Predicting interest rates in real time

Alberto Caruso[1] **Laura Coroneo**[2]

[1]Confindustria and Université libre de Bruxelles

[2]University of York

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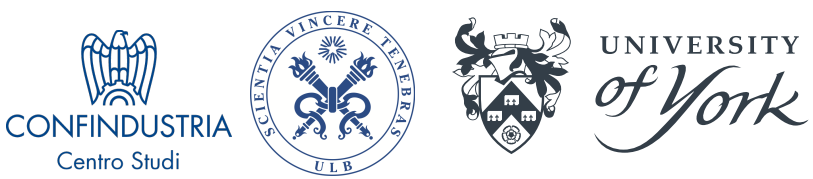

Introduction: Motivation

- Macro indicators help predicting interest rates (Ang & Piazzesi, 2003; Monch, 2008; Ludvigson & Ng, 2009; Coroneo, Giannone & Modugno 2016)
  - Evidence based on revised data
  - Important to correctly specify the information set in real-time when evaluating models in macro and finance (Orphanides, 2001; Orphanides & Van Norden, 2002; Croushore & Stark, 2003)

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- Existing studies on real-time yield curve predictability
  - Consider either selected macro variables (Ghysels, Horan & Moench, 2014) or interest rate surveys (Altavilla, Giacomini & Ragusa, 2017)
  - Do not exploit filtering techniques that, as shown by Giannone, Reichlin & Small, 2008, allow to efficiently extract real-time information

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- We analyse the predictive ability of real-time macro information for the yield curve
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  - Treat macroeconomic factors as unobservable components

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  - Mixed frequencies dynamic factor model for Treasury zero-coupon yields, real-time macroeconomic variables and interest rate surveys
  - Treat macroeconomic factors as unobservable components
- Using U.S. data from 1972 to 2016, we find that
  - Real-time macroeconomic information is helpful to predict interest rates in normal times, especially short maturities at long horizons
  - Data revisions drive the difference in the predictive ability between real-time and revised macro information.
  - After 2008, we document a weaker role of macro variables and a stronger role of interest rate surveys.

Model: Yields & Real-time Macro Variables

- **Yields**

$$y_t = a_y + \Gamma_{yy} F_t^y + v_t^y$$

  - Three common factors: $F_t^y = [L_t, S_t, C_t]'$ (Nelson & Siegel,1987)
  - F_t^y identified through restrictions on the loadings

$$a_y^{NS} = 0; \quad \Gamma_{yy}^{NS}(\tau) = \left[1 \quad \left(\frac{1-e^{-\lambda\tau}}{\lambda\tau}\right) \quad \left(\frac{1-e^{-\lambda\tau}}{\lambda\tau} - e^{-\lambda\tau}\right)\right]$$

  where τ is the maturity of the bond

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- **Real-time Macro Variables**

$$x_t = a_x + \Gamma_{xy} F_t^y + \Gamma_{xx} F_t^x + v_t^x$$

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  - x_t contains missing values due to publication lags
  - $\Gamma_{xx} F_t^x$ measures the information in real-time macro variables that is not spanned by the yield curve (Coroneo, Giannone & Modugno (2016))

Model: Interest Rate Surveys

$$E^s_{t-h}(y^q_{t,\tau}) = a_s + \Gamma_{h,\tau} F^q_t + v^q_{t,h,\tau},\ t = 3, 6, 9, \ldots$$

- $E^s_{t-h}(y^q_{t,\tau})$: SPF forecast for the quarterly average of the 3 month yield at time t made at time $t - h$

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- F^q_t quarterly factor measured as quarterly average of the monthly factors

$$F^q_t = \begin{cases} F_t, & t = 1, 4, 7, 10, \ldots \\ \frac{1}{2} F^q_{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} F_t, & t = 2, 5, 8, 11, \ldots \\ \frac{2}{3} F^q_{t-1} + \frac{1}{3} F_t, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

can be represented as

$$F^q_t - w_t F_t = \iota_t F^q_{t-1}$$

Joint Model

- Observables

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_t \\ x_t \\ E^s(y_t^q) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a_x \\ a_s \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_{NS} & 0 & 0 \\ \Gamma_{xy} & \Gamma_{xx} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Gamma_q \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_t^y \\ F_t^x \\ F_t^q \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} v_t^y \\ v_t^x \\ v_t^s \end{pmatrix},$$

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- Joint dynamics for $F_t = [F_t^y, F_t^x]$ and $F_t^q = [F_t^{yq}, F_t^{xq}]$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_t \\ F_t^q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ w_t \mu \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ w_t A & \iota_t I_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_{t-1} \\ F_{t-1}^q \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} u_t \\ w_t u_t \end{pmatrix}, u_t \sim N(0, Q_t),$$

  this is a VAR(1) with time varying coefficients.

