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Time-Varying Thresholds: An Application to Purchasing Power Parity

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Abstract

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This paper introduces a time-varying threshold autoregressive model (TVTAR), which is used to examine the persistence of deviations from PPP. We find support for the stationary TVTAR against the unit root hypothesis; however, for some developing countries, we do not reject the TVTAR with a unit root in the corridor regime. We calculate magnitudes, frequencies, and durations of the deviations of exchange rates from forecasted changes in exchange rates. A key result is asymmetric adjustment. In developing countries, the average cumulative deviation from forecasts during periods when exchange rates are below forecasts is twice the corresponding measure during periods when exchange rates are above forecasts.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This paper introduces and estimates a threshold autoregressive model (TAR) that allows for time-varying thresholds. Our model focuses on adjustment dynamics when real exchange rate changes exceed upper and lower forecast thresholds. The estimated model allows us to calculate the magnitudes, frequencies, and durations of the deviations from forecast thresholds, both for depreciations and appreciations. We evaluate the fit of our estimated models using some new tests that compare the simulated density from the estimated model with the density of the actual data. Our results indicate asymmetric adjustment for over-depreciations compared to over-appreciations and for advanced economies compared to developing countries.

We begin with the notion that real exchange rates follow a nonlinear adjustment process that can be represented as a regime-switching process.² Regime-switching may arise from transaction costs in international arbitrage (Sercu, Uppal, and Van Hulle (1995); Obstfeld and Taylor (1997); Coleman (1995); O'Connell and Wei (2002)). Deviations from purchasing power parity (PPP) are assumed not corrected if they are small relative to the costs of trading, creating a band for the real exchange rate within which the marginal cost of arbitrage exceeds the marginal benefit. Dixit (1989) and Krugman (1989) argue that thresholds may also arise because of sunk costs of international arbitrage and the tendency for traders to wait for sufficiently large arbitrage opportunities before entering the market. Thresholds can also occur because governments care about large and persistent deviations, given the potential effect of real exchange rate misalignments on the current account and cost of servicing external debt (Dutta and Leon (2002)).³ This intervention, for example, could be effected in currency markets, using foreign currency reserves, through subsidies and the imposition of various trade restrictions, or through monetary policies that affect domestic price levels. In fact, Calvo, Reinhart, and Veigh (1995) concluded that the real exchange rate is perhaps the most popular real target in developing countries.

Our research addresses three related issues. First, we examine the persistence of deviations from PPP. One of the reasons for the common finding of a unit root in real exchange rates is the low power of unit root tests when the real exchange rate follows a nonlinear process. It is well known that the power of standard unit root tests falls sharply when the true model is a threshold process (Pippenger and Goering (1993 and 2000)). However, tests for nonstationarity in the presence of nonlinearity have only recently been developed. In our unit

² See Bergman and Hansson (2000); De Grauwe and Vansteenkiste (2001); Kilian and Taylor (2001); Michael, Nobay, and Peel (1997); and Taylor (2001).

³ Nonlinearities in exchange rates can also occur because of : (1) heterogeneity in agents' expectations, given different investment horizons, risk profiles, and institutional constraints (Brock and Holmes (1996); De Grauwe and Grimaldi (2002)); and (2) local-to-currency pricing (LCP), under which producers selling abroad are assumed to set prices in the currency of consumers rather than their own (Feenstra and Kendall (1997) and Haskel and Wolf (2001)).

root tests, we follow Caner and Hansen (2001), who address the problem of disentangling nonstationarity from nonlinearity by allowing for both simultaneously. Using a general TAR(k) model with unrestricted autoregressive orders, Caner and Hansen (2001) propose Wald tests for a threshold effect (nonlinearity) when the series of interest follows a unit root, and Wald and t-tests for unit roots (nonstationarity) when the threshold nonlinearity is either present or absent.⁴

Second, we examine whether the observed changes in real exchange rates are consistent with the accepted view of fixed thresholds and symmetric reversion toward the band of inaction. While transaction cost models typically assume symmetric adjustment, nonlinearity due to hysteretic behavior, one-sided hedging, or government intervention suggest asymmetry. For example, Dutta and Leon (2002) argue that countries may choose to defend depreciations more or less vigorously than appreciations, thereby generating asymmetric adjustment behavior. Further, if thresholds are determined endogenously, for example, as monitored targets, the fixed threshold model will be misspecified. We propose a specification that is more general than the fixed threshold case used by Obstfeld and Taylor (1997) and the symmetric TAR used by Michael, Nobay, and Peel (1994). In our model, which allows for time-varying bands and asymmetrical adjustment speeds, the time-varying thresholds are determined by forecasts of the real exchange rate. In their test for unit roots, Berben and van Dijk (1999) allow for asymmetry in the speed of adjustment under the alternative, but their “drifting” thresholds are defined as a linear combination of the maximum and minimum of the order statistics of the threshold variable.

Third, we implement tests to compare nonlinear models by evaluating how well they replicate the characteristics of the data. The empirical characteristics commonly found in financial time series and the difficulty of interpreting formal tests of hypotheses in a nonlinear setting suggest the need for alternative measures of model adequacy. We follow Pagan (2002) and Bruneig, Najarian, and Pagan (2002) (BNP) and evaluate our estimated model by comparing the densities implied by the estimated models with the density of the data. To employ these tests, we simulate the models to discover their implied population characteristics and compare these population characteristics with their sample equivalents. We complement the BNP tests with Hamilton’s (2001) flexible parametric nonlinearity test, applied to the residuals of our model.⁵

⁴ Kapetanios and Shin (2002) also propose a direct unit root test designed to have power against globally stationary three-regime Self-Exciting TAR processes. Their approach differs from that of Caner and Hansen, who apply the threshold nonlinearity explicitly to all parameters and use the difference of the series as the transition variable. Neither model explicitly allows for a time-varying threshold.

⁵ Dahl and Gonzalez-Rivera (2003) propose new tests that are free of unidentified nuisance parameters under the null of linearity, robust to the specification of the variance-covariance function of the random field, and appear to have superior performance in detecting bilinear, neural network, and smooth transition autoregressive specifications.

We estimate the models for 60 countries, using monthly data on real effective exchange rates. Our sample includes all *G-7* countries, a selection of other advanced economies, and some emerging market and developing countries from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Our results provide support for both *stationary* regime-switching processes and asymmetric adjustment dynamics. The Wald tests show that the unrestricted TVTAR outperforms both the linear specifications (stationary as well as nonstationary) and the identified threshold nonstationary model (unit root with threshold effects). We find support in some developing countries for the threshold model with a unit root in the corridor regime. As regards *asymmetry*, we calculate the speed of response to deviations from forecasts and the duration of time spent outside threshold bands to gauge the potential impact of real exchange rate misalignments. We find that *G-7* and *Asian* and other developing (mainly African) countries in our sample respond more strongly to developments relating to over-appreciations; similarly, other advanced economies and Western Hemisphere (WH) developing countries respond more strongly to developments relating to over-depreciations. Durations are longer for over-depreciations in the *Asian* developing countries, but for over-appreciations in the other advanced economies (non *G-7*), WH, and other developing countries. We calculate the average cumulative deviation (excess deviation) for periods when the actual exchange rate changes are greater than upper and lower forecast bounds and find that this *excess deviation* measure for over-depreciations is about twice that for over-appreciations, and is larger for developing countries than for advanced economies. In terms of model adequacy, we *evaluate* all the models for their ability to replicate five characteristics of the densities of the data. We find that the TVTAR specifications explain the mean and variance and, to a lesser extent, the persistence characteristics of the data, but do less well, especially for developing countries, in replicating the observed asymmetry and interquartile range. These results suggest the need to develop specifications capable of explaining higher moments and other characteristics of the density of observed data.

Our results have the following policy implications. First, the lower persistence implied by our finding of stationarity implies that demand side shocks may also drive exchange rate movements. Second, countries with longer durations of misalignment, larger deviations from threshold bands, or higher excess deviations are likely to have a higher probability of experiencing hysteric-type effects through their effects on the value of firms. These probabilities appear higher for over-depreciations than for over-appreciations, and is more so for developing countries than for advanced economies. Consequently, an argument can be made for policies aimed at reducing the variability and length of duration of misalignments outside a desired range. Third, exchange rate dynamics seem to vary at least with the level of economic development.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section II discusses the modeling framework used in estimating the real exchange rate dynamics. In Section III we present the results. A brief summary follows in Section IV.

II. MODELING FRAMEWORK

Nonlinear modeling of economic variables assumes that different states of the world or regimes exist and that the dynamic behavior of economic variables depends on the regime

occurring at a point in time. We consider models that are characterized as piecewise linear processes, such that the process is linear in each regime. We examine a Threshold Autoregressive (TAR) model, with a discrete jump at a threshold value, for which the switching function is dependent on the value of the transition variable relative to the threshold value (Tong and Lim (1980)). The series can then be categorized into states consistent with the threshold variable reaching the threshold values separating the regimes. In the context of real exchange rates, the TAR model allows for a band within which no adjustment to the deviations from PPP takes place. This implies that within the band, deviations from PPP may exhibit unit root behavior, but the adjustment process is reverting or stationary in the outer bands.

We assume that the bands of inaction may vary over time. This may be because transactions costs and other market frictions defining arbitrage opportunities vary; expectations on foreign exchange transactions change; and policy intervention may vary with the level of monitored economic aggregates. We propose the following time-varying TAR (TVTAR), which allows for asymmetric time-varying thresholds and adjustment parameters, as well as regime specific means that may be different from the neighboring thresholds. Our model is:

$$\Delta y_t = \theta'_L x_{t-1} I_{t,L} + \theta'_H x_{t-1} I_{t,H} + \theta'_C x_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad (1)$$

$$x_{t-1} = (1, y_{t-1}, \Delta y_{t-1}, \dots, \Delta y_{t-k}), \quad \theta'_R = (\beta_{0R}, \rho_R, \beta_{1R}, \dots, \beta_{kR}), \quad R = L, C, H, \text{ and}$$

$$I_{t,L} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z_t < 0 \wedge |z_t| > |P_{t-1,L}(z_t)| \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$I_{t,H} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z_t > 0 \wedge |z_t| > |P_{t-1,H}(z_t)| \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{For } z_t = \Delta y_{t-1}, \quad P_{t-1,R}(z_t) = \alpha_{t-1,R}(z_{t-1}) + (1 - \alpha_{t-1,R})P_{t-2,R}(z_{t-1})$$

$$\alpha_{t-1,R} = \left| \frac{S_{t-1,R}}{A_{t-1,R}} \right|, \text{ with}$$

$$S_{t-1,R} = \delta_R dev_{t-1,R} + (1 - \delta_R)S_{t-2,R}$$

$$A_{t-1,R} = \delta_R |dev_{t-1,R}| + (1 - \delta_R)A_{t-2,R}, \text{ and}$$

$$dev_{t-1,R} = z_{t-1} - P_{t-2,R}(z_{t-1})$$

$P_{t-1}(z_t)$ is the expected forecast value of the transition variable, based on exponential smoothing with adaptive response (time varying) weights for the exponential rate of decay.

