

These notes present a representative agent New Keynesian model with Epstein-Zin preferences and disaster shocks and borrow from Fernández-Villaverde and Levintal (2018) “Solution Methods for Models with Rare Disasters”, Kekre and Lenel (2020) “Monetary Policy, Redistribution, and Risk Premia”, and de Groot et al. (2020) “Valuation Risk Revalued.”

# 1 Model

## 1.1 Household

The model admits a representative agent, so I directly write households’ problem as the representative agent’s. The representative household chooses consumption  $C_t$ , labor supply  $L_t$ , next-period nominal bond holdings  $B_t$ , and next-period capital holdings  $K_t$  to maximize, in the cashless limit, the Epstein-Zin preferences

$$V_t = \left( (1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta) (C_t \mathcal{L}(L_t))^{1-\psi} + \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \mathbb{E}_t [(V_{t+1})^{1-\gamma}]^{\frac{1-\psi}{1-\gamma}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}}, \quad (1)$$

where  $\beta$  is the time preference rate;  $\psi$  is the inverse intertemporal elasticity of substitution;  $\gamma$  is the risk aversion coefficient; and the labor disutility function<sup>1</sup>  $\mathcal{L}(L_t)$  is

$$\mathcal{L}(L_t) = \left( 1 + (\psi - 1) \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} \frac{L_t^{1+\nu}}{1 + \nu} \right)^{\frac{\psi}{1-\psi}}, \quad (2)$$

where  $\eta_{l,t}$  is a shock to labor disutility,  $\bar{\nu}$  is the disutility of labor,  $\nu$  is the inverse Frisch elasticity subject to the budget constraint

$$C_t + \frac{B_t}{P_t} + Q_t K_t \leq W_t L_t + (R_{k,t} + R_{q,t} Q_t) \exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1} + R_{t-1} \frac{B_{t-1}}{P_t} + F_t + T_t. \quad (3)$$

The quantity  $P_t$  is the price of the final consumption good,  $Q_t$  the real price of capital,  $W_t$  the real wage,  $R_{k,t}$  the gross real rental rate on capital,  $\eta_{k,t}$  a disaster shock,<sup>2</sup>  $R_{q,t}$  the returns from capital gains on the capital stock,  $R_t$  the gross nominal interest rate on bonds,  $F_t$  real profits from intermediate firms, and  $T_t$  real lump-sum transfers from the government. The budget constraint (3) indicates that households can choose to consume, save in bonds, or invest in units of the capital stock from income through labor, capital, bonds, intermediate firms, and government transfers. Markets are assumed complete, but securities are in zero net supply. Because there is a representative agent, I may omit the Arrow securities from the budget constraint.

My notation treats  $B_{t-1}$  and  $K_{t-1}$  as the stocks of bonds and capital present at time  $t$ , while  $B_t$  and  $K_t$  are the chosen stocks of bonds and capital for the following period. I adopt

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<sup>1</sup>This functional form is proposed by Shimer (2010) (see Chapter 1.4). Kekre and Lenel (2020) adapt this functional form for Epstein-Zin preferences. I have additionally included shocks to the disutility of labor.

<sup>2</sup>I follow Kekre and Lenel (2020)’s specifications of the disaster shock, but I could also define an intermediate variable  $\hat{K}_t$  and set  $K_t = \hat{K}_t \exp(\eta_{k,t})$ , following Fernández-Villaverde and Levintal (2018).

this notation so that all time  $t$  choices are dated at time  $t$  rather than having to differentiate between the predetermined time- $t$  variables from the endogenous controls.

Solving the household's problem is the same as solving the maximization problem

$$\begin{aligned}
V_t = & \max_{C_t, L_t, B_t, K_t} \left( (1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta) (C_t \mathcal{L}(L_t))^{1-\psi} + \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \mathbb{E}_t [(V_{t+1})^{1-\gamma}]^{\frac{1-\psi}{1-\gamma}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \\
& + \lambda_t \left( W_t L_t + (R_{k,t} + R_{q,t} Q_t) \exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1} + R_{t-1} \frac{B_{t-1}}{P_t} + F_t + T_t \right) \\
& - \lambda_t \left( C_t + \frac{B_t}{P_t} + Q_t K_t \right). \tag{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Define  $\hat{V}_t = V_t^{1-\psi}$ , and conjecture that  $V_t$  is a function of the state variables  $K_{t-1}$  and  $B_{t-1}$ , among other states (e.g. the realized shocks). The first-order conditions with respect to controls are

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \frac{1}{1-\psi} \hat{V}_t^{\frac{\psi}{1-\psi}} (1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta) (1-\psi) C_t^{-\psi} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\psi} - \lambda_t \\
0 &= \frac{1}{1-\psi} \hat{V}_t^{\frac{\psi}{1-\psi}} (1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta) (1-\psi) C_t^{1-\psi} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{-\psi} \frac{\partial}{\partial L} \mathcal{L}(L_t) + \lambda_t W_t \\
0 &= \frac{1}{1-\psi} \hat{V}_t^{\frac{\psi}{1-\psi}} \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \frac{1-\psi}{1-\gamma} \mathbb{E}_t [V_{t+1}^{1-\gamma}]^{\frac{\gamma-\psi}{1-\gamma}} (1-\gamma) \mathbb{E}_t \left[ V_{t+1}^{-\gamma} \frac{\partial V_{t+1}}{\partial B_t} \right] - \frac{\lambda_t}{P_t}, \\
0 &= \frac{1}{1-\psi} \hat{V}_t^{\frac{\psi}{1-\psi}} \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \frac{1-\psi}{1-\gamma} \mathbb{E}_t [V_{t+1}^{1-\gamma}]^{\frac{\gamma-\psi}{1-\gamma}} (1-\gamma) \mathbb{E}_t \left[ V_{t+1}^{-\gamma} \frac{\partial V_{t+1}}{\partial K_t} \right] - \lambda_t Q_t.
\end{aligned}$$

The envelope conditions for  $B_{t-1}$  and  $K_{t-1}$  are

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial V_t}{\partial B_{t-1}} &= \lambda_t \frac{R_{t-1}}{P_t}, \\
\frac{\partial V_t}{\partial K_{t-1}} &= \lambda_t (R_{k,t} + R_{q,t} Q_t) \exp(\eta_{k,t}).
\end{aligned}$$

The first two first-order conditions can be combined by isolating  $\lambda_t$ , which obtains the intratemporal consumption-labor condition

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= C_t^{-\psi} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\psi} + \frac{C_t^{1-\psi}}{W_t} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{-\psi} \frac{\partial}{\partial L} \mathcal{L}(L_t) \\
&= \mathcal{L}(L_t) + \frac{C_t}{W_t} \frac{\partial}{\partial L} \mathcal{L}(L_t).
\end{aligned}$$

The derivative of  $\mathcal{L}(L_t)$  evaluates to

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial L} \mathcal{L}(L_t) = \frac{\psi}{1-\psi} \left( 1 + (\psi-1) \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} \frac{L_t^{1+\nu}}{1+\nu} \right)^{\frac{2\psi-1}{1-\psi}} (\psi-1) \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} L_t^\nu$$

$$= \frac{\psi - 1}{1 - \psi} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{\frac{2\psi-1}{\psi}} \psi \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} L_t^\nu = -\mathcal{L}(L_t)^{\frac{2\psi-1}{\psi}} \psi \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} L_t^\nu,$$

hence the intratemporal consumption-labor condition becomes

$$0 = 1 - \frac{C_t}{W_t} \psi \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} L_t^\nu \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}}.$$

Re-arrange to acquire

$$W_t = \frac{\psi \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} C_t L_t^\nu}{\mathcal{L}(L_t)^{\frac{1-\psi}{\psi}}}. \quad (5)$$

Notice additionally that

$$\mathcal{L}(L_t)^{\frac{1-\psi}{\psi}} = 1 + (\psi - 1) \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} \frac{L_t^{1+\nu}}{1 + \nu}.$$

The Euler equation for bonds can be obtained by combining the envelope condition for  $B_{t-1}$  with the first and third first-order conditions. Iterate the envelope condition for  $B_{t-1}$  forward by one period.

$$\frac{\partial V_{t+1}}{\partial B_t} = \lambda_{t+1} \frac{R_t}{P_{t+1}}.$$

Define

$$\mathcal{CE}_t = \mathbb{E}_t[V_{t+1}^{1-\gamma}]^{\frac{1}{1-\gamma}} \quad (6)$$

as households' certainty equivalent. Substitute this expression and the iterated envelope condition into the third first-order condition.

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{1}{1 - \psi} \hat{V}_t^{\frac{\psi}{1-\psi}} \exp(\eta_{\beta,t}) \beta (1 - \psi) \mathcal{CE}_t^{\gamma-\psi} \mathbb{E}_t \left[ V_{t+1}^{-\gamma} \lambda_{t+1} \frac{R_t}{P_{t+1}} \right] - \frac{\lambda_t}{P_t} \\ &= \hat{V}_t^{\frac{\psi}{1-\psi}} \exp(\eta_{\beta,t}) \beta \mathcal{CE}_t^{\gamma-\psi} \mathbb{E}_t \left[ V_{t+1}^{-\gamma} \lambda_{t+1} \frac{R_t}{P_{t+1}} \right] - \frac{\lambda_t}{P_t}. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that, from the first first-order condition,

$$\frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} = \frac{\hat{V}_{t+1}^{\frac{\psi}{1-\psi}} (1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1}) \beta) C_{t+1}^{-\psi} \mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\psi}}{\hat{V}_t^{\frac{\psi}{1-\psi}} (1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t}) \beta) C_t^{-\psi} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\psi}},$$

and that  $\hat{V}_t$  satisfies

$$\hat{V}_t^{\frac{\psi}{1-\psi}} = V_t^\psi.$$

Divide the third first-order condition by  $\lambda_t/P_t$  and substitute these quantities. Re-arrange to acquire

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta\mathcal{CE}_t^{\gamma-\psi}\mathbb{E}_t\left[V_{t+1}^{-\gamma}R_t\frac{P_t}{P_{t+1}}V_{t+1}^{\psi}\frac{(1-\exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})\beta)C_{t+1}^{-\psi}\mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\psi}}{(1-\exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta)C_t^{-\psi}\mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\psi}}\right] \\ &= \mathcal{CE}_t^{\gamma-\psi}\mathbb{E}_t\left[\exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta\frac{(1-\exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})\beta)C_{t+1}^{-\psi}\mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\psi}}{(1-\exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta)C_t^{-\psi}\mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\psi}}V_{t+1}^{\psi-\gamma}R_t\frac{P_t}{P_{t+1}}\right]. \end{aligned}$$

Define the gross inflation rate and real stochastic discount factors as

$$\Pi_t = \frac{P_{t+1}}{P_t}, \quad (7)$$

$$M_{t,t+1} = \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta\frac{1-\exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})\beta}{1-\exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta}\frac{C_{t+1}^{-\psi}\mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\psi}}{C_t^{-\psi}\mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\psi}}\left(\frac{V_{t+1}}{\mathcal{CE}_t}\right)^{\psi-\gamma}, \quad (8)$$

where the two time subscripts in  $M_{t,t+1}$  indicate that the real stochastic discount factor includes terms dated at times  $t$  and  $t+1$ . Using these definitions, the Euler equation for bonds becomes

$$1 = \mathbb{E}_t\left[M_{t,t+1}\frac{R_t}{\Pi_{t+1}}\right]. \quad (9)$$

Households' asset pricing equation for capital can be obtained using similar steps and will take the familiar form from consumption-based asset pricing. Iterate the envelope condition for  $K_{t-1}$  forward by one period.

$$\frac{\partial V_{t+1}}{\partial K_t} = \lambda_{t+1}(R_{k,t+1} + R_{q,t+1}Q_{t+1})\exp(\eta_{k,t+1}).$$

Substitute this expression and other quantities derived previously into the fourth first-order condition.

$$0 = V_t^{\psi}\exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta\mathcal{CE}_t^{\gamma-\psi}\mathbb{E}_t\left[V_{t+1}^{-\gamma}\lambda_{t+1}(R_{k,t+1} + R_{q,t+1}Q_{t+1})\exp(\eta_{k,t+1})\right] - \lambda_t Q_t.$$

Divide by  $\lambda_t$  and plug in  $\lambda_{t+1}/\lambda_t$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= V_t^{\psi}\exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta\mathcal{CE}_t^{\gamma-\psi} \\ &\times \mathbb{E}_t\left[\frac{V_{t+1}^{\psi-\gamma}(1-\exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})\beta)C_{t+1}^{-\psi}\mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\psi}}{V_t^{\psi}(1-\exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta)C_t^{-\psi}\mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\psi}}(R_{k,t+1} + R_{q,t+1}Q_{t+1})\exp(\eta_{k,t+1})\right] - Q_t \\ &= \mathbb{E}_t[M_{t,t+1}(R_{k,t+1} + R_{q,t+1}Q_{t+1})\exp(\eta_{k,t+1})] - Q_t \\ Q_t &= \mathbb{E}_t[M_{t,t+1}(R_{k,t+1} + R_{q,t+1}Q_{t+1})\exp(\eta_{k,t+1})]. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, because  $V_t$  is defined recursively, I can express households' preferences as a forward-looking difference equation. The value function  $V_t$  is homogeneous of degree 1 in  $C_t$  and  $V_{t+1}$ . By Euler's Theorem,

$$V_t = \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial C_t} C_t + \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial V_{t+1}} V_{t+1} \right]. \quad (10)$$

The derivatives in this expression are, after simplification,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial C_t} &= V_t^\psi (1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta) C_t^{-\psi} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\psi}, \\ \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial V_{t+1}} &= V_t^\psi \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \mathbb{E}_t[V_{t+1}^{1-\gamma}]^{\frac{\gamma-\psi}{1-\gamma}} V_{t+1}^{-\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to verify this claim is true by direct calculation. Since  $\mathbb{E}_t[V_{t+1}^{1-\gamma}]$  is  $t$ -measurable,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial V_{t+1}} V_{t+1} \right] &= \mathbb{E}_t \left[ V_t^\psi \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \mathbb{E}_t[V_{t+1}^{1-\gamma}]^{\frac{\gamma-\psi}{1-\gamma}} V_{t+1}^{1-\gamma} \right] \\ &= V_t^\psi \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \mathbb{E}_t[V_{t+1}^{1-\gamma}]^{\frac{\gamma-\psi}{1-\gamma}} \mathbb{E}_t[V_{t+1}^{1-\gamma}] \\ &= V_t^\psi \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \mathbb{E}_t[V_{t+1}^{1-\gamma}]^{\frac{1-\psi}{1-\gamma}}. \end{aligned}$$

Further algebraic manipulation verifies the claim.

