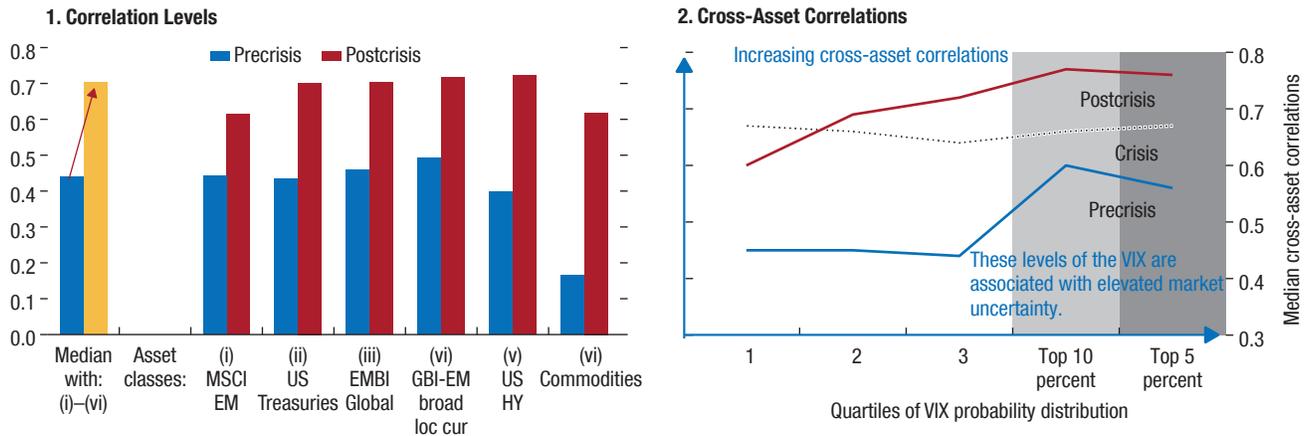
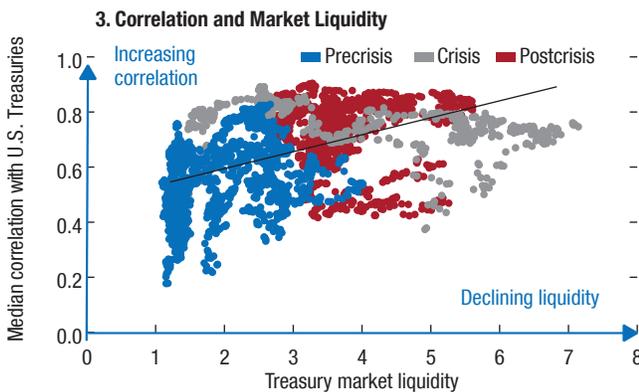


Figure 1.20. Asset Comovements and Correlation Spillovers

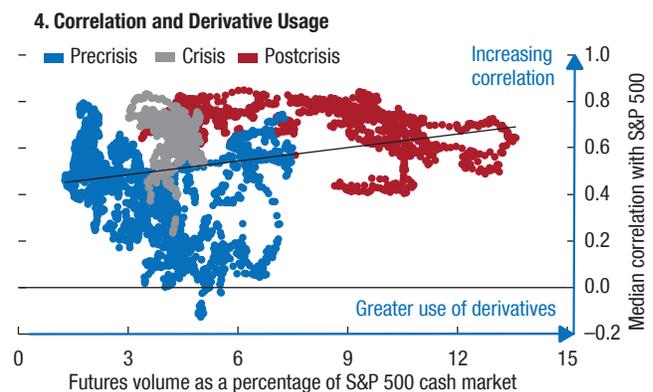
Correlations among major asset classes have risen markedly since 2010. Cross-asset correlations increase with higher market volatility (VIX).



Declining liquidity is driving correlations.



Greater use of derivatives is also driving correlations higher.



Sources: Bank of America Merrill Lynch; Bloomberg, L.P.; Federal Reserve; JPMorgan Chase and Co.; and IMF staff calculations.

Note: Pre-crisis period denotes January 1, 1997, to June 30, 2007; crisis period July 1, 2007, to December 31, 2009; and post-crisis period January 1, 2010, to December 31, 2014. Cross-asset correlation is measured as the median of the absolute values of pair-wise correlations over a 60-day window between the daily Sharpe ratios of the asset classes listed in panel 1. Market liquidity is measured as the ratio of returns on the U.S. Treasury-wide index to the turnover of the U.S. Treasury market. The higher the ratio the lower the liquidity, because large amounts cannot be traded without a significant impact on prices. The median correlations in panels 3 and 4 are of the U.S. Treasury 7–10-year index and the S&P 500 index against all six other asset classes as shown in panel 1. MSCI EM = MSCI Emerging Markets Equity Index; U.S. Treasuries = 7–10-year U.S. Treasury Index; EMBI Global = JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global; GBI-EM broad loc cur = JPMorgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets in local currency; US HY = U.S. High-Yield Index; Commodities = Credit Suisse Index; VIX = Chicago Board Options Exchange Market Volatility Index.