

# Understanding simple DSGE dynamics

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$$\max_{\{c_t, k_{t+1}, h_t\}} E \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \beta^{t-1} \left( \frac{c_t^{1-\nu} - 1}{1-\nu} + \bar{\eta} \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\eta} - 1}{1-\eta} \right)$$

s.t.

$$c_t + k_t = \exp(z_t) k_{t-1}^{\alpha} h_t^{1-\alpha} + (1-\delta) k_{t-1}$$

$$z_t = \rho z_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

$$k_1 \text{ given, } E_t[\varepsilon_{t+1}] = 0$$

# Brock-Mirman model with endogeneous labor

Key parameters:

$$v = 1$$

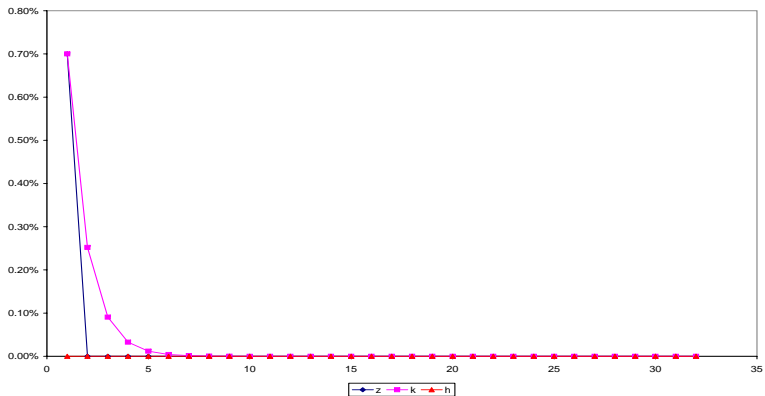
$$\delta = 1$$

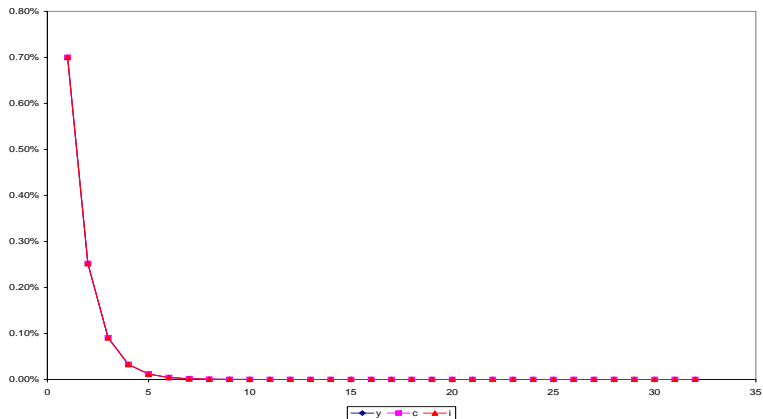
Other parameters

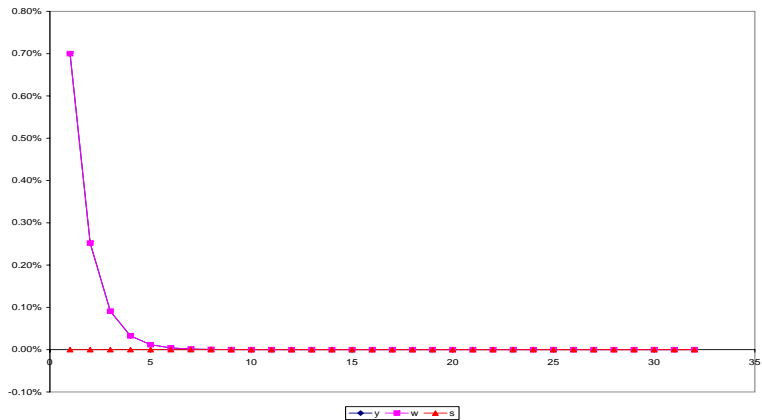
$$\bar{\eta} = \eta = 1$$

$$\sigma = 0.007$$

$$\rho = 0$$





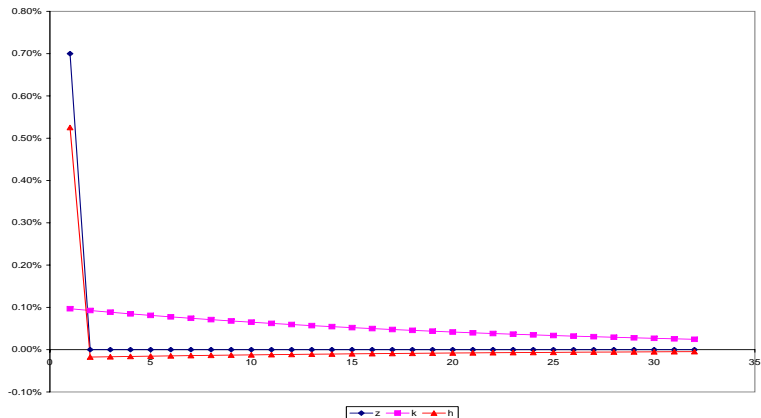


$$\delta = 0.025$$

You would expect:

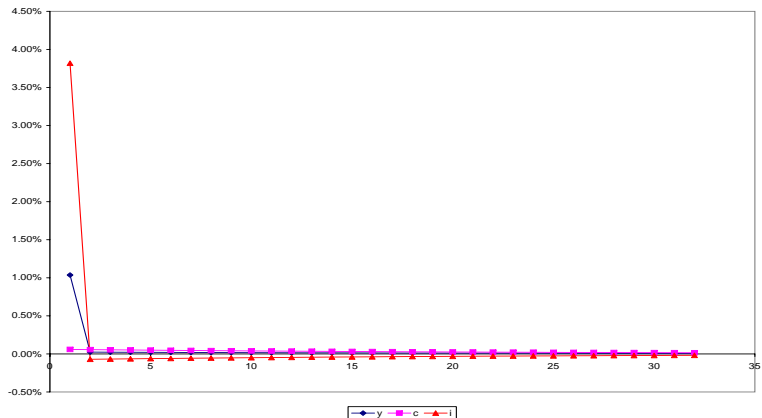
- More persistence because it is easier to carry over an increase in resources in period  $t$  into the future

