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Liquidity Outbreak: A 49 Country Analysis of the Money Supply's Effect on Stock Markets during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Liquidity Outbreak: A 49 Country Analysis of the Money Supply's Effect on Stock Markets during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

This paper compares the effects of monthly money growth on monthly stock market performance in 49 countries around the world before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. Countries are grouped in aggregate, by continent, and development status. OLS panel regressions show that lagged monetary growth variables are better monetary indicators of stock market performance than contemporaneous values. Variables that measure the pandemic's progress (infections/deaths and government responses) are included alongside macro-economic variables but are seldom significant. Monetary growth had less correlation with the stock market during the pre-pandemic period (January 2018 - December 2020), suggesting that the uncertain economic conditions of the pandemic increased the money supply's influence on stock market performance between February 2020 and December 2021. The significance of money growth on the stock market under the pandemic was concentrated in industrialized countries, however. This dichotomy implies a disparity in the perceived effectiveness of monetary authorities between advanced and developing economies. Substituting M2 data for monetary base data in regressions is shown to cause very little changes to the significance of money growth in regressions, but using monetary base data causes the lagged growth variable to be significant slightly more often than when using M2 data.

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1. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic was the most significant pandemic since the 1918 – 1919 Spanish flu and the associated restrictions and lockdowns caused massive disruptions across almost all aspects of life. Just like the disease itself, the responses to COVID by governments and central banks around the world continued to have widespread effects as the pandemic persisted through 2021. Despite government-imposed limits on economic activity in early 2020, which were especially severe in countries such as Australia, China, and New Zealand, global stock markets rebounded after a freefall in March 2020 to rise to historic levels. The remarkable rebound continued in 2021 due in part to the introduction of effective vaccines, although evasive variants of the virus led many authorities to extend their economic and social restrictions into early 2022. In the United States, the unprecedented increase in the money supply resulting from the aggressive expansionary policy from the Fed and fiscal stimulus from Congress were almost certainly significant driving forces for the US stock market's strong performance in 2020 and 2021. But such expansionary policy was mimicked by many of the world's monetary authorities, which presents an opportunity to compare how different nations' money supply increases interacted with their respective stock markets during the unprecedented economic conditions of the past two years. Whereas previous studies like Burdekin and Harrison (2021) have compared the reaction of global stock markets to both the pandemic's progression and subsequent government responses (i.e. restrictions and economic support), there has been no wide-ranging comparative analyses that extends to 2021 and incorporates monetary data. This thesis seeks to rectify the research gap by conducting a panel data analysis based on continental groups similar to Burdekin and Harrison (2021) in order to

evaluate the importance of money supply expansion to global stock market performance during the heart of the pandemic (February 2020 – December 2021.) The results from this thesis may provide more insight into how different stock markets react to monetary policy and COVID's progression. The possible significance of monetary policy on stock markets could also serve as a proxy for the perceived effectiveness of monetary authorities.

Section 2 discusses how the outbreak of COVID-19 changed macro-economic and market conditions around the world. Section 3 discusses prior research concerning how the money supply affects stock markets around the world and how the pandemic has affected the interaction between the money supply and stock market performance in North America and the United Kingdom. Section 4 discusses the data used in my regressions and from where it is sourced. Section 5 discusses my econometric methodology. Section 6 highlights the important results from my regressions, and Section 7 includes conclusions and major takeaways from the thesis.

2. Macro-Economic Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic

For most countries in this thesis, the beginning of the pandemic induced a substantial change in the macro-economic environment that in turn had ripple effects on stock markets. To visualize this transition, graphs that show the stock market level, monetary base level, and monthly CPI percentage change of representative major economies are provided below. While M2 is used in the empirical analysis conducted later in this thesis, it is not depicted here because M2 is a much more expansive measure of money supply than monetary base. M2 includes more types of deposits and investments in money mutual funds, subjecting it to influence by the consumer-determined money multiplier. This pollutes the measurement's ability to illustrate central bank monetary policy. Monetary

base is a more restrictive measure that is more representative of the actions taken directly by a country's central bank and therefore is used in the following graphs.

