

6<sup>th</sup> September 2022

# Empirical Estimation of GDP-at-Risk Models

CCBS Course for Central Bank of Egypt

**Simon Lloyd** ([sites.google.com/view/splloyd/home](https://sites.google.com/view/splloyd/home))

Senior Research Economist, International and Financial Stability Strategy and Risk, Bank of England

[simon.lloyd@bankofengland.co.uk](mailto:simon.lloyd@bankofengland.co.uk)

**Ed Manuel**

Research Economist, Monetary Analysis, Bank of England

[edward.manuel@bankofengland.co.uk](mailto:edward.manuel@bankofengland.co.uk)

The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect those of the Bank of England.

# Plan for today

## 1. An introduction to data and code to construct GDP-at-Risk model

- Practical walk-through in MATLAB

## 2. Discussion of modelling Egyptian GDP-at-Risk

- What countries are most relevant to Egyptian macro-financial stability?
- What are the most relevant risk factors to focus on?
- Over what time span is data available for?
- Which results to focus on?

## GDP-at-Risk Code: Overview

- The code is written in MATLAB and estimates a local-projection quantile regression model:

$$\underbrace{GDP\ growth_{i,t+h}}_{\text{LHS variable varies across different quantiles and horizons}} = \underbrace{\alpha_i}_{\text{Country fixed effects}} + \underbrace{\beta_1 X_{i,t}}_{\text{Domestic indicators}} + \underbrace{\beta_2 X^*_{i,t}}_{\text{Foreign indicators}}$$

- The code produces:
  1. Impulse Response Functions (IRFs) at 5<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 95<sup>th</sup> perc (& mean)
  2. Quantile Response Functions (QRFs)
  3. Historical Decomposition of GDP@R

# GDP-at-Risk Code: Structure

- The code folder contains a “MASTER\_GAR” file which is the only code that needs to be run to load the data, estimate the QR and obtain results
- Sub-codes are labelled “GO\_\*” and are also contained in “mfunctions” folder
- The “MASTER\_GAR” file is structured as follows:
  - Preliminaries
  - Section 1: Load in data from Excel
  - Section 2: Transform data and set-up “X” and “y” matrices for the regression
  - Section 3: Estimate quantile-regression local projection – save coefficient estimates, standard errors and fitted values
  - Section 4: Produce charts to analyse results
  - Section 5: Save estimation

# GDP-at-Risk Code: User Inputs

- User inputs (% \*\*\*) in order to run MASTER\_GAR:
  - Line 19: set user working directory where codes / subfolders are saved
  - Lines 24-25: select whether to save results
  - Line 48: select model to run (defined in “GO3\_Switches”)
  - Lines 106 / 117 / 124-130: select which results you want to focus on
- User inputs in GO3\_Switches
  - Lines 10-16: define sample period and countries for estimation
  - Lines 18-26: set LHS variable
  - Lines 28-58 set RHS variables
  - Lines 60-65: set bootstrap options for calculation of standard errors
  - Lines 68-69: set quantiles and horizons to estimate

# GDP-at-Risk Practicalities: Step 1

- Construct database and load in data
  - data saved in Excel files and loaded into MATLAB in GO1\_LoadData
  - Should include GDP data, macro-financial data, linkages data (e.g. trade/financial weights)

## TODAY:

Macro-financial dataset for advanced economies from Aikman et al. (2018) (extended by Lloyd et al. (2021)): covers data on circa. 20 variables for 22 countries (AEs and EMEs) 1972-2018

## GDP-at-Risk Practicalities: Step 2

- Define specification to run - sample period and choice of covariates will depend on:
  - Data availability / degrees of freedom
  - Theory / previous studies
  - Country-specific knowledge (which variables matter most for GDP-at-Risk)

### TODAY:

- 1980-2018 quarterly data for 11 advanced economies
- Domestic variables: Volatility, 3y change in Credit-to-GDP, GDP growth
- Global variables: None (for simplicity)

## GDP-at-Risk Practicalities: Step 3

- Estimate QR and interpret results:
  - Are the results in line with hypothesis?
  - Do we see different effects across horizons and quantiles?

### TODAY:

- Increase fin market vol. -> fall in GDP@R (*increased* tail risk) in near-term
- Increase debt-to-GDP -> fall in GDP@R (*increased* tail risk) in medium-term
- For credit, -ve effect at 5<sup>th</sup> perc = **2 x** effect at median
- Hist Decomp: at policy-relevant horizons, debt-to-GDP explains most of fluctuations in UK GDP@R



# Discussion: Features of a CBE GDP-at-Risk model

- Data availability:
  - Length of time series
  - Panel vs. country-specific (is panel assumption reasonable?)
- Which risk factors?
  - Domestic financial conditions and credit growth
  - Domestic macroeconomic controls
  - Global factors?
- Results to focus on:
  - Impulse responses
  - Historical decomposition

# Resources for Estimating GDP-at-Risk

Range of tools available:

- IMF (Excel / Python)
- CEMLA (R)
- BoE (MATLAB)