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- Idiosyncratic components $v_t = [v_t^y \quad v_t^x \quad v_t^s]'$

$$v_t = B v_{t-1} + \xi_t, \quad \xi_t \sim N(0, R)$$

  where B and R are diagonal matrices

Estimation

- State-space form

$$\begin{aligned} z_t &= \Gamma^* F_t^* + v_t^*, \quad v_t^* \sim N(0, R^*) \\ F_t^* &= A_t^* F_{t-1}^* + u_t^*, \quad u_t^* \sim N(0, Q_t^*) \end{aligned}$$

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- Restrictions on Γ^* and A_t^*:

$$H_1 \, vec(\Gamma^*) = q_1, \quad H_2 \, vec(A_t^*) = q_2$$

  with H_1 and H_2: selection matrices, q_1 and q_2 restrictions

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- This is a **restricted** dynamic factor model with **missing values** and **time-varying coefficients**

- Estimation by QML (Doz, Giannone & Reichlin, 2012) by ERM algorithm

  1. Expectation-step: **time-varying parameter** Kalman smoother
  2. Restricted Maximization-step: update the parameters maximizing the **expected lagrangian** (Coroneo, Giannone & Modugno, 2016)

Data

- U.S. observations from January 1972 to December 2016.
- End-of-month zero-coupon yields on 3-month, 6-month and and on 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 10-year
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- Real-time macro variables

Series N.	Mnemonic	Description	Transf.	Delay (days)
1	AHE	Average Hourly Earnings: Total Private	1	4
2	CPI	Consumer Price Index: All Items	1	15
3	INC	Real Disposable Personal Income	1	28
4	FFR	Effective Federal Funds Rate	0	0
5	HSal	New One Family Houses Sold	1	24
6	IP	Industrial Production Index	1	16
7	M1	M1 Money Stock	1	3
8	Manf	PMI Composite Index (NAPM)	0	1
9	Paym	All Employees: Total nonfarm	1	4
10	PCE	Personal Consumption Expenditures	1	28
11	PPIc	Producer Price Index: Crude Materials	1	16
12	PPIf	Producer Price Index: Finished Goods	1	16
13	CU	Capacity Utilization: Total Industry	0	16
14	Unem	Civilian Unemployment Rate	0	14
15	CC	Conf. Board Consumer Confidence	0	-3
16	GBA	Philadelphia Fed Outlook survey	0	-15

Note: Transformation codes: 0 = no transformation, 1 = annual growth rate.

Forecast

- Recursive estimation from Jan-1972
- OOS evaluation in two sub-samples:
  - Normal times: from Jan-1995 to Dec-2008
  - Unconventional times: from Jan-2009 to Dec-2016.
- Reconstruct the information set available to the forecasters at each point in time in which the forecast is computed (end of each month)