Figure 1. US Stock Market Performance

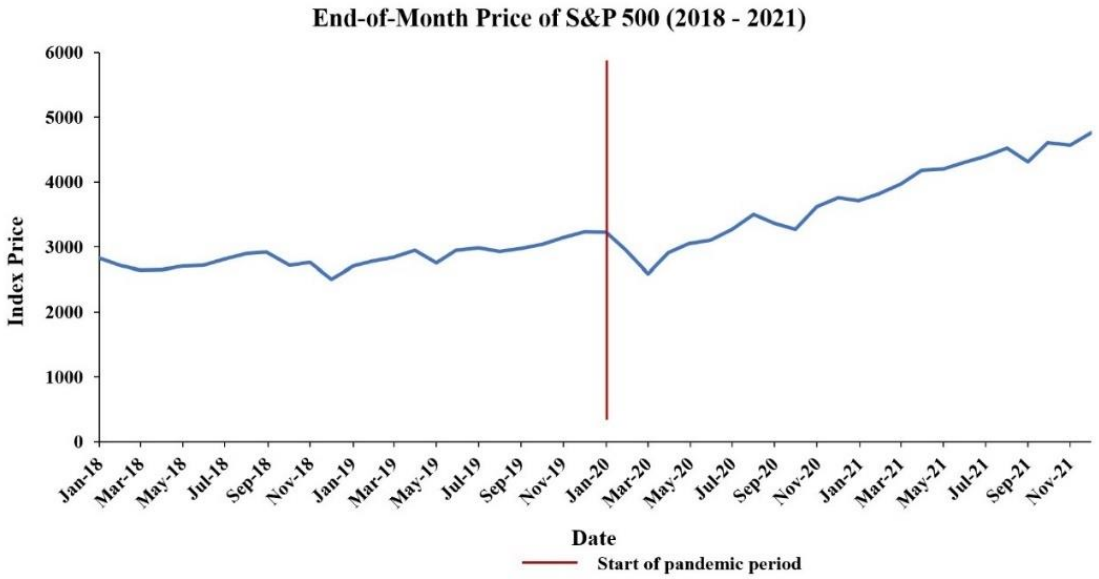


Figure 2. US Monetary Base Level

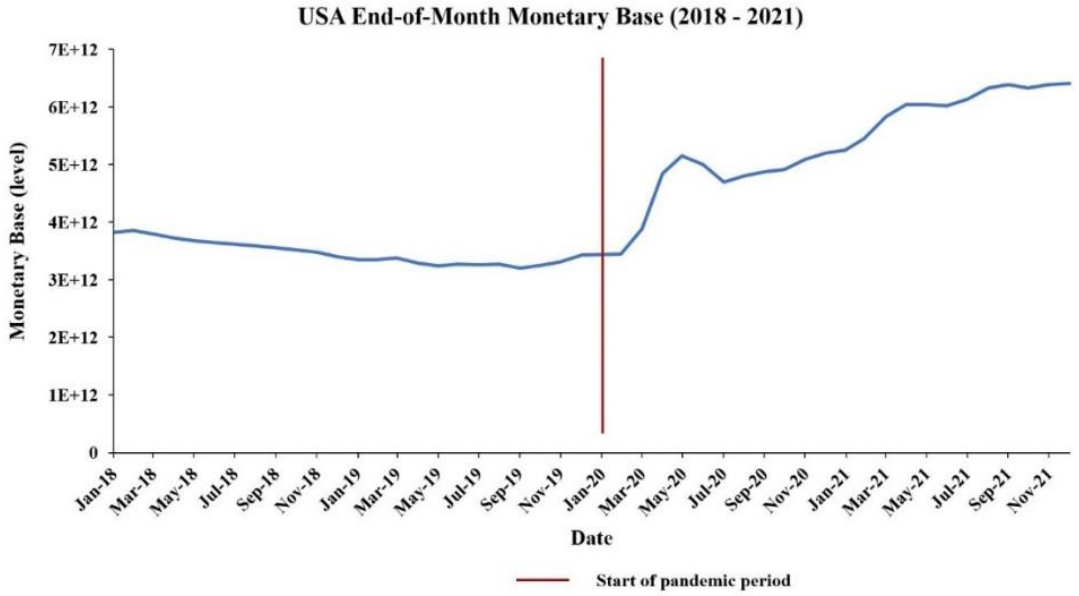


Figure 3. US Monthly CPI Change

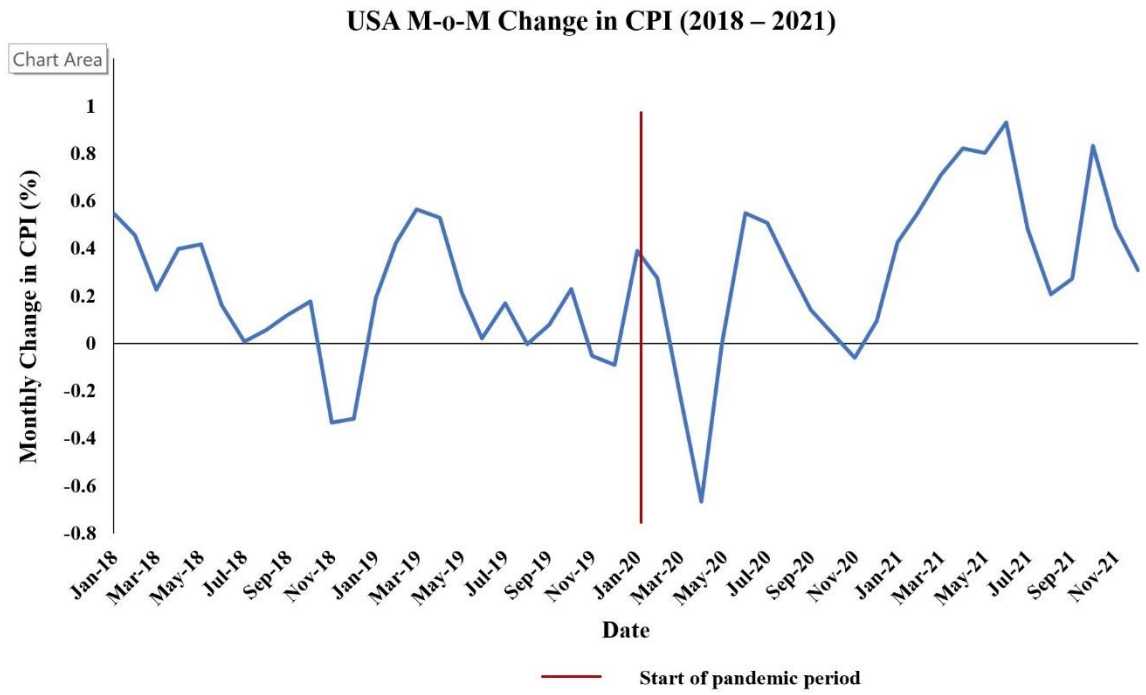


Figure 4. UK Stock Market Level

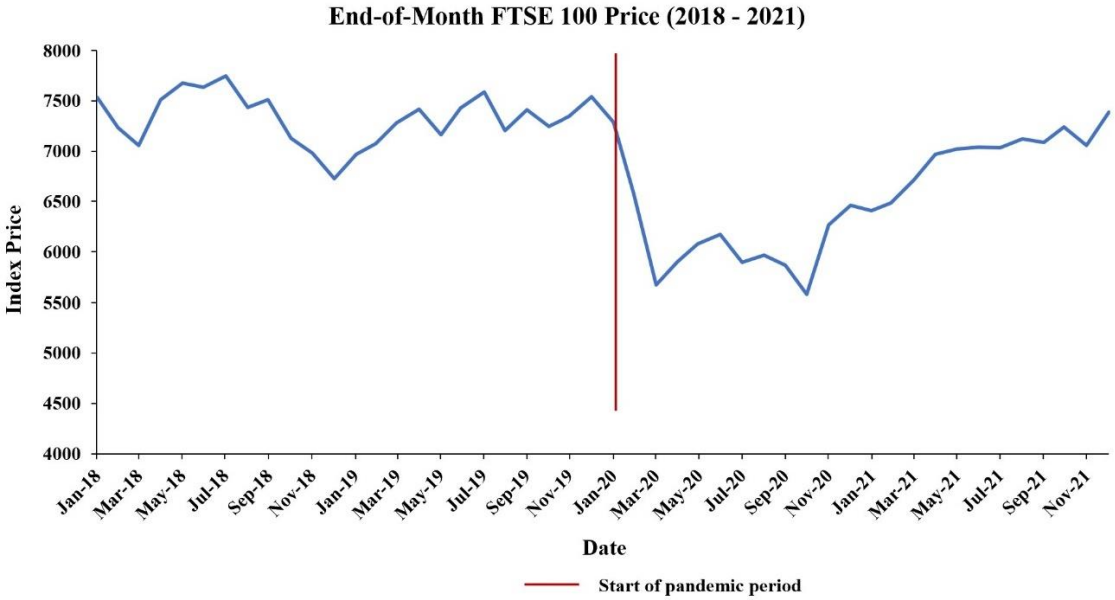


Figure 5. UK Monetary Base Level

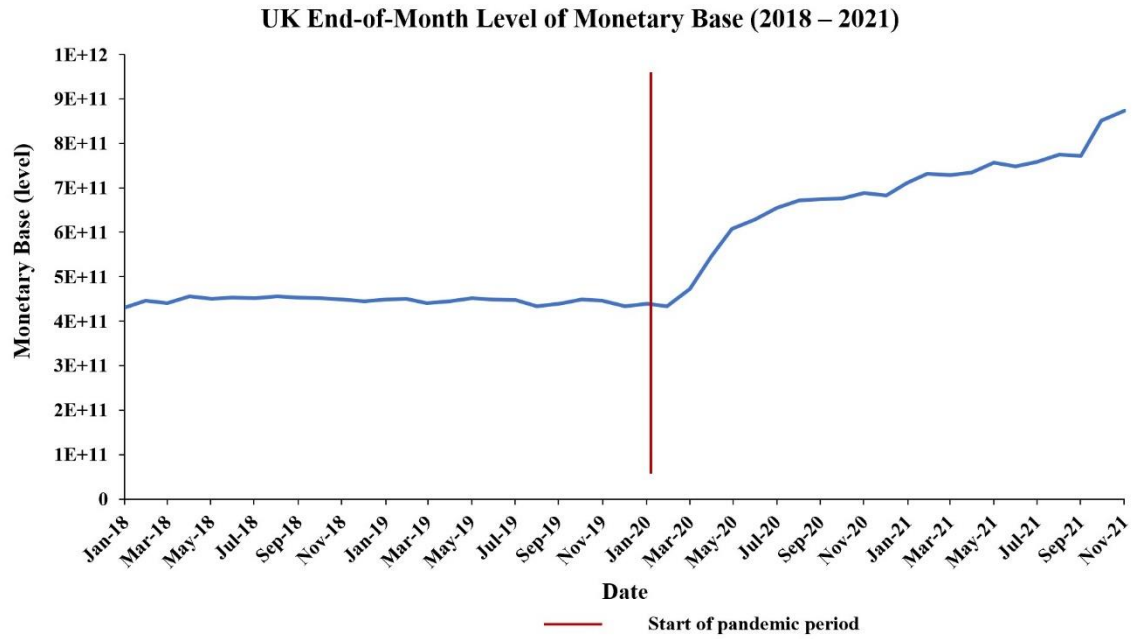


Figure 6. UK Monthly CPI Change

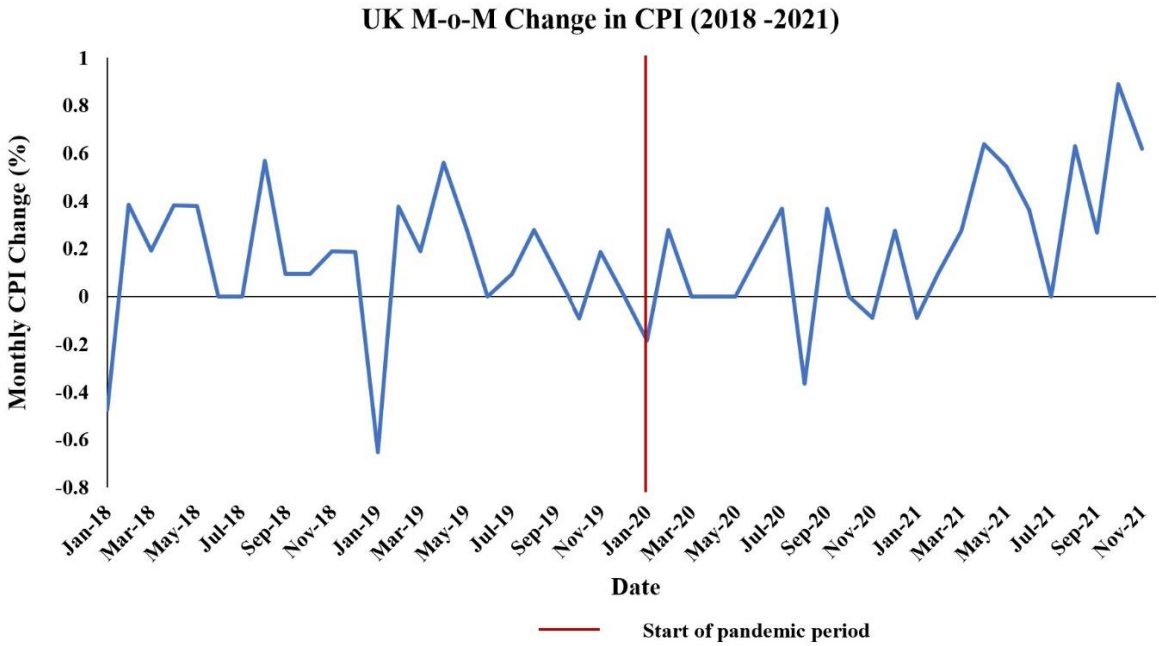


Figure 7. Poland Stock Market Level

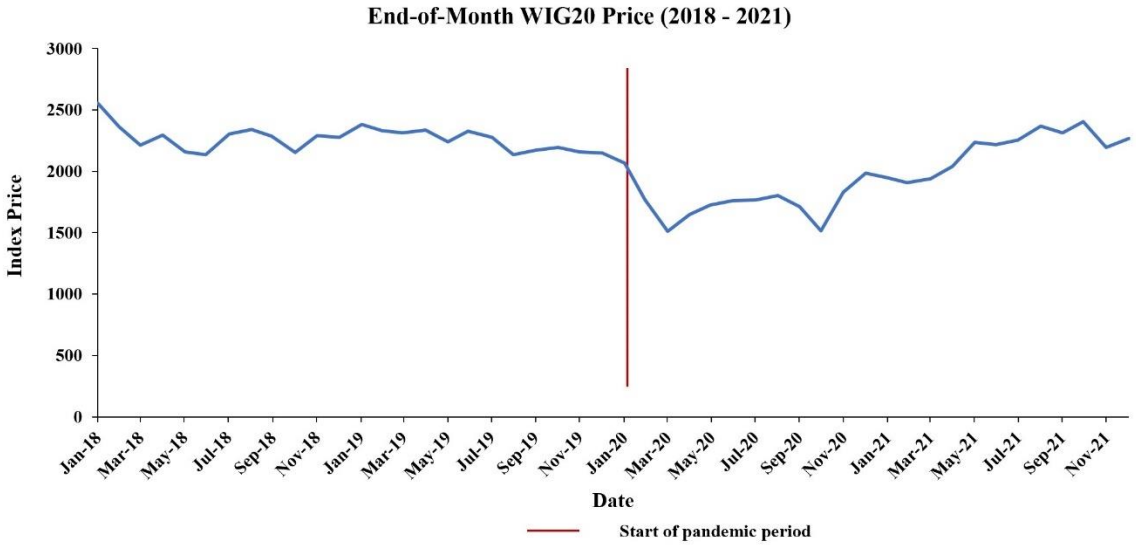


Figure 8. Poland Monetary Base Level

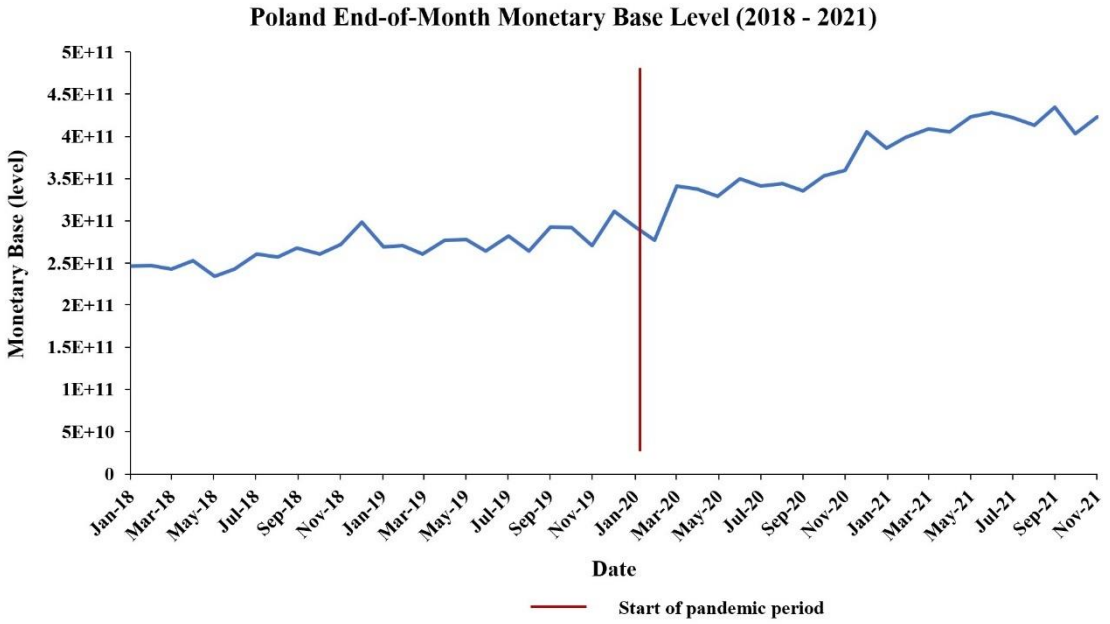


Figure 9. Poland Monthly CPI Change

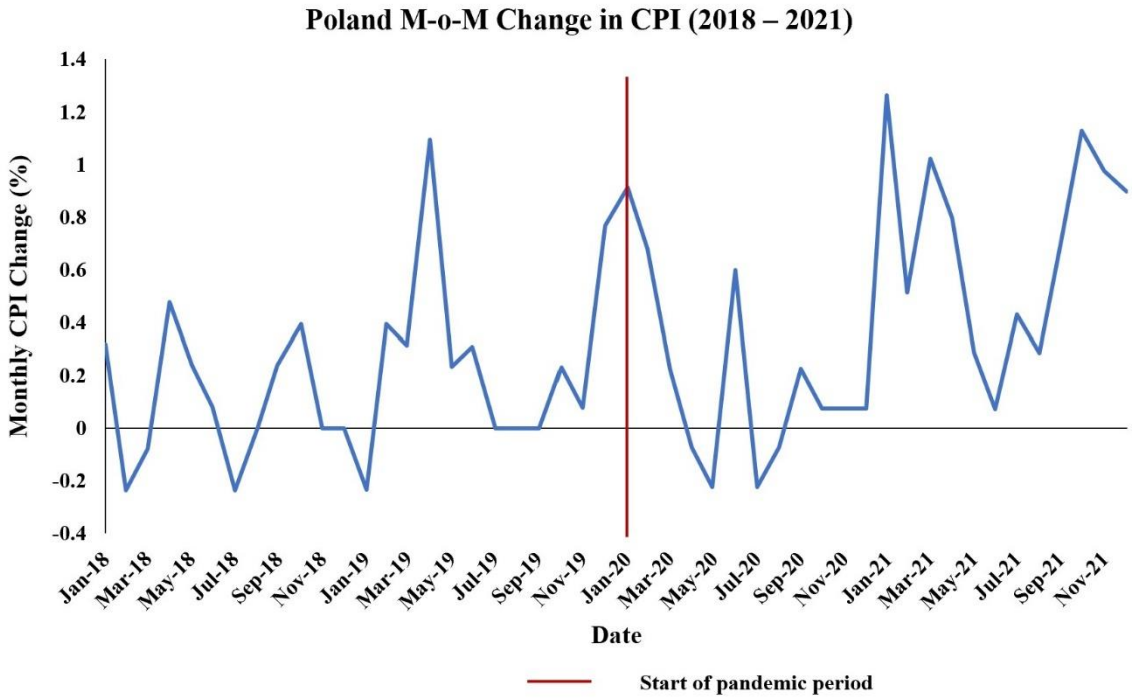


Figure 10. Brazil Stock Market Level

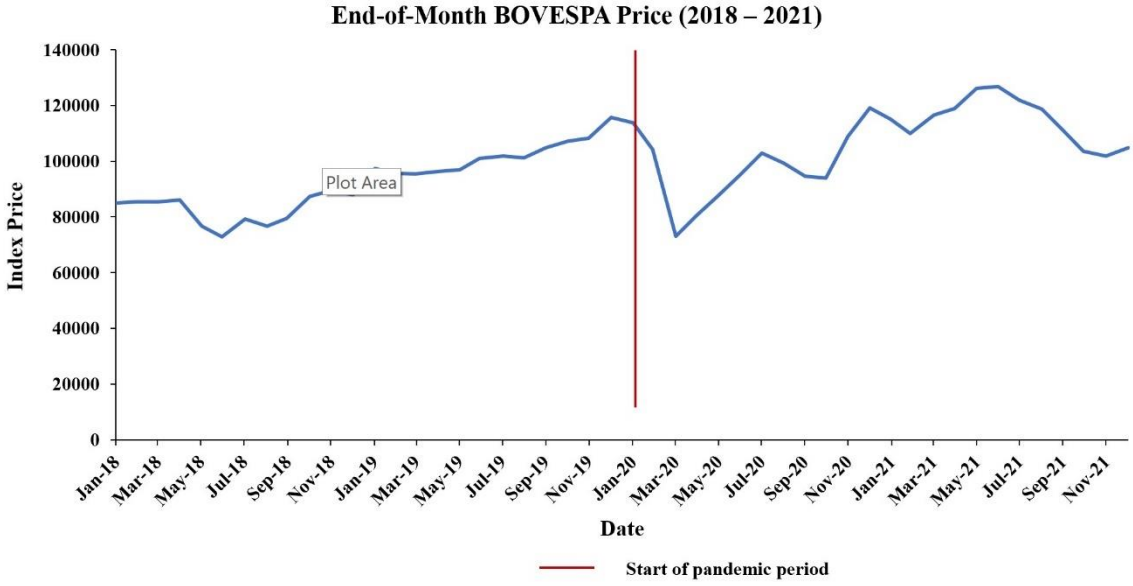


Figure 11. Brazil Monetary Base Level

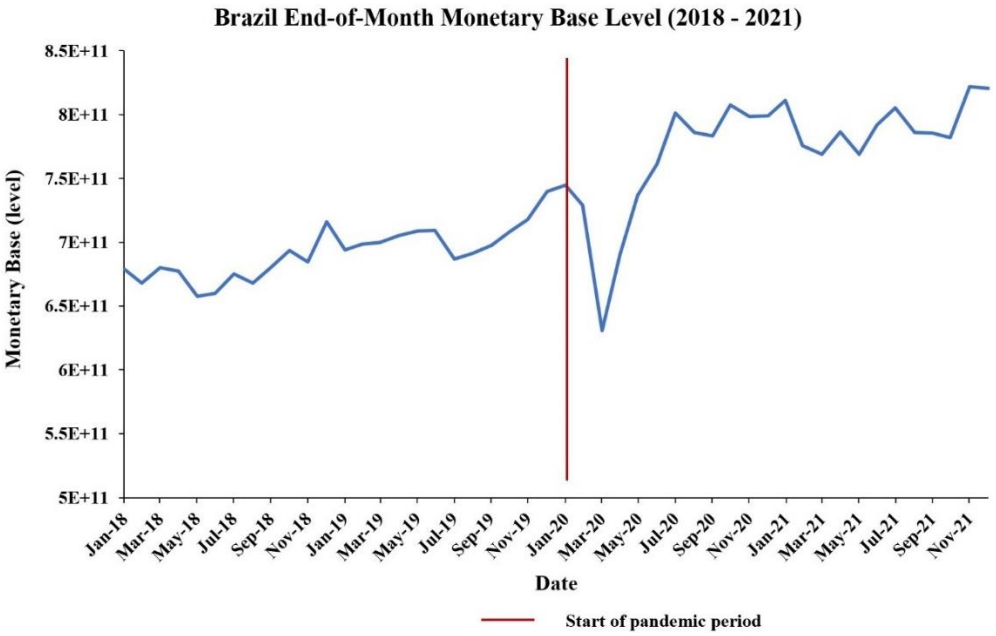


Figure 12. Brazil Monthly CPI Change

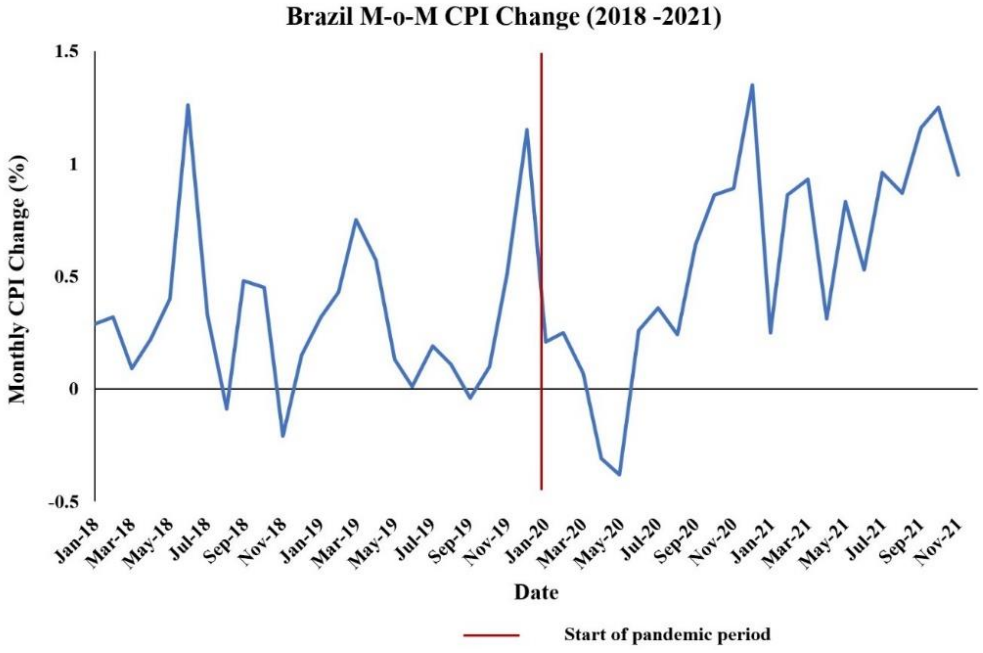


Figure 13. India Stock Market Level

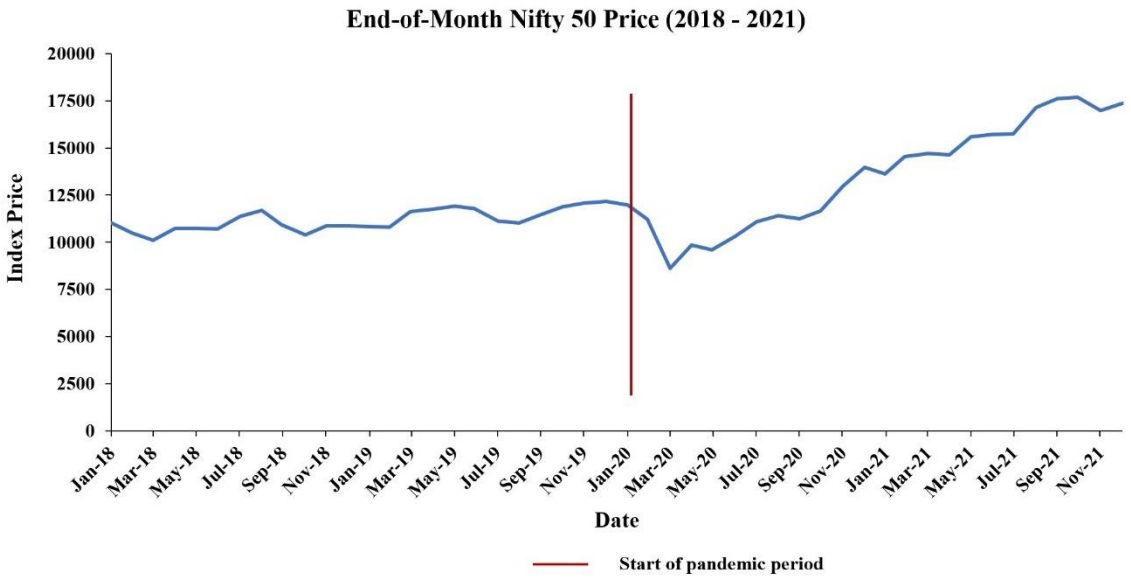


Figure 14. India Monetary Base Level

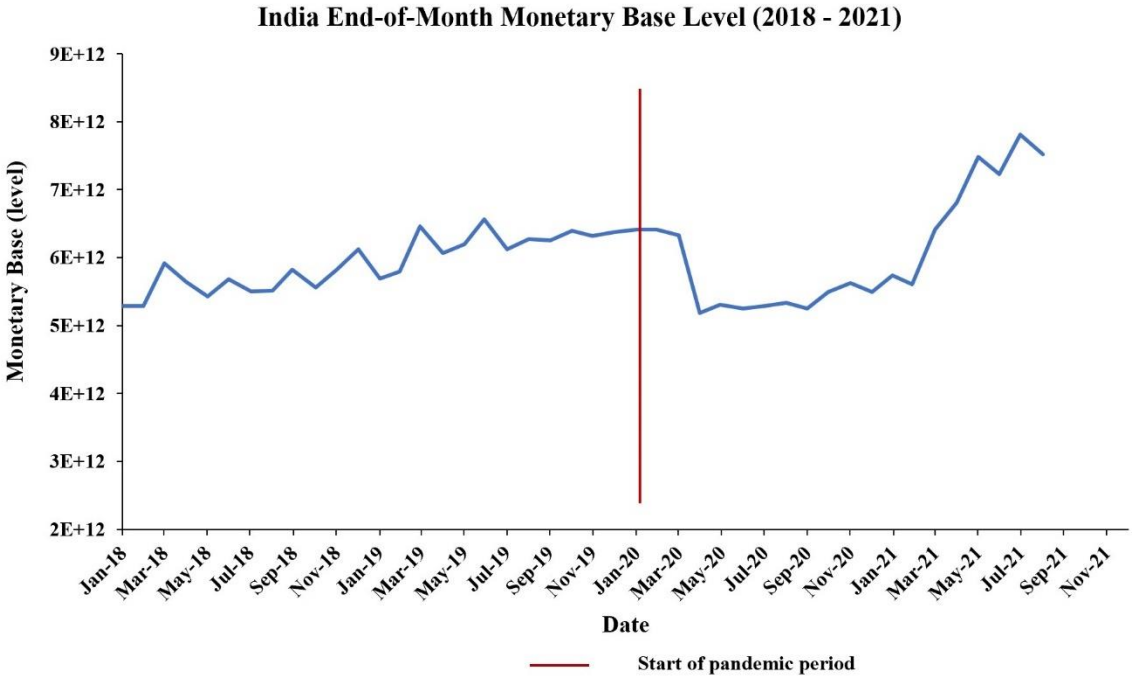


Figure 15. India Monthly CPI Change

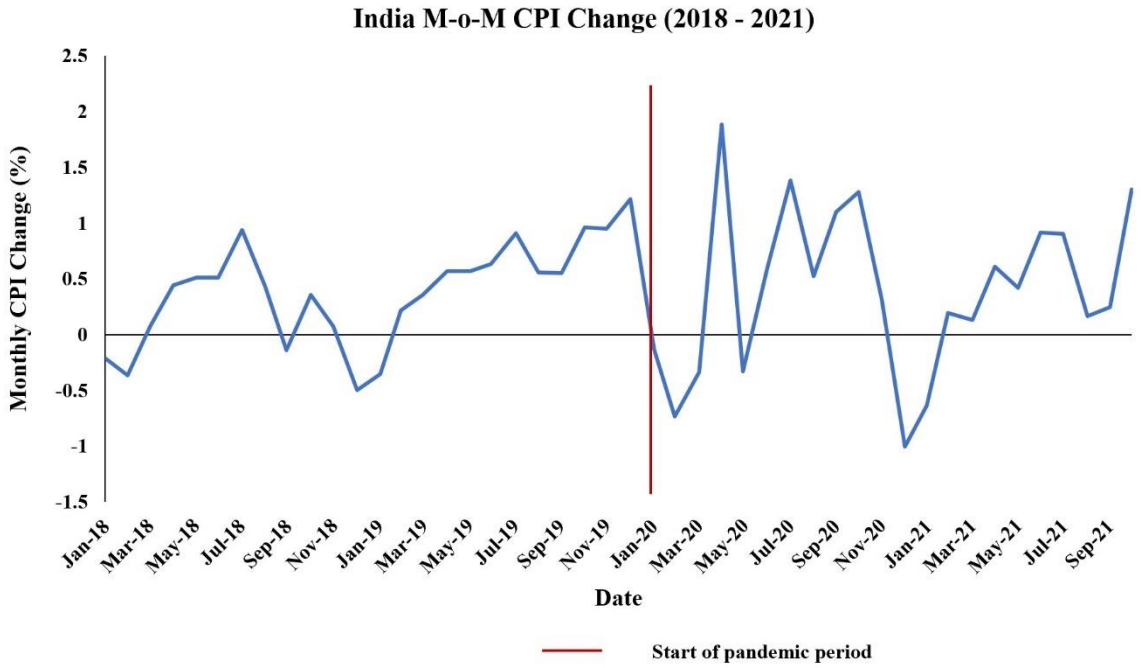


Figure 16. China Stock Market Level

Figure 17. China Monetary Base Level

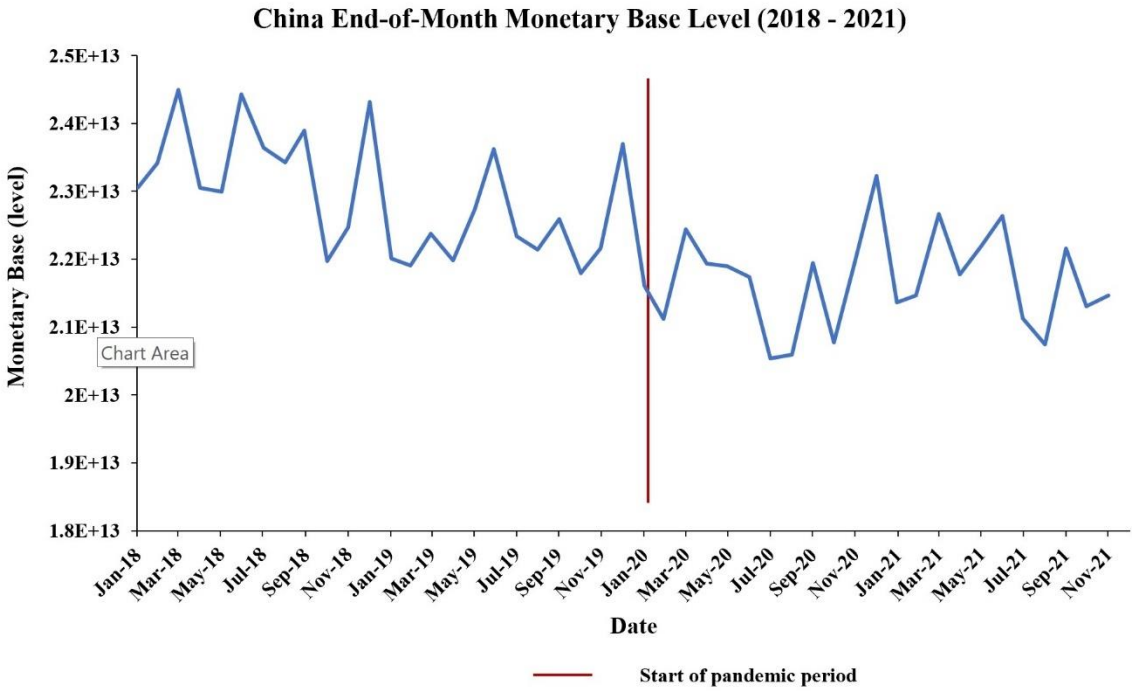


Figure 18. China Monthly CPI Change

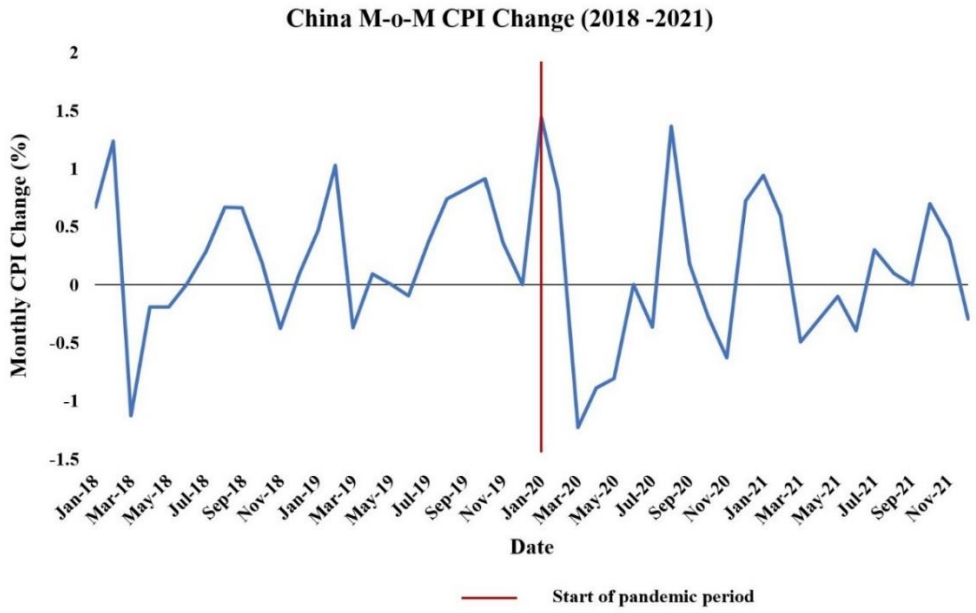


Figure 19. Australia Stock Market Level

Figure 20. Australia Monetary Base Level

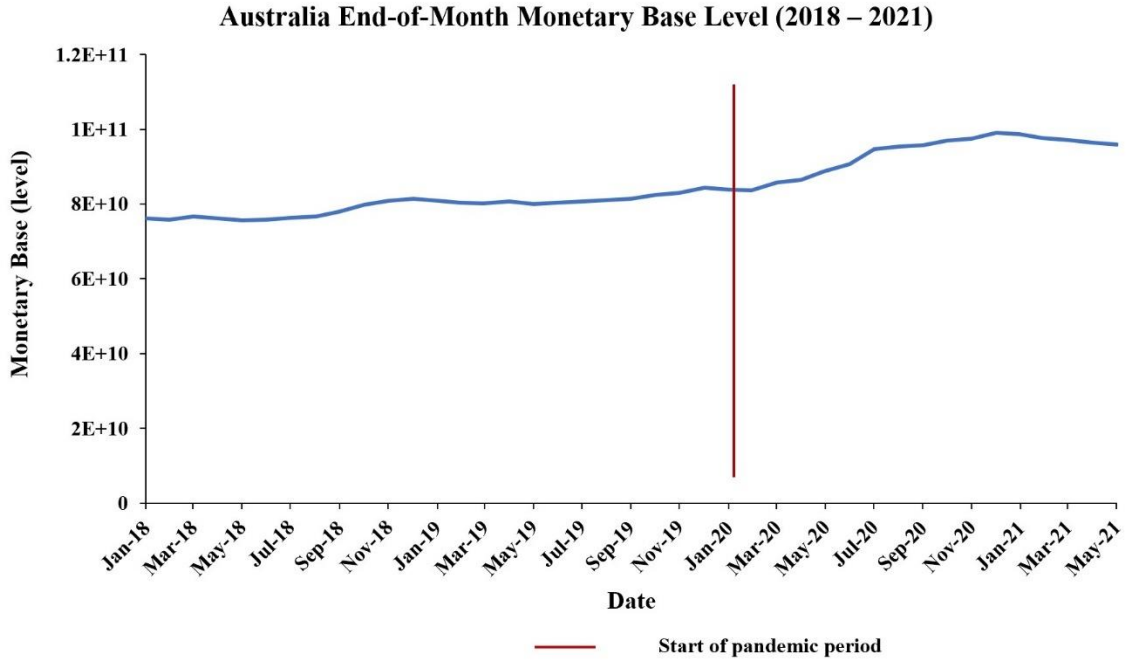


Figure 21. Australia Monthly CPI Change

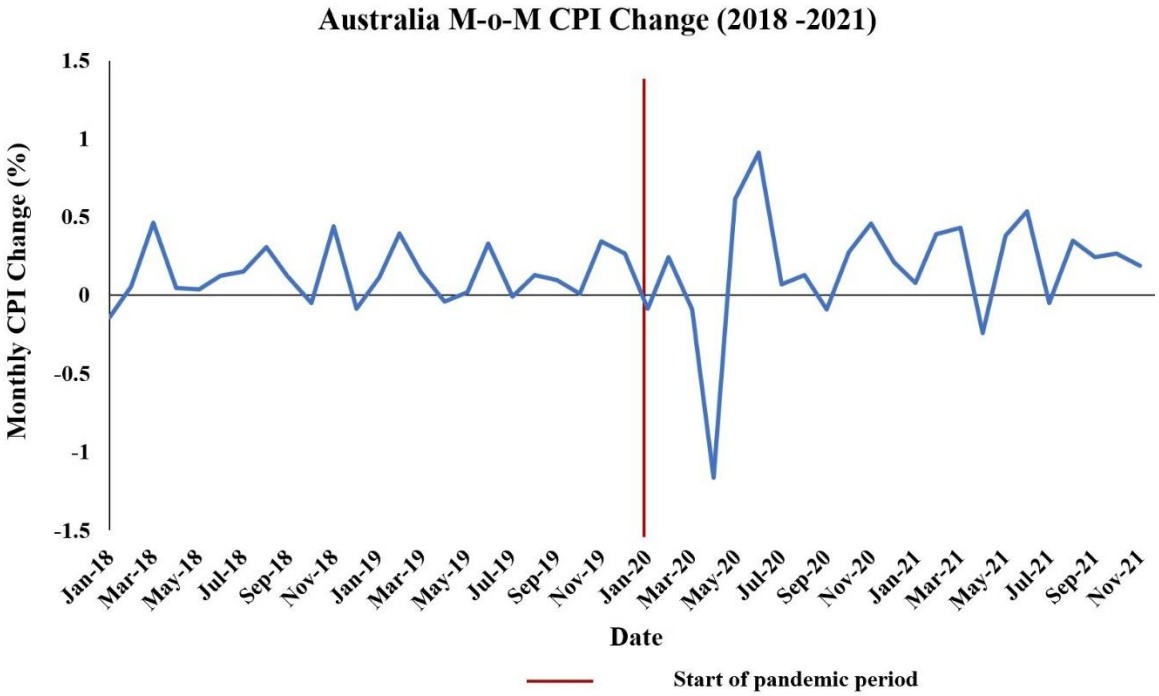


Figure 22. Nigeria Stock Market Level

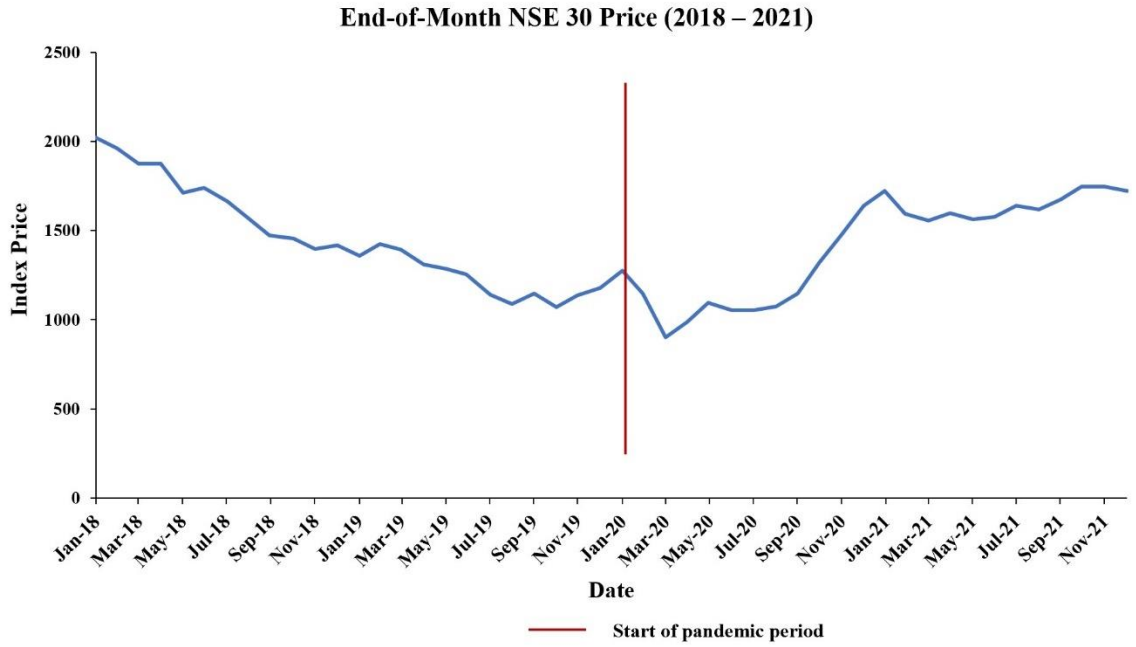


Figure 23. Nigeria Monetary Base Level

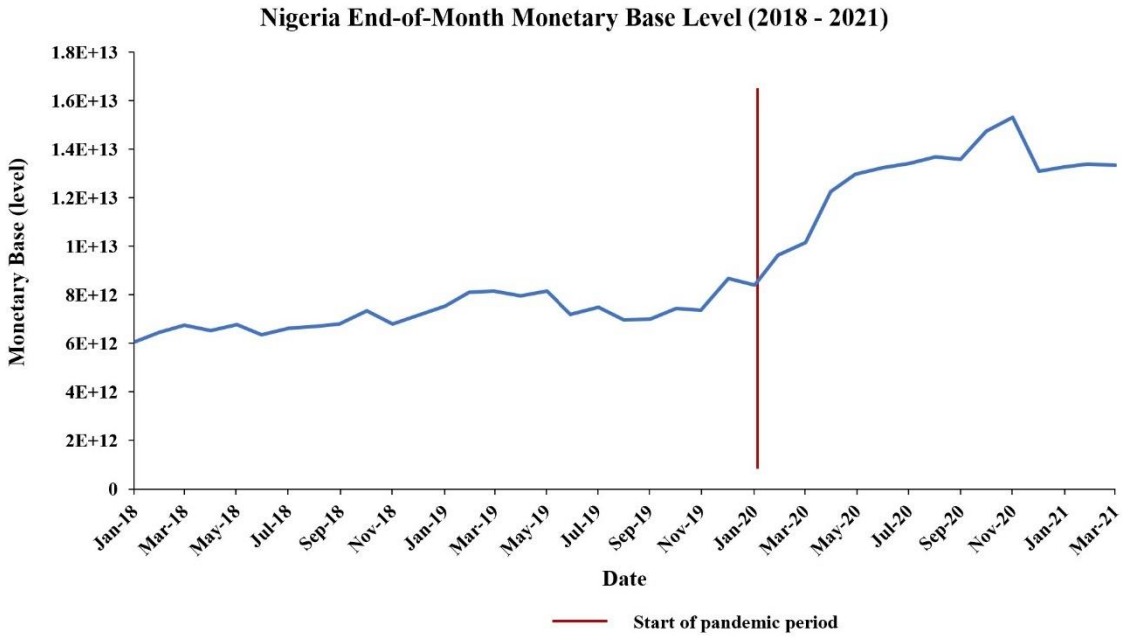
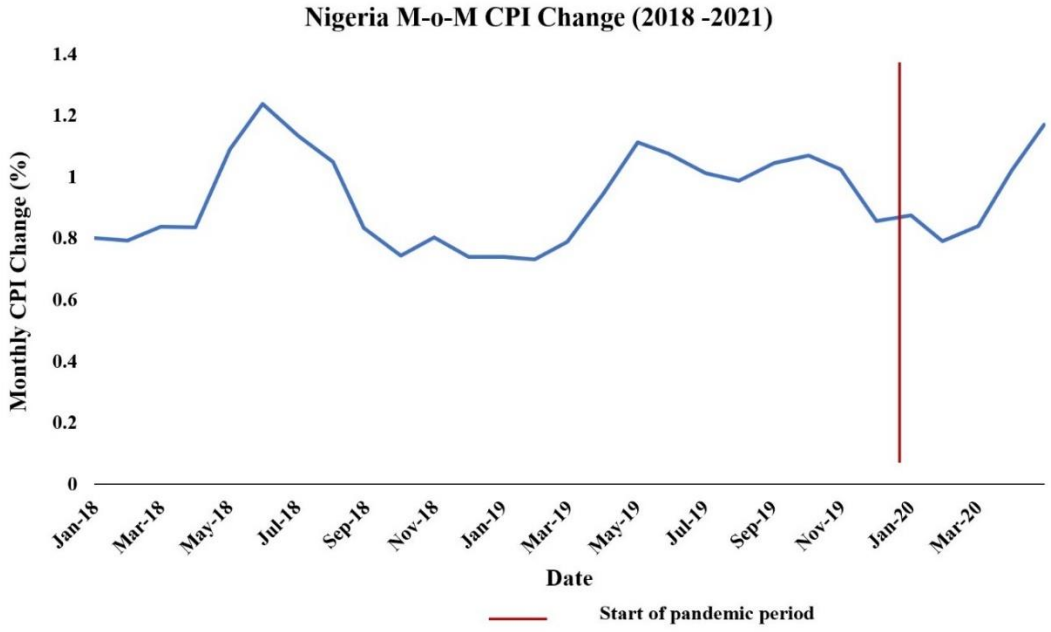


