

## Article

# EU Stock Markets vs. Germany, UK and US: Analysis of Dynamic Comovements Using Time-Varying DCCA Correlation Coefficients

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**Abstract:** For this paper, we dynamically analysed the comovements between three major stock markets—Germany, the UK, and the US—and the countries of the European Union, divided into two groups: Eurozone and non-Eurozone. Correlation coefficients based on a detrended cross-correlation analysis (DCCA) were used, and the respective temporal variation was evaluated. Given the objective of performing a dynamic analysis, sliding windows were used in an attempt to represent short and long-term analyses. Critical moments in financial markets worldwide were also taken into account, namely the subprime debt crisis, the sovereign debt crisis, and Brexit. The results suggest that Germany and other Eurozone countries generally share high levels of comovements, although the Brexit decision reduced those connections. The subprime crisis also increases comovements among markets.

**Keywords:** comovements; correlation coefficient; DCCA; European Union; stock market integration

## 1. Introduction and Literature Review

Comovements among stock markets is a continuing and important topic in the financial literature, related with the phenomenon of stock market integration. Besides academic interest, it is worth mentioning the various impacts of stock market integration on welfare, consumption, and economic growth (see, for example, Obstfeld 1994; Kearney and Lucey 2004; Bekaert et al. 2005). This integration is also relevant given its effects on the increasing risk of shock transmission, since more integrated markets could amplify the effects of financial crises (see, for example, Bekaert et al. 2014).

With the occurrence of financial crises, the analysis of stock market comovements becomes more important, because these events can have a relevant impact on financial variables and cause increased financial contagion (Beine et al. 2010). Forbes and Rigobon (2002) found that contagion occurs when a given shock leads to an increased shift in assets' comovements. Moreover, interest in studying times of turmoil is also related to the fact that complex systems, such as financial markets, reveal their characteristics better at those times than in normal conditions (Sornette 2003). In this work, we do not explore the contagion effect identified by Forbes and Rigobon (2002), since we do not consider a given event separating before and after that event, but we make a differential analysis to study how stock market comovements have evolved over time.

The literature contains many different methodologies to assess the linkages between assets, with both linear and non-linear approaches, which are usually taken for financial analysis purposes (see, for example, Gabriel (2012), for an application of several non-linear approaches to analyse volatility in the Romanian stock market). The literature also includes find static and dynamic analyses, with many approaches using time-varying models. Here, we present a brief overview of some recent papers devoted to the study of financial markets' comovements in the Eurozone, focusing on this particular phenomenon and on contagion. The research on this topic indicates, in general, that Central European countries share high levels of connection, with lower levels in the case of peripheral ones. Moreover, changes in behaviour occur at times of financial crisis. For example, Berben and Jansen (2005) not only analysed correlations between stock returns but also performed an industry level analysis. Using generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedastic (GARCH) models and by applying time-varying analysis, they found that correlations between Germany, the UK, and the US more than doubled, and the correlations remained similar for the other market studied, the Japanese one. The results were similar at a sectorial level, despite the fact that the moment of the shift was not equally defined for the different countries and sectors. In a paper using a long sample (from 1973 to 2004) for the US, the UK, Germany, and Japan, Morana and Beltratti (2008) found evidence of progressive integration defined by the increase of comovements, with particular incidence in the linkage between the US and Europe. Bekaert et al. (2013) studied the process of economic and financial integration in the EU, concluding that there was an increase of integration in those countries. Curiously, when several countries adopted a common currency, this did not have the same effect. Virk and Javed (2017) employed a variation of the dynamic conditional correlation to study the integration patterns of several European countries against Germany and found that small countries are more linked with Germany in the short run. Lyócsa et al. (2019) made a broad study using a sample of 40 stock indices to analyse the connectedness of those markets using a network, and they showed that geographical proximity, defined by the temporal proximity of closing hours in the stock markets, is relevant for propagation purposes.

Despite the widespread use of linear approaches such as Pearson correlations, vector of autocorrelation models (VAR models), and Granger causality, financial markets have nonlinearities, self-similarities, non-stationarity, and other issues such as non-heterogeneity (see, for example, Wang et al. 2012; Valls 2012; Ayub et al. 2015; Martin-Montoya et al. 2015).

Though with a different methodology from the one used in this paper, Dajcman et al. (2012) also applied a time-varying and a multiscale approach considering some EU countries. With a dynamic conditional correlation-generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedastic (DCC-GARCH) and a wavelet analysis, the authors found that the global financial crisis increased comovements but did not do so uniformly across markets and time scales, although the shift was just temporary. Raileanu-Szeles and Albu (2015) applied nonparametric methods and analysed financial integration in the EU from 2000 to 2013. The authors found a significant impact of the subprime crisis, concluding on declining integration in the long-term. Globan and Soric (2017) analysed the degree of financial integration in the EU and Eurozone using Euler equation tests. The analysis was done for several assets (bond, stock, and money markets) in the period of 1994–2014, while also studying the pre-crisis period; they found that the old EU members had higher integration levels than newer member states. The authors concluded that the crisis inverted this trend.

In order to assess the effect of financial crises, most studies have analysed the effect of the subprime crisis. For example, Dimitriou et al. (2013) studied contagion effects as a consequence of the global financial crisis based on a dynamic conditional correlation derived from autoregressive conditional heteroscedasticity models in the case of the BRICS (Brasil, Russia, India and China). The results showed that these markets were not affected by contagion, and comovements with the US stock market increased. Burzala (2016) used a spectral analysis to verify the occurrence of contagion caused by the global financial crisis of 2007–2009. This work performed on a set of European stock markets (Germany, France, the UK, and Poland) indicated that respective returns reacted simultaneously, suggesting the existence of interdependence in those markets. More recently, Apergis et al. (2019) investigated whether contagion occurred during the subprime crisis by testing

changes in correlation, co-skewness, co-kurtosis, and co-volatility. The findings suggested significant evidence of contagion mainly for higher order moments. Specifically for Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries, which are also analysed in our work, Syllignakis and Kouretas (2011) employed multivariate approaches to analyse time-varying conditional correlations for the period between 1997 and 2009, and they found that the US and German stock markets saw their comovements increase with CEE countries, meaning that those markets were more exposed to shocks from those countries.

Other papers have analysed how the Eurozone financial crisis had an impact on financial markets. Samitas and Tsakalos (2013) used copula functions and asymmetric dynamic conditional correlation (ADCC) to investigate correlation dynamics between Greek and other European stock markets (Italy, France, Greece, Spain, Portugal, and the UK) during the sovereign debt crisis. The results showed contagion during the subprime crisis, though the contagion effect was not detected in the Eurozone debt crisis. Specifically for the Eurozone countries, Grammatikos and Vermeulen (2012) analysed the impact of both financial crises (global and European debt); using several different indices (financial and non-financial), the authors found transmission from the financial sector to non-financial sectors. Moreover, the authors found that financial indices became more dependent after the global financial crisis. Allegret et al. (2017) analysed the impact of the European debt crisis on bank equity returns for 15 European countries; based on a multifactor equity return and smooth transition regression, which could identify shift contagion due to parameter changing, a negative impact of the crisis on European banks' equity returns was found, while US banks were found to benefit from that crisis. Nițoi and Pochea (2019) applied a dynamic conditional correlation methodology to analyse comovements between EU stock markets, and they found differences in the linkage between markets according to countries' different stages of development. In particular, these authors found that economic similarities given by similar behaviour in macroeconomic variables explained different paths of comovements, although during crises, that explanation was not clear. Nițoi and Pochea (2020) added to the analysis the effect of investors' sentiment, identifying that this is an important factor that goes towards explaining increasing comovements during crises.

Regarding the impact of the Brexit referendum on stock markets, Burdekin et al. (2018) analysed the effects of the referendum result in a wide set of countries, finding that this decision caused some turmoil in stock markets, with high (and expected) intensity in the Eurozone but especially in countries with higher levels of debt.

The way policy-makers act at times of turmoil could have a direct impact on economies. In this context, the work of Papadamou et al. (2019a, 2019b, 2020) analysed how unconventional monetary policies affect macroeconomic variables and found that those policies affect output and prices differently but also have linkages with stock markets. In particular, Papadamou et al. (2019b) identified that US unconventional monetary policies had significant and greater effects on more developed economies, although the effect was also visible in emerging markets (albeit less intensive). These results highlighted the importance of a whole set of variables in how stock markets commove between each other.

The use of detrended cross-correlation analysis (DCCA) is common in the literature on financial markets, as is the respective correlation coefficient. In the particular case of stock markets, some studies have analysed comovements between different stock markets, e.g., China and surrounding markets (Ma et al. 2014, the Middle East and North Africa (El Alaoui and Benbachir 2013), China and the US (Shi et al. 2014), and Portugal and Brazil (Ferreira 2017). Other studies have analysed the variation of DCCA correlation coefficients over time, e.g., those of da Silva et al. (2016), Wang et al. (2017), and Mohti et al. (2019).

Despite the vast amount of literature devoted to this topic, some of it using the DCCA correlation coefficient, this work combined that correlation coefficient with a sliding windows approach, allowing us to have a time-varying feature. Specifically, our proposal measured the evolution of the multiscale DCCA correlation coefficient over time for a large set of stock market indices, namely all European Union (EU) countries. We analysed the comovements with Germany, the UK, and the US. Consequently, we were able to see if EU stock markets behaved differently from those main markets.

The German and British markets were chosen because these countries are drivers of European economy, politics, and social development, and both have important (but different) roles in the sovereign debt crisis and the Brexit referendum, events that caused some turmoil in stock markets; the US stock market was chosen because of its importance in the world and also because it was at the origin of one of the most severe crises in the recent past.

Another interesting feature of the markets used in this paper is the fact that in the EU, we have a set of countries that share a common currency, the Euro, and others with their own currencies. We evaluated if the pattern of comovements was similar or different according to this particular feature.

