

Cross-Market Timing in Security Issuance

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Abstract

The conventional view of market timing suggests an unambiguous, negative relation between equity misvaluation and the equity share in new issues—that is, firms with overvalued equity issue more equity and, all else equal, less debt. We question this conventional view in the paper. Using price pressure resulting from mutual funds’ flow-induced trading to identify equity misvaluation, we first show that equity and debt prices are affected by the same shocks, but to different degrees. Next, we document substantial cross-sectional variation in the sensitivity of issuance decisions to equity misvaluation. In particular, firms with sufficient internal resources increase equity issues and yet decrease debt issues in our measure of equity misvaluation; in contrast, firms that are heavily dependent on external finance increase both equity and debt issues, to take advantage of the misvaluation in both. In sum, this paper provides evidence that equity and debt can be jointly (mis)priced, and more important, examines the resulting impact on firms’ issuance decisions.

Keywords: Debt misvaluation, Market timing, Security issuance, Flow-induced trading.

JEL Classification: G12, G14.

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1 Introduction

Market timing refers to the practice of issuing securities (equity or debt) at abnormally high prices, and repurchasing at abnormally low prices.¹ Prior studies on market timing make the simplifying assumption, either explicitly or implicitly, that equity and debt markets are perfectly segmented—that is, equity misvaluation has no impact on the firm’s cost of debt or debt capacity. Consequently, debt issues in the presence of equity misvaluation are simply to “take up the slack” between investment and equity issuance (Stein (1996)). For example, when equity is overvalued, firms issue more equity, and holding investment opportunities constant, less debt. This conventional view of market timing thus unambiguously predicts a negative relation between equity misvaluation and the equity share of new issues (i.e., equity issuance as a fraction of total issuance).

In this paper, we argue that the conventional view of market timing is incomplete. We start by questioning the basic assumption that when equity is misvalued, debt is fairly priced. Asset-pricing theories maintain that a firm’s cost of (risky) debt is closely tied to its cost of equity, as both are risky claims on the same underlying assets. There are many channels through which temporary movements in stock prices can result in fluctuations in debt yields. For example, debt holders may infer firm-specific information from movements in equity prices, as equity is in general more responsive to information/demand shocks. To the extent that debt holders are unable to perfectly distinguish noise from value-relevant information in stock prices, debt valuation will reflect the noise in the equity market.

If equity and debt are indeed affected by the same non-fundamental shocks, it is then unclear how equity misvaluation should impact the composition of external financing. There are two potential forms of market timing that involve issuing different proportions of equity and debt in response to

¹Consistent with this market-timing hypothesis, prior research finds that firms issuing both equity and debt underperform their peers subsequently. For example, Ritter (1991), Spiess and Affleck-Graves (1995), and Loughran and Ritter (1995, 2002) document lower abnormal stock returns after both initial and seasoned equity offerings. Lee and Loughran (1998), Dichev and Piotroski (1999), and Spiess and Affleck-Graves (1999) find that both straight and convertible debt issuers have lower subsequent stock returns. There is also supportive evidence of market timing at the market level. Baker and Wurgler (2000) document that a higher share of equity issues in total equity and debt issues forecasts lower stock market returns; Baker, Greenwood, and Wurgler (2003), Greenwood and Hanson (2010), and Greenwood, Hanson, and Stein (2010) show that the share of long-term and non-investment-grade debt issues in total debt issues negatively predicts future excess bond returns. Baker and Stein (2004) argue that market timing does not necessarily require firm managers to have perfect knowledge of their firm value; managers can follow some simple rules of thumb, such as the liquidity of their debt and equity securities.

equity misvaluation. First, according to the conventional view, since equity and debt are usually misvalued to different degrees, firms can issue the more overpriced security and use the proceeds to reduce the less overpriced security, in a way to benefit from the *relative* misvaluation between the two securities. Alternatively, since equity and debt are claims on the same underlying assets and are likely to be misvalued in the same direction, firms can increase the issuance of both when both are more overpriced, in order to exploit the *absolute* misvaluation in the two securities. The two forms of market timing have different implications for firms' financial policy: the first implies a negative relation between equity misvaluation and the equity share in new issues, while the second makes no such prediction. Consequently, to understand the impact of market timing on firms' financial policy and more generally capital structure, we need to examine how the two forms of market timing impact firms' equity and debt issuance decisions *differentially* in the cross-section.

Our empirical analysis is motivated by the theoretical work of Stein (1996) and Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003). We also provide a simple stylized model in the spirit of Stein (1996) to illustrate our intuition. In particular, we tie a firm's equity/debt issuance decision to its dependence on external finance, as the amount of capital a firm raises from external sources is ultimately determined by the amount of capital it needs for investment purposes at each point in time. One prediction of our model is that firms with sufficient internal resources act as "arbitrageurs" of their own securities to exploit *relative* misvaluation between equity and debt, as they do not need external capital to fund new investment (and keeping excessive cash within the firm can be costly). More precisely, these firms display a positive sensitivity of equity issues to equity misvaluation and a negative sensitivity of debt issues to equity misvaluation. For example, given a positive price shock in the equity market, we expect firms with sufficient internal resources to issue more equity and less debt.

Our second and main prediction is that as firms become more dependent on external capital to finance their desired investment, they use a smaller fraction of the proceeds from issuing overpriced equity to reduce debt, and more of the proceeds to increase investment. That is, we should see a rise in the sensitivity of debt issues to equity misvaluation with external-finance dependence (i.e., the sensitivity becomes less negative). For firms that are heavily dependent on external finance, we may even observe a positive sensitivity of debt issues to equity misvaluation. This is because

as firms issue overpriced equity, their equity value declines in issuance size (due to, for example, adverse selection and short-term price impacts).² If the amount of external capital required is sufficiently large, it may be optimal to issue both overpriced equity and debt to push investment closer to the first-best level.

To test these predictions, we construct a measure of non-fundamental shocks in the equity market using price pressure resulting from mutual funds' flow-induced trading. A number of recent studies find that mutual funds tend to proportionally invest capital inflows in their existing holdings and proportionally liquidate their existing holdings to meet redemptions. Such flow-induced trading has been shown to impact stock returns, which is then gradually reversed in subsequent years (see, for example, Coval and Stafford (2007), Frazzini and Lamont (2008), and Lou (2012)). Compared with other equity misvaluation measures used in prior literature, such as Tobin's Q , our measure based on mutual fund flows is less affected by other confounding factors (investment opportunities, for example), as retail flows to mutual funds are less likely to reflect firm fundamentals.

More specifically, we construct a measure of fund flows to individual stocks ($FLOW$) by aggregating flow-induced trading across all mutual funds that hold the stock. Consistent with prior studies, we find that $FLOW$ is significantly and positively associated with contemporaneous stock returns and yet negatively predicts future returns. More important, we also find a strong spillover effect in the debt market: $FLOW$ significantly predicts subsequent changes in credit spreads of publicly traded bonds issued by the same firm. A one-standard-deviation increase in $FLOW$ measured over a year forecasts a rise in credit spreads of 26 basis points ($p < 0.05$) subsequently. We thus provide one of the first evidence for the prediction that non-fundamental shocks in the equity market can also impact a firm's cost of debt.

Building on the spillover effect of non-fundamental shocks in the equity market on the cost of debt, we then analyze firms' debt issuance decisions in response to equity misvaluation. On average, firms issue both more equity and more debt in response to mutual fund flow-induced price impacts. Further, there is substantial variation in issuance decisions across firms with different external financing needs. In particular, following Lamont, Polk, and Saa-Requejo (2001) and Baker,

²See, for example, Korajczyk, Lucas, and McDonald (1992); Stein (1996).

Stein, and Wurgler (2003), we use one off-the-shelf measure of external finance dependence, the KZ index, based on the work of Kaplan and Zingales (1997). Consistent with our predictions, non-external-finance-dependent firms issue more equity and less debt with higher mutual fund inflows. In contrast, external-finance-dependent firms issue both more equity and more debt in response to *FLOW*. The difference in debt issuance sensitivity to *FLOW* between external-finance-dependent and non-dependent firms is both economically large and statistically significant. To ensure the robustness of our results, we also use a number of alternative measures of external finance dependence: various components of the KZ index (e.g., cash holdings and the dividend payout ratio) and firm size and age (i.e., the size/age index of Hadlock and Pierce (2010)), and obtain similar results.

Finally, to complement our results on financial policy, we examine firms' investment decisions in response to mutual fund flows. On average, firms increase investment after experiencing positive flow-induced price shocks. There is also considerable variation in the sensitivity of investment to *FLOW* in the cross-section. Consistent with the prediction that firms with sufficient internal resources act as "arbitrageurs" of their own securities, these firms display a sensitivity of investment to equity misvaluation that is indistinguishable from zero. In contrast, firms that rely heavily on external finance sharply increase investment when faced with a window of opportunity to raise external capital, thus exhibiting a significant and positive investment sensitivity to equity misvaluation.

Our results on debt issuance in response to equity misvaluation suggest that the conventional view of market timing, which predicts a negative relation between equity misvaluation and the equity share in new issues, is incomplete. While the conventional view fits the behavior of non-external-finance-dependent firms, it is inconsistent with the evidence from the sample of external-finance-dependent firms. Our results thus call into question the theoretical motivation of prior studies that try to test a monotonic relation between equity misvaluation and the equity share of new issues.³

³For example, our results provide an explanation for the finding in Butler, Cornaggia, Grullon, and Weston (2010) that the composition of equity and debt issuance has no predictive power for future stock returns after controlling for total issuance. This is because external-finance-dependent firms may exhibit a positive debt-issuance-sensitivity to equity misvaluation.

Moreover, our results have implications for the debate on the real effect of stock market (in)efficiency.⁴ Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003) provide evidence that equity misvaluation can impact firm investment through a financing channel. Specifically, the authors show that firms that are more dependent on external finance display a stronger sensitivity of investment to non-fundamental shocks to equity value.⁵ Our paper complements Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003) by suggesting a potential role of debt issuance in this financing channel. When equity is overvalued (and so is debt), firms that do not rely on external capital issue more equity to reduce debt without changing their investment, while firms heavily dependent on external finance issue both more equity and more debt to increase investment. In other words, debt market timing is closely tied to the variation in investment sensitivities to equity misvaluation across firms with different external financing needs.

Our paper is also related to a number of recent studies that use a similar flow-based price impact measure to study firm reactions to stock misvaluation. For example, Frazzini and Lamont (2008) and Khan, Kogan, and Serafeim (2011) examine equity issuance decisions; Ali, Wei, and Zhou (2011) look at insider selling and the timing of option grants; Edmans, Goldstein, and Jiang (2010) study mergers and acquisitions; Chernenko and Sunderam (2011) and Hau and Lai (2011) analyze firm investment, all in response to mutual fund flow-induced trading. Our paper differs from these studies in that it relates the timing behavior in issuing one security to the misvaluation in another security, thus providing a comprehensive, unifying analysis of firms' equity and debt financing, as well as investment decisions, in the context of non-fundamental shocks to equity prices.

The paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 presents a simple model to illustrate our predictions. Section 3 describes the data sample and screening procedures. Section 4 examines the effect of mutual fund flow-induced trading on subsequent equity and bond returns. Section 5 presents our main results on debt and equity financing decisions in response to equity misvaluation. Section 6 discusses alternative explanations and conducts further robustness checks. Finally, section 7 concludes.

⁴See, for example, Morck, Shleifer, and Vishny (1990); Gilchrist, Himmelberg, and Huberman (2005); Polk and Sapientza (2008).

⁵More recently, Chaney, Sraer, and Thesmar (2012) show that shocks in the real estate market can affect firms' collateral value, funding costs, and in turn investment.

2 Hypothesis Development

We use a modified version of the model in Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003) to derive some testable hypotheses about external finance dependence, equity/debt issuance, and firm investment decisions. Our model has one firm that can invest K in period 0. The investment yields a total output of $f(K)$ in period 1, where $f(\cdot)$ is an increasing concave production function. The efficient-market discount rate is r , thus the present value of firm investment is $f(K)/(1+r) - K$. It follows immediately that the first-best level of investment K^{fb} is given by $f'(K^{fb}) = 1 + r$.

