

1 Multiple Control Variables

We now consider how to solve problems with multiple control variables.

1.1 Theory

The new portfolio-share control variable is captured by the archaic Greek character ‘**stigma**’; it represents the share ς of their disposable assets the agent invests in the risky asset (conventionally, the stock market). Designating the return factor for the risky asset as \mathbf{R} and the share of the portfolio invested in \mathbf{R} as ς , the realized portfolio rate of return \mathfrak{R} as a function of the share ς is:

$$\mathfrak{R}(\varsigma) = R + (\mathbf{R} - R)\varsigma. \quad (1)$$

If we imagine the portfolio share decision as being made simultaneously with the c decision, the traditional way of writing the problem is (substituting the budget constraint):

$$v_t(m) = \max_{\{c, \varsigma\}} u(c) + \mathbb{E}_t[\beta v_{t+1}((m - c)\mathfrak{R}(\varsigma) + \theta_{t+1})] \quad (2)$$

where we have deliberately omitted the tic-designating subscripts for ς and the return factors to highlight the point that, once the consumption and ς decisions have been made, it makes no difference to this equation whether the risky return factor \mathbf{R} is revealed a nanosecond before the end of the current tic or a nanosecond after the beginning of the successor tic.

1.2 Tacs Within a Tic

Solving simultaneously for the two variables ς and c can be computationally challenging. Fortunately, there is a simple solution: Break the problem into two ‘tacs’¹ which we will call the ‘consumption tac c ’ and the ‘portfolio tac ς .’ These could come in either order in the tic: We designate the ‘portfolio choice first, then consumption’ version by $[\varsigma, c]$ and the ‘consumption choice first, then portfolio’ as $[c, \varsigma]$.

In a problem with multiple tacs, if we want to refer to a sub-toe of a particular tac – say, the Arrival tac of the portfolio tac – we simply add a tac-indicator subscript (in square brackets) to the notation we have been using until now. That is, the Arrival tac of the portfolio problem would be $v_{\leftarrow[\varsigma]}$.

1.2.1 The (Revised) Consumer’s Problem

A slight modification to the consumer’s problem specified earlier is necessary to make the tacs of the problem completely modular. The difficulty with the earlier formulation is that it assumed that asset returns occurred in the middle toe of the consumption problem. Our revised version of the consumption problem takes as its input state the amount of bank balances that have resulted from any prior portfolio decision. The

¹cite mnw and ael papers.

problem is therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{[c]}(m) &= \max_c u(c) + v_{[c] \rightarrow}(\underbrace{m - c}_a) \\ v_{\leftarrow [c]}(b) &= \mathbb{E}_{\leftarrow [c]} \left[v_{[c] \rightarrow}(\underbrace{b + \theta}_m) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3) \quad \{\text{eq:vBalances}\}$$

1.2.2 The Investor's Problem

{subsubsec:investor}

Consider the standalone problem of an ‘investor’ whose continuation-value function $v_{[c] \rightarrow}$ depends on how much wealth \dot{w} they end up after the realization of the stochastic \mathbf{R} return. The expected value that the investor will obtain from any combination of initial w and their optimal choice of the portfolio share ς is the expectation of the continuation-value function over the wealth that results from the portfolio choice:

$$v_{\leftarrow [c]}(w) = \max_{\varsigma} \mathbb{E}_{\leftarrow [c]} \left[v_{[c] \rightarrow}(\underbrace{\mathfrak{R}(\varsigma)w}_{\dot{w}}) \right] \quad (4) \quad \{\text{eq:vMidStpShr}\}$$

where we have omitted any tic designator like t for the tic in which this problem is solved because, with the continuation-value function defined already as $v_{[c] \rightarrow}(\dot{w})$, the problem is self-contained. The solution to this problem will yield an optimal ς decision rule $\zeta(w)$. Finally, we can specify the value of an investor ‘arriving’ with w as the expected value that will be obtained when the investor invests optimally, generating the *ex ante* optimal stochastic portfolio return factor $\check{\mathfrak{R}}(w) = \mathfrak{R}(\zeta(w))$:

$$v_{[c] \leftarrow}(w) = \mathbb{E}_{\leftarrow} [v_{[c] \rightarrow}(\underbrace{\check{\mathfrak{R}}(w)}_{\dot{w}})]. \quad (5)$$

The reward for all this notational investment is that it is now clear that *exactly the same code* for solving the portfolio share problem can be used in two distinct problems: a ‘beginning-of-period-returns’ model and an ‘end-of-period-returns’ model.

