Recommendations for Variable Modifiers

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The following are useful across many contexts:

[object]`Agg`	-	Value of something at the aggregate level (as opposed to `Ind`)
[object]`Ind`	-	Value of something at the level of an individual (as opposed to `Agg`)
[object]`Lvl`	-	Level
[object]`Rto`	-	Ratio
[object]`Bot`	-	Lower value in some range
[object]`Top`	-	Upper value in some range
[object]`Min`	-	Minimum possible value
[object]`Max`	-	Maximum possible value
[object]`Cnt`	-	Continuous-time value
[object]`Dsc`	-	Discrete-time value
[object]`Shk`	-	Shock
[object]`Trg`	-	The 'target' value of a variable
[object]`Rte`	-	A 'rate' variable like the discount rate ω
[object]`Fac`	-	A factor variable like the discount factor β
[object]`Amt`	-	An amount, like `TaxAmt` which might be lump-sum

Table 1 General Purpose Modifiers

Shocks will generally be represented by finite vectors of outcomes and their probabilities. For example, permanent income is called `Perm` and shocks are designated `PermShk`

[object]`Prbs`	-	Probabilities of outcomes (e.g. `PermShkPrbs` for permanent shocks)
[object]`Vals`	-	Values (e.g., for mean one shock `PermShkVals . PermShkPrbs` = 1)

Table 2 Probabilities

Timing can be confusing because there can be multiple ordered steps within a 'period.' We will use `Prev`, `Curr`, `Next` to refer to steps relative to the local moment within a period, and t variables to refer to succeeding periods:

[object]`tm2`	-	object in period t minus 2
[object]`tm1`	-	object in period t minus 1
[object]`Now`	-	object in period t
[object]`t`	-	object in period t (alternative definition)
[object]`tp1`	-	object in t plus 1
[object]`tpn`	-	object in t plus n
[object]`Prev`	-	object in previous subperiod
[object]`Curr`	-	object in current subperiod
[object]`Next`	-	object in next subperiod

Table 3 Timing