The firm also has financing considerations. Following Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003), we assume that the firm's equity can be mispriced by a percentage δ compared to its fundamental value: the firm is overvalued if $\delta > 0$ and is undervalued if $\delta < 0$. The key difference between our model and that in Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003) lies in whether debt can also be misvalued. In particular, we assume that when equity is misvalued by a percentage δ , debt is misvalued by $\gamma\delta$, where $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ governs the level of debt misvaluation compared to equity; put differently, debt and equity are affected by the same price shocks, with equity being more sensitive to these shocks.

In response to financial market misvaluation, the firm can choose to issue/repurchase equity and debt, subject to the constraint that $-e^{\min} \leq E \leq e^{\max}$ and $-d^{\min} \leq D \leq d^{\max}$, where e^{\min} , e^{\max} , d^{\min} , and d^{\max} are all greater than zero. In other words, we impose upper and lower bounds on how much the firm can issue and repurchase equity and debt. This is essentially a simpler way to model equity and debt issuance costs, compared to a continuous cost function. Similar to Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003), we further assume that the firm's financing and investment decisions are linked by a cash constraint, $0 \leq E + D + W - K \leq L$, where W is the amount of cash the firm has in hand (internal resources) at the beginning of period 0. This constraint implies (i) that the firm must generate enough cash through internal or external sources to finance its desired investment, and (ii) that it cannot keep excessive cash after financing all its investment. Finally, to simplify exposition, we assume that the firm cannot invest more than its first-best level, which can be viewed as having prohibitively large adjustment costs to divest in the future.

Given all these considerations, the firm's optimization problem (both in terms of investment

and financing) is given by

$$\max_{(E,D,K)} \frac{f(K)}{1+r} - K + \delta E + \gamma \delta D, \quad (1)$$

subject to

$$0 \leq E + D + W - K \leq L$$

$$-e^{\min} \leq E \leq e^{\max}$$

$$-d^{\min} \leq D \leq d^{\max}$$

$$0 < \gamma < 1$$

$$K \leq K^{fb}.$$

Proposition 1. *The possible outcomes of the firm's financing and investment decisions can be described as follows:*

1. If $\delta > 0$, we have the following scenarios:

- (a) If $W \in [K^{fb} + L - e^{\max} - d^{\max}, K^{fb} + L - e^{\max} + d^{\min}]$, it follows that $K = K^{fb}$, $E = e^{\max}$, $D = K^{fb} + L - W - e^{\max}$: an overvalued firm with sufficiently large internal resources invests at the first-best level, and issues as much equity as possible.
- (b) If $W \in [K^{fb} - e^{\max} - d^{\max}, K^{fb} + L - e^{\max} - d^{\max}]$, then $K = K^{fb}$, $E = e^{\max}$, $D = D^{\max}$: an overvalued firm with insufficient internal resources invests at the first-best level, and issues as much equity and debt as possible.

2. If $\delta < 0$, we then have:

- (a) If $W \in [K^{fb} + e^{\min} + d^{\min}, K^{fb} + L + e^{\min} + d^{\min}]$, it can be shown that $K = K^{fb}$, $E = -e^{\min}$, $D = -d^{\min}$: an undervalued firm with internal resources in this range invests at the first-best level, and buys back as much equity and debt as possible.
- (b) Define K^{dc} by $f'(K^{dc})/(1+r) = 1 - \gamma\delta$. If $W \in [K^{dc} + e^{\min} + d^{\min}, K^{fb} + e^{\min} + d^{\min}]$, it follows that $K \in [K^{dc}, K^{fb}]$, $E = -e^{\min}$, $D = -d^{\min}$: an undervalued firm with internal

resources in this range underinvests compared to the first-best level, and buys back as much equity and debt as possible.

- (c) If $W \in [K^{dc} + e^{\min} - d^{\max}, K^{dc} + e^{\min} + d^{\min}]$, then $K = K^{dc}$, $E = -e^{\min}$, $D = K^{dc} + e^{\min} - W$: an undervalued firm with internal resources in this range underinvests, and buys back as much equity as possible.
- (d) Define K^{ec} by $f'(K^{ec})/(1+r) = 1 - \delta$. If $W \in [K^{ec} + e^{\min} - d^{\max}, K^{dc} + e^{\min} - d^{\max}]$, then $K \in [K^{ec}, K^{dc}]$, $E = -e^{\min}$, $D = d^{\max}$: an undervalued firm with internal resources in this range underinvests, buys back as much equity as possible, and issues as much debt as possible.
- (e) If $W \in [K^{ec} - e^{\max} - d^{\max}, K^{ec} + e^{\min} - d^{\max}]$, we have $K = K^{ec}$, $E = K^{ec} - d^{\max} - W$, $D = d^{\max}$: an undervalued firm with internal resources in this range underinvests, and issues as much debt as possible.

Proposition 1 is illustrated in Figure 1. The horizontal axis shows misvaluation in the stock market, which can range from undervaluation to overvaluation. The left panel of Figure 1 shows the relations between debt issuance/equity issuance/investment and equity misvaluation for the subsample of external-finance dependent firms, while the right panel shows the same set of relations for non-external-finance-dependent firms. For simplicity, we define external-finance dependence as having internal wealth of $W^{dep} = K^{fb} + L - e^{\max} - d^{\max}$, and non-external-finance-dependence as having internal wealth of $W^{nd} = K^{fb} + L - e^{\max} + d^{\min}$, with the following restrictions on the parameters:

$$0 < e^{\max} - d^{\min} < L < e^{\max} + e^{\min}$$

$$L < e^{\max} + d^{\max} < K^{fb} + L,$$

so that $0 < W^{dep} < K^{fb}$ and $K^{fb} < W^{nd} < K^{fb} + L$.

It is clear from Figure 1 that debt issues depend on the non-fundamental component of stock prices δ , and that the sensitivity of debt issues to δ varies significantly between external-finance dependent and non-dependent firms. As shown in Panel A, for firms with insufficient internal

resources, when underpricing is sufficiently severe (region 3), firms optimally choose to reduce debt issues (or even to repurchase debt) at the expense of investment; specifically, debt issuance in region 3 is governed by K^{dc} , which is an increasing function of δ . To the right of region 3, firms always issue as much debt as possible. In short, over the entire range of δ , external-finance-dependent firms exhibit a positive sensitivity of debt issues to equity misvaluation. The relation between equity issues and δ and that between investment and δ are similar to those in Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003): in region 1, equity issuance is governed by K^{ec} , which is increasing in δ , and firms underinvest; in the overvaluation region, firms issue as much equity as possible and invest at the first-best level.

Panel B shows the same set of relations for firms with sufficient internal resources. Debt issuance in region A, as governed by K^{dc} , is an increasing function in δ . Yet, over the entire range of δ , non-external-finance-dependent firms exhibit a negative sensitivity of debt issues to equity misvaluation; this is because in the overpricing region, firms without external-financing needs repurchase as much debt as possible to “make room” for equity issues.

To draw a comparison between our model and the conventional view of market timing, we set γ to 0—that is, debt is fairly priced when equity is misvalued—and present the resulting predictions in Figure 2. Consistent with the conventional view, if debt and equity markets are completely segmented, it follows that debt issuance responds negatively to equity misvaluation (δ) for both external-finance-dependent and non-dependent firms. It should be noted, however, that we can increase the sensitivity of debt issuance to equity misvaluation in this framework by imposing a binding leverage constraint (i.e., firms can issue X dollars of debt for every dollar of equity), similar to the approach taken in Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003).⁶ Implicit in this assumption is that debt capacity rises as firms issue more overpriced equity; or put differently, equity and debt markets are not perfectly segmented.

Based on Proposition 1 and its simplified version illustrated in Figure 1, our main prediction regarding debt issuance, equity misvaluation, and external finance dependence can be described as follows:

⁶Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003) never discuss or interpret their model’s implication for debt financing.

Hypothesis 1. *External-finance-dependent firms exhibit a more positive sensitivity of debt issues to equity misvaluation than do non-external-finance-dependent firms. In addition, given the assumptions made in Figure 1, firms that are heavily dependent on external capital can exhibit a positive sensitivity of debt issues to equity misvaluation.*

We label this hypothesis cross-market timing, as it relates the timing behavior in issuing one security to the misvaluation in another security.

3 Data and Main Variables

3.1 Stock and Bond Data

Transaction prices of publicly traded bonds are obtained from two sources.⁷ The first data source is the National Association of Insurance Commissioners’s (NAIC) bond transaction files, which cover all insurance companies’ trading records of publicly traded bonds in the post-1994 period. The second source is the Trade and Reporting Compliance Engine (TRACE) database that initiated coverage in 2002. Compared to NAIC transaction files, TRACE provides more comprehensive coverage of bond transactions by all market participants (as opposed to only insurance companies). Thus, whenever possible, we use pricing information provided by TRACE in our analyses. To reduce data errors in bond prices, we clean up NAIC transaction files following the procedures outlined in Schultz (2001) and Campbell and Taksler (2003), and the TRACE database using the procedures suggested in Bessembinder, Kahle, Maxwell, and Xu (2008).

To minimize the impact of remaining data errors, we compute daily volume-weighted average bond prices, and use the last available daily price in each quarter as the quarter-end price. We then compute quarterly bond yields and durations by combining quarter-end bond prices with coupon information. Finally, for the benchmark rate that is needed to calculate credit spreads, we use a linear interpolation of the yields of the two on-the-run government bonds bracketing the corporate bond in terms of duration.

⁷All analyses that involve bond prices and yields are based on transaction prices. This is to minimize the impact of stale bond prices.

The detailed characteristics of individual bond issues (e.g., the coupon rate, maturity date, offering amount, and various special features) are obtained from the Mergent’s Fixed Income Security Database (FISD). The time series of credit ratings for each bond issue is extracted from FISD’s rating files. If a bond has multiple ratings from different credit rating agencies, we take the average rating across all agencies. We also obtain from Moody’s-KMV the historical expected default frequency (EDF) data for nearly all public firms in our sample from January 1994 to December 2009.

We apply several filters to our sample to remove bonds with special features. For example, we exclude all convertible bonds, pay-in-kind bonds, asset-backed securities, Yankee bonds, Canadian bonds, bonds denominated in non-U.S. currencies, floating-rate bonds, unit deals, puttable bonds, exchangeable bonds, perpetual bonds, agency bonds, and bonds issued by quasi-government agencies. Since removing callable bonds would reduce our sample size substantially, we keep them in the sample and correct for this feature in our regressions using a callable dummy. We include only bond-quarter observations for which at least one transaction price is reported by either TRACE or NAIC transaction files.

Finally, information on stock prices, trading volume, and market capitalizations is obtained from the Center for Research in Security Prices (CRSP). Accounting and financial data, such as balance sheet information, earnings, and cash flows, are collected from Standard and Poor’s Compustat database. Following the standard approach, we exclude utilities (SIC codes 4900–4999) and financial firms (SIC codes 6000–6999), as well as stocks priced below five dollars a share, from our analyses.

3.2 Mutual Fund Flow-Induced Price Pressure

Our measure of non-fundamental shocks to equity prices is borrowed from the mutual fund flow literature. Following Edmans, Goldstein, and Jiang (2010) and Lou (2012), we construct a measure of mutual fund flows to individual stocks in each quarter as

$$FLOW_{j,t} = \frac{\sum_i shares_{i,j,t-1} * percflow_{i,t}}{\sum_i shares_{i,j,t-1}}, \quad (2)$$

where $shares_{i,j,t-1}$ is the number of shares held by mutual fund i at the end of the previous quarter, and $percf_{i,t}$ the capital flow to mutual fund i in quarter t as a fraction of its total net assets at the beginning of the quarter. We also use lagged total shares outstanding and trading volume in the denominator, and the results are by and large unchanged. We then aggregate $FLOW$ in four consecutive quarters to derive an annual measure of $FLOW$, which serves as our main proxy for equity misvaluation.

Mutual fund flow and return data are obtained from the CRSP survivorship-bias-free mutual fund database; quarterly stock holdings of mutual funds are obtained from the CDA/Spectrum 13-F mutual fund holdings database. We link the CRSP mutual fund dataset with the CDA/Spectrum holdings database using the MFLINK file. We exclude all international, fixed-income, and precious-metal funds from the sample; in other words, we focus solely on diversified domestic equity mutual funds to construct $FLOW$. Our results are robust to the inclusion or exclusion of sector funds.

