

# Textual Analysis and Financial Statements

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## Introduction

Corporate credit ratings represent professional estimations of the default risk carried by company debt. These ratings represent critical information for investors - not just institutional investors and financially sophisticated bondholders, but also stockholders, who may be wiped out completely in the event of bankruptcy. Analyzing ways to predict ratings can offer substantial value to a variety of stakeholders. Predictive models may be useful for investors without access to data, companies or potential lenders that seek information about influential factors,<sup>1</sup> and by any parties seeking interpolated ratings for companies that do not have them.

In this project, we seek to fully leverage the text of earnings calls, along with traditional financial measures and variables, to improve predictions of corporate credit ratings for any given company and quarter and better understand the importance of various influences.<sup>2</sup> Features capturing call readability, transparency, and engagement join pre-trained language model representations of sentiment (Araci, 2019) and traditional tabular variables as inputs to a variety of supervised machine learning techniques for classification from logistic regression to tree-based methods. We also make use of advances in the study of graph neural networks to model linkages between firms implied by mentions in calls. (Das et al., 2023)

To the best of our knowledge, the closest prior work to ours is Donovan et al. (2021), which leverages the textual content of earnings calls and financial statements to predict credit events such as bankruptcies, interest spread changes, and rating downgrades. Unigram and bigram word frequencies were used with the supervised machine learning techniques of Support Vector Regression, Latent Dirichlet Allocation, and Random Forests. The coefficient on a constructed textual measure of credit risk was found to be significant up the 1% level. In contrast to this approach, we focus on predicting the credit ratings themselves, and integrate more recent techniques such as neural language models and a wider variety of algorithms for classification.

## Data and Exploratory Data Analysis

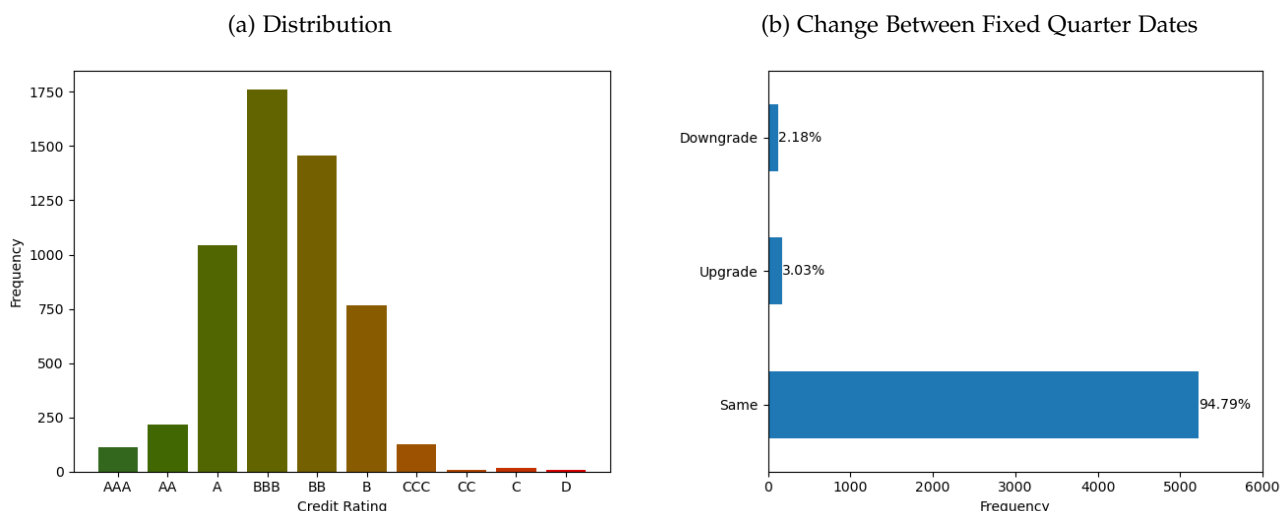
We combine a wide variety of data sources to support our predictions of credit ratings - merging rating data with company earnings calls, financial statement variables, and industry sector. In our combined dataset, each observation represents a fixed quarter date (1/1, 4/1, 7/1, 10/1) for a company, with the company's most recent

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<sup>1</sup>There is evidence suggesting financial factors and projections have a causal impact on ratings and are not manipulated by companies in response to forecasted rating changes (He, 2018).

<sup>2</sup>Though much literature has focused on financial statements and reports and credit ratings (as just one example, see Makwana et al. (2022)), our paper takes a relatively underexplored approach, instead incorporating earnings call transcripts. We believe calls offer a richer picture of a firm's financial prospects because they include two-way conversation between company management and financial analysts in form of a Q and A section. This section incorporates the broader beliefs and concerns of the financial community into our predictions. Additionally, in contrast to financial statements, which must be (noisily) parsed to identify sections relevant to management analysis, earnings calls provide more directly valuable and readily available information.

Figure 1: Credit Ratings



credit rating, earnings call and associated financial statement variables, and sector attached. An example of many of the variables for a company by fixed quarter date can be found in Appendix Section A.1.

Our scope of interest is publicly traded companies from 2010-2016 (a limitation due to the availability of credit rating data) - the distribution of call year and quarters can be found in Appendix Figure A.2. Details of our data cleaning and filtering steps can be found in Appendix Section A.3. In all, we have 5,509 quarters for 429 unique companies.

## Credit Ratings

We make use of long-term credit rating issuances from S and P Rating Services, provided from a combination of two credit rating datasets downloaded in CSV and Excel format from Kaggle (Gewerc, 2020; Makwana, Bhatt and Delwadia, 2022). Each issuance can be a change in rating (upgrade, downgrade) or reaffirmation - they occur at ad-hoc intervals. We reshape these rating issuances to a dataset of ratings for each company on each fixed quarter date by creating a rating end date variable that is the date of the next issuance or end of data, and joining a list of the fixed quarter dates on the condition that the fixed quarter date is between the issuance date and the end date.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of rating grades used in our final dataset. Finer grades (AA+, CCC-, etc.) are sometimes assigned by agencies, but these grades were converted by dropping the +/- for this project. Ratings of BBB and above are considered investment grade - these bonds carry empirical one-year default rates of 0 to 1%. Ratings below that are classified as junk, with default rates from 1 to 30, 40, or even 50% for some years (S and P Global Ratings, 2024). Most company-quarters have ratings around the BBB threshold, with very few cases on the extreme ends of the spectrum. Ratings also tend to be constant over time. Relative to the previous fixed quarter date, 94.79% of ratings remain the same. Rating on the previous fixed quarter date can thus be an extremely strong predictor.

## Earnings Calls

Our earnings call data comes from the Financial Modelling Prep API (Financial Modeling Prep, 2024), a trusted source widely used in industry. Including both prepared remarks and analyst Q and A sessions, the overall average call length in our final data stands at 8,759.68 words.

Figure 2: Altman Z-Score



## Financial Statements

Our financial statement variables are also retrieved using the Financial Modelling Prep API. We make use of items from company balance sheets, cash flow statements, and income statements, as well as company market capitalization. We also calculated and included a wide variety of ratios and levels of variables (for a list, see variables in Table A.1).

