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Futures Commodities Prices and Media Coverage

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Abstract

In this paper we examine the effects of media coverage of commodity prices increases and decreases on the price of the commodity and how media coverage in other commodities affects prices. We provide evidence of the relationship between media coverage and its intensity to the price level of agricultural commodities and oil futures.

We find that price movements are correlated with the media coverage of up movements, or increase in prices. The direction of the correlation is robust and positive for media coverage of increases in prices, and negative for decreases in prices. These results point to increases in prices being exacerbated by media attention by 8%. In addition, we find interesting countervailing effects of this reinforcing price pressures due to media activity in the previous days. Finally, we find that even though volatility is higher for the set of days where there is media coverage, this hides important dynamics between media coverage and volatility. The volatility of market adjusted returns is negatively correlated with the media coverage, both up and down media coverage. Markets days with intense media coverage of commodity prices tends to have lower volatility.

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1. Introduction

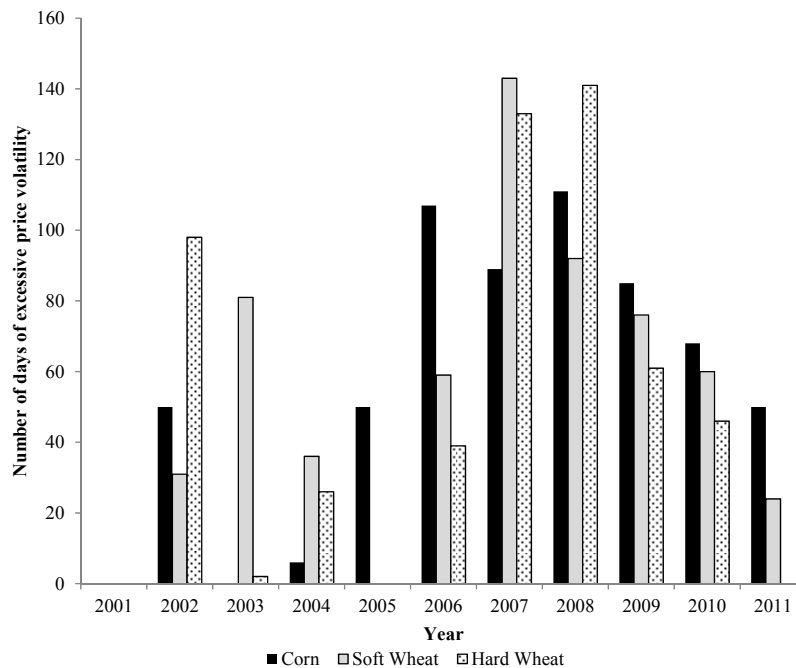
The world faces a new food economy that likely involves both higher and more volatile food prices, and evidence of both phenomena was on view in 2011. After the food price crisis of 2007–08, food prices started rising again in June 2010, with international prices of maize and wheat roughly doubling by May 2011. The peak came in February 2011, in a spike that was even more pronounced than that of 2008, according to the food price index of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Although the food price spikes of 2008 and 2011 did not reach the heights of the 1970s, price volatility—the amplitude of price movements over a particular period of time—has been at its highest level in the past 50 years. This volatility has affected wheat and maize prices in particular. For soft wheat, for example, there were an average of 41 days of excessive price volatility a year between December 2001 and December 2006 (according to a measure of price volatility recently developed at IFPRI). From January 2007 to June 2011, the average number of days of excessive volatility more than doubled to 88 a year.

High and volatile food prices are two different phenomena with distinct implications for consumers and producers. High food prices may harm poorer consumers because they need to spend more money on their food purchases and therefore may have to cut back on the quantity or the quality of the food they buy or economize on other needed goods and services. For food producers, higher food prices could raise their incomes—but only if they are net sellers of food, if increased global prices feed through to their local markets, and if the price developments on global markets do not also increase their production costs. For many producers, particularly smallholders, some of these conditions were not met in the food price crisis of 2011.

Apart from these effects of high food prices, price volatility also has significant effects on food producers and consumers. Greater price volatility can lead to greater potential losses for producers because it implies price changes that are larger and faster than what producers can adjust to. Uncertainty about prices makes it more difficult for farmers to make sound decisions about how and what to produce. For example, which crops should they produce? Should they invest in expensive fertilizers and pesticides? Should they pay for high-quality seeds? Without a good idea of how much they will earn from their

products, farmers may become more pessimistic in their long-term planning and dampen their investments in areas that could improve their productivity. (the positive relationship between price volatility and producers' expected losses can be modeled in a simple profit maximization model assuming producers are price takers. Still, it is important to mention that there is no uniform empirical evidence of the behavioral response of producers to volatility.) By reducing supply, such a response could lead to higher prices, which in turn would hurt consumers.

Figure 1: Evolution of the Number of Days of Excessive Price Volatility



Note: This figure shows the results of a model of the dynamic evolution of daily returns based on historical data going back to 1954 (known as the Nonparametric Extreme Quantile (NEXQ) Model). This model is then combined with extreme value theory to estimate higher-order quantiles of the return series, allowing for classification of any particular realized return (that is, effective return in the futures market) as extremely high or not. A period of time characterized by extreme price variation (volatility) is a period of time in which we observe a large number of extreme positive returns. An extreme positive return is defined to be a return that exceeds a certain preestablished threshold. This threshold is taken to be a high order (95%) conditional quantile, (i.e. a value of return that is exceeded with low probability: 5 %). One or two such returns do not necessarily indicate a period of excessive volatility. Periods of excessive volatility are identified based a statistical test applied to the number of times the extreme value occurs in a window of consecutive 60 days.

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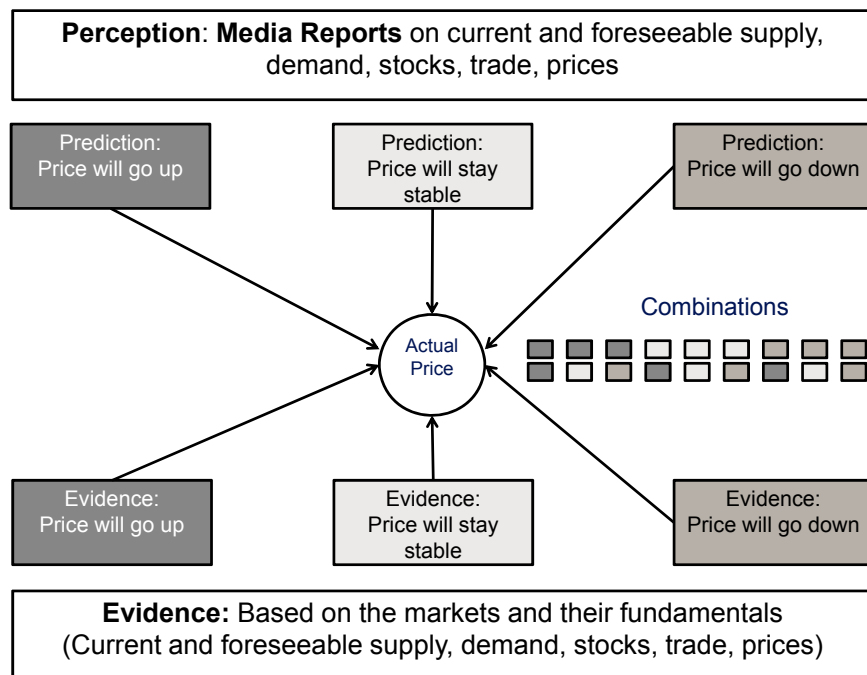
Apart from these effects of high food prices, price volatility also has significant effects on food producers and consumers. Greater price volatility can lead to greater potential losses for producers because it implies price changes that are larger and faster than what producers can adjust to. Uncertainty about prices makes it more difficult for farmers to make sound decisions about how and what to produce. For example, which crops should they produce? Should they invest in expensive fertilizers and pesticides? Should they pay for high-quality seeds? Without a good idea of how much they will earn from their products, farmers may become more pessimistic in their long-term planning and dampen their investments in areas that could improve their productivity. (the positive relationship between price volatility and producers' expected losses can be modeled in a simple profit maximization model assuming producers are price takers. Still, it is important to mention that there is no uniform empirical evidence of the behavioral response of producers to volatility.) By reducing supply, such a response could lead to higher prices, which in turn would hurt consumers.

It is important to remember that in rural areas the line between food consumers and producers is blurry. Many households both consume and produce agricultural commodities. Therefore, if prices become more volatile and these households reduce their spending on seeds, fertilizer, and other inputs; this may affect the amount of food available for their own consumption. And even if the households are net sellers of food, producing less and having less to sell will reduce their household income and thus still affect their consumption decisions.

Finally, increased price volatility over time can also generate larger profits for investors, drawing new players into the market for agricultural commodities. Increased price volatility may thus lead to increased—and potentially speculative—trading that in turn can exacerbate price swings further.

The question this paper tries to answer is: what is the role of the media in influencing price levels of agricultural commodities and price volatility? Specifically in this paper we examine the effects of media coverage of commodity prices increases and decreases on the price of the commodity and how media coverage in other commodities affects prices. As shown in Figure 2 for each commodity, there are evidence based market fundamentals like current and foreseeable supply, demand, stocks, trade and current prices which allow predicting the price development for the specific commodity. There are three clear “possible futures” based – with margins of error – on this evidence: prices will either (1) go up, (2) stay stable or (3) go down. And then there is the perception in media reports, which - in an ideal world - would just amplify the experts’ opinion on “possible futures.” The actual price then can reflect nine combinations. There are three combinations where price development based on market fundamentals and reporting on these developments in the media is identical and the marginal effect of media should be minimal. On the other hand, the six combinations, where evidence and perception differ; where for example all market fundamentals show that prices will stay stable or even fall but the media report that prices will go up could be the case where media can have a significant effect in influencing agricultural prices.

