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DEBT- AND EQUITY-LED CAPITAL FLOW EPISODES

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ABSTRACT

Forbes and Warnock (2012) identify episodes of extreme capital flow movements—surges, stops, flight, and retrenchment—and find that global factors, especially global risk, are significantly associated with extreme capital flow episodes, whereas domestic macroeconomic characteristics and capital controls are less important. That analysis leads naturally to the question of which types of capital flows are driving the episodes and if debt- and equity-led episodes differ in material ways. After identifying debt- and equity-led episodes, we find that most episodes of extreme capital flow movements around the world are debt-led and the factors associated with debt-led episodes are similar to the factors behind episodes identified with aggregate capital flow data. In contrast, equity-led episodes are less frequent, more idiosyncratic, and differ in nature from other episodes.

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1. Introduction

Forbes and Warnock (2012) helped to switch the focus of studies of extreme capital flow movements toward the use of data on gross inflows (mainly driven by foreigners) and outflows (mainly driven by domestics) rather than relying on net flows (the sum of the two). The old focus on net flows is understandable; in the early and mid-1990s net capital inflows roughly mirrored gross inflows, so the capital outflows of domestic investors could often (but not always) be ignored and changes in net inflows could be interpreted as being driven by changes in foreign flows. More recently, however, as the size and volatility of gross flows have increased while net capital flows have been more stable, the differentiation between gross inflows and gross outflows has become more important. Foreign and domestic investors can be motivated by different factors and respond differently to various policies and shocks. Policymakers might also react differently based on whether episodes of extreme capital flow movements are triggered by domestic or foreign sources. Analysis based solely on net flows, while appropriate a few decades ago, would miss the dramatic changes in gross flows that have occurred over the past decade and ignore important information contained in these flows. As domestic investors' flows have become increasingly important, changes in net flows can no longer be interpreted as being driven solely by foreigners. This point was made forcefully in Forbes and Warnock (2012).

One question immediately emerges from the Forbes and Warnock (2012) analysis: To what extent are the extreme episodes of surges, stops, retrenchment, and flight driven by different types of capital flows? This paper tackles this question by dividing up episodes into those that are “debt-led” and those that are “equity-led”. For a given episode—for example, consider a surge of inflows—if the increase in flows was mainly through debt (specifically, bonds and banking flows) we identify that episode as a debt-led surge. If in contrast the surge resulted mainly from an increase in equity inflows

(specifically, portfolio equity and FDI), it is an equity-led surge. We use the same approach to define equity- and debt-led stops, retrenchment, and flight.

Our underlying quarterly data on gross inflows and gross outflows is identical to that in Forbes and Warnock (2012). It covers the period from 1980 (at the earliest) through 2009 and includes over 50 emerging and developed economies.¹ Using this database, we document the incidence of each type of episode of extreme capital flow movements over time, by income level and region. We show an unprecedented incidence of stops and retrenchment during the recent Global Financial Crisis (GFC), as investors around the world liquidated foreign investment positions and brought money home. Importantly, we show that the vast majority of extreme capital flow episodes across our sample—80% of inflow episodes (surges and stops) and 70% of outflow episodes (flight and retrenchments)—are fueled by debt, not equity, flows.

Next, the paper shifts to its second goal of understanding the factors that are associated with debt- and equity-led episodes of extreme capital flows. We follow the Forbes and Warnock (2012) analysis here by describing capital flow episodes as being driven by specific global factors, contagion, and/or domestic factors. To a first approximation equity-led episodes appear to be idiosyncratic, bearing little systematic relation to our explanatory variables. Notably, even the risk measures that were highlighted in Forbes and Warnock (2012) as being significantly related to extreme movements in aggregate capital flows have little or no significant relationship with equity-led episodes. In contrast, risk measures are important in explaining debt-led episodes; when risk aversion is high, debt-led surges are less likely and debt-led stops are more likely. Contagion, especially regional, is also important for debt-led episodes. Country-level variables are largely insignificant, except for domestic growth shocks; debt-led stops are more likely in countries experiencing a negative growth shock and debt-led surges are

¹ In some graphs we include 2010 data, but not in empirical analysis because recent years' balance of payments data are subject to substantial revisions.

more likely in countries with a positive growth shock. Capital controls have little or no significance in both equity-led and debt-led episodes, as also found in Forbes and Warnock (2012).

Our key results—that the majority of episodes are debt-led and that debt-led episodes are associated with factors that agree with theory and past work—suggest that understanding debt flows is critically important to understanding extreme capital flow movements. For example, the literature on credit booms (Gourinchas, Valdés, and Landerretche (2001), Mendoza and Terrones (2008)) is an important contribution to understanding sharp movements in capital flows.

The remainder of the paper is as follows. Section 2 focuses on measures of extreme capital flow episodes. It explains our methodology and presents some descriptive statistics. Section 3 discusses the global, contagion, and domestic factors we use to explain the incidence of surges, stops, flight, and retrenchment; explains the estimation strategy; and reports results on the factors associated with debt- and equity-led capital flow waves. Section 4 concludes.

2. Identifying Debt- and Equity-Led Extreme Capital Flow Episodes

This section discusses our measures of debt- and equity-led capital flow episodes and provides a descriptive analysis of the episodes.

2.1 Methodology

Several methodologies can be used to identify capital flow episodes; each has advantages and disadvantages. The traditional approach using proxies for net flows is exemplified in the “sudden stops” (e.g., Calvo et al. (2004)) and capital flow bonanzas (Reinhart and Reinhart, 2009) literature. A number of studies—Faucette, Rothenberg, and Warnock (2005), Cowan and De Gregorio (2007), Cowan, De

Gregorio, Micco, and Neilson (2008), and Rothenberg and Warnock (2011)—facilitated a switch from net flows to gross flows in the examination of extreme capital flow episodes.

In this paper, our methodology closely follows that in Forbes and Warnock (2012), which builds on the traditional measures of sudden stops and capital flow bonanzas but makes three fundamental changes relative to the traditional approach: using data on actual flows instead of current-account-based proxies for flows; using data on gross flows from the outset to identify episodes, rather than relying on proxies for net flows; and analyzing both large increases and large decreases of both inflows and outflows, instead of just focusing on increases or decreases. Forbes and Warnock (2012) is the first to analyze all types of capital flow episodes—driven by foreigners or domestics and when flows sharply increase or decrease.

Our main innovation relative to Forbes and Warnock (2012) is that we delve into the types of flows—debt (including banking) or equity (including FDI)—that are behind the extreme flow episodes. A cursory look at the underlying gross flows data for Chile (Figure 1) suggests that its aggregate gross capital flows are largely (but not entirely) driven by movements in debt flows.

More specifically, we use quarterly gross flows data in a sample of 58 countries over the period from 1980 through 2009 to identify four types of episodes:²

- “Surges”: a sharp increase in gross capital inflows;
- “Stops”: a sharp decrease in gross capital inflows;
- “Flight”:³ a sharp increase in gross capital outflows; and
- “Retrenchment”: a sharp decrease in gross capital outflows.

The first two types of episodes—surges and stops—are driven by foreigners, while the last two—flight and retrenchment—are driven by domestic investors. For any type of episode, a debt-led episode is one

² We start with as broad a sample as possible and only exclude countries that do not have detailed quarterly gross flows data.

³ “Flight” has also been referred to as “starts”, as in Cowan et al. (2008), or “sudden diversification”.

in which the debt flows were larger in magnitude than the equity flows. All other episodes are equity-led, in which portfolio equity and FDI flows were the majority of flows during the episode.

We calculate year-over-year changes in four-quarter gross capital inflows and outflows and define episodes using three criteria: (1) current year-over-year changes in four-quarter gross capital inflows or outflows is more than two standard deviations above or below the historic average during at least one quarter of the episode; (2) the episode lasts for all consecutive quarters for which the year-over-year change in annual gross capital flows is more than one standard deviation above or below the historical average; and (3) the length of the episode is greater than one quarter.⁴

To provide a more concrete example of our methodology, consider the calculation of surge and stop episodes. Let C_t be the 4-quarter moving sum of gross capital inflows (GINFLOW) and compute annual year-over-year changes in C_t :

$$C_t = \sum_{i=0}^3 GINFLOW_{t-i} , \quad \text{with } t = 1, 2, \dots, N \text{ and} \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta C_t = C_t - C_{t-4} , \quad \text{with } t = 5, 6, \dots, N . \quad (4)$$

Next, compute rolling means and standard deviations of ΔC_t over the last 5 years. A “surge” episode is defined as starting the first month t that ΔC_t increases more than one standard deviation above its rolling mean. The episode ends once ΔC_t falls below one standard deviation above its mean. In addition, in order for the entire period to qualify as a surge episode, there must be at least one quarter t when ΔC_t increases at least two standard deviations above its mean.