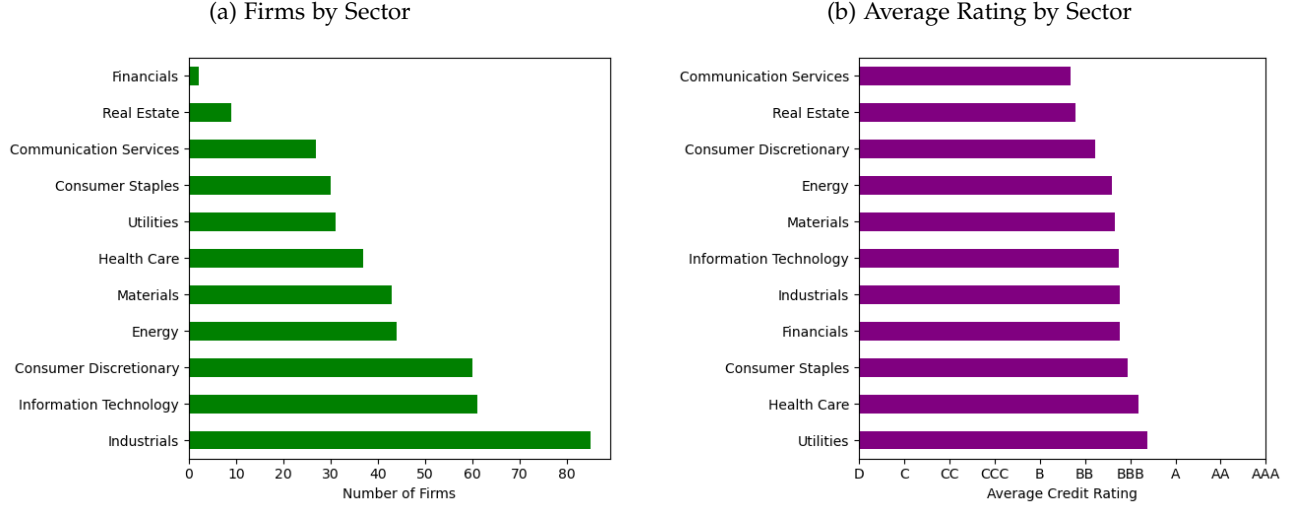
In some of our models, we make use of Altman’s Z-score, a traditional measure of bankruptcy risk that accounts for company earnings, equity, and assets and liabilities (Altman, 1968) (for details on the construction of the score, see Appendix section A.5). Figure 2 shows the distribution of Z-scores in our dataset. Traditionally, values above 3.0 have been considered safe, while those below 1.8 are considered to have a high chance of bankruptcy. The average scores for each rating in our data seem to align well with this interpretation, with high scores being associated with higher ratings in a linear manner. Aside from a few quirks on the ends of the rating spectrum (where not many companies and ratings are available), Z-Score is likely to be highly useful as a predictor.

## Sector

The GCIS industry classification standard divides companies into 11 major industry sectors (S and P and MSCI, 2024).<sup>3</sup> It is widely used in the financial community, and was developed in part by S and P, the same company responsible for our credit ratings. We obtained classifications from Kaggle in CSV format (Kozlov, 2022) and supplemented them with manual lookup. Figure 3 shows the sectoral imbalance present in our data, with a large share of firms in consumer, industrial, and technology sectors. However, when we quantify ratings and compute average values by sector, we do not see large differences, suggesting our results still may provide some generalizability. Though it is not yet clear that sector provides enough useful variation in rating to be a useful predictor, we still include it in our models, particularly as it may improve models including interactions (such as tree-based methods).

<sup>3</sup>There are finer groupings as well, but this data was not easily obtainable for our project.

Figure 3: Sector



## NLP Features

We make use of techniques from Natural Language Processing (NLP) to create features to capture the transparency of discussion, level of engagement, and overall sentiment of calls.

- Numeric Transparency - Ratio of numbers to words in the word-tokenized call
- Readability - We construct the Gunning-Fog grade-level readability score (Gunning, 1952) as

$$0.4 \times \left( \frac{\text{Words}}{\text{Sentences}} + 100 \times \frac{3 + \text{Syllable Words}}{\text{Words}} \right)$$

- Word Count
- Normalized Number of Questions - Count of question marks, divided by call word count
- Tone - Following Price et al. (2012), we use the Harvard dictionary to count words falling in various categories (Positive, Negative, Active, Passive, etc.). Then we construct tone using the first principal component of the matrix with each call as a row and each column as one of the following:

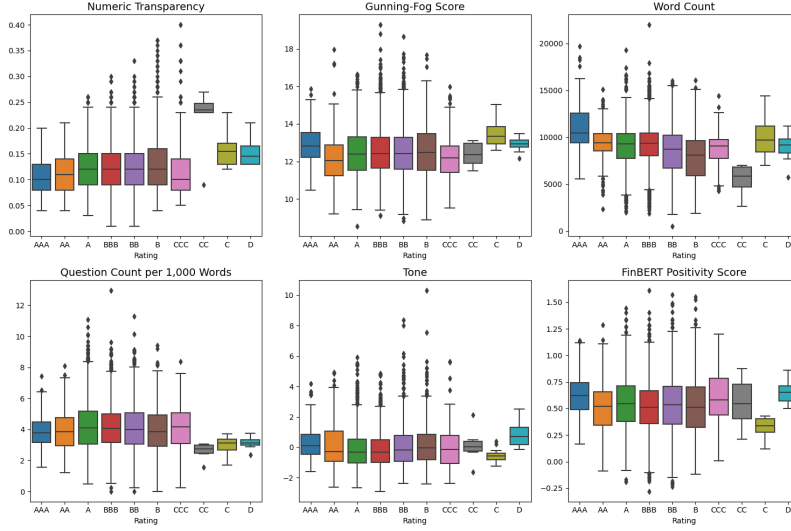
$$\begin{matrix} \text{Positive} & \text{Active} & \text{Strong} & \text{Overstated} \\ \hline \text{Negative} & \text{Passive} & \text{Weak} & \text{Understated} \end{matrix}$$

- FinBERT Positivity Score - <sup>4</sup>

Examples for readability and tone can be found in Appendix Section A.6, and the distribution of each NLP feature by rating is shown in Figure 4 below. Lower quality companies seem to provide more numbers with less commentary. It appears to be the case that higher quality companies tend to have longer calls. Though somewhat noisy, our FinBERT positivity score does seem to correlate with higher ratings.

<sup>4</sup>We originally considered directly incorporating FinBERT embeddings into our models, or creating an end-to-end classifier making use of a BERT model. Our calls, however, are too long for readily available transformer embeddings or models to efficiently and effectively represent.

Figure 4: Distribution of NLP Features by Rating



## Network of Firms

In addition to our standard NLP features, which already capture a rich representation, we also created a network graph representing the connections between firms based on mentions within calls. We deployed transformer-based Named-Entity Recognition (NER) (spaCy, 2024) to identify company names in the text, then matched these names to standardized versions. An interactive visualization of our entire network of firms (aggregating mentions up from the call level - where we also have a network) can be found at <https://sites.google.com/view/isaac-liu/company-mentions-network>, and a 50% sample of nodes (faster load time) can be found at <https://sites.google.com/view/isaac-liu/co-mentions-50-node-sample>.

## Modelling

Our overall model architecture is of the form

$$\text{Predicted Credit Rating} = f(\text{Altman-Z, Financial Variables, Sector, Previous Rating, NLP Features})$$

We performed an 80-20 train-test split on our data, and used 5-fold cross validation to select hyperparameters for the Logistic Regression and XGBoost models.

### Logistic Regression

Table 1 shows prediction statistics for our initial set of classifiers - simple and interpretable logistic regression models aiming to predict ratings. In the main section of this paper, we do not include the rating on the previous fixed quarter date (for those results, see Appendix Section A.10). For predicting changes in rating, see Appendix Section A.11.

