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Asymmetric Effects of Interest Rate Changes: The Role of the Consumption-Wealth Channel

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3 **ASYMMETRIC EFFECTS OF INTEREST RATE CHANGES: THE ROLE OF**
4 **THE CONSUMPTION-WEALTH CHANNEL**
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35 **Abstract**

36
37 This paper examines the role of the consumption-wealth channel in explaining
38 asymmetric effects of monetary policy changes. Towards this end, we draw upon
39 available literature on the consumption function and behavioural finance to construct a
40 framework for asymmetric effects of monetary policy caused by the impact of wealth
41 changes on aggregate consumption. We then employ data from the UK to examine the
42 validity of the proposed framework. In the context of a liberalized economy with easy
43 access to consumer credit, wealth reduction due to monetary tightening is expected to
44 have weaker impact on spending than increase in wealth. Our results validate the above
45 hypothesis.
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Asymmetric Effects of Interest Rate Changes: The Role of the Consumption-Wealth Channel

1. Introduction

There is overwhelming evidence to show that monetary policy exerts significant influence on national output through aggregate demand (Bernanke and Blinder, 1992; Christiano et al., 1996). It is also well known in the theoretical literature that the transmission channels of monetary policy are the credit channel, the interest rate channel, the exchange rate channel and the wealth channel. While the first three channels have been extensively examined, empirical research on the wealth channel has remained restricted to the impact of monetary policy on asset prices. What has not received adequate attention is the entire pass-through of monetary policy changes on consumption expenditure through movement in asset prices and household wealth. On the other hand, the theoretical roots of this consumption-wealth channel can be traced back to as early as works by Modigliani (1963) and Ando and Modigliani (1963). Their life-cycle theory of consumption emphasizes the role played by household wealth in planning for life-time consumption. However this theory and subsequent work on the permanent income hypothesis by Friedman (1957) postulate that households are consumption smoothers and plan for an entire life-time consumption pattern. In such a framework, there can be little role of monetary policy in so far as the impact of interest rate shocks would be muted. This would be more so in developed financial systems where easy access to consumer credit would allow households to smoothen their consumption patterns.

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3 The ease of access to consumer credit may However, recent work has raised concerns
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5 about the strong co-movement exhibited by asset prices and consumption (Dynan and
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7 Maki, 2001; Lustig and Van Nieuwerburgh, 2005). Such correlation has strong bearings
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9 on the conduct of monetary policy to the extent that monetary policy shocks impact asset
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11 prices and thereby household wealth. While this sensitivity of consumption to wealth
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13 changes does not appear to be consistent with the traditional views on consumption,
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15 policy makers have been taking increasing cognizance of the importance of this
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17 phenomenon (Borio et al., 2003). The explanation for this apparent puzzle could lie in the
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19 easy access to mortgage equity withdrawals, mortgage re-finance and cheap trading in
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21 shares that are possible in developed financial systems. Such easy access to funds
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23 whenever required means that any changes in asset prices can be readily translated into
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25 liquidity which can then be used for spending on durable or non-durable goods and
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27 services. Thus, developed countries could have a section of such 'impatient' consumers
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29 whose transitory component of total consumption is significant and easily affected by
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31 asset price changes. This would imply the existence of a consumption-wealth channel of
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33 monetary policy transmission in such economies. While the wealth channel could fuel a
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35 boom in consumption, it has also been recognized in the literature that reserve
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37 requirements and capital regulations on banks have led to pro-cyclicality in lending (Bliss
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39 and Kaufman, 2002) and recent developments in the financial system could have
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41 amplified swings in economic activity (Borio et al., 2001). However our focus is on a
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43 period which was characterized by a regime of falling interest rates and relative stability
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45 in economic activity. It is during this period that we seek to investigate the importance of
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47 wealth factors in the monetary policy transmission process.
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6 A recent strand of the monetary policy literature examines asymmetric effects of policy
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8 changes. However, as Florio (2004) points out, most of the work related to asymmetric
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10 effects of monetary policy has been empirical in nature and the theoretical underpinnings
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12 of this phenomenon have been less discussed. In a survey of the asymmetry literature,
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14 Florio (2004) documents the following as available explanations: expectations (about
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16 future business outlook or inflation), asymmetric price adjustment and credit market
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18 imperfections. In this context, the purpose of the present work is to examine the role of
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20 the consumption-wealth channel as a possible factor in explaining asymmetric effects of
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22 monetary policy changes. Towards this end, we draw upon available literature on the
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24 consumption function and behavioural finance to construct a framework of asymmetric
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26 effects of monetary policy caused by the consumption-wealth channel. We then employ
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28 data from the UK to examine the validity of the proposed framework. In the context of a
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30 liberalized economy with easy access to consumer credit, wealth reduction due to
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32 monetary tightening is expected to have weaker impact on spending than increase in
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34 wealth. Our results provide empirical support for this argument.
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44 **2. Consumption-wealth channel and asymmetry**

