Finite Forecasting Function Solutions to the Stochastic Growth Model

Eric R. Young

University of Virginia

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Main Idea

Transition for actual state is infinite-dimensional:

$$\Gamma_{t+1} = H(\Gamma_t, a_t, a_{t+1})$$

Prices are only functions of *m*₁:

$$m_{1,t+1} = H_1(\Gamma_t, a_t, a_{t+1})$$

Project onto lower dimension space:

$$m_{1,t+1} = \widehat{H}_1(m_{1,t}, a_t, a_{t+1})$$

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Algorithm

Guess law of motion:

$$\log\left(m_{1}'\right) = A\left(a\right) + B\left(a\right)\log\left(m_{1}\right)$$

- Solve household problem
- Simulate
- Update law of motion

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Solving the Household Problem

$$v(k, l, m_1, a,) = \max_{k' \ge 0} \{u(c) + \beta E [v(k', l', m'_1, a') | l, m_1, a] \}$$

- Value iteration with Howard's improvement
- Cubic and linear splines for value function
- Feasible sequential quadratic programming method for maximization

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Simulation Procedure

Nonstochastic simulation procedure

- Store distribution as vector of point masses
- Each period redistribute mass at point (k, l) according to transition probabilities

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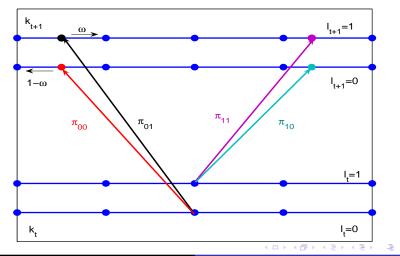
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Simulation Procedure

Simulation



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Stationary Economies Aggregate Shock Economy

Stationary Economies

Table 1 Stationary Distributions

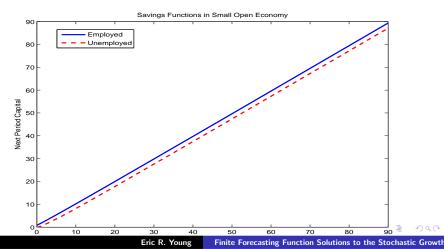
Economy	m(1)	<i>m</i> (2)	m(3)	<i>m</i> (4)	Bind
Small Open	10.995	0.344	-0.266	0.442	0.2
Aiyagari	37.678	0.478	0.467	0.691	0.2

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Stationary Economies Aggregate Shock Economy

Decision Rules, Small Open Economy

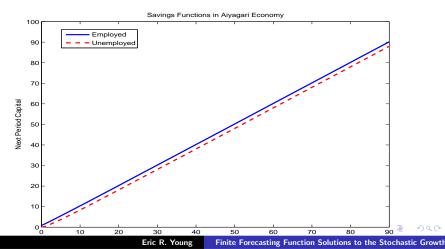
Savings



Stationary Economies Aggregate Shock Economy

Decision Rules, Aiyagari Economy

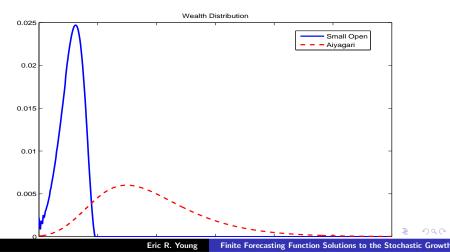
Savings



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Wealth Distributions

Savings



Stationary Economies Aggregate Shock Economy

Accuracy Tests

Aggregate Law of Motion

$$\begin{array}{lll} \log \left(m_{1}^{\prime} \right) & = & 0.132 + 0.965 \log \left(m_{1} \right) \\ R^{2} & = & 0.99998, \widehat{\sigma} = 0.0001, e_{\max} = 0.00002 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log \left(m_1' \right) &= & 0.123 + 0.966 \log \left(m_1 \right) \\ R^2 &= & 0.99999, \widehat{\sigma} = 0.0001, e_{\mathsf{max}} = 0.00003 \end{aligned}$$

den Haan Accuracy Tests

Max Error, Simulation	1.23%
Average Error, Simulation	0.12%
Max Error, Impulse	3.16%
Average Error, Impulse	0.44%

