DeepHAM: A Global Solution Method for Heterogeneous Agent Models with Aggregate Shocks

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Introduction

- Recent research highlights importance of heterogeneity in macroeconomics.
- Heterogeneous agent (HA) models with aggregate shocks are solved with global Krusell-Smith (KS) method or local perturbation method.

	KS method	Perturbation method
Multiple shocks	No	Yes
Multiple endogenous states	No	Yes
Estimation/Calibration	No	Yes
Large shocks	Yes	No
Risky steady state	Yes	No
Nonlinearity e.g. ZLB	Yes	No

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This paper: a new efficient, reliable, and interpretable global solution method for high dimensional HA models with aggregate shocks using deep learning.

Deep Learning for High Dimensional Models

- Deep learning's success in high dimensional scientific computing problems.
- **Our idea**: use deep learning to "learn" policy and value functions in high dimensional HA model.
- Three key steps to "learn" high-dim functions:

  1. Deep neural networks to represent function:

  $$f(x) = \mathcal{L}^{out} \circ \mathcal{L}^{N_h} \circ \mathcal{L}^{N_h-1} \circ \cdots \circ \mathcal{L}^{1}(x),$$
  $$h_p = \mathcal{L}^{p}(h_{p-1}) = \sigma\big(W_p h_{p-1} + b_p\big),$$

  σ : element-wise nonlinear activation function: e.g. $\max(0, x)$.

  2. Cast high-dim function into an objective function.

  3. Efficient optimization: stochastic gradient descent (SGD).

  Similar procedure, but more efficient than polynomial approximation.

This Paper: DeepHAM Method for HA Model

1. Use neural networks (NN) to represent value & policy functions.
2. Nest sub-NN of *generalized moments* to represent state distribution.
3. Iteratively update value & policy functions, and *generalized moments*.

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Apply DeepHAM to three economies:

1. Krusell-Smith problem: competitive equilibrium.
2. Krusell-Smith problem with a financial sector (in the paper).
3. Constrained efficiency problem in HA models with aggregate shocks.

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Main features:

1. High accuracy compared to other global solution methods.
2. Efficient computational speed (no curse of dimensionality).
3. Interpretability of distribution representation and function mappings.

Literature

Methodology

Illustration: Krusell and Smith (1998)

- Production economy with a continuum of households: each HH i solves

$$\max_{c_{i,t}\geq 0, a_{i,t+1}\geq \underline{a}} \mathbb{E}_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t u\left(c_{i,t}\right)$$

subject to budget constraint

$$a_{i,t+1} = w_t \bar{\ell} y_{i,t} + R_t a_{i,t} - c_{i,t}$$

- Idiosyncratic shocks on employment status $y_{i,t}$.
- Representative firm produces $Y_t = Z_t F(K_t, \bar{L})$.
- Aggregate shock $Z_t \sim$ two-state Markov, and enters HH's problem through competitive factor prices:

$$R_t = Z_t \partial_K F(K_t, \bar{L}) - \delta,\; w_t = Z_t \partial_L F(K_t, \bar{L})$$

Computational Setup: Krusell and Smith (1998)

Curse of dimensionality shows up in recursive form of HH i's problem:

$$V(a_i, y_i, Z, \mathbf{\Gamma}) = \max_{c_i, a_i'} \{u(c_i) + \beta \mathbb{E} V(a_i', y_i', Z', \mathbf{\Gamma}' | y_i, Z)\}$$

subject to budget and borrowing constraints. $\mathbf{\Gamma}$: distribution of all HHs' states.

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Krusell-Smith method (KS, 1998; Maliar et al., 2010):

1. Approximate state vector: $\hat{s}_i = (a_i, y_i, Z, m_1)$, where m_1 is first moment of individual asset distribution.
2. Log linear law of motion for m_1:

$$\log(m_{1,t+1}) = A(Z) + B(Z) \log(m_{1t}).$$

Very costly in complex HA models with multiple assets or multiple shocks.

DeepHAM: Represent Distribution with Neural Networks

- Consider N-agent Krusell-Smith problem (N finite but large). General form of value & policy functions are like (ignore y):

$$V(a_i; a_1, \ldots, a_{i-1}, a_{i+1}, \ldots, a_N; Z), \quad c(a_i; a_1, \ldots, a_{i-1}, a_{i+1}, \ldots, a_N; Z)$$

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- Approximate with symmetry preserving generalized moments $\frac{1}{N}\sum_i \mathcal{Q}(a_i)$, basis function $\mathcal{Q}(\cdot)$ parameterized by (sub) neural networks:

$$V(a_i; \frac{1}{N}\sum_i \mathcal{Q}_1(a_i), \ldots, \frac{1}{N}\sum_i \mathcal{Q}_J(a_i); Z)$$
$$c(a_i; \frac{1}{N}\sum_i \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_1(a_i), \ldots, \frac{1}{N}\sum_i \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_J(a_i); Z)$$

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- Special case: $\mathcal{Q}(a) = a$ yields the first moment.

