

A Bivariate Threshold Time Series Model for Analyzing Australian Interest Rates

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Abstract: In recent years, research in nonlinear time series analysis has grown rapidly. Substantial empirical evidence of nonlinearities in economic time series fluctuations has been reported in the literature. Nonlinear time series models have the advantage of being able to capture asymmetries, jumps, and time irreversibility which are characteristics of many observed financial and economic time series. As compared to the linear models, the nonlinear time series models provide a much wider spectrum of possible dynamics for the economic time series data. In this paper, we explore the use of nonlinear time series models to analyze Australian interest rates. In particular, we concentrate on the class of bivariate threshold autoregressive (BTAR) models. Monthly Australian interest rates from 1957.1 to 2002.8 are considered. The series under study are 2-year and 15-year government bonds, representing short-term and long-term series in the term structure of interest rates. A BTAR model is fitted to the observed vector series and the results show that the dynamic structure of the two interest rate series depends heavily on the status (expansion versus contraction) of the economy.

Keywords: Arranged Autoregression; Bivariate time series; Model Change; Nonlinearity test

1. INTRODUCTION

The class of threshold autoregressive (TAR) models (Tong, 1978 and 1983) has been widely employed in the literature to explain various empirical nonlinear phenomena observed in economic time series. See, e.g., Kraeger and Kugler (1993), Peel and Speight (1994) and Chappell *et al.* (1996) for foreign exchange rate variables; Yadav *et al.* (1994) for futures market; Tiao and Tsay (1994) and Potter (1995) for US GNP; Montgomery *et al.* (1998) for US unemployment; and De Gooijer and Vidiella-i-Anguera (2003) for monthly inflation rates.

The size and the level of sophistication of the market of fixed income securities around the world increased dramatically over the last 10 years and it became a prime test bed for financial institutions and academic research. Interest rate models are crucial to financial economists to price derivatives such as swaps, quantify and manage financial risk, and set monetary policy. Actuaries are also being called upon to incorporate interest rate models in a variety of applications, including dynamic financial analysis (DFA), ratemaking, and valuation (Wilkie, 1995).

In this paper, we explore the use of nonlinear threshold models to analyze Australian interest rates. In particular, we concentrate on the class of bivariate threshold autoregressive (BTAR) models. Monthly Australian interest rates from 1957.1 to 2002.8 are considered. The series under study are 2-year and 15-year government bonds, representing short-term and long-term series in the term structure of interest rates. A BTAR model is fitted to the observed vector series and the results show that the dynamic structure of the two interest rate series depends heavily on the status (expansion versus contraction) of the economy.

The paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 provides a brief review on BTAR modelling. Section 3 presents the empirical results. Discussion and conclusion follow in the final section.

2. BIVARIATE TAR MODELS

2.1 The Model

Tsay (1998) generalizes the univariate threshold principle to a multivariate framework. In this article, we consider a bivariate time series $\mathbf{Y}_t = (y_{1t}, y_{2t})'$. A k -regime BTAR ($d; p_1, \dots, p_k$) model is defined

as

$$\mathbf{Y}_t = \begin{cases} \mathbf{C}_0^{(1)} + \sum_{j=1}^{p_1} \Phi_j^{(1)} \mathbf{Y}_{t-j} + \varepsilon_t^{(1)}, & \text{if } z_{t-d} \leq r_1 \\ \mathbf{C}_0^{(2)} + \sum_{j=1}^{p_2} \Phi_j^{(2)} \mathbf{Y}_{t-j} + \varepsilon_t^{(2)}, & \text{if } r_1 < z_{t-d} \leq r_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{C}_0^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{p_k} \Phi_j^{(k)} \mathbf{Y}_{t-j} + \varepsilon_t^{(k)}, & \text{if } r_{k-1} < z_{t-d} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where k is the number of regimes in the model, d is the delay parameter, p_i is the autoregressive order in the i th regime of the model, $\mathbf{C}_0^{(i)}$ are (2×1) -dimensional constant vectors and $\Phi_j^{(i)}$ are (2×2) -dimensional matrix parameters for $i = 1, \dots, k$. The threshold parameters satisfy the constraint $-\infty = r_0 < r_1 < r_2 < \dots < r_{k-1} < r_k = \infty$. The innovational vectors in the i th regime satisfy $\varepsilon_t^{(i)} = \Sigma_i^{1/2} \mathbf{a}_t$, where $\Sigma_i^{1/2}$ are symmetric positive definite matrices and $\{\mathbf{a}_t\}$ is a sequence of serially uncorrelated normal random vectors with mean $\mathbf{0}$ and covariance matrix \mathbf{I} , the (2×2) -dimensional identity matrix. The threshold variable z_{t-d} is assumed to be stationary, and it depends on the observable past history of \mathbf{Y}_{t-d} . For example, we can set