⁴ Summing capital flows over four quarters is analogous to the literature’s focus on one year of flows and eliminates seasonal fluctuations. The historical average and standard deviation are calculated over the last five years. We require that countries have at least 4 years worth of data to calculate a “historic” average.

A stop episode, defined using a symmetric approach, is a period when gross inflows fall one standard deviation below its mean, provided it reaches two standard deviations below at some point. The episode ends when gross inflows are no longer at least one standard deviation below its mean.

Episodes of flight and retrenchment are defined similarly, but using gross private outflows rather than gross inflows, and taking into account that in BOP accounting terms outflows by domestic residents are reported with a negative value. In other words, when domestic investors acquire foreign securities, in BOP accounting terms gross outflows are negative. A sudden flight episode therefore occurs when gross outflows (in BOP accounting terms) fall one standard deviation below its mean, provided it reaches two standard deviations at some point, and end when gross outflows come back above one standard deviation below its mean. A sudden retrenchment episode occurs when gross outflows increase one standard deviation above its mean, providing it reaches two standard deviations above at some point, and ends when gross outflows come back below one standard deviation above its mean.

For any type of episode, a debt-led episode is one in which the change in debt flows was larger in magnitude than the change in equity flows. That is, a debt-led episode is one in which the ΔC_t in equation (4) was driven primarily by a change in debt flows. All other episodes are equity-led, in which portfolio equity and FDI flows were the majority of flows behind the episode.

Our primary source of flow data is the International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics (IFS, accessed through Haver Analytics in January 2012) on quarterly gross capital inflows and outflows. There are a number of modifications necessary, however, to transform the IFS flow data into a usable dataset; some are straightforward, whereas others involve detailed inspection of country data and the filling in of gaps using source-country information. The creation of the underlying flows dataset is described in more detail in the Forbes and Warnock (2012) online Appendix A. This online appendix also lists the 58 countries in the resulting sample and the start date for which quarterly capital

flow data is available for each country. In our baseline measure, we define gross capital inflows as the sum of inflows of direct investment, portfolio, and other inflows; gross private capital outflows are defined analogously as the sum of direct investment, portfolio, and other outflows. We also conduct sensitivity tests using alternative measures. In 2007, our sample includes \$10.8 trillion of gross capital inflows, capturing 97% of global capital inflows recorded by the IMF.

Figure 2 shows our identification of debt- and equity-led surges and stops for one country (Chile) from 1990 through 2009. The solid line is the change in annual gross capital inflows as defined in equation (4). The dashed lines are the bands for mean capital inflows plus or minus one standard deviation, and the dotted lines are the comparable two-standard-deviation bands. We classify an episode as a sudden stop if the change in annual capital inflows falls below the lowest line (the two-standard-deviation line) for at least one quarter, with the episode starting when it initially crosses the one-standard-deviation line and ending when it crosses back over the same line. Similarly, we classify an episode as a sudden surge if annual capital flows rise above the highest line (the two-standard-deviation line), with the episode starting when flows initially cross the one-standard-deviation line and ending when they cross back over the same line.

A given episode is debt-led if the change in debt (i.e., bond and banking) flows is larger in magnitude than the change in equity (i.e., portfolio equity and FDI) flows; otherwise the episode is equity-led. The debt-led surges and stops are identified in the figure; non-shaded episodes (i.e., times when the solid line crosses the outermost bands) are equity-led. For example, for Chilean inflows the most recent surge and stop were debt-led, whereas previous inflows episodes were equity-led.

2.2 The Episodes: Debt- and Equity-Led Surges, Stops, Flight, and Retrenchment

Using the quarterly gross flows data and the criteria discussed above, from 1980 through 2009 we identify 167 surge, 221 stop, 196 flight, and 214 retrenchment episodes. Table 1 lists episodes by country and suggests that the Chilean experience, with just as many equity-led as debt-led episodes, is not the norm. Table 2 aggregates the results from Table 1 and reports summary statistics on the incidence of episodes for the full sample and the average length of each episode by income group and region. Table 2 shows that most extreme capital flow episodes around the world are debt-led.⁵ In other words, Tables 1 and 2 indicate that the vast majority of episodes of extreme capital flows—80% of inflow episodes and 70% of outflow episodes—are debt-led. Equity-led episodes are, by contrast, relatively infrequent.

3. Global, Contagion, and Domestic Factors

This section provides regression analysis of the relationship between our episodes of debt- and equity-led episodes of extreme capital flows and global, contagion, and domestic factors.

3.1 Estimation Strategy and Variables

Our estimation strategy follows Forbes and Warnock (2012). More specifically, to assess the role of these global, contagion, and domestic variables on the conditional probability of having a surge, stop, flight, or retrenchment episode each quarter, we estimate the model:

⁵ We use income classifications in the year 2000 based on GNI per capita as reported by the World Bank, with “lower income” referring to countries classified as “Low income” and “Middle/lower income” by the World Bank, “Middle income” referring to countries classified as “Middle/higher income”. “Higher income” refers to countries classified as “High income”. We combine lower and middle/lower income into the group “lower income” because there are only four countries in our sample that qualify as lower income based on the World Bank classification. We focus on six regions: North America, Western Europe, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Other. The “Other” region is South Africa and Israel.

$$Prob(e_{it} = 1) = F(\Phi_{t-1}^{Global} \mathbf{B}_G + \Phi_{i,t-1}^{Contagion} \mathbf{B}_C + \Phi_{i,t-1}^{Domestic} \mathbf{B}_D) , \quad (5)$$

where e_{it} is an episode dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if country i is experiencing an episode (surge, stop, flight, or retrenchment) in quarter t ; Φ_{t-1}^{Global} is a vector of global factors lagged by one quarter; $\Phi_{i,t-1}^{Contagion}$ is a vector of contagion variables; and $\Phi_{i,t-1}^{Domestic}$ is a vector of domestic variables. The appropriate methodology to estimate equation (5) is determined by the distribution of the cumulative distribution function, $F(\cdot)$. Because episodes occur irregularly (83 percent of the sample is zeros), $F(\cdot)$ is asymmetric. Therefore we estimate equation (5) using the complementary logarithmic (or cloglog) framework, which assumes that $F(\cdot)$ is the cumulative distribution function (cdf) of the extreme value distribution. In other words, this estimation strategy assumes that:

$$F(z) = 1 - \exp[-\exp(z)] . \quad (6)$$

While we estimate each type of episode separately, we use a seemingly unrelated estimation technique that allows for cross-episode correlation in the error terms. This captures the fact that the covariance matrix across episodes is not zero, without assuming a structural model specifying a relationship between episodes. We also cluster the standard errors by country.

Forbes and Warnock (2012) provides a detailed review of the literature on capital flows that motivates the parsimonious set of variables we now use—global factors such as global risk, liquidity, interest rates, and growth; contagion through trade linkages, financial linkages, and geographic location; and domestic factors such as a country’s financial market development, integration with global financial markets, fiscal position, and growth shocks. We focus on measures that are available over the full

sample period from 1985 to 2009 for most countries in the sample.⁶ The variables are discussed in detail below.

3.1.1 Global Variables

For our initial analysis, we measure global risk as the Volatility Index (VXO) calculated by the Chicago Board Options Exchange.⁷ This measures implied volatility using prices for a range of options on the S&P 100 index and captures overall “economic uncertainty” or “risk”, including both the riskiness of financial assets as well as investor risk aversion. To measure global liquidity we use the year-over-year growth in the global money supply, with the global money supply calculated as the sum of M2 in the United States, Euro-zone, and Japan and M4 in the United Kingdom, all converted into US dollars. Global interest rates are measured using the average rate on long-term government bonds in the United States, core euro area, and Japan. Global growth is measured by quarterly global growth in real economic activity. The last three variables are based on data from the IMF’s *International Financial Statistics* (IFS) database.

