Cash-Flow Driven Covariation

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Abstract

This paper studies the sources of change in the systematic risks of stocks added to the S&P 500 index. Firstly, using vector autoregressions (VARs) and a two-beta decomposition, I measure the different components of beta before and after the addition. I find that I cannot reject the hypothesis that all of the well-known change in beta comes from the cash-flow news component of a firm's return. Secondly, I study fundamentals of included firms directly to reduce any concerns that the VAR-based results are sensitive to my particular specification. This analysis confirms that post inclusion, the profitability of a company added to the index varies significantly more with the profitability of the S&P 500. As ownership structure cannot directly influence fundamentals, these results challenge previous findings, as they are consistent with the change in beta being due to a selection effect.

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1 Introduction

In standard finance models fundamentals drive asset prices. There is however a large body of the literature documenting departures of prices from fundamentals[1]. It is difficult to explain under the traditional paradigm market anomalies (e.g. momentum, reversal, value effect). Some of the evidence interpreted as favouring non-fundamental-based theories concerns index effects, both in first and second moments. For instance, Vijh (1994) and Barberis, Shleifer and Wurgler (2005) find that index additions are followed by an increase in covariation, and argue that this effect is not driven by fundamentals.

Index additions have been widely used as a quasi-natural experiment to distinguish between competing theories. For example, a number of papers show that there is a significant jump in price levels following index additions and deletions[2]. Much of these findings have been interpreted as evidence of non-fundamental-based theories. Some people however have challenged this interpretation of the effect. Dennis et al. (2003) for example argue that index additions are not fully information-free events, as they are followed by increases in earnings. While the interpretation of these effects in the first moments has been subject to debate among academics, changes in second moments (covariances) around index inclusions are widely accepted as evidence of non-fundamental-based theories[3].

In this paper I show that S&P 500 index inclusions have something to signal about future cash-flow covariances. Specifically I take on the task of disentangling how much of the change in beta after an index addition corresponds to a fundamental effect and how much to a non-fundamental effect. I provide evidence of changes in cash flow covariances after index additions using a two beta decomposition. Following Campbell and Mei (1993), I decompose beta into discount rate and cash-flow shocks of the individual firm with the market. I find that I cannot reject the hypothesis that all of the well-known change in beta comes from the cash-flow news component of a firm's return. As investors cannot directly influence fundamentals, these results challenge previous findings, as they are consistent with the change in

[1] For instance, two recent papers survey the importance and implications of the limits of arbitrage for asset prices (Gromb and Vayanos, 2010, and Schwert, 2003).

[2] Starting with Harris and Gurel (1986), and Shleifer (1986), there are many studies that report significant changes in price levels. See Gromb and Vayanos (2010) for a survey on these effects.

[3] Barberis, Shleifer, and Wurgler (2005) say regarding Denis et al.: "Denis et al. (2003) find that index additions coincide with increases in earnings. [...] Perhaps more importantly, even if inclusions signal something about the level of future cash flows, there is no evidence that they signal anything about cash flow covariances".

beta being due to a selection effect.

The classic result of the change in beta after an index inclusion is based on the key assumption that there is no change in fundamentals after index inclusions, nor a change in cash flow covariances. S&P 500 index inclusions are considered as information-free events, because Standard and Poors clearly states that the choice of a firm to be added to the index does not signal anything about future fundamentals. Consequently, a change in beta of stocks after the addition must reflect a change in discount-rates covariances, thus providing evidence of friction- or sentiment-based comovement. My approach allows me to test whether the assumption actually holds.

Using a vector-autoregression (VAR), I break the returns of stocks added to the S&P 500 index into cash-flow and discount-rate components. That allows me to break the betas in two, one related to cash-flows and the other related to discount-rates of the event stocks. I find that, on average, the beta of the discount rate component does not change after an index inclusion, and that the beta of the cash-flow component does, and moreover accounts for the overall change in beta. I use a sample of index additions from September 1976 to December 2008.

I then study fundamentals of included firms directly to reduce any concerns that the VAR-based results are sensitive to my particular specification. Using the return on equity as a direct measure of cash flows, this analysis confirms that post inclusion, the profitability of a company added to the index varies significantly more with the profitability of the S&P 500, and significantly less with the profitability of all non-S&P 500 stocks.

These results strongly suggest that Standard and Poors choices do not *trigger* or *cause* a change in betas after index inclusions, but rather it *selects* stocks that exhibit a growth in betas. S&P 500 Index is meant to be representative of the economy. Stocks are normally added following a deletion - which usually occurs due to mergers. The results are consistent with a story where Standard and Poors chooses stocks that are going to be more central to the economy, that will reflect the *state* of the economy, and thus that will have fundamentals more correlated to fundamentals of other representative firms in the economy.

To better understand how the selection mechanism works, I develop a matching procedure, and measure the change in betas for companies that could have been added but were not. I find that matched stocks exhibit similar patterns in betas, and in some cases the difference in differences in betas is significant, as in previous literature. Using the beta decomposition, I find that the difference in differences is driven by cash-flow covariances, thus providing evidence of Standard and Poors signaling something about future cash-flow covariances. This finding is consistent with Standard and Poors' Committee being a better predictor of future cash-flow covariances and relevance in the economy than the basic and always imperfect matching algorithm that we employ.

Finally I explore the effect in different subsamples to uncover effects that might be hidden in the overall average. First, subsampling in the time dimension, I find that the effect is stronger in the last part of the sample, and that the effect is driven by cash-flow covariances. Secondly, I study whether stocks with different characteristics differ in the change in beta experienced after inclusion. I divide the included firms into growth and value stocks, by comparing the cross-sectionally adjusted book-to-market ratios. Growth firms tend to be more intangible and more opaque, while value firms are more stable, if they are financially sound. It is reasonable to think that Standard and Poors predicts better a change in cash-flow covariances of growth firms, rising in the economy, than that of value firms. Consistent with my prior, I find that the change in beta is higher for growth firms.

This paper relates to two strands of the literature. On the one hand, it is related to the stock return comovement literature. It is well known that certain groups of stocks tend to have common variation in prices. These studies are divided in two groups: one supporting a fundamental view of comovement and the other supporting a friction- or sentiment-based view of comovement. The fundamentals-based view of comovement argues that stocks in certain groups (value or growth stocks) have common variation because of the characteristics of their cash-flows. For example, Fama and French (1996) argue that value stocks tend to comove because they are companies in financial distress and vulnerable to bankruptcy. Cohen, Polk, and Vuolteenaho (2009) find that the profitability of value stocks covaries more with market-wide proitability than that of growth stocks. The alternative view of comovement is the friction- or sentiment-based view, and argues that the stock market prices different groups of stocks differently at different times. For example, Barberis and Shleifer (2003) and Barberis, Shleifer and Wurgler (2005) argue that it is changes in investor sentiment that creates correlated movement in prices, although they lack common fundamentals. In this paper, I support the fundamentals-based view of comovement.

On the other hand, this paper is also related to the stream of the literature that studies the effects of index inclusions. A large body of literature explores the price effects of index inclusions. Some studies assume that S&P 500 inclusions are information-free events. Shleifer (1986) and Harris and Gurel (1986) find that there is an increase in price after an addition, but the effect dissipates after two weeks. They argue these findings are consistent with a perfectly elastic demand for stocks. Some authors claim that the index effect has a long-term impact on price. Wurgler and Zhuravskaya (2002) do not find a full reversal in prices, which suggests that the long-term demand curve is donward sloping. Other studies claim that S&P 500 inclusions are not information-free events. Dennis et al. (2003) find that a better monitoring improves the efficiency of managers of added companies, resulting in higher earnings after inclusions. Dhillon and Johnson (1991) find that the corporate bonds of companies added also respond to the listing announcement, and thus conclude that the announcement conveys new information about fundamentals. In this paper, I find supporting evidence of S&P 500 inclusions not being fully information-free events.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 I describe the decomposition of returns and betas. Section 3 shows the VAR framework and VAR estimations. In Section 4 I show the empirical results. Section 5 concludes.