Our main contribution lies in the use of time-varying DCCA cross-correlation coefficients, which enabled us to study stock market evolution over time, i.e., to assess to what extent comovements in the EU evolved and how this was affected by crises or specific shocks. In particular, we analysed the effects of the subprime crisis, the sovereign debt crisis, and the Brexit referendum. Following the proposal of Guedes et al. (2018a, 2018b), the significance of the previously identified evolution of stock market comovements was assessed. Because we used a multiscale approach, we also had this multiscale vision of the market, distinguishing between short and long-term behaviour. According to Peters (1994), investors' heterogeneity is the cornerstone of the fractal market hypothesis (FMH). This FMH states that investors make use of information, interpreting it according to their personal objectives, a feature that ensures the existence of market liquidity. The interest in FMH as a theoretical framework has increased in recent years because it rejects the implications of the efficient market hypothesis (EMH) introduced by Fama (1970).

The results of this study are important not only for actual and potential investors but also for policy-makers. Our main results corroborated previous findings about this topic in the literature and showed high levels of comovements, especially among Eurozone countries, with Germany and the UK showing some decrease in those comovements with the UK after the sovereign debt crisis and Brexit. Comovements with the US are also significant for the majority of countries, with some decline after the subprime crisis.

The remainder of this paper is as follows: Section 2 presents the data and methodologies used. Section 3 presents the results. Finally, Section 4 presents the discussion and some concluding remarks.

## 2. Methodology and Data

As already defined, our purpose was to identify how comovements of each EU stock market evolved in relation to the German, British, and American stock markets. DCCA correlation coefficients (measuring the extent of these comovements) and a time-varying approach (which analyses the evolution, over time, of the estimated correlations) were applied. Moreover, because in our sample we had some crisis episodes (namely subprime and the euro debt) and the specific event of the Brexit referendum, the effect of these shocks/events could be assessed.

The methodological basis of our approach was the DCCA, which is used to calculate long-range cross-correlations between two time series  $x_t$  and  $y_t$ , with the same length  $N$ , starting by calculating the integration of both time series (i.e.,  $x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^t x_k$  and  $y(t) = \sum_{k=1}^t y_k$ ), followed by the division of both series into  $N-n$  boxes of length  $n$ . After this, a linear local trend is calculated with the ordinary least squares for each box ( $\tilde{x}_k$  and  $\tilde{y}_k$ ), and this trend is then used to detrend previous series. Then, for each box,  $f_{DCCA}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=i}^{i+n} (x_k - \tilde{x}_k)(y_k - \tilde{y}_k)$ , which is the covariance of the results, is calculated, thus allowing for the calculation of the detrended covariance given by the sum of  $f_{DCCA}^2$  for all boxes of size  $n$  and given by  $F_{DCCA}^2(n) = \frac{1}{N-n} \sum_{i=1}^{N-n} f_{DCCA}^2$ . After repeating the process for all the existing length boxes, a log-log regression between the DCCA fluctuation and  $n$  is performed, resulting in  $F_{DCCA}(n) \sim n^\lambda$ , with the  $\lambda$  measuring the long-range correlation. For more details, see the original work of Podobnik and Stanley (2008).

Based on the DCCA, Zebende (2011) built one correlation coefficient that is able to quantify cross-correlation levels across time scales between two different time series. This approach, which can capture correlation coefficients even if time series are non-stationary, combines the DCCA with the detrended fluctuation analysis (DFA) of Peng et al. (1994). The DFA, used to measure the

dependence of an individual time series, is based on a similar relationship to that of the DCCA, in this case relating the detrended variance function  $F_{DFA}(n)$  and the time scale  $n$ .

The DCCA correlation coefficient proposed by Zebende (2011) is defined as:

$$\rho DCCA(n) = \frac{F_{DCCA}^2(n)}{F_{DFA\{xi\}}(n)F_{DFA\{yi\}}(n)}, \quad (1)$$

and is a scale-dependent correlation coefficient. This scale dependence feature is an advantage of  $\rho DCCA$  as well as its efficiency, even in the case of non-stationarity in time series (Kristoufek 2014a; 2014b). Moreover, it has the desired property of being  $-1 \leq \rho DCCA(n) \leq 1$ . Aiming to test the significance of the correlation coefficients, we used the 95% confidence level critical values found in the work of Podobnik et al. (2011).

For the estimation of  $\rho DCCA$  we used filtered time series from a conditional variance with a GARCH(1,1),  $h_t$ , aiming to reduce possible volatility bias and using the following transformation:

$$r_{t,f} = r_t / \sqrt{h_t}, \quad (2)$$

(see Cajueiro and Tabak 2004b; Horta et al. 2014; Kristoufek 2012).

The methodology previously explained allowed us to calculate the DCCA correlation coefficients for a given sample. However, one of our objectives was to analyse the evolution of the DCCA correlation coefficients over time. For this purpose, a sliding windows approach was applied for the calculation of the correlation coefficients in order to provide a continuous view of the evolution of the multiscale correlation among stock markets. This is a new approach, presented in the paper by Tilfani et al. (2019) and extended here to study the effect in the EU stock markets. As in that paper, we used a windows size of 1000 observations (about 4 years), with each step equivalent to one day (correlation coefficients based on windows of 500 were also calculated, with qualitatively similar results).

The literature contains many examples of the use of sliding windows applied to other methodologies, such as for the estimation of local Hurst exponents, (Cajueiro and Tabak 2004a, 2004b, 2006, 2008; Ferreira 2018; Kristoufek 2012, among others). The combination of sliding windows and DCCA correlation was introduced by Tilfani et al. (2019a) to study Central and Eastern European stock markets' comovements. Thus, this approach allowed us to meet the double objective of analysing the comovements in European countries and to assess the effect of specific shocks, such as crises or specific events, on those comovements.

With this approach, we could dynamically analyse correlation coefficients. As each correlation coefficient gave us information about the comovements at that particular moment, and as we had the coefficients' evolution, we could evaluate the evolution of the comovements over time. Thus, based on the proposal of da Silva et al. (2016), we calculated  $\Delta \rho DCCA(n) = \rho DCCA_t(n) - \rho DCCA_{t-1000}(n)$ . According to Guedes et al. (2018a, 2018b), the significance of that variable can be tested:

$$H_0: \Delta \rho DCCA(n) = 0$$

$$H_1: \Delta \rho DCCA(n) \neq 0$$

The critical values for this test can be found in Guedes et al. (2018a, 2018b).

Regarding data, in this paper, we used information for the 28 EU stock markets plus information about the US stock market. Some indices have different sample sizes, with most of them starting at the beginning of 1999 and all of them ending on 12 April 2019, with a total of 5290 observations. Due to data constraints, the Cypriot stock index has 3810 observations, the Latvia and Lithuania index has 5029, the Slovenia index has 3400, and the Bulgaria index has 4820. This large time set allowed us to evaluate the evolution of the comovements over time and to assess the effects of different extreme events. Table 1 summarizes the information of the indices used.

**Table 1.** Stock markets used in the paper.

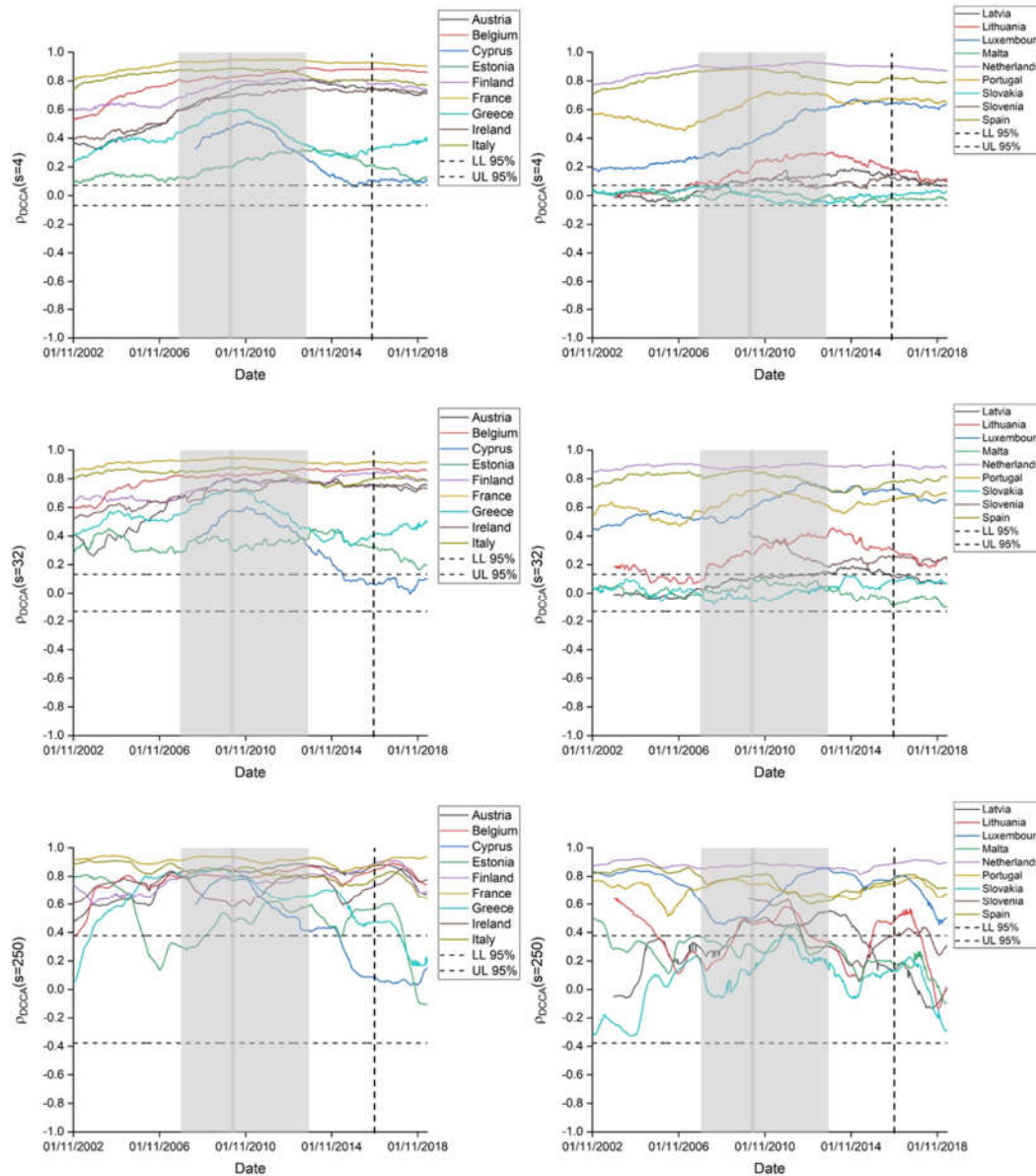
Country	Index	Country	Index
GERMANY	DAX35	NETHERLANDS	AEX Index
AUSTRIA	ATX	PORTUGAL	PSI 20
BELGIUM	BEL 20	SLOVAKIA	SAX 16
CYPRUS	CySE General	SLOVENIA	SBITOP
ESTONIA	OMX Tallin	SPAIN	IBEX 35
FINLAND	OMX Helsinki	BULGARIA	SOFIX
FRANCE	CAC 40	CROATIA	CROBEX
GREECE	Athex 20	CZECH REPUBLIC	PX Index
IRELAND	ISEQ 20	DENMARK	OMXC 20
ITALY	FTSE MIB	HUNGARY	BUX
LATVIA	OMX Riga	POLAND	WIG Index
LITHUANIA	OMX Vilnius	ROMANIA	BET
LUXEMBOURG	LSE	SWEDEN	OMX Stockholm 30
MALTA	MSE	UK	FTSE 100

