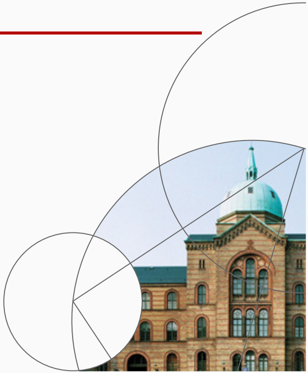
Center for
Economic
Behavior &
Inequality

1. Introduction

Adv. Macro: Heterogenous Agent Models

Jeppe Druedahl & Patrick Moran

2022



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  Prerequisite: *Intro. to Programming and Numerical Analysis*
  Complicated: *Close to the research frontier*

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- **Plan for today:**
  1. More about the course
  2. Dynamic programming - theory
  3. Dynamic programming - practice

Macroeconomic Models with Heterogeneous Agents

- **Model components:**
  1. Optimizing individual agents (households + firms)
  2. Idiosyncratic and aggregate risk
  3. Information flows (who knows what when $\Rightarrow$ often everything)
  4. Market clearing (Walras vs. search-and-match)

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- **HANC:** Heterogeneous Agent *Neo-Classical* model
- **HANK:** Heterogeneous Agent *New Keynesian* model
  (i.e. include price and wage setting frictions)

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  2 hours of »normal« lecture
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  Web: sites.google.com/view/numeconcph-advmacrohet/

  Git: github.com/numeconcopenhagen/adv-macro-het

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- **Code:**
  1. We provide code you will build upon
  2. Based on the GEModelTools package

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       Deadline for proposal: 9th of December
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- **Exam:**
  1. Hand-in 3×**assignments**
  2. **48 hour take-home:** Programming of new extension
     + analysis of model + interpretation of results

Python

1. **Assumed knowledge:** From Introduction to Programming and Numerical Analysis you are assumed to know the basics of
    1.1 Python
    1.2 JupyterLab
    1.3 VSCode
    1.4 git
2. **Updated Python:** Install (or re-install) newest Anaconda
3. **Packages:** `pip install quantecon, EconModel, consav`
4. **GEMoodel tools:**
    4.1 Clone the `GEModelTools` repository
    4.2 Locate repository in command prompt
    4.3 Run `pip install -e .`

Course plan

See CoursePlan.pdf

Knowledge

1. Account for, formulate and interpret precautionary saving models
2. Account for stochastic and non-stochastic simulation methods
3. Account for, formulate and interpret general equilibrium models with ex ante and ex post heterogeneity, idiosyncratic and aggregate risk, and with and without pricing frictions
4. Discuss the difference between the stationary equilibrium, the transition path and the dynamic equilibrium
5. Discuss the relationship between various equilibrium concepts and their solution methods
6. Identify and account for methods for analyzing the dynamic distributional effects of long-run policy (e.g. taxation and social security) and short-run policy (e.g. monetary and fiscal policy)

Skills

1. Solve precautionary saving problems with dynamic programming and simulate behavior with stochastic and non-stochastic techniques
2. Solve general equilibrium models with ex ante and ex post heterogeneity, idiosyncratic and aggregate risk, and with and without pricing frictions (stationary equilibrium, transition path, dynamic equilibrium)
3. Analyze dynamics of income and wealth inequality
4. Analyze transitional and permanent structural changes (e.g. inequality trends and the long-run decline in the interest rate)
5. Analyze the dynamic distributional effects of long-run policy (e.g. taxation and social security) and short-run policy (e.g. monetary and fiscal policy)

Competencies

1. Independently formulate, discuss and assess research on both the causes and effects of heterogeneity and risk for both long-run and short-run outcomes
2. Discuss and assess the importance of how heterogeneity and risk is modeled for questions about both long-run and short-run dynamics