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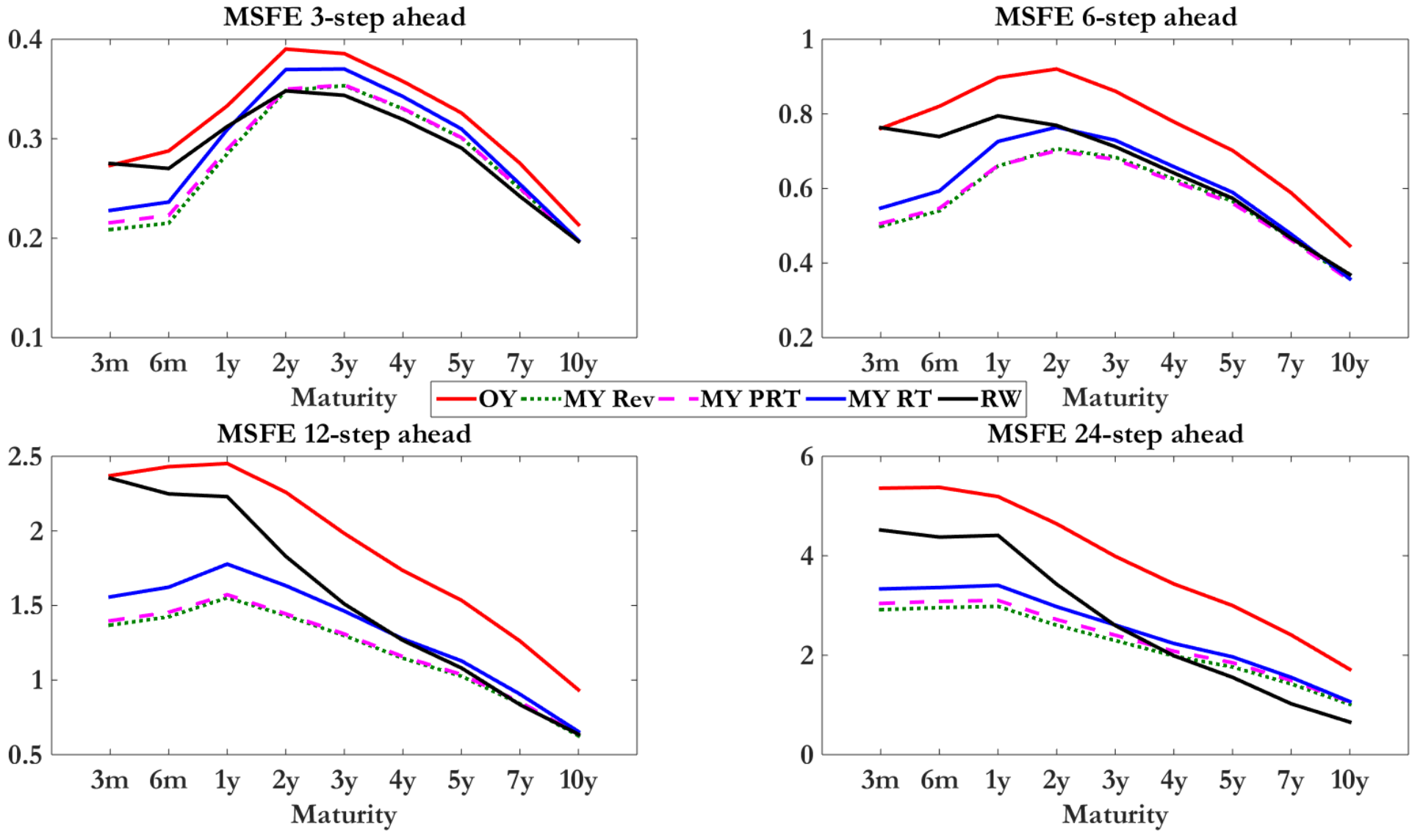
- Forecast of the interest rates based on iterative forecasts of the factors

