

Structural Changes in the Transmission Mechanism of Monetary Policy in Romania – a Markov Switching Vector Autoregression Analysis

Supervisor: Professor MOISĂ ALTĂR MSc. Student: MIHAELA - MĂDĂLINA ȘORODOC

P 100

Contents

- Motivation of the theme
- Analysis of the series involved in the model
- Detection of structural breaks
- Estimation of the MSVAR model
- Regime-dependent impulse-response functions and variance decomposition
- Concluding remarks and further research

Key References

- Hamilton (1989)
- Krolzig (1997)
- Krolzig & Toro (2001)
- Ehrmann, Ellison & Valla (2003)
- Paolillo & Petragallo (2004)
- Sims & Zha (2006)
- Gaytan Gonzalez & Gonzalez Garcia (2006)
- Bordon & Weber (2010)

The macroeconomic framework in Romania

The introduction of inflation targeting in 2005, together with important economic developments, marked the beginning of a new macroeconomic framework in Romania, which is likely to have changed the effectiveness of monetary policy.

This paper is an attempt to analyze whether the transmission mechanism in Romania has been subject to structural breaks by employing a Markov-Switching VAR model.

Questions: Which were the causes in the process of inflation reduction in Romanian economy? What changes appear in the dynamic relationship between macroeconomic variables?

Markov Switching Vector Autoregression

A general form of the model:

$$X_{t} = \begin{cases} v_{1} + B_{11}X_{t-1} + \ldots + B_{p1}X_{t-p} + A_{1}u_{t} & s_{t} = 1 \\ \vdots \\ v_{m} + B_{1m}X_{t-1} + \ldots + B_{pm}X_{t-p} + A_{m}u_{t} & s_{t} = m \end{cases}$$
(1)
$$u_{t} \sim N(0; I_{K})$$

$$\Sigma_{i} = E(A_{i}u_{t}u_{t}'A_{i}') = A_{i}E(u_{t}u_{t}')A_{i}' = A_{i}I_{K}A_{i}' = A_{i}A_{i}'$$
(2)

$$Pr(s_{t+1} = j | s_t = i) = \rho_{ij} - \text{hidden Markov chain}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_{11} & \rho_{12} & \cdots & \rho_{1m} \\ \rho_{21} & \rho_{22} & \cdots & \rho_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho_{m1} & \rho_{m2} & \cdots & \rho_{mm} \end{bmatrix} - \text{transition probabilities matrix}$$
(3)

Markov Switching Vector Autoregression

Response vectors:

$$\frac{\partial E_t X_{t+h}}{\partial u_{k,t}}\Big|_{s_t = \dots = s_{t+h} = i} = \theta_{ki,h} \qquad h \ge 0 \tag{4}$$

Initial disturbance vector $u_0 = (0...0, 1, 0...0)$

$$\hat{\theta}_{ki,0} = \hat{A}_i u_0 \tag{5}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{ki,h} = \sum_{j=1}^{\min(h,p)} \hat{B}_{ji}^{h-j+1} \hat{A}_i u_0 \text{ for } h > 0$$
(6)



• Stationarity of the series involved in the model: industrial production, inflation, interest rate and exchange rate

Table 1: Unit Root Tests			
Variable	ADF	Lags	
OUTPUT	-13.95***	12	
INFLATION	-6.90***	12	
INTEREST	-8.66***	12	
EXCHANGE	-8.72***	12	

*** denotes 1 percent significance

• Evidence from a standard VAR analysis

Table 2: VAR Lag Order Selection Criteria

Lag	AIC	SC	HQ
0	-28.04794	-27.96766	-28.01532
1	-28.81016*	-28.40874*	-28.64708*
2	-28.72267	-28.00012	-28.42912
3	-28.65978	-27.61609	-28.23576
4	-28.59785	-27.23302	-28.04336
5	-28.54697	-26.86101	-27.86202
6	-28.60663	-26.59954	-27.79121

 Preliminary evidence on the causal links between interest rate, economic activity and inflation rate