Recently, we found some discussion about data frequency, since different results depend on the data frequency used (see, for example, Narayan and Sharma 2015). However, as stated by Bannigidadmath and Narayan (2016), the use of high frequency data, such as the comparison between daily and monthly, is desirable because it gives richer information.

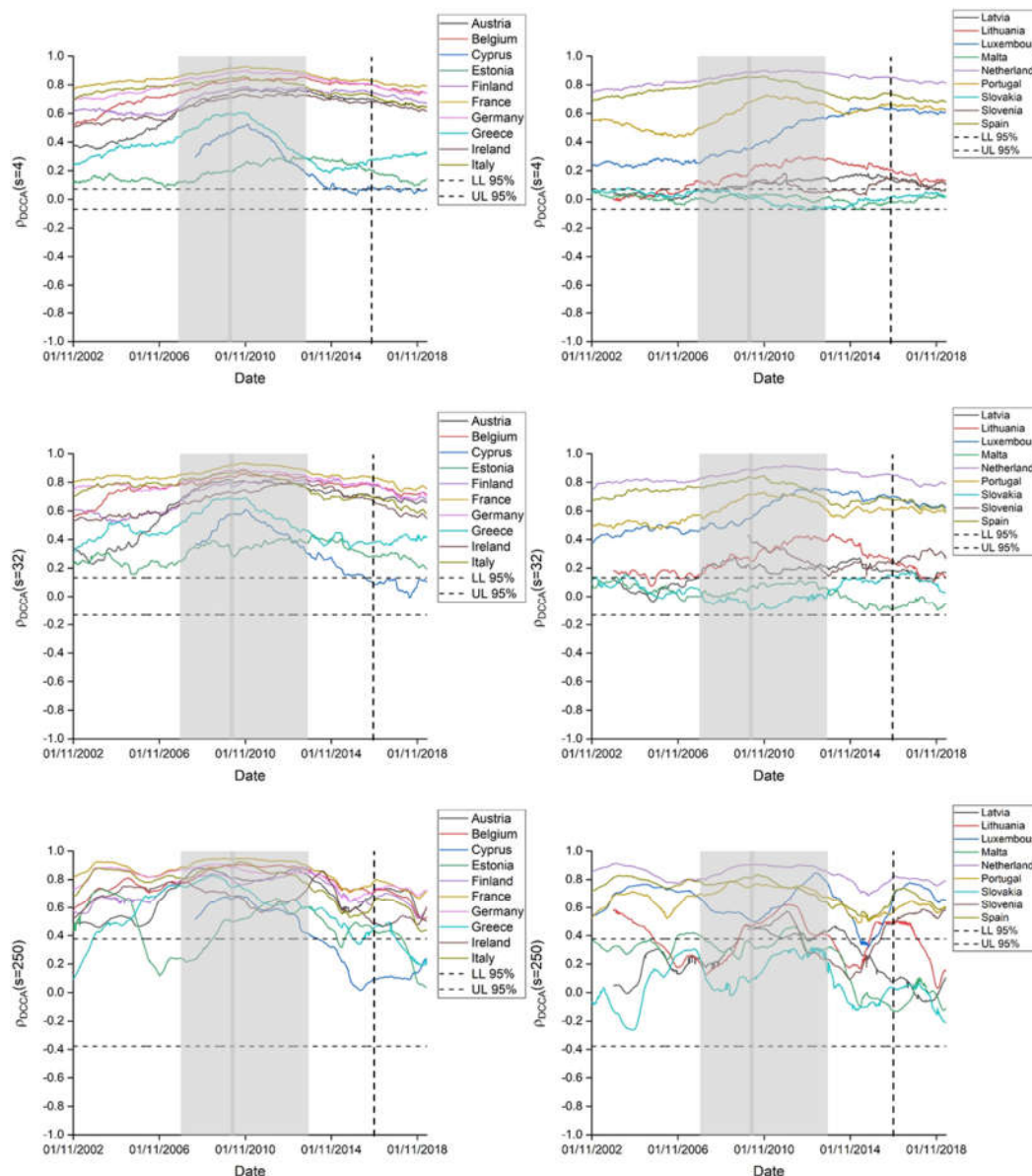
### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Evolution of the DCCA Correlation Coefficients over Time

In order to dynamically evaluate the comovements between EU stock markets and three the different stock markets of Germany, the UK, and the US, we started by calculating the  $\rho DCCA$  between each of the EU stock markets, separated in Eurozone and non-Eurozone countries, against the Germany, the UK, and the US stock markets. Figures 1–4 show the results for time scales of 4, 32, and 250 days for a window size of 1000 observations for Eurozone countries, while Figure 4 shows the same information for non-Eurozone countries. The shaded areas correspond to different crises (subprime and sovereign debt crises). The end of the subprime crisis coincided with the beginning of the sovereign debt one, with darker shading in that period (Fry-McKibbin et al. 2014; Ferreira et al. 2016). The figures also include the moment of the Brexit referendum, with a vertical bar. LL and UL are the critical values used to test the existence of a statistically significant correlation coefficient, i.e., the lower and upper limits, respectively, of the confidence interval. In this case, the presence of a coefficient between LL and UL means that the correlation was not significant. On the contrary, if the correlation coefficient stays outside the bounds of LL and UL, it means that calculated correlations were significant.

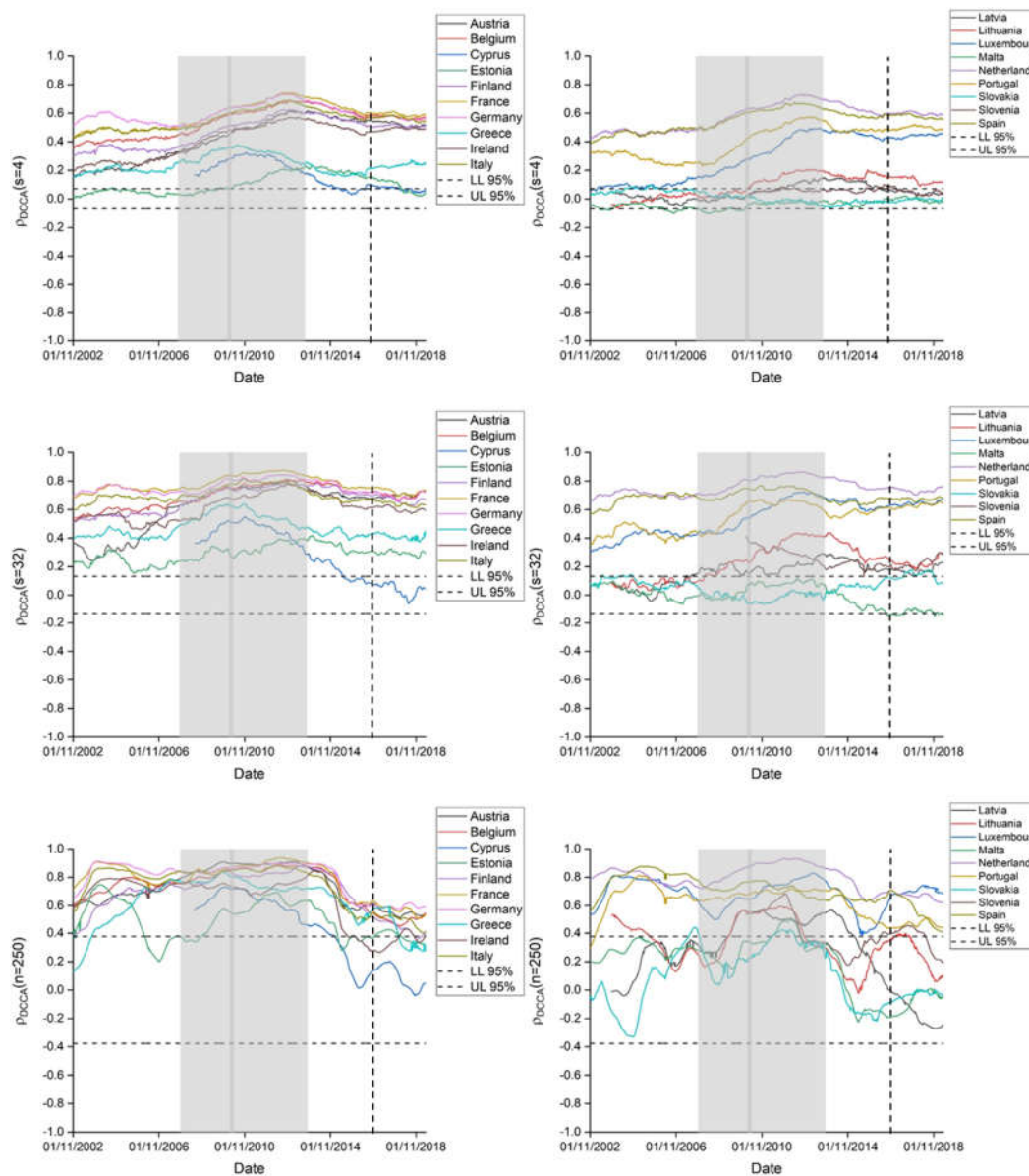


**Figure 1.** Evolution of the correlation coefficient of the detrended cross-correlation analysis ( $pDCCA$ ) between Eurozone stock markets and Germany (time scales of 4, 32, and 250 days and window size  $w = 1000$ ). LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.