Figure 2: Effects of Media on Prices



For example in 2010, the media, overreacted to the news of Russia’s export ban and failed to explain that global wheat production and stocks were sufficient to compensate for the loss of Russia’s wheat.

Moreover, every piece of news during August to October 2010—even the US Department of Agriculture’s better-than-expected projection that the world would harvest only 5 percent less wheat this year than last—seemed to elicit a spike. 0 – even the US Department of Agriculture’s better-than-expected projection that the world would harvest only 5 percent less wheat that year than the previous one – seemed to elicit a spike. The number of media articles on the price of wheat rose significantly between August and October 2010, and 57 percent of the total number of media articles with any reference to wheat prices reported that wheat prices were going to increase.

This number was 93 percentage points higher than the same measure in an average quarter for 2010 (see table 1).⁴

Among the major reasons for the price increases reported in the media were the fires in Russia (62 percent) and low inventories because of low production and stocks (25 percent), even though the inventories and stocks were sufficient and significantly higher than in the 2008 crisis. Only 7 percent of articles referred to policies, such as export bans, which had in fact been the major reason for the increase in prices. This lack of information on global production led governments around the world to engage in panic buying that exacerbated the situation and pushed up prices.

Another clear example is what is happening since June 2012. Global maize and soybean prices have skyrocketed in June-July 2012 and experts fear that price increases will be unabated as dry weather in the US Midwest continues for at least another week.

US corn crops have been hard hit by the drought conditions, which began in May and stunted crops in the crucial pollination phase. While US government officials argue that this year’s increased corn acreage will offset the drop in yields, agricultural and trade analysts fear that the length and severity of the drought could continue to have a substantial impact on prices (see Figure 3). Since June 1, the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) corn contract for December delivery has risen 30%, closing at \$6.56 on July 2.

⁴ To analyze all media articles, we use Sophic Intelligence Software, which is built on the Biomax BioXMä Knowledge Management Suite. Each day, global food- and commodity-related news articles are loaded into Sophic Intel for linguistic analysis and semantic object network mapping. Sophic Intel generates wiki reports and heatmaps based on terms and phrases found in press articles that influence commodity price volatility and food security. The average quarter for 2010 has 122 articles where it is mentioned that wheat prices are increasing while the quarter from August to October 2010 has 210 articles, i.e. 72% higher.

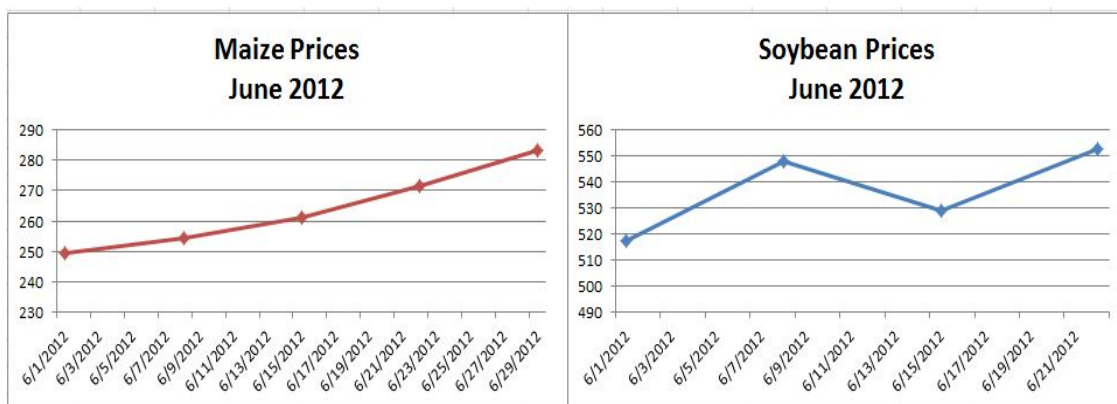
Table 1: Analysis of Media articles referring to food prices

Reason referred in media article	Reference to prices going up		
	All	All of 2010	Aug - Oct 2010
Financial	78	42	10
Inventories	222	99	40
Policies	84	37	12
Disasters and Civil Effects	377	159	101
Total of references to prices going up	761	337	163
Total articles	1238	585	288

Source: Authors own calculations

Note: The periods correspond to the following dates: All- refers to articles between August 1 2009 to July 22 2011;; All 2010 - refers to January 1 2010 to December 31st 2010; and Aug-Oct 2010 - refers to 1st of August 2010 to October 31st 2010. The qualifiers used in each of the categories are: (a) Financial: domestic food price, expectations, expected prices, futures markets, hedge, hedging, interest rate, international food price, monetary policy, rates, speculation, trade, trade barrier, trading volume; (b) inventories: corn production, domestic production, domestic supply, emergency reserves, maize production, reserves, rice production, storage, supply, surplus, and wheat production; (c) policies: export ban, export quota, food security, import quota, import restrictions, price controls, and taxes; and (d) disasters and civil effects: drought, earthquake, famine, fire, flood, frost, hurricane, nutrition, plague, poverty, riots.

Figure 3: Weekly Global Maize and Soybean Prices, June 2012

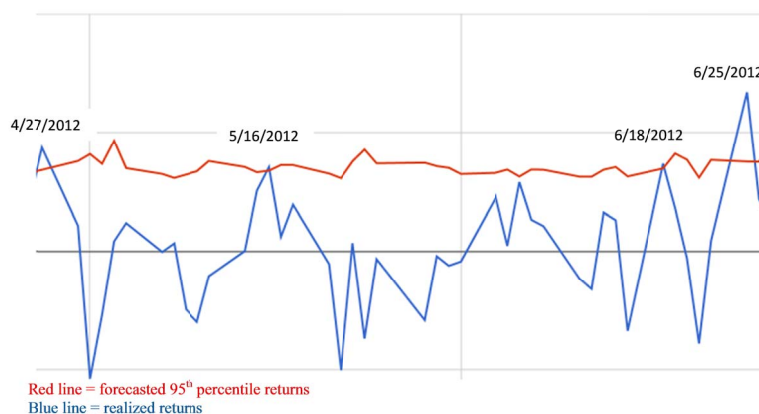


Soybean prices have experienced similarly sharp spikes, seeing their highest levels in nearly four years (see Figure 3). The jump in prices has been caused by a combination of dry weather throughout the US and South America, decreased acreage in favor of more profitable corn, record levels of Chinese

imports, and a subsequent rapid rate of stock disappearance. A June USDA report cites soybean disappearance of 707 million bushels in May, the second largest on record. Increased Chinese imports are being driven by strong demand from the Chinese crushing industry, reduced domestic soybean production, and stockpiling of soybeans to guard against any potential shortage resulting from US and Argentine droughts. Since June 1, CBOT soybean contracts for September have risen 14%, closing at \$14.52 on July 2.

Although, the Maize Excessive Food Price Volatility (according to a measure of price volatility recently developed at IFPRI⁵) have not yet shown significantly higher volatility, Soybeans by July 7th is already in levels above normal (moderate volatility⁶). In both cases realized returns have been above the forecasted 95th percentile returns in several instances, particularly in the case of maize (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Maize Price Volatility, April – June 2012



Note: An abnormality occurs when an observed return exceeds a certain preestablished threshold. This threshold is normally taken to be a high order (95 percent) quantile—that is, a value of return that is exceeded with low probability (5 percent).

Media attention to corn and soybean prices has been consistently high in June (see Figure 5), highlighting the level of global concern about food prices. As seen during the Russian droughts of 2010,

⁵ C. Martins-Filho, M. Torero, and F. Yao, “Estimation of Quantiles Based on Nonlinear Models of Commodity Price Dynamics and Extreme Value Theory” (Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute, 2010), mimeo. Specifically A time period of excessive price volatility: A period of time characterized by extreme price variation (volatility) is a period of time in which we observe a large number of extreme positive returns. An extreme positive return is defined to be a return that exceeds a certain preestablished threshold. This threshold is normally taken to be a high order (95 or 99%) conditional quantile, (i.e. a value of return that is exceeded with low probability: 5 or 1%). In this model we are using the 95% quantile.

⁶ For further details see <http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/soybean-price-volatility-alert-mechanism>.

however, it is important that policymakers not react with knee-jerk policies such as stockpiling and export restrictions. While such policies may appease the population of a particular country or region, they can have devastating consequences for global food prices and food security.

In this paper we examine the effects of media coverage of commodity prices increases and decreases on the price of the commodity and how media coverage in other commodities affects prices. It contributes to the literature by providing evidence of the relationship between media coverage and its intensity to the price level of agricultural commodities and oil futures. It uses a robust estimation method to account for the particularities of the data and uses a unique data set to measure the extent of media coverage.

We find that price movements are correlated with the media coverage of up, or increase in prices. The direction of the correlation is robust and positive for media coverage of ups, and negative for downs. The same results hold when we analyze the daily returns for these commodities. Furthermore, attention is given to the distribution of the effects in time to allow for delays in the response of the prices or returns. Finally, we find that even though volatility is higher for the set of days where there is media coverage, this hides important dynamics between media coverage and volatility. The volatility of market adjusted returns is negatively correlated with the media coverage, both up and down media coverage. Markets days with intense media coverage of commodity prices tends to have lower volatility. This, points to the potential of using media coverage to bring attention to the price surges and at the same time decrease volatility during food crises times or times when there is above normal volatility.

