

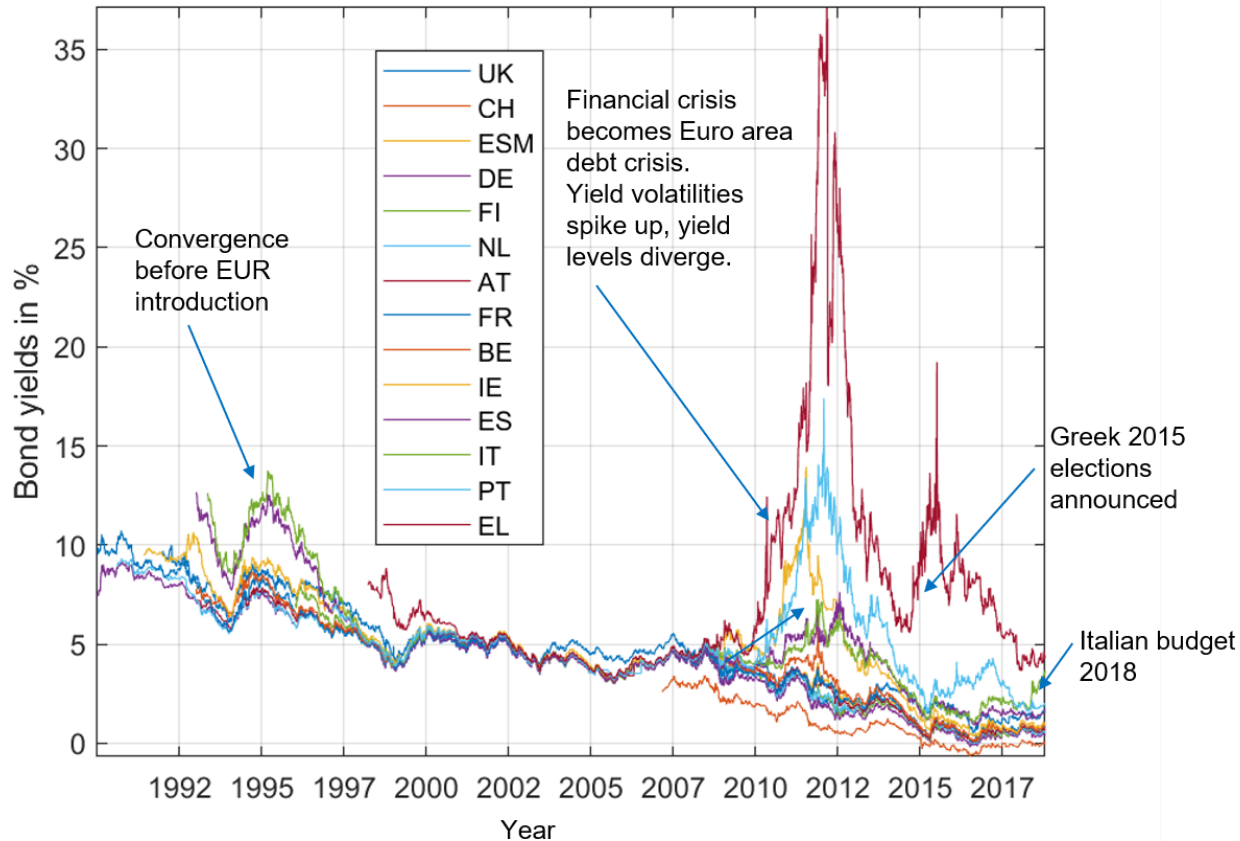
M U N I

Convergence and Divergence in European Bond Correlations

by Schwendner P., Schüle M., Hillebrand M.

