# W Case Study 5: Capital Controls and **Exchange Rate Regime Analysis (Outlier-Adjusted**)

## Section 1: Analysis Overview

### **External Data Sources & Periods**

### Capital Controls Data (1999-2017):

- Source: Fernández et al. (2016) Capital Control Measures Database
- Metric: Overall Restrictions Index (0-1 scale)
- **Coverage:** Multiple countries, annual frequency
- Data Limitation: Available through 2017 only
- Processing: R script: "Testing Correlation -Financial Openness and Capital Flow Variation.qmd"

#### **Exchange Rate Regime Data (1999-2019):**

- **Source:** Ilzetzki, Reinhart, and Rogoff (2019) Classification
- Categories: Hard Peg, Crawling/Tight, Managed Float, Free Float, Freely Falling, Dual Market
- Data Limitation: Available through 2019 only
- **Processing:** R script: "Analyzing Data by Currency Regime.qmd"

### Analytical Approach & Limitations

### Methodology:

- 1. Capital Controls Analysis (1999-2017): Examine correlation between financial openness and capital flow volatility
- 2. Regime Analysis (1999-2019): Compare volatility across different exchange rate regimes
- 3. Statistical Testing: Apply F-tests for variance equality (similar to CS4 methodology)

#### **Data Period Limitations:**

- Different time windows due to external data availability constraints
- Capital controls: Limited to 2017 (database constraint)
- Exchange rate regimes: Extended through 2019 (classification updates)
- Shorter periods than other case studies (1999-2025)

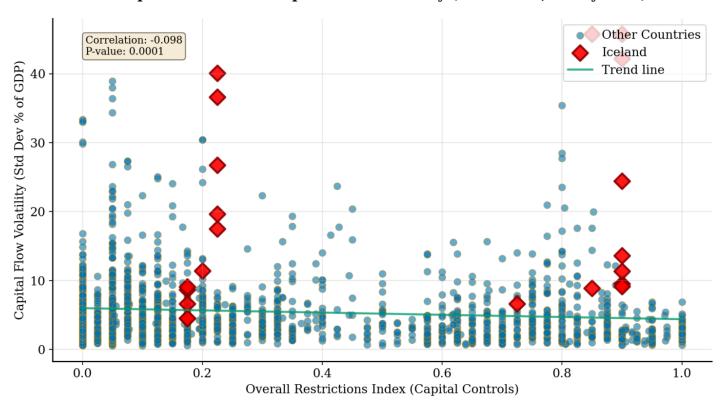
## Section 2: Capital Controls Analysis (1999-2017)

Objective: Examine the relationship between capital controls (Overall Restrictions Index) and capital flow volatility

- Analysis Period: 1999-2017 (limited by capital controls database availability)
- Outlier-Adjusted Analysis: This analysis uses 5% symmetric winsorization to assess the robustness of statistical findings to extreme values.

## Yearly Standard Deviations Analysis

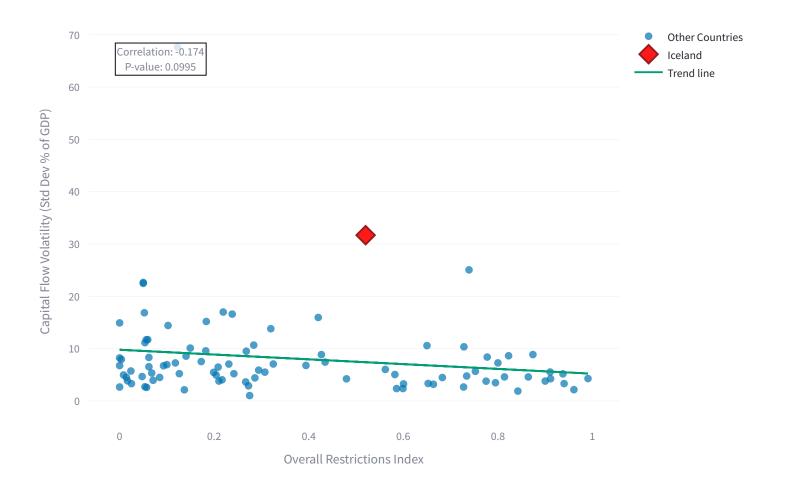
### Capital Controls vs Capital Flow Volatility (1999-2017, Yearly Data)



Correlation: -0.098 | P-value: 0.0001



Country Aggregate Analysis



**Correlation:** -0.174 | **P-value:** 0.0995

# ■ Capital Controls Analysis Results

### **Key Findings:**

- Yearly Analysis: Correlation = -0.098 (p = 0.0001)
- Country Aggregate: Correlation = -0.174 (p = 0.0995)

### Statistical Interpretation:

- Significant relationship between capital controls and volatility at 5% level
- Negative correlation indicates that lower capital controls are associated with lower volatility
- Country-level aggregation confirms the yearly pattern

#### **Methodological Notes:**

- Correlation analysis captures association, not causation
- Heterogeneity across countries suggests varying institutional contexts
- Endogeneity considerations: controls may respond to volatility patterns
- Data uses winsorized values for robust statistical analysis

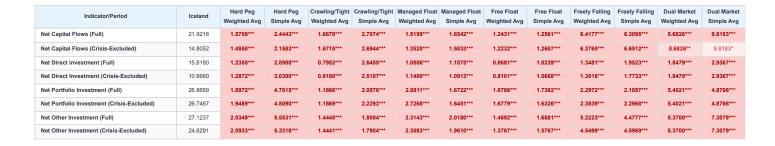
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Structure: Standard deviations and F-tests by exchange rate regime (EXACT CS4 Table 1 replication)

- Analysis Period: 1999-2019 (extended coverage through regime classification updates)
- Outlier-Adjusted Analysis: This analysis uses 5% symmetric winsorization to assess the robustness of statistical findings to extreme values.

### Table 1: Standard Deviation & F-test Results (All Indicators)

Data Period: 1999-2019 | Note: Analysis limited by exchange rate regime classification availability



**Interpretation:** Standard deviations measure volatility levels. Stars indicate F-test significance for variance differences from Iceland: \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.10.

### **Color Coding:**

- Red/Pink Background: Iceland is MORE volatile than regime group (higher standard deviation)
- Green Background: Iceland is LESS volatile than regime group (lower standard deviation)
- No Color: No statistically significant difference

**Data Period Note:** Analysis covers 1999-2019, shorter than other case studies due to regime classification data constraints.

# Summary Insights

**Exchange Rate Regimes** 

**Time Periods** 

**Statistical Tests** 

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F-tests

Complete regime coverage: Hard Peg, Crawling/Tight, Managed Float, Free Float, Freely Falling, Dual Market

Full Period & Crisis-Excluded

Variance equality testing (CS4 methodology)





Download Master Exchange Rate Regime Table (CSV)