Thus, the 3-regime TVTAR divides the regression according to whether the absolute value of the percentage change in the real exchange rate exceeds the upper and lower forecast bounds, $P_{t-1,R}(z_t)$. The corridor regime occurs when the change in the real exchange rate during one month does not appreciate by more than the upper forecast bound, $P_{t-1,H}(z_t)$, or depreciate by more than the lower forecast bound, $P_{t-1,L}(z_t)$. The transition variable $z_t = \Delta y_{t-d}$ is assumed to be known, stationary, and have a continuous distribution; however, the delay factor d , the lag length k , and the threshold values are unknown. Each δ_L, δ_H depends on a functional of the sample. $I(A)$ denotes the indicator function for the event A , such that $I(A) = 1$ if A is true and $I(A) = 0$ otherwise. In interpreting the coefficients, R is an index for the alternative regimes, ρ_R are the slope coefficients on y_{t-1} ; β_{0R} are the slope coefficients on the deterministic components; and β_{iR} are the slope coefficients on the $(\Delta y_{t-1}, \dots, \Delta y_{t-k})$ in the alternative regimes. The model can be nonstationary within one or more regimes, though the alternation between regimes can make it overall stationary.

Unit Root Tests

Hansen (1997) indicates that conventional tests of the null of a linear autoregression (AR) versus TAR models have nonstandard distributions, as the threshold parameter is not identified under the null of linearity (see Davies (1987)); also the sampling distribution of the threshold estimates are not standard. The model can be nonstationary within one or more regimes, though the alternation between regimes can make it overall stationary. We follow Caner and Hansen (2001) in constructing Wald tests for distinguishing between nonlinearity (threshold effects) and possible nonstationarity in real exchange rate series.⁶ We consider the following hypotheses:

Wald 1: Linear Stationary-ergodic AR versus Unrestricted TAR

$$H_0 : \theta_L = \theta_H = 0, \rho_C < 0$$

$$H_A : \theta_L \neq 0, \theta_H \neq 0$$

Wald 2: Hansen's Unidentified Threshold Scenario

$$H_0 : \theta_L = \theta_H = 0, \rho_C = 0$$

$$H_A : \text{Unrestricted 3-regime TAR}$$

⁶ The Caner and Hansen (2001) design does not allow for time-varying thresholds. We are unaware of a general asymptotic theory for time varying thresholds; however, our use of the bootstrap lessens the dependence on an asymptotic theory.

Wald 3: Hansen's Identified Threshold

$$H_0 : \theta_L \neq 0, \theta_H \neq 0, \rho_L = \rho_H = \rho_C = 0$$

$$H_A : \theta_L \neq 0, \theta_H \neq 0, \rho_L < 0, \rho_H < 0, \rho_C < 0 \text{ (unrestricted 3-regime TAR)}$$

Wald 4: Unit Root in Corridor Regime, Partial Unit Root

$$H_0 : \theta_L \neq 0, \theta_H \neq 0, \rho_L < 0, \rho_H < 0, \rho_C = 0$$

$$H_A : \text{Unrestricted 3-regime TAR}$$

The test is an F -statistic calculated as the ratio of residual variance of the linear model (null) to that of the TAR model (alternative); however, the F -statistic does not have the standard χ^2 (chi-square) asymptotic distribution. The F -statistic is:

$$F_T(\delta_L, \delta_H, k) = \frac{T}{2} \left(\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_T^2 - \hat{\sigma}_T^2(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)}{\hat{\sigma}_T^2(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)} \right)$$

where $\tilde{\sigma}_T^2$ is the residual variance under the null hypothesis, and $\hat{\sigma}_T^2(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)$ is the residual variance under the alternative. Because $F_T(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)$ is a decreasing function of

$\hat{\sigma}_T^2(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)$, it follows that $F_T(\hat{\delta}_L, \hat{\delta}_H, \hat{k})$ is equivalent to the supremum of the pointwise test statistic $F_T(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)$ over the allowable values for (δ_L, δ_H, k) , that is

$$F_T(\hat{\delta}_L, \hat{\delta}_H, \hat{k}) = \sup_{(\delta_L, \delta_H, k) \in \Lambda_1 \times \Lambda_2 \times \Lambda_3} F_T(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)$$

Thus the Wald statistic for H_0 is often called the ‘‘Sup-Wald’’ statistic. Given the dependence of the critical values on the particular null and alternative, as well as the presence of nuisance (unidentified under the null) parameters, we calculate the critical values for our test statistics using bootstrap approximations to the Wald statistics.⁷ The unidentified threshold scenario, which performed better in Caner and Hansen’s Monte Carlo tests, makes use of the constrained bootstrap method,⁸ and the identified threshold bootstrap is conducted through a

⁷ Sarno, Taylor, and Chowdhury (2002), using a similar approach, caution that there may be a cost to over fitting a TAR model, because the power of Hansen’s linearity test was found to be higher the lower the lag length of the TAR .

⁸ If the true process is stationary, the bootstrap distribution converges in probability to the correct asymptotic distribution. For unit root cases, the asymptotic distribution is discontinuous in the parameters at the boundary where $\rho = 0$ and is not consistent for the correct sampling distribution. Thus, the constrained bootstrap, which ensures that the bootstrap distribution will not be inconsistent for the correct sampling distribution, is first-

simulation from a unit root TAR. The *Wald 1* is a test for the existence of a threshold; *Wald 2* tests for a unit root when there is no threshold effect; *Wald 3* tests for a unit root in the presence of threshold effects; and *Wald 4* tests for a (partial) unit root only in the corridor regime. In the presence of threshold effects, these threshold unit root tests have greater power than the conventional ADF unit root tests.

Estimation

We estimate equation 1 using sequential least squares (Hansen 1997). Our δ_R are initialized through a grid search over $[0,1]$ in steps of 0.1 increments, determining the α_R , the threshold sequences, and the indicator variables (I_L, I_H) . We use the lagged difference of the exchange rate as the transition variable and set the delay parameter to unity.⁹ Our choice of $z_t = \Delta y_{t-1}$ is stationary whether y_t is $I(1)$ or $I(0)$. We also initialize $S_{t-2,R} = 0$, $A_{t-2,R} = 0$, and $F_{t-2,R} = \Delta y_{t-2}$. For each triple (δ_L, δ_H, k) , consisting of the lower and upper thresholds and lag k on Δy_{t-k} , we estimate by ordinary least squares (OLS)¹⁰

$$\Delta y_t = \hat{\theta}'_L(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)x_{t-1}I_{t,L} + \hat{\theta}'_H(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)x_{t-1}I_{t,H} + \theta'_C(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)x_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)$$

Let $\sigma^2(\delta_L, \delta_H, k) = T^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^T \hat{\varepsilon}_t(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)^2$ be the OLS estimate of σ^2 for fixed δ_L, δ_H, k .

Then the least squares estimate of the threshold values is found by minimizing $\sigma^2(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)$

$$(\hat{\delta}_L, \hat{\delta}_H, \hat{k}) = \arg \min_{(\delta_L, \delta_H, k) \in \Lambda_L \wedge \Lambda_H \wedge \Lambda_K} \hat{\sigma}^2(\delta_L, \delta_H, k)$$

The parameters of the model can be estimated consistently as long as the true threshold values lie in the interior of the grid space and each regime has sufficient data points to produce reliable estimates of the autoregressive parameters. The least square estimates of the other parameters and residuals are found by substitution of the point estimates $(\hat{\delta}_L, \hat{\delta}_H, \hat{k})$.

These estimates are used to conduct inference concerning the parameters of interest.

order asymptotically correct under the null if the true process is a unit root, but incorrect if the true process is stationary.

⁹ There is little theoretical guidance on the value of the delay parameter. While $d = 1$ is commonly used, a typical suggestion is to minimize the residual variance over $d = \{1, 2, \dots, d_{\max}\}$. While runs with $d = 2, 3$ were less satisfactory, we also think $d = 1$ is more easily interpretable in our modeling context.

¹⁰ See Coakley and others (2003) who propose an algorithm with low computational burden but accurate grid search.

Model Evaluation

We evaluate the estimated models for evidence of remaining nonlinearity, based on Hamilton's (2001) general linearity test, and their ability to replicate empirical properties of the data. If our focus is the DGP, it is natural to focus on the density describing the variable of interest. In practice, however, researchers tend to focus on some characteristics of the density, depending on the objectives of the modeling exercise. For example, these may include the conditional mean, if the objective is prediction of a point estimate, and volatility, if our interest is uncertainty. In this paper, we focus on tests developed by Pagan (2002) and BNP (2002) that allow us to compare the performance of competing nonlinear models without a priori assumptions that either model is the true DGP. This is particularly important because most times the researcher does not know which model may have generated the hypothesized shift in regime.

Suppose the analyst (policy maker) is interested in some functions of data, $\hat{g}(y)$. Let $g(\hat{\theta})$ be the corresponding implied population characteristic, obtained from simulated data based on the estimated model. Label the difference between these two measures as $d = \hat{g}(y) - g(\hat{\theta})$. Then, we can think of these tests as comparing a consistent estimator of $g(y)$ to an efficient estimator, $g(\hat{\theta})$, if the model is valid, enabling us to formulate the variance of d as $\text{var}(d) = \text{var}(\hat{g}(y) - \text{var}(g(\hat{\theta})))$ (see Hausman (1978)). Although the variance of $\hat{g}(y)$ is simply derived from the observed series, the analytical expression for $\text{var}(g(\hat{\theta}))$ may be difficult to obtain for complicated nonlinear specifications. Because the test statistic $T^* = \hat{d}' [\text{var}(\hat{g}(y) - \text{var}(g(\hat{\theta})))^{-1} \hat{d} > T = \hat{d}' [\text{var}(\hat{g}(y))]^{-1} \hat{d}$, Pagan (2002) suggests using the conservative test T . A rejection based on T (compared to $\chi^2(1)$) would imply an even stronger rejection than if based on T^* . A robust estimator of $\text{var}(\hat{g}(y))$, compatible with many alternative models, can be obtained using the Newey-West (1987) covariance matrix.

III. RESULTS

We examine real effective exchange rates of 60 countries for the period 1981:03 to 2001:12, using Ox Professional 3.0.^{11, 12} All data are taken from the *International Financial Statistics*

¹¹ We use real effective exchange rates to focus on competitiveness and to avoid issues relating to the choice of numeraire currency (see O'Connell (1998) and Coakley and Fuertes (2000)). Further, because the real effective exchange rate is a weighted average of real bilateral exchange rates and averaging is more likely to generate stationarity, our results can be interpreted as conservative with respect to a finding of nonstationarity.