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Figure 5: Media Articles Mentioning High Maize and Soybean Prices, June 2012

Date	Articles Mentioning High Maize Prices	Articles Mentioning High Soybean Prices
6-1-2012	0	0
6-4-2012	2	3
6-5-2012	1	0
6-6-2012	4	0
6-7-2012	0	0
6-8-2012	9	5
6-11-2012	1	0
6-12-2012	1	2
6-13-2012	5	1
6-14-2012	3	1
6-15-2012	2	1
6-18-2012	1	1
6-19-2012	0	0
6-20-2012	1	1
6-21-2012	4	0
6-22-2012	0	0
6-25-2012	0	0
6-26-2012	1	0
6-27-2012	2	0
6-28-2012	0	1
6-29-2012	1	0

This paper is divided in 5 sections including the introduction. Section 2 summarizes previous literature on the effect of media and information on future prices, section 3 describes the data we have developed for this paper. Section 4 presents the econometric model we estimate and Section 5 presents the key results. Finally, section 6 presents the key conclusions.

2. Previous Literature

The effect of information shocks on markets has a long history in economics. The efficient market hypothesis in its simplest form purports that markets prices should ‘fully’ reflect available information. Generally, the tests of this hypothesis are for the semi-strong form, where the question is if prices

efficiently adjust to information that is available, Fama (1970). These tests exploit the variation induced by informational events, such as stock splits, policy announcements, dividend information, etc., essentially comparing abnormal returns around the news events. As a whole, the efficient market hypothesis fares well with the data, Fama (1970).

The effects of news events of futures prices have been studied by various authors and the differences in methodology and in what is meant by news abound. Rucker et al. (2005) estimate the effect of different types, periodic, aperiodic and irregular events, on lumber futures prices to help shed light on the volatility of lumber prices. They find that periodic and aperiodic event types are absorbed quickly in comparison to irregular events. Their study is not a test of market efficiency since they do not exploit variation in timing of the news, but are interested in the structural aspects of the response in markets to the types of events in the study.

Pruit(1987) studies the effects of the Chernobyl nuclear accident of the prices of agricultural futures commodity prices produced in the Chernobyl area. He exploits the evolution of the news in the days surrounding the accident and finds that the commodities studied experience an increase in volatility that was short lived and that prices were affected as the efficient market hypothesis would predict.

Carter and Smith (2007) estimate the effect of news concerning the contamination of the corn supply on the price of corn; they find that prices were affected and that the negative effect persisted for at least a year.

Another vein of studies explores the effects of news on recalls and food safety on the prices of the products. McKenzie and Thomsen (2001) find that red meat recalls due to contamination, food safety information, negatively affects beef prices but that the transmission is not across all margins; meaning, that farm level prices do not respond to this information. In a similar study, Schlenker and Villas-Boas (2009) explore the effects of information on mad cow disease had on purchases and futures prices. They find that future prices were negatively affected by the discovery of the first mad cow and that information that is no "news", in the sense that a talk show host just provided the information available on mad cow disease thus just bringing attention to the issue, had half of the effect of the event of effectively finding that mad cow disease was a problem in the meat supply. Smith, van Ravenswaay and Thompson (1988) study the impact of contamination of milk on consumer demand and find that media coverage had an impact on demand for milk, and that negative media coverage had larger impacts. This

studies show that media coverage can have large impact on food prices, regardless of if the information is 'news' or just bringing attention to the issues.

In the case of prices, media coverage of the price movement might be a signal of volatility in the market. Given the extreme prices in food commodities that we observed during 2011, the issue of what is the effect of media coverage on the price of these commodities is increasingly important. News report of food price increase and decreases do not provide 'new' information to markets, as these news articles are reporting the tendencies of the price series as they occur. However, as we mentioned before, focusing attention in the dynamics of prices can serve as a signal of other underlying issues or could reinforce the tendency by updating the beliefs not just of investor but also consumers. Exaggerating the importance of price increases by the media or downplaying it can cause welfare losses given that agents will make decisions based on information that does not reflect the true nature of the pricing process.

3. Data

We use various data sources to estimate the impact of price movement media coverage on futures markets. The first is daily futures price data from the Chicago Board of Trade for futures of Maize, Soft, Soybean, Rice and Oil and from Kansas City Board of Trade for Hard Wheat. The future prices selected are the closest to maturity each day. We augment these price data with market variables such as the SP index, the daily exchange rates between the US dollar and the currencies of major participant countries in the agricultural commodity markets, for example Canada, Thailand, China, Australia, and The European Union.

The variables of interest for this paper are the measures of media coverage. Every day, we monitor a comprehensive set of RSS feeds⁷ drawn from global media outlets via Google news⁸. A total of 31 feeds related to global food prices and food security are monitored; these feeds include search strings such as "food prices," "food crisis," "agricultural development," "commodity prices," "price of maize," "price of wheat," "price of oil," "price of rice," "price of soybean," etc. Stories are tagged with a star if they are about: 1. global food security or food prices, 2. ongoing national, regional, or global food crises, 3. prices

⁷ RSS stands for Really Simple Syndication. Also called web feeds, RSS is a content delivery vehicle. It is the format used when you want to syndicate news and other web content. When it distributes the content it is called a feed.

⁸ The main sources of news are detailed in appendix B

(international, regional, and national) or crop conditions of major agricultural commodities (wheat, corn, soybeans, and rice), 4. oil prices, 5. Agricultural trade (export bans, import or export forecasts, etc.), or 6. Agricultural/food policy research.

At the end of each day, all starred articles are converted into .txt files and saved using the format “title_month_day_year.txt.” The day’s .txt files are then uploaded into the IFPRI Food Security Analysis System, a tool built by Sophic Systems Alliance, called Sophic Intelligence Software. This software, which is built on the Biomax BioXMä Knowledge Management Suite, uses linguistic and semantic object network-mapping algorithms to analyze the relationships between key terms found in each article. When articles are uploaded each day, the tool mines the complete database of articles for a select set of key words. Sophic Intelligence Software generates a detail analysis of the text within the articles and look at phrases in the articles that influence commodity price volatility and food security. Table 2 lists the key words used to determine an “up” or “down” movement within our data base of articles. For example, an article containing the words “soybean” and “surge” would denote an “up” movement in soybean prices; if the soybean “up” report on a given day is listed as 5, this means that on that day, 5 articles contained words suggesting a rise in soybean prices. On a daily basis, the system provides reports analyzing movement (increases-ups or decreases-downs) in commodities prices. These reports provide a count of the number of articles each day with “up” or “down” movements for each commodity by analyzing the text within the articles.

Table 2 : Keywords suggesting changes in prices

Up	Down
High	Low
Increase	Decrease
Rise	Reduce
Higher prices	Collapse
Grow	Lower
Gain	Shrink
Enlarge	Decline
Surge	Negative
High prices	Weakened
High food prices	Depressed
Raise	Lose
Positive	Plunge
Rising food prices	

We use these “up” and “down” variables to measure the intensity of coverage of a price increase. News that show up on weekends and holidays, when the market is closed, are moved to the next day the market is open. With these data we construct a panel of 6 commodities, Soft Wheat, Hard Wheat, Maize, Rice, Soybeans and oil; that spans from the 3rd of August of 2009 to the 11th of June of 2012. In “market time” we obtain 707 periods (days) for a total of 4,242 observations.

Using these series we construct daily returns for futures, defined as $r_{it} = 100 * \ln\left(\frac{P_{i,t}}{P_{i,t-1}}\right)$, where P_{it} is the closing price for commodity i on day t . The price series and the corresponding daily returns are displayed in Figures 6 and 7.

As is customary when analyzing futures price time series, we will use the rate of return series in our analysis in addition to the price levels. This accounts for serial correlation in the price series, i.e. it account for the unit root in the data. We performed Dickey Fuller unit root tests for the panel and the tests provide evidence that the log-price levels have a unit root and that the returns (first difference) are stationary, which allows us to proceed with the estimation as detailed in appendix A.

Table 3 and 4 shows the summary statistics for the variables used in the analysis. The price returns are on average similar to other market variable returns. Across all commodities the average *daily* return is 0.028% compared to a 0.038% return for the S&P index. We bring attention to the higher volatility in commodities returns, as evidence by the larger standard error of the mean and the wider ranges in comparison to the exchange rate returns and the S&P index. The largest negative return in the sample is for soybean at -14.08% and the biggest gains in returns are for rice with 13.23% in a day.

