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Measuring global economic interdependence: A hierarchical network approach.
The World Economy, 36(12), pp. 1632-1648.

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<https://doi.org/10.1111/twec.12080>

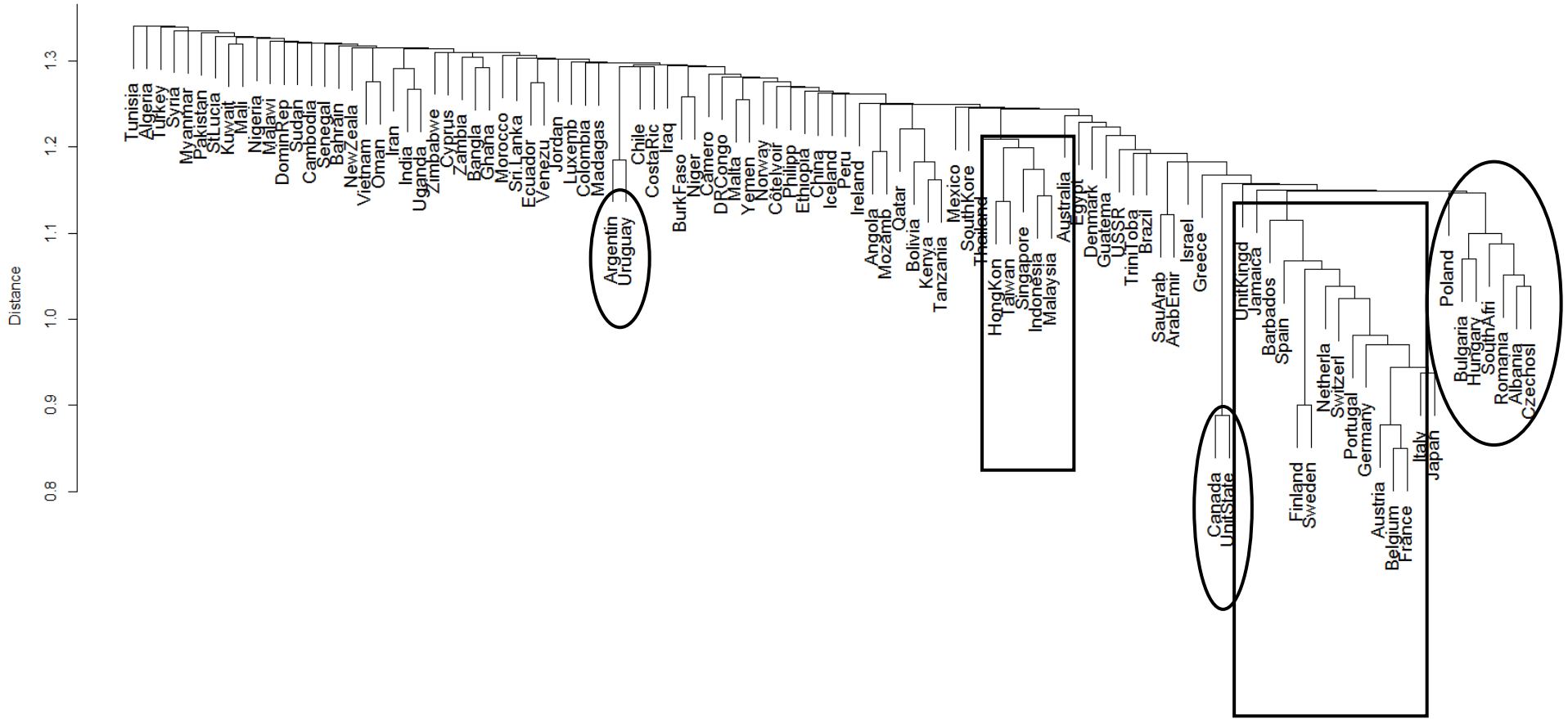


Figure 1. Hierarchical tree (HT): returns of GDP per capita, 1950–2009, for 103 countries.