¹² Following the classification used in the IMF's World Economic Outlook (*WEO*), the advanced economies in our sample are: **G-7**: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States; and **Other advanced economies**: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Taiwan, Province of China (PC). The developing countries are:

(IFS) database of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The real effective exchange rate (REER), based on consumer prices, measures movements in the nominal exchange rate adjusted for differentials between the domestic price index and trade-weighted foreign price indices.

Empirical Characteristics

We investigate estimated the speed of response to deviations from forecasts, time spent outside threshold bounds, and a measure of deviations between actual changes and forecast thresholds during periods outside of thresholds. We present results for groupings of advanced and developing economies. Summaries of the characteristics of the threshold bands and estimates of duration are shown in Tables 1 and 2 and described below.

Table 1: Characteristics of Threshold Bands

	δ_L	δ_H	α_L	α_H	κ^*	%L	%H	%Cor
Advanced	0.37	0.37	0.59	0.45	5.04	0.27	0.29	0.44
<i>G-7</i>	0.34	0.54	0.51	0.55	5.14	0.29	0.27	0.45
<i>Other</i>	0.38	0.30	0.62	0.41	5.00	0.26	0.29	0.44
Developing	0.30	0.37	0.49	0.54	6.54	0.25	0.29	0.45
<i>Asia</i>	0.39	0.44	0.43	0.58	4.86	0.29	0.26	0.46
<i>WH</i>	0.23	0.38	0.49	0.43	7.60	0.24	0.33	0.43
<i>Other</i>	0.34	0.32	0.53	0.65	6.23	0.25	0.28	0.47
Overall	0.33	0.37	0.53	0.50	5.92	0.26	0.29	0.45

Note: Let subscript R depict the alternative regimes, with L corresponding to over-depreciation, H to over-appreciation, and Cor to the corridor. The columns report the parameters from the forecast measure that characterizes the time-varying bands (δ_R and α_R), the optimal lag-length (κ^*), and the percentage of times the series spends in each of the intervention regimes.

Response: The adaptive response weight parameters α_L and α_H show the quickness of response to relatively recent exchange rate variations. The response for deviations toward over-depreciation is quicker for advanced economies than that for developing countries (0.59 vs. 0.49), implying narrower, closely watched bands. In contrast, the response for over-appreciation is much quicker for developing countries (0.54 vs. 0.45). The differences are more marked in subregions. For over-depreciations, the other (non-*G7*) advanced economies have the fastest response (0.62), Asia the slowest (0.43); for over-appreciations, the other advanced economies have the slowest response (0.41), other developing countries the fastest (0.65). If this design of the thresholds reflects a measure of relative tolerance for these exchange rate variations, then the results suggest that Asia and other developing countries

Asia: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Thailand; **Western Hemisphere (WH):** Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, Ecuador, El Salvador, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago; and **Other developing countries:** Algeria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.

have low tolerance for over-appreciations. Further, the longer average lag for developing countries relative to advanced economies (7 vs. 5 months) suggests a more complex structure for short-term interaction between nominal exchange rates and relative prices.

On average, both advanced and developing economies display asymmetrical response to changes in the real exchange rates, with *G-7* (0.55 vs. 0.51), Asia (0.58 vs. 0.43), and other developing countries (0.65 vs. 0.53) placing greater weight on recent developments relating to appreciations while predicting the tolerance margin. The opposite is true for the other advanced (0.62 vs. 0.41) and WH (0.49 vs. 0.43) economies, which react more strongly to developments relating to over-depreciations.

Duration: Maximum durations are longer for over-depreciations for *G-7* and Asia and for over-appreciations in the other groups. The maximum duration for the *G-7* occurs in the lower regime (4.6 months), but in the upper regime for the other advanced economies (4.5 months). Similarly, the maximum duration for Asia is in the lower regime (4.6 months), but in the upper regime for the WH countries (4.7 months) and other developing countries (4.4 months). The average durations show similar patterns with the other advanced economies and WH displaying longer average durations for over-appreciations and Asia exhibiting longer average duration for over-depreciations. The *G-7* and other developing countries have equal durations for both types of deviations. Given the difference in response towards depreciation and appreciation deviations of the subgroups, the evidence on duration is probably informative about the speed or effectiveness of the policy measures used to reverse deviations from forecasts. Average duration in the upper regime is greater than the average duration in the lower regime in 51 percent of developing countries, compared to 72 percent of advanced economies. Average duration varies across regions: for the other advanced economies, 83 percent record durations in the upper regime in excess of durations for the lower regime; for the Asian countries, the corresponding figure is 29 percent. As regards the distribution of observations across regimes, there is a tendency in developing countries for more observations to lie in the upper regime (29% vs. 25%), more so for WH countries (33% vs. 24%), consistent with longer average durations for and slower response to over-appreciations. For advanced economies, there is a slight tendency in *G-7* for more observations in the lower regime and in other advanced economies for more observations in the upper regime.

Excess Deviation: If we define the cumulated difference between the actual exchange rate change and the expected change for the duration of a crossing as an excess deviation measure, we find that, for all groups, the excess deviation for a depreciation spell (crossing beyond the lower threshold) is at least twice as large as that for an appreciation spell (crossing beyond the upper threshold). The overall average is 0.25 in the lower regime and 0.09 in the upper regime. For developing countries, the excess deviation for depreciations is three times higher than that for appreciations; in contrast, the factor is 1.5 for advanced economies. Further, the excess deviation for depreciations is about 4.5 times higher for developing countries relative to advanced economies; for appreciations, that relative factor is about 2.5.

For developing countries, the excess deviation per spell for depreciations ($AveL_L$) are about twice that for appreciations. Also, excess deviation per spell for developing countries are also larger than that for advanced economies for both depreciations and appreciations. The excess deviation per spell for depreciations in the developing countries is four times that of the advanced economies; for the group other developing countries (mostly African countries), this factor is five. Yet, developing countries have excess deviations per spell that are at most twice that of the advanced economies. Also, the excess deviation per spell in the lower regime is greater than the excess deviation per spell in the upper regime in 83 percent of developing countries (in all other developing countries group), compared to 56 percent for the advanced economies.

Table 2: Duration and Loss Estimates

	$MaxD_L$	$MaxD_H$	$AveD_L$	$AveD_H$	$CumL_L$	$CumL_H$	$AveL_L$	$AveL_H$
Advanced	4.16	4.36	1.55	1.67	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.01
<i>G-7</i>	4.57	4.00	1.61	1.60	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.02
<i>Other</i>	4.00	4.50	1.53	1.70	0.09	0.05	0.01	0.01
Developing	4.00	4.40	1.56	1.66	0.38	0.12	0.04	0.02
<i>Asia</i>	4.57	3.71	1.71	1.53	0.21	0.08	0.03	0.02
<i>WH</i>	3.93	4.73	1.49	1.81	0.33	0.14	0.04	0.02
<i>Other</i>	3.77	4.38	1.55	1.54	0.52	0.13	0.05	0.02
Overall	4.07	4.38	1.56	1.66	0.25	0.09	0.03	0.02

Note: Let subscript R depict the alternative regimes, with L corresponding to over-depreciation, and H to over-appreciation. $MaxD_R$ shows average maximum duration of excess deviations on each side of the band (number of periods), and $AveD_R$ is the average duration per spell of excess deviation, across countries for each regime; $CumL_R$ is the average excess deviation (area between the tolerance margin and the observed realizations when the band is crossed), and $AveL_R$ is the average excess deviation per spell, across countries for each regime.

We use the cross-section data on duration and excess deviation to explore whether the observed asymmetry is correlated with trade openness (ratio of exports plus imports to GDP) and debt (external liabilities to GDP). PPP theory indicates that PPP deviations are corrected over time through adjustments in trade flows, suggesting that the speed of reversion may be related to trade openness. Also, Lane and Milesi-Ferretti (2001) investigate the link between the real exchange rate and net external position and find the magnitude of the “transfer-effect” varies with country characteristics like openness, size, level of development, and composition of external liabilities. Our results relate measures of real exchange rate dynamics to two country characteristics, openness and external debt. The results in Table 3 show that for the sample of 60 countries, openness is positively correlated with the average duration for over-appreciations but uncorrelated with the average duration for over-depreciations.¹³ Further, openness is negatively correlated with the excess deviation for over-depreciations but uncorrelated with the excess deviation for over-appreciations. Using the results for the 34 countries in the sample for which both debt and openness data were

¹³ Similar results are obtained if trade openness is defined as the ratio of exports to GDP. Openness and debt are calculated as averages for the sample period 1981-2001.

Table 3: Cross-section regression estimates

	<i>Con</i>	<i>G-7</i>	<i>OA</i>	<i>AS</i>	<i>WH</i>	<i>AVOP</i>	<i>AVDT</i>
$AveD_H$	1.37 (16.72)	0.08 (0.84)	0.22 (2.61)	0.044 (0.49)	0.305 (3.25)	0.24 (3.52)	
$AveD_L$	1.53 (10.14)	0.06 (0.39)	-0.009 (0.06)	0.17 (1.18)	-0.05 (0.37)	0.029 (0.35)	
$AveL_H$	0.02 (8.19)	-0.009 (2.79)	-0.011 (4.00)	-0.005 (1.97)	-0.0002 (0.05)	0.001 (0.59)	
$AveL_L$	0.049 (5.99)	-0.032 (4.24)	-0.034 (4.79)	-0.017 (2.27)	-0.005 (0.65)	-0.004 (1.01)	
$CumL_H$	0.12 (2.82)	-0.086 (2.55)	-0.074 (2.11)	-0.048 (1.23)	0.006 (0.15)	0.019 (0.70)	
$CumL_L$	0.584 (5.60)	-0.469 (4.89)	-0.455 (4.79)	-0.329 (2.93)	-0.207 (2.11)	-0.089 (2.35)	
$D_L > D_H$	0.66 (3.59)	0.015 (0.05)	-0.413 (2.56)	0.138 (0.58)	-0.228 (1.24)	-0.183 (1.58)	
$AveD_H^1$	1.389 (17.31)			0.039 (0.44)	0.339 (3.88)	0.284 (2.78)	-0.061 (1.36)
$AveD_L^1$	1.531 (7.42)			0.171 (1.03)	-0.061 (0.43)	-0.028 (0.36)	0.049 (0.63)
$AveL_H^1$	0.026 (7.54)			-0.006 (2.18)	0.0004 (0.13)	-0.0007 (0.46)	-0.001 (0.59)
$AveL_L^1$	0.040 (3.22)			-0.014 (1.51)	-0.002 (0.27)	-0.005 (0.84)	0.014 (2.14)
$CumL_H^1$	0.134 (2.50)			-0.052 (1.27)	0.010 (0.26)	0.018 (0.49)	-0.018 (0.84)
$CumL_L^1$	0.47 (3.83)			-0.293 (2.46)	-0.182 (1.86)	-0.097 (2.24)	0.161 (2.78)
$D_L > D_H^1$	0.565 (2.08)			0.170 (0.62)	-0.280 (1.45)	-0.279 (2.32)	0.222 (2.52)

Note: 1/ Sample is restricted to countries for which both debt and openness data were available.

