

# Transmission Lags of Monetary Policy: A Meta-Analysis

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# Motivation

Milton Friedman:

“Monetary policy acts with long and variable lags.”

# Why Meta-Analysis?

- The main argument is **robustness**.
- Developed in medicine to aggregate costly clinical trials.
- Allows for a structured discussion of the effects of study design on results.
- Interprets empirical economics for policy makers  
– so what does the literature say?

# Transmission Is Slower in Developed Countries

Table: Transmission to prices

Large developed economies		New EU members	
Economy	Lag (months)	Economy	Lag (months)
United States	42.2	Poland	18.7
Euro area	48.4	Czech Republic	14.8
Japan	51.3	Hungary	17.9
Germany	33.4	Slovakia	10.7
United Kingdom	40.4	Slovenia	17.6
France	51.3		
Italy	26.6		

# Results

## Main Findings

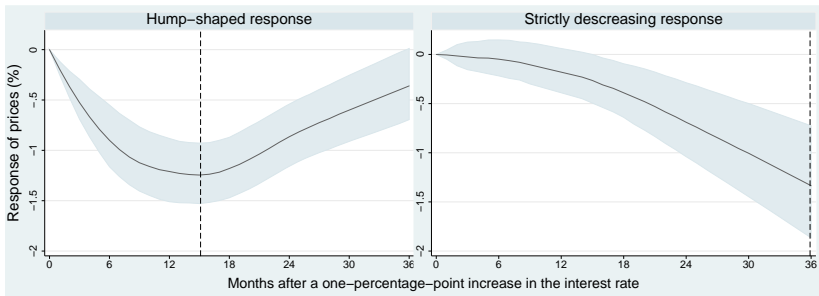
- 1 The average transmission lag is 29 months, but differs across countries.
- 2 The differences in lags are best explained by differences in financial development.
- 3 Researchers who use monthly data report faster transmission.

## Project Website

[www.meta-analysis.cz/lags](http://www.meta-analysis.cz/lags)

# Estimating the Lag of Monetary Policy

Results of vector autoregressions reported graphically  
→ impulse response functions.



# Data Properties

- We collect **published** papers using VARs to estimate the effects of a shock to the **interest rate** on the **price level**.
- 67 articles contain all necessary information.
- 198 transmission lags for 30 countries.
- 33 potential explanatory variables considered.

# Explanatory Variables

- 1 Country characteristics
  - Average growth and inflation
  - Financial development
  - Trade openness
  - Central bank independence
- 2 Method characteristics
  - Omitted variables
  - Data frequency
  - Identification
- 3 Publication characteristics



# Why Do Transmission Lags Differ?

## Meta-regression analysis

We regress the collected lags ( $\widehat{lag}_{ij}$ ) on 33 country, method, and publication characteristics ( $X_{kij}$ ):

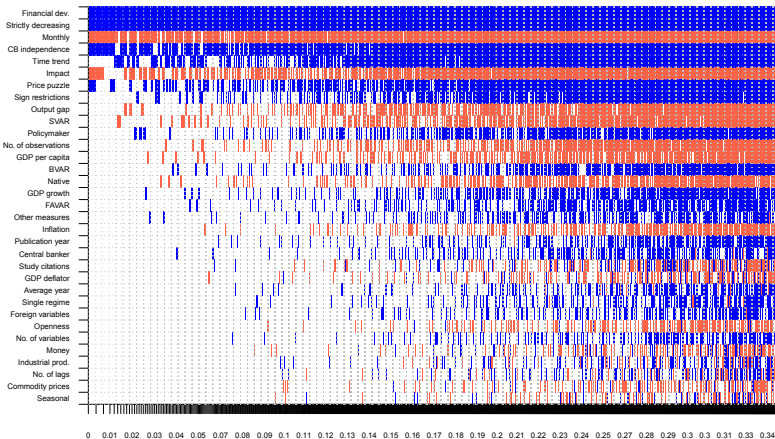
$$\widehat{lag}_{ij} = \beta_0 + \sum_k \beta_k X_{kij} + \epsilon_{ij}.$$

# Model Uncertainty

- Theory does not say which variables should be included. (There are many transmission channels.)
  - Study design may or may not systematically affect the estimated lags.
- To account for the resulting model uncertainty we use **Bayesian Model Averaging**.

# Bayesian Model Averaging: Results

## Model Inclusion, 5000 best models



# Bayesian Model Averaging: Results

Effective variables

Masanjala & Papageorgion (2008): variables are effective if their posterior mean is larger than 1.3 posterior standard deviations.

Variable	PIP	Post Mean	Post SD	Stand. coef.
Financial Development	1.00	12.50	3.17	0.26
Strictly decreasing	1.00	26.12	1.80	0.68
Monthly	0.73	-4.18	3.04	-0.10

Robustness checks (alternatives to BMA): Tobit regression, OLS with clustered standard errors.

## Interested in Meta-Analysis?

-  Stanley, T. D. & C. Doucouliagos (2012): *Meta-Regression Analysis in Economics and Business*.  
Routledge, 1st. edition.
-  Havranek, T. & Z. Irsova (2011): Estimating Vertical Spillovers from FDI: Why Results Vary and What the True Effect Is.  
*Journal of International Economics* **85(2)**: pp. 234–44.
-  Rusnak, M., T. Havranek, & R. Horvath (2013): How to Solve the Price Puzzle? A Meta-Analysis.  
*Journal of Money, Credit and Banking* **45(1)**: pp. 37–70.

Reading list on RePEc: Google “meta-analysis in economics”