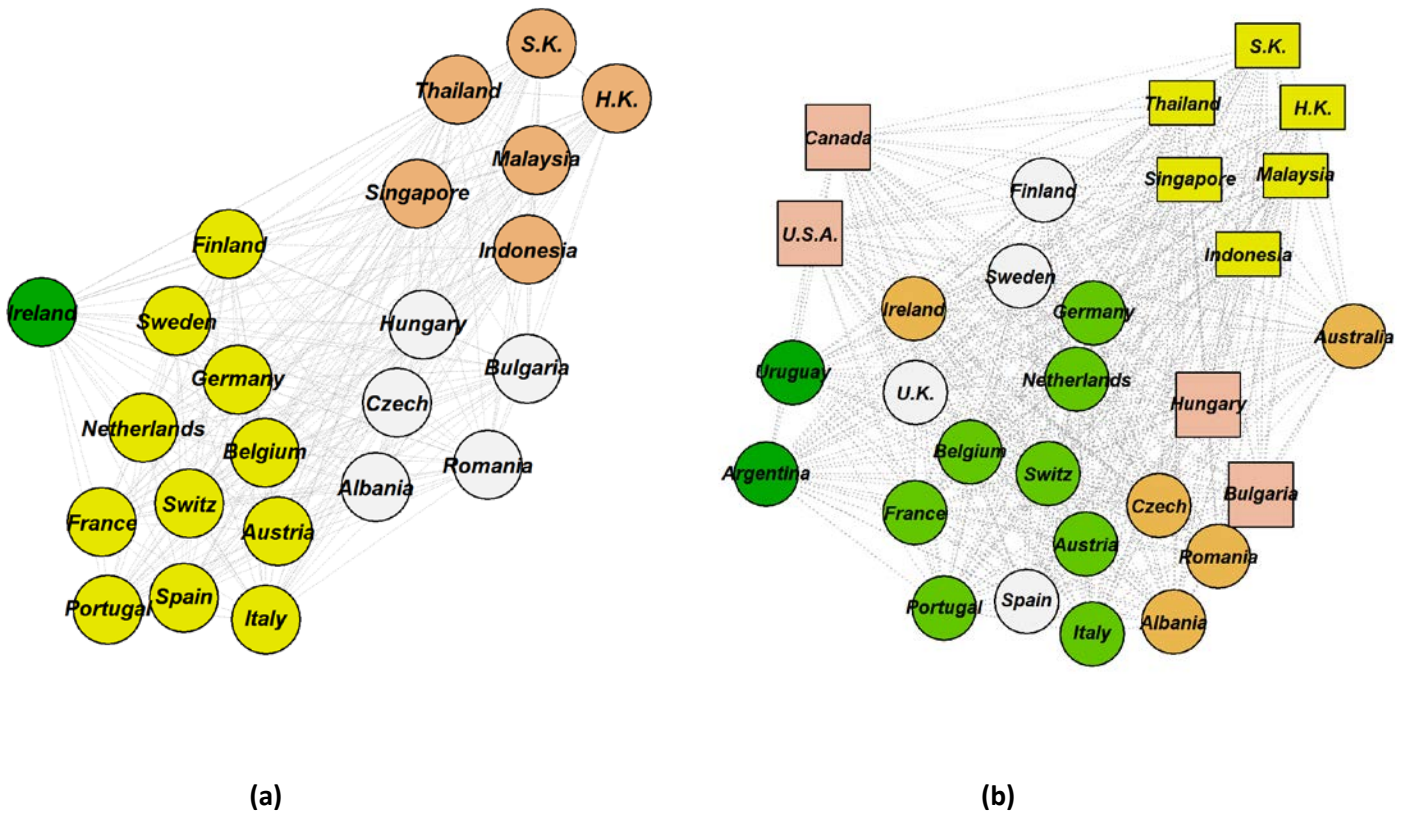


Figure 2. Community network: GDP per capita, 1950–2009: **(a)** Western and East Europe and East Asia; **(b)** Western and East Europe, East Asia, Argentina, Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

After 1989 we continue using Czechoslovakia as an aggregate of Czech Republic and Slovakia. U.S.A stands for United States of America, U.K. for United Kingdom, Czech for Czechoslovakia, S.K. for South Korea and H.K. for Hong Kong and Switz for Switzerland.

