**Empirical analysis of flight-to-quality from stocks into gold in the US during economic recessions (1969-2020)**

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# ABSTRACT

**Background:** Gold is widely viewed as a safe haven in times of market turmoil, a period that is characterized by investor flight-to-quality, a financial market phenomenon wherein investors sell higher-risk investments and purchase safer assets. However, research on this claim in relation to gold has reported inconsistent results both within and across different economies. This project seeks to evaluate the behaviour of gold prices within the world’s largest economy, the United States, during periods of economic recession to provide empirical evidence for this claim.

**Methods:** Returns for gold were compared to returns for the S&P 500 stock index during eight recessionary periods: 1969, 1973, 1980, 1981, 1990, 2001, 2007, and 2020. A time series econometric analysis using a regression of gold returns on stock index returns at different frequencies (daily, weekly, and monthly) was used to evaluate the relationship between gold and S&P 500 during these periods. Additional analyses using descriptive statistics were used to gain further insights into a potential relationship between the two assets.

**Results:** Gold returns were only significantly correlated with S&P 500 returns in three of the eight recessions studied when using daily returns: 1981, 1990, and 2020. Paradoxically, within these periods, gold returns were only negatively correlated with S&P 500 returns in 1990 alone, and positively correlated otherwise. Furthemore, the use of longer frequencies (weekly and monthly data) in the regression model resulted in fewer significant relationships and one new relationship, casting doubt on the reliability of using returns to model relationships between assets in financial markets.

**Conclusion:** Results both for and against the generalized belief that gold and stocks are negatively correlated during economic recessions were obtained, providing evidence against the commonly held belief that investors widely divest from stocks and invest in gold during financial markets crises. Future analyses could explore whether these findings hold in other countries, including large emerging markets and developing economies, to shed light on investor behaviour during financial crises. Furthermore, the use of additional variables in the regression model could improve its statistical power, providing better insights into the behaviour of gold prices in times of market turmoil.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The belief that gold is an inherently valuable commodity has persisted for centuries, dating from its use in coins in 600 BC to its role backing the US dollar up until the 1970s through the Bretton Woods agreement (Metcalf 2012). Although gold no longer holds weight in monetary terms, it continues to carry both financial and economic importance today, best represented by the present size of its holdings on the balance sheets of many central banks (WGC 2021).

The holding of gold by governments and large public institutions is a strategy used to weather financial crisis partly due to the fact that fiat currencies are subject to value erosion through inflation and foreign exchange volatility. As gold is not subject to exchange rates, it is widely ascribed the role of a hedge against inflation and as a store for value during times of financial crisis, when investments in other financial instruments tend to yield negative returns. In this way, gold is also commonly viewed as a barometer for economic sentiment, with demand for gold rising during periods of financial crisis. Similarly, the opposite is true for stock markets, which are typically used as barometers for the economic health of a country, gaining in value during expansionary periods and losing value during financial crises.

At any given time the economy fluctuates between peaks and troughs of activity, based on the growth of real GDP over time, known as the business cycle (NBER 2020). These different phases are reflected in financial markets, with asset allocation varying according to investor sentiment. This manifests in the paradigm of “risk-on” and “risk-off” asset allocation under which asset prices are dictated by changes in investors’ risk tolerance. During the latter, a phenomenon known as flight-to-quality is often observed, wherein investors move their money from risky assets into safer investments. High-yielding instruments, including equity stocks, are among the former, while the latter includes lower-yield instruments, among which US bonds and gold are popular choices.

The intuition underlying “risk-on” and “risk-off” investing indicates that risky and safe assets should be either negatively correlated or uncorrelated, which may partly explain the widely held belief that gold and stocks are negatively correlated. Figure 1 plots the prices of gold and S&P 500 from 1968 to 2020 in an attempt to visualize this potential relationship.

Gráfico, Histograma

Descripción generada automáticamente

**Figure 1. Gold and S&P 500 prices (1968-2020).** Evolution of the prices of gold (blue) and S&P 500 (black) over the last 50 years. Gold price is expressed in USD/oz. Data were obtained from Federal Reserve Economic Data database for gold and Yahoo! Finance database for S&P 500.

The prices of gold and S&P 500 clearly overlap four times, in 1973, 1991, 2008, and 2013. These years coincide with historical financial crises, including the 1973 oil crisis, the run-up to the dotcom bubble in the 1990s, the 2008 financial crisis, and the European debt crisis. That these overlaps at more or less consistent intervals throughout history suggest that the US stock market and gold prices move in opposite directions, at least during periods of economic instability.

To empirically evaluate the relationship between the price of gold and stocks during period of financial crises, this project will analyze the movements in gold and S&P 500 prices during eight episodes of market turmoil in the 20th century, including the recent COVID-19 pandemic and the 2008 financial crisis.

The remainder of this report is organised as follows. Section 2 provides an overview of the literature on the topic of gold and highlights some of the shortcomings of current research. Sections 3 and 4 present the data and research design used in my analysis, respectively. Section 5 presents the results, the implications of which are discussed in-depth in Section 6. Section 7 concludes by summarizing my findings and discussing potential future perspectives. Appendices providing detailed statistical output are included at the end.

# 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Flight-to-quality is a phenomenon observed in financial markets in which investors experience a pronounced and rapid increase in their appetite for risk. This shift in investor sentiment is generally manifested as a wide divestment from high-return (“risky”) assets to low-return (“safe”) alternatives in an attempt to manage out exposure to risk in portfolios (Caballero 2008).

The relationship between these two types of assets has important implications on the wider economy, as expressed by Hartmann et al. (2004), who explored the effects of linkages between the returns of different assets during periods of stress in an attempt to evaluate the inherent stability of financial markets and determine the amount of systemic risk within these markets on an international level.

This shift in investor behaviour is often observed in a move of investments from the stock market to US Treasury bonds (Gulko 2002, Connolly et al. 2005, Baur and Lucey 2006). The same pattern is also widely believed to hold true for gold. The yellow metal has long being considered as an alternative to high-return assets in times of financial turmoil. In fact, many have studied the relationship between gold and indicators of economic activity in an attempt to identify a pattern in investor behaviour during periods of financial stress. However, despite the narrative widely portrayed in the financial media (Hume 2022), empirical evidence for a simple one-way relationship between the stock market and gold is lacking.

One example of the lack of a clear relationship between gold and other assets is given by Baur and Lucey (2010), who used a regression model of gold on stocks and bonds to determine whether gold acts as a safe haven in the US, UK, and Germany. Although they found that gold acted as a safe haven for stocks in the short-run, this relationship varied between that observed in the US and Germany and that in the UK. This highlights the fact that gold may behave differently in different countries and cannot be assigned a strictly negative correlation with stocks on a global scale.

