

Equations for New-keynesian model with government spending

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1. Model Equations

We sketch here the equations describing the equilibrium of the model. We drop the t subscript to denote the steady-state value of a particular variable.

$$c_t + k_t = w_t n_t + (RR_t z_t + 1 - \delta) k_{t-1} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{X_t}\right) Y_t - \tau_t Y - b_t Y + R_{t-1} b_{t-1} Y \quad (1)$$

$$u_{c,t} = \beta E_t \left(\frac{u_{c,t+1} R_t}{\pi_{t+1}} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$u_{c,t} v_t = \beta E_t (u_{c,t+1} (RR_{t+1} + (1 - \delta) v_{t+1})) \quad (3)$$

$$u_{c,t} w_t = u_{n,t} X_{wt} \quad (4)$$

$$Y_t = A_t n_t^{1-\mu} (z_t k_{t-1})^\mu \quad (5)$$

$$(1 - \mu) Y_t = X_{pt} w_t n_t \quad (6)$$

$$\mu Y_t = X_{pt} RR_t z_t k_{t-1} \quad (7)$$

$$\ln \pi_t - \iota_\pi \ln \pi_{t-1} = \beta (E_t \ln \pi_{t+1} - \iota_\pi \ln \pi_t) - \varepsilon_\pi \ln (X_{pt}/X_p) + u_{p,t} \quad (8)$$

$$\omega_{c,t} - \iota_{wc} \ln \pi_{t-1} = \beta (E_t \omega_{c,t+1} - \iota_{wc} \ln \pi_t) - \varepsilon_{wc} \ln (X_{wt}/X_{wc}) \quad (9)$$

$$R_t = (R_{t-1})^{rR} \pi_t^{r\pi(1-rR)} \left(\frac{GDP_t}{GDP_{t-1}} \right)^{rY(1-rR)} \frac{1}{r\pi^{1-rR}} \quad (10)$$

Additional definitions given by

$$u_{c,t} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_c}{1 - \beta \varepsilon_c} \left(\frac{1}{c_t - \varepsilon_c c_{t-1}} - \frac{\beta \varepsilon_c}{c_{t+1} - \varepsilon_c c_t} \right) \quad (11)$$

$$u_{n,t} = \tau n_t^\eta \quad (12)$$

The equation for capacity is

$$RR_t = \left(\frac{1}{\beta} - (1 - \delta) \right) \left(\frac{\zeta}{1 - \zeta} z_t + 1 - \frac{\zeta}{1 - \zeta} \right) \quad (13)$$

and the definition of investment is

$$i_t = k_t - (1 - \delta) k_{t-1} \quad (14)$$

The optimality conditions related to investment are

$$u_{c,t} v_t (1 - mac_t) = u_{ct} - \beta G_C u_{c,t+1} mac_{t+1} \quad (15)$$

where:

$$mac_t = \frac{d\phi_t}{di_t} = \phi(i_t - i_{t-1}) \quad (16)$$

The remaining equations describe stochastic processes for the shocks and the evolution of government spending and the government budget constraint

$$g_t Y = (1 - \rho_g) g Y + \rho_g g_{t-1} Y + \varepsilon_{gt} Y \quad (17)$$

$$g_t Y = R_{t-1} b_{t-1} Y = \tau_t Y + b_t Y \quad (18)$$

$$\tau_t Y = \rho_\tau \tau_{t-1} Y + (1 - \rho_\tau) (\varepsilon_{\tau b} b_{t-1} Y + \varepsilon_{\tau g} g_t Y) \quad (19)$$