

Assignment 7: Predicting Operational Risk Using NLP

Name: Shiqi Hu

GTID: 904061372

Analysis

Justification for Choosing Option 1 (Cybersecurity Risk Ratio)

- The cybersecurity risk ratio focuses on the relative importance of cybersecurity within each company's risk assessment. By using a ratio instead of a raw count, we can compare the emphasis on cybersecurity risk across firms, regardless of how much they write about risks overall. This makes it easier to compare cybersecurity risk across firms of different sizes or with varying levels of overall risk disclosure.

Observation on Cybersecurity Risk for All the Years Across Different Industry

- Finance, Insurance and Real Estate has the highest mean cybersecurity risk (0.020273), significantly higher than other sectors, with a high variability (standard deviation of 0.022927). This indicates that this sector faces the greatest exposure to cyber threats, likely due to its handling of sensitive financial data and strict regulatory requirements.
- Wholesale Trade demonstrates the second highest mean risk (0.013640), accompanied by relatively high variability (standard deviation of 0.016582). This suggests notable variation in cybersecurity risk exposure across companies in this sector.
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing has a relatively low mean risk (0.010314) and the lowest kurtosis (0.182918), suggesting a more uniform and generally lower perception of cybersecurity risks across companies in this sector.
- Manufacturing shows the lowest mean risk (0.007050) among all sectors but has a high kurtosis (3.741473), implying that while most companies in this sector report low cybersecurity risks, there are some significant outliers.
- Retail Trade exhibits interesting characteristics with a negative skewness (0.894671), suggesting a more uniform distribution of cybersecurity risks across companies in this sector, with fewer extreme outliers compared to others.
- Mining has the highest kurtosis (7.524308), reflecting extreme variation in cybersecurity risks, with certain companies reporting risks significantly higher than the sector average of 0.007442.
- Services shows a moderate mean risk (0.011581) and kurtosis (2.688571), indicating a balanced risk perception with some variability.
- Transportation and Other Utilities has a comparable mean risk (0.011583) and a standard deviation of 0.014042, reflecting moderate variability in cybersecurity risk across this industry.
- Construction reports a slightly higher mean risk (0.010290) than Agriculture, with a standard deviation of 0.011761 and a relatively high skewness (1.377157), indicating a heavier tail toward higher risks.
- Public Administration reports a mean risk of 0.012126 with moderate variability (standard deviation of 0.012076) and a balanced kurtosis (0.993258), reflecting relatively uniform risk perception within the industry.

Observation on Mean and Standard Deviation of Cybersecurity Risk for Each Industry for Each Year

- Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate demonstrates the most dramatic increase in cybersecurity risk, with the mean peaking at 0.053129 in 2020 and the standard deviation reaching its highest at 0.041241 in 2016. The sector has consistently shown elevated risk levels from 2016 to 2022, reflecting its exposure to cyber threats due to the sensitive nature of financial data and stringent regulatory compliance requirements.
- Services and Wholesale Trade exhibit significant risk growth after 2015. Services reached its highest mean of 0.038632 in 2022, with a notable increase in variability (standard deviation 0.016065) during its rise. Wholesale Trade peaked with a mean of 0.033379 in 2018, maintaining higher variability (standard deviation 0.021437) across companies, highlighting diverse risk exposures.
- Construction shows a steady upward trajectory, starting from near-zero levels in the 2005-2008 period and reaching its highest mean of 0.029413 in 2022. Its standard deviation remained relatively stable, reflecting a uniform increase in risk across the sector, possibly driven by the adoption of new technologies and infrastructure digitization.
- Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing exhibits a more moderate but consistent increase in cybersecurity risk, with its mean rising from 0.000708 in 2006 to 0.018156 in 2021. Interestingly, this sector's standard deviation decreased over time (from 0.016709 in 2013 to 0.008591 in 2022), indicating more uniformity in perceived risk among companies.
- Mining shows volatile growth, with sharp jumps in mean risk post-2015, peaking at 0.027204 in 2022. The high variability (standard deviation frequently exceeding the mean) underscores the uneven distribution of risk across the sector, likely driven by varying levels of technological maturity and exposure to cyber threats.
- Public Administration demonstrates the most stable pattern among all sectors, with moderate risk growth over time. Its mean rose from 0.002591 in 2006 to 0.016899 in 2022, with standard deviations remaining relatively low and consistent, reflecting standardized cybersecurity practices and uniformity across organizations.
- Manufacturing shows slower growth in cybersecurity risk compared to other industries, with the mean increasing from 0.003038 in 2006 to 0.028401 in 2022. The sector has maintained a high standard deviation, indicating the presence of significant outliers, likely reflecting uneven adoption of cybersecurity measures.