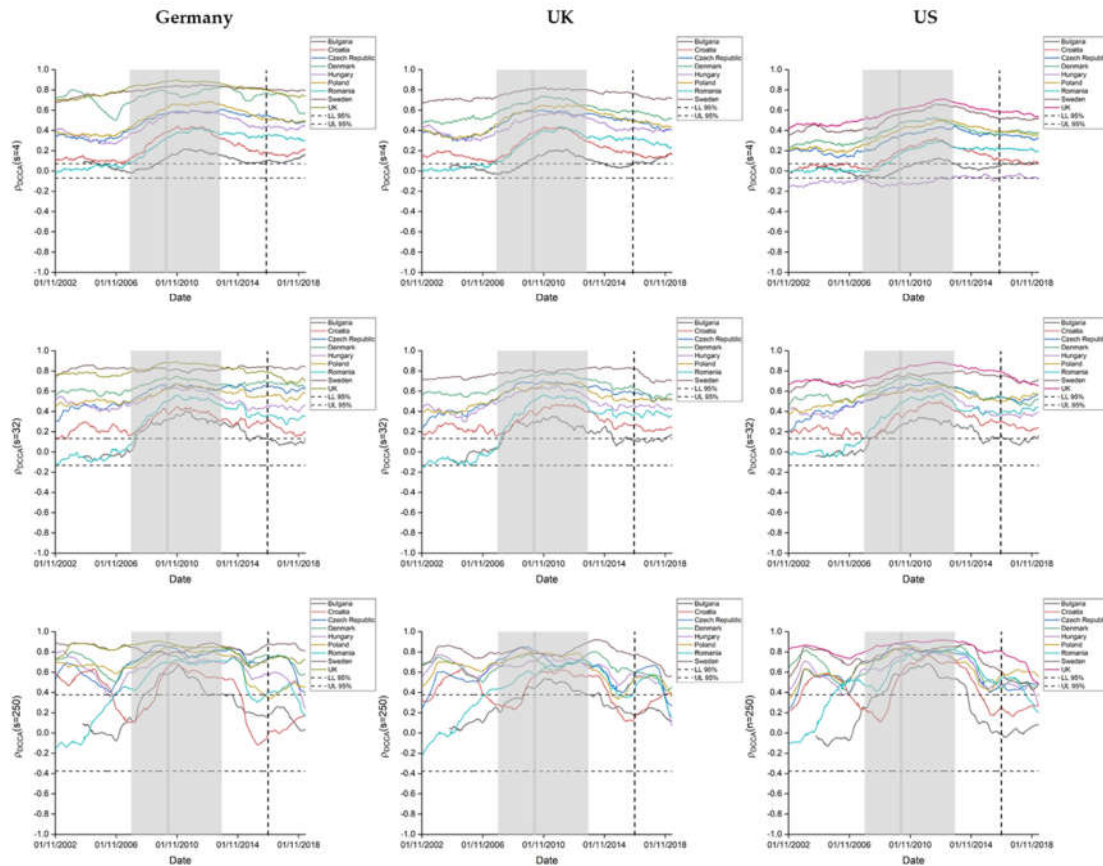


**Figure 2.** Evolution of  $pDCCA$  between Eurozone stock markets and the UK (time scales of 4, 32, and 250 days and window size  $w = 1000$ ). LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.





**Figure 3.** Evolution of  $pDCCA$  between Eurozone stock markets and the USA (time scales of 4, 32, and 250 days and window size  $w = 1000$ ). LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.



**Figure 4.** Evolution of  $\rho DCCA$  between non-Eurozone stock markets and Germany (left panel), the UK (middle panel), and the US (right panel) (time scales of 4, 32, and 250 days and window size  $w = 1000$ ). LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.

Appendix A presents the estimations for several time scales (4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 125, and 250), between Eurozone and non-Eurozone stock markets and Germany (Figures A1 and A2). Appendix B (Figures A3 and A4) presents the results for a smaller window length ( $w = 500$ ) for the German case and can be used for comparison purposes (concluding on the qualitative similarity of the results, although the coefficients for windows of  $w = 500$  were more unstable, which could have been caused by the smaller size of each window). Due to space constraints, the relationships of EU stock markets and other major stock markets can be provided on request.

Figures 1–3 show the results for the DCCA correlations between Eurozone countries and Germany, the UK, and the US, respectively.

As we can see, Germany showed higher linkage with Central European economies, which is consistent with previous work (see, for example, Ferreira et al. 2016). Moreover, we found evidence of decreased connection in economies such as Greece and Cyprus after the sovereign debt crisis. Considering that the Greek economy was probably the most affected by this crisis and that Cyprus also suffered huge effects, these results were not surprising. In the long-run analysis, there was a decline in comovements for the majority of stock markets after the sovereign debt crisis and then after Brexit.

The correlation of Eurozone stock markets with the UK was not substantially different from that presented by Germany. In the short run, there was no evidence of integration with Slovakia, Malta, and Slovenia. There were strong connections with Central European economies. Besides this, the comovement levels were relatively stable for most stock markets. The results of higher time scales

showed a decrease in comovements after the sovereign debt crisis and again after Brexit. The results were quite understandable and expected, (see for example, Guedes et al. 2019). In fact, the UK is an extremely important economy for the Eurozone, and the consequences of crises or important events involving this country are important for Europe as a whole.

As for the correlation between Eurozone stock markets and the US, we should note that despite the globally significant levels of comovements, they were lower than the ones with Germany and the UK, which can be explained by the geographical and economic proximity of the markets. In the short run, there was some stability of relations, with the correlation with Slovakia, Malta, and Slovenia being non-significant. In the long run, there was increased linkage after the end of the subprime crisis and at the beginning of the sovereign debt crisis, as well as a decrease after the end of the latter crisis and after Brexit.

The correlations of Germany, the UK and the US with non-Eurozone stock markets are presented in Figure 4 in the left, middle, and right panels, respectively.

The results for Germany pointed to higher levels of comovements with older EU members like Denmark, the UK, and Sweden. Romania and Bulgaria did not show evidence of integration before the subprime crisis, but there was subsequently an increased linkage with that particular market. In the long run, countries like Romania, Bulgaria, and Croatia had little or no evidence of significant correlations. This was in line with the results of other work (see, for example, Ferreira and Dionísio 2015; Ferreira et al. 2016). It is worth noting that after Brexit, there was a tendency towards a decrease in comovements for the majority of countries.

The UK had similar results to the German stock market, without sign of significant correlations with Romania and Bulgaria, and, in the long run, the existing connections decreased significantly after the referendum.

The results between the US and non-Eurozone stock markets were also similar to the German results. In the short run, Bulgaria and Romania showed no significance before the subprime crisis. In the long run, a significant decrease after the subprime crisis was noted in most countries.

Through comparison, we observed there are no significant differences in Eurozone and non-Eurozone stock markets' relation with Germany, the UK, and the US. The obtained values pointed to Germany as being the main influencer in EU countries globally. This result was perfectly understandable, given the economic, financial, and strategic importance of Germany in the EU.

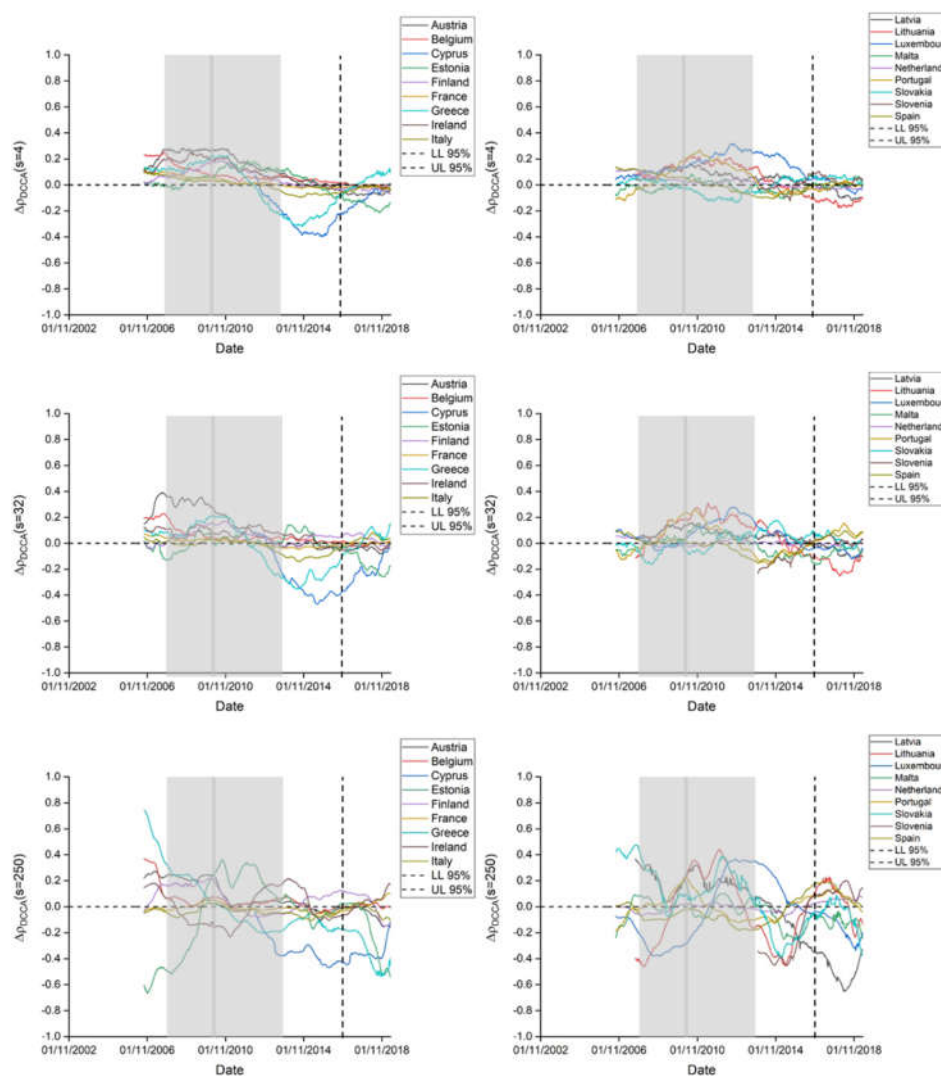
We also observed scale dependence patterns in the case of Luxembourg. For example, for a short-term horizon ( $n = 4$ ), even if the DCCA correlation was significant, we observed low levels at the beginning ( $\rho_{DCCA}(4) \approx 0.2$ ) that increased to 0.6 at the end of the sample. For a medium-term horizon ( $n = 32$ ), we observed a higher level of DCCA correlation ( $\rho_{DCCA}(32) \approx 0.4$ ) that still increased to reach 0.75 at the end of the sample. Finally, for long-term horizons ( $n = 250$ ), we observed a decreasing trend in correlation levels during the subprime crisis and after the Brexit referendum, a clearer trend when observing results against the UK and the USA. Those results supported the FMH, which states that investors' behaviour is heterogeneous and can be taken into consideration by investors looking for international portfolio diversification.