3.3 External Finance Dependence

Based on the work of Kaplan and Zingales (1997), Lamont, Polk, and Saa-Requejo (2001) and Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003) construct a KZ index to measure external finance dependence. Specifically, the KZ index is defined as

$$KZ_{i,t} = -1.002 \frac{CF_{i,t}}{A_{i,t-1}} - 39.368 \frac{DIV_{i,t}}{A_{i,t-1}} - 1.315 \frac{CASH_{i,t}}{A_{i,t-1}} + 3.139 Lev_{i,t} + 0.283 Q_{i,t}, \quad (3)$$

where $CF_{i,t}$ is the cash flow of firm i in fiscal year t , A the total assets, DIV the dividend payout ratio, $CASH$ the cash balance, Lev the book leverage, and Q (i.e., Tobin's Q) the market value of equity plus the book value of debt divided by lagged assets. All variables are winsorized at the 1st and 99th percentiles to mitigate the impact of outliers.

Following Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003), we exclude Tobin's Q from the construction, as we explicitly control for Q in all our regression specifications. Our results are robust to other commonly used proxies for external finance dependence, such as cash holdings, the dividend payout ratio, and the firm size/age index of Hadlock and Pierce (2010).

3.4 Summary Statistics

Table 1 reports summary statistics of the main variables used in the paper.⁸ Our sample spans the period 1980–2009. Consistent with capital inflows to equity mutual funds in our sample period, the average mutual fund flow into an individual stock (*FLOW*) is a positive 3.22%, with a standard deviation of 9.12%. The average credit spread for a publicly traded bond is 2.74%, while the average expected default frequency is 0.74%.⁹ In addition, consistent with Fama and French (2005), we also find that public bond issuance is less frequent than equity issuance but has a larger offering size than the latter (3.28% of lagged assets vs. 2.62%).

Net equity and debt issues in each fiscal year are obtained from Compustat. The average cash flow from all financing activities (as a fraction of lagged total assets) of 7.25% is slightly larger than the sum of average debt and equity issuance (2.71%+3.24%=5.95%); the difference is due to cash dividends and other unclassified financing activities. The average cash (out)flow from all investing activities is -12.91%.¹⁰ Not surprisingly, a significant chunk of firm investment is financed by cash flows from operations.

4 Return Effects of Fund Flow-Induced Trading

Our measure of non-fundamental shocks to stock prices is motivated by prior research on mutual fund flows. Recent studies find that mutual funds tend to expand or liquidate their existing holdings in response to capital flows, and that such flow-induced trading can have significant impacts on individual stock returns (see, for example, Coval and Stafford (2007), Frazzini and Lamont (2008), and Lou (2012)). Compared to the extant measures of equity misvaluation used in prior research on market timing (such as Tobin’s *Q* and lagged (future) stock returns), our measure based on mutual fund flows is less confounded by firms’ growth opportunities, as retail flows to mutual funds are less likely to reflect firm fundamentals, and thus provides a cleaner test of the market-timing hypothesis. In subsequent analyses, we also control for industry fixed effects, firm size, and the book-to-market

⁸More details about variable definitions and constructions, as well as data sources, are provided in Appendix A.

⁹The expected default frequency, as provided by Moody’s KMV, is winsorized at 35%. However, there are very few firms with default probability (in the next one year) exceeding 35%.

¹⁰The negative sign is due to the accounting convention that investment represents cash outflows.

ratio to mitigate the impact of any industry and style components in fund flows. In robustness checks, we further use industry- and style-adjusted capital flows to compute flow-induced trading, and obtain very similar results. Moreover, unlike many other price pressure measures, the return effect of mutual fund flow-induced trading is gradually reversed in the subsequent one to two years, leaving plenty of time for managers to adjust firm financing and investment policies.¹¹

We start our analysis by replicating prior studies on the stock return effect of mutual fund flow-induced trading. At the end of each quarter, we sort all stocks into deciles based on the aggregate mutual fund flow-induced trading in each stock in the previous year (labeled *FLOW*). We then form a long-short self-financed portfolio that goes long in stocks experiencing the largest flow-induced purchases and goes short in stocks with the largest flow-induced sales in the previous year. We hold the long-short portfolio for the next eight quarters and report its average monthly returns over different holding periods.¹²

The results, shown in Table 2, are consistent with the findings in prior studies. *FLOW* significantly and negatively forecasts monthly stock returns from quarter 3 onward. The long-short hedging portfolio generates equal-weighted monthly excess returns of -32 ($p > 0.1$) and -43 ($p < 0.05$) basis points in the subsequent two years, respectively. In other words, stocks in the top decile ranked by *FLOW* underperform those in the bottom decile by 9.12% ($p < 0.01$) in the two years after portfolio formation. Adjusting these portfolio returns by the Fama-French three-factor model only marginally reduces the return effect; for example, the difference in the cumulative three-factor alpha between the top and bottom deciles is -8.40% ($p < 0.05$) in the subsequent two years. Moreover, consistent with the observation that mutual funds tend to tilt their holdings toward large and liquid stocks, the return effect of *FLOW* is stronger for the analogous value-weighted long-short portfolio. The difference in cumulative valued-weighted portfolio returns between the top and bottom *FLOW* deciles is -12.72% ($p < 0.01$) and that in the cumulative value-weighted three-factor alpha is -12.00% ($p < 0.01$), in the subsequent two years.

¹¹The gradual, rather than immediate, reversal of flow-driven price effects is likely due to the persistence in mutual fund flows. As flow-induced trading keeps pushing the stock price away from its fundamental value in the same direction, the reversal effect does not appear until the persistence in capital flows dissipates.

¹²We follow Jegadeesh and Titman (1993) to compute equal-weighted average returns across overlapping holdings in each quarter.

We next analyze the spillover effect of *FLOW* on the cost of debt. Given that equity and debt are claims on the same underlying assets, we expect these two securities to be subject to the same shocks. There are a number of channels through which non-fundamental shocks in the stock market can affect a firm’s cost of debt. For example, debt investors may have an incentive to learn information from equity prices as equity returns are more sensitive to firm idiosyncratic shocks and usually lead bond returns.¹³ To the extent that bond investors are unable to distinguish information from noise in stock returns, bond prices will reflect non-fundamental shocks in the stock market. Second, arbitrage activities that try to exploit the gap between a firm’s cost of equity and its cost of debt can also spread non-fundamental shocks from one market to the other. In addition, equity and debt can be affected by common shocks to investor preferences and beliefs. For example, if investors are overly optimistic about a firm’s future prospects, their overoptimism will be reflected in both equity and bond prices. We remain agnostic as to the exact mechanism that drives the misvaluation spillover from the equity to debt market.

We test the spillover effect in a simple regression framework. At the end of each quarter, we calculate the yield-to-maturity for each publicly traded corporate bond based on its last daily trading price in the quarter. We then compute its quarter-end credit spread by subtracting from the yield-to-maturity the interpolated Treasury yield with the same duration. We then conduct a panel OLS regression with the dependent variable being the quarter-to-quarter change in credit spreads.¹⁴ The main independent variable of interest in the regression is *FLOW*, measured at various horizons. We use quarterly observations in our regressions, because (i) mutual fund holdings are reported at a quarterly frequency, and (ii) trading in many corporate bond issues is infrequent. Our prediction is that *FLOW* should positively forecast subsequent changes in credit spreads—that is, *FLOW* negatively predicts future bond returns.

We also include in our regression a host of control variables that are known to be related to (changes in) credit spreads. The list can be roughly divided into three categories. The first

¹³See, for example, Kwan (1996), Gebhardt, Hvidkjaer, and Swaminathan (2005), and Downing, Underwood, and Xing (2009).

¹⁴We use a panel approach rather than a Fama-MacBeth regression because we are dealing with an imbalanced panel: a large fraction of our observations are from after 2004, in which year the TRACE bond database became available.

is firm characteristics, which include firm size, the book-to-market ratio, lagged stock returns, market (or book) leverage ratio, the share of tangible assets in total assets, sales growth, return to equity, idiosyncratic volatility of daily stock returns based on the Carhart four-factor model, and the expected default frequency (EDF) provided by Moody’s KVM. The second group of control variables captures bond issue characteristics: the issue size, issue duration (and maturity), and coupon rate, and an indicator function that equals one if the issue is callable and zero otherwise. The third category reflects general debt market conditions (at the end of the fiscal year end): we include in the regression the cumulative CRSP value-weighted return, the term spread between ten-year and three-month Treasury yields, and the credit spread between AAA- and BAA-rated corporate bonds. We also control for year fixed effects to absorb common shocks in each year. Note that since firms have different fiscal year ends within a year, the macroeconomic controls are not absorbed by the year dummies. To account for possible correlations within each issuer, we report standard errors that are clustered at the firm level.

The result of the baseline regression is presented in Panel A of Table 3. In each column, we fix the timing of *FLOW* at the end of quarter Q , and vary that of the dependent variable from quarters $Q+1$ to $Q+8$. It can be seen from Panel A that *FLOW* positively predicts credit spread changes in the subsequent quarters. In particular, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* at the end of quarter Q forecasts higher credit spreads of 2.2 ($p > 0.1$), 3.1 ($p < 0.1$), 4.8 ($p < 0.05$), 5.2 ($p < 0.01$), 5.0 ($p < 0.01$), and 5.3 ($p < 0.01$) basis points in quarters 3 to 8, respectively. The cumulative increase in credit spreads of 25.6 ($p < 0.01$) basis points over these six quarters is economically large and statistically significant. Taking the average corporate bond duration in our sample of five years, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* implies 1.3% lower bond returns in these six quarters.¹⁵ It should not surprise that the effect of *FLOW* on bond returns is weaker than that on equity returns, as debt is in general less sensitive to price shocks than equity.

An additional prediction is that the impact of *FLOW* on bond returns (or credit spreads) should be more pronounced for bonds that are more sensitive to price shocks. To test this, we classify all publicly traded bonds into two groups: bonds issued by investment-grade issuers and those by non-

¹⁵For comparison, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* forecasts 3.0% lower stocks returns in the same six quarters.

investment-grade issuers (including non-rated issuers). For robustness, we also classify bond issues based on issue-specific ratings (rather than issuer ratings), and obtain similar results. As shown in Panels B and C, the effect of *FLOW* on subsequent credit spread changes is statistically zero for the investment-grade sample, while that for the non-investment-grade sample is economically and statistically significant. Specifically, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* is associated with a 13.6 ($p > 0.1$) basis point increase in credit spread among investment-grade issuers, and a 58.5 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase among non-investment-grade issuers. Based on the average bond duration in our sample of five years, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* implies lower bond return of 2.9% in quarters 3 to 8 for non-investment-grade issuers.

Taken together, the results shown in this section suggest that mutual fund flow-driven trading in the equity market can affect both a firm’s equity valuation and its cost of debt, and that such flow-induced price impacts are only gradually reversed in subsequent years. Given its magnitude and long-lasting impact, the flow-based mechanism of return predictability offers a (relatively) clean and powerful setting to examine managerial behavior in response to equity misvaluation.

5 Cross-Market Timing

Most prior studies on market timing make the simplifying assumption, either implicitly or explicitly, that equity and debt markets are perfectly segmented—that is, irrespective of equity misvaluation, debt is fairly priced. In this framework, debt financing in the presence of equity misvaluation is simply to take up the “slack” between firms’ investment and equity market-timing decisions. For example, firms with overvalued equity should issue more equity, and holding investment opportunities constant, less debt; the reverse is also true for firms with undervalued equity. This conventional view of market timing predicts an unambiguous, negative relation between equity misvaluation and the equity share in new issues.

We argue in this paper that the conventional view is incomplete. Our simple model, in which we relax the assumption that debt valuation is independent from non-fundamental shocks in the equity market, predicts that firms with different needs for external capital exhibit different debt issue sensitivities to equity misvaluation. In particular, we predict that external-finance-dependent

firms exhibit a more positive sensitivity of debt issues to equity misvaluation than do non-external-finance-dependent firms; in addition, firms that are heavily dependent on external finance may exhibit a positive debt issue sensitivity to equity misvaluation. In other words, we should not expect to see a monotonic relation between equity misvaluation and the equity share in new issues across all firms.