3.1.2 Contagion Variables

We use three measures to capture contagion effects. The first is a measure of geographic proximity, with a dummy variable equal to one if a country in the same region has an episode. The regions are described above. We also measure contagion through trade linkages (TL) as an export-weighted average of rest-of-the-world episodes:

⁶ Most of the variables are available quarterly. For market statistics that are available at a higher frequency, we use quarterly averages. Economic statistics that are only available on an annual basis are calculated by approximating quarterly values based on the annual frequencies. Also, as specified in equation (5) each variable is lagged by one quarter unless noted.

⁷ The VXO, as the old VIX is now known, is similar to the VIX. The VIX is calculated using a broader set of prices, but is only available starting in 1990. The correlation between the two measures is 99%, so we focus on the VXO for our baseline analysis to maximize sample size. Section 3.3 discusses alternative measures of risk.

$$TL_{xt} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Exports_{x,i,t} * Episode_{i,t})}{\sum_{i=1}^n Exports_{x,i,t}} * \frac{Exports_{x,t}}{GDP_{x,t}} \quad (7)$$

where $Exports_{x,i,t}$ is exports from country x to country i in quarter t from the IMF's Direction of Trade Statistics, $Exports_{x,t}/GDP_{x,t}$ is a measure of country x 's trade openness, and $Episode_{i,t} = 1$ if country i had an episode in the quarter. TL_{xt} is calculated for each country x for each type of episode (surge, stop, flight, and retrenchment) in each quarter t .

We also include a measure of financial linkages that is as similar to the trade linkages measure as possible, given the more limited data available on bilateral financial linkages. The measure is based on banking data provided by the Bank of International Settlements and uses the algorithm underlying the analysis in McGuire and Tarashev (2006, 2007). While no measure of financial linkages is perfect, we focus on banking data because it is the only cross-country financial data that is of reasonable quality and widely available across countries and time periods. Let $BANK_{x,i}$ be total bank claims between country x and BIS reporting entity i , where some i are individual countries (the U.S., U.K., Netherlands, and Japan) but for confidentiality reasons other i are groups of countries.⁸ Our measure of financial linkages (FL) first computes the GDP-weighted averages of episodes within each group; call this "group episodes", which will vary between zero and one.⁹ Then for a country x , FL_x is a $BANK_{x,i}$ -weighted average of the "group episodes" multiplied by a financial openness measure ($BANK_x/GDP_x$).

⁸ The groupings are: AT CY GR IE PT; BE LU; FR DE IT ES; FI DK NO SE; HK MO SG BH, BS BM KY AN PA; GG IM JE; BR CL MX; TR ZA; TW IN MY KR; and CH AU CA.

⁹ The GDP-weighted average of episodes within a group is computed because we do not have the full matrix of bilateral banking claims, just claims vis-à-vis groups (and a few individual countries).

3.1.3 Country Variables

To capture the domestic factors we use five variables. Depth of the financial system is the sum of each country's stock market capitalization divided by GDP from Beck and Demirgüç-Kunt (2009); in robustness tests we use other measures that are only available for smaller samples. Capital controls is a broad measure of the country's capital controls as calculated in Chinn and Ito (2008).¹⁰ This statistic is one of the few measures of capital controls available back to 1985 for a broad sample of countries and we explore the impact of a range of other measures in Section 3.5. Real GDP growth is from the IFS, with the growth shock as the deviation between actual growth and the country's trend growth. Country indebtedness is public debt to GDP from the new database described in Abbas, Belhocine, ElGanainy, and Horton (2010). We also include a control for GDP per capita.¹¹

3.2 Main Results

To assess whether global, contagion, and domestic factors are associated with debt- and equity-led surge, stop, flight, and retrenchment episodes, we estimate equation 5 using a complimentary logarithmic framework that includes adjustments for covariances across episodes and robust standard errors clustered by country. Results are in Table 3.

The immediate impression from the results in panel a for Equity-Led Episodes is that very few variables are significant. To a first approximation equity-led episodes appear to be idiosyncratic, bearing little systematic relation to the explanatory variables. Moreover, some of the estimates that are significant do not correspond to the underlying economic theory. For example, both equity-led surges and stops are more likely when global interest rates are low. The one noteworthy significant coefficient

¹⁰ We focus on the KAOPEN measure of capital controls in Chinn and Ito (2008), updated in April 2011. In order to be consistent with other measures of capital controls in the additional tests in Section 3.3, we reverse the sign so that a positive value indicates greater controls.

¹¹ All country-level variables, except for the index of capital controls, GDP per capita, and the contagion variables, are winsorized at the 1% level to reduce the impact of extreme outliers.

estimate from panel a of Table 3 is that equity-led stops and surges are more likely when a country's trading partners are also experiencing them. It is also worth noting that the risk measures that were highlighted in Forbes and Warnock (2012) as explaining extreme episodes in aggregate capital flows have little or no significant relationship with equity-led episodes.

Risk measures, however, are significant in explaining debt-led episodes in extreme capital flows (panel b). When risk aversion is high, debt-led surges are less likely and debt-led stops are more likely. Contagion, especially regional, is also important for debt-led episodes. For the country-level variables, growth shocks are most important: Debt-led stops are more likely in countries experiencing a negative growth shock and debt-led surges are more likely in countries with a positive growth shock. Capital controls continue to have little or no significance in explaining debt-led episodes, as also documented for equity-led episodes and episodes of aggregate capital flows.

3.3 A Closer Look at Global Risk and Capital Controls

Two results from our baseline analysis of extreme capital flow episodes are the significance of global risk (at least for debt-led episodes) and insignificance of capital controls. This section looks more closely at these results.

The finding that global risk is the most consistently significant factor associated with capital inflow episodes (measured based on gross flows) has important implications for understanding capital flow movements. To better understand this role of risk, we use three different measures of risk (in addition to our baseline measure of the VXO): the VIX, the CSFB Risk Appetite Index (RAI), and the Variance Risk Premium (VRP).¹² The most common measures of risk—such as the VXO and the VIX—

¹² See section 3.1.1 for details on the VXO and VIX, which are nearly identical but cover different time periods. The RAI is the beta coefficient of a cross-sectional regression of a series of risk-adjusted asset price returns in several countries on the past variance of these assets. This calculation is based on 64 global assets, including equities and bonds for all developed countries and major emerging markets. If the beta is positive, the price of riskier assets is rising relative to the price of safer

capture both economic uncertainty as well as risk aversion. The RAI is constructed with the aim of capturing only risk aversion (or risk appetite) while controlling for overall risk and uncertainty. Misina (2003) shows, however, that it may not control for changes in overall risk unless a strict set of theoretical conditions are met. In contrast, the VRP index is based on a less rigid set of assumptions and therefore is a more accurate measure of risk aversion independent of expectations of future volatility (i.e., future risk). A minor disadvantage of the VRP (as well as the VIX) is that it is only available starting in 1990.

Tables 4a and 4b report the estimated coefficients on the risk variable if the base regression reported in Table 3 is repeated with these alternate measures of risk (with the top line replicating the baseline results from Table 3). Focusing first on debt-led episodes (panel a), for inflow episodes the coefficient on risk is highly significant in all but one case. Broad measures of risk (the VXO, VIX and possibly the RAI) that capture both changes in economic uncertainty as well as changes in risk aversion are positively correlated with stop and retrenchment episodes and negatively correlated with surges. The measure that most accurately isolates changes in risk aversion (the VRP) is positively and significantly related to stops and negatively related to surges. This suggests that risk aversion (and not just increased economic uncertainty) is an important factor associated with debt-led stop and surge episodes. For equity-led episodes (panel b), risk matters only for flight, which is less likely when global risk aversion is high. Otherwise, no risk measure is associated with any type of equity-led episode. A key implication from Table 4 is that some of the main results of Forbes and Warnock (2012) for aggregate capital flow episodes are caused by debt-led episodes and not equity-led ones.

assets, so risk appetite among investors is higher. For more information, see “Global Risk Appetite Index” a Market Focus Report by Credit Suisse First Boston (February 20, 2004). To simplify comparisons with the other risk measures, we reverse the sign of the RAI. The VRP is the difference between the risk-neutral and objective expectation of realized variance, where the risk-neutral expectation of variance is measured as the end-of-month observation of VIX-squared and de-annualized and the realized variance is the sum of squared 5-minute log returns of the S&P 500 index over the month; see Zhou (2010).