Equal-Weighted Portfolio Comment and Discussion

- The returns for both high cybersecurity risk (Quintile 5) and low cybersecurity risk (Quintile 1) portfolios exhibit significant volatility, particularly during the early 2000s and 2003-2004. In 2003-2004, Quintile 5 displayed its highest return spike, exceeding 2.0, reflecting heightened sensitivity to market dynamics.
- Notable periods of divergence between high-risk and low-risk portfolios include:
 - Early 2000s, marked by a sharp reversal from high-risk underperformance to significant outperformance.
 - 2003-2004, showing the largest return spread between high and low-risk portfolios.
 - 2009-2010, with another phase of pronounced outperformance by high-risk portfolios, driven by recovery trends post-2008 financial crisis.
- The High Risk-Low Risk return spread (green line) remains volatile across the sample period, oscillating between positive and negative values. This highlights the instability of the relationship between cybersecurity risk and returns, with market conditions playing a significant role.
- Post-2015, the return differences between high and low-risk portfolios diminish noticeably, with the spread stabilizing around zero. Possible explanations include:
 - Improved efficiency in market pricing of cybersecurity risks.
 - More robust risk management frameworks adopted across industries.

- Increasing standardization of cybersecurity measures and disclosures.
- The recent period (2018-2022) exhibits relatively subdued fluctuations in both portfolio returns and their differences, suggesting maturation in how markets perceive and price cybersecurity risks, along with potentially reduced uncertainty regarding the economic impact of such risks.

Value-Weighted Portfolio Comment and Discussion

- The value-weighted portfolios show pronounced volatility, highlighted by two extreme events:
 - 2003-2004, with a sharp positive spike where both Quintile 5 and the High Risk-Low Risk return peaked near 2.0, indicating strong performance by high-risk, high-cap companies.
 - 2010, marked by a dramatic negative spike where the High Risk-Low Risk return fell to approximately -1.2, driven by significant outperformance of low-risk companies during economic stabilization.
- The relationship between high and low cybersecurity risk portfolios evolves through three distinct phases:
 - 2000-2003, characterized by relatively stable fluctuations with no pronounced divergence.
 - 2003-2010, a period of heightened volatility with extreme swings in return spreads, reflecting market turbulence and differential risk perceptions.
 - Post-2010, characterized by more subdued fluctuations and narrower return differentials, indicating convergence in risk management practices among larger firms.
- The most recent period (2015-2022) reflects the smallest return differentials, with the High Risk-Low Risk return line remaining close to zero. This indicates alignment in market capitalization-weighted returns for high and low cybersecurity risk companies, suggesting reduced differentiation in risk premiums.
- Unlike earlier periods, recent years demonstrate muted reactions to market stress events, indicating a more sophisticated and nuanced market approach to assessing cybersecurity risks among large-cap firms.

Descriptive Analysis

1. Compute the descriptive stats

	count	mean	std	min	max	skew	kurtosis	1%	5%	25%	50%	75%	95%	99%
industry														
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	144	0.010314	0.012193	0.0	0.044444	1.018134	0.182918	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.005962	0.018966	0.034454	0.0444
Construction	172	0.010290	0.011761	0.0	0.058394	1.371757	1.989498	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.006730	0.017033	0.031111	0.0505
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	200	0.020273	0.022927	0.0	0.142857	1.779232	4.446305	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.015244	0.028479	0.061169	0.0912
Manufacturing	269	0.007050	0.011229	0.0	0.060606	1.918140	3.741473	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.010989	0.031548	0.0414
Mining	186	0.007442	0.012125	0.0	0.067873	2.579830	7.524308	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.002366	0.010194	0.035885	0.0569
Public Administration	155	0.012126	0.012076	0.0	0.055838	1.159158	0.993258	0.0	0.0	0.002444	0.008798	0.018512	0.035009	0.0474
Retail Trade	209	0.012711	0.013196	0.0	0.053571	0.894671	-0.010900	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.010417	0.021127	0.038860	0.0474
Services	235	0.011581	0.014293	0.0	0.074689	1.537934	2.688571	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.006757	0.020529	0.038795	0.0608
Transportation and other Utilities	191	0.011583	0.014042	0.0	0.068182	1.266751	1.056648	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.006623	0.020036	0.039709	0.0503
Wholesale Trade	190	0.013640	0.016582	0.0	0.076923	1.541294	2.349952	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.008753	0.021520	0.044679	0.0709