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46 The consumption-wealth channel of monetary policy traces the impact of interest rate
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48 changes on aggregate consumption through change in market value of assets. Modigliani
49
50 (1971) is one of the earliest works to demonstrate that consumer spending plays a critical
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52 role in transmitting the effects of monetary policy changes to the real economy through
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54 the wealth channel. In reality, the changes in wealth could arise due to changes in value
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3 of either financial assets or housing. Consequently, consumption may be affected by
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5 housing wealth and housing wealth holdings directly rather than indirectly, say through
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7 company pension funds. Interest rate shocks can affect consumption through the wealth
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9 channel in two ways. First, lower interest rates would lead to higher house prices which
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11 increases the asset wealth of existing house owners¹. Such households can then convert
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13 these capital gains from their property into liquid spending power through mortgage
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15 equity withdrawal, i.e. extracting equity from the higher value of houses by borrowing
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17 more². This enhanced liquidity can then be used for financing consumption of durables or
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19 non-durables. Second, lower interest rates can also boost the market value of financial
20
21 assets (e.g. market price of shares and bonds are sums of future income streams
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23 discounted by what is now a lower interest rate). Thus higher financial wealth can also
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25 reduce the need to save and hence release liquidity for consumption spending.
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34 However recent empirical research has provided only weak support for the existence of
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36 the consumption-wealth channel of monetary policy transmission. Ludvigson et al.
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38 (2002) employed US data from 1966 to 2000 to study the monetary policy transmission
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40 to consumption. Their results reveal only a weak role for the wealth channel in
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42 transmitting the Federal Reserve's monetary policy changes to consumption spending.
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44 Siokis (2005) investigated the consumption-wealth channel of monetary policy
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46 transmission in the Euro area by examining data from 1977 to 2002. The results indicate
47
48 that the wealth channel does not play an important role in transmission of interest rate
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54 ¹ While interest rates affect asset prices through the usual discounted cash flow mechanism, there is also an
55
56 indirect channel through which interest rates act which is by first impacting household consumption and
57
58 demand for assets thereby leading to change in asset prices.

59 ² For older house owners, equity release is another channel of extracting equity from higher house prices to
60
61 finance current consumption.

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3 changes to consumption. Both these papers employed the structural vector auto
4 regression (SVAR) methodology to isolate the impact of endogenous wealth changes on
5 consumption. We intend to revisit the issue of consumption-wealth channel of monetary
6 policy transmission by examining data from the UK through a similar SVAR model and
7 then examine asymmetry in the transmission channel through a set of estimations of the
8 consumption function.
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20 Kahneman and Tversky (1979) in their influential work on what has come to be known as
21 behavioural finance offered the concept of prospect theory. According to this theory,
22 individuals loath losses more than they like gains. This is manifested in a utility function
23 that is concave in gains but convex in the region of losses. It is reasonable to expect that
24 such preferences would suggest consumption behaviour of the Duesenberry (1949) type
25 where the consumption function is steeper for increases in wealth but flatter for wealth
26 reductions. This is the well known Ratchet effect in consumption. Following from these
27 rationales, it is reasonable to expect that increase in wealth may lead to higher
28 consumption but a fall in wealth may lead to a smaller reduction in consumption in
29 absolute terms. Consumers may take recourse to past savings or other sources of credit
30 (primarily unsecured, e.g. credit cards) to mitigate the adverse impact of wealth reduction
31 on consumption.
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50 Thus, this argument introduces the possibility of asymmetry in the consumption-wealth
51 channel of monetary transmission. In other words, the pass-through is now as follows.
52 Lower interest rates lead to higher wealth which can be used by households to finance
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3 higher consumption through equity withdrawals, higher mortgage or increased
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5 willingness to spend in general. On the other hand, higher interest rates lead to lower
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7 wealth which may not proportionately reduce consumption due to the prospect theory and
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9 ratchet effect arguments. In sum, interest rate changes inversely affect asset value which
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11 may have asymmetric effects on consumption at least in the short to medium term.
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13 Clearly, we are dealing with two issues here. First, does the consumption wealth channel
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15 work? Second, can the consumption-wealth channel explain the asymmetric effects of
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17 interest rate changes?
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25 Previous studies have explored asymmetries in the response of household consumption to
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27 changes in financial and non-financial wealth. Apergis and Miller (2004) found that
28
29 positive stock market wealth shocks affect consumption more than negative shocks.
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31 Disney et al. (2002) found that impact of house prices on consumption in the UK is
32
33 stronger when house prices are rising rather than falling. However our objective is to
34
35 examine asymmetries in the impact of monetary policy shocks on aggregate wealth and
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37 consumption. In other words, we intend to study the monetary transmission channel
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39 through aggregate wealth, its impact on consumption expenditure, and examine the
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41 presence of asymmetries therein.
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48 **3. Data and methodology**

