Bank Specialization and Corporate Innovation

Hans Degryse[‡]

Leonardo Gambacorta¶

Olivier De Jonghe[§] Cédric Huylebroek[∥]

[‡]KU Leuven and CEPR §NBB, ECB, and Tilburg University ¶BIS and CEPR ^{||}KU Leuven and FWO

Workshop on Banking and Finance in Emerging Markets; August 20, 2024, Helsinki

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this project are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the National Bank

of Belgium, the Eurosystem, or the Bank for International Settlements.

Motivation

• The **banking sector** impacts **corporate innovation** through various channels

Motivation

- The **banking sector** impacts **corporate innovation** through various channels
 - positively through bank competition (Chava et al., 2013 JFE) and lending relationships (Hombert and Matray, 2017 RFS)
 - negatively through zombie lending (Schmidt et al., 2023 WP)

Motivation

- The **banking sector** impacts **corporate innovation** through various channels
 - positively through bank competition (Chava et al., 2013 JFE) and lending relationships (Hombert and Matray, 2017 RFS)
 - negatively through zombie lending (Schmidt et al., 2023 WP)
- \rightarrow We study and uncover a novel channel: **bank specialization** (i.e., the importance of lending to a sector for a bank)

Hypotheses

• Theoretically, the effect of **bank specialization** on corporate innovation is ambiguous: it

Hypotheses

- Theoretically, the effect of **bank specialization** on corporate innovation is ambiguous: it
- → increases **banks' expertise**, leading to better screening and monitoring capabilities, stimulating corporate innovation (Blickle et al., 2023 WP; Giometti et al., 2022 WP)

Hypotheses

- Theoretically, the effect of bank specialization on corporate innovation is ambiguous: it
- → increases banks' expertise, leading to better screening and monitoring capabilities, stimulating corporate innovation (Blickle et al., 2023 WP; Giometti et al., 2022 WP)
- → increases **banks' legacy** to potentially adverse effects of technologyinduced shocks, impairing corporate innovation (Aghion and Howitt, 1992 ECTA; Bloom et al., 2013 ECTA; Degryse et al., 2023 WP)

• We study how the sectoral specialization of a firm's lender affects the quantity and quality of a firm's innovation output

- We study how the sectoral specialization of a firm's lender affects the quantity and quality of a firm's innovation output
- Empirical analysis spans two (complementary) settings:

- We study how the sectoral specialization of a firm's lender affects the quantity and quality of a firm's innovation output
- Empirical analysis spans two (complementary) settings:
 - 1. US syndicated loan data combined with patent data

- We study how the sectoral specialization of a firm's lender affects the quantity and quality of a firm's innovation output
- Empirical analysis spans two (complementary) settings:
 - 1. US syndicated loan data combined with patent data
 - 2. Belgian credit register data combined with innovation survey data administered by the European Commission

• On average, bank specialization does not affect firms' innovation output

- On average, bank specialization does not affect firms' innovation output
- This null result masks **heterogeneity in "asset overhang"** = threat that a new technology adversely affects the value of a bank's legacy loan portfolio

- On average, bank specialization does not affect firms' innovation output
- This null result masks **heterogeneity in "asset overhang"** = threat that a new technology adversely affects the value of a bank's legacy loan portfolio
- Using 2 distinct measures of asset overhang, we find that:

- On average, bank specialization does not affect firms' innovation output
- This null result masks **heterogeneity in "asset overhang"** = threat that a new technology adversely affects the value of a bank's legacy loan portfolio
- Using 2 distinct measures of asset overhang, we find that:
 - $\rightarrow\,$ In sectors with high asset overhang, bank specialization hinders innovation

- On average, bank specialization does not affect firms' innovation output
- This null result masks **heterogeneity in "asset overhang"** = threat that a new technology adversely affects the value of a bank's legacy loan portfolio
- Using 2 distinct measures of asset overhang, we find that:
 - $\rightarrow\,$ In sectors with high asset overhang, bank specialization hinders innovation
 - \rightarrow In sectors with low asset overhang, bank specialization enhances innovation

- On average, bank specialization does not affect firms' innovation output
- This null result masks **heterogeneity in "asset overhang"** = threat that a new technology adversely affects the value of a bank's legacy loan portfolio
- Using 2 distinct measures of asset overhang, we find that:
 - $\rightarrow\,$ In sectors with high asset overhang, bank specialization hinders innovation
 - \rightarrow In sectors with low asset overhang, bank specialization enhances innovation
- Results robust to endogeneity (using bank mergers) and endogenous matching of banks and firms

 The mechanism relates to the traditional role of banks in financing firms' investments (as in Deng et al., 2021 JFQA; Herrera and Minetti, 2007 JFE)

