



Economic Bulletin

Revamping the Kansas City Financial Stress Index Using the Treasury Repo Rate

by: Thomas R. Cook and Taeyoung Doh

October 24, 2018

The Kansas City Financial Stress Index (KCFSI) uses the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) to measure money market borrowing conditions. But regulatory changes in the United Kingdom will eliminate LIBOR by 2021. We construct a revised financial stress index with a variable that measures the cost of borrowing collateralized by Treasury securities (the Treasury repo rate) instead of LIBOR. This revised measure of the KCFSI is highly correlated with the current KCFSI, suggesting the Treasury repo rate can replace LIBOR.

The Kansas City Financial Stress Index (KCFSI) was created in 2009 to capture key features of financial stress using 11 financial market indicators (Hakkio and Keeton 2009). The 11 indicators are classified into two groups: one group represents yield spreads, and the other group summarizes the volatility of asset prices. The statistical method underlying the KCFSI eliminates idiosyncratic noise in the indicators to extract the common component driving all of them. While the current KCFSI identifies widely recognized episodes of financial stress over recent decades, some input variables are likely to become less relevant over time as economic and regulatory environments change. We revamp the KCFSI to accommodate one particular change: the diminishing relevance of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR).

Regulatory changes announced by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom will eliminate LIBOR by 2021 and are likely to force financial institutions to use another benchmark interest rate in their contracts (The Economist 2018). The current KCFSI relies on LIBOR for the TED spread, which is defined as the difference between the three-month LIBOR and the three-month secondary market Treasury bill rate. However, the cost of borrowing collateralized by Treasury securities (also known as the Treasury repo rate) is increasingly being used instead of LIBOR as an alternative benchmark for money market rates.

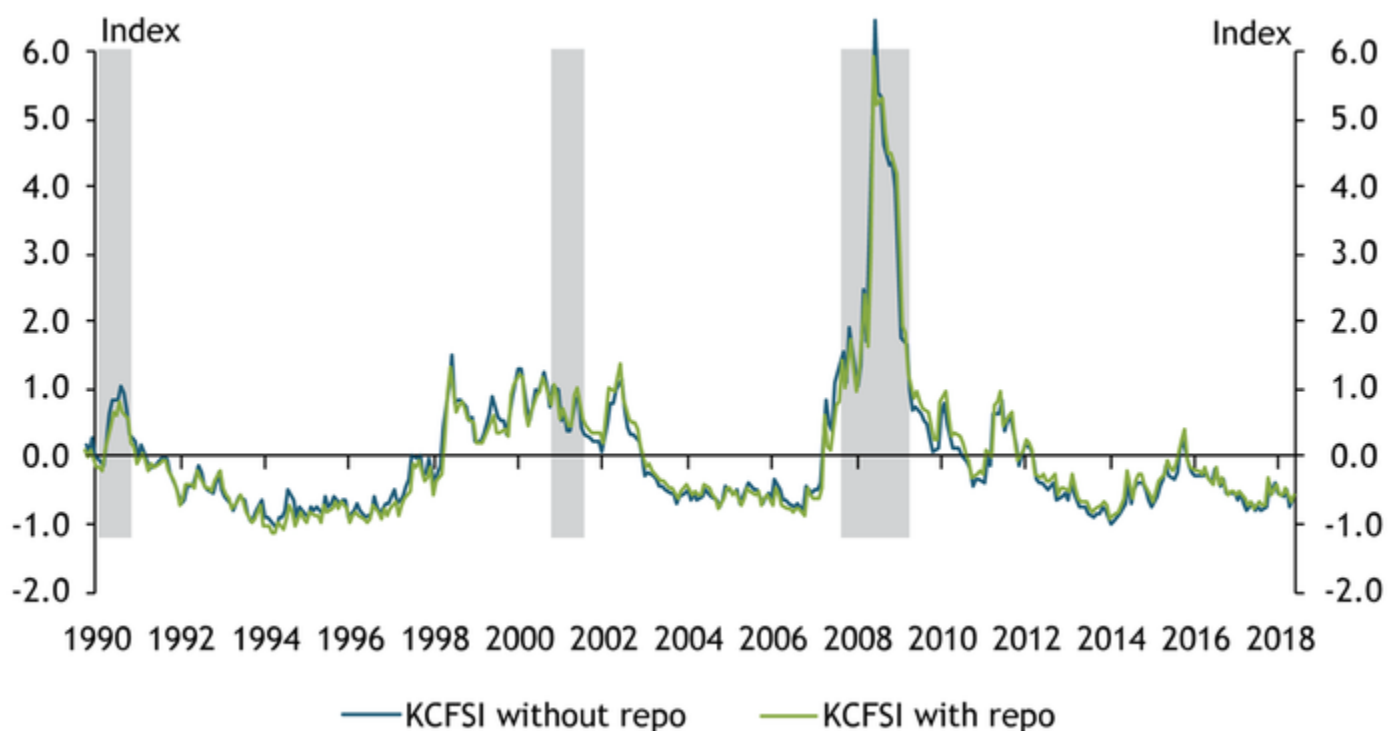
Motivated by this change, we replace the TED spread in the KCFSI with the spread between the Treasury repo rate and the three-month Treasury bill rate to construct a revised measure of financial stress. One challenge in constructing this revised measure is that the Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation (DTCC) Treasury repo index based on actual transactions is available only starting in 2005, whereas the current measure of the KCFSI uses LIBOR data beginning in 1990. To bridge this gap, we also use survey data for the repo rate from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York starting in February 1998. We regress

the DTCC Treasury repo index (RR) onto a constant and the survey-based measure of the repo rate (RRS) to obtain a predicted DTCC Treasury repo index (RR*) as follows:

where a and b are parameter estimates, and e is a residual that captures unexplained variation in RR . We impute the DTCC Treasury repo rate for the 1998–2004 period using predicted values from the regression and splice this measure with the transaction-based repo rate starting in 2005. However, we are still missing data before 1998. To construct a revised KCFSI, we take additional steps to impute the data from 1990 to 1998. In this case, we back out values for the repo rate using the statistical relationship between the repo rate and other input variables to the KCFSI from 1998 to 2018. This gives us values for all the input variables since 1990, including the imputed values for the repo rate from 1998 to 2004. We apply the same statistical method of extracting the common component of different indicators to construct the KCFSI based on this new dataset.

Chart 1 shows the current KCFSI using LIBOR alongside the revised KCFSI using the Treasury repo rate. The two measures are highly correlated, suggesting the repo rate does not create big changes in the KCFSI. Hence, we conclude that the Treasury repo rate is an appropriate replacement for LIBOR in the KCFSI and plan to publish the revised KCFSI using the repo rate starting in November 2018.

Chart 1: Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City's Financial Stress Index with and without Repo Rate Replacing TED Spread



Note: Gray bars denote National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)-defined recessions. The KCFSI is normalized to a variable whose mean and standard deviation are zero and one, respectively. Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, NBER, DTCC (Haver Analytics), and authors' calculations.

Authors



Thomas R. Cook

Data Scientist

Tom Cook is a Data Scientist in the Economic Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. He joined the bank in August 2016 after completing his PhD in Political Science at the University of Colorado. He also holds an MPA from DePaul University, and a BA in Philosophy and Political Science from the University of Iowa. His substantive research interests are the roles of time and information transmission in political and economic strategic behavior. Methodologically, his research at the bank focuses on the development of machine learning, neural networks, and advanced statistical models for use in economic research.



Taeyoung Doh

Senior Economist

Taeyoung Doh is a Senior Economist in the Economic Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. He joined the department in July 2007. He received a bachelor's degree in economics from Seoul National University in 1996, an M.A. degree from Seoul National University in 1998 and a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Pennsylvania in 2007. His current research interest include monetary policy and term structure of interest rates, estimation of dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models, and asset pricing based on long run macroeconomic risks.

Media

$$RR = a + b \cdot RRS + e = RR^* + e,$$