In this context of variable findings, particular attention should be paid to the phenomenon of the random walk, famously applied to stocks and financial markets by Robert Malkiel (Malkiel, 1973). This theory claims daily return rates are inherently random and cannot be predicted. However, in research on financial assets, particularly in the study of stocks and other asset returns, high-frequency returns data is often used. In research on gold price movements specifically, a range of different data frequencies have been used to model the relationship between gold and other assets, including data at daily (Baur and Lucey 2010, Wang 2013), weekly (Capie 2005, Joy 2011, Reboredo 2013), and monthly frequencies (Akbar 2019, Iqbal 2017). This raises the question as to whether the use of different frequencies plays a role in the different (at times contradictory) findings on gold price behaviour in financial markets.

This project will evaluate the safe haven status of gold according to Baur and Lucey’s definition, namely “an asset that is uncorrelated or negatively correlated with another asset or portfolio in times of market stress or turmoil” (Baur and Lucey 2010). To this end, three different data frequencies (daily, weekly, and monthly) will be used to test the hypothesis that gold acts as a safe haven during financial crises in the US.

# 3. DATA

**3.1. US recessions**

This project analyses financial data within recessionary periods only. Eight recessionary periods, as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), in the US throughout the 20th century, were chosen for the analysis of gold and S&P 500 price behaviour:

1. 2020: COVID-19 pandemic from 3 February 2020 to 1 April 2020
2. 2007: The Great Recession from 3 December 2007 to 1 June 2009
3. 2001: Early 2000s recession from 1 March 2001 to 1 November 2001
4. 1990: Early 1990s recession from 2 July 1990 to 1 March 1991
5. 1981: Early 1980s recession II from 1 July 1981 to 1 November 1982
6. 1980: Early 1980s recession I from 2 January 1980 to 1 July 1980
7. 1973: End of Bretton Woods and oil crisis from 1 November 1973 to 3 March 1975
8. 1969: Recession of 1969–1970 from 1 December 1969 to 2 November 1970

Throughout this report, these periods are denoted by their start year.

A graphic representation of these periods is shown in **Figure 2**,withthe eight periods studied in this project indicated by asterisks.

Gráfico, Gráfico de líneas, Histograma

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**Figure 2. US business cycle (1950-2020).** The unemployment rate in the US is plotted to show the relationship between rising and falling rates of unemployment during and between economic recessions (shaded in gray). Asterisks denote the recessionary periods evaluated in this project. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics via the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

The average duration of the recessions is 231 ± 115 working days (mean ± SD). The most recent recession, corresponding to the COVID-19 pandemic, was the shortest (42 days). The NBER addresses this anomaly by stating that, despite the short duration, the drop in economic activity was large and diffuse enough to be classified as a recession (NBER 2020).

**3.2. Gold price**

The data series for gold was comprised of daily observations on the price of gold, quoted in US dollars per troy ounce. The gold price represents the Gold Fixing Price 3:00 PM (London time) as quoted by the Federal Reserve Economic Data database. Daily prices from 1 December 1969 toMarch 31 2020 were used, with a total of 1835 observations.

**3.3. S&P 500 price**

The data series for the S&P 500 stock index was comprised of daily observations on the price of the index, quoted in US dollars. The stock price represents the closing price of the S&P 500 quoted by the Yahoo! Finance database. Daily prices from 1 December 1969 toMarch 31 2020 were used, with a total of 1835 observations.

**3.4. Data pre-processing**

**3.4.1. Missing data**

Due to the continuous nature of the data and the long time series of the datasets included in this project (n = 3670 daily data points), some data points were missing (right-most column in **Table 1**).

Missing data can be addressed either by excluding or interpolating the missing data points. This involves an inherent trade-off between accuracy and having enough data for statistical analysis, since estimating missing data can lead to inaccuracies but may be impossible if too much data is missing.

In the case of my dataset, the rate of missing data was low (~5%, i.e. 5 missing values for every 100 data points). However, because my analysis involved the use different frequencies (e.g. daily, weekly, and monthly returns) for which the number of data points decreased exponentially, every data point was significant. For this reason, any missing data points were interpolating using the averaging method.

Most often, one data point would be missing between two days. In this case, the average of the values above and below the missing data point was used to obtain a value. In cases with more than missing data point in consecutive days, the same method was used:

This is worth mentioning because at least 5% of the data points in my dataset were interpolated, and thus not factually accurate. However, because of the low rate of missing data, my interpolation is unlikely to affect my results.

**3.4.2. Detrending**

Finally, as the statistical modeling of time series variables using regression requires stationary time series, the daily price data was used to compute daily, weekly, and monthly returns using the following formulas (Eq. 1-3):

(1)

(2)

(3)

The calculated returns were used for all subsequent statistical analyses.

All of the time periods studied were sufficiently long for the purposes of statistical modeling using regression analysis when using daily (n = 231 ± 114 observations) and weekly (n = 42 ± 22 observations) returns, with a minimum of 30 data points per period, as per the Central Limit Theorem.

However, the number of observations for monthly returns were well below the necessary threshold for all of the periods studied (n = 11 ± 5 observations).

To address any potential violations of the assumptions required for regression analysis, the returns in all data sets were subjected to the appropriate diagnostic tests, described in in the Research Design section below (section 4.1 , “Regression analysis”).

**3.5. Summary of data sets**

A summary of the data sets used, including the number of data points corresponding to each recessionary period evaluated, is given in **Table 1**.

**Table 1. Summary of eight data series for the prices and returns of gold and S&P 500.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** | **Number of data points** | | | | **Missing data points** | |
| **Daily prices** | **Daily returns** | **Weekly returns** | **Monthly returns** | **Gold** | **S&P 500** |
| 2020 | 44 | 43 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 2007 | 391 | 390 | 72 | 18 | 30 | 30 |
| 2001 | 176 | 175 | 32 | 8 | 9 | 13 |
| 1990 | 175 | 174 | 32 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 1981 | 350 | 349 | 64 | 16 | 22 | 20 |
| 1980 | 132 | 131 | 24 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 1973 | 349 | 348 | 64 | 16 | 19 | 24 |
| 1969 | 242 | 241 | 44 | 11 | 13 | 12 |

# 4. RESEARCH DESIGN

**4.1. Regression analysis**

To evaluate the relationship between gold and stock market returns over time, three univariate linear regression models were constructed (Eq. 4-6). The models differed in their use of daily, weekly, and monthly data:

(4)

(5)

(6)

Gold was used as the dependent variable and S&P 500 as the independent variable because of the nature of the flight-to-flight phenomenon, wherein a fall in a stock index precedes a rise in the price of gold due to increase demand in periods of higher risk.