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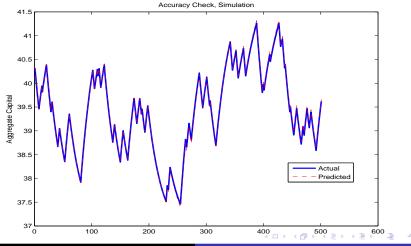
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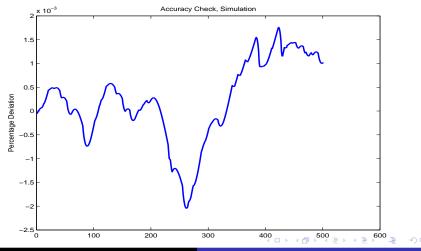
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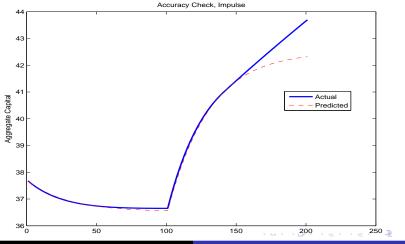
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Impulse



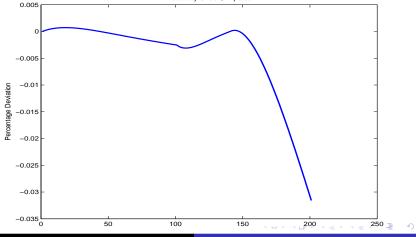
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Accuracy Tests

Impulse Accuracy Check, Impulse



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Cross-Sectional Moments

Risk Sharing Properties

X	σ_{x}	$\rho(x_t, C_t)$	$\rho(\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{Y}_t)$	$\rho(\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{K}_t)$	$\rho(x_t, y_t)$	$\rho(\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{k}_t)$
Ct	0.259	0.251	0.176	0.239	0.972	0.970
k _t	21.465					

x	$\rho(x_t, x_{t-1})$	$\rho(x_t, x_{t-2})$	$\rho(x_t, x_{t-3})$
Ct	0.995	0.990	0.986
k _t	1.000	0.999	0.998

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Stationary Economies Aggregate Shock Economy

Wealth Distribution

Wealth Distribution						
Const	Const(g)	Const(<i>b</i>)	5%	10%		
0.011%	0.005%	0.017%	1.3%	3.2%		
m(1)	m(2)	m (3)	<i>m</i> (4)	<i>m</i> (5)		
39.431	0.543	0.611	0.864	1.032		

Algorithm

• Guess value function $v^0(b, y, a)$

Solve household problem

$$\widehat{v}(b, y, a, q) = \max_{b' \ge \overline{b}} \left\{ u\left(b + ay - qb'\right) + \beta E\left[v^n\left(b', y', a'\right) | y, a\right] \right\}$$

Simulate, solving equation for q_t at each t:

$$\int b'(b,a,y,q_t)\,\Gamma_t(b,y)=0$$

Update value function:

$$v^{n+1}(b, y, a) = \widehat{v}(b, y, a, C(a))$$

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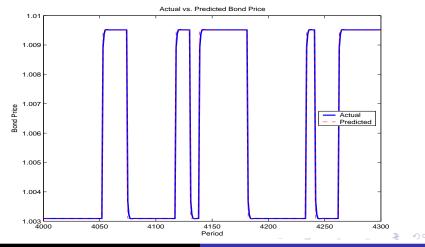
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Bond Price Simulation

Impulse

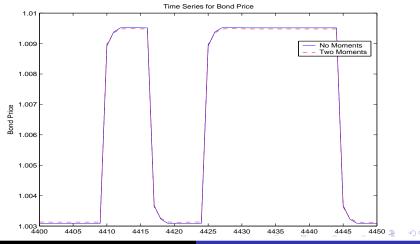


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Bond Price Simulation

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