To obtain a forward difference equation, define

$$\Omega_t = \frac{V_t}{\partial V_t / \partial C_t}. \quad (11)$$

Given this definition, (10) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_t &= C_t + \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial V_{t+1}} \frac{1}{\partial V_t / \partial C_t} V_{t+1} \right] \\ &= C_t + \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \frac{\partial V_{t+1} / \partial C_{t+1}}{\partial V_t / \partial C_t} \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial V_{t+1}} \frac{V_{t+1}}{\partial V_{t+1} / \partial C_{t+1}} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V_{t+1} / \partial C_{t+1}}{\partial V_t / \partial C_t} \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial V_{t+1}} &= \frac{V_{t+1}^\psi (1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})\beta) C_{t+1}^{-\psi} \mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\psi}}{V_t^\psi (1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta) C_t^{-\psi} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\psi}} \\ &\quad \times V_t^\psi \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \mathbb{E}_t[V_{t+1}^{1-\gamma}]^{\frac{\gamma-\psi}{1-\gamma}} V_{t+1}^{-\gamma} \\ &= \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \frac{(1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})\beta) C_{t+1}^{-\psi} \mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\psi}}{(1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta) C_t^{-\psi} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\psi}} \left( \frac{V_{t+1}}{C \mathcal{E}_t} \right)^{\psi-\gamma} \\ &= M_{t,t+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, (10) simplifies to

$$\Omega_t = C_t + \mathbb{E}_t[M_{t,t+1}\Omega_{t+1}], \quad (12)$$

which is a forward difference equation in  $\Omega_t$ . This expression also shows that  $\Omega_t$  may be interpreted as wealth because it is the price of a claim to consumption.

The equations defining the value function  $V_t$  and certainty equivalent  $\mathcal{CE}_t$  can also be rewritten using  $\Omega_t$ . Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} V_t^\psi \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \mathcal{CE}_t^{1-\psi} &= \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial V_{t+1}} V_{t+1} \right] = V_t - \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial C_t} C_t = \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial C_t} (\Omega_t - C_t) \\ &= V_t^\psi (1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta) C_t^{-\psi} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\psi} (\Omega_t - C_t) \\ \mathcal{CE}_t &= \left( \frac{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta}{\exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta} (C_t \mathcal{L}(L_t))^{1-\psi} \left( \frac{\Omega_t}{C_t} - 1 \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}}. \end{aligned}$$

Plug this version of  $\mathcal{CE}_t$  into the definition of the value function to acquire

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= \left( (1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta) (C_t \mathcal{L}(L_t))^{1-\psi} + \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \frac{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta}{\exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta} (C_t \mathcal{L}(L_t))^{1-\psi} \left( \frac{\Omega_t}{C_t} - 1 \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \\ &= C_t \mathcal{L}(L_t) \left( (1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta) \frac{\Omega_t}{C_t} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}}. \end{aligned}$$

In light of these formulas, it will be convenient to define

$$\tilde{V}_t = \frac{V_t}{C_t \mathcal{L}(L_t)}, \quad \tilde{\mathcal{CE}}_t = \frac{\mathcal{CE}_t}{C_t \mathcal{L}(L_t)}, \quad \tilde{\Omega}_t = \frac{\Omega_t}{C_t}. \quad (13)$$

These transformations adjust the definition of the stochastic discount factor to become

$$\begin{aligned} M_{t,t+1} &= \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \frac{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})\beta}{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta} \frac{C_{t+1}^{-\psi} \mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\psi}}{C_t^{-\psi} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\psi}} \left( \frac{\tilde{V}_{t+1} C_{t+1} \mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})}{\tilde{\mathcal{CE}}_t C_t \mathcal{L}(L_t)} \right)^{\psi-\gamma} \\ &= \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \frac{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})\beta}{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta} \frac{C_{t+1}^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\gamma}}{C_t^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\gamma}} \left( \frac{\tilde{V}_{t+1}}{\tilde{\mathcal{CE}}_t} \right)^{\psi-\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

In summary, households' optimality conditions are

$$\tilde{V}_t = ((1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta) \tilde{\Omega}_t)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}}, \quad (14)$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{CE}}_t = \left( \frac{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta}{\exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta} (\tilde{\Omega}_t - 1) \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}}, \quad (15)$$

$$\tilde{\Omega}_t = 1 + \mathbb{E}_t \left[ M_{t,t+1} \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \tilde{\Omega}_{t+1} \right], \quad (16)$$

$$M_{t,t+1} = \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \frac{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})\beta}{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta} \frac{C_{t+1}^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\gamma}}{C_t^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\gamma}} \left( \frac{\tilde{V}_{t+1}}{\tilde{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{E}_t} \right)^{\psi-\gamma}, \quad (17)$$

$$W_t = \frac{\psi \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} C_t L_t^\nu}{\mathcal{L}(L_t)^{\frac{1-\psi}{\psi}}}, \quad (18)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(L_t) = \left( 1 + (\psi - 1) \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} \frac{L_t^{1+\nu}}{1 + \nu} \right)^{\frac{\psi}{1-\psi}}, \quad (19)$$

$$1 = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ M_{t,t+1} \frac{R_t}{\Pi_{t+1}} \right], \quad (20)$$

$$Q_t = \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} (R_{k,t+1} + R_{q,t+1} Q_{t+1}) \exp(\eta_{k,t+1})]. \quad (21)$$

## 1.2 Production

**Final Producers** There is a representative final goods firm which sells consumption goods in a competitive market. It aggregates intermediate goods using the CES technology

$$Y_t = \left( \int_0^1 Y_t(j)^{\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}} dj \right)^{\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon-1}} \quad (22)$$

where  $\epsilon > 1$  so that inputs are substitutes. Profit maximization for the final good firm is

$$\max_{Y_t(j)} P_t \left( \int_0^1 Y_t(j)^{\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}} dj \right)^{\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon-1}} - \int_0^1 P_t(j) Y_t(j) dj. \quad (23)$$

The FOC for  $Y_t(j)$  is

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= P_t \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon-1} \left( \int_0^1 Y_t(j)^{\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}} dj \right)^{\frac{1}{\epsilon-1}} \frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon} Y_t(j)^{-\frac{1}{\epsilon}} - P_t(j) \\ 0 &= \left( \int_0^1 Y_t(j)^{\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}} dj \right)^{\frac{1}{\epsilon-1}} Y_t(j)^{-\frac{1}{\epsilon}} - \frac{P_t(j)}{P_t} \\ 0 &= \left( \int_0^1 Y_t(j)^{\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}} dj \right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon-1}} Y_t(j) - \left( \frac{P_t(j)}{P_t} \right)^{-\epsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

Re-arranging obtains

$$Y_t(j) = \left( \frac{P_t(j)}{P_t} \right)^{-\epsilon} Y_t. \quad (24)$$

Plugging this quantity into the identity

$$P_t Y_t = \int_0^1 P_t(j) Y_t(j) dj$$

and simplifying yields the price index

$$P_t = \left( \int_0^1 P_t(j)^{1-\epsilon} dj \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\epsilon}}. \quad (25)$$

**Intermediate Producers** Intermediate goods are producing according to the Cobb-Douglas technology

$$Y_t(j) = \hat{K}_t^\alpha(j) (\exp(\eta_{a,t}) L_t)^{1-\alpha}(j) - \chi_y \exp(\eta_{A,t}), \quad (26)$$

where  $\hat{K}_t = \exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1}$  and productivity  $\exp(\eta_a, t)$  follows the unit root process

$$\eta_{a,t} = \mu_a + \eta_{a,t-1} + \sigma_a \varepsilon_{a,t} + \kappa_a \eta_{k,t}. \quad (27)$$

Intermediate producers minimize cost subject to the constraint of meeting demand and Calvo price rigidities. Formally,

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\hat{K}_t(j), L_t(j)} \quad & R_{k,t} \hat{K}_t(j) + W_t L_t(j) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \hat{K}_t^\alpha(j) (\exp(\eta_{a,t}) L_t)^{1-\alpha}(j) - \chi_y \exp(\eta_{a,t}) \geq \left( \frac{P_t(j)}{P_t} \right)^{-\epsilon} Y_t. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

The RHS of the inequality constraint is the demand from final goods producers for intermediate  $j$ . The Lagrangian is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H} = & R_{k,t} \hat{K}_t(j) + W_t L_t(j) \\ & + MC_t(j) \left( \left( \frac{P_t(j)}{P_t} \right)^{-\epsilon} Y_t - \hat{K}_t^\alpha(j) (\exp(\eta_{a,t}) L_t)^{1-\alpha}(j) + \chi_y \exp(\eta_{a,t}) \right), \end{aligned}$$

so the first-order conditions are

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = & R_{k,t} - MC_t(j) \alpha \exp(\eta_{a,t})^{1-\alpha} \left( \frac{L_t(j)}{\hat{K}_t(j)} \right)^{1-\alpha} \\ 0 = & W_t - MC_t(j) (1 - \alpha) \exp(\eta_{a,t})^{1-\alpha} \left( \frac{\hat{K}_t(j)}{L_t(j)} \right)^\alpha, \end{aligned}$$

hence the optimal capital-labor ratio satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{R_{k,t}}{\alpha \exp(\eta_{a,t})^{1-\alpha} (\hat{K}_t(j)/L_t(j))^{\alpha-1}} &= \frac{W_t}{(1 - \alpha) \exp(\eta_{a,t})^{1-\alpha} (\hat{K}_t(j)/L_t(j))^\alpha} \\ \frac{\hat{K}_t(j)}{L_t(j)} &= \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha} \frac{W_t}{R_{k,t}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the RHS does not vary with  $j$ , all firms choose the same capital-labor ratio. Given this optimal ratio, the marginal cost satisfies

$$MC_t = \frac{R_{k,t}}{\alpha \exp(\eta_{a,t})^{1-\alpha}} \left( \frac{\hat{K}_t}{L_t} \right)^{1-\alpha}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{R_{k,t}}{\alpha \exp(\eta_{a,t})^{1-\alpha}} \left( \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \frac{W_t}{R_{k,t}} \right)^{1-\alpha} \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right)^{1-\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^\alpha \frac{W_t^{1-\alpha} R_{k,t}^\alpha}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})^{1-\alpha}}.
\end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{k,t} \hat{K}_t + W_t L_t &= \left( \frac{R_{k,t}}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})} \left( \frac{\hat{K}_t}{L_t} \right)^{1-\alpha} + \frac{W_t}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})} \left( \frac{L_t}{\hat{K}_t} \right)^\alpha \right) (\exp(\eta_{a,t}) \hat{K}_t^\alpha L_t^{1-\alpha}) \\
&= (\alpha MC_t + (1-\alpha) MC_t) Y_t(j) = MC_t Y_t(j).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, (real) profits for an intermediate producer become

$$\frac{P_t(j)}{P_t} Y_t(j) - MC_t Y_t(j) - \chi_y \exp(\eta_{a,t}). \quad (29)$$