Let subscript R depict the alternative regimes, with L corresponding to over-depreciation, and H to over-appreciation. $AveD_s$ is the average duration per spell of excess deviation, $AveL_s$ is the average excess deviation per spell, and $CumL_s$ is the average excess deviation (area between the tolerance margin and the observed realizations when the band is crossed), across countries for each regime. $D_L > D_H$ indicates average duration per spell in lower regime is greater than in upper regime. Parentheses are t -statistics, based on Newey-West heteroskedasticity-consistent covariance matrix.

available (the developing countries), we obtain similar results. We find a positive correlation between average openness and average duration for over appreciations but no correlation between openness and average duration for over-depreciations; further, there is a positive correlation between the average debt-to-GDP ratio and the excess deviation per spell for over-depreciations but no correlation between the debt ratio and the excess deviation per spell for over-appreciations. For the developing countries, both the excess deviation for over-depreciation and longer average durations in the lower regime are positively correlated with the debt ratio and negatively correlated with openness. The finding that openness may be related to duration of over-appreciation misalignments but debt ratios are related to excess deviations of over-depreciations merits further research.

Parameter Estimates

Tables 4 and 5 summarize the TAR estimates and the Wald tests (see Appendix Table 1).

Table 4: Average Reversion Coefficients

	<i>Linear</i>	<i>Unrestricted TAR</i>			<i>TARurCor</i>	
	ρ_{LIN}	ρ_L	ρ_C	ρ_H	ρ_L	ρ_H
Advanced	-0.023	-0.007	-0.022	0.000	-0.016	-0.015
<i>G-7</i>	-0.017	0.004	-0.015	-0.006	-0.019	-0.010
<i>Other</i>	-0.025	-0.012	-0.024	0.003	-0.014	-0.017
Developing	-0.021	-0.009	-0.011	-0.009	-0.027	-0.012
<i>Asia</i>	-0.012	0.005	-0.013	0.000	-0.014	-0.007
<i>WH</i>	-0.017	-0.001	-0.007	-0.022	-0.020	-0.008
<i>Other</i>	-0.030	-0.021	-0.014	-0.001	-0.039	-0.017
Overall	-0.022	-0.008	-0.016	-0.005	-0.022	-0.013

Note: Subscripts depict the alternative regimes, with *L* corresponding to over-depreciation, *H* to over-appreciation, and *C* to the corridor. *LIN* refers to the linear model.

Tables 4 and 5 summarize the TAR estimates and the Wald tests. For the unrestricted TAR model, $\rho_L > \rho_H$ for the other advanced economies and other developing countries, and $\rho_H > \rho_L$ for *G-7* and *WH* countries, but the reversion rates are faster in developing countries compared to the advanced economies. For *G-7*, only $\rho_H < 0$; on the other hand, for the other advanced economies, only $\rho_L < 0$. In the corridor regime, all reversion coefficients are negative. For the TARurCor model, $|\rho_L| > |\rho_H|$ for all groups of developing countries, with approximate equality for *G-7* and other developing economies. In the lower regime, reversion is faster for developing countries than for advanced economies. On average, *WH* and other developing countries revert twice as fast in the lower regime compared to *G-7*, other advanced economies, and Asian developing countries, which revert at similar speeds. On the other hand, *Asia* and *WH* have the slowest reversion rates in the upper regime, about one-half the speed of the other advanced economies and other developing countries. The existence of threshold effects suggest that the results for the linear model are averages across the three regimes.

Table 5: Summary of Wald Tests

	Unconstrained Bootstrap				Constrained Bootstrap		
	<i>Lin vs TAR</i>	<i>LinUR vs TAR</i>	<i>TARur vs TAR</i>	<i>TARurCor vs TAR</i>	<i>Lin vs TAR</i>	<i>TARur vs TAR</i>	<i>TARurCor vs TAR</i>
Advanced	0	0	0	0	0.20	0.08	0.28
<i>G-7</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.14	0.29
<i>Other</i>	0	0	0	0	0.28	0.06	0.28
Developing	0	0	0	0.06	0.37	0.17	0.60
<i>Asia</i>	0	0	0	0.14	0.29	0.14	0.43
<i>WH</i>	0	0	0	0	0.27	0.07	0.53
<i>Other</i>	0	0	0	0.08	0.54	0.31	0.77
Overall	0	0	0	0.03	0.30	0.13	0.47

We calculate Wald statistics to test for threshold effects and/or unit roots. The tests measure whether the Data Generating Process (DGP) under the null produces a residual variance that is significantly larger than the residual variance obtained from the fit of the alternative hypothesis, in our case the unrestricted TAR specification. Table 5 shows the percentage of countries for which the various null hypotheses are plausible. These statistics are based on estimated bootstrap p -values, representing the percentage of Wald statistics calculated from the simulated data that exceed the Wald statistics calculated from the observed sample.

The unconstrained bootstrap results indicate an overwhelming rejection of the first three null hypotheses.¹⁴ The unrestricted TAR specification outperforms the benchmark stationary ergodic linear process. It is also preferred over both the linear non-stationary $I(1)$ specification, the p -values for which are obtained by constructing a bootstrap distribution that imposes an unidentified threshold effect, and the unit root TAR process.¹⁵ Because the unidentified threshold model was less sensitive to nuisance parameters Caner and Hansen (2001) recommend calculating p -values using the unidentified threshold bootstrap. The intermediate case, which we label as an identified threshold partial unit root process ($I(1)$ in corridor regime combined with an otherwise stationary TAR), yields different outcomes for advanced and developing economies. While the null is still rejected against the stationary ergodic TAR for most advanced economies, the developing countries do not reject the partial unit root TAR as their preferred specification. Thus, the partial unit root model could characterize the data dynamics for these countries.

¹⁴ As a preliminary, we ran ADF and Ng and Perron (2001) unit root tests. Almost all countries fail to reject the unit root null, consistent with the existing literature.

¹⁵ The constrained bootstrap show the implicit size bias when the DGP of a unit root is true. For example, if the DGP is a simple unit root process and we tested for linearity (stationary) against TAR, then for some countries we would falsely accept the null too frequently.

Model Evaluation

Applying Hamilton's (2001) generalized test for nonlinearity to the residuals of our estimated models indicates that both the unrestricted TAR and the TARur model explain the nonlinearity in the advanced economies. The incidence of remaining nonlinearity is about 15 percent for the advanced economies and about 33 percent for the developing countries (see Appendix Table 2). The TARurCor model shows remaining nonlinearity in about one-third of both groups of economies, suggesting that it performs as well as the TARur in developing countries but is less adequate as a characterization of the data dynamics across all economies.

For BNP (2002), we consider tests for the first two moments (mean and variance), the interquartile range (the middle 50% of the observations), and measures of asymmetry and persistence. For asymmetry and persistence, we measure how well the data simulated under the estimated models replicates the features of EGARCH-asymmetry and GARCH-persistence in the conditional variance of the empirical sample. The tests are based on the comparison of the series' empirical density, estimated nonparametrically, and the density implied by each of the models, obtained from simulations using 1000 replications as the trimming margin. In calculating the Newey-West standard errors, 9 lags were used to account for possible serial correlation. In interpreting the reported statistics, a positive value of a statistic generally indicates a proportional under-representation of the corresponding indicator in the series implied by the model (see Appendix Table 3). For example, the linear AR model tends to over-predict the mean relative to the linear unit root AR, and the TARur tends to over-predict the mean relative to the unrestricted TAR. For the asymmetry and persistence test, we report absolute values of the tests.

These statistics show that, in terms of relative performance, the corridor unit root model (TARurCor) performs the least well in matching the two densities. The unrestricted (stationary) threshold model performs slightly better than the threshold model with a unit root in each regime (TARur). The performances of the linear and linear unit root models are similar, probably indicating a near unit root estimate. In contrast to the Wald tests, the BNP tests are less discriminating, because they are conservative and therefore under-reject.^{16, 17} But they provide critical information on the exact moment based measure that is responsible for misspecification in the estimated model.

¹⁶ We conducted a Monte Carlo experiment to provide some evidence on the size of the BNP tests. Empirical rejection frequencies were calculated based on 5000 Monte Carlo replications for sample sizes of 50, 100, 250, and 500, with threshold switching in the DGP of the null. The tests are oversized for small samples but converge to their nominal levels as sample size increases. For a nominal level of 5 %, for example, the size for the mean (unrestricted TAR) is 0.104 at $T = 50$ but 0.051 at $T = 100$; for the asymmetry statistic, the size is 0.099 at $T = 50$ but 0.057 at $T = 250$. For the higher moments, the results suggest sample sizes of at least 200 are required for consistency.

¹⁷ See also Taylor and van Dijk (2002), who examine relative performance of nonlinear models in a Monte Carlo experiment.

Although most models perform well in matching the mean and variance of the data, their ability to replicate the interquartile range and asymmetry effect is less impressive. An interpretation of this result is that the TAR models are more capable of explaining the mean, variance, and a specific form of persistence in the data. In about 50 percent of advanced economies, all the characteristics tested are replicated by at least one model; it is also clear that the TAR framework is less successful in replicating characteristics of the data densities of the developing countries. For the advanced economies, the linear models are also capable of replicating the characteristics of the data densities.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This paper introduces a time-varying threshold autoregressive model and examines whether deviations from PPP are stationary in the presence of that nonlinear specification. Our results are threefold. First, we find support for both *stationary* regime-switching processes and asymmetric adjustment dynamics. The Wald tests show that the unrestricted TVTAR outperforms both the linear specifications (stationary as well as nonstationary) and the identified threshold nonstationary model (unit root with threshold effects). We find support in some developing countries for the threshold model with a unit root in the corridor regime. As regards *asymmetry*, we find that *G-7* and *Asian* and other developing (mainly African) countries in our sample respond more strongly to developments relating to over-appreciations; similarly, other advanced economies and Western Hemisphere (WH) developing countries respond more strongly to developments relating to over-depreciations. Second, for both advanced and developing economies, the excess deviation for over-depreciations is at least twice that associated with over-appreciations; further, that measure is larger for developing countries compared to advanced economies for both over-appreciations and over-depreciations. For developing countries, the excess deviation per spell is twice as large for over-depreciations compared to over-appreciations, and about four times larger than the excess deviation per spell for advanced economies. Third, durations are longer for over-depreciations in the *Asian* developing countries, but for over-appreciations in the other advanced economies (non *G-7*), WH, and other developing countries.