Figure 6: Futures Prices for commodities

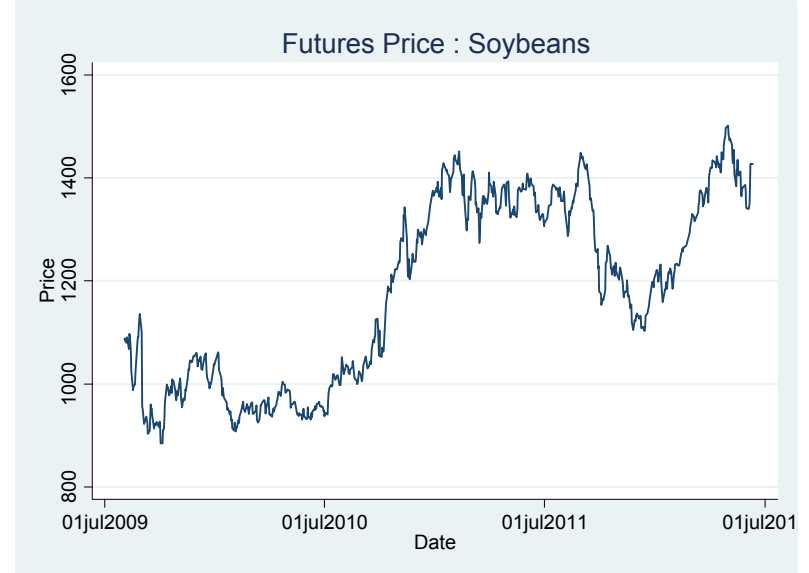
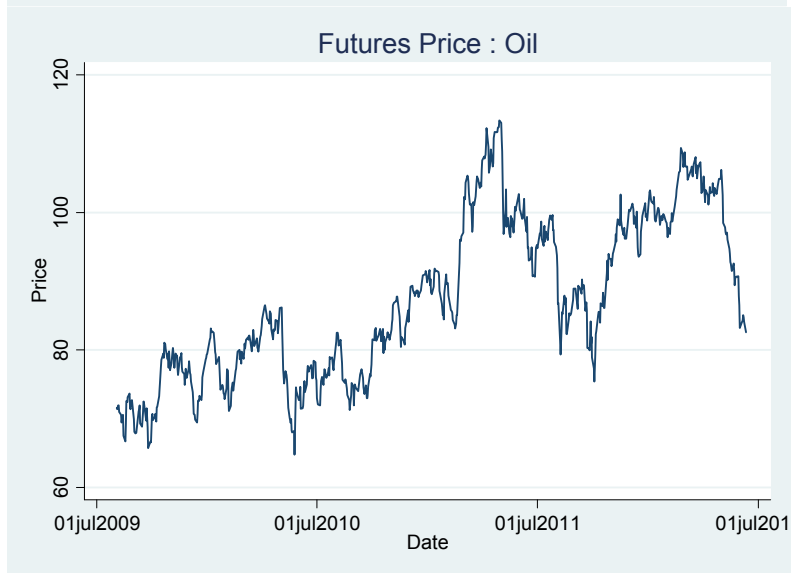
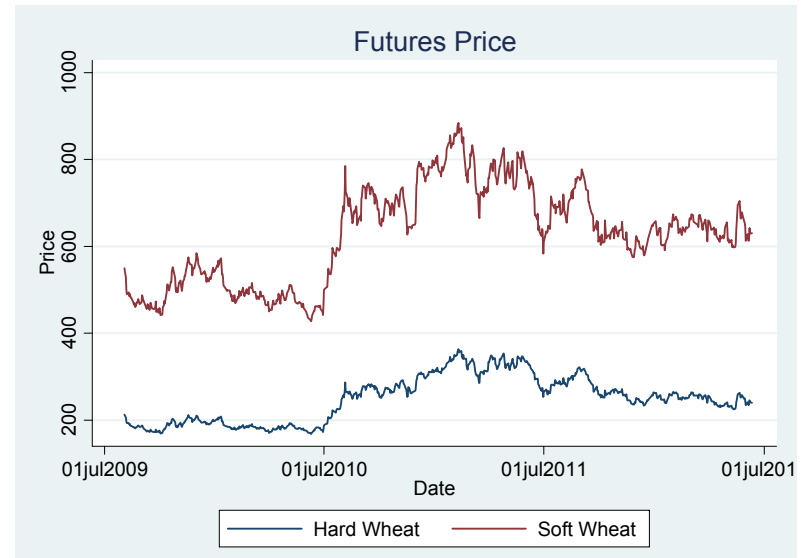
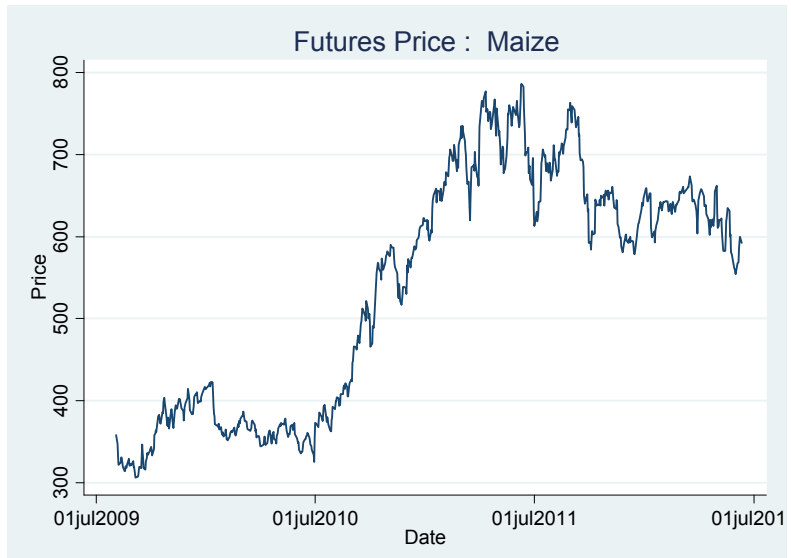