2 Decomposing Stock Returns and Betas

The main purpose of this paper is to understand the sources of change in betas around S&P 500 inclusions. The novelty of this paper is precisely to break return betas into discount-rate and cash-flow betas in the context of S&P 500 additions to distinguish between fundamentals and sentiment theories.

In this Section I describe carefully how we can break betas into discount rate and cash-flow betas. Drawing from previous literature, I will first explain how returns are decomposed, and then I turn to apply this decomposition to betas.

2.1 Decomposing Returns

Following the Gordon growth formula, the price of a financial asset is expressed as the sum of its expected future cash flows, discounted to the present with a set of discount rates. The source of change in the price of the asset comes from either a change in the expected stream of cash flows, or from a change in the expected discount rates.

Decomposing returns in the context of index additions is useful because it allows me to distinguish between fundamentals and sentiment stories for two reasons. The first one is that investors cannot directly affect the fundamentals of a firm. As a consequence, any impact of investor sentiment in prices is made through the channel of discount rates. Changes in investor sentiment, thus, means that investors change the discount rates they apply to otherwise unchanged set of cash-flows. Secondly, the origin of a change in price matters for long-term investors, such as pension funds. If returns drop caused by an increase in discount rates, these investors are not too concerned, because this is partially compensated by better future investment opportunities. However, if the drop in current returns reflect a fall in the expected cash-flows, this loss is not compensated. A good example of this effect is the recent study by Campbell, Giglio, and Polk (2010), where they show how similar drops in aggregate returns can affect long-term investors very differently depending on the sources of these downturns.

To decompose returns, I follow the framework set up by Campbell and Shiller (1988a, 1988b). They loglinearize the log-return:

$$r_{t+1} = \log(P_{t+1} + D_{t+1}) - \log(P_t) \tag{2.1}$$

where r denotes log-return, P the price, and D the dividend. They approximate this expression with a first order Taylor expansion around the mean log dividend-price ratio, $(\overline{d_t - p_t})$, where lowercase letter denote log transforms. This approximation yields

$$\begin{aligned} r_{t+1} &\approx k + \rho p_{t+1} + (1-\rho) d_{t+1} - p_t \qquad (2.2) \\ \text{where} \quad \rho &\equiv 1/(1 + \exp(\overline{d_t - p_t})) \\ k &\equiv -\log(\rho) - (1-\rho)\log(1/\rho - 1) \end{aligned}$$

In this approximation, the log sum of price and dividend is replaced by a weighted average of log price and log dividend.

We now solve iteratively equation 2.2, by taking expectations and assuming that $\lim_{j\to\infty} \rho^j (d_{t+j} - p_{t+j}) = 0$, and get

$$p_t - d_t = \frac{k}{1-\rho} + E_t \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho^j [\Delta d_{t+1+j} - r_{t+1+j}] \tag{2.3}$$

This accounting identity states that the price dividend ratio is high when the expected stream of future dividend growth (Δd) is high or when expected returns are low.

Drawing from this result, Campbell (1991) develops a return decomposition based on the loglinearization. The results obtained in equation 2.3 are plugged into equation 2.2. Then, substracting the expectation of log return, we get

$$\begin{aligned} r_{t+1} - \mathrm{E}_t\, r_{t+1} &= (\mathrm{E}_{t+1} - \mathrm{E}_t) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \rho^j \Delta d_{t+1+j} - (\mathrm{E}_{t+1} - \mathrm{E}_t) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \rho^j r_{t+1+j} \\ &= N_{CF,t+1} - N_{DR,t+1}, \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

where N_{CF} and N_{DR} denote news about future cash flows (future dividends), and news about future discount rates (i.e., expected returns) respectively. Unexpected stock returns are thus a combination of changes in expected future cash flows and expected future discount rates.

2.2 Decomposing Betas

If a stock's beta is defined as the correlation of the stock return with the market return, then we can break betas into different components using the return decomposition described above. Previous research has used the return decomposition shown in equation 2.4 to break systematic risk in different ways. Campbell and Mei (1993) decompose the returns on stock portfolios (sorted on size or industry) and compute the cash-flow and discount-rate news of each portfolio. They define two beta components, one measuring the sensitivity of cash-flow news of the portfolio with the market and the other measuring the sensitivity of discount-rate news of the portfolio with the market. The two beta components are the following:

$$\beta_{CFi,M} \equiv \frac{Cov_t(N_{i,CF,t+1}, r_{M,t+1})}{Var_t(r_{M,t+1})} \tag{2.5}$$

and

$$\beta_{DRi,M} \equiv \frac{Cov_t(N_{i,DR,t+1}, r_{M,t+1})}{Var_t(r_{M,t+1})} \tag{2.6}$$

These two beta components add up to the traditional market beta of the CAPM:

$$\beta_{i,M} = \beta_{CFi,M} + \beta_{DRi,M} \tag{2.7}$$

Unlike Campbell and Mei (1993), I will break the betas on individual stocks (those added to the S&P 500 index), rather than on stock portfolios.

3 A VAR framework

3.1 Measuring the components of returns

I use vector autoregressions (VARs) to measure the shocks to cash flows and to discount rates, following Campbell (1991) approach. The VAR methodology first estimates the terms $\mathrm{E}_t\, r_{t+1}$ and $(\mathrm{E}_{t+1} - \mathrm{E}_t) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \rho^j r_{t+1+j}$ and then uses realization of r_{t+1} and equation 2.4 to back out cash-flow news. Because of the approximate identity linking returns, dividends, and stock prices, this approach yields results that are almost identical to those that are obtained by forecasting cash flows explicitly using the same information set. Thus the choice of variables to enter the VAR is the important decision in implementing this methodology.

When extracting the news terms in our empirical tests, I assume that the data are generated by a first-order VAR model

$$z_{t+1} = a + \Gamma z_t + u_{t+1}, \tag{3.1}$$

where z_{t+1} is a m-by-1 state vector with r_{t+1} as its first element, a and Γ are m-by-1 vector and m-by-m matrix of constant parameters, and u_{t+1} an i.i.d. m-by-1 vector of shocks.

Assuming that the process in equation (3.1) generates the data, $t+1$ cash-flow and discount-rate news are linear functions of the $t+1$ shock vector:

$$\begin{aligned} N_{DR,t+1} &= e1'\lambda u_{t+1}, \\ N_{CF,t+1} &= (e1' + e1'\lambda)\, u_{t+1}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

where $e1$ is a vector with first element equal to unity and the remaining elements equal to zero. The VAR shocks are mapped to news by λ, defined as $\lambda \equiv \rho\Gamma(I-\rho\Gamma)^{-1}$ so that $e1'\lambda$ measures the long-run significance of each individual VAR shock to discount-rate expectations.

3.2 Aggregate VAR Specifications

I first estimate an aggregate VAR, to predict market returns. Breaking market returns allows me to identify the cash-flow news and discount-rate news of the market. For my analysis I need to break individual stock returns into cash-flow and discount-rate news. However, as pointed out by Vuolteenaho (2002), it is useful and accurate to carry out the decomposition in two steps. Because aggregate returns behave differently than firm-level returns, it is reasonable to estimate a VAR for market returns, using aggregate variables, and a VAR for firm-level market-adjusted returns, using firm-level variables. Vuolteenaho (2002) shows that estimating a unique VAR for firm-level stock returns delivers similar results.

In specifying the aggregate VAR, I include four variables, following Campbell and Vuolteenaho (2004). The data are all monthly, from December 1928 to May 2009.