The regression models were run in R (RStudio, version 2021.09.1) for each recessionary period studied (1968, 1973, 1980, 1981, 1990, 2001, 2007, and 2020). A summary of the regression output is provided in the Results section (**Table 2**). Full regression outputs are provided in **Appendix I**.

**4.2. Diagnostic tests**

The diagnostic tests used to evaluate the assumptions required for the use of regression analysis are described in the following sections, including normality, linearity, homoscedasticity, and serial correlation.

**4.2.1. Normality**

Normality was tested using the Shapiro-Wilk’s test in the “stats” package in R. Data was considered to follow a normal distribution when p > 0.05.

**4.2.2. Linearity**

Linearity was tested using the Harvey-Collier test in the “lmtest” package in R. The models were considered to be linear when p > 0.05.

**4.2.3. Homoscedasticity**

Homoscedasticity was tested using the Breusch-Pagan test in the “lmtest” package in R. The models were considered to exhibit homoscedasticity when p > 0.05.

**4.2.4. Serial correlation**

The presence of serial correlation was tested using the Durbin-Watson test in the “lmtest” package in R. This test is particularly important to discard the notion that the returns data follow a random walk. Data were considered to exhibit no serial correlation when p > 0.05.

**4.3. Other statistical analyses**

Additional analyses were used for comparison with the regression results in the case that the regression model is not a good fit for the data. The results of each robustness test were used to gain either supporting evidence or evidence against the results of the regression model.

**4.3.1. Period returns**

The overall returns for S&P 500 and gold over each period were calculated to identify potential patterns:

(7)

where *k* denotes the final price in a given period’s data series and “1” denotes the first price given for the period. The results of the calculations are presented in **Table 3**. The results were expected to match the regression data and show an inverse relationship, with negative S&P 500 returns and positive gold returns overall.

**4.3.2. Correlation analysis**

Pearson’s correlation analysis was used to gain insights into the relationship between S&P 500 and gold returns rather than their casual dependence, as in the regression model. The resulting scatterplots were used to observe both the trends and significance of relationship between the assets. The results of the analysis in R presented in **Table 4**. Based on the initial hypothesis, a significant (p < 0.05) negative correlation (r < 0) was expected between the two assets.

# 5. RESULTS

**5.1. Regression analysis**

**5.1.1. Results**

The results of the regression analysis are presented in **Table 2**. A summary of the significant results is provided in the following subsections.

*Daily data*

A significant relationship between daily gold returns and daily S&P 500 returns was observed in 1981, 1990, and 2020 (*p* < 0.01). Interestingly, gold returns were only found to be negatively correlated with S&P 500 returns in 1990, in agreement with my hypothesis: a 1% rise in S&P 500 returns resulted in a 0.29% fall in gold returns. By contrast, in 1981 and 2020, gold returns were positively correlated with S&P 500 returns, yielding a 0.41% and 1.3% rise in gold returns for every 1% rise in S&P 500 returns, respectively. The 1981, 1990, and 2020 regression models exhibited poor to moderate coefficients of determination (R2 = 0.05, 0.07, and 0.3, respectively), indicative of the weak statistical power of these models.

*Weekly data*

A significant relationship between daily gold returns and daily S&P 500 returns was observed in 1981 and 1990 only (p < 0.01), and the significant relationship between returns in 2020 was lost (p > 0.05). In 1990, weekly gold returns retained the negative relationship observed using daily data, wherein a 1% rise in S&P 500 returns resulted in 0.45% fall in gold returns. The contradictory finding that gold returns were positively correlated with S&P 500 returns in 1981 was also sustained, with a 1% rise in S&P 500 returns resulting in a 0.99% rise in gold returns. These models exhibited higher coefficients of determination (R2 = 0.26 and 0.24 for 1981 and 1990, respectively) compared to the same models using daily data.

*Monthly data*

A new significant relationship between gold returns and S&P 500 returns was observed when using monthly returns in 1980 (p < 0.01), and the significant relationship between returns in both 1981 and 1990 was lost (p > 0.05). In 1980, a 1% rise in S&P 500 returns resulted in a 2.24% rise in gold returns. This model exhibited the highest R2 values among all of the models tested (R2 = 0.86).

**Table 2. Results of regression analysis using daily, weekly, and monthly returns.** Bold is used to indicate models with statistically significant results.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** | **Returns frequency** | ***β*** | | **Goodness-of-fit**  **(R2)** |
| **Coefficient** | ***P*-value** |
| 2020 | Daily | **1.3041** | **0.0001341\*** | **0.3023** |
| Weekly | 0.281169 | 0.2466 | 0.2154 |
| Monthly | 0.22594 | NA | 1 |
| 2007 | Daily | -0.0636025 | 0.09788 | 0.007046 |
| Weekly | -0.088094 | 0.4692 | 0.007509 |
| Monthly | 0.08865 | 0.7239 | 0.008017 |
| 2001 | Daily | -0.0808190 | 0.1664 | 0.01104 |
| Weekly | 0.12368 | 0.3509 | 0.02906 |
| Monthly | -0.114155 | 0.6744 | 0.03145 |
| 1990 | Daily | **-0.2940646** | **0.0002746\*** | **0.07427** |
| Weekly | **-0.450518** | **0.004405\*** | **0.2402** |
| Monthly | -0.369821 | 0.2102 | 0.247 |
| 1981 | Daily | **0.4196712** | **5.519e-05\*** | **0.04585** |
| Weekly | **0.981338** | **1.178e-05\*** | **0.2681** |
| Monthly | 0.665983 | 0.11 | 0.1722 |
| 1980 | Daily | 0.048791 | 0.8911 | 0.0001459 |
| Weekly | 0.66790 | 0.3023 | 0.04827 |
| Monthly | **2.24407** | **0.007715\*** | **0.8601** |
| 1973 | Daily | 0.031707 | 0.6908 | 0.0004578 |
| Weekly | -0.016687 | 0.9085 | 0.0002148 |
| Monthly | 0.23932 | 0.4456 | 0.04216 |
| 1969 | Daily | -0.0107409 | 0.6311 | 0.0009665 |
| Weekly | -0.004851 | 0.1167 | 0.05758 |
| Monthly | -0.007148 | 0.5438 | 0.04236 |

\*Significant at 1% level (p < 0.01).

**5.1.2. Reliability of the regression results**

Although few violations of the assumptions required for regression analysis were observed overall, the data showed significant deviations from normality, homoscedasticity, and serial correlation for several periods at given data frequencies, providing evidence against the reliability of my results.

