quad (6c)$$

$$Z_{2t} = b_y y_{t-1}^* + \kappa_t \sigma_\pi \varepsilon_t^\pi, \quad (6d)$$

with state equations:

$$\Delta y_t^* = g_{t-1} + \sigma_{y^*} \varepsilon_t^{y^*} \quad (7a)$$

$$\Delta g_t = \sigma_g \varepsilon_t^g \quad (7b)$$

$$\Delta r_t^* = c 4 \sigma_g \varepsilon_t^g + \sigma_z \varepsilon_t^z. \quad (7c)$$

Given state vector  $X_t = \left[ y_t^* \ y_{t-1}^* \ g_t \ r_t^* \ r_{t-1}^* \ \varepsilon_t^{\tilde{y}} \ \varepsilon_t^\pi \ \varepsilon_t^{y^*} \ \varepsilon_t^g \ \varepsilon_t^z \right]'$ , the SSF of (7) is:

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y_t^* \\ y_{t-1}^* \\ g_t \\ r_t^* \\ r_{t-1}^* \\ \varepsilon_t^{\tilde{y}} \\ \varepsilon_t^\pi \\ \varepsilon_t^{y^*} \\ \varepsilon_t^g \\ \varepsilon_t^z \end{bmatrix}}_{X_t} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y_{t-1}^* \\ y_{t-2}^* \\ g_{t-1} \\ r_{t-1}^* \\ r_{t-2}^* \\ \varepsilon_{t-1}^{\tilde{y}} \\ \varepsilon_{t-1}^\pi \\ \varepsilon_{t-1}^{y^*} \\ \varepsilon_{t-1}^g \\ \varepsilon_{t-1}^z \end{bmatrix}}_{X_{t-1}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \sigma_{y^*} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_g & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c 4 \sigma_g & \sigma_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_C \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_t^{\tilde{y}} \\ \varepsilon_t^\pi \\ \varepsilon_t^{y^*} \\ \varepsilon_t^g \\ \varepsilon_t^z \end{bmatrix}}_{\varepsilon_t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} Z_{1t} \\ Z_{2t} \end{bmatrix}}_{Z_t} &= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -a_{y,1} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{a_r}{2} & \kappa_t \sigma_{\tilde{y}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \kappa_t \sigma_{\pi} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{D_1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y_t^* \\ y_{t-1}^* \\ g_t \\ r_t^* \\ r_{t-1}^* \\ \tilde{y}_t \\ \varepsilon_t^\pi \\ \varepsilon_t^{y^*} \\ \varepsilon_t^g \\ \varepsilon_t^z \end{bmatrix}}_{X_t} \\
&+ \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_{y,2} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{a_r}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{D_2} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y_{t-1}^* \\ y_{t-2}^* \\ g_{t-1} \\ r_{t-1}^* \\ r_{t-2}^* \\ \tilde{y}_{t-1} \\ \varepsilon_{t-1}^\pi \\ \varepsilon_{t-1}^{y^*} \\ \varepsilon_{t-1}^g \\ \varepsilon_{t-1}^z \end{bmatrix}}_{X_{t-1}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_R \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{y}_t \\ \varepsilon_t^\pi \\ \varepsilon_t^{y^*} \\ \varepsilon_t^g \\ \varepsilon_t^z \end{bmatrix}}_{\varepsilon_t}
\end{aligned}$$

The parameter values from HLW(2023, p 17, Table 1, taken from their .xlsx file) are:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{\tilde{y}} &= 0.4516 & \sigma_{\pi} &= 0.7873 & \sigma_{y^*} &= 0.5000 & \sigma_g &= 0.1453/4 & \sigma_z &= 0.1181 \\
a_{y,1} &= 1.3872 & a_{y,2} &= -0.4507 & a_r &= -0.0790 & b_{\pi} &= 0.6800 & b_y &= 0.0733 \\
\kappa_{2020Q2-Q4} &= 9.0326 & \kappa_{2021} &= 1.7908 & \kappa_{2022} &= 1.6760 & c &= 1.1283 & \phi &= -0.0854
\end{aligned}$$

with the "signal-to-noise" parameter estimates being:

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda_g &= 0.0727 \\
\lambda_z &= 0.0207.
\end{aligned}$$