1.2.3 The ‘beginning-of-period returns’ Problem

{subsubsec:beginnin}

The beginning-returns problem effectively just inserts a portfolio choice that happens at a tac immediately before the consumption tac in the optimal consumption problem described in (3), for which we had a beginning-of-tac value function $v_{\leftarrow [c]}(b)$. The agent makes their portfolio share decision within the tac but (obviously) before the risky returns \mathbf{R} for the tic have been realized. So the problem’s portfolio-choice tac also takes k as its initial state and solves the investor’s problem outlined in section 1.2.2 above:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{[c] \leftarrow}(k) &= \mathbb{E}_{[c] \leftarrow} [v_{[c] \rightarrow}(\underbrace{k\check{\mathfrak{R}}}_b)] \\ v_{[c] \rightarrow}(b) &= v_{\leftarrow [c]}(b) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Since in this setup bank balances have been determined before the consumption problems starts, we need to rewrite the consumption tac as a function of bank balances that will have resulted from the portfolio investment b , combined with the income shocks θ :

$$v_{\leftarrow[c]}(b) = \max_c u(c) + \mathbb{E}_{\leftarrow[c]}[v_{[c]\rightarrow}(\underbrace{b + \theta - c}_a)] \quad (7)$$

where, because the consumption tac is the last tac in the tic, the continuation-value function for the c tac is just the continuation-value function for the period as a whole:

$$v_{[c]\rightarrow}(a) = v_{t\rightarrow}(a) \quad (8)$$

(and recall that $v_{t\rightarrow}(a)$ is exogenously provided as an input to the tic's problem via the transition equation assumed earlier: $v_{t\rightarrow}(a) = \beta v_{\leftarrow(t+1)}(a)$).

1.2.4 The 'end-of-period-returns' Problem

If the portfolio share and risky returns are realized at the end of the tic, we need to move the portfolio choice tac to immediately before the point at which returns are realized (and after the c choice has been made). The problem is the same as the portfolio problem defined above, except that the input for the investment tac is the assets remaining after the consumption choice: a . So, the portfolio tac of the problem is

$$v_{\leftarrow[\varsigma]}(a) = \mathbb{E}_{\leftarrow[\varsigma]}[v_{[\varsigma]\rightarrow}(\underbrace{a\mathfrak{R}}_k)] \quad (9)$$

where we are designating the post-realization result of the investment as k , and since the ς -tac is the last tac of the problem the end-of-tac k becomes the end-of-tic k_t .

The 'state transition' equation between t and $t + 1$ is simply $b_{t+1} = k_t$ and the continuation-value function transition is $v_{t\rightarrow}(k) \mapsto \beta v_{\leftarrow(t+1)}(k)$ which reflects the above-mentioned point that there is no substantive difference between the two problems (their $v_{[c]}(m)$ value functions and $c(m)$ functions will be identical).

(Note that we are assuming that there will be only one consumption function in the period, so no tac subscript is necessary to pick out 'the consumption function').

1.2.5 Numerical Solution

While the investor's problem cannot be solved using the endogenous gridpoints method,² we can solve it numerically for the optimal ς at a vector of \mathbf{a} (`aVec` in the code) and then construct an approximated optimal portfolio share function $\check{\varsigma}(a)$ as the interpolating function among the members of the $\{\mathbf{a}, \boldsymbol{\varsigma}\}$ mapping. Having done this, we can now calculate a vector of values and marginal values that correspond to `aVec`:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v} &= v_{\leftarrow[\varsigma]}(\mathbf{a}) \\ \mathbf{v}^a &= v_{\leftarrow[\varsigma]}^a(\mathbf{a}). \end{aligned} \quad (10) \quad \{\text{eq:vShrEnd}\}$$

²Because $v_{t[\varsigma]\rightarrow}^\varsigma$ is not invertible with respect to ς , see [references to MNW and AEL's work].

With the \mathbf{v}^a approximation described in hand, we can construct our approximation to the consumption function using *exactly the same EGM procedure* that we used in solving the problem *without* a portfolio choice (see (27)):

$$\mathbf{c} \equiv (\mathbf{v}^a)^{-1/\rho}, \quad (11) \quad \{\text{eq:cVecPort}\}$$

which, following a procedure identical to that in the EGM subsection 5.8, yields an approximated consumption function $\hat{c}_t(m)$. Thus, again, we can construct the consumption function at nearly zero cost (once we have calculated \mathbf{v}^a).

