

# Statistical Programming Languages (SPL): United States Oil Company Analysis

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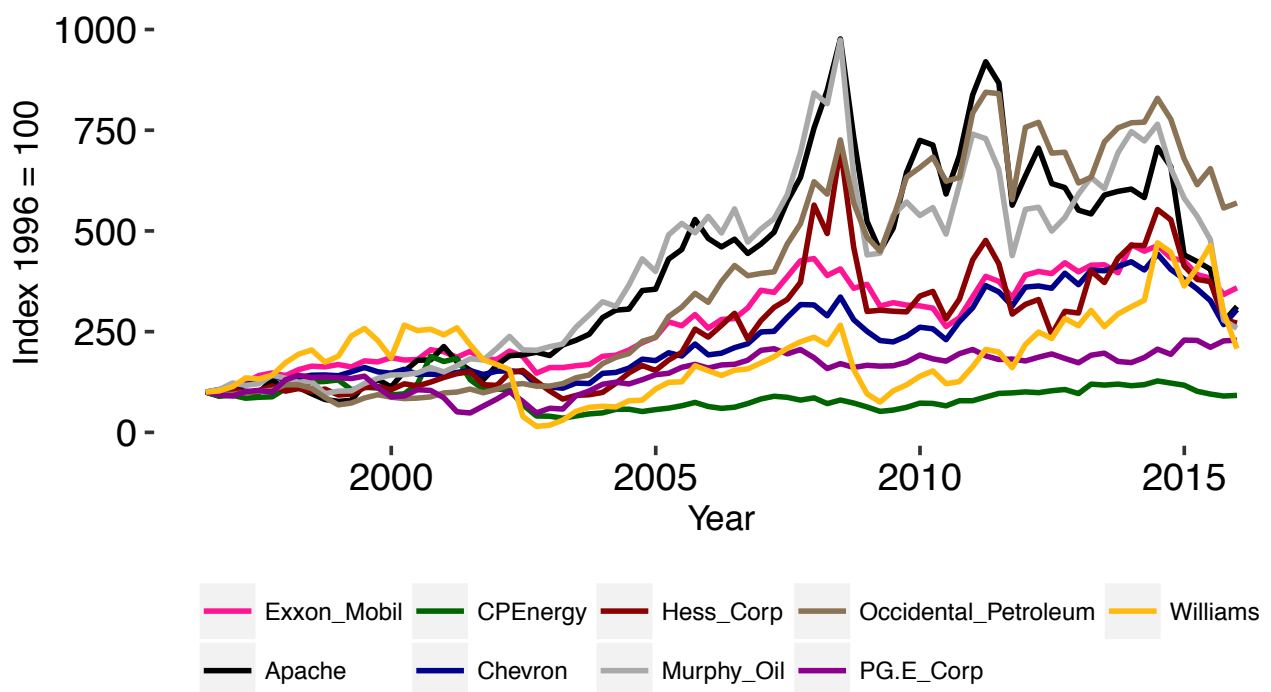
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## Outline

1. Introduction
2. Dataset Transformations
3. Exploratory Analysis: Plots & Graphics
4. Panel Data Regression & Results
5. Applications
  - ▶ Firm Types
  - ▶ Further Applications
6. Literature



## Stock Returns: US Oil-Companies



## Companies in the Sample

| Company              | Remark |
|----------------------|--------|
| Chevron              |        |
| Exxon Mobil          |        |
| Apache               |        |
| Hess Corp            |        |
| Occidental Petroleum |        |
| Murphy Oil           |        |
| CPEnergy             | (*)    |
| PGE Corp             | (*)    |
| Williams Cos, Inc.   | (**)   |

note: (\*) utility sector; (\*\*) EDA-Case

Table 1: Sample Companies



## Model Environment

- Bianconi/Yoshino (2014), Boyer/Filion (2006)
  - ▶ framework adaptation
- Theory: Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM)
  - ▶ assumptions include frictionless (financial) markets & symmetric information
- Model: Panel Data Regression
- Data source: Bloomberg



## Data Source [raw]: Bloomberg

- Data source [raw]: Bloomberg
- Dataset issues addressed:
  - ▶ class of data variable-dependent (e.g. date, returns)
  - ▶ common data vary over time
  - ▶ specific data vary over both time & company



## Transformations applied on Variables

Table 2: Variables by Transformation Mode

| log return | z-score  | log    |
|------------|----------|--------|
| Stock      | NI       | A.MCAP |
| Oil        | BVE.MCAP | D.MCAP |
| Gas        |          |        |
| Market(*)  |          |        |
| EX(**)     |          |        |

(\*): Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJI)

(\*\*): USD wrt. EUR, GBP, ...