2. Compute the mean and standard deviation for each industry each year

Industry: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing				
	industry	year	mean	std
0	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2006	0.000708	0.002123
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2007	0.001724	0.003220
2	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2008	0.001227	0.002359
3	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2009	0.001733	0.002327
4	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2010	0.002784	0.004360
5	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2011	0.003048	0.006541
6	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2012	0.008742	0.015898
7	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2013	0.010061	0.016709
8	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2014	0.011957	0.015451
9	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2015	0.016098	0.017545
10	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2016	0.014394	0.015862
11	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2017	0.019522	0.013353

12	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2018	0.016560	0.008096
13	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2019	0.017963	0.009455
14	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2020	0.018491	0.007950
15	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2021	0.018156	0.008252
16	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2022	0.017289	0.008591
Industry: Construction				
	industry	year	mean	std
17	Construction	2005	0.000000	0.000000
18	Construction	2006	0.000552	0.001747
19	Construction	2007	0.000524	0.001656
20	Construction	2008	0.000000	0.000000
21	Construction	2009	0.004518	0.007190
22	Construction	2010	0.003256	0.004898
23	Construction	2011	0.003181	0.005250
24	Construction	2012	0.004010	0.008345
25	Construction	2013	0.004733	0.006433
26	Construction	2014	0.007467	0.007135
27	Construction	2015	0.014646	0.009085
28	Construction	2016	0.013081	0.008189
29	Construction	2017	0.014984	0.008342
30	Construction	2018	0.012340	0.007890
31	Construction	2019	0.020244	0.010143
32	Construction	2020	0.019679	0.007993
33	Construction	2021	0.024355	0.012600
34	Construction	2022	0.029413	0.016416
Industry: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate				
	industry	year	mean	std
35	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1997	0.000000	NaN
36	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2000	0.000000	0.000000
37	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2001	0.000000	NaN
38	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2002	0.000000	NaN
39	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2003	0.000000	0.000000
40	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2004	0.000000	0.000000
41	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2005	0.004482	0.010391
42	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2006	0.014305	0.019463
43	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2007	0.014361	0.014544
44	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2008	0.004375	0.009669
45	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2009	0.009719	0.010733
46	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2010	0.011774	0.015431
47	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2011	0.009881	0.007710
48	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2012	0.019342	0.013179
49	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2013	0.011072	0.013920
50	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2014	0.014941	0.010711
51	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2015	0.021247	0.007220
52	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2016	0.030726	0.041241
53	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2017	0.031435	0.018436
54	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2018	0.039211	0.025305
55	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2019	0.024441	0.013881
56	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2020	0.053129	0.026964
57	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2021	0.044253	0.019310
58	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2022	0.046766	0.024764
Industry: Manufacturing				
	industry	year	mean	std
59	Manufacturing	1996	0.000000	0.000000
60	Manufacturing	1997	0.000000	0.000000
61	Manufacturing	1998	0.000000	0.000000
62	Manufacturing	1999	0.000513	0.001622
63	Manufacturing	2000	0.000000	0.000000
64	Manufacturing	2001	0.000000	0.000000
65	Manufacturing	2002	0.000000	0.000000
66	Manufacturing	2003	0.000000	0.000000
67	Manufacturing	2004	0.000769	0.002433
68	Manufacturing	2005	0.004938	0.006773
69	Manufacturing	2006	0.003038	0.004628
70	Manufacturing	2007	0.001512	0.003194
71	Manufacturing	2008	0.001050	0.001727
72	Manufacturing	2009	0.000248	0.000783
73	Manufacturing	2010	0.002408	0.005316
74	Manufacturing	2011	0.004300	0.006361
75	Manufacturing	2012	0.010261	0.014752
76	Manufacturing	2013	0.009141	0.013965
77	Manufacturing	2014	0.010788	0.009198
78	Manufacturing	2015	0.016952	0.017275
79	Manufacturing	2016	0.008462	0.008801