5.1 Net Debt and Equity Issues

Following Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003) and Baker, Greenwood, and Wurgler (2003), we use information from financial statements to construct our main measures of net debt issues and equity issues. Specifically, we define net debt issuance as the change in book debt between two consecutive years, scaled by lagged firm assets, and net equity issuance as the change in book equity minus that in retained earnings between two consecutive years, again scaled by lagged assets. These issuance variables effectively capture all public and private issuance, as well as issues that are expired or repurchased.

To test the cross-market-timing hypothesis, we need a proxy for external finance dependence. Following Lamont, Polk, and Saa-Requejo (2001) and Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003), we use one off-the-shelf measure for this purpose based on the work of Kaplan and Zingales (1997). The KZ index is defined as a linear function of the dividend payout ratio, cash flow, cash holdings, leverage ratio, and Tobin's Q , where the coefficients on various components are estimated from a small sample of manufacturing firms. Similar to Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003), we exclude Tobin's Q from our definition of the KZ index as we explicitly control for growth opportunities in all our regression specifications. In robustness checks, we also use individual components of the KZ index (i.e., cash holdings and dividend payout ratios), as well as the size/age index introduced by Hadlock and Pierce (2010), to measure external finance dependence, and obtain similar results.

In our main analysis, we conduct the following panel OLS regression:

$$debt_issue_{i,t} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 FLOW_{i,t-1} + \beta_2 KZ_{i,t-1} + \beta_3 KZ_{i,t-1} * FLOW_{i,t-1} + \Gamma * Control + \varepsilon_{i,t}. \quad (4)$$

The dependent variable in the regression is net debt issuance in fiscal year t . The main independent

variable is mutual fund flow-induced trading in the stock (*FLOW*) measured in the previous year. The set of control variables is identical to that in Table 3, except that here we replace the leverage ratio with leverage gap; the latter, defined in Fama and French (2002) as the difference between a firm’s current leverage ratio and its long-run average leverage ratio, reflects the firm’s tendency to adjust its capital structure to its long-run average.

Table 4 presents the main regression results. Column 1 examines firms’ debt financing decisions. After controlling for a host of potential determinants of debt issues, lagged *FLOW* significantly and positively forecasts future debt issuance. A one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* forecasts a 7.7 ($=0.00843 \times 0.0912$, $p < 0.1$) basis point increase in total debt issuance, as a fraction of lagged firm assets, in the following fiscal year.

Column 2 conducts a similar analysis as in column 1, except that now we also include interaction terms between *FLOW* and the two indicator variables based on the KZ index: *MedianDependence* is a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the firm is in the median KZ-index tercile in the previous year, and zero otherwise; *HighDependence* is another dummy variable that takes the value of one if the firm is in the top KZ-index tercile in the previous year, and zero otherwise. With the presence of these interaction terms, the coefficient on *FLOW* then reflects the sensitivity of debt issuance to equity misvaluation for firms in the bottom KZ tercile, while the coefficients on *FLOW* interacting with *MedianDependence* and *HighDependence* dummies capture the differences in this sensitivity between the bottom and median KZ-index terciles, and between the bottom and top KZ-index terciles, respectively.

The results are consistent with the cross-market-timing hypothesis. Firms in the bottom KZ tercile (i.e., firms that are least dependent on external finance) exhibit a significant and negative sensitivity of debt issuance to *FLOW*, while firms in the median and top KZ terciles exhibit more positive sensitivities. Specifically, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* forecasts a 14.4 ($p < 0.01$) basis point decrease in debt issuance (as a fraction of lagged total assets) in the following year for firms in the bottom KZ tercile, while firms in the median and top KZ terciles issue 20.9 ($p < 0.01$) basis points and 40.7 ($p < 0.01$) basis points more debt compared to those in the bottom tercile, respectively. In other words, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW*

forecasts a 6.5 (insignificant) basis point increase in debt issuance in the median tercile, and a 26.3 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase in debt issuance in the top tercile in the subsequent year. In comparison, the average annual debt issuance across all firms in our sample is around 3.24% of lagged firm assets, so the difference in debt issuance between the top and bottom KZ terciles of 40.7 basis points accounts for almost 13% of the annual issue size, an economically large amount. These results thus provide support for our prediction that there exists substantial variation in debt financing decisions across firms with different external financing needs.

To further examine the mechanism of cross-market-timing, we conduct the same set of analyses using data on long-term and short-term debt. Since long-term debt is more sensitive to changes in credit spreads, we expect the cross-market timing behavior to be more pronounced for long-term than for short-term debt. An alternative way to think about it is that when the credit spread is abnormally low, the firm should issue more long-term debt to lock in the abnormally low cost of debt for a longer period.

The regression results for debt with different maturities are reported in columns 3 to 6 in Table 4. Consistent with our prediction, the cross-market-timing behavior is concentrated in long-term debt issues. Specifically, as shown in columns 3 and 4, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* forecasts a 8.0 ($p < 0.05$) basis point increase in long-term debt issues in the following year, which is similar in magnitude to that reported in column 1. There is also substantial cross-sectional variation in the sensitivity of long-term debt issues to equity misvaluation. Among the least external-finance-dependent firms, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* is associated with a 11.6 ($p < 0.05$) basis point reduction in long-term debt issuance in the following year. In contrast, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* leads to a 27.1 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase in long-term debt issuance among the most external-finance-dependent firms. The difference between the top and bottom KZ terciles is again statistically significant at the 1% level.

The last two columns of Table 4 present the regression results for short-term debt issues. The coefficients have the right sign, but the magnitudes are much smaller: *FLOW* predicts a marginally significant reduction in short-term debt among the least external-finance-dependent firms, and has insignificant effect on short-term debt issues for firms in the median and top KZ terciles.

To provide a complete picture of firms' financing decisions in response to equity misvaluation, we also examine equity issuance decisions as a function of *FLOW*. The regression specification is identical to equation (4), except that now the dependent variable is net equity issuance in fiscal year t . The regression results are shown in Table 5. As can be seen from column 1, equity misvaluation has an economically large and statistically significant impact on equity issuance; a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* forecasts a 13.3 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase in equity issues (as a fraction of lagged firm assets) in the following year.

In column 2, we again rank firms into terciles based on their dependence on external capital, and examine the effect of equity misvaluation on subsequent equity issuance in different subsamples. In contrast to the debt issuance patterns, the sensitivity of equity issues to *FLOW* does not vary in external-finance dependence. Specifically, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* is associated with a 13.8 ($p < 0.01$), a 12.1 ($p < 0.01$), and a 14.0 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase in equity issues in the following year for firms in the bottom, median, and top KZ terciles, respectively. The difference in the sensitivity of equity issues to *FLOW* between the bottom and median terciles, and that between the bottom and top terciles, are both insignificantly from zero.

As a robustness check, we conduct the same set of analyses using information from the cash-flow statement. The dependent variable in columns 3 and 4 is the net cash flow from all financing activities in fiscal year t , which is roughly the sum of net equity and debt issues, with a residual component that reflects other (unspecified) financing activities. Consistent with our results on equity and debt issuance, equity misvaluation significantly and positively forecasts future cash flows from all financing activities. As shown in column 3, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* forecasts a 35.9 ($p < 0.01$) basis points higher cash flow from financing activities in the following year. There is also substantial variation in the sensitivity of cash flows from financing activities to equity misvaluation across firms with differential external financing needs. A one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* is associated with an insignificant 11.1 basis point increase in net cash flows from financing activities in the least external-finance-dependent tercile, a 27.2 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase in the median tercile, and a 61.6 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase in the most dependent tercile in the following year.

Finally, we examine the effect of equity misvaluation on subsequent changes in leverage ratio. The results are shown in columns 5 and 6. Consistent with the documented equity and debt issuance patterns, we find that while *FLOW* has no predictive power for subsequent changes in leverage ratio in the full sample, it negatively forecasts leverage ratio changes for non-external-finance-dependent firms and yet positively forecasts leverage ratio changes for external-finance-dependent firms. Specifically, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* forecasts a 6.9 ($p < 0.05$) basis point decrease in leverage ratio in the bottom KZ tercile, and an insignificant 1.3 ($p > 0.1$) basis point increase in leverage ratio in the top KZ tercile.

Combined, the results shown in this section provide a detailed account of how firms adjust their equity and debt financing decisions in response to equity misvaluation. Specifically, firms that do not rely on external capital—that is, those with sufficient internal resources—substitute between equity and debt to profit from the relative misvaluation between the two securities. In contrast, firms that depend on external sources to finance their desired investment issue both equity and debt when both are more overpriced, in order to exploit the absolute misvaluation.

5.2 Firm Investment

Our main thesis is that external-finance-dependent firms display a more positive sensitivity of debt financing to equity misvaluation than do non-external-finance-dependent firms. It is motivated by firms’ differential needs for external capital to finance desired investments. In this section, we explicitly examine firms’ investment decisions as a function of mutual fund flow-induced trading to provide further support for our hypothesis. Doing so not only helps further our understanding of the underlying driver of different forms of market-timing behavior, but also completes the depiction of the use of funds from issuing overpriced securities.

Following Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003), we start by analyzing the sensitivity of capital expenditures to lagged *FLOW*, and how this sensitivity varies across firms. For this purpose, we conduct the same regression analysis as in equation (4), except that now the dependent variable is the capital expenditures (scaled by lagged assets) in fiscal year t . The results, shown in columns 1 and 2 of Table 6, are consistent with prior findings that investment is importantly determined

by equity (mis)valuation, in particular for firms that depend on external finance. A one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW*, on average, forecasts a 24.4 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase in capital expenditures (as a fraction of lagged total assets) in the following year. There is also substantial variation in this sensitivity across firms. A one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* leads to an insignificant change in capital expenditures for the least external-finance-dependent firms, and a 55.3 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase in capital expenditures for the most external-finance-dependent firms.

Next, motivated by Shleifer and Vishny (2003), who argue that firms also engage in more (fewer) acquisitions when their equity is over- (under-)valued, we examine the sensitivity of firms' expenditures on all acquisition-related activities to equity misvaluation.¹⁶ The results, shown in columns 3 and 4, are similar to those on capital expenditures. A one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* forecasts 6.6 ($p < 0.1$) basis points higher spending on acquisition activities in the full sample. Sorting firms into terciles based on their dependence on external capital, we find that a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* is associated with an insignificant change in acquisition spending in the bottom KZ tercile, and a significant 21.6 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase in acquisition spending in the top KZ tercile in the following year.

For further robustness, instead of going through investment activities one at a time, we examine the sensitivity of net cash flows from all investing activities (including but not limited to capital and acquisition expenditures) to lagged equity misvaluation.¹⁷ The results, shown in columns 5 and 6, are consistent with those based on individual components of firm investment. A one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* forecasts a 35.5 ($p < 0.01$) basis points increase in net cash flows from all investing activities. Further, while *FLOW* is unrelated to cash flows from investing activities among the least external-finance-dependent firms, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* is associated with a 68.4 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase in cash flows from investing activities among the most external-finance-dependent firms.

These results on firm investment decisions complement the debt and equity issuance patterns

¹⁶Acquisition spending for each fiscal year is obtained from the section titled "Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities" in the cash flow statement.

¹⁷Since investments are cash outflows, the sensitivity estimation will have a negative sign.

documented in the previous section. In sum, our evidence suggests that for the sample of firms without immediate needs for external financing, they issue the more overpriced security and reduce the less overpriced security, while leaving their investment unaffected. In contrast, for firms that depend on external financing, when their equity is overvalued, they issue both more equity and more debt, to push the investment closer to the first-best level.

6 Alternative Explanations and Robustness Checks

6.1 Competing Explanations

In this section, we discuss some alternative explanations of our findings. First, the differences in the sensitivity of equity and debt issuance to *FLOW* can arise because *FLOW* potentially captures other sources of variation: broadly speaking, mutual fund flows to individual stocks can reflect both temporary demand shocks and investors' perceptions of growth opportunities. For example, during the Nasdaq bubble, a substantial amount of capital was invested in tech mutual funds, which could reflect both investors' overexcitement about the tech industry and the high investment growth experienced by tech firms in that period.

To begin, we note that our results are robust to sector adjustments. Specifically, we group firms into industries based on the Fama-French 30 industry definition, and conduct the same set of analyses reported in the paper using industry-adjusted *FLOW*.¹⁸ The results are similar to those reported in Tables 4 through 6, suggesting that the effect of mutual fund flows on equity/debt issuance and firm investment is unlikely to be driven by sector-wide growth opportunities.