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50 The data were downloaded from the website of the Office of National Statistics
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52 (www.statistics.gov.uk) where recent time-series data on macroeconomic variables and
53
54 financial wealth were available. The non-financial wealth series was constructed from
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3 house prices and private sector dwelling investment data using the methodology outlined
4 by Fernandez-Corugedo et al. (2007). Quarterly data from 1991:Q1 to 2006:Q2 are
5 considered for the following variables: household consumption, income (household's net
6 labour income), financial wealth (household's net worth) and non-financial wealth (gross
7 housing wealth), inflation and interest rate (Bank of England's official base rate).
8 Consumption, income and wealth data are taken as real and de-seasonalized whereas
9 inflation and interest rate are nominal and de-seasonalized. In order to have a preliminary
10 understanding of the data, we plot the variables of interest in terms of their levels,
11 logarithms and growth-rates as relevant (see figure 1).
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27 (Figure 1 about here)
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32 The focus of the empirical work is on potential asymmetry in the consumption-wealth
33 channel, however it seems logical to first question whether the wealth channel is of
34 significance in the transmission mechanism, since if we find that it is not any potential
35 asymmetry of response may be of limited interest to policy makers. To this end this we
36 proceed in two stages. In section 4 we borrow a frequently used SVAR framework to see
37 if there is evidence that the wealth effect does play a role. The SVAR results suggest that
38 the wealth channel is indeed of empirical importance and so we proceed in section 5 to a
39 closer analysis of the impact of wealth changes on consumption in a more focused and
40 traditional time series approach to see if there is evidence of asymmetry. We move away
41 from the SVAR framework for two reasons, firstly the SVAR takes no account of the
42 time series properties of the data and in particular the possibility of cointegrating
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3 relationships amongst the series considered and secondly, due to the relatively small
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5 sample size we find that we are able to focus on a more parsimonious representation of
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7 the relationship between consumption and wealth.
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10 11 12 **4. The SVAR model**

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15 As a first step we begin by establishing the importance of the wealth channel on
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17 consumption and to do this we borrow the macroeconomic framework of Ludvigson et
18
19 al. (2002) also employed by Siokis (2005). This approach consists of estimating a
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21 structural vector autoregression (SVAR) model with five variables, namely: inflation,
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23 income, consumption, wealth and the interest rate. This model is employed as a
24
25 benchmark model to trace the impulse responses of consumption to an interest rate shock.
26
27 While this impact on consumption includes the transmission of monetary policy through
28
29 the wealth channel, a counterfactual can be constructed that shuts down the wealth
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31 channel. This experiment provides the direct impact of interest rate on consumption
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33 through channels *other* than the wealth channel. Any difference between the two
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35 responses can therefore be attributed to the presence of the wealth channel. The SVAR is
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37 clearly described in Ludvigson et al. (2002) and we focus here on the key elements. The
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39 SVAR is of the AB type (Amisano and Giannini, 1997) and the focus is the restrictions
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41 on the A matrix of contemporaneous relationships amongst the variables³. Including the
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43 wealth channel the A matrix takes the form:
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57 ³ The B matrix is assumed to be diagonal and the total number of restrictions is just sufficient to identify
58 the SVAR.
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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 1 & a_{34} & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & 0 & 1 & a_{45} \\ a_{45} & a_{52} & a_{53} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

where the variables are, in order: inflation, income, consumption, wealth and the interest rate⁴.

The restrictions on the A matrix are those suggested in Ludvigson et al. (2002) and are based on the following assumptions: the interest rate responds contemporaneously to consumption and income, but not the other way round; consumption is contemporaneously affected by wealth, but the opposite is not true; and finally, the interest rate does not contemporaneously respond to changes in wealth (see Ludvigson et al., 2002 for further details). The above model is then estimated by the maximum likelihood method (Amisano and Giannini, 1997) and the impulse responses calculated. The counterfactual impulse responses, turning the wealth effect off, can then be calculated by i) setting the element a_{34} in A equal to zero and ii) setting the coefficients on lagged wealth terms in the consumption equation of the estimated VAR model equal to zero. The impulse responses can then be recalculated with the wealth channel turned

⁴ The VAR was estimated with a maximum lag of 6 and then the lag length selected on the basis of information criteria, F tests on lag length reduction and error diagnostics. Results from a VAR with lag length of 5 which showed no evidence of autocorrelation in the errors of the equations of the VAR for either system are reported here. The model was re-estimated using 6 lags and the results were found to be similar. The results shown here used end of quarter wealth but were once again substantially the same using beginning of period wealth (see Ludvigson et al., 2002).