The first element the VAR is the excess return on the market (r_m^e), calculated as the difference between the monthly log return on the CRSP value-weighted stock index (r_m) and the monthly log risk-free rate (r_f). I take the excess return series from Kenneth French's website[4]. The second element in the VAR is the term yield spread (TY), provided by Global Financial Data and computed as the yield difference between ten-year constant-maturity taxable bonds and short-term taxable notes, in percentage points[5]. The third variable is the log smoothed price-earnings ratio (PE), the log of the price of the S&P 500 index divided by a ten-year trailing moving

[4]http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/ken.french/data_library.html

[5]This last variable is only available until 2002, from that year until the end of the series I compute the TY series as the difference between the yield on the 10-Year US Constant Maturity Bond (IGUSA10D) and the yield on the 1-Year US Constant Maturity Bond (IGUSA1D).

average of aggregate earnings of companies in the index. I take the price-earnings ratio series from Robert Shiller's website[6]. As in Campbell and Vuolteenaho (2004), I carefully remove the interpolation inherent in Shiller's construction of the variable to ensure the variable does not suffer from look-ahead bias. The final variable is the small-stock value spread (VS), which I construct using the data made available by Professor Kenneth French on his web site. The portfolios, which are constructed at the end of each June, are the intersections of two portfolios formed on size (market equity, ME) and three portfolios formed on the ratio of book equity to market equity (BE/ME). I generate intermediate values of VS by accumulating total returns on the portfolios in question.

The motivation for the use of these variables is the following. Term yield spread tracks the business cycle, as pointed out by Fama and French (1987), and there are several reasons why we should expect aggregate returns to be correlated to the business cycle. Second, if price-earnings ratio is high and expected earnings growth is constant, then long-run expected returns must be low, so we expect a negative coefficient of this variable in the VAR. Finally, the small-stock value spread is included given the evidence in Brennan, Wang, and Xia (2001) and others that relatively high returns for small growth stocks predict low aggregate returns in the market.

Table 1 reports the VAR model parameters for the aggregate VAR, estimated using OLS. Every row of the table corresponds to a different equation of the VAR. The first five columns report coefficients on the five explanatory variables: a constant, and lags of the excess market return, term yield spread, price-earnings ratio, and small-stock value spread. OLS standard errors are reported in parentheses below the coefficients.

The first row in Table 1 shows that all four of my VAR state variables have some ability to predict monthly excess returns on the market excess returns. Monthly market returns display momentum; the coefficient on the lagged market excess return is a statistically significant 0.1118 with a t-statistic of 3.52.

The regression coefficient on past values of the term yield spread is positive, consistent with the findings of Keim and Stambaugh (1986), Campbell (1987), and Fama and French (1989), but with a t-statistic of 1.6. As expected, the smoothed price-earnings ratio negatively predicts market excess returns, with t-statistics of 3.41, consistent with the finding that various scaled-price variables forecast aggreg-

[6] http://www.econ.yale.edu/~shiller/data.htm

ate returns (Campbell and Shiller, 1988ab, 2003; Rozeff 1984; Fama and French 1988, 1989). Finally, the small-stock value spread negatively predicts market excess returns with t-statistics of 2.16, consistent with Brennan, Wang, and Xia (2001), Eleswarapu and Reinganum (2004), and Campbell and Vuolteenaho (2004). The estimated coefficients, both in terms of signs and t-statistics, are consistent with previous research.

The remaining rows in Table 1 summarize the dynamics of the explanatory variables. The term spread can be predicted with its own lagged value and the lagged small-stock value spread. The price-earnings ratio is highly persistent, with past returns adding some forecasting power. Finally, the small-stock value spread is highly persistent and approximately an AR(1) process.

3.3 Firm-level VAR Specification

I implement the main specification of my monthly firm-level VAR with the following three state variables. First, the log firm-level return (r_i) is the monthly log value-weight return on a firm's common stock equity. Following Vuolteenaho (2002), to avoid possible complications with the use of the log transformation, I unlever the stock by 10 percent; that is, I define the stock return as a portfolio consisting of 90 percent of the firm's common stock and a 10 percent investment in Treasury Bills. my second state variable is the momentum of the stock (MOM), which I measure following Carhart (1997) as the cumulative return over the months $t-11$ to $t-1$. my final firm-level state variable is the log book-to-market equity ratio (I denote the transformed quantity by BM in contrast to simple book-to-market that is denoted by BE/ME) as of the end of each month t.

I measure BE for the fiscal year ending in calendar year $t-1$, and ME (market value of equity) at the end of May of year t[7]. I update BE/ME over the subsequent eleven months by dividing by the cumulative gross return from the end of May to

[7] Following Fama and French, we define BE as stockholders' equity, plus balance sheet deferred taxes (COMPUSTAT data item 74) and investment tax credit (data item 208) (if available), plus post-retirement benefit liabilities (data item 330) (if available), minus the book value of preferred stock. Depending on availability, we use redemption (data item 56), liquidation (data item 10), or par value (data item 130) (in that order) for the book value of preferred stock. We calculate stockholders' equity used in the above formula as follows. We prefer the stockholders' equity number reported by Moody's, or COMPUSTAT (data item 216). If neither one is available, we measure stockholders' equity as the book value of common equity (data item 60), plus the book value of preferred stock. (Note that the preferred stock is added at this stage, because it is later subtracted in the book equity formula). If common equity is not available, we compute stockholders' equity as the book value of assets (data item 6) minus total liabilities (data item 181), all from COMPUSTAT.

the month in question. I require each firm-year observation to have a valid past BE/ME ratio that must be positive in value. Moreover, in order to eliminate likely data errors, I censor the BE/ME variables of these firms to the range (.01,100) by adjusting the book value. To avoid influential observations created by the log transform, I first shrink the BE/ME towards one by defining $BM \equiv \log[(.9BE + .1ME)/ME]$.

The firm-level VAR generates market-adjusted cash-flow and discount-rate news for each firm each month. I remove month-specific means from the state variables by subtracting $r_{M,t}$ from $r_{i,t}$ and cross-sectional means from $MOM_{i,t}$ and $BM_{i,t}$. As in Campbell, Polk, and Vuolteenaho (2010), instead of subtracting the equal-weight cross-sectional mean from $r_{i,t}$, I subtract the log value-weight CRSP index return, because this will allow us to undo the market adjustment simply by adding back the cash-flow and discount-rate news extracted from the aggregate VAR.

After cross-sectionally demeaning the data, I estimate the coefficients of the firm-level VAR using WLS. Specifically, I multiply each observation by the inverse of the number of cross-sectional observation that year, thus weighting each cross-section equally. This ensures that my estimates are not dominated by the large cross sections near the end of the sample period. I impose zero intercepts on all state variables, even though the market-adjusted returns do not necessarily have a zero mean in each sample. Allowing for a free intercept does not alter any of my results in a measurable way.

Parameter estimates, presented in Table 2, imply that expected returns are high when past one-month return is low and when the book-to-market ratio and momentum are high. Book-to-market is the statistically most significant predictor, while the firm's own stock return is the statistically least significant predictor. Momentum is high when past stock return and past momentum are high and the book-to-market ratio is low. The book-to-market ratio is quite persistent. Controlling for past book-to-market, expected future book-to-market ratio is high when the past monthly return is high and past momentum is low.

4 Empirical Results

4.1 Data

I use S&P 500 index inclusions between September, 1976 and December 31, 2008. There are 745 inclusion events in the sample period. Following prior studies, I exclude those inclusions if the included firm is a spin-off or a restructured version of a firm already in the index, if the firm is engaged in a merger or takeover around the inclusion event, or if the event occurs so close to the end of the sample that the data required for estimating post-event betas are not available.

I do not consider deletion events in this study for two main reasons. The first one is that most of the deletions from the S&P 500 (over 80%) are derived from a spin-off, mergers or restructuring. The second reason is that the evidence of beta shifts followed by deletions reported in the literature is smaller and less significant than that of additions.