Our results have the following implications. First, the finding of asymmetrical durations and excess deviations suggest that the macroeconomic consequences of real exchange rate misalignments vary with the level and type of misalignment, that is over-appreciations or over-depreciations. Second, trade openness may be related to duration of over-appreciation misalignments but debt ratios are related to excess deviations of over-depreciations. Third, exchange rate dynamics seem to vary with country characteristics, at least with the level of economic development.

Appendix Table 1: Parameters of Interest

	Linear			TAR			TARUR			TARURCOR		
	Cond'l			Cond'l			Cond'l			Cond'l		
	Mean	Reversion	μ	Mean	Reversion	μ	Mean	Reversion	μ	Mean	Reversion	μ
	μ	ρ	μ	μ	ρ	μ	μ	ρ	μ	μ	ρ	μ
Advanced												
G-7												
Canada	-0.0008	-0.0049	0.0003	-0.0039	0.0005	0.0178	-0.0462	-0.0326	0.0003	-0.0039	0.0005	0.0043
France	-0.0007	-0.0252	0.0003	-0.0032	0.0011	-0.0008	-0.0384	-0.0604	0.0003	-0.0032	0.0011	0.0024
Germany	-0.0007	-0.0266	0.0007	-0.0038	0.0042	-0.0426	0.0161	0.0387	0.0007	-0.0038	0.0042	0.0034
Italy	0.0001	-0.0165	0.0017	-0.0047	0.0045	-0.0248	0.0150	0.0198	0.0017	-0.0047	0.0045	0.0043
Japan	0.0014	-0.0144	0.0044	-0.0062	0.0125	-0.0098	0.0163	-0.0029	0.0044	-0.0062	0.0125	0.0120
United Kingdom	0.0006	-0.0249	0.0035	-0.0062	0.0075	-0.0211	0.0233	-0.0224	0.0035	-0.0062	0.0075	0.0085
United States	0.0010	-0.0097	0.0036	-0.0052	0.0098	-0.0260	0.0430	0.0156	0.0036	-0.0052	0.0098	0.0084
Other												
Australia	-0.0012	-0.0130	0.0016	-0.0096	0.0042	-0.0401	0.0169	0.0494	0.0016	-0.0096	0.0042	0.0083
Austria	-0.002	-0.0126	0.0010	-0.0018	0.0023	-0.0077	-0.0174	0.0074	0.0010	-0.0018	0.0023	0.0024
Belgium	-0.0007	-0.0250	0.0010	-0.0039	0.0027	-0.0219	-0.0187	0.0193	0.0010	-0.0039	0.0027	0.0028
Denmark	0.0000	-0.0190	0.0009	-0.0024	0.0021	-0.0247	-0.0184	0.0317	0.0009	-0.0024	0.0021	0.0034
Finland	-0.0003	-0.0090	0.0013	-0.0055	0.0033	0.0051	-0.0227	-0.0288	0.0013	-0.0055	0.0033	0.0035
Iceland	-0.0009	-0.0465	0.0005	-0.0054	0.0038	-0.0574	-0.0002	0.0347	0.0005	-0.0054	0.0038	0.0061
Ireland	0.0001	-0.0281	0.0017	-0.0049	0.0058	-0.0057	-0.0354	-0.0439	0.0017	-0.0049	0.0058	0.0040
Israel	0.0009	-0.0410	0.0013	-0.0005	0.0059	-0.0227	-0.1095	0.0162	0.0013	-0.0005	0.0059	0.0076
Korea	-0.0007	-0.0298	0.0042	-0.0150	0.0086	-0.0313	0.0380	-0.0047	0.0042	-0.0150	0.0086	0.0070
Netherlands	-0.0005	-0.0408	0.0012	-0.0039	0.0035	-0.0223	-0.0126	-0.0567	0.0012	-0.0039	0.0035	0.0029
New Zealand	-0.0005	-0.0296	0.0010	-0.0064	0.0041	-0.0483	0.0433	0.0158	0.0010	-0.0064	0.0041	0.0059
Norway	0.0000	-0.0334	0.0008	-0.0025	0.0027	-0.0725	0.0415	0.0807	0.0008	-0.0025	0.0027	0.0031
Portugal	0.0008	-0.0065	0.0019	-0.0032	0.0043	-0.0089	0.0020	0.0102	0.0019	-0.0032	0.0043	0.0038
Singapore	0.0001	-0.0129	0.0009	-0.0022	0.0018	-0.0103	0.0015	-0.0300	0.0009	-0.0022	0.0018	0.0039
Spain	-0.0004	-0.0157	0.0013	-0.0053	0.0050	-0.0122	0.0007	-0.0121	0.0013	-0.0053	0.0050	0.0034
Sweden	-0.0012	-0.0118	-0.0002	-0.0044	0.0032	0.0206	-0.1026	-0.0351	-0.0002	-0.0044	0.0032	0.0036
Switzerland	0.0002	-0.0330	0.0018	-0.0032	0.0049	-0.0684	0.0496	0.0616	0.0018	-0.0032	0.0049	0.0065
Taiwan, PC	0.0005	-0.0466	0.0017	-0.0021	0.0047	-0.0094	-0.0686	-0.0597	0.0017	-0.0021	0.0047	0.0086
Developing												
Asia												
India	-0.0030	-0.0031	-0.0006	-0.0093	0.0036	-0.0018	0.0028	-0.0034	-0.0006	-0.0093	0.0036	0.0044
Indonesia	-0.0043	-0.0106	0.0020	-0.0182	0.0069	0.0010	0.0340	-0.0502	0.0020	-0.0182	0.0069	0.0147
Malaysia	-0.0014	-0.0072	0.0002	-0.0058	0.0047	-0.0040	-0.0182	-0.0069	0.0002	-0.0058	0.0047	0.0054
Pakistan	-0.0027	-0.0046	0.0021	-0.0117	0.0052	-0.0140	0.0090	0.0210	0.0021	-0.0117	0.0052	0.0075
Philippines	-0.0012	-0.0201	0.0025	-0.0152	0.0087	-0.0282	-0.0152	0.0300	0.0025	-0.0152	0.0087	0.0079
Sri Lanka	0.0009	-0.0285	0.0028	-0.0040	0.0085	-0.0298	-0.0125	0.0171	0.0028	-0.0040	0.0085	0.0089
Thailand	-0.0011	-0.0111	0.0003	-0.0042	0.0110	-0.0155	0.0364	-0.0066	0.0003	-0.0042	0.0110	0.0080

Note: Subscripts depict the regimes, with *L* corresponding to over-depreciation, *H* to over-appreciation, and *C* to the corridor. *LIN* refers to the linear model

Appendix Table 1: Parameters of Interest (continued)

	Linear			TAR			TARUR			TARURCOR		
	Cond'l			Cond'l			Cond'l			Cond'l		
	Mean	Reversion	ρ	μ	L	C	μ	L	C	μ	L	C
WH	μ											
Argentina	-0.0003	-0.0213	0.0018	-0.0063	0.0073	0.0083	0.0018	-0.0063	0.0073	0.0225	0.0356	-0.0614
Brazil	-0.0012	-0.0410	0.0027	-0.0132	0.0102	-0.0218	0.0027	-0.0132	0.0102	0.0136	0.0325	-0.0472
Chile	-0.0024	-0.0146	0.0008	-0.0113	0.0078	-0.0178	0.0008	-0.0113	0.0078	0.0073	0.0231	-0.0304
Colombia	-0.0014	-0.0060	0.0013	-0.0084	0.0072	-0.0066	0.0013	-0.0084	0.0072	0.0069	0.0190	-0.0236
Costa Rica	0.0003	-0.1757	0.0039	-0.0102	0.0075	-0.1213	0.0039	-0.0102	0.0075	0.0089	0.0137	-0.0249
Ecuador	-0.0016	-0.0180	0.0051	-0.0205	0.0090	-0.0177	0.0051	-0.0205	0.0090	0.0190	0.0297	-0.0608
El Salvador	0.0030	-0.0080	0.0049	-0.0065	0.0069	0.0019	0.0049	-0.0065	0.0069	0.0089	0.0159	-0.0249
Mexico	0.0005	-0.0439	0.0032	-0.0146	0.0118	-0.0377	0.0032	-0.0146	0.0118	0.0124	0.0233	-0.0656
Paraguay	-0.0027	-0.0195	-0.0037	0.0002	0.0021	-0.0265	-0.0037	0.0002	0.0021	0.0117	0.0291	-0.0455
Uruguay	0.0002	-0.0184	0.0039	-0.0120	0.0111	-0.0438	0.0039	-0.0120	0.0111	0.0106	0.0259	-0.0334
Barbados	0.0010	-0.0256	0.0025	-0.0042	0.0034	0.0492	0.0025	-0.0042	0.0034	0.0051	0.0134	-0.0127
Belize	0.0003	-0.0134	0.0018	-0.0036	0.0052	0.0269	0.0018	-0.0036	0.0052	0.0054	0.0119	-0.0122
Guyana	-0.0066	-0.0088	-0.0045	-0.0125	-0.0084	-0.0229	-0.0045	-0.0125	-0.0084	0.0157	0.0261	-0.0673
Jamaica	-0.0007	-0.0200	0.0030	-0.0139	0.0055	0.0369	0.0030	-0.0139	0.0055	0.0098	0.0199	-0.0367
Trinidad	0.0005	-0.0106	0.0022	-0.0074	0.0061	0.0534	0.0022	-0.0074	0.0061	0.0062	0.0152	-0.0260
Other												
Algeria	-0.0033	-0.0037	0.0005	-0.0147	0.0077	0.0008	0.0005	-0.0147	0.0077	0.0090	0.0202	-0.0401
Cameroon	-0.0011	-0.0227	-0.0019	0.0017	-0.0052	-0.0215	-0.0019	0.0017	-0.0052	0.0076	0.0212	-0.0289
Côte d'Ivoire	-0.0015	-0.0328	-0.0014	-0.0018	-0.0056	-0.0523	-0.0014	-0.0018	-0.0056	0.0070	0.0207	-0.0269
Egypt	0.0005	-0.0213	0.0013	-0.0034	0.0009	-0.0610	0.0013	-0.0034	0.0009	0.0102	0.0256	-0.0437
Ethiopia	-0.0038	-0.0060	-0.0045	-0.0017	-0.0126	-0.0538	-0.0045	-0.0017	-0.0126	0.0103	0.0328	-0.0407
Ghana	-0.0076	-0.0097	0.0030	-0.0431	0.0163	0.0041	0.0030	-0.0431	0.0163	0.0147	0.0393	-0.0827
Jordan	-0.0008	-0.0057	0.0004	-0.0041	0.0010	-0.0334	0.0004	-0.0041	0.0010	0.0059	0.0181	-0.0182
Kenya	-0.0006	-0.0386	0.0047	-0.0165	0.0051	-0.0601	0.0047	-0.0165	0.0051	0.0114	0.0292	-0.0356
Malawi	-0.0011	-0.0340	0.0052	-0.0292	0.0119	0.0026	0.0052	-0.0292	0.0119	0.0135	0.0233	-0.0673
Morocco	-0.0012	-0.0200	-0.0002	-0.0035	0.0007	0.0116	-0.0002	-0.0035	0.0007	0.0031	0.0093	-0.0118
Nigeria	-0.0042	-0.0111	0.0035	-0.0286	0.0171	0.0027	0.0035	-0.0286	0.0171	0.0200	0.0501	-0.0789
South Africa	-0.0031	-0.0005	0.0015	-0.0118	0.0083	-0.0078	0.0015	-0.0118	0.0083	0.0097	0.0252	-0.0272
Zimbabwe	0.0007	-0.0119	0.0085	-0.0198	0.0160	0.0021	0.0085	-0.0198	0.0160	0.0174	0.0394	-0.0432

Note: Subscripts depict the regimes, with L corresponding to over-depreciation, H to over-appreciation, and C to the corridor. L/N refers to the linear model.