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3 off⁵. The key impulse responses for our purposes are the ones showing how consumption
4 and wealth respond to a shock to in the interest rate and how consumption responds to
5 wealth shocks.
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12 The full set of impulse responses is in the appendix and we focus here on two key results.
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14 The first is that shocks to wealth appear to have a positive and significant impact on
15 consumption. This is an encouraging result for our hypothesis since it does suggest that
16 wealth changes have the potential to influence consumption. The second is that
17 consumption responds positively (though the confidence intervals frequently include
18 zero) to a rise in interest rates, this seems somewhat counterintuitive and warrants further
19 investigation. Figure 2 shows the consumption response to an interest rate shock both
20 with the wealth channel and without the wealth channel.
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34 (Figure 2 about here)
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39 As we can see the turning off of the wealth channel leads to consumption falling after an
40 interest rate rise and the impulse response lies outside the confidence interval suggesting
41 that turning off the wealth channel leads to a significant difference. Our interpretation of
42 these results is that a rise in the base rate without the wealth channel does lower
43 consumption, however wealth responds positively to a base rate rise and this can act to
44 raise consumption leading to the somewhat paradoxical result above. This then leaves the
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55 ⁵ The VAR and SVAR were estimated in Jmulti (Lutkepohl and Kratzig 2004) and a gauss program was
56 used to re-compute the impulse responses once the relevant restrictions were imposed on the VAR
57 coefficients and the A matrix. A full set of all of the impulse responses is available from the authors on
58 request.
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3 question as to why wealth rises when the base rate rises. To gain further insights into this
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5 response we re-estimated the SVAR using a long term interest rate (the 20-year par yield
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7 on British Government Securities) and found that both consumption and wealth now
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9 responded negatively to a rise in interest rates (with and without the wealth channel), we
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11 then regressed the first difference of the long term rate against lags of the first difference
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13 of the short run rate, the results suggested a long run inverse relationship between
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15 changes in the base rate and changes in the long run rate⁶. On this basis our interpretation
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17 of the impulse responses (which must be taken in the context of the simple SVAR in
18
19 which they are estimated) is; a rise in the base rate generates an expectation of lower
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21 inflation and falling long run interest rates and it is these that lead to the positive wealth
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23 effects. These positive wealth effects then support consumption which would otherwise
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25 fall (in the absence of the wealth channel) in the face of the base rate rise.
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34 We draw two simple conclusions from these simulations. Firstly, irrespective of which
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36 interest rate we use, shocks to wealth have a positive impact on consumption. Secondly,
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38 again irrespective of the interest rate used there is evidence that “turning off” the wealth
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40 effect impacts on consumption and that the wealth channel is therefore of importance and
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42 warranting further investigation. To do this we turn now to a more traditional
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44 econometric analysis of the data which allows us to a) consider more parsimonious
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46 specifications and b) take into account the time series properties of the data.
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53 **5. Modeling potential asymmetry**

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58 ⁶ A full set of these results is available from the authors on request.
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3 In this section we resort to more standard econometric modeling with the aim of focusing
4 more particularly on the role that wealth changes play in consumption and the potential
5 asymmetry in this relationship. Unit root tests of the 5 variables in the SVAR suggest that
6 inflation is $I(0)$, whilst all the other variables, including both interest rates, are $I(1)$ ⁷. As a
7 result and because inflation is unlikely to play a significant role in the transmission
8 mechanism itself we begin by focusing on the four variables wealth, income,
9 consumption and the base rate.
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22 We find that cointegration tests for the four variable system (C, Y, W, r) suggest some
23 evidence of a single cointegrating vector, with the trace test significant at 4.85 percent
24 and the maximum eigenvalue test at 10.5 percent. The cointegrating vector (-1, 0.3898,
25 0.2908, -0.026) suggests that both income and wealth have positive long run effects on
26 consumption and the interest rate a negative effect⁸. Tests on the loading vector suggest
27 that both wealth and income are weakly exogenous with LR tests of a zero restriction
28 being insignificant with p-values of 0.41 for income and 0.64 for wealth, however both
29 consumption and the base rate reject the restriction with p-values of 0.03 and 0.04
30 respectively. These results do not necessarily conflict with those from the SVAR, wealth
31 and income do not adjust to the long run equilibrium but the base rate and consumption
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46 ⁷ These are available from the authors on request. As the beginning of the 1990s witnessed a speculative
47 attack on the European Monetary System, we repeated the unit root tests for the period beginning in 1994.
48 However the conclusions remained unchanged.

