Real-time price discovery via verbal communication: Method and application to Fedspeak

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Motivation

- Ignoring investors expectations in policy analysis can mislead conclusions.
 - Central bankers prioritize market communication to manage expectations.
 - FOMC press conference from 2011.8
- Little is known about how investors form expectations from such communications.
- →Tracing investors' reaction to a specific sentence communicated by the central bank

Question

- Q1: Is there any relation between prices changes around statement release and in press conference?
 - Yes, positive and significant
- Q2: Which moments the autocorrelation of price changes described above are realized in?
 - The minutes in which the Fed chairman discusses the statement news lie behind such positive autocorrelation.
- Q3: How to explain such autocorrelation?
 - Difference-of-opinion models



Contribution

- Economics literature that uses textual analysis methods.
 - Ext: Examine when each word is pronounced, clarifying which news or word the market responds to.
- Literature at the intersection of monetary policy, info transmission & asset pricing.
 - Ext: Support theories suggesting investors interpret Fed signals differently.
- Literature on the signaling effects of monetary policy.
 - Ext: Show how communications during press conference help form investors' expectations



Data:Post-meeting press conferences

- FOMC: 2011.8-2020.1,41 press conferences
- Convert press conference audio into text and time-stamp
 - 1 Split the audio into smaller frames of around three seconds
 - 2 Convert the three-second audio frames into an interpretable text
 - 3 Time-stamp the text of each three-second audio frame
 - Oreate matrix W_i for the press conference on date j
 - Columns: words contained in the text of the press conference
 - Rows: three-second time windows
 - element_{mn} equals to 1 if word n is mentioned in window m



Data:Identify FOMC statement news

Information received since the Federal Open Market Committee met in December November indicates that the labor market has continued to strengthen and that economic activity has been rising at a solid strong rate. Job gains have been strong, on average, in recent months, and the unemployment rate has remained low. Household spending has continued to grow strongly, while growth of business fixed investment has moderated from its rapid pace earlier last in the year. On a 12-month basis, both overall inflation and inflation for items other than food and energy remain near 2 percent. Although market-based measures of inflation compensation have moved lower in recent months, survey-based measures Indicators of longer-term inflation expectations are little changed, on balance. Consistent with its statutory mandate, the Com-

Information received since the Federal Open Market Committee met in December October indicates that the labor market remains strong and that economic activity has been rising at a moderate rate. Job gains have been solid. on average, in recent months, and the unemployment rate has remained low. Although household spending has been rising at a moderate strong pace, business fixed investment and exports remain weak. On a 12-month basis, overall inflation and inflation for items other than food and energy are running below 2 percent. Market-based measures of inflation compensation remain low; survey-based measures of longer-term inflation expectations are little changed. Consistent with its statutory mandate, the Committee seeks to foster maximum employment and price stability. The Committee decided to maintain the target

s_i: Words changed (added or removed) vector for press conference j



Data:Link statements news with press conference news

- Steps:
 - **1** Aggregate the three-second-level text in W_j to a one-minute frequency
 - **2** Run a part-of-speech analysis of the sentences identified in s_j : n,v,adj...
 - 3 Within press conference text, search for combinations include n and v from s_i.
 - 4 Create D_t : equal to 1 when a given minute is statement-related minutes
- →: Get a series of minute-level dummy D_t for each post-meeting press conference



Data: Asset prices

- Assets
 - Futures: best of book (BBO) trade and quote data from the CBOT and the CME
 - Stock: Intraday behavior of S&P 500 index and its constituents from TQA
 - Forex: spot exchange rate quotes on seven currencies against the U.S. dollar from Dukascopy
- Frequency: minutes



Q1:Design & Result

Relation between price changes around press conference and statement

$$\Delta p_{it,PC} = a_k + \frac{b_k}{\Delta p_{it,ST}} + \epsilon_{it}$$

- $\Delta p_{it,PC}$: change in asset *i*'s price during date-*t* press conference
- $\Delta p_{it,ST}$: change in asset *i*'s price around the date-t FOMC statement release