### 3.2. Dynamic Stock Market Comovements

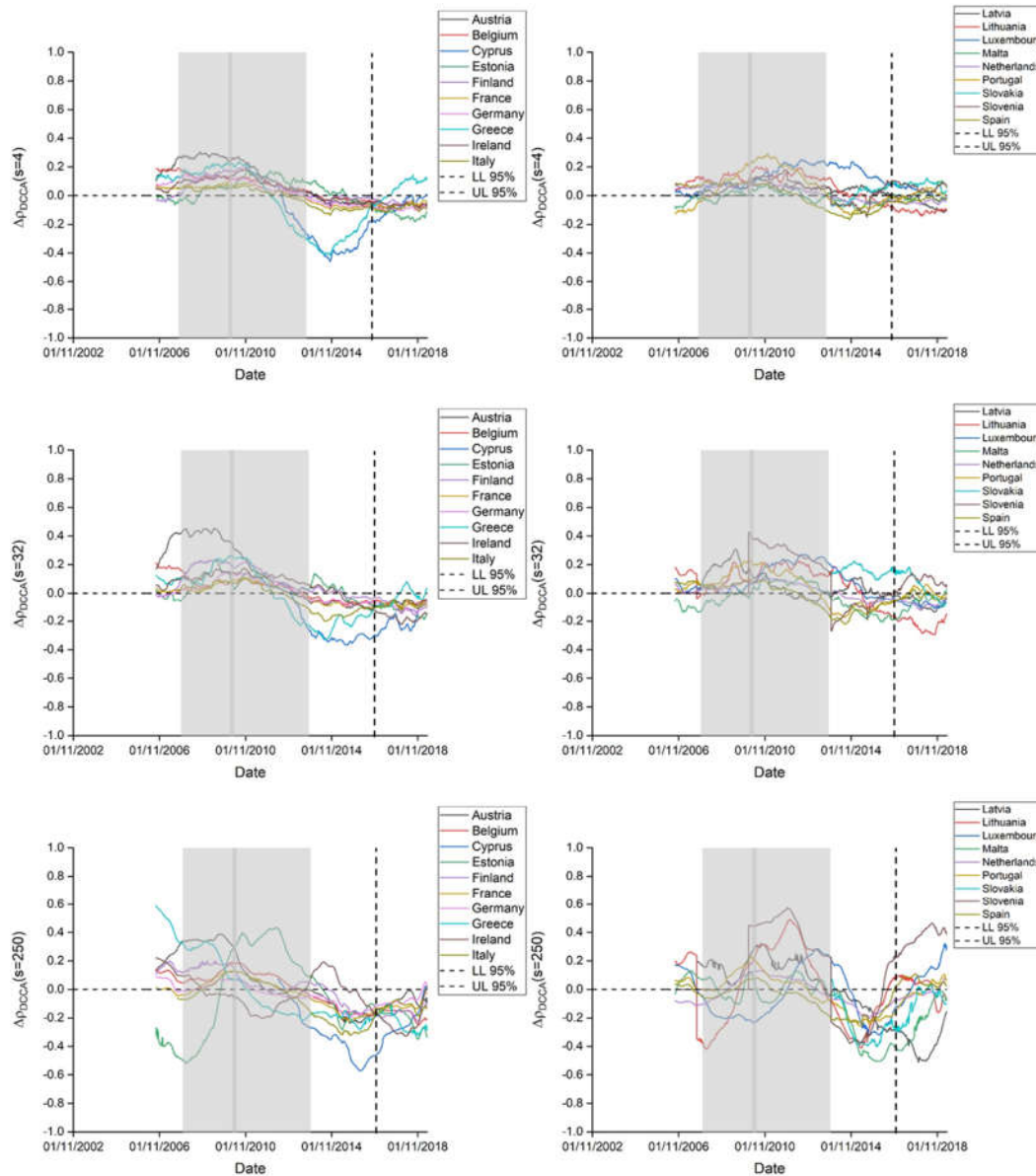
With the dynamic information of  $\rho DCCA$  allowing for the verification of the evolution of comovements between markets over time, we estimated  $\Delta \rho DCCA(n)$ , according to da Silva et al. (2016). This  $\Delta \rho DCCA$  can be seen as an indicator of increasing/decreasing integration between two different moments. Because the sliding windows were calculated with 1000 observations, values of  $\Delta \rho DCCA(n)$  with that distance were also considered, resulting in an assessment of the variation of stock market comovements for a period of around four years. Figures 5–7 show the evolution of comovements between Eurozone stock markets and Germany, the UK, and the US, respectively, while Figure 8 shows the same information for non-Eurozone countries. Once again, shaded areas represent both crisis periods, and the vertical line represents the Brexit referendum. The critical values used were the ones of Guedes et al. (2018a, 2018b). Note that in this case, both upper and lower levels were very near, so it could be difficult to distinguish between them in the figures. The whole

set of time scales between the two groups of EU countries and Germany are presented in Appendix C (Figures A5 and A6).

The analysis of dynamic comovements of Eurozone stock markets with Germany is presented in Figure 5. The results pointed to statistical evidence of differential comovements for all countries, with a major decrease after the subprime crisis. In the long-run analysis, there was also evidence of such a decrease after Brexit.



**Figure 5.** Evolution of the  $\Delta pDCCA$  between Eurozone stock markets and Germany for time scales of 4, 32, and 250 days, considering that  $\Delta pDCCA(1) = \rho DCCA(1001) - \rho DCCA(1)$ . LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.



**Figure 6.** Evolution of the  $\Delta pDCCA$  between Eurozone stock markets and the UK for time scales of 4, 32, and 250 days, considering that  $\Delta pDCCA(1) = \rho DCCA(1001) - \rho DCCA(1)$ . LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.

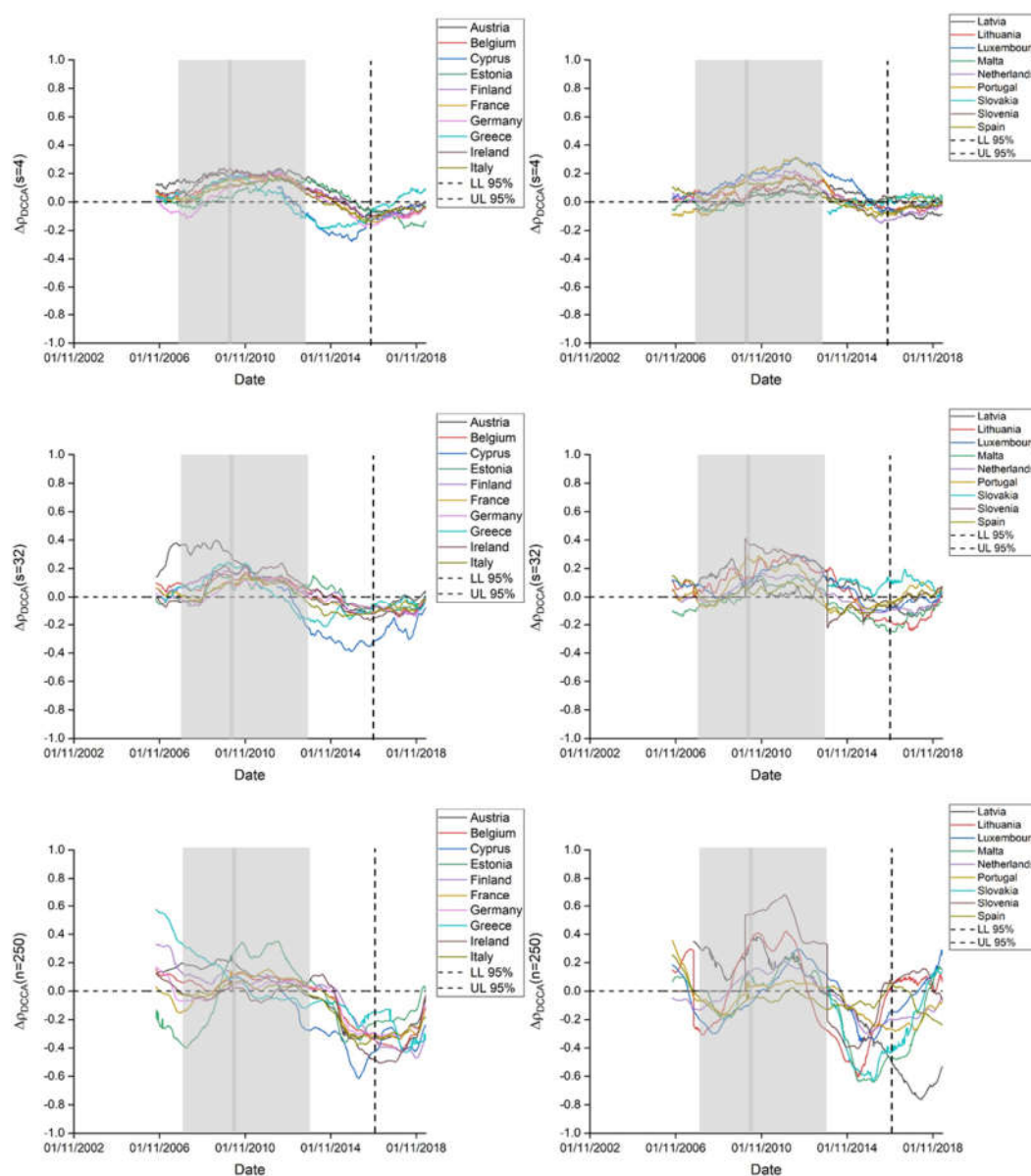
Some of those results were common to other studies stating that after a given shock, markets' comovements are reinforced (see, for example, Ang and Chen 2002; Ang and Bekaert 2002) or a correlation breakdown occurs, meaning that gains from diversification can be undermined in a period of turmoil (see Bertero and Mayer 1990; Calvo and Reinhart 1996; Phylaktis and Xia 2009). The new finding was that after the Brexit referendum, comovements mainly decreased in the long-term. As the FMH states, long-term investors are those belonging to fundamentals. As Brexit was not an ordinary shock but a process that caused a slowdown in the world's financial markets, the comovements consequently slowed down.