49 ⁸ Information Criteria were used to test the lag order in the VAR, setting a maximum lag of 6 all 4
50 Information criteria, Akaike, FPE, Hannan_Quinn and Schwarz suggested a lag order of 2 and diagnostics
51 on the VAR(2) were acceptable. The cointegration tests were carried out allowing for a linear deterministic
52 trend by including a constant in the error correction and the VAR. Tests on the cointegrating vector
53 suggested that Y was not significant and testing with a 3 variable system (C,W,r) suggested that the null of
54 zero cointegrating vectors was rejected at 5.8 percent for the Trace test and 4.1 percent for the maximum
55 eigenvalue test. Once again wealth appeared to be weakly exogenous and the cointegrating vector was (-1,
56 0.381, -0.05). However the error correction term from both cointegrating vectors was very similar and all
57 following results did not differ significantly so we report only results from the 4 variable system, all other
58 results are available from the authors on request.
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do reflecting the use of monetary policy to control aggregate demand. Ignoring wealth effects the base rate has the expected negative effect on consumption (as it did in the restricted SVAR) and the weak exogeneity of wealth, whilst it suggests that wealth does not participate in the error correction does not preclude wealth dynamics impacting on consumption. This suggests that if, as we do below, we focus on the consumption equation in the VECM it will be important to include the error correction term. The results of estimation of the single equation for ΔC are presented below, including 2 lags in all variables. As can be seen the regression equation shows only the error correction term to be significant⁹.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta C = & 0.008 - 0.071 ecm_{t-1} - 0.245 \Delta C_{t-1} + 0.045 \Delta C_{t-2} \\ & (.000) \quad (.017) \quad (.105) \quad (.768) \\ & + 0.048 \Delta W_{t-1} - 0.027 \Delta W_{t-2} - 0.023 \Delta Y_{t-1} - 0.009 \Delta Y_{t-2} - 0.000 \Delta r_{t-1} + 0.002 \Delta r_{t-2} \\ & (.140) \quad (.396) \quad (.743) \quad (.891) \quad (.857) \quad (.386) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$R^2 = 0.254$$

$$\text{AR 1-4 test: } F(4,45) = 0.82553 [0.5159]$$

$$\text{ARCH 1-4 test: } F(4,41) = 1.9428 [0.1216]$$

$$\text{Normality test: } \text{Chi}^2(2) = 4.6255 [0.0990]$$

$$\text{Heteroscedasticity test: } F(18,30) = 2.1133 [0.0339]^*$$

A model reduction sequence¹⁰ yielded the following parsimonious representation with now the first lag of consumption being significant but no role for any other variables.

$$\Delta C = 0.009 - 0.078 ecm_{t-1} - 0.254 \Delta C_{t-1} \quad (2)$$

(.000) (.002) (.046)

$$R^2 = 0.176$$

$$\text{AR 1-4 test: } F(4,52) = 1.0388 [0.3962]$$

$$\text{ARCH 1-4 test: } F(4,48) = 1.2310 [0.3103]$$

$$\text{Normality test: } \text{Chi}^2(2) = 2.5117 [0.2848]$$

$$\text{Heteroscedasticity test: } F(4,51) = 1.4526 [0.2304]$$

⁹p-values in parenthesis below estimated coefficients.

¹⁰We used the automatic model reduction algorithm in PC-Give (Doornick and Hendry 2007) to carry out all reduction sequences, this has the advantage in this case of ensuring consistency in the model reduction process.

Since our interest is focused on the potential asymmetry of wealth dynamics on consumption behaviour we define Δw^+ and Δw^- such that we split the dynamics of wealth into periods when the first difference is positive and negative respectively and re-estimate equation (1) as (3) below¹¹. As can be seen the error correction term is significant and correctly signed at 1 percent, the first lag of consumption at 6 percent and the first lag of positive wealth changes at 8 percent giving us the first intimation of possible importance for non-symmetric effects.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta C = & \underset{(.003)}{0.007} - \underset{(.010)}{0.078} ecm_{t-1} - \underset{(.063)}{0.286} \Delta C_{t-1} + \underset{(.967)}{0.007} \Delta C_{t-2} - \underset{(.723)}{0.026} \Delta W_{t-1}^- - \underset{(.194)}{0.094} \Delta W_{t-2}^- \\ & + \underset{(.078)}{0.084} \Delta W_{t-1}^+ + \underset{(.727)}{0.016} \Delta W_{t-2}^+ - \underset{(.663)}{0.031} \Delta Y_{t-1} - \underset{(.859)}{0.012} \Delta Y_{t-2} + \underset{(.926)}{0.000} \Delta r_{t-1} + \underset{(.368)}{0.002} \Delta r_{t-2} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$R^2 = 0.287031$$

