Model-free and Model-based connectedness in highly, medium and lowly correlated financial returns: analyses of OECD inflations¹

Luis A. Gil-Alana

Faculty of Economics, ICS & DATAI, University of Navarra, Pamplona, Spain & Universidad Francisco de Vitoria, Madrid, Spain Email address: alana@unav.es

OlaOluwa S. Yaya

Economic and Financial Statistics Unit, Department of Statistics, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria & Institute of Business Research, University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam Email: os.yaya@ui.edu.ng

Oluwaseun A. Adesina

Department of Statistics, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho, Nigeria Email address: oaadesina26@lautech.edu.ng

Xuan Vinh Vo

Institute of Business Research, University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam Email address: vinhvx@ueh.edu.vn

Abstract

This paper deals with the analysis of inflation in the financial returns by using fractional integration and model-free connectedness methods. Using data from 22 countries from April 1958 to November 2023, we group the countries into highly, medium and lowly correlated returns. The results indicate that 10 countries, among members of G12 are listed among high-medium correlated inflation returns. G7 countries are listed with high-medium inflation returns, of which France, Germany, Italy, and the USA are net shock transmitters, while Canada, Japan and the UK are net shock receivers. Total connectedness indices are positively related to the correlations and the connectedness are found to increase astronomically towards the late 2020 due to economic and financial market integrations. Global financial crisis such as the 2007-2009, and the COVID-19 pandemic have further reset integration of economic variables.

Keywords: Persistence; fractional integration; model-free connectedness, Price inflation, G12 countries

JEL Classification: C22; E31, C5, C6

¹ The authors are grateful to Professor David Gabauer, the developer of R codes for Dynamic connectedness. The exact R codes and dataset analysed are found in the Google site of the first author of this paper at https://sites.google.com/view/olaoluwasyaya/home/r-program-codes