G. Basu

March 2022

Abstract

I survey of how uncertainty affects stock returns. In general, the literature documents a negative relation. A few papers present the opposite evidence, although the negative effects dominates in most studies.

 $^{^{\}star}(PhD\ Candidate.\ gurdipbasu@gmail.com).$

1 Introduction

In relation to asset prices, in endowment economies uncertainty increases equity risk premium¹. This is consistent with Epstein and Zin (1991) preferences, and early resolution of uncertainty. Uncertainty decreases stock prices, and contributes positively to risk premia. Discount rate shocks suppress investment and raise equity premium, in many papers involving idiosyncratic investment risk (e.g., Dou (2017)), or investment sectors (e.g., Segal (2019)).

However, several recent studies question the role of macro uncertainty to induce recessions (see Ludvigson and coauthors). Macro uncertainty only deepens recessions, not causing them.

 $^{^{1}}$ See, e.g., Bansal and Yaron, 2004

References

- Bansal, R., Yaron, A., 2004. Risks for the long run: A potential resolution of asset pricing puzzles. The journal of Finance 59, 1481–1509.
- Dou, W. W., 2017. Embrace or fear uncertainty: Growth options, limited risk sharing, and asset prices. Working Paper. University of Pennsylvania. .
- Epstein, L. G., Zin, S. E., 1991. Substitution, risk aversion, and the temporal behavior of consumption and asset returns: An empirical analysis. Journal of political Economy 99, 263–286.
- Kung, H., Schmid, L., 2015. Innovation, growth, and asset prices. The Journal of Finance 70, 1001–1037.
- Segal, G., 2019. A tale of two volatilities: Sectoral uncertainty, growth, and asset prices. Journal of Financial Economics 134, 110–140.