I use monthly and quarterly data, from CRSP and Compustat. The analysis is done at the monthly frequency, because the return decomposition is done monthly. Higher frequency return decomposition is not considered, because the state variables used in the VAR are based on accounting variables, available at lower frequencies.

Data for inclusion events comes from two sources: CRSP Index file, provided by Standard and Poors, and Jeffrey Wurgler's website. From 1976 to 2000 I use Jeffrey Wurgler's sample (590 additions), that includes information on whether the addition is related to mergers or spin offs. From 2001 to 2008 I obtain the data from CRSP Index file (155 additions), and manually investigate confounding events, using Nexis, Wall Street Journal, the companys' websites, Google.com, and Wikipedia. I exclude 33 additions that are related to mergers or spin-offs. I also require the additions to have enough data on the return decomposition.

4.2 Changes in Betas in a VAR Framework

4.2.1 Benchmark case

I first conduct a basic bivariate regression where I measure the change in beta of the event stocks with respect to the S&P 500 return, controlling for the non S&P 500 return. I do this following the empirical approach of Barberis, Shleifer, and Wurgler (2005). They conjecture that controlling for the return of the "exiting" group (all non S&P 500 stocks) gives more power to distinguish between fundamentals and friction- or sentiment-based views.

I build a panel of all the event stocks, using a window of 36 months before and 36 months after the addition. I include the interaction of $r^e_{SP,t}$ and $r^e_{nSP,t}$ with a dummy variable I_{it} that takes value 1 if the stock is included in the index. The subscript t reflects event time (months around the inclusion), not calendar time. The equation I estimate is therefore the following:

$$r^e_{i,t} = \alpha_i + \beta^b_{SP} r^e_{SP,t} + \beta^b_{nSP} r^e_{nSP,t} + \Delta\beta_{SP} I_{it} r^e_{SP,t} + \Delta\beta_{nSP} I_{it} r^e_{nSP,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \tag{4.1}$$

The coefficients of the interactions $I_{it} * r^e_{SP,t}$ and $I_{it} * r^e_{nSP,t}$ ($\Delta\beta_{SP}$ and $\Delta\beta_{nSP}$ respectively) reflect the average changes in betas after the addition to the S&P 500 index has taken place. The excess return on the S&P 500 index, r^e_{SP}, is computed as the difference between the monthly return on the S&P 500 Index, obtained from the CRSP Index File, and the monthly riskfree rate, obtained from Professor Kenneth French's website. The return r^e_{nSP} are excess returns on a capitalization-weighted index of the non-S&P 500 stocks in the NYSE, AMEX, and Nasdaq, and are inferred from the following identity:

$$r_{M,t} = \left(\frac{CAP_{M,t-1} - CAP_{SP,t-1}}{CAP_{M,t-1}} \right) r_{nSP,t} + \left(\frac{CAP_{SP,t-1}}{CAP_{M,t-1}} \right) r_{SP,t} \tag{4.2}$$

where total capitalization of the S&P 500 (CAP_{SP}) is from the CRSP Index on the S&P 500 Universe file. Returns on the value-weighted CRSP NYSE, AMEX, and Nasdaq index (r_M) and total capitalization (CAP_M) are from the CRSP Stock Index file.

The constant in this regression has the i subscript, which means that I include firm dummies. It is reasonable to assume that the alphas for each event stock are different. Moreover, if two additions are close together in time, there can be overlap in the time periods covered by the regressions associated with each event. To account for this cross-sectional autocorrelation, I cluster standard errors by time (month).

Table 3 shows the results for this regression. Consistent with previous literature

(Barberis, Shleifer, and Wurgler, 2005), I find that beta with respect to S&P 500 returns jumps and beta with respect to non S&P 500 returns falls, both significantly. The second row displays the average change in S&P 500 beta, $\Delta\beta_{SP}$, 0.425, accurately estimated with a t-stat of 6.25. The fourth row shows the average change in non S&P 500 beta, $\Delta\beta_{nSP}$, with the coefficient -0.291, estimated with a a t-stat of 4.59.

4.2.2 Cash-flow and discount-rate betas

The results reported in Table 3, in line with those found by Barberis et. al, have been interpreted as evidence of friction- or sentiment-based comovement. The argument is the following. Standard and Poors state clearly that in choosing a company to be included in the index, they do not signal anything about the future performance of the company. As a consequence, any change in the betas of companies added to the index should be attributed to sentiment, because fundamentals have not changed.

Sentiment- or friction-based theories predict that the increase in beta is due to an induced common factor in the discount rates. Investors cannot affect directly the fundamentals (cash-flows) of a firm. However, they can apply similar discount rates to stocks in the same group, thus inducing an excess comovement.

Examining the components of the change in beta follows naturally from this argument. If the excess comovement is driven by sentiment- or friction-based reasons, then the observed change in beta should be coming from a change in discount rate betas, and we should not observe a change in cash flow covariances. If, however, the change is driven by cash-flow covariances, then this is support for a fundamentals-based view of comovement.

To carry out this test, I simply substitute the excess returns of event stocks, $r^e_{i,t}$, for their cash-flow news ($N_{iCF,t}$) and (negative of) discount-rate news ($-N_{iDR,t}$) in the left-hand side of equation 4.1:

$$-N_{iDR,t} = \alpha_i + \beta^{DRb}_{SP} r^e_{SP,t} + \beta^{DRb}_{nSP} r^e_{nSP,t} + \Delta\beta^{DR}_{SP} I_{it} r^e_{SP,t} + \Delta\beta^{DR}_{nSP} I_{it} r^e_{nSP,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (4.3)$$

and

$$N_{iCF,t} = \alpha_i + \beta_{SP}^{CFb} r_{SP,t}^e + \beta_{nSP}^{CFb} r_{nSP,t}^e + \Delta\beta_{SP}^{CF} I_{it} r_{SP,t}^e + \Delta\beta_{nSP}^{CF} I_{it} r_{nSP,t}^e + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (4.4)$$

so that I can identify the changes in beta due to discount rates, and those due to cash-flows. This decomposition implies that the overall change in beta with respect to S&P 500 (and similarly with non S&P 500 stocks), is approximately equal to the sum of changes in cash-flow betas and discount rate betas:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\beta_{SP} &\approx \Delta\beta_{SP}^{DR} + \Delta\beta_{SP}^{CF} \\ \Delta\beta_{nSP} &\approx \Delta\beta_{nSP}^{DR} + \Delta\beta_{nSP}^{CF} \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

Table 4 shows the changes in cash-flow and discount rate betas. The first column replicates the benchmark column of table 3. The second and third columns show the results for the change in the different beta components. The change in discount rate beta with respect to the S&P 500 is an insignificant -0.008 (second row, second column), and 0.049 with respect to the non S&P 500 stocks, whereas the changes in cash-flow betas are 0.391 and -0.286 (for S&P 500 and non S&P 500 respectively), accurately estimated with t-stats of 6.15 and 4.62. This result strongly supports the idea that, at the monthly frequency, sentiment- or friction-based comovement is negligible if not inexistent.

Figure 1 shows the evolution of average betas around the inclusion event. Rolling regressions are estimated with windows of 36 months from month -36 to month $+72$. In the top panel we observe the evolution of the overall average betas. S&P 500 betas increase significantly after inclusion, and non S&P 500 decrease after inclusion. Below, in the central panel, rolling average discount rate betas are plotted, showing a very mild pattern of variation. Finally, in the bottom panel, we see how all the action in the change in beta is originated in the cash-flow betas.

4.3 Results from a direct approach

In this subsection I avoid the need for a VAR estimation, and thus show that my results do not depend on the VAR specification nor on the state variables used in the VAR. The main result arising from the previous section is that the changes in overall betas with S&P 500 and non S&P 500 returns come from cash-flow betas. In other words, I have found evidence that the fundamentals of stocks added to the S&P 500 index tend to comove more with fundamentals of the S&P500 after inclusion than before.