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- Special case: $\mathcal{Q}(a) = a$ yields the first moment.
- Algorithm solves generalized moments (GMs) that matter most for policy and value functions. ("numerically determined sufficient statistics")
- GMs provide interpretabilitiy on how heterogeneity matters.

DeepHAM Algorithm: General Procedure

- Formulate discrete time N-agent HA models, solve value and policy functions parameterized by neural nets $V(a_i, y_i, Z, \mathbf{\Gamma})$, $c(a_i, y_i, Z, \mathbf{\Gamma})$.
- Parameterize two parts of mapping:
  1. Distribution $\mathbf{\Gamma} \mapsto J$ generalized moments $\frac{1}{N}\sum_i \mathcal{Q}_j(a_i)$.
  2. $(a_i, y_i, Z, \{\frac{1}{N}\sum_i \mathcal{Q}_j(a_i)\}) \mapsto c, V$.

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  2. $(a_i, y_i, Z, \{\frac{1}{N}\sum_i \mathcal{Q}_j(a_i)\}) \mapsto c, V$.
- Iteratively update value and policy functions. In each iteration:
  1. Simulate stationary distribution with the latest policy.
  2. Given policy function, update value function. details
  3. Given value function, optimize policy function.

DeepHAM: Policy Function Optimization

In iteration k, given $V^{(k)}(s)$, optimize policy $\mathcal{C}^{(k)}(s)$ on simulated paths.

In N-agent competitive equilm problem, when solving agent i's problem, fix other agents' policy from last "play". Iterate the following:

1. At "play" $\ell + 1$, last play's policy $\mathcal{C}^{(k,\ell)}(s)$ is known.
2. For agent $i = 1$, solve for her optimal policy $\mathcal{C}^{(k,\ell+1)}(s)$:

$$\max_{\mathcal{C}^{(k,\ell+1)}(s)} \mathbb{E}_{\mu(\mathcal{C}^{(k-1)}),\mathcal{E}} \left(\sum_{t=0}^{T} \beta^t u\left(c_{i,t}\right) + \beta^T V^{(k)}(s_{i,T}) \right)$$

   subject to others all following $\mathcal{C}^{(k,\ell)}(s)$ in the first T periods.

3. All agents adopt the new policy $\mathcal{C}^{(k,\ell+1)}(s)$ in "play" $\ell + 1$.

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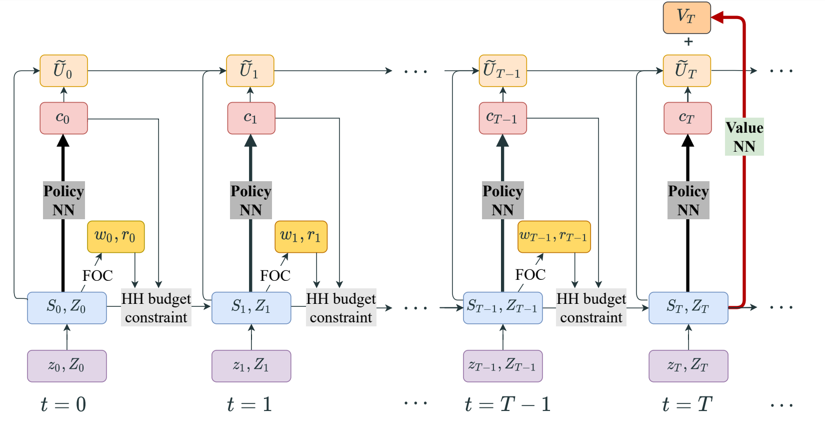
Optimization solved on Monte Carlo simulation with N agents on a large number of sample paths in a computational graph.

Computational Graph for Policy Function Optimization

$$\max_{\Theta^C} \mathbb{E}_{\mu(\mathcal{C}^{(k-1)}),\mathcal{E}} \left(\widetilde{U}_{i,T} + \beta^T V_{\mathsf{NN}}(s_{i,T};\Theta^V) \right)$$



Budget constraint $a_{i,t+1} = (r_t + 1 - \delta)a_{i,t} + w_t \bar{\ell} y_{i,t} - c_{i,t}$. $s_t = (a_{i,t}, y_{i,t}, Z_t, \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_t)$.
Cumulative utility $\widetilde{U}_{i,t} = \sum_{\tau=0}^{t} \beta^\tau u(c_{i,\tau})$

Remarks on optimization over simulated paths

- Agents formulate expectation over future prices through simulated paths: no perceived law of motion needed.
- Can be applied to other optimization objectives: Euler equation error, etc.
- Our objective formulation: easily extend to constrained efficiency problem.
    1. Competitive equilibrium: fictitious play: .
    2. Constrained efficiency: optimize all agents' policy together.