First, significant (p < 0.01) deviations from normality were observed for several daily and weekly data sets (**Appendix II, Table 1**). In the daily data sets, a significant deviation from normality was observed for all data sets except 2020. This may be due to the sensitivity of the Durbin-Watson statistic to large data sets. This line of thinking is supported by the fact that the smallest daily data set (2020, n= 43 observations) was normally distributed. Furthemore, because of the large number of observations for each daily data set, normality could be assumed. Thus, the results for the daily data were discarded, and the data was considered to hold true for normality.

For the weekly data, no evidence of deviation from normality was observed, except in 2001 and 1981 weekly data. This has potentially important implications on the reliability of outcome of the weekly regression model for both periods, since 2001 did not show a significant relationship wile 1981 showed a significant positive relationship. Finally, no evidence of deviation from normality for all monthly data sets.

Second, evidence for heteroscedasticity was observed in the daily data for the periods of 1981 and 1990 (**Appendix II, Table 2**). This calls into question the significant relationships observed for these periods, since heteroscedasticity tends to produce p-values that are smaller than they should be, and very small p-values were exhibited by both models. However, it is worth noting that the significant relationships observed in the regression using daily data were sustained in the regression using weekly data, in which no heteroscedasticity was observed. This suggests that the results of the model for 1981 and 1990 are in fact reliable.

Third, evidence for first-order autoregression was observed in the monthly data for 1973 and the daily data for 1969 (**Appendix II, Table 3**). Similar to heteroscedasticity, this error tends to produce p-values that are smaller than they should be. However, no significant relationships were observed for either regression model, which suggests that this error did not impact my findings.

Lastly, no evidence for deviation from linearity was observed for any of the models at different data frequencies (**Appendix II, Table 4**), which provided support for the use of a regression model.

It is worth noting that no test statistics were generated for the monthly data set of 2020 due to the small sample size (n = 2).

**5.2. Robustness analysis**

**5.2.1. Period returns**

*Positive versus negative returns*

In five out of the eight recessionary periods, a negative relationship appeared to hold between gold and S&P 500 returns: gold returns were positive and S&P 500 returns were negative in 1969, 1973, 2001, 2007, and 2020 (**Table 3**). However, this relationship was violated in the three remaining periods – 1980, 1981, and 1990 – during which both gold and S&P 500 experienced positive returns overall.

*Trends*

The size of the returns was highly variable between periods, ranging from positive returns of +1% and +87% for gold to returns of -38% to +9% for S&P 500. Gold returns were positive during all periods. In periods when both variables experience positive returns, gold returns tended be higher, except for during two successive recessionary periods (1981 and 1990), during which S&P 500 experienced higher returns than gold.

**Table 3. Returns for S&P 500 index and gold price for entire eight recessionary periods.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** | **Variable** | **Return (%)** |
| COVID-19 pandemic  (2020) | Gold | +2% |
| S&P 500 | -20% |
| The Great Recession  (2007-2008) | Gold | +24% |
| S&P 500 | ‒38% |
| Early 2000s recession  (2001) | Gold | +5% |
| S&P 500 | ‒15% |
| Early 1990s recession  (1990) | Gold | +1% |
| S&P 500 | +3% |
| Early 1980s recession II  (1981) | Gold | +1% |
| S&P 500 | +4% |
| Early 1980s recession I  (1980) | Gold | +18% |
| S&P 500 | +9% |
| End of Bretton Woods and oil crisis  (1973) | Gold | +87% |
| S&P 500 | ‒23% |
| Recession of 1969–1970  (1969-1970) | Gold | +6% |
| S&P 500 | ‒10% |

**5.2.2. Pearson’s correlation analysis**

*Daily data*

A significant correlation was observed in three periods: 1981, 1990, and 2020. In 2020 and 1981, gold returns were positively correlated with S&P 500 returns (*r* = 0.55 in 2020, r = 0.22 in 1981, *p* < 0.01) (**Appendix III, Figure 1a,e**). By contrast, in 1990, gold returns using Pearson’s correlation analysis were negatively correlated with S&P 500 returns (*r* = -0.25 in 2020, *p* < 0.01) (**Appendix III, Figure 1d**).

*Weekly data*

A significant correlation was observed in two periods: 1981 and 1990. The significance between gold and S&P 500 returns in the 2020 period that was observed when using daily returns was lost.

In 1981, gold returns using Pearson’s correlation analysis remained positively correlated with S&P 500 returns (r = 0.52, *p* < 0.01) (**Appendix III, Figure 2e**). Similarly, in 1990, gold returns using Pearson’s correlation analysis remained negatively correlated with S&P 500 returns (*r* = -0.49, *p* < 0.01) (**Appendix III, Figure 2d**).

Both relationships became stronger (r = -0.25 vs. -0.49 in 1990 and r = 0.22 vs. 0.52 in 1981) in their respective directions when using weekly data.

*Monthly data*

The significance between gold and S&P 500 returns that held in both 1981 and 1990 when using weekly data was lost when monthly data was used in the model. By contrast, a new significant positive relationship was observed between gold and S&P 500 returns for 1980 (r = 0.93, p < 0.01) (**Appendix III, Figure 3f**).

**Table 4. Results for Pearson’s correlation analysis using (a) daily, (b) weekly, and (c) monthly returns.** Bold is used to indicate models with statistically significant results.

(a) Daily returns

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** | **R** | ***P*-value** |
| **2020** | **0.55** | **0.00024\*** |
| 2007 | -0.081 | 0.13 |
| 2001 | -0.067 | 0.4 |
| **1990** | **-0.25** | **0.0016\*** |
| **1981** | **0.22** | **7.6e-05\*** |
| 1980 | 0.036 | 0.69 |
| 1973 | 0.029 | 0.6 |
| 1969 | -0.036 | 0.59 |

\*Significant at 1% level (p < 0.01)

(b) Weekly returns

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** | **R** | ***P*-value** |
| 2020 | 0.46 | 0.25 |
| 2007 | -0.087 | 0.47 |
| 2001 | 0.17 | 0.35 |
| **1990** | **-0.49** | **0.0044\*** |
| **1981** | **0.52** | **1.2e-05\*** |
| 1980 | 0.22 | 0.3 |
| 1973 | -0.015 | 0.91 |
| 1969 | -0.24 | 0.12 |

\*Significant at 1% level (p < 0.01)

(c) Monthly returns

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** | **R** | ***P*-value** |
| 2020 | NA | NA |
| 2007 | 0.09 | 0.72 |
| 2001 | -0.18 | 0.67 |
| 1990 | -0.5 | 0.21 |
| 1981 | 0.41 | 0.11 |
| **1980** | **0.93** | **0.0077\*** |
| 1973 | 0.21 | 0.45 |
| 1969 | -0.21 | 0.54 |

\*Significant at 1% level (p < 0.01)

# 6. DISCUSSION

The literature on the behaviour of gold prices in financial markets is rich and varied. While several studies claim that gold is an inflation hedge, acts as a safe haven in times of stress, and serves as a currency hedge, other studies that have found no significant relationship between gold and other financial assets.