## Distress Case, Firm 9: Williams

| Firm 9: <i>Williams</i> | $\mu$  | $\sigma$ | Min      | Max     |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|----------|---------|
| Stock                   | 23.39  | 12.05    | 1.85     | 58.21   |
| A.MCAP                  | 3.01   | 4.63     | 0.80     | 30.73   |
| BVE.MCAP                | 0.66   | 0.70     | 0.13     | 4.96    |
| D.MCAP [%]              | 151.40 | 58.77    | 85.06    | 337.28  |
| NI                      | 68.53  | 350.20   | -1263.00 | 1678.00 |

Table 3: Exploratory data analysis - event detection

```
1 # Summary statistics of company-specific variables
2 SumSpecF = describeBy(data[,2:7], group = "Company",
3                       mat = TRUE, digits = 2,
4                       trim = 0, type = 1)
```

Quantlet 2 - EDA: Lines 45 to 48 





## Distress Case, Firm 9: Williams

- Williams close to bankruptcy around 2002-2003

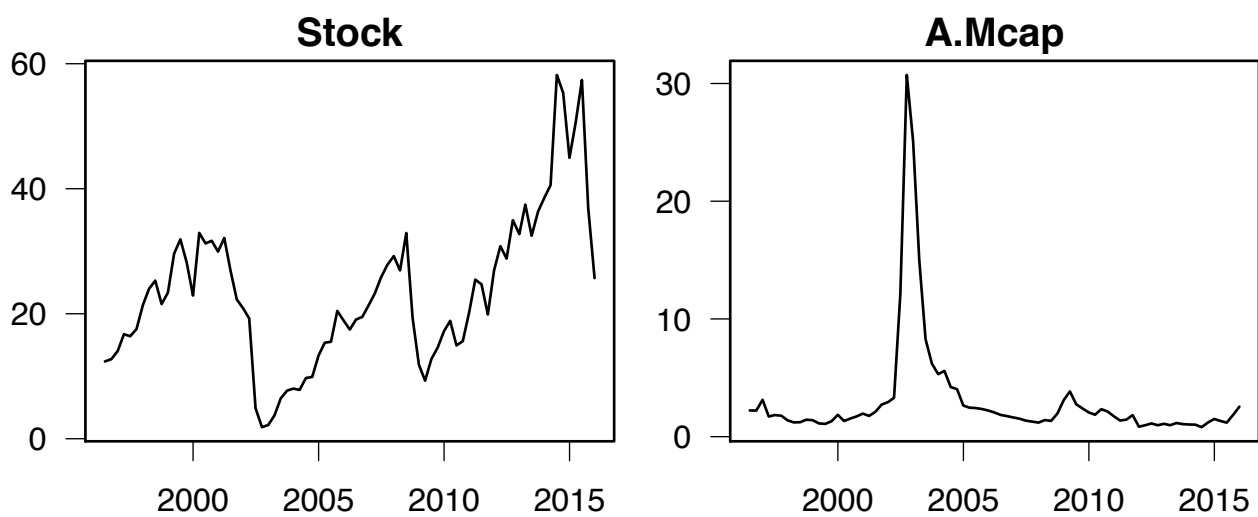


Figure 1: Financial Distress Case of C9: Williams



## Panel Regression: Main Results

Table 4: Panel Data Regression: Random Effects Model

| Variable    | $\beta$ |     |
|-------------|---------|-----|
| (Intercept) | 0.01    |     |
| NI          | 0.01    | **  |
| BVE.MCAP    | -0.04   | *** |
| D.MCAP      | 0.00    |     |
| Oil         | 0.26    | *** |
| Gas         | 0.07    | *** |
| Market      | 0.72    | *** |

note: \*  $p < 0.1$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ adj.  $R^2 = 0.40$ 

## Random Effects Model: Regression Output

$$R_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 NI_{it} + [...] + \beta_6 Market_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$$

- Oil and gas price have robust positive effect on stock prices
  - ▶ higher prices indicate presence of a profitable environment for oil companies
- Exposure of stock prices to the U.S. DJI market premium is robustly priced and positive
  - ▶ energy consumption is related to overall economic situation
- Non-systematic risk factors are robustly priced



## Application Result: By Company Type

□ A comparison of the impact of common factors on:

- ▶ Oil-/ Gas-producing
- ▶ Electricity-producing

$$R_{it} = \beta_0^{oil} + O'_{it}\beta_1^{oil} + B'_{it}\beta_2^{oil} + M'_{it}\beta_3^{oil} + E'_{it}\beta_4^{oil} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

$$R_{it} = \beta_0^{elec} + O'_{it}\beta_1^{elec} + B'_{it}\beta_2^{elec} + M'_{it}\beta_3^{elec} + E'_{it}\beta_4^{elec} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (2)$$

$$R_{it} = \beta_0 + O'_{it}\beta_1 + [...] + D^{elec}\beta_5 + D^{elec}O'_{it}\beta_6 + [...] + D^{elec}E'_{it}\beta_9 + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (3)$$



## Random Effects Models: Company Types

- $\beta^{(1)}$ : Oil-based Model
- $\beta^{(2)}$ : Electricity-based Model

Table 5: Random Effect Model depending on Company type

| Variable    | $\beta^{(1)}$ |     | $\beta^{(2)}$ |     |
|-------------|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| (Intercept) | 0.02          | *** | 0.01          |     |
| Oil         | 0.31          | *** | −0.10         | *   |
| Gas         | 0.07          | *** | 0.10          | **  |
| Market      | 0.68          | *** | 0.60          | *** |
| EURUSD      | 0.03          |     | −0.02         |     |

adj.  $R^2 = 0.32$     adj.  $R^2 = 0.14$

note: \*  $p < 0.1$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$



## Further Applications

- Seasonality Effects
- Impact of the financial crisis around 2008
  - ▶ subsample and dummy test performed



## Bibliography



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