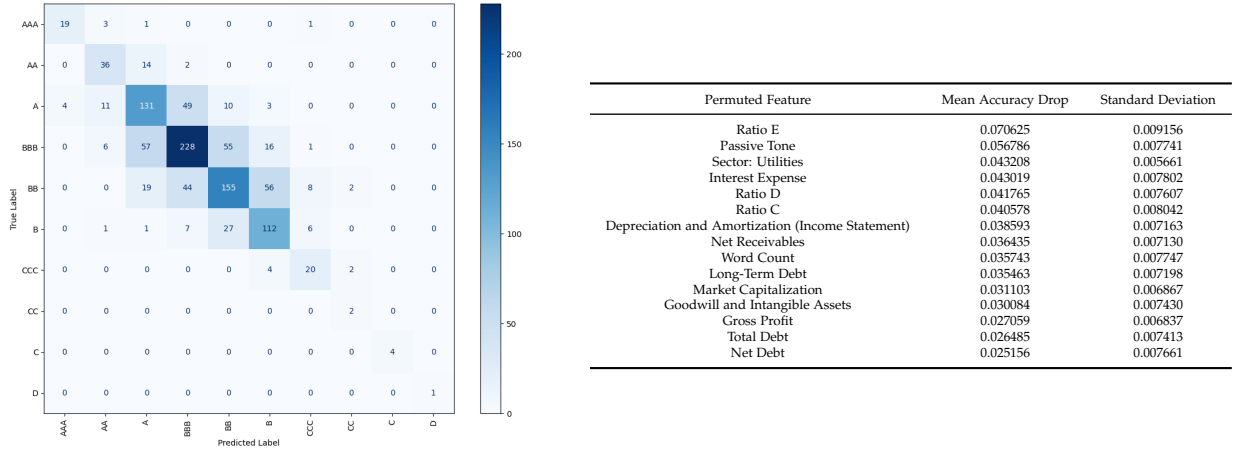
Altman’s Z-Score alone performs poorly - worse than simply assuming each rating belonged to the most common class. Substantial improvement can be attained by instead using underlying and additional financial variables (for a list, see Table A.1) as well as sector, and a slight further improvement by adding our NLP features - though

Table 1: Logistic Regression Model Comparison

Model/Baseline	Accuracy	Share $\leq 1$ Rating From Actual
Altman’s Z	0.1923	0.4633
Financial Variables and Sector	0.6225	0.9186
Financial Variables, Sector, and NLP Features	0.6333	0.9267
Most Common Class Baseline	0.3247	

this second improvement is not statistically significant (we made use of McNemar’s test for all significance checks in this paper - see Appendix Section A.7). These models including financial variables very frequently bring the predicted rating one rating or less away from the actual.

Table 2: Confusion Matrix and Permutation Importance - Most Complex Logistic Regression Model



The left side of Table 2 shows that our most complex model generally performs well across all classes (for details, see Appendix Section A.8). This is in large part due to our use of balanced class weighting to handle rare classes. We also found via grid search that an Elastic Net penalty (which collapses to entirely a LASSO penalty) with a slight amount of regularization (C) effectively handles the large number of variables present in our data. The right side of Table 2 shows the 15 most important individual features as determined by the average drop in test accuracy when the feature is permuted 1,000 times. Financial features appear to be the most important, with some contributions from our NLP features considering tone and word count.

## XGBoost

In Table 3, we used the popular gradient boosting algorithm XGBoost to predict ratings, finding significant success. With the ability to model complex interactions between variables, we are able to attain substantially higher accuracy when including financial variables, and NLP features provide a statistically significant additional benefit. At around 90% accuracy, our best model attains a level of performance slightly exceeding that in Das et al. (2023), with the substantially harder prediction task of predicting from among 10 different ratings (rather than a binary investment grade versus junk classification), and without the affordances of a graph neural network or more complex ensembling. Our model is near perfect in placing ratings within a very close neighborhood of their actual values.

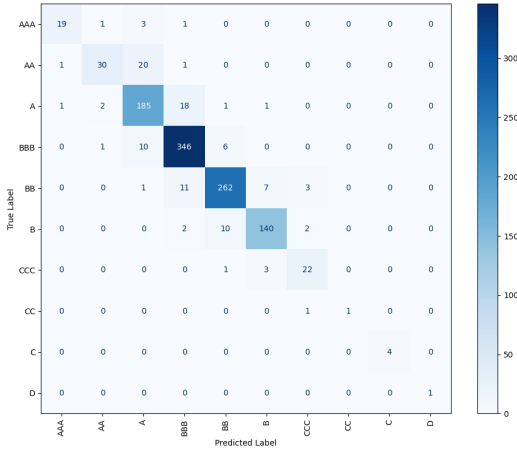
Table 4 demonstrates that this strong performance by our most complex model is consistent across all classes. Our selected hyperparameters, described in detail in Appendix Section A.9, appear to have worked well on this dataset. Financial features appear to be the most important individual variables, though NLP features also contribute

Table 3: XGBoost Model Comparison

Model/Baseline	Accuracy	Share $\leq 1$ Rating From Actual
Altman’s Z	0.3855	0.7657
Financial Variables and Sector	0.7630	0.9597
Financial Variables, Sector, and NLP Features	0.9034	0.9857
Most Common Class Baseline	0.3247	

in aggregate (FinBERT positivity, the negative and understated components of tone, and numeric transparency contribute substantially as the 42, 39, and 52 respectively - word count less so, at rank 135). Relative to prior work, our addition of far more financial factors, in combination with complex and transformer-based NLP features, in our large dataset, appears to greatly improve performance.

Table 4: Confusion Matrix and Permutation Importance - Most Complex XGBoost Model



## Graph Neural Network

We make use of the network of company mentions within earnings calls to train an end-to-end graph neural network for classification. Aside from differing underlying data, and the use of earnings calls and not financial statements, this use of mentions to form the network differs from the use of document embedding cosine similarity cutoffs in Das et al. (2023). Graph Neural Networks construct powerful representations of nodes/entities in a network of relationships by using message passing to aggregate features from neighboring nodes. In this work, we use a GraphSAGE (Hamilton, Ying and Leskovec, 2018) Graph Convolutional Network (GCN) implemented via the Deep Graph Library. (Deep Graph Library, 2024)

A GraphSage GCN is trained across a number of timesteps (here indexed by  $r$ ) which progressively mix information from the embeddings of more and more distant neighbors. Creating these embeddings for a given timestep is a two-step process.

First, in the AGG step, the embeddings of the node’s direct neighbors are aggregated. Using what is referred to as pool or pooling aggregation, for node  $h$ , with neighborhood  $N(i)$ , at timestep  $r$ ,

$$h_{N(i)}^{(r)} = \max[(\sigma(W_{pool}h_j^{(r-1)} + b), \forall j \in N(i))]$$

meaning the neighboring embeddings from the previous timestep are fed through a fully connected neural network (weights  $W_{pool}$ , bias  $b$ , ReLU activation  $\sigma$ ), and then the elementwise maximum across the new neighbor

representations is taken as the aggregated vector.

Next, during the update (or COMBINE) step, we concatenate the representation of our node of interest from the previous timestep with this aggregated vector, then apply another set of weights and activation (in our case, ReLU again) to get a fully updated node representation.

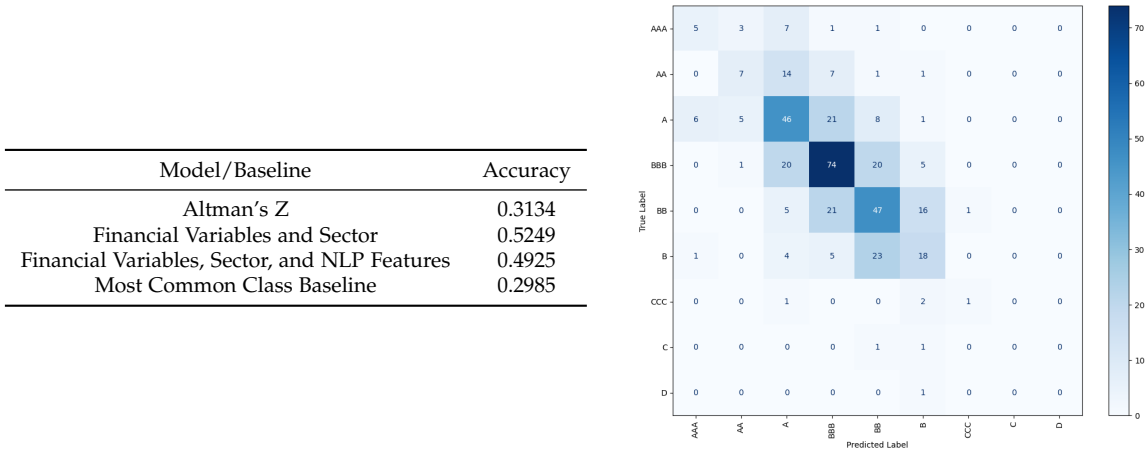
$$h_i^{(r)} = \sigma(W^{(r)} * \text{CONCAT}[h_i^{(r-1)}, h_{N(i)}^{(r)}])$$

The operations for each timestep ultimately represent a layer of the neural network - a SAGEConv layer, of which we have 3. For our classification task, the last of these produces output of size 9 (number of classes) for each node, while we use vectors of size 32 for intermediate  $h$  values. Our last layer does not have an activation function in the update step. The entire process is trained end-to-end with cross entropy loss. We perform weight decay at rate  $5e-4$  and train for 100 epochs at a learning rate of 0.01.

To initialize our network, we form an unweighted and undirected edge connection between nodes of firm by fixed quarters when a mention occurs in either call. Because of the general sparsity of mentions, the size of this network and the size of our training and test datasets for this model is substantially limited. When we include only nodes/calls that are connected to others, and nodes in the training dataset belonging to rating classes with more than one value, we are left with 1,964 nodes (1,562 training, 402 test) and 1,806 edges between calls. The average degree of the network (distinct other companies mentioned or mentioning) is 1.8.

Graph Neural Networks for node classification may be trained transductively or inductively. In the transductive setting, the entire graph of firms - the training and test dataset, and their associated features - is visible to the model for training, but the labels for the test dataset are masked. Therefore, the model must be retrained when a new node (or new call) for which a prediction is to be made is added. The performance for our transductive models is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Model Comparison and Confusion Matrix - Most Complex Transductive Graph Neural Network Model



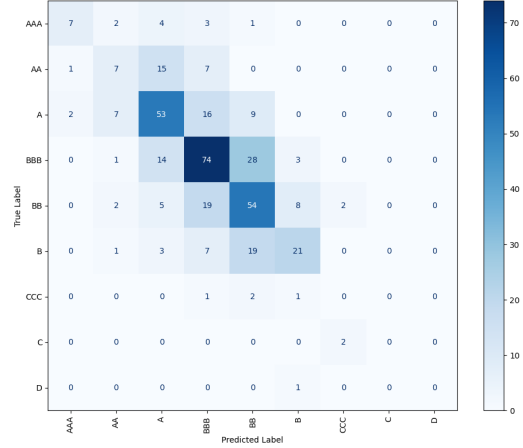
In the inductive setting, introduced in (Hamilton, Ying and Leskovec, 2018) with GraphSAGE, the model can only see the network of nodes in the training dataset, and uses this to learn general functions for embedding nodes. This makes the model easier to adapt to new data, but may come at some cost to performance. Our inductive results are shown in Table 6.

For reference, we also constructed comparisons with our best XGBoost classifier using our most complex specification with financial and NLP features on the graph neural network's dataset. Our classifier in the section above achieved an accuracy of 0.893 on the graph neural network's test set. A possibly fairer comparison is the accuracy we



Table 6: Model Comparison and Confusion Matrix - Most Complex Inductive Graph Neural Network Model

Model/Baseline	Accuracy
Altman’s Z	0.3134
Financial Variables and Sector	0.5050
Financial Variables, Sector, and NLP Features	0.5373
Most Common Class Baseline	0.2985



achieved on this set after fully retraining the classifier (with the same hyperparameters) on the graph neural network’s training set, which was 0.8209.

## Conclusion

In this paper we demonstrated methods to incorporate the text of earnings call transcripts to improve predictions of corporate credit ratings. Simple logistic regression achieves middling accuracy on the difficult task of rating prediction, which is not significantly improved by the addition of NLP features. When we implement XGBoost to better account for interactions between variables, however, performance reaches state-of-the-art/near-state-of-the-art levels, with a substantial contribution from NLP features.

### DISCUSS GRAPH NN RESULTS

Future work may want to incorporate metadata - days since call, dates and time series components, etc.

Incorporate graph of weighted edges, experiment with different layers

Though our XGBoost classifier already performed well, with more time we would have liked to explore more hyperparameters to further improve accuracy. We based our initial hyperparameter settings in part based off of optimal results from the Autogluon AutoML library (Erickson, 2024) for a model similar to our most complex one, but we would have loved to explore more exact specifications also using Bayesian optimization.

## Acknowledgements

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# A Appendix

## A.1 Example of One Observation in Final Data

Figure A.1 shows some variables for Apple Inc. for the fixed quarter date of October 1, 2014. Apple had a strong rating of AA at this time. This was supported, in part, by a relatively high Altman Z-Score, capturing the company’s excellent financial condition. Sentiment and tone of the earnings call for this quarter were generally positive, numeric transparency indicates there was a relatively high share of words to numbers (boldly indicating more commentary), and word count/call length was around average.

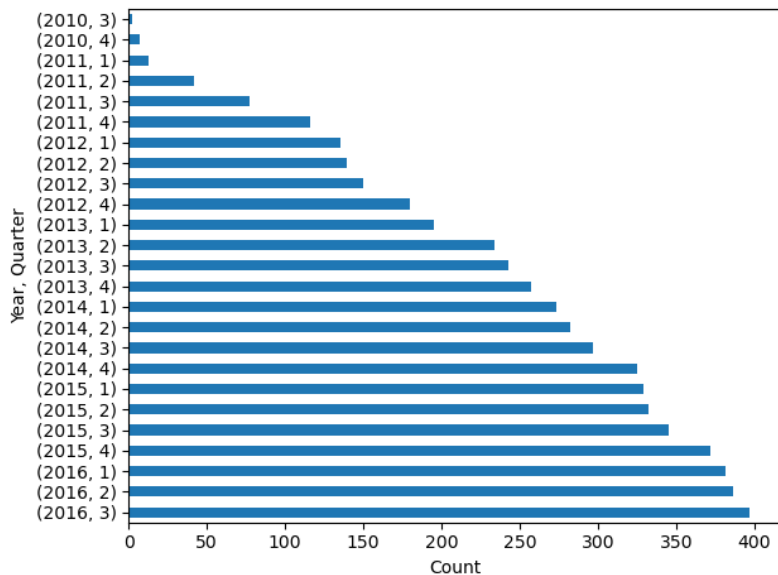
Figure A.1: Apple Inc., October 1, 2014

Metadata, Rating, and NLP Features				Financial Data	
ticker	AAPL				
fixed_quarter_date	2014-10-01				
earnings_call_date	2014-07-22				
Rating	AA				
rating_date	2014-05-27				
pos_score_finbert	0.765917				
num_transparency	0.1				
gf_score	12.781526				
word_count	7587.0			Altman_Z	4.324703
num_questions	29.0			filingDate	2014-07-23
Positiv	298.0			currentRatio	1.470598
Negativ	54.0			quickRatio	0.000609
Strong	641.0			cashRatio	0.280857
Weak	42.0				
Active	495.0				...
Passive	186.0				
Ovrst	364.0				
Undrst	131.0				
PN	5.518519				
SW	15.261905				
AP	2.66129				
OU	2.778626				
tone	3.188264				

## A.2 Observations by Quarter and Year

Figure A.2 demonstrates that the data is temporally unbalanced, with many companies entering the dataset in later years, after they first receive an observable credit rating.

Figure A.2: Observations by Quarter and Year



### A.3 Data Cleaning Steps

To ensure comparability, we dropped items missing any predictor variable, as well as some companies with only a few (3 or less) quarters.

We identified one bankruptcy in our data - Peabody Energy on April 13, 2016 - and on further investigation, deleted some quarters with incorrect ratings.

We removed all calls that happened more than 250 days prior and after the first day of the year and quarter they are supposed to discuss the results from, as well as calls for companies that provide them on an annual, rather than quarterly basis.

For our financial data, we limited our observations to items reported in USD, checked for and corrected values off by a factor of 1,000 as a result of parsing,<sup>5</sup> and checked some accounting identities in Das et al. (2023),<sup>6</sup> setting failing variables to missing. We also discarded observations where statement filing dates do not agree between the three types of statements, where the filing date falls outside of the fixed quarter matched on via earnings call date, and where the filing date is more than 45 days after the earnings call date.

We removed observations with outliers for any NLP feature, produced, for example, as a result of zeroes or low values in denominators.

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<sup>5</sup>If the last few digits are 000.00 and the item is above or below the 2.5% and 97.5% quantile, we divide by 1,000.

<sup>6</sup>We checked total liabilities are greater than current liabilities, total assets are greater than total current assets, and net sales (revenue) is greater than EBIT. We originally also checked that total assets were greater than or equal to total equity + retained earnings + total liabilities, but this proved to be too restrictive.

## A.4 Summary Statistics for Financial Variables

Table A.1 shows summary statistics for the financial variables we include in our models, including sub-components of Altman's Z Score. Other important variables are explained in the main text.

Table A.1: Financial Variable Summary Statistics

Variable Name	Mean	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Variable Type
Cash Per Share	4.57	0.00	2.13	69.91	9.64	Additional Ratios
Cash Ratio	1.21	0.00	0.28	53.17	6.23	Additional Ratios
Current Ratio	1.93	0.35	1.58	7.93	1.33	Additional Ratios
Debt Ratio	0.35	0.00	0.32	0.94	0.19	Additional Ratios
Debt Ratio (Alternative Definition)	0.65	0.28	0.64	1.22	0.17	Additional Ratios
Debt to Equity Ratio	-34.63	-1,890.41	1.70	25.40	256.02	Additional Ratios
EBIT to Revenue	0.12	-0.26	0.11	0.47	0.12	Additional Ratios
Enterprise Value Multiplier	59.08	-309.75	40.67	727.20	125.93	Additional Ratios
Equity Multiplier	-22.79	-1,270.10	2.71	22.64	175.08	Additional Ratios
Free Cash Flow Per Share	0.57	-2.98	0.39	7.70	1.52	Additional Ratios
Free Cash Flow to Operating Cash Flow	0.72	-2.42	0.66	10.98	1.86	Additional Ratios
Operating Cash Flow Per Share	1.48	-0.98	1.04	11.82	1.92	Additional Ratios
Operating Cash Flow to Sales	0.16	-0.15	0.14	0.64	0.15	Additional Ratios
Quick Ratio	1.36	0.00	1.15	6.12	0.98	Additional Ratios
Return on Assets	0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.06	0.02	Additional Ratios
Return on Capital Employed	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.11	0.03	Additional Ratios
Return on Equity	0.01	-1.32	0.03	0.78	0.25	Additional Ratios
Common Plus Preferred Stock	338,752,830.58	-74,100.00	6,000,000.00	9,817,134,000.00	926,606,262.05	Constructed for Altman's Z
EBIT	304,424,183.99	-1,364,004,000.00	122,944,000.00	4,334,000,000.00	556,409,802.60	Constructed for Altman's Z
Ratio A	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.08	0.02	Constructed for Altman's Z
Ratio B	0.21	0.04	0.18	0.70	0.15	Constructed for Altman's Z
Ratio C	1.87	0.29	1.42	8.06	1.55	Constructed for Altman's Z
Ratio D	0.13	-0.13	0.10	0.57	0.15	Constructed for Altman's Z
Ratio E	0.23	-0.74	0.21	1.01	0.32	Constructed for Altman's Z
Working Capital	1,125,108,587.77	-28,931,855,000.00	543,614,000.00	39,464,552,600.00	3,845,915,891.90	Constructed for Altman's Z
Accounts Payable (Balance Sheet)	957,290,323.93	-237,651,171.00	356,700,000.00	11,433,000,000.00	1,551,108,353.02	Financial Statements
Accounts Payable (Cash Flow Statement)	5,154,565.15	-321,769,000.00	0.00	1,789,652,000.00	82,110,968.91	Financial Statements
Accounts Receivables	-11,478,236.25	-544,000,000.00	0.00	325,000,000.00	91,535,961.30	Financial Statements
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	-404,483,300.22	-5,290,000,000.00	-77,514,000.00	431,595,000.00	874,353,108.41	Financial Statements
Capital Expenditure	-192,514,484.47	-1,867,000,000.00	-60,129,000.00	412,700.00	310,057,440.27	Financial Statements
Capital Lease Obligations	24,642,498.79	0.00	0.00	9,056,234,000.00	228,328,885.18	Financial Statements
Cash and Cash Equivalents	862,135,865.07	0.00	333,000,000.00	9,223,000,000.00	1,366,595,243.17	Financial Statements
Cash and Short Term Investments	1,060,086,810.64	0.00	363,008,000.00	15,601,000,000.00	1,890,682,420.93	Financial Statements
Cash at Beginning of Period	867,410,489.82	-2,556,000.00	334,000,000.00	9,610,000,000.00	1,388,834,800.13	Financial Statements
Cash at End of Period	871,017,693.39	-154,400.00	335,469,000.00	9,743,000,000.00	1,394,641,397.30	Financial Statements
Change in Working Capital	-17,557,103.20	-870,000,000.00	-2,384,000.00	753,000,000.00	183,788,257.05	Financial Statements
Common Stock	329,277,684.36	-539,800.00	3,800,000.00	9,817,134,000.00	925,626,949.20	Financial Statements
Common Stock Issued	44,672,509.36	-3,572,000.00	43,000.00	1,111,490,728.00	124,027,450.20	Financial Statements
Common Stock Repurchased	-78,527,033.90	-2,086,545,366.00	-773,000.00	545,656,614.52	188,219,352.34	Financial Statements
Cost and Expenses	2,317,513,877.07	-2,495,000.00	1,121,064,000.00	22,769,000,000.00	3,357,899,606.58	Financial Statements
Cost of Revenue	1,624,233,369.18	-3,094,000.00	787,700,000.00	18,303,000,000.00	2,405,765,370.43	Financial Statements
Debt Repayment	-247,880,234.24	-3,001,000,000.00	-33,400,000.00	200.00	471,724,050.37	Financial Statements
Deferred Income Tax	6,154,669.54	-253,000,000.00	64,000.00	1,850,454,000.00	58,927,713.28	Financial Statements
Deferred Revenue	310,000,739.66	-116,912,000.00	50,066,000.00	4,918,100,000.00	642,489,899.31	Financial Statements
Depreciation and Amortization (Cash Flow Statement)	141,811,048.14	-675,312.00	53,551,000.00	1,529,000,000.00	210,315,836.18	Financial Statements
Depreciation and Amortization (Income Statement)	140,571,212.83	-1,550,000.00	54,507,000.00	1,371,000,000.00	203,167,331.44	Financial Statements
Diluted EPS	0.51	-156.36	0.51	49.73	3.31	Financial Statements
Dividends Paid	-91,357,096.76	-1,233,000,000.00	-21,054,000.00	0.00	182,429,714.55	Financial Statements
EBITDA	444,995,396.82	-66,200,000.00	193,000,000.00	4,410,000,000.00	644,706,471.62	Financial Statements
EBITDA Ratio	0.20	-5.77	0.17	2.16	0.22	Financial Statements
EPS	0.52	-156.36	0.52	53.75	3.33	Financial Statements
Effect of Foreign Exchange Changes on Cash	-1,697,085.83	-65,000,000.00	0.00	52,000,000.00	11,200,007.88	Financial Statements
Free Cash Flow	156,892,657.81	-541,000,000.00	51,691,000.00	2,683,000,000.00	389,666,937.19	Financial Statements
General and Administrative Expenses	153,933,016.99	-2,738,500.00	33,768,000.00	2,007,000,000.00	303,900,948.38	Financial Statements
Goodwill	2,009,260,205.06	-202,702,100.00	636,039,000.00	23,389,000,000.00	3,554,057,246.39	Financial Statements
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	3,102,882,804.88	-1,618,944,000.00	970,000,000.00	37,123,000,000.00	5,639,038,312.52	Financial Statements
Gross Profit	861,821,178.07	-7,195,000.00	378,500,000.00	9,223,000,000.00	1,365,410,717.45	Financial Statements
Gross Profit Ratio	0.37	-5.65	0.34	2.32	0.26	Financial Statements
Income Before Tax	255,351,974.53	-353,153,000.00	91,900,000.00	2,951,000,000.00	434,623,029.43	Financial Statements
Income Before Tax Ratio	0.07	-9.38	0.09	2.68	0.35	Financial Statements
Income Tax Expense	69,444,774.33	-119,131,000.00	22,100,000.00	736,000,000.00	121,681,731.43	Financial Statements
Intangible Assets	835,940,509.51	-421,000.00	170,197,000.00	14,110,100,000.00	1,785,542,119.17	Financial Statements
Interest Expense	46,568,508.69	-16,400,000.00	23,000,000.00	386,000,000.00	61,712,161.15	Financial Statements
Interest Income	2,372,725.23	-62,900.00	0.00	69,000,000.00	6,859,086.75	Financial Statements
Inventory (Balance Sheet)	933,043,177.40	-19,626,000.00	403,789,000.00	8,328,000,000.00	1,398,934,358.21	Financial Statements
Inventory (Cash Flow Statement)	-10,302,495.14	-420,000,000.00	0.00	289,000,000.00	70,374,129.32	Financial Statements
Investments in Property, Plants, and Equipment	-193,897,744.95	-1,921,864,000.00	-60,373,000.00	412,700.00	313,436,441.14	Financial Statements
Long-Term Debt	4,159,473,460.27	-651,718.00	1,822,139,000.00	31,359,000,000.00	5,574,538,232.32	Financial Statements
Long-Term Investments	494,196,440.41	-490,677,000.00	12,449,000.00	10,981,000,000.00	1,359,571,399.50	Financial Statements
Minority Interest	90,043,651.07	-20,252,654.04	1,600,000.00	2,316,406,000.00	268,200,905.93	Financial Statements
Net Acquisitions	-32,878,764.18	-805,960,000.00	0.00	249,000,000.00	116,107,004.20	Financial Statements
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	352,446,106.81	-179,404,000.00	143,626,000.00	3,870,000,000.00	545,602,564.63	Financial Statements
Net Cash Used for Investing Activities	-252,575,304.44	-2,840,033,000.00	-71,100,000.00	325,900,000.00	443,647,871.52	Financial Statements
Net Cash Used or Provided by Financing Activities	-114,570,062.00	-2,444,000,000.00	-29,157,000.00	1,094,000,000.00	399,330,481.52	Financial Statements
Net Change in Cash	3,933,018.18	-1,161,000,000.00	573,000.00	1,401,000,000.00	269,005,283.68	Financial Statements
Net Debt	3,597,141,664.59	-1,044,500,000.00	1,508,594,000.00	30,761,000,000.00	5,338,457,121.62	Financial Statements

Continued on next page

Table A.1: Financial Variable Summary Statistics

Variable Name	Mean	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Variable Type
Net Income (Cash Flow Statement)	189,122,176.12	-327,000,000.00	66,190,000.00	2,402,000,000.00	336,635,167.35	Financial Statements
Net Income (Income Statement)	185,944,828.27	-329,864,000.00	66,389,000.00	2,340,000,000.00	330,952,161.49	Financial Statements
Net Income Ratio	0.05	-8.88	0.07	2.72	0.29	Financial Statements
Net Property Plant Equipment	4,931,687,321.78	0.00	1,389,600,000.00	44,441,000,000.00	7,885,938,319.99	Financial Statements
Net Receivables	1,276,905,848.63	-4,199,600.00	570,338,000.00	12,116,000,000.00	1,776,578,353.43	Financial Statements
Non-Current Deferred Revenue	248,840,448.23	-500,933,000.00	0.00	5,778,000,000.00	723,186,467.01	Financial Statements
Non-Current Deferred Tax Liabilities	702,874,797.74	-3,818,507.00	135,597,000.00	8,306,000,000.00	1,400,029,509.57	Financial Statements
Operating Cash Flow	352,446,106.81	-179,404,000.00	143,626,000.00	3,870,000,000.00	545,602,564.63	Financial Statements
Operating Expenses	538,189,512.49	-13,530,000.00	221,700,000.00	6,252,000,000.00	918,426,909.60	Financial Statements
Operating Income	302,231,079.76	-208,377,000.00	122,000,000.00	3,294,000,000.00	475,077,278.15	Financial Statements
Operating Income Ratio	0.11	-9.71	0.12	2.86	0.31	Financial Statements
Other Assets	5,662.39	-19,834,700.00	0.00	8,948,000.00	421,776.93	Financial Statements
Other Current Assets	370,526,390.88	-98,000.00	119,600,000.00	4,968,950,000.00	664,643,317.21	Financial Statements
Other Current Liabilities	955,075,890.93	-48,317,000.00	322,800,000.00	12,137,000,000.00	1,782,231,297.37	Financial Statements
Other Expenses	50,749,806.82	-64,000,000.00	585,000.00	16,189,674,590.00	342,110,629.66	Financial Statements
Other Financing Activities	217,421,866.42	-975,168,999.00	8,000,000.00	3,297,501,000.00	515,334,960.45	Financial Statements
Other Investing Activities	4,573,739.09	-448,000,000.00	106,000.00	3,060,433,659.00	96,736,267.62	Financial Statements
Other Liabilities	95,902.58	-3,063,000.00	0.00	51,076,000.00	1,967,227.53	Financial Statements
Other Non-Cash Items	15,325,139.75	-1,848,719,007.00	1,621,000.00	703,000,000.00	109,294,805.79	Financial Statements
Other Non-Current Assets	506,778,121.04	-75,012,534,818.00	158,696,000.00	8,037,000,000.00	1,778,143,597.09	Financial Statements
Other Non-Current Liabilities	975,892,048.39	-286,041,895.00	327,700,000.00	11,890,564,000.00	1,686,827,873.95	Financial Statements
Other Total Stockholders' Equity	1,135,331,510.72	-12,393,000,000.00	427,000,000.00	34,030,400,000.00	3,586,435,863.55	Financial Statements
Other Working Capital	21,414,823.22	-1,788,851,160.00	0.00	40,341,689,407.00	786,599,061.35	Financial Statements
Preferred Stock	9,475,146.22	0.00	0.00	401,500,000.00	42,785,110.93	Financial Statements
Purchases of Investments	-104,151,034.82	-11,997,654,000.00	0.00	81,823,000.00	346,711,949.30	Financial Statements
Research and Development Expenses	28,169,938.85	-214,000.00	0.00	893,000,000.00	94,071,513.75	Financial Statements
Retained Earnings	3,628,393,969.72	-4,839,000,000.00	1,293,100,000.00	37,899,000,000.00	6,424,744,717.89	Financial Statements
Revenue	2,728,749,857.76	-4,273,000.00	1,297,700,000.00	25,420,000,000.00	3,959,362,594.26	Financial Statements
Sales and Maturities of Investments	99,796,411.86	-9,409,000.00	0.00	8,936,406,000.00	311,292,561.88	Financial Statements
Selling General and Administrative Expenses	296,899,615.00	-5,054,000.00	119,600,000.00	3,343,000,000.00	486,131,457.73	Financial Statements
Selling and Marketing Expenses	25,431,647.83	-3,003,000.00	0.00	876,761,000.00	97,367,023.08	Financial Statements
Short Term Investments	182,988,242.55	-515,000.00	0.00	6,178,000,000.00	599,747,024.65	Financial Statements
Short-Term Debt	465,870,869.02	-655,561.00	83,800,000.00	5,363,000,000.00	885,210,679.51	Financial Statements
Stock-Based Compensation	14,496,292.55	-36,000,000.00	5,106,000.00	254,000,000.00	29,968,462.79	Financial Statements
Tax Assets	378,132,518.58	-2,310,712,000.00	48,963,000.00	6,535,000,000.00	909,237,680.35	Financial Statements
Tax Payable	60,670,669.07	-87,400.00	2,810,000.00	1,187,000,000.00	150,628,980.40	Financial Statements
Total Assets	15,592,495,985.55	123,279.00	7,048,475,000.00	131,119,000,000.00	21,911,032,910.64	Financial Statements
Total Current Assets	3,937,085,272.11	29,954.00	1,933,750,000.00	41,276,000,000.00	5,729,273,613.69	Financial Statements
Total Current Liabilities	2,811,976,684.34	24,083.00	1,138,200,000.00	29,919,000,000.00	4,247,045,840.39	Financial Statements
Total Debt	4,593,265,532.66	0.00	2,019,244,000.00	37,124,000,000.00	6,254,194,800.16	Financial Statements
Total Equity	4,968,502,543.29	-501,467,000.00	2,095,000,000.00	49,975,000,000.00	7,272,421,518.55	Financial Statements
Total Investments	729,199,594.64	-334,673,000.00	43,275,000.00	19,331,000,000.00	1,944,649,108.26	Financial Statements
Total Liabilities	9,817,545,124.72	79,283.00	4,308,693,000.00	87,293,000,000.00	13,527,062,565.42	Financial Statements
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	15,556,696,866.65	123,279.00	7,043,426,000.00	131,119,000,000.00	21,905,884,302.05	Financial Statements
Total Liabilities and Total Equity	15,556,696,866.65	123,279.00	7,043,426,000.00	131,119,000,000.00	21,905,884,302.05	Financial Statements
Total Non-Current Assets	11,011,964,229.49	49,861.00	4,119,200,000.00	104,263,000,000.00	15,994,777,583.25	Financial Statements
Total Non-Current Liabilities	6,639,451,321.63	53,696.00	2,809,300,000.00	54,300,000,000.00	9,424,654,097.47	Financial Statements
Total Other Income Expenses Net	-13,134,652.92	-503,976,000.00	-920,000.00	286,000,000.00	72,414,124.07	Financial Statements
Total Stockholders' Equity	4,933,321,107.00	-526,491,000.00	2,088,608,000.00	49,269,000,000.00	7,194,176,771.15	Financial Statements
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	352,790,171.17	0.00	146,000,000.00	13,751,391,147.00	720,460,888.99	Financial Statements
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding (Diluted)	316,630,108.94	0.00	145,951,913.00	13,986,214,405.00	547,337,219.46	Financial Statements
Market Capitalization	18,996,749,034.57	106,422.00	6,409,459,125.00	726,320,349,360.00	44,246,873,159.19	Market Capitalization

## A.5 Altman's Z-Score

As in Das et al. (2023), the components of the Z-score are as follows:

- A: EBIT / Total Assets
- B: Net Sales / Total Assets
- C: Market Capitalization / Total Liabilities
- D: Working Capital / Total Assets
- E: Retained Earnings / Total Assets

We Winsorize extreme values of Ratio A, B, D, and E by setting the top and bottom 2.5% of values to the 97.5 and 2.5 percentile, respectively. Due to the presence of additional outliers and the sourcing of market capitalization from a different dataset than the rest of the variables, Ratio C is instead Winsorized over the top and bottom 5% of values.

The ratios are combined via the following equation:

$$\text{Z-Score} = 3.3A + 0.99B + 0.6C + 1.2D + 1.4E$$



## A.6 Examples of NLP Features

### A.6.1 Readability: Gunning-Fog Index

*Gale Klappa: We are looking here. Yes.*

*Ted Hayden – Point State Capital: Okay. And the equity ratio is like 53? It's a sliding scale I guess, right?*

*Gale Klappa: Pat, we had 52.2%, 53% up in utilities?*

*Patrick Keyes: 53.5 is the high end. We were underneath that.*

*Frederick Kuester: Midpoint is 51.*

*Gale Klappa: Yeah, our allowed range is 51% to 53.5%. As Pat said we were just under the 53.5%."*

#### **Gunning-Fog: 8.5**

*"We've reduced our group stores value by more than \$50 million and that's in spite of the significant growth that our operations have being through in that period, and I think the other thing that's key is the fact that our managers on our mines have risen to the challenge and certainly both the owned skills as far as our desire to see that all our operations manage their business as a commercially on - and with sound commercial decisions, as well as technically, and also treat our operations as if they were the owned and that's something that we believe we have invested quite significantly over the last couple of years and we are confident that we will continue to be able to streamline decisions and optimize their efficiency and running our businesses because we do it with top executives on start."*

#### **Gunning-Fog: 19.3**

### A.6.2 Tone (Principal Component)

*"We had one disappointment with the second well in terms of the zone not really being present in terms of what we were looking for."*

#### **Tone: -2.9**

*"We see a great runway still ahead given the fragmented global landscape in concert, management, and ticketing."*

#### **Tone: 10.3**

## A.7 McNemar's Test

We make use of McNemar's Test to check for statistically significant differences between our models without NLP features ("Model 2") and including NLP features ("Model 3").

This test makes use of the following contingency table using counts over observations in our test dataset:

	Model 3 Correct	Model 3 Incorrect	Row Total
Model 2 Correct	$a$	$b$	$a + b$
Model 2 Incorrect	$c$	$d$	$c + d$
Column Total	$a + c$	$b + d$	$n$

Under the null hypothesis of identical performance, the marginal probabilities of each model being correct and incorrect are the same:

$$p_a + p_b = p_a + p_c$$

$$p_c + p_d = p_b + p_d$$

which reduces to

$$H_0 : p_b = p_c$$

$$H_1 : p_b \neq p_c$$

The test statistic is

$$\frac{(b - c)^2}{b + c} \sim \chi_1^2$$

(chi-squared with one degree of freedom) under  $H_0$ , for sufficiently large  $b$  and  $c$  (heuristically, at least 10 for each). For a derivation (similar to that for the standard Chi-Squared test), see McNemar (1947) or Rice (2006). We can then compute p-values and assess significance at the 5% level.

McNemar's test is paired, enabling us to effectively make comparisons between our models when they both face the same observations in the test dataset. At the same time, it operates on counts of the data (our counts correct and incorrect) and is non-parametric, without normality or other distributional assumptions. (Note: the test does still assume independence across observations, but it is difficult to perform testing without this.)

## A.8 Logistic Regression - Most Complex Model - Additional Details

Table A.2 shows our detailed classification report for our logistic regression model incorporating all of the financial and NLP features. Our use of balanced class weighting enables the model to perform fairly well, even for rare classes.

Table A.2: Classification Report - Most Complex Logistic Regression Model

Rating	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
AAA	0.8261	0.7917	0.8085	24
AA	0.6316	0.6923	0.6606	52
A	0.5874	0.6298	0.6079	208
BBB	0.6909	0.6281	0.6580	363
BB	0.6275	0.5458	0.5838	284
B	0.5864	0.7273	0.6493	154
CCC	0.5556	0.7692	0.6452	26
CC	0.3333	1.0000	0.5000	2
C	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	4
D	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1

In addition to this, Table A.3 shows all the optimal hyperparameters we were able to find via grid search. We are able to handle our high-dimensional data with hundreds of variables effectively by using an L1 penalty (which collapses to entirely a LASSO penalty) with a slight amount of regularization (C). A one versus rest multiclass prediction setup is used, where a binary is/is not logistic regression probability is estimated for each class, and the class with the highest score is taken.

Table A.3: Best Hyperparameters - Most Complex Logistic Regression Model

C	Class Weighting Strategy	L1 Ratio	Multi-Class Strategy	Penalty	Solver
0.10	Balanced	1.00	One vs Rest	Elastic Net	SAGA

## A.9 XGBoost - Most Complex Model - Additional Details

Table A.4 shows our detailed classification report for our XGBoost model incorporating all features. Though we do not use balanced class weighting, recall for small classes is generally very good.

Table A.4: Classification Report - Most Complex XGBoost Model

Rating	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
AAA	0.9048	0.7917	0.8444	24
AA	0.8824	0.5769	0.6977	52
A	0.8447	0.8894	0.8665	208
BBB	0.9129	0.9532	0.9326	363
BB	0.9357	0.9225	0.9291	284
B	0.9272	0.9091	0.9180	154
CCC	0.7857	0.8462	0.8148	26
CC	1.0000	0.5000	0.6667	2
C	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	4
D	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1

Table A.5 displays the optimal hyperparameters for our XGBoost model incorporating all financial and NLP features. To minimize risk of overfitting, we employed a gamma parameter to control the minimum loss reduction required to make further leaf nodes, in addition to limitations on maximum tree depth and the minimum weight needed to make a further split. We used a fairly high number of estimators to create our predictions.

Table A.5: Best Hyperparameters - Most Complex XGBoost Model

Gamma	Learning Rate	Max Depth	Min Child Weight	Number of Estimators
0.10	0.10	20	5	1,000

## A.10 Including Previous Rating

As a reminder, 94.79% of ratings remain the same from one fixed quarter date to the next (95.35% in our test dataset). Therefore, including rating on the previous fixed quarter date in our predictions leads it to far outweigh the impact of other variables. Table A.6 demonstrates our accuracy performance is anchored around the share of ratings that remain the same (with the strange exception of Logistic Regression with Altman Z-Scores only). NLP Features do not add value.

Table A.6: Model Comparison Including Previous Rating

Model/Baseline	Accuracy	Model/Baseline	Accuracy
Altman's Z	0.7442	Altman's Z	0.9517
Financial Variables and Sector	0.9508	Financial Variables and Sector	0.9535
Financial Variables, Sector, and NLP Features	0.9508	Financial Variables, Sector, and NLP Features	0.9535
Most Common Class Baseline	0.3247	Most Common Class Baseline	0.3247

Logistic Regression

XGBoost

Table A.7 substantiates this finding, showing that shuffling previous rating variables leads to a large drop in accuracy. Financial variables round out the list of important contributing features, and contribute far less information.

Table A.7: Permutation Importance Including Previous Rating - Most Complex Model

Permuted Feature	Mean Accuracy Drop	Standard Deviation	Permuted Feature	Mean Accuracy Drop	Standard Deviation
Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date BB	0.256178	0.009675	Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date BB	0.276554	0.010192
Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date BBB	0.233306	0.008979	Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date BBB	0.257352	0.010267
Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date A	0.111181	0.006236	Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date B	0.080826	0.004940
Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date B	0.064464	0.003919	Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date A	0.047979	0.004233
Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date CCC	0.013557	0.001143	Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date AA	0.036817	0.001890
Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date AA	0.010714	0.001722	Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date CCC	0.025477	0.002348
Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date D	0.001829	0.000050	Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date AAA	0.021269	0.002349
Ratio D	0.000866	0.000799	Net Property Plant Equipment	0.001779	0.000093
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding (Diluted)	0.000849	0.000249	Rating on Previous Fixed Quarter Date C	0.000900	0.000098
Other Expenses	0.000840	0.000262	Cash Per Share	0.000834	0.000225
Net Income Ratio	0.000713	0.000779	Return on Capital Employed	0.000024	0.000150
Numeric Transparency	0.000703	0.000566	Market Capitalization	0.000022	0.000140
EBITDA	0.000681	0.000428	Operating Cash Flow to Sales	0.000020	0.000131
Ratio C	0.000412	0.000538	Cash at Beginning of Period	0.000000	0.000000
Ratio B	0.000130	0.000340	Interest Income	0.000000	0.000000

Logistic Regression

XGBoost

Previous rating might be available in some real-world prediction scenarios, but absent in others. For predictions for ratings for unrated or entirely new companies or for investors without any rating data, it would not be present, though in standard scenarios concerning movements from quarter to quarter for well-known companies with significant history, it could be.

## A.11 Predicting Changes in Rating

As shown in Figure 1, 94.79% of ratings remain the same of ratings remain the same from one fixed quarter date to the next (95.35% in our test dataset). This poses a serious challenge for predicting changes, a task easily dominated by the majority class. We implemented SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique) (Chawla et al., 2002) to oversample the minority classes in the training data and balance the dataset, adding 2,000 additional observations. We also differenced all financial variables that were ratios in order to get useful changes from quarter to quarter (many of our level variables, such as quarterly revenue or income are already quarterly changes in a company's financial position).

Table A.8 shows that SMOTE decreases the accuracy of our models relative to simply predicting the majority class, but increases the recall of the minority classes slightly in some cases (Figure A.3). We were not able to find a specification that greatly improved our predictions of minority classes. Improvements in accuracy when adding NLP features are small and insignificant.

Table A.8: Rating Changes Model Comparison

Model/Baseline	Accuracy	Model/Baseline	Accuracy
Altman's Z	0.5742	Altman's Z	0.8488
Financial Variables and Sector	0.7004	Financial Variables and Sector	0.9454
Financial Variables, Sector, and NLP Features	0.7165	Financial Variables, Sector, and NLP Features	0.9490
Most Common Class Baseline	0.9535	Most Common Class Baseline	0.9535

Logistic Regression

XGBoost

Figure A.3: Rating Changes Confusion Matrices - Most Complex Model