80	Manufacturing	2017	0.012437	0.012240
81	Manufacturing	2018	0.018322	0.013526
82	Manufacturing	2019	0.017342	0.007058
83	Manufacturing	2020	0.018185	0.006853
84	Manufacturing	2021	0.020579	0.012352
85	Manufacturing	2022	0.028401	0.014373
Industry: Mining				
	industry	year	mean	std
86	Mining	1996	0.000000	0.000000
87	Mining	1997	0.000000	NaN
88	Mining	1998	0.000000	NaN
89	Mining	1999	0.000000	NaN
90	Mining	2000	0.000000	NaN
91	Mining	2001	0.000000	NaN
92	Mining	2002	0.000000	0.000000
93	Mining	2003	0.000000	NaN
94	Mining	2004	0.000000	NaN
95	Mining	2005	0.000000	0.000000
96	Mining	2006	0.000606	0.001917
97	Mining	2007	0.002001	0.002751
98	Mining	2008	0.000000	0.000000
99	Mining	2009	0.000265	0.000837
100	Mining	2010	0.001659	0.002808
101	Mining	2011	0.000916	0.002079
102	Mining	2012	0.003843	0.007017
103	Mining	2013	0.003812	0.004157
104	Mining	2014	0.003895	0.003867
105	Mining	2015	0.005977	0.006241
106	Mining	2016	0.010393	0.010741
107	Mining	2017	0.009495	0.010510
108	Mining	2018	0.015909	0.019313
109	Mining	2019	0.019857	0.010624
110	Mining	2020	0.014025	0.014165
111	Mining	2021	0.018564	0.018845
112	Mining	2022	0.027204	0.017123
Industry: Public Administration				
	industry	year	mean	std
113	Public Administration	2006	0.002591	0.005181
114	Public Administration	2007	0.002933	0.005079
115	Public Administration	2008	0.007573	0.009339
116	Public Administration	2009	0.004755	0.008420
117	Public Administration	2010	0.008170	0.010261
118	Public Administration	2011	0.008436	0.010118
119	Public Administration	2012	0.018901	0.014773
120	Public Administration	2013	0.012210	0.009546
121	Public Administration	2014	0.007475	0.008782
122	Public Administration	2015	0.010956	0.013165
123	Public Administration	2016	0.014073	0.009592
124	Public Administration	2017	0.013734	0.011426
125	Public Administration	2018	0.011637	0.012193
126	Public Administration	2019	0.014549	0.015550
127	Public Administration	2020	0.017828	0.012161
128	Public Administration	2021	0.020353	0.017265
129	Public Administration	2022	0.016899	0.010421
Industry: Retail Trade				
	industry	year	mean	std
130	Retail Trade	1996	0.000000	NaN
131	Retail Trade	1997	0.000000	0.000000
132	Retail Trade	1998	0.000000	NaN
133	Retail Trade	1999	0.000000	0.000000
134	Retail Trade	2000	0.004695	0.008132
135	Retail Trade	2001	0.002841	0.005682
136	Retail Trade	2002	0.000000	0.000000
137	Retail Trade	2003	0.002525	0.005051
138	Retail Trade	2004	0.001515	0.003711
139	Retail Trade	2005	0.001042	0.003294
140	Retail Trade	2006	0.002286	0.004828
141	Retail Trade	2007	0.007857	0.010454
142	Retail Trade	2008	0.007575	0.009942
143	Retail Trade	2009	0.004925	0.004528
144	Retail Trade	2010	0.008998	0.009404
145	Retail Trade	2011	0.009575	0.011835
146	Retail Trade	2012	0.009664	0.008791
147	Retail Trade	2013	0.018412	0.010625

148	Retail Trade	2014	0.012798	0.012198
149	Retail Trade	2015	0.026208	0.007977
150	Retail Trade	2016	0.015468	0.008258
151	Retail Trade	2017	0.023938	0.013057
152	Retail Trade	2018	0.022460	0.013950
153	Retail Trade	2019	0.023414	0.014184
154	Retail Trade	2020	0.024240	0.014097
155	Retail Trade	2021	0.027216	0.014891
156	Retail Trade	2022	0.015118	0.013594