A second key result from the baseline regressions in Table 3 is that a country's capital controls are not significantly related to any type of extreme capital flow episode (except that countries with greater controls are more likely to have flight episodes). This does not support the recent interest in capital controls as a means of reducing surges of capital inflows and overall capital flow volatility. To further explore this result, we use several different measures of capital controls. First, instead of a direct *de jure* measure of capital controls, we use a broad *de facto* measure of financial integration—the sum of foreign assets and liabilities divided by GDP.¹³ Second, we consider a broad measure of capital account restrictions from Schindler (2009) that is only available from 1995 to 2005. Third, we use measures of capital account restrictions from the same source and time period, but that focus specifically on controls on just inflows or outflows.¹⁴ Finally, we also use two new indices of capital controls from Ostry, et al. (2011) that measure capital controls in the financial sector and regulations on foreign exchange.

Tables 5a and 5b show the coefficient estimates on each of these capital control measures when we repeat the base regression from Table 3, but use the alternate measure of controls or financial integration (with the top line replicating the baseline results). Capital controls are almost never significant for either debt- or equity-led episodes, except occasionally for flight episodes. More capital account restrictions are associated with more debt-led flight episodes (for some measures of controls) and with fewer equity-led flight episodes (again, for some controls measures). Other than for flight episodes (for which 4 of the 10 coefficients are significant), only one coefficient out of thirty is (marginally) significant. Greater capital controls do seem to be associated with a reduction in the probability of having a surge or stop episode driven by foreigners—which is an argument made by policymakers to support the use of these controls.

¹³ The financial integration data is from an updated and extended version of the dataset constructed by Lane and Milesi-Ferretti (2007), available at: <http://www.philiplane.org/EWN.html>.

¹⁴ For regressions predicting surges and stops we use the index of controls on local purchases and sales, respectively, by nonresidents. For regressions predicting flight and retrenchments we use the index of controls on purchases or sales abroad, respectively, by residents.

4. Conclusions

We extend the analysis in Forbes and Warnock (2012) by separating episodes of extreme capital flows into those driven primarily by debt (i.e., bond and banking) flows and those driven by equity (portfolio equity and FDI) flows. Most episodes around the world—80% of episodes of sharp changes in capital inflows (driven by foreigners) and 70% of episodes of sharp movements in capital outflows (driven by domestics)—result primarily from changes in debt flows.

Risk measures are highly correlated with sudden changes in debt inflows (driven by foreigners), as found for aggregate capital flows in Forbes and Warnock (2012). When risk aversion is high, debt-led surges are less likely and debt-led stops are more likely. Contagion, especially within regions, is also important for debt-led episodes. Among the country-level variables, growth shocks are most important; debt-led stops are more likely in countries experiencing a negative growth shock and debt-led surges are more likely in countries with a positive growth shock. Capital controls are not significantly related to debt-led episodes, as also found in Forbes and Warnock (2012) for episodes based on overall capital flows. In contrast to debt-led episodes, equity-led episodes appear to be idiosyncratic, bearing little systematic relation to our explanatory variables. Notably, even the risk measures that were highlighted in Forbes and Warnock (2012) have little or no significant relationship with equity-led episodes.

Our results indicate that the majority of episodes are debt-led and that debt-led episodes are associated with factors that are in line with theory and past work. Much more work is needed, however, to understand the nature of extreme capital flow episodes, and especially episodes caused by sharp changes in capital outflows (flight and retrenchments).

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Table 1: Surge, Stop, Flight, and Retrenchment Episodes by Country (1985 to 2009)

<u>Equity-Led Episodes</u>	<u>Surge</u>		<u>Stop</u>		<u>Flight</u>		<u>Retrench</u>	
Argentina							1992q4	1993q2
Australia	1993q4 2006q2	1994q3 2007q1	2005q1	2005q4	2006q2	2007q1	2005q1	2005q4
Austria	2005q1	2005q4	2006q1	2006q4	2005q1	2005q4	2006q1	2006q4
Bangladesh	1998q1	1998q3			1995q3	1997q1		
BellLux	1999q3	2000q3	1994q1 2001q4	1995q1 2002q3	1999q3 2005q2	2000q3 2006q1	1994q1 2001q4	1995q1 2002q3
Bolivia	1996q1	1996q3			2001q1 2003q3	2001q2 2004q1	2004q3	2005q1
Brazil	1988q1	1988q4	1995q1	1995q2	1987q4	1988q3	1997q4	1998q2
Canada	2000q1 2006q2	2001q1 2007q1	1991q2 2008q4	1991q3 2009q2	2000q1 2006q2	2001q1 2007q1	2008q4	2009q3
Chile	2005q4	2006q3	2000q2 2007q1	2001q1 2007q2	2007q2	2008q1	1997q2 2000q2	1997q3 2000q4
Colombia	2005q4	2006q3			2006q2	2006q3		
Croatia					2000q1 2006q4	2000q4 2007q3		
CzechRepublic	2002q3	2003q1	2003q2 2006q2	2004q1 2006q4			2002q1	2002q3
Denmark	1993q3 1995q3	1994q2 1996q2	1998q3 2008q4	1999q1 2009q4	1993q3	1994q2	2001q2 2008q3	2002q2 2009q4
Estonia							2000q1	2000q2
Finland	1998q4	1999q1	2009q2	2009q3	1998q4	1999q1	2009q1	2009q3
Germany							1990q4	1992q2
Guatemala			1994q4	1995q3	1998q2 1999q1 2001q1	1998q3 1999q4 2001q3	1988q3 1989q2 2002q2	1988q4 1990q1 2002q3
Hungary	2007q2	2008q1	2009q3	2009q4	2001q2 2006q1	2002q1 2008q1	2009q3	2009q4
Indonesia			1997q4 2006q4 2009q1	1998q3 2007q1 2009q3	2002q3 2004q1 2005q3	2003q2 2005q1 2006q2	1997q2 2006q3	1998q3 2007q1
Ireland	2003q3	2004q2	2001q2	2001q3	1997q4 2006q3	1998q4 2007q2		
Israel	1999q2 2006q1	2000q1 2006q4	1998q3 2001q2 2007q3	1998q4 2002q2 2007q4	1998q1 2006q1	1998q4 2006q4	1995q2 2001q2 2007q3	1995q3 2002q2 2009q2
Japan			2006q3	2007q1			1987q4	1988q3
Korea							2005q1	2005q3
Malaysia					2006q2	2007q4		
Mexico					2001q3	2002q2	1991q3	1991q4
Netherlands			2001q2 2002q1	2001q3 2002q4	2005q2	2006q2	2001q2 2002q1	2001q3 2002q4

<u>Equity-Led Episodes</u>	<u>Surge</u>		<u>Stop</u>		<u>Flight</u>		<u>Retrench</u>	
NewZealand	2000q2	2001q1			2000q2	2001q1		
Nicaragua							2002q4	2003q2
Norway					1994q3	1995q3	1987q4	1988q4
							1992q2	1994q1
							1999q2	1999q3
							2001q4	2002q3
Peru			1998q1	1998q2	2003q2	2004q1		
Philippines	1994q2	1994q3	1997q3	1998q4	1991q4	1994q2	1997q3	1998q2
	1996q1	1997q1			1999q1	1999q2		
	2005q2	2005q4			2007q1	2007q2		
Poland			2001q4	2002q3	2004q2	2005q1	2002q3	2003q2
Portugal	2003q4	2004q2	1999q3	1999q4	1990q2	1991q2	1989q4	1990q1
					2003q3	2004q1		
Romania			1999q4	2000q1	2003q4	2004q1		
					2006q4	2007q2		
Russia			2006q2	2006q3				
Slovenia	2002q3	2003q3	2003q4	2004q2	1998q3	1999q2		
			2008q3	2009q3				
SouthAfrica	1997q2	1998q1	2007q1	2007q2	1995q3	1996q2	1999q1	1999q2
	2003q4	2004q4	2008q3	2009q3	1997q2	1998q2	2000q3	2001q1
	2005q2	2006q2			2003q4	2004q3		
					2006q1	2006q4		
Spain			1994q2	1995q1				
SriLanka	2000q1	2000q4	1994q2	1994q3	1995q1	1995q3	1993q2	1994q3
			1995q4	1996q1			1998q4	1999q1
			1998q3	1999q1			2001q4	2002q3
			2001q2	2002q1				
Sweden							2001q1	2002q3
Taiwan	1999q2	2000q2			2000q1	2000q4	2008q2	2009q2
	2003q3	2004q2			2003q3	2004q1		
Thailand			2008q3	2009q3			1986q4	1988q4
							2008q1	2009q3
Turkey					2006q4	2007q3		
US			1988q3	1988q4			2001q3	2002q2
			2001q3	2002q2				
Venezuela	2003q4	2004q1						