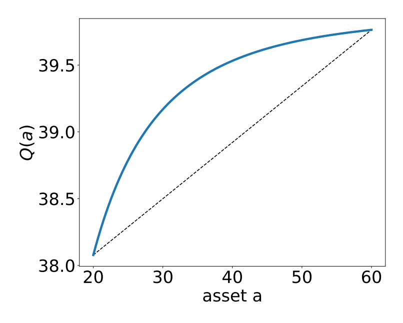
Accuracy Results for Krusell-Smith Problem

Method and Moment Choice	Bellman error	Std of error
KS Method (Maliar et al., 2010)	**0.0253**	0.0002
DeepHAM with 1st moment	0.0184	0.0023
DeepHAM with 1 generalized moments	0.0151	0.0015

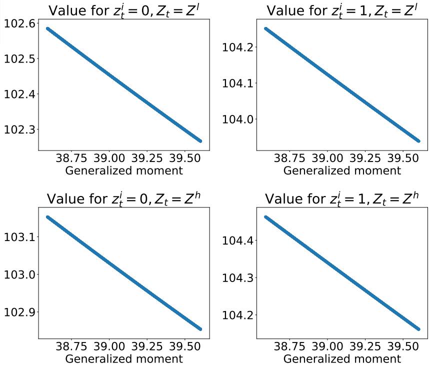
Definition of Bellman Error

- Highly accurate compared to Krusell-Smith (KS) method. solution comparison
- Even only with first moment as model input, DeepHAM outperform KS method due to better capture of nonlinearity.
- Generalized moment yields more accurate solution than the first moment, as it extract more relevant information.

Interpretation of the Generalized Moment (GM)



Plot of $\mathcal{Q}_1(a)$



Map $\frac{1}{N}\sum_i \mathcal{Q}_1(a_i)$ to value function

- Basis function concave in asset, value function is linear wrt the GM.
- Heterogeneity matters! Unanticipated redistributive policy shock: asset from rich to poor HH $\Rightarrow$ generalized moment $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ unshocked agents' welfare $\downarrow$. No effect with KS method, as first moment not change.

DeepHAM for Constrained Efficiency Problem

- Constrained efficiency's problem is hard to solve in HA models.
- Literature only solves for HA models without aggregate shocks (Davila, Hong, Krusell, Rios-Rull, 2012; Nuno and Moll, 2018).

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- Constrained efficiency's problem is hard to solve in HA models.
- Literature only solves for HA models without aggregate shocks (Davila, Hong, Krusell, Rios-Rull, 2012; Nuno and Moll, 2018).
- DeepHAM solves constrained efficiency problem as easily as solve competitive equilibrium, just to remove the fictitious play procedure.
- We solve constrained efficiency problem of Davila et al. (2012), and that with aggregate shocks and countercyclical unemployment risk.
- It takes DeepHAM 20 minutes to solve Davila et al. (2012) on GPU, which takes conventional methods > 10 hours on CPU.

Constrained Efficiency for HA Models w or w/o Agg Shock

	No aggregate shock		Aggregate shock	
	Market	Constrained Opt.	Market	Constrained Opt.
Average assets	30.635	119.741	34.296	95.811
Wealth Gini	0.864	0.862	0.812	0.878
Consumption Gini	0.615	0.386	0.578	0.388

- Both models: constrained optimal capital $\gg$ capital in competitive equilibrium.
- Why? Overcome pecuniary externality: $K \uparrow \Rightarrow$ wage $\uparrow, R \downarrow$, redistribute from rich HHs to poor HHs (high labor share).

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- Constrained optimal capital in model with agg shock $<$ without agg shock.

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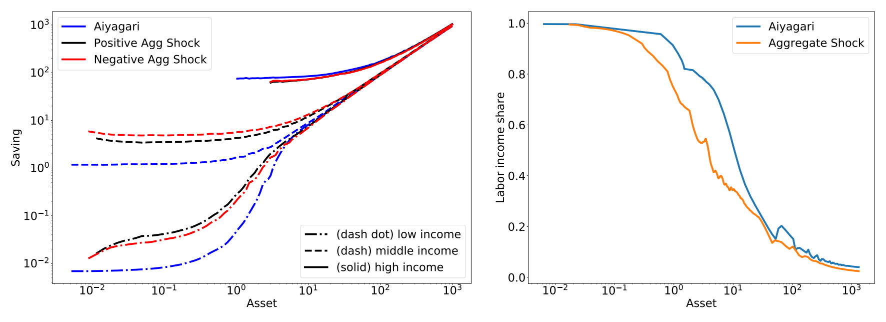

Policy function

Labor share distribution

Agg shock ⇒ precautionary saving ↑ by poor HHs ⇒ labor share lower than model w/o agg shock. So planner raises K less in constrained efficient equilibrium.