Moreover, for the growth opportunity story to fully explain our results, we need an additional assumption: *FLOW* should mostly reflect uninformed demand shocks (or misvaluation) for non-external-finance-dependent firms, as these firms simply substitute equity for debt in response to *FLOW* without changing their investment; in contrast, *FLOW* should mostly reflect rational expectations of growth opportunities for external-finance-dependent firms, as these firms sharply increase both their equity and debt issues, and investment in response to *FLOW*. This assumption, however, is inconsistent with prior studies on security misvaluation. External-finance-dependent

¹⁸We obtain similar results with the Fama-French 48 or 38 industry definitions.

firms tend to be smaller, younger firms with less cash holdings compared to non-dependent firms; most behavioral theories would predict that the former is more likely to be mispriced than the latter, which has also been confirmed in the data in prior research.¹⁹

Another alternative interpretation of our equity/debt issuance pattern is that firms have different target leverage ratios, which implies inherently different sensitivities of equity and debt issuance to misvaluation. First of all, it is unclear ex ante why non-external-finance-dependent firms should reduce their leverage ratios while dependent firms choose to (slightly) increase their leverage ratios in response to *FLOW*, given that dependent firms usually have higher leverage ratios than non-dependent firms to begin with. Nevertheless, we explicitly control for *LeverageGap* proposed by Fama and French (2002), which measures the deviation of a firm’s current leverage ratio from its long-run average, in all our regression specifications. If debt issuance in our analysis merely reflects firm tendency to revert back to some long-run average, we expect that the predictability of *FLOW* for debt issuance be largely subsumed by the *LeverageGap* variable, which is not the case in the data.

A related argument is that the documented debt issuance pattern can be driven by equity market timing combined with considerations to maintain target leverage ratios. We address this possibility by focusing on a subset of firms that do not have any equity issuance in adjacent years. While zero equity issuance is clearly an endogenous choice, our goal here is to show that debt issuance in response to equity misvaluation is not entirely driven by equity issuance decisions in the adjacent period. Specifically, we include in our sample only firms that do not have significant changes in book equity in years $t-5$ to t . For example, for debt issuance in fiscal year 2006, we include only firms that do not have any equity issues or repurchases in years 2001 to 2006.²⁰

The results, omitted for brevity, are similar to those reported in Table 4. Firms in the absence of equity issuance on average issue more debt, in particular long-term debt, in response to equity

¹⁹One could further argue that non-external-finance-dependent firms respond to their growth opportunities faster than do mutual fund investors reallocate their capital. To test this, we examine firm investment in the years before and contemporaneous to the construction of *FLOW*. Consistent with the market-timing hypothesis, non-external-finance-dependent firms do not change their investment in anticipation of future flow-induced trading. In sum, the evidence presented in the paper is unlikely to be fully explained by a growth opportunity interpretation.

²⁰We define significant changes in book equity as over 10% of lagged total assets in either direction. Our results are also robust to other cutoffs. We look at the previous five years, because prior literature (e.g., Leary and Roberts (2005); Altı (2006); Flannery and Rangan (2006); Kayhan and Titman (2007)) shows that it can take a long time for firms to adjust their leverage ratios back to their optimal level.

misvaluation. A one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* forecasts a 12.6 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase in debt issues in the following year. Moreover, while firms without immediate needs for external financing do not change their debt issuance in response to equity misvaluation in this subsample, firms that are most external-finance-dependent substantially increase their debt issues when their equity is overvalued; a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* is associated with an increase of 45.0 ($p < 0.01$) basis points in debt issues in the top KZ tercile.

The observation that external-finance-dependent firms exhibit a more positive debt issuance sensitivity to equity misvaluation than do non-dependent firms may also arise if the spillover effect of *FLOW* on debt valuation is also stronger for the former. While this interpretation can partially explain the difference in debt issuance in the cross-section, it alone cannot explain why external-finance-dependent firms should exhibit a *positive* debt issuance sensitivity to *FLOW*. Since equity prices are more sensitive to demand shocks in the equity market (i.e., *FLOW*) than debt prices even for the top KZ tercile, if debt issuance is always to fill the slack between equity issuance and investment, we should expect to see a negative, rather than positive, sensitivity of debt issuance to *FLOW* for this subsample of firms.

6.2 Alternative Measures of External Finance Dependence

Our baseline results on cross-market timing are based on the KZ index, which may appear as a black box to some readers. To ensure robustness, we use individual components of the KZ index, as well as other known proxies for internal resource constraints, such as firm size and age, to examine the effect of external finance dependence on the sensitivities of debt and equity issuance to equity misvaluation. Among the various components of the KZ index, cash holdings and dividend payments are the two most direct measures of the *W* variable in our stylized model, which reflects the amount of internal resources a firm has and thus determines firm issuance decisions in our setting. We also use the size/age index developed by Hadlock and Pierce (2010) in our analysis, as firm size and age have been shown in prior studies to be related to the amount of internal resources.

The regression results based on alternative measures of external finance dependence are similar to those shown in Table 4. As can be seen from Table 7, for all three alternative definitions, firms

in the least external-finance-dependent tercile exhibit a negative debt issuance sensitivity to equity misvaluation, and firms in the most dependent tercile exhibit a positive debt issuance sensitivity. The difference in debt issuance sensitivity between the top and bottom terciles is both economically and statistically significant. In contrast, firms in all three external-finance-dependence terciles exhibit a positive equity issuance sensitivity to equity misvaluation, and the difference between the top and bottom terciles is statistically zero.

We consider two additional measures of external finance dependence. First, cash flows from operations also reflect the amount of internal resources available to the firm. However, in practice, cash flows from operations are also related to the amount of debt a firm can potentially raise. In particular, firms with low (or negative) cash flows from operations are usually denied access to the debt market, which could bias our coefficient estimate in equation (4) in the opposite direction. Another measure of internal resource constraints that we consider is the cash-flow sensitivity of cash, proposed by Almeida, Campello, and Weisbach (2004). However, it requires a long time series to accurately estimate the cash-flow sensitivity at the firm level. Consequently, while our regression coefficients based on cash-flow sensitivities of cash (measured using a rolling window of the past five years) are in the right direction, they are statistically insignificant.

6.3 Public Bond and Equity Issuance

In our main analysis, we focus on net issuance, which reflects the amount of new securities issued in a year minus the amount of existing securities that are retired or repurchased. For robustness, we also examine firms' public issuance decisions using information from the SDC database.²¹ This is to address the concern that part of the net equity issuance constructed from Compustat may be driven by stock options granted to managers and employees (e.g., McKeon (2012)). In addition, using the SDC data enables us to identify the precise timing of individual issues. In particular, we aggregate all public bond or equity issues in each quarter, and examine the sensitivity of public issues (without adjusting for expirations or repurchases) to lagged mutual fund flow-induced trading. We take two related empirical approaches for this purpose: (i) a logistic regression, where the dependent variable

²¹The downside of using the SDC data is that we ignore information in private issuance, and security retirement and repurchases.

is an indicator that takes the value of one if the firm has at least one public bond (or equity) issue in that quarter, and (ii) a pooled OLS regression where the dependent variable is the total amount of public bond (or equity) issues in the quarter divided by lagged total assets. The main independent variable in both regressions is *FLOW* measured in the previous four quarters. The control variables are identical to those in Table 4.

The results of public bond and equity issuance as a function of lagged *FLOW* are shown in Table 8. The first three columns correspond to bond issuance. Consistent with our result based on Compustat data, *FLOW* positively forecasts both the likelihood and size of subsequent public bond issuance. The coefficient from the logistic regression is 0.452 ($p < 0.01$); in addition, a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* leads to a 0.71 ($p < 0.05$) basis point increase in bond issues (scaled by lagged total assets) in the subsequent quarter. Further, the effect of *FLOW* on bond issuance is larger for external-finance-dependent firms: A one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* leads to a 3.08 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase in bond issuance in this subsample. The results for equity issues are shown in columns 4 to 6. Mutual fund flow-induced trading positively predicts equity issues subsequently. The coefficient on *FLOW* in the logistic regression is 0.34 ($p < 0.01$), and a one-standard-deviation increase in *FLOW* forecasts a 1.81 ($p < 0.01$) basis point increase in equity issues in the following quarter; there is, however, no statistically significant variation in the coefficient across firms with different external finance dependence.

6.4 Credit Rating Changes

We show in Table 3 that non-fundamental shocks to equity valuation could impact a firm’s cost of debt. One possible interpretation of this misvaluation spillover effect is that debt investors directly infer information from stock price movements. A related, yet indirect learning channel is that credit rating agencies often use stock valuation as a key input in their credit rating models. To the extent that credit rating agencies are unable to differentiate noise from information in stock prices and that bond investors take credit ratings at face value, non-fundamental movements in equity prices can affect a firm’s cost of debt.

To test this idea, we examine the relation between lagged *FLOW* and future changes in credit

ratings. Specifically, we conduct a logistic regression, with the dependent variable being an indicator function that takes the value of one if the bond issue is downgraded in a particular quarter.²² The independent variable of interest, *FLOW*, is computed in quarters $Q-3$ to Q ; we then vary the timing of the dependent variable from quarters $Q+1$ to $Q+8$. The set of control variables is identical to that in Table 3.

The results, shown in Table 9, exhibit a pattern similar to that reported in Table 3. *FLOW* measured at the end of quarter Q positively forecasts the likelihood of credit rating downgrades in each of the following eight quarters, and the coefficient is statistically significant in six out of the eight quarters. In sum, the evidence from credit rating changes provides further support for the prediction that equity and debt are jointly misvalued.

6.5 Ex Post Stock Return Tests

In our final set of tests, we ask a simple question: can firm managers time the reversal of mutual fund flow-induced trading in issuing equity and debt? While *FLOW* on average negatively forecasts stock returns in the subsequent one to two years, the exact timing and magnitude of the return reversal can vary substantially both over time and across firms. If managers are truly able to time their security issuance, we should expect to see a particularly strong reversal pattern of *FLOW* shortly after the firm issues equity or debt. To test this prediction, we include in a standard Fama-MacBeth return forecasting regression two interaction terms between security issuance (both equity and debt) and *FLOW*. Further, we use *FLOW* measured in year $t-2$ and issuance in year $t-1$ to predict monthly returns in year t to ensure that managers have time to respond to the price impact of flow-induced trading.

The results, shown in Table 10, are consistent with the market-timing hypothesis. After controlling for *FLOW*, both equity and debt issues significantly and negatively forecast future stock returns. More important, the coefficient on the interaction term between equity issues and lagged *FLOW* is significantly negative, suggesting that firms indeed issue more equity when the return reversal of mutual fund flow-induced trading is stronger in the following year. The coefficient on

²²If a bond issue has credit ratings from multiple rating agencies, we use the average rating across all agencies.

the interaction term between debt issues and lagged *FLOW* is also negative, albeit with marginal statistical significance.

7 Conclusion

Using price pressure resulting from mutual fund flow-induced trading as a measure of temporary shocks to stock prices, we analyze both equity and debt market-timing patterns in response to equity misvaluation. In particular, we first show that equity and debt prices are affected by the same (non-fundamental) shocks, but to different degrees. We then examine how the sensitivities of equity and debt issues to equity misvaluation vary with firms' dependence on external finance. We find that firms with sufficient internal resources exhibit a negative sensitivity of debt issues and yet a positive sensitivity of equity issues to equity misvaluation, in order to exploit the relative misvaluation between the two markets. In contrast, firms that are heavily dependent on external finance exhibit positive sensitivities of both equity and debt issues to equity misvaluation to exploit the absolute misvaluation in the two securities; moreover, these external-finance-dependent firms exhibit a positive investment sensitivity to equity misvaluation. Overall, our results add to prior literature on market timing by providing a comprehensive analysis of firms' equity and debt financing decisions (as well as investment) in response to non-fundamental shocks to stock prices.

Our results also have implications for prior studies on the real effect of market inefficiency. Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003) test a financing channel of equity misvaluation impacting firm investment, and show that external-finance-dependent firms exhibit a stronger investment-to-equity-misvaluation sensitivity than do non-external-finance-dependent firms. Our results suggest a potential role of debt financing in this channel. In response to mutual fund flow-induced trading, firms with sufficient internal resources issue more equity and reduce debt, leaving their investment unchanged, while firms dependent on external finance issue both more equity and more debt to increase investment. In other words, debt market timing is closely tied to the variation in investment sensitivities to equity misvaluation across firms with different external financing needs.