	Fed funds futures		Eurodollar futures		Stocks	Forex
	1m-6m	9m-15m	6m-12m	24m-70m		
а	0.05	-0.16	0.03	-0.14	-4.30	-5.18
	[0.41]	[-0.54]	[0.11]	[-0.28]	[-0.51]	[-1.51]
b	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.33	0.41	0.25
	[1.99]	[1.47]	[3.87]	[2.77]	[2.59]	[3.10]
R^2	8.53	5.50	8.43	20.21	14.10	11.20

There is a positive autocorrelation of different price changes



Q2: Design

• How the chairman's message induces variation in investors' beliefs?

$$\frac{|r_{it}|}{\frac{\mathsf{Vol}_{jit}}{\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}_j} \mathsf{Vol}_{jit}}} = \mathbf{a}_k + \frac{\mathbf{b}_k}{\mathbf{b}_k} D_{t-1} + \epsilon_{it}, \quad r_{it} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{a}_k^- + \frac{\mathbf{b}_k^-}{\mathbf{b}_k} D_{t-1} & \text{if } \Delta p_{ij,st} < 0 \\ \mathbf{a}_k^+ + \frac{\mathbf{b}_k^+}{\mathbf{b}_k} D_{t-1} & \text{if } \Delta p_{ij,st} > 0 \end{cases}$$

- $r_{i,t}$: financial returns of asset *i* between minutes t-1 and t
- Vol_{iit}: trading volume of asset i on day j between minutes t-1 and t
- T_j: the set of minutes on day j
- D_{t-1} : statement-related dummy variable
- $\Delta p_{ii,st}$: price shock around the statement release on date j

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Q2:Result

	Fed funds futures		Eurodollar futures		Stocks	Forex
	1m-6m	9m-15m	6m-12m	24m-70m		
Days when :	statement shock was	negative				
a^{-}	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.27	-0.17
	[-2.24]	[-0.98]	[-1.37]	[-2.52]	[-1.54]	[-1.89]
b^-	0.00	-0.03	-0.02	-0.08	-1.82	-0.55
	[0.22]	[-1.31]	[-0.52]	[-2.17]	[-2.80]	[-1.86]
Days when :	statement shock was	s positive				
a^+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.27	0.08
	[0.43]	[0.80]	[0.15]	[1.84]	[3.31]	[0.94]
b^+	-0.00	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.58	0.22
	[-0.12]	[0.53]	[2.26]	[1.04]	[1.92]	[0.56]

- Statement-related minutes are more relevant to forming investors' expectations.
- Investors update their beliefs in statement-related minutes mostly for the



Q3: Design & Result

Difference-of-opinion models:

$$\Delta p_{it,PC} = a_k + b_k \Delta p_{it,ST} + c_k \Delta p_{it,ST} I_t + \epsilon_{it}$$

I_t: 1 if interest rate uncertainty 2 hours pre-statement > median

	Fed funds futures		Eurodollar futures		Stocks	Forex
	1m-6m	9m-15m	6m-12m	24m-70m		
а	0.02	0.20	0.12	0.22	-2.42	-5.31
	[0.22]	[0.90]	[0.40]	[0.71]	[-0.55]	[-1.87]
b	-0.29	-0.25	-0.14	0.17	0.17	0.04
	[-1.28]	[-1.63]	[-2.69]	[1.33]	[6.52]	[0.51]
С	0.69	0.73	0.56	0.35	0.45	0.36
	[2.14]	[3.57]	[12.62]	[4.71]	[2.15]	[3.60]
R^2	32.63	30.70	26.20	25.60	18.37	16.83

The positive relation we document is concentrated in periods of high

Conclusion

- Price movements around the statement release can predict price movements around the subsequent press conference
- The minutes in which the Fed chairman discusses the statement news lie behind such positive autocorrelation.
- Our results are consistent with Difference-of-opinion models.