Appendix Table 2: Hamilton's Nonlinearity Test

	<i>TAR</i>		<i>TARur</i>		<i>TARurCor</i>	
	<i>LM</i>	<i>Prob</i>	<i>LM</i>	<i>Prob</i>	<i>LM</i>	<i>Prob</i>
Advanced						
G-7						
<i>Canada</i>	1.89	0.17	0.76	0.38	1.37	0.24
<i>France</i>	0.35	0.55	0.01	0.93	1.67	0.20
<i>Germany</i>	0.35	0.55	0.34	0.56	23.83	0.00
<i>Italy</i>	3.87	0.05	1.01	0.31	0.07	0.79
<i>Japan</i>	1.43	0.23	0.89	0.35	0.31	0.58
<i>United Kingdom</i>	0.31	0.58	0.53	0.46	6.11	0.01
<i>United States</i>	0.09	0.77	0.41	0.52	0.18	0.67
Other						
<i>Australia</i>	0.29	0.59	0.02	0.90	0.12	0.73
<i>Austria</i>	0.02	0.88	0.03	0.86	4.97	0.03
<i>Belgium</i>	0.06	0.81	0.73	0.39	9.87	0.00
<i>Denmark</i>	0.40	0.53	1.53	0.22	2.48	0.12
<i>Finland</i>	0.02	0.88	0.31	0.58	0.18	0.67
<i>Iceland</i>	7.55	0.01	14.81	0.00	0.28	0.59
<i>Ireland</i>	0.63	0.43	0.32	0.57	0.48	0.49
<i>Israel</i>	0.00	0.98	0.07	0.80	0.89	0.35
<i>Korea</i>	5.06	0.02	4.45	0.03	49.04	0.00
<i>Netherlands</i>	0.02	0.88	0.08	0.78	6.27	0.01
<i>New Zealand</i>	0.03	0.87	2.43	0.12	5.47	0.02
<i>Norway</i>	0.12	0.73	0.12	0.73	0.10	0.76
<i>Portugal</i>	8.49	0.00	5.09	0.02	2.17	0.14
<i>Singapore</i>	0.65	0.42	2.44	0.12	8.06	0.00
<i>Sweden</i>	0.18	0.67	0.27	0.61	2.10	0.15
<i>Switzerland</i>	0.62	0.43	0.59	0.44	0.28	0.59
<i>Spain</i>	0.05	0.83	0.02	0.90	3.88	0.05
<i>Taiwan, PC</i>	0.81	0.37	2.70	0.10	0.35	0.56
Developing						
Asia						
<i>India</i>	1.70	0.19	0.75	0.39	0.00	0.97
<i>Indonesia</i>	3.22	0.07	2.59	0.11	3.12	0.08
<i>Malaysia</i>	18.00	0.00	16.28	0.00	6.43	0.01
<i>Pakistan</i>	0.63	0.43	0.81	0.37	0.03	0.86
<i>Philippines</i>	1.50	0.22	1.28	0.26	6.47	0.01
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	0.49	0.49	1.00	0.32	0.00	0.95
<i>Thailand</i>	3.15	0.08	8.29	0.00	1.94	0.16

Note: Numbers are *p*-values for null hypothesis of no remaining nonlinearity.

Appendix Table 2: Hamilton's Nonlinearity Test (continued)

	<i>TAR</i>		<i>TARur</i>		<i>TARurCor</i>	
	<i>LM</i>	<i>Prob</i>	<i>LM</i>	<i>Prob</i>	<i>LM</i>	<i>Prob</i>
Developing						
<i>Asia</i>						
<i>India</i>	1.70	0.19	0.75	0.39	0.00	0.97
<i>Indonesia</i>	3.22	0.07	2.59	0.11	3.12	0.08
<i>Malaysia</i>	18.00	0.00	16.28	0.00	6.43	0.01
<i>Pakistan</i>	0.63	0.43	0.81	0.37	0.03	0.86
<i>Philippines</i>	1.50	0.22	1.28	0.26	6.47	0.01
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	0.49	0.49	1.00	0.32	0.00	0.95
<i>Thailand</i>	3.15	0.08	8.29	0.00	1.94	0.16
<i>WH</i>						
<i>Argentina</i>	11.42	0.00	4.98	0.03	28.00	0.00
<i>Brazil</i>	10.13	0.00	0.78	0.38	0.28	0.60
<i>Chile</i>	3.31	0.07	5.95	0.01	6.94	0.01
<i>Colombia</i>	0.00	0.96	0.24	0.63	0.10	0.75
<i>Costa Rica</i>	0.96	0.33	0.54	0.46	73.23	0.00
<i>Ecuador</i>	0.00	0.99	0.50	0.48	4.46	0.03
<i>El Salvador</i>	11.25	0.00	0.69	0.41	5.69	0.02
<i>Mexico</i>	7.29	0.01	12.07	0.00	1.10	0.29
<i>Paraguay</i>	0.20	0.65	0.62	0.43	0.19	0.67
<i>Uruguay</i>	6.57	0.01	0.26	0.61	4.32	0.04
<i>Barbados</i>	0.53	0.47	0.04	0.85	0.94	0.33
<i>Belize</i>	2.79	0.10	3.97	0.05	0.06	0.81
<i>Jamaica</i>	6.43	0.01	5.60	0.02	3.40	0.07
<i>Guyana</i>	14.31	0.00	17.20	0.00	16.35	0.00
<i>Trinidad</i>	0.68	0.41	0.40	0.53	0.81	0.37
<i>Other</i>						
<i>Algeria</i>	1.23	0.27	0.73	0.39	0.04	0.84
<i>Cameroon</i>	0.14	0.71	0.08	0.77	0.65	0.42
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	2.29	0.13	0.99	0.32	0.35	0.55
<i>Egypt</i>	0.35	0.56	0.55	0.46	35.80	0.00
<i>Ethiopia</i>	3.03	0.08	1.12	0.29	0.17	0.68
<i>Ghana</i>	32.86	0.00	52.20	0.00	24.00	0.00
<i>Jordan</i>	1.37	0.24	0.03	0.87	2.25	0.13
<i>Kenya</i>	9.77	0.00	2.44	0.12	0.77	0.38
<i>Malawi</i>	1.67	0.20	2.39	0.12	0.05	0.83
<i>Morocco</i>	0.18	0.67	0.11	0.74	0.05	0.83
<i>Nigeria</i>	4.79	0.03	3.55	0.06	3.30	0.07
<i>South Africa</i>	4.70	0.03	5.66	0.02	6.28	0.01
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	1.60	0.21	7.15	0.01	4.27	0.04

Note: Numbers are *p*-values for null hypothesis of no remaining nonlinearity.

Appendix Table 3: Unconditional Moments Tests

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>IRQ</i>	<i>Asymmetry</i>	<i>Persistence</i>
Advanced					
G-7					
Canada					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.655	0.340	0.268	0.189	16.627
<i>LinUR</i>	0.488	0.367	0.253	0.208	70.493
<i>TAR</i>	na	na	17.717	na	na
<i>TARur</i>	-0.900	0.199	0.561	0.111	5.989
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.708	4.568	-3.173	0.139	5.230
France					
<i>Lin</i>	-1.199	0.017	2.478	1.924	0.313
<i>LinUR</i>	0.235	0.004	2.478	1.915	0.302
<i>TAR</i>	-1.195	0.106	2.591	1.757	0.102
<i>TARur</i>	0.088	0.066	2.584	1.779	0.249
<i>TARurcor</i>	-1.195	0.086	2.588	1.757	0.073
Germany					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.943	0.128	0.191	1.679	1.732
<i>LinUR</i>	0.204	0.045	0.321	1.656	1.728
<i>TAR</i>	-0.944	0.615	0.029	1.610	1.398
<i>TARur</i>	0.617	0.473	0.013	1.685	1.761
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.929	-7.164	3.586	1.395	1.165
Italy					
<i>Lin</i>	0.052	0.008	4.488	9.116	0.556
<i>LinUR</i>	0.225	0.009	4.586	9.094	0.679
<i>TAR</i>	0.054	-0.538	5.461	8.758	1.833
<i>TARur</i>	-0.378	-0.770	5.679	8.832	2.578
<i>TARurcor</i>	0.054	-0.697	5.640	8.800	1.752
Japan					
<i>Lin</i>	0.869	0.301	2.339	0.095	2.198
<i>LinUR</i>	0.513	0.252	2.361	0.076	2.189
<i>TAR</i>	0.873	2.047	1.720	0.207	2.231
<i>TARur</i>	1.654	2.125	1.538	0.156	2.367
<i>TARurcor</i>	0.844	-0.534	2.765	1.303	1.788
United Kingdom					
<i>Lin</i>	0.698	0.441	2.004	2.920	12.590
<i>LinUR</i>	0.508	0.475	1.895	2.997	2.413
<i>TAR</i>	0.707	1.100	2.015	2.099	2.643
<i>TARur</i>	0.447	1.055	2.025	2.490	2.050
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	12.588	2.679	13.430
United States					
<i>Lin</i>	0.788	0.402	0.382	0.369	7.692
<i>LinUR</i>	0.208	0.431	0.459	0.377	7.721
<i>TAR</i>	0.782	1.196	0.263	0.744	7.657
<i>TARur</i>	0.940	1.214	0.299	0.560	8.281
<i>TARurcor</i>	0.810	-16.140	2.701	0.539	7.641
Other					
Australia					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.730	-0.045	0.687	1.343	2.276
<i>LinUR</i>	0.284	-0.037	0.635	1.338	2.308
<i>TAR</i>	-0.733	-0.583	1.253	0.806	0.601
<i>TARur</i>	-0.663	-0.624	1.191	0.789	1.412
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.734	-0.835	1.228	0.790	1.375
Austria					
<i>Lin</i>	0.338	0.162	0.343	3.229	2.107
<i>LinUR</i>	0.054	0.147	0.232	3.142	1.401
<i>TAR</i>	0.338	0.380	0.464	3.127	1.433
<i>TARur</i>	0.247	0.425	0.320	3.203	1.842
<i>TARurCor</i>	na	na	17.41	3.215	1.075

Note: "na" implies that after a large number of simulations, the estimates from these models lead to a divergence between the theoretical and empirically observed properties. IRQ is the interquartile range. For the asymmetry and persistence statistics, we report absolute values.