1.2.6 The Point

{subsubsec:the-poin

The upshot is that all we need to do is change some of the transition equations and we can use the same solution code (both for the ς -stage and the c -stage) to solve the problem with either assumption (beginning-of-period or end-of-period) about the timing of portfolio choice. There is even an obvious notation for the two problems: $v_{\leftarrow t[\varsigma c]}$ can be the tic-arrival value function for the version where the portfolio share is chosen at the beginning of the period, and $v_{\leftarrow t[c\varsigma]}$ is tic-arrival value for the the problem where the share choice is at the end.

What is the benefit of writing effectively the identical problem in two different ways? There are several:

- It demonstrates that, if they are carefully constructed, Bellman problems can be “modular”
 - In a life cycle model one might want to assume that at at some ages agents have a portfolio choice and at other ages they do not. The consumption problem makes no assumption about whether there is a portfolio choice decision (before or after the consumption choice), so there would be zero cost of having an age-varying problem in which you drop in whatever choices are appropriate to the life cycle stage.
- It emphasizes the flexiblity of choice a modeler has to date variables arbitrarily. In the specific example examined here, there is a strong case for preferring the beginning-returns specification because we typically think of productivity or other shocks at date t affecting the agent’s state variables before the agent makes that period’s choices. It would be awkward and confusing to have a productivity shock dated $t - 1$ effectively applying for the problem being solved at t (as in the end-returns specification)
- It may help to identify more efficient solution methods
 - For example, under the traditional formulation in equation (2) it might not occur to a modeler that the endogenous gridpoints solution method can be used, because when portfolio choice and consumption choice are considered simultaneously the EGM method breaks down because the portfolio choice part of the problem is not susceptible to EGM solution. But when the problem is broken into two simpler problems, it becomes clear that EGM can still be

applied to the consumption problem even though it cannot be applied to the portfolio choice problem

1.3 Application

In specifying the stochastic process for \mathbf{R}_{t+1} , we follow the common practice of assuming that returns are lognormally distributed, $\log \mathbf{R} \sim \mathcal{N}(\phi + \mathbf{r} - \sigma_{\mathbf{r}}^2/2, \sigma_{\mathbf{r}}^2)$ where ϕ is the equity premium over the thin returns \mathbf{r} available on the riskless asset.³

As with labor income uncertainty, it is necessary to discretize the rate-of-return risk in order to have a problem that is soluble in a reasonable amount of time. We follow the same procedure as for labor income uncertainty, generating a set of $n_{\mathbf{r}}$ equiprobable shocks to the rate of return; in a slight abuse of notation, we will designate the portfolio-weighted return (contingent on the chosen portfolio share in equity, and potentially contingent on any other aspect of the consumer's problem) simply as $\mathfrak{R}_{i,j}$ (where dependence on i is allowed to permit the possibility of nonzero correlation between the return on the risky asset and the $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ shock to labor income (for example, in recessions the stock market falls and labor income also declines)).

The direct expressions for the derivatives of v_{\rightarrow} are

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\rightarrow}^a(a_t, \varsigma_t) &= \beta \left(\frac{1}{n_{\mathbf{r}} n_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}} \right) \sum_{i=1}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{\mathbf{r}}} \mathfrak{R}_{i,j} (c_{t+1}(\mathfrak{R}_{i,j} a_t + \boldsymbol{\theta}_i))^{-\rho} \\ v_{\rightarrow}^{\varsigma}(a_t, \varsigma_t) &= \beta \left(\frac{1}{n_{\mathbf{r}} n_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}} \right) \sum_{i=1}^{n_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{\mathbf{r}}} (\mathbf{R}_{i,j} - \mathbf{R}) (c_{t+1}(\mathfrak{R}_{i,j} a_t + \boldsymbol{\theta}_i))^{-\rho}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Writing these equations out explicitly makes a problem very apparent: For every different combination of $\{a_t, \varsigma_t\}$ that the routine wishes to consider, it must perform two double-summations of $n_{\mathbf{r}} \times n_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ terms. Once again, there is an inefficiency if it must perform these same calculations many times for the same or nearby values of $\{a_t, \varsigma_t\}$, and again the solution is to construct an approximation to the (inverses of the) derivatives of the v_{\rightarrow} function.

Details of the construction of the interpolating approximations are given below; assume for the moment that we have the approximations \dot{v}_{\rightarrow}^a and $\dot{v}_{\rightarrow}^{\varsigma}$ in hand and we want to proceed. As noted above in the discussion of (2), nonlinear equation solvers can find the solution to a set of simultaneous equations. Thus we could ask one to solve

$$\begin{aligned} c_t^{-\rho} &= \dot{v}_{t\rightarrow}^a(m_t - c_t, \varsigma_t) \\ 0 &= \dot{v}_{t\rightarrow}^{\varsigma}(m_t - c_t, \varsigma_t) \end{aligned} \quad (13) \quad \{\text{eq:FOCwrtw}\}$$

simultaneously for c and ς at the set of potential m_t values defined in `mVec`. However, as noted above, multidimensional constrained maximization problems are difficult and sometimes quite slow to solve.