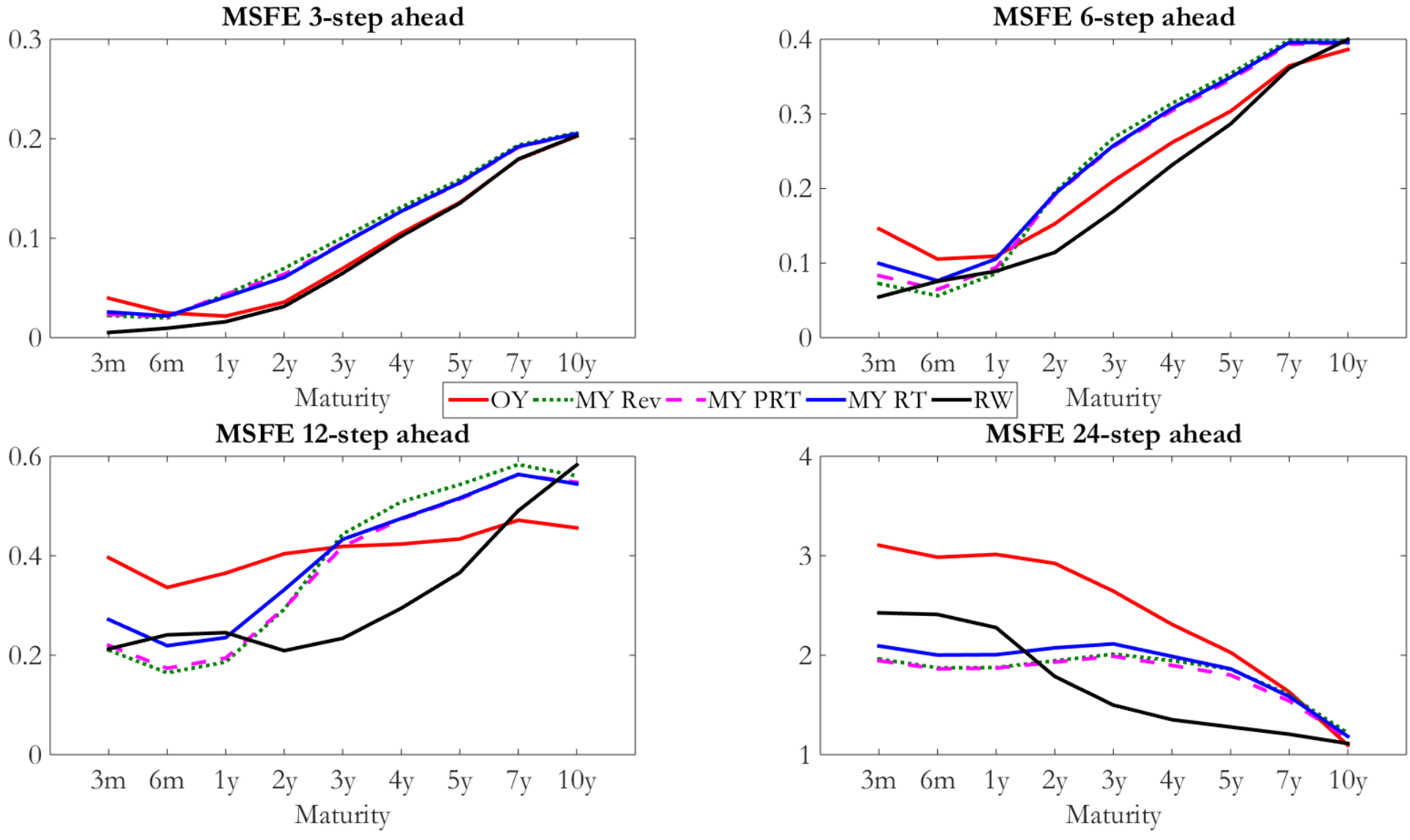
$$E_t(y_{t+h}^{(\tau)}) \equiv \hat{y}_{t+h|t} = \max(\hat{\Gamma}_{|t}^{y*} \hat{F}_{t+h|t}^{*}, 0)$$

where $\hat{\Gamma}_{|t}^{y*}$ contains the factor loadings for yields and is estimated using information up to time t.

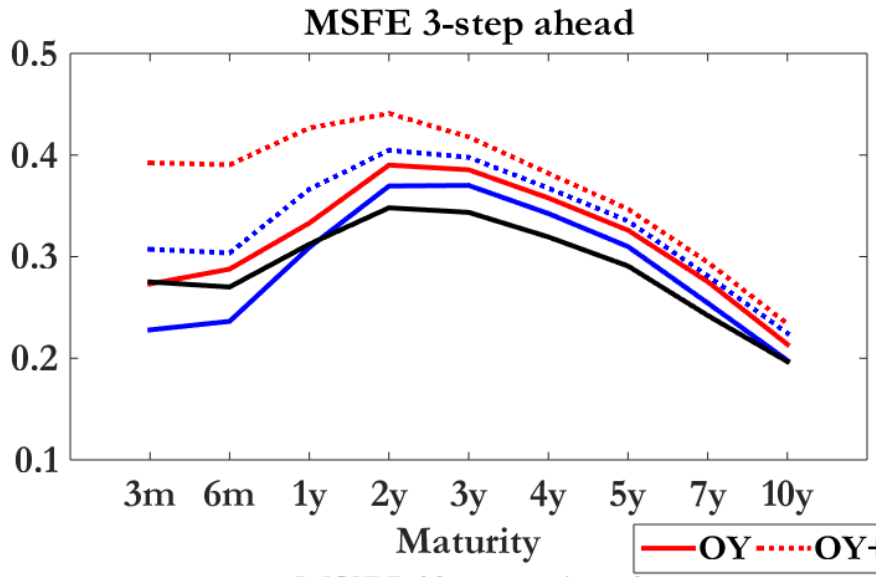
Results: Real-time Macro Variables (Normal Times)