$$z_{t-d} = \boldsymbol{\omega}' \mathbf{Y}_{t-d}$$

where $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ is a pre-specified (2×1) -dimensional vector. When $\boldsymbol{\omega} = (1, 0)'$, the threshold variable is simply $z_{t-d} = y_{1,t-d}$. When $\boldsymbol{\omega} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})'$, the threshold variable is the average of the two elements in \mathbf{Y}_{t-d} .

2.2 Modeling Procedures

Analogous to the Tsay (1989) procedures for univariate TAR modeling, Tsay (1998) extends the method to multivariate situation. The method has been applied successfully to many datasets, ranging from U.S. interest rates to Icelandic river flow series. This article uses the Tsay (1998) strategy for BTAR modeling.

Testing for Nonlinearity

Given $p = \max\{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$ and $d \leq p$, we observe the bivariate vector time series $\{\mathbf{Y}_1, \dots, \mathbf{Y}_n\}$. It should be noted that the threshold variable z_{t-d} in (1) can only assume values in $\mathcal{Z} = \{z_{p+1-d}, \dots, z_{n-d}\}$. Let (i) be the time-index of the i th smallest observation in \mathcal{Z} . Tsay (1998) considers the multivariate generalization of the ordered regression arrangement. Rolling ordered bivariate

autoregressions of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Y}'_{(1)+d} \\ \mathbf{Y}'_{(2)+d} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{Y}'_{(j)+d} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{Y}'_{(1)+d-1} & \cdots & \mathbf{Y}'_{(1)+d-p} \\ 1 & \mathbf{Y}'_{(2)+d-1} & \cdots & \mathbf{Y}'_{(2)+d-p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \mathbf{Y}'_{(j)+d-1} & \cdots & \mathbf{Y}'_{(j)+d-p} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}'_0 \\ \Phi'_1 \\ \vdots \\ \Phi'_p \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon'_{(1)+d} \\ \varepsilon'_{(2)+d} \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon'_{(j)+d} \end{pmatrix}$$

can be arranged successively, where $j = m, m+1, \dots, n-p$, and m is the number of startup observations in the ordered autoregression. Tsay (1998) suggests a range of m (between $3\sqrt{n}$ and $5\sqrt{n}$). Different values of m can be used to investigate the sensitivity of the modeling results with respect to the choice. It should be noted that the ordered autoregressions are sorted by the variable z_{t-d} , which is the regime indicator in the BTAR model.

Let $\hat{\mathbf{e}}_{(m+1)+d}$ denote the one-step-ahead standardized predictive residual from the above least squares fitted multivariate regression for $j = m$. Tsay (1998, p. 1190) provides the direct computational formula for $\hat{\mathbf{e}}_{(m+1)+d}$. Alternatively, they can be easily obtained from many commonly used statistical software packages (e.g., Timm and Mieczkowski, 1997). Analogous to the univariate case, if the underlying model is a linear vector autoregressive process, then the predictive residuals are white noise and they are uncorrelated to the regressor $\mathbf{X}'_t = \{1, \mathbf{Y}'_{t-1}, \mathbf{Y}'_{t-2}, \dots, \mathbf{Y}'_{t-p}\}$. However, if \mathbf{Y}_t follows a threshold process, then the predictive residuals are correlated with the regressor. Tsay (1998) utilizes this property and considers the multivariate regression