³This guarantees that $\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{R}] = \boldsymbol{\varphi}$ is invariant to the choice of σ_{ϕ}^2 ; see `LogELogNorm`.

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There is a better way. Define the problem

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{v}_{t \rightarrow}(a_t) &= \max_{\varsigma_t} v_{\rightarrow}(a_t, \varsigma_t) \\ \text{s.t.} \\ 0 &\leq \varsigma_t \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

where the tilde over $\tilde{v}(a)$ indicates that this is the v that has been optimized with respect to all of the arguments other than the one still present (a_t). We solve this problem for the set of gridpoints in `aVec` and use the results to construct the interpolating function $\tilde{v}_t^a(a_t)$.⁴ With this function in hand, we can use the first order condition from the single-control problem

$$c_t^{-\rho} = \tilde{v}_t^a(m_t - c_t)$$

to solve for the optimal level of consumption as a function of m_t using the endogenous gridpoints method described above. Thus we have transformed the multidimensional optimization problem into a sequence of two simple optimization problems.

Note the parallel between this trick and the fundamental insight of dynamic programming: Dynamic programming techniques transform a multi-period (or infinite-period) optimization problem into a sequence of two-period optimization problems which are individually much easier to solve; we have done the same thing here, but with multiple dimensions of controls rather than multiple periods.

1.4 Implementation

Following the discussion from section 1.1, to provide a numerical solution to the problem with multiple control variables, we must define expressions that capture the expected marginal value of end-of-period assets with respect to the level of assets and the share invested in risky assets. This is addressed in “Multiple Control Variables.”

1.5 Results With Multiple Controls

Figure 1 plots the $t - 1$ consumption function generated by the program; qualitatively it does not look much different from the consumption functions generated by the program without portfolio choice.

But Figure 2 which plots the optimal portfolio share as a function of the level of assets, exhibits several interesting features. First, even with a coefficient of relative risk aversion of 6, an equity premium of only 4 percent, and an annual standard deviation in equity returns of 15 percent, the optimal choice is for the agent to invest a proportion 1 (100 percent) of the portfolio in stocks (instead of the safe bank account with riskless return R) is at values of a_t less than about 2. Second, the proportion of the portfolio kept in

⁴A faster solution could be obtained by, for each element in `aVec`, computing $v_{\rightarrow}^{\varsigma}(m_t - c_t, \varsigma)$ of a grid of values of ς , and then using an approximating interpolating function (rather than the full expectation) in the `FindRoot` command. The associated speed improvement is fairly modest, however, so this route was not pursued.