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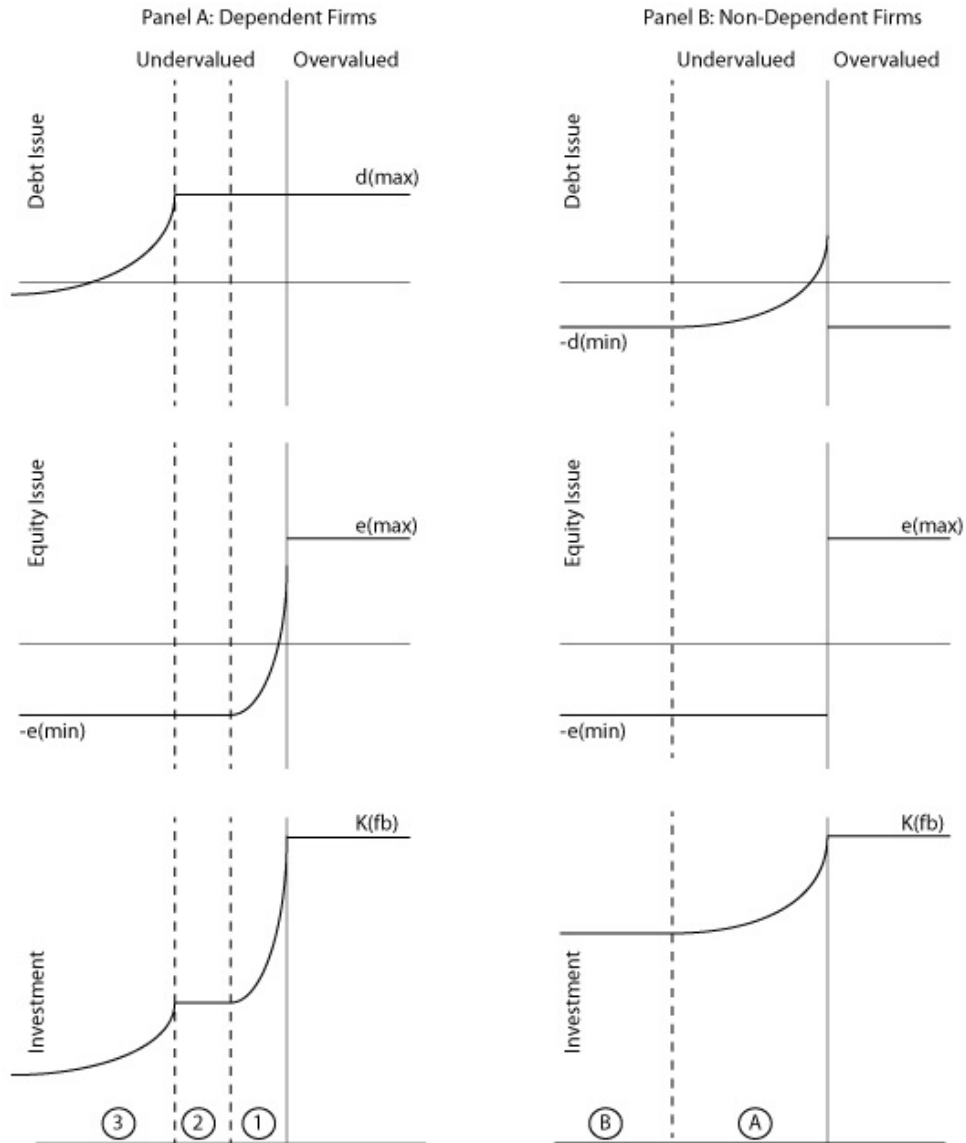


Figure 1: This figure shows the sensitivities of equity issues, debt issues, and investment to equity misvaluation when debt and equity are jointly mispriced.

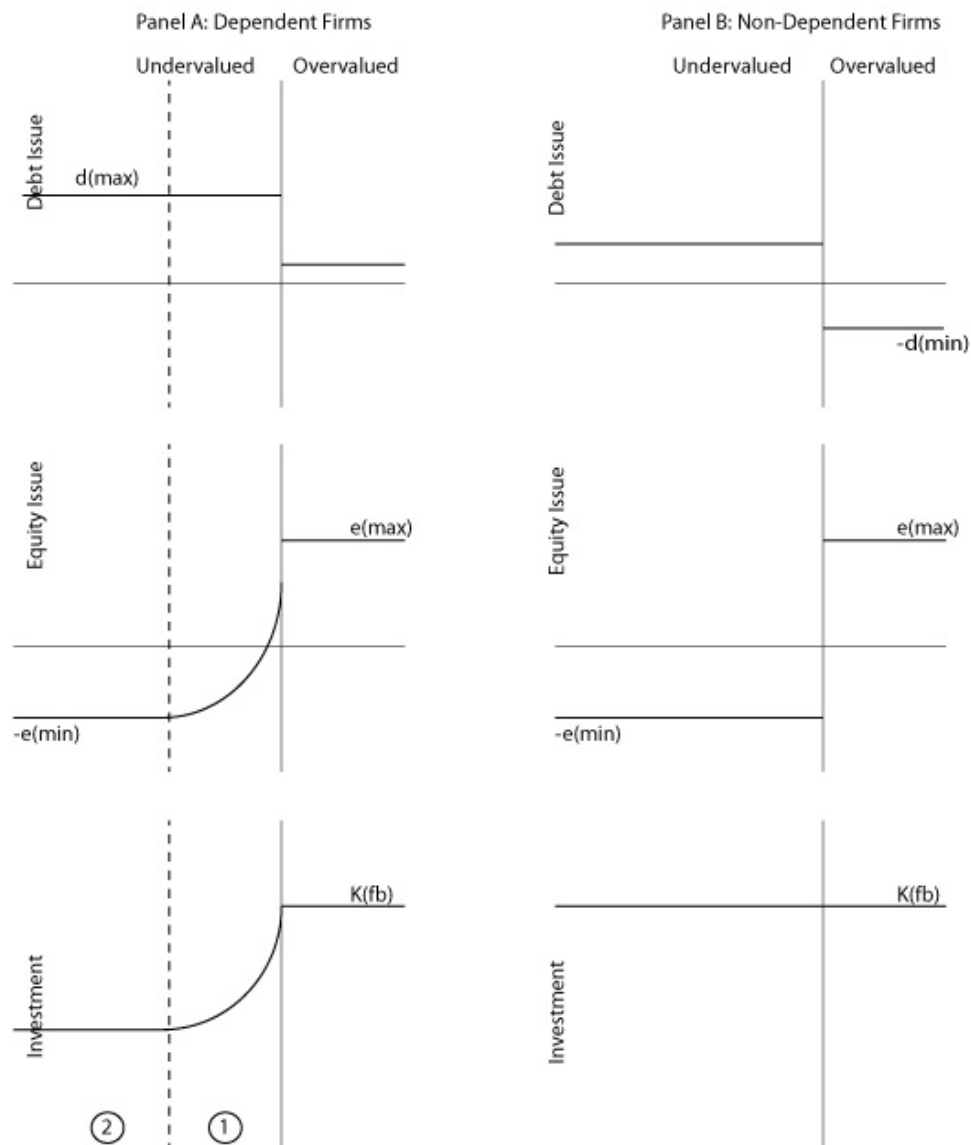


Figure 2: This figure shows the sensitivities of equity issues, debt issues, and investment to equity misvaluation when debt is fairly priced.

Table 1: Summary Statistics

This table provides summary statistics (the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles, the mean and median) of the main variables used in the study. Details of the variable definitions and data sources are provided in Appendix A.

Variable Names	Q1	Median	Q3	Mean	Std. Dev.
<i>FLOW</i>	-0.0258	0.0184	0.0809	0.0322	0.0912
<i>Basic Bond Characteristics (FISD)</i>					
Bond Yield Spread	0.011	0.0181	0.0316	0.0274	0.0301
Log(Issue Size)	11.9184	12.4292	12.8992	12.3287	1.0105
Log(Duration)	1.1034	1.6031	1.9611	1.4621	0.7961
<i>Basic Stock Information (CRSP)</i>					
Expected Default Frequency (EDF)	0.05	0.1495	0.445	0.7413	2.2381
Return, Past 1 Year	-0.175	0.0831	0.3679	0.1836	0.7402
Industry Return, Past 1 Year	0.0019	0.1316	0.2571	0.1316	0.217
Idiosyncratic Volatilities	0.0474	0.0639	0.0858	0.0729	0.0384
<i>Firm Fundamentals (Compustat)</i>					
Sales Growth	0.0104	0.0787	0.1856	0.1556	1.51
Tangibility	0.1448	0.2497	0.3983	0.3091	0.2185
B/M	0.3204	0.5699	0.92	0.6876	0.6186
Size (Relative)	0.0007	0.0028	0.0111	0.021	0.0773
Log(Total Asset)	8.5939	9.7956	10.9712	9.9165	1.9125
Leverage Gap	-0.1053	0.0294	0.1675	0.011	0.2769
Leverage	0.0345	0.1837	0.4002	0.2488	0.2415
<i>Equity Issuance (Compustat)</i>					
Net Equity Issuance	-0.004	0.0008	0.0126	0.0271	0.1082
<i>Debt Issuance (Compustat)</i>					
Total Debt Issuance	-0.0249	0	0.0375	0.0324	0.1758
Long-Term Debt Issuance	-0.0193	0	0.0268	0.0314	0.1677
Short-Term Debt Issuance	0	0	0	0.0013	0.0353
<i>Investment and Acquisition Activities (Compustat)</i>					
Capital Expenditures	0.0239	0.0507	0.1009	0.0868	0.1205
Acquisition Spending	0	0	0.012	0.0404	0.1331
<i>Sources and Uses of Funds (Compustat)</i>					
Net Cash Flow of Financing	-0.0527	-0.0036	0.0619	0.0725	0.3599
Net Cash Flow of Investment	-0.1538	-0.0688	-0.0231	-0.1291	0.2482

Table 2: The Return Effect of Mutual Fund Flow-Induced Trading

This table reports calendar-time returns to the self-financed portfolio that goes long in the top decile of stocks ranked by mutual fund flow-induced trading (*FLOW*) and goes short in the bottom decile. *FLOW* is calculated as the aggregate mutual fund flow-induced trading scaled by the total shares held by all mutual funds at the beginning of the period, summed over the previous four quarters. The portfolios are then rebalanced every quarter and held for two years. Both equal- and value-weighted monthly returns are reported. To deal with overlapping portfolios in each holding month, we follow Jegadeesh and Titman (1993) to take the equal-weighted average return across portfolios formed in different quarters. Monthly returns with different risk adjustments are reported: the return in excess of the risk-free rate, the CAPM alpha, and the Fama-French three-factor alpha. The sample period is from 1980 to 2009. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are adjusted for Newey-West corrections with 12 lags. ***, **, and * indicate a two-tailed test significance level of less than 1%, 5%, and 10%, respectively.