In addition to the capital-labor choice, firms also have the chance to reset prices in every period with probability  $1 - \theta$ . This problem can be written as

$$\max_{P_t(j)} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \theta^s M_{t,t+s} \left( \frac{P_t(j)}{P_{t+s}} \left( \frac{P_t(j)}{P_{t+s}} \right)^{-\epsilon} Y_{t+s} - MC_{t+s} \left( \frac{P_t(j)}{P_{t+s}} \right)^{-\epsilon} Y_{t+s} - \chi_y \exp(\eta_{a,t}) \right), \quad (30)$$

where I have imposed that intermediate output equals demand. The quantity  $M_{t,t+s}$  is the stochastic discount factor between periods  $t$  and  $t+s$  and is given by

$$M_{t,t+s} = \frac{\beta^s \prod_{u=1}^s \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+u})}{\exp(\eta_{\beta,t})} \frac{\partial V_{t+u} / \partial C_{t+s}}{\partial V_t / \partial C_t} \prod_{u=1}^s \frac{\partial V_{t+u-1}}{\partial V_{t+u}}, \quad (31)$$

with the boundary condition  $M_{t,t} = 1$ . The first-order condition is

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= (1-\epsilon) P_t(j)^{-\epsilon} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \theta^s M_{t,t+s} (P_{t+s})^{-(1-\epsilon)} Y_{t+s} \\
&\quad + \epsilon P_t(j)^{-\epsilon-1} \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \theta^s M_{t,t+s} MC_{t+s} P_{t+s}^\epsilon Y_{t+s}
\end{aligned}$$

Divide by  $P_t(j)^{-\epsilon}$ , apply the abuse of notation that  $\prod_{u=1}^0 \Pi_{t+u} = 1$ , and re-arrange to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
P_t(j) &= \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon-1} \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \theta^s M_{t,t+s} MC_{t+s} P_{t+s}^\epsilon Y_{t+s}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \theta^s M_{t,t+s} P_{t+s}^{\epsilon-1} Y_{t+s}} \\
&= \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon-1} \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \theta^s M_{t,t+s} MC_{t+s} P_t^\epsilon (\prod_{u=1}^s \Pi_{t+u})^\epsilon Y_{t+s}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \theta^s M_{t,t+s} P_t^{\epsilon-1} (\prod_{u=1}^s \Pi_{t+u})^{\epsilon-1} Y_{t+s}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{P_t(j)}{P_t} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon - 1} \frac{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \theta^s M_{t,t+s} MC_{t+s} (\prod_{u=1}^s \Pi_{t+u})^\epsilon Y_{t+s}}{\mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \theta^s M_{t,t+s} (\prod_{u=1}^s \Pi_{t+u})^{\epsilon-1} Y_{t+s}}.$$

This expression gives the optimal (real) reset price  $P_t^* \equiv P_t(j)/P_t$  (note that the RHS does not depend on  $j$ ). Define

$$S_{1,t} = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \theta^s M_{t,t+s} MC_{t+s} Y_{t+s} \left( \prod_{u=1}^s \Pi_{t+u} \right)^\epsilon, \quad (32)$$

$$S_{2,t} = \mathbb{E}_t \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \theta^s M_{t,t+s} Y_{t+s} \left( \prod_{u=1}^s \Pi_{t+u} \right)^{\epsilon-1}. \quad (33)$$

Using these definitions, I may write the optimal reset price more compactly as

$$P_t^* = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon - 1} \frac{S_{1,t}}{S_{2,t}} \quad (34)$$

where  $S_{1,t}$  and  $S_{2,t}$  satisfy the recursions

$$S_{1,t} = MC_t Y_t + \theta \mathbb{E}_t M_{t,t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon S_{1,t+1}, \quad (35)$$

$$S_{2,t} = Y_t + \theta \mathbb{E}_t M_{t,t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^{\epsilon-1} S_{2,t+1}. \quad (36)$$

From this section, we obtain the following five equilibrium conditions:

$$MC_t = \left( \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \right)^{1-\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^\alpha \frac{W_t^{1-\alpha} R_{k,t}^\alpha}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})^{1-\alpha}}, \quad (37)$$

$$\frac{\exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1}}{L_t} = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha} \frac{W_t}{R_{k,t}}, \quad (38)$$

$$P_t^* = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon - 1} \frac{S_{1,t}}{S_{2,t}}, \quad (39)$$

$$S_{1,t} = MC_t Y_t + \theta \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon S_{1,t+1}], \quad (40)$$

$$S_{2,t} = Y_t + \theta \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^{\epsilon-1} S_{2,t+1}]. \quad (41)$$

**Capital Producers** For expositional clarity, I model capital production as its own sector.<sup>3</sup> After intermediate firms finish using the time  $t$  stock of capital  $\hat{K}_t = \exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1}$ , households trade their capital holdings to capital producers in exchange for claims to profits from capital production. Each producer solves the problem

$$\max_{X_t} \Phi \left( \frac{X_t}{\hat{K}_t} \right) Q_t \hat{K}_t - X_t. \quad (42)$$

---

<sup>3</sup>I could subsume capital production within the household problem by adding as an additional constraint  $K_t = \Phi(X_t/\hat{K}_t) \hat{K}_t$ .

In other words, capital producers maximize the static profits from producing new capital since it costs them  $X_t$  in investment to produce  $\Phi(X_t/\hat{K}_t)Q_t\hat{K}_t$  in revenue.<sup>4</sup> The solution to this problem yields the Tobin's Q equation

$$1 = \Phi' \left( \frac{X_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t})K_{t-1}} \right) Q_t. \quad (43)$$

After production, capital producers return the initial investment of capital  $\hat{K}_t$  to their owners and pay profits to households in proportion to the invested capital. A fraction  $\delta$  of the initial investment then deprecates. Thus, the return from capital gains on  $\hat{K}_t$  for households is

$$R_{q,t} = 1 - \delta + \Phi \left( \frac{X_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t})K_{t-1}} \right) - \frac{X_t}{Q_t \exp(\eta_{k,t})K_{t-1}}.$$

From (43), this expression can be re-written as

$$R_{q,t} = 1 - \delta \Phi \left( \frac{X_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t})K_{t-1}} \right) - \Phi' \left( \frac{X_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t})K_{t-1}} \right) \frac{X_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t})K_{t-1}}. \quad (44)$$

Further, the evolution of the aggregate capital stock is

$$K_t = \left( 1 - \delta + \Phi \left( \frac{X_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t})K_{t-1}} \right) \right) \exp(\eta_{k,t})K_{t-1}. \quad (45)$$

### 1.3 Monetary Policy

I specify the monetary policy rule as the following Taylor rule

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \left( \frac{R_{t-1}}{R} \right)^{\phi_r} \left( \left( \frac{\Pi_t}{\Pi} \right)^{\phi_\pi} \left( \frac{Y_t}{Y_{t-1}} \exp(-\mu_a) \right)^{\phi_y} \right)^{1-\phi_r} \exp(\eta_{r,t}) \quad (46)$$

Any proceeds from monetary policy are distributed as lump sum to the representative household.

### 1.4 Aggregation

The price level is currently characterized as the integral

$$P_t^{1-\epsilon} = \int_0^1 P_t(j)^{1-\epsilon} dj.$$

To represent the model entirely in terms of aggregates, notice that, without loss of generality, we may re-order the fraction  $\theta$  of firms which cannot reset prices to the top of the interval so that

$$P_t^{1-\epsilon} = (1 - \theta)(P_t^*)^{1-\epsilon} + \int_{1-\theta}^1 P_{t-1}(j)^{1-\epsilon} dj.$$

---

<sup>4</sup>The cost of buying the initial stock of capital  $\hat{K}_t$  is offset by selling  $\hat{K}_t$  at the same price after production.

The latter term can be further simplified under the law of large numbers assumption that a positive measure of firms which cannot change their price still comprise a representative sample of all firms, yielding

$$P_t^{1-\epsilon} = (1-\theta)(P_t^*)^{1-\epsilon} + \theta \int_0^1 P_{t-1}(j)^{1-\epsilon} dj = (1-\theta)(P_t^*)^{1-\epsilon} + \theta P_{t-1}^{1-\epsilon}.$$

Dividing by  $P_{t-1}^{1-\epsilon}$  implies

$$\Pi_t^{1-\epsilon} = (1-\theta)(P_t^* \Pi_t)^{1-\epsilon} + \theta. \quad (47)$$

The price dispersion term can similarly be re-written in terms of aggregates by distinguishing which firms get to change prices.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_t &= \int_0^{1-\theta} (P_t^*)^{-\epsilon} dj + \int_{1-\theta}^1 \left( \frac{P_{t-1}(j)}{P_t} \right)^{-\epsilon} dj \\ &= \int_0^{1-\theta} (P_t^* \Pi_t)^{-\epsilon} \left( \frac{1}{\Pi_t} \right)^{-\epsilon} dj + \int_{1-\theta}^1 \left( \frac{P_{t-1}(j)}{P_{t-1}} \right)^{-\epsilon} \left( \frac{P_{t-1}}{P_t} \right)^{-\epsilon} dj \\ &= (1-\theta)(P_t^* \Pi_t)^{-\epsilon} \Pi_t^\epsilon + \Pi_t^\epsilon \int_{1-\theta}^1 \left( \frac{P_{t-1}(j)}{P_{t-1}} \right)^{-\epsilon} dj. \end{aligned}$$

By invoking the law of large assumptions applied to any positive measure subset of firms, we must have

$$\int_{1-\theta}^1 \left( \frac{P_{t-1}(j)}{P_{t-1}} \right)^{-\epsilon} dj = \theta \int_0^1 \left( \frac{P_{t-1}(j)}{P_{t-1}} \right)^{-\epsilon} dj = \theta \Delta_{t-1}^p.$$

Thus, we acquire

$$\Delta_t = \Pi_t^\epsilon ((1-\theta)(P_t^* \Pi_t)^{-\epsilon} + \theta \Delta_{t-1}^p) \quad (48)$$

## 1.5 Equilibrium

To close the model, I need to specify the functional form for investment, remaining aggregate shocks, and market-clearing conditions.

### 1.5.1 Investment Function

Following Jermann (1998), I assume the investment function takes the concave form

$$\Phi \left( \frac{X_t}{\hat{K}_t} \right) = \frac{\bar{X}^{1/\chi}}{1 - 1/\chi} \left( \frac{X_t}{\hat{K}_t} \right)^{1-1/\chi} - \frac{\bar{X}}{\chi(\chi - 1)} \quad (49)$$

where

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\delta\chi}{\chi+1} + \chi(\chi-1) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\exp(\mathbb{E}[\eta_{k,t}])}\right) \quad (50)$$

is the steady-state investment rate (per unit of capital). The expectation  $\exp(\mathbb{E}[\eta_{k,t}])$  is the unconditional expected value of the disaster shock and is necessary to guarantee the (stochastic) steady-state investment rate is indeed  $\bar{X}$ . The first derivative of  $\Phi(\cdot)$  w.r.t.  $X_t/\hat{K}_t$  is

$$\Phi' \left( \frac{X_t}{\hat{K}_t} \right) = \bar{X}^{1/\chi} \left( \frac{X_t}{\hat{K}_t} \right)^{-1/\chi}. \quad (51)$$

This functional form implies the law of motion

$$\begin{aligned} K_t &= \left( 1 - \delta + \frac{\bar{X}^{1/\chi}}{1 - 1/\chi} \left( \frac{X_t}{\hat{K}_t} \right)^{1-1/\chi} - \frac{\bar{X}}{\chi(\chi-1)} \right) \hat{K}_t \\ &= \left( 1 + \frac{\bar{X}^{1/\chi}}{1 - 1/\chi} \left( \frac{X_t}{\hat{K}_t} \right)^{1-1/\chi} - \delta \left( 1 + \frac{1}{(\chi-1)(\chi+1)} \right) - \frac{\chi(\chi-1)(1 - 1/\exp(\mathbb{E}[\eta_{k,t}]))}{\chi(\chi-1)} \right) \hat{K}_t \\ &= \left( 1 + \frac{\bar{X}^{1/\chi}}{1 - 1/\chi} \left( \frac{X_t}{\hat{K}_t} \right)^{1-1/\chi} - \delta \left( \frac{\chi^2}{(\chi-1)(\chi+1)} \right) - 1 + \frac{1}{\exp(\mathbb{E}[\eta_{k,t}])} \right) \hat{K}_t \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{\exp(\mathbb{E}[\eta_{k,t}])} + \frac{\bar{X}^{1/\chi}}{1 - 1/\chi} \left( \frac{X_t}{\hat{K}_t} \right)^{1-1/\chi} - \frac{\delta\chi^2}{\chi^2(1 - 1/\chi)(1 + 1/\chi)} \right) \hat{K}_t \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{\exp(\mathbb{E}[\eta_{k,t}])} + \frac{\bar{X}^{1/\chi}}{1 - 1/\chi} \left( \frac{X_t}{\hat{K}_t} \right)^{1-1/\chi} - \frac{\bar{X}}{1 - 1/\chi} \right) \hat{K}_t. \end{aligned}$$

To verify that  $\bar{X}$  is indeed the steady-state investment rate, suppose  $K_{ss}$  is some steady-state capital stock, and suppose  $\eta_{k,t} = \eta_k = \mathbb{E}[\eta_{k,t}]$ , i.e.  $\eta_{k,t}$  obtains its value consistent with a deterministic or stochastic steady state. Then

$$\begin{aligned} K_{ss} &= \left( \frac{1}{\exp(\mathbb{E}[\eta_{k,t}])} + \frac{\bar{X}^{1/\chi}}{1 - 1/\chi} (\bar{X})^{1-1/\chi} - \frac{\bar{X}}{1 - 1/\chi} \right) \exp(\eta_k) K_{ss} \\ \Rightarrow 1 &= \frac{\exp(\eta_k)}{\exp(\mathbb{E}[\eta_{k,t}])} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

### 1.5.2 Exogenous Shocks

There are five shocks in the model:  $\eta_{a,t}$ ,  $\eta_{k,t}$ ,  $\eta_{\beta,t}$ ,  $\eta_{l,t}$ , and  $\eta_{r,t}$ . The first shock has been specified as an AR(1) with a disaster component. I specify  $\eta_{k,t}$  below. Without loss of

generality, I assume the last three shocks follow AR(1) processes with persistence  $\rho_i$  and standard deviation  $\sigma_i$ . Shocks to the time preference rate should ideally satisfy  $\beta \exp(\eta_{\beta,t}) < 1$  for all  $t$ . To ensure this property is satisfied *most* of the time, I add the restriction

$$\sigma_\beta^2 = \left( \frac{\log(\beta)}{n_\beta} \right)^2 (1 - \rho_\beta^2) \quad (52)$$

where  $n_\beta$  parameterizes the number of standard deviations above zero that should correspond to the event  $\beta \exp(\eta_{\beta,t}) \geq 1$ . For example,  $n_\beta = 4$  implies a violation of the property  $\beta \exp(\eta_{\beta,t}) < 1$  is a 4 standard deviation above zero event. I could alternatively assume  $\eta_{\beta,t}$  follows a Markov chain with all values strictly below  $-\log(\beta)$  or specify the shock to  $\eta_{\beta,t}$  using an auxiliary variable  $\tilde{\eta}_{\beta,t} \equiv 1 - \beta \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})$  such that

$$\log(\tilde{\eta}_{\beta,t+1}) = (1 - \rho_\beta) \log(\tilde{\eta}_\beta) + \rho_\beta \log(\tilde{\eta}_{\beta,t}) + \sigma_\beta \varepsilon_{\beta,t+1}. \quad (53)$$

Since this process for  $\tilde{\eta}_{\beta,t}$  occurs in logs,  $\beta \exp(\eta_{\beta,t}) < 1$  for all  $t$ .

There are multiple ways to model the disaster shock. The simplest approach borrows from Kekre and Lenel (2020). The shock  $\eta_{k,t}$  equals  $\underline{\eta}_k < 0$  with probability  $p_{t-1}$  and zero with probability  $1 - p_{t-1}$ .<sup>5</sup> The probability of a disaster varies according to a two-state Markov process, which takes values  $\underline{p}$  and  $\bar{p}$ , with  $\underline{p} < \bar{p}$ . The probability of remaining in state  $\underline{p}$  ( $\bar{p}$ ) is  $\underline{\rho}_p$  ( $\bar{\rho}_p$ ). The values and transition probabilities of the Markov chain are restricted by the requirement that the unconditional mean of the Markov chain must be  $p$ , i.e.

$$\frac{\underline{\rho}_p \underline{p} + \bar{\rho}_p \bar{p}}{\underline{\rho}_p + \bar{\rho}_p} = p.$$

In this case, I construct martingale difference sequences for  $\eta_{k,t}$  and  $p_t$  by defining  $\varepsilon_{k,t} = \eta_{k,t} - \mathbb{E}_{t-1}[\eta_{k,t}]$  and  $\varepsilon_{p,t} = p_t - \mathbb{E}_{t-1}[p_t]$ . Then

$$\eta_{k,t+1} = \underline{\eta}_k p_t + \varepsilon_{k,t+1}, \quad (54)$$

$$p_{t+1} = \varepsilon_{p,t+1} + \begin{cases} \underline{\rho}_p \underline{p} + (1 - \underline{\rho}_p) \bar{p} & \text{if } p_t = \underline{p}, \\ \bar{\rho}_p \bar{p} + (1 - \bar{\rho}_p) \underline{p} & \text{if } p_t = \bar{p}. \end{cases} \quad (55)$$

The second approach models the time variation in  $p_t$  as a discrete-time Cox-Ingersoll-Ross process:

$$p_{t+1} = (1 - \rho_p)p + \rho_p p_t + \sqrt{p_t} \sigma_p \varepsilon_{p,t+1}. \quad (56)$$

In this case,  $\varepsilon_{p,t+1} \sim N(0, 1)$ . The disaster shock  $\eta_{k,t}$  still follows the martingale difference sequence  $\tilde{\eta}_{k,t}$ . The disadvantage of this approach is that  $p_{t+1}$  can move outside  $[0, 1]$ , given

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<sup>5</sup>A direct translation of Kekre and Lenel (2020) sets  $\eta_{k,t}$  equal to  $\underline{\eta}_k$  with probability  $p_t$  so that  $\eta_{k,t}$  is represented by a four-state process. This approach is feasible, but, absent an empirical rationale, I do not see any advantage from assuming randomness in both size and probability for the disaster.

a sufficiently large shock. To address this problem, the shock  $\varepsilon_{p,t+1}$  could be a truncated normal random variable with lower bound  $-((1-\rho_p)p + \rho_p p_t)/(\sqrt{p_t}\sigma_p)$ . The variance of  $\varepsilon_{p,t+1}$  before truncation will be one, but the mean will change over time to guarantee  $\mathbb{E}_t[p_{t+1}] = (1-\rho_p) + \rho_p p_t$ . The sequence  $\varepsilon_{p,t+1}$  remains a martingale difference sequence because the mean is chosen to satisfy  $\mathbb{E}_t[p_{t+1}] = 0$ .

The third approach models the time variation in  $p_t$  in logs to avoid  $p_t$  moving below zero:

$$\log(p_{t+1}) = (1 - \rho_p) \log(p) + \rho_p \log(p_t) + \sigma_p \varepsilon_{p,t+1}. \quad (57)$$

This approach still risks  $p_t$  increasing above 1.

The fourth approach models the disaster shock as an exponentially distributed shock  $\eta_{k,t} \sim \text{Exponential}(p_t)$ , where  $p_t$  is now the intensity of the exponential distribution. The evolution of  $p_t$  can be modeled in three ways, as before, but  $p_t$  may now increase above one.

The fifth approach uses time variation in the size of the shock rather than the probability. The disaster shock  $\eta_{k,t}$  takes the form

$$\eta_{k,t} = \hat{\eta}_{k,t} p_t, \quad (58)$$

where  $\hat{\eta}_{k,t}$  is modeled as a Bernoulli random variable and  $p_t$  evolves according to a Markov chain, the Cox-Ingersoll-Ross process, or in logs.

The sixth approach allows time variation in the size and probability of the shock through a mixture model. The disaster risk  $\eta_{k,t}$  is distributed according to a Gamma distribution with shape  $j_t$  and scale  $\sigma_k$ ; an exponential distribution shifted by  $-j_t$  and intensity  $\sigma_k$ ; or a Normal distribution with mean  $-j_t$  and variance  $j_t \sigma_k^2$ . The parameter  $j_t$  is distributed according to a Bernoulli( $p_{t-1}$ ) with low and high values of  $\underline{j}$  and  $\bar{j}$ , HyperPoisson( $p_{t-1}, \bar{p}$ ),<sup>6</sup> or Exponential( $p_{t-1}$ ). The probability varies over time according to a Markov chain, the Cox-Ingersoll-Ross process, or in logs.

The seventh approach models disaster risk as a “risk-on risk-off” phenomenon. The size of the disaster shock  $\eta_{k,t}$  is still modeled according to one of the ways described above. However, the probability of a disaster  $p_t$  now depends on an additional two-state Markov chain denoted by  $d_t$ . The Markov chain  $d_t$  equals either zero or one. When  $d_t$  equals one,  $p_t$  varies according to one of the ways described above, hence  $d_t = 1$  represents “risk-on” periods or “disaster” times. When  $d_t$  equals zero,  $p_t = 0$  so that disasters never realize, hence  $d_t = 0$  represents “risk-off” periods or “normal” times.

### 1.5.3 Market Clearing

Markets must clear for capital, labor, bonds, final goods, and intermediate goods. The first three markets clear as a consequence of optimality conditions and the assumption that bonds have zero net supply. To clear the market for final goods, we set the sum of aggregate consumption demand  $C_t$  and investment demand  $X_t$  equal to aggregate supply  $Y_t$  net of fixed costs, which satisfies

$$\int_0^1 (\hat{K}_t^\alpha (L_t \exp(\eta_{a,t}))^{1-\alpha} - \chi_y \exp(\eta_{a,t})) dj = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{P_t(j)}{P_t} \right)^{-\epsilon} Y_t dj$$

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<sup>6</sup>See [https://www.jstor.org/stable/2283992?seq=1#metadata\\_info\\_tab\\_contents](https://www.jstor.org/stable/2283992?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents).

$$\hat{K}_t^\alpha (\exp(\eta_{a,t}) L_t)^{1-\alpha} - \chi_y \exp(\eta_{a,t}) = Y_t \int_0^1 \left( \frac{P_t(j)}{P_t} \right)^{-\epsilon} dj = \Delta_t Y_t.$$

Re-arranging yields the output market-clearing condition

$$C_t + X_t = Y_t, \quad (59)$$

$$Y_t = \frac{(\exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1})^\alpha (\exp(\eta_{a,t}) L_t)^{1-\alpha} - \chi_y \exp(\eta_{a,t})}{\Delta_t}. \quad (60)$$

It can be shown that  $\Delta_t \geq 1$  by applying Jensen's inequality. For our purposes, because the dimensionality of our model is not too large, we add the auxiliary  $Y_t$  variable, even though we could substitute it out of the system of equations.

#### 1.5.4 Equilibrium Conditions

All together, the equilibrium conditions are

$$\tilde{V}_t = ((1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta)\tilde{\Omega}_t)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}}, \quad (61)$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_t = \left( \frac{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta}{\exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta} (\tilde{\Omega}_t - 1) \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}}, \quad (62)$$

$$\tilde{\Omega}_t = 1 + \mathbb{E}_t \left[ M_{t,t+1} \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \tilde{\Omega}_{t+1} \right], \quad (63)$$

$$M_{t,t+1} = \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \frac{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})\beta}{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta} \frac{C_{t+1}^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\gamma}}{C_t^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\gamma}} \left( \frac{\tilde{V}_{t+1}}{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_t} \right)^{\psi-\gamma}, \quad (64)$$

$$W_t = \frac{\psi \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} C_t L_t^\nu}{\mathcal{L}(L_t)^{\frac{1-\psi}{\psi}}}, \quad (65)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(L_t) = \left( 1 + (\psi - 1) \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} \frac{L_t^{1+\nu}}{1 + \nu} \right)^{\frac{\psi}{1-\psi}}, \quad (66)$$

$$1 = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ M_{t,t+1} \frac{R_t}{\Pi_{t+1}} \right], \quad (67)$$

$$Q_t = \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} (R_{k,t+1} + R_{q,t+1} Q_{t+1}) \exp(\eta_{k,t+1})], \quad (68)$$

$$MC_t = \left( \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right)^{1-\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^\alpha \frac{W_t^{1-\alpha} R_{k,t}^\alpha}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})^{1-\alpha}}, \quad (69)$$

$$\frac{\exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1}}{L_t} = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \frac{W_t}{R_{k,t}}, \quad (70)$$

$$P_t^* = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon - 1} \frac{S_{1,t}}{S_{2,t}}, \quad (71)$$

$$S_{1,t} = MC_t Y_t + \theta \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon S_{1,t+1}], \quad (72)$$

$$S_{2,t} = Y_t + \theta \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^{\epsilon-1} S_{2,t+1}], \quad (73)$$



$$1 = \Phi' \left( \frac{X_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1}} \right) Q_t, \quad (74)$$

$$R_{q,t} = 1 - \delta + \Phi \left( \frac{X_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1}} \right) - \Phi' \left( \frac{X_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1}} \right) \frac{X_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1}}, \quad (75)$$

$$K_t = \left( 1 - \delta + \Phi \left( \frac{X_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1}} \right) \right) \exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1}, \quad (76)$$

$$\Pi_t^{1-\epsilon} = (1 - \theta)(P_t^* \Pi_t)^{1-\epsilon} + \theta, \quad (77)$$

$$\Delta_t = \Pi_t^\epsilon ((1 - \theta)(P_t^* \Pi_t)^{-\epsilon} + \theta \Delta_{t-1}^p), \quad (78)$$

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \left( \frac{R_{t-1}}{R} \right)^{\phi_r} \left( \left( \frac{\Pi_t}{\Pi} \right)^{\phi_\pi} \left( \frac{Y_t}{Y_{t-1}} \exp(-\mu_a) \right)^{\phi_y} \right)^{1-\phi_r} \exp(\eta_{r,t}), \quad (79)$$

$$C_t + X_t = Y_t, \quad (80)$$

$$Y_t = \frac{(\exp(\eta_{k,t}) K_{t-1})^\alpha (\exp(\eta_{a,t}) L_t)^{1-\alpha} - \chi_y \exp(\eta_{a,t})}{\Delta_t}, \quad (81)$$

the three exogenous processes

$$\eta_{\beta,t+1} = \rho_\beta \eta_{\beta,t} + \sigma_\beta \varepsilon_{\beta,t+1}, \quad (82)$$

$$\eta_{l,t+1} = \rho_l \eta_{l,t} + \sigma_l \varepsilon_{l,t+1}, \quad (83)$$

$$\eta_{r,t+1} = \rho_r \eta_{r,t} + \sigma_r \varepsilon_{r,t+1}, \quad (84)$$

the process for productivity

$$\eta_{a,t} = \mu_a + \eta_{a,t-1} + \sigma_a \varepsilon_{a,t} + \kappa_a \eta_{k,t}, \quad (85)$$

and one of the proposed disaster processes in Section 1.5.2.

### 1.5.5 Stationary Equilibrium Conditions

Because of the unit root in  $\eta_{a,t}$ , the model is non-stationary. To obtain a stationary representation, define the transformations

$$\tilde{C}_t = \frac{C_t}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})}, \quad \tilde{K}_t = \frac{K_t}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})}, \quad \tilde{K}_{t-1} = \frac{K_{t-1}}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})}, \quad \tilde{W}_t = \frac{W_t}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})}, \quad (86)$$

$$\tilde{X}_t = \frac{X_t}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})}, \quad \tilde{S}_{1,t} = \frac{S_{1,t}}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})}, \quad \tilde{S}_{2,t} = \frac{S_{2,t}}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})}, \quad \tilde{Y}_t = \frac{Y_t}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})}, \quad (87)$$

$$A_t = \exp(\eta_{a,t} - \eta_{a,t-1} - \mu_a) = \exp(\sigma_a \varepsilon_{a,t} + \kappa_a \eta_{k,t}). \quad (88)$$

Most of the calculations for the stationary representation are straightforward, so I only show the work for the more complicated cases.

The stochastic discount factor (64) becomes

$$M_{t,t+1} = \exp(\eta_{\beta,t}) \beta \frac{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1}) \beta}{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t}) \beta} \frac{C_{t+1}^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\gamma}}{C_t^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\gamma}} \left( \frac{\tilde{V}_{t+1}}{\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_t} \right)^{\psi-\gamma},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \frac{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})\beta}{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta} \frac{\tilde{C}_{t+1}^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\gamma}}{\tilde{C}_t^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\gamma}} \left( \frac{\tilde{V}_{t+1}}{\tilde{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{E}_t} \right)^{\psi-\gamma} \left( \frac{\exp(\eta_{a,t+1})}{\exp(\eta_{a,t})} \right)^{-\gamma}, \\
&= \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \frac{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})\beta}{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta} \frac{\tilde{C}_{t+1}^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\gamma}}{\tilde{C}_t^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\gamma}} \left( \frac{\tilde{V}_{t+1}}{\tilde{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{E}_t} \right)^{\psi-\gamma} (A_{t+1} \exp(\mu_a))^{-\gamma}.
\end{aligned}$$

The forward difference equation for  $\tilde{\Omega}_t$  (63) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\Omega}_t &= 1 + \mathbb{E}_t \left[ M_{t,t+1} \frac{\tilde{C}_{t+1} \exp(\eta_{a,t+1})}{\tilde{C}_t \exp(\eta_{a,t})} \tilde{\Omega}_t \right] \\
&= 1 + \exp(\mu_a) \mathbb{E}_t \left[ M_{t,t+1} \frac{\tilde{C}_{t+1}}{\tilde{C}_t} A_{t+1} \tilde{\Omega}_t \right]
\end{aligned}$$

The recursions for the optimal price resetting problem become

$$\begin{aligned}
\exp(\eta_{a,t}) \tilde{S}_{1,t} &= MC_t \exp(\eta_{a,t}) \tilde{Y}_t + \theta \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon \tilde{S}_{1,t+1} \exp(\eta_{a,t+1})] \\
\tilde{S}_{1,t} &= MC_t \tilde{Y}_t + \exp(\mu_a) \theta \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} A_{t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon \tilde{S}_{1,t+1}] \\
\exp(\eta_{a,t}) \tilde{S}_{2,t} &= \exp(\eta_{a,t}) \tilde{Y}_t + \theta \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^{\epsilon-1} \tilde{S}_{2,t+1} \exp(\eta_{a,t+1})] \\
\tilde{S}_{2,t} &= \tilde{Y}_t + \exp(\mu_a) \theta \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} A_{t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^{\epsilon-1} \tilde{S}_{2,t+1}].
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, instead of  $\eta_{a,t}$ , the relevant productivity process is

$$\log(A_t) = \sigma_a \varepsilon_{a,t} + \kappa_a \eta_{k,t}.$$

In summary, the stationary equilibrium conditions (excluding the exogenous shocks) are

$$\tilde{V}_t = ((1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta) \tilde{\Omega}_t)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}}, \quad (89)$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{E}_t = \left( \frac{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta}{\exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta} (\tilde{\Omega}_t - 1) \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}}, \quad (90)$$

$$\tilde{\Omega}_t = 1 + \exp(\mu_a) \mathbb{E}_t \left[ M_{t,t+1} \frac{\tilde{C}_{t+1}}{\tilde{C}_t} A_{t+1} \tilde{\Omega}_{t+1} \right], \quad (91)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{t,t+1} &= \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta \frac{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})\beta}{1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta} \frac{\tilde{C}_{t+1}^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_{t+1})^{1-\gamma}}{\tilde{C}_t^{-\gamma} \mathcal{L}(L_t)^{1-\gamma}} \\
&\quad \times \left( \frac{\tilde{V}_{t+1}}{\tilde{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{E}_t} \right)^{\psi-\gamma} (A_{t+1} \exp(\mu_a))^{-\gamma},
\end{aligned} \quad (92)$$

$$\tilde{W}_t = \frac{\psi \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} \tilde{C}_t L_t^\nu}{\mathcal{L}(L_t)^{\frac{1-\psi}{\psi}}}, \quad (93)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(L_t) = \left( 1 + (\psi - 1) \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} \frac{L_t^{1+\nu}}{1 + \nu} \right)^{\frac{\psi}{1-\psi}}, \quad (94)$$

$$1 = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ M_{t,t+1} \frac{R_t}{\Pi_{t+1}} \right], \quad (95)$$

$$Q_t = \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} (R_{k,t+1} + R_{q,t+1} Q_{t+1}) \exp(\eta_{k,t+1})], \quad (96)$$

$$MC_t = \left( \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right)^{1-\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^\alpha \tilde{W}_t^{1-\alpha} R_{k,t}^\alpha, \quad (97)$$

$$\frac{\exp(\eta_{k,t}) \tilde{K}_{t-1}}{L_t} = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \frac{\tilde{W}_t}{R_{k,t}}, \quad (98)$$

$$P_t^* = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon-1} \frac{\tilde{S}_{1,t}}{\tilde{S}_{2,t}}, \quad (99)$$

$$\tilde{S}_{1,t} = MC_t \tilde{Y}_t + \exp(\mu_a) \theta \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} A_{t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon \tilde{S}_{1,t+1}], \quad (100)$$

$$\tilde{S}_{2,t} = \tilde{Y}_t + \exp(\mu_a) \theta \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} A_{t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^{\epsilon-1} \tilde{S}_{2,t+1}], \quad (101)$$

$$1 = \Phi' \left( \frac{\tilde{X}_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t}) \tilde{K}_{t-1}} \right) Q_t, \quad (102)$$

$$R_{q,t} = 1 - \delta + \Phi \left( \frac{\tilde{X}_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t}) \tilde{K}_{t-1}} \right) - \Phi' \left( \frac{\tilde{X}_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t}) \tilde{K}_{t-1}} \right) \frac{\tilde{X}_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t}) \tilde{K}_{t-1}}, \quad (103)$$

$$\tilde{K}_t = \left( 1 - \delta + \Phi \left( \frac{\tilde{X}_t}{\exp(\eta_{k,t}) \tilde{K}_{t-1}} \right) \right) \exp(\eta_{k,t}) \tilde{K}_{t-1}, \quad (104)$$

$$\Pi_t^{1-\epsilon} = (1-\theta)(P_t^* \Pi_t)^{1-\epsilon} + \theta, \quad (105)$$

$$\Delta_t = \Pi_t^\epsilon ((1-\theta)(P_t^* \Pi_t)^{-\epsilon} + \theta \Delta_{t-1}^p), \quad (106)$$

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \left( \frac{R_{t-1}}{R} \right)^{\phi_r} \left( \left( \frac{\Pi_t}{\Pi} \right)^{\phi_\pi} \left( \frac{\tilde{Y}_t}{\tilde{Y}_{t-1}} A_t \right)^{\phi_y} \right)^{1-\phi_r} \exp(\eta_{r,t}), \quad (107)$$

$$\tilde{C}_t + \tilde{X}_t = \tilde{Y}_t, \quad (108)$$

$$\tilde{Y}_t = \frac{(\exp(\eta_{k,t}) \tilde{K}_{t-1})^\alpha (L_t)^{1-\alpha} - \chi_y}{\Delta_t}. \quad (109)$$

## 1.6 Deterministic Steady State

To provide an initial guess for the risk-adjusted linearization and to provide a verification that the model is coded correctly, I determine some reasonable guesses for the deterministic steady state.

Within this subsection, I denote the deterministic steady state values by an absence of a time subscript or tilde. By construction,  $\eta_\beta = \eta_l = \eta_r = 0$  in a deterministic steady state. Since  $\eta_{k,t}$  may not be continuous, the correct notion of a deterministic steady state is not obvious. For example, if a deterministic steady state should feature zero aggregate disaster risk, then the disaster component could be either zero to model the absence of any disaster or some nonzero constant so that some fraction of capital deterministically rather

than stochastically depreciates every period due to disasters. However, I am not particularly interested in the model's properties in a specific deterministic steady state, so I will define the deterministic steady state for  $\eta_{k,t}$  to be  $\eta_k \equiv \mathbb{E}_{t-1}[\eta_{k,t}]$ , i.e. the mean with aggregate risk, because it is computationally convenient. For example, in the case where  $\eta_{k,t} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_t)$  and  $p_t$  follows the discrete-time Cox-Ingersoll-Ross process,  $\eta_k = p$  where  $p$  is the steady state value for  $p_t$ . This assumption also implies that  $A = \exp(\kappa_a \eta_k)$ .

Focusing now on the equilibrium conditions, from (89) and (90)

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{V} &= ((1 - \beta)\tilde{\Omega})^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}}, \quad \tilde{\mathcal{CE}} = \left( \frac{1 - \beta}{\beta} (\tilde{\Omega} - 1) \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\tilde{V}}{\tilde{\mathcal{CE}}} &= \left( \frac{(1 - \beta)\tilde{\Omega}}{\frac{1-\beta}{\beta}(\tilde{\Omega} - 1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} = \left( \beta \frac{\tilde{\Omega}}{\tilde{\Omega} - 1} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}}.\end{aligned}$$

From (92) and (91),

$$\begin{aligned}M &= \beta \left( \frac{\tilde{V}}{\tilde{\mathcal{CE}}} \right)^{\psi-\gamma} (A \exp(\mu_a))^{-\gamma} = \beta \left( \beta \frac{\tilde{\Omega}}{\tilde{\Omega} - 1} \right)^{\frac{\psi-\gamma}{1-\psi}} (A \exp(\mu_a))^{-\gamma} \\ \tilde{\Omega} &= 1 + \exp(\mu_a) M A \tilde{\Omega} \\ &= 1 + \exp(\mu_a) \beta \left( \beta \frac{\tilde{\Omega}}{\tilde{\Omega} - 1} \right)^{\frac{\psi-\gamma}{1-\psi}} (A \exp(\mu_a))^{-\gamma} A \tilde{\Omega} \\ &= 1 + \beta^{\frac{\psi-\gamma+(1-\psi)}{1-\psi}} \left( \beta \frac{\tilde{\Omega}}{\tilde{\Omega} - 1} \right)^{\frac{\psi-\gamma}{1-\psi}} (A \exp(\mu_a))^{1-\gamma} \tilde{\Omega} \\ 1 &= \left( \beta A \exp(\mu_a) \left( \frac{\tilde{\Omega}}{\tilde{\Omega} - 1} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \right)^{1-\gamma} \\ \tilde{\Omega} - 1 &= (\beta A \exp(\mu_a))^{1-\psi} \tilde{\Omega} \\ \tilde{\Omega} &= \frac{1}{1 - (\beta A \exp(\mu_a))^{1-\psi}}.\end{aligned}$$

Since  $A$  can be determined directly from parameters, this is a closed form formula for  $\tilde{\Omega}$ , which also determines the values of  $\tilde{V}$ ,  $\tilde{\mathcal{CE}}$ , and  $M$  in the deterministic steady state.

