

Tillmann, Peter

Working Paper

Trump pressuring the Fed

MAGKS Joint Discussion Paper Series in Economics, No. 20-2019

Provided in Cooperation with:

Faculty of Business Administration and Economics, University of Marburg

Suggested Citation: Tillmann, Peter (2019) : Trump pressuring the Fed, MAGKS Joint Discussion Paper Series in Economics, No. 20-2019, Philipps-University Marburg, School of Business and Economics, Marburg

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/204815>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.

MAGKS



**Joint Discussion Paper
Series in Economics**

by the Universities of
**Aachen · Gießen · Göttingen
Kassel · Marburg · Siegen**

ISSN 1867-3678

No. 20-2019

Peter Tillmann

Trump Pressuring the Fed

This paper can be downloaded from
<http://www.uni-marburg.de/fb02/makro/forschung/magkspapers>

Coordination: Bernd Hayo • Philipps-University Marburg
School of Business and Economics • Universitätsstraße 24, D-35032 Marburg
Tel: +49-6421-2823091, Fax: +49-6421-2823088, e-mail: hayo@wiwi.uni-marburg.de

Trump Pressuring the Fed*

Peter Tillmann[†]

Justus-Liebig-University Gießen, Germany

August 6, 2019

Abstract

After appointing Federal Reserve Chairman Powell, President Trump steadily put pressure on the Fed to cut interest rates. We show that, on average, a statement from Trump led to lower long-term interest rates, consistent with expectations of lower expected future short rates. However, the impact of Trump's statements declined over time.

Keywords: Federal Reserve, monetary policy, yield curve, political economy, central bank independence

1 Introduction

On November 2, 2017 President Trump nominated Jerome Powell as the new chair of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve (Fed). Soon thereafter, the president started to criticize the Fed for communicating future interest rate increases. In a rant of tweets, interviews and public statements, President Trump put pressure on the Fed to cut interest rates and questioned his decision to nominate chair Powell. On July 19, 2018, Trump issued his first attack on the Fed: “I don't like all of this work that we're putting into the economy and then I see rates going up.”¹ On October 10, 2018 during a rally President Trump said: “... they're so tight. I think the Fed has gone crazy.” Later that day, he claimed the Fed is “going loco”. On

*I thank David Finck for very helpful discussions.

[†]Address: University of Giessen, Department of Economics, Licher Str. 66, D-35394 Gießen, Email: peter.tillmann@wirtschaft.uni-giessen.de

¹The complete list of public tweets or statements on the Fed is contained in Condon (2019), from which the examples cited here are taken.

December 24, 2018, Trump tweeted: “The only problem our economy has is the Fed” and on June 26, 2019 Trump publicly said the U.S. would be ”better off” with Mario Draghi, the president of the European Central Bank, as a Fed chair. After raising rates five times, the Fed eventually cut rates on July 31, 2019 referring to “global developments” as the main motivation.

In this note, we test whether these and many other lines of attack had an effect on long-term interest rates and, hence, on expected future short-term rates.² Ultimately, this amounts to a test of the perception of market participants of the Fed’s independence from political interference.³

2 Empirical evidence

We construct a dummy variable, D_t^{Trump} , which equals one on every day news about Trump putting pressure on the Fed emerge and zero otherwise.⁴ The news could be a tweet, a remark at a rally or an interview. We take these dates from the time line of events provided by Condon (2019). In total, the news index has 40 entries of one. The estimated model is straightforward. We regress the daily change in the n -period interest rate, $\Delta y_t^{(n)}$, on a constant and the D_t^{Trump} dummy. The coefficient on the dummy then reflects the effect of a Trump statement on the change in the interest rate. The assumption is that there are no other news systematically emerging on the sequence of 40 event days. The dependent variable is the fitted n -year yield taken from Adrian et al. (2013). This is because we will also use a decomposition of yields into the expectations component and the term premium. Our sample period begins on July 1, 2018 and ends on August 1, 2019.

To account for the possibility that market participants pay more or less attention to each Trump statement as time progresses, we let D_t^{Trump} interact with a linear time-trend, t . The estimated model is thus given by

$$\Delta y_t^{(n)} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_t^{Trump} + \beta_2 t + \beta_3 (t \times D_t^{Trump}) + \varepsilon_t. \quad (1)$$

Table (1) reports our key results. We find that the coefficient on D_t^{Trump} is significantly negative across all maturities. Thus, a statement putting pressure on the Fed to lower rates reduces longer-term bond yields. However, this coefficient reflects the effect of the first news event only. The estimated β_3 is significantly positive. This

²Of course, this is not the first incident of political pressure on the Fed. See Havrilesky (1993) for an extensive analysis.

³See Binder (2018) for an empirical cross-country study of the effects of political pressure on central banks.

⁴If the news emerges on the weekend, we assign the value of one to the following Monday.

suggests that over time comments from President Trump about Chairman Powell and the Fed become less effective in driving yields. It seems that markets adapted to the constant noise from the White House. The results remain qualitatively unchanged if we use a quadratic time trend instead of a linear trend.