	Equal Weighted			Value Weighted		
	excess return	1-factor alpha	3-factor alpha	excess return	1-factor alpha	3-factor alpha
Qtr 1	-0.15% (0.0023)	-0.25% (0.0026)	-0.14% (0.0023)	-0.32% (0.0029)	-0.48% (0.0032)	-0.20% (0.0029)
Qtr 2	-0.29% (0.0023)	-0.39% (0.0026)	-0.23% (0.0023)	-0.48%* (0.0029)	-0.64%* (0.0033)	-0.51% (0.0032)
Qtr 3	-0.40%* (0.0022)	-0.50%** (0.0025)	-0.32% (0.0024)	-0.70%** (0.0030)	-0.88%*** (0.0034)	-0.61%* (0.0031)
Qtr 4	-0.40%* (0.0021)	-0.49%** (0.0023)	-0.49%** (0.0022)	-0.72%** (0.0029)	-0.87%*** (0.0031)	-0.66%** (0.0031)
Qtr 5	-0.41%** (0.0021)	-0.49%** (0.0022)	-0.52%** (0.0022)	-0.65%** (0.0028)	-0.78%*** (0.0028)	-0.80%*** (0.0029)
Qtr 6	-0.51%*** (0.0019)	-0.57%*** (0.0020)	-0.45%** (0.0020)	-0.69%*** (0.0027)	-0.81%*** (0.0026)	-0.50%** (0.0023)
Qtr 7	-0.48%*** (0.0019)	-0.55%*** (0.0020)	-0.36%* (0.0020)	-0.42%* (0.0022)	-0.49%** (0.0023)	-0.30% (0.0021)
Qtr 8	-0.37%** (0.0019)	-0.43%** (0.0019)	-0.22% (0.0020)	-0.25% (0.0022)	-0.31% (0.0022)	-0.33% (0.0021)
Qtrs 1-4	-0.32% (0.0020)	-0.41%* (0.0023)	-0.29% (0.0020)	-0.55%** (0.0026)	-0.71%** (0.0030)	-0.50%* (0.0026)
Qtrs 5-8	-0.43%** (0.0017)	-0.50%*** (0.0017)	-0.39%** (0.0017)	-0.49%** (0.0021)	-0.59%*** (0.0022)	-0.49%** (0.0019)
Qtrs 1-8	-0.38%*** (0.0014)	-0.45%*** (0.0015)	-0.35%** (0.0014)	-0.53%*** (0.0019)	-0.65%*** (0.0020)	-0.50%*** (0.0018)

Table 3: Spillover of Temporary Price Movements from Equity to Debt

This table reports the spillover of temporary price movements from the equity market to debt market. The dependent variable in all regressions is the quarterly change in duration-adjusted corporate bond yield spreads. Columns 1 through 8 report the regression results for the subsequent eight quarters. The main independent variable of interest is the aggregate mutual fund flow-induced trading (*FLOW*) measured in the previous year (which ends in quarter *Q*). Firm-level control variables include the firm size, book-to-market ratio, cumulative stock return in the previous year, idiosyncratic volatility in the previous year, leverage ratio, expected default frequency (EDF), sales growth, profitability, and tangibility. Bond-level controls include the callable dummy, issue size, bond duration (months, in logarithm), and coupon rate. Macroeconomic control variables include the past one year CRSP value-weight index return, term spread, and default spread. All control variables are constructed at the quarter end prior to when the bond yield is calculated. All regression specifications include quarter fixed effects. Panel A reports coefficient estimates for the full sample. Panel B reports coefficient estimates for bonds issued by investment-grade issuers. Panel C reports coefficient estimates for bonds issued by non-investment-grade issuers. The sample period is from 1995 to 2009. Standard errors, reported in parentheses, are adjusted for heteroskedasticity and are clustered at the firm level. ***, **, and * indicate a two-tailed test significance level of less than 1%, 5%, and 10%, respectively.

[illegible]

Panel B: Investment-Grade Issuers								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Q+1	Q+2	Q+3	Q+4	Q+5	Q+6	Q+7	Q+8
<i>FLOW</i>	-0.00238 (0.00205)	0.000204 (0.00182)	0.00134 (0.00164)	0.00206 (0.00168)	0.00325* (0.00189)	0.00294 (0.00198)	0.00260 (0.00204)	0.00270 (0.00211)
Firm Fundamental Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bond Characteristics Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Macroeconomic Control	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year Fixed Effect	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Number of Observations	87,520	87,539	87,485	87,357	87,180	86,992	86,798	86,608
<i>Adjusted R²</i>	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.118

Panel C: Non-Investment-Grade Issuers								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Q+1	Q+2	Q+3	Q+4	Q+5	Q+6	Q+7	Q+8
<i>FLOW</i>	-0.00699* (0.00411)	-0.000398 (0.00388)	0.00525 (0.00373)	0.00752** (0.00344)	0.0111*** (0.00359)	0.0135*** (0.00331)	0.0135*** (0.00316)	0.0133*** (0.00316)
Firm Fundamental Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bond Characteristics Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Macroeconomic Control	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year Fixed Effect	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Number of Observations	24,848	24,871	24,825	24,693	24,494	24,267	24,034	23,809
<i>Adjusted R²</i>	0.226	0.226	0.226	0.226	0.230	0.232	0.232	0.231

Table 4: Debt Issuance and Non-Fundamental Stock Price Movements

This table reports firms' debt issuance decisions in response to non-fundamental stock price movements. The dependent variable in columns 1 and 2 is net debt issuance in fiscal year t as reported by Compustat. We then separate total debt into long-term debt (columns 3 and 4) and short-term debt (columns 5 and 6). All issuance variables are scaled by total firm assets at the beginning of fiscal year $t-1$. The main independent variable of interest is the aggregate mutual fund flow-induced trading (*FLOW*) measured in the previous year. Firm-level control variables include firm size, book-to-market ratio, cumulative stock return in the previous year, cumulative stock return in previous years two and three, leverage gap, sales growth, profitability, and tangibility. Macroeconomic control variables include the past one year CRSP value-weight index return, term spread, and default spread. All regression specifications include industry and year fixed effects. In columns 2, 4, and 6, the *Median Dependence* dummy takes the value of one if the firm is in the middle 40% of the KZ-index distribution, and zero otherwise; the *High Dependence* dummy takes the value of one if the firm is in the top 30% of the KZ-index distribution, and zero otherwise. The sample period is from 1982 to 2009. Standard errors, reported in parentheses, are adjusted for heteroskedasticity and are clustered at the firm level. ***, **, and * indicate a two-tailed test significance level of less than 1%, 5%, and 10%, respectively.

	Total Debt Issuance		LT Debt Issuance		ST Debt Issuance	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>FLOW</i>	0.00843*	-0.0158**	0.00879**	-0.0127**	-0.000287	-0.00266*
	(0.00464)	(0.00617)	(0.00443)	(0.00589)	(0.000989)	(0.00149)
<i>FLOW</i> x Medium Dependence		0.0229***		0.0178**		0.00355*
		(0.00860)		(0.00819)		(0.00208)
<i>FLOW</i> x High Dependence		0.0446***		0.0424***		0.00285
		(0.0113)		(0.0110)		(0.00219)
Median Dependence		0.0112***		0.0114***		0.000219
		(0.00162)		(0.00157)		(0.000364)
High Dependence		0.0318***		0.0309***		0.000548
		(0.00251)		(0.00239)		(0.000448)
Industry Returns	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm Fundamental Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Macroeconomics Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Industry Fixed Effect	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year Fixed Effect	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Number of Observations	55,273	55,273	55,273	55,273	55,273	55,273
<i>Adjusted R</i> ²	0.067	0.072	0.065	0.070	0.008	0.008

Table 5: Other Financing Decisions and Non-Fundamental Stock Price Movements

This table reports equity issuance and leverage ratio changes in response to non-fundamental stock price movements. The dependent variable in columns 1 and 2 is net equity issuance, that in columns 3 and 4 is the net cash flow from all financing activities, and that in columns 5 and 6 is the change in leverage ratio, all measured in fiscal year t as reported by Compustat. Both equity issuance and net cash flows from financing are scaled by total firm assets at the beginning of fiscal year $t-1$. The main independent variable of interest is the aggregate mutual fund flow-induced trading (*FLOW*) measured in the previous year. Firm-level control variables include firm size, book-to-market ratio, cumulative stock return in the previous year, cumulative stock return in previous years two and three, leverage-gap, sales growth, profitability, and tangibility. Macroeconomic control variables include the past one year CRSP value-weight index return, term spread, and default spread. All regression specifications include industry and year fixed effects. In columns 2, 4, and 6, the *Median Dependence* dummy takes the value of one if the firm is in the middle 40% of the KZ-index distribution, and zero otherwise; the *High Dependence* dummy takes the value of one if the firm is in the top 30% of the KZ-index distribution, and zero otherwise. The sample period is from 1982 to 2009. Standard errors, reported in parentheses, are adjusted for heteroskedasticity and are clustered at the firm level. ***, **, and * indicate a two-tailed test significance level of less than 1%, 5%, and 10%, respectively.

	Total Equity Issuance		Net CF from Financing		Leverage Ratio Change	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>FLOW</i>	0.0146*** (0.00253)	0.0151*** (0.00399)	0.0393*** (0.00980)	0.0122 (0.0133)	0.000209 (0.00208)	-0.00758** (0.00306)
<i>FLOW</i> x Medium Dependence		-0.00180 (0.00522)		0.0176 (0.0173)		0.0123*** (0.00417)
<i>FLOW</i> x High Dependence		0.000300 (0.00608)		0.0553** (0.0240)		0.00904* (0.00493)
Median Dependence		0.00452*** (0.00114)		0.0236*** (0.00313)		-0.00535*** (0.000739)
High Dependence		0.0144*** (0.00151)		0.0671*** (0.00480)		-0.00912*** (0.000988)
Industry Returns	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm Fundamental Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Macroeconomics Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Industry Fixed Effect	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year Fixed Effect	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Number of Observations	62,640	62,640	55,412	55,412	54,631	54,631
<i>Adjusted R</i> ²	0.228	0.230	0.170	0.172	0.043	0.044

Table 6: Firm Investment and Non-Fundamental Stock Price Movements

This table reports firms' investment decisions in response to non-fundamental stock price movements. The dependent variable in columns 1 and 2 is the capital expenditures, that in columns 3 and 4 is the total spending of acquisition activities, and that in columns 5 and 6 is the net cash flow from all investing activities, measured in fiscal year t as reported by Compustat. All three variables are scaled by total firm assets at the beginning of fiscal year $t-1$. The main independent variable of interest is the aggregate mutual fund flow-induced trading (*FLOW*) measured in the previous year. Firm-level control variables include firm size, book-to-market ratio, cumulative stock return in the previous year, cumulative stock return in previous years two and three, leverage gap, sales growth, profitability, and tangibility. Macroeconomic control variables include the past one year CRSP value-weight index return, term spread, and default spread. All regression specifications include industry and year fixed effects. In columns 2, 4, and 6, the *Median Dependence* dummy takes the value of one if the firm is in the middle 40% of the KZ-index distribution, and zero otherwise; the *High Dependence* dummy takes the value of one if the firm is in the top 30% of the KZ-index distribution, and zero otherwise. The sample period is from 1982 to 2009. Standard errors, reported in parentheses, are adjusted for heteroskedasticity and are clustered at the firm level. ***, **, and * indicate a two-tailed test significance level of less than 1%, 5%, and 10%, respectively.

	Capital Expenditure		Acquisitions		Net CF from Investment	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>FLOW</i>	0.0267*** (0.00663)	-5.51e-05 (0.00465)	0.00721* (0.00371)	-0.00312 (0.00688)	-0.0389*** (0.00725)	-0.00716 (0.0104)
<i>FLOW</i> x Medium Dependence		0.0164*** (0.00635)		0.00198 (0.00831)		-0.0197 (0.0135)
<i>FLOW</i> x High Dependence		0.0606*** (0.0212)		0.0268*** (0.00964)		-0.0678*** (0.0176)
Median Dependence		0.0259*** (0.00215)		0.00338* (0.00188)		-0.0241*** (0.00299)
High Dependence		0.0327*** (0.00273)		0.00425* (0.00219)		-0.0309*** (0.00393)
Industry Returns	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm Fundamental Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Macroeconomic Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Industry Fixed Effect	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year Fixed Effect	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Number of Observations	62,025	62,025	55,412	55,412	55,412	55,412
Adjusted R^2	0.242	0.255	0.072	0.072	0.170	0.172

Table 7: Alternative Measures of External-Finance Dependence

This table reports firms' debt and equity issuance decisions in response to non-fundamental stock price movements. In particular, we repeat the analyses in Tables 4 and 5 by using alternative measures of external finance dependence. In Panel A, we sort firms into terciles based on the cash holdings (scaled by lagged total assets) in the previous year. In Panel B, we sort firms into three groups based on the dividend payout ratio in the previous year; in Panel C, we sort firms into tercile portfolios based on the Size-Age Index (SA-Index) developed in Hadlock and Pierce (2010). The *Median Dependence* dummy takes the value of one if the firm is in the middle 40% of the cash holdings, dividend payout ratio, or SA-index distribution, and zero otherwise; the *High Dependence* dummy takes the value of one if the firm is in the top 30% of the cash holdings, dividend payout ratio, or SA-index distribution, and zero otherwise. Standard errors, reported in parentheses, are adjusted for heteroskedasticity and are clustered at the firm level. ***, **, and * indicate a two-tailed test significance level of less than 1%, 5%, and 10%, respectively.