Figure 7: Futures Returns for commodities

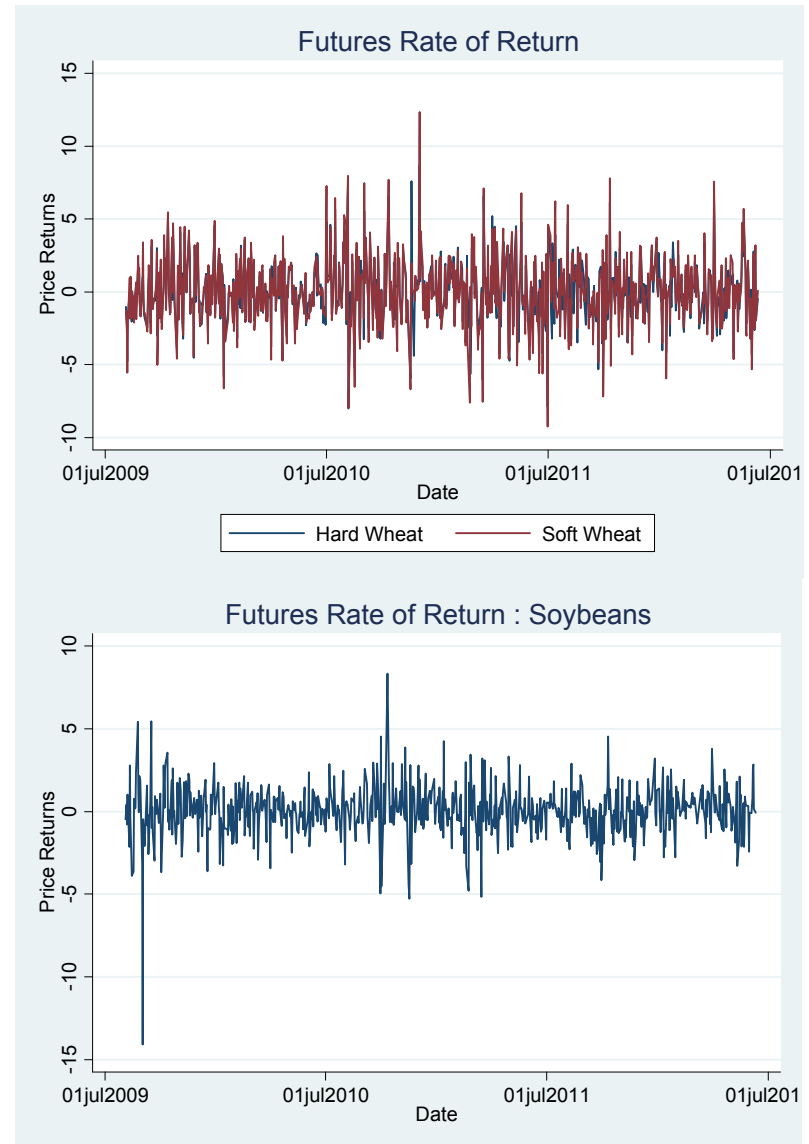
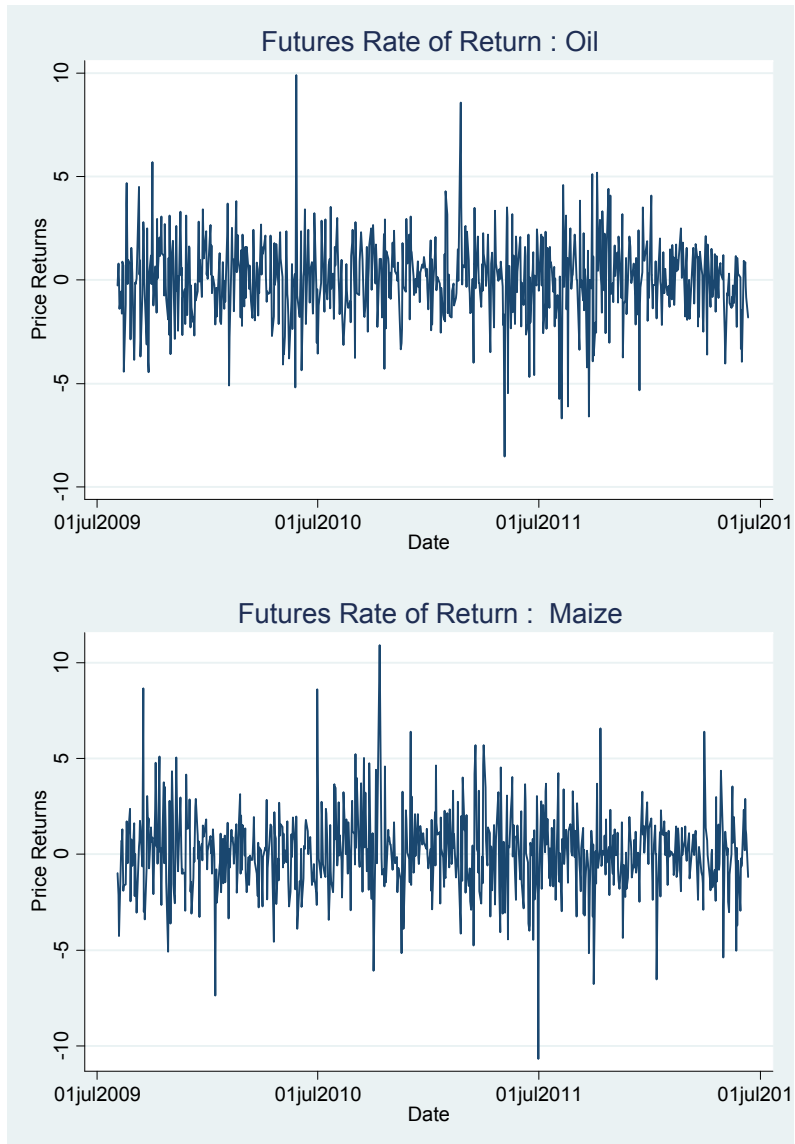
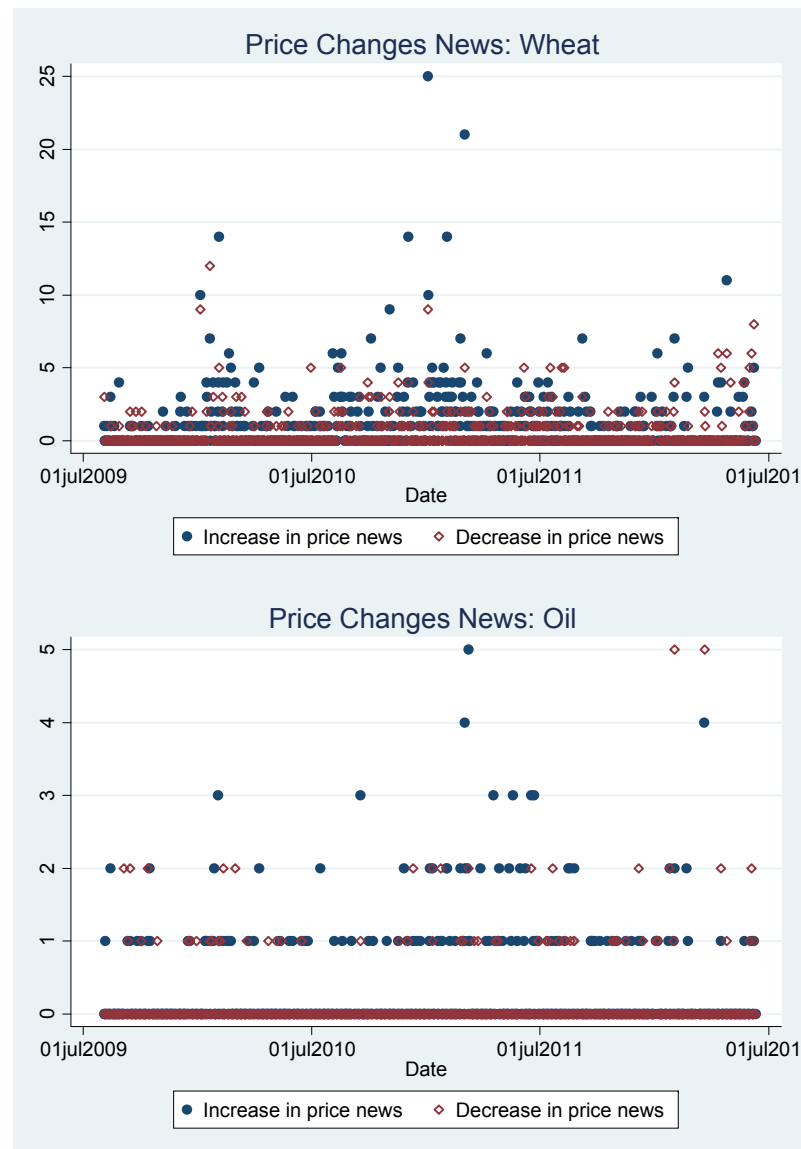
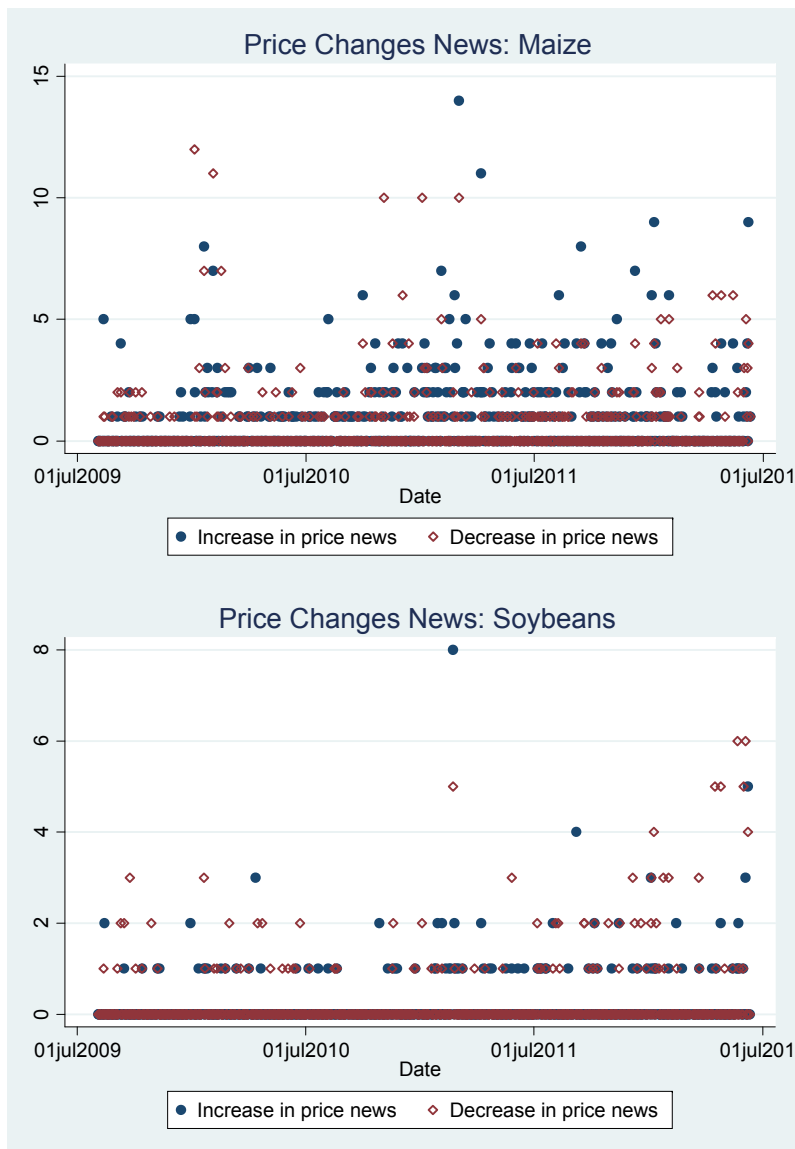


Figure 8: Media Coverage of Price Changes, Ups and Downs



We present the up and down variables used in the analysis for each commodity. The most activity in news coverage is for Maize, Wheat and Rice. In table 3, we can corroborate the impressions from figure 8. Wheat and Rice have an average of just over 1 increase in price news per day, followed by Maize at 0.78 per day. For the decrease in price news, the activity is lower across the commodities, averaging about 1 news article per 2 days related to a price decrease in Maize, Rice and Wheat and around 1 per 5 day period for soybeans and oil.

Table 3 : Summary Statistics

	Mean	SE	Median	Min	Max	Obs.
Hard Wheat						
Price	248.23	1.99	252.43	168.38	363.03	707
Log-Price	5.491	0.008	5.53	5.13	5.89	707
Price Returns	0.017	0.081	-0.01	-8.00	8.66	706
Increase in price news	1.017	0.080	0	0	25	707
Decrease in price news	0.564	0.047	0	0	12	707
Maize						
Price	536.70	5.44	586.75	306.25	786.00	707
Log-Price	6.246	0.011	6.37	5.72	6.67	707
Price Returns	0.071	0.080	0.00	-10.68	10.93	706
Increase in price news	0.785	0.057	0	0	14	707
Decrease in price news	0.576	0.051	0	0	12	707
Oil						
Price	87.13	0.44	85.19	64.78	113.39	707
Log-Price	4.459	0.005	4.44	4.17	4.73	707
Price Returns	0.020	0.074	0.06	-8.53	9.90	706
Increase in price news	0.236	0.023	0	0	5	707
Decrease in price news	0.133	0.017	0	0	5	707
Rice						
Price	14.00	0.06	14.07	9.43	18.39	707
Log-Price	2.632	0.005	2.64	2.24	2.91	707
Price Returns	0.004	0.067	-0.04	-5.41	13.23	706
Increase in price news	1.099	0.078	0	0	16	707
Decrease in price news	0.484	0.040	0	0	11	707
Soft Wheat						
Price	625.59	4.21	635.50	428.00	884.50	707
Log-Price	6.422	0.007	6.45	6.06	6.79	707
Price Returns	0.019	0.092	-0.07	-9.25	12.35	706
Increase in price news	1.003	0.079	0	0	25	707
Decrease in price news	0.560	0.047	0	0	12	707

Table 4: Summary Statistics (continuation)

Soybeans						
Price	1179.21	6.73	1201.50	885.00	1502.00	707
Log-Price	7.061	0.006	7.09	6.79	7.31	707
Price Returns	0.038	0.059	0.07	-14.08	8.34	706
Increase in price news	0.168	0.022	0	0	8	707
Decrease in price news	0.228	0.028	0	0	6	707
Total						
Log-Price	5.385	0.023	5.82	2.24	7.31	4242
Price Returns	0.028	0.031	0.00	-14.08	13.23	4236
Increase in price news	0.718	0.026	0	0	25	4242
Decrease in price news	0.424	0.017	0	0	12	4242
Market Variables						
Return SP Index	0.038	0.046	0.091	-6.896	4.632	706
Return Exchange rate- AU	0.023	0.032	0.032	-4.457	3.214	706
Return Exchange rate-EU	-0.020	0.025	0.000	-2.046	2.385	706
Return Exchange rate-CND	-0.005	0.025	-0.010	-2.131	3.368	706
Return Exchange rate- CHINA	-0.010	0.004	-0.001	-0.573	0.621	706
Return Exchange rate- JP	-0.026	0.023	-0.033	-2.230	3.002	706
Return Exchange rate- MX	0.009	0.027	-0.033	-2.528	3.708	706
Return Exchange rate- THAI	-0.010	0.010	0.000	-1.127	1.043	706
Return T-bill 30 year rate	-0.069	0.066	0.000	-8.611	7.612	706

4. Results

Next we present the results for our estimation. We estimate a model of futures price determination that depends on the market conditions and the media coverage activity on the day the prices are observed and on the market days immediately preceding the observation. Then we go on to estimate the model to explore how the price volatility of the agricultural commodities and oil futures is affected by the intensity of media attention in the days surrounding the price observation.