ARCH 1-4 test: $F(4,39) = 1.4342 [0.2410]$

Normality test: $\text{Chi}^2(2) = 3.2410 [0.1978]$

Heteroscedasticity test: $F(22,24) = 1.1899 [0.3379]$

Once again the model reduction yields a simple parsimonious representation (1991:Q1 to 2006:Q2)

$$\Delta C = \underset{(.000)}{0.007} - \underset{(.006)}{0.069} ecm_{t-1} - \underset{(.028)}{0.271} \Delta C_{t-1} + \underset{(.029)}{0.082} \Delta W_{t-1}^+ \quad (4)$$

$$R^2 = 0.245232$$

AR 1-4 test: $F(4,51) = 0.65156 [0.6284]$

ARCH 1-4 test: $F(4,47) = 2.1933 [0.0842]$

Normality test: $\text{Chi}^2(2) = 2.6379 [0.2674]$

Heteroscedasticity test: $F(6,48) = 2.4733 [0.0364]^*$

¹¹ In our sample, 44 periods recorded positive wealth growth and 17 periods recorded negative wealth growth.

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3 Since this fails the Heteroskedasticity test at 5%¹² we also provide, in the second set of
4 parenthesis below the estimated coefficients, the HCSE's p-values. Comparing the two
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8 sets of results we can see that when no allowance was made for the potential asymmetry
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10 in wealth effects wealth played no role in the consumption equation, once allowance is
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12 made there is a clear significant impact of wealth changes when they are positive and this
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14 effect is correctly signed in that it suggests, as did the SVAR that a rise in wealth has a
15
16 positive effect on consumption. Figure 3 shows the “actuals and fitteds” over the sample
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18 period both including (top graph) and excluding (bottom graph) the positive wealth
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20 dynamics.
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27 (Figure 3 about here)
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32 Whilst it is easy to read too much into these plots they do suggest that the fit of the model
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34 is most clearly improved over the middle period of the sample, around 1996 to 2001. This
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36 was the period when the wealth variable was not only rising but also appeared to be
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38 above trend¹³. Re-estimation of the simple dynamic model over this sub sample seems to
39
40 confirm the importance of wealth gains over this period for consumption dynamics with
41
42 the positive wealth dynamics variable being significant at 2% and the lagged
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44 consumption variable at 6% whilst the error correction term is now insignificant. One
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47 potential interpretation is that over this period (when the base rate showed periods of both
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53 ¹² This is most likely in part due to the nature of the wealth variable which takes the value zero for part of
54 the sample so the residuals for that part are likely to be “larger” causing the apparent heteroscedasticity – to
55 check this we re-ran the regression including the insignificant Δw variable and found that the
56 heteroskedasticity test was no longer significant at the 5% level.

57 ¹³ Using a simple Hodrick Prescott filter and looking at the above trend periods confirms this as the one
58 period in the sample where wealth was clearly above the fitted trend.
59
60

monetary loosening and tightening) the strong wealth gains played a stronger role in bolstering consumption as suggested by the SVAR results.

$$\Delta C = 0.009 - 0.059 ecm_{t-1} - 0.354 \Delta C_{t-1} + 0.101 \Delta W_{t-1}^+$$

p-values in parenthesis

The estimation sample is: 1996(1) - 2001(4)

$$R^2 = 0.376392$$

AR 1-2 test: $F(2,18) = 0.27309 [0.7641]$

ARCH 1-2 test: $F(2,16) = 1.5778 [0.2369]$

Normality test: $\text{Chi}^2(2) = 0.60650 [0.7384]$

Heteroscedasticity test: $F(6,13) = 0.24675 [0.9521]$

6. Concluding remarks

This paper represents a first attempt at modeling potential asymmetry in the response of consumption to monetary policy via the wealth component of the transmission mechanism. Utilising a popular SVAR representation we find that “turning off” the wealth effect makes a significant difference to the response of consumption to shocks to the Bank of England’s official policy instrument the base rate and that positive wealth shocks have a significant positive effect on consumption. These findings are backed up with results from the estimation of a simple model of consumption dynamics which suggests that wealth dynamics do play a significant role in determining consumption but only when they are positive. These results are particularly strong for the period from the mid 1990’s to early 2000’s when the growth in wealth in the UK was particularly strong.