# Z-K-H; low depreciation

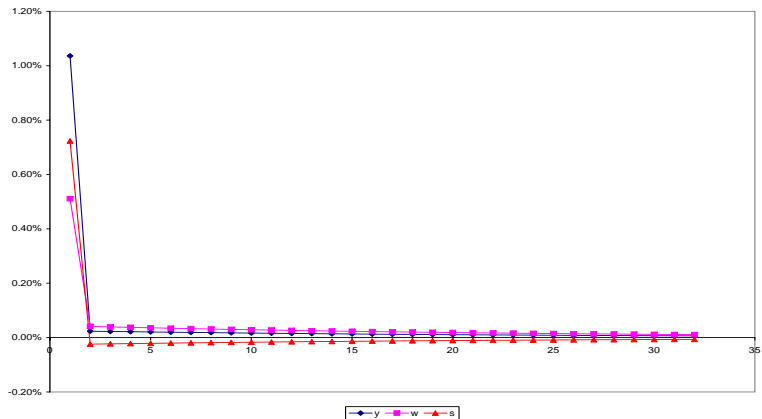




# Y-C-I; low depreciation



# Y-W-S; low depreciation



# Improvement?

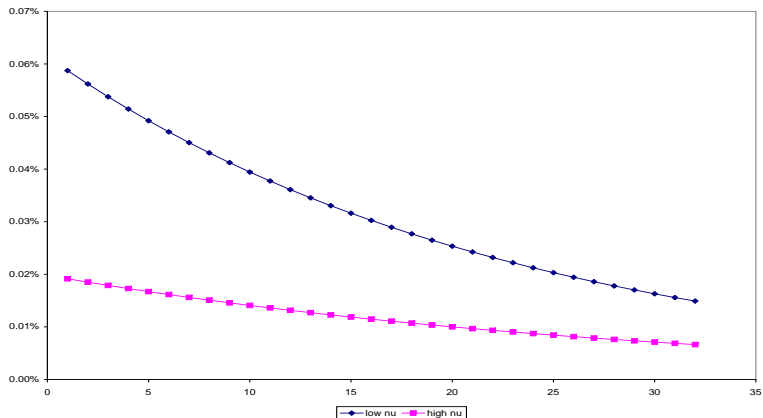
- responses of  $Y$ ,  $C$ , and  $I$  now have the right ranking
- hours response still not high enough
- much more persistence in  $c$  but not in other variables
- wage response still too volatile
- why does savings what it does?

$$\nu = 5$$

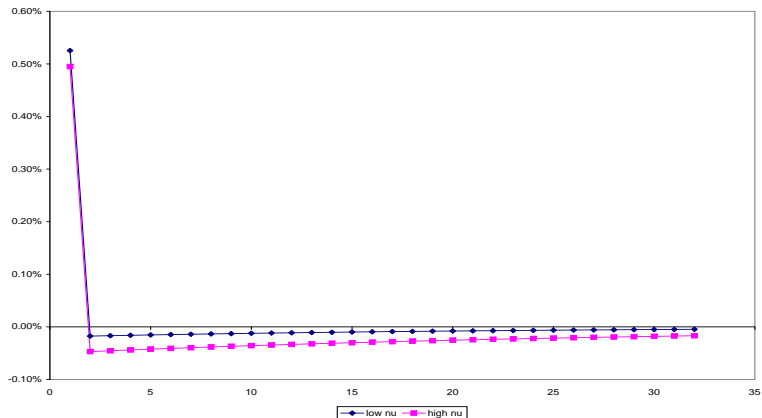
You would expect:

- Consumption to fluctuate less but consumption change more persistent

# Consumption with low and high $\nu$



# Hours with low and high $\nu$



$$c^{-\nu} z \left( \frac{k_{-1}}{h} \right)^{\alpha} = (1 - h)^{-\eta}$$

- $c$  responds (increases) less for high  $\nu$
- $c^{-\nu}$  responds (drops) more for high  $\nu$ 
  - suggests bigger drop in  $h$  when  $z$  has returned to old level for high  $\nu$
- $c^{-\nu} z$  responds (increases) less for high  $\nu$ 
  - this suggests smaller increase in  $h$  during the first period for high  $\nu$

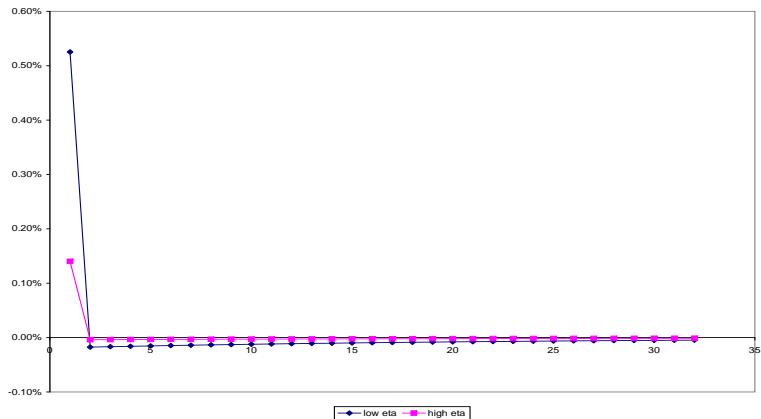
$$\eta = 5$$

You would expect:

- hours to respond by less



# Hours with low and high eta



# Consumption with low and high $\eta$

