通貨膨脹與股票報酬關係之再探討
 -以分量迴歸實證分析

Re-examining the Relationship between Inflation and Stock Return-Evidence from Quantile Regression Analysis

研 究 生:林宣蓉 指導教授:李政峰 博士

高用北

國立高雄應用科技大學 企業管理系碩士班 碩士論文

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學生:林宣蓉

指導教授:李政峰 博士

國立高雄應用科技大學企業管理系暨研究所碩士班



股票投資是否能對抗通貨膨脹,長久以來一直是文獻討論的議題。依據費雪 假設(Fisher hypothesis),股票報酬率與通貨膨脹率應該呈現一對一的正向關係。 然而過去許多研究卻發現通貨膨脹率與股票報酬率關係並不明顯甚至具有負向 關係,其原因可能是由於文獻上多聚焦於變數的平均行為。因此本研究利用近幾 年新發展的分量迴歸方法(quantile regression),分析 OECD 國家的資料,欲探 討不同分量下,重新檢視通貨膨脹率與股票報酬率關係是否會隨著不同經濟衝擊 的大小與符號而呈現不同的面貌。實證結果發現,位於較低分量範圍,兩者大多 呈現顯著的負向關係,即當股市為空頭市場或經濟蕭條時,由於通貨膨脹率較 低,兩者關係並不符合費雪假設;反之,位於較高分量範圍時,通貨膨脹率與股 票報酬率之間存在正向關係趨於強烈,說明若股市處於多頭市場或經濟繁榮時, 因通貨膨脹率較高,投資人較熱衷於投資股票市場以規避通貨膨脹的風險,兩者 關係符合費雪假設。

關鍵詞:通貨膨脹、股票報酬、分量迴歸

Re-examining the Relationship between Inflation and Stock Return -Evidence from Quantile Regression Analysis

Student : Syuan-Rong Lin

Advisors : Dr. Cheng-Feng Lee

Institute of Department of Business Administration National Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences

ABSTRACT

Whether stock investment provides a hedge against inflation has been long debated. According to the Fisher hypothesis, stock returns should move one for one with inflation. However, many previous studies report that either a negative or insignificant relationship between inflation and stock returns. A possible explanation for the mixed results is that the literature focuses on the average behavior of the two variables. Hence, this study applies a new quantile regression approach to re-examine the relationship between the stock returns and inflation using data for OECD countries. The main purpose of this paper is to explore whether the relationship between the stock returns and inflation on various sizes and signs of shocks.

Our empirical results suggest that the relationship between the two variables is negative and significant as the level of inflation is lower during the stock in bear markets or economic recessions. On the contrary, during the stock in bull markets or economic booms, our results show that the higher level of inflation revealing that the relationship between inflation and stock returns tends to show a strong positive correlation, thus conforming to the Fisher hypothesis.

Keywords : Inflation, Stock return, Quantile regression

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第一章 緒論

第一節 研究背景與動機

股票市場被視為經濟的櫥窗,一直是投資人最常使用的投資工具之一,股票 價格是反應投資者對於未來公司盈餘高低的預測,因為這些公司盈餘的大小是依 賴未來企業活動的榮枯而定,而股票市場更是熱錢(hot money)的集中之處,因此 影響股票價格波動的各種訊息也成為投資人所關注的焦點。股票市場是一個相當 敏感的市場,人們認為股票市場是經濟活動未來表現的領先指標,且經濟體質的 好壞,對於股票市場將產生長期且深遠的影響,其中總體經濟因素(如:通貨膨 脹率、利率、匯率、原油價格…等等)由於量化且容易理解,一般大眾甚早就作 為判斷投資工具表現的指標,而學術界也有許多探討這些經濟變數和股票市場之 間的關聯性研究,說明總體經濟因素與股票市場息息相關。

眾多總體經濟因素之中,通貨膨脹 (inflation)始終是投資人密切關注的指標 之一,係指在一定時期平均物價水準全面持續上漲的現象以及過程,追溯至十八 世紀,經濟學家已發現通貨膨脹會造成所得與財富的重新分配現象,且大多數經 濟學家都相信,透過需求拉力因素而產生的溫和通貨膨脹,可以產生促進經濟成 長的作用,其主要理由是因為所得重分配效果的作用,在通貨膨脹過程中,屬非 固定收入的利潤分配會相對提高,因此刺激投資人的投資意願,進而帶動經濟成 長。

通貨膨脹率與股票報酬率之間具有何種關聯性?投資股票是否能成為對抗 通貨膨脹的保值工具,以規避通貨膨脹產生的風險,長久以來一直是文獻討論的 議題,自1930年代費雪提出費雪假設 (Fisher hypothesis)說明在效率市場當中, 市場的名目利率等於預期實質利率加上預期通貨膨脹率,且實質利率只會獨立地 受到實質因素影響,因而名目利率與預期通貨膨脹率呈現一對一的移動關係,且 此一對一移動關係亦適用於股票市場 (Fama and Schwert, 1977),說明預期名目股 票報酬率與預期通貨膨脹率具有正向關係,表示股票報酬率可視為實質資產報酬

