

Forecasting
with
Real Business Cycle Models

Christian Zimmermann
Université du Québec à Montréal

Theme: Forecasts with a real business cycle model

Forecasts: “statistical” models

Real business cycle models: comovements

Early attempts

Rotemberg & Woodford (1997)

One state variable

Hansen & Prescott (1993)

One specific episode

Here:

- 1960–1991
- 4 countries
 - USA, Canada, Japan, Europe
- 3 state variables
 - Solow residuals
 - Public expenditures
 - Private physical capital

$$E_0 \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t U(c_{it}, 1 - n_{it}) \right], \quad 0 > \beta > 1$$

$$U(c_{it}, 1 - n_{it}) = [c_{it}^{\mu_i} (1 - n_{it})^{1 - \mu_i}]^{\gamma} / \gamma, \quad 0 < \mu_i < 1, \quad \gamma < 1$$

$$y_{it} = z_{it} F(k_{it}, n_{it})$$

$$F(k_{it}, n_{it}) = k_{it}^{1 - \theta_i} n_{it}^{\theta_i}, \quad 0 < \theta_i < 1$$

$$c_{it} + x_{it} + g_{it} = y_{it}$$

$$k_{i,t+1} = (1 - \delta_i) k_{it} + x_{1it}, \quad 0 < \delta_i < 1$$

$$z_{i,t+1} = \rho_{iz} z_{it} + \varepsilon_{zi,t+1}$$

$$\varepsilon_{zi,t+1} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{N}(\bar{\varepsilon}_{zi}, \sigma_{\varepsilon_{zi}}^2)$$

$$g_{i,t+1} = \rho_{ig} g_{it} + \varepsilon_{gi,t+1}$$

$$\varepsilon_{gi,t+1} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{N}(\bar{\varepsilon}_{gi}, \sigma_{\varepsilon_{gi}}^2)$$

$$z_{t+1} = A(L)z_t + B(L)\varepsilon_{t+1}$$

where

$$z_t = \begin{pmatrix} z_{1t} \\ z_{2t} \\ z_{3t} \\ z_{4t} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varepsilon_{t+1} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{1,t+1} \\ \varepsilon_{2,t+1} \\ \varepsilon_{3,t+1} \\ \varepsilon_{4,t+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A(L) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B(L) = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & b_{14} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} & b_{24} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} & b_{34} \\ b_{41} & b_{42} & b_{43} & b_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon_{t+1} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{N} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & v_{21} & v_{31} & v_{41} \\ v_{21} & v_{22} & v_{32} & v_{42} \\ v_{31} & v_{32} & v_{33} & v_{43} \\ v_{41} & v_{42} & v_{43} & v_{44} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$g_{t+1} = C(L)g_t + D(L)\nu_{t+1}$$

where

$$g_t = \begin{pmatrix} g_{1t} \\ g_{2t} \\ g_{3t} \\ g_{4t} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nu_{t+1} = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{1,t+1} \\ \nu_{2,t+1} \\ \nu_{3,t+1} \\ \nu_{4,t+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C(L) = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} & c_{14} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} & c_{24} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} & c_{34} \\ c_{41} & c_{42} & c_{43} & c_{44} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D(L) = \begin{pmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & d_{13} & d_{14} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & d_{23} & d_{24} \\ d_{31} & d_{32} & d_{33} & d_{34} \\ d_{41} & d_{42} & d_{43} & d_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nu_{t+1} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{N} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & w_{21} & w_{31} & w_{41} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} & w_{32} & w_{42} \\ w_{31} & w_{32} & w_{33} & w_{43} \\ w_{41} & w_{42} & w_{43} & w_{44} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Calibration

$$\max_{\{k_{i,t+1}, x_{it}, n_{it}, j=1,4\}_{t=0}^{\infty}}$$
$$E_0 \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t U(z_{it} F(k_{it}, n_{it}) - x_{it} - g_{it}, 1 - n_{it}) \right]$$

S.T.

and the laws of motion

$$n_i = \frac{(1 - \theta_i)\mu_i}{(1 - \mu_i)c_i + (1 - \theta_i)\mu_i},$$

$$r_i = \frac{\theta_i}{q_i} \frac{1}{k_i} - \delta_i,$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{1 + r_i},$$

$$\delta_i = \frac{x_i}{k_i},$$

$$z_i = \frac{1}{k_i^{\theta_i} n_i^{1 - \theta_i}},$$

where

$$c_i = 1 - x_i - g_i,$$

$$q_i = \frac{1}{J} \sum_{j=1}^J (1 + r_i)^{j-1}.$$

Extensions:

- Compare with an open economy
- Introduce adjustment costs for capital
- Sensitivity analysis
- Other statistics