Debt-Led Episodes	Surge		Stop		Flight		Retrench	
Argentina	1990q4 2003q1	1992q3 2003q4	1989q2 1994q4 1998q4 2000q4 2008q2	1990q3 1995q1 1999q3 2002q2 2009q3	1989q3 1991q2 2002q4 2006q3	1990q1 1992q3 2003q1 2008q3	1988q3 1998q3 2009q2	1989q1 1999q2 2009q4
Australia	1995q3 2002q3 2003q4	1996q3 2002q4 2004q3	1989q3 1997q3 1998q3	1991q3 1998q1 1998q4	1995q4 2004q1	1996q3 2004q3	1989q2 1994q4 2003q1	1991q1 1995q2 2003q3
Austria	1992q2 1999q2	1993q1 2000q1	1996q4 1998q2 2001q1 2008q3	1997q1 1998q3 2002q1 2009q3	1992q2 1997q2 1999q2	1993q1 1998q1 2000q1	1986q1 1993q3 1998q2 2001q2 2008q4	1986q2 1993q4 1998q3 2002q1 2009q4
Bangladesh	1989q1 2003q4 2005q1	1989q4 2004q1 2005q2	1991q3 2006q1	1992q1 2006q2	1987q1 1988q2 2005q4 2008q2	1987q3 1989q3 2006q3 2008q4	1992q2 2001q1 2009q3	1993q1 2001q4 2009q4
BelLux	1987q1	1987q4	1988q2 2008q2	1989q1 2009q3	1987q1	1987q4	1988q2 2008q2	1989q1 2009q3
Bolivia	2007q3	2008q4	1995q1 1999q2 2006q3	1995q2 2001q2 2007q2	1994q1 2008q4	1994q4 2009q3	2006q2	2006q3
Brazil	1990q2 1994q1 1995q4 2006q3	1991q1 1994q3 1996q2 2007q4	1993q1 1999q1 2008q2	1993q3 1999q2 2009q3	1994q2 1998q3 2006q4	1994q4 1999q2 2007q3	1992q1 1995q2 2008q2	1992q4 1996q1 2008q3
Canada	1996q4	1997q3	1995q2 1999q1	1996q1 1999q4	1986q2 1994q2 1996q3	1986q4 1994q4 1997q2	1993q2 1995q2 1998q1	1993q3 1996q1 1998q3
Chile	2007q4	2008q3	2009q1	2009q3	1998q2 2006q1	1999q4 2006q4	2008q3	2009q3
Colombia			2008q2	2009q1			2002q2 2007q2	2003q1 2007q3
Croatia	2002q4	2003q4	2004q4	2005q3	2002q4	2003q1	2001q3 2004q4	2002q1 2005q4
CzechRepublic			2008q4	2009q3	2003q3	2005q1	2000q1 2008q4	2000q4 2009q4
Denmark	2005q1	2005q4	1989q2 1991q4 1994q3	1989q4 1993q2 1995q1	2005q2	2005q4	1992q2 1994q3	1993q2 1995q1
Estonia	2003q1	2005q1	1998q3 2008q2	1999q3 2009q4	2001q1 2004q2	2001q2 2005q3	1998q4 2008q2	1999q1 2009q3

<u>Debt-Led Episodes</u>	<u>Surge</u>		<u>Stop</u>		<u>Flight</u>		<u>Retrench</u>	
Finland	1987q1	1987q4	1991q1	1992q2	1986q3	1987q1	1987q3	1987q4
	1996q3	1997q3	2001q1	2001q4	1988q3	1989q1	1990q3	1990q4
	2004q3	2004q4			1993q1	1993q3	1992q1	1992q3
	2006q2	2007q1			2004q3	2005q1	2001q1	2001q4
					2006q2	2006q4		
France	1986q3	1987q4	1991q1	1992q1	1986q4	1987q4	1991q2	1992q1
	1997q4	1998q3	2001q4	2002q3	1992q3	1992q4	2001q4	2002q3
	2001q1	2001q2	2008q1	2009q3	1997q4	1998q3	2008q1	2009q3
					2001q1	2001q2		
Germany	1986q1	1986q4	1987q4	1988q3	1986q1	1986q4	1987q3	1988q2
	1989q2	1990q1	1994q1	1994q4	1993q1	1993q4	1994q2	1994q4
	1992q3	1993q2	2001q1	2002q2	2004q3	2005q4	2000q4	2002q2
	2005q1	2005q4	2008q3	2009q3			2008q2	2009q3
	2007q2	2008q1						
Greece	2005q1	2005q4	2006q1	2006q4	2005q1	2005q3	2006q1	2006q4
			2009q2	2009q4				
Guatemala	1987q4	1988q1	2008q4	2009q3	1990q3	1991q2	1991q3	1992q1
	2006q1	2006q4			2004q1	2004q4	2008q4	2009q3
HongKong			2008q3	2009q3			2008q3	2009q3
Hungary	2003q1	2003q4	1996q4	1997q1				
	2004q2	2005q3	2002q2	2002q3				
Iceland	1987q1	1987q4	1989q2	1990q1	1986q3	1987q2	1992q1	1992q3
	1995q4	1996q4	2001q2	2002q1	1993q2	1993q3	2001q3	2002q2
	2003q3	2006q1	2008q2	2009q3	1997q3	1998q2	2006q4	2007q1
					1999q1	1999q4	2008q1	2009q2
					2003q1	2006q1		
India	1993q4	1994q4	1989q4	1990q4	1990q3	1991q2	1992q1	1992q4
	1996q2	1997q1	1991q3	1992q1	1995q4	1996q4	1999q2	2000q2
	2003q3	2004q2	1998q2	1998q3	2000q4	2001q3	2002q1	2002q4
	2004q4	2005q3	2008q3	2009q3	2004q1	2004q3	2007q4	2008q2
	2006q4	2008q1			2008q4	2009q2		
Indonesia	1990q3	1991q2	1993q2	1993q3	1993q3	1994q3	2003q3	2003q4
	1995q2	1996q3						
	2005q4	2006q1						
Ireland	1989q3	1990q2	1991q3	1992q2	1987q2	1988q1	1991q4	1992q2
	1992q4	1993q4	2008q2	2009q3	1989q3	1990q1	2000q4	2001q3
	1995q3	1996q3			1992q3	1993q1	2008q2	2009q3
	1997q4	1999q1			1995q4	1996q3		
	2006q3	2007q3			2003q3	2004q2		
Israel	1986q3	1987q1	1988q3	1989q2	1986q2	1987q1	1991q1	1991q3
	1989q4	1990q3	1996q3	1996q4	1992q1	1992q3	1993q3	1993q4
			2008q4	2009q2				
Italy	1987q1	1987q3	1991q4	1992q2	1987q1	1987q3	1986q1	1986q2
	1996q1	1997q1	1992q4	1993q3	2003q1	2003q4	1993q1	1993q3
	2003q1	2003q4	1999q1	1999q2	2005q1	2005q4	2000q3	2002q3
	2005q2	2006q1	2000q4	2002q3			2007q3	2008q4
			2007q3	2008q4				

Debt-Led Episodes	Surge		Stop		Flight		Retrench	
Japan	1986q2	1987q3	1990q4	1991q4	1986q1	1987q2	1990q3	1991q3
	1993q4	1995q1	1992q2	1993q1	1993q4	1994q4	1996q3	1996q4
	2000q2	2001q1	1998q1	1999q1	2000q2	2001q1	1998q2	1999q4
			2005q2	2005q3			2008q3	2009q3
			2008q3	2009q3				
Korea	1994q3	1995q4	1997q2	1998q3	1994q2	1995q4	1997q3	1999q1
			2008q1	2009q2	2002q4	2003q3	2008q3	2009q3
					2006q1	2007q4		
Latvia	2003q3	2005q1	2005q3	2005q4	2006q3	2007q4	2005q3	2006q1
	2006q2	2007q4	2008q3	2009q3			2008q3	2009q2
Lithuania	2004q2	2004q3	2000q4	2001q2	2004q1	2004q4	2001q2	2001q3
	2005q4	2006q2	2008q3	2009q4			2008q3	2009q3
	2006q4	2008q1						
Malaysia			2005q4	2006q3			2008q3	2009q2
			2008q3	2009q2				
Mexico	1989q2	1991q2	1994q4	1995q4	1987q3	1988q2	1992q2	1993q1
	2007q3	2008q2	2008q4	2009q3	1990q1	1990q4	1997q3	1997q4
					1993q2	1994q1	2008q4	2009q3
Netherlands	1995q3	1996q2	1990q4	1991q4	1986q2	1987q1	1990q4	1992q1
	1997q4	1998q4	2008q1	2009q3	1997q4	1998q4	2008q1	2009q3
	2005q2	2006q2						
New Zealand	1986q3	1987q2	1987q4	1988q3	1986q4	1987q2	1986q1	1986q2
	2006q3	2007q3	2008q2	2009q3	1989q2	1990q2	1988q1	1989q1
					2006q3	2007q3	2005q3	2006q1
Nicaragua			2000q3	2001q2	2001q1	2001q2	1998q1	1998q4
					2001q4	2002q1		
Norway	1992q4	1993q2	1988q3	1989q2	1986q3	1987q3	2007q4	2008q3
	2000q3	2000q4	1991q3	1992q2	2000q2	2001q2	2009q2	2009q4
	2002q4	2003q2	1997q4	1998q1	2005q4	2007q1		
	2005q4	2007q1	2001q3	2002q1				
			2007q4	2008q4				
			2009q2	2009q4				
Panama			2008q4	2009q3			2008q4	2009q3
Peru	2006q4	2008q2	1998q4	1999q3	2001q1	2001q2	2007q1	2007q2
			2005q4	2006q1	2005q4	2006q3	2007q4	2008q3
			2008q4	2009q3	2009q2	2009q4		
Philippines	2007q1	2007q3	1992q1	1992q2			2008q1	2008q4
			2008q1	2009q1				
Poland	2003q4	2004q4	2008q4	2009q3			2008q3	2009q3
	2007q1	2008q2						
Portugal	1987q3	1988q2	1992q3	1993q2	1993q1	1993q4	1987q4	1988q1
	1988q4	1990q2	1996q2	1996q3			1992q1	1992q2
	1994q3	1995q3	2002q4	2003q1			1996q1	1996q3
	2000q1	2000q4	2004q4	2005q2			2002q4	2003q1
	2006q1	2006q2	2008q3	2009q2			2004q3	2005q2

Debt-Led Episodes	Surge		Stop		Flight		Retrench	
Romania	2000q4 2004q1 2006q4	2001q2 2005q3 2007q4	2008q3	2009q4	2004q4	2005q3	2007q4	2008q2
Russia	2003q2 2007q1	2004q1 2008q1	2008q4	2009q3	2003q2 2007q2	2004q2 2009q1	2001q3 2009q3	2002q2 2009q4
SlovakRep	2004q3	2005q2	2006q1	2006q4	2008q2 2009q1	2008q3 2009q4	1999q1 2007q2	1999q2 2007q3
Slovenia	2007q1	2007q4			2002q4 2007q1	2003q3 2007q4	2008q1	2009q3
SouthAfrica	1987q1	1987q4	1990q2 1998q3 2000q3	1990q4 1999q2 2001q1	1991q2	1993q1	1987q4	1988q2
Spain	1987q1 1990q4	1988q2 1991q3	1992q1 2001q3 2008q1	1992q2 2002q2 2009q4	1988q2 1990q1 1992q3	1989q1 1991q2 1993q4	1987q1 1991q4 1994q2 2001q3 2007q3	1987q3 1992q1 1995q1 2002q2 2009q3
SriLanka	1989q4	1990q3	2008q1	2008q2	1990q3 2007q3 2009q1	1991q2 2008q1 2009q3	1990q1	1990q2
Sweden	1989q2 2004q4	1990q4 2005q3	1991q2 1997q1 2001q4 2008q4	1992q2 1997q3 2002q3 2009q3	1986q3 1988q4 1995q3	1988q1 1990q3 1996q3	1991q1 1997q1 2008q1	1992q1 1997q3 2009q3
Switzerland	2005q3	2006q2	2008q1	2009q1	2005q3	2006q1	2008q1	2009q1
Taiwan			1995q3 1997q4 2001q1 2005q1 2008q4	1995q4 1998q3 2001q2 2005q2 2009q2	1996q1	1996q3	1997q1 2002q2	1997q4 2002q3
Thailand	1987q4 1995q2 2004q3	1990q3 1996q1 2006q1	1992q1 1996q3 2007q1	1992q4 1998q2 2007q4	1989q3 1993q2 2005q1	1990q2 1994q2 2006q1	1991q2 1994q4 1996q3	1991q4 1995q1 1997q2
Turkey	1990q1 1992q3 2000q1	1990q4 1993q4 2000q3	1991q3 1994q2 2001q1 2007q4 2008q4	1991q4 1995q1 2001q4 2008q2 2009q4	1991q1 1995q4	1991q2 1996q3	1994q3 2007q4 2009q2	1995q3 2008q2 2009q4
UK	1992q3	1993q4	1990q1 1991q3 1994q2 1998q1 2001q3 2008q2	1990q3 1992q1 1994q4 1998q4 2002q2 2009q2	1992q4 2000q3	1993q2 2000q4	1991q3 1998q1 2001q3 2008q2	1992q2 1998q4 2002q2 2009q2
US	1992q3 1993q3 1999q4 2006q4	1992q4 1994q3 2000q3 2007q2	1989q4 1998q1 2007q4	1990q4 1999q1 2009q2	1986q2 1993q3 2004q1 2006q4	1986q4 1994q2 2004q4 2007q3	1990q3 1998q1 2008q1	1990q4 1998q4 2009q2
Venezuela	2005q2 2007q2	2005q4 2008q1	2006q2	2006q4	2005q2	2006q2	2001q1 2006q4 2008q4	2001q4 2007q1 2009q3

Table 2
Summary Statistics for Episodes (1980-2009)

		Surge	Stop	Flight	Retrenchment
		<i>% of episodes that are debt-led</i>			
<i>Full sample</i>		82%	80%	71%	72%
<i>By Income Group</i>	High income	81	83	79	75
	Middle income	81	83	63	76
	Lower income	84	68	64	56
<i>By Region</i>	North America	67	69	74	72
	Western Europe	89	87	81	77
	Asia	80	79	67	68
	Eastern Europe	88	71	64	82
	Latin America	81	85	74	67
	Other	33	54	42	29

Notes: Income groups are based on World Bank definitions, with “Lower income” including both low income and middle/low income countries according to World Bank classification; “Middle income” is middle/high income; “High income” is high income.

