1. Record Nr. UNINA9910788349903321 Autore Goodhart C Titolo Banking Stability Measures / / C. Goodhart, Miguel Segoviano Pubbl/distr/stampa Washington, D.C.:,: International Monetary Fund,, 2009 **ISBN** 1-4623-4165-9 1-4527-2788-0 1-282-84227-7 9786612842276 1-4518-7151-1 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (56 p.) Collana **IMF** Working Papers Altri autori (Persone) SegovianoMiguel Soggetti Economic stabilization Banks and banking Banks and Banking Finance: General Macroeconomics Money and Monetary Policy **Banks Depository Institutions** Micro Finance Institutions Mortgages Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data) General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation Banking Monetary economics Economic growth **Finance** Commercial banks Credit default swap **Business cycles** Systemic risk Credit Financial risk management Mexico

Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese Formato Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Includes bibliographical references. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Contents: I. Introduction: II. Distress Dependence among Banks and Stability of the Banking System; Figures; 1. The Probability of Distress; III. Banking System Multivariate Density; A. The CIMDO Approach: Modeling the Banking System Multivariate Density: 2. The Banking System's Multivariate Density; B. The CIMDO-copula: Distress Dependence among Banks in the System; Box; 1. Drawbacks to the Characterization of Distress Dependence of Financial Returns with Correlations; IV. Banking Stability Measures; A. Common Distress in the Banks of the System; B. Distress Between Specific Banks C. Distress in the System Associated with a Specific BankTables; 1. Distress Dependence Matrix; V. Banking Stability Measures: Empirical Results; 3. Probability That At Least One Bank Becomes Distressed; A. Estimation of Probabilities of Distress of Individual Banks; B. Examination of Relative Changes of Stability over Time; 4. Joint Probability of Distress; 5. Banking Stability Index; 6. Daily Percentage Increase: Joint and Average Probability of Distress; 7. PAO: Lehman; C. Analysis of Cross-Region Effects Between Different Banking Groups D. Analysis of Foreign Banks' Risks to Sovereigns with Banking Systems with Cross-Border Institutions2. Distress Dependence Matrix: American and European Banks; 8. Foreign-Bank and Sovereign Risks; 3. Distress Dependence Matrix: Latin America. Sovereigns and Banks; 4. Distress Dependence Matrix: Eastern Europe. Sovereigns and Banks; 5. Distress Dependence Matrix: Asia. Sovereigns and Banks; VI. Conclusions: Appendixes: I. Copula Functions: II. CIMDO-copula: III. CIMDO-density and CIMDO-copula Evaluation Framework; IV. Estimation of Probabilities of Distress of Individual Banks: References This paper defines a set of banking stability measures which take Sommario/riassunto account of distress dependence among the banks in a system, thereby providing a set of tools to analyze stability from complementary

This paper defines a set of banking stability measures which take account of distress dependence among the banks in a system, thereby providing a set of tools to analyze stability from complementary perspectives by allowing the measurement of (i) common distress of the banks in a system, (ii) distress between specific banks, and (iii) distress in the system associated with a specific bank. Our approach defines the banking system as a portfolio of banks and infers the system's multivariate density (BSMD) from which the proposed measures are estimated. The BSMD embeds the banks' default interdependence structure that captures linear and non-linear distress dependencies among the banks in the system, and its changes at different times of the economic cycle. The BSMD is recovered using the CIMDO-approach, a new approach that in the presence of restricted data, improves density specification without explicitly imposing parametric forms that, under restricted data sets, are difficult to model. Thus, the proposed measures can be constructed from a very limited set of publicly available data and can be provided for a wide range of both developing and developed countries.