This project focused specifically on the claim that gold acts as a safe haven during times of market stress. To address both the inconsistency in the frequency of data used in the literature on this topic and the bias imposed by the theory of random walk, three different frequencies were used when modeling gold and stock returns, namely daily, weekly, and monthly.

Despite the widely held belief that gold is negatively correlated with stocks in times of market turmoil, my analysis suggests that this relationship does not hold in the US. A lack of a significant relationship between gold and S&P 500 returns was observed in the majority of the recessionary periods studied under regression analysis, with only three out of the eight periods studied showing significant relationships between these two assets. This lack of significance was also reflected in the correlation analysis, casting doubt on the theory that gold and S&P 500 prices move together, at least during financial crises.

Furthermore, in the three models that showed significant relationships, two showed a positive relationship between S&P 500 and gold returns, providing evidence against the belief that stocks and gold are negatively correlated. An additional key result was the fact that the regression results were sensitive to the choice of data frequency. The number of significant relationships decreased as the frequency of the data increased, casting doubt on the reliability of using returns to model relationships between assets in financial markets.

Although the reliability of the regression results was found to hold through the use of diagnostic tests, the models exhibited a poor fit overall. The reasons for this could be attributed to the choice of periods studied and to the simplicity of the regression models used.

Firstly, the use of recessionary periods (NBER) in my time series analysis could account for the lack of significant relationships, as these periods are typically longer and do not necessarily align with financial markets crises. It is widely understood that the prospect of recession usually, but not always, brings about a major stock price downturn. Further analyses could seek to use breakpoint analysis in the time series models presented here to identify where within the recessionary period financial markets crash, focusing a subsequent regression within these specific periods.

Lastly, the weakness of the statistical model could be due to the large number of potential confounders in this simple linear regression. To address the weak statistical power of the models used in this project, multilinear regression analysis could used to determine whether investors move their money into other assets aside from gold, including gold mining stocks, bonds, and other low-risk assets.

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# APPENDICES

## **Appendix I: Regression output**

**Table 1. Output for regression of daily gold returns on daily S&P 500 returns in R.** (a) 2020, (b) 2007, (c) 2001, (d) 1990, (e) 1981, (f) 1980, (g) 1973, and (h) 1969.

(a) 2020

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-6.1974 -2.4498 -0.1705 2.1819 10.4790

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) -0.5360 0.5580 -0.960 0.342450

X2020$`Daily SP500 returns` 1.3041 0.3094 4.214 0.000134 \*\*\*

---

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 3.659 on 41 degrees of freedom

(1 observation deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.3023, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2852

F-statistic: 17.76 on 1 and 41 DF, p-value: 0.0001341

(b) 2007

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.069926 -0.008405 0.000214 0.009546 0.069316

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.0006668 0.0009175 0.727 0.4678

X2007$`Daily SP500 returns` -0.0636025 0.0383325 -1.659 0.0979 .

---

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 0.01811 on 388 degrees of freedom

(1 observation deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.007046, Adjusted R-squared: 0.004486

F-statistic: 2.753 on 1 and 388 DF, p-value: 0.09788

(c) 2001

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.035456 -0.004091 -0.000368 0.003264 0.067914

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.0002414 0.0007918 0.305 0.761

X2001$`Daily SP500 returns` -0.0808190 0.0581518 -1.390 0.166

Residual standard error: 0.01046 on 173 degrees of freedom

(1 observation deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.01104, Adjusted R-squared: 0.005325

F-statistic: 1.932 on 1 and 173 DF, p-value: 0.1664

(d) 1990

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.048883 -0.005897 0.000403 0.006919 0.041002

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.0003050 0.0008964 0.340 0.734084

X1990$`Daily SP500 returns` -0.2940646 0.0791592 -3.715 0.000275 \*\*\*

---

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 0.01182 on 172 degrees of freedom

(1 observation deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.07427, Adjusted R-squared: 0.06889

F-statistic: 13.8 on 1 and 172 DF, p-value: 0.0002746

(e) 1981

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.074786 -0.011701 -0.001901 0.010223 0.101953

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.0001421 0.0010365 0.137 0.891

X1981$`Daily SP500 returns` 0.4196712 0.1027797 4.083 5.52e-05 \*\*\*

---

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 0.01936 on 347 degrees of freedom

(1 observation deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.04585, Adjusted R-squared: 0.0431

F-statistic: 16.67 on 1 and 347 DF, p-value: 5.519e-05

(f) 1980

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.134507 -0.021369 -0.003378 0.023077 0.130993

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.002411 0.003631 0.664 0.508

X1980$`Daily SP500 returns` 0.048791 0.355664 0.137 0.891

Residual standard error: 0.0415 on 129 degrees of freedom

(1 observation deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.0001459, Adjusted R-squared: -0.007605

F-statistic: 0.01882 on 1 and 129 DF, p-value: 0.8911

(g) 1973

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.072624 -0.010960 -0.002171 0.010717 0.100618

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.001997 0.001073 1.861 0.0636 .

X1973$`Daily SP500 returns` 0.031707 0.079647 0.398 0.6908

---

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 0.01999 on 346 degrees of freedom

(1 observation deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.0004578, Adjusted R-squared: -0.002431

F-statistic: 0.1585 on 1 and 346 DF, p-value: 0.6908

(h) 1969

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.024478 -0.001350 -0.000192 0.001013 0.011659

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.0002332 0.0002160 1.080 0.281

X1969$`Daily SP500 returns` -0.0107409 0.0223369 -0.481 0.631

Residual standard error: 0.00335 on 239 degrees of freedom

(1 observation deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.0009665, Adjusted R-squared: -0.003214

F-statistic: 0.2312 on 1 and 239 DF, p-value: 0.6311

**Table 2. Output for regression of weekly gold returns on weekly S&P 500 returns in R.** (a) 2020, (b) 2007, (c) 2001, (d) 1990, (e) 1981, (f) 1980, (g) 1973, and (h) 1969.