Table 3: Regression Results for Episodes of Extreme Capital Flows**(a) Equity-Led Episodes**

	Surge	Stop	Flight	Retrenchment
<u>Global Factors</u>				
Risk	-0.023 (0.039)	-0.007 (0.012)	-0.063* (0.034)	0.012 (0.012)
Liquidity	-19.591 (14.658)	-6.498 (11.209)	4.088 (11.426)	-5.645 (12.009)
Interest Rates	-0.355* (0.196)	-0.285** (0.106)	-0.216* (0.131)	0.078 (0.108)
Growth	38.518 (25.861)	-0.408 (6.708)	21.951* (13.182)	-0.513 (6.545)
<u>Linkages</u>				
Regional	-0.347 (0.485)	-0.287 (0.407)	-0.679** (0.279)	-0.333 (0.336)
Trade	2.838** (0.910)	2.223** (0.944)	-0.073 (0.863)	1.865* (1.090)
Financial	-3.188* (1.770)	-0.301 (0.919)	-0.740 (1.358)	-0.222 (1.048)
<u>Domestic Factors</u>				
Financial System	0.384 (0.380)	0.420 (0.299)	0.060 (0.296)	0.176 (0.256)
Capital controls	0.021 (0.159)	0.013 (0.119)	-0.008 (0.119)	0.090 (0.119)
Debt to GDP	-0.004 (0.007)	-0.003 (0.008)	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.009 (0.008)
Growth Shock	-1.034 (0.673)	-0.745 (0.773)	-0.198 (0.595)	-0.283 (0.828)
GDP per capita	-0.011 (0.016)	-0.010 (0.017)	-0.026* (0.015)	0.012 (0.016)
<i>Observations</i>	<i>3,446</i>	<i>3,446</i>	<i>3,446</i>	<i>3,446</i>

(b) Debt-Led Episodes

	Surge	Stop	Flight	Retrenchment
<u>Global Factors</u>				
Risk	-0.059** (0.021)	0.013** (0.005)	-0.016 (0.023)	0.007 (0.006)
Liquidity	7.441 (5.144)	-0.714 (5.012)	-9.859 (6.680)	4.056 (6.083)
Interest Rates	0.015 (0.058)	0.101** (0.049)	-0.038 (0.084)	0.131** (0.042)
Growth	22.805** (9.448)	-0.182 (3.230)	1.353 (7.349)	-1.836 (3.398)
<u>Linkages</u>				
Regional	0.490 (0.306)	0.383** (0.128)	0.849** (0.315)	0.335** (0.159)
Trade	1.118** (0.434)	0.298 (0.679)	0.539 (0.514)	0.566 (0.454)
Financial	-1.821** (0.903)	1.953** (0.679)	-0.425 (1.903)	1.354** (0.503)
<u>Domestic Factors</u>				
Financial System	-0.403* (0.228)	0.223* (0.115)	-0.315 (0.202)	0.106 (0.150)
Capital controls	0.011 (0.087)	-0.101 (0.076)	0.226** (0.088)	-0.003 (0.074)
Debt to GDP	-0.004 (0.004)	0.003 (0.002)	-0.007** (0.004)	0.001 (0.003)
Growth Shock	0.992** (0.331)	-1.518** (0.767)	-0.348 (0.571)	0.294 (0.569)
GDP per capita	0.005 (0.008)	0.004 (0.007)	0.024** (0.009)	0.016** (0.007)
<i>Observations</i>	3,446	3,446	3,446	3,446

Notes: The dependent variable is a 0-1 variable indicating if there is an episode (surge, stop, flight or retrenchment). Variables are defined in Section 3.1. Estimates are obtained using the complementary logarithmic (or cloglog) framework which assumes that $F(\cdot)$ is the cumulative distribution function (cdf) of the extreme value distribution. To capture the covariance across episodes, the set of four episodes is estimated using seemingly unrelated estimation with robust standard errors clustered by country. ** is significant at the 5% level and * at the 10% level.

Table 4: Coefficient on Global Risk Variable with Alternate Measures of Risk

(a) Debt-Led Episodes

Risk Measured by:	Surge	Stop	Flight	Retrenchment	# Obs
VXO	-0.059** (0.021)	0.013** (0.005)	-0.016 (0.023)	0.007 (0.006)	3,446
VIX	-0.073** (0.029)	0.016** (0.006)	-0.014 (0.031)	0.007 (0.007)	3,291
CSFB RAI	-0.036 (0.029)	0.101** (0.025)	-0.027 (0.042)	0.112** (0.025)	3,453
Volatility Risk Premium	-0.025* (0.013)	0.005** (0.002)	-0.004 (0.009)	0.001 (0.003)	3,291

(b) Equity-Led Episodes

Risk Measured by:	Surge	Stop	Flight	Retrenchment	# Obs
VXO	-0.023 (0.039)	-0.007 (0.012)	-0.063* (0.034)	0.012 (0.012)	3,446
VIX	-0.041 (0.046)	-0.007 (0.013)	-0.078* (0.040)	0.006 (0.014)	3,291
CSFB RAI	-0.124 (0.084)	0.010 (0.045)	-0.042 (0.049)	0.029 (0.045)	3,453
Volatility Risk Premium	-0.013 (0.019)	0.002 (0.005)	-0.019 (0.015)	-0.002 (0.004)	3,291

Notes: Table reports the coefficients on *Global Risk* when the base regressions reported in Table 3 are estimated except the corresponding variable is replaced with one of the alternative measures listed in the table. See Table 3 for additional information on estimation technique and additional variables included in the regressions. ** is significant at the 5% level and * at the 10% level.

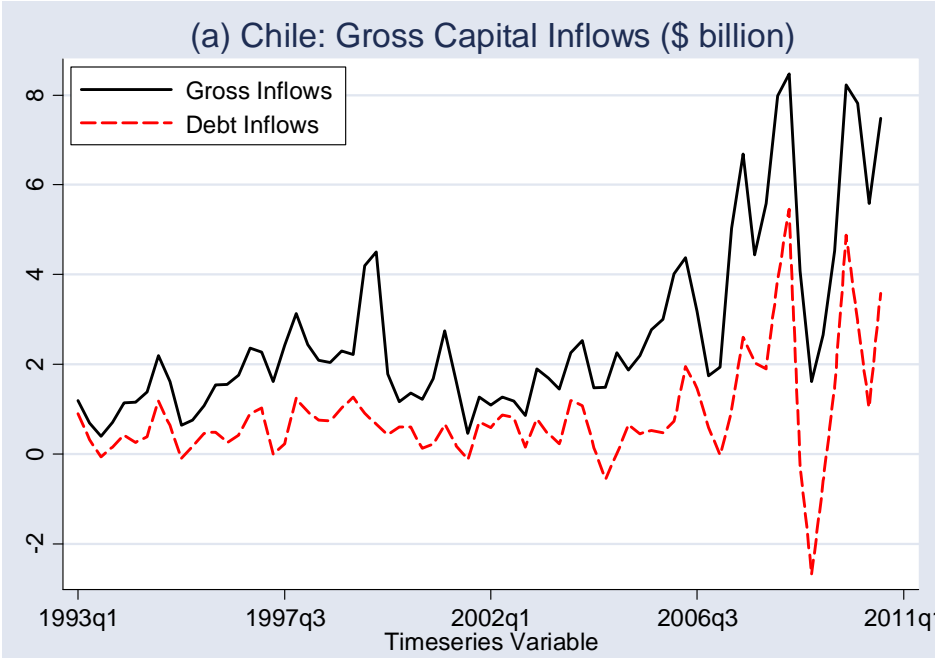
Table 5: Coefficient on Capital Control Variable with Alternate Measures of Capital Controls

(a) Debt-Led Episodes					
	Surge	Stop	Flight	Retrenchment	# Obs
Capital Controls Measured by:					
Capital controls Chinn Ito (2008)	0.011 (0.087)	-0.101 (0.076)	0.226** (0.088)	-0.003 (0.074)	3,446
Financial Integration Lane Milesi-Ferretti (2007)	-0.010 (0.034)	-0.000 (0.016)	-0.149 (0.095)	0.020 (0.015)	3,446
Overall capital acct restrictions Schindler (2009)	0.427 (0.731)	-0.983* (0.591)	1.390* (0.749)	-0.210 (0.595)	1,783
Specific capital acct restrictions Schindler (2009)	0.222 (0.397)	-0.083 (0.410)	0.660 (0.420)	0.416 (0.330)	1,783
Financial controls Ostry et al. (2011)	0.239 (0.761)	-0.401 (0.428)	0.553 (0.611)	0.417 (0.619)	1,210
Forex regulations Ostry et al. (2011)	-0.480 (0.499)	0.118 (0.571)	0.886 (0.614)	0.493 (0.632)	1,240
(b) Equity-Led Episodes					
	Surge	Stop	Flight	Retrenchment	# Obs
Capital Controls Measured by:					
Capital controls Chinn Ito (2008)	0.021 (0.159)	0.013 (0.119)	-0.008 (0.119)	0.090 (0.119)	3,446
Financial Integration Lane Milesi-Ferretti (2007)	0.001 (0.098)	-0.094 (0.064)	0.086** (0.043)	-0.143 (0.074)	3,446
Overall capital acct restrictions Schindler (2009)	0.060 (0.725)	1.201 (1.205)	-0.700 (0.715)	1.834 (1.151)	1,783
Specific capital acct restrictions Schindler (2009)	0.170 (0.647)	0.495 (0.640)	-1.076** (0.486)	0.575 (0.672)	1,783
Financial controls Ostry et al. (2011)	0.057 (1.086)	0.159 (1.110)	-0.680 (1.042)	0.884 (0.921)	1,210
Forex regulations Ostry et al. (2011)	-1.280 (1.142)	-0.518 (0.799)	-0.046 (1.263)	-0.363 (0.803)	1,240