Conclusion

- We develop DeepHAM, an efficient, reliable, and interpretable deep learning based method to solve HA models with aggregate shocks globally.
- Deep learning based model reduction informs interpretable generalized moments of distribution that matters.
- For the first time, we solve constrained efficiency problem in HA models with aggregate shock.
- Macroeconomics has not fulfilled the full potential of deep learning!
  1. Empirically realistic HA models with many agent types, states and shocks.
  2. HA(NK) models that need global dynamics: exog/endog disasters, asset pricing, welfare and optimal policy.

Thank You!

Comments and questions are welcome!

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Appendix

Literature

- Solving HA models with aggregate shocks:
  1. Global KS method: Krusell and Smith (1998), Den Haan (2010) project, Fernandez-Villaverde et al. (2019), etc.
  2. Local perturbation method: Reiter (2009), Ahn et al. (2017), Winberry (2018), Bayer and Luetticke (2020); Boppart, Krusell and Mitman (2018), Auclert et al. (2021), etc.
- Deep learning for high dimensional problems:
  1. Stochastic control & PDE: Han and E (2016), Han, Jentzen and E (2018).
  2. Macroeconomics: Duarte (2018), Fernandez-Villaverde et al. (2020, 2021), Maliar et al. (2021), Azinovic et al. (2022), etc.
- How heterogeneity matters in macro: Kaplan and Violante (2018), Kaplan et al. (2018), Auclert (2019), etc.
- Constrained efficiency problem in HA models: Davila et al. (2012), Nuno and Moll (2018), Bhandari et al. (2021), etc.

back

DeepHAM: Value Function Learning

Define cumulative utility for HH i up to t:

$$\widetilde{U}_{i,t} = \sum_{\tau=0}^{t} \beta^{\tau} u\left(c_{i,\tau}\right).$$

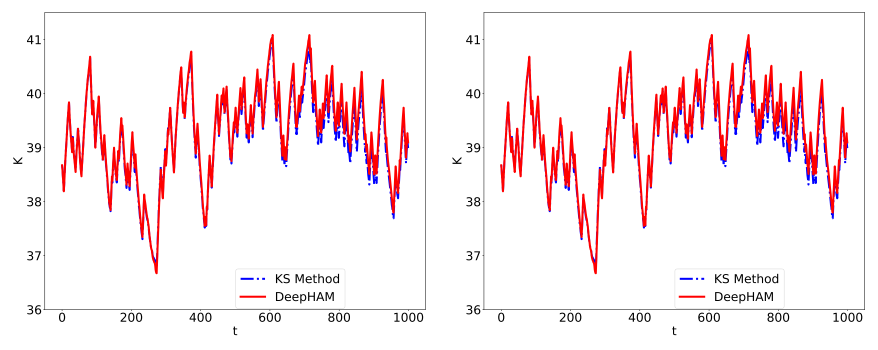
In iteration k, given policy function $\mathcal{C}^{(k-1)}(s)$:

1. Sample states s from the stationary distribution. Then the value of each state s can be approximately calculated as cumulative utility in the following T (T large enough) periods following policy $\mathcal{C}^{(k-1)}(s)$:

$$\widetilde{V}^{(k)}(s) \approx \mathbb{E}\widetilde{U}_T = \mathbb{E}\sum_{\tau=0}^{T} \beta^{\tau} u\left(c_{i,\tau}\right)$$

2. Learn value function $V^{(k)}(s)$ parameterized by deep neural networks with regression. back

Solution Comparison



aggregate capital (K_t) aggregate consumption (C_t)

back

Accuracy Measures: Bellman Equation Errors

For the KS problem, only using solved value function $V(\cdot)$, Bellman equation error is

$$\text{err}_\text{B} = V(a_i, y_i, Z, \mathbf{a}^{-i}, \mathbf{y}^{-i}) - \max_{c_i} \Bigg\{ u(c_i) + \beta \sum_{y', Z', \mathbf{y}'^{-i}} V(a_i', y_i', Z', \widehat{\mathbf{a}'}^{-i}, \mathbf{y}'^{-i}) \times \Pr\left(Z', y'^{i}, \mathbf{y}'^{-i} | Z, y^{i}, \mathbf{y}^{-i}\right) \Bigg\}$$

back