Dynamic programming

From static to dynamic consumer optimization

- **Budget constraint** for $t \in \{0, 1, \ldots, T-1\}$

  $$\text{assets}_t = (1 + \text{return rate}) \times \text{assets}_{t-1} + \text{wage} \times \text{productivity}_t - \text{consumption}_t$$

  $$a_t = (1+r)a_{t-1} + wz_t - c_t$$

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- **Borrowing constraints:** $a_t \geq b$ and $a_T \geq 0$
- **Static problem:**
  1. **Information:** z_t is known for all t
  2. **Target:** Discounted utility, $\sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \beta^t u(c_t), \;\; \beta > 0$
  3. **Behavior:** Choose $c_0, c_1, \ldots, c_{T-1}$ *simultaneously*
  4. **Solution:** Sequence of consumption *choices* $c_0, c_1, \ldots, c_{T-1}$

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  3. **Behavior:** Choose $c_0, c_1, \ldots, c_{T-1}$ *simultaneously*
  4. **Solution:** Sequence of consumption *choices* $c_0, c_1, \ldots, c_{T-1}$
- **Dynamic programming:**
  1. **Information:** z_t is revealed period-by-period
  2. **Target:** *Expected* discounted utility, $\sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \beta^t \mathbb{E}_t[u(c_t)]$, $\beta > 0$
  3. **Behavior:** Choose c_t *sequentially* as information is revealed
  4. **Solution:** Sequence of consumption *functions*, $c_t^\star(z_t, a_{t-1})$

Static solution: IBC

- **Substitution** implies *Intertemporal Budget Constraint* (IBC)

$$
\begin{aligned}
a_{T-1} &= (1+r)a_{T-2} + wz_{T-1} - c_{T-1} \\
&= (1+r)^2 a_{T-3} + (1+r)wz_{T-2} - (1+r)c_{T-1} + wz_{T-1} - c_{T-1} \\
&= (1+r)^T a_{-1} + \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} (1+r)^{T-1-t}(wz_t - c_t)
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- Use **terminal condition** $a_{T-1} = 0$ (equality due utility max.)

$$
(1+r)^{-(T-1)} a_{T-1} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad b_0 + h_0 - \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} (1+r)^{-t} c_t = 0
$$

where $b_0 = (1+r)a_{-1}$ and $h_0 \equiv \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} (1+r)^{-t} wz_t$

Static solution: FOC and consumption function

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \beta^t \frac{c_t^{1-\rho}}{1-\rho} + \lambda \left[\sum_{t=0}^{T-1} (1+r)^{-t} c_t - b_0 - h_0 \right]$$

- **First order conditions**:

$$\forall t : 0 = \beta^t c_t^{-\rho} - \lambda (1+r)^{-t} \Leftrightarrow c_t^{-\rho} = \beta (1+r) c_{t+1}^{-\rho}$$

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- Insert **Euler** into **IBC** to get consumption choice

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} (1+r)^{-t} (\beta(1+r))^{t/\rho} c_0 &= b_0 + h_0 \Leftrightarrow \\ c_0 &= \frac{1-(\beta(1+r))^{1/\rho}/(1+r)}{1-((\beta(1+r))^{1/\rho}/(1+r))^T} (b_0 + h_0) \end{aligned}$$

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- **Question:** Is this the solution correct?

Dynamic solution: Bellman's Principle of Optimality

- **In words:** *An optimal policy has the property that whatever the initial state and initial decision are, the remaining decisions must constitute an optimal policy with regard to the state resulting from the first decision*. (See Bellman, 1957, Chap. III.3.)

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- **In math:**
  1. **Value function, v_t:** Defined recursively from

$$v_t(z_t, a_{t-1}) = \max_{c_t} u(c_t) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t[v_{t+1}(z_{t+1}, a_t)]$$

$$\text{s.t. } a_t = (1+r)a_{t-1} + wz_t - c_t \geq b$$

  with $v_T(\bullet) = 0$.

