



Why is Wall Street becoming more bipolar?

BY **MAKING SENSE EDITOR** *September 12, 2014 at 3:45 PM EDT*



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For 29 years now, Paul Solman's reports on the NewsHour have been trying to make sense of economic news and research for a general audience. Since 2007, our Making Sen\$e page has striven to do the same, turning to leading academics and thinkers in the fields of business and economics to help explain what's interesting and relevant about their work. That includes [reports and interviews](#) with economists affiliated with the esteemed [National Bureau of Economic Research](#).

Founded in 1920, NBER is a private nonprofit research organization devoted to objective study

of the American economy in all its dazzling diversity, combining data with rigorous analysis to describe and explain the material world in which we live long before data analytics became fashionable.

[“Why Some Women Try to Have It All: New Research on Like Mother Like Daughter”](#) and [“Why Does the First Child Get the Gold? An Economics Answer”](#)



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have been among our most popular posts on Making Sen\$e, both of them largely based on NBER research. We thought our readership might benefit from a closer relationship.

Each month, the [NBER Digest](#) summarizes several recent NBER working papers. These papers have not been peer-reviewed, but are circulated by their authors for comment and discussion. With the NBER's blessing, Making Sen\$e is pleased to begin featuring these summaries regularly on our page.

The first summary printed on Making Sen\$e, below, is from the [September Digest](#).

In recent decades, exchange-traded funds (ETFs) have grown rapidly. There has been little analysis of whether or how this development may affect the performance of securities markets. In “Do ETFs Increase Volatility?” (NBER Working Paper No. [20071](#)), Itzhak Ben-David, Francesco Franzoni, and Rabih Moussawi discover that the stocks that are held within such funds experience substantially higher intraday and daily volatility than stocks without substantial ETF holdings. The authors suggest that the arbitrage between ETFs and their underlying securities adds a whole new layer of trading to stocks that are held within ETFs, and fosters the propagation of trading shocks that occur in the ETF market. As a result, the non-fundamental volatility of the underlying securities increases.

ETFs are investment funds that typically focus on holding securities in specific asset classes, industries, or geographical areas. They are similar to passive index funds but they are individually listed on exchanges and can be traded daily by retail and institutional investors. New ETF shares can be created and redeemed on a continuous basis. ETFs were first introduced in the 1980s. They began to gain popularity in the 1990s and have experienced explosive growth since the turn of the century. By 2012, there were more than 1,600 ETFs

worldwide, and at the end of 2013 these funds had more than \$2.5 trillion of assets under management. At one point in 2010, exchange-traded products accounted for 40 percent of all trading volume in U.S. securities markets.

To study how ETFs affect securities markets, the authors combine data from the Center for Research in Security Prices, Compustat, Bloomberg, OptionMetrics, and Form 13F filings. They focus on a sample of ETFs that hold U.S. stocks and that were listed on U.S. exchanges over the period 2000 to 2012. The researchers use variations in ETF ownership of different stocks, and variation in the divergence between the prices of ETFs and their associated baskets of underlying securities, as well as associated fund flows, to explore the effects of ETF ownership on volatility. In addition, they exploit the fact that ETF ownership of a stock changes exogenously if that stock switches between being included in the Russell 2000 and Russell 1000 indexes. Their key finding is that ETF ownership of stocks leads to higher volatility and turnover. A one-standard-deviation increase in ETF ownership raises daily volatility and turnover by about 16 percent. Since much of the variation they study in ETF ownership of stocks is arguably independent of the inherent volatility of the stocks, the authors conclude that rising ETF ownership affects volatility.

The research suggests that the more the prices of ETFs and the prices of their underlying component securities diverge, and hence the greater the potential returns to arbitrage trades between the two, the greater the turnover and volatility of the stocks held in the ETF. The authors also find that increased stock volatility results from the flows into and out of ETFs. The price impact of ETF arbitrage appears to decay after a few days, which is consistent with ETFs adding noise to security prices.

– *Jay Fitzgerald, National Bureau of Economic Research*