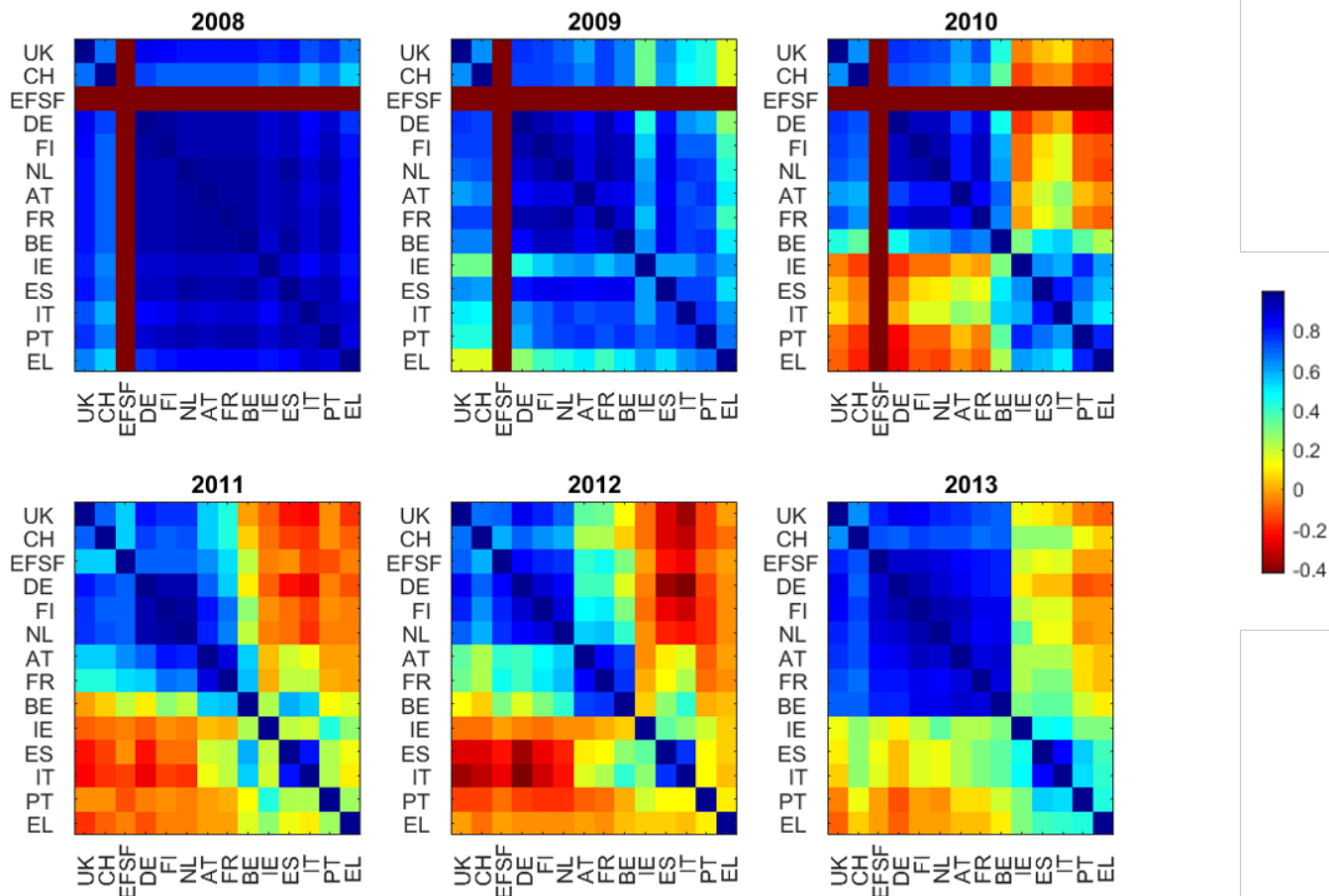
European Bond Yields

- Euro convergence for bonds yields during end of 1990s
- European sovereign debt crises 2010-2012: spreads reappeared.
- Since 2015, bond spreads primarily signal political divergence



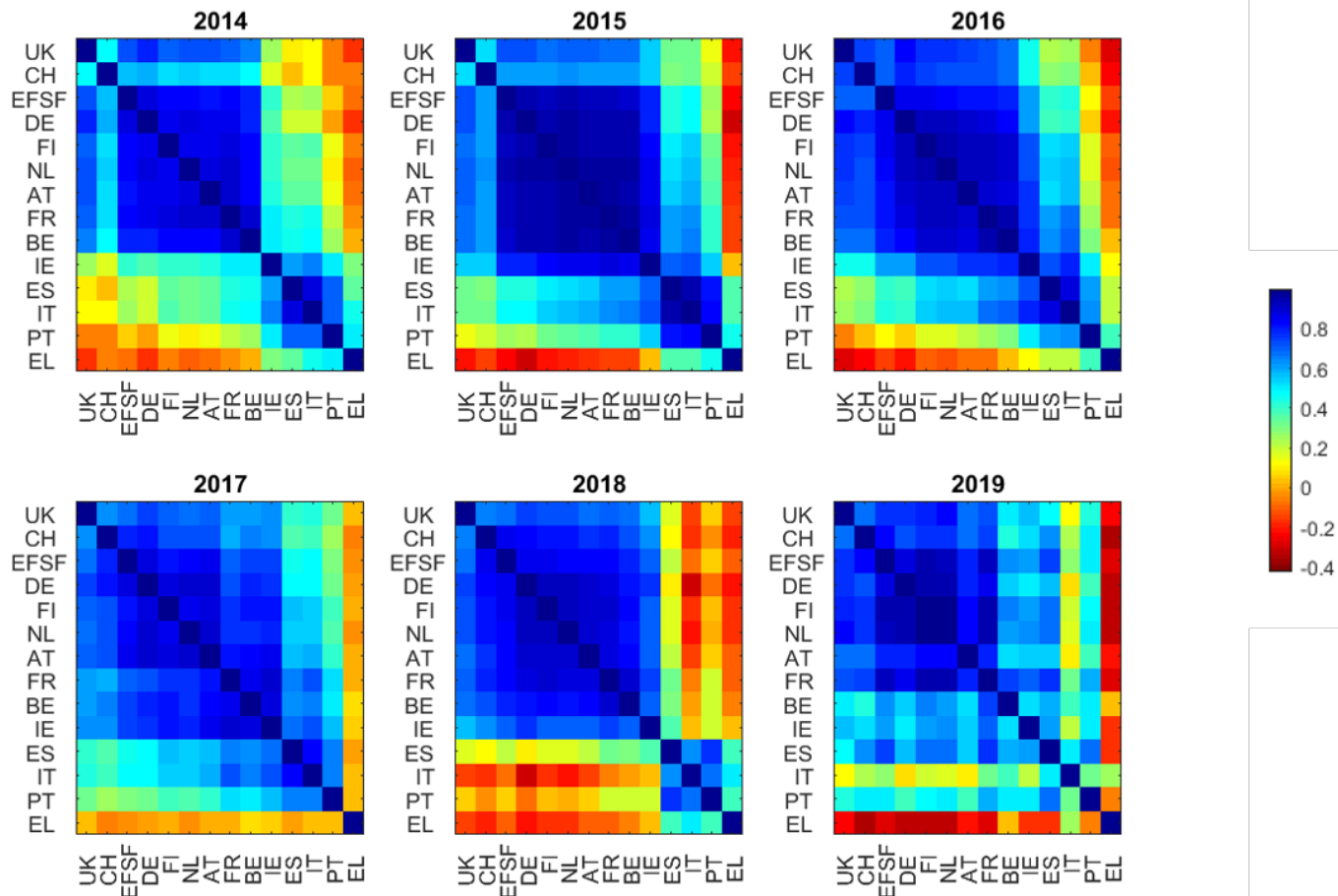
European Bond Return Correlations 2008 - 2013

Containment of the 2010 sovereign bond crisis



European Bond Return Correlations 2014 - 2019

From financial crisis to political divergence



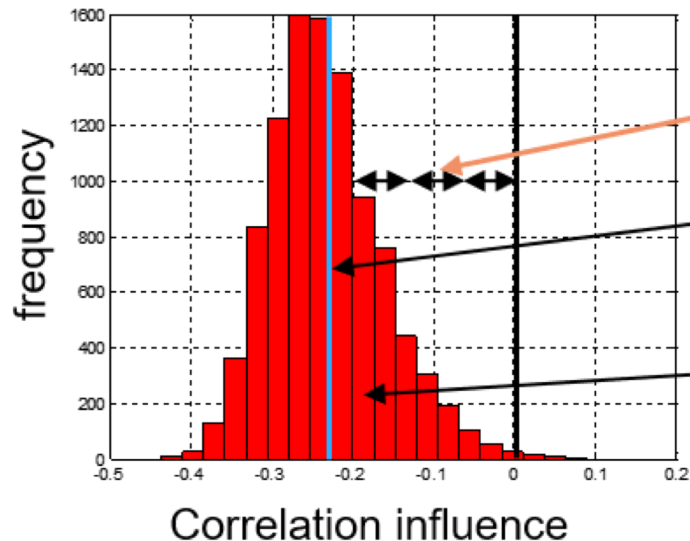
Problems with correlations

- They are **unstable in time**
- **Common factors** may lead to spurious correlations
- Too many links: each market is correlated to any other market. Who is driving what?