The UK results did not differ very much from those of Germany (Figure 6), although there was an increase in the levels of differential comovements after Brexit, especially with Slovenia and Luxembourg. The dynamic correlation between the Eurozone stock markets and the US was stable



in the short run for the majority of countries under analysis, with a decrease after the sovereign debt crisis and an increase after Brexit (Figure 7).

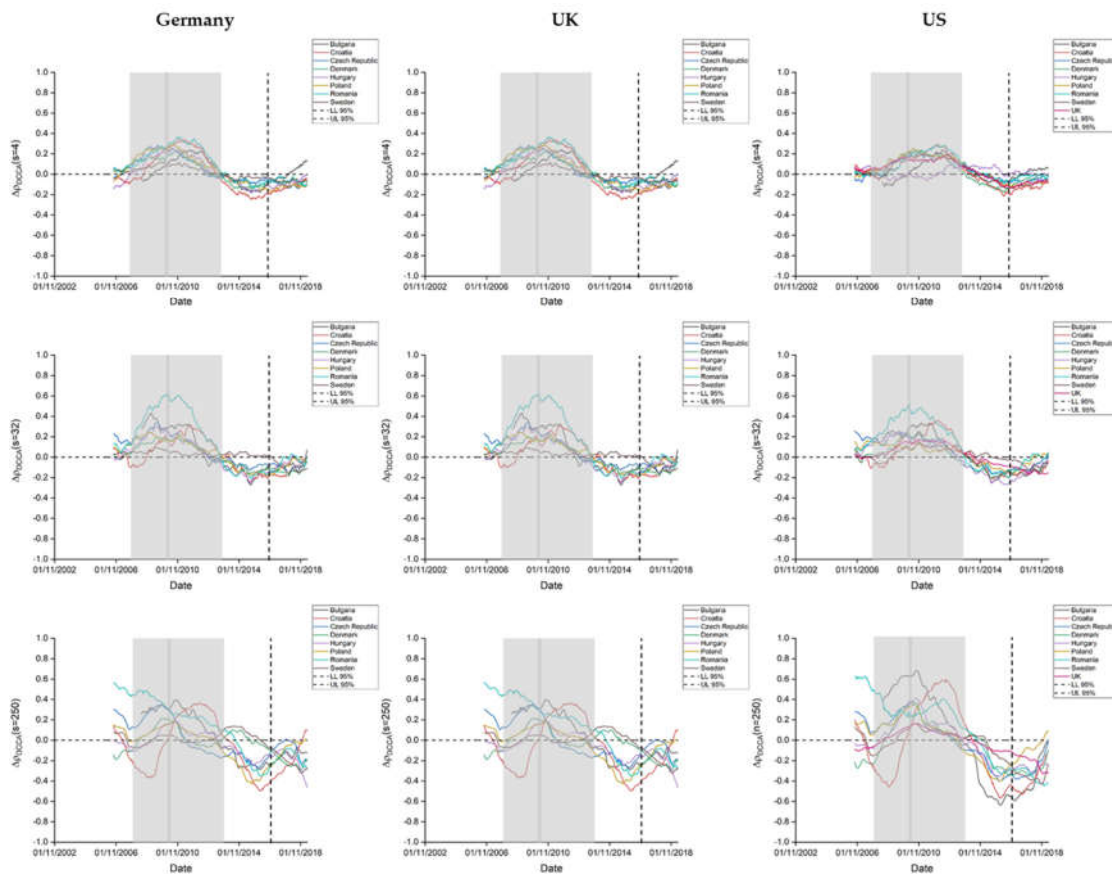
The dynamic analysis of the comovements of non-Eurozone stock markets with Germany is presented in Figure 8 in the left panel. The results did not differ from the results obtained for Eurozone countries. We note the existence of statistical evidence that comovements changed with all countries, being positive till the beginning of the sovereign debt crisis. In the long-run analysis, there was evidence of some increase in this dynamic correlation after Brexit.



**Figure 7.** Evolution of the  $\Delta pDCCA$  between Eurozone stock markets and the US for time scales of 4, 32, and 250 days, considering that  $\Delta pDCCA(1) = \rho DCCA(1001) - \rho DCCA(1)$ . LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.

In the central panel of Figure 8, we show the results for the UK and non-Eurozone stock markets. The results were quite similar to those obtained for Germany, with positive differences till the sovereign debt crisis and negative thereafter, along with some attempt to increase after Brexit.

The US results, once again, did not differ greatly from the results obtained for Germany and the UK. There was an increase of the differential correlation until the subprime crisis, being negative after the sovereign debt crisis and showing some attempt to increase after Brexit (Figure 8, right panel).



**Figure 8.** Evolution of the  $\Delta\rho\text{DCCA}$  between non-Eurozone stock markets and Germany (left panel), the UK (middle panel), and the US (right panel), for time scales of 4, 32, and 250 days, considering that  $\Delta\rho\text{DCCA}(1) = \rho\text{DCCA}(1001) - \rho\text{DCCA}(1)$ . LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.

#### 4. Discussion and Concluding Remarks

In the present research, the objective was to dynamically analyse the comovements between the three major stock markets of Germany, the UK, and the US, as well as the countries of the European Union, divided into two groups: Eurozone and non-Eurozone. In order to perform such an in-depth and detailed analysis, the DCCA correlation coefficient was applied, and then the respective temporal variation was evaluated. Given the objective of performing a dynamic analysis, sliding windows were used in an attempt to represent short and long-term analysis. Critical moments in financial markets worldwide were also taken into account, namely the subprime and sovereign debt crises and the Brexit referendum.

The results suggested high levels of comovements between Germany and the Eurozone countries, with a declining path with Greece and Cyprus following the sovereign debt crisis. In the long run, however, there was a decrease in comovements after the Brexit result. These results were similar to the comovements between Germany and non-Eurozone countries, with the highest levels being presented for the older EU countries, namely Denmark, the UK, and Sweden. The results were somewhat surprising, as comovements with EU countries were expected to be strengthened after the Brexit referendum. This is because, as expected, there was a looser connection between the UK and

the other EU countries after the referendum, especially in the long run analysis. We also noted that linkages with the US did not benefit from some of the European events that have led to a decrease in comovements.

Overall, we conclude that the subprime crisis may have boosted comovements over the three analysed markets, but the decreases after the sovereign debt crisis and Brexit referendum point to a further distancing of these stock markets from EU countries, whether Eurozone or non-Eurozone stock markets.

The results about comovements in the EU are important because they could have an impact on EU countries' future decisions. For example, to enhance the benefits of belonging to the EU in general and to the common currency in particular, countries should have higher levels of financial integration, for which the level of comovements could be used as a proxy. The heterogeneity of those levels could mean that some countries (the least integrated ones) would not be able to exploit all the opportunities of belonging to a common economic area such as the EU.

Secondly, in the potential case of countries deciding to adopt the common currency, it is crucial for those countries to have high levels of financial integration with their partners, not only to be able to maximize benefits but also to minimize the possible risks of entering a common currency without a completed financial integration process.

Finally, the Brexit referendum and its consequences in the comovement levels of the British stock market are also important. As we can see, the Brexit decision affected the linkage between markets, but comovement levels remained high with EU countries. This means that stock markets remained connected, and, as such, are still exposed to price shocks.

Our results confirmed the evidence of prior studies, e.g., Virk and Javed (2017), Nițoi and Pochea (2019, 2020), as already identified. These studies employed variations of the dynamic conditional correlation, allowing for time-varying behaviour and finding that proximity and the different degrees of countries and financial markets' development are relevant in explaining different degrees of comovements. Though those studies used other kinds of information, e.g., macroeconomic variables or investors' sentiments, to analyse comovements, the results were not so different from ours.

The constant evolution of the connections between stock markets could have important consequences for different market participants. For example, the change in correlations has an impact on optimal portfolios because it affects the way some assets could be used for diversification purposes. As correlations increase between certain markets, those markets will be most exposed to possible shocks, with it being desirable, for diversification purposes, that other less correlated indices become more important. With our results, emerging stock markets could take an important role, although we could expect their behaviour to be close to more developed markets.

For policy-makers, the information about comovements is also relevant, mainly if comovements are greater now than in the past. As previously mentioned, an increase in comovements implies higher exposure, which would be crucial information in the future because it could also imply a higher risk of contagion.

The confirmation of Brexit and studying the connectedness of those markets are important features to understand the possible economic effects and risks for the stock markets involved, making it important to continue analysing this topic in the future.

