Improving the Measurement of Core Inflation in Colombia Using Asymmetric Trimmed Means

Borradores de Economia
Número:
91
Publicado:
Sábado, 4 Abril 1998
Clasificación JEL:
E31, E58
Palabras clave:
Inflation, Colombia
Descargar documento

Lo más reciente

Estimación de densidad estacionaria para modelos ARCH con aplicaciones en regresión cuantílica
Manuel Darío Hernández-Bejarano, Zhibiao Zhao
Assessing the effects of recent provisioning rules on consumer credit allocation in Colombia
Fredy Gamboa-Estrada, Diego Cuesta, Camilo Sanchez-Quinto
Geopolitical risk and emerging market sovereign risk premia
Fredy Gamboa-Estrada, José Vicente Romero
Otras Publicaciones

The study evaluates the virtues of asymmetric trimmed means as efficient estimators of core inflation for Colombia, an economy with high and variable inflation rates. Results suggest that the proposed indicators are more efficient than alternative indexes and are particularly suited for environments where price change distributions are non-normal. Computations indicate that an optimally trimmed estimator for the 27-component Colombian CPI during the 1972:06 to 1997: 12 period requires that 12 percent be trimmed from the upper tail and 24 percent from the lower tail. This indicator exhibits substantially higher efficiency than the weighted average of price changes (i-e.,CPI inflation), the CPI excluding food and energy, the median and symmetric trimmmed means. These findings are robust to changes in the 36-month centered moving average benchmarck of annual inflation. the medain and symmmetric trimmed means. These findings are robust changes in the 36-month centerd moving average benchmark of annual inflation. The optimal estimator is not found to be robust to changes in data sample. This is likely due to changes in parameters of the underying data distribution due to structural changes in the Colombian economy, particularly in the post-1990 period. Optimal levels of asymmetrical trimming are also found to be highly sensitive to the degree of disaggregation of the CPI data. This is expected since greater disaggregation reveals higher kurtosis and skewness of the underying data. The CPI excluding food and energy and the median do not seem to provide persistent efficiency gaings in estimation of inflation with

respect to the weighted mean. Food and energy prices are critical sectors of middle income economies such as Colombia and contain valuable information about medium and long-term trends in inflation. Finally, the median excludes many prices-especially those in the upper tail- that seem to contain valuable information about long-term trends in inflation.