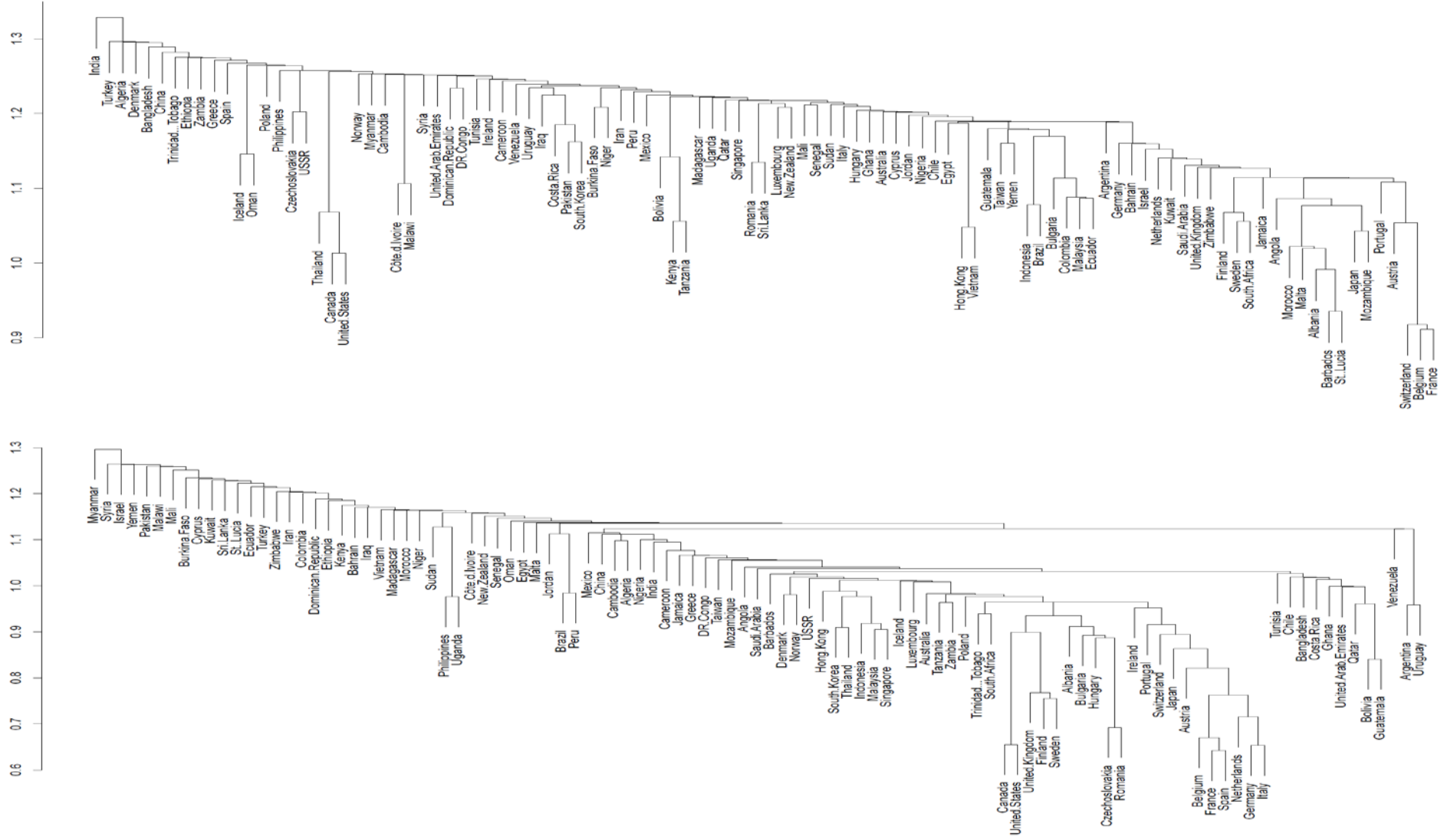


Figure 3. Hierarchical tree (HT): GDP (per capita) growth rate, for 103 countries. **(a)** 1950–1980, **(b)** 1980–2009