Price Levels

Our first estimates of the effects of media coverage are obtained by regressing the price levels on the media variables while controlling for market conditions and the price level on the previous day. Changes in future commodity prices due to media coverage of price dynamics are shown in Table 5. In columns (1)–(6), the dependent variable is the log of the price for each commodity.

Table 5 : Log Price Levels of Commodities

Log Price Levels of Commodities OLS and Fixed Effects Estimates	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Increase in price news	-8.64 [1.89]***	1.81 [0.32]***	1.52 [0.22]***	0.046 [0.027]*	0.06 [0.027]**	0.045 [0.025]*
Decrease in price news	9.75 [2.46]***	-0.37 [0.49]	-0.87 [0.28]***	-0.075 [0.045]*	-0.079 [0.045]*	-0.08 [0.040]**
Lag.Log-Price				1 [0.00018]***	0.99 [0.0028]***	0.99 [0.0032]***
Constant	540.6 [1.47]***	705.9 [1.01]***	673.3 [1.67]***	0.012 [0.098]	4.61 [1.97]**	8.14 [2.20]***
Commodity Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Market Controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Observations	4242	4242	4236	4236	4236	4236

HAC-SE (in brackets) and Statistics robust to both arbitrary heteroskedasticity and arbitrary common autocorrelation. Clustered on date. * $<.10$ ** $<.05$ *** $<.01$

The baseline model is given in columns (1) to (3), where we include only the media coverage (increase and decrease in price news) and we estimate via OLS, adding regressors from one column to the other. Estimating the price level equation, omitting the commodity effects and the autocorrelation in the price level we obtain, significant results and the signs of the coefficients imply that the media coverage counteracts the trends in the commodity prices, meaning that increased reports of price spikes tend to follow decreases in prices and vice versa. This specification implies that the appearance of one news article reporting an *increase* in price is correlated with an 8.64% *decrease* in the price level, while for a *decrease* in price media coverage the effect is an *increase* of 9.75%. Adding commodity specific fixed effects in (2) flips the sign and implies a 1.8% *increase* in the price level per news article reporting price *increases* and a 0.37% price *decrease* per article reporting a *decrease* in price. Adding the market controls (3), change slightly the estimates, but the direction of the effects remains.

In columns (4) to (6) we run similar regressions but account for the autocorrelation in the future prices⁹. The short run effects are very low, as expected. The estimates imply between 0.046% and 0.06% increase in price of the commodity futures response per increased price news and between 0.075% and 0.08% decrease in price per decreased price news. The effect is only significant at the 10% level for the

⁹ See equation 1 in the appendix

decrease in price media coverage. The significant estimate for media coverage of price decreases in column (6) implies a 0.08% decrease in the price level per decrease in price news article in the short run and a 8% decrease in the 'long' run¹⁰. For the increase in price coverage, the estimates are around 0.045% and 4.5% in the short run and the long run respectively, and only significant at the 10% level.

In table 6, we present results for the distributed lag version of the model¹¹. As before, we add regressors sequentially from one column to the other. The estimates are in accord to the previous ones and reveal that there is an split in the effect of the media coverage variable, with 0.056% decrease in the price due to media coverage of price increases five days before (per article), and symmetric increase of 0.054% on the day of the appearance of the news (per article). A parallel dynamic can be seen in the decrease in price media coverage. From these estimates we can gather some of the dynamics between prices and media coverage; news or media coverage of price increases tend to be followed with price increases, as expected, but there is a dampening effect of price increases due to media coverage in the previous days, meaning that prices tend to fall after increased media attention; the converse happens with media coverage of price decreases. We reiterate that 'long' run effects can be obtained by multiplying the short run effects discussed by 100, and that these effects on prices are economically meaningful¹².

¹⁰ Note that since we are using daily data, the 'long run' is not necessarily a long time period. The long run estimates in percentages are obtained by scaling the coefficient by the autocorrelation parameter i.e $\frac{\gamma}{1-\theta}$ as defined in Eq. 1 in appendix A. Since the estimates is very close to one, we can approximate the effect by $100 * \gamma$.

¹¹ See equation 2 in the appendix

¹² In addition, we note that more flexible specifications that allow for commodity specific trends and commodity specific autocorrelation parameters were estimated and the results are qualitatively the same.

Table 6 : Log Price Levels of Commodities ADL Estimates

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Lag-Log Price	1	0.99	0.99
	[0.00020]***	[0.0027]***	[0.0033]***
Increase in price news	0.066	0.073	0.054
	[0.022]***	[0.028]***	[0.026]**
Lag.Increase in price news	0.024	0.031	0.025
	[0.024]	[0.031]	[0.029]
Lag2.Increase in price news	-0.084	-0.077	-0.059
	[0.024]***	[0.032]**	[0.031]*
Lag3.Increase in price news	-0.0023	0.0042	0.01
	[0.022]	[0.030]	[0.028]
Lag4.Increase in price news	-0.038	-0.032	-0.041
	[0.021]*	[0.026]	[0.027]
Lag5.Increase in price news	-0.056	-0.05	-0.056
	[0.021]***	[0.028]*	[0.027]**
Decrease in price news	-0.091	-0.094	-0.09
	[0.034]***	[0.045]**	[0.041]**
Lag.Decrease in price news	-0.012	-0.015	-0.01
	[0.033]	[0.045]	[0.041]
Lag2.Decrease in price news	0.086	0.083	0.075
	[0.031]***	[0.040]**	[0.037]**
Lag3.Decrease in price news	0.0084	0.0059	0.012
	[0.032]	[0.043]	[0.038]
Lag4.Decrease in price news	0.072	0.069	0.066
	[0.033]**	[0.042]	[0.039]*
Lag5.Decrease in price news	0.052	0.05	0.067
	[0.030]*	[0.039]	[0.036]*
Constant	0.086	4.5	7.26
	[0.12]	[1.94]**	[2.23]***
Commodity Effects	No	Yes	Yes
Market Controls	No	No	Yes
Observations	4212	4212	4212

HAC-SE (in brackets) and Statistics robust to both arbitrary heteroskedasticity

*and arbitrary common autocorrelation. Clustered on date. *<.10 **<.05 ***<.01*

Price Returns

We now turn to the discussion of the daily price returns equations¹³. In this estimates we use a methods of moment procedure using as instruments the lagged differences of the media coverage variables of each commodity.

The results for the estimation are presented in table 7. The direction of the effects remains unchanged and the magnitudes are larger. From columns (1) to (3) we add the market controls and the commodity fixed effects and note that the estimates are fairly robust to the inclusion of these variables. In column (3) where commodity fixed effects and markets controls are included, the estimates imply a strong relationship between media coverage and price returns. For every media article indicating ups the returns increase by 0.135 percentage points and for articles indicating downs the returns decrease by 0.20 percentage points. In column (4) we estimate the distributed lag version of the equation and we can see that the effects for media coverage of downs is potentially bigger as it is affected by the previous days news, with up to 0.38 percentage point decrease for a 2 day period. In addition, the dynamics mentioned are present but not precisely estimated; that is increase in prices news in the previous days tend to counteract the price increase and vice versa.

In figure 9 we show the relative sizes of the effects we find in table 7 column (3). The total effect is the part of the total variability in futures returns that is accounted by the up and down in the media and we add what is accounted by the commodity effects or persistent commodity specific price shocks for comparison.

First, the non-standardized effect shows that the size of the effect of the “Down” in media is comparable to the effect of persistent commodity shocks, with just over 2% of the variation. The effect size for the down variable is slightly lower.

In the second column we account only for the variability explained by the model, and compute similar effects sizes. The difference in this column is that the variation in residuals is discarded; the implied effects are very similar because much of the variation in returns is explained by the market variables.

Finally we compute the effect size discarding the residual variation and adjusting for the precision of the estimates of each variable. These results are parallel to the results in table 7 but account directly for the precision of the estimates and excludes the residual variation, but give us a clearer view of the effects.

¹³ Similar to equation1 in the appendix using the returns instead of the levels

The effects for increase in news media activity are larger than those for price decreases media activity, and comparable to the effect of persistent commodity shocks. The increase in media activity account for 7.79% of the variation in return we observed in the data in comparison with 6.41% for the commodity shock. The effect for decrease in price media activity is lower at 4.39%. These numbers can be interpreted as the percent of the variability explained by the model that can be accounted for by each of the media variables¹⁴. We note that in contrast with commodity shocks, the effects of the media are just as important or more important in conjunction.