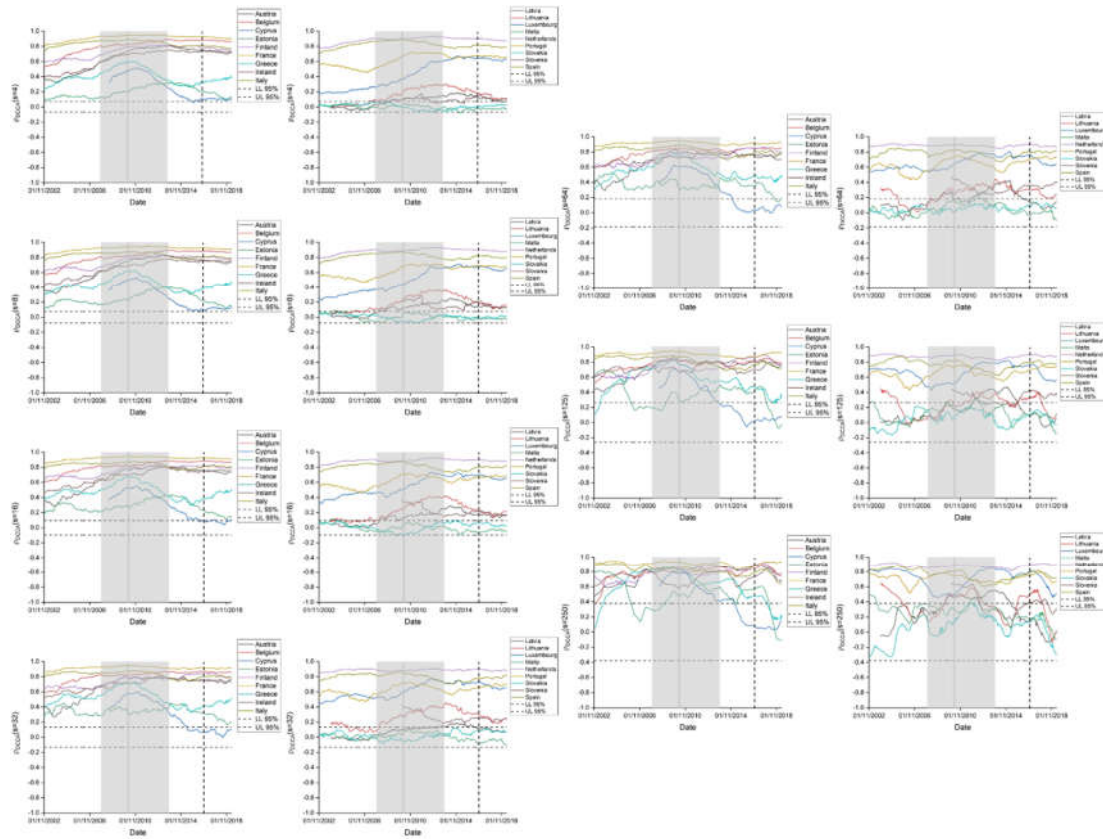
**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, O.T., P.F., A.D., and M.Y.E.B.; methodology, O.T., P.F., A.D., and M.Y.E.B.; formal analysis, O.T., P.F., A.D., and M.Y.E.B.; writing—original draft preparation, O.T., P.F., A.D., and M.Y.E.B.; writing—review and editing, O.T., P.F., A.D., and M.Y.E.B. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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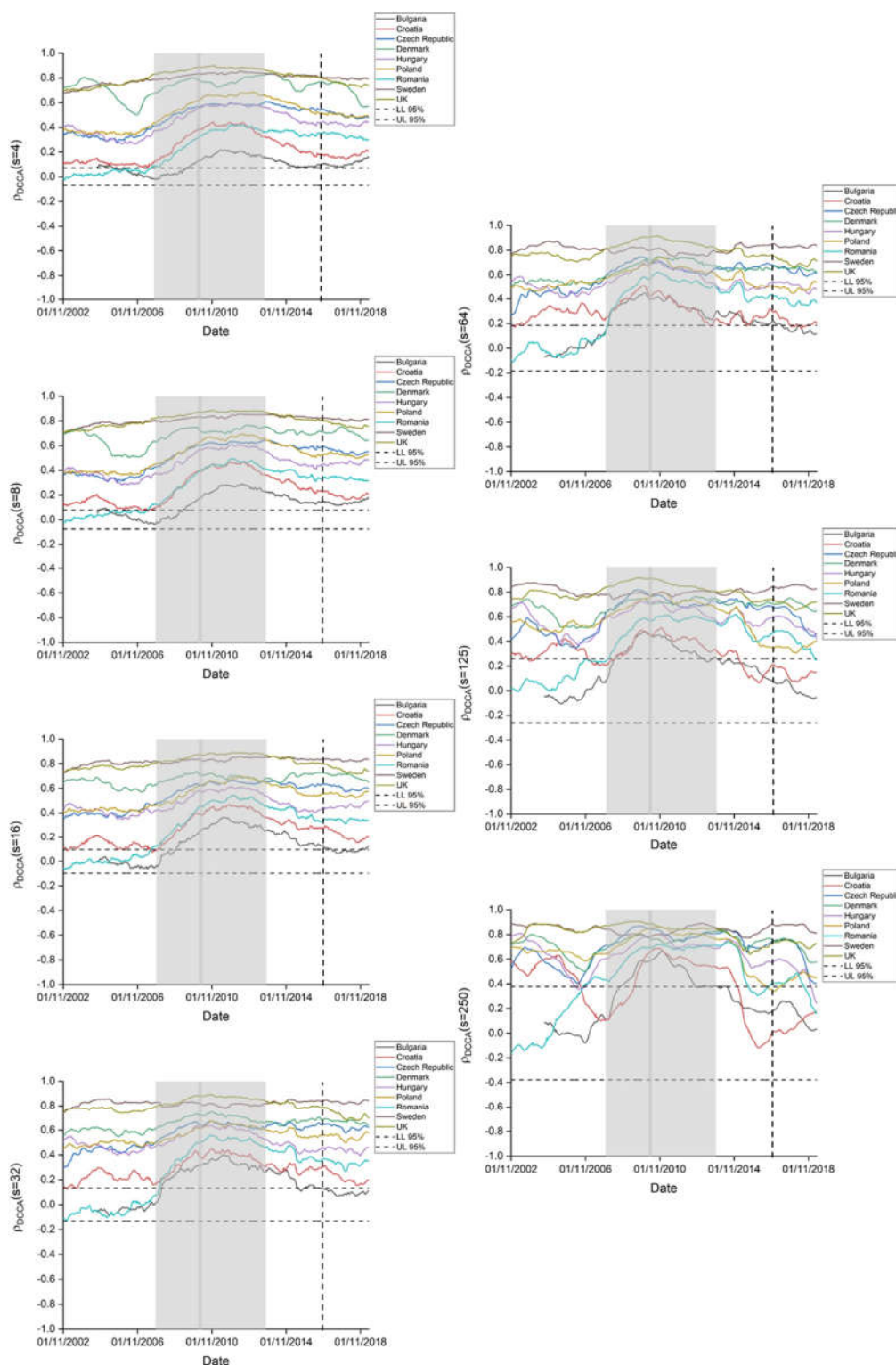
**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## Appendix A



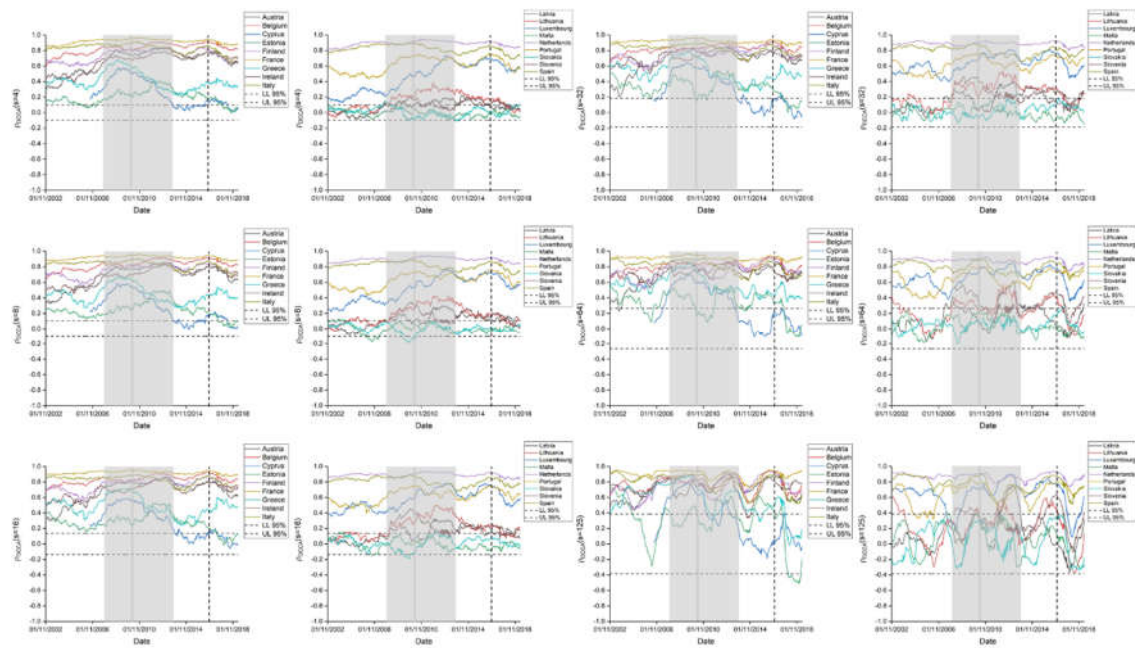


**Figure A1.** Evolution of pDCCA between Eurozone stock markets and Germany (time scales of 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 125, and 250 days with a window size  $w = 1000$ ). LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.