I use the return on equity (roe_{it}) to proxy for firm-level cash flow fundamentals, as done previously in the literature (Cohen, Polk, and Vuolteenaho, 2003, 2009). The specification I set is very simple: I regress the individual roe_{it} on the aggregate return on equity for the S&P 500 ($roe_{SP,t}$), on the aggregate return on equity for the rest of the market ($roe_{nSP,t}$), and on the interaction of these two variables with a dummy variable I_{it} that is equal to 1 if the stock is in the index and equal to 0 if it is not. The hypothesis is that if there is a change in the cash-flow covariances of the event stocks with the S&P 500 index, then I should observe a positive coefficient for the first interaction term ($I_{it}roe_{SP,t}$) and a negative coefficient for the second interaction term ($I_{it}roe_{nSP,t}$). The specification is then

$$roe_{i,t} = \alpha_i + \beta^b_{SP} roe_{SP,t} + \beta^b_{nSP} roe_{nSP,t} + \Delta\beta_{SP} I_{it} roe_{SP,t} + \Delta\beta_{nSP} I_{it} roe_{nSP,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

where $roe_{i,t}$ is the return on equity, defined as $roe_{i,t} = \log(1 + NI_t/BE_{t-1})$ where NI is net income and BE book equity, in t and $t-1$ respectively. To avoid extreme observations, $roe_{i,t}$ is winsorized between -1 and 2 (on a given quarter, the return on equity cannot be lower than -100% or higher than 200%). $roe_{SP,t}$ and $roe_{nSP,t}$ are calculated as the log of 1 plus the sum of NI_t over the sum of BE_{t-1}, for all December fiscal year end stocks in each group of S&P 500 and non S&P 500 stocks. As in the previous analyses, I include firm dummies, and the standard errors are clustered by time to account for cross-sectional autocorrelation.

I run a pooled-OLS quarterly regression. Results are presented in table 5. The results confirm my findings in the VAR approach. When a stock is not in the index, its beta with S&P 500 return on equity is 0.227 and its beta with the rest of the market return on equity is 0.716, with both coefficients estimated precisely with t-statistic above 3. However, once the stock has been added to the index, the betas turn to 0.488 and 0.211 for S&P 500 and rest of the market return on equities.

4.4 Matched stocks

The results from the VAR and from the direct approach strongly suggest that S&P 500 additions do not trigger a change in betas, rather, it *selects* stocks that exhibit a growth in betas. In other words, the observed change in beta of stocks added to the S&P 500 is not a *consequence* of being added, but rather, a *motive* for being added. S&P 500 Index is meant to be representative of the economy, normally composed by large firms. The results are consistent with a story where Standard and Poors chooses stocks that are going to be more central to the economy, by having fundamentals more correlated with the fundamentals of other representative companies.

A natural exercise that helps to distinguish between causality and selection is a matching procedure. We can identify stocks of similar characteristics than those added to the S&P 500, but that happened not to be added. If S&P 500 additions are triggering or causing a change in beta, then event stocks should exhibit a change in betas coming from the discount rates, whereas matched stocks should not. If, however, it is Standard and Poors that is selecting stocks from certain sector and characteristics, then we would observe similar patterns of comovement in matched stocks as well.

Following Barberis et al., for each event stock I search for a matching stock similar in size and industry. I choose a stock in the same size decile at the moment of inclusion and 36 months before inclusion. I first match at the SIC4 level. If no match can be found, I allow the matched stock to be in the same SIC3 level. If no match is found, I then go back to SIC4 level and allow the matched stock to be within one size decile at inclusion, then within one size decile 36 months before inclusion. If no match can be found, I repeat the size allowance for SIC3 level, and then for the SIC2 level. I finally repeat the same algorithm for allowance of two size deciles at inclusion and then 36 months before inclusion.

Table 6 shows the results of the changes in beta using matched stocks. I find that matched stocks exhibit similar patterns in betas, as matched stocks also experience a significant change in beta with respect to S&P 500 returns, of 0.261. The crucial result in this table is that the difference in difference in betas, though mildly significant (0.165 with a t-stat of 1.91), it all comes from the cash-flow component: 0.158 with a t-stat of 2. This is both evidence of Standard and Poors signaling something about future cash-flow covariances, and of Standard and Poors' Committee being a better predictor of future cash-flow covariances and relevance in the economy than the basic and always imperfect matching algorithm that we employ.

Figure 2 shows the evolution of rolling average betas (for the overall betas, and their discount-rate and cash-flow components). The top panel shows the betas for the event firms (those included in the S&P 500), and the bottom panel shows the evolution of betas for matched firms (firms that could have been included in the index, but were not).

4.5 Robustness to different subsamples

4.5.1 Subsample in the time dimension

I explore the effect in different time subsamples to uncover effects that might be hidden in the overall average. Previous research has found that the change in beta after index additions has grown over time. Consistent with those findings, I find that the effect is stronger in the last part of the sample. This analysis, shown in table 7, reflects three findings. Firstly, the effect of the change in beta with respect to S&P 500 index comes from the cash-flow components of the stocks added rather from the discount rates in both parts of the subsample. The changes in beta for the two subsamples are 0.230 and 0.533, estimated with t-stats above 3, where almost all the effect is cash-flow originated (0.297 and 0.393).

Secondly, I find that the difference in differences using matching stocks is also coming from the cash-flow components in both subsamples. Thirdly it is interesting to note that when breaking the sample in early and recent parts we observe that the change in beta related to discount rates is negative in the first part of the subsample and positive in the second part: -0.077 and 0.90 respectively significant at the 10% level of significance. This alone could be interpreted as evidence of sentiment-based comovement in the later part of the sample. However, we observe that the same pattern is observed in matched stocks, that were not added to the index (-0.061 and 0.084).

4.5.2 Subsample in growth value dimension

In this subsection I study whether stocks with different characteristics differ in the change in beta experienced after inclusion. I divide the included firms into growth and value stocks, by comparing the cross-sectionally adjusted book-to-market ratios. Growth firms tend to be more intangible and more opaque, while value firms are more stable, if they are financially sound. It is reasonable to think that Standard and Poors predicts better a change in cash-flow covariances of growth firms, rising in the economy, than that of value firms. Table 8 reports the results. Consistent with my prior, I find that the change in beta is higher for growth firms (0.547 versus 0.356). The results for matched firms exhibit similar patterns, and the difference in difference, although insignificant, is also coming from the cash-flow components of beta.

5 Conclusion

Using a two beta decomposition, I provide evidence of changes in cash-flow covariances after additions to the S&P 500 index. I show that the well-known beta change effect after index inclusions is associated with the cash-flow news components of the individual stocks that are added into the index.

I also study direct measures of cash flows as a robustness check of my VAR approach, and show that the results do not depend on my particular specification.

These results are in stark contrast with the idea that S&P 500 inclusions directly cause a change in the systematic risks of a company. The results from the benchmark study, from a matching procedure and from subsample analysis, as well as from a direct approach, are consistent with a story where it is Standard and Poors *selecting* stocks that will exhibit a growth in betas.

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Table 1: **Aggregate VAR**

Panel A shows the OLS parameter estimates for a first-order monthly aggregate VAR model including a constant, the log excess market return (r_M^e), the term yield spread (TY), the log price-earnings ratio (PE), and the small-stock value spread (VS). Each set of two rows corresponds to a different dependent variable. The first five columns report coefficients on the five explanatory variables and the sixth column reports the corresponding adjusted R^2. Standard errors are in parentheses. The sample period for the dependent variables is December 1928 - May 2009, providing 966 monthly data points.