Figure 24. Nigeria Monthly CPI Change



In general, Figures 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, and 22 show a brief but sharp decline in the stock market at the onset of the pandemic, followed by a rapid recovery that persists through 2021. Importantly, the stock market recoveries usually coincide with a rapid increase in the monetary base beginning around February - March 2020 (in line with this study's start date of the pandemic.) Most countries (exemplified by Figure 2 and Figure 5) show a clear increase in monetary base growth near the beginning of the pandemic period, which demonstrates the respective central banks' policy decision to begin increasing liquidity as the economic hardships of the pandemic began. However, India and Brazil (Figures 11 and 14 respectively) show a sharp decline in the monetary base after the pandemic began, only for the money supply to grow rapidly past pre-pandemic levels later in the spring of 2020. This could be the result of some central banks being slow to recognize that stimulus would be necessary to keep their economies afloat during the shutdowns to come. China, on the other hand, has a very jagged money supply chart (Figure 17), with no clear discernable pattern. This could be due to China's initial lockdowns largely ending in March 2020 after the initial outbreak was contained. The People's Bank had to juggle the need for pandemic-related stimulus with pressure to reign in the high inflation the country had been experiencing in the lead-in to the pandemic. For most of the major economies mentioned above, the monthly inflation rate (as measured by the monthly change in CPI) initially dropped into negative territory for a month or two at the start of the pandemic only to subsequently rise to rates that eclipsed pre-pandemic levels. The initial deflation can be explained as a shock to the immediate slowdown of the economy in response to strong pandemic restrictions that dramatically lowered the velocity of circulation, whereas the later rise in inflation was due to a combination of increases in the

money supply and increased economic activity as restrictions subsided. This context invites an investigation into how large of a role the increase in the monetary base played in accounting for the relatively strong stock market performance during the pandemic and how that relationship is different between countries around the world.

3. Literature Review

Much research has studied the links between global stock market performances and the money supply growth of respective countries. Aziza (2010) examines how the macroeconomic variables of money growth, lending rate, and inflation rate affected the stock market capitalization of 10 geographically and developmentally diverse countries using monthly data from 1988-2008. His results showed a wide variation between countries as to which variables were the most significant to stock market performance and even showed a lack of consistency in the sign of each macroeconomic variable's coefficient both across countries and between the short and long run for a given country. Focusing on money supply effects, the study found the coefficients for specific countries to be either negative in the short and long run, negative in the short run and positive in the long run, positive in both the short run and long run, and having no stable relationship. Aziza did observe that money supply had a stronger association with stock market performance in developed countries as opposed to developing ones, however. A dichotomy in the money supply's effect on the stock market between industrialized and developing countries is observed in this thesis as well. Aziza's results in general demonstrate that there is a wide variance how the money supply affects stock markets across the world, but that the more

established institutions of the industrialized world feature this relationship more consistently than elsewhere.

There has also been a wide-ranging comparison of global stock market performances during the chaotic economic conditions of the first year of the pandemic. Burdekin and Harrison (2021) look at the stock market performance of 80 countries and analyze how they were affected by each government's COVID-19 regulations, fiscal support and the country's changes in cases and deaths in the year 2020. They used monthly panel data to conduct their analysis and divided the countries into six groups based mostly on geographic proximity. They find that stock markets reacted very differently depending on both the country and the stage of the pandemic. Changes in case rates typically led to weaker markets, but both the sign of the coefficient and significance would vary across both country and by time. The effects of changes in death rates were even less consistent, as the coefficient was more likely to be insignificant in a given month and also had more variation in its sign across country and time. The effects of the stringency of government restrictions were both diverse and sometimes counterintuitive. Though usually significant, the sign of stringency's coefficient changed frequently from month to month, which undoubtedly reflects other complicating factors given that restrictions on the economy should obviously be detriments to the market's outlook. There was also wide variation from country to country, but more stringent restrictions were more commonly associated with weaker markets earlier in the pandemic. Economic support from the government was not found to be significant and the sign varied among both countries and time. The paper's large panel size and analysis of different COVID-19 variables make it a prime template for the selection of countries for this thesis' panel and the for the selection and incorporation

of variables that control for the effects of the pandemic during the study's period of focus (2020-2021.) However, pandemic-related variables were almost never significant in regressions run for this thesis, implying that the introduction of monetary and other macro-economic variables drowns out the relatively small effects the pandemic directly had on stock market performance.

While there has not been a wide-ranging panel study comparing stock market performance and money growth, there have been preliminary studies that evaluate this connection during the early phases of the pandemic in specific countries. Rahman et. al. (2020) used an OLS technique to measure the effect of macroeconomic indicators, COVID-19 pandemic measures, and government response measures on stock market performance in the United States and Canada in 2020. The economic variables used were industrial production, money supply, and the long-term interest rate while the COVID-19 variables were national daily death and case rates. Government policy variables were measured using indices developed by Hale et. al. (2020) that measure the stringency of COVID lockdown policies and thoroughness of mitigation practices like testing and contact tracing. Money supply and industrial production were both found to have a positive relationship with stock market performance, while the long-term interest rate was not statistically significant. The paper also finds that case and death rates had a negative relationship with stock market performance and were statistically significant. Government support and social distancing measures were both statistically significant, with positive and negative relationships with stock performance, respectively. Government containment policies were not statistically significant. The introduction of a more developmentally diverse sample of countries in my thesis leads to money supply variables being significant less often. However, similar to

Rahman et. al. (2020), this thesis finds a positive and significant association between money and stock market performance, though the previous study used contemporaneous monetary values while this thesis finds positive and significant links only between the one-month lag of the change in money supply. These studies also differ in that my thesis results typically feature a negative coefficient on industrial production when it was significant, which is the opposite of Rahman et. al. (2020).

Sifat (2020) also looked at the relationship between macroeconomic variables and stock market performance in the United Kingdom, United States, and Canada using monthly data during the first year of the pandemic. He used a piecewise local linear estimation to evaluate the effects of industrial output, M2 (money supply), long-term and short-term interest rates, inflation rate and an index measuring policy uncertainty on the stock market in each country. He found that in the United States, money supply had a stronger positive relationship with the stock market in times of depressed industrial output, with these effects being muted in high output periods. Meanwhile, inflation was found to significantly affect the relationship between the stock market and money supply but the sign of the effect was inconsistent. Money supply also had a greater effect on markets in months with higher policy uncertainty as measured by the Economic Policy Uncertainty index developed by Baker et. al. (2020). The results from Canada demonstrated smaller influences of the macroeconomic variables on the M2-stock market relationship, which was attributed to greater stability and predictability of Canadian monetary policy. In the United Kingdom, increases in the money supply were associated with decreased stock market performance in periods of high productivity, which the Sifat claims is a sign of consistent monetary policy and stronger information absorption by the market as investors

were predicting future monetary tightening to avoid the inflationary effects of money supply increases in periods of high output. Policy uncertainty also had haphazard effects on the money supply's relationship with stock market performance. Overall, the study shows that the money supply's correlation with the stock market increased during the uncertainty of the early pandemic period in the advanced economies that were studied. I make similar observations in this thesis, as I show that money supply is more likely to be significant to stock market performance during the uncertain period of the pandemic (post-February 2020) than the pre-pandemic period (January 2018 – February 2020.) Sifat (2020) also discusses how the money supply's effect on a stock market reflects the perceived credibility of that country's central bank and the degree of information absorption in that particular market.

Both Sifat (2020) and Rahman et. al. (2020) provide useful initial insight into the pandemic's effect on the relationship between stock market performance and money supply growth, but they both focus on a very small and relatively homogenous sample of countries. This thesis extends these prior studies to include a much more extensive and diverse sample of countries and markets while also updating this line of research with data encompassing much of 2021.

4. Data

This thesis sets the monthly stock market performance of 49 national indices representing every continent against their respective money supply growth rates, COVID-19 conditions, and other macroeconomic variables from January 2018 to December 2021. Due to inconsistent reporting, many countries have data that ends earlier, but this issue is

remedied by the use of unbalanced regressions. Monetary data are sourced primarily from the IMF's International Financial Statistics Database, with some data also coming from Global Financial Statistics or directly from a country's central bank. Monthly period over period percentage changes in monetary base and M2 (referred to as "broad money" in the database) are used to represent money supply. Monthly changes in both CPI and industrial production will be used as additional macroeconomic indicators, with such data being derived from the IFS and Global Financial Statistics databases. Monthly CPI data for Australia was acquired from the "Melbourne Institute Monthly Inflation Gauge" database (gathered by the University of Melbourne's Melbourne Institute) while quarterly data from Global Financial Statistics was extrapolated into monthly data for New Zealand. COVID-19 indicators are derived from Oxford University's "Coronavirus Government Response Tracker" database, which was originally constructed as a part of Hale et. al (2020). Monthly changes per 100,000 in both cases and deaths are used, as well as monthly indices that measure the stringency of government lockdown measures and strength of government-provided economic support, respectively. The dependent variable of a country's stock market performance is the month over month percentage change in the price of a selected index that represents that country's overall stock market. These data were gathered from the Bloomberg terminal.

5. Empirical Analysis

The general method of analysis involves conducting OLS panel regressions. The monthly stock returns are regressed on different combinations of monthly monetary base and M2 growth data, monthly CPI percentage change, change in COVID-19 cases and

deaths per 100,000 for months after February 2020, the level of Oxford's stringency and economic support indexes for months after February 2020, a one-month lag of stock returns, and a one-month lag of monetary growth. For the limited number of countries with industrial production data available, additional regressions incorporate the monthly level of industrial production as a robustness check. Regressions use one monetary variable at a time (monetary base or M2) and each regression will be run twice so each can be used in turn. Table 1 shows the abbreviations used throughout this thesis for the variables in the regressions.

Table 1. Abbreviations for Variables

Abbreviation	Variable
mb	contemporaneous monetary base growth
mb lag	one month lagged monetary base growth
bm	contemporaneous M2 growth
bm lag	one month lagged M2 growth
stock lag	one month lagged stock market performance
ip	industrial production level
cpi	monthly change in CPI
supp	level of economic support index
string	level of stringency index
none	no significant variables
-	coefficient is negative
+	coefficient is positive

Equation 1:

$$y_{it} = \beta_{1it}(mb\ or\ bm) + \beta_{2it}(mb\ lag\ or\ bm\ lag) + \beta_{3it}(cpi) + \beta_{4it}(cases) + \beta_{5it}(deaths) + \beta_{6it}(string) + \beta_{7it}(supp) + \beta_{8it}(stock\ lag) + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Equation 2:

$$y_{it} = \beta_{1it}(mb\ or\ bm) + \beta_{2it}(mb\ lag\ or\ bm\ lag) + \beta_{3it}(cpi) + \beta_{4it}(cases) + \beta_{5it}(deaths) + \beta_{6it}(string) + \beta_{7it}(supp) + \beta_{8it}(ip) + \beta_{9it}(stock\ lag) + \varepsilon_{it}$$

To account for reverse correlation stemming from the stock market's effect on monetary authorities' policy decisions, contemporaneous monetary data are instrumented using two-month lags of stock performance and monetary data and one-month lags and contemporaneous values of every other independent variable used in the particular regression in accordance with 2SLS practice. The main differentiator of regressions will be the sample of countries involved, based on either development level or geographic location. After regressions are run including all countries in the sample, separate regressions will be done on groups consisting of industrialized and developing countries in addition to geographic groups that consist of North America, Latin America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East and South Asia (MESA), East Asia, and the Southwest Pacific. Due to China's monetary growth being quite distinct from the rest of the East Asia group (as well as most of the rest of the world), a set of regressions will be run on this region excluding China. Within the separate aggregate, development, and geographic sample groups, regressions are run on the entire 2018 - 2021 time period, January 2018 - January 2020 pre-COVID time period, and the post-February 2020 pandemic period. The full sample and pre-pandemic periods do not incorporate the COVID-19-specific independent variables of cases, deaths, stringency, and economic

support. All country groups besides East Asia, Southwest Pacific, and Africa have regressions run with and without the industrial production variable, but this could not be included for the specified groups due to the lack of available data. In summary, every group of countries enjoys regressions for the entire time period, pre-pandemic period, and pandemic period with each regression being run twice using either monetary base or M2 data. Each regression for the aggregate, industrialized, developing, North America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and MESA groups are then run again with the industrial production variable added to see if this variable, which was significant in Aziza (2010), causes any changes to the significance or signs of the monetary variables. The industrialized and developing country groups will also have an additional regression run that incorporates contemporaneous and lagged US monetary growth as controls. These regressions exclude the industrial production variable in order to have a larger and more representative sample. US monetary variables are added as controls in order to gauge the presence of world effects on global stock markets. Each country group has six additional regressions run on it, them being the three previously discussed time periods with each period regression being run twice using either monetary base or M2. The industrialized group in this case also excludes the United States.

The expected signs on the monetary variables regardless of measurement type or lagged/contemporaneous condition is positive, as increased liquidity should result in stronger stock market performance. This follows the results found in Rahman et. al. (2020) and Sifat (2020.) Sifat (2020) points to the sign on the monthly percentage change of CPI being ambiguous, but in this thesis it is more likely that it would be positive due to inflation usually being a sign of stronger demand (which would ease investor fears of a pandemic-

induced collapse.) As with Rahman et. al., the industrial production level variable is expected to have a positive coefficient as more output should be a signal to investors that the economy is improving. The COVID-19 variables measuring changes in deaths, cases, and the level of stringency of government restrictions should have negative coefficients as generally found in Burdekin and Harrison (2021). It is intuitive that government restrictions preventing movement and activities would hurt the economy and the stock market while elevated COVID-19 case and death rates should also spook investors as shown in Rahman et. al. (2020.) The variable measuring economic support provided by the government is expected to be positive as government efforts to support household spending should improve investor sentiment. The lagged stock index growth variable simply controls for inertia and is rarely significant.

Country Groups:

North America: United States and Canada (with ip: United States and Canada)

Western Europe: Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and United Kingdom (with ip: Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and United Kingdom)

Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine (with ip: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Russia, and Ukraine)

Latin America: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Trinidad and Tabago (with ip: Brazil, Chile, and Mexico)

Middle East and South Asia (MESA): Israel, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, India, and Pakistan (with ip: India, Israel, and Turkey)

East Asia: China, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, and Thailand (with ip: N/A)

Southwest Pacific: Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand, and the Philippines (with ip: N/A)

Africa: Botswana, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia, and Zambia (with ip: N/A)

Industrialized: Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom, and United States

Developing: Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, Trinidad, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, Ukraine, and Zambia

6. Results

Table 2. R-square and Number of Observations for Every Regression

	Monetary Base		M2	
Regression	R^2	# of obs	R^2	# of obs
all agg	0	812	0.0078	810
all pre	0.0124	484	0	484
all post	0.0179	307	0.0648	305
al1 noip agg	0.0081	2039	0.0185	1978
all noip pre	0.0003	1078	0.0006	1078
all noip post	0.0105	912	0.0404	852
dev agg	0.0002	449	0.0002	447
dev pre	0.0248	264	0.034	264
dev post	0.0615	174	0.0916	172
dev noip agg	0.0001	733	0	720
dev noip pre	0.0113	374	0.0272	374
dev noip post	0.0468	342	0.0366	329
undev agg	0.0046	363	0.0269	363
undev pre	0.0089	220	0.0371	220
undev post	0.059	133	0.0846	133
undev noip agg	0.0001	1306	0.014	1258
undev noip pre	0.0006	704	0.0007	704
undev noip post	0.0003	570	0.0538	523
na agg	0.1627	87	0.0029	87
na pre	0.0836	44	0.1892	44
na post	0.1438	41	0.3094	41
na noip agg	0.0568	89	0.0043	89
na noip pre	0.047	44	0.1859	44
na noip post	0.1166	43	0.2528	43
we agg	0.063	150	0.0348	148
we pre	0.0281	88	0.0705	88
we post	0.3644	59	0.1736	57
we noip agg	0.0394	221	0.0432	214
we noip pre	0.0003	88	0.0116	88
we noip post	0.1368	106	0.1193	99
ee agg	0.0291	290	0.026	290
ee pre	0.0756	176	0.0266	176
ee post	0.0994	106	0.0739	106
ee noip agg	0.0338	350	0.0137	343

ee noip pre	0.0726	176	0.0052	176
ee noip post	0.0604	166	0.0662	159
la agg	0.0035	115	0.0742	115
la pre	0.0998	66	0.1244	66
la post	0.0408	46	0.2263	46
la noip agg	0.0011	262	0.0224	236
la noip pre	0.0029	132	0.033	132
la noip post	0.0186	124	0.1806	99
mesa agg	0.0081	113	0.0961	113
mesa pre	0.0004	66	0.195	66
mesa post	0.1245	44	0.1879	44
mesa all noip	0.0007	321	0.0324	324
mesa pre noip	0.0006	176	0.0189	176
mesa post noip	0.014	137	0.0953	140
ea agg	0.0084	288	0.0104	274
ea pre	0.0749	154	0.0364	154
ea post	0.0652	127	0.0403	113
aus agg	0.0013	169	0.0127	167
aus pre	0.0479	88	0.0053	88
aus post	0.0699	77	0.0837	75
af agg	0.0001	348	0.0061	340
af pre	0.001	198	0.0004	198
af post	0.003	141	0.0496	133

Key: all – all countries, dev – industrialized countries, undev - developing, na – North America, we – Western Europe, ee – Eastern Europe, la – Latin America, mesa – Middle East and South Asia, aus – Southwest Pacific, af – Africa, agg – whole time period, pre – pre-COVID period, post – pandemic period, noip – excludes industrial production

Table 1 shows substantial variation among the R-squared values, with those values typically being very low. This is not unexpected due to the difficulty of predicting stock returns. Regressions using M2 typically had higher explanatory power, though such regressions also had fewer observations on average due to data availability. Regressions without the industrial production variable had much larger sample sizes due to less than half of countries in the aggregate sample having such data available, making the regressions excluding industrial production more representative.

Table 3. Significant Variables for Regressions with Monetary Base and without Industrial Production

Country Group	All	Pre-COVID	Post-COVID
All	mb lag +	stock lag - / mb lag -	mb - / stocklag -
North America	none	none	mb - / stock lag - / mb lag +
Western Europe	none	none	mb -
Eastern Europe	mb lag +	stock lag -	mb lag+
Latin America	none	mb lag +	cpi -
MESA	none	none	mb -
East Asia	none	stock lag -	none
SW Pacific	none	cpi -	mb -
Africa	none	none	none

Table 4. Significant Variables for Regressions with M2 without Industrial Production

Country Group	All	Pre-COVID	Post-COVID
All	bm lag +	stock lag -	bm - / stock lag -
North America	cpi +	none	bm- / bm lag+ / stock lag -
Western Europe	none	none	bm -
Eastern Europe	none	none	bm -
Latin America	none	none	cpi -
MESA	none	none	bm -
East Asia	bm lag +	stock lag -	supp +
SW Pacific	none	none	none
Africa	bm -	none	bm -

Table 3 and Table 4 show the significant variables found in regressions among country groups without the industrial production variable. The contemporaneous money supply variable was consistently negative, as was the lagged stock performance variable. The lagged stock performance variable was significant at about the same frequency as the lagged monetary variables, indicating some inertia in market returns. Whereas the negative sign on lagged stock returns is more indicative of mean reversion than inertia, there is a positive indicated effect for the lagged monetary variable. The counterintuitive signs for contemporaneous money in some regressions can be attributed to the general downward trend of stocks during the pandemic and the tendency for central banks to seek to increase money supply in times of economic duress. Perhaps more importantly, the lagged monetary effect for both monetary base and M2 regressions is consistently positive (aside from the one exception of the regression for all 49 countries in the pre-COVID period where the lagged monetary base variable's coefficient is significant and negative.) The positive sign on the lagged monetary variable coefficients follows general economic principles and is more indicative of how existing monetary impulses affect the stock market. The significant and positive coefficient on the lagged monetary effect is slightly more prevalent in regressions utilizing the monetary base, with it appearing in five of the twenty-seven regressions. Alternatively, a significant and positive coefficient on the M2 lagged variable appears in three of the twenty-seven M2 regressions. The regression with all countries during the entire period has significant and positive lagged monetary variable coefficients in regressions using both monetary base and M2, as does the regression for North America in the post-COVID period. Other observations of note include Eastern Europe having a positive and significant coefficient on its monetary base lagged variable in the full sample

and post-COVID period regressions -- while having no lagged M2 variable coefficients significant in the other regressions. East Asia also has a significant and positive coefficient on its lagged M2 variable in the full sample regression but no significant coefficients on its lagged monetary base variables over any time period. Latin America has a significant and positive coefficient on its lagged monetary base variable in the pre-COVID period, which is the only instance in the regressions excluding industrial production where a lagged monetary variable is significant in that time period.

Although the money supply of China appears to follow a unique and inconsistent pattern relative to the rest of the East Asia group, the regressions run on the group excluding China yield almost identical results to the original regressions that included China. These regression outputs can be viewed in appendix tables A110 – A115.

Table 5. **Significant Variables for Regressions with Monetary Base and Industrial Production**

Monetary Base with IP	All	Pre-COVID	Post-COVID
All	mb lag +	stock lag -	mb -
North America	mb lag + / stock lag - / ip-	none	mb - / mb lag + / stock lag-
Western Europe	none	none	mb -
Eastern Europe	mb lag +	none	mb lag +
Latin America	none	mblag+ / ip-	none
MESA	none	none	cpi +

Table 6. **Significant Variables for Regressions with M2 and Industrial Production**

Country Group	All	Pre-COVID	Post-COVID
All	bm lag + / ip -	stock lag - / ip -	bm - / bm lag +
North America	bm lag +	none	bm - / stock lag - / ip -
Western Europe	none	none	none
Eastern Europe	bm lag +	none	bm -
Latin America	none	stock lag - / ip -	none
MESA	none	bm lag +	cpi +

Regressions with the industrial production variable were not conducted with the East Asia, Southwest Pacific, or Africa country groups due to a lack of data. Only 22 of the 49 countries in the total sample have industrial production available. Table 5 and Table 6 shows the coefficients on monetary variables and lagged stock performance variables have the same sign across regressions using and excluding the industrial production variable. The industrial production variable always has a negative coefficient when significant, which is counter to expectations as it is a measure of economic output. Industrial production is significant much less often in the monetary base regressions than in the M2 regressions, but still only significant in four out of eighteen M2 regressions. That is only one less than the frequency of M2 lag variable, and there are not any interesting trends to note regarding the industrial production variable. Therefore, we will again focus on the presence of positive and significant coefficients on lagged money supply variables. A positive and significant coefficient on a lagged monetary variable is found more often in regressions with the industrial production variable than without.

Table 5 shows that lagged monetary base measures had positive and significant coefficients six out of the eighteen regressions while Table 6 shows that lagged M2

measures had positive and significant coefficients in five out of eighteen regressions. The North America and Eastern Europe country groups had positive and significant coefficients on their monetary base and M2 lags over the full sample period. North America and Eastern Europe also had significant and positive coefficients on their lagged monetary base variables in the post-COVID period, and Latin America had a positive and significant coefficient on lagged monetary base in the pre-COVID period. The all-countries group had a positive and significant coefficient on the M2 lagged variable in the post-COVID period, and the MESA group had a similar coefficient on its lagged M2 variable in the pre-COVID period. Similar to the set of regressions excluding industrial production, the coefficient on the lagged monetary variable was much more likely to be significant and positive in the aggregate or pandemic period rather than the pre-pandemic period. The lagged stock variable is still consistently negative, and along with the increased frequency of significant lagged monetary variables, the lagged stock variable is significant relatively less often in regressions with the industrial production variable versus regressions without the additional macro-economic variable. Pandemic-related variables are never significant in these regression groups, though the change in CPI variable is significant with an expected positive coefficient in the MESA group in the pandemic period for regressions using monetary base and M2.