Table 3: Granger Causality Tests

Effect on OUTPUT	p-values
INFLATION	0.15
INTEREST	0.39
EXCHANGE	0.04**
Block	0.13
Effect on INFLATION	
OUTPUT	0.83
INTEREST	0.14
EXCHANGE	0.01***
Block	0.04**
Effect on INTEREST	
OUTPUT	0.35
INFLATION	0.03**
EXCHANGE	0.02**
Block	0.02**
Effect on EXCHANGE	
OUTPUT	0.38
INFLATION	0.00***
INTEREST	0.01***
Block	0.00***
** and *** denote rejection of the null hung	thesis at E and 1

** and *** denote rejection of the null hypothesis at 5 and 1 percent significance levels, respectively

Table 4: Diagnosis tests

	Statistic	p-value
OUTPUT Eq.		
Jarque-Bera	3682.77	0.00
White Heteroskedasticity Test	0.18	0.99
INFLATION Eq.		
Jarque-Bera	58.07	0.00
White Heteroskedasticity Test	1.09	0.36
INTEREST Eq.		
Jarque-Bera	332.46	0.00
White Heteroskedasticity Test	4.82	0.00
EXCHANGE Eq.		
Jarque-Bera	2.62	0.27
White Heteroskedasticity Test	0.83	0.63

- Standard specification tests applied to each equation;
- Analysis of the stability over time of VAR parameters;
- Looking for evidence suggesting structural changes.



Fig. 1: OUTPUT Eq., CUSUM Test

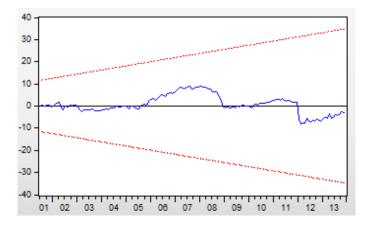
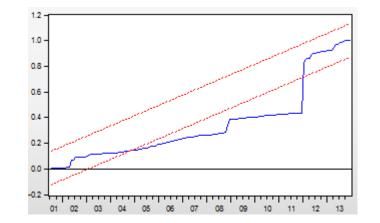


Fig. 2: OUTPUT Eq., CUSUM-Q Test



Tests that reveal model instability of general form:

- CUSUM Test does not require an a-priori selection of the breakpoint and detects instability in the intercept;
- CUSUM-Q detects instability in the variance of the regression error.

Fig. 3: INFLATION Eq., CUSUM Test

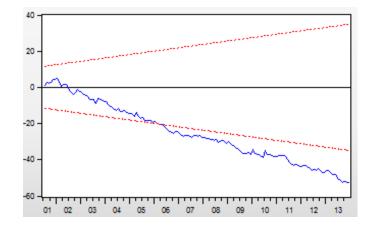


Fig. 4: INFLATION Eq., CUSUM-Q Test

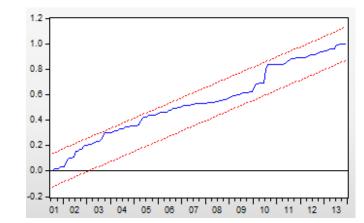
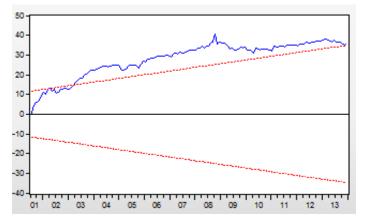


Fig. 5: INTEREST Eq., CUSUM Test



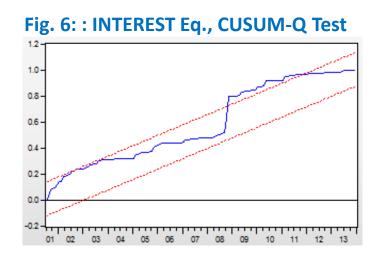


Fig. 7: EXCHANGE Eq., CUSUM Test

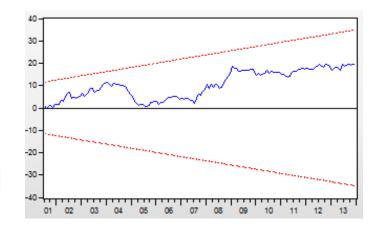
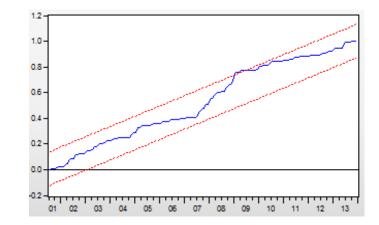