Aggregate VAR to predict market return

	Constant	$r^e_{M,t}$	TY_t	PE_t	VS_t	$\bar{R}^2$
$r^e_{M,t+1}$	0.0674	0.1118	0.0040	-0.0164	-0.0117	2.81%
(Log excess market return)	(0.0189)	(0.0318)	(0.0025)	(0.0048)	(0.0054)	
TY_{t+1}	-0.0278	0.0001	0.9212	-0.0051	0.0620	86.40%
(Term yield spread)	(0.0943)	(0.1585)	(0.0127)	(0.0243)	(0.0269)	
PE_{t+1}	0.0244	0.5181	0.0015	0.9923	-0.003	99.10%
(Log price-earnings ratio)	(0.0126)	(0.0212)	(0.0017)	(0.0032)	(0.0036)	
VS_{t+1}	0.0180	0.0045	0.0008	-0.0010	0.9903	98.24%
(Small-stock value spread)	(0.0169)	(0.0283)	(0.0022)	(0.0043)	(0.0048)	

Table 2: **Firm-level VAR**

This table shows the pooled-WLS parameter estimates for a first-order monthly firm-level VAR model. The model state vector includes the log stock return (r), stock momentum (MOM), and the log book-to-market (BM). I define MOM as the cumulative stock return over the last year, but excluding the most recent month. All three variables are market-adjusted: r is adjusted by subtracting r_M while MOM and BM are adjusted by removing the respective month-specific cross-sectional means. Rows corresponds to dependent variables and columns to independent (lagged dependent) variables. The first three columns report coefficients on the three explanatory variables and the fourth column reports the corresponding adjusted R^2. The weights used in the WLS estimation are proportional to the inverse of the number of stocks in the corresponding cross section. Standard errors (in parentheses) take into account clustering in each cross section. The sample period for the dependent variables is January 1954 - December 2008, providing 660 monthly cross-sections and 1,658,049 firm-months.

Firm-level VAR

Variable	$r_{i,t}$	$MOM_{i,t}$	$BM_{i,t}$	R^2
$r_{i,t+1}$	-0.0470	0.0206	0.0048	0.64%
(Log stock return)	(0.0066)	(0.0023)	(0.0007)	
$MOM_{i,t+1}$	0.9555	0.9051	-0.0015	91.85%
(One year momentum)	(0.0052)	(0.0018)	(0.0007)	
$BM_{i,t+1}$	0.0475	-0.0107	0.9863	97.10%
(Log book-to-market)	(0.0050)	(0.0017)	(0.0011)	

Table 3: **Changes in Beta - Benchmark Case**

This table shows the changes in the slope of regressions of returns of stocks added to the S&P 500 on returns of the S&P 500 Index and the non-S&P 500 rest of the market. The sample includes those stocks added to the S&P 500 between 1976 and 2008 that were not involved in mergers or related events around the stock addition. I estimate a pooled regression with data from 36 months before to 36 months after the addition. I interact the returns on the S&P 500 and the non S&P 500 with a dummy I_{it} that takes value 1 if the stock is in the index. This way, the coefficient associated with the interaction terms reveals the change in beta after the addition. The bivariate regression estimated is the following:

$$r^e_{i,t} = \alpha_i + \beta^b_{SP} r^e_{SP,t} + \beta^b_{nSP} r^e_{nSP,t} + \Delta\beta_{SP} I_{it} r^e_{SP,t} + \Delta\beta_{nSP} I_{it} r^e_{nSP,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

The excess return on the S&P 500 index, r^e_{SP}, is computed as the difference between the monthly return on the S&P 500 Index, obtained from the CRSP Index File, and the monthly riskfree rate, obtained from Professor Kenneth French's website. The return r^e_{nSP} are excess returns on a capitalization-weighted index of the non-S&P 500 stocks in the NYSE, AMEX, and Nasdaq, and are inferred from the following identity:

$$r_{M,t} = \left(\frac{CAP_{M,t-1} - CAP_{SP,t-1}}{CAP_{M,t-1}}\right) r_{nSP,t} + \left(\frac{CAP_{SP,t-1}}{CAP_{M,t-1}}\right) r_{SP,t}$$

where total capitalization of the S&P 500 (CAP_{SP}) is from the CRSP Index on the S&P 500 Universe file. Returns on the value-weighted CRSP NYSE, AMEX, and Nasdaq index (r_M) and total capitalization (CAP_M) are from the CRSP Stock Index file. I include firm dummies, and the standard errors are clustered by time to account for cross-sectional autocorrelation.

	$r^e_{i,t}$
$r^e_{SP,t}$	0.550***
	(0.082)
$I_{it} r^e_{SP,t}$	0.425***
	(0.068)
$r^e_{nSP,t}$	0.557***
	(0.067)
$I_{it} r^e_{nSP,t}$	-0.291***
	(0.062)
Constant	0.007***
	(0.001)
Observations	24016
R-squared	0.253

Table 4: **Changes in cash-flow and discount rate betas**

This table shows the changes in the slope of regressions of returns (and its components) of stocks added to the S&P 500 on returns of the S&P 500 Index and the non-S&P 500 rest of the market. The sample and definition of variables is described in Table 3. This table shows the results of regressions similar to the previous table, but replacing the returns on the left hand side variable with (negative of) discount-rate news ($-N_{i,DR}$) and cash-flow news ($N_{i,CF}$) of the event stocks. The equations estimated are the following:

$$\begin{aligned} r^e_{i,t} &= \alpha_i + \beta^b_{SP} r^e_{SP,t} + \beta^b_{nSP} r^e_{nSP,t} + \Delta\beta_{SP} I_{it} r^e_{SP,t} + \Delta\beta_{nSP} I_{it} r^e_{nSP,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \\ -N_{iDR,t} &= \alpha_i + \beta^{DRb}_{SP} r^e_{SP,t} + \beta^{DRb}_{nSP} r^e_{nSP,t} + \Delta\beta^{DR}_{SP} I_{it} r^e_{SP,t} + \Delta\beta^{DR}_{nSP} I_{it} r^e_{nSP,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \\ N_{iCF,t} &= \alpha_i + \beta^{CFb}_{SP} r^e_{SP,t} + \beta^{CFb}_{nSP} r^e_{nSP,t} + \Delta\beta^{CF}_{SP} I_{it} r^e_{SP,t} + \Delta\beta^{CF}_{nSP} I_{it} r^e_{nSP,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \end{aligned}$$

I include firm dummies, and the standard errors are clustered by time to account for cross-sectional autocorrelation.

	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$
$r^e_{SP,t}$	0.550***	0.629***	-0.107
	(0.082)	(0.065)	(0.108)
$I_{it} r^e_{SP,t}$	0.425***	-0.008	0.391***
	(0.068)	(0.036)	(0.059)
$r^e_{nSP,t}$	0.557***	0.249***	0.209**
	(0.067)	(0.056)	(0.087)
$I_{it} r^e_{nSP,t}$	-0.291***	0.049*	-0.286***
	(0.062)	(0.029)	(0.057)
Constant	0.007***	-0.001	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)
Observations	24016	24016	24016
R-squared	0.253	0.607	0.024

Table 5: **Direct measures of cash flows**

This table shows the changes in the slope of regressions of return on equity of stocks added to the S&P 500 on return on equity of the S&P 500 Index and the return on equity of non-S&P 500 rest of the market. The sample includes those stocks added to the S&P 500 between 1976 and 2008 that were not involved in mergers or related events around the stock addition. I interact the returns on the S&P 500 and the non S&P 500 with a dummy I_{it} that takes value 1 if the stock is in the index. This way, the coefficient associated with the interaction terms reveals the change in beta after the addition. The equation I estimate is:

$$roe_{i,t} = \alpha_i + \beta^b_{SP} roe_{SP,t} + \beta^b_{nSP} roe_{nSP,t} + \Delta\beta_{SP} I_{it} roe_{SP,t} + \Delta\beta_{nSP} I_{it} roe_{nSP,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

where roe_{it} is the log of return on equity, defined as $roe_{it} = \log(1 + NI_t/BE_{t-1})$ where NI is net income and BE book equity, in t and $t-1$ respectively. To avoid extreme observations, ROE_{it} is winsorized between -1 and 3 (on a given quarter, the return on equity cannot be lower than -100% or higher than 300%). $roe_{SP,t}$ and $roe_{nSP,t}$ are calculated as the log of 1 plus the sum of NI_t over the sum of BE_{t-1}, for all December fiscal year end stocks in each group of S&P 500 and non S&P 500 stocks. As in the previous analyses, I include firm dummies, and the standard errors are clustered by time to account for cross-sectional autocorrelation.