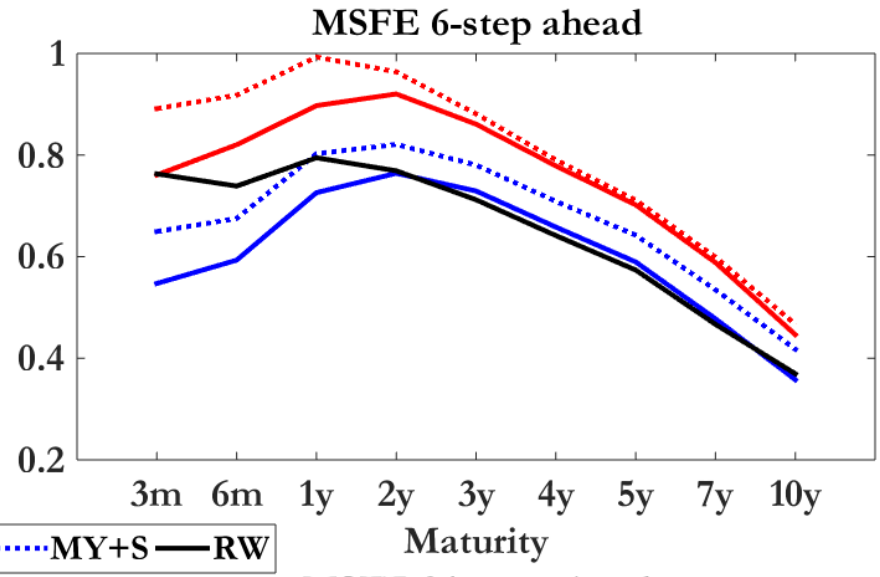


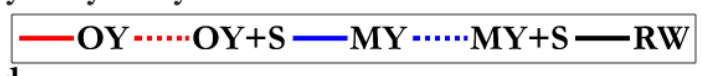
Results: Real-time Macro Variables (Unconv. Times)