Fig. 8: EXCHANGE Eq., CUSUM-Q Test





Tabel 5: Bai & Perron structural break dates

	Coefficients` significance	Number of structural breaks	Date
H0: There are x structural breaks			
Ha: There are x+1 structural breaks (x=0,1,2,	3,4)		
OUTPUT Eq.			
Coefficients of lags of OUTPUT	-0.1231		
Coefficients of lags of INFLATION	-0.4222*		
Coefficients of lags of INTEREST	-0.0006	1	2005M08
Coefficients of lags of EXCHANGE	0.2382**		
Constant	0.0012		
INFLATION Eq.			
Coefficients of lags of OUTPUT	0.0035		2005M05 2011M02
Coefficients of lags of INFLATION	0.5448***		
Coefficients of lags of INTEREST	0.0002	2	
Coefficients of lags of EXCHANGE	0.0623**		
Constant	0.0011***		
INTEREST Eq.			
Coefficients of lags of OUTPUT	7.7879		2003M02 2008M11 2011M02
Coefficients of lags of INFLATION	-0.6434*		
Coefficients of lags of INTEREST	0.3058**	3	
Coefficients of lags of EXCHANGE	0.2751**		
Constant	-0.6670		
EXCHANGE Eq.			
Coefficients of lags of OUTPUT	-0.0441		2008M12
Coefficients of lags of INFLATION	0.5242***	1	
Coefficients of lags of INTEREST	-0.0011**		
Coefficients of lags of EXCHANGE	0.3357***		
Constant	-0.0008		

 Supplementary evidence about the instability of the coefficients of the equations of the linear VAR

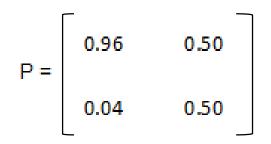
*, ** and *** denote 10, 5 and 1 percent significance levels, respectively

Table 0: MSVAR(2,1) estimation				
	OUTPUT	INFLATION	INTEREST	EXCHANGE
Regime 1				
OUTPUT(-1)	-0.39***	-0.00	-0.01	-0.07
INFLATION(-1)	-0.52***	0.56***	-0.32	0.53***
INTEREST(-1)	-0.05	0.01	0.43***	-0.07
EXCHANGE(-1)	0.26***	0.05**	0.16*	0.25***
Intercept	0.00***	0.00***	-0.00	-0.00
Regime 2				
OUTPUT(-1)	0.39	0.01	-0.45	-0.04
INFLATION(-1)	-0.32	0.57	1.87	0.10
INTEREST(-1)	-0.03	-0.05***	-0.54*	-0.10
EXCHANGE(-1)	0.35	0.13**	-0.44	0.70
Intercept	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6: MSVAR(2,1) estimation

*, ** and *** denote 10, 5 and 1 percent significance levels, respectively

The transition probabilities matrix:



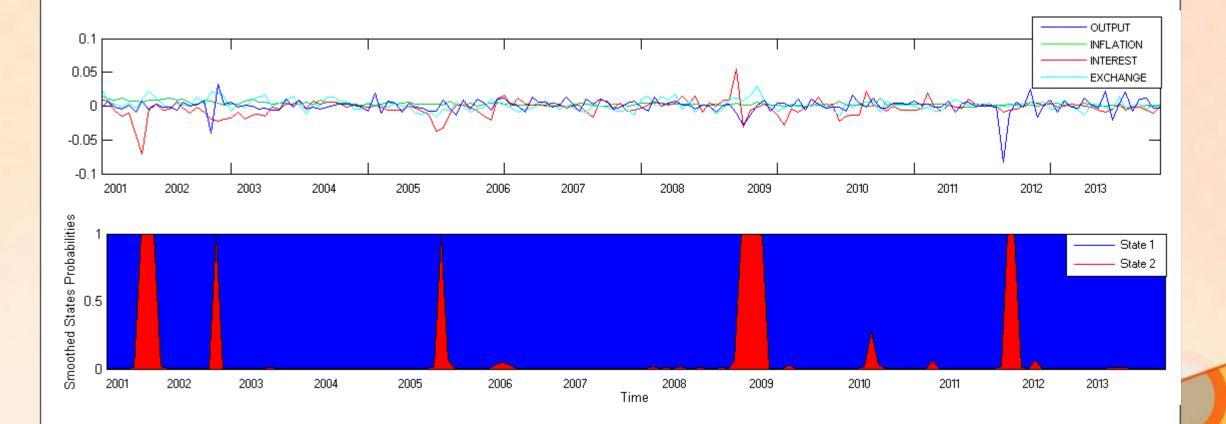
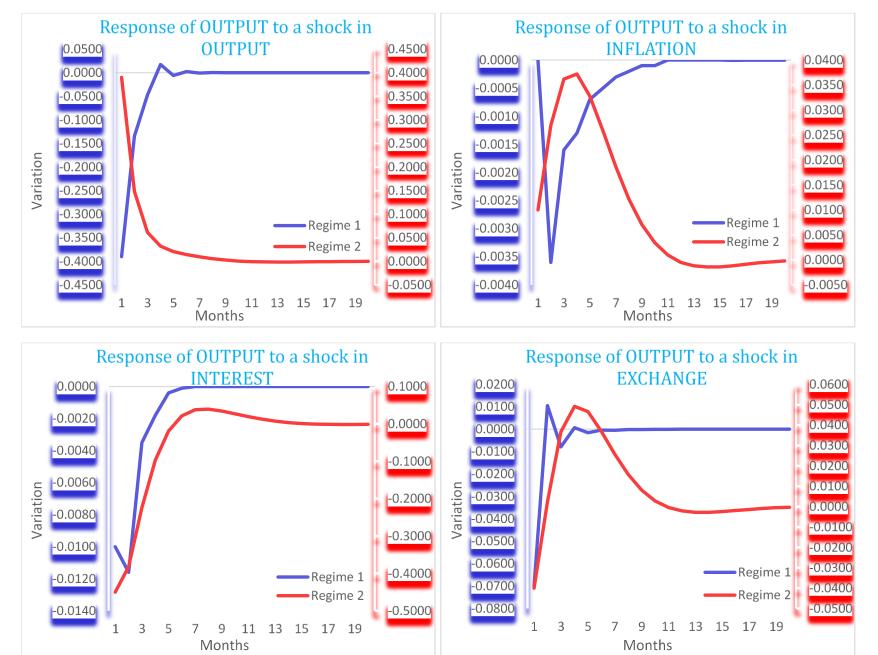