	$roe_{i,t}$
$roe_{SP,t}$	0.227***
	(0.080)
$I_{it} roe_{SP,t}$	0.261**
	(0.122)
$roe_{nSP,t}$	0.716***
	(0.106)
$I_{it} roe_{nSP,t}$	-0.505***
	(0.150)
Constant	0.011***
	(0.003)
R-squared	0.170

Table 6: **Changes in beta and matching firms**

This table shows the changes in the slope of regressions of returns (and its components) of stocks added to the S&P 500, matched stocks, and their difference, on returns of the S&P 500 Index and the non-S&P 500 rest of the market. Firms are matched to event stocks based on industry and size, as described in the text. The sample and definition of variables is described in Table 3. The equations estimated are the following:

$$\begin{aligned} r^e_{i,t} &= \alpha_i + \beta^b_{SP} r^e_{SP,t} + \beta^b_{nSP} r^e_{nSP,t} + \Delta\beta_{SP} I_{it} r^e_{SP,t} + \Delta\beta_{nSP} I_{it} r^e_{nSP,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \\ -N_{iDR,t} &= \alpha_i + \beta^{DRb}_{SP} r^e_{SP,t} + \beta^{DRb}_{nSP} r^e_{nSP,t} + \Delta\beta^{DR}_{SP} I_{it} r^e_{SP,t} + \Delta\beta^{DR}_{nSP} I_{it} r^e_{nSP,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \\ N_{iCF,t} &= \alpha_i + \beta^{CFb}_{SP} r^e_{SP,t} + \beta^{CFb}_{nSP} r^e_{nSP,t} + \Delta\beta^{CF}_{SP} I_{it} r^e_{SP,t} + \Delta\beta^{CF}_{nSP} I_{it} r^e_{nSP,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \end{aligned}$$

I include firm dummies, and the standard errors are clustered by time to account for cross-sectional autocorrelation.

	Event Firms			Matched Firms			Difference		
	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$
$r^e_{SP,t}$	0.539***	0.628***	-0.114	0.623***	0.637***	-0.046	-0.081	-0.009	-0.065
	(0.080)	(0.064)	(0.106)	(0.067)	(0.063)	(0.093)	(0.053)	(0.017)	(0.053)
$I_{it} r^e_{SP,t}$	0.430***	-0.005	0.392***	0.261***	0.002	0.230***	0.165*	-0.006	0.158**
	(0.068)	(0.035)	(0.061)	(0.085)	(0.035)	(0.079)	(0.086)	(0.024)	(0.079)
$r^e_{nSP,t}$	0.555***	0.249***	0.203**	0.411***	0.250***	0.084	0.142***	-0.002	0.118***
	(0.066)	(0.056)	(0.087)	(0.060)	(0.055)	(0.080)	(0.044)	(0.014)	(0.042)
$I_{it} r^e_{nSP,t}$	-0.298***	0.043	-0.284***	-0.177**	0.036	-0.176**	-0.120*	0.006	-0.106*
	(0.060)	(0.029)	(0.053)	(0.076)	(0.028)	(0.072)	(0.069)	(0.020)	(0.062)
Constant	0.007***	-0.001	0.001	0.003***	-0.001	-0.001	0.003***	-0.000	0.003***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)
Observations	21118	21118	21118	21066	21066	21066	21066	21066	21066
R-squared	0.249	0.610	0.023	0.234	0.614	0.012	0.013	0.005	0.011

Table 7: **Robustness to time subsamples**

This table follows the same sample and procedure as table 6. Panel A shows the results using only the bottom quintile of event stocks sorted on book-to-market ratios. Panel B shows the results using only the top quintile of event stocks sorted on book-to-market ratios. The equations estimated are similar to those in table 6. I include firm dummies, and the standard errors are clustered by time to account for cross-sectional autocorrelation.

1976-1991	Event Firms			Matched Firms			Difference		
	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$
$r^e_{SP,t}$	0.375***	0.793***	-0.420***	0.488***	0.772***	-0.297***	-0.106	0.022	-0.119*
	(0.065)	(0.072)	(0.085)	(0.062)	(0.067)	(0.080)	(0.071)	(0.023)	(0.067)
$I_{it}r^e_{SP,t}$	0.230***	-0.077*	0.297***	-0.043	-0.061	0.038	0.266***	-0.016	0.253***
	(0.067)	(0.045)	(0.066)	(0.071)	(0.043)	(0.069)	(0.096)	(0.026)	(0.080)
$r^e_{nSP,t}$	0.733***	0.106*	0.501***	0.578***	0.125**	0.354***	0.150**	-0.021	0.143**
	(0.054)	(0.061)	(0.076)	(0.054)	(0.057)	(0.077)	(0.060)	(0.020)	(0.055)
$I_{it}r^e_{nSP,t}$	-0.150**	0.067	-0.194***	0.036	0.057	-0.029	-0.180**	0.011	-0.160**
	(0.063)	(0.041)	(0.061)	(0.066)	(0.039)	(0.064)	(0.083)	(0.022)	(0.067)
Observations	11482	11482	11482	11463	11463	11463	11463	11463	11463
R-squared	0.339	0.663	0.042	0.324	0.670	0.028	0.014	0.004	0.014
1991-2005	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$
$r^e_{SP,t}$	0.584***	0.534***	0.016	0.632***	0.568***	0.028	-0.049	-0.035	-0.011
	(0.121)	(0.084)	(0.152)	(0.101)	(0.088)	(0.137)	(0.074)	(0.022)	(0.073)
$I_{it}r^e_{SP,t}$	0.533***	0.090*	0.393***	0.448***	0.084	0.314***	0.084	0.007	0.075
	(0.111)	(0.049)	(0.097)	(0.113)	(0.060)	(0.110)	(0.129)	(0.036)	(0.118)
$r^e_{nSP,t}$	0.477***	0.319***	0.062	0.343***	0.313***	-0.040	0.135**	0.007	0.103*
	(0.091)	(0.070)	(0.108)	(0.084)	(0.074)	(0.107)	(0.060)	(0.017)	(0.056)
$I_{it}r^e_{nSP,t}$	-0.325***	0.002	-0.260***	-0.234**	0.001	-0.182**	-0.092	0.001	-0.078
	(0.087)	(0.036)	(0.075)	(0.090)	(0.042)	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.027)	(0.082)
Observations	9636	9636	9636	9603	9603	9603	9603	9603	9603
R-squared	0.188	0.556	0.018	0.175	0.559	0.012	0.012	0.005	0.010

Table 8: **Robustness to growth-value subsamples**

This table follows the same sample and procedure as table 6. Panel A shows the results using only the bottom quintile of event stocks sorted on book-to-market ratios. Panel B shows the results using only the top quintile of event stocks sorted on book-to-market ratios. The equations estimated are similar to those in table 6. I include firm dummies, and the standard errors are clustered by time to account for cross-sectional autocorrelation.