Industry: Services

	industry	year	mean	std
157	Services	1996	0.000000	0.000000
158	Services	1997	0.000000	0.000000
159	Services	1998	0.000000	0.000000
160	Services	1999	0.000412	0.001008
161	Services	2000	0.002331	0.002740
162	Services	2001	0.003126	0.006723
163	Services	2002	0.003208	0.006169
164	Services	2003	0.000751	0.002252
165	Services	2004	0.001563	0.003494
166	Services	2005	0.003217	0.004532
167	Services	2006	0.008513	0.008801
168	Services	2007	0.002406	0.004676
169	Services	2008	0.013659	0.014343
170	Services	2009	0.005792	0.007275
171	Services	2010	0.005872	0.007086
172	Services	2011	0.006901	0.010274
173	Services	2012	0.011882	0.015856
174	Services	2013	0.010207	0.011211
175	Services	2014	0.016559	0.011903
176	Services	2015	0.015091	0.013893
177	Services	2016	0.013639	0.007619
178	Services	2017	0.014825	0.013855
179	Services	2018	0.023081	0.013106
180	Services	2019	0.023930	0.019725
181	Services	2020	0.027661	0.017360
182	Services	2021	0.022566	0.008944
183	Services	2022	0.038632	0.016065

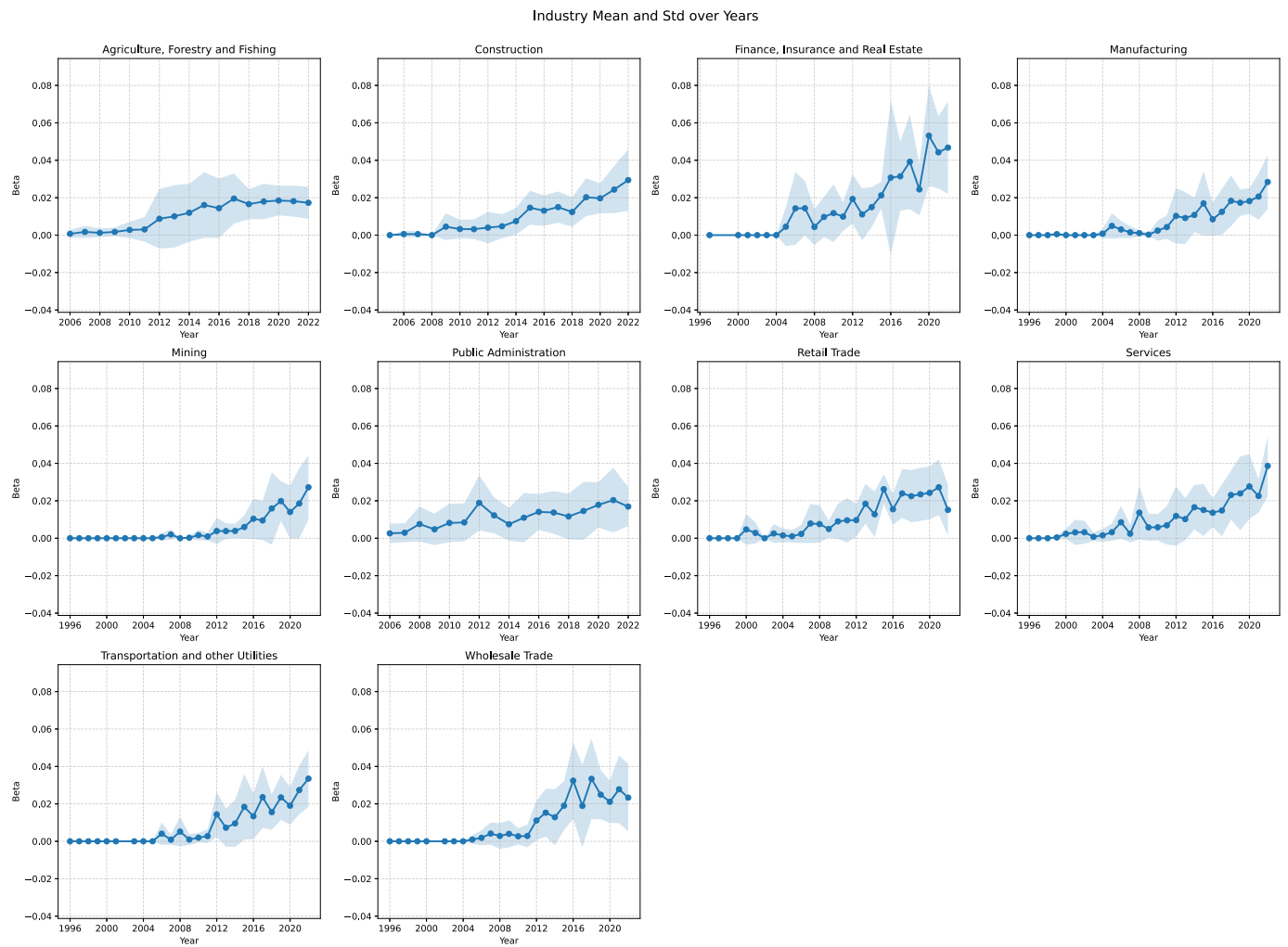
Industry: Transportation and other Utilities