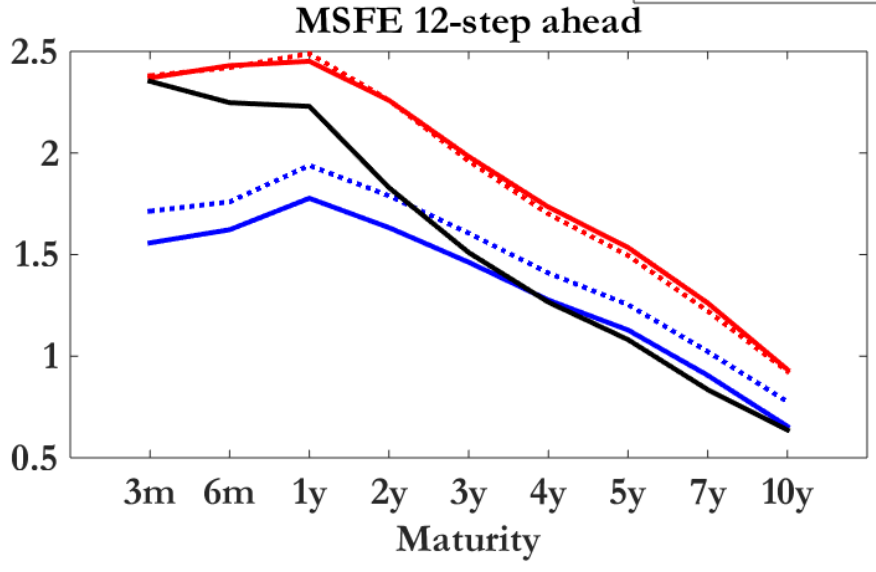


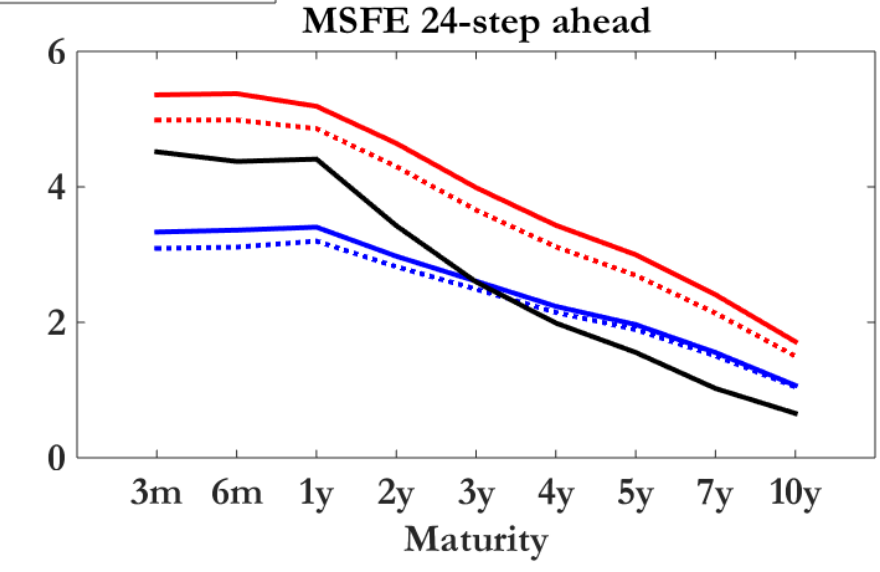
Results: SPF Surveys (Normal Times)











