

Market Prices of Risk with Diverse Beliefs, Learning, and Catastrophes: discussion

Riccardo Colacito



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Introduction

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 - More pessimistic about a deep recession
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- Financial Markets:
 - 1 Complete Markets
 - Agent with **wrong** beliefs loses wealth over time
 - Market Price of Risk is low
 - 2 One non-state contingent bond
 - Agent with **correct** beliefs loses wealth over time
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 - Agent with **c**orrect beliefs loses wealth over time
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 - 3 Two bonds
 - A catastrophe bond + a non-catastrophe bond

Model(s)

- Two periods model:

$$U_i = \log(C_i) + \beta [\pi_{i,H} \cdot \log(C'_{i,H}) + \pi_{i,M} \cdot \log(C'_{i,M}) + \pi_{i,D} \cdot \log(C'_{i,D})]$$

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 - 2 Two bonds: $C_i + b_{\text{no disaster}} \cdot p_{b_{\text{no disaster}}} + b_{\text{disaster}} \cdot p_{b_{\text{disaster}}} = 1/2 \cdot Y$
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- Bonds are in zero net supply

Calibration

- Aggregate endowments and probabilities for date 1

	H	M	D
Growth rate of Y	1.03	0.99	0.90
True probabilities	0.50	0.495	0.005
Agent 1 beliefs	0.50	0.490	0.010
Agent 2 beliefs	0.50	0.495	0.005

- Date 0 aggregate endowment is equal to 1
- Discount factor β is 0.95

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	One bond	Two bonds	Three bonds
$E[C'_1] - E[C'_2]$	0.0001	-0.001	-0.001
Agent 1 MPR	0.089	0.051	0.051
Agent 2 MPR	0.022	0.052	0.051

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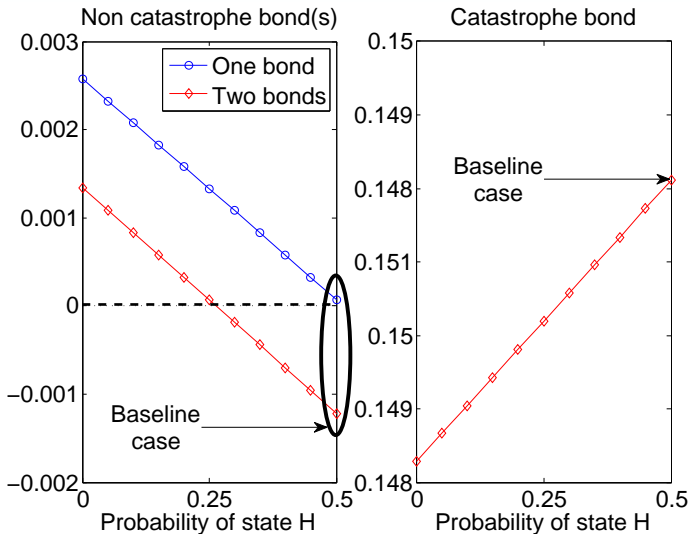
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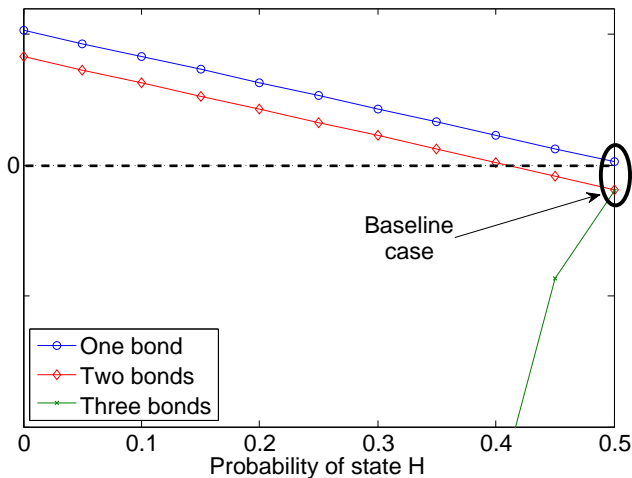
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- Agent 1 is now the pessimist in both markets

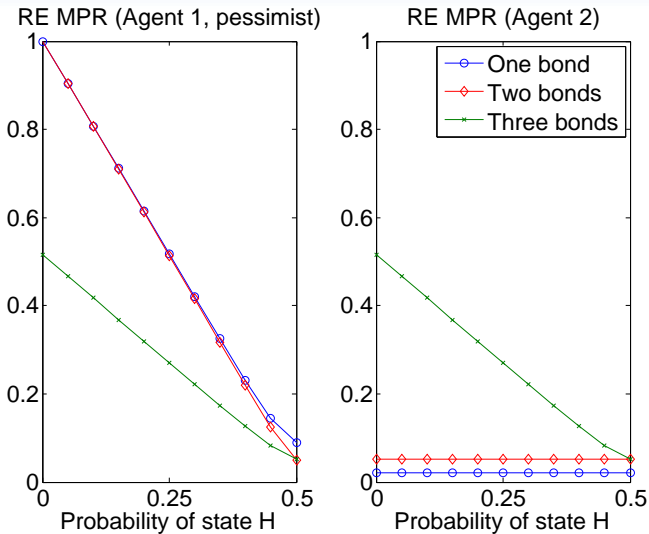
Agent 1: assets holdings



Average difference of terminal consumptions (agent 1 minus agent 2)



Market Prices of Risk



Concluding Remarks

- We may not have to shut down the market for catastrophes
- The key is to make the less well informed agent pessimistic in both markets
- In this example: results with two bonds are similar to results with one bond