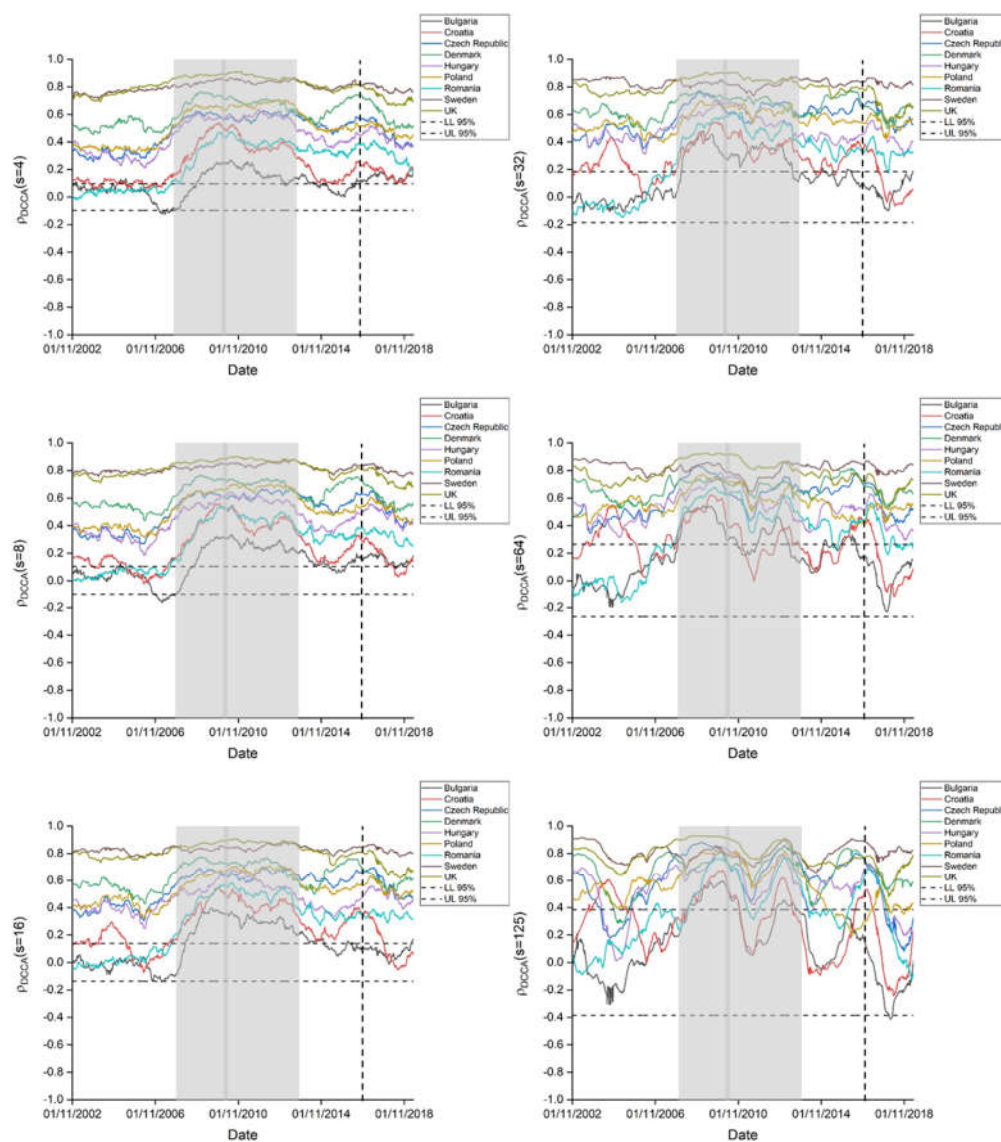


**Figure A2.** Evolution of pDCCA between non-Eurozone stock markets and Germany (time scales of 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 125, and 250 days with a window size  $w = 1000$ ). LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.

## Appendix B

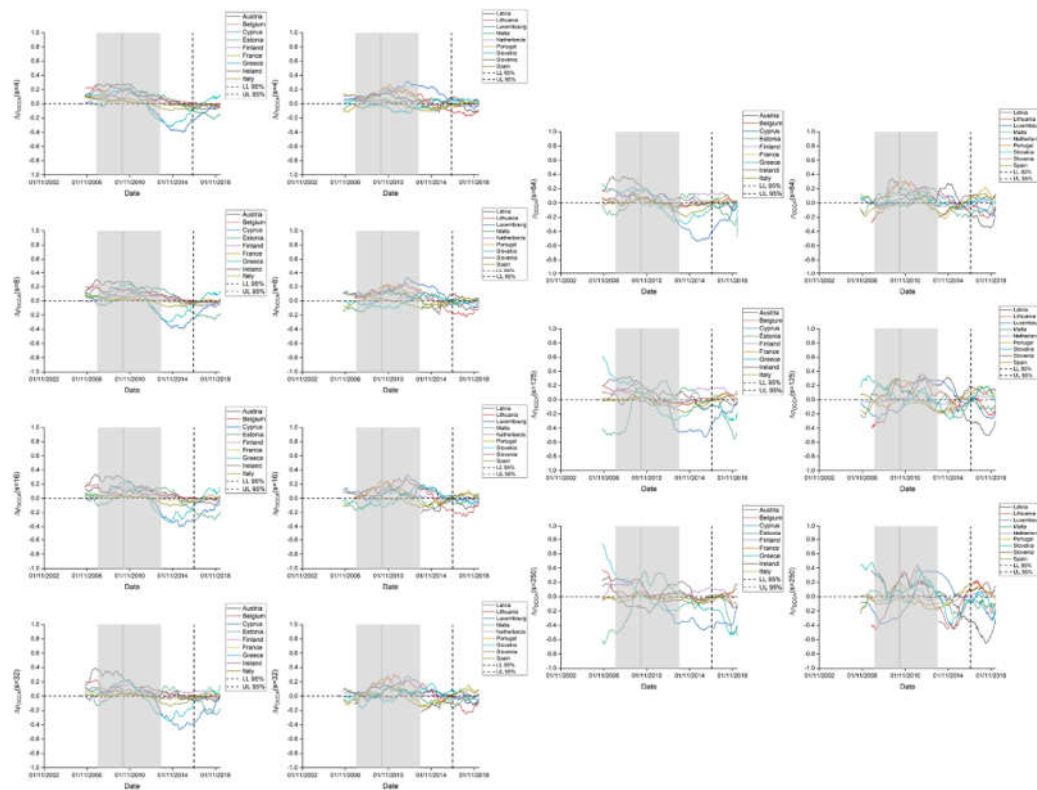


**Figure A3.** Evolution of  $\rho$ DCCA between Eurozone stock markets and Germany (time scales of 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 125, and 250 days with a window size  $w = 500$ ). LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.



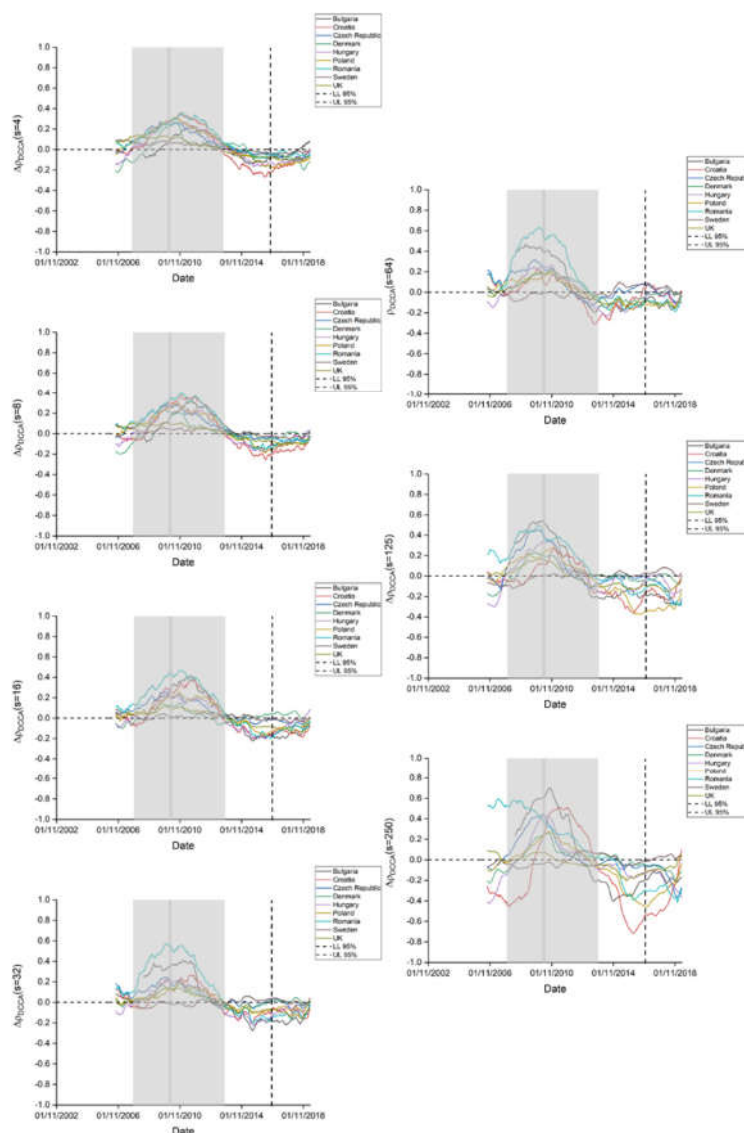
**Figure A4.** Evolution of  $\rho_{DCCA}$  between non-Eurozone stock markets and Germany (time scales of 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 125, and 250 days with a window size  $w = 500$ ). LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.

## Appendix C



**Figure A5.** Evolution of the  $\Delta pDCCA$  between Eurozone stock markets and Germany for time scales of 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 125, and 250 days, considering that  $\Delta pDCCA(1) = pDCCA(1001) - pDCCA(1)$ . LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.





**Figure A6.** Evolution of the  $\Delta pDCCA$  between non-Eurozone stock markets and Germany for time scales of 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 125, and 250 days, considering that  $\Delta pDCCA(1) = \rho DCCA(1001) - \rho DCCA(1)$ . LL and UL are, respectively, the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval. Shaded areas represent the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The vertical dashed line refers to the moment of the Brexit referendum.

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