{subsec:results-with}

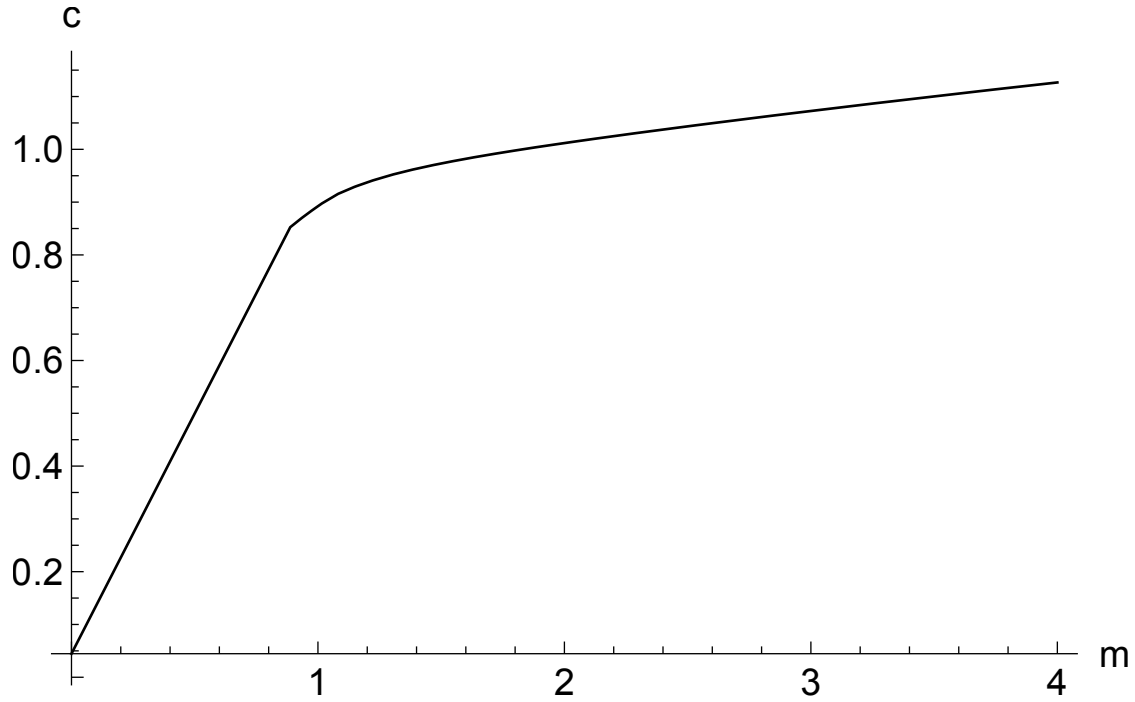


Figure 1 $c(m_1)$ With Portfolio Choice

{fig:PlotctMultCont

stocks is *declining* in the level of wealth - i.e., the poor should hold all of their meager assets in stocks, while the rich should be cautious, holding more of their wealth in safe bank deposits and less in stocks. This seemingly bizarre (and highly counterfactual – see [Carroll \(2002\)](#)) prediction reflects the nature of the risks the consumer faces. Those consumers who are poor in measured financial wealth will likely derive a high proportion of future consumption from their labor income. Since by assumption labor income risk is uncorrelated with rate-of-return risk, the covariance between their future consumption and future stock returns is relatively low. By contrast, persons with relatively large wealth will be paying for a large proportion of future consumption out of that wealth, and hence if they invest too much of it in stocks their consumption will have a high covariance with stock returns. Consequently, they reduce that correlation by holding some of their wealth in the riskless form.

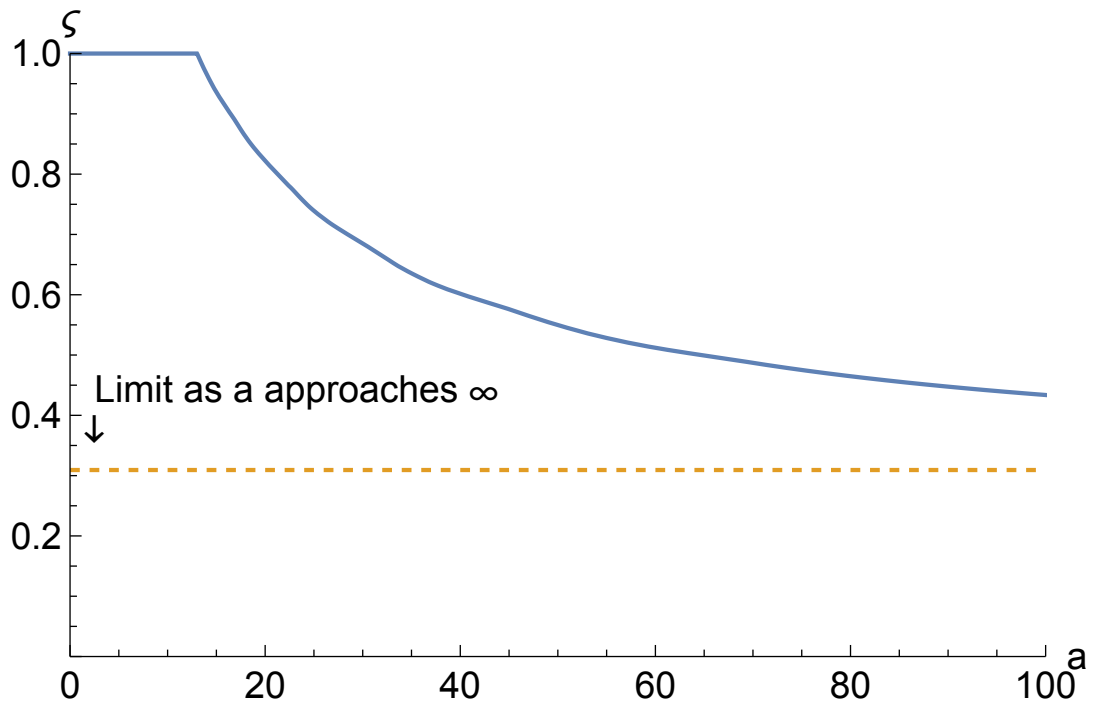


Figure 2 Portfolio Share in Risky Assets in First Period $\varsigma(a)$

{fig:PlotRiskyShare}