Table 7. Significant Variables for Regressions with Industrialized or Developing Nations with Monetary Base and Excluding Industrial Production

Country Group	All	Pre-COVID	Post-COVID
Industrialized	mb lag +	stock lag -	mb - / mb lag +
Developing	None	none	mb - / supp +

Table 8. Significant Variables for Regressions with Industrialized or Developing Nations with M2 and Excluding Industrial Production

Country Group	All	Pre-COVID	Post-COVID
Industrialized	bm lag +	stock lag -	bm -
Developing	bm lag +	None	bm - / stock lag -

The division of countries into industrialized and developing groups does not change the sign of monetary, stock market, or pandemic-related variables. Pandemic related variables are almost never significant, except for government support in developing countries when using monetary base in the regression. CPI is never significant, but the lagged stock performance variable is occasionally significant with a negative coefficient similar to previous regressions. While Tables 7 and 8 do not show drastically different results than previous regressions in this thesis, organizing the panel this way allows some interesting trends to be observed in regard to the prevalence of positive and significant coefficients on monetary variables between the countries with different development levels. While Table 8 shows that both industrialized and developing countries have a

positive and significant lagged M2 effect only over the full sample, Table 7 shows that industrialized countries have a significant and positive lagged monetary base variable over *both* the full sample and the pandemic period. Additionally, Table 7 shows that developing countries do not have any positive and significant monetary base effects. While the two groups show the same relationship between monetary policy and stock prices using M2 data, equity prices are correlated with monetary growth more often in industrialized countries when monetary base is used. This suggests that industrialized countries feature a stronger link between monetary policy and stock market performance. Moreover, this link appears to have strengthened during the pandemic, which mirrors the observations made by Sifat (2020) who argues that stock returns are more correlated with money supply in uncertain times such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 9. **Significant Variables for Regressions with Industrialized and Developing Nations with Monetary Base and Industrial Production**

Country Group	All	Pre-COVID	Post-COVID
Industrialized	mb lag +	stock lag -	mb -
Developing	none	none	supp +

Table 10. **Significant Variables for Regressions with Industrialized and Developing Nations with M2 and Industrial Production**

Country Group	All	Pre-COVID	Post-COVID
Industrialized	bm lag + / ip -	stock lag - / ip -	bm - / bm lag +
Developing	none	none	none

Unlike the continental country group regressions, adding the industrial production variable to the regressions with country groups sorted by economic development does not cause substantial change to the overall prevalence of significant monetary variables. Pandemic-related variables are hardly ever significant, nor is CPI. All of the coefficients have the same sign as in previous regression groupings, so our focus will again be on the prevalence of a positive and significant coefficient on the lagged monetary variable. Industrial production in significant with negative coefficients in regressions using M2 for industrialized countries in the aggregate and pre-pandemic time period but this is relatively unimportant. The main change in these regressions that the inclusion of industrial production causes is that the M2 regressions now show a better dichotomy between the impact of monetary policy on stock prices between industrialized and developing countries. Regressions depicted in Tables 7 and 8 show that using monetary base leads to the lagged monetary variable appearing with a significant and positive coefficient more often for industrialized countries than developing countries. M2 does not show this discrepancy, however. Table 7 also shows that money supply has increased correlation with the stock market during the pandemic than before for regressions using the lagged monetary base, which has a significant and positive coefficient in the aggregate and pandemic time periods (but not the pre-pandemic period). At the same time, in Tables 9 and 10, regressions with M2 evince a difference between industrialized and developing countries while monetary base regressions do not. In Table 9, the only time the lagged monetary variable is significant in industrialized countries is over the full sample period. While the lack of significant lagged monetary variables for developing countries does show a discrepancy, Table 10's showing of a significant and positive coefficient on the lagged M2 variable for

the aggregate and pandemic time periods (while the lagged M2 variable is never significant for developing countries in the table) illustrates the same trends that Table 7 depicted: that the monetary policy of industrialized countries has a greater effect on their respective stock markets than developing countries' monetary policy has on their own asset prices. An additional takeaway that Table 7 shares with Table 10 is that the money supply's relationship with stock market performance strengthened during the pandemic via a significant and positive coefficient on the lagged monetary variable, which is present for industrialized countries in the aggregate and pandemic time periods but not in the pre-pandemic period.

Table 11. Significant Variables for Regressions with Industrialized and Developing Nations, Monetary Base, and United States-Proxied World Effects

Country Group	All	Pre-COVID	Post-COVID
Industrialized	usa mb lag+	stock lag - / usa mb +	mb -
Developing	usa mb lag+	usa mb +	mb - / supp + / usa mb lag +

Table 12. Significant Variables for Regressions with Industrialized and Developing Nations, Monetary Base, and United States-Proxied World Effects

Country Group	All	Pre-COVID	Post-COVID
Industrialized	usa bm - / usa bm lag +	stock lag - / usa bm lag +	bm - / usa bm - / usa bm lag +
Developing	usa bm - / usa bm lag +	usa bm lag +	usa bm - / usa bm lag +

One of the consequences of a global economy is that no one country has complete control of the money supply within its borders. Monetary expansion, especially originating from economic titans like the United States, is very likely to have at least some spillover effect into other countries. To proxy for the possibility of global spillover effects from foreign monetary expansion, US monetary data is added to the industrialized and developing regression groups. Adding contemporaneous and lagged US monetary data has a massive impact on the regressions for the industrialized and developing country groups. Table 11 and Table 12 both show that domestic money supply is rarely significant for regressions using either monetary base or M2, but US monetary variables are almost always significant no matter which monetary measure a regression incorporates. The lagged domestic money supply variable (which has been the main focus of this paper thus far) is never significant once US monetary data is incorporated into either the industrialized or developing regression groups. The lagged US monetary variable is significant more often than the contemporaneous value, with the lagged monetary variable being significant in three of the six regressions using monetary base and in every regression using M2. It is noteworthy that the US monetary variables are significant more often in regressions with M2 than regressions with monetary base, as the opposite has been more prevalent in this paper's previous regression groups. Similar to previous regressions, COVID-related variables and the other macro-economic variables are rarely significant. The sign on the lagged US monetary variables is always positive for both monetary base and M2 regressions, but there is some heterogeneity in the sign of the contemporaneous US monetary variable between the two monetary measures. For M2, the contemporaneous US monetary value is always negative when significant, which is similar to the previous

regressions in this study. However, the coefficient on the contemporaneous monetary base variable is positive in both instances where it is significant, whereas every other regression in this study depicts the contemporaneous monetary variable as either insignificant or with a negative coefficient. Interestingly, the contemporaneous US monetary base variable is significant in the pre-COVID period for both industrialized and developing countries.

While these results may seem jarring in the context of the previous sections of this paper, the importance of US monetary policy to international equity prices has been documented before. Fratzscher et. al. (2012) demonstrates that the Federal Reserve's quantitative easing in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis caused spillover effects in markets around the world, particularly in the stock prices of emerging economies. The paper describes how excess liquidity in the US markets caused investors to look outward to international markets, causing the appreciation of the prices of many asset classes including equities. The strong monetary response by the Federal Reserve in response to the COVID-19 pandemic very likely caused similar if not greater levels of liquidity in the US economy, which would cause similar spillover into foreign markets. The research conducted here yields similar findings to the 2012 paper, as developing countries show a stronger link to US monetary policy than more advanced economies. Indeed, the developing country group has a significant US monetary base variable in every period while the industrialized group does not have a significant US monetary base variable in the post-COVID period (shown in Table 11.)

7. Conclusion

Previous research such as Aziza (2010) has shown that the money supply's effect on stock markets is very inconsistent from country to country, but the generally positive relationship between the two metrics is more apparent in advanced economies than developing ones. Sifat (2020) found that the money supply's influence on stock market performance increased during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic relative to pre-pandemic economic conditions. This thesis offers additional support for the observations made in those previous papers. I find that money supply was significant more often in the aggregate time period (January 2018 - December 2021) and pandemic time period (February 2020- December 2021) than in the pre-pandemic time period (January 2018 – January 2020.) This suggests that the disruption brought about by the pandemic increased the money supply's importance to stock performance. Sifat (2020) explains this phenomenon by asserting that economic uncertainty (which certainly describes the pandemic) increases the stock market's sensitivity to monetary policy. It is therefore not a major surprise that the past two years of pandemic-induced uncertainty and unprecedented monetary expansionary have increased monetary policy's influence over the stock market. While Burdekin and Harrison (2021) show an inconsistent but significant linkage between pandemic-related metrics like death rates, case rates, and government restrictions and support and stock market performance, the introduction of monetary data leaves no evidence of significant impacts of virus spread on the stock market. This may reflect the monetary reaction to the pandemic already incorporating such effects. This also supports the assertion that central bank responses to the pandemic, and not government mitigation efforts or the pandemic's progress itself, were a more significant driving force of the stock

market. This counters the findings of Rahman et. al. (2020), who found that pandemic variables and money supply were both significant to stock market performance. The lagged money supply variables are often significant with positive coefficients in this thesis, however. This is accompanied with a similar disparity in the money supply's significance to the stock market between advanced and developing countries to that identified by Aziza (2010), as it was more common for industrialized markets to be significantly correlated with money supply than developing ones. In a time where governments and monetary authorities needed to act effectively to support their economies during the uncertain and difficult times of the pandemic, stock markets in less developed countries with less prospects of institutional success may, in turn, be less responsive to even rapid increases in liquidity.

There is some overall support for Aziza's (2010) assertion that effective government institutions are essential for a resilient economy. The research in this thesis also suggests that lagged monetary growth is a better indicator of stock market performance than contemporaneous values, with the monetary base having a significant association with the stock market slightly more often than M2. Sifat (2020) claims that the strength of the relationship between stock market performance and the money supply serves as a proxy for the market's confidence in the given country's central bank, and if we take this to be true it makes sense that the monetary base is more closely correlated with stock market performance than M2 as the monetary base is a more direct indicator of central bank monetary policy. Whereas previous studies like Aziza (2010), Rahman et. al. (2020), and Sifat (2020) exclusively use M2 as the monetary measure to compare money growth and the stock market, it may well be that monetary base data should be used as well in order to

further explore if central bank policy *per se* has a stronger association with the stock market. Though the introduction of the industrial production variable did not change the frequency of the significance of the other variables by much, it did lead to regressions with significantly higher explanatory power. The variable should be incorporated in future studies, with data collection hopefully extending to more countries than what was presented here.

Adding US monetary variables as controls to explore the presence of world effects yielded significant results. This is consistent with there being significant spillover of US monetary policy into global equity markets in the sample period (2018 – 2021), particularly in developing countries. Fratzscher et. al. (2012) documents similar phenomena occurring in the aftermath of 2008 financial crisis, and it would make sense that the continued expansionary policy of the Fed for much of the past decade (which then accelerated at the onset of the pandemic) would have caused similar spillover effects in 2020 and after. The preliminary results here should invite further research into these spillover effects and how the strength of such effects may vary by country or region.

While the effects of US money supply on global stock markets largely erased the significance of domestic money supply on their respective stock market, the key takeaways from the majority of my thesis' empirical exercises remain relevant. The dichotomy between the effectiveness of the central banks in advanced and developing countries is still an important conclusion, as industrialized countries' monetary policies were found to have a stronger effect on their respective stock markets. Additionally, my preliminary evidence suggests that the monetary policy of advanced nations could be more effectively insulating

their stock markets from spillover effects from the Federal Reserve. Both of these phenomena demonstrate the need for the further enrichment of monetary policy in developing countries, with scope for more effective regulation of the economy helping to protect the best interest of each country.

The empirical findings here are limited by the availability of data across countries of the world. Data regarding the pandemic and the economic measurements during the period are still being collected, with several months of 2021 being unaccounted for as of the time of writing. As more countries develop their economic institutions, hopefully data collection on monetary measures improves so that more countries can be included in studies like this one. The research presented here further highlights the disparity between advanced and developing economies, and the process to increase the effectiveness of monetary instructions in less developed nations must begin with the introduction of extensive data collection processes.

For developed countries, this thesis draws further attention to the risks of creating asset bubbles through overly expansionary policy. Even during times of precarious economic slowdown and restrictions, stock prices rebounded rapidly and rose to new heights due in significant part to the massive increase in liquidity – especially that being generated by the Federal Reserve. This may, in turn, have fueled bubbles elsewhere as reflected in the strong significance of US monetary effects on global stock markets that has been identified in this thesis. While keeping the economy from total collapse is the first order of business, the significant sensitivity of stock prices to increased liquidity should be taken into account to prevent unintended and counter-productive consequences that can

inhibit economic recovery. Additionally, nations must be aware of the monetary policy of the global economic powers, and work to insulate themselves from spillover effects that can hinder their own economic agenda. Developed countries with the institutional strength to do so are in a better position to maintain monetary independence, but still must be wary. Developing countries, on the other hand, must work to establish institutional credibility and effectiveness in order to truly control their own economic environment.

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Appendix A

Table A1. Stock Market Indices

Country	Market Index	Ticker
Australia	S&P / ASX 200	AS51 Index
Botswana	Botswana Gaborone Index	BGSMDC Index
Brazil	Bovespa	IBOV Index
Bulgaria	BSE SOFIX	SOFIX Index
Canada	S&P / TSX Composite	SPTSX Index
Chile	S&P CLX IPSA	IPSASD Index
China	Shanghai Composite	SHCOMP Index
Colombia	COLCAP	COLCAP Index
Croatia	CROBEX	CRO Index
Czech Republic	PX	PX Index
Denmark	OMX Copenhagen 20	OMXC20CP Index
Egypt	EGX 30	EGX30 Index
Ghana	Ghana SE Composite Index	GGSECI Index
Hong Kong	Hang Seng Index	HSI Index
Hungary	Budapest SE Index	BUX Index
Iceland	OMX ICEX All Share PI	ICEXI Index
India	Nifty 50	NIFTY Index
Indonesia	Jakarta SE Composite Index	JCI Index
Israel	TA 35	TA-35 Index
Japan	Nikkei 225	NKY Index
Kazahkstan	KASE	KZKAK Index
Kenya	Nairobi SE All-Share Index	NSEASI Index
Kuwait	Kuwait All-Share Index	KWSEAS Index
Malaysia	FTSE Malaysia KLCI	FBMKLCI Index
Mauritius	SEMDEX	SEMDEX Index
Mexico	S&P BMV IPC	MEXBOL Index
New Zealand	NZX 50	NZSE50FG Index
Nigeria	NSE 30	NGX30IDX Index
Norway	OSE Benchmark	OSEBX Index
Pakistan	Karachi 100	KSE100 Index
Peru	S&P Lima General	SPBLPGPT Index
Philipines	PSEi Composite	PCOMP Index
Poland	WIG20	WIG20 Index
Qatar	DSM Index	DSM Index
Romania	BET	BET Index

Russia	MOEX Russia	IMOEX Index
Singapore	MSCI Singapore Index	MXSG Index
South Africa	South Africa Top 40	TOP40 Index
South Korea	KOPSI	KOSPI Index
Sweden	OMX Stockholm 30	OMX Index
Thailand	SET Index	SET Index
Trinidad	TT Market Composite Index	TTCOMP Index
Tunisia	Tunidex	TUSISE Index
Turkey	BIST 100	XU100 Index
UAE	DFM General Index	DFMGI Index
UK	FTSE 100	UKX Index
Ukraine	PFTS	PFTS Index
USA	S&P 500	SPX Index
Zambia	Lusaka SE All-Share Index	LUSEIDX Index

Appendix B. Regression outputs

Table A2. Stock Market Regressions for all countries in the aggregate period using monetary base

```
. *NO IP AGG
. *mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag)

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =      2,039
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         49

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0073                                         min =         26
     between = 0.2145                                         avg =       41.6
     overall = 0.0081                                         max =         45

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      14.10
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0070
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.0170991	.1269599	-0.13	0.893	-.265936	.2317377
cpi	-.0013893	.0019642	-0.71	0.479	-.0052391	.0024606
fstocklag	.0113648	.0320743	0.35	0.723	-.0514997	.0742293
fmblag	.0373212	.0156401	2.39	0.017	.0066672	.0679753
_cons	.0039435	.0025224	1.56	0.118	-.0010002	.0088872
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05218565					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A3. Stock Market Regressions for all countries using M2

```
. *bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag)

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =      1,978
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         49

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0180                                         min =         22
     between = 0.2016                                         avg =       40.4
     overall = 0.0185                                         max =         45

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      16.43
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0025
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-.2170426	.8871204	-0.24	0.807	-1.955767	1.521682
cpi	-.0016994	.0027871	-0.61	0.542	-.007162	.0037632
fstocklag	.0111211	.0384074	0.29	0.772	-.064156	.0863982
fbmlag	.2890027	.106114	2.72	0.006	.0810232	.4969823
_cons	.0036689	.0072634	0.51	0.613	-.010567	.0179049
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05148169					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A4. Stock Market Regressions for all countries in the pre-COVID period using monetary base

```
. *before covid mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =      1,078
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         49

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0006                                         min =         22
     between = 0.0380                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0003                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      13.94
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0075
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.1690881	.0885882	-1.91	0.056	-.3427178	.0045417
cpi	-.0023907	.0023135	-1.03	0.301	-.0069251	.0021438
fstocklag	-.104705	.0326779	-3.20	0.001	-.1687525	-.0406576
fmblag	-.0625939	.0311241	-2.01	0.044	-.123596	-.0015918
_cons	.0040643	.0016993	2.39	0.017	.0007337	.0073949
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04100356					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A5. Stock Market Regressions for all countries in the pre-COVID period using M2

```
. *before covid bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =      1,078
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         49

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0024                                         min =         22
     between = 0.2868                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0006                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      12.01
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0173
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	.4308641	.6211113	0.69	0.488	-.7864916	1.64822
cpi	-.0039702	.0024986	-1.59	0.112	-.0088673	.0009268
fstocklag	-.0795816	.0339707	-2.34	0.019	-.1461629	-.0130004
fbmlag	.14966	.1228436	1.22	0.223	-.091109	.390429
_cons	-.0010922	.0043561	-0.25	0.802	-.00963	.0074456
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04064861					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A6. Stock Market Regressions for all countries in the pandemic period using monetary base

```
. *after covid mb
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        912
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         49

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0126                                         min =          3
     between = 0.0170                                         avg =       18.6
     overall = 0.0105                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      33.43
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0001
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-1.091432	.2121534	-5.14	0.000	-1.507245	-.6756189
cpi	-.0096008	.0084194	-1.14	0.254	-.0261025	.0069009
deaths	.0705876	.0868431	0.81	0.416	-.0996218	.2407969
cases	-.0001374	.001383	-0.10	0.921	-.0028481	.0025733
strict	.0002892	.0003282	0.88	0.378	-.0003541	.0009325
supp	.0002558	.0001771	1.44	0.149	-.0000913	.0006028
fstocklag	-.2081033	.0926887	-2.25	0.025	-.3897698	-.0264367
fmblag	.0432415	.0379201	1.14	0.254	-.0310805	.1175635
_cons	.0054292	.0224483	0.24	0.809	-.0385687	.049427
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.13448289					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag
```

Table A7. Stock Market Regressions for all countries in the pandemic period using M2

```
. *after covid bm
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        852
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         48

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0457                                         min =          3
     between = 0.0014                                         avg =       17.8
     overall = 0.0404                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      59.20
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0000
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-4.679317	.7229865	-6.47	0.000	-6.096344	-3.262289
cpi	.0104222	.0054855	1.90	0.057	-.0003291	.0211736
deaths	.0699663	.0543306	1.29	0.198	-.0365197	.1764524
cases	-.0002275	.0008487	-0.27	0.789	-.0018909	.0014359
strict	-.0001277	.0001892	-0.68	0.500	-.0004984	.000243
supp	.0000739	.000112	0.66	0.509	-.0001456	.0002934
fstocklag	-.1716535	.059094	-2.90	0.004	-.2874755	-.0558315
fbmlag	.019343	.1996284	0.10	0.923	-.3719215	.4106074
_cons	.0566582	.0155251	3.65	0.000	.0262295	.0870868
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.07149382					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag
```

Table A8. Stock Market Regressions for all countries in the aggregate period using monetary base (includes industrial production)

```
. *mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag)

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        812
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         22

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0001                                         min =         22
     between = 0.0787                                         avg =       36.9
     overall = 0.0000                                         max =         44

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      10.67
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0583
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.1027336	.1344499	0.76	0.445	-.1607834	.3662505
cpi	.0044321	.0040376	1.10	0.272	-.0034814	.0123457
ip	-.0001542	.0000864	-1.78	0.074	-.0003235	.0000152
fstocklag	.0226613	.0488713	0.46	0.643	-.0731246	.1184473
fmblag	.0391455	.0161834	2.42	0.016	.0074266	.0708644
_cons	.0206262	.0111471	1.85	0.064	-.0012218	.0424742
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05959593					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A9. Stock Market Regressions for all countries in the aggregate period using M2 (includes industrial production)

```
. *bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag)

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        810
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         22

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0100                                         min =         22
     between = 0.1163                                         avg =       36.8
     overall = 0.0078                                         max =         44

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      15.88
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0072
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	2.570767	1.506479	1.71	0.088	-.381877	5.523412
cpi	-.0001551	.0050252	-0.03	0.975	-.0100042	.0096941
ip	-.0002564	.0001163	-2.20	0.027	-.0004843	-.0000285
fstocklag	.0942251	.0654373	1.44	0.150	-.0340297	.2224799
fbmlag	.5688909	.181876	3.13	0.002	.2124206	.9253613
_cons	.008495	.0144857	0.59	0.558	-.0198964	.0368864
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05639034					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A10. Stock Market Regressions for all countries in the pre-COVID period using monetary base (includes industrial production)

```
. *before covid mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        484
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         22

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0156                                         min =         22
     between = 0.0088                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0124                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      14.03
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0154
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.0682289	.092773	-0.74	0.462	-.2500607	.1136028
cpi	.0009407	.0035637	0.26	0.792	-.006044	.0079255
ip	-.0001409	.0000833	-1.69	0.091	-.0003042	.0000224
fstocklag	-.1570943	.0460458	-3.41	0.001	-.2473425	-.0668462
fmblag	-.0294192	.0329329	-0.89	0.372	-.0939664	.035128
_cons	.0231406	.01022	2.26	0.024	.0031097	.0431715
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04186087					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A11. Stock Market Regressions for all countries in the pre-COVID period using M2 (includes industrial production)

```
. *before covid bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        484
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         22

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0001                                         min =         22
     between = 0.0517                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0000                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      14.35
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0135
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	1.491366	1.146885	1.30	0.193	-.7564875	3.739219
cpi	-.002488	.0042453	-0.59	0.558	-.0108087	.0058327
ip	-.0002449	.0001242	-1.97	0.049	-.0004884	-1.40e-06
fstocklag	-.1366569	.0518461	-2.64	0.008	-.2382734	-.0350405
fbmlag	.4211382	.2172717	1.94	0.053	-.0047066	.8469829
_cons	.0228011	.0111067	2.05	0.040	.0010324	.0445699
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.0428707					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A12. Stock Market Regressions for all countries in the pandemic period using monetary base (includes industrial production)

```
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        307
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         21

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0199                                         min =         10
     between = 0.0167                                         avg =       14.6
     overall = 0.0179                                         max =         21

                                                Wald chi2(9)      =      14.51
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.1053
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.8793129	.2571974	-3.42	0.001	-1.383411	-.3752153
cpi	-.0268531	.0242321	-1.11	0.268	-.0743471	.020641
ip	.0000198	.0004382	0.05	0.964	-.000839	.0008786
deaths	.0958401	.1516088	0.63	0.527	-.2013077	.3929878
cases	-.0007381	.0021585	-0.34	0.732	-.0049687	.0034925
strict	.0008545	.0007723	1.11	0.268	-.0006591	.0023682
supp	.0000362	.0004562	0.08	0.937	-.000858	.0009304
fstocklag	-.1931698	.1596714	-1.21	0.226	-.50612	.1197804
fmblag	.0679175	.0523302	1.30	0.194	-.0346479	.1704828
_cons	-.0061841	.0653183	-0.09	0.925	-.1342057	.1218375
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.13254166					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Table A13. Stock Market Regressions for all countries in the pandemic period using M2 (includes industrial production)

```
. *after covid bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        305
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         21

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0653                                         min =         10
     between = 0.0504                                         avg =       14.5
     overall = 0.0648                                         max =         21

                                                Wald chi2(9)      =      31.17
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0003
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-4.031011	.9680594	-4.16	0.000	-5.928372	-2.133649
cpi	.0128008	.0106541	1.20	0.230	-.0080809	.0336824
ip	-.0001547	.0002075	-0.75	0.456	-.0005613	.0002519
deaths	.0632939	.0730099	0.87	0.386	-.0798029	.2063907
cases	-.0004395	.0010414	-0.42	0.673	-.0024807	.0016017
strict	-.0000192	.0003468	-0.06	0.956	-.000699	.0006606
supp	.0002189	.0002162	1.01	0.311	-.0002049	.0006427
fstocklag	-.1220448	.0811486	-1.50	0.133	-.2810931	.0370036
fbmlag	.8937713	.3458651	2.58	0.010	.2158881	1.571654
_cons	.0564639	.0321289	1.76	0.079	-.0065075	.1194354

Table A14. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the aggregate period using monetary base (includes industrial production)

```
. *aggregate developed mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if develop ==

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        449
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         12

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0001                                         min =         22
     between = 0.4724                                         avg =       37.4
     overall = 0.0002                                         max =         44

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      12.92
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0241
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.0829435	.0865741	0.96	0.338	-.0867387	.2526256
cpi	-.007383	.0073314	-1.01	0.314	-.0217523	.0069862
ip	-.0002536	.0001326	-1.91	0.056	-.0005134	6.17e-06
fstocklag	.0522507	.0746843	0.70	0.484	-.0941279	.1986293
fmblag	.0338503	.0147297	2.30	0.022	.0049805	.0627201
_cons	.0350708	.0168154	2.09	0.037	.0021133	.0680284
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05584691					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A15. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the aggregate period using M2 (includes industrial production)

```
. *aggregate developed bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if develop == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        447
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         12

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0007                                         min =         22
     between = 0.3874                                         avg =       37.3
     overall = 0.0002                                         max =         44

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      15.34
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0090
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	3.183533	2.150117	1.48	0.139	-1.030619	7.397684
cpi	-.0120244	.0104392	-1.15	0.249	-.0324848	.008436
ip	-.0004029	.0001717	-2.35	0.019	-.0007395	-.0000663
fstocklag	.1272922	.1053022	1.21	0.227	-.0790964	.3336808
fbmlag	.8532796	.2681577	3.18	0.001	.3277002	1.378859
_cons	.0240156	.0214284	1.12	0.262	-.0179833	.0660145
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.06063739					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A16. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the pre-pandemic period using monetary base (includes industrial production)

```
. *developed precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & develop == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       264
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =        12

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0266                                         min =        22
     between = 0.0019                                         avg =      22.0
     overall = 0.0248                                         max =        22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =     18.52
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.0024
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.1019169	.0885318	-1.15	0.250	-.2754359	.0716022
cpi	.0060955	.0076009	0.80	0.423	-.008802	.020993
ip	-.000246	.0001271	-1.94	0.053	-.000495	3.09e-06
fstocklag	-.2622337	.066632	-3.94	0.000	-.3928299	-.1316375
fmblag	-.0443311	.0305943	-1.45	0.147	-.1042949	.0156327
_cons	.0356272	.0155292	2.29	0.022	.0051906	.0660638
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.03828266					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A17. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the pre-pandemic period using M2 (includes industrial production)

```
. *developed precov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & develop == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       264
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =        12

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0337                                         min =        22
     between = 0.0588                                         avg =      22.0
     overall = 0.0340                                         max =        22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =     18.51
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.0024
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	1.214575	1.165304	1.04	0.297	-1.069378	3.498528
cpi	.0024731	.0066208	0.37	0.709	-.0105034	.0154497
ip	-.0003086	.0001541	-2.00	0.045	-.0006107	-6.50e-06
fstocklag	-.2580777	.0648486	-3.98	0.000	-.3851785	-.1309768
fbmlag	.4763803	.3732394	1.28	0.202	-.2551555	1.207916
_cons	.0330027	.014908	2.21	0.027	.0037836	.0622219
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.03719994					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A18. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the pandemic period using monetary base (includes industrial production)

```
. *developed postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if
```

G2SLS random-effects IV regression — Number of obs = 174
Group variable: countryid — Number of groups = 11

R-sq:
within = 0.0607
between = 0.1280
overall = 0.0615

Obs per group:
min = 10
avg = 15.8
max = 21

Wald chi2(9) = 22.39
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed) — Prob > chi2 = 0.0077

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.3348243	.0839548	-3.99	0.000	-.4993727	-.1702759
cpi	-.0315632	.0196165	-1.61	0.108	-.0700109	.0068844
ip	-.0005418	.0003403	-1.59	0.111	-.0012088	.0001252
deaths	.111151	.1143719	0.97	0.331	-.1130138	.3353158
cases	-.0015175	.0017278	-0.88	0.380	-.0049039	.0018689
strict	.0010084	.0005919	1.70	0.088	-.0001518	.0021685
supp	-.0005926	.0003889	-1.52	0.128	-.0013548	.0001697
fstocklag	-.1463792	.127463	-1.15	0.251	-.396202	.1034437
fmblag	.0386772	.0289311	1.34	0.181	-.0180267	.095381
_cons	.0751153	.0489276	1.54	0.125	-.020781	.1710116
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.09143575					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: mb
Instruments: cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A19. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the pandemic period using M2 (includes industrial production)

```
. *developed postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime == 1 & de
```

G2SLS random-effects IV regression — Number of obs = 172
Group variable: countryid — Number of groups = 11

R-sq:
within = 0.0858
between = 0.4393
overall = 0.0916

Obs per group:
min = 10
avg = 15.6
max = 21

Wald chi2(9) = 26.56
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed) — Prob > chi2 = 0.0017

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-2.63455	.7461491	-3.53	0.000	-4.096975	-1.172124
cpi	-.0034256	.0147891	-0.23	0.817	-.0324118	.0255606
ip	-.000348	.0002462	-1.41	0.158	-.0008307	.0001346
deaths	.1107614	.0894626	1.24	0.216	-.0645821	.2861048
cases	-.0012804	.0013287	-0.96	0.335	-.0038845	.0013237
strict	.0001297	.0003997	0.32	0.746	-.0006538	.0009131
supp	-.0001318	.0002648	-0.50	0.619	-.0006508	.0003872
fstocklag	-.0587542	.0930335	-0.63	0.528	-.2410965	.1235881
fbmlag	.8136502	.3946589	2.06	0.039	.040133	1.587167
_cons	.0794681	.0371826	2.14	0.033	.0065917	.1523446
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.07134468					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: bm
Instruments: cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A20. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the aggregate period using monetary base

```
. *aggregate developed mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if develop == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        733
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         17

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0003                                         min =         38
     between = 0.1638                                         avg =       43.1
     overall = 0.0001                                         max =         45

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      11.09
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0255
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.0639678	.093109	0.69	0.492	-.1185224	.2464581
cpi	.0013657	.004398	0.31	0.756	-.0072543	.0099857
fstocklag	.025427	.0606646	0.42	0.675	-.0934734	.1443274
fmblag	.042288	.013755	3.07	0.002	.0153287	.0692472
_cons	.0045361	.0031149	1.46	0.145	-.001569	.0106411
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05160354					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A21. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the aggregate period using M2

```
. *aggregate developed bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if develop == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        720
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         17

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0001                                         min =         38
     between = 0.1174                                         avg =       42.4
     overall = 0.0000                                         max =         45

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      12.76
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0125
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	1.082598	1.108667	0.98	0.329	-1.090348	3.255545
cpi	-.0024072	.0057024	-0.42	0.673	-.0135838	.0087694
fstocklag	.0322765	.0579069	0.56	0.577	-.0812188	.1457719
fbmlag	.6337417	.2023433	3.13	0.002	.2371561	1.030327
_cons	-.0046907	.0088722	-0.53	0.597	-.0220799	.0126986
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05121251					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A22. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the pre-COVID period using monetary base

```
. *developed precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & develop == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        374
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         17

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0149                                         min =         22
     between = 0.2379                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0113                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      23.45
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0001
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.1505453	.0882766	-1.71	0.088	-.3235641	.0224736
cpi	.0055475	.0066926	0.83	0.407	-.0075698	.0186648
fstocklag	-.2668826	.0574163	-4.65	0.000	-.3794165	-.1543487
fmblag	-.0550302	.0308361	-1.78	0.074	-.1154679	.0054075
_cons	.0064502	.0023634	2.73	0.006	.001818	.0110823
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.03981874					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A23. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the pre-COVID period using M2

```
. *developed precov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & develop == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        374
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         17

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0321                                         min =         22
     between = 0.0983                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0272                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      23.09
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0001
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	1.551826	1.376823	1.13	0.260	-1.146697	4.250348
cpi	-.0004668	.0059812	-0.08	0.938	-.0121898	.0112562
fstocklag	-.2522468	.0544208	-4.64	0.000	-.3589097	-.145584
fbmlag	.4064547	.3582238	1.13	0.257	-.295651	1.10856
_cons	-.004223	.0082935	-0.51	0.611	-.020478	.0120321
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.03901556					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A24. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the pandemic period using monetary base

```
. *developed postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtin

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        342
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         17

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0501                                         min =         15
     between = 0.0270                                         avg =       20.1
     overall = 0.0468                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      30.95
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0001

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       stock |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
          mb |  -.3402565   .0749159    -4.54   0.000    -.4870889   -.1934241
         cpi |  -.0020423    .008729    -0.23   0.815    -.0191508    .0150662
      deaths |   .1226307   .0807361     1.52   0.129     -.035609    .2808705
       cases |   -.001438   .0011437    -1.26   0.209    -.0036796    .0008036
      strict |   .0003476   .0002987     1.16   0.245    -.0002378    .0009331
        supp |  -.0001728    .000173    -1.00   0.318    -.0005119    .0001663
   fstocklag |  -.1458586   .0882456    -1.65   0.098    -.3188169    .0270996
      fmblag |   .0446345   .0218545     2.04   0.041     .0018004    .0874685
       _cons |   .0192151   .0192084     1.00   0.317    -.0184327    .0568629
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
     sigma_u |          0
     sigma_e |  .07879874
         rho |          0   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Table A25. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the pandemic period using M2

```
. *developed postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtin

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        329
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         17

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0365                                         min =         15
     between = 0.0352                                         avg =       19.4
     overall = 0.0366                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      26.12
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0010

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       stock |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
          bm |  -1.838106   .5017081    -3.66   0.000    -2.821436   -.8547761
         cpi |   .0086436   .0073709     1.17   0.241     -.005803    .0230902
      deaths |   .1240837   .0652292     1.90   0.057    -.0037631    .2519306
       cases |  -.0011188   .0009016    -1.24   0.215     -.002886    .0006484
      strict |  -.0000967   .0002172    -0.45   0.656    -.0005224     .000329
        supp |  -.0000672   .0001333    -0.50   0.614    -.0003285    .0001941
   fstocklag |  -.0483379   .0650203    -0.74   0.457    -.1757754    .0790996
      fbmlag |   .2437622   .2346702     1.04   0.299    -.2161829    .7037073
       _cons |   .0368649   .0162612     2.27   0.023     .0049936    .0687362
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
     sigma_u |          0
     sigma_e |  .0605825
         rho |          0   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Table A26. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the aggregate period using monetary base (includes industrial production)

```
. *aggregate developing mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if develop != 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       363
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =        10

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0058                                         min =        33
     between = 0.0019                                         avg =      36.3
     overall = 0.0046                                         max =        43

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      3.76
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.5842
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.1597718	.6301466	0.25	0.800	-1.075293	1.394836
cpi	.0089568	.0067396	1.33	0.184	-.0042526	.0221661
ip	-.0001094	.0001252	-0.87	0.382	-.0003547	.000136
fstocklag	-.0047313	.0612873	-0.08	0.938	-.1248522	.1153896
fmblag	.079625	.100673	0.79	0.429	-.1176905	.2769405
_cons	.0121621	.0150951	0.81	0.420	-.0174237	.041748
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.06361535					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A27. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the aggregate period using M2 (includes industrial production)

```
. *aggregate developing bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if develop != 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       363
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =        10

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0246                                         min =        33
     between = 0.1901                                         avg =      36.3
     overall = 0.0269                                         max =        43

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      5.76
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.3299
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-.1300225	1.265319	-0.10	0.918	-2.610003	2.349958
cpi	.0055517	.0055407	1.00	0.316	-.0053079	.0164113
ip	-.0000914	.0001288	-0.71	0.478	-.0003439	.000161
fstocklag	.0147222	.0626766	0.23	0.814	-.1081216	.137566
fbmlag	.3800458	.2260808	1.68	0.093	-.0630645	.8231561
_cons	.0119959	.015217	0.79	0.431	-.0178289	.0418207
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.0604713					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A28. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the pre-COVID period using monetary base (includes industrial production)

```
. *developing precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & develop != 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        220
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         10

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0109                                         min =         22
     between = 0.0739                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0089                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =       5.14
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.3993
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.4407288	.3130565	1.41	0.159	-.1728507	1.054308
cpi	.0011909	.0050362	0.24	0.813	-.0086799	.0110617
ip	-.0000818	.0001218	-0.67	0.502	-.0003204	.0001569
fstocklag	-.0656831	.0722039	-0.91	0.363	-.2072001	.0758338
fmblag	.2099203	.1210209	1.73	0.083	-.0272764	.4471169
_cons	.0104891	.0150586	0.70	0.486	-.0190252	.0400033
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04813305					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A29. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the pre-COVID period using M2 (includes industrial production)

```
. *developing precov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & develop != 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        220
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         10

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0472                                         min =         22
     between = 0.0705                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0371                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =       5.20
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.3920
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-.5812445	.9287381	-0.63	0.531	-2.401538	1.239049
cpi	-.0033786	.0051104	-0.66	0.509	-.0133948	.0066377
ip	-.0000522	.0001362	-0.38	0.702	-.0003191	.0002148
fstocklag	-.0797994	.0684903	-1.17	0.244	-.2140378	.0544391
fbmlag	.3207685	.2225832	1.44	0.150	-.1154865	.7570236
_cons	.0155545	.0137837	1.13	0.259	-.011461	.04257
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04614223					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A30. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the pandemic period using monetary base (includes industrial production)

```
. *developing postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime ==

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       133
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =        10

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0607                                         min =        10
     between = 0.0751                                         avg =      13.3
     overall = 0.0590                                         max =        20

                                                Wald chi2(9)      =     14.68
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.1002
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.2924399	.5194433	0.56	0.573	-.7256502	1.31053
cpi	.028688	.0159548	1.80	0.072	-.0025829	.0599589
ip	-.0003031	.0002841	-1.07	0.286	-.0008599	.0002538
deaths	.1511572	.1044012	1.45	0.148	-.0534653	.3557798
cases	-.0004549	.0014863	-0.31	0.760	-.003368	.0024582
strict	-.0007927	.0004875	-1.63	0.104	-.0017482	.0001627
supp	.0006773	.0003217	2.11	0.035	.0000469	.0013078
fstocklag	-.0664913	.1106593	-0.60	0.548	-.2833797	.150397
fmblag	.0116104	.1148224	0.10	0.919	-.2134373	.2366581
_cons	.0328667	.0442331	0.74	0.457	-.0538286	.1195621
sigma_u	.00017621					
sigma_e	.07852607					
rho	5.035e-06	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: mb
Instruments: cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A31. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the pandemic period using M2 (includes industrial production)

```
. *developing postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtim

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       133
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =        10

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0846                                         min =        10
     between = 0.0595                                         avg =      13.3
     overall = 0.0846                                         max =        20

                                                Wald chi2(9)      =     14.60
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.1026
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-3.416889	2.564646	-1.33	0.183	-8.443503	1.609726
cpi	.0217879	.0144233	1.51	0.131	-.0064811	.050057
ip	-.0002235	.0003127	-0.71	0.475	-.0008364	.0003895
deaths	.0283819	.1388512	0.20	0.838	-.2437615	.3005253
cases	.0004502	.0015013	0.30	0.764	-.0024923	.0033926
strict	-.0002822	.0005847	-0.48	0.629	-.0014282	.0008639
supp	.0004805	.000377	1.27	0.203	-.0002585	.0012194
fstocklag	-.0854333	.1141222	-0.75	0.454	-.3091088	.1382422
fbmlag	.842859	.6012725	1.40	0.161	-.3356134	2.021331
_cons	.0519701	.052541	0.99	0.323	-.0510085	.1549486
sigma_u	6.392e-06					
sigma_e	.08674689					
rho	5.429e-09	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: bm
Instruments: cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A32. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the aggregate period using monetary base

```
. *aggregate developing mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if develop != 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =      1,306
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         32

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0001                                         min =         26
     between = 0.0628                                         avg =       40.8
     overall = 0.0001                                         max =         45

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       3.96
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.4113
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.3068803	.2875517	-1.07	0.286	-.8704713	.2567107
cpi	-.0016488	.0024357	-0.68	0.498	-.0064226	.003125
fstocklag	.0066339	.0317208	0.21	0.834	-.0555377	.0688056
fmblag	-.0178659	.0616344	-0.29	0.772	-.1386672	.1029353
_cons	.0060931	.0042286	1.44	0.150	-.0021947	.0143809
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05769323					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A33. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the aggregate period using M2

```
. *aggregate developing bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if develop != 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =      1,258
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         32

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0133                                         min =         22
     between = 0.2337                                         avg =       39.3
     overall = 0.0140                                         max =         44

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       6.95
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.1388
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-.1052072	1.027555	-0.10	0.918	-2.119178	1.908764
cpi	-.0014181	.0029465	-0.48	0.630	-.0071931	.004357
fstocklag	.0222121	.044118	0.50	0.615	-.0642575	.1086817
fbmlag	.2343081	.1139799	2.06	0.040	.0109116	.4577046
_cons	.0012042	.0087445	0.14	0.890	-.0159347	.0183432
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05281967					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A34. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the pre-COVID period using monetary base

```
. *developing precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & develop != 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       704
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =        32

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0008                                         min =        22
     between = 0.0004                                         avg =      22.0
     overall = 0.0006                                         max =        22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      1.29
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.8636
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.0377039	.200517	-0.19	0.851	-.4307099	.3553021
cpi	-.0022913	.0025108	-0.91	0.361	-.0072124	.0026299
fstocklag	-.0284213	.0414367	-0.69	0.493	-.1096358	.0527931
fmblag	-.010316	.0704461	-0.15	0.884	-.1483878	.1277557
_cons	.0009694	.0028915	0.34	0.737	-.0046979	.0066367
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04101318					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A35. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the pre-COVID period using M2

```
. *developing precov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & develop != 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       704
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =        32

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0002                                         min =        22
     between = 0.0865                                         avg =      22.0
     overall = 0.0007                                         max =        22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      2.80
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.5919
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	.3260929	.700689	0.47	0.642	-1.047232	1.699418
cpi	-.0033046	.0027339	-1.21	0.227	-.0086629	.0020537
fstocklag	-.0121807	.0437622	-0.28	0.781	-.0979531	.0735916
fbmlag	.1598049	.1336167	1.20	0.232	-.102079	.4216888
_cons	-.002446	.0054578	-0.45	0.654	-.0131431	.0082512
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04150252					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A36. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the pandemic period using monetary base

```
. *developing postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        570
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         32

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0003                                         min =          3
     between = 0.0173                                         avg =       17.8
     overall = 0.0003                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      12.10
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.1467
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-2.028034	.7891908	-2.57	0.010	-3.574819	-.4812481
cpi	-.0039667	.0091789	-0.43	0.666	-.0219571	.0140236
deaths	-.0586929	.1114692	-0.53	0.599	-.2771685	.1597827
cases	.0031855	.0021303	1.50	0.135	-.0009899	.0073609
strict	.0001209	.0004353	0.28	0.781	-.0007323	.0009741
supp	.0005817	.0002321	2.51	0.012	.0001267	.0010367
fstocklag	-.066445	.0968175	-0.69	0.493	-.2562038	.1233139
fmblag	-.2522161	.1463457	-1.72	0.085	-.5390484	.0346161
_cons	.0042433	.0276476	0.15	0.878	-.0499451	.0584316
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.08623608					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag
```

Table A37. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the pandemic period using M2

```
. *developing postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        523
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         31

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0615                                         min =          3
     between = 0.0012                                         avg =       16.9
     overall = 0.0538                                         max =         21

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      35.14
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0000
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-4.961231	1.062957	-4.67	0.000	-7.044589	-2.877872
cpi	.0084981	.006677	1.27	0.203	-.0045886	.0215848
deaths	.0031047	.0726274	0.04	0.966	-.1392423	.1454517
cases	.0007354	.0012402	0.59	0.553	-.0016954	.0031662
strict	-.0002815	.0002519	-1.12	0.264	-.0007752	.0002122
supp	.0001588	.0001545	1.03	0.304	-.000144	.0004616
fstocklag	-.1631858	.0736973	-2.21	0.027	-.3076298	-.0187418
fbmlag	.1434739	.2533626	0.57	0.571	-.3531077	.6400554
_cons	.063979	.0216343	2.96	0.003	.0215766	.1063814
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.0886265					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag
```

Table A38. Stock Market Regressions for North America in the aggregate period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *aggregae na mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if na == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         87
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          2

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1623                                         min =         43
     between = 1.0000                                         avg =       43.5
     overall = 0.1627                                         max =         44

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      15.04
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0102
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.2303815	.1243166	-1.85	0.064	-.4740376	.0132745
cpi	.0091922	.0187892	0.49	0.625	-.0276341	.0460184
ip	-.0020784	.0008752	-2.37	0.018	-.0037938	-.0003631
fstocklag	-.4018822	.1602857	-2.51	0.012	-.7160364	-.0877279
fmblag	.1330453	.0665804	2.00	0.046	.0025502	.2635404
_cons	.2530804	.1027465	2.46	0.014	.0517009	.4544599
sigma_u	2.543e-11					
sigma_e	.04624335					
rho	3.024e-19	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A39. Stock Market Regressions for North America in the aggregate period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *aggreate na bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if na == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         87
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          2

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0039                                         min =         43
     between = 1.0000                                         avg =       43.5
     overall = 0.0029                                         max =         44

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      11.25
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0467
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	3.955343	3.550493	1.11	0.265	-3.003496	10.91418
cpi	.070528	.0382635	1.84	0.065	-.0044671	.1455232
ip	.0033459	.0033663	0.99	0.320	-.0032519	.0099438
fstocklag	-.0642071	.1938515	-0.33	0.740	-.4441489	.3157348
fbmlag	1.983957	.8147471	2.44	0.015	.3870825	3.580832
_cons	-.4378511	.4243908	-1.03	0.302	-1.269642	.3939397
sigma_u	2.543e-11					
sigma_e	.05827568					
rho	1.904e-19	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A40. Stock Market Regressions for North America in the pre-COVID period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *na precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & na == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         44
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          2

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0811                                         min =         22
     between = 1.0000                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0836                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =       6.57
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.2546
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.5838947	1.039842	-0.56	0.574	-2.621947	1.454157
cpi	.021759	.0269823	0.81	0.420	-.0311253	.0746433
ip	-.0004841	.0014009	-0.35	0.730	-.0032298	.0022616
fstocklag	-.2909069	.2534051	-1.15	0.251	-.7875719	.205758
fmblag	.2981777	.3676739	0.81	0.417	-.4224498	1.018805
_cons	.0633269	.1647963	0.38	0.701	-.2596679	.3863216
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.0354277					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A41. Stock Market Regressions for North America in the pre-COVID period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *na precov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & na == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         44
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          2

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1869                                         min =         22
     between = 1.0000                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.1892                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =       8.45
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.1330
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-2.215473	1.858107	-1.19	0.233	-5.857295	1.426349
cpi	.0048148	.0288454	0.17	0.867	-.0517211	.0613508
ip	-.0003624	.0012542	-0.29	0.773	-.0028205	.0020957
fstocklag	-.2221461	.2086654	-1.06	0.287	-.6311228	.1868306
fbmlag	-.0603218	1.152458	-0.05	0.958	-2.319099	2.198455
_cons	.0626555	.1466775	0.43	0.669	-.224827	.3501381
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.0352671					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A42. Stock Market Regressions for North America in the pandemic period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *na postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtim

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         41
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          2

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1363                                         min =         20
     between = 1.0000                                         avg =       20.5
     overall = 0.1438                                         max =         21

                                                Wald chi2(9)      =      11.67
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.2324
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.4879877	.1903609	-2.56	0.010	-.8610882	-.1148872
cpi	-.0391744	.0515945	-0.76	0.448	-.1402977	.0619489
ip	-.0009473	.0028578	-0.33	0.740	-.0065484	.0046539
deaths	.0144133	.1152429	0.13	0.900	-.2114586	.2402851
cases	.0002237	.0015126	0.15	0.882	-.0027409	.0031884
strict	.000261	.0021798	0.12	0.905	-.0040112	.0045333
supp	.0004549	.0011162	0.41	0.684	-.0017328	.0026427
fstocklag	-.8118172	.3458125	-2.35	0.019	-1.489597	-.1340371
fmblag	.2311491	.1144301	2.02	0.043	.0068703	.4554279
_cons	.1135167	.3089419	0.37	0.713	-.4919983	.7190318
sigma_u	4.218e-11					
sigma_e	.0696227					
rho	3.670e-19	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag
                supplag
```

Table A43. Stock Market Regressions for North America in the pandemic period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *na postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if co

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         41
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          2

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.3077                                         min =         20
     between = 1.0000                                         avg =       20.5
     overall = 0.3094                                         max =         21

                                                Wald chi2(9)      =      19.30
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0227
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-2.875067	1.095848	-2.62	0.009	-5.02289	-.7272432
cpi	.0466831	.0288455	1.62	0.106	-.009853	.1032192
ip	-.0049529	.0024717	-2.00	0.045	-.0097973	-.0001085
deaths	-.078824	.0866717	-0.91	0.363	-.2486973	.0910494
cases	.001031	.0011927	0.86	0.387	-.0013067	.0033686
strict	.0026297	.0016058	1.64	0.101	-.0005176	.0057769
supp	-.0003586	.0007973	-0.45	0.653	-.0019213	.0012041
fstocklag	-.3649232	.1833701	-1.99	0.047	-.7243219	-.0055245
fbmlag	1.147366	.9297536	1.23	0.217	-.6749171	2.96965
_cons	.4268515	.2780991	1.53	0.125	-.1182126	.9719157
sigma_u	4.218e-11					
sigma_e	.0586844					
rho	5.165e-19	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag
                supplag
```

Table A44. Stock Market Regressions for North America in the aggregate period using monetary base

```
. *aggregae na noip mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if na == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         89
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          2

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0600                                         min =         44
     between = 1.0000                                         avg =       44.5
     overall = 0.0568                                         max =         45

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       7.89
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0958
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.0383002	.2479197	0.15	0.877	-.4476134	.5242138
cpi	.0333966	.0259869	1.29	0.199	-.0175368	.0843301
fstocklag	-.1641191	.2495273	-0.66	0.511	-.6531837	.3249455
fmblag	.0625058	.1211053	0.52	0.606	-.1748561	.2998678
_cons	.0026596	.0123733	0.21	0.830	-.0215916	.0269108

Table A45. Stock Market Regressions for North America in the aggregate period using M2

```
. *aggreate na noip bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if na == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         89
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          2

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0033                                         min =         44
     between = 1.0000                                         avg =       44.5
     overall = 0.0043                                         max =         45

