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The determinants of firm diversification in UK quoted companies

Adrian Gourlay * & Jonathan Seaton

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Notes

Time series analysis of firm diversification activity is sensitive to the level of aggregation. For example, Whittington et al. (1999) find for a sample of 84 UK public firms that the proportion who diversified had increased consistently between 1950 and 1993. In contrast, Haynes et al. (2000) show that for a sample of 121 large UK public firms that entropy measures of diversification intensity have fallen over the period 1985 to 1993 as a consequence of divestment in secondary industries.

Recent surveys that provide detailed and succinct summaries of the theoretical and empirical literature are Montgomery (1994), Whittingham and Mayer (2000, Chapter 3) and Lipczynski and Wilson (2001, Chapter 10).

As noted by Denis et al. (1999) the findings of these empirical studies do not necessarily support the risk-reduction aspects of agency theory because the private benefits from risk reduction brought about by greater firm diversification are likely to increase with the manager's equity stake since the manager's equity stake is likely to be negatively correlated with the level of diversification in his/her portfolio.

Diversification is likely to incur sunk costs (for example, marketing) which less efficient firms may not find worth paying.

As noted by Kochhar and Hitt (1998), debt financing is more typical than equity financing if it is assumed that the cost of debt is lower than the cost of equity. The low-specificity assets of diversified firms are more likely to be financed by debt than the high-specificity assets of non-diversified firms. This is because the low-specificity assets are more likely to be sold at a discount than the high-specificity assets.

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