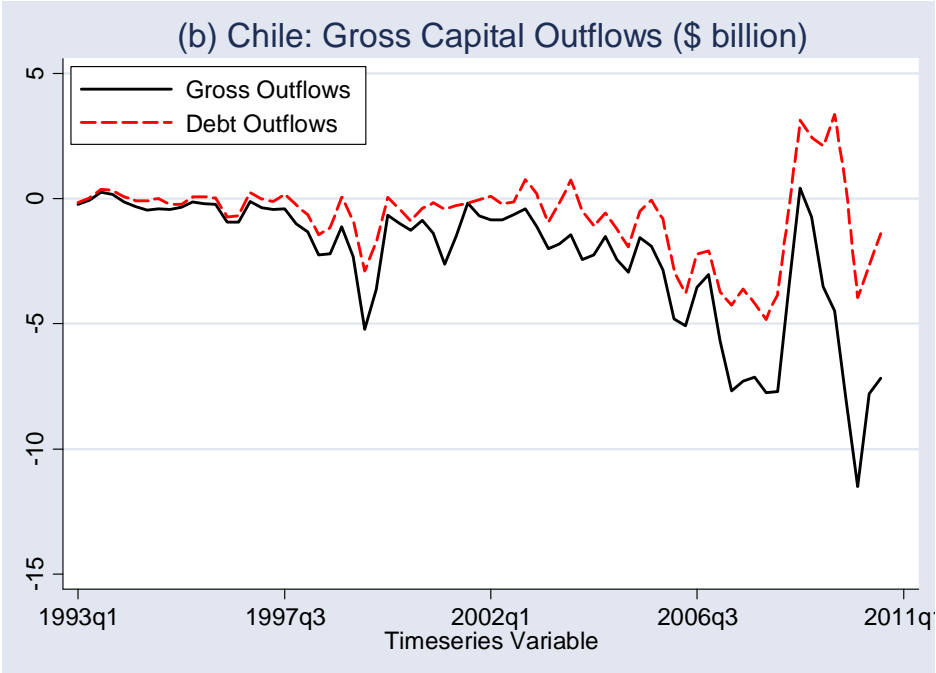
Notes: Table reports the coefficients on *Capital Controls* when the regressions reported in Table 3 are estimated except the corresponding variable is replaced with one of the alternative measures listed in the table. All measures of capital controls have higher values if the country has greater capital controls, except the Lane-Milesi-Ferretti (2007) measure of financial integration which takes on a higher value if the country is more financially integrated. See Table 3 for additional information on estimation technique and additional variables included in regressions. ** is significant at the 5% level and * at the 10% level.

Figure 1: Chile's Gross Flows

(a) Total and Debt Inflows



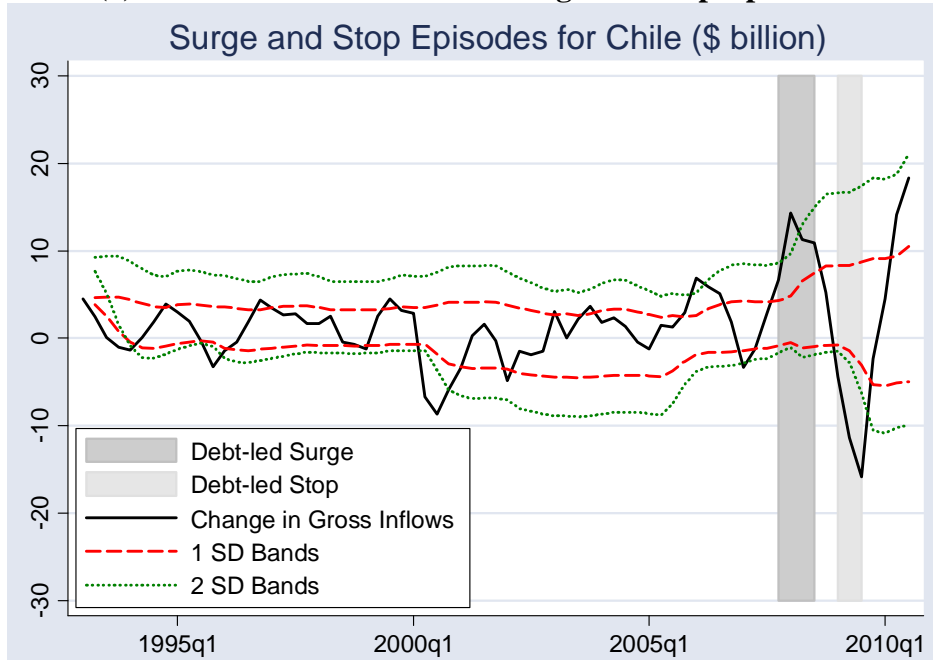
(b) Total and Debt Outflows



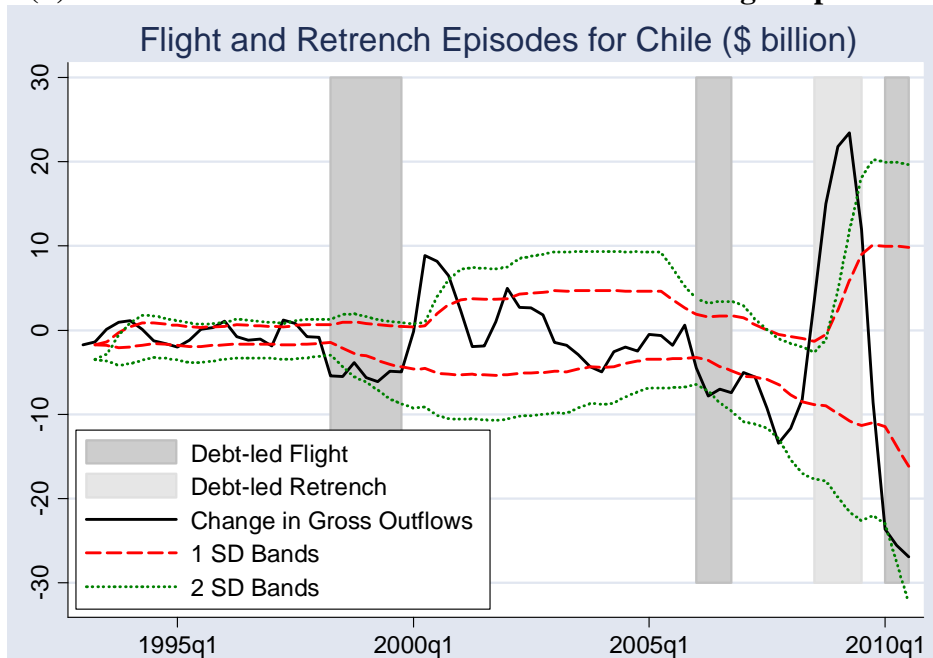
Notes: This graphs show debt and equity gross inflows and outflows for Chile. Each flow is calculated as the 2-quarter moving average. Gross outflows are reported using standard BOP definitions, so that a negative number indicates a gross outflow.

Figure 2

(a) Chile: Construction of the Surge and Stop Episodes



(b) Chile: Construction of the Retrenchment and Flight Episodes



Notes: The figures show the construction of our measures of debt- and equity-led surges and stops for Chile. A surge episode of any type begins when gross inflows (the solid line) exceed one standard deviation above the rolling mean, provided they eventually exceed two standard deviations above the mean. The surge episode ends when gross inflows again cross the one standard deviation line. A surge is identified as debt-led if debt inflows exceeded equity inflows during the episode. Stops are defined analogously; a stop episode begins when gross inflows fall one standard deviation below the rolling mean, provided they eventually fall two standard deviations below the mean, and ends when gross inflows again cross the one standard deviation line.

Figure 3

Percent of Countries with Each Type of Episode