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      11.75
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0193
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	3.783542	3.009936	1.26	0.209	-2.115825	9.682908
cpi	.0631171	.0309783	2.04	0.042	.0024007	.1238335
fstocklag	-.0915323	.1789222	-0.51	0.609	-.4422134	.2591487
fbmlag	.8019986	.9573344	0.84	0.402	-1.074342	2.67834
_cons	-.0431808	.0281839	-1.53	0.125	-.0984203	.0120587

Table A46. Stock Market Regressions for North America in the pre-COVID period using monetary base

```
. *na noip precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & na == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         44
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          2

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0580                                         min =         22
     between = 1.0000                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0470                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       4.17
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.3835
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	2.128589	3.15779	0.67	0.500	-4.060565	8.317744
cpi	.06758	.0585665	1.15	0.249	-.0472083	.1823682
fstocklag	-.7618587	.5948989	-1.28	0.200	-1.927839	.4041216
fmblag	.0356066	.5365026	0.07	0.947	-1.015919	1.087132
_cons	.0044491	.0082828	0.54	0.591	-.0117849	.0206831

Table A47. Stock Market Regressions for North America in the pre-COVID period using M2

```
. *na noip precov bm

. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & na == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         44
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          2

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1836                                         min =         22
     between = 1.0000                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.1859                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       8.07
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0890
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-2.307842	2.185936	-1.06	0.291	-6.592197	1.976513
cpi	.0046879	.0316828	0.15	0.882	-.0574093	.0667851
fstocklag	-.212588	.2159969	-0.98	0.325	-.6359342	.2107582
fbmlag	-.0771596	1.192493	-0.06	0.948	-2.414402	2.260083
_cons	.0206595	.0189423	1.09	0.275	-.0164667	.0577858

Table A48. Stock Market Regressions for North America in the pandemic period using monetary base

```
. *na noip postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag c

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         43
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          2

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1109                                         min =         21
     between = 1.0000                                         avg =       21.5
     overall = 0.1166                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =       8.74
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.3649
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.6886304	.2777455	-2.48	0.013	-1.233001	-.1442593
cpi	-.0825582	.065303	-1.26	0.206	-.2105497	.0454333
deaths	.0373425	.1032935	0.36	0.718	-.1651091	.2397942
cases	-.0000787	.0014793	-0.05	0.958	-.0029781	.0028207
strict	-.0006734	.0023602	-0.29	0.775	-.0052992	.0039525
supp	.0005367	.0010128	0.53	0.596	-.0014484	.0025218
fstocklag	-1.054473	.439446	-2.40	0.016	-1.915771	-.1931743
fmblag	.315967	.1231543	2.57	0.010	.074589	.5573451
_cons	.0901389	.1538059	0.59	0.558	-.2113151	.3915929

Table A49. Stock Market Regressions for North America in the pandemic period using M2

```
. *na noip postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbml

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         43
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          2

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.2578                                         min =         21
     between = 1.0000                                         avg =       21.5
     overall = 0.2528                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      17.74
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0232
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-2.579818	1.080567	-2.39	0.017	-4.69769	-.4619454
cpi	.0350168	.0297113	1.18	0.239	-.0232162	.0932498
deaths	-.0289546	.076194	-0.38	0.704	-.178292	.1203829
cases	.0007454	.0010301	0.72	0.469	-.0012734	.0027643
strict	.0011415	.0014664	0.78	0.436	-.0017326	.0040157
supp	.0000532	.0006457	0.08	0.934	-.0012124	.0013189
fstocklag	-.3894437	.1825634	-2.13	0.033	-.7472614	-.031626
fbmlag	2.422191	.7285523	3.32	0.001	.9942544	3.850127
_cons	-.0651381	.092312	-0.71	0.480	-.2460664	.1157901

Table A50. Stock Market Regressions for Western Europe in the aggregate period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *aggregate we mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if we == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        150
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          4

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0787                                         min =         22
     between = 0.1613                                         avg =       37.5
     overall = 0.0630                                         max =         44

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =       6.47
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.2633

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       stock |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
          mb |  -.0115502   .0472205    -0.24   0.807    -.1041006    .0810002
         cpi |  -.0035356   .0104527    -0.34   0.735    -.0240226    .0169514
          ip |  -.0005345   .0003464    -1.54   0.123    -.0012134    .0001444
   fstocklag |  -.0376277   .1227206    -0.31   0.759    -.2781556    .2029002
      fmblag |   .0176753   .0135474     1.30   0.192    -.0088771    .0442278
       _cons |    .065162   .0359079     1.81   0.070    -.0052161    .1355401
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
     sigma_u |  5.855e-10
     sigma_e |  .04321736
         rho |  1.836e-16   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Table A51. Stock Market Regressions for Western Europe in the aggregate period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *aggregate we bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if we == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        148
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          4

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0408                                         min =         22
     between = 0.0064                                         avg =       37.0
     overall = 0.0348                                         max =         44

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =       8.38
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.1367

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       stock |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
          bm |   .5281165   1.583214     0.33   0.739    -2.574925    3.631158
         cpi |  -.0110715   .0187957    -0.59   0.556    -.0479104    .0257674
          ip |  -.0005128   .0003798    -1.35   0.177    -.0012571    .0002315
   fstocklag |   .0067536   .1523159     0.04   0.965      -.29178    .3052872
      fbmlag |   .7090256   .4270091     1.66   0.097    -.1278968    1.545948
       _cons |   .0564035   .0375363     1.50   0.133    -.0171663    .1299732
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
     sigma_u |          0
     sigma_e |  .04400259
         rho |          0   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Table A52. Stock Market Regressions for Western Europe in the pre-COVID period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *we precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & we == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         88
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          4

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0379                                         min =         22
     between = 0.3896                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0281                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =       4.91
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.4272
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.0481082	.0670474	-0.72	0.473	-.1795186	.0833023
cpi	.0074006	.0123081	0.60	0.548	-.0167229	.031524
ip	-.0005756	.0004369	-1.32	0.188	-.001432	.0002807
fstocklag	-.1929514	.1174232	-1.64	0.100	-.4230966	.0371939
fmblag	-.0285087	.0256745	-1.11	0.267	-.0788298	.0218124
_cons	.0665898	.0456935	1.46	0.145	-.0229679	.1561475
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04122668					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A53. Stock Market Regressions for Western Europe in the pre-COVID period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *we prevoc bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & we == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         88
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          4

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0780                                         min =         22
     between = 0.0180                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0705                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =       5.14
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.3988
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	.6754427	.9077919	0.74	0.457	-1.103797	2.454682
cpi	.0018837	.0113831	0.17	0.869	-.0204269	.0241942
ip	-.0004267	.0004024	-1.06	0.289	-.0012153	.0003619
fstocklag	-.1462053	.1193618	-1.22	0.221	-.3801502	.0877396
fbmlag	.5217664	.4824319	1.08	0.279	-.4237829	1.467316
_cons	.0457974	.041682	1.10	0.272	-.0358978	.1274925
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.03707161					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A54. Stock Market Regressions for Western Europe in the pandemic period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *we post cov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         59
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.3658                                         min =         19
     between = 0.2124                                         avg =       19.7
     overall = 0.3644                                         max =         21

                                                Wald chi2(9)      =      27.74
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0011
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.0847044	.0302953	-2.80	0.005	-.1440822	-.0253266
cpi	-.0187088	.0177582	-1.05	0.292	-.0535143	.0160967
ip	-.0006619	.0006337	-1.04	0.296	-.0019039	.0005801
deaths	-.8860269	1.400825	-0.63	0.527	-3.631593	1.85954
cases	.0168143	.0213583	0.79	0.431	-.0250471	.0586758
strict	.0007221	.0005645	1.28	0.201	-.0003842	.0018284
supp	.0003987	.0002964	1.35	0.179	-.0001823	.0009796
fstocklag	-.2136236	.1546239	-1.38	0.167	-.5166808	.0894336
fmblag	.0230441	.0177195	1.30	0.193	-.0116855	.0577736
_cons	.0394217	.0777101	0.51	0.612	-.1128873	.1917307
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04439543					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag
                supplag
```

Table A55. Stock Market Regressions for Western Europe in the pandemic period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *we postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         57
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1726                                         min =         17
     between = 0.5297                                         avg =       19.0
     overall = 0.1736                                         max =         21

                                                Wald chi2(9)      =      14.18
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.1161
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-1.808236	.9538415	-1.90	0.058	-3.677731	.0612588
cpi	.014766	.0275401	0.54	0.592	-.0392117	.0687436
ip	-.0009758	.0007738	-1.26	0.207	-.0024924	.0005409
deaths	-.385552	1.780753	-0.22	0.829	-3.875763	3.104659
cases	.0296612	.025094	1.18	0.237	-.0195221	.0788445
strict	-.0001162	.0005546	-0.21	0.834	-.0012032	.0009709
supp	.0004906	.0003675	1.34	0.182	-.0002297	.0012109
fstocklag	-.2522117	.1884431	-1.34	0.181	-.6215533	.1171299
fbmlag	.4267543	.5509141	0.77	0.439	-.6530174	1.506526
_cons	.1120437	.092937	1.21	0.228	-.0701095	.294197
sigma_u	1.649e-11					
sigma_e	.05025314					
rho	1.077e-19	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag
                supplag
```

Table A56. Stock Market Regressions for Western Europe in the aggregate period using monetary base

```
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if we == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       150
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         4

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0787                                         min =        22
     between = 0.1613                                         avg =      37.5
     overall = 0.0630                                         max =        44

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      6.47
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.2633
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.0115502	.0472205	-0.24	0.807	-.1041006	.0810002
cpi	-.0035356	.0104527	-0.34	0.735	-.0240226	.0169514
ip	-.0005345	.0003464	-1.54	0.123	-.0012134	.0001444
fstocklag	-.0376277	.1227206	-0.31	0.759	-.2781556	.2029002
fmblag	.0176753	.0135474	1.30	0.192	-.0088771	.0442278
_cons	.065162	.0359079	1.81	0.070	-.0052161	.1355401
sigma_u	5.855e-10					
sigma_e	.04321736					
rho	1.836e-16	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A57. Stock Market Regressions for Western Europe in the aggregate period using M2

```
.
. *aggregate we bm

.
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if we == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       214
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         5

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0432                                         min =        40
     between = 0.0674                                         avg =      42.8
     overall = 0.0432                                         max =        44

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      8.34
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.0800
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-.5665782	1.67673	-0.34	0.735	-3.852908	2.719752
cpi	-.0015863	.0148803	-0.11	0.915	-.0307512	.0275787
fstocklag	.0486666	.1457619	0.33	0.738	-.2370214	.3343547
fbmlag	.4705761	.4256968	1.11	0.269	-.3637743	1.304927
_cons	.0102954	.0128393	0.80	0.423	-.0148692	.0354601
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04355589					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A58. Stock Market Regressions for Western Europe in the pre-COVID period using monetary base

```
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & we == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        110
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          5

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0006                                         min =         22
     between = 0.4470                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0003                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       4.23
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.3756
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.1505022	.0867636	-1.73	0.083	-.3205557	.0195513
cpi	.0156182	.014143	1.10	0.269	-.0121014	.0433379
fstocklag	-.1634143	.1321248	-1.24	0.216	-.4223742	.0955456
fmblag	-.0519439	.0308841	-1.68	0.093	-.1124756	.0085878
_cons	.0081792	.0049616	1.65	0.099	-.0015454	.0179038
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04535239					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A59. Stock Market Regressions for Western Europe in the pre-COVID period using M2

```
.
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & we == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        110
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          5

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0111                                         min =         22
     between = 0.2236                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0116                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       3.06
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.5483
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	1.402712	1.081074	1.30	0.194	-.7161538	3.521578
cpi	-.0012753	.0108058	-0.12	0.906	-.0224543	.0199037
fstocklag	-.0275864	.121466	-0.23	0.820	-.2656553	.2104826
fbmlag	.4865316	.4291943	1.13	0.257	-.3546737	1.327737
_cons	-.0017011	.0065535	-0.26	0.795	-.0145459	.0111436
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.03876122					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A60. Stock Market Regressions for Western Europe in the pandemic period using monetary base

```
.
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime
```

G2SLS random-effects IV regression — Number of obs = 106
Group variable: countryid — Number of groups = 5

R-sq:
within = 0.1450
between = 0.0769
overall = 0.1368

Obs per group:
min = 21
avg = 21.2
max = 22

Wald chi2(8) = 21.80
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed) — Prob > chi2 = 0.0053

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.1375558	.0423022	-3.25	0.001	-.2204666	-.0546449
cpi	-.0130361	.0163217	-0.80	0.424	-.0450261	.0189538
deaths	-.0358758	.1574207	-0.23	0.820	-.3444148	.2726632
cases	-.0017368	.0022714	-0.76	0.444	-.0061886	.002715
strict	.0004812	.0004645	1.04	0.300	-.0004292	.0013915
supp	.0000508	.0001828	0.28	0.781	-.0003075	.0004091
fstocklag	-.1090482	.1377549	-0.79	0.429	-.3790427	.1609464
fmblag	.0224789	.0191932	1.17	0.242	-.0151391	.0600968
_cons	.0035663	.0242885	0.15	0.883	-.0440383	.0511709
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04864064					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: mb
Instruments: cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A61. Stock Market Regressions for Western Europe in the pandemic period using M2

```
.
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime
```

G2SLS random-effects IV regression — Number of obs = 99
Group variable: countryid — Number of groups = 5

R-sq:
within = 0.1164
between = 0.2091
overall = 0.1193

Obs per group:
min = 17
avg = 19.8
max = 21

Wald chi2(8) = 16.77
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed) — Prob > chi2 = 0.0326

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-2.698211	.91767	-2.94	0.003	-4.496811	-.8996108
cpi	.0119364	.0204379	0.58	0.559	-.028121	.0519939
deaths	.073561	.1727279	0.43	0.670	-.2649795	.4121014
cases	-.0027707	.0025963	-1.07	0.286	-.0078593	.0023179
strict	-.0000772	.0004433	-0.17	0.862	-.000946	.0007916
supp	.0000868	.0002055	0.42	0.673	-.0003161	.0004897
fstocklag	-.0924924	.1501462	-0.62	0.538	-.3867736	.2017888
fbmlag	.1814953	.4801545	0.38	0.705	-.7595903	1.122581
_cons	.0414015	.0298825	1.39	0.166	-.0171672	.0999701
sigma_u	1.366e-10					
sigma_e	.05818547					
rho	5.509e-18	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: bm
Instruments: cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A62. Stock Market Regressions for Eastern Europe in the aggregate period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *aggregate ee mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if ee == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        290
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0290                                         min =         35
     between = 0.0245                                         avg =       36.3
     overall = 0.0291                                         max =         43

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      14.28
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0139
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.4734669	.3162118	1.50	0.134	-.1462967	1.093231
cpi	.0038991	.0089731	0.43	0.664	-.0136878	.021486
ip	-.0001784	.0001387	-1.29	0.198	-.0004502	.0000934
fstocklag	.0742878	.0638204	1.16	0.244	-.0507979	.1993734
fmblag	.2993097	.0939116	3.19	0.001	.1152463	.483373
_cons	.0175509	.0188177	0.93	0.351	-.0193312	.0544329
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05539895					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A63. Stock Market Regressions for Eastern Europe in the aggregate period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *aggregate ee bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if ee == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        290
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0044                                         min =         35
     between = 0.3387                                         avg =       36.3
     overall = 0.0026                                         max =         43

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      10.18
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0703
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	2.548742	1.989863	1.28	0.200	-1.351317	6.448801
cpi	.0028053	.0104693	0.27	0.789	-.0177142	.0233248
ip	-.0002857	.0001779	-1.61	0.108	-.0006344	.000063
fstocklag	.0971942	.0718964	1.35	0.176	-.0437201	.2381084
fbmlag	.7587041	.3338687	2.27	0.023	.1043334	1.413075
_cons	.0112698	.0223794	0.50	0.615	-.032593	.0551326
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.07028516					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A64. Stock Market Regressions for Eastern Europe in the pre-COVID period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *ee precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & ee == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       176
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0991                                         min =        22
     between = 0.3523                                         avg =      22.0
     overall = 0.0756                                         max =        22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      4.93
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.4248
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.2464027	.288508	0.85	0.393	-.3190627	.8118681
cpi	-.0020771	.0073735	-0.28	0.778	-.0165289	.0123747
ip	-.0000842	.0001194	-0.70	0.481	-.0003181	.0001498
fstocklag	-.1545465	.0790045	-1.96	0.050	-.3093925	.0002996
fmblag	.1147256	.1508208	0.76	0.447	-.1808776	.4103289
_cons	.014631	.0150087	0.97	0.330	-.0147854	.0440475
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.03299943					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A65. Stock Market Regressions for Eastern Europe in the pre-COVID period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *ee precov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & ee == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       176
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0401                                         min =        22
     between = 0.2301                                         avg =      22.0
     overall = 0.0266                                         max =        22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      4.05
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.5418
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-.0654817	2.324464	-0.03	0.978	-4.621348	4.490385
cpi	-.0047198	.0069605	-0.68	0.498	-.0183622	.0089226
ip	-.000045	.0002035	-0.22	0.825	-.0004439	.000354
fstocklag	-.1300453	.0853552	-1.52	0.128	-.2973385	.0372479
fbmlag	.0562079	.3917356	0.14	0.886	-.7115798	.8239955
_cons	.0121557	.0159039	0.76	0.445	-.0190155	.0433268
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.03408695					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A66. Stock Market Regressions for Eastern Europe in the pandemic period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *ee postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime
```

G2SLS random-effects IV regression — Number of obs = 106; Number of groups = 8

R-sq: within = 0.0960; between = 0.2720; overall = 0.0994

Obs per group: min = 12; avg = 13.3; max = 20

Wald chi2(9) = 13.51; Prob > chi2 = 0.1408

corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.2938041	.2776285	-1.06	0.290	-.8379458	.2503377
cpi	-.0006245	.0179682	-0.03	0.972	-.0358414	.0345925
ip	-.0000882	.0002943	-0.30	0.764	-.0006651	.0004886
deaths	.1241862	.1113411	1.12	0.265	-.0940383	.3424108
cases	-.0009594	.0015891	-0.60	0.546	-.0040739	.0021552
strict	-.0001107	.0004919	-0.23	0.822	-.0010747	.0008533
supp	.0001456	.0003542	0.41	0.681	-.0005487	.0008399
fstocklag	.0659492	.1019536	0.65	0.518	-.1338762	.2657746
fmblag	.2825421	.1369312	2.06	0.039	.0141618	.5509223
_cons	.014084	.0499011	0.28	0.778	-.0837203	.1118884
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.07587427					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: mb
Instruments: cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A67. Stock Market Regressions for Eastern Europe in the pandemic period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *ee postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if
```

G2SLS random-effects IV regression — Number of obs = 106; Number of groups = 8

R-sq: within = 0.0749; between = 0.0020; overall = 0.0739

Obs per group: min = 12; avg = 13.3; max = 20

Wald chi2(9) = 14.57; Prob > chi2 = 0.1034

corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-3.508994	1.234998	-2.84	0.004	-5.929545	-1.088443
cpi	-.0178561	.02022	-0.88	0.377	-.0574866	.0217743
ip	-.0000691	.0003178	-0.22	0.828	-.000692	.0005538
deaths	.1657798	.1115527	1.49	0.137	-.0528596	.3844191
cases	-.001854	.0016371	-1.13	0.257	-.0050626	.0013546
strict	.0005452	.0005844	0.93	0.351	-.0006001	.0016905
supp	-.000052	.0003928	-0.13	0.895	-.0008219	.000718
fstocklag	.1052444	.1089786	0.97	0.334	-.1083498	.3188386
fbmlag	.6611568	.6685454	0.99	0.323	-.6491681	1.971482
_cons	.0246415	.054275	0.45	0.650	-.0817355	.1310185
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.08164878					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: bm
Instruments: cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A68. Stock Market Regressions for Eastern Europe in the aggregate period using monetary base

```
. *aggregate ee noip mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if ee == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       350
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0346                                         min =        42
     between = 0.0062                                         avg =      43.8
     overall = 0.0338                                         max =        45

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =     13.12
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.0107
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.2619557	.2539393	1.03	0.302	-.2357562	.7596677
cpi	.0012578	.0069263	0.18	0.856	-.0123175	.0148331
fstocklag	.0601878	.0563663	1.07	0.286	-.050288	.1706637
fmblag	.2492434	.0844398	2.95	0.003	.0837444	.4147424
_cons	.0002853	.0055129	0.05	0.959	-.0105198	.0110903

Table A69. Stock Market Regressions for Eastern Europe in the aggregate period using M2

```
. *aggregate ee noip bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if ee == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       343
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0158                                         min =        40
     between = 0.2140                                         avg =      42.9
     overall = 0.0137                                         max =        45

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      6.97
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.1375
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	3.447722	2.52443	1.37	0.172	-1.50007	8.395514
cpi	.0027713	.0098925	0.28	0.779	-.0166176	.0221603
fstocklag	.0841102	.0740065	1.14	0.256	-.0609399	.2291603
fbmlag	.5342657	.3685308	1.45	0.147	-.1880414	1.256573
_cons	-.0298834	.0231065	-1.29	0.196	-.0751713	.0154044

Table A70. Stock Market Regressions for Eastern Europe in the pre-COVID period using monetary base

```
. *ee precov noip mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & ee == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       176
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0952                                         min =        22
     between = 0.5631                                         avg =      22.0
     overall = 0.0726                                         max =        22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      4.78
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.3108
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.2590185	.2979542	0.87	0.385	-.3249609	.8429979
cpi	-.0027161	.0071802	-0.38	0.705	-.016789	.0113568
fstocklag	-.1562746	.0793581	-1.97	0.049	-.3118137	-.0007356
fmblag	.1169281	.1530089	0.76	0.445	-.1829638	.41682
_cons	.0035431	.0044065	0.80	0.421	-.0050935	.0121797

Table A71. Stock Market Regressions for Eastern Europe in the pre-COVID period using M2

```
. *ee precov noip bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & ee == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       176
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0108                                         min =        22
     between = 0.7534                                         avg =      22.0
     overall = 0.0052                                         max =        22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      3.78
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.4372
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	.3178467	2.622932	0.12	0.904	-4.823005	5.458698
cpi	-.0050906	.0068304	-0.75	0.456	-.0184778	.0082967
fstocklag	-.1383658	.0911354	-1.52	0.129	-.316988	.0402564
fbmlag	.0876106	.3896682	0.22	0.822	-.6761251	.8513464
_cons	.0035721	.0194045	0.18	0.854	-.0344601	.0416043

Table A72. Stock Market Regressions for Eastern Europe in the pandemic period using monetary base

```
. *ee noip postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        166
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0575                                         min =         19
     between = 0.3885                                         avg =       20.8
     overall = 0.0604                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      14.96
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0600
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.2359855	.2362242	-1.00	0.318	-.6989764	.2270054
cpi	-.0044317	.0113643	-0.39	0.697	-.0267054	.0178419
deaths	.0843448	.0752198	1.12	0.262	-.0630834	.231773
cases	-.0004711	.0010533	-0.45	0.655	-.0025355	.0015933
strict	-.0001961	.0003336	-0.59	0.557	-.00085	.0004578
supp	.0001108	.0002266	0.49	0.625	-.0003334	.0005549
fstocklag	.0437133	.0824539	0.53	0.596	-.1178934	.20532
fmblag	.2139747	.1083174	1.98	0.048	.0016765	.4262729
_cons	.0150287	.0218046	0.69	0.491	-.0277076	.0577649

Table A73. Stock Market Regressions for Eastern Europe in the pandemic period using M2

```
. *ee noip postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        159
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0683                                         min =         17
     between = 0.0046                                         avg =       19.9
     overall = 0.0662                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      21.98
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0050
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-4.73997	1.158177	-4.09	0.000	-7.009955	-2.469984
cpi	-.0189916	.0144461	-1.31	0.189	-.0473055	.0093224
deaths	.1199049	.0862494	1.39	0.164	-.0491408	.2889506
cases	-.001191	.0011857	-1.00	0.315	-.003515	.0011329
strict	.0003268	.0004073	0.80	0.422	-.0004715	.0011251
supp	-.0001948	.0002784	-0.70	0.484	-.0007405	.0003509
fstocklag	.0602183	.0967407	0.62	0.534	-.1293899	.2498265
fbmlag	.8850769	.5546136	1.60	0.111	-.2019458	1.9721
_cons	.0547794	.0285769	1.92	0.055	-.0012303	.1107891

Table A74. Stock Market Regressions for Latin America in the aggregate period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *aggregate la mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if la == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        115
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0000                                         min =         34
     between = 0.9661                                         avg =       38.3
     overall = 0.0035                                         max =         43

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =       2.86
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.7223
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.2349882	.5531597	-0.42	0.671	-1.319161	.8491849
cpi	-.0137354	.0194838	-0.70	0.481	-.051923	.0244522
ip	-.0006305	.0005217	-1.21	0.227	-.0016529	.000392
fstocklag	.013114	.101405	0.13	0.897	-.1856361	.2118641
fmblag	.0225535	.0998706	0.23	0.821	-.1731893	.2182963
_cons	.0743324	.0500037	1.49	0.137	-.023673	.1723378
sigma_u	2.065e-12					
sigma_e	.0727453					
rho	8.056e-22	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: mb
Instruments: cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag

Table A75. Stock Market Regressions for Latin America in the aggregate period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *aggregate la bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if la == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        115
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0661                                         min =         34
     between = 0.9857                                         avg =       38.3
     overall = 0.0742                                         max =         43

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =       5.86
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.3203
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-2.994002	2.654954	-1.13	0.259	-8.197616	2.209612
cpi	-.0231569	.0243787	-0.95	0.342	-.0709382	.0246244
ip	-.0006563	.0005159	-1.27	0.203	-.0016676	.0003549
fstocklag	-.0567485	.1364307	-0.42	0.677	-.3241479	.2106508
fbmlag	.5928088	.58436	1.01	0.310	-.5525158	1.738133
_cons	.0971318	.0656584	1.48	0.139	-.0315563	.2258199
sigma_u	2.065e-12					
sigma_e	.07449073					
rho	7.683e-22	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: bm
Instruments: cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag

Table A76. Stock Market Regressions for Latin America in the pre-COVID period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *la precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & la == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         66
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0723                                         min =         22
     between = 0.7719                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0998                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      12.85
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0248
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.3933848	.2888646	1.36	0.173	-.1727794	.959549
cpi	-.0292758	.0188053	-1.56	0.120	-.0661335	.0075819
ip	-.0010459	.0004678	-2.24	0.025	-.0019628	-.000129
fstocklag	-.1797681	.1451814	-1.24	0.216	-.4643185	.1047823
fmblag	.3233932	.1479659	2.19	0.029	.0333854	.613401
_cons	.1119434	.0505395	2.21	0.027	.0128878	.210999
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04475344					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A77. Stock Market Regressions for Latin America in the pre-COVID period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *la precov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & la == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         66
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0944                                         min =         22
     between = 0.9993                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.1244                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      12.03
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0344
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-2.180003	1.52822	-1.43	0.154	-5.17526	.8152529
cpi	-.0337823	.0187619	-1.80	0.072	-.070555	.0029904
ip	-.001105	.0004604	-2.40	0.016	-.0020074	-.0002025
fstocklag	-.3747396	.1785059	-2.10	0.036	-.7246047	-.0248744
fbmlag	-.399531	.9494308	-0.42	0.674	-2.260381	1.461319
_cons	.1383227	.052224	2.65	0.008	.0359655	.2406799
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04558578					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A78. Stock Market Regressions for Latin America in the pandemic period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *la postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag)

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         46
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0385                                         min =         11
     between = 0.7009                                         avg =       15.3
     overall = 0.0408                                         max =         20

                                                Wald chi2(9)      =       6.44
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.6956
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.6241878	.4805105	1.30	0.194	-.3175954	1.565971
cpi	-.0282328	.054727	-0.52	0.606	-.1354957	.0790301
ip	-.0008393	.0017338	-0.48	0.628	-.0042374	.0025589
deaths	.2759551	.270588	1.02	0.308	-.2543876	.8062978
cases	.001255	.0066685	0.19	0.851	-.0118151	.014325
strict	-.0020964	.0016883	-1.24	0.214	-.0054054	.0012127
supp	.0005061	.0006814	0.74	0.458	-.0008293	.0018415
fstocklag	-.1492346	.2352892	-0.63	0.526	-.6103931	.3119238
fmblag	.0658447	.1976073	0.33	0.739	-.3214586	.4531479
_cons	.1689672	.227377	0.74	0.457	-.2766836	.614618
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.09041783					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag
                supplag
```

Table A79. Stock Market Regressions for Latin America in the pandemic period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *la postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtim

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         46
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.2354                                         min =         11
     between = 0.7812                                         avg =       15.3
     overall = 0.2263                                         max =         20

                                                Wald chi2(9)      =       8.58
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.4771
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-1.253345	1.851654	-0.68	0.498	-4.88252	2.375831
cpi	-.0496447	.045538	-1.09	0.276	-.1388975	.0396081
ip	-.0004844	.0013739	-0.35	0.724	-.0031771	.0022084
deaths	.1973237	.222062	0.89	0.374	-.2379097	.6325572
cases	.0015785	.005736	0.28	0.783	-.009664	.0128209
strict	-.0014095	.0013403	-1.05	0.293	-.0040365	.0012175
supp	.0008399	.0004904	1.71	0.087	-.0001212	.001801
fstocklag	-.0552032	.1814839	-0.30	0.761	-.4109052	.3004987
fbmlag	.5657393	.9996513	0.57	0.571	-1.393541	2.52502
_cons	.1169593	.1745684	0.67	0.503	-.2251885	.4591071
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.08125132					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag
                supplag
```

Table A80. Stock Market Regressions for Latin America in the aggregate period using monetary base

```
. *aggregate la mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if la == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        262
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          6

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0018                                         min =         42
     between = 0.5518                                         avg =       43.7
     overall = 0.0011                                         max =         44

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       2.57
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.6317
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-1.125319	1.875159	-0.60	0.548	-4.800563	2.549925
cpi	-.0413039	.0341922	-1.21	0.227	-.1083194	.0257115
fstocklag	-.0127398	.1480209	-0.09	0.931	-.3028556	.2773759
fmblag	-.1878626	.3694327	-0.51	0.611	-.9119375	.5362122
_cons	.0290445	.0355518	0.82	0.414	-.0406357	.0987247
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.08921085					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A81. Stock Market Regressions for Latin America in the aggregate period using M2

```
 *aggregate la bm
 xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if la == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        236
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          6

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0210                                         min =         22
     between = 0.3043                                         avg =       39.3
     overall = 0.0224                                         max =         44

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       4.09
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.3937
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	2.09348	2.736976	0.76	0.444	-3.270895	7.457854
cpi	-.0183132	.0133073	-1.38	0.169	-.0443951	.0077686
fstocklag	.1533132	.1519812	1.01	0.313	-.1445646	.4511909
fbmlag	.6141572	.451321	1.36	0.174	-.2704156	1.49873
_cons	-.0131182	.0228068	-0.58	0.565	-.0578186	.0315822
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.060236					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A82. Stock Market Regressions for Latin America in the pre-COVID period using monetary base

```
. *la precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & la == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        132
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          6

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0052                                         min =         22
     between = 0.2853                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0029                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       6.52
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.1632
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.5411228	.3848443	1.41	0.160	-.2131582	1.295404
cpi	-.0030147	.0148993	-0.20	0.840	-.0322167	.0261873
fstocklag	.0014394	.127866	0.01	0.991	-.2491734	.2520522
fmblag	.3329164	.1510839	2.20	0.028	.0367974	.6290353
_cons	-.0026233	.00655	-0.40	0.689	-.0154612	.0102145
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04102095					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A83. Stock Market Regressions for Latin America in the pre-COVID period using M2

```
. *la precov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & la == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        132
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          6

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0387                                         min =         22
     between = 0.0369                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0330                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       5.15
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.2719
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-1.619645	1.512949	-1.07	0.284	-4.584971	1.345681
cpi	-.0116684	.0134107	-0.87	0.384	-.0379528	.014616
fstocklag	-.1652553	.1139441	-1.45	0.147	-.3885817	.0580711
fbmlag	.0753722	.4921078	0.15	0.878	-.8891414	1.039886
_cons	.0131755	.0113907	1.16	0.247	-.00915	.0355009
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04113702					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A84. Stock Market Regressions for Latin America in the pandemic period using monetary base

```
. *la postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtim

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        124
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          6

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0213                                         min =         19
     between = 0.0301                                         avg =       20.7
     overall = 0.0186                                         max =         21

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      12.89
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.1159
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.6212896	.4934381	-1.26	0.208	-1.588411	.3458313
cpi	-.0606871	.02313	-2.62	0.009	-.106021	-.0153532
deaths	.1410359	.124954	1.13	0.259	-.1038695	.3859413
cases	-.0007227	.0038383	-0.19	0.851	-.0082457	.0068003
strict	-.0008726	.0006308	-1.38	0.167	-.002109	.0003638
supp	.0008076	.000427	1.89	0.059	-.0000293	.0016445
fstocklag	.0385196	.1098494	0.35	0.726	-.1767812	.2538204
fmblag	-.1879359	.1736576	-1.08	0.279	-.5282986	.1524268
_cons	.0514923	.0466082	1.10	0.269	-.039858	.1428427
sigma_u	5.325e-10					
sigma_e	.08673844					
rho	3.769e-17	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag
```

Table A85. Stock Market Regressions for Latin America in the pandemic period using M2

```
. *la postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if c

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         99
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          5

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1972                                         min =         19
     between = 0.0266                                         avg =       19.8
     overall = 0.1806                                         max =         21

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      14.96
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0600
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-.9123537	1.224486	-0.75	0.456	-3.312301	1.487594
cpi	-.048966	.0199896	-2.45	0.014	-.0881449	-.0097872
deaths	.1027131	.1156146	0.89	0.374	-.1238874	.3293135
cases	.0007341	.0035683	0.21	0.837	-.0062596	.0077278
strict	-.0009713	.0005313	-1.83	0.068	-.0020126	.00007
supp	.000415	.0002252	1.84	0.065	-.0000264	.0008563
fstocklag	-.0049356	.1163831	-0.04	0.966	-.2330424	.2231711
fbmlag	-.068676	.4552909	-0.15	0.880	-.9610298	.8236778
_cons	.0650459	.0381546	1.70	0.088	-.0097357	.1398276
sigma_u	9.495e-12					
sigma_e	.06896736					
rho	1.895e-20	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag
```

Table A86. Stock Market Regressions for MESA in the aggregate period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *aggregate mesa mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if mesa == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       113
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0076                                         min =        34
     between = 0.8297                                         avg =      37.7
     overall = 0.0081                                         max =        41

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      2.37
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.7956
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.4976755	1.320186	-0.38	0.706	-3.085192	2.089841
cpi	.0046566	.0105202	0.44	0.658	-.0159627	.0252759
ip	4.44e-06	.0006323	0.01	0.994	-.0012349	.0012437
fstocklag	.0064425	.2225989	0.03	0.977	-.4298434	.4427283
fmblag	-.0314812	.2666164	-0.12	0.906	-.5540398	.4910773
_cons	.0137866	.0666788	0.21	0.836	-.1169014	.1444747
sigma_u	1.075e-11					
sigma_e	.06757454					
rho	2.529e-20	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A87. Stock Market Regressions for MESA in the aggregate period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *aggrgeate mesa bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if mesa == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       113
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0962                                         min =        34
     between = 0.1092                                         avg =      37.7
     overall = 0.0961                                         max =        41

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      4.18
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.5239
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-.7322094	.8758918	-0.84	0.403	-2.448926	.9845069
cpi	.0031074	.0078263	0.40	0.691	-.0122319	.0184467
ip	-.0000982	.0002797	-0.35	0.726	-.0006463	.00045
fstocklag	-.0785509	.1035718	-0.76	0.448	-.2815479	.1244461
fbmlag	.4389991	.3618395	1.21	0.225	-.2701932	1.148191
_cons	.0261176	.0346954	0.75	0.452	-.0418842	.0941195
sigma_u	1.075e-11					
sigma_e	.06283458					
rho	2.924e-20	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A88. Stock Market Regressions for MESA in the pre-COVID period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *mesa precovid mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & mesa == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         66
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0002                                         min =         22
     between = 0.8850                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0004                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =       4.29
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.5084
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.3833231	.527275	0.73	0.467	-.6501168	1.416763
cpi	-.0020037	.007664	-0.26	0.794	-.0170248	.0130174
ip	-.0001549	.0003344	-0.46	0.643	-.0008102	.0005005
fstocklag	-.2522491	.1423985	-1.77	0.076	-.531345	.0268469
fmblag	.140154	.2012123	0.70	0.486	-.2542148	.5345229
_cons	.025333	.0430905	0.59	0.557	-.0591228	.1097889
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05594969					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag
```

Table A89. Stock Market Regressions for MESA in the pre-COVID period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *mesa precovid bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag) if covtime != 1 & mesa == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         66
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1983                                         min =         22
     between = 0.7486                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.1950                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(5)      =      10.44
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0636
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-.2860963	.7152145	-0.40	0.689	-1.687891	1.115698
cpi	-.0153825	.0083888	-1.83	0.067	-.0318243	.0010593
ip	-9.97e-06	.0003089	-0.03	0.974	-.0006154	.0005954
fstocklag	-.1389984	.1269507	-1.09	0.274	-.3878173	.1098204
fbmlag	.9320738	.4124647	2.26	0.024	.1236578	1.74049
_cons	.0107731	.0378183	0.28	0.776	-.0633494	.0848957
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04605262					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi ip fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag
```

Table A90. Stock Market Regressions for MESA in the pandemic period using monetary base (includes IP)

```
. *mesa postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime ==

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         44
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1069                                         min =         11
     between = 0.9950                                         avg =       14.7
     overall = 0.1245                                         max =         18

                                                Wald chi2(9)      =       5.39
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.7987
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.2064032	.6875712	-0.30	0.764	-1.554018	1.141212
cpi	.0416101	.0199729	2.08	0.037	.002464	.0807562
ip	-.0004488	.000739	-0.61	0.544	-.0018972	.0009996
deaths	-.0295883	.1548575	-0.19	0.848	-.3331033	.2739268
cases	.0012789	.0022529	0.57	0.570	-.0031368	.0056945
strict	-.0011131	.0013183	-0.84	0.398	-.0036969	.0014707
supp	.000147	.0006497	0.23	0.821	-.0011264	.0014203
fstocklag	.0896008	.195757	0.46	0.647	-.2940758	.4732775
fmblag	-.1971945	.4084833	-0.48	0.629	-.9978071	.603418
_cons	.1293456	.1297944	1.00	0.319	-.1250467	.383738
sigma_u	4.601e-11					
sigma_e	.1002055					
rho	2.108e-19	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: mb
Instruments: cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A91. Stock Market Regressions for MESA in the pandemic period using M2 (includes IP)

```
. *mesa postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covt

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         44
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          3

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1771                                         min =         11
     between = 0.7572                                         avg =       14.7
     overall = 0.1879                                         max =         18

                                                Wald chi2(9)      =       8.55
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.4799
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-2.052676	1.182188	-1.74	0.083	-4.369723	.26437
cpi	.0387558	.019091	2.03	0.042	.0013381	.0761735
ip	-.0005085	.0005786	-0.88	0.379	-.0016424	.0006255
deaths	-.063832	.1495913	-0.43	0.670	-.3570257	.2293616
cases	.0009057	.0018307	0.49	0.621	-.0026825	.0044939
strict	-.0008284	.0009549	-0.87	0.386	-.0026999	.0010431
supp	.0000894	.0005989	0.15	0.881	-.0010844	.0012633
fstocklag	-.0856819	.1958954	-0.44	0.662	-.4696298	.298266
fbmlag	.3787619	.7043879	0.54	0.591	-1.001813	1.759337
_cons	.1490023	.1279342	1.16	0.244	-.1017441	.3997487
sigma_u	4.601e-11					
sigma_e	.08575621					
rho	2.878e-19	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: bm
Instruments: cpi ip deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag iplag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A92. Stock Market Regressions for MESA in the aggregate period using monetary base

```
. *aggregate mesa mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if mesa == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       321
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0008                                         min =        36
     between = 0.0234                                         avg =      40.1
     overall = 0.0007                                         max =        43

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      1.92
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.7509
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.2624649	.4140465	0.63	0.526	-.5490512	1.073981
cpi	.0032908	.0045317	0.73	0.468	-.0055912	.0121728
fstocklag	-.0562953	.0591666	-0.95	0.341	-.1722597	.0596691
fmblag	.0562234	.0696654	0.81	0.420	-.0803183	.1927651
_cons	.0012347	.0075422	0.16	0.870	-.0135478	.0160172
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05826228					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A93. Stock Market Regressions for MESA in the aggregate period using M2

```
. *aggrgeate mesa bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if mesa == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       324
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0364                                         min =        36
     between = 0.0016                                         avg =      40.5
     overall = 0.0324                                         max =        42

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      1.30
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.8618
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	5.784696	10.76726	0.54	0.591	-15.31874	26.88813
cpi	-.0142731	.02837	-0.50	0.615	-.0698774	.0413311
fstocklag	.1166222	.3015939	0.39	0.699	-.474491	.7077354
fbmlag	.5395137	.526563	1.02	0.306	-.4925308	1.571558
_cons	-.0384483	.0795624	-0.48	0.629	-.1943878	.1174912
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05904492					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A94. Stock Market Regressions for MESA in the pre-COVID period using monetary base

```
. *mesa precovid mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & mesa == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       176
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0003                                         min =        22
     between = 0.2091                                         avg =      22.0
     overall = 0.0006                                         max =        22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      1.41
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.8424
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.1358383	.4246388	0.32	0.749	-.6964384	.968115
cpi	-.0014931	.0043376	-0.34	0.731	-.0099946	.0070085
fstocklag	-.0807109	.0774522	-1.04	0.297	-.2325143	.0710926
fmblag	.0100492	.094736	0.11	0.916	-.17563	.1957284
_cons	.0033803	.0067683	0.50	0.617	-.0098854	.016646
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04661749					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A95. Stock Market Regressions for MESA in the pre-COVID period using M2

```
. *mesa precovid bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & mesa ==

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       176
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0183                                         min =        22
     between = 0.0551                                         avg =      22.0
     overall = 0.0189                                         max =        22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      1.99
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.7369
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	3.491053	4.083525	0.85	0.393	-4.512508	11.49461
cpi	-.009344	.0097652	-0.96	0.339	-.0284835	.0097955
fstocklag	-.0186033	.1529767	-0.12	0.903	-.3184321	.2812255
fbmlag	.4032017	.3881434	1.04	0.299	-.3575455	1.163949
_cons	-.0163077	.0247326	-0.66	0.510	-.0647827	.0321673
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05037513					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A96. Stock Market Regressions for MESA in the pandemic period using monetary base

```
. *mesa postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if cov

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        137
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0190                                         min =         13
     between = 0.1293                                         avg =       17.1
     overall = 0.0140                                         max =         20

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      11.48
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.1762

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       stock |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
          mb |  -.9047927   .3795443    -2.38   0.017    -1.648686   -.1608995
         cpi |  -.0039457   .0108804    -0.36   0.717     -.025271    .0173795
      deaths |  -.0255344   .1487519    -0.17   0.864    -.3170827    .2660139
       cases |   .0018212   .0019424     0.94   0.348    -.0019858    .0056281
      strict |  -.0005394   .0005585    -0.97   0.334     -.001634    .0005553
        supp |   .0003904   .0002981     1.31   0.190    -.0001939    .0009747
   fstocklag |  -.0748012   .1064857    -0.70   0.482    -.2835093    .1339069
      fmblag |   .0671233   .1346385     0.50   0.618    -.1967633    .3310098
       _cons |   .0421239   .0456043     0.92   0.356    -.0472588    .1315066
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
     sigma_u |  3.747e-09
     sigma_e |   .08349723
         rho |  2.013e-15   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Table A97. Stock Market Regressions for MESA in the pandemic period using M2

```
. *mesa postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        140
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          8

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1180                                         min =         13
     between = 0.2212                                         avg =       17.5
     overall = 0.0953                                         max =         19

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      18.93
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0152

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       stock |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
          bm |  -3.216786   .9333813    -3.45   0.001     -5.04618   -1.387392
         cpi |   .0152272   .0111581     1.36   0.172    -.0066422    .0370966
      deaths |  -.0192265   .1381286    -0.14   0.889    -.2899535    .2515005
       cases |   .0008768    .001724     0.51   0.611    -.0025021    .0042558
      strict |  -.0001495   .0005407    -0.28   0.782    -.0012092    .0009103
        supp |   .0005251   .0002839     1.85   0.064    -.0000313    .0010815
   fstocklag |  -.1860197   .1071134    -1.74   0.082     -.395958    .0239187
      fbmlag |   .0954432   .3869172     0.25   0.805    -.6629007     .853787
       _cons |   .0223107    .041411     0.54   0.590    -.0588534    .1034747
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
     sigma_u |  1.670e-08
     sigma_e |   .07129897
         rho |  5.486e-14   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Table A98. Stock Market Regressions for SW Pacific in the aggregate period using monetary base

```
. *aggregate au mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if au == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       169
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         4

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0034                                         min =        38
     between = 0.7696                                         avg =      42.3
     overall = 0.0013                                         max =        44

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      3.50
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.4784
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.0986012	.3481168	0.28	0.777	-.5836952	.7808976
cpi	-.00184	.0164538	-0.11	0.911	-.0340888	.0304089
fstocklag	.07803	.1043493	0.75	0.455	-.1264909	.2825508
fmblag	.0683967	.0461991	1.48	0.139	-.0221519	.1589453
_cons	.0024607	.0063665	0.39	0.699	-.0100174	.0149389
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04774163					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A99. Stock Market Regressions for SW Pacific in the aggregate period using M2

```
. *aggregate au bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if au == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       167
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         4

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0102                                         min =        38
     between = 0.9601                                         avg =      41.8
     overall = 0.0127                                         max =        43

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      1.15
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.8860
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-.2515623	1.18557	-0.21	0.832	-2.575237	2.072113
cpi	-.00447	.0158162	-0.28	0.777	-.0354691	.0265291
fstocklag	.0328686	.0960763	0.34	0.732	-.1554376	.2211748
fbmlag	.2094968	.3549063	0.59	0.555	-.4861068	.9051004
_cons	.0055706	.011371	0.49	0.624	-.0167163	.0278574
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04843966					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A100. Stock Market Regressions for SW Pacific in the pre-COVID period using monetary base

```
. *au precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & au == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         88
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          4

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0143                                         min =         22
     between = 0.8897                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0479                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       4.46
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.3479
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.0345622	.2705973	0.13	0.898	-.4957988	.5649232
cpi	-.0288179	.0141502	-2.04	0.042	-.0565518	-.001084
fstocklag	-.027829	.111153	-0.25	0.802	-.2456848	.1900269
fmblag	-.0145728	.1324798	-0.11	0.912	-.2742284	.2450828
_cons	.0087934	.0038947	2.26	0.024	.0011599	.016427
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.03152054					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A101. Stock Market Regressions for SW Pacific in the pre-COVID period using M2

```
. *au precov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & au == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         88
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          4

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0037                                         min =         22
     between = 0.1442                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0053                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       3.42
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.4894
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	2.286594	2.423988	0.94	0.346	-2.464336	7.037524
cpi	-.0281847	.0191876	-1.47	0.142	-.0657916	.0094223
fstocklag	-.0651235	.1538016	-0.42	0.672	-.3665691	.2363221
fbmlag	.2199257	.5471203	0.40	0.688	-.8524104	1.292262
_cons	-.0061553	.0176918	-0.35	0.728	-.0408306	.02852
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04061063					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A102. Stock Market Regressions for SW Pacific in the pandemic period using monetary base

```
. *au postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if
```

G2SLS random-effects IV regression — Number of obs = 77; Number of groups = 4

R-sq: within = 0.0711; between = 0.0902; overall = 0.0699

Obs per group: min = 15; avg = 19.3; max = 21

Wald chi2(8) = 10.41; Prob > chi2 = 0.2373

corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.6087515	.2214984	-2.75	0.006	-1.04288	-.1746227
cpi	.020397	.0436939	0.47	0.641	-.0652414	.1060354
deaths	-.1018613	.3709631	-0.27	0.784	-.8289356	.625213
cases	.0053042	.0127387	0.42	0.677	-.0196631	.0302715
strict	.0006654	.0007258	0.92	0.359	-.0007572	.002088
supp	.0008927	.0004841	1.84	0.065	-.0000562	.0018415
fstocklag	-.1019032	.1834412	-0.56	0.579	-.4614414	.257635
fmblag	.0946921	.0810011	1.17	0.242	-.0640672	.2534513
_cons	-.0651932	.0584719	-1.11	0.265	-.179796	.0494095
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.0802484					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: mb
Instruments: cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A103. Stock Market Regressions for SW Pacific in the pandemic period using M2

```
. *au postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if cov
```

G2SLS random-effects IV regression — Number of obs = 75; Number of groups = 4

R-sq: within = 0.0909; between = 0.0397; overall = 0.0837

Obs per group: min = 15; avg = 18.8; max = 20

Wald chi2(8) = 5.95; Prob > chi2 = 0.6530

corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-1.277488	1.420448	-0.90	0.368	-4.061516	1.50654
cpi	.0246619	.0308262	0.80	0.424	-.0357564	.0850802
deaths	-.0599262	.2539027	-0.24	0.813	-.5575662	.4377139
cases	.0051531	.0088093	0.58	0.559	-.0121128	.022419
strict	-.0003105	.0004303	-0.72	0.471	-.0011538	.0005328
supp	.0003368	.0002952	1.14	0.254	-.0002418	.0009154
fstocklag	-.1045996	.1526564	-0.69	0.493	-.4038006	.1946015
fbmlag	.115662	.6104751	0.19	0.850	-1.080847	1.312171
_cons	.0168025	.0357124	0.47	0.638	-.0531926	.0867975
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.06247998					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: bm
Instruments: cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A104. Stock Market Regressions for East Asia in the aggregate period using monetary base

```
. *aggregate ea mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if ea == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       288
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         7

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0083                                         min =        36
     between = 0.0513                                         avg =      41.1
     overall = 0.0084                                         max =        44

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      4.52
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.3405
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.1493685	.3044936	0.49	0.624	-.447428	.7461651
cpi	.0046895	.0049007	0.96	0.339	-.0049158	.0142948
fstocklag	-.0588095	.0630158	-0.93	0.351	-.1823182	.0646992
fmblag	.149271	.1233904	1.21	0.226	-.0925697	.3911118
_cons	-.0004194	.003706	-0.11	0.910	-.0076832	.0068443
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05145781					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A105. Stock Market Regressions for East Asia in the aggregate period using M2

```
. *aggrgeate ea bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if ea == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       274
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         7

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0096                                         min =        30
     between = 0.0704                                         avg =      39.1
     overall = 0.0104                                         max =        44

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      6.94
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.1391
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	1.412081	.739368	1.91	0.056	-.0370539	2.861215
cpi	.0019652	.0055236	0.36	0.722	-.008861	.0127913
fstocklag	-.0495541	.0657588	-0.75	0.451	-.1784389	.0793308
fbmlag	.6665845	.3072678	2.17	0.030	.0643506	1.268818
_cons	-.0099144	.0056554	-1.75	0.080	-.0209988	.00117
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.05204722					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A106. Stock Market Regressions for East Asia in the pre-COVID period using monetary base

```
. *precov ea mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & ea == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       154
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         7

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0797                                         min =        22
     between = 0.2197                                         avg =      22.0
     overall = 0.0749                                         max =        22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =     15.86
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.0032
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.137484	.2385541	-0.58	0.564	-.6050414	.3300735
cpi	.0122976	.0088233	1.39	0.163	-.0049958	.0295909
fstocklag	-.3315742	.0875935	-3.79	0.000	-.5032542	-.1598941
fmblag	-.0396257	.1313951	-0.30	0.763	-.2971553	.217904
_cons	-.0052075	.0037018	-1.41	0.160	-.0124629	.0020479
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.0431418					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A107. Stock Market Regressions for East Asia in the pre-COVID period using M2