Skipping over the intratemporal consumption-labor condition (65) and the labor disutility function (94), the monetary policy rule (107), the target inflation rate  $\Pi$ , and the Euler equation (95) require  $R$  to satisfy

$$R = \frac{\Pi}{M}. \quad (110)$$

To pin down the steady state values of the model's supply block, I begin with the steady state investment rate. From (102), the fact that  $\bar{X}$  is the steady-state investment rate, and

the fact that  $\Phi'(\bar{X}) = 1$ ,

$$Q = 1.$$

From (96), first observing that,

$$\Phi(\bar{X}) = \frac{\bar{X}\chi}{\chi - 1} - \frac{\bar{X}}{\chi(\chi - 1)} = \bar{X} \frac{\chi^2 - 1}{\chi(\chi - 1)} = \bar{X} \frac{(\chi - 1)(\chi + 1)}{\chi(\chi - 1)} = \frac{\delta\chi}{\chi + 1} \frac{\chi + 1}{\chi} = \delta,$$

which ensures that  $K$  does indeed remain at steady state, it must be the case that

$$\begin{aligned} R_q &= \Phi(\bar{X}) - \bar{X} \\ 1 &= M(R_k + (1 - \delta + R_q)) \exp(\eta_k) \\ &= M(R_k + 1 - \bar{X}) \exp(\eta_k) \\ R_k &= \frac{1}{M \exp(\eta_k)} + \bar{X} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Equation (97) remains as it is but with time subscripts removed. From (100),

$$S_1 = MC \cdot Y + \exp(\mu_a)\theta M A \Pi^\epsilon S_1 \Rightarrow S_1 = \frac{MC \cdot Y}{1 - \exp(\mu_a)\theta M A \Pi^\epsilon}.$$

From (101),

$$S_2 = Y + \exp(\mu_a)\theta M A \Pi^{\epsilon-1} S_2 \Rightarrow S_2 = \frac{Y}{1 - \exp(\mu_a)\theta M A \Pi^{\epsilon-1}}.$$

Given  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ ,  $P^*$  can be calculated. From (106),

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= \Pi^\epsilon ((1 - \theta)(P^*\Pi)^{-\epsilon} + \theta\Delta) \\ \Delta &= \frac{(1 - \theta)(P^*\Pi)^{-\epsilon}}{\Pi^{-\epsilon} - \theta} = \frac{(1 - \theta)(P^*)^{-\epsilon}}{1 - \theta\Pi^\epsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the marginal cost  $MC$ ,  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ , optimal real reset price  $P^*$ , and  $\Delta$  can be calculated once the wage  $W$  is known.

To finish, I show that the deterministic steady state's solution reduces to solving a non-linear equation in  $L$ . From (108),

$$C + X = Y.$$

From (109),

$$Y = \frac{(\exp(\eta_k)K)^\alpha L^{1-\alpha} - \chi_y}{\Delta}.$$

As shown previously, the steady-state investment rate is  $\bar{X}$ , hence

$$X = \bar{X} \exp(\eta_k) K.$$

Using the aggregate supply and capital accumulation equations,

$$C + \bar{X} \exp(\eta_k) K = \frac{(\exp(\eta_k) K)^\alpha L^{1-\alpha} - \chi_y}{\Delta}.$$

The optimal capital-labor ratio (98) implies

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(\eta_k) K &= \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \frac{W}{R_K} L, \\ C + \bar{X} \exp(\eta_k) K &= \left( \left( \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right)^\alpha \left( \frac{W}{R_K} \right)^\alpha L - \chi_y \right) \Delta^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\mathcal{L}(L)$  denote the steady state labor disutility given by (94). The intratemporal condition for consumption and labor (93) implies

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(\eta_k) K &= \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \frac{\psi \bar{v} C L^\nu}{\mathcal{L}(L) R_k} L, \\ C + \bar{X} \exp(\eta_k) K &= \left( \left( \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right)^\alpha \left( \frac{\psi \bar{v} C L^\nu}{\mathcal{L}(L) R_k} \right)^\alpha L - \chi_y \right) \Delta^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Given a guess for  $L$ , I can compute  $C$  using these two equations. Given  $C$ , I can compute  $W$ . Given the wage  $W$ , I can compute  $K$  and  $MC$ . Given the marginal cost  $MC$ , I can compute the remaining terms in the supply block.

## 2 Risk-Adjusted Linearization

We now proceed to converting the equilibrium conditions into a suitable form for a risk-adjusted linearization. The system should conform to the representation

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \log \mathbb{E}_t [\exp(\xi(z_t, y_t) + \Gamma_5 z_{t+1} + \Gamma_6 y_{t+1})] \\ z_{t+1} &= \mu(z_t, y_t) + \Lambda(z_t, y_t)(y_{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t y_{t+1}) + \Sigma(z_t, y_t) \varepsilon_{t+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $z_t$  are (predetermined) state variables and  $y_t$  are (nondetermined) jump variables. For the remainder of this section, lower case variables are generally the logs of previously upper case variables, whether or not they had tildes. The exceptions are as follows. The price dispersion  $\Delta_t$  will remain in levels to avoid confusion with the depreciation rate  $\delta$ . The lowercase equivalent of the certainty equivalent  $\mathcal{CE}_t$  will be the plain lowercase letters  $ce_t$ . The lowercase equivalent of the labor disutility function  $\mathcal{L}(L_t)$  will be  $\ell_t$ .

### 2.1 Endogenous Equilibrium Conditions

Equation (89) becomes

$$0 = \frac{1}{1-\psi} (\log((1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t}) \beta)) + \omega_t) - v_t.$$

Equation (90) becomes

$$0 = \frac{1}{1-\psi}(\log(1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})\beta) - (\eta_{\beta,t} + \log(\beta)) + (\exp(\omega_t) - 1)) - ce_t$$

Equation (91) will be handled later because it is a forward difference equation. Equation (92) will be directly substituted rather than used as an equilibrium condition. Using the transformations for a risk-adjusted linearization, the stochastic discount factor becomes

$$\begin{aligned} m_{t,t+1} &= \eta_{\beta,t} + \log(\beta) + \log(1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})) - \log(1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})) - \gamma(c_{t+1} - c_t) \\ &\quad + (1 - \gamma)(\ell_{t+1} - \ell_t) + (\psi - \gamma)(v_{t+1} - ce_t) - \gamma(a_{t+1} + \mu_a) \\ &= \underbrace{\eta_{\beta,t} + \log(\beta) - \log(1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t})) + \gamma c_t - (1 - \gamma)\ell_t - (\psi - \gamma)ce_t - \gamma\mu_a}_{\xi} \\ &\quad + \underbrace{\log(1 - \exp(\eta_{\beta,t+1})) - \gamma c_{t+1} + (1 - \gamma)\ell_{t+1} + (\psi - \gamma)v_{t+1} - \gamma a_{t+1}}_{\text{forward}}. \end{aligned}$$

Equation (93) becomes

$$0 = \log(\psi) + \eta_{l,t} + \log(\bar{\nu} + c_t + \nu l_t - \frac{1-\psi}{\psi}\ell_t - w_t)$$

Equation (94) becomes

$$0 = \frac{\psi}{1-\psi} \log \left( 1 + (\psi - 1) \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \bar{\nu} \frac{\exp((1+\nu)l_t)}{1+\nu} \right) - \ell_t.$$

Equation (95) becomes

$$0 = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \underbrace{r_t}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} - \underbrace{\pi_{t+1}}_{\text{forward}} \right].$$

Equation (68) will be handled below because it is a forward difference equation. Equation (97) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} mc_t &= -(1 - \alpha) \log(1 - \alpha) - \alpha \log(\alpha) + (1 - \alpha)w_t + \alpha r_{k,t} \\ 0 &= (1 - \alpha)(w_t - \log(1 - \alpha)) + \alpha(r_{k,t} - \log(\alpha)) - mc_t. \end{aligned}$$

Equation (70) becomes

$$0 = \log(\alpha) - \log(1 - \alpha) + w_t - r_{k,t} - (\eta_{k,t} + k_{t-1} - l_t).$$

Equation (99) will be directly substituted rather than used as an equilibrium condition. Using the transformations for a risk-adjusted linearization, the real optimal reset price becomes

$$p_t^* = \log(\epsilon) - \log(\epsilon - 1) + s_{1,t} - s_{2,t}.$$

Equations (100) and (101) will be handled below because they are forward difference equations. Equation (102) becomes

$$0 = \frac{1}{\chi} \log(\bar{X}) - \frac{1}{\chi} (x_t - \eta_{k,t} - k_{t-1}) + q_t.$$

Equation (103) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} r_{q,t} &= \log(\Phi(\exp(x_t - \eta_{k,t} - k_{t-1})) - \Phi'(\exp(x_t - \eta_{k,t} - k_{t-1})) \exp(x_t - \eta_{k,t} - k_{t-1})) \\ r_{q,t} &= \log\left(\frac{\bar{X}^{1/\chi}}{1 - 1/\chi} \exp((1 - 1/\chi)(x_t - \eta_{k,t} - k_{t-1})) - \frac{\bar{X}}{\chi(\chi - 1)} - \bar{X}^{1/\chi} \exp((1 - 1/\chi)(x_t - \eta_{k,t} - k_{t-1}))\right) \\ 0 &= \log\left(\frac{\bar{X}^{1/\chi}}{\chi - 1} \exp((1 - 1/\chi)(x_t - \eta_{k,t} - k_{t-1})) - \frac{\bar{X}}{\chi(\chi - 1)}\right) - r_{q,t} \end{aligned}$$

Equation (104) becomes

$$k_{(t-1)+1} = \log\left(1 - \delta + \frac{\bar{X}^{1/\chi}}{1 - 1/\chi} \exp((1 - 1/\chi)(x_t - \eta_{k,t} - k_{t-1}))\right) + \eta_{k,t} + k_{t-1}.$$

Equation (105) becomes

$$0 = \log((1 - \theta) \exp((1 - \epsilon)(\pi_t^* + \pi_t)) + \theta) - (1 - \epsilon)\pi_t.$$

Equation (106) becomes

$$0 = \epsilon\pi_t + \log((1 - \theta) \exp(-\epsilon(p_t^* + \pi_t)) + \theta\Delta_{t-1}) - \log(\Delta_t).$$

Equation (79) becomes

$$0 = \phi_r r_{t-1} + (1 - \phi_r)r + (1 - \phi_r)(\phi_\pi(\pi_t - \pi) + \phi_y(y_t - y_{t-1} + a_t)) + \eta_{r,t} - r_t.$$

Equation (108) becomes

$$0 = \log(\exp(c_t) + \exp(x_t)) - y_t.$$

Equation (109) becomes

$$0 = \log(\exp(\alpha(\eta_{k,t} + k_{t-1}) + (1 - \alpha)l_t) - \chi_y) - \log(\Delta_t) - y_t.$$

Equation (65) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \varphi \exp(\eta_{l,t}) \frac{L_t^\nu}{C_t^{-\gamma} W_t} \\ 0 &= \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{\log(\varphi) + \eta_{l,t} + \nu l_t - (-\gamma c_t + w_t)}_{\xi} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$



## 2.2 Exogenous Shocks

The autoregressive processes (82) to (84) remain as they are. The productivity process becomes

$$a_{t+1} = \sigma_a \varepsilon_{a,t+1} + \kappa_a \eta_{k,t+1}.$$

The disaster shock can be modeled in multiple ways, and the conditional cumulant generating function (ccgf) will be different depending on the specification. I shall derive the various ccgfs for the proposed models of the disaster shock.