- The mechanism relates to the traditional role of banks in financing firms' investments (as in Deng et al., 2021 JFQA; Herrera and Minetti, 2007 JFE)
- On average, firms borrowing from specialized banks obtain better loan terms (in line with Blickle et al., 2023 WP)

- The mechanism relates to the traditional role of banks in financing firms' investments (as in Deng et al., 2021 JFQA; Herrera and Minetti, 2007 JFE)
- On average, firms borrowing from specialized banks obtain better loan terms (in line with Blickle et al., 2023 WP)
- But firms operating in innovative sectors with high asset overhang get worse loan terms if they borrow from specialized banks

Contribution

- Finance and innovation (King and Levine, 1993, JME), particularly banking and innovation (Amore et al., 2013, JFE; Benfratello et al., 2008, JFE; Bircan and De Haas, 2020, RFS; Chava et al., 2013, JFE; Herrera and Minetti, 2007, JFE; Hombert and Matray, 2017, RFS; Schmidt et al., 2023, WP)
- Bank specialization (Acharya et al., 2006, JB; Blickle et al., 2023, WP; De Jonghe et al., 2024, MS; Giometti et al., 2022, WP; He et al., 2023, WP; Iyer et al., 2022, WP; Paravisini et al., 2023, JF; Cao et al., 2023, WP)
- The interaction between financial and product markets (Antón et al., 2023, MS; Cerqueiro et al., 2017, MS; Degryse et al., 2023, WP; Frésard and Phillips, 2024; Hall and Lerner, 2010; López and Vives, 2019, JPE; Minetti, 2011, RoF)

Setting I: US: Data and Methodology

Definition: Bank specialization

$$Bank \ specialization_{b,s,t} = \frac{\sum_{f=1}^{F} Credit_{b,f,s,t}}{\sum_{s=1}^{S} \sum_{f=1}^{F} Credit_{b,f,s,t}}$$
(1)

where $Credit_{b,f,s,t}$ is the credit granted by bank b to firm f operating in sector s at time t

 This measure ranges from 0 to 1 and captures the importance of a sector in a bank's corporate loan portfolio (De Jonghe et al., 2024 MS; lyer et al., 2022 WP)

Definition: Innovation output

- 1. Quantity: The total number of patents that firm f filed in year t
- 2. **Quality**: The average number of citations received by the patents that firm *f* filed in year *t*
- 3. **Novelty**: The average originality (i.e., on how many technologies does a patent rely) and generality (i.e., by how many technologies is a patent cited) of the patents that firm *f* filed in year *t* Details

Definition: Asset overhang

- 1. Asset redeployability: sector level average of asset redeployability scores (computed by Kim and Kung, 2017 RFS), capturing the extent to which an asset has alternative uses both *within* and *across* sectors. Note: high redeployability is low asset overhang.
- 2. **Product market rivalry**: sector level average of firms' R&D stock aggregated by pairwise spatial closeness in product market space, used to capture technology-induced competition from rivals' innovation activities (Bloom et al., 2013 ECTA)

These measures relate to the 2 key dimensions through which new technologies can adversely affect banks' legacy positions:

(a) a devaluation of firms' pledged collateral (asset redeployability)(b) a decrease in firms' performance (product market rivalry)



- Syndicated loan data from LPC DealScan
- Patent data from PATSTAT
- Firm financial statement data from Compustat
- \rightarrow Our final dataset comprises 5,504 non-financial firms operating in 58 (2-digit SIC) sectors borrowing from 131 unique banks over the period 1996-2013

Descriptive statistics: US setting

	Patenting firms		Non-patenting firms		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Difference
Patents	17.87	31.94	0.00	0.00	-17.87***
Patent citations	6.60	9.00	0.00	0.00	-6.60***
Patent originality	0.36	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.36***
Patent generality	0.58	0.41	0.00	0.00	-0.58***
Size	6.85	1.88	6.43	1.84	-0.42***
Age	4.24	6.33	3.55	5.46	-0.69***
Debt/TA	0.25	0.20	0.34	0.26	0.09***
Equity/TA	0.44	0.22	0.37	0.23	-0.07***
Cash/TA	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.10	-0.04***
ROA	0.01	0.20	-0.00	0.20	-0.01***
Fixed assets/TA	0.50	0.32	0.60	0.41	0.11***
CAPEX/TA	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.02***
R&D expenses/TA	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.05	-0.04***
Tobin's Q	1.19	1.51	0.64	0.97	-0.55***
Public debt	0.93	0.26	0.65	0.48	-0.28***
HHI	0.21	0.15	