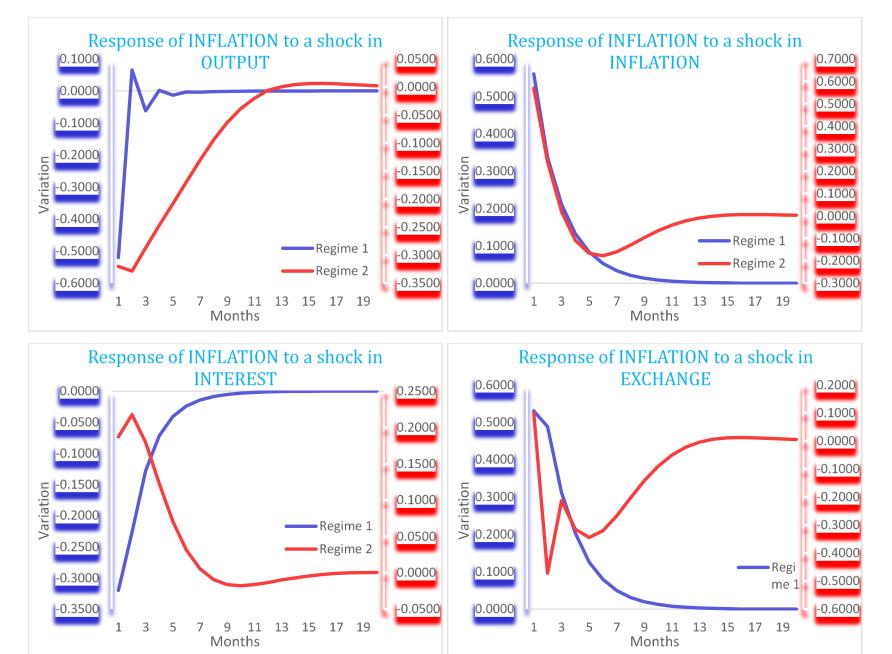
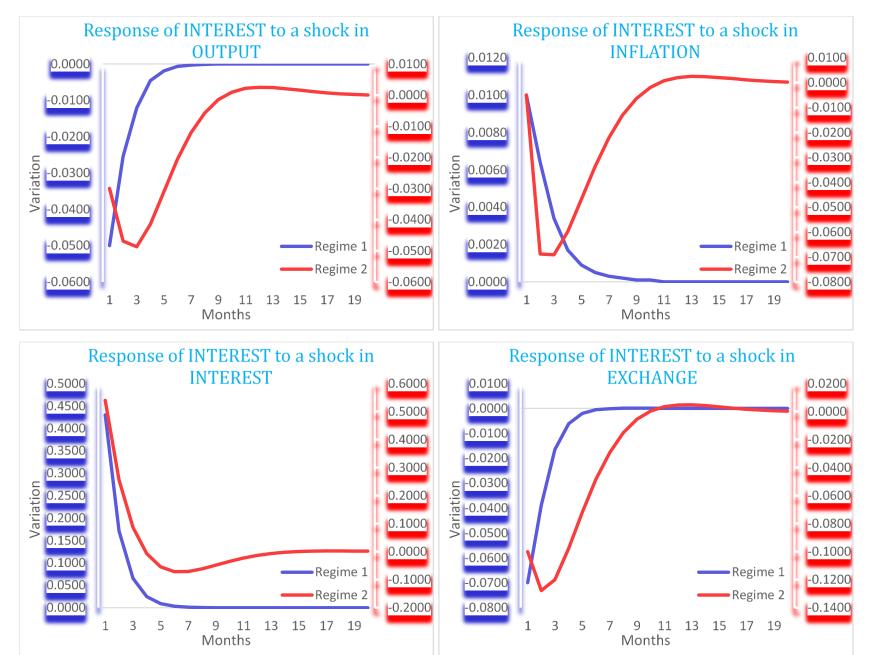


