

# THE TEMPERED ORDERED PROBIT (TOP) MODEL WITH AN APPLICATION TO MONETARY POLICY

Presenter: Mark N. Harris

William Greene, Max Gillman, Mark N. Harris and Chris  
Spencer

NYU, University of Missouri-St Louis, Curtin University and Loughborough  
University, U.K.

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  - **provides a specification test of more standard *inflated* models**



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- **And so on...**

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  - Governor tables a rate motion; members vote; majority rules; Governor has a casting vote in the event of a split decision

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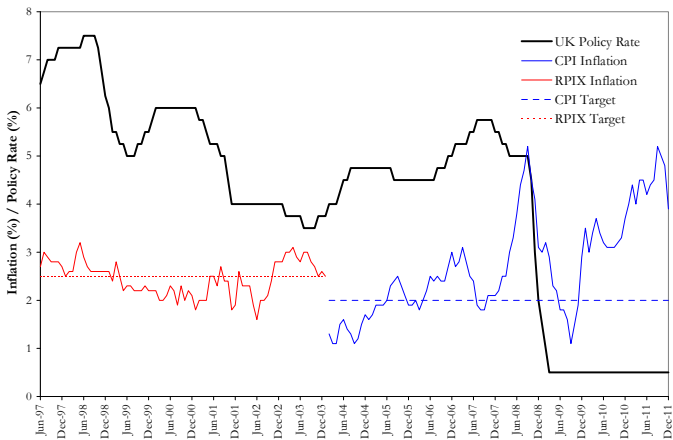
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- Let's have a look at the raw data...

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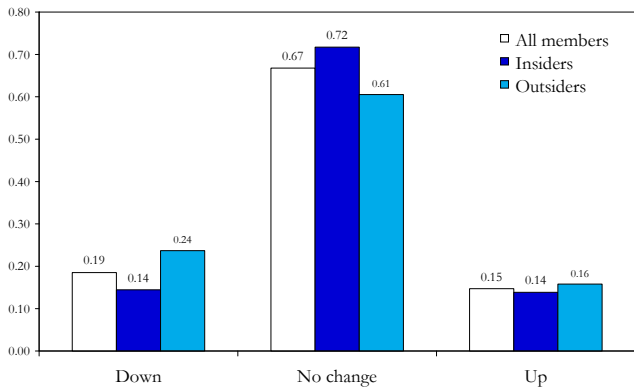
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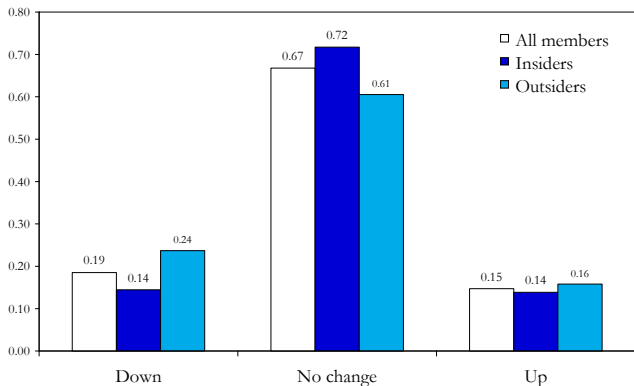
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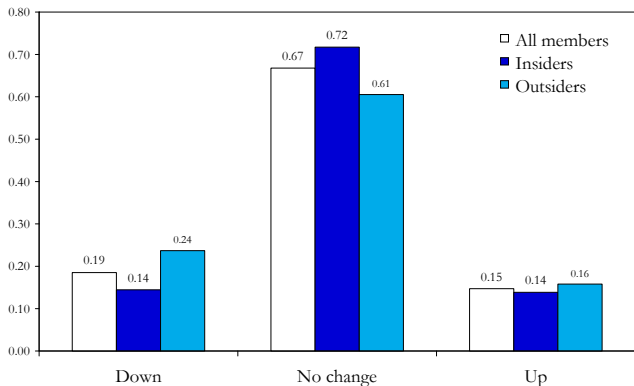


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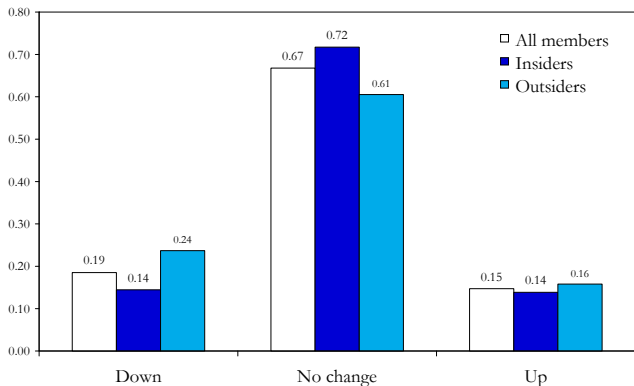
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- Some (raw) evidence of insiders and outsiders acting differently (e.g., outsiders seem to have a bigger preference for tightening...)