Solution:

- **Correlation influence** based on partial correlations shows driving factors
- **Bootstrap filter** (“wild bootstrap”) to reduce unstable links in correlation matrix
- Influence networks to identify the markets that drive the correlations of other markets

Bootstrap-filtered partial correlation



stddev of the bootstrap samples

$\text{abs}(\text{mean}) > 3 * \text{stddev} \Rightarrow$ correlation influence is «significant»

Histogram of corr influence bootstrap Finland -> Greece in 2015

Correlation influence

- The partial correlation measure is defined as

$$\rho_{ij:k} = \frac{C_{ij} - C_{ik}C_{kj}}{\sqrt{1 - C_{ik}^2}\sqrt{1 - C_{kj}^2}}$$

- Correlation influence is defined as

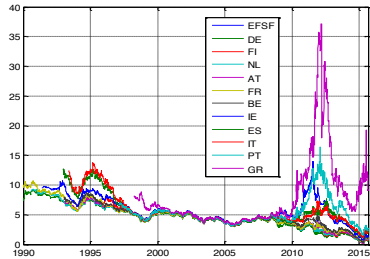
$$d_{i,j:k} = C_{ij} - \rho_{ij:k}$$

- The average correlation influence is defined as

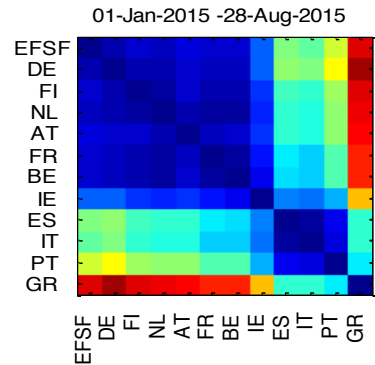
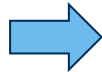
$$d_{i:k} = d_{i,j:k_{j \neq i,k}}$$

Ref.: Kenett D. Y. et. al.: Dominating clasp of the financial sector revealed by partial correlation analysis of the stock market. PLoS ONE 5(12): e15032.

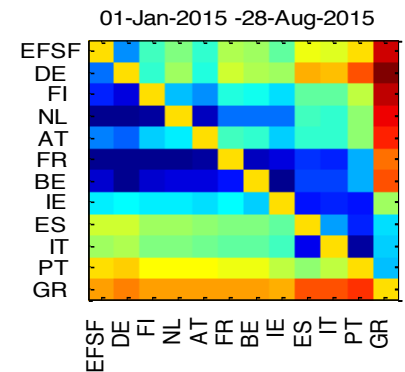
Generate Filtered Correlation Influence Network



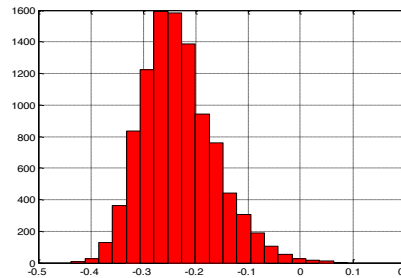
Bond yield time series



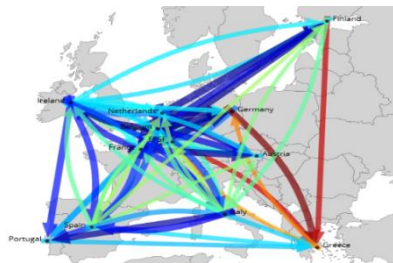
Correlation matrix of yield changes



Correlation influence



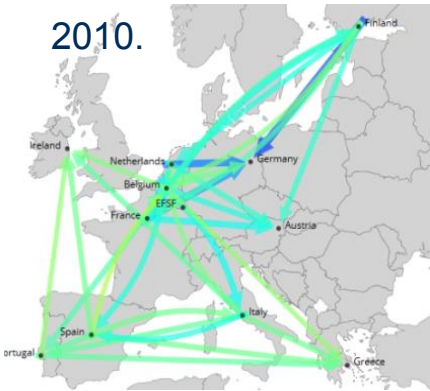
Bootstrap filter



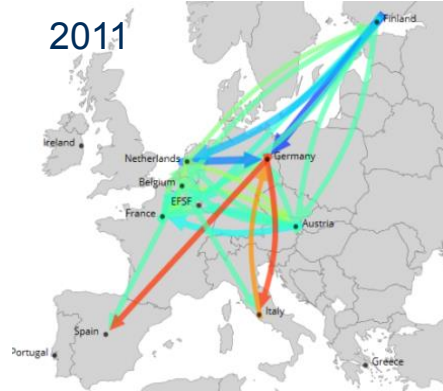
Filtered influence network

Filtered Correlation Influence

2010.



2011

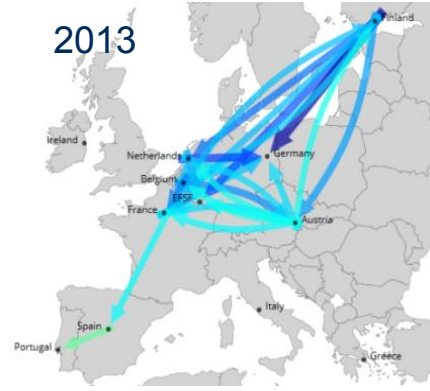


2012

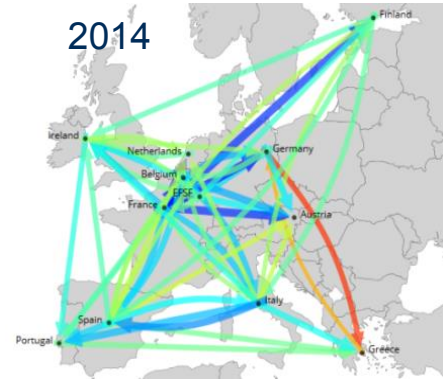


Blue arrows:
dominating positive
correlations =>
reinforcing
movements

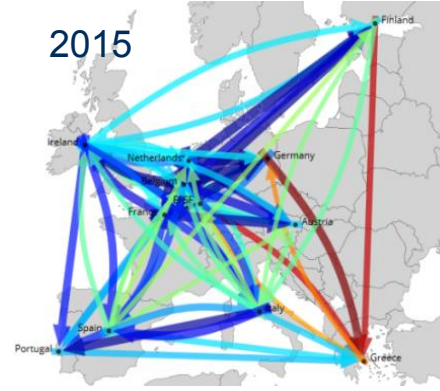
2013



2014

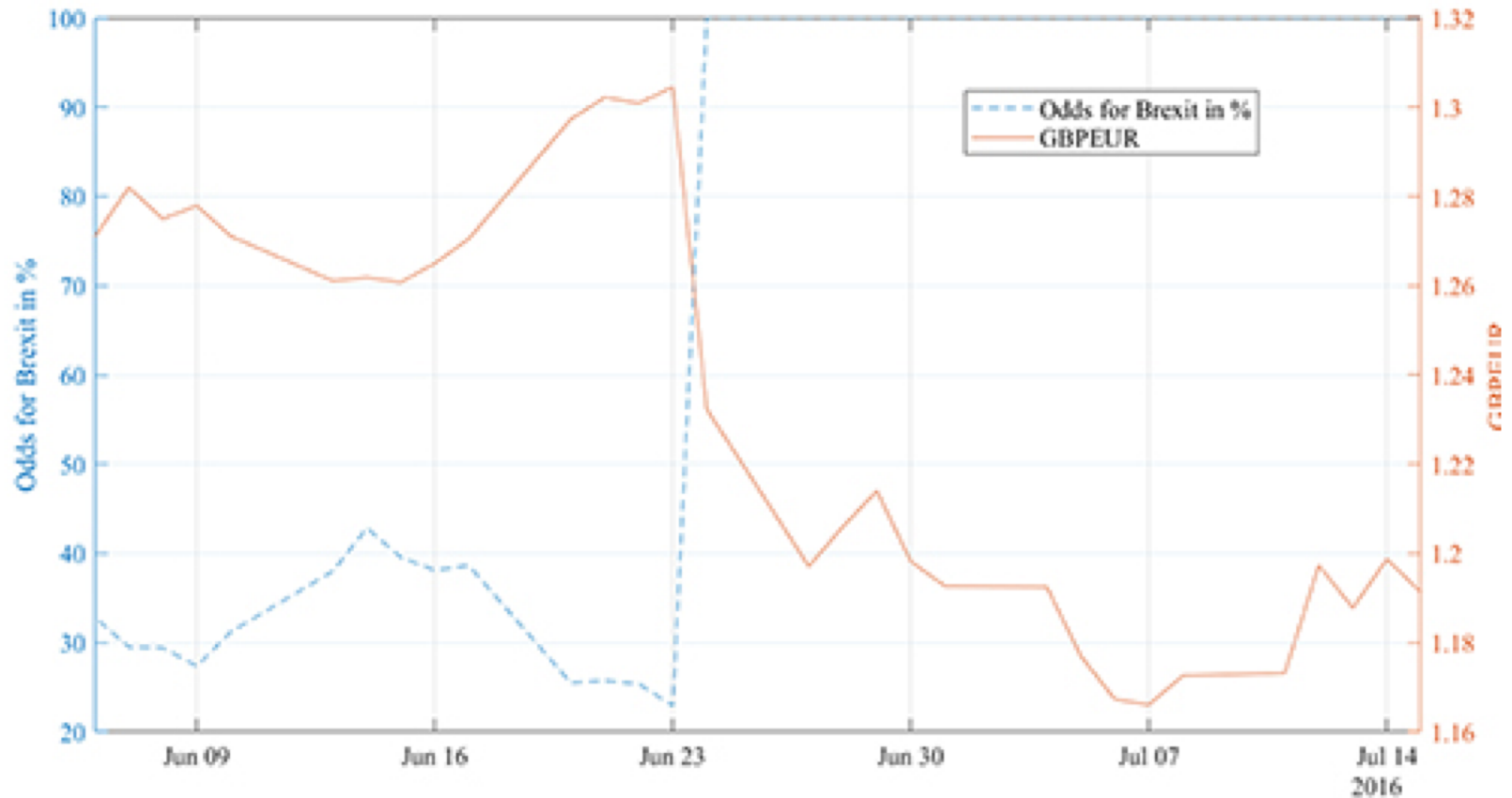


2015

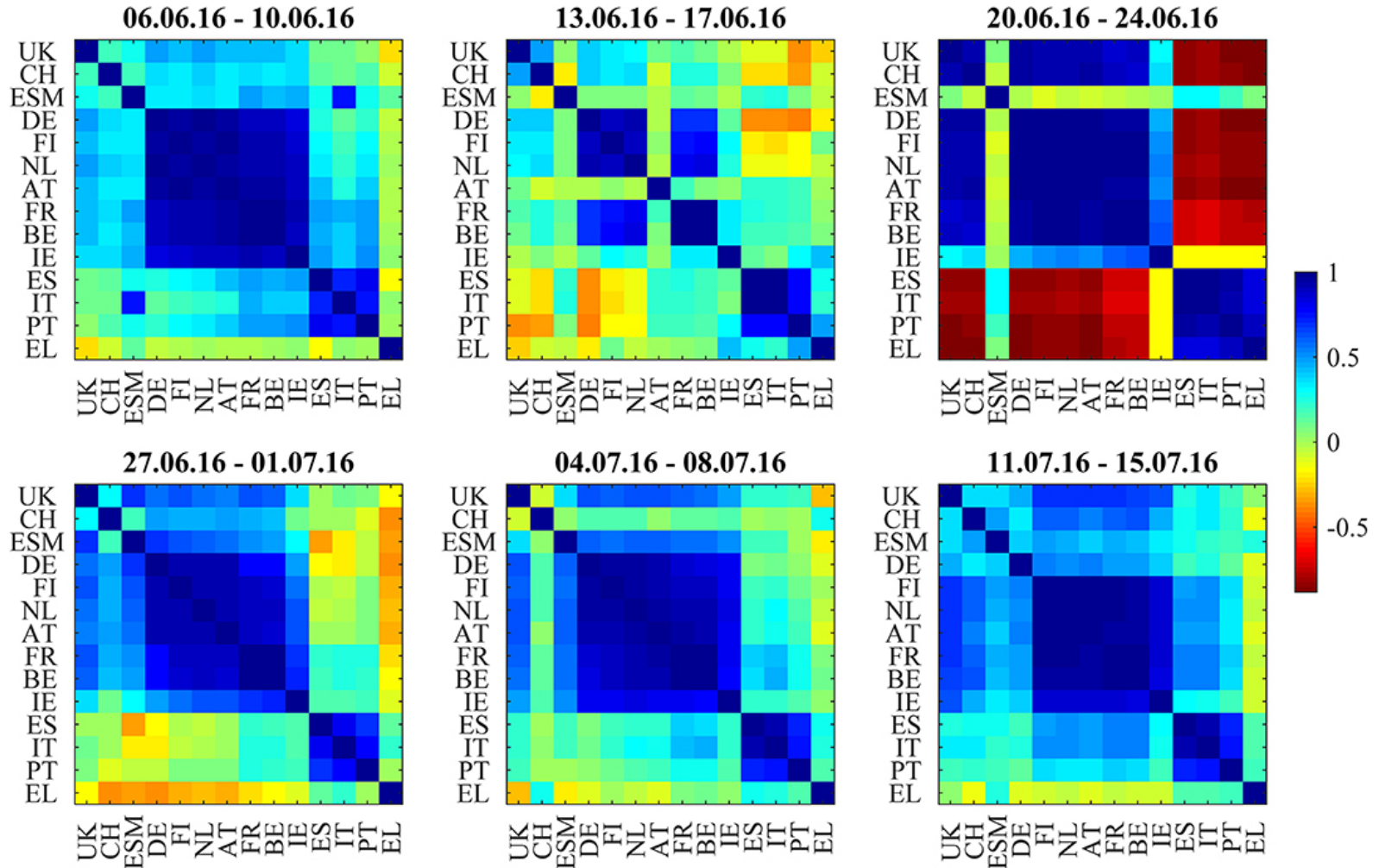


Red arrows:
dominating negative
correlations =>
diverging
movements

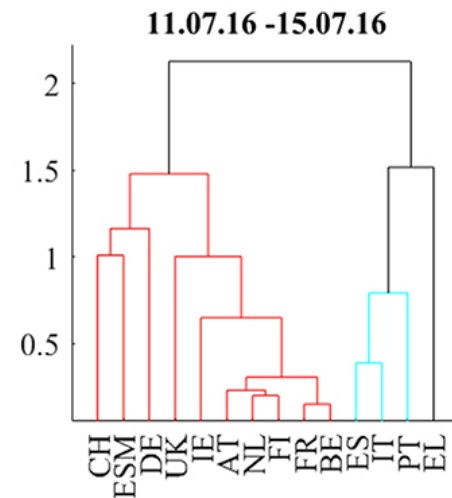
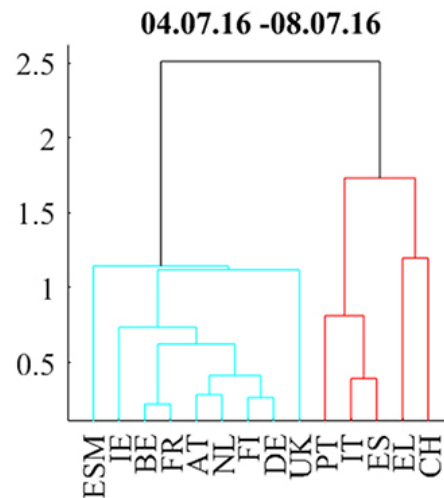
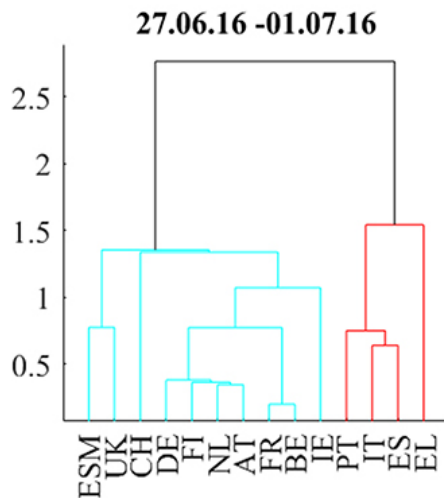
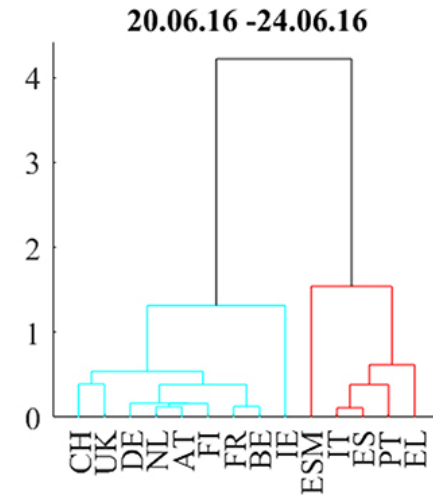
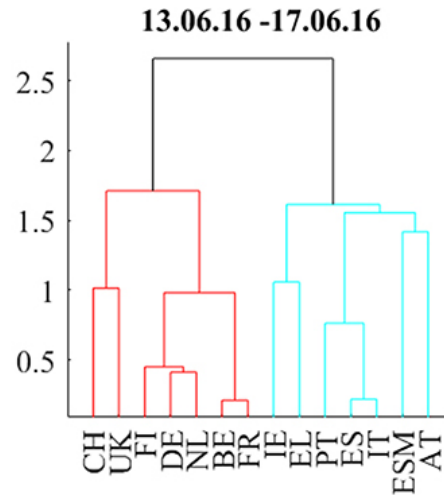
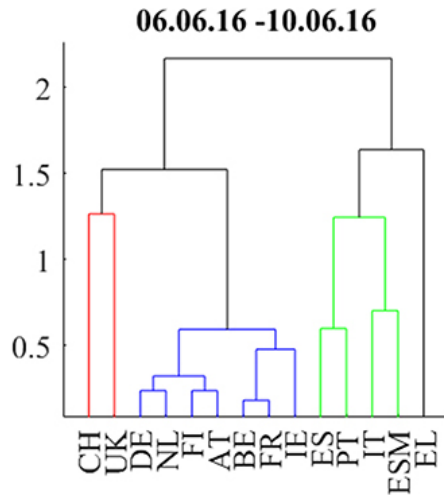
Odds vs Exchange rate



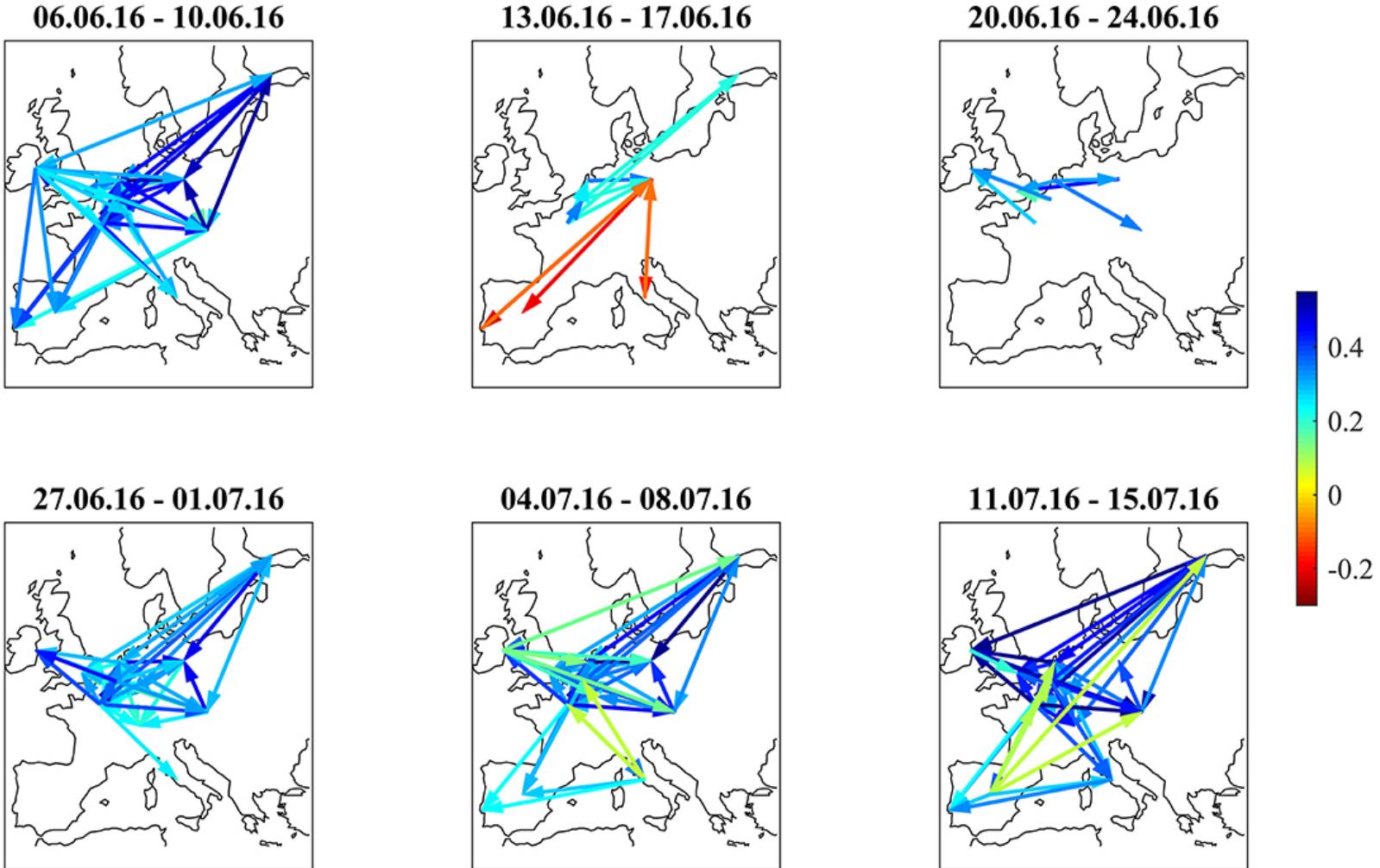
Brexit Referendum: correlations



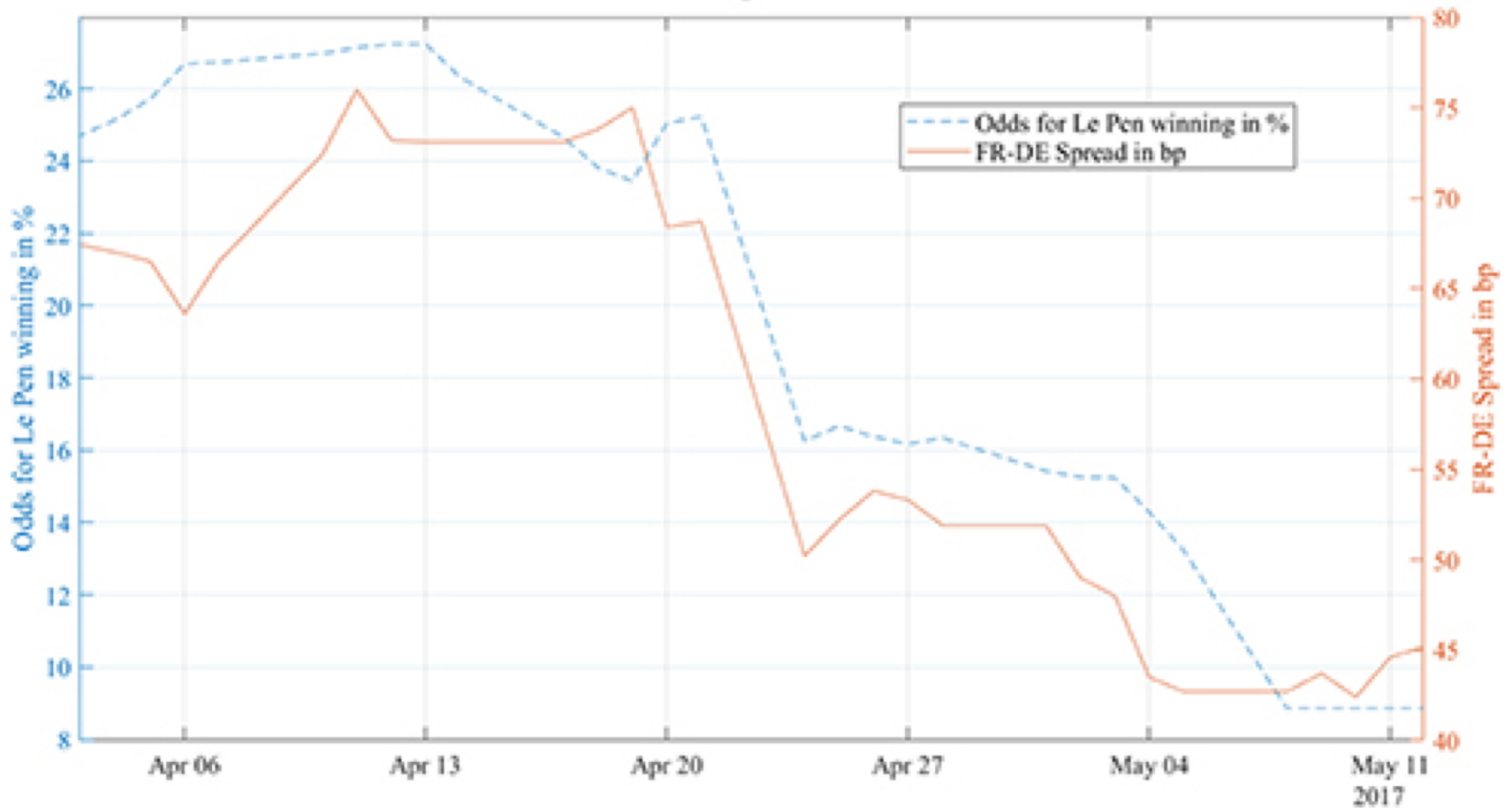
Brexit Referendum: dendrogram



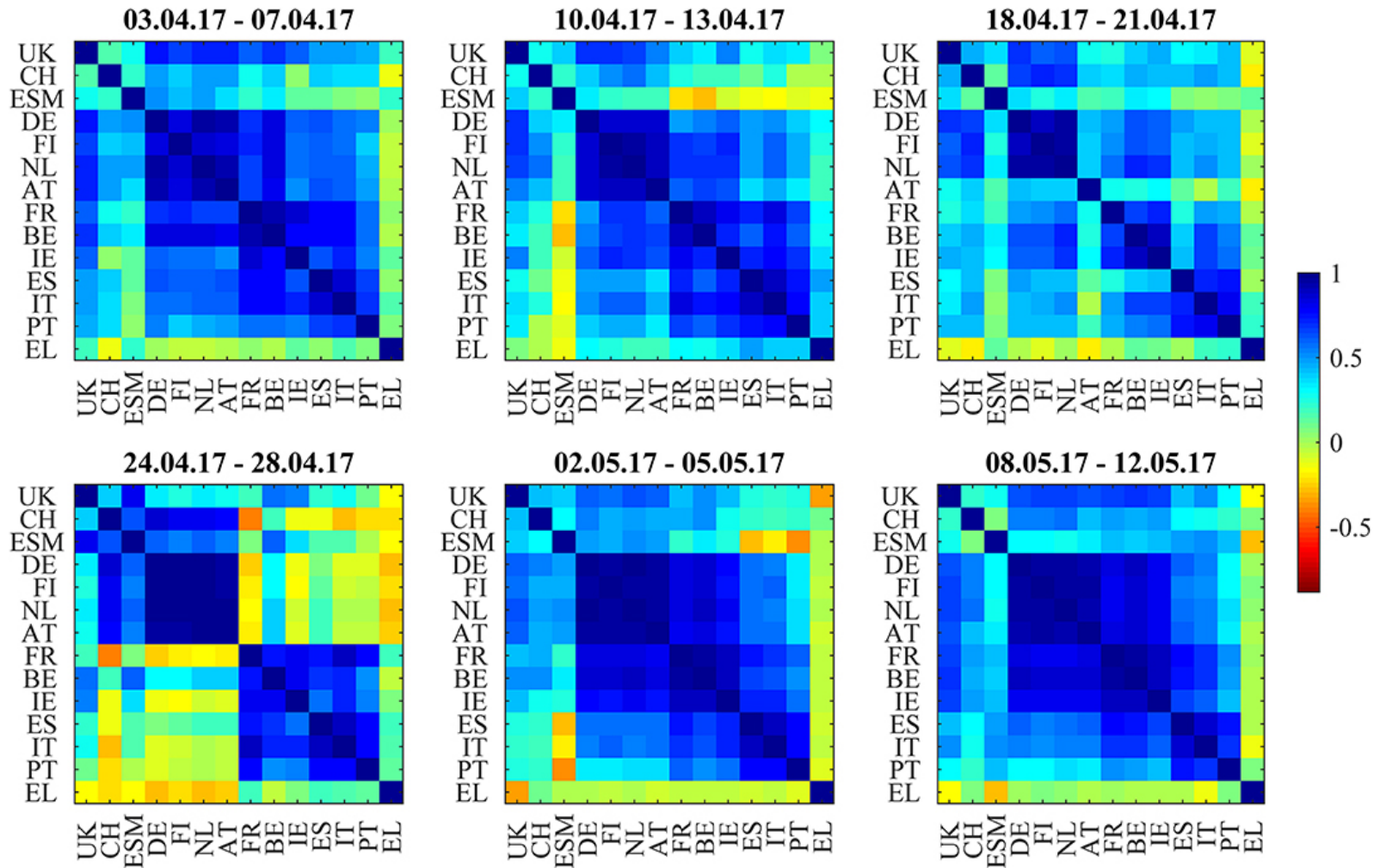
Brexit Referendum: influence



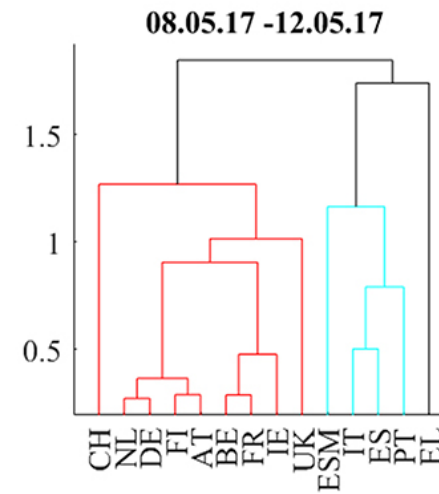
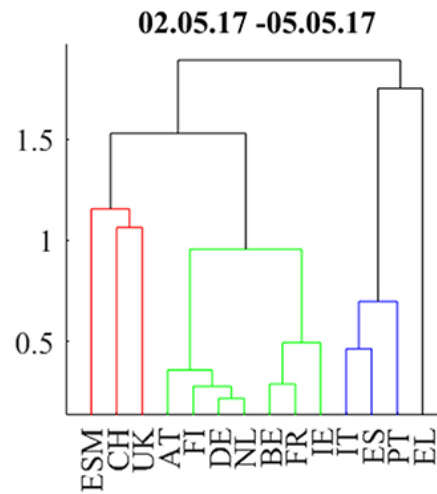
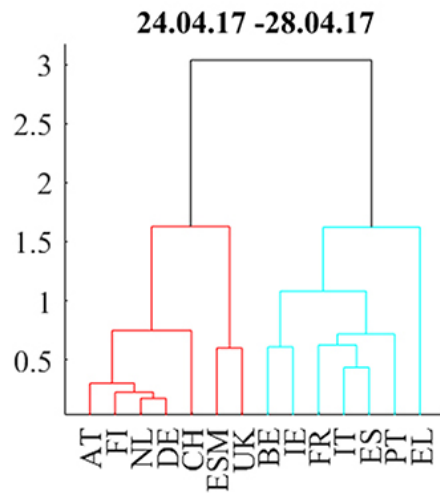
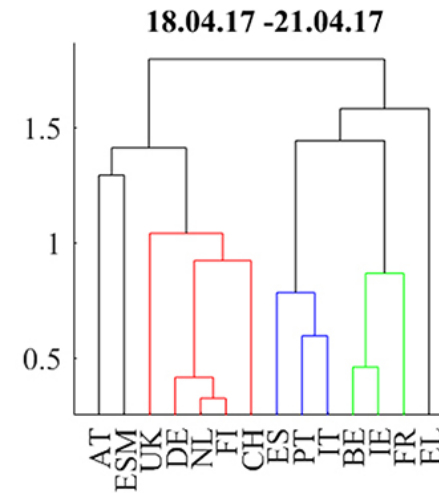
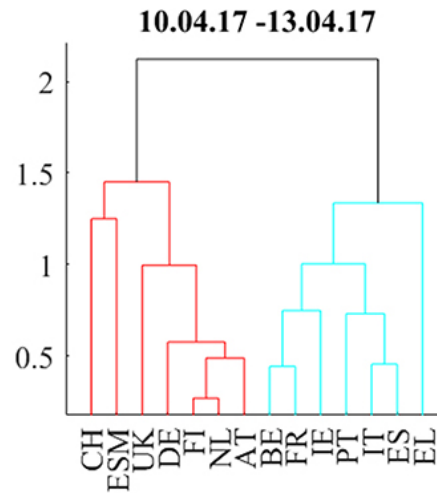
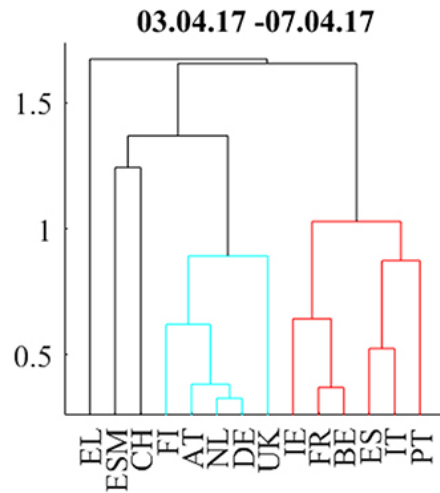
Odds vs FR-DE bond spread



French Elections: correlations



French Elections: dendrogram



French Elections: influence

03.04.17 - 07.04.17



10.04.17 - 13.04.17



18.04.17 - 21.04.17



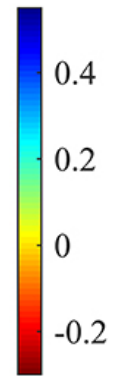
24.04.17 - 28.04.17



02.05.17 - 05.05.17



08.05.17 - 12.05.17



Conclusions

- Since 2010, European bonds cluster into **core and periphery groups** according to their return correlations. We use filtered correlation influence networks to show the most significant drivers of convergence and divergence.
- During the European sovereign debt crisis 2010 - 2012, negative correlation influences between the core and periphery groups are the dominating force. Since 2013, the situation improved a lot.
- In 2015 during the negotiations between Greece and the Eurogroup and in 2018 during the Italian budget negotiations, the warning signals of negative correlation influences reappeared for short periods, although the absolute level of spreads is substantially smaller than during 2010 - 2012.
- In 2016, warning signals reappeared in the week before the Brexit referendum, but disappeared quickly thereafter.
- The findings point to markets becoming more **politically driven**.