We also use the decomposition of yields into the component reflecting expectations of future short rates and the term premium provided by Adrian et al. (2013). Table (2) reports the results for the n -period expectations component as the dependent variable, while Table (3) contains the results from a regression of the change in the term premium on the left-hand side in equation (1). Both sets of results show that the significant response of yields to Trump statements is entirely driven by the response of the expectations component, not by the response of the term premium. In Table (4) we run the regression with the daily change in log stock prices as the dependent variable. A statement from Trump on the Fed reduces stock prices by about one percentage point. This, in combination with the fall in bond yields, suggests that markets interpret the drop in expected short rates as reflecting bad news for the economy. Stock prices also respond less to Trump's statements over time as the estimated β_3 is significantly positive.

3 Conclusions

We showed that statements from President Trump that put pressure on the Fed to cut interest rates do indeed reduce expectations of future short-term interest rates. However, over time these statements lose power as markets seem to pay less attention. This suggests that after adjusting to the new tone from the White House, market participants do not doubt the independence of the Fed.

As a matter of fact, public comments are only one way to influence Fed policy. Another could be through presidential appointment of Federal Reserve governors or through indirectly forcing the Fed to ease policy by raising uncertainty.

References

- [1] Adrian, T. R. C. Crump and E. Moench (2013): "Pricing the term structure with linear regressions", *Journal of Financial Economics* 110, 110-138.
- [2] Binder, C. C. (2018): "Political pressure on central banks", *unpublished*, Haverford College.
- [3] Condon, C. (2019): "Here's a Timeline of Trump's Key Quotes

on Powell and the Fed”, article on Bloomberg.com, July 30, 2019, <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-07-30/all-the-trump-quotes-on-powell-as-fed-remains-in-the-firing-line>.

- [4] Havrilesky, T. M. (1993): *The Pressures on American Monetary Policy*, Boston, MA.

Table 1: Change in n -year yield

	maturity			
	$n = 1$	$n = 2$	$n = 5$	$n = 10$
<i>constant</i>	0.012 (0.003***)	0.012 (0.005**)	0.011 (0.005*)	0.009 (0.005*)
D_t^{Trump}	-0.028 (0.008***)	-0.039 (0.012**)	-0.041 (0.015***)	-0.031 (0.016*)
t	-0.000 (0.000***)	-0.000 (0.000***)	-0.000 (0.000***)	-0.000 (0.000***)
$t \times D_t^{Trump}$	0.0001 (0.00004***)	0.0002 (0.0001***)	0.0002 (0.0001**)	0.0001 (0.0001*)
R^2	0.064	0.044	0.030	0.025
<i>#obs.</i>	271	271	271	271

Notes: The dependent variable is the daily change in the n -year yield. Robust standard errors in parenthesis. A significance level of 1%, 5% and 10% is denoted by ***, ** and *.

Table 2: Change in n -year expectations component

	maturity			
	$n = 1$	$n = 2$	$n = 5$	$n = 10$
<i>constant</i>	0.009 (0.003***)	0.009 (0.003***)	0.008 (0.003**)	0.006 (0.003**)
D_t^{Trump}	-0.021 (0.008**)	-0.028 (0.009***)	-0.030 (0.009***)	-0.025 (0.007***)
t	-0.000 (0.000***)	-0.000 (0.000***)	-0.000 (0.000***)	-0.000 (0.000***)
$t \times D_t^{Trump}$	0.0001 (0.0000**)	0.0001 (0.0000***)	0.0001 (0.000***)	0.0001 (0.0000***)
R^2	0.051	0.050	0.040	0.038
<i>#obs.</i>	271	271	271	271

Notes: The dependent variable is the daily change in the n -year expectations component. Robust standard errors in parenthesis. A significance level of 1%, 5% and 10% is denoted by ***, ** and *.

Table 3: Change in n -year term premium

	maturity			
	$n = 1$	$n = 2$	$n = 5$	$n = 10$
<i>constant</i>	0.002 (0.003)	0.003 (0.003)	0.002 (0.004)	0.002 (0.004)
D_t^{Trump}	-0.007 (0.007)	-0.011 (0.009)	-0.011 (0.012)	-0.006 (0.015)
t	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
$t \times D_t^{Trump}$	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0001 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0000 (0.0001)
R^2	0.011	0.010	0.008	0.007
<i>#obs.</i>	271	271	271	271

Notes: The dependent variable is the daily change in the n -year term premium. Robust standard errors in parenthesis. A significance level of 1%, 5% and 10% is denoted by ***, ** and *.

Table 4: Percentage change in stock prices

	index	
	Dow Jones	S&P 500
<i>constant</i>	0.178 (0.121)	0.107 (0.120)
D_t^{Trump}	-1.242 (0.567**)	-1.108 (0.563***)
t	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)
$t \times D_t^{Trump}$	0.004 (0.002**)	0.004 (0.002*)
R^2	0.031	0.027
<i>#obs.</i>	271	271

Notes: The dependent variable is the daily change in the log of the main stock market indices. Robust standard errors in parenthesis. A significance level of 1%, 5% and 10% is denoted by ***, ** and *.