

# Jupyter Notebook Execution Report

**Name:** Your Name

**Date:** February 02, 2026

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## Cell 1: ■ Markdown

### **Module 2: Hedge Validation**

We test whether bonds failed as a hedge (correlation spiked in 2022) and whether gold stayed low/negative correlation vs equities.

We plot Rolling 12-Month Correlation:

SPY vs BND

SPY vs IAU

## Cell 2: ■ Code

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# read daily returns
df = pd.read_csv("../processed/etf_returns.csv", parse_dates=["Date"])
df = df[["Date", "Ticker", "Daily_Return"]].dropna()

# Convert to wide: Date index, tickers as columns
returns_wide = df.pivot(index="Date", columns="Ticker",
values="Daily_Return").sort_index()

print("Date range:", returns_wide.index.min(), "to", returns_wide.index.max())
print("Columns available:", len(returns_wide.columns))

returns_wide.head()
```

### **Output:**

Date range: 2014-01-03 00:00:00 to 2026-01-30 00:00:00

Columns available: 12

Ticker	BND	IAU	SCHD	...	XIC.TO	ZAG.TO	ZLB.TO
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```

Date
2014-01-03  0.000125  0.010943  0.001377  ... -0.002796  0.000661 -0.000989
2014-01-06  0.000874  0.000000 -0.003576  ... -0.004205  0.000662 -0.001483
2014-01-07  0.001247 -0.004996  0.005522  ...  0.008446  0.002642  0.009906
2014-01-08 -0.003238 -0.005021 -0.003570  ...  0.000931  0.000658  0.001471
2014-01-09  0.001874  0.002523  0.001653  ...  0.000930 -0.000658  0.000980

[5 rows x 12 columns]

```

### Cell 3: ■ Code

```

# sanity check
needed = [ "SPY", "BND", "IAU" ]
missing = [t for t in needed if t not in returns_wide.columns]
print("Missing ticker:", missing)

# keep only needed column that exist
cols = [t for t in needed if t in returns_wide.columns]
data = returns_wide[cols].dropna()
print("Data shape after dropna:", data.shape)
data.head()

```

### Output:

```

Missing ticker: []

Data shape after dropna: (3037, 3)

Ticker          SPY          BND          IAU
Date
2014-01-03 -0.000164  0.000125  0.010943
2014-01-06 -0.002898  0.000874  0.000000
2014-01-07  0.006142  0.001247 -0.004996
2014-01-08  0.000218 -0.003238 -0.005021
2014-01-09  0.000654  0.001874  0.002523

```

### Cell 4: ■ Code

```

WINDOW = 252 # ~12 months trading days

spy = data[ "SPY" ]

```

```
# Rolling correlations

corr_spy_bnd = spy.rolling(WINDOW).corr(data["BND"]) if "BND" in data.columns else
None

corr_spy_iau = spy.rolling(WINDOW).corr(data["IAU"]) if "IAU" in data.columns else
None

corr_spy_gld = spy.rolling(WINDOW).corr(data["GLD"]) if "GLD" in data.columns else
None

# Combine for easy plotting
corr_df = pd.DataFrame({
    "SPY vs BND": corr_spy_bnd,
    "SPY vs IAU": corr_spy_iau,
    "SPY vs GLD": corr_spy_gld
}).dropna(how="all")

corr_df.head()
```

#### Output:

	SPY vs BND	SPY vs IAU	SPY vs GLD
Date			
2015-01-02	-0.359117	-0.154892	None
2015-01-05	-0.368894	-0.169274	None
2015-01-06	-0.373862	-0.173891	None
2015-01-07	-0.372960	-0.175054	None
2015-01-08	-0.381641	-0.176629	None

#### Cell 5: ■ Markdown

- Bonds moved meaningfully positive during 2022 (not a reliable hedge in that regime).
- Gold stayed closer to zero (and sometimes negative), meaning it behaved more like a diversifier than bonds in that stress window.

#### Cell 6: ■ Code

```
plt.figure()

if "SPY vs BND" in corr_df.columns and corr_df["SPY vs BND"].notna().any():
    plt.plot(corr_df.index, corr_df["SPY vs BND"], label="SPY vs BND (Bonds)")
```

```

if "SPY vs IAU" in corr_df.columns and corr_df["SPY vs IAU"].notna().any():
plt.plot(corr_df.index, corr_df["SPY vs IAU"], label="SPY vs IAU (Gold)")

if "SPY vs GLD" in corr_df.columns and corr_df["SPY vs GLD"].notna().any():
plt.plot(corr_df.index, corr_df["SPY vs GLD"], label="SPY vs GLD (Gold)")

# Zero line
plt.axhline(0, linestyle="--")

# Crisis shading (simple + readable)
plt.axvspan(pd.to_datetime("2020-02-15"), pd.to_datetime("2020-04-30"), alpha=0.2,
label="COVID Crash (2020)")

plt.axvspan(pd.to_datetime("2022-01-01"), pd.to_datetime("2022-10-31"), alpha=0.2,
label="Inflation Shock (2022)")

plt.title("Module 2: Rolling 12-Month Correlation (SPY vs Bonds vs Gold)")
plt.xlabel("Date")
plt.ylabel("Correlation (12-month rolling)")
plt.savefig("../outputs/module2_rolling_corr.png", dpi=200, bbox_inches="tight")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

```

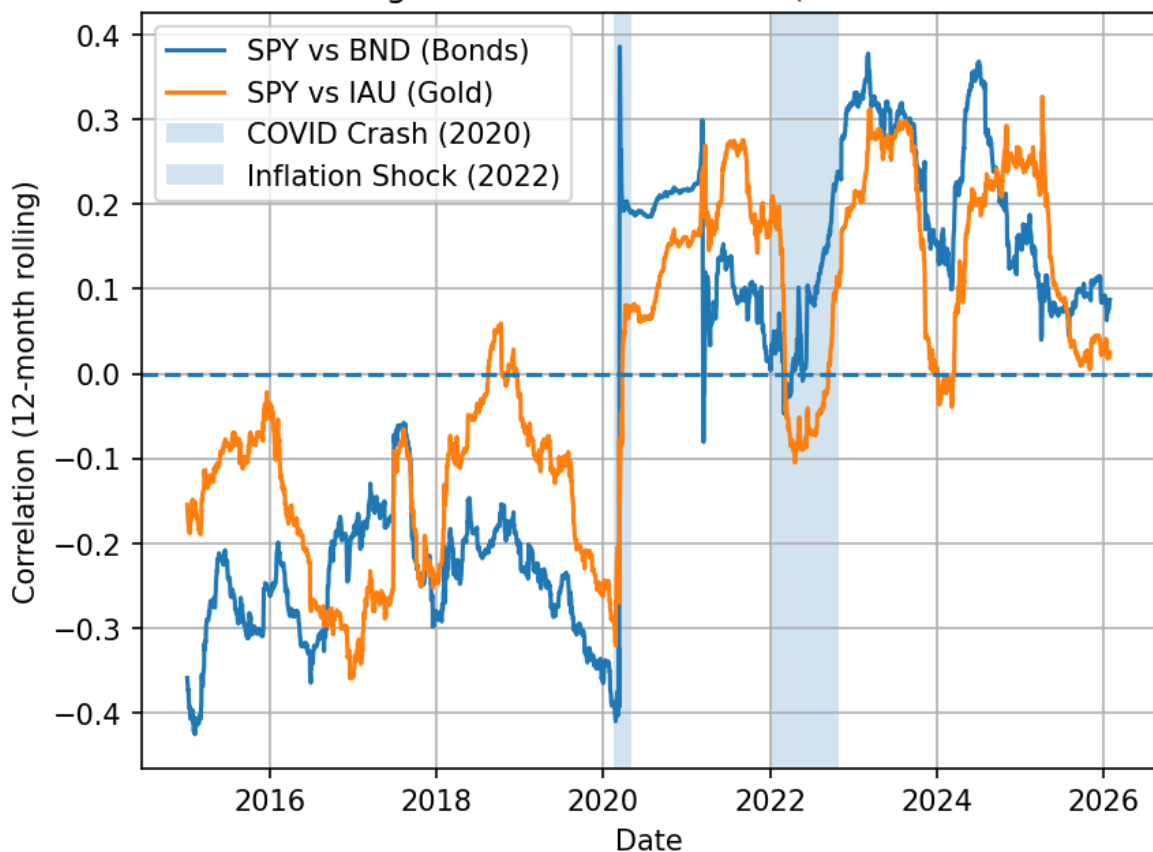
## Output:

```

[STDERR]
<string>:1: UserWarning: FigureCanvasAgg is non-interactive, and thus cannot be shown

```

## Module 2: Rolling 12-Month Correlation (SPY vs Bonds vs Gold)



### Cell 7: ■ Markdown

- Rolling correlation shows bond correlation rises in 2022, meaning the hedge relationship broke.
- Ensemble tests confirm the same story:
- In down markets, BND downside capture increases (bad).
- In crash days, IAU tail beta is lower than BND (better hedge behavior).
- Therefore, IAU is the preferred hedge for the Defensive Growth portfolio.

### Cell 8: ■ Code

```
start_2022 = "2022-01-01"
end_2022 = "2022-12-31"

corr_2022 = corr_df.loc[start_2022:end_2022].agg(["mean", "median", "min", "max"])
display(corr_2022)
```

**Output:**

Index	SPY vs BND	SPY vs IAU	SPY vs GLD
mean	0.11237552994801622	0.03401707383760771	nan
median	0.09103539778620563	-0.020983564073789217	nan
min	-0.04711439626735523	-0.10494485251520905	nan
max	0.32096782085917	0.20964538593651677	nan

#### Cell 9: ■ Markdown

- Bonds “fail” if SPY vs BND correlation becomes positive and high during stress.
- Gold “works” if SPY vs IAU stays closer to 0 or negative during stress.

#### Cell 10: ■ Markdown

### Ensemble Hedge Validation (IAU vs BND)

- Validate that BND fails as a hedge in the 2022 regime.
- Validate that IAU behaves more like a diversifier during stress.
- Use an ensemble of 3 tests: correlation + downside capture + tail beta.

#### Cell 11: ■ Code

```
cad_needed = ["VDY.TO", "ZLB.TO", "XIC.TO"]
cad_missing = [t for t in cad_needed if t not in returns_wide.columns]
print("Missing CAD tickers:", cad_missing)

if len(cad_missing) == 0:
    cad = returns_wide[cad_needed].dropna()
    var_mkt = cad["XIC.TO"].var()
    beta_vdy = cad[["VDY.TO", "XIC.TO"]].cov().loc["VDY.TO", "XIC.TO"] / var_mkt
    beta_zlb = cad[["ZLB.TO", "XIC.TO"]].cov().loc["ZLB.TO", "XIC.TO"] / var_mkt

    print(f"VDY.TO Beta vs XIC.TO: {beta_vdy:.2f}")
    print(f"ZLB.TO Beta vs XIC.TO: {beta_zlb:.2f}")
    print("Winner for Defensive Growth:", "ZLB.TO" if beta_zlb < beta_vdy else "VDY.TO")
```

#### Output:

```
Missing CAD tickers: []  
VDY.TO Beta vs XIC.TO: 0.98  
ZLB.TO Beta vs XIC.TO: 0.70  
Winner for Defensive Growth: ZLB.TO
```

## Cell 12: ■ Code

```
def downside_capture(asset, benchmark):  
    """  
    Downside Capture (%): How much the hedge moves when benchmark days are negative.  
    Lower is better. Negative is excellent (hedge tends to rise when market falls).  
    """  
    mask = benchmark < 0  
    if mask.sum() < 10:  
        return np.nan  
    b = benchmark[mask].mean()  
    a = asset[mask].mean()  
    return (a / b) * 100 # b is negative; sign matters
```

```
def tail_beta(asset, benchmark, q=0.05):  
    """  
    Tail Beta: beta computed only on worst q% benchmark days.  
    Lower is better. Negative suggests insurance-like behavior.  
    """  
    threshold = benchmark.quantile(q)  
    mask = benchmark <= threshold  
    if mask.sum() < 10:  
        return np.nan  
    cov = np.cov(asset[mask], benchmark[mask], ddof=0)[0, 1]  
    var = np.var(benchmark[mask], ddof=0)  
    return cov / var if var != 0 else np.nan
```

## Cell 13: ■ Code

```
hedge_needed = ["SPY", "BND", "IAU"]  
missing = [t for t in hedge_needed if t not in returns_wide.columns]
```

```

print("Missing hedge tickers:", missing)

hedge = returns_wide[hedge_needed].dropna()
spy = hedge["SPY"]

def run_ensemble(label, sub_df):
    spy_sub = sub_df["SPY"]
    out = []
    for h in ["BND", "IAU"]:
        out.append({
            "Period": label,
            "Hedge": h,
            "Downside Capture (%)": downside_capture(sub_df[h], spy_sub),
            "Tail Beta (worst 5%)": tail_beta(sub_df[h], spy_sub, q=0.05),
        })
    return pd.DataFrame(out)

ensemble_full = run_ensemble("Full", hedge)

hedge_2022 = hedge.loc["2022-01-01":"2022-12-31"].dropna()
ensemble_2022 = run_ensemble("2022", hedge_2022)

ensemble_df = pd.concat([ensemble_full, ensemble_2022], ignore_index=True)
ensemble_df

```

### Output:

```

Missing hedge tickers: []

```

	Period	Hedge	Downside Capture (%)	Tail Beta (worst 5%)
0	Full	BND	-0.270416	0.162586
1	Full	IAU	-6.195708	0.228161
2	2022	BND	13.563265	0.195967
3	2022	IAU	4.287244	0.803260

### Cell 14: ■ Code

```

# Pivot for plotting
pivot = ensemble_df.pivot(index=["Period"], columns="Hedge", values="Downside
Capture (%)")

```



```
pivot2 = ensemble_df.pivot(index=["Period"], columns="Hedge", values="Tail Beta  
(worst 5%)")
```

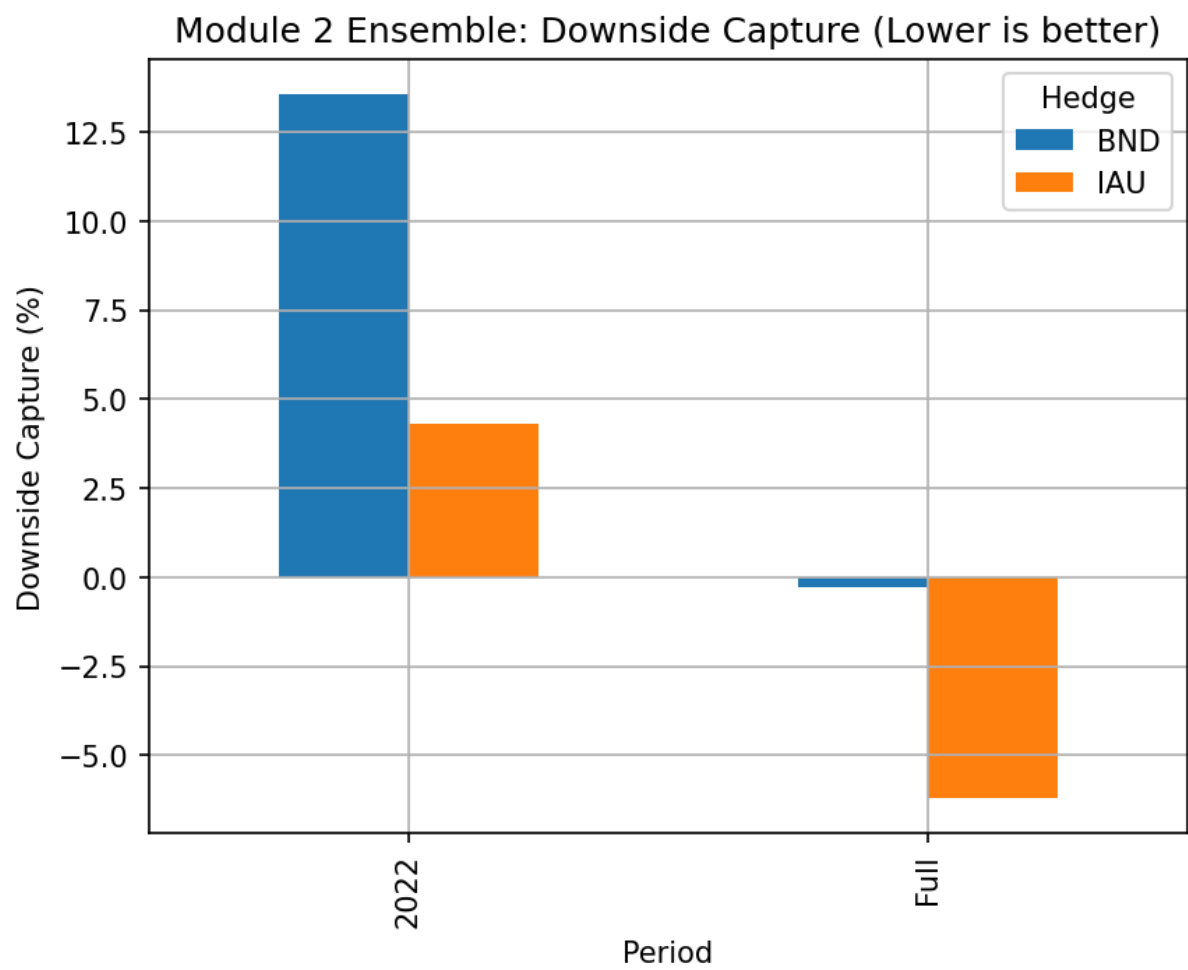
```
plt.figure()  
pivot.plot(kind="bar")  
plt.title("Module 2 Ensemble: Downside Capture (Lower is better)")  
plt.ylabel("Downside Capture (%)")  
plt.grid(True)  
plt.show()
```

```
plt.figure()  
pivot2.plot(kind="bar")  
plt.title("Module 2 Ensemble: Tail Beta on Worst 5% Market Days (Lower is better)")  
plt.ylabel("Tail Beta")  
plt.grid(True)  
plt.show()
```

### Output:

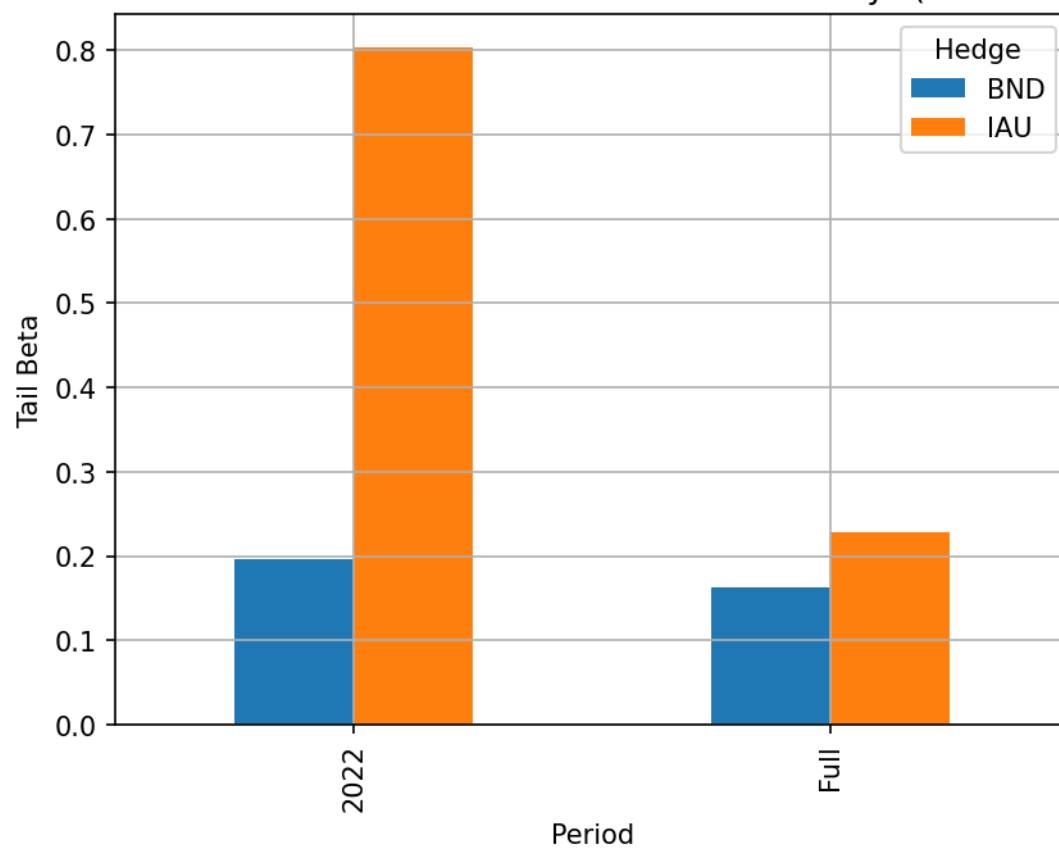
```
[STDERR]  
&lt;string&gt;:10: UserWarning: FigureCanvasAgg is non-interactive, and thus cannot be shown  
&lt;string&gt;:1: UserWarning: FigureCanvasAgg is non-interactive, and thus cannot be shown
```







## Module 2 Ensemble: Tail Beta on Worst 5% Market Days (Lower is better)



Cell 15: ■ Code