As stated previously, the first approach models the disaster shock as

$$\eta_{k,t+1} = \underline{\eta}_k p_t + \varepsilon_{k,t+1}, \quad (111)$$

$$p_{t+1} = \varepsilon_{p,t+1} + \begin{cases} \underline{\rho}_p \underline{p} + (1 - \underline{\rho}_p) \bar{p} & \text{if } p_t = \underline{p} \\ \bar{\rho}_p \bar{p} + (1 - \bar{\rho}_p) \underline{p} & \text{if } p_t = \bar{p}, \end{cases} \quad (112)$$

$$\varepsilon_{k,t} = \eta_{k,t} - \mathbb{E}_{t-1}[\eta_{k,t}], \quad (113)$$

$$\varepsilon_{p,t} = \eta_{p,t} - \mathbb{E}_{t-1}[\eta_{p,t}], \quad (114)$$

where  $\eta_{k,t}$  takes the value  $\underline{\eta}_k$  in a disaster with probability  $p_{t-1}$  and zero with probability  $1 - p_{t-1}$ , and  $p_t$  evolves according to a two-state Markov process with unconditional mean  $p$ ; states  $\underline{p}$  and  $\bar{p}$ ; and persistence probabilities  $\underline{\rho}_p$  and  $\bar{\rho}_p$ . The conditional moment-generating function for  $\varepsilon_{k,t+1}$  is

$$M_{\varepsilon_{k,t+1}}(s) = \mathbb{E}_t[\exp(s(\eta_{k,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t[\eta_{k,t+1}]))] = \mathbb{E}_t[\exp(s(\eta_{k,t+1} - \underline{\eta}_k p_t))] = \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[\exp(s \eta_{k,t+1})]}{\exp(\underline{\eta}_k p_t)}.$$

Since  $\eta_{k,t+1} \mid p_t$  has a Bernoulli( $p_t$ ) distribution and  $p_t$  belongs to the time- $t$  information set,

$$\mathbb{E}_t[\exp(s \eta_{k,t+1})] = \exp(s \underline{\eta}_k) p_t + \exp(0)(1 - p_t) = 1 - p_t + p_t \exp(s \underline{\eta}_k).$$

Thus, the ccgf for  $\varepsilon_{k,t+1}$  is

$$ccgf_{\varepsilon_{k,t+1}}(s) = \log(1 - p_t + p_t \exp(s \underline{\eta}_k)) - \underline{\eta}_k p_t. \quad (115)$$

The conditional moment-generating function for  $\varepsilon_{p,t+1}$  is

$$M_{\varepsilon_{p,t+1}}(s) = \mathbb{E}_t[\exp(s(p_{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t[p_{t+1}]))] = \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[\exp(s p_{t+1})]}{\mathbb{E}_t[p_{t+1}]},$$

where

$$\mathbb{E}_t[p_{t+1}] = \begin{cases} \underline{\rho}_p \underline{p} + (1 - \underline{\rho}_p) \bar{p} & \text{if } p_t = \underline{p} \\ \bar{\rho}_p \bar{p} + (1 - \bar{\rho}_p) \underline{p} & \text{if } p_t = \bar{p}. \end{cases}$$

Since  $p_t$  is part of the time- $t$  information set, the ccgf of  $p_{t+1}$  is also Bernoulli:

$$ccgf_{\varepsilon_{p,t+1}}(s) = \begin{cases} \log((1 - \underline{\rho}_p) \exp(s\bar{p}) + \underline{\rho}_p \exp(s\underline{p})) - \log(\mathbb{E}_t[p_{t+1}]) & \text{if } p_t = \underline{p} \\ \log((1 - \bar{\rho}_p) \exp(s\underline{p}) + \bar{\rho}_p \exp(s\bar{p})) - \log(\mathbb{E}_t[p_{t+1}]) & \text{if } p_t = \bar{p}. \end{cases} \quad (116)$$

The second approach models the time variation in  $p_t$  as a discrete-time Cox-Ingersoll-Ross process. The disaster shock  $\eta_{k,t}$  still follows the martingale difference sequence  $\tilde{\eta}_{k,t}$ . Since  $p_t$  is still part of the time- $t$  information set, the ccgf for  $\varepsilon_{k,t+1}$  remains the same. If  $\varepsilon_{p,t+1}$  is a truncated normal, then the moment-generating function will be<sup>7</sup>

$$M_{\varepsilon_{p,t+1}}(s) = \exp\left(\mu(p_t)s + \frac{s^2}{2}\right) \left(1 - \Phi\left(-\left(\frac{(1 - \rho_p)p + \rho_p p_t}{\sqrt{p_t}\sigma_p}\right) - (s + \mu(p_t))\right)\right),$$

where  $\mu(p_t)$  computes the mean necessary to ensure  $\mathbb{E}_t[\varepsilon_{p,t+1}] = 0$  and  $\Phi(\cdot)$  in this equation refers to the CDF of the standard normal distribution. Thus, the ccgf is

$$ccgf_{\varepsilon_{p,t+1}}(s) = \mu(p_t)s + \frac{s^2}{2} + \log\left(1 - \Phi\left(-\left(\frac{(1 - \rho_p)p + \rho_p p_t}{\sqrt{p_t}\sigma_p}\right) - (s + \mu(p_t))\right)\right). \quad (117)$$

The third approach models the time variation in  $p_t$  in logs to avoid  $p_t$  moving below zero:

$$\log(p_{t+1}) = (1 - \rho_p) \log(p) + \rho_p \log(p_t) + \sigma_p \varepsilon_{p,t+1}. \quad (118)$$

In this case,  $\log(p_t)$  is the state variable instead of  $p_t$ . If  $p_{t+1}$  enters in any of the equilibrium conditions, e.g. if the probability of  $\eta_{k,t} = \underline{\eta}_k$  is  $p_t$  rather than  $p_{t-1}$ , then  $p_t$  needs to be added as a jump variable with the additional equilibrium condition

$$0 = \exp(\log(p_t)) - p_t. \quad (119)$$

To achieve a better approximation, I could also add consistency conditions for forward expectations. Let  $\hat{p}_{t,t+1} = \mathbb{E}_t[p_{t+1}]$ . Then Markov rational expectations require

$$1 = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \frac{p_{t+1}}{\hat{p}_{t,t+1}} \right].$$

Now let  $\hat{p}_{t,t+s} = \mathbb{E}_t[p_{t+s}]$ . Then Markov rational expectations also require

$$1 = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \frac{\hat{p}_{t+1,(t+s-1)+1}}{\hat{p}_{t,t+s}} \right].$$

The fourth approach models the disaster shock as an exponentially distributed shock  $\eta_{k,t} \sim \text{Exponential}(p_{t-1})$ , where  $p_t$  is now the intensity of the exponential distribution. The evolution of  $p_t$  can be modeled in the three ways described previously. The conditional moment generating function for  $\varepsilon_{k,t+1}$  is

$$M_{\varepsilon_{k,t+1}}(s) = \mathbb{E}_t[\exp(s(\eta_{k,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t[\eta_{k,t+1}]))] = \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[\exp(s\eta_{k,t+1})]}{\exp(p_t)},$$

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<sup>7</sup>See <http://web.ist.utl.pt/~ist11038/compute/qc/,truncG/lecture4k.pdf>.

hence the ccgf for  $\eta_{k,t+1}$  is

$$ccgf_{\eta_{k,t+1}}(s) = \log\left(\frac{p_t}{p_t - s}\right) - p_t. \quad (120)$$

The fifth approach uses time variation in the size of the shock rather than the probability. The disaster shock  $\eta_{k,t}$  takes the form

$$\eta_{k,t} = \hat{\eta}_{k,t} p_t, \quad (121)$$

where  $\hat{\eta}_{k,t}$  is modeled as a Bernoulli random variable and  $p_t$  evolves according to a Markov chain, the Cox-Ingersoll-Ross process, or in logs. Let the probability that  $\hat{\eta}_{k,t}$  equals one be  $j$ . The moment-generating function for  $\eta_{k,t}$  is

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\eta_{k,t}}(s) &= \mathbb{E}_t[\exp(s\eta_{k,t})] = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbb{E}_t[\exp(s\eta_{k,t}) \mid p_t]] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_t[\exp(0)(1-j) + j \exp(sp_t)] \\ &= 1 - j + j \mathbb{E}_t[\exp(sp_t)] \\ &= 1 - j + j M_{p_t}(s), \end{aligned}$$

where  $M_{p_t}(s)$  is the conditional moment-generating function for  $p_t$ .<sup>8</sup>

The sixth approach allows time variation in the size and probability of the shock through a mixture model. As discussed in these notes, if  $X$  and  $Y$  are random variables, and the moment-generating function of the conditional random variable  $X \mid Y$  can be written as

$$M_{X|Y}(s) = C_1(s) \exp(C_2(s)Y),$$

then the moment-generating function of  $X$  is

$$M_X(s) = C_1(s) M_Y(C_2(s)).$$

Thus, the primary problem in deriving the ccgf of a mixture model for the disaster risk is finding  $C_1(s)$  and  $C_2(s)$  for the size of the disaster shock. If  $-\eta_{k,t} \sim \text{Gamma}(j_t, \tilde{j})$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} M_{-\eta_{k,t}|j_t}(s) &= (1 - \tilde{j}s)^{-j_t} = \exp(-j_t \log(1 - \tilde{j}s)) = \exp(-\log(1 - \tilde{j}s)j_t) \\ &\Rightarrow C_1(s) = 1, \quad C_2(s) = -\log(1 - \tilde{j}s). \end{aligned}$$

If  $-\eta_{k,t} \sim \text{ShiftedExponential}(\tilde{j}, j_t)$ ,<sup>9</sup> then

$$\begin{aligned} M_{-\eta_{k,t}|j_t}(s) &= \tilde{j} \int_{j_t}^{\infty} \exp(sx) \exp(-\tilde{j}(x - j_t)) dx = \tilde{j} \exp(\tilde{j}j_t) \int_{j_t}^{\infty} \exp(-(\tilde{j} - s)x) dx \\ &= \tilde{j} \exp(\tilde{j}j_t) \left( \frac{-\exp(-(\tilde{j} - s)\infty)}{\tilde{j} - s} + \frac{\exp(-(\tilde{j} - s)j_t)}{\tilde{j} - s} \right) \end{aligned}$$

<sup>8</sup>For example, if  $\log(p_t)$  follows an AR(1) process, then  $p_t$  will be log-normally distributed with a mean depending on  $p_{t-1}$ .

<sup>9</sup>The pdf is  $f(x) = \tilde{j} \exp(-\tilde{j}(x - j_t))$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\tilde{j} \exp(sj_t)}{\tilde{j} - s} \\
\Rightarrow C_1(s) &= \frac{\tilde{j}}{\tilde{j} - s}, \quad C_2(s) = s.
\end{aligned}$$

If  $\eta_{k,t} \sim N(-j_t, j_t \tilde{j}^2)$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{\eta_{k,t}|j_t}(s) &= \exp(-j_t s + j_t \tilde{j}^2 s^2 / 2) = \exp((-s + \tilde{j}^2 s^2 / 2) j_t) \\
\Rightarrow C_1(s) &= 1, \quad C_2(s) = -s + \frac{\tilde{j}^2 s^2}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

The seventh approach models disaster risk as a “risk-on risk-off” phenomenon. This case requires the disaster shock to take on at least two possible states in the future. Let  $d_t = 1$  denote “risk-on” or “disaster times”,  $d_t = 0$  denote “risk-off” or “normal times”, and  $\rho_{d,i,t}$  be the persistence of remaining in state  $i \in \{0, 1\}$ . If  $d_t = 1$ , then  $\eta_{k,t}$  either realizes a disaster shock with probability  $\rho_{d,1,t}$  or equals zero with probability  $1 - \rho_{d,1,t}$ . Applying tower property yields the ccgf for  $\eta_{k,t}$ .

## 2.3 Forward Difference Equations

This system has four forward difference equations (91), (96), (100), and (101). To ensure accuracy of the risk-adjusted linearization, I derive  $N$ -period ahead forward difference equations for all four.

