Macro II

Professor Griffy

UAlbany

Spring 2021

Announcements

- Today: Start heterogeneous agent models.
- First: income fluctuation problem.
- New homework uploaded on Wednesday.

Thinking about Uncertainty in Macroeconomic Models

- Uncertainty makes macroeconomic models more difficult to solve.
- We make assumptions about the environment (preferences, technology, etc.) to decrease complexity of problem.
- Euler Equation:

$$u'(c_t) = \beta E[(1 + \underbrace{r_{t+1}}_{GE}) \underbrace{u'(c_{t+1})}_{Non-linear}] \tag{1}$$

- Each agent chooses consumption and savings based on a
  1. general equilibrium object (given by the decision rules of all other agents)
  2. (potentially highly) non-linear marginal utility.

Thinking about Uncertainty in Macroeconomic Models

- Market clearing:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N}((1+r_{t+1})a_{i,t+1}+w_{i,t+1}-c_{i,t+1}-a_{i,t+2})=0 \qquad (2)$$

- Wealth + Income - (Consumption + Savings) = 0
- Now we have to find decision rules that satisfy

$$u'(c_{i,t})=\beta E[(1+r_{t+1})u'(c_{i,t+1})] \qquad (3)$$

- Imposing decision rules as a function of worker state ($\hat{S}_{i,t}$):

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N}((1+r_{t+1})a_{i,t+1}(\hat{S}_{i,t+1})+w_{i,t+1}(\hat{S}_{i,t+1})) \qquad (4)$$

$$-\sum_{i=1}^{N}(c_{i,t+1}(\hat{S}_{i,t+1})-a_{i,t+2}(\hat{S}_{i,t+2}))=0 \qquad (5)$$

Thinking about Uncertainty in Macroeconomic Models

- Typical assumptions in macroeconomics are a convex combination of
  1. certainty equivalence:

$$u'(\bar{c}_{i,t}) = \beta E[(1 + \underbrace{r_{t+1}}_{GE}) \underbrace{u'(\bar{c}_{i,t+1})}_{Closer\ to\ Linear}] \tag{6}$$

  2. linearized decision rules:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N}((1 + r_{t+1})a_{i,t+1} + w_{i,t+1} - c_{i,t+1} - a_{i,t+2}) = 0 \tag{7}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N}((1 + r_{t+1})\beta_a \hat{S}_{i,t+1} + \beta_w(\hat{S}_{i,t+1}) - \beta_c \hat{S}_{i,t+1} - \beta_a \hat{S}_{i,t+2}) = 0 \tag{8}$$

- Can be expressed as matrix & solved quickly on computer.

So far

- We've thought about worlds in which markets are complete:
  1. agents can share risk perfectly;
  2. contract on any feasible consumption stream ex-ante (Arrow-Debreu) or ex-post (sequential).
  3. implies representative agent.
- Today: a different route. Workers cannot insure against income uncertainty.
- Explore using different preferences:
  1. Certainty Equivalence - Quadratic Utility.
  2. Constant Absolute Risk Aversion - Exponential Utility.
  3. Constant Relative Risk Aversion.
- These each imply different ways in which agents respond to income shocks and uncertainty.

Risk

- How do we typically think about risk in economic models?
- Absolute Risk Aversion:

$$AR = -\frac{u''(c)}{u'(c)} \tag{9}$$

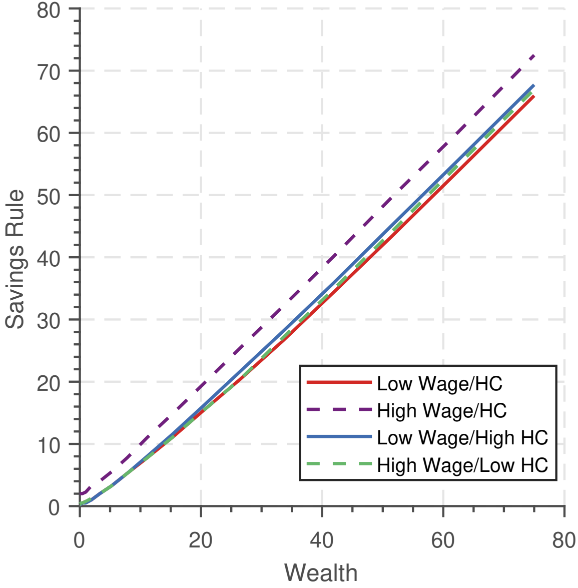
- A measure of the agent's risk aversion unconditional upon their level of wealth.
- Relative Risk Aversion:

$$RRA = -\frac{u''(c)c}{u'(c)} \tag{10}$$

- Conditioning upon an agent's wealth, how does his risk aversion change?
- Probably most reasonable are "DARA" "CRRA"
- These will have different implications for savings and consumption.

When approximations work

- For a lot of the distribution, decision rules are linear:



Introduction

- In the case of quadratic utility, we will see that agents don't change their consumption choices when faced with shocks.
- Uncertainty still decreases expected utility, but does not change choices.
- Why is this relevant? One solution technique (LQ) assumes that agents have a quadratic utility function (locally risk-neutral).
- We will see that this is sometimes not a great assumption.

Quadratic Utility

- Utility is given by the following:

$$\max E[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t (aC_t - bC_t^2)] \tag{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.t. } A_{t+1} &= (1+r)A_t + Y_t - C_t & (12) \\ Y_{t+1} &= \rho Y_t + \epsilon_{t+1} & (13) \end{aligned}$$

Euler Equation

- Do the usual steps to find the Euler Equation:

$$V(A) = \max_{C,A'} aC_t - bC_t^2 + \beta E[V(A')] \tag{14}$$

$$\text{s.t. } A' = (1+r)A + Y - C \tag{15}$$

$$Y' = \rho Y + \epsilon' \tag{16}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial C} = a - 2bC - \lambda \tag{17}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial A'} = -\lambda + \beta E[\frac{\partial V}{\partial A'}] \tag{18}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial A} = (1+r)\lambda \tag{19}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \beta(1+r)E[C'] \tag{20}$$

Certainty Equivalence

- Suppose that $\beta = (1 + r)$:

$$C = E[C'] \tag{21}$$

- Suppose that there were two states of the world: high and low.

$$C = P_h C_h + P_l C_l \tag{22}$$

- This is equivalent to an agent receiving the mean income between both states:

$$C = C_m \tag{23}$$

- i.e., workers make savings decisions *as though they are receiving the average consumption with certainty*.

Prudence

- Agents in this economy are not “prudential.”
- That is, they don’t change their choices based upon uncertainty about the future.
- Another way to express this is in the third derivative of the utility function:
$$U''' = 0 \tag{24}$$
- This captures the response of marginal utility (i.e., decisions) to uncertainty.
- Marginal utility changes linearly, so any convex combination is equal to the expected value.

Random Walk

- Can show for the AR(1) case:

$$C_t - C_{t-1} = \frac{r}{1 + r - \rho}\epsilon \tag{25}$$

- Now, consider the case in which income shocks are iid:

$$Y_{t+1} = Y_t + \epsilon_{t+1} \tag{26}$$

- Then the difference in consumption becomes:

$$C_t - C_{t-1} = \epsilon_t \tag{27}$$

- In other words, the agent consumes all of the shock in each period (will also happen with CRRA and autarky).

Conclusion

- In the quadratic utility world, uncertainty does not change an agents decision when compared with an identical income stream.
- In the case of CARA utility, we will see that agents have precautionary savings that result from curvature in the utility function.
- The choices are the same as they would be under complete markets.

Introduction

- Now, use CARA preferences to think about world in which certainty equivalence does not hold.
- Now, we will allow agents to be prudential in their savings response to future uncertainty.

