Giorgi's Capstone Oral

Navigating Corporate Furbulence: a Causal Inference Study of Negative Market Performance and Its Influence on Involuntary CEO Dismissal



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- Gentry et al. 2020 CEO dismissal dataset
 - Lacks context
 - No financial information

Deliverables:

- 1. Dataset with CEO Dismissal and financial performance of the S&P 500 companies from 2008 up until 2023.
- 2. Researching causal question: How does financial performance impact involuntary CEO Dismissal?

Dataset:

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
Net Income	4,332	26.579	1,740.912	-7.997	114,583.300
Operating Income	4,332	8.252	537.140	-9.495	35,353.540
EPS Basic	4,332	0.980	1.848	-39.030	19.850
CEO Dismissal	4,332	0.044	0.205	0	1
10 Year Treasury Yield	4,332	2.397	0.816	0.650	4.440
3 Month Treasury Yield	4,332	0.907	1.343	0.013	5.290
3 Month Treasury Yield Bond Equivalent Basis	4,332	0.927	1.377	0.014	5.436
Spread	4,332	1.470	1.157	-1.617	3.608
Recession Probability	4,332	0.086	0.087	0.002	0.399
Recession	4,332	0.052	0.202	0.000	1.000
Adjusted Close Price	4,332	64.875	65.410	1.720	536.139

Figure 1. Descriptive statistics for observed variables present in the dataset.

Further Specified Causal Question

What is the effect of earnings per share on involuntary CEO

dismissal in the given S&P 500 company per quarter?

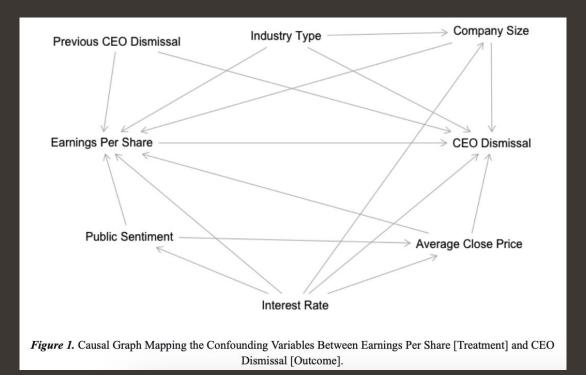
Based on data from 2008 up until 2023

Treatment Variable: Average Earnings Per Share

Outcome Variable: Involuntary CEO Dismissal

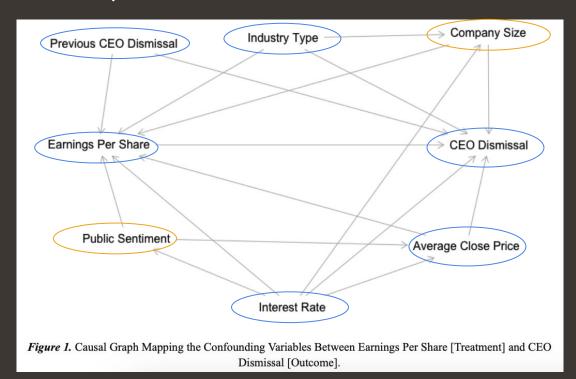


Causal Question





Causal Question





: Observed

: Unobserved



Regression

Logistic Regression

$$\hat{p} = rac{e^{(lpha+eta_1 x_1 + eta_2 x_2 + eta_3 x_3 + eta_4 x_4 + eta_5 x_5 + eta_6 x_6)}}{1 + e^{(lpha+eta_1 x_1 + eta_2 x_2 + eta_3 x_3 + eta_4 x_4 + eta_5 x_5 + eta_6 x_6)}}$$

Where

p-hat: probability of dismissal in log odds

 α = intercept term

 β 1 through β 6: coefficients

x1 : Treatment variable:

below average EPS per quarter = 1

above average EPS per quarter = 0

x2 through x6: covariates

From log odds to probability:

$$p = rac{logodds}{logodds + 1}$$

#regression

Regression

Regression Results

Table 1: Ordinary Logit		Table 2: Time Lagged Logit		
	Dependent variable:		Dependent variable:	
	CEO Dismissal		CEO Dismissal	
Below Average EPS	-0.175 (0.154)	Lagged Below Average EPS	0.099 (0.159)	
Net Income	-0.203 (0.220)	Lagged Net Income	-0.184 (0.220)	
Operating Income	-0.625** (0.265)	Lagged Adjusted Close Pice	-0.005*** (0.002)	
Quarterly Interest Rate	-0.003	Lagged Operating Income	-0.570** (0.266)	
Quarterly interest rate	(0.061)	Quarterly Interest Rate	0.0004 (0.061)	
Adjusted Close Price	-0.005^{***} (0.002)	Recession	-0.548	
Constant	-2.664^{***} (0.136)	Constant	(0.425) -2.777*** (0.161)	
Observations Log Likelihood Akaike Inf. Crit.	$ 4,332 \\ -764.926 \\ 1,541.851 $	Observations Log Likelihood Akaike Inf. Crit.	$4,332 \\ -764.473 \\ 1,542.946$	
Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0	

Interpretation

$$p=rac{0.099}{0.099+1} = 0.09$$

When controlled for Net income, Adjusted close price, Operating income, Quarterly interest rate, and Recession
The probability of CEO being dismissed after below average EPS quarter raises about 9% in the next quarter.

#regression

Strengths

- Unique and novel way to look at CEO dismissal.
- Created an open source panel dataset that will be published on kaggle.
- Novel and creative way to combine panel data with logit regression.

Weaknesses

- Effect is not causal due to unobserved variable bias.
- Lot of dismissal data had to be cut due to lack of Financial data.

Future directions

- Run robustness checks.
- Use coefficients in predictive analysis.
- Conduct sensitivity analysis to more unobserved variables.