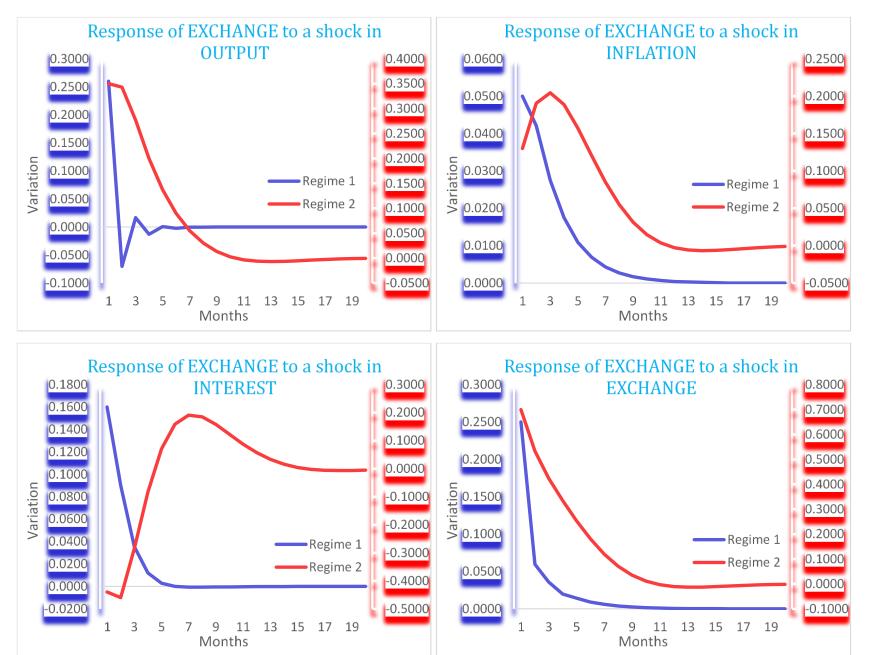
Fig. 10: Smoothed States Probabilities









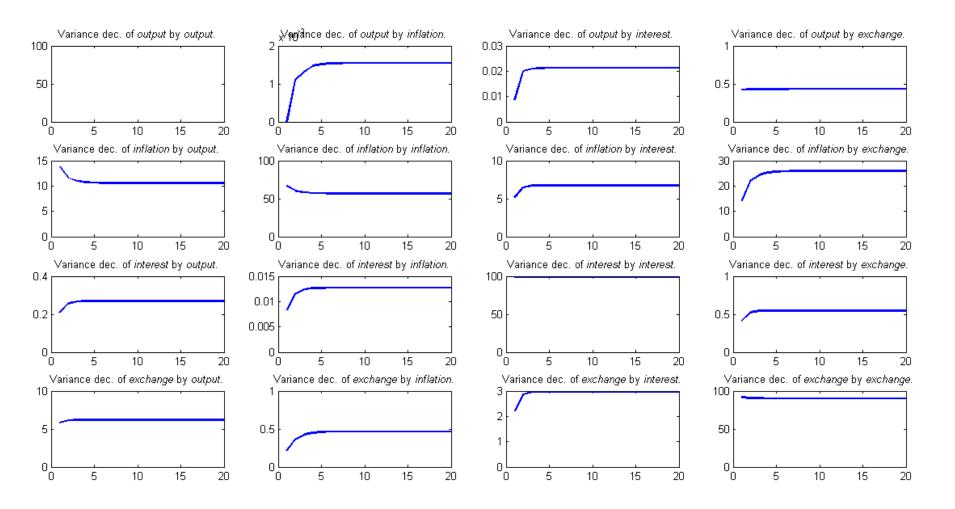


Empirical results – Variance decomposition

Table 7: Variance Decomposition (percent of total variance)						
Forecast horizon : 1 year						
	Regim	e 1 (relative sta	ability)			
	OUTPUT	INFLATION	INTEREST	EXCHANGE		
OUTPUT	99.54	0.01	0.02	0.43		
INFLATION	10.56	56.82	6.74	25.89		
INTEREST	0.27	0.01	99.17	0.55		
EXCHANGE	6.18	0.47	2.97	90.38		
	Regime 2 (crisis)					
	OUTPUT	INFLATION	INTEREST	EXCHANGE		
OUTPUT	73.28	0.36	25.74	0.61		
INFLATION	2.83	9.36	84.57	3.23		
INTEREST	0.6	1.33	94.07	4		
EXCHANGE	11.59	5.33	18.97	64.12		

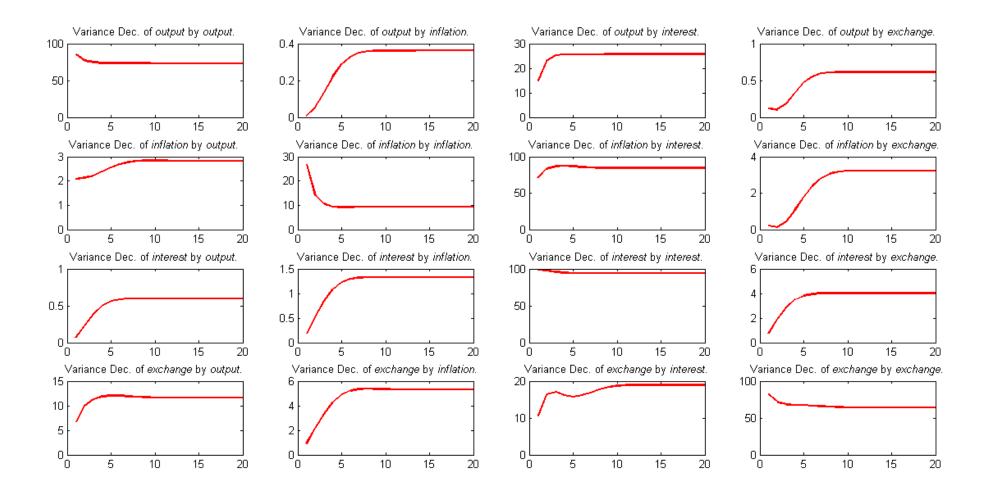
Empirical results – Variance decomposition

Variance Decomposition – Regime 1



Empirical results – Variance decomposition

Variance Decomposition – Regime 2



Concluding remarks and further research

- Major structural changes in the transmission mechanism of monetary policy in Romania;
- Greater amplitudes in the responses to shocks during the crisis regime --> the existence of an asymmetry in the transmission mechanism;
- Responses to disturbances within the crisis regime tend to be more persistent than the ones under the stable regime;
- Responses to disturbances within the stable regime are less expansive and more faster in their attenuation.

Further improvements and analysis:

- Markov Switching VAR with Time Varying Transition Probabilities;
- Markov Switching VAR with a Threshold variable.