Constant Absolute Risk Aversion Utility

- The maximization problem is given by

$$\max E[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{\alpha} \exp(-\alpha C_t)] \tag{28}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.t. } A_{t+1} &= A_t + Y_t - C_t && (29) \\ Y_t &= Y_{t_1} + \epsilon_t, \epsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2) && (30) \end{aligned}$$

- Key difference: first derivative (i.e., policy functions), no longer linear.

Euler Equation

- Bellman Equation (implicitly assume $\beta = (1 + r)$):

$$V(A) = \max_{C,A'} -(\frac{1}{\alpha})\exp(-\alpha C) + E[V(A')] \tag{31}$$

$$\text{s.t. } A' = A + Y - C \tag{32}$$

$$Y' = Y + \epsilon' \tag{33}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial C} = \exp(-\alpha C) - \lambda \tag{34}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial A'} = -\lambda + E[\frac{\partial V}{\partial A'}] \tag{35}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial A} = \lambda \tag{36}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp(-\alpha C) = E[\exp(-\alpha C')] \tag{37}$$

Euler Equation

- Bellman Equation (implicitly assume $\beta = (1 + r)$):

$$\exp(-\alpha C) = E[\exp(-\alpha C')] \tag{38}$$

- For normally distributed random variables, the following holds:

$$E[exp(x)] = exp(E[x] + \sigma_x^2/2) \tag{39}$$

- Thus, we can rewrite the Euler Equation as

$$\exp(-\alpha C) = E(exp(-\alpha C' + \alpha^2\sigma^2/2)) \tag{40}$$

$$\Rightarrow C' = C + \frac{\alpha\sigma^2}{2} + \nu \tag{41}$$

Policy Function

- Policy function:

$$\Rightarrow C' = C + \frac{\alpha\sigma^2}{2} + \nu \tag{42}$$

- This says that consumption is *increasing* ex-ante in response to uncertainty, measured by σ^2.
- What does this mean about life-cycle consumption?
- We would expect it to be upward-sloping, at least initially.

Consumption in time t

- Can show:

$$C_t = (\frac{1}{T-t})A_t + Y_t - \frac{\alpha(T-t-1)\sigma^2}{4} \tag{43}$$

- Certainty equivalence: last term is equal to zero. i.e., cake-eating problem.
- Agents consume less than they would if their income stream was certain!

Prudence

- What is different in this case?
- Agents are prudential: $U''' > 0$.
- The Euler Equation is given by:

$$\exp(-\alpha C) = E[\exp(-\alpha C')] \tag{44}$$

- Suppose $C = C'$, then consider Jensen's Inequality:

$$exp(-\alpha E(C)) < E[\exp(-\alpha C)] \tag{45}$$

- This needs to hold in equilibrium, thus agents must decrease current consumption.
- Agents save in excess of what they would under certainty!

CARA Utility

- When CARA agents cannot perfectly insure, they change their choices from the certainty equivalence (quadratic utility) case.
- Unfortunately, CARA has some problems: Marginal utility is finite when consumption is equal to zero.
- CRRA utility will solve this problem, but is more challenging to solve.

CRRA Preferences

- Now, we will start to think about an economy in which agents have **C**onstant **R**elative **R**isk **A**verse preferences.
- i.e., power utility.
- What else does this mean? Key difference:
- Agents are very unhappy when they starve:

$$u'(0) = \infty \tag{46}$$

- Seems like a reasonable assumption.
- Cover this in heterogeneous agent models next time.

Next time

- First wave of heterogeneous agent models: how do aggregates change when *individual idiosyncratic* uncertainty is uninsurable.
- In other words: when agents must accumulate *precautionary savings* to insure against income shocks.
- Key "first wave" papers (no particular order):
  - Huggett (1993): Incomplete markets exchange economy with GE interest rate.
  - Imrohoroglu (1989): Individual and aggregate uncertainty with fixed interest rate.
  - Aiyagari (1994): Incomplete markets production economy with GE interest rate.
  - Bewley (1986): Individual uncertainty with fixed interest rate.
- Start this on Wednesday, talk about how to solve them next Monday.