$$\hat{\mathbf{e}}'_{(l)+d} = \mathbf{X}'_{(l)+d} \boldsymbol{\beta} + \mathbf{w}'_{(l)+d} \quad (2)$$

for $l = m+1, \dots, n-p$ with $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ is the matrix regression parameter and $\mathbf{w}'_{(l)+d}$ is the matrix of residuals. The problem of testing nonlinearity is then transformed to testing of the hypothesis $H_0 : \boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{0}$ in the above regression. Tsay (1998) employs the test statistic

$$C(d) = (n-p-m-kp-1) \times \left\{ \ln |\mathbf{S}_0| - \ln |\mathbf{S}_1| \right\} \quad (3)$$

where $|\mathbf{A}|$ denotes the determinant of the matrix \mathbf{A} , and

$$\mathbf{S}_0 = \frac{1}{n-p-m} \sum_{l=m+1}^{n-p} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_{(l)+d} \hat{\mathbf{e}}'_{(l)+d}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_1 = \frac{1}{n-p-m} \sum_{l=m+1}^{n-p} \hat{\mathbf{w}}_{(l)+d} \hat{\mathbf{w}}'_{(l)+d}$$

where \widehat{w}_t is the least squares residual of regression (2). Under the null hypothesis that \mathbf{Y}_t is linear, Tsay (1998) shows that $C(d)$ is asymptotically a chi-squared random variable with $(pk^2 + k)$ degrees of freedom.

Model Specification, Estimation and Diagnostic Checking

To perform the $C(d)$ test for nonlinearity in (3), both values of p and d must be given. In practice, we can select p by the partial autoregression matrix (PAM) of \mathbf{Y}_t . Tiao and Box (1981) define the PAM at lag l , which is denoted by $\mathbf{\Pi}(l)$, to be the last matrix coefficient when the data are fitted to a vector autoregressive process of order l . This is a direct extension of the Box and Jenkins (1976, p. 64) definition of the partial autocorrelation function for univariate time series. The partial autoregression matrices $\mathbf{\Pi}(l)$ of a linear vector AR(p) process are zero for $l > p$. This “cut-off” property provides very useful information for identifying the order p . Once p is selected, d is chosen so that it gives the most significant $C(d)$ statistic.

In univariate TAR modeling, we use various scatterplots for specifying the number of regimes k and the threshold parameters (i.e., the r values). Unfortunately, these plots are not applicable to high dimensional multivariate TAR analysis. Following Tong (1983, p. 186), we use Akaike’s Information Criterion (AIC) to search for these parameters.

Given p, d, k , and $\mathcal{R}_k = \{r_1, \dots, r_{k-1}\}$, the full-length ordered bivariate autoregression can be divided into regimes. For the j th regime of data, we have a general linear model of the form

$$\mathbf{Y}_j = \mathbf{A}_j \Phi^{(j)} + \epsilon_j \quad (4)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Y}_j &= (\mathbf{Y}'_{(\pi_{j-1}+1)+d}, \mathbf{Y}'_{(\pi_{j-1}+2)+d}, \dots, \mathbf{Y}'_{(\pi_j)+d})' \\ \Phi^{(j)} &= (\mathbf{C}'_0, \Phi'_1, \dots, \Phi'_p)' \\ \epsilon_j &= (\epsilon'_{(\pi_{j-1}+1)+d}, \epsilon'_{(\pi_{j-1}+2)+d}, \dots, \epsilon'_{(\pi_j)+d})' \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_j = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{Y}'_{(\pi_{j-1}+1)+d-1} & \cdots & \mathbf{Y}'_{(\pi_{j-1}+1)+d-p} \\ 1 & \mathbf{Y}'_{(\pi_{j-1}+2)+d-1} & \cdots & \mathbf{Y}'_{(\pi_{j-1}+2)+d-p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \mathbf{Y}'_{(\pi_j)+d-1} & \cdots & \mathbf{Y}'_{(\pi_j)+d-p} \end{pmatrix}$$