Table 7: Dependent Variable: Price Returns with Difference Instruments(DIV)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
UPS in price news	0.151 [0.059]**	0.151 [0.059]**	0.135 [0.054]**	0.146 [0.071]**
DOWNS in price news	-0.091 [0.089]	-0.091 [0.089]	-0.173 [0.083]**	-0.204 [0.100]**
Lag.1 UPS in price news				0.121 [0.074]
Lag2.UPS in price news				-0.121 [0.077]
Lag3.UPS in price news				-0.016 [0.062]
Lag.DOWNS in price news				-0.184 [0.088]**
Lag2.DOWNS in price news				0.107 [0.090]
Lag3.DOWNS in price news				-0.035 [0.086]
Commodity Effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Market Controls	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	4212	4212	4212	4212

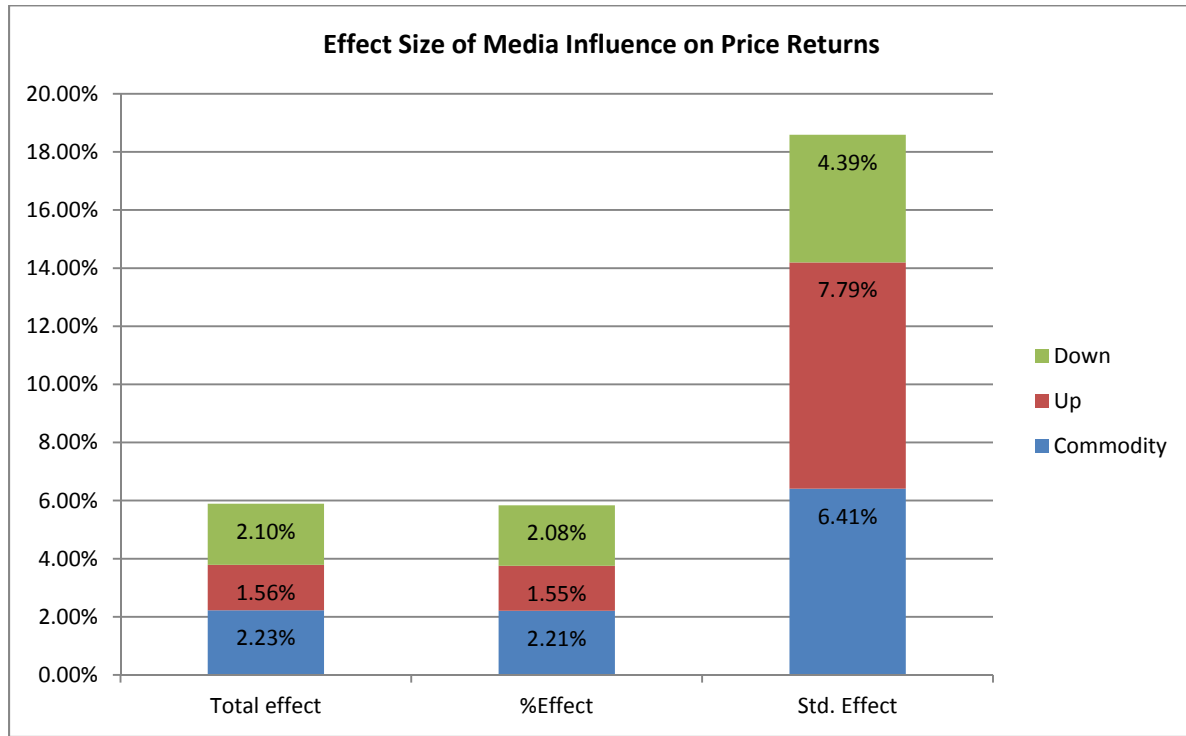
SE (in brackets) and Statistics robust to both arbitrary heteroskedasticity

*and arbitrary common autocorrelation. Clustered on date. * < .10 ** < .05 *** < .01*

The instruments are 5 lagged differences of media coverage for each commodity. In total there are 20 excluded instruments in the regressions.

¹⁴ The procedure used to obtain these numbers is analogous to partialling out the R2 in a regression framework.

Figure 9: Effect Size of Media Influence on Price Returns



Volatility

We explore changes in price volatility due to media coverage in two ways. First, we use simple F-test for differences in the variance of prices on days where there are news and those where there is no news. The question of whether the volatility of futures prices is different on days where there is media coverage is of fundamental interest; namely, we want to know whether the volatility of the rate of return on futures prices increases on days where there is media coverage indicating ups (positively correlated) or downs (negative correlated). The second approach is a regression version of the first and consists of estimating an equation of the conditional daily variance of returns, that is conditional on market condition of the day¹⁵ that uses the squared residuals of the price level regressions discussed before¹⁶.

We note that the ratio of the estimated variance of the rate of return (and the price level) on days with news relative to no-news days, $\frac{\sigma_{no-news}^2}{\sigma_{news}^2}$ is distributed as an F-statistic under the null hypothesis of equal

¹⁵See equation 3 in appendix A

¹⁶ These residuals are essentially market adjusted returns.

variances. Table 9 shows the results of these tests for each type of coverage, namely days where there are up news, down news and any type of news. The null hypothesis is that the ratio is equal to one, and the alternatives are given in the column headers.

Table 9: Fisher Tests for difference in variances in price levels.

	Obs	Ha:Ratio<1	Ha:Ratio>1	Ha:Ratio!=1	F-Stat	SD-No news	SD- News
UPS-in price news	4242	0.003	0.997	0.005	0.879	1.454	1.551
Downs- in price news	4242	0.196	0.804	0.393	0.957	1.482	1.514
Any-News	4242	0.033	0.967	0.066	0.922	1.464	1.525

The tests in table 9 show that the volatility of price levels is not the same for the days where there are news and the days where there are no news of changes in prices. For the days where there are up news in comparison where there are no news or down news, there seems to be higher volatility for the days with up news (p-value 0.003). The comparison between decreases in price news days and increases or no news days yields no significant differences in volatility (p-value 0.393). Comparing the results for any type of news, we can conclude that NO NEWS is better than NEWS in terms of price level volatility.

We conduct similar test for the futures price returns and present the results in table 10. The test unequivocally point to higher variances/volatility on the days that there is media coverage.

Table 10: Fisher Tests for difference in variances in price returns

	Obs	Ha:Ratio<1	Ha:Ratio>1	Ha:Ratio!=1	F-Stat	SD-No news	SD- News
UPS- in price News	4236	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.805	1.947	2.170
DOWNS-in price News	4236	0.001	0.999	0.003	0.858	1.983	2.141
Any-News	4236	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.800	1.930	2.158

To further analyze volatility we present a graphical analysis of the squared residual of the market adjusted model, given that this simple test might not reflect the heterogeneity in volatility due to the intensity of media coverage. What we mean by this is that creating dichotomous groups that agglomerate a day with one up news with a day with 10 up news might give the impression that media coverage is positively correlated with volatility when it could also be the opposite. Figure 10 makes a good case for this point.

The figures show that for days with fewer than 5 articles of up or down news, the residuals are very spread out in comparison to ones in day with more than 5 articles. This evidence points to lower volatility when media coverage is more intense.

Table 11 shows the estimations that put the graphs in a regression framework¹⁷. The message to take away from these regression results is that volatility seems to be negatively correlated with the down media coverage and these effects are lagged, i.e. they manifest themselves 1 and 2 days after the news has appeared. For the Up media coverage the regressions are not as conclusive. There is a significant increase in volatility after the news has appeared, but this effect is overwhelmed by the negative effect of days farther in the past. In summary, the evidence points to volatility being negatively correlated with media coverage.