The asymmetry in the consumption-wealth channel suggests that the central bank should take cognizance of the fact that monetary tightening will not reign in consumption growth to the desired extent, especially during periods when wealth growth is strong. This makes

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2
3 it important to re-assess monetary policy measures especially during periods of asset
4 price inflation and rising price inflation. Pre-emptive and progressive interest rate
5 increases may be required to dampen asset price increases and contain future inflation.
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FIGURE 1
Macroeconomic variables, UK, 1991:Q1 to 2006:Q2

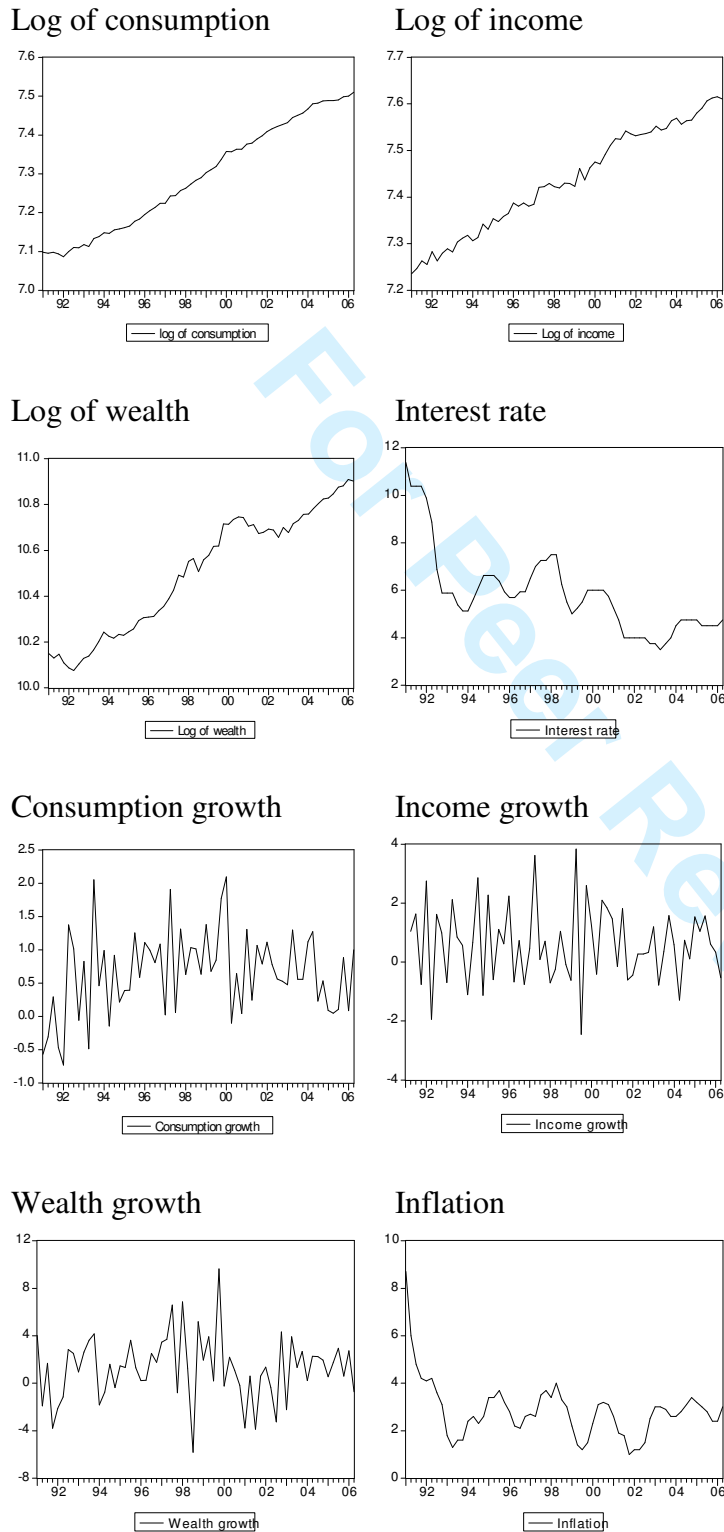
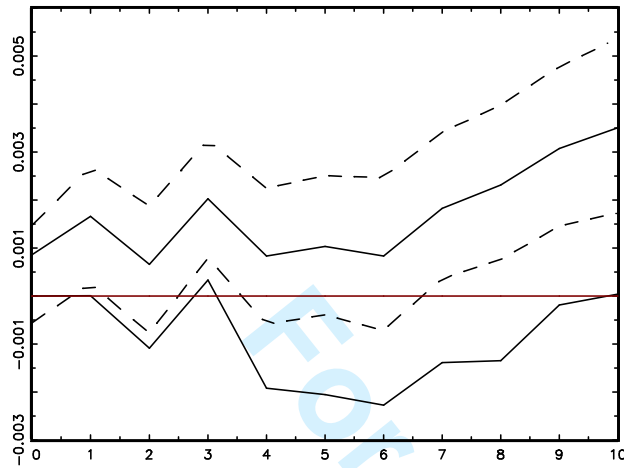