References

- Angeloni, I., A. K. Kashyap, B. Mojon & D. Terlizzese (2003) <u>Monetary Transmission in the Euro Area: Does the Interest Rate Channel</u> <u>Explain it All?</u>, <u>NBER Working Papers</u> 9984;
- Assenmacher-Wesche, K. & S. Gerlach (2008) *Interpreting euro area inflation at high and low frequencies*, European Economic Review,
 Elsevier, vol. 52(6), 964-986;
- Bordon, A. R. & A. Weber (2010) The Transmission Mechanism in Armenia: New Evidence from a Regime Switching VAR Analysis, IMF Working Paper No. 10/270;
- Droumaguet, M. (2012) Markov Switching Vector Autoregressive Models: Monte Carlo Experiment, Impulse Response Analysis and Granger-Causal Analysis, European University Institute;
- Ehrmann, M. (2000) Firm Size and Monetary Policy Transmission: Evidence from German Business Survey Data, ECB Working Paper No. 21;
- Ehrmann, M., M. Ellison, & N. Valla (2003) Regime-dependent impulse response functions in a Markov switching vector autoregression model, Science Direct Economics Letters;
- Garcia, R. & P. Perron (1996) <u>An Analysis of the Real Interest Rate under Regime Shifts</u>, <u>The Review of Economics and Statistics</u>, MIT Press, vol. 78(1), 111-125;
- Gaytan Gonzalez, A., & J. Gonzalez Garcia (2006) Structural Changes in the Transmission Mechanism of Monetary Policy in Mexico: A Non-Linear VAR Approach, Bank of Mexico Working Paper No. 6;
- ↔ Gerlach, S. & F. Smets (1995) *The monetary transmission mechanism: Evidence from the G-7 countries*, BIS Working Paper 26;
- Goldfeld, S.M. and R.E. Quandt, 1972, in Nonlinear Methods in Econometrics, North Holland, Amsterdam;
- Goldfeld, S.M. and R.E. Quandt, 1973, A Markov Model for Switching Regressions, Journal of Econometrics, 1, 3-16;
- ↔ Hamilton, J. D. (1989) A New Approach to the Economic Analysis of Nonstationary Time Series and the Business Cycle, Econometrica 57;

References

- Hamilton, J. D. (1996) Specification Testing in Markov-Switching Time Series Models, Journal of Econometrics, 70, 127-157;
- Krolzig, H. M. (1997) Markov Switching Vector Autoregressions. Modelling, Statistical Inference and Application to Business Cycle Analysis, Oxford;
- Krolzig, H. M. (1998) Econometric Modelling of Markov Switching Vector Autoregressions using MSVAR for Ox, Institute of Economic and Statistics and Nuffield College, Oxford;
- Krolzig, H. M. & J. Toro (2001) A New Approach to the Analysis of Business Cycle Transitions in a Model of Output and Employment, University of Oxford Discussion Paper No. 59;
- ↔ Markov, N. (2010) A Regime Switching Model for the European Central Bank, Universite de Geneve, WP 10091;
- Mankiw, N. G., J. A. Miron & D. N. Weil (1987) <u>The Adjustment of Expectations to a Change in Regime: A Study of the Founding of the Foun</u>
- Mishkin, F. S., (1995) Symposium on the Monetary Transmission Mechanism, Journal of Economic Perspectives, Vol. 9, 49-72;
- Owyang, M. T. & G. Ramey (2004) <u>Regime switching and monetary policy measurement</u>, <u>Journal of Monetary Economics</u>, Elsevier, vol. 51(8), 1577-1597;
- Perlin, M. (2012) MS Regress The MATLAB Package for Markov Regime Switching Models, available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=1714016;
- Sims, C. & T. Zha (2006) Were There Regime Switches in U.S. Monetary Policy, JSTOR The American Economic Review, Vol. 96, No. 1;

- Stock, J. H & M. W. Watson (2001) *Vector Autoregressions*, Journal of Economic Perspectives—Volume 15, No. 4, 101–115;
- Vargas, G. A. (2009) Markov Switching VAR Model of Speculative Pressure: An Application to the Asian Financial Crisis, Singapore Management University Dissertations and Theses;
- ★ Zivot, E. (2003) *Lectures on Structural Change*, Department of Economics, University of Washington.

Thank you for your attention!