Appendix Table 3: Unconditional Moments Tests (continued)

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>IRQ</i>	<i>Asymmetry</i>	<i>Persistence</i>
Belgium					
<i>Lin</i>	-1.253	0.126	2.571	5.289	1.952
<i>LinUR</i>	0.126	0.024	2.937	5.286	2.026
<i>TAR</i>	-1.252	0.364	2.060	4.942	2.651
<i>TARur</i>	-0.054	0.181	2.493	4.684	0.158
<i>TARurcor</i>	-1.250	0.365	2.122	2.937	0.149
Denmark					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.282	0.705	0.843	2.205	1.973
<i>LinUR</i>	-0.137	0.707	0.790	2.367	0.563
<i>TAR</i>	-0.280	0.063	2.148	1.768	0.245
<i>TARur</i>	-0.418	0.037	2.225	1.783	0.766
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.319	0.093	1.670	1.472	0.281
Finland					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.226	0.003	6.599	1.815	4.102
<i>LinUR</i>	0.232	0.009	6.594	1.809	4.075
<i>TAR</i>	-0.232	-0.500	7.548	1.802	1.345
<i>TARur</i>	0.949	-0.050	6.874	1.812	4.195
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	21.694	1.781	3.409
Iceland					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.248	0.018	4.296	5.768	12.634
<i>LinUR</i>	0.683	0.036	4.221	5.833	11.220
<i>TAR</i>	-0.251	-0.282	4.617	5.453	83.258
<i>TARur</i>	0.551	-0.391	4.535	4.887	41.502
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	10.512	4.140	66.045
Ireland					
<i>Lin</i>	0.039	0.043	3.614	0.036	0.149
<i>LinUR</i>	0.195	0.039	3.726	0.033	0.148
<i>TAR</i>	0.048	0.314	3.479	0.025	0.147
<i>TARur</i>	0.899	0.363	3.354	0.010	0.122
<i>TARurcor</i>	0.059	-4.866	5.876	0.029	0.098
Israel					
<i>Lin</i>	0.839	0.056	1.807	12.294	14.075
<i>LinUR</i>	0.231	0.044	1.786	11.503	15.052
<i>TAR</i>	0.844	-0.255	2.312	17.667	12.742
<i>TARur</i>	0.486	-0.360	2.218	10.822	11.782
<i>TARurcor</i>	0.853	-0.386	2.325	16.164	14.417
Korea					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.378	0.000	4.980	4.493	0.180
<i>LinUR</i>	0.204	0.000	4.892	4.497	0.391
<i>TAR</i>	-0.390	-0.226	5.436	3.821	2.570
<i>TARur</i>	1.888	-0.254	5.460	4.442	2.473
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.390	-0.927	6.012	2.521	2.171
Netherlands					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.843	0.337	-0.159	22.983	2.122
<i>LinUR</i>	0.248	0.048	0.104	23.211	2.188
<i>TAR</i>	-0.842	0.948	-0.638	31.560	1.934
<i>TARur</i>	0.185	0.576	-0.273	44.767	1.691
<i>TARurcor</i>	0.291	-4176.300	10.919	37.064	1.622
New Zealand					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.239	-0.059	2.700	1.447	0.274
<i>LinUR</i>	0.316	-0.041	2.750	1.435	0.289
<i>TAR</i>	-0.243	0.112	2.845	1.153	1.828
<i>TARur</i>	0.155	0.095	2.871	1.242	3.411
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.237	-0.118	2.982	1.413	2.223

Note: "na" implies that after a large number of simulations, the estimates from these models lead to a divergence between the theoretical and empirically observed properties. IRQ is the interquartile range. For the asymmetry and persistence statistics, we report absolute values.

Appendix Table 3: Unconditional Moments Tests (continued)

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>IRQ</i>	<i>Asymmetry</i>	<i>Persistence</i>
Norway					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.046	0.040	1.353	2.945	0.700
<i>LinUR</i>	0.200	0.037	1.333	2.925	0.887
<i>TAR</i>	-0.050	-0.334	1.924	2.833	0.762
<i>TARur</i>	0.838	-0.292	1.794	2.681	0.910
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.019	-1.682	2.753	2.473	0.707
Portugal					
<i>Lin</i>	1.227	0.379	3.741	6.237	4.299
<i>LinUR</i>	0.459	0.382	3.743	6.160	3.623
<i>TAR</i>	1.230	0.318	4.267	4.821	2.666
<i>TARur</i>	0.655	0.457	3.785	4.459	0.958
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	19.983	4.830	4.514
Singapore					
<i>Lin</i>	0.074	-0.012	2.270	2.516	0.887
<i>LinUR</i>	0.263	-0.007	2.257	2.340	3.042
<i>TAR</i>	0.077	-1.106	3.720	2.292	1.528
<i>TARur</i>	-1.101	-1.141	3.638	2.488	0.792
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	23.889	2.451	0.423
Spain					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.028	0.382	3.006	3.591	3.352
<i>LinUR</i>	0.683	0.380	3.145	3.636	3.788
<i>TAR</i>	-0.032	0.977	2.538	3.229	3.255
<i>TARur</i>	-0.149	0.936	2.390	3.140	2.492
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.034	0.948	2.408	1.980	1.270
Sweden					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.975	-0.001	5.408	19.665	6.869
<i>LinUR</i>	0.296	0.020	5.385	18.156	8.836
<i>TAR</i>	-0.960	-5.998	8.868	51.263	3.960
<i>TARur</i>	-0.062	0.161	5.239	13.025	8.238
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.879	-70.877	7.246	20.623	6.372
Switzerland					
<i>Lin</i>	0.161	-0.017	2.520	1.373	0.855
<i>LinUR</i>	0.236	-0.008	2.517	1.243	1.040
<i>TAR</i>	0.157	-0.144	2.948	0.223	0.970
<i>TARur</i>	0.465	-0.159	2.802	0.297	0.887
<i>TARurcor</i>	0.180	-4.581	4.620	0.685	1.253
Taiwan, PC					
<i>Lin</i>	0.474	0.122	0.683	0.884	0.944
<i>LinUR</i>	0.321	0.042	0.766	0.786	0.794
<i>TAR</i>	0.477	0.463	0.698	0.572	0.204
<i>TARur</i>	1.313	0.285	0.824	0.408	0.144
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	14.525	0.543	1.008
Developing Asia					
India					
<i>Lin</i>	-2.073	0.016	3.719	3.682	6.597
<i>LinUR</i>	0.311	0.011	3.919	3.687	6.623
<i>TAR</i>	-2.067	-0.073	4.297	2.338	5.756
<i>TARur</i>	0.302	0.089	4.051	2.365	5.536
<i>TARurcor</i>	-2.088	-1.224	5.433	2.311	1.411
Indonesia					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.815	-0.060	8.050	4.744	5.247
<i>LinUR</i>	0.394	-0.059	8.050	1.919	2.684
<i>TAR</i>	na	na	11.417	4.027	3.023
<i>TARur</i>	na	na	11.417	2.659	3.217
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	11.417	3.446	3.890

Note: "na" implies that after a large number of simulations, the estimates from these models lead to a divergence between the theoretical and empirically observed properties. IRQ is the interquartile range. For the asymmetry and persistence statistics, we report absolute values.

Appendix Table 3: Unconditional Moments Tests (continued)

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>IRQ</i>	<i>Asymmetry</i>	<i>Persistence</i>
Malaysia					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.933	-0.034	6.775	3.682	3.824
<i>LinUR</i>	0.297	-0.034	6.775	3.687	3.765
<i>TAR</i>	-0.928	-6.021	10.588	2.338	1.190
<i>TARur</i>	1.066	-5.347	10.399	2.365	1.476
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.963	-6.552	10.746	2.311	0.842
Pakistan					
<i>Lin</i>	-1.825	0.199	0.722	0.928	1.842
<i>LinUR</i>	0.435	0.181	0.722	0.930	1.853
<i>TAR</i>	-1.823	0.650	0.675	0.971	0.439
<i>TARur</i>	-0.495	0.392	0.829	0.891	1.875
<i>TARurcor</i>	-1.879	2.688	-1.388	1.023	0.158
Philippines					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.491	0.013	3.386	3.680	3.273
<i>LinUR</i>	0.395	0.014	3.353	3.687	0.441
<i>TAR</i>	-0.494	0.259	3.284	3.259	1.287
<i>TARur</i>	3.066	0.066	3.767	3.406	2.428
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.491	0.047	3.665	2.134	3.152
Thailand					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.521	-0.032	6.075	5.812	3.926
<i>LinUR</i>	0.339	-0.030	6.043	5.524	1.968
<i>TAR</i>	-0.508	-0.828	7.023	1.931	2.339
<i>TARur</i>	0.962	-0.510	6.876	3.463	2.780
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.513	na	10.49	4.781	5.028
Sri Lanka					
<i>Lin</i>	0.716	0.009	0.621	16.791	1.539
<i>LinUR</i>	0.227	0.030	0.565	16.121	1.707
<i>TAR</i>	0.715	-0.384	1.155	20.943	1.073
<i>TARur</i>	1.196	-0.304	0.820	19.677	1.462
<i>TARurcor</i>	0.704	-4.830	1.576	19.890	1.347
WH					
Argentina					
<i>Lin</i>	0.068	-0.032	5.324	2.174	6.866
<i>LinUR</i>	0.387	-0.032	5.383	2.174	7.469
<i>TAR</i>	0.084	-1.926	5.427	1.907	5.720
<i>TARur</i>	-0.277	-1.578	5.225	1.960	7.316
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	7.415	2.153	6.020
Brazil					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.170	-0.129	4.031	5.655	0.529
<i>LinUR</i>	0.412	-0.116	4.096	5.367	1.095
<i>TAR</i>	-0.167	-1.616	4.908	3.793	0.053
<i>TARur</i>	-2.167	-1.357	4.811	4.308	0.060
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.179	-1.833	4.900	4.726	0.238
Chile					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.862	-0.044	4.857	6.394	0.587
<i>LinUR</i>	0.609	-0.064	4.767	6.290	3.146
<i>TAR</i>	-0.847	-0.848	5.513	5.582	5.885
<i>TARur</i>	3.188	-1.535	5.959	5.645	3.794
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.841	-0.915	5.383	5.646	6.494
Colombia					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.744	0.044	1.110	1.037	10.193
<i>LinUR</i>	0.222	0.026	1.238	1.068	10.214
<i>TAR</i>	-0.748	-0.055	1.539	1.324	10.043
<i>TARur</i>	1.510	-0.119	1.570	1.488	10.201
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.752	-0.331	1.674	1.173	8.371

Note: "na" implies that after a large number of simulations, the estimates from these models lead to a divergence between the theoretical and empirically observed properties. IRQ is the interquartile range. For the asymmetry and persistence statistics, we report absolute values.