	industry	year	mean	std
184	Transportation and other Utilities	1996	0.000000	NaN
185	Transportation and other Utilities	1997	0.000000	0.000000
186	Transportation and other Utilities	1998	0.000000	0.000000
187	Transportation and other Utilities	1999	0.000000	0.000000
188	Transportation and other Utilities	2000	0.000000	NaN
189	Transportation and other Utilities	2001	0.000000	0.000000
190	Transportation and other Utilities	2003	0.000000	NaN
191	Transportation and other Utilities	2004	0.000000	0.000000
192	Transportation and other Utilities	2005	0.000000	0.000000
193	Transportation and other Utilities	2006	0.004066	0.005970
194	Transportation and other Utilities	2007	0.000844	0.002669
195	Transportation and other Utilities	2008	0.005187	0.007860
196	Transportation and other Utilities	2009	0.000932	0.002946
197	Transportation and other Utilities	2010	0.001920	0.002561
198	Transportation and other Utilities	2011	0.002794	0.003670
199	Transportation and other Utilities	2012	0.014354	0.012041
200	Transportation and other Utilities	2013	0.007276	0.010210
201	Transportation and other Utilities	2014	0.009559	0.012613
202	Transportation and other Utilities	2015	0.018396	0.017476
203	Transportation and other Utilities	2016	0.013374	0.012235
204	Transportation and other Utilities	2017	0.023583	0.016474
205	Transportation and other Utilities	2018	0.015569	0.009442
206	Transportation and other Utilities	2019	0.023456	0.012044
207	Transportation and other Utilities	2020	0.019032	0.010139
208	Transportation and other Utilities	2021	0.027407	0.012984
209	Transportation and other Utilities	2022	0.033481	0.015104

Industry: Wholesale Trade

	industry	year	mean	std
210	Wholesale Trade	1996	0.000000	0.000000
211	Wholesale Trade	1997	0.000000	0.000000
212	Wholesale Trade	1998	0.000000	NaN
213	Wholesale Trade	1999	0.000000	0.000000
214	Wholesale Trade	2000	0.000000	NaN
215	Wholesale Trade	2002	0.000000	NaN

216	Wholesale Trade	2003	0.000000	0.000000
217	Wholesale Trade	2004	0.000000	0.000000
218	Wholesale Trade	2005	0.000942	0.002306
219	Wholesale Trade	2006	0.001861	0.004042
220	Wholesale Trade	2007	0.004135	0.005950
221	Wholesale Trade	2008	0.002848	0.006886
222	Wholesale Trade	2009	0.004006	0.007281
223	Wholesale Trade	2010	0.002676	0.004369
224	Wholesale Trade	2011	0.002861	0.006078
225	Wholesale Trade	2012	0.011114	0.010499
226	Wholesale Trade	2013	0.015301	0.012807
227	Wholesale Trade	2014	0.012869	0.015002
228	Wholesale Trade	2015	0.019032	0.013077
229	Wholesale Trade	2016	0.032402	0.020405
230	Wholesale Trade	2017	0.018934	0.022014
231	Wholesale Trade	2018	0.033379	0.021437
232	Wholesale Trade	2019	0.024924	0.013170
233	Wholesale Trade	2020	0.021115	0.011319
234	Wholesale Trade	2021	0.027793	0.018070
235	Wholesale Trade	2022	0.023338	0.018133