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  2. **Policy function, $c_t^\star$:** Is the same as

$$c_t^\star(z_t, a_{t-1}) = \arg\max_{c_t} u(c_t) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t[v_{t+1}(z_{t+1}, a_t)]$$

$$\text{s.t. } a_t = (1+r)a_{t-1} + wz_t - c_t \geq b$$

Vocabulary

$$v_t(z_t, a_{t-1}) = \max_{c_t} u(c_t) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t[v_{t+1}(z_{t+1}, a_t)]$$
$$\text{s.t. } a_t = (1+r)a_{t-1} + wz_t - c_t \geq b$$

1. **State variables:** z_t and a_{t-1}
2. **Control variable:** c_t
3. **Continuation value:** $\beta \mathbb{E}_t[v_{t+1}(z_{t+1}, a_t)]$
4. **Parameters:** r, w, and stuff in $u(\bullet)$

Timing of shocks

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- **End-of-period value function** (after realization)**:**

$$\begin{aligned} v_t(z_t, a_{t-1}) &= \max_{c_t} u(c_t) + \beta \underline{v}_{t+1}(z_t, a_t) \\ &\text{s.t. } a_t = (1+r)a_{t-1} + wz_t - c_t \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Infinite horizon: $T \rightarrow \infty$?

$$v_t(z_t, a_{t-1}) = \max_{c_t} u(c_t) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t[v_{t+1}(z_{t+1}, a_t)]$$

$$\text{s.t. } a_t = (1+r)a_{t-1} + wz_t - c_t \geq b$$

- **Contraction mapping result:** *If β is low enough (strong enough impatience) then the value and policy function converge to $v(z_t, a_{t-1})$ and $c^{\star}(z_t, a_{t-1})$ for large enough T*
- **Maximum upper limit for β:** $\frac{1}{1+r}$
- **In practice:** Solve backwards until value and policy functions does not change anymore (given some tolerance)

The natural borrowing limit

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- **Thought experiment:** Assumptions
  1. $a_{t-1} = -\frac{\underline{y}}{r} + \Delta$
  2. $y_t = \underline{y}$, $\forall t$
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- **Implication:** For $\Delta < 0$ assets will be *decreasing without bound!*

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a_t &= (1+r)\left(-\frac{\underline{y}}{r} + \Delta\right) + \underline{y} = -\frac{\underline{y}}{r} + (1+r)\Delta \\
a_{t+1} &= -\frac{\underline{y}}{r} + (1+r)^2\Delta \\
&\dots \\
a_{t+k} &= -\frac{\underline{y}}{r} + (1+r)^k\Delta \to -\infty
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\end{aligned}
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- **Natural borrowing constraint:** $a_t > \max\left\{b, -\frac{\underline{y}}{r}\right\}$

Numerical value function iteration - basics

- **Discretization:** All state variables belong to discrete sets $\equiv$ *grids*,

$$z_t \in \mathcal{G}_z = \{z^0, z^1, \ldots, z^{\#_z - 1}\}$$
$$a_t \in \mathcal{G}_a = \{a^0, a^1, \ldots, a^{\#_a - 1}\}$$

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- **Transition probabilities:** $\pi_{i_{z-}, i_z} = \Pr[z_t = z^{i_z} \mid z_t = z^{i_{z-}}]$

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- **Transition probabilities:** $\pi_{i_{z-},i_z} = \Pr[z_t = z^{i_z} \mid z_t = z^{i_z-}]$
- **Linear interpolation** (function approximation):

1. Assume $\underline{v}_{t+1}$ is known on $\mathcal{G}_z \times \mathcal{G}_a$ (tensor product)
2. Evaluate $\underline{v}_{t+1}(z^{i_z}, a)$ for arbitrary a by

$$\underline{\breve{v}}_{t+1}(z^{i_z}, a) = \underline{v}_{t+1}(z^{i_z}, a^{\iota}) + \omega_i(a - a^{\iota})$$
$$\omega_i \equiv \frac{v_{t+1}(z^{i_z}, a^{\iota+1}) - v_{t+1}(z^{\iota_z}, a^{\iota})}{a^{\iota+1} - a^{\iota}}$$
$$\iota \equiv \text{largest } i_a \in \{0, 1, \ldots, \#_a - 2\} \text{ such that } a^{i_a} \leq a$$

