

Going Digital: Implications for Firm Value and Performance

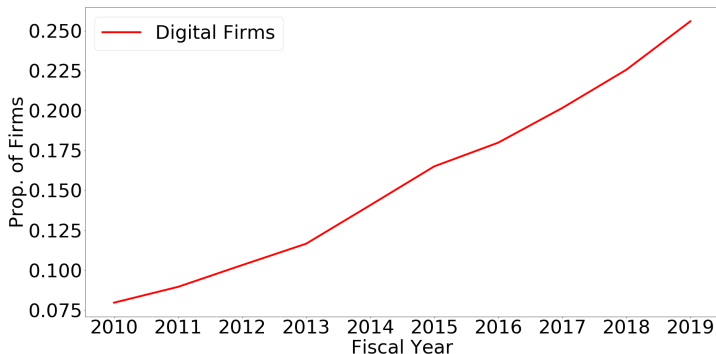
Wilbur Chen and Suraj Srinivasan

Accounting and Management Unit
Harvard Business School

July 17, 2020



- Over the past few years, non-tech companies are increasingly shifting into the new economy by going digital.





- ▶ What are the valuation consequences of digital investments?
 - Are prices reacting to these investments in a timely fashion?
- ▶ What are the accounting performance effects of digital investments?



- ▶ Prior work in the IT literature shows that there are several potential benefits and frictions associated with digital investments.
 - Benefits:
 - ▶ Improves productivity (Tambe 2014).
 - ▶ Enables companies to scale both vertically and horizontally (Hitt, 1999; Baker and Hubbard. 2004).
 - ▶ A GPT technology that increases value of other forms of investments (Cockburn et al, 2017).
 - Costs:
 - ▶ Costly investments with limited payoffs in the short-term (Brynjolfsson and Hitt, 1996).
 - ▶ Requires complementary organizational and human capital to realize benefits (Bresnahan and Greenstein, 1996).



- ▶ The sample of our study consists of non-tech firms and runs from 2010-2019.
 - Non-tech industries are those that are not related to computers, electronics, communications, data processing and internet services.
- ▶ We examine the valuation effects of engaging digital activities by measuring the effect of these activities on market-to-book, the earnings/sales response coefficient.
- ▶ We also examine the accounting performance effects by studying asset turnover, profit margins, sales growth and return-on-assets.



- ▶ We measure digital activities using a text-based methodology:
 - Develop a digital dictionary by collating key words in industry and practitioner writings on digital transformation.
 - Obtain text on the business activities of firms from the business description in 10-Ks.
 - Count digital related terms in the business description.
 - Compute a digital proxy by ranking yearly tercile of digital terms (coded 0 for no digital terms, and 1-3 for the tercile ranks).



- We validate the measure by studying whether digital non-tech firms are more similar to tech and less similar to non-tech firms in return co-movement tests.

	Co-Movement with Tech		Co-Movement with Non-Tech	
	Levels	Past 3-Year change	Levels	Past 3-Year change
Digital _{<i>i,t</i>}	0.014 ^a (0.004)	0.012 ^b (0.005)	-0.043 ^a (0.008)	-0.017 ^b (0.007)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	16,961	12,735	16,961	12,735
Adj. R ²	0.2437	0.0948	0.3926	0.1640

^a, ^b, ^c denote significance at the 1%, 5% and 10% level.



- ▶ We find significant positive effects of digital activities on market-to-book.
- ▶ Moreover, we find that market-to-book for digital firms is increasing over time.

	Current Change	Levels	1-Year Ahead Change	2-Year Ahead Change	3-Year Ahead Change
Digital _{<i>i,t</i>}	0.104 ^a (0.027)	0.265 ^a (0.065)	0.108 ^a (0.030)	0.174 ^a (0.052)	0.215 ^a (0.068)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	20,615	20,804	17,452	14,439	11,811
Adj. R^2	0.0930	0.3722	0.0924	0.1232	0.1247

^a, ^b, ^c denote significance at the 1%, 5% and 10% level.



- ▶ As digital investments are likely intangible investments, part of the valuation increases in market-to-book comes from capitalization restrictions.
- ▶ We control for this effect by regressing on a market-to-book that adjusts for capitalization restrictions (McNichols et al, 2014) for a sub-sample of firms with sufficient investment histories.
- ▶ A comparison of the valuation effects of raw market-to-book and adjusted market-to-book shows that this channel explains 15% of the market-to-book premium for digital firms.



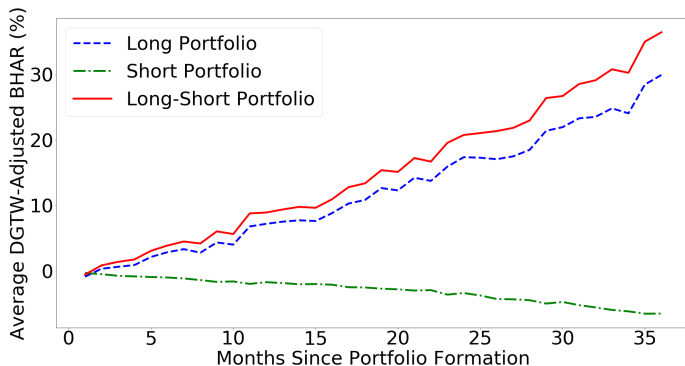
- We also find positive valuation effects on the earnings/sales response coefficients.

	ERC		SRC	
	Baseline	With Digital	Baseline	With Digital
$UE/S_{i,t}$	2.661 ^a (0.304)	1.384 (1.894)	0.440 ^a (0.103)	0.754 ^c (0.388)
Digital _{<i>i,t</i>}		0.005 ^b (0.002)		0.005 ^a (0.002)
Digital _{<i>i,t</i>} × UE/S _{<i>i,t</i>}		0.559 ^c (0.292)		0.373 ^a (0.122)
Controls + UE/S Interaction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time FE + UE/S Interaction	No	Yes	No	Yes
Industry FE + UE/S Interaction	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	11,778	11,778	11,589	11,589
Adj. R^2	0.0330	0.0527	0.0252	0.0414

^a, ^b, ^c denote significance at the 1%, 5% and 10% level.



- ▶ Portfolios formed on digital/non-digital firms yield significantly positive risk-adjusted returns.





- ▶ We find positive effects on asset turnover.
- ▶ But negative effects on profit margins and sales growth. Insignificant effects on ROA.

Panel A: Levels				
	Asset Turnover	Profit Margins	Sales Growth	ROA
Digital _{<i>i,t</i>}	0.020 ^c (0.004)	-0.010 ^a (0.005)	-0.009 ^a (0.008)	0.001 (0.002)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	20,804	19,660	20,804	20,804
Adj. R^2	0.6707	0.7223	0.0990	0.5680

^a, ^b, ^c denote significance at the 1%, 5% and 10% level.



Panel B: 3-Year Ahead Changes

	Asset Turnover	Profit Margins	Sales Growth	ROA
Digital _{<i>i,t</i>}	0.012 ^b (0.004)	-0.005 ^b (0.002)	-0.018 ^c (0.010)	-0.000 (0.002)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	11,766	11,205	11,766	11,782
Adj. R^2	0.2198	0.3487	0.1694	0.2260

^a, ^b, ^c denote significance at the 1%, 5% and 10% level.



- ▶ Digital investments are valuable investments, but the positive valuations tend to drift over time.
 - From an investors perspective — an opportunity to earn returns by investing in digital firms.
- ▶ But mixed accounting performance suggests that the benefits of digital technologies are fairly uncertain.
 - Coupled with the return predictability result, this result suggests that there is room for managers to do more in disclosing about their digital initiatives.



Thank You!