LOW BM	Event Firms			Matched Firms			Difference		
	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$
$r^e_{SP,t}$	0.494***	0.528***	-0.064	0.589***	0.577***	-0.009	-0.094	-0.051**	-0.051
	(0.125)	(0.076)	(0.145)	(0.128)	(0.079)	(0.137)	(0.090)	(0.024)	(0.087)
$I_{it}r^e_{SP,t}$	0.547***	0.049	0.447***	0.333**	0.046	0.255*	0.211	0.007	0.185
	(0.133)	(0.060)	(0.121)	(0.154)	(0.062)	(0.134)	(0.147)	(0.039)	(0.132)
$r^e_{nSP,t}$	0.715***	0.313***	0.286**	0.560***	0.302***	0.171	0.156**	0.012	0.115*
	(0.103)	(0.064)	(0.112)	(0.107)	(0.066)	(0.108)	(0.077)	(0.018)	(0.070)
$I_{it}r^e_{nSP,t}$	-0.300***	0.002	-0.244**	-0.218*	0.006	-0.202*	-0.081	-0.006	-0.039
	(0.105)	(0.047)	(0.100)	(0.129)	(0.047)	(0.117)	(0.115)	(0.029)	(0.102)
Observations	7459	7459	7459	7432	7432	7432	7432	7432	7432
R-squared	0.249	0.559	0.038	0.222	0.576	0.018	0.013	0.007	0.013
HIGH BM	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$	$r^e_{i,t}$	$-N_{iDR,t}$	$N_{iCF,t}$
$r^e_{SP,t}$	0.548***	0.730***	-0.200*	0.635***	0.705***	-0.109	-0.082	0.026	-0.088
	(0.089)	(0.058)	(0.107)	(0.088)	(0.058)	(0.102)	(0.080)	(0.019)	(0.065)
$I_{it}r^e_{SP,t}$	0.356***	-0.037	0.355***	0.223***	-0.015	0.218***	0.128	-0.022	0.132
	(0.092)	(0.038)	(0.084)	(0.085)	(0.037)	(0.074)	(0.103)	(0.026)	(0.084)
$r^e_{nSP,t}$	0.470***	0.172***	0.201**	0.320***	0.184***	0.066	0.145**	-0.014	0.132**
	(0.074)	(0.049)	(0.092)	(0.081)	(0.049)	(0.094)	(0.071)	(0.016)	(0.055)
$I_{it}r^e_{nSP,t}$	-0.282***	0.074**	-0.310***	-0.173***	0.051*	-0.191***	-0.103	0.023	-0.115
	(0.078)	(0.032)	(0.071)	(0.066)	(0.030)	(0.059)	(0.086)	(0.021)	(0.071)
Observations	9355	9355	9355	9341	9341	9341	9341	9341	9341
R-squared	0.254	0.635	0.016	0.250	0.630	0.013	0.013	0.004	0.010

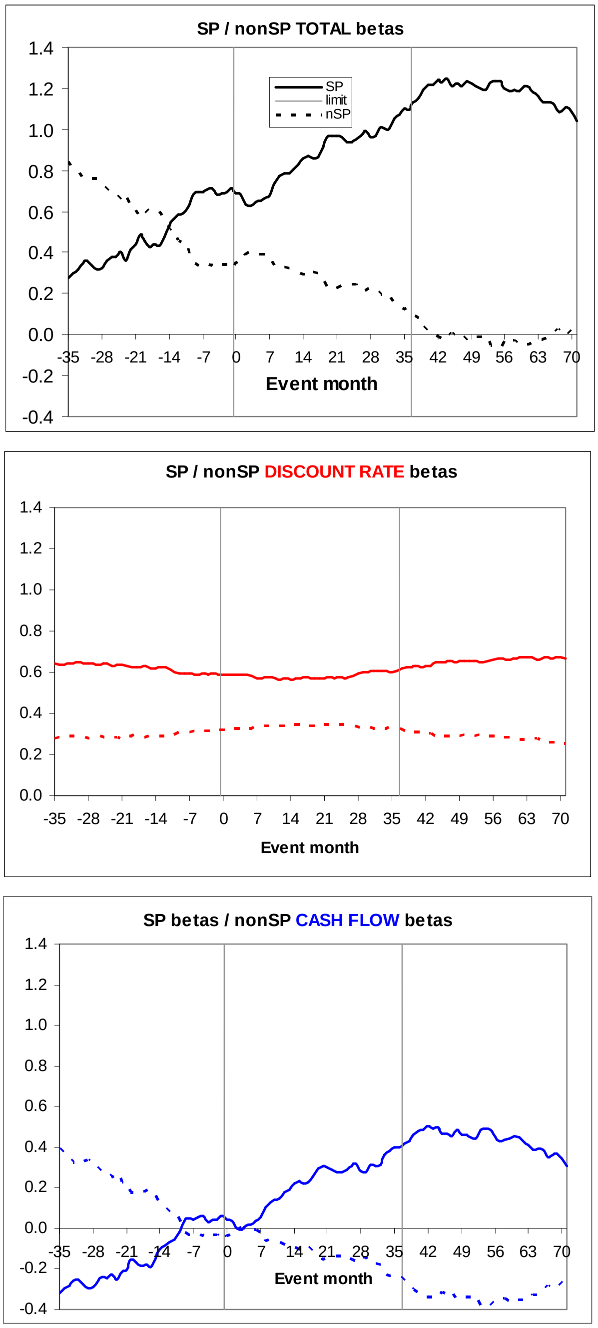

Figure 1: This figure plots the evolutions of betas around S&P 500 inclusions. In the left Panel, I plot the evolution of the overall beta and in the right Panel the two different components of beta are displayed.

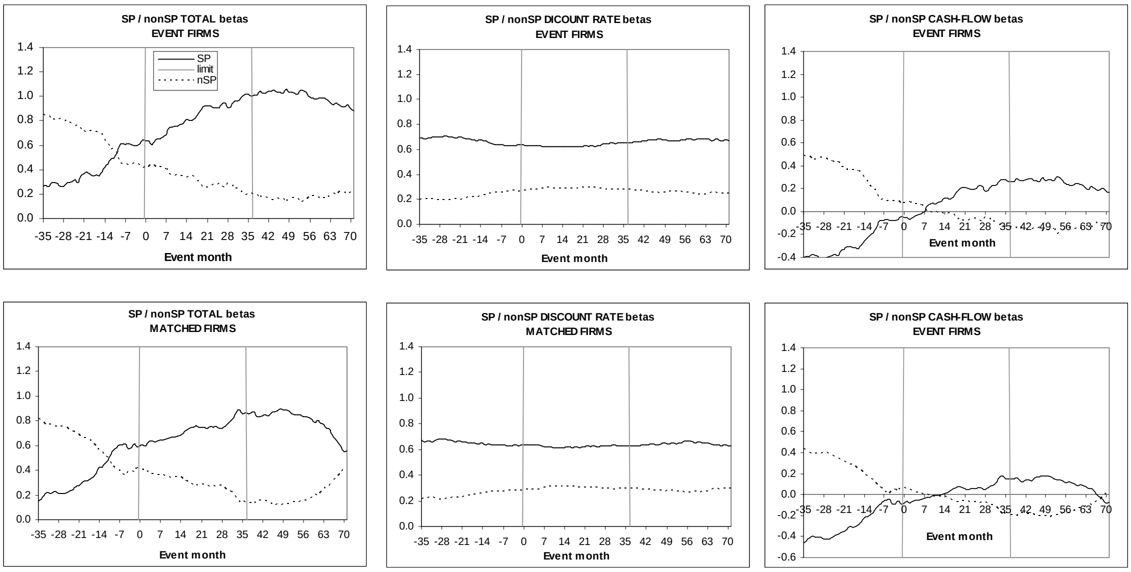

Figure 2: This figure shows rolling betas (total, discount rate, and cash-flow betas), for event stocks (top panel), and matched stocks (bottom panel).