Deriving transition probabilities

- **Specification:** Assume

$$z_t = \tilde{z}_t \xi_t, \;\; \log \xi_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_\xi, \sigma_\xi)$$
$$\log z_{t+1} = \rho_z \log z_t + \psi_{t+1}, \;\; \psi_{t+1} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_\psi, \sigma_\psi)$$

  where μ_ξ and μ_ψ ensures $\mathbb{E}[\xi_t] = 1$, $\mathbb{E}[\tilde{z}_t] = 1$ and $\mathbb{E}[z_t] = 1$
- **Discretization of $\tilde{z}_t$:** Derive $\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{z}}$ and $\pi_{i_{\tilde{z}-}, i_{\tilde{z}}}$ given ρ_z and σ_ψ (using a method such as Tauchen (1986) or Rouwenhorst (1995))
- **Discratization of ξ_t:** Derive $\mathcal{G}_\xi$ and $\pi_{i_{\xi-}, i_\xi}$ given σ_ξ (using Gauss-Hermite quadrature, see next slides)
- **Combined:** Derive $\mathcal{G}_z = \mathcal{G}_{\tilde{z}} \times \mathcal{G}_\xi$ and use independence of $\tilde{z}_t$ and ξ_t to get transition probabilities π_{i_{z-}, i_z}

Details: Gauss-Hermite I

- **General problem:** How can we calculate

$$\mathbb{E}(f(x)) = \int f(x)g(x)dx$$

  - $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ some function
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- **How to choose S and the *nodes* (x_i) and *weights* (ω_i)?**
  Answer: Guassian quadrature

Details: Gauss-Hermite II

- **Gauss-Hermite** quadrature uses that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-x^2}dx = \sum_{i=1}^{S} \omega_i f(x_i) + \frac{S!\sqrt{\pi}}{s^S(2S)!} f^{(2S)}(\epsilon)$$

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- **Example: Random normal variable:** $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ so that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[f(Y)] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y)e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}dy \\ &\approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{i=1}^{S} \omega_i f(\sqrt{2}\sigma x_i + \mu) \end{aligned}$$

Numerical value function iteration - loops

- **Beginning-of-period value function:**

$$\underline{v}_t(z^{i_{z-}}, a^{i_{a-}}) = \sum_{i_z=0}^{\#_z-1} \pi_{i_{z-},i_z} v_t(z^{i_z}, a^{i_{a-}})$$

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$$v_t(z^{i_z}, a^{i_{a-}} | c_t) = u(c_t) + \beta \sum_{i_{z+}=0}^{\#_z-1} \pi_{i_z,i_{z+}} \check{v}_{t+1}(z^{i_{z+1}}, a_t)$$

$$a_t = (1+r)a^{i_{a-}} + wz^{i_z} - c_t$$

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- **Nested loops:**
  1. **Outer loop:** Backwards in time from $t = T - 1$ (note $\underline{v}_T$ is known)
  2. **Inner loop:** For each grid point in $\mathcal{G}_z \times \mathcal{G}_a$ find $c_t^\star(z_t, a_{t-1})$ and therefore $v_t^\star(z_t, a_{t-1})$ with a *numerical optimizer*

In practice

- **Example-notebooks:**
  1. Introduces `EconModel` package
  2. Show implementation of solution and simulation methods

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  1. Draw z_{it} given transition probabilities
  2. Use linear interpolation to evaluate

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- **Review:**
  - **Pro:** Simple to implement
  - **Con:** Computationally costly and introduces randomness

