

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
http://ageconsearch.umn.edu
aesearch@umn.edu

Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.

An Assessment of the Impact of Earthquakes on Global Capital Markets

Susana Ferreira
Associate Professor

Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics
The University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602-7509
Phone: 706-542-0086

E-mail: sferreir@uga.edu

Berna Karali
Associate Professor

Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics
The University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602-7509
Phone: 706-542-0750

E-mail: bkarali@uga.edu

Selected Poster prepared for presentation at the Agricultural & Applied Economics Association's 2014 AAEA Annual Meeting, Minneapolis, MN, July 27-29, 2014.

Copyright 2014 by Susana Ferreira and Berna Karali. All rights reserved. Readers may make verbatim copies of this document for noncommercial purposes by any means, provided that this copyright notice appears on all such copies.



An Assessment of the Impact of Earthquakes on Global Capital Markets

Susana Ferreira (sferreir@uga.edu) & Berna Karali (bkarali@uga.edu)
Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, The University of Georgia



INTRODUCTION

Reported frequency and damages caused by natural disasters, particularly hydrometeorological disasters, has increased over the last decades. A growing literature analyzes the economic and broader socio-political impacts of natural disasters.

The literature has largely ignored the response of **global capital markets** to natural disasters in an increasingly connected world.

While it is often difficult to uncover connections between real and monetary shocks given the endogenous interactions of the two, **earthquakes are identifiable exogenous real shocks** with traceable impacts.

We estimate the impact of 177 large earthquakes on the returns on stock market indices in 35 different countries. We explicitly address the heterogeneity of impacts of the "average" earthquake in different markets and investigate the channels through which stock markets capitalize earthquake shocks.

BACKGROUND

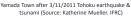
The economics of natural disasters

- In a world in which natural disasters are becoming more frequent and destructive, improving our understanding of which factors contribute to the resilience of economies to real shocks is of paramount importance.
- There is a vast literature on the impact of disasters on fatalities and economic growth (Cavallo and Noy, 2011).
- Earthquakes tend to have a negative impact on economic growth (Fomby, Ikeda and Loayza, 2013).

Natural disasters and stock markets

- Is the negative impact of earthquakes on economic growth capitalized in stock markets?
- Previous literature has focused on sector-specific performance (insurance, construction, real estate markets) not on aggregate stock market returns.
- Previous literature consists mainly of case and event studies of "domestic" disasters.







Stock market trading

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the global economic impact of earthquakes:
 - Did large earthquakes cause abnormal returns in global capital markets?
- To identify which factors enhance the resilience of economies to real shocks:
 - Through which channels did earthquakes cause these abnormal returns?
- · To understand the transmission of shocks in an increasingly connected world:
 - Did earthquakes affect countries other than the originating country? Which ones?

METHODOLOGY

Seemingly Unrelated Regression (SUR) estimation of

$$R_{it} = \alpha_i + \gamma_i d_t + (\psi_i \mathbf{F}_{i,-1} + \lambda_i \mathbf{H}_{j,-1} + \phi_i \mathbf{G}_{ij,-1} + \theta_i \mathbf{E}_{jt} + \delta_i D_{ijt}) d_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

where

- R_{it} : return on stock market index on day t in country i ($i = 1, \dots, 35$)
- d_t : 1 on day t and t+1 if an earthquake happened on day t
- $\alpha_i, \gamma_i, \psi_i, \lambda_i, \phi_i, \theta_i, \delta_i$: country-specific parameters

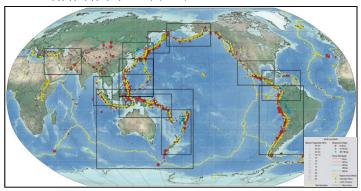


Figure 1: Seismicity of the Earth 1900-2012; location of the "great" earthquakes (M8.0 and larger) (Source: USGS; Tarr et al. 2010)

- F_{i,-1}: lagged macro controls for the financial market country i (GDP per capita, oil rents, trade openness)
- H_{j,-1}: lagged macro controls for the earthquake country j (GDP per capita, oil rents, trade openness).
- $G_{i,i-1}$: lagged indicators of the bilateral relationship between countries i and j (exports).
- E_{ft}: characteristics of the earthquake (magnitude, deaths, population affected in a buffer of 200 km. from the epicenter, indicator of tsunami, indicator of own-country earthquake).
- D_{iit}: distance between the earthquake epicenter and the financial market.

DATA

- Stock market index data are in U.S. Dollars from Datastream Global Equity Indices between 1/1/1973 and 8/8/2013.
- Earthquake data come from NOAA's Significant Earthquake Database. We include 177 large earthquakes occurred after 1/1/1973.

Earthquakes are considered "large" if any of these two conditions hold:

- · Caused more than 1,000 fatalities
- Caused "extreme" damages (>\$25 million)
- Trade and country-specific macro data come from the World Bank's World Integrated Trade Solutions (WITS) and World Development Indicators (WDI).

RESULTS

	α_{i}	d _t	GDP _i	GDP _j	Oil rents _i	Oil rents	Trade open,	Trade open,	Exports	Exports _{ji}	Magnitude	# Deaths	Affected population	Tsunami	Distance _{ij}	Own country earthquake
Argentina				-			-				-				-	n/a
Austria										-						n/a
Canada	+			-												n/a
Chile					-			+								
Denmark	+								-							n/a
Finland		+			n/a		-									n/a
France				-												n/a
Germany		+	-		-		+									n/a
Greece		-	+						+							
Ireland			-		n/a											n/a
Italy				-						+						
Korea								+							-	n/a
Malaysia															-	n/a
Netherlands			-		-				+							n/a
Norway													-			n/a
Portugal		+			n/a											
South Africa					+			-	+	-						n/a
Spain		-					-		+							n/a
Thailand						+		+		+	-				+	n/a
Turkey				+										-		
UK					+											n/a
Venezuela											+					

Notes: Table shows the signs of statistically significant (at 10% level) parameter estimates.

- Financial markets for which no significant effects are found:
 Australia, Belgium, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, USA
- · Countries in which earthquake(s) occurred:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia , Austria, Belgium, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kiyay Republic, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Spain, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, USA, Venezuela, Venen



Japan Recovery - March 14, 2011



Humanitarian response Haiti – Jan 15, 2010 (Source: Wikipedia)

CONCLUSIONS

- No systematic effect of earthquakes on aggregate stock market indices, either directly or through the control variables.
- Negative abnormal returns on earthquake days in Greece and Spain, but positive abnormal returns on earthquake days in Finland, Germany, and Portugal.
- Generally, earthquake characteristics do not have an impact (but sample includes only large earthquakes).
- Macro variables (GDP and trade openness) and bilateral relationships (Exports) mediate the impact of the average earthquake on abnormal returns, but specific channel is country-specific.
- While aggregate financial markets appear to be resilient to real shocks, stock market indices for sub-sectors, such as construction and insurance, might tell a different story.

Poforoncos:

Cavallo, E. and I. Noy. 2011. "Natural Disasters and the Economy. A Survey." International Review of Environment and Resource Economics 5 (1): 63-102.

Fomby, T., Y. Ikeda, and N. V. Loayza. 2013. "The Growth Aftermath of Natural Disasters." Journal of Applied Econometrics 28 (3): 312-434.

Tarr, A.C., Villaseñor, Antonio, Furlong, K.P., Rhea, Susan, and Benz, H.M. 2010, Seismicity of the Earth 1900–2007: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Map 3064.