	Debt Issuance		Equity Issuance	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel A: Cash Holdings				
<i>FLOW</i>	0.008*	-0.013*	0.015***	0.010*
	(0.005)	(0.008)	(0.003)	(0.005)
<i>FLOW</i> x Medium Dependence		0.023**		0.009
		(0.010)		(0.006)
<i>FLOW</i> x High Dependence		0.042***		0.003
		(0.011)		(0.006)
CONTROLS	YES	YES	YES	YES
Number of Observations	62,718	62,718	62,872	62,872
Adjusted R^2	0.068	0.070	0.228	0.231
Panel B: Dividend Payout Ratio				
<i>FLOW</i>	0.00688	-0.0171**	0.0151***	0.00637**
	(0.00469)	(0.00678)	(0.00254)	(0.00265)
<i>FLOW</i> x Medium Dependence		0.0373***		0.00566
		(0.00944)		(0.00371)
<i>FLOW</i> x High Dependence		0.0273**		0.00631
		(0.0138)		(0.00638)
CONTROLS	YES	YES	YES	YES
Number of Observations	62,116	55,380	62,269	62,269
Adjusted R^2	0.068	0.086	0.228	0.249
Panel C: Size and Age Index				
<i>FLOW</i>	0.008*	-0.009*	0.015***	0.007*
	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.004)
<i>FLOW</i> x Medium Dependence		0.035***		0.007
		(0.009)		(0.005)
<i>FLOW</i> x High Dependence		0.045***		0.006
		(0.013)		(0.006)
CONTROLS	YES	YES	YES	YES
Number of Observations	62,718	62,718	62,872	62,872
Adjusted R^2	0.068	0.075	0.228	0.234

Table 8: Public Bond and Equity Issuance and Non-Fundamental Stock Price Movements

This table reports firms' public bond and equity issuance decisions in response to non-fundamental stock price movements. The dependent variable in column 1 is a binary variable that takes the value of one if there is at least one public bond issue in quarter Q , and zero otherwise (a logit regression), and that in columns 2 and 3 is the total dollar amount of bond issuance in quarter Q , scaled by firm assets at the beginning of the fiscal year. Both variables are constructed from the FISD database, and are available for the period of 1995 to 2009. The dependent variable in column 4 is a binary variable that takes the value of one if there is at least one public equity issue in quarter Q , and zero otherwise (a logit regression), and that in columns 5 and 6 is the total dollar amount of equity issuance in quarter Q , scaled by firm assets at the beginning of the fiscal year. Both variables are constructed from the SDC database, and are available for the period of 1982 to 2009. The main independent variable of interest is the aggregate mutual fund flow-induced trading (*FLOW*) measured in the previous year. Firm-level control variables include firm size, book-to-market ratio, cumulative stock return in the previous year, cumulative stock return in previous years two and three, leverage gap, sales growth, profitability, and tangibility. Macroeconomic control variables include the past one year CRSP value-weight index return, term spread, and default spread. All regression specifications include industry and quarter fixed effects. Standard errors, reported in parentheses, are adjusted for heteroskedasticity and are clustered at the firm level. ***, **, and * indicate a two-tailed test significance level of less than 1%, 5%, and 10%, respectively.

	Public Bond Issuance			Public Equity Issuance		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>FLOW</i>	0.452*** (0.117)	0.000781** (0.000333)	-0.000266 (0.000428)	0.340*** (0.0891)	0.00199*** (0.000578)	0.00202** (0.000973)
<i>FLOW</i> x Medium Dependence			-0.000116 (0.000556)			0.00101 (0.00121)
<i>FLOW</i> x High Dependence			0.00338*** (0.00102)			-0.00138 (0.00136)
Medium Dependence			-0.000192 (0.000196)			0.000989*** (0.000203)
High Dependence			0.00100*** (0.000287)			0.00287*** (0.000351)
Industry Returns	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm Fundamental Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Macroeconomic Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Industry Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Number of Observations	123,235	123,235	123,235	266,919	266,919	266,919
Pseudo/Adjusted R^2	0.278	0.024	0.025	0.072	0.017	0.018

Table 9: Credit Rating Changes and Non-Fundamental Stock Price Movements

This table reports credit rating changes in response to temporary stock price movements. The dependent variable in all regressions is a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the bond issue experiences a credit rating downgrade in a particular quarter and zero otherwise (logit regressions). If a bond issue has ratings from multiple rating agencies, the average rating is used. Columns 1 through 8 report the regression results for the subsequent eight quarters. The main independent variable of interest is the aggregate mutual fund flow-induced trading (*FLOW*) measured in the previous year (which ends in quarter *Q*). Firm-level control variables include firm size, book-to-market ratio, cumulative stock return in the previous year, idiosyncratic volatility in the previous year, leverage ratio, expected default frequency (EDF), sales growth, profitability, and tangibility. Bond-level controls include the callable dummy, issue size, bond duration (months, in logarithm), and coupon rate. Macroeconomic control variables include the past one year CRSP value-weight index return, term spread, and default spread. All control variables are constructed at the time the credit rating downgrade is calculated. All regression specifications include quarter fixed effects. The sample period is from 1995 to 2009. Standard errors, reported in parentheses, are adjusted for heteroskedasticity and are clustered at the firm level. ***, **, and * indicate a two-tailed test significance level of less than 1%, 5%, and 10%, respectively.

	Dependent Variable: Credit Rating Downgrade							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Q+1	Q+2	Q+3	Q+4	Q+5	Q+6	Q+7	Q+8
<i>FLOW</i>	0.4386 (0.6709)	0.8233 (0.6214)	1.2016** (0.5339)	1.5091*** (0.5120)	1.7713*** (0.5041)	1.8255*** (0.5016)	1.4919*** (0.5039)	0.9534* (0.4925)
Bond Yield	5.8951*** (1.3763)	5.8864*** (1.3781)	5.7996*** (1.3749)	5.7543*** (1.3766)	5.7361*** (1.3792)	5.7191*** (1.3812)	5.7162*** (1.3870)	5.7628*** (1.3915)
Firm Fundamental Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bond Characteristics Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Macroeconomic Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year Fixed Effect	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Number of Observations	117,606	117,590	117,432	117,153	116,844	116,504	116,172	115,799
Pseudo R^2	0.1777	0.1779	0.1790	0.1800	0.1809	0.1815	0.1812	0.1801

Table 10: Return Predictability of Security Issuance

This table reports Fama-MacBeth forecasting regressions of stock returns. The dependent variable is the monthly stock return in year t . The explanatory variables include the aggregate mutual fund flow-induced trading (*FLOW*) in year $t-2$, net equity issues (as a fraction of lagged assets) in year $t-1$, and net long-term debt issues (as a fraction of lagged assets) in year $t-1$. We also include interaction terms between *Equity Issue* (*Debt Issue*) and *FLOW*. Other control variables include the firm size, book-to-market ratio, cumulative stock return, average share turnover, idiosyncratic return volatility (based on the Carhart four-factor model), institutional ownership, all measured in the previous year ($t-1$). The sample period is from 1980 to 2009. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are adjusted for Newey-West corrections with 12 lags. ***, **, and * indicate a two-tailed test significance level of less than 1%, 5%, and 10%, respectively.

[illegible]

Appendix A: Main Variables Definitions and Data Sources

This table describes the definition of the main variables used in this study, followed by the data sources. When possible, the data items or mnemonics are provided as well.

Variable Name	Variable Definition	Data Source
FLOW	Mutual fund flow-induced price pressure. See the data section for the construction of the variable.	CRSP, CDA/Spectrum 13F, and MFLINK
Bond Yield Spread	Corporate bond's yield computed from the trade price minus the corresponding duration matched treasury yield.	FISD, NAIC transaction files, TRACE, and CRSP Treasury files
Issue Size	The issue size of the bond.	FISD
Duration	The duration of the bond.	FISD
Expected Default Frequencies (EDF)	The expected default frequency computed and calibrated to actual defaults by the Moody's KMV. See Crosbie and Bohn (2003) for details.	Moody's KMV
Idiosyncratic Volatility	Residual standard deviations estimated using the Carhart four-factor model, based on daily stock returns over the past one year.	CRSP
Profitability	Operating Income Before Depreciation (t) / Total Assets ($t-1$).	COMPUSTAT
Tangibility	$[PPENT(t) + INVT(t)]/AT(t-1)$	COMPUSTAT
Size	The total dollar value of sales divided by aggregated sales across all firms in the same year reported in COMPUSTAT.	COMPUSTAT
Leverage Ratio	$Leverage\ Ratio = [DLTT(t) + DLC(t)]/[DLTT(t) + DLC(t) + BE(t)]$	COMPUSTAT
Leverage Gap	Leverage Gap = Estimated long-term leverage ratio – Current leverage ratio, following the procedure in Fama and French (2002).	COMPUSTAT
BE	Book value of equity, $BE(t) = \text{total assets (AT)} - \text{liabilities (LT)} + \text{balance sheet deferred taxes and investment tax credit (if available) (TXDITC)} -$	COMPUSTAT

	preferred stock	
Book Value of Preferred Stock	The book value of preferred stock is computed as preferred stock's liquidation value (PSTKL) if available, else redemption value (PSTKRV) if available, else carrying value (PSTK).	COMPUSTAT
ME	Market value of equity, $ME(t) = SHROUT * PRC$	CRSP
B/M	Market value of equity (BE) / book value of equity (ME)	CRSP/ COMPUSTAT
Equity Issuance	We consider two definitions of equity issuance. In the first definition, following Baker, Stein, and Wurgler (2003), Equity Issuance = $[CEQ(t) - CEQ(t-1)] + [TXDB(t) - TXDB(t-1)] - [RE(t) - RE(t-1)]$, normalized by total assets (AT) at the beginning of fiscal year ($t-1$). In the second definition, following Fama and French (2002), Equity Issuance = $SSTK(t) - PRSTKC(t)$, normalized by total assets at the beginning of fiscal year ($t-1$).	COMPUSTAT
Short-Term Debt Issuance	Following Baker, Greenwood, and Wurgler (2003), short-term debt issuance is defined as note payable (NP), normalized by total assets (AT) at the beginning of fiscal year ($t-1$).	COMPUSTAT
Long-Term Debt Issuance	Following Baker, Greenwood, and Wurgler (2002), long-term debt issuance is defined as change in the level of long-term debt ($DLTT(t) - DLTT(t-1)$) plus debt due in one year ($DD1(t) - DD1(t-1)$), normalized by total assets at the beginning of fiscal year ($t-1$).	COMPUSTAT
Total Debt Issuance	Total debt issuance = short-term debt issuance + long-term debt issuance	COMPUSTAT
Capital Expenditure	$CAPX(t)$, normalized by total assets (AT) at the beginning of fiscal year ($t-1$).	COMPUSTAT
Acquisition	$ACQ(t)$ from the statement of cash flows (SCF), normalized by total assets (AT) at the beginning of fiscal year ($t-1$).	COMPUSTAT
Net Cash Flow of Financing	$FINCF(t)$ from the statement of cash flows (SCF), normalized by total assets (AT) at the beginning of fiscal year ($t-1$).	COMPUSTAT
Net Cash Flow of Investment	$IVNCF(t)$ from the statement of cash flows (SCF), normalized by total assets (AT) at the beginning of fiscal year ($t-1$).	COMPUSTAT

Seasoned Equity Offering Decision	A binary variable takes the value of one if the firm issues equity in the secondary market during quarter (q)	Security Data Corporation
Seasoned Equity Offering Amount	The dollar value of seasoned equity offerings, normalized by the most recent fiscal year's total asset (AT) before the equity offering.	Security Data Corporate/CRSP
Bond Issuance Decision	A binary variable takes value of one if the firm issues bond on the secondary market during quarter (q).	Security Data Corporation
Bond Issuance Amount	The dollar value of bond offerings, normalized by the most recent fiscal year's total asset (AT) before the bond offering.	Security Data Corporate/CRSP
Term Spreads	The difference between ten-year treasury yield and three-month treasury yield.	Federal Reserve
Default Spreads	The difference between the Moody's BAA corporate bond index yield and Moody's AAA corporate bond index yield.	Federal Reserve
CFNAIC	Chicago Fed National Activity Index	Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago