Are Uncertain Firms Riskier?

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NBER Big Data Session (July 2023)

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- Focus on employee consumption of news
 - Distinct from experimental, survey, financial or real-based measures
 - Complements production and dissemination-based measures

• Novel and high-dimensional data on employee attention to articles

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- Each article mapped to pprox 10000 possible "topics"
- Measure firm-level relative attention to uncertainty

• Employee reading about *financial* uncertainty \Rightarrow

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 - ► Finding: Reading more financial uncertainty news ⇒
 - (a) Lower future sales,
 - (b) Less investment (lower asset, physical capital and inventory growth),
 - (c) Hiring fewer (and/or firing more) workers.

Firm Attention: Motivating Example



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Non-EPU-related Reading

EPU-related Reading









Firm B reads relatively more uncertainty-related news than Firm A

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Firm *B* reads relatively more uncertainty-related news than Firm $A \Rightarrow \cos(\theta_B) >> \cos(\theta_A)$

Identifying Relevant Topics (2)

• Define topic-frequency for firm *i* and topic *j* on date *t* as

$$tf_{i,j,t} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Fraction of Employees at Firm } i \\ \text{Interacting with Topic } j \text{ at time } t \end{pmatrix}$$

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• Stack topic-frequencies, define raw relative attention as

$$RRA_{i,t} = \cos\left(\theta_{i,t}^{raw}\right) = \frac{tf_{i,t}^{Unc} \cdot tf_{i,t}^{Total}}{\|tf_{i,t}^{Unc}\| \times \|tf_{i,t}^{Total}\|}$$

Raw Relative Attention to Uncertainty: the Time-series



• Average of relative uncertainty reading shows intuitive dynamics... Reflects both financial and real uncertainty (Ludvigson et al.)

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• But which set of topics most differentiate reading by firms?!?

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Uncertainty

Raw



Uncertainty

Raw

• To answer question: (Down)Upweight topics most (un)informative

in distinguishing reading in cross-section of firm...

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Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ______ Energy Consumption Financial Systems Market Economy Emerging Market Debt Federal Reserve System Market Volatility Inflation Exchange Rate Globalization U.S. Dollar (Currency) Global Finance and Credit Conference Capitol Controls Credit Risk ... Consumer Price Index Trade Notes Economic Growth - Interest Rate Risk Quantitative Easing (QE) CONTINUES CONTINUES Interest Rate Market Data Global Markets Consumer Spending Treasury Bills Economic Diversification Currency Futures Commodities Soybean Financial Transaction Fixed Income Job Creation Financial Risk Commute Time Basis Point Duration Management Forex Swap Economic Inequality Treasury Notes International Monetary Fund (IMF) Economy ----- Comparative Analys Luxury Real Estate / High-End Real Estate Interest Rate Swap Liquidity Management



Uncertainty

Raw

Uncertainty

Weighted

• Analog of a tf-idf score, which we call the *tf-iaf* score

"Topic Frequency-Inverse Aggregate Frequency"

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Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) oss Domestic Product (GDP) Emerging Markets Energy Consumption Financial Systems Market Economy Emerging Market Debt Federal Reserve System Market Volatility Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Inflation Exchange Rate Globalization U.S. Dollar (Currency) Global Finance and Credit Conference Capitol Controls Credit Risk ___ Consumer Price Index Real Basic Trade Notes Economic Growth - Interest Rate Risk Commercial Lendra Quantitative Easing (QE) Contraction (CRE) Interest Rate Global Markets Consumer Spending Treasury Bills Commodities Solvern Financial Risk Commute Time Basis Point Currency Futures Fixed Income Job Creation Duration Management Forex Swap Economic Inequality Treasury Notes International Monetary Fund (IMF) Aluminum Economy ----- Comparative Analys Deposit Insurance Luxury Real Estate / High-End Real Estate Interest Rate Swap Liquidity Management



Uncertainty Raw

Uncertainty Weighted

 Re-weighted uncertainty topics reflect firm management of uncertainty (compliance / hedging / financial risks)

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$$ARA_{i,t} = \cos\left(\theta_{i,t}^{adj}\right) = \frac{tf\text{-}iaf_{i,t}^{Unc} \cdot tf\text{-}iaf_{i,t}^{Total}}{\|tf\text{-}iaf_{i,t}^{Unc}\| \times \|tf\text{-}iaf_{i,t}^{Total}\|}$$

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- How important is topic in differentiating reading/exposure?
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 - Map $ARA_{i,t} \in [0,1]$ at each t (purely cross-sectional)
- An empirical question: Is tilt actually informative of <u>exposure</u> to uncertainty? Yes!!

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 - Focus on the period ranging from 2016 to 2022
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- 90% of CRSP/Compustat firms matched via their domain
- 95%+ of market capitalization covered

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• Intuition: If higher $ARA_{i,t}$ firms are more exposed to uncertainty, $U_t \in \{VIX, EPU, Ludvigson et al.\} \Rightarrow \beta_{high} >> \beta_{low}$

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	VIX		EPU		Financial		Macro	
Portfolio	β	<i>t</i> -stat	β	<i>t</i> -stat	β	<i>t</i> -stat	β	<i>t</i> -stat
Low ARA	0.0178	[3.88]	0.0160	[4.07]	0.0214	[3.49]	0.0261	[4.04]
2	0.0271	[4.04]	0.0292	[5.00]	0.0374	[3.87]	0.0414	[4.01]
High ARA	0.0294	[3.90]	0.0322	[4.81]	0.0424	[3.86]	0.0473	[3.88]
High-Low	0.0115	[3.23]	0.0162	[5.29]	0.0210	[3.81]	0.0212	[3.33]

• Represents $\Delta \cos \sin i$ arity from one-standard-deviation higher U_t

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- Similar results using five or ten portfolios Greater Granularity

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 - Hedging (Campello et al., 2011):

 $\mathbb{I}\left(\mathsf{hedging}_{i,k,t} > \mathsf{median}\right) = \delta_{k,t} + \beta ARA_{i,k,t-1} + \mathbf{X}'_{i,t-1}\boldsymbol{\gamma} + \varepsilon_{i,k,t}$

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Compliance (Kalmenovitz, 2022):

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 - $\delta_{k,t}$ are industry and/by date fixed effects

	Hedgir	ng Activity					
ARA _{i,t-1}	0.3282***	0.3345***	0.3165***	0.2840***			
	[4.00]	[4.47]	[4.14]	[3.17]			
Observations	10,437	10,437	10,362	6,531			
R^2	0.0229	0.1479	0.2040	0.3799			
Compliance Activity							
ARA _{i,t-1}	11.1794***	9.4435***	7.6329***	2.0122*			
	[4.56]	[3.66]	[3.74]	[1.82]			
Observations	23,812	23,812	23,696	16,782			
R^2	0.0069	0.1345	0.4266	0.7528			
Date FE		+	+				
Industry FE			+				
$Date \times Industry \; FE$				+			
Controls				+			

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- *t*-statistics computed using firm and date clustered s.e.
- \uparrow *P* (higher than median hedging) as *ARA*_{*i*,t} moves 0th to 100th %

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- \uparrow regulatory burden index as $ARA_{i,t}$ moves 0th to 100th %

- Are these "priced" risks? Do higher ARA firms have higher E [R]?
 - Examine via regression framework:

$$\mathsf{ICC}_{i,k,t} = \delta_{k,t} + \beta ARA_{i,k,t-1} + \mathbf{X}'_{i,t-1} \boldsymbol{\gamma} + \varepsilon_{i,k,t}$$

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- Why do we use ICC rather than realized returns directly?
 - Short time-series: $\sim +6\%$ long-short spread (statistically weak)
- What characteristics align with ARA portfolios?
 - Strong (weak) association with GP and AG (BM and β_m) Portfolios Decomposition

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
$ARA_{i,t-1}$	0.0217***	0.0213***	0.0150***	0.0080***
	[8.02]	[7.88]	[6.97]	[2.82]
Date FE Industry FE Date × Industry FE Controls		+	+ +	+ +
Observations R^2	36,573	36,573	36,455	26,823
	0.0103	0.0172	0.0785	0.2469

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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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▶ $y_{i,t} \equiv$ real outcome of firm *i* at time *t* (e.g., investment, sales, hiring)

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- Test whether any of this actually matters for firm outcomes:

$$\Delta y_{i,k,t} = \delta_{k,t} + \beta ARA_{i,k,t-1} + \mathbf{X}'_{i,t-1} \boldsymbol{\gamma} + \varepsilon_{i,k,t}$$

- ▶ $y_{i,t} \equiv$ real outcome of firm *i* at time *t* (e.g., investment, sales, hiring)
- ARA_{*i*,*t*-1} captures adjusted relative attention of firm *i* at time t 1
- $X'_{i,t-1}$ is vector of controls
- $\delta_{k,t}$ are industry and/by date fixed effects

Firm-Level Outcomes: Investment and Sales

Asset Growth						
ARA _{i,t-1}	-0.0394***	-0.0391***	-0.0266***	-0.0138^{**}		
	[-3.34]	[-3.41]	[-3.16]	[-2.47]		
Observations	52,794	52,794	52,393	33,233		
R^2	0.0019	0.0149	0.0208	0.1208		
	Sale	es Growth				
ARA _{i,t-1}	-0.1987^{***}	-0.1952^{***}	-0.1390^{***}	-0.0512^{***}		
	[-7.41]	[-7.34]	[-6.97]	[-2.80]		
Observations	48,078	48,078	47,830	33,030		
R^2	0.0030	0.0127	0.0367	0.1105		
Date FE		+	+			
Industry FE			+			
$Date \times Industry FE$				+		
Controls				+		

• Relative attention to uncertainty $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ Invest & Sell less

Firm-Level Outcomes: Investment and Sales

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Date FE		+	+	
Industry FE			+	
$Date \times Industry \; FE$				+
Controls				+

- Relative attention to uncertainty $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ Invest & Sell less
- Also observe reductions in PPENT Growth and INVT Growth

Baba-Yara, Davis, Grigoris & Kantak

Are uncertain firms riskier?

Firm-Level Outcomes: Employment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
$ARA_{i,t-1}$	-0.1999***	-0.1956***	-0.1726***	-0.0584**
	[-4.09]	[-4.05]	[-3.43]	[-2.67]
Date FE Industry FE Date × Industry FE Controls		+	+ +	+++++
Observations	10,335	10,335	10,260	6,517
R ²	0.0074	0.0194	0.0287	0.1243

• Attention to uncertainty $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ Hire fewer (fire more?) workers

Conclusion

• Employees within firms pay attention to a lot!
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 - More exposure to aggregate measures of uncertainty,
 - 2 Greater effort mitigating risk,
 - 3 Higher cost-of-capital!

Conclusion

- Employees within firms pay attention to a lot!
- Dissecting attention means understanding distribution of *topics*...
 - ► Higher attention to *financial* uncertainty topics ⇒
 - More exposure to aggregate measures of uncertainty,
 - 2 Greater effort mitigating risk,
 - 3 Higher cost-of-capital!
 - Higher attention to uncertainty \Rightarrow lower investment & prospects
 - Effects incremental to relationship with other measures of exposure!!

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Raw Relative Attention Over Time



Exposure to Uncertainty Placebo

	VIX		EPU		Financial		Macro	
Portfolio	β	<i>t</i> -stat	β	<i>t</i> -stat	β	<i>t</i> -stat	β	<i>t</i> -stat
Low ARA	0.0355	[5.14]	0.0397	[5.13]	0.0443	[4.19]	0.0378	[2.36]
2	0.0359	[4.89]	0.0401	[4.72]	0.0473	[3.59]	0.0461	[2.66]
High ARA	0.0321	[4.64]	0.0366	[4.98]	0.0507	[4.00]	0.0483	[3.55]
High-Low	-0.0034	[-0.62]	-0.0031	[-0.62]	0.0064	[0.61]	0.0105	[1.01]

Exposure to Uncertainty 5 Portfolios

	VIX		EPU		Financial		Macro	
Portfolio	β	<i>t</i> -stat	β	<i>t</i> -stat	β	<i>t</i> -stat	β	<i>t</i> -stat
Low ARA	0.0136	[3.62]	0.0098	[3.44]	0.0161	[3.67]	0.0194	[4.41]
2	0.0218	[3.88]	0.0219	[4.47]	0.0271	[3.49]	0.0327	[3.93]
3	0.0273	[4.10]	0.0293	[5.06]	0.0375	[3.84]	0.0417	[4.02]
4	0.0295	[3.91]	0.0320	[4.87]	0.0425	[3.82]	0.0458	[3.82]
High ARA	0.0290	[3.89]	0.0321	[4.80]	0.0416	[3.87]	0.0477	[3.94]
High-Low	0.0154	[3.30]	0.0223	[5.23]	0.0255	[3.45]	0.0283	[3.18]

3 ARA Portfolio Characteristics

	Beta	Market Cap	Book to Market	Gross Profit	Asset Growth
Low ARA	1.0186	3439	0.5110	0.1742	0.3022
2	1.0557	5356	0.5291	0.2425	0.2150
High ARA	1.0628	11978	0.5313	0.2604	0.1453
High-Low	0.0443	8538	0.0203	0.0862	-0.1568
<i>t</i> -stat	[1.48]	[13.22]	[2.32]	[3.49]	[-3.49]

5 ARA Portfolio Characteristics

	Beta	Market Cap	Book to Market	Gross Profit	Asset Growth
Low ARA	1.0103	3157	0.5146	0.1588	0.3480
2	1.0336	3960	0.5052	0.2052	0.2380
3	1.0573	5448	0.5279	0.2434	0.2139
4	1.0747	7472	0.5419	0.2702	0.1575
High ARA	1.0525	14584	0.5293	0.2509	0.1472
High-Low <i>t</i> -stat	0.0422 [1.25]	11427 [9.51]	0.0147 [1.23]	0.0921 [3.20]	-0.2007 [-3.64]

Variance Decomposition of ARA

	2-digit NAICS	3-digit NAICS	No Fixed Effect
Sector FE	3.78%	6.82%	
Sector × Date FE	1.32%	2.93%	
Firm-specific	94.89%	90.25%	
Permanent difference across firms, within sector-date	34.01%	30.88%	
Across firm-time residual	60.88%	59.37%	
Characteristics:			
Beta	0.22%	0.22%	0.19%
Size	0.01%	0.01%	8.91%
Book-to-Market	0.04%	0.04%	1.27%
Gross Profitability	0.10%	0.10%	0.29%
Asset Growth	0.01%	0.01%	1.13%
Characteristic Total	0.36%	0.38%	11.78%
Number of Sectors	19	72	

Firm-Level Outcomes: Investment (PPENT growth)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
$ARA_{i,t-1}$	-0.0979***	-0.0982***	-0.0692***	-0.0459*
	[-2.72]	[-2.94]	[-3.14]	[-1.89]
Date FE Industry FE Date × Industry FE Controls		+	+ +	+++++
Observations R^2	51,976	51,976	51,634	33,115
	0.0029	0.0877	0.0948	0.2316

Firm-Level Outcomes: Investment (Inventory Growth)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
$ARA_{i,t-1}$	-0.0457***	-0.0453***	-0.0394***	-0.0202***
	[-6.16]	[-6.18]	[-5.60]	[-2.93]
Date FE Industry FE Date × Industry FE Controls		+	+ +	+++++
Observations R^2	36,841	36,841	36,718	25,871
	0.0025	0.0161	0.0235	0.1192