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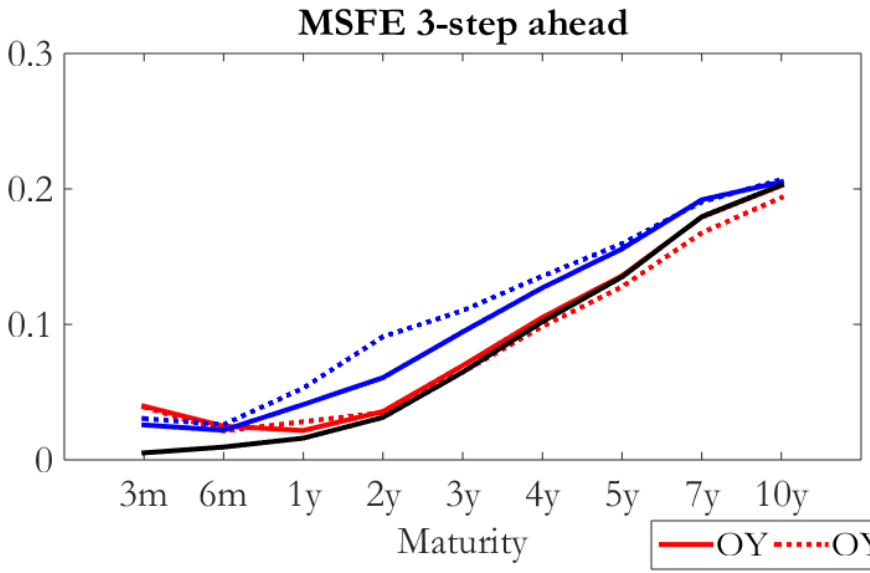
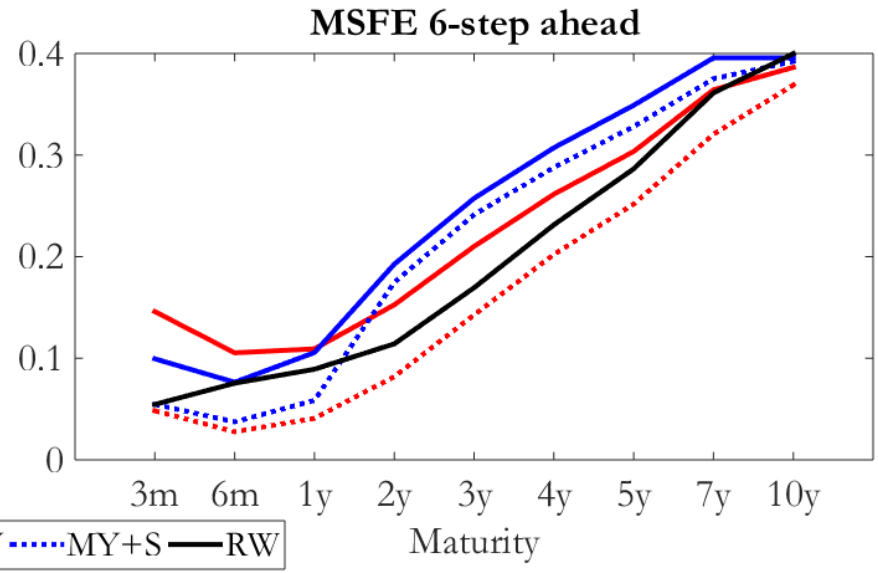
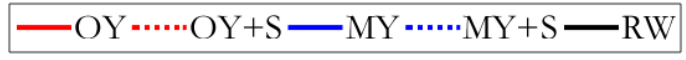
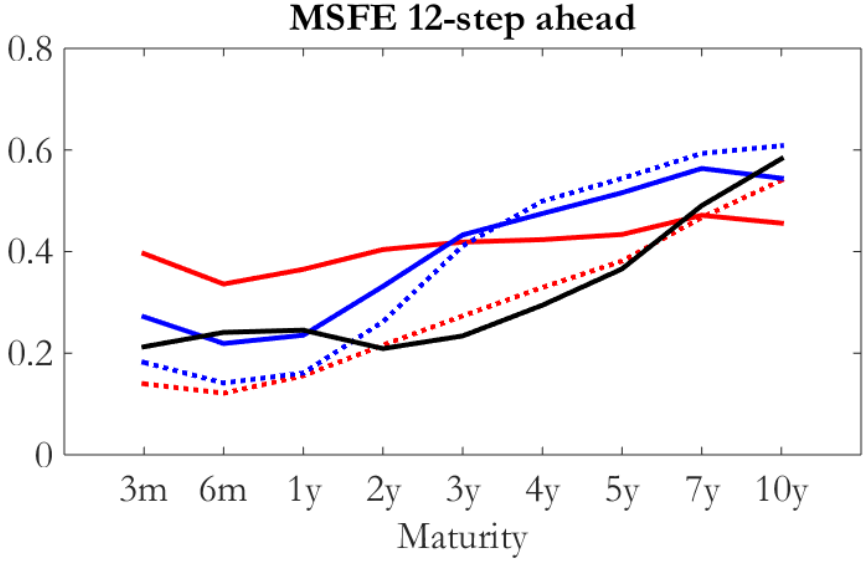
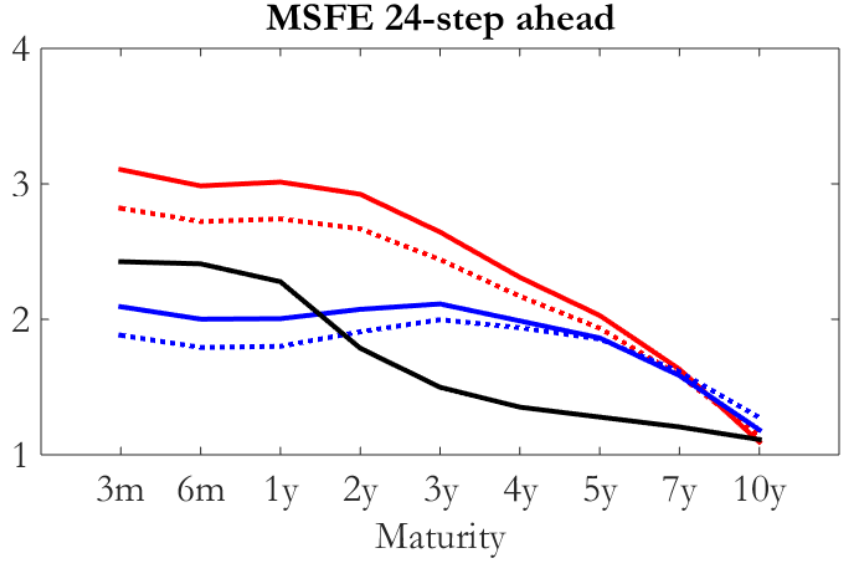