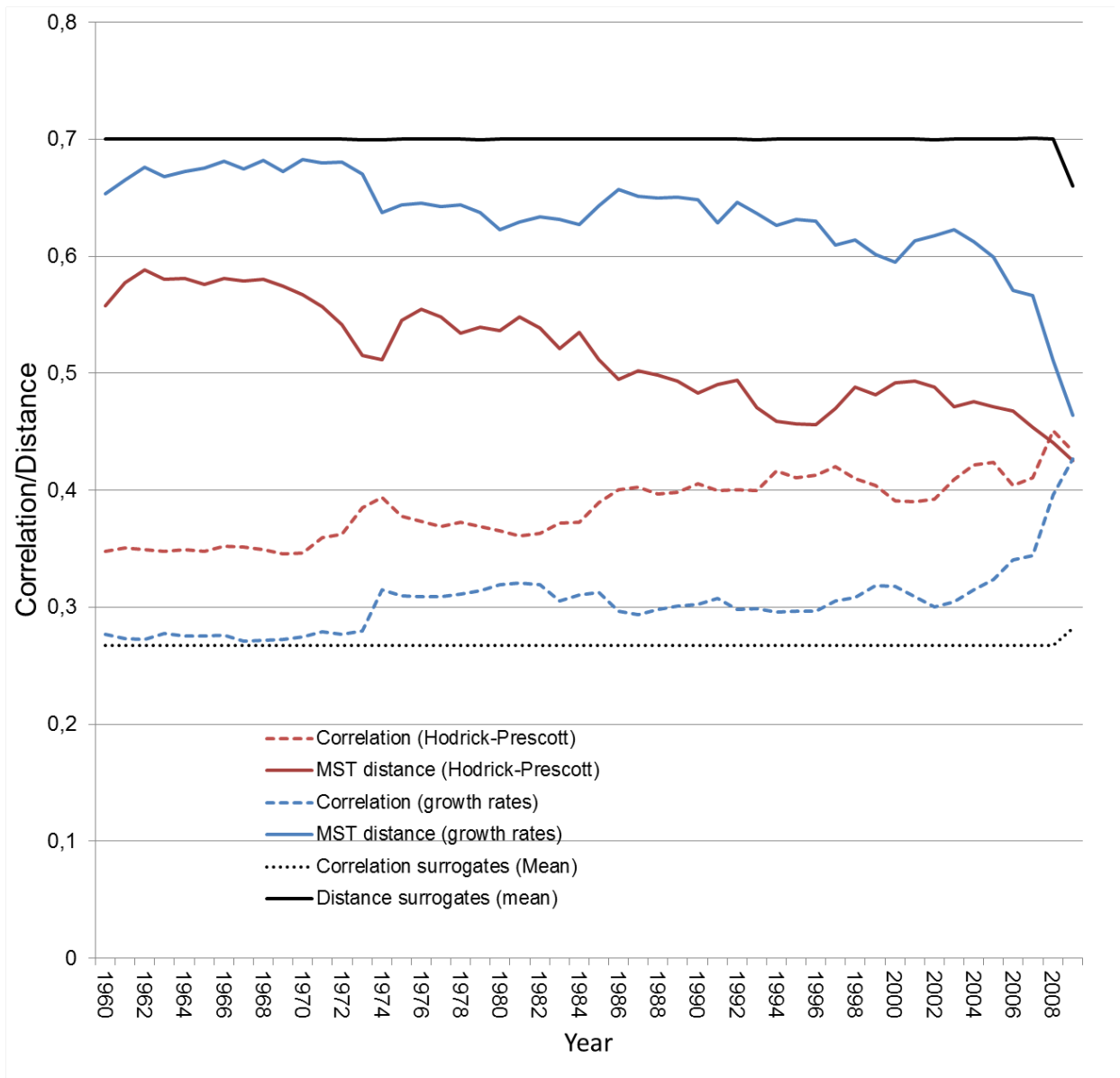


Figure 4. GDP correlations and MST cost, 10-year overlapping windows for 103 countries. Hodrick-Prescott filter in brown color, growth rates (Equation 1) in blue color and surrogates data in black. See text for a statistical explanation.