¹⁷ See equation 3 in appendix A

Figure 10: Squared Residual vs. Intensity of Media Coverage

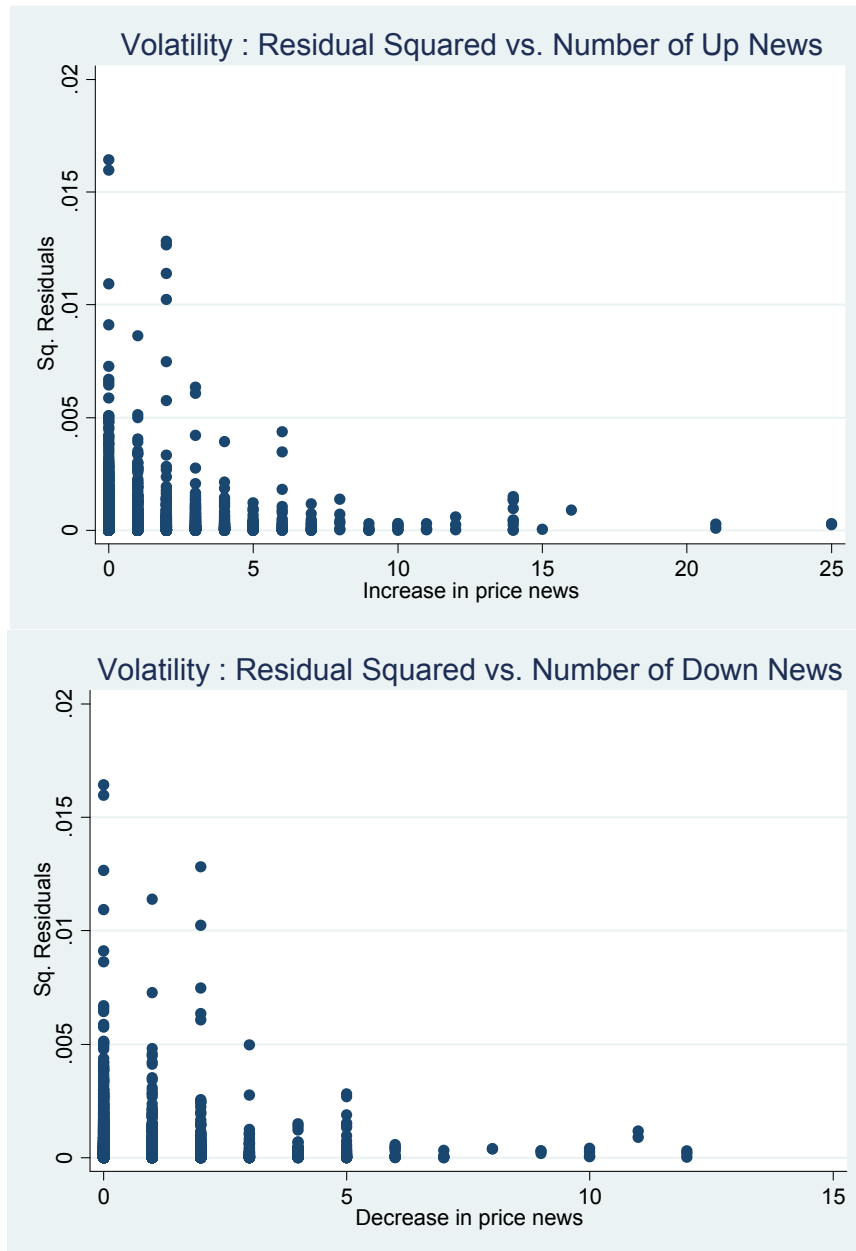


Table 11: Squared residuals (WITH controls) of Commodities Prices

OLS, Fixed Effects and ADL Estimates

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Lag.Sq. Residuals	0.084	0.069	0.064	0.084	0.069	0.063
	[0.028]***	[0.027]***	[0.026]**	[0.027]***	[0.026]***	[0.026]**
UPS in price news	0.089	0.02	-0.0048	0.052	0.018	0.0038
	[0.073]	[0.073]	[0.072]	[0.077]	[0.075]	[0.074]
DOWNS in price news	0.085	0.033	0.043	0.099	0.045	0.052
	[0.13]	[0.12]	[0.12]	[0.13]	[0.13]	[0.13]
Lag.I UPS in price news				0.29	0.26	0.24
				[0.10]***	[0.10]**	[0.098]**
Lag2.UPS in price news				-0.0047	-0.037	-0.045
				[0.078]	[0.079]	[0.081]
Lag3. UPS in price news				0.12	0.08	0.034
				[0.084]	[0.084]	[0.082]
Lag4. UPS in price news				-0.09	-0.12	-0.16
				[0.084]	[0.085]	[0.085]*
Lag5.UPS in price news				0.031	-0.0029	-0.031
				[0.077]	[0.079]	[0.083]
Lag. DOWNS in price news				-0.29	-0.34	-0.36
				[0.14]**	[0.14]**	[0.13]***
Lag2.DOWNS in price news				-0.21	-0.27	-0.24
				[0.094]**	[0.094]***	[0.093]***
Lag3.DOWNS in price news				-0.094	-0.16	-0.099
				[0.10]	[0.10]	[0.10]
Lag4.DOWNS in price news				0.18	0.12	0.17
				[0.11]	[0.11]	[0.11]
Lag5.DOWNS in price news				-0.062	-0.12	-0.081
				[0.098]	[0.098]	[0.098]
Commodity Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Market Controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Observations	4230	4230	4230	4212	4212	4212

*HAC-SE (in brackets) and Statistics robust to both arbitrary heteroskedasticity and arbitrary common autocorrelation. Clustered on date. * < .10 ** < .05 *** < .01*

5. Conclusions

We have look at three important aspects of commodity markets, the price level, the returns these imply and the volatility of these markets and relate them to coverage of those markets in the media. We uncover interesting correlations between the price dynamics and the media coverage intensity.

The findings that more news report of up or downs in prices reinforce the price movement in the direction of the report strengthen our case that increased media attention in some periods of food crises can exacerbate the increase in price. We analyze the price level first, because this is what the poor consumers of these commodities will feel. In addition, we highlighted the importance of thinking of the dynamics between prices and media coverage; news or media coverage of price increases tend to be followed with price increases, as mentioned, but there is a countervailing effect by the news activities of the previous days. This is some evidence that media activity related to price increase puts some downward pressure on the prices of the commodities when they are increasing.

We proceeded to analyze the returns because the behavior of investors and speculators are conditional on them. We find similar conclusions for the returns equations. Returns also increase with media coverage of increases in the price levels and decrease with the news of price decreases. In contrast to the dynamics we found in the price level results, the effect of the media activity in the previous days is only present for the decrease in prices media activity and tends to reinforce the downward pressure in the returns.

The results for volatility show the importance of accounting by the intensity of media coverage and the delayed response that can be expected, as by construction changes in volatility are only observed after various changes in the price levels. Simple test of differences in variances hide the potential benefits that increased media attention might have on the volatility of prices and returns. We find that the media has good potential for reducing volatility. The variability of commodities returns and prices tends to decrease as more attention is paid by the media to the situation in those commodities markets. This stabilization force is present for both price increases and decreases reports by the media, but it is stronger for decreases in prices media coverage.

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7. Appendix A : Econometric Model

To quantify the effect of media coverage of price increases and decrease on returns we use a market model in that we control for market level variables, to focus on returns that are not explained by current market conditions.

In our estimation we use 2 major frameworks. First the regression of price levels accounting for the serial correlation in the prices. It is well known that fixed effects methods are not consistent with for small N, Nickell (1981), and IV-GMM methods can be used to estimate these model [Anderson and Hsiao(1981) , Arellano and Bond (1991), Arellano and Bover (1995)].]. These methods suffer from weak instrument problems which have been addressed by Blundell and Bond (1998) by proposing the further moment restriction in the form of lag differences. We use insights from these methods to estimate the impact of our media variables in inherently dynamic structure of the price data.

The equation we estimate is:

$$p_{i,t} = \alpha_i + \theta p_{i,t-1} + \gamma^u UP_{it} + \gamma^d DOWN_{it} + \beta X_t + \varepsilon_{it} \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

Where

i = Hard Wheat, Maize, Oil, Rice, Soft Wheat, Soybeans

$t = 1 \dots T$ (1 is 08/03/2009 and T is 06/12/2012 in 'market time')

p_{it} is the log price level

α_i is a commodity specific intercept (fixed effect)

UP_{it} is the number of 'increase in price of i news for day t

$DOWN_{it}$ is the number of 'decrease in price' of i news for day t

X_t is a matrix of market variables at date t

ε_{it} is a random error term, which depending of the specification will have a different structure

We assume that the news variables are predetermined or sequentially exogenous, that is that $E[\varepsilon_{it} | \alpha_i, X_t, Up_{i,t-k}, Down_{i,t-k}] = 0$ for $k = 1 \dots t$ which allow us to use moment restriction to obtain a GMM-IV estimator. This equation might also contain lags of the regressors and/or additional lags of y , but it captures the essential feature of the model that we want to estimate. Namely, a dynamic effect of

media coverage on the price level for which the speed of adjustment is governed by the coefficient of lagged price level¹⁸.

The parameter we identify is the effect of changes in the appearance of news in the previous days of the prices of commodities, i.e media coverage variation arising from differences in news coverage intensity across commodities and time is essential source of exogenous variation.

We also explore the effects of news in the past five market days to see the short-lived but persistent effects that the news data might reflect. Once price increase news appears, the likelihood that reports of this price increase appear in the next days is higher. Thus the news data might have ‘runs,’ meaning that we will see consecutive news reports followed by no news reports for a long period. We estimate a distributed lag model parallel to the specification above to see if the ‘runs’ in news are also reflected in the price (returns). In this case the equation for return becomes:

$$r_{it} = \alpha_i + \sum_{k=0}^5 \{ \check{\gamma}_k^u UP_{it-k} + \check{\gamma}_k^d DOWN_{it-k} \} + \check{\beta} \Delta X_t + \rho \psi_{t-1} + d_t + \pi_{it} \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

Since we have a long panel time series dimension and a short panel variable, we use procedures that required large T and include commodity fixed effects to account for persistent commodity shocks and allow a flexible specification of the error terms to allow for persistent common shocks. Our procedures, exploit the long time series aspect of the data, and allows for a flexible data generating process for the error term allowing us to shed light into the price setting mechanism in commodities markets.

Finally, to explore the effects of media coverage on the price volatility we estimate the following model (in addition to simple difference in variance tests); this is informed by the estimations in Ohlson and Penman (1985) and Dubofsky (1991):

$$e_{it}^2 = \rho e_{it-1}^2 + \sum_{k=0}^K \{ \check{\gamma}_k^u UP_{i,t-k} + \check{\gamma}_k^d DOWN_{i,t-k} \} + \pi_{it}$$

where

$$e_{it} = p_{it} - \hat{\theta} p_{it-1} - \hat{\alpha}_i - \hat{\beta} \Delta X_t \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

¹⁸ To avoid issues of cointegration of commodity prices and exchange rates we use the return to the market (exchange) variables, which are stationary.

8. Appendix B: Details of Media Data and Sources

The measures of media coverage are obtained by monitoring a comprehensive set of for Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feeds drawn from global media outlets via Google news. A non-exhaustive list of sources of these feeds is:

Sources		
ABC	Fox Business	Pakistan Daily Times
AFP	Futures Magazine	Politico
Agriculture.com	Ghana News Agency	Reuters
Agrimoney.com	Hindu Business Line	RTT News
All Africa	Huffington Post	San Francisco Chronicle
Arab News	Independent Online	The Australian
Associated Press of Pakistan	Indian Express	The Guardian
Barron's	Inside Futures	The Seattle Times
Bloomberg	Kuwait Times	Time Magazine
Business Day	Los Angeles Times	Times of India
Business Standard	NASDAQ	UK Telegraph
China Daily	New York Times	UN News Centre
CNBC	Newstime Africa	Wall Street Journal
Economic Times	NPR	Washington Post
Food World News	Pakistan Business Recorder	Weekly Times Now

A total of 31 feeds related to global food prices and food security are monitored; these feeds include search strings such as :

Keywords	
AGOA	Food security
Agricultural/food policy research	Global food security
Agriculture development	Import or export forecasts
Climate change	National, regional, or global food crisis
Commodity Prices	Oil world
Ethanol subsidies	Price of maize or maize prices or maize export
Export bans	Price of oil or oil prices or oil
FAO	Price of rice or rice prices or rice export
Food crisis	Price of soybean or soybean prices or soybean export or soyabean
Food prices	Price of wheat or wheat prices or wheat export