To start, I begin with (96) because it does not have any terms outside the expectation. The equation can be recursively written as

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_t &= \mathbb{E}_t[M_{t,t+1}(R_{k,t+1} + Q_{t+1}R_{q,t+1})] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_t[M_{t,t+1}R_{k,t+1} + R_{q,t+1}M_{t,t+1}\mathbb{E}_{t+1}[M_{t+1,t+2}(R_{k,t+2} + Q_{t+2}R_{q,t+1})]] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_t[M_{t,t+1}R_{k,t+1}] + R_{q,t+1}\mathbb{E}_t\mathbb{E}_{t+1}[M_{t,t+1}M_{t+1,t+2}(R_{k,t+2} + Q_{t+2}R_{q,t+2})].
\end{aligned}$$

By the tower property,

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_t &= \mathbb{E}_t[M_{t,t+1}R_{k,t+1}] + R_{q,t+1}\mathbb{E}_t[M_{t,t+1}M_{t+1,t+2}(R_{k,t+2} + Q_{t+2}R_{q,t+2})] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \left( \sum_{s=1}^2 \left( \prod_{u=1}^{s-1} R_{q,t+u} \right) \left( \prod_{u=1}^s M_{t+u-1,t+u} \right) R_{k,t+s} \right) + M_{t,t+1}M_{t+1,t+2}Q_{t+2}R_{q,t+1}R_{q,t+2} \right] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \left( \sum_{s=1}^2 \left( \prod_{u=1}^{s-1} R_{q,t+u} \right) \left( \prod_{u=1}^s M_{t+u-1,t+u} \right) R_{k,t+s} \right) + \prod_{s=1}^2 (M_{t+s-1,t+s}R_{q,t+s}) \mathbb{E}_{t+2}[M_{t+2,t+3}(R_{k,t+3} + Q_{t+3}R_{q,t+3})] \right] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \left( \sum_{s=1}^3 \left( \prod_{u=1}^{s-1} R_{q,t+u} \right) \left( \prod_{u=1}^s M_{t+u-1,t+u} \right) R_{k,t+s} \right) + \prod_{s=1}^3 (M_{t+s-1,t+s}R_{q,t+s}) Q_{t+3} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

and so on, with the abuse of notation that  $\prod_{u=1}^0 R_{q,t+u} = 1$ . Given this recursive structure, define  $D_{Q,t}^{(n)}$  and  $P_{Q,t}^{(n)}$  as

$$\begin{aligned} D_{Q,t}^{(n)} &= \mathbb{E}_t \left[ R_{q,t+1} M_{t,t+1} D_{Q,t+1}^{(n-1)} \right] \\ P_{Q,t}^{(n)} &= \mathbb{E}_t \left[ R_{q,t+1} M_{t,t+1} P_{Q,t+1}^{(n-1)} \right] \end{aligned}$$

with boundary conditions

$$\begin{aligned} D_{Q,t}^{(0)} &= \frac{R_{k,t}}{R_{q,t}} \\ P_{Q,t}^{(0)} &= Q. \end{aligned}$$

Then I may write the  $N$ -period ahead recursive form of equation (68) as

$$Q_t = \sum_{n=1}^N D_{Q,t}^{(n)} + P_{Q,t}^{(N)}.$$

To see why this recursion works, it is simpler to first verify that  $P_{Q,t}^{(3)}$  is correct:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{Q,t}^{(1)} &= \mathbb{E}_t [R_{q,t+1} M_{t,t+1} Q_{t+1}] \\ P_{Q,t}^{(2)} &= \mathbb{E}_t [R_{q,t+1} M_{t,t+1} (\mathbb{E}_{t+1} [R_{q,t+2} M_{t+1,t+2} Q_{t+2}])] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \mathbb{E}_{t+1} \left[ \prod_{s=1}^2 (R_{q,t+s} M_{t+s-1,t+s}) Q_{t+2} \right] \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \prod_{s=1}^2 (R_{q,t+s} M_{t+s-1,t+s}) Q_{t+2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality for  $P_{Q,t}^{(2)}$  follows from the fact that  $M_{t,t+1}$  is measurable with respect to the information set at time  $t+1$  and can therefore be moved insided the conditional expectation  $\mathbb{E}_{t+1}[\cdot]$ . Continuing for one more recursion, I have

$$\begin{aligned} P_{Q,t}^{(3)} &= \mathbb{E}_t \left[ R_{q,t+1} M_{t,t+1} \mathbb{E}_{t+1} \left[ \prod_{s=1}^2 (R_{q,t+1+s} M_{t,t+1+s}) Q_{t+3} \right] \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \prod_{s=1}^3 (R_{q,t+s} M_{t+s-1,t+s}) Q_{t+3} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for  $D_{Q,t}$ , I have

$$D_{Q,t}^{(1)} = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ R_{q,t+1} M_{t,t+1} \frac{R_{k,t+1}}{R_{q,t+1}} \right] = \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} R_{k,t+1}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{Q,t}^{(2)} &= \mathbb{E}_t[R_{q,t+1}M_{t,t+1}\mathbb{E}_{t+1}[M_{t+1,t+2}R_{k,t+2}]] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_t[R_{q,t+1}M_{t,t+1}M_{t+1,t+2}R_{k,t+2}] \\
D_{Q,t}^{(3)} &= \mathbb{E}_t[R_{q,t+1}M_{t,t+1}\mathbb{E}_{t+1}[R_{q,t+2}M_{t+1,t+2}M_{t+2,t+3}R_{k,t+3}]] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_t[R_{q,t+1}R_{q,t+2}M_{t,t+1}M_{t+1,t+2}M_{t+2,t+3}R_{k,t+3}].
\end{aligned}$$

Since  $P_{Q,t}^{(n)}$  and  $D_{Q,t}^{(n)}$  are time- $t$  conditional expectations, they are measurable at time  $t$ , so they are not forward-looking variables. Thus, to get this version of (68) in the appropriate form, define  $d_{q,n,t} = \log(D_{Q,t}^{(n)})$  and  $p_{q,n,t} = \log(P_{Q,t}^{(n)})$ , and use the following  $2N+1$  equations:

$$0 = \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{q_t - \log \left( \sum_{n=1}^N \exp(d_{q,n,t}) + \exp(p_{q,N,t}) \right)}_{\xi} \right) \right] \quad (122)$$

$$0 = \begin{cases} \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{-d_{q,n,t}}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} + \underbrace{\omega_{t+1} + d_{q,n-1,t+1}}_{\text{forward-looking}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n > 1 \\ \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{-d_{q,1,t}}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} + \underbrace{r_{k,t+1}}_{\text{forward-looking}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n = 1, \end{cases} \quad (123)$$

$$0 = \begin{cases} \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{-p_{q,n,t}}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} + \underbrace{\omega_{t+1} + p_{q,n-1,t+1}}_{\text{forward-looking}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n > 1 \\ \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{-p_{q,1,t}}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} + \underbrace{\omega_{t+1} + q_{t+1}}_{\text{forward-looking}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n = 1. \end{cases} \quad (124)$$

For (100), observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{S}_{1,t} &= MC_t \tilde{Y}_t + \exp(\mu_a) \theta \mathbb{E}_t[M_{t,t+1} A_{t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon (MC_{t+1} \tilde{Y}_{t+1} + \exp(\mu_a) \theta \mathbb{E}_{t+1}[M_{t+2} A_{t+2} \Pi_{t+2}^\epsilon \tilde{S}_{1,t+2}])] \\
&= MC_t \tilde{Y}_t + \exp(\mu_a) \theta \mathbb{E}_t[M_{t,t+1} A_{t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon MC_{t+1} \tilde{Y}_{t+1} + \exp(\mu_a) \theta M_{t,t+1} A_{t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon M_{t+2} A_{t+2} \Pi_{t+2}^\epsilon \tilde{S}_{1,t+2}] \\
&= MC_t \tilde{Y}_t + \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \sum_{s=1}^1 (\exp(\mu_a) \theta^s \prod_{u=1}^s (M_{t+u-1,t+u} A_{t+u} \Pi_{t+u}^\epsilon)) MC_{t+s} \tilde{Y}_{t+s} \right] \\
&\quad + \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \prod_{s=1}^2 (\exp(\mu_a) \theta M_{t+s-1,t+s} A_{t+s} \Pi_{t+s}^\epsilon) \tilde{S}_{1,t+2} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, define  $D_{S1,t}^{(n)}$  and  $P_{S1,t}^{(n)}$  as the recursions

$$D_{S1,t}^{(n)} = \mathbb{E}_t[\exp(\mu_a) \theta M_{t,t+1} A_{t+1} \Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon D_{S1,t+1}^{(n-1)}],$$

$$P_{S1,t}^{(n)} = \mathbb{E}_t[\exp(\mu_a)\theta M_{t,t+1}A_{t+1}\Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon P_{S1,t+1}^{(n-1)}],$$

with boundary conditions

$$\begin{aligned} D_{S1,t}^{(0)} &= MC_t \tilde{Y}_t \\ P_{S1,t}^{(0)} &= \tilde{S}_{1,t}. \end{aligned}$$

Given these definitions, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} D_{S1,t}^{(1)} &= \mathbb{E}_t[\exp(\mu_a)\theta M_{t,t+1}A_{t+1}\Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon MC_{t+1}\tilde{Y}_{t+1}] \\ P_{S1,t}^{(1)} &= \mathbb{E}_t[\exp(\mu_a)\theta M_{t,t+1}A_{t+1}\Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon \tilde{S}_{1,t+1}] \\ P_{S1,t}^{(2)} &= \mathbb{E}_t[\exp(\mu_a)\theta M_{t,t+1}A_{t+1}\Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon \mathbb{E}_{t+1}[\exp(\mu_a)\theta M_{t+1,t+2}A_{t+2}\Pi_{t+2}^\epsilon \tilde{S}_{1,t+2}]] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_t[(\exp(\mu_a)\theta)^2 M_{t,t+1}A_{t+1}\Pi_{t+1}^\epsilon M_{t+1,t+2}A_{t+2}\Pi_{t+2}^\epsilon \tilde{S}_{1,t+2}]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, defining  $d_{s1,t} = \log(D_{S1,t})$  and  $p_{s1,t} = \log(P_{S1,t})$ , the  $N$ -period ahead recursive form of (100) results in the  $2N + 1$  equations

$$0 = \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{s_{1,t} - \log \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \exp(d_{s1,n,t}) + \exp(p_{s1,N,t}) \right)}_{\xi} \right) \right] \quad (125)$$

$$0 = \begin{cases} \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{\log(\exp(\mu_a)\theta) - d_{s1,n,t}}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} + \underbrace{a_{t+1} + \epsilon\pi_{t+1} + d_{s1,n-1,t+1}}_{\text{forward-looking}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n \geq 1 \\ \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{d_{s1,0,t} - mc_t - y_t}_{\xi} \right) \right] & \text{if } n = 0. \end{cases} \quad (126)$$

$$0 = \begin{cases} \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{\mu_a + \log(\theta) - p_{s1,n,t}}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} + \underbrace{\epsilon\pi_{t+1} + p_{s1,n-1,t+1}}_{\text{forward-looking}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n > 1 \\ \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{\mu_a + \log(\theta) - p_{s1,1,t}}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} + \underbrace{a_{t+1} + \epsilon\pi_{t+1} + s_{1,t+1}}_{\text{forward-looking}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n = 1. \end{cases} \quad (127)$$

It is straightforward to show that a similar recursive form applies to (101):

$$0 = \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{s_{2,t} - \log \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \exp(d_{s2,n,t}) + \exp(p_{s2,N,t}) \right)}_{\xi} \right) \right] \quad (128)$$

$$0 = \begin{cases} \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{\mu_a + \log(\theta) - d_{s2,n,t}}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} + \underbrace{a_{t+1} + (\epsilon - 1)\pi_{t+1} + d_{s2,n-1,t+1}}_{\text{forward-looking}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n \geq 1 \\ \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{d_{s2,0,t} - y_t}_{\xi} \right) \right] & \text{if } n = 0. \end{cases} \quad (129)$$

$$0 = \begin{cases} \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{\mu_a + \log(\theta) - p_{s2,n,t}}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} + \underbrace{a_{t+1} + (\epsilon - 1)\pi_{t+1} + p_{s2,n-1,t+1}}_{\text{forward-looking}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n > 1 \\ \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{\mu_a + \log(\theta) - p_{s2,1,t}}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} + \underbrace{(\epsilon - 1)\pi_{t+1} + s_{2,t+1}}_{\text{forward-looking}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n = 1, \end{cases} \quad (130)$$

where terms and boundary conditions are analogously defined.

Similarly, (91) yields the recursion

$$0 = \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{\omega_t - \log \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \exp(d_{\omega,n,t}) + \exp(p_{\omega,N,t}) \right)}_{\xi} \right) \right] \quad (131)$$

$$0 = \begin{cases} \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{\mu_a - c_t - d_{\omega,n,t}}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} + \underbrace{c_{t+1} + a_{t+1} + d_{\omega,n-1,t+1}}_{\text{forward-looking}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n \geq 1 \\ \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{d_{\omega,0,t}}_{\xi} \right) \right] & \text{if } n = 0. \end{cases} \quad (132)$$



$$0 = \begin{cases} \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{\mu_a - c_t - p_{\omega,n,t}}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} + \underbrace{c_{t+1} + a_{t+1} + p_{\omega,n-1,t+1}}_{\text{forward-looking}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n > 1 \\ \log \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \exp \left( \underbrace{\mu_a - c_t - p_{\omega,1,t}}_{\xi} + \underbrace{m_{t,t+1}}_{\text{both}} + \underbrace{c_{t+1} + a_{t+1} + \omega_{t+1}}_{\text{forward-looking}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n = 1, \end{cases} \quad (133)$$

where terms and boundary conditions are analogously defined.

The jump variables are  $y_t, c_t, l_t, v_t, ce_t, \omega_t, \ell_t, w_t, r_t, \pi_t, q_t, x_t, r_{k,t}, r_{q,t}, mc_t, s_{1,t}, s_{2,t}$ , and  $\log(\Delta_t)$ . The state variables are  $k_{t-1}, \log(\Delta_{t-1}), r_{t-1}, y_{t-1}$ , and the autoregressive processes. The equations defining the evolution of the lags  $\log(\Delta_{t-1}), r_{t-1}$ , and  $y_{t-1}$  are obtained by the formula  $z_{(t-1)+1} = z_t$ .