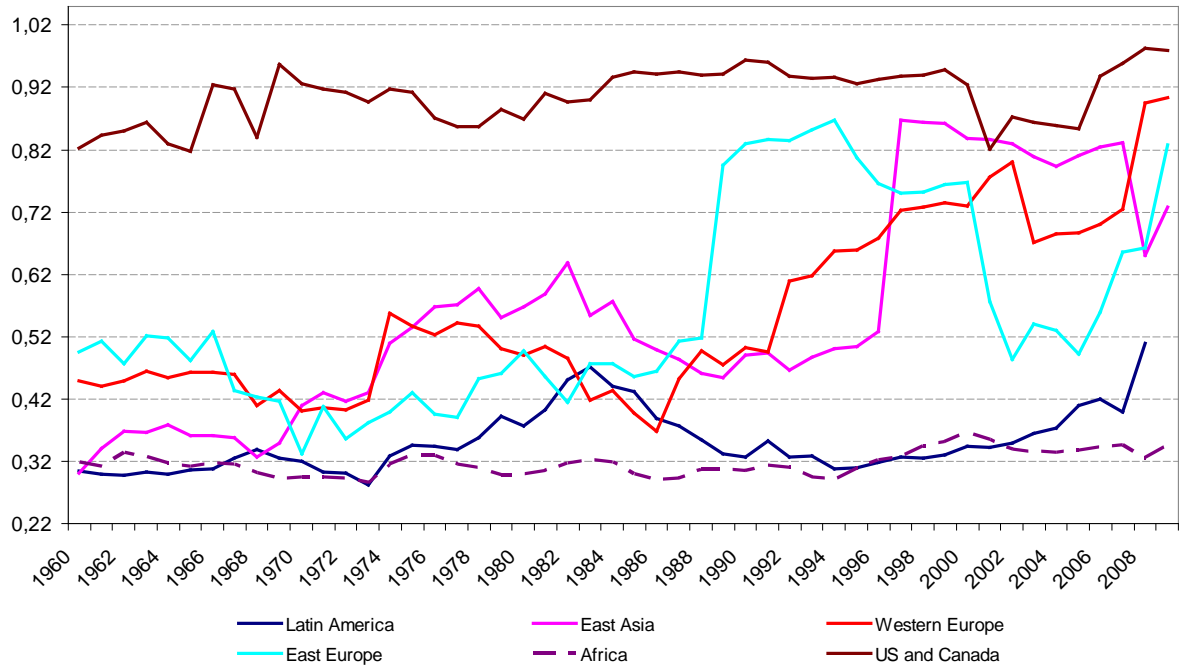


Figure 5. Normalized correlation coefficients: 10-year overlapping windows, selected regions.

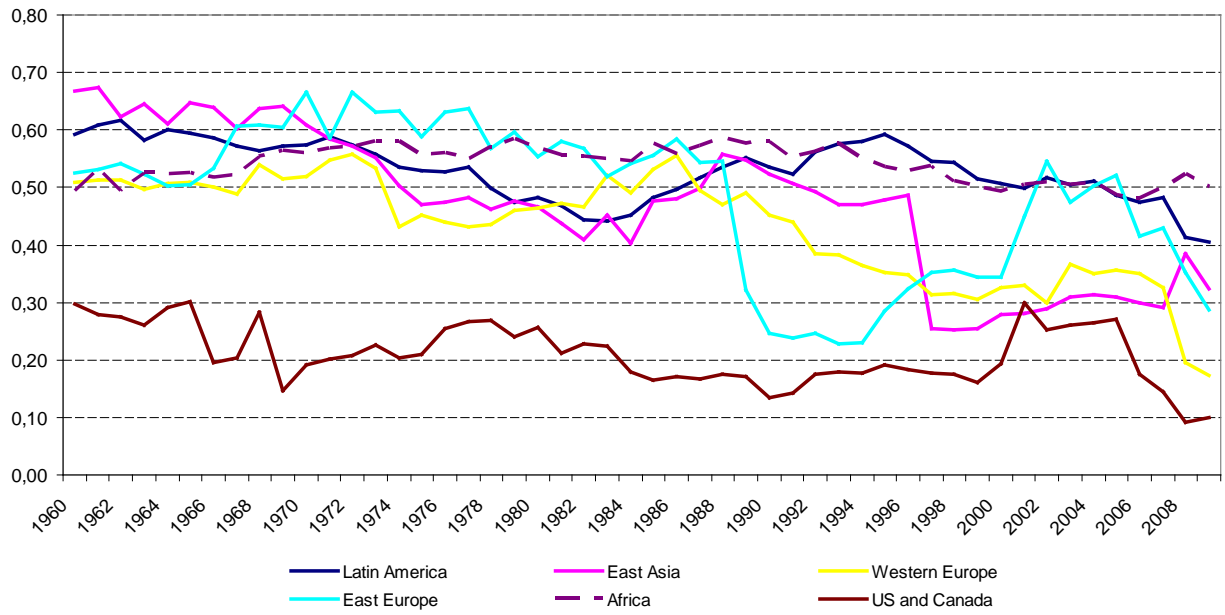


Figure 6. Normalized MST cost: 10-year overlapping windows, selected regions.