(a) 2020

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.067924 -0.017505 0.001028 0.015247 0.057263

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.005972 0.014434 0.414 0.693

X2020$`Weekly SP500 returns` 0.281169 0.219053 1.284 0.247

Residual standard error: 0.04082 on 6 degrees of freedom

(36 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.2154, Adjusted R-squared: 0.08467

F-statistic: 1.648 on 1 and 6 DF, p-value: 0.2466

(b) 2007

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.086249 -0.027432 0.000522 0.029113 0.123616

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.002282 0.004752 0.480 0.633

X2007$`Weekly SP500 returns` -0.088094 0.121054 -0.728 0.469

Residual standard error: 0.04026 on 70 degrees of freedom

(319 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.007509, Adjusted R-squared: -0.00667

F-statistic: 0.5296 on 1 and 70 DF, p-value: 0.4692

(c) 2001

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.057197 -0.010757 -0.000870 0.007194 0.082526

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.00366 0.00443 0.826 0.415

X2001$`Weekly SP500 returns` 0.12368 0.13052 0.948 0.351

Residual standard error: 0.02488 on 30 degrees of freedom

(144 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.02906, Adjusted R-squared: -0.003302

F-statistic: 0.898 on 1 and 30 DF, p-value: 0.3509

(d) 1990

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.046652 -0.014351 0.000611 0.012876 0.067081

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.003829 0.003979 0.962 0.3435

X1990$`Weekly SP500 returns` -0.450518 0.146279 -3.080 0.0044 \*\*

---

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 0.02251 on 30 degrees of freedom

(143 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.2402, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2149

F-statistic: 9.485 on 1 and 30 DF, p-value: 0.004405

(e) 1981

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.081999 -0.025814 -0.002542 0.024205 0.156127

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.004902 0.005087 0.964 0.339

X1981$`Weekly SP500 returns` 0.981338 0.205922 4.766 1.18e-05 \*\*\*

---

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 0.04068 on 62 degrees of freedom

(286 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.2681, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2563

F-statistic: 22.71 on 1 and 62 DF, p-value: 1.178e-05

(f) 1980

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.144969 -0.020332 0.004395 0.038040 0.101813

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.01187 0.01235 0.961 0.347

X1980$`Weekly SP500 returns` 0.66790 0.63228 1.056 0.302

Residual standard error: 0.05954 on 22 degrees of freedom

(108 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.04827, Adjusted R-squared: 0.005012

F-statistic: 1.116 on 1 and 22 DF, p-value: 0.3023

(g) 1973

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.088647 -0.028237 -0.007587 0.020995 0.114065

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.006302 0.005109 1.234 0.222

X1973$`Weekly SP500 returns` -0.016687 0.144602 -0.115 0.908

Residual standard error: 0.04086 on 62 degrees of freedom

(285 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.0002148, Adjusted R-squared: -0.01591

F-statistic: 0.01332 on 1 and 62 DF, p-value: 0.9085

(h) 1969

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.0132492 -0.0030322 -0.0005348 0.0034081 0.0129178

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.001278 0.000838 1.525 0.135

X1969$`Weekly SP500 returns` -0.004851 0.003028 -1.602 0.117

Residual standard error: 0.005557 on 42 degrees of freedom

(198 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.05758, Adjusted R-squared: 0.03514

F-statistic: 2.566 on 1 and 42 DF, p-value: 0.1167

**Table 3. Output for regression of weekly gold returns on weekly S&P 500 returns in R.** (a) 2020, (b) 2007, (c) 2001, (d) 1990, (e) 1981, (f) 1980, (g) 1973, and (h) 1969.

(a) 2020

Residuals:

ALL 2 residuals are 0: no residual degrees of freedom!

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.04278 NaN NaN NaN

X2020$`Monthly SP500 returns` 0.22594 NaN NaN NaN

Residual standard error: NaN on 0 degrees of freedom

(42 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 1, Adjusted R-squared: NaN

F-statistic: NaN on 1 and 0 DF, p-value: NA

(b) 2007

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.17887 -0.05473 0.02630 0.05665 0.09899

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.02395 0.01951 1.228 0.237

X2007$`Monthly SP500 returns` 0.08865 0.24652 0.360 0.724

Residual standard error: 0.08033 on 16 degrees of freedom

(373 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.008017, Adjusted R-squared: -0.05398

F-statistic: 0.1293 on 1 and 16 DF, p-value: 0.7239

(c) 2001

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.046612 -0.024919 0.006155 0.015147 0.056256

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.006696 0.014569 0.460 0.662

X2001$`Monthly SP500 returns` -0.114155 0.258627 -0.441 0.674

Residual standard error: 0.03848 on 6 degrees of freedom

(168 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.03145, Adjusted R-squared: -0.13

F-statistic: 0.1948 on 1 and 6 DF, p-value: 0.6744

(d) 1990

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.06362 -0.01027 0.01590 0.02332 0.02983

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.008377 0.013997 0.598 0.571

X1990$`Monthly SP500 returns` -0.369821 0.263591 -1.403 0.210

Residual standard error: 0.03959 on 6 degrees of freedom

(167 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.247, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1215

F-statistic: 1.968 on 1 and 6 DF, p-value: 0.2102

(e) 1981

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.11379 -0.05229 -0.01799 0.05544 0.11006

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.007536 0.017829 0.423 0.679

X1981$`Monthly SP500 returns` 0.665983 0.390247 1.707 0.110

Residual standard error: 0.0713 on 14 degrees of freedom

(334 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.1722, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1131

F-statistic: 2.912 on 1 and 14 DF, p-value: 0.11

(f) 1980

Residuals:

1 2 3 4 5 6

-0.000539 -0.019345 -0.001489 -0.062997 -0.019552 0.103923

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) -0.01058 0.02654 -0.399 0.71049

X1980$`Monthly SP500 returns` 2.24407 0.45258 4.958 0.00772 \*\*

---

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 0.06231 on 4 degrees of freedom

(126 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.8601, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8251

F-statistic: 24.59 on 1 and 4 DF, p-value: 0.007715

(g) 1973

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.10596 -0.06171 -0.01586 0.06761 0.20101

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.04194 0.02269 1.849 0.0858 .

X1973$`Monthly SP500 returns` 0.23932 0.30488 0.785 0.4456

---

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 0.08944 on 14 degrees of freedom

(333 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.04216, Adjusted R-squared: -0.02626

F-statistic: 0.6162 on 1 and 14 DF, p-value: 0.4456

(h) 1969

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-0.0241051 -0.0086866 -0.0004109 0.0067690 0.0286153

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 0.006368 0.004953 1.286 0.231

X1969$`Monthly SP500 returns` -0.007148 0.011330 -0.631 0.544

Residual standard error: 0.01568 on 9 degrees of freedom

(231 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.04236, Adjusted R-squared: -0.06405

F-statistic: 0.3981 on 1 and 9 DF, p-value: 0.5438

## **Appendix II: Diagnostic tests**

**Table 1.** Results ofShapiro-Wilk’s test (test for normality).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Frequency** | **Statistic (W)** | **p-value** |
| 2020 | Daily | 0.96546 | 0.2188 |
| Weekly | 0.92918 | 0.5087 |
| Monthly | NA | NA |
| 2007 | Daily | **0.97125** | **5.78e-07\*** |
| Weekly | 0.99087 | 0.8861 |
| Monthly | 0.93035 | 0.1969 |
| 2001 | Daily | **0.80372** | **4.579e-14\*** |
| Weekly | **0.84967** | **0.0004081\*** |
| Monthly | 0.94748 | 0.6858 |
| 1990 | Daily | **0.94413** | **2.458e-06\*** |
| Weekly | 0.95669 | 0.2225 |
| Monthly | 0.92136 | 0.441 |
| 1981 | Daily | **0.96229** | **7.829e-08\*** |
| Weekly | **0.92035** | **0.0005143\*** |
| Monthly | 0.94258 | 0.3818 |
| 1980 | Daily | **0.97738** | **0.02756\*\*** |
| Weekly | 0.97758 | 0.8475 |
| Monthly | 0.91034 | 0.4386 |
| 1973 | Daily | **0.96033** | **4.225e-08\*** |
| Weekly | 0.96973 | 0.1171 |
| Monthly | 0.94625 | 0.4328 |
| 1969 | Daily | **0.81226** | **2.367e-16\*** |
| Weekly | 0.98346 | 0.7712 |
| Monthly | 0.9765 | 0.9436 |

\*Significant at 1% level (p < 0.01). \*\*Significant at 5% level (p < 0.05)

**Table 2.** Results ofHarvey-Collier test (test for linearity).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Frequency** | **Statistic (HC)** | **p-value** |
| 2020 | Daily | 0.64862 | 0.5203 |
| Weekly | 0.31356 | 0.7665 |
| Monthly | NA | NA |
| 2007 | Daily | 0.55421 | 0.5798 |
| Weekly | 0.032713 | 0.974 |
| Monthly | 0.88448 | 0.3904 |
| 2001 | Daily | 0.4337 | 0.6651 |
| Weekly | 0.97042 | 0.3399 |
| Monthly | 0.82234 | 0.4483 |
| 1990 | Daily | 0.98469 | 0.3262 |
| Weekly | 0.64576 | 0.5235 |
| Monthly | 0.90727 | 0.4059 |
| 1981 | Daily | 0.52272 | 0.6015 |
| Weekly | 0.43444 | 0.6655 |
| Monthly | 0.071191 | 0.9443 |
| 1980 | Daily | 1.267 | 0.2075 |
| Weekly | 0.59373 | 0.559 |
| Monthly | 0.66759 | 0.5522 |
| 1973 | Daily | 1.2182 | 0.224 |
| Weekly | 1.041 | 0.302 |
| Monthly | 1.5927 | 0.1352 |
| 1969 | Daily | 1.3529 | 0.1774 |
| Weekly | 1.1489 | 0.2573 |
| Monthly | 1.6672 | 0.134 |

**Table 3.** Results ofBreusch-Pagan test (test for homoscedasticity).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Frequency** | **Statistic (BP)** | **p-value** |
| 2020 | Daily | 0.035228 | 0.8511 |
| Weekly | 0.57076 | 0.45 |
| Monthly | NA | NA |
| 2007 | Daily | 2.7183 | 0.0992 |
| Weekly | 1.6085 | 0.2047 |
| Monthly | 1.4842 | 0.2231 |
| 2001 | Daily | 0.031596 | 0.8589 |
| Weekly | 0.62927 | 0.4276 |
| Monthly | 0.35773 | 0.5498 |
| 1990 | Daily | **5.1269** | **0.02356\*\*** |
| Weekly | 0.54306 | 0.4612 |
| Monthly | 0.011314 | 0.9153 |
| 1981 | Daily | **12.689** | **0.0003679\*** |
| Weekly | 1.2787 | 0.2581 |
| Monthly | 0.0021128 | 0.9633 |
| 1980 | Daily | 1.7687 | 0.1835 |
| Weekly | 1.5741 | 0.2096 |
| Monthly | 0.22167 | 0.6378 |
| 1973 | Daily | 0.063721 | 0.8007 |
| Weekly | 1.6623 | 0.1973 |
| Monthly | 0.035481 | 0.8506 |
| 1969 | Daily | 0.58852 | 0.443 |
| Weekly | 0.15429 | 0.6945 |
| Monthly | 0.74248 | 0.3889 |

\*Significant at 1% level (p < 0.01). \*\*Significant at 5% level (p < 0.05)

**Table 4.** Results ofDurbin-Watson test (test for serial correlation).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Frequency** | **Statistic (DW)** | **p-value** |
| 2020 | Daily | 2.5189 | 0.9603 |
| Weekly | 3.2228 | 0.9681 |
| Monthly | NA | NA |
| 2007 | Daily | 1.9624 | 0.3575 |
| Weekly | 2.1834 | 0.7828 |
| Monthly | 2.205 | 0.655 |
| 2001 | Daily | 2.3067 | 0.9791 |
| Weekly | 2.3232 | 0.8185 |
| Monthly | 2.3607 | 0.7181 |
| 1990 | Daily | 2 | 0.4953 |
| Weekly | 2.0893 | 0.5991 |
| Monthly | 2.7823 | 0.8306 |
| 1981 | Daily | 2.3152 | 0.9984 |
| Weekly | 1.8493 | 0.2687 |
| Monthly | 2.0501 | 0.5092 |
| 1980 | Daily | 2.2109 | 0.887 |
| Weekly | 2.4095 | 0.8444 |
| Monthly | 1.3904 | 0.2059 |
| 1973 | Daily | 1.9239 | 0.2341 |
| Weekly | 1.8195 | 0.2358 |
| Monthly | **1.1612** | **0.03175\*\*** |
| 1969 | Daily | **1.301** | **2.396e-08\*** |
| Weekly | 1.5335 | 0.0571 |
| Monthly | 1.4173 | 0.1553 |

\*Significant at 1% level (p < 0.01). \*\*Significant at 5% level (p < 0.05)

## **Appendix III: Pearson’s correlation scatterplots**

**Gráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamente***Gráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamente*

(a) (b)

*Gráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamenteGráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamente*

(c) (d)

*Gráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamenteGráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamente*

(e) (f)

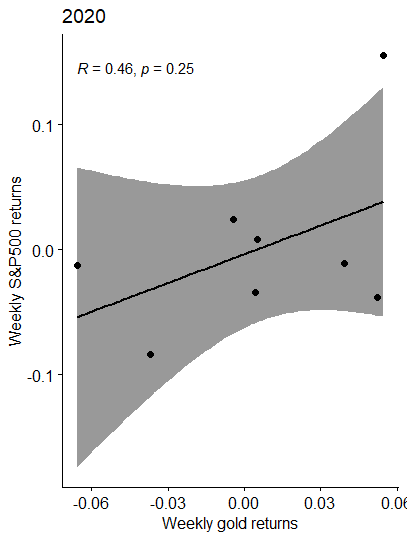
**Gráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamente***Gráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamente*

(g) (h)

**Figure 1. Scatterplots for Pearson’s correlation analysis of daily data.** (a) 2020, (b) 2007, (c) 2001, (d) 1990, (e) 1981, (f) 1980, (g) 1973, and (h) 1969.

**Gráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamente**

(a) (b)

**Gráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamenteGráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamente**

(c) (d)

**Gráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamenteGráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamente**

(e) (f)

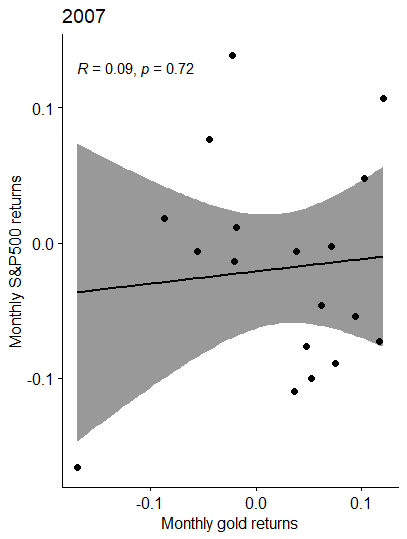
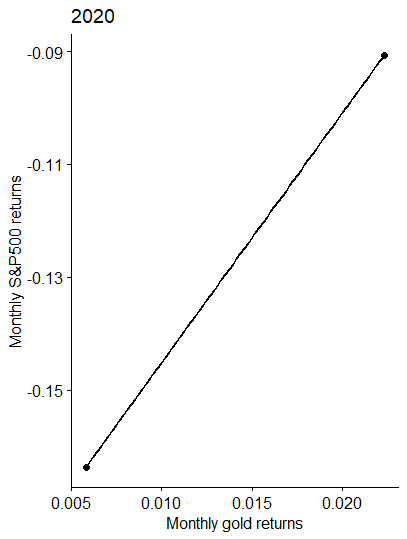
**Gráfico, Gráfico de dispersión

Descripción generada automáticamenteGráfico, Diagrama

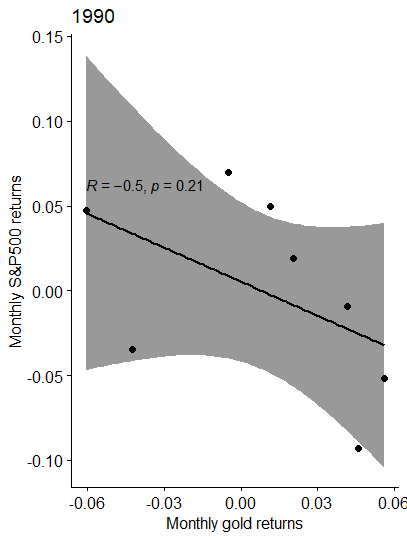
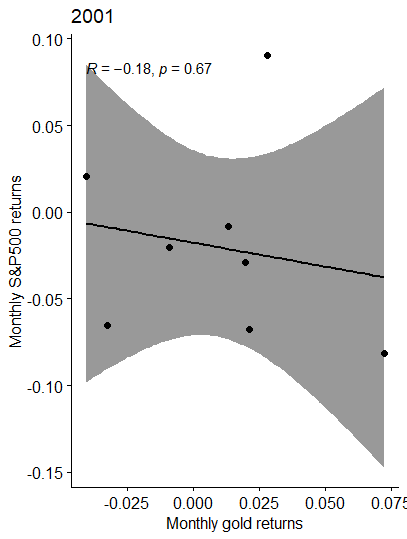
Descripción generada automáticamente**

(g) (h)

**Figure 2. Plots for Pearson’s correlation analysis of weekly data.** (a) 2020, (b) 2007, (c) 2001, (d) 1990, (e) 1981, (f) 1980, (g) 1973, and (h) 1969.

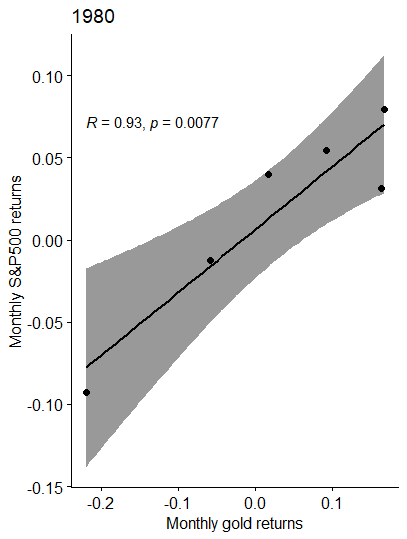
****

(a) (b)

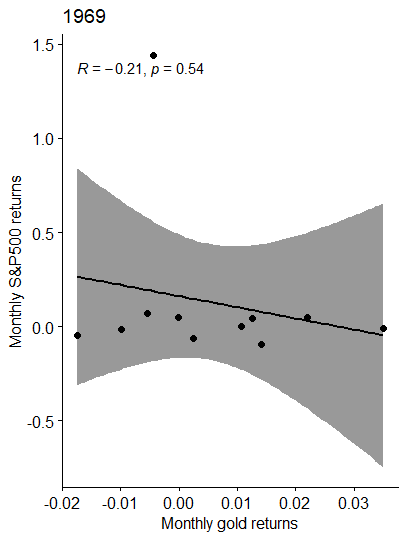
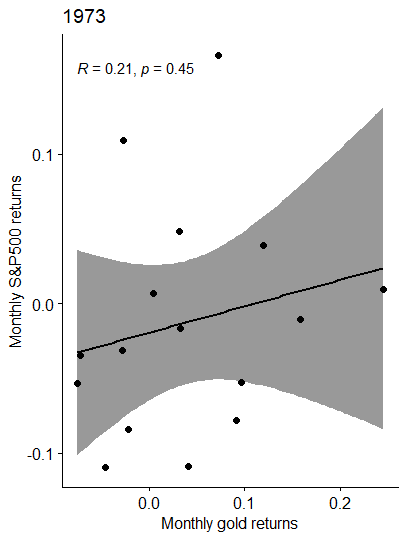
****

(c) (d)

**Gráfico, Diagrama

Descripción generada automáticamente**

(e) (f)

****

(g) (h)

**Figure 3. Plots for Pearson’s correlation analysis of monthly data.** (a) 2020, (b) 2007, (c) 2001, (d) 1990, (e) 1981, (f) 1980, (g) 1973, and (h) 1969.