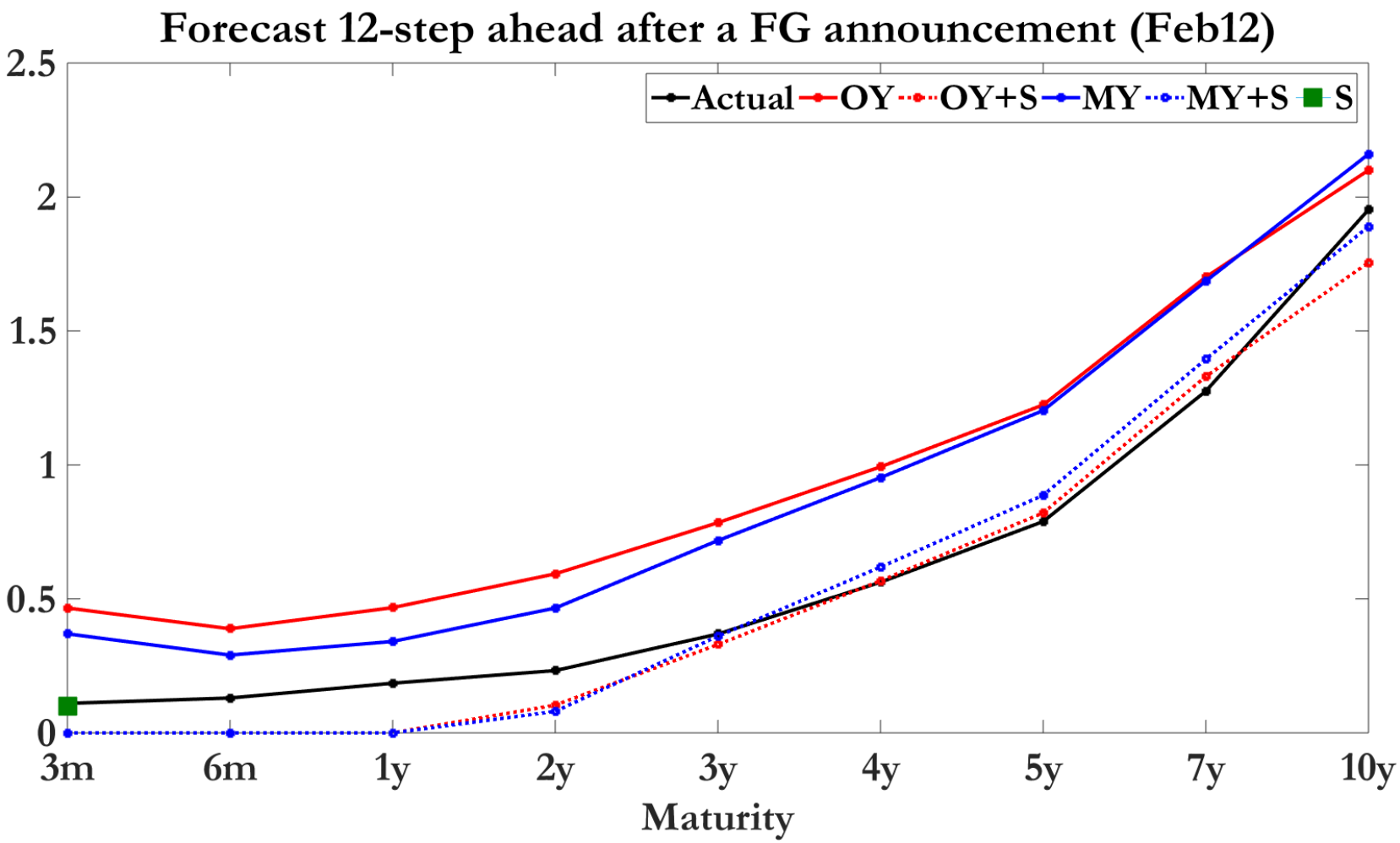








Results: Forward Guidance



Conclusions

- Assess the predictive ability of real-time macro information for the yield curve
- Develop a mixed frequencies dynamic factor model for Treasury zero-coupon yields, a representative set of real-time macroeconomic variables and interest rate surveys
- Findings
  1. Real-time macroeconomic information has predictive ability for interest rates, in normal times
  2. After 2008, the importance of macroeconomic variables is reduced and survey expectations play an important role for interest rate forecasting
- Future research: explicitly incorporate long-run trends along the lines of Del Negro, Giannone, Giannoni & Tambalotti (2017)