FIGURE 2

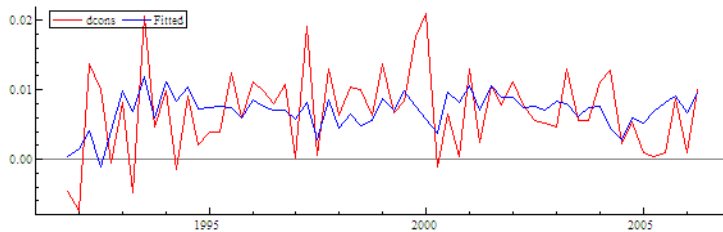
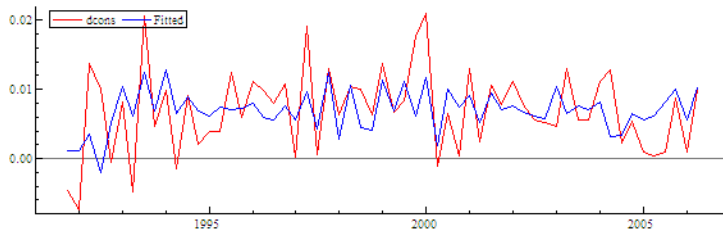
Impulse responses showing response of consumption to a shock to the short term interest rate.



Note: Dotted lines show bootstrapped confidence intervals; lower line shows impulse responses with wealth channel turned off.

FIGURE 3

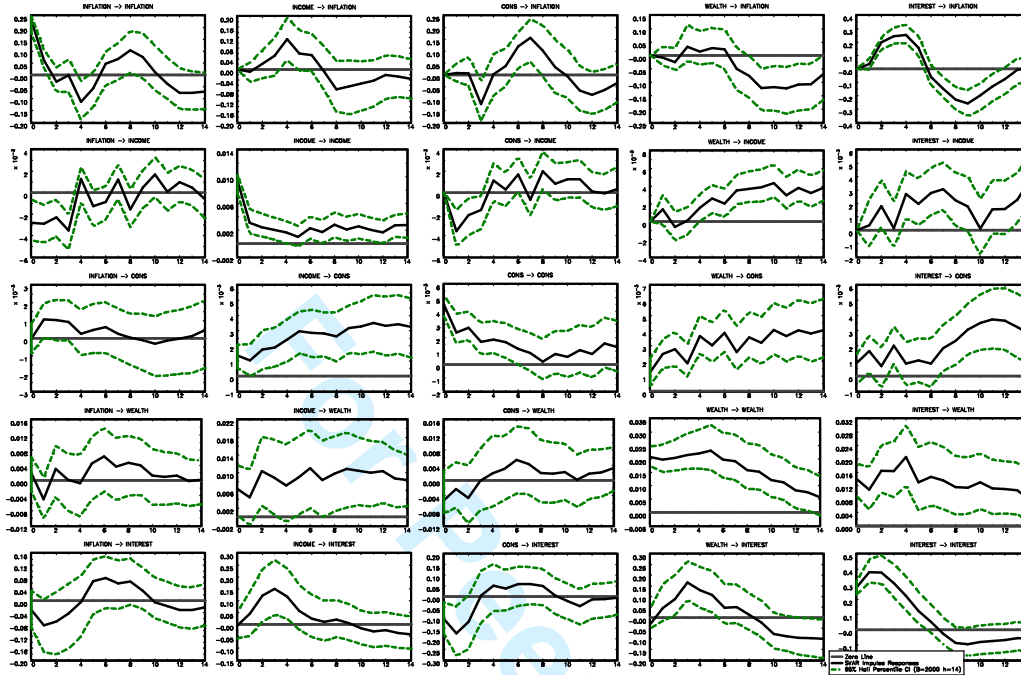
Actual and fitted consumption growth with and without positive wealth dynamics



APPENDIX

Figure A1: Impulse responses for VAR(5) using short term interest rate.

SVAR Impulse Responses



Rows show the response of each variable to shocks.

Figure A2: Impulse responses for VAR(5) using long term interest rate.

SVAR Impulse Responses