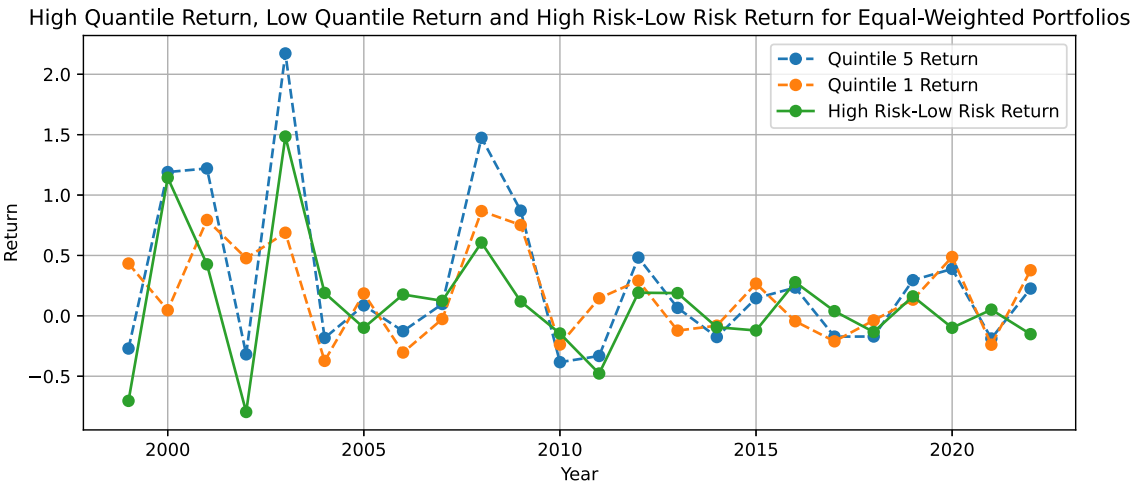


Step 5: Portfolio Analysis

- As all the companies in year 1996-1998 has 0 cybersecurity risk, it's not meaningful to cut portfolio into five quantile based on all 0 cybersecurity risk and make comparison in return for different quantile portfolio. Therefore, year 1996-1998 is dropped.
- For 1999-2010, given that over 80% of companies report zero cybersecurity risk, I use a binary classification: Quintile 1 for zero-risk companies and Quintile 5 for those with any non-zero risk.
- After 2010, as cybersecurity risk ratios become more diverse, I divide companies into five quintiles based on their cybersecurity risk levels and make comparison on equal-weighted and value-weighted return accordingly.

1. Form equal weighted portfolios

Average return for quintile 5 across all years: 0.2761	
Average return for quintile 1 across all years: 0.1778	
Equal-weighted return difference (High Risk-Low Risk) for each year:	
Year 1999:	-0.7040
Year 2000:	1.1437
Year 2001:	0.4266
Year 2002:	-0.7960
Year 2003:	1.4844
Year 2004:	0.1896
Year 2005:	-0.0986
Year 2006:	0.1765
Year 2007:	0.1244
Year 2008:	0.6064
Year 2009:	0.1190
Year 2010:	-0.1459
Year 2011:	-0.4776
Year 2012:	0.1915
Year 2013:	0.1883
Year 2014:	-0.0941
Year 2015:	-0.1211
Year 2016:	0.2786
Year 2017:	0.0388
Year 2018:	-0.1336
Year 2019:	0.1612
Year 2020:	-0.0989
Year 2021:	0.0513
Year 2022:	-0.1518



2. Form value-weighted portfolio

Value-weighted return for quintile 5 across all years: 0.0323	
Value-weighted return for quintile 1 across all years: 0.0205	
Value-weighted return difference (High Risk-Low Risk) for each year:	
Year 1999:	0.0203
Year 2000:	0.0755
Year 2001:	0.2246
Year 2002:	-0.2862
Year 2003:	1.7670
Year 2004:	0.0097
Year 2005:	0.0777
Year 2006:	0.2337
Year 2007:	0.0702
Year 2008:	-0.0433
Year 2009:	-1.2910
Year 2010:	-0.2469
Year 2011:	0.0043
Year 2012:	-0.1513

Year	2013:	0.0805
Year	2014:	-0.1539
Year	2015:	-0.1190
Year	2016:	0.1235
Year	2017:	0.0772
Year	2018:	-0.0133
Year	2019:	-0.2872
Year	2020:	0.0101
Year	2021:	0.1621
Year	2022:	-0.0615