```
. *precov ea bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & ea == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       154
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         7

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0387                                         min =        22
     between = 0.2921                                         avg =      22.0
     overall = 0.0364                                         max =        22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =     16.73
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.0022
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-1.647375	5.539868	-0.30	0.766	-12.50532	9.210567
cpi	.0183906	.02333	0.79	0.431	-.0273353	.0641165
fstocklag	-.3369693	.0899927	-3.74	0.000	-.5133516	-.1605869
fbmlag	.6174315	.9611853	0.64	0.521	-1.266457	2.50132
_cons	-.0018139	.024951	-0.07	0.942	-.050717	.0470892
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.0420112					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A108. Stock Market Regressions for East Asia in the pandemic period using monetary base

```
. *ea postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) supp if c
note: supp omitted because of collinearity

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       127
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         7

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1107                                         min =        13
     between = 0.2428                                         avg =      18.1
     overall = 0.0652                                         max =        21

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      8.03
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.4307
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.0191902	.3913111	-0.05	0.961	-.7861458	.7477654
cpi	.0012017	.0064627	0.19	0.852	-.011465	.0138683
deaths	.6287798	.9855726	0.64	0.523	-1.302907	2.560467
cases	-.0053851	.0098578	-0.55	0.585	-.024706	.0139358
strict	.0002052	.0005135	0.40	0.689	-.0008012	.0012116
supp	.0004452	.0002317	1.92	0.055	-8.91e-06	.0008993
fstocklag	.0227329	.0891374	0.26	0.799	-.1519732	.197439
fmblag	.1521266	.1484139	1.03	0.305	-.1387592	.4430124
supp	0	(omitted)				
_cons	-.0356135	.0428924	-0.83	0.406	-.119681	.0484539
sigma_u	5.318e-09					
sigma_e	.0561324					
rho	8.977e-15	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag
```

Table A109. Stock Market Regressions for East Asia in the pandemic period using M2

```
. *ea postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covti

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       113
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         7

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0624                                         min =         7
     between = 0.4494                                         avg =      16.1
     overall = 0.0403                                         max =        21

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =      6.46
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.5958
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	.7575225	.6221246	1.22	0.223	-.4618193	1.976864
cpi	.0005976	.0074799	0.08	0.936	-.0140627	.0152578
deaths	.7761136	1.348726	0.58	0.565	-1.86734	3.419567
cases	-.0026485	.0105909	-0.25	0.803	-.0234064	.0181093
strict	.0003919	.0004435	0.88	0.377	-.0004774	.0012612
supp	.0005005	.0002387	2.10	0.036	.0000325	.0009684
fstocklag	.0514577	.1000274	0.51	0.607	-.1445925	.2475078
fbmlag	.4359446	.350763	1.24	0.214	-.2515382	1.123427
_cons	-.0586604	.0371406	-1.58	0.114	-.1314547	.0141339
sigma_u	1.109e-09					
sigma_e	.0556098					
rho	3.978e-16	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag
```

Table A110. Stock Market Regressions for East Asia (no China) in the aggregate period using monetary base

```
. *aggregate ea mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if newea == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       244
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         6

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0122                                         min =        36
     between = 0.2955                                         avg =      40.7
     overall = 0.0131                                         max =        43

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      6.49
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.1655
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.2473916	.5023464	0.49	0.622	-.7371893	1.231973
cpi	.0044073	.0055183	0.80	0.424	-.0064084	.015223
fstocklag	-.0665771	.0765034	-0.87	0.384	-.216521	.0833668
fmblag	.2245948	.1894903	1.19	0.236	-.1467993	.595989
_cons	-.00216	.005322	-0.41	0.685	-.0125909	.0082709

Table A111. Stock Market Regressions for East Asia (no China) in the aggregate period using M2

```
. *aggrgeate ea bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if newea == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       230
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         6

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0125                                         min =        30
     between = 0.0055                                         avg =      38.3
     overall = 0.0125                                         max =        42

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      7.58
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.1084
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	1.152498	.5824876	1.98	0.048	.0108428	2.294152
cpi	.0045444	.0058537	0.78	0.438	-.0069287	.0160175
fstocklag	-.0703512	.0703064	-1.00	0.317	-.2081493	.0674469
fbmlag	.6391449	.3083261	2.07	0.038	.0348369	1.243453
_cons	-.0082901	.0049516	-1.67	0.094	-.0179951	.0014148

Table A112. Stock Market Regressions for East Asia (no China) in the pre-COVID period using monetary base

```
. *precov ea mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & newea == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        132
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          6

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1140                                         min =         22
     between = 0.8604                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.1064                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      20.24
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0004
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.1864166	.3252555	-0.57	0.567	-.8239057	.4510724
cpi	.0139821	.0099206	1.41	0.159	-.0054619	.033426
fstocklag	-.41308	.1007313	-4.10	0.000	-.6105097	-.2156503
fmblag	-.0146237	.1635755	-0.09	0.929	-.3352258	.3059784
_cons	-.0052166	.0039351	-1.33	0.185	-.0129293	.0024962

Table A113. Stock Market Regressions for East Asia (no China) in the pre-COVID period using M2

```
. *precov ea bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & newea == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        132
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          6

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0427                                         min =         22
     between = 0.2733                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0350                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      10.52
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0325
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	7.810158	5.932994	1.32	0.188	-3.818297	19.43861
cpi	.0174849	.0149673	1.17	0.243	-.0118504	.0468203
fstocklag	-.3652262	.1293958	-2.82	0.005	-.6188373	-.111615
fbmlag	1.829113	1.564501	1.17	0.242	-1.237254	4.895479
_cons	-.0405264	.0269715	-1.50	0.133	-.0933896	.0123368

Table A114. Stock Market Regressions for East Asia (no China) in the pandemic period using monetary base

```
. *ea postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag
note: supp omitted because of collinearity

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        106
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          6

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1469                                         min =         13
     between = 0.0972                                         avg =       17.7
     overall = 0.0916                                         max =         20

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =       9.67
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.2890
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.0191022	.4870954	-0.04	0.969	-.9737916	.9355872
cpi	.0016896	.0071414	0.24	0.813	-.0123072	.0156864
deaths	.4516991	1.062988	0.42	0.671	-1.631719	2.535117
cases	-.0035488	.0105347	-0.34	0.736	-.0241965	.0170989
strict	-.0000914	.0005987	-0.15	0.879	-.0012648	.0010819
supp	.0005448	.0002721	2.00	0.045	.0000116	.0010781
fstocklag	.0155554	.0985866	0.16	0.875	-.1776708	.2087815
fmblag	.2076014	.1741692	1.19	0.233	-.1337639	.5489666
supp	0	(omitted)				
_cons	-.0288873	.049009	-0.59	0.556	-.1249433	.0671686

Table A115. Stock Market Regressions for East Asia (no China) in the pandemic period using M2

```
. *ea postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmla

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         92
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          6

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1062                                         min =          7
     between = 0.2569                                         avg =       15.3
     overall = 0.0648                                         max =         19

                                                Wald chi2(8)      =       6.17
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.6280
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	.5330684	.580777	0.92	0.359	-.6052337	1.67137
cpi	.0019959	.0082825	0.24	0.810	-.0142374	.0182293
deaths	.4238652	1.500317	0.28	0.778	-2.516703	3.364433
cases	-.0016782	.0112712	-0.15	0.882	-.0237694	.020413
strict	.0001042	.0005269	0.20	0.843	-.0009285	.0011368
supp	.0005782	.0002802	2.06	0.039	.0000291	.0011273
fstocklag	.0338792	.1094854	0.31	0.757	-.1807082	.2484667
fbmlag	.4482537	.3687526	1.22	0.224	-.2744881	1.170995
_cons	-.048101	.0407563	-1.18	0.238	-.1279819	.0317799

Table A116. Stock Market Regressions for Africa in the aggregate period using monetary base

```
. *aggregate af bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if af == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       340
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         9

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0046                                         min =        26
     between = 0.0893                                         avg =      37.8
     overall = 0.0061                                         max =        44

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      4.77
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.3118
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-1.927451	.9570075	-2.01	0.044	-3.803151	-.0517507
cpi	-.0011034	.0044442	-0.25	0.804	-.0098139	.0076071
fstocklag	-.0930872	.0823826	-1.13	0.259	-.2545542	.0683797
fbmlag	-.1196989	.1892002	-0.63	0.527	-.4905244	.2511267
_cons	.0177747	.0107857	1.65	0.099	-.003365	.0389144
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.0551729					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A117. Stock Market Regressions for Africa in the aggregate period using M2

```
. *aggregate af mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if af == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =       348
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         9

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0000                                         min =        26
     between = 0.0995                                         avg =      38.7
     overall = 0.0001                                         max =        45

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =      2.15
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =    0.7089
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.9903446	.8097151	-1.22	0.221	-2.577357	.5966678
cpi	.0003631	.0063555	0.06	0.954	-.0120935	.0128197
fstocklag	-.0725265	.1095741	-0.66	0.508	-.2872877	.1422347
fmblag	-.1987304	.2028082	-0.98	0.327	-.5962272	.1987663
_cons	.0123892	.0129663	0.96	0.339	-.0130244	.0378028
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.07090654					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A118. Stock Market Regressions for Africa in the pre-COVID period using monetary base

```
. *af precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & af == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        198
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          9

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0002                                         min =         22
     between = 0.3657                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0010                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       1.92
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.7496
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.1679707	.3212597	-0.52	0.601	-.7976281	.4616868
cpi	-.0046792	.0041061	-1.14	0.254	-.012727	.0033686
fstocklag	-.019781	.075695	-0.26	0.794	-.1681405	.1285786
fmblag	-.0887556	.1431459	-0.62	0.535	-.3693164	.1918052
_cons	-.0019006	.0062619	-0.30	0.761	-.0141737	.0103725
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.0410325					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   mb
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag
```

Table A119. Stock Market Regressions for Africa in the pre-COVID period using M2

```
. *af precov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & af == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        198
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          9

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0003                                         min =         22
     between = 0.5823                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0004                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(4)      =       3.83
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.4292
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-.7525367	.5236513	-1.44	0.151	-1.778874	.2738011
cpi	-.0047171	.0042115	-1.12	0.263	-.0129715	.0035373
fstocklag	-.0454906	.0788582	-0.58	0.564	-.2000499	.1090687
fbmlag	-.256703	.1954379	-1.31	0.189	-.6397542	.1263483
_cons	.0040453	.0068516	0.59	0.555	-.0093835	.0174741
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.04161812					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
Instrumented:   bm
Instruments:    cpi fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag
```

Table A120. Stock Market Regressions for Africa in the pandemic period using monetary base

```
. *af postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if
```

G2SLS random-effects IV regression — Number of obs = 141
Group variable: countryid — Number of groups = 9

R-sq:
within = 0.0032
between = 0.0330
overall = 0.0030

Obs per group:
min = 3
avg = 15.7
max = 22

Wald chi2(8) = 4.93
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed) — Prob > chi2 = 0.7646

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.7083937	.4917038	-1.44	0.150	-1.672116	.2553281
cpi	.0010841	.0086481	0.13	0.900	-.0158658	.018034
deaths	-.2436727	.8140023	-0.30	0.765	-1.839088	1.351742
cases	.0130562	.0231331	0.56	0.572	-.0322838	.0583962
strict	-.0003689	.0003731	-0.99	0.323	-.0011002	.0003623
supp	-.0000522	.0002356	-0.22	0.825	-.0005139	.0004095
fstocklag	-.0907012	.1262072	-0.72	0.472	-.3380628	.1566605
fmblag	-.0059799	.1002813	-0.06	0.952	-.2025276	.1905678
_cons	.0370604	.0258395	1.43	0.151	-.0135841	.0877048
sigma_u	1.144e-06					
sigma_e	.06011035					
rho	3.624e-10	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: mb
Instruments: cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag sstocklag smblag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A121. Stock Market Regressions for Africa in the pandemic period using M2

```
. *af postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if
```

G2SLS random-effects IV regression — Number of obs = 133
Group variable: countryid — Number of groups = 9

R-sq:
within = 0.0503
between = 0.0481
overall = 0.0496

Obs per group:
min = 3
avg = 14.8
max = 21

Wald chi2(8) = 6.46
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed) — Prob > chi2 = 0.5963

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-5.053237	2.307393	-2.19	0.029	-9.575644	-.5308299
cpi	.0034311	.0117171	0.29	0.770	-.0195339	.0263961
deaths	.039453	.9762938	0.04	0.968	-1.874048	1.952954
cases	.0005449	.0282478	0.02	0.985	-.0548196	.0559095
strict	-.0003287	.0004699	-0.70	0.484	-.0012497	.0005923
supp	-.0003512	.0003476	-1.01	0.312	-.0010324	.00033
fstocklag	-.2036476	.1724923	-1.18	0.238	-.5417262	.134431
fbmlag	.6024743	.5388477	1.12	0.264	-.4536479	1.658596
_cons	.0909407	.043512	2.09	0.037	.0056587	.1762226
sigma_u	2.881e-06					
sigma_e	.06970614					
rho	1.708e-09	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Instrumented: bm
Instruments: cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag sstocklag sbmlag cpilag deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag

Table A122. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the aggregate period using USA monetary controls and monetary base

```
. *aggregate developed mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag usamb usamblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if newdev == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        688
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         16

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0072                                         min =         38
     between = 0.1360                                         avg =       43.0
     overall = 0.0077                                         max =         45

                                                Wald chi2(6)      =      28.08
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0001
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	.054187	.1207804	0.45	0.654	-.1825383	.2909123
cpi	.0007993	.0047201	0.17	0.866	-.008452	.0100505
fstocklag	-.0236497	.0522455	-0.45	0.651	-.126049	.0787496
fmblag	.0349572	.0198585	1.76	0.078	-.0039648	.0738793
usamb	-.0938732	.1182908	-0.79	0.427	-.3257189	.1379726
usamblag	.2011914	.0524471	3.84	0.000	.098397	.3039859
_cons	.003517	.0027752	1.27	0.205	-.0019223	.0089563

Table A123. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the aggregate period using USA monetary controls and M2

```
. *aggregate developed bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag usabm usabmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if newdev == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        675
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         16

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1979                                         min =         38
     between = 0.0313                                         avg =       42.2
     overall = 0.1963                                         max =         44

                                                Wald chi2(6)      =     167.29
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0000
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	.1262336	.8069275	0.16	0.876	-1.455315	1.707782
cpi	.0028607	.005511	0.52	0.604	-.0079406	.013662
fstocklag	-.0045753	.0383647	-0.12	0.905	-.0797688	.0706181
fbmlag	.2585255	.2273304	1.14	0.255	-.1870338	.7040849
usabm	-1.001933	.195056	-5.14	0.000	-1.384236	-.6196304
usabmlag	1.258332	.16507	7.62	0.000	.9348011	1.581864
_cons	.0011473	.0043864	0.26	0.794	-.00745	.0097445

Table A124. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the pre-COVID period using USA monetary controls and monetary base

```
. *developed precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag usamb usamblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & new
> ev == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        352
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         16

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0371                                         min =         22
     between = 0.4087                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0293                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(6)      =      29.88
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0000
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.1160595	.0826781	-1.40	0.160	-.2781056	.0459865
cpi	.0050185	.0066026	0.76	0.447	-.0079224	.0179594
fstocklag	-.2969838	.058709	-5.06	0.000	-.4120513	-.1819162
fmblag	-.043052	.0291676	-1.48	0.140	-.1002195	.0141156
usamb	.323936	.1592654	2.03	0.042	.0117815	.6360905
usamblag	.19176	.1721315	1.11	0.265	-.1456116	.5291315
_cons	.0083477	.0025556	3.27	0.001	.0033389	.0133565

Table A125. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the pre-COVID period using USA monetary controls and M2

```
. *developed precov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag usabm usabmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & newd
> ev == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        352
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         16

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0639                                         min =         22
     between = 0.0389                                         avg =       22.0
     overall = 0.0582                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(6)      =      37.60
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0000
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	1.569032	1.346985	1.16	0.244	-1.07101	4.209074
cpi	-.0005148	.0063254	-0.08	0.935	-.0129124	.0118827
fstocklag	-.1827562	.0574246	-3.18	0.001	-.2953064	-.0702061
fbmlag	.3877021	.3445025	1.13	0.260	-.2875104	1.062915
usabm	-.5080904	.2956998	-1.72	0.086	-1.087651	.0714706
usabmlag	.7972069	.3395456	2.35	0.019	.1317098	1.462704
_cons	-.0069265	.0079209	-0.87	0.382	-.0224513	.0085983

Table A126. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the pandemic period using USA monetary controls and monetary base

```
. *developed postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag usamb usamblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpila
> g deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime == 1 & newdev == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        320
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         16

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0629                                         min =         15
     between = 0.0251                                         avg =       20.0
     overall = 0.0593                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(10)     =      33.14
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0003
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.3279922	.0759284	-4.32	0.000	-.476809	-.1791753
cpi	.0017634	.0088586	0.20	0.842	-.015599	.0191259
deaths	.2648188	.1839066	1.44	0.150	-.0956315	.6252692
cases	-.0024296	.003091	-0.79	0.432	-.0084879	.0036287
strict	.0000817	.0003053	0.27	0.789	-.0005167	.0006801
supp	-.0002074	.0001767	-1.17	0.241	-.0005538	.000139
fstocklag	-.0503367	.100822	-0.50	0.618	-.2479442	.1472709
fmblag	.0266964	.0229887	1.16	0.246	-.0183607	.0717534
usamb	.1885139	.1195816	1.58	0.115	-.0458617	.4228896
usamblag	.0718991	.0877509	0.82	0.413	-.1000895	.2438876
_cons	.0258018	.0198677	1.30	0.194	-.0131382	.0647418

Table A127. Stock Market Regressions for industrialized countries in the pandemic period using USA monetary controls and M2

```
. *developed postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag usabm usabmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpila
> g deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime == 1 & newdev == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        307
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         16

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.2120                                         min =         15
     between = 0.0336                                         avg =       19.2
     overall = 0.2062                                         max =         21

                                                Wald chi2(10)     =      99.61
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0000
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	-1.645219	.6255457	-2.63	0.009	-2.871266	-.419172
cpi	.0120826	.0076444	1.58	0.114	-.0029002	.0270654
deaths	.1637374	.1290424	1.27	0.204	-.0891812	.4166559
cases	-.0009538	.0021553	-0.44	0.658	-.0051781	.0032705
strict	-.0000783	.0002047	-0.38	0.702	-.0004795	.000323
supp	-.0001793	.0001255	-1.43	0.153	-.0004253	.0000667
fstocklag	-.0604032	.0606437	-1.00	0.319	-.1792627	.0584563
fbmlag	-.1237202	.2568709	-0.48	0.630	-.627178	.3797376
usabm	-.9104834	.22548	-4.04	0.000	-1.352416	-.4685507
usabmlag	1.302834	.196828	6.62	0.000	.9170578	1.68861
_cons	.0378557	.015246	2.48	0.013	.0079741	.0677373

Table A128. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the aggregate period using USA monetary controls and monetary base

```
. *aggregate developing mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag usamb usamblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if newundev == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =      1,306
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         32

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0022                                         min =         26
     between = 0.0395                                         avg =       40.8
     overall = 0.0024                                         max =         45

                                                Wald chi2(6)      =      27.90
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0001
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.359294	.3087817	-1.16	0.245	-.9644951	.245907
cpi	-.0012815	.0024493	-0.52	0.601	-.0060819	.003519
fstocklag	-.0247694	.0332201	-0.75	0.456	-.0898797	.0403409
fmblag	-.0407523	.0671147	-0.61	0.544	-.1722946	.09079
usamb	-.0874554	.0481624	-1.82	0.069	-.181852	.0069413
usamblag	.2105818	.0425688	4.95	0.000	.1271486	.294015
_cons	.0054115	.004061	1.33	0.183	-.002548	.0133709

Table A129. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the aggregate period using USA monetary controls and M2

```
. *aggregate developing bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag usabm usabmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if newundev == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =      1,258
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         32

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.1171                                         min =         22
     between = 0.0000                                         avg =       39.3
     overall = 0.1134                                         max =         44

                                                Wald chi2(6)      =     239.00
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0000
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	.7295996	1.490589	0.49	0.625	-2.191901	3.6511
cpi	-.0037403	.0040827	-0.92	0.360	-.0117423	.0042617
fstocklag	.0263814	.0336059	0.79	0.432	-.039485	.0922477
fbmlag	.0651264	.1480637	0.44	0.660	-.2250731	.3553258
usabm	-1.311212	.4041923	-3.24	0.001	-2.103414	-.5190098
usabmlag	1.156882	.1032601	11.20	0.000	.9544958	1.359268
_cons	-.0019834	.0083697	-0.24	0.813	-.0183877	.014421

Table A130. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the pre-COVID period using USA monetary controls and monetary base

```
. *developing precov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fmblag usamb usamblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & newu
> ndev == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         704
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          32

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0139                                         min =          22
     between = 0.0084                                         avg =        22.0
     overall = 0.0122                                         max =          22

                                                Wald chi2(6)      =       10.56
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =      0.1031
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-.0550965	.2019807	-0.27	0.785	-.4509713	.3407783
cpi	-.0025548	.0025025	-1.02	0.307	-.0074596	.0023501
fstocklag	-.042638	.0420121	-1.01	0.310	-.1249803	.0397042
fmblag	-.0162279	.069527	-0.23	0.815	-.1524983	.1200426
usamb	.3224523	.1372189	2.35	0.019	.0535082	.5913963
usamblag	.0324944	.1229228	0.26	0.792	-.2084298	.2734186
_cons	.0028323	.0030495	0.93	0.353	-.0031447	.0088092

Table A131. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the pre-COVID period using USA monetary controls and M2

```
. *developing precov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi fstocklag fbmlag usabm usabmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpilag) if covtime != 1 & newu
> ndev == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =         704
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =          32

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0058                                         min =          22
     between = 0.0483                                         avg =        22.0
     overall = 0.0044                                         max =          22

                                                Wald chi2(6)      =       18.36
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =      0.0054
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	.4505439	.8387439	0.54	0.591	-1.193364	2.094452
cpi	-.0035363	.0030962	-1.14	0.253	-.0096047	.0025321
fstocklag	-.0006571	.0444677	-0.01	0.988	-.0878123	.0864981
fbmlag	.0995933	.1403895	0.71	0.478	-.1755651	.3747517
usabm	-.1512762	.4836804	-0.31	0.754	-1.099272	.79672
usabmlag	.806632	.3063514	2.63	0.008	.2061942	1.40707
_cons	-.0062773	.0041123	-1.53	0.127	-.0143373	.0017826

Table A132. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the pandemic period using USA monetary controls and monetary base

```
. *developing postcov mb
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fmblag usamb usamblag (mb = sstocklag smblag cpila
> g deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime == 1 & newundev == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        570
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         32

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.0010                                         min =          3
     between = 0.0135                                         avg =       17.8
     overall = 0.0009                                         max =         22

                                                Wald chi2(10)     =      12.85
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.2322
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
mb	-2.688725	1.005939	-2.67	0.008	-4.660329	-.7171209
cpi	-.0027108	.0116087	-0.23	0.815	-.0254635	.0200419
deaths	-.0844628	.1397368	-0.60	0.546	-.3583419	.1894162
cases	.0041185	.0026977	1.53	0.127	-.0011688	.0094059
strict	.0000271	.0005432	0.05	0.960	-.0010375	.0010918
supp	.0006292	.0002955	2.13	0.033	.00005	.0012084
fstocklag	-.1123444	.1462262	-0.77	0.442	-.3989424	.1742536
fmblag	-.3638817	.1881341	-1.93	0.053	-.7326178	.0048545
usamb	-.0499029	.1727719	-0.29	0.773	-.3885296	.2887238
usamblag	.3252613	.1436467	2.26	0.024	.0437189	.6068037
_cons	.0092296	.0348918	0.26	0.791	-.059157	.0776163

Table A133. Stock Market Regressions for developing countries in the pandemic period using USA monetary controls and M2

```
. *developing postcov bm
. xtivreg stock cpi deaths cases strict supp fstocklag fbmlag usabm usabmlag (bm = sstocklag sbmlag cpila
> g deathslag caseslag strictlag supplag) if covtime == 1 & newundev == 1

G2SLS random-effects IV regression              Number of obs     =        523
Group variable: countryid                       Number of groups  =         31

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
     within  = 0.2788                                         min =          3
     between = 0.0419                                         avg =       16.9
     overall = 0.2691                                         max =         21

                                                Wald chi2(10)     =     221.44
corr(u_i, X)       = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2       =     0.0000
```

stock	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
bm	.620759	1.33343	0.47	0.642	-1.992716	3.234234
cpi	-.004663	.0052053	-0.90	0.370	-.0148652	.0055391
deaths	.0400712	.0436324	0.92	0.358	-.0454467	.1255891
cases	.000096	.0007565	0.13	0.899	-.0013867	.0015787
strict	-.0000946	.0001957	-0.48	0.629	-.0004782	.000289
supp	.0001567	.0000933	1.68	0.093	-.0000262	.0003396
fstocklag	-.0654415	.0438539	-1.49	0.136	-.1513935	.0205105
fbmlag	-.0092879	.1624959	-0.06	0.954	-.3277741	.3091983
usabm	-1.74587	.3738331	-4.67	0.000	-2.47857	-1.013171
usabmlag	1.032132	.1491268	6.92	0.000	.7398492	1.324416
_cons	.0135234	.0178016	0.76	0.447	-.021367	.0484138