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     - 3.4 Increment $\underline{\boldsymbol{D}}_{t+1}(z^{i_z}, a^{\iota+1})$ with $(1 - \omega)\boldsymbol{D}_t(z^{i_z}, a^{i_{a-}})$

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- **Review:**
  1. **Pro:** Computationally efficient and no randomness
  2. **Con:** Introduces a non-continuous distribution

Side-note: Matrix formulation

- The histogram method can be written in **matrix form**:

$$\boldsymbol{D}_t = \Pi_z' \underline{\boldsymbol{D}}_t$$
$$\underline{\boldsymbol{D}}_{t+1} = \Lambda_t' \boldsymbol{D}_t$$

where

$\underline{\boldsymbol{D}}_t$ is vector of length $\#_z \times \#_a$

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Π_z' is derived from the π_{i_{z-},i_z}'s

Λ_t' is derived from the ι's and ω's

- **Note:** Example shown in notebook
- **Further details:** Young (2010), Tan (2020), Ocampo and Robinson (2022)

EGM

Euler-equation from variation argument

- **Case I:** If $c_t^{-\rho} > \beta(1+r)\mathbb{E}_t\left[c_{t+1}^{-\rho}\right]$:
  Increase c_t by $\Delta > 0$, and lower c_{t+1} by $(1+r)$
  1. **Feasible:** Yes, if $a_t > b$
  2. **Utility change:** $\left(c_t^{-\rho}\right) + \beta\left(-(1+r)\right)\mathbb{E}_t\left[c_{t+1}^{-\rho}\right] > 0$

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- **Case II:** If $c_t^{-\rho} < \beta(1+r)\mathbb{E}_t\left[c_{t+1}^{-\rho}\right]$:
  Lower c_t by $\Delta > 0$, and increase c_{t+1} by $(1+r)$
  1. **Feasible:** Yes (always)
  2. **Utility change:** $\left(-c_t^{-\rho}\right) + \beta(1+r)\mathbb{E}_t\left[c_{t+1}^{-\rho}\right] > 0$

Euler-equation from variation argument

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- **Conclusion:** By contradiction
  1. **Constrained:** $a_t = b$ and $c_t^{-\rho} \geq \beta(1+r)\mathbb{E}_t\left[c_{t+1}^{-\rho}\right]$, or
  2. **Unconstrained:** $a_t > b$ and $c_t^{-\rho} = \beta(1+r)\mathbb{E}_t\left[c_{t+1}^{-\rho}\right]$

Endogenous grid-point method (EGM)

Alternative to value function iteration:

1. Calculate **post-decision marginal value of cash:**

$$q(z^{i_z}, a^{i_a}) = \sum_{i_{z+}=0}^{\#_z-1} \pi_{i_z, i_{z+}} c_+(z^{i_{z+}}, a^{i_a})^{-\sigma}$$

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$$c(z^{i_z}, a^{i_a}) = (\beta(1+r)q(z^{i_z}, a^{i_a}))^{-\frac{1}{\sigma}}$$

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$$m(z^{i_z}, a^{i_a}) = a^{i_a} + c_+(z^{i_z}, a^{i_a})$$

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4. **Consumption function:** Calculate $m = (1+r)a^{i_{a-}} + wz^{i_z}$
   If $m \leq m(z^{i_z}, a^0)$: $c^\star(z^{i_z}, a^{i_{a-}}) = m$
   Else: $c^\star(z^{i_z}, a^{i_{a-}}) =$ interpolate $m(z^{i_z}, :)$ to $c(z^{i_z}, :)$ at m

Summary

Summary and next week

- **Today:**
  1. Introduction to course
  2. Dynamic programming in theory
  3. Dynamic programming in practice
- **Next week:** More on consumption-saving models and precautionary savings in partial equilibrium
- **Homework:**
  1. **Work on:** Familiarize your self with the code
  2. **Read:** Kaplan and Violante, 2014, »A Model of the Consumption Response to Fiscal Stimulus Payments«