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- Regime membership ( $q = 0, q = 1$ ) is unobserved and must be identified on data



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- *Observationally equivalent no-change outcomes, can hence arise from two distinct sources*

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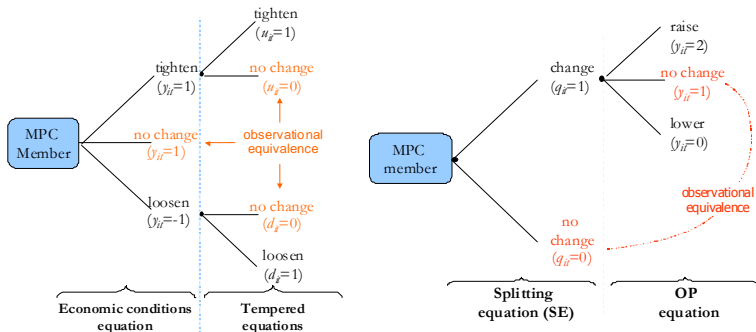
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- Is no requirement that  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_d \equiv \boldsymbol{\beta}_u$ ; and good reasons to expect not...

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- So here,  $x_j$  can have *opposing signs*: a *tempering* effect in one direction and an *intensifying* effect in the other



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  - the implicit test is one of *symmetry versus asymmetry* in the inertia equations

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  - inflation and output gap forecasts;  $\pi_{Dev,t}$  and  $GAP_t$

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- And estimate using simulated ML

# Results: Panel Effects and Economic Conditions Equation

	<i>POP</i>	<i>MIOP</i>	<i>TOP</i>	<i>PTOP</i>
$\pi_{Dev,t}$	0.195 *** (0.025)	0.588 *** (0.075)	0.527 *** (0.067)	0.816 *** (0.077)
$GAP_t$	0.055 (0.052)	0.139 *** (0.087)	0.260 ** (0.103)	0.145 (0.120)
$\mu_0$	-0.915 *** (0.041)	-0.626 *** (0.07589)	-0.550 *** (0.078)	-0.555 *** (0.119)
$\mu_1$	1.103 *** (0.046)	1.012 *** (0.083)	0.667 *** (0.153)	0.682 *** (0.199)
$\sigma_{\pi}^2$	—	—	—	0.408 *** (0.053)
$\sigma_{GAP}^2$	—	—	—	0.302 *** (0.139)
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## Partial Effects: Split by Equation

OP equation	Ease	No-Change	Tighten
$\pi_{Dev,t}$	-0.240*** (0.026)	0.186*** (0.030)	0.055*** (0.017)
$GAP_t$	-0.043 (0.037)	0.033 (0.029)	0.010 (0.009)
Tempering equations			
$TYPE$	-0.136*** (0.051)	0.139*** (0.054)	-0.003 (0.027)
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- *e.g.*,  $IR$  months  $\rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  chance of change; and as inflation forecast uncertainty  $\uparrow \rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  ease rates; and so on...

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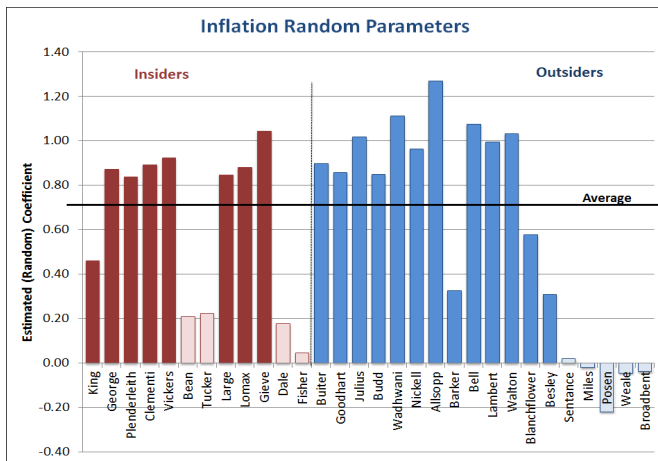
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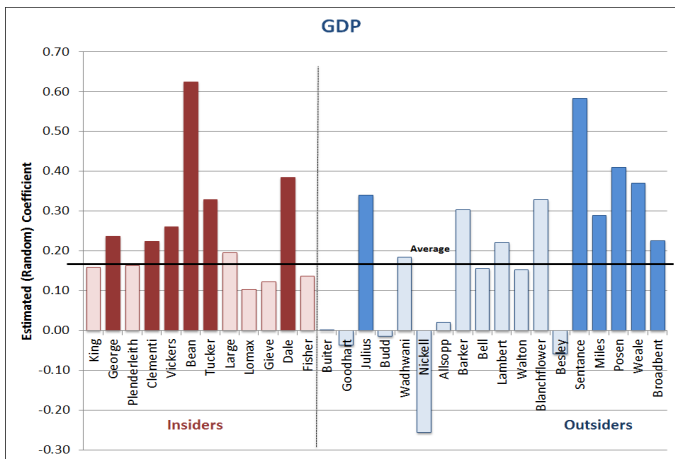
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- So, recovered RP estimates can tell an interesting story!

# Member Specific Parameters: Inflation





# Member Specific Parameters: Growth



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  3. more flexible than existing *inflation* models (e.g., MIOP)

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  3. more flexible than existing *inflation* models (e.g., MIOP)
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- **THE END! :-)** QUESTIONS/COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS  
(NICE ONES!) VERY WELCOME!