

Computer Tutorial 4: State Space Models and TVP-VARs

Data and Matlab code for all questions are available on the course website.

Exercise 1: *Inflation Persistence in the US*

Use the unobserved components model of Stock and Watson (2007) “Why Has U.S. Inflation Become Harder to Forecast?,” Journal of Money, Credit and Banking. The program, TVP_AR_SW.m, contains code for the model given in their equations (8) - (11) which we replicate here:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_t &= \tau_t + \eta_t, \quad \eta_t \sim N(0, \sigma_t^\eta) \\ \tau_t &= \tau_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t, \quad \varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_t^\varepsilon) \\ \log(\sigma_t^\eta) &= \log(\sigma_{t-1}^\eta) + v_t^\eta, \quad v_t^\eta \sim N(0, \gamma_1) \\ \log(\sigma_t^\varepsilon) &= \log(\sigma_{t-1}^\varepsilon) + v_t^\varepsilon, \quad v_t^\varepsilon \sim N(0, \gamma_2)\end{aligned}$$

We provide data on three measures of inflation (π_t), CPI inflation, PPI inflation and GDP deflator inflation. Use the code to plot trend inflation (τ_t) and the volatilities σ_t^η and σ_t^ε . Is there evidence that σ_t^η is varying over time? Is there evidence that σ_t^ε is varying over time?

Optional: Stock and Watson (2007) also estimate a model (see their equations (5) and (6)) where state and measurement equation variances are constant ($\sigma_t^\eta = \sigma^\eta$ and $\sigma_t^\varepsilon = \sigma^\varepsilon$). You can also consider models where there is stochastic volatility in one equation but not the other (i.e. $\sigma_t^\varepsilon = \sigma^\varepsilon$ but σ_t^η is time varying or $\sigma_t^\eta = \sigma^\eta$ but σ_t^ε is time varying). Modify the code to estimate these models and compare results to the full model.

Optional: I have not included a question on the TVP-VAR since this is covered in the lecture after this computer lab. Nevertheless, I have included code for estimating it in this package of computer materials. You may wish to experiment with it in your own time after I have covered the topic in lectures.