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率以避免投資者因通貨膨脹導致的風險 (Geske and Roll, 1983),據此引發許多後 續學者相繼投入研究通貨膨脹率與股票報酬率的關係,本研究同時對美國 1958 年1月至 2010 年 10 月之股票報酬率資料進行簡單迴歸分析,其結果卻顯示兩變 數為負向關係,如表 1-1。

表 1-1	美國股票報酬率迴歸式		1958m01-2010m10	
變數	係數	標準差	t 統計量	p 值
常數	0.010	0.002	4.179	0.000
通貨膨脹率	-0.134	0.052	-2.582	0.010

另一方面,大多數的實證研究卻顯示股票報酬率與通貨膨脹率關係不顯著或存在負向關係,使人不禁對於費雪假設的主張感到疑竇,Fama (1981)遂提出代理 假設 (proxy hypothesis)以解釋此兩者的負向關係,即以實質活動為中間代理變 數,闡釋股票報酬率與實質活動為正向關係,而實質活動與預期通貨膨脹率存在 負向關係,因而可知股票報酬率與預期通貨膨脹率具有負向關係,進一步激起更 多學者對此議題產生研究興趣。

Rapach (2002)運用 King and Watson (1997)提出的雙變量 VAR 模型分析 OECD 國家通貨膨脹率與實質股票報酬率之間的關係,研究證據顯示長期間兩者 呈現正向關係; Lin (2009)則沿用 Rapach (2002)的觀測資料,運用 PMG (Pooled Mean Group)再次估計衡量此兩者時間序列變數之間的關聯,研究結果卻發現短 期間預期通貨膨脹率和通膨不確定性對於實際股票報酬率的費雪效果並不顯 著,但是長期間則具有負向關係,此結論與 Rapach (2002)的研究發現截然不同。

Barnes (1999)透過將 39 個國家分群為低平均通貨膨脹國家與高平均通貨膨 脹國家兩群,使用 TAR (threshold autoregressive model)門檻模型,以通貨膨脹率 為門檻變數,分別檢定此兩群之名目股票報酬率與通貨膨脹率是否存在非對稱的 門檻關係。該研究結果指出若未達到門檻水準,高(低)平均通貨膨脹國家其兩 變數之間的正(負)向關係並不強烈;當通貨膨脹率超過門檻水準,低平均通貨 膨脹國家的名目股票報酬率與通貨膨脹率大部分存在顯著負向關係,而高平均通 貨膨脹的國家顯示兩者呈現顯著正向關係。爾後 Li, Narayan and Zheng (2010)研 究英國月資料亦發現貨膨脹率與股票報酬率於不同的通貨膨脹體制 (regime)具有不同的關係。

由於大多數文獻實證研究結果與費雪假設大相逕庭,究竟通貨膨脹率與股票報酬率存在著何種關係?依據 Barnes (1999)和 Li, Narayan and Zheng (2010)研究發現,須考慮若面臨不同的經濟情況衝擊,似乎會影響通貨膨脹率與股票報酬率的變化關係,因而讓人引起欲探討的興趣。

第二節 研究目的與方法

以往研究通貨膨脹率與股票報酬率相關的文獻其觀察的重心幾乎放在平均數 上,且大部份皆以普通最小平方法 (Ordinary Least Square, OLS)來分析,但使用普 通最小平方法所求出之參數值,較注重於分配之平均狀態,但時間序列資料多半不 為標準型態 (Standard Shape)分配,因此無法說明平均數以外觀察點的特性。

針對這些問題,本研究擬引用近幾年新發展的分量迴歸方法 (quantile regression),該方法由 Koenker and Bassett (1978)所提出,是一種用來估計、 推論、處理條件分量函數 (conditional quantile funtion)的統計方法,除此之外, Koenker and Bassett (1982)說明各分量迴歸參數之估計,因不受離群值 (outlier)之影 響,故具有穩健 (robustness)性質,可以完整描述被解釋變數的整體分配,故本研 究以通貨膨脹率為解釋變數,名目股票報酬率為被解釋變數,不同於過往相關文 獻大多聚焦於變數的平均行為,嘗試運用較傳統 OLS 模型更能完整描繪資料分 配的分量迴歸方法,觀察樣本期間內 OECD 國家的時間序列資料,實證分析在不 同特定分量下,重新檢視通貨膨脹率與股票報酬率關係是否隨著不同經濟衝擊的 大小與符號而產生不同的面貌,希望透過分量迴歸方法能更加完整捕捉兩者的關 係,以澄清過往文獻上眾多爭議,同時提供投資人調整其投資組合以規避通貨膨 脹導致的風險,將資金作最有效的運用和投資決策時的參考憑據之一。

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第三節 研究架構

本文架構分述如下:第一章為緒論,旨在說明本研究背景和動機、研究目的 與方法以及研究架構。第二章為文獻回顧,整理以往通貨膨脹率與股票報酬率相 關實證研究以及運用分量迴歸方法相關議題的文獻。第三章為研究方法,說明本 研究採用的分量迴歸方法,藉此瞭解欲研究變數之間的關係。第四章為實證結果 與分析,包含本研究變數資料處理、樣本來源和期間之說明,並依據第三章研究 方法進行實證分析結果。第五章為結論與建議,整理本文的實證結果,並對未來 後續研究提出建議。茲將本研究流程架構如圖 1-1。



圖 1-1 研究架構流程圖

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