Appendix Table 3: Unconditional Moments Tests (continued)

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>IRQ</i>	<i>Asymmetry</i>	<i>Persistence</i>
Costa Rica					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.397	0.656	9.279	12.038	14.974
<i>LinUR</i>	-0.255	0.630	9.252	12.017	14.573
<i>TAR</i>	na	na	14.628	na	na
<i>TARur</i>	-180.030	-25472.000	12.604	11.096	13.865
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	14.628	8.361	13.831
Ecuador					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.458	-0.042	3.782	7.103	12.908
<i>LinUR</i>	0.280	-0.050	3.768	7.263	13.049
<i>TAR</i>	-0.450	-0.414	4.055	11.885	13.637
<i>TARur</i>	-0.298	-0.180	3.952	10.726	13.287
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	7.800	15.002	13.628
El Salvador					
<i>Lin</i>	2.140	-0.061	3.538	3.671	2.121
<i>LinUR</i>	0.462	-0.063	3.596	3.743	2.052
<i>TAR</i>	2.081	-82.567	8.229	3.269	0.240
<i>TARur</i>	-3.510	-2.440	5.138	2.744	0.377
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	10.796	1.382	4.942
Mexico					
<i>Lin</i>	0.260	-0.106	5.433	5.982	0.037
<i>LinUR</i>	0.405	-0.090	5.399	5.927	0.070
<i>TAR</i>	0.185	-14.876	7.058	4.708	1.870
<i>TARur</i>	na	na	8.835	na	na
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	8.835	na	na
Paraguay					
<i>Lin</i>	-1.135	0.008	4.057	0.248	14.088
<i>LinUR</i>	0.255	0.003	3.958	0.245	15.358
<i>TAR</i>	-1.133	-1.766	4.622	3.942	13.469
<i>TARur</i>	0.591	-1.490	4.554	3.818	15.386
<i>TARurcor</i>	-1.133	-1.711	4.712	3.945	13.291
Uruguay					
<i>Lin</i>	0.156	-0.001	6.380	10.630	2.563
<i>LinUR</i>	0.332	0.000	6.330	10.624	2.722
<i>TAR</i>	0.165	0.017	6.485	10.635	1.030
<i>TARur</i>	0.034	0.036	6.415	10.435	2.157
<i>TARurcor</i>	0.162	0.055	6.400	10.705	2.365
Barbados					
<i>Lin</i>	1.020	0.167	1.412	0.285	1.412
<i>LinUR</i>	0.259	0.135	1.433	0.255	0.455
<i>TAR</i>	1.017	0.382	1.337	0.173	1.505
<i>TARur</i>	0.175	0.269	1.481	0.082	1.023
<i>TARurcor</i>	1.014	-8.887	2.100	0.030	0.007
Belize					
<i>Lin</i>	0.431	0.155	-0.034	1.785	7.202
<i>LinUR</i>	0.344	0.130	-0.047	1.908	5.860
<i>TAR</i>	0.431	0.157	0.125	1.897	7.351
<i>TARur</i>	1.225	0.383	0.005	1.868	7.224
<i>TARurcor</i>	0.428	-1.804	0.498	na	na
Guyana					
<i>Lin</i>	-1.228	-0.095	6.489	41.476	27.197
<i>LinUR</i>	0.556	-0.097	6.630	36.801	43.891
<i>TAR</i>	na	na	8.599	na	na
<i>TARur</i>	na	na	8.599	na	na
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	8.598	na	na

Note: "na" implies that after a large number of simulations, the estimates from these models lead to a divergence between the theoretical and empirically observed properties. IRQ is the interquartile range. For the asymmetry and persistence statistics, we report absolute values.

Appendix Table 3: Unconditional Moments Tests (continued)

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>IRQ</i>	<i>Asymmetry</i>	<i>Persistence</i>
Jamaica					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.056	-0.035	5.495	7.342	10.053
<i>LinUR</i>	0.537	-0.043	5.485	7.337	10.263
<i>TAR</i>	-0.061	-0.050	4.999	4.973	2.318
<i>TARur</i>	-0.406	-0.235	4.933	6.360	10.631
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	10.159	na	1.701
Trinidad-Tobago					
<i>Lin</i>	0.319	-0.025	8.140	26.254	5.512
<i>LinUR</i>	0.310	-0.023	8.171	28.963	5.526
<i>TAR</i>	0.314	-0.285	7.285	15.690	2.653
<i>TARur</i>	1.190	-0.198	7.230	16.787	2.329
<i>TARurcor</i>	0.323	-0.366	4.948	na	na
Other					
Algeria					
<i>Lin</i>	-1.128	-0.070	4.184	36.985	8.622
<i>LinUR</i>	0.332	-0.064	3.965	36.774	8.802
<i>TAR</i>	-1.006	-6.737	6.517	75.426	9.312
<i>TARur</i>	3.713	-3.600	5.734	11.789	2.426
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	11.952	9.135	1.191
Cameroon					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.509	-0.001	10.259	0.210	35.656
<i>LinUR</i>	0.217	0.000	10.172	0.125	36.141
<i>TAR</i>	-0.505	-0.192	10.315	7.698	29.648
<i>TARur</i>	-0.521	1.283	-15.273	6.720	12.479
Côte d'Ivoire					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.667	0.001	8.239	47.368	14.250
<i>LinUR</i>	0.222	0.000	8.220	47.905	36.528
<i>TAR</i>	-0.659	-0.105	8.579	45.912	33.500
<i>TARur</i>	-2.150	-0.148	8.598	48.018	36.283
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.689	-0.017	8.295	46.815	34.483
Egypt					
<i>Lin</i>	0.282	-0.009	5.238	3.076	8.888
<i>LinUR</i>	0.328	-0.007	5.238	3.080	13.120
<i>TAR</i>	0.318	-0.940	6.602	3.147	7.315
<i>TARur</i>	-4.862	-1.244	6.831	2.806	7.587
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	12.564	6.987	14.890
Ethiopia					
<i>Lin</i>	-1.007	-0.029	5.065	1.734	35.349
<i>LinUR</i>	0.312	-0.024	5.091	1.929	36.317
<i>TAR</i>	na	na	8.321	16.599	46.814
<i>TARur</i>	-135.290	-2526.200	5.798	25.664	32.570
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	9.034	76.590	9.791
Ghana					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.902	-0.014	5.480	3.036	46.870
<i>LinUR</i>	0.395	-0.015	5.433	3.031	47.346
<i>TAR</i>	na	na	7.765	2.968	4.444
<i>TARur</i>	-6.379	-0.578	5.514	0.455	41.799
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	7.765	1.158	38.190
Jordan					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.614	0.014	2.727	3.662	1.645
<i>LinUR</i>	0.243	0.006	2.644	3.670	1.573
<i>TAR</i>	-0.612	0.157	2.953	3.446	2.548
<i>TARur</i>	-1.127	0.018	3.099	3.055	0.568
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	15.637	3.633	2.104

Note: "na" implies that after a large number of simulations, the estimates from these models lead to a divergence between the theoretical and empirically observed properties. IRQ is the interquartile range. For the asymmetry and persistence statistics, we report absolute values.

Appendix Table 3: Unconditional Moments Tests (completed)

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>IRQ</i>	<i>Asymmetry</i>	<i>Persistence</i>
Kenya					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.249	-0.034	4.509	8.355	2.810
<i>LinUR</i>	0.292	-0.035	4.390	8.336	2.989
<i>TAR</i>	-0.244	0.518	4.138	7.967	0.299
<i>TARur</i>	-1.883	0.589	4.227	7.792	0.027
<i>TARurcor</i>	-0.249	2.109	2.517	8.076	0.329
Malawi					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.292	-0.123	4.103	7.108	4.259
<i>LinUR</i>	0.279	-0.116	4.016	6.952	133.276
<i>TAR</i>	-0.284	-0.780	4.018	3.461	2.606
<i>TARur</i>	0.411	-0.748	3.854	3.096	2.463
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	7.516	0.555	38.907
Morocco					
<i>Lin</i>	-1.450	0.107	5.056	7.357	9.629
<i>LinUR</i>	0.182	0.006	5.371	7.351	9.692
<i>TAR</i>	-1.450	-0.399	5.882	6.793	6.720
<i>TARur</i>	-0.147	-0.543	6.009	6.609	4.933
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	20.747	6.547	3.079
Nigeria					
<i>Lin</i>	-0.600	-0.010	5.114	4.929	41.496
<i>LinUR</i>	0.254	-0.010	5.173	4.923	41.880
<i>TAR</i>	-0.586	-0.838	5.404	3.868	27.506
<i>TARur</i>	0.159	-0.981	5.293	3.671	8.274
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	7.955	3.894	29.762
South Africa					
<i>Lin</i>	-1.313	-0.109	4.865	4.509	15.433
<i>LinUR</i>	0.566	-0.106	4.909	4.539	15.530
<i>TAR</i>	na	na	10.193	na	na
<i>TARur</i>	na	na	10.193	3.248	14.644
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	10.193	2.285	11.932
Zimbabwe					
<i>Lin</i>	0.178	-0.017	5.688	4.595	1.319
<i>LinUR</i>	0.231	-0.003	5.641	4.519	1.066
<i>TAR</i>	0.174	-0.210	5.675	2.790	3.241
<i>TARur</i>	-0.013	-0.055	5.683	3.101	1.051
<i>TARurcor</i>	na	na	10.128	20.114	13.567

Note: "na" implies that after a large number of simulations, the estimates from these models lead to a divergence between the theoretical and empirically observed properties. IRQ is the interquartile range. For the asymmetry and persistence statistics, we report absolute values.

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