Endogenous Health Care in Overlapping Generations Model:

Simulation for Health Care and Economy

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MACSS Project Proposal April 4, 2018 Health is an overlapping generations thing – Grossman Model (Grossman, 1972)

$$H_{t+1} = (1 - \delta)(H_t + I_t)$$

- **Key Features of Model**
 - Agents in the model choose health care to consume, in addition to consumption and savings.
 - Consumption of health care at time t boosts labor productivity at time t+1 (consistent with Grossman).
 - Insurance in forms of Medicare (young people pay for old people's health insurance). Other kinda insurance could be added (Hashimoto and Tabata, 2010)
 - Production of health care VS non-health-care good.

Motivation

 Health is an overlapping generations thing – Grossman Model (Grossman, 1972)

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What we can learn from simulation

- With the repeal of mandate (decreased insurance), what will happen to economic growth/ labor participation rate in healthcare VS non-health-care/ consumption of health care/ consumption of non-health-care, etc?
- What effect of aging/ decreased mortality rate affect health care consumption/ spending?

Demographics

$$\omega_{1,t+1} = (1 - \rho_0) \sum_{s=1}^{E+S} f_s \omega_{s,t} + i_1 \omega_{1,t}, \quad \forall t$$
 (1)

$$\omega_{s+1,t+1} = (1 - \rho_s)\omega_{s,t}(1 + \zeta_s(h_{s,t})) + i_{s+1}\omega_{s+1,t}, \forall t \text{ and } 1 \le s \le E + S - 1$$
 (2)

$$N_t = \sum_{s=1}^{E+S} \omega_{s,t} \qquad \tilde{N}_t = \sum_{s=E+1}^{E+S} \omega_{s,t}$$
 (3)

$$n_{s,t} = \begin{cases} 1, & E+1 \le s \le E + round(\frac{2S}{3}) \\ 0.2, & s \ge E + round(\frac{2S}{3}) \end{cases}$$
(4)

Households

Budget Constraints

$$c_{s,t} + b_{s+1,t+1} + h_{s,t} + m_{s,t} = (1 + r_t)b_{s,t} + w_t n_s,$$

$$\forall E + 1 \le s < round(\frac{2S}{3})$$

$$c_{s,t} + b_{s+1,t+1} + h_{s,t} = (1 + r_t)b_{s,t} + w_t n_s + \frac{\sum_{s=E+1}^{round(\frac{2S}{3})} m_{s,t}}{round(\frac{S}{3})},$$

$$\forall s \ge round(\frac{2S}{3})$$
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Utility Maximization

$$\max_{ \substack{ \{c_{s,t+s-1},h_{s,t+s-1}\}_{s=E+1}^{E+S}, \\ \{b_{s+1,t+s}\}_{s=E+1}^{E+S-1} }} \sum_{s=E+1}^{E+S} \beta^{s-E-1} [\Pi_{n=E}^{s-1} (1-\rho_n)] U(c_{s,t+s-E-1},h_{s,t+s-E-1}) \quad \forall s,$$

s.t. 5 and 6, and $b_{E+1,t}, b_{E+S+1,t} = 0 \quad \forall t$ and $c_{s,t} \geq 0 \quad \forall s,t$, where $U = ln(c_{s,t+s-F-1}^{\gamma} h_{t+1}^{1-\gamma})$

Firm

$$Y_t^H = A^H L_t^H \tag{7}$$

$$Y_t^N = F(K_t, L_t^N) = A^N K_t^{\alpha} (e^{g_y t} L_t)^{1-\alpha}$$
(8)

$$r_{t} = \alpha(\frac{Y_{t}}{K_{t}}) - \delta$$

$$w_{t} = (1 - \alpha)(\frac{Y_{t}}{K_{t}})$$
(10)

$$\mathbf{w}_t = (1 - \alpha)(\frac{\mathbf{Y}_t}{K_t}) \tag{10}$$

Market Clearing

$$L_t^H + L_t^N = \sum_{s=E+1}^{E+S} \omega_{s,t} n_s (1 + \zeta_s(h_{s,t}))$$
 (11)

$$K_{t} = \sum_{s=E+2}^{E+S} (\omega_{s-1,t-1}b_{s,t} + i_{s}\omega_{s,t-1}b_{s,t})$$
 (12)

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(12)

$$Y_t^N = C_t + I_t - \sum_{s=E+2}^{E+S} i_s \omega_{s,t} b_{s,t+1}$$
 where (13)

$$I_t = K_{t+1} - (1 - \delta)K_t$$
 and, (14)

$$C_t = \sum_{s=E+1}^{E+S} \omega_{s,t} c_{s,t} \tag{15}$$

$$Y_t^H = \sum_{s=t+1}^{E+S} \omega_{s,t} h_{s,t} \tag{16}$$

Calibration and Simulation

Calibrations

- ζ_s : OCED data on increase in productivity VS health care spending/capita
- ρ, f, i: US Census data

