

What is the REAL price of Gold and ...how would we know?

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Abstract

We survey, very briefly, some conceptual and empirical issues that bedevil the identification of a fundamental price for gold and consequently the identification of a real gold price.

The extraordinary flows into gold, from investors seeking safe haven or just prudent diversification coverage, have contributed to a sustained increase in its price to new nominal highs. Inevitably, this has given rise to a significant body of discussion on whether gold is a bubble or not. It can be useful to step back from the day to day and to think a little about what exactly a bubble is and is not. From the economic perspective a bubble is an unsustainable level (which can of course be either positive or negative) of an asset relative to its 'true value'. Gold can be viewed as one of two basic asset classes. It may be thought of as a currency or a commodity. Which is the truer representation is important if we view some of the current discussion about whether gold is currently in a bubble phase.

In addition, we must think about 'rational' and 'irrational' bubbles. Rational bubbles are situations where investors know the size of the bubble, and have only differing expectations about its duration, but share a common model of the fundamental and bubble component of prices. Again however we require a model of the fundamental value, as well as some heroic and unrealistic assumptions about investor's expectations. For some recent studies on rational bubbles the reader is referred to (Fukuta, 2002) or (Cuoado, Gil-Alana, & de Gracia, 2005)

Many articles argue that gold is in a bubble phase by looking at its real (i.e. inflation adjusted) value, and arguing that it is currently far above its long run average in relation to all major currencies, e.g. The Economist blog 27/07/2011 – Turning gold into dross. These turn gold's nominal dollar price into a real price using the US inflation rate. In this view gold is a commodity that happens to be denominated in US dollars and thus whose price can be deflated in the same way as any other commodity. If gold is purely a commodity then its real value in any currency over time can be found using its US Dollar price, the exchange rate between the dollar and the domestic currency along with US inflation. But that means that we cannot easily if at all determine the existence of a bubble in gold prices, as the bubble component can be either the exchange rate or the dollar value or indeed the price itself. Research on commodity bubbles such as the papers by (Sornette, Woodard, &

Zhou, 2009) on oil, or (Jirasakuldech, Campbell, & Knight, 2006) on real estate use duration dependence models (such as that introduced by Chan, McQueen, & Thorley (1998)) which while empirically easy to implement work on the basis that every asset must show fluctuations in price and thus runs of upward only price movements cannot continue indefinitely.

However if we view gold as a currency then it should have its *own* inflation rate. Why should it have the same inflation rate as any other currency? Inflation is the rate at which the purchasing power of a consumer erodes over time. Merely picking the dollar's inflation rate as it is the currency gold is generally traded through is arbitrary and a historic relic. But since gold is not in general use day to day as a method of exchange there is no easy way to calculate an inflation rate of gold. Gold is used as a method of exchange in certain states in America (e.g. Utah) but in a way that seems to preclude measuring its inflation adjusted value. In these states purchases made using gold in practice are made at the goods dollar value, not a gold weight, and are paid for in gold at its market price relative to the dollar. So a purchase price of \$1 for an item is worth about 1/1700th of an ounce of gold at today's values. If the market value of gold increases by \$100 dollars an ounce only 1/1800th of an ounce is needed to buy the item. This however does not indicate that gold has suffered a deflation, or the dollar inflation. It simply means that the exchange rate of the dollar and gold has changed. It could just as easily be due to a change in relative yields, or some other fundamental determinant of gold and/or the dollar's value.

If Purchasing Power Parity held in relation to the dollar gold exchange rate then in the medium term the amount of gold in ounces relative to dollars would be stable when their relative rates of inflation were taken into account. But is it possible to measure the gold inflation rate? To do this we would need to observe an area where goods prices were denominated in ounces of gold *directly*, not through another currency that will have its own rate of inflation. No such market exists to our knowledge.

Conclusion

The fact that the inflation rate of gold is not directly observed does not prove that gold is or is not in a bubble phase. But the real dollar/gold exchange rate can only be shown if we can observe changes in the relative purchasing power of gold and dollar, using their respective rates of inflation, as well as the dollar/gold exchange rate. Part of the puzzle is missing. That is not to say that gold will always increase in price. It is to say that it may well be an inherently heroic task of measurement to determine same.

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