where π_j is the largest value of j such that $\{r_{j-1} < z_{(j)} \leq r_j\}$ for $j = 1, \dots, k-1$. We define $\pi_0 = 0$ and $\pi_k = n - p$. The number of observations in the j th regime is $n_j = \pi_j - \pi_{j-1}$. The least squares estimate of $\Phi^{(j)}$ can be obtained by the ordinary multivariate least squares method:

$$\widehat{\Phi}^{(j)} = (\mathbf{A}'_j \mathbf{A}_j)^{-1} (\mathbf{A}'_j \mathbf{Y}_j). \quad (5)$$

The residual variance-covariance matrix for the j th regime can be obtained by

$$\widehat{\Sigma}_j = \frac{1}{n_j} \sum_{t=1}^{n_j} \left\{ \widehat{\epsilon}_{(\pi_{j-1}+t)+d} \widehat{\epsilon}'_{(\pi_{j-1}+t)+d} \right\}. \quad (6)$$

The AIC of a bivariate fitted TAR model in (1) is defined as

$$\text{AIC}(p, d, k, \mathcal{R}_k) = \sum_{j=1}^k \left\{ n_j \ln |\widehat{\Sigma}_j| + 2k(kp+1) \right\}. \quad (7)$$

Given p and d , we can search the parameters k and \mathcal{R}_k by minimizing the AIC. Due to the computational complexity and possible interpretations of the final model, we usually restrict k to a small number, such as 2 or 3. For the threshold parameters \mathcal{R}_k , we divide the data into subgroups according to the empirical percentiles of z_{t-d} , and use the AIC to select the r values. Finally, the AIC is used to refine the AR order ($p_k \leq p$) in each regime.

To guard against incorrectly specifying the model, a detailed diagnostic analysis of the residuals is required. This includes an examination of the plots of standardized residuals and the sample cross-correlation matrices of the residuals (Tiao and Box, 1981).

3. EMPIRICAL RESULTS

In this section, we consider BTAR modeling of monthly Australian interest rates. The series under study are 2-year (x_{1t}) and 15-year (x_{2t}) government bonds, representing short-term and long-term series in the term structure of interest rates. The data were obtained from the International Monetary Fund (2003). The analysis will be based on the growth series; that is, let $\mathbf{Y}_t = (y_{1t}, y_{2t})'$, where $y_{it} = \ln(x_{it}) - \ln(x_{i,t-1})$ for $i = 1, 2$. The time frame of the study is January 1957 to August 2002, with 537 observations of \mathbf{Y}_t .

Following Tsay (1998), we employ the 3-month moving-average “spread” of logged interest rates as the threshold variable. Let $s_t = \ln(y_{1t}) - \ln(y_{2t})$ be the “spread” at time t . The threshold variable z_t is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= s_1, & z_2 &= (s_1 + s_2)/2, \\ z_t &= (s_t + s_{t-1} + s_{t-2})/3, & t &\geq 3. \end{aligned}$$

Under normal conditions, interest rates are positively correlated with maturities. The correlation between interest rates and maturities may become negative when the economy is in contraction. Thus, the threshold variable (z_t) may be a good proxy for the status of the economy (i.e., negative values of z_t indicating an expansion of the economy and positive values signaling a weak economy). Figure 1 plots the z_t variable using Australian data. As expected,

the spread assumed positive values only in the middle of 1970s and the period 1987-1992, when the Australian economy was weak.

We first examine the partial autoregression matrices of the observed vector time series. Tiao and Box (1981) suggest summarizing the PAM using indicator symbols +, -, and ·, where + denotes a value that is greater than twice the estimated standard error, - denotes a value that is less than twice the estimated standard error, and · denotes an insignificant value based on the above criteria. The resulting indicator matrices for the PAM are given

in Table 1. The likelihood ratio statistic, $M(l)$, can be used to test the null hypothesis that a PAM is a zero matrix (i.e., $H_0 : \mathbf{\Pi}(l) = \mathbf{0}$). Bartlett (1938) shows that the $M(l)$ statistic is asymptotically χ^2 distributed with four degrees of freedom if the null hypothesis is true. From Table 1, we observe that the $M(l)$ statistics drop significantly after $l = 9$. This suggests that $p = 9$ for the $C(d)$ test for non-linearity. We perform the $C(d)$ test with $p = 9$, $d \leq p$ and $m = 125$. The results are given in Table 2.

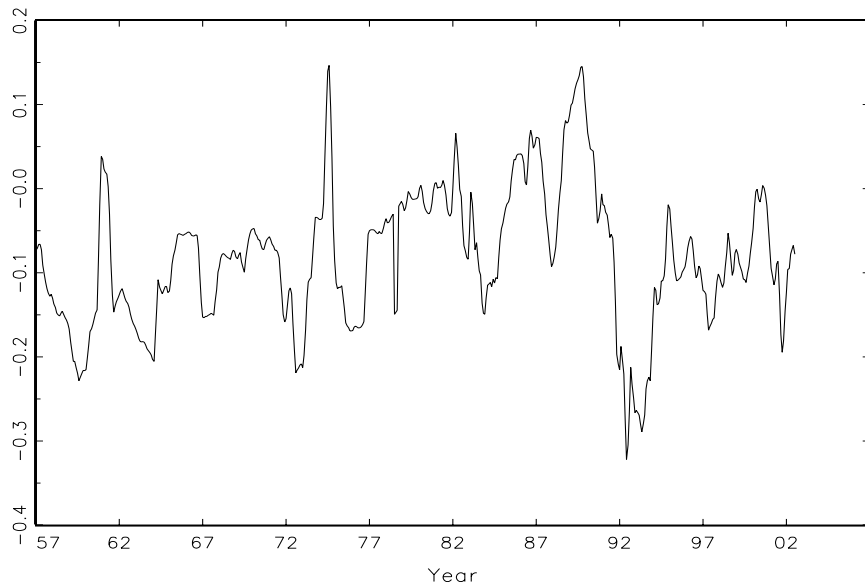


Figure 1. 3-Month moving average of spread in logged Australian interest rates

Table 1. Indicator matrices for the PAM (Australian interest rate data)

| Lag (l) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | $\begin{pmatrix} + & \cdot \\ + & - \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & - \\ \cdot & - \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $M(l)$ | 51.15 | 10.84 | 3.46 | 5.58 | 10.87 | 3.01 |
| Lag (l) | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | $\begin{pmatrix} + & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} + & \cdot \\ + & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} - & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $M(l)$ | 6.69 | 4.98 | 17.51 | 6.48 | 1.38 | 0.91 |

*The critical value for the $M(l)$ test is $\chi_{0.95,4}^2 = 9.50$.

Table 2. Tests for nonlinearity*

| | | | | | |
|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| d | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| $C(d)$ | 119.8 | 95.0 | 76.7 | 76.7 | 76.1 |
| d | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| $C(d)$ | 76.3 | 85.7 | 72.8 | 65.4 | |

*The critical value for the test is $\chi_{0.95,38}^2 = 24.9$.

The results clearly reject the linear hypothesis. The test statistics also suggest using the delay parameter $d = 1$ or $d = 2$.

With 547 observations, we only entertain the possibilities of BTAR models with two or three regimes, i.e., $k = 2$ or 3 . Given p, d , and k , we use a grid search method and select the thresholds by minimizing the AIC values that are defined in

(7). Let $\mathcal{P}_\alpha(z_{t-d})$ be the empirical α th percentile of z_{t-d} . For two-regime models, we assume that $r \in [\mathcal{P}_{10}(z_{t-d}), \mathcal{P}_{90}(z_{t-d})]$. For three-regime models, we assume that $r_1 \in [\mathcal{P}_{10}(z_{t-d}), \mathcal{P}_{45}(z_{t-d})]$ and $r_2 \in [\mathcal{P}_{55}(z_{t-d}), \mathcal{P}_{90}(z_{t-d})]$. Table 3 shows the selected threshold values under different combinations of (p, d, k) . It indicates that the overall minimum AIC is -7292.74 when $k = 3, p = 9, d = 2$ and $\hat{r}_1 = -0.1457$ and $\hat{r}_2 = -0.0341$. We further refine the model by allowing different AR orders for different regimes. The AIC selects $(p_1, p_2, p_3) = (9, 5, 1)$. The final minimised AIC value is -7334.18 . Least squares estimation results of the specified model are given in Table 4. The indicator matrices for the residual sample cross-correlations and the residual PAM are examined, and they do not show any model inadequacy.

Table 3. Selection of k, p, d and threshold values

| k | p | d | \hat{r}_1 | \hat{r}_2 | AIC |
|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 2 | 9 | 1 | -0.1480 | | -7165.50 |
| 2 | 9 | 2 | -0.0341 | | -7273.38 |
| 3 | 9 | 1 | -0.1481 | -0.0309 | -7215.82 |
| 3 | 9 | 2 | -0.1457 | -0.0341 | -7292.74 |

Table 4. Estimate results

| The estimated coefficients $\hat{\Phi}_j^{(k)}$ | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| (a) The first regime ($k = 1, p_1 = 9$) | | | | | | |
| Lag(j) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.02 \\ 0.00 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.02 & 0.06 \\ 0.24 & -0.06 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.03 & 0.05 \\ 0.15 & -0.07 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.18 & 0.02 \\ 0.22 & -0.06 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.11 & -0.13 \\ 0.10 & -0.28 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.38 & -0.73 \\ 0.18 & -0.18 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| Lag(j) | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| | | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.30 & -0.16 \\ -0.07 & 0.42 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.60 & -0.59 \\ 0.36 & -0.55 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.11 & 0.06 \\ -0.03 & 0.13 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.36 & -0.25 \\ 0.19 & -0.23 \end{pmatrix}$ | |
| (b) The second regime ($k = 2, p_2 = 5$) | | | | | | |
| Lag(j) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.00 \\ 0.00 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.18 & -0.20 \\ 0.12 & -0.10 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -0.34 & 0.46 \\ -0.09 & 0.15 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.08 & 0.01 \\ 0.04 & 0.02 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.00 & -0.02 \\ 0.02 & -0.01 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.17 & -0.34 \\ 0.12 & -0.24 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| (c) The third regime ($k = 3, p_3 = 1$) | | | | | | |
| Lag(j) | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.00 \\ 0.00 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.08 & 0.09 \\ 0.10 & 0.11 \end{pmatrix}$ | | | | |

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In this paper, we build a BTAR model for analyzing Australian interest rate data. The series under study are 2-year and 15-year government bonds, representing short-term and long-term series in the term structure of interest rates. The 3-month moving-average spread is employed as the threshold variable. It provides a proxy to the status (expansion versus contraction) of the Australian economy. Our empirical results show that threshold-type nonlinearity clearly exists in the vector series. A BTAR model is fitted. In fact the final model has an economic implication which can be explained easily. In regime 1, which presents economic expansion periods with short-term interest rate much lower than the long-term rate, the two interest growth series have longer interaction memory ($p_1 = 9$ in the final BTAR model). In regime 2, which represents stable economy, their interaction memory maintains at a moderate level ($p_2 = 5$). In regime 3, which represents economic slowdown or recession, the interest growth rate process has a much shorter memory ($p_3 = 1$).

Due to significant financial deregulation that occurred in Australia in the 1970s and 1980s, it is possible that there has been some structural change in the process. International macroeconomics suggest that the change in the exchange rate regime from a fixed, to pegged regime and then to a floating regime is also likely to have some impact on the interest rate determination mechanism. In order to study the robustness of the results in this paper, we apply the BTAR modelling procedures to three sub-periods: (a) January 1957 to December 1969 ($n = 155$), (b) January 1970 to December 1989 ($n = 240$), and (c) January 1990 to August 2002 ($n = 142$). BTAR-type nonlinearity is found in each sub-period. However, the optimal lag, delay and autoregressive parameters are different from sub-period to sub-period.

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