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# **IDENTIFYING MACROECONOMIC SHOCKS USING FIRM-LEVEL DATA:** MATERIAL SHORTAGES IN THE GERMAN MANUFACTURING SECTOR



**EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK** 

EUROSYSTEM

# **Motivation**

- Identification, quantification, causal interpretation of (macro) shocks is challenging
- → Bottom-up approach: Use firm-level data to infer about macro developments
- Construct external instrument based on firm-level data and apply it to identify an input material shock in the German manufacturing sector

# **Constructing the IV**

- Exploit qualitative information on firms' forecast errors, demand situation and production impediments from the ifo business survey to identify firms hit by a material shock
- Quarterly: Production impediments

"Our domestic production is currently constrained by [...] lack of raw materials or pre materials [...]"

 Monthly: Firms' expected and realized output, prices and current demand situation

"**Plans and expectations** for next 3 months: "Our production activity/ prices are expected to increase/ decrease/ remain about the same"

#### Review trends in month t:

"Compared to t-1, our prices/ production activity increased/ decreased/ did not change"

 Aggregate monthly (x<sup>i</sup><sub>t</sub>) to quarterly frequency (x<sup>i</sup><sub>T</sub>)





### Intuition



# **Estimation & Discussion**

- Quarterly proxy VAR akin to Mertens and Ravn (2013) and Stock and Watson (2012)
- Industrial production, Producer prices, GDP, Commodity price index (log difference)
- Share of firms reporting (among others) material input constraints

#### Relevance

- Material constraints affecting companies reflected in ifo survey
- Excess forecast error constructed to reflect input material constraints
- F-statistics >10

#### Exogeneity

- Shock unrelated to any other shock
- Surprise element: forecast error attributable to sudden material lack
- Accounting for anticipation effects
- Realizations do not affect firm-level expectations in previous quarter
- Origin of material lack negligible

# **Tightening shocks push inflation**



- Isolate the exogenous share of firms unexpectedly hit by material constraints
- Control group: Account for general forecasting errors and economy-wide shocks
- → Assumption: Absent material constraints, firms do not differ structurally



*Figure 2*: Timing of identification constraints identification of a tightening shock at the firm level

## **Constructing the shock series**

1. Share of firms unexpectedly hit by a material shock for each subsector (*s*)



2. Aggregate sector-level treatment and control group series to manufacturing level

$$sh_{t,treat.}^{tight.} = \sum_{s=1}^{N} sh_{t,s,treat.} \frac{GVA_s}{GVA}, \quad sh_{t,contr.}^{tight.} = \sum_{s=1}^{N} sh_{t,s,contr.} \frac{GVA_s}{GVA}$$

3. Final tightening shock series

 $iv_t^{tight.} = sh_{t,treat.}^{tight.} - sh_{t,contr.}^{tight.}$ 

# **Shock validation**

- Remove auto-correlation akin to Miranda-Agrippino and Ricco (2023)
- Granger causality tests for variable selection



Figure 4: Impulse responses to a tightening input material shock

# **Decomposition of IRFs**



Figure 5: Impulse responses to the decomposed instrument

# **Sensitivity & Robustness**

#### **IV construction**

- Naïve IV specification
- Timing assumption
  on expectation
- Less strict forecast
  error conditions

### **Model specification**

- Local projections
- Extended variable set
- Sector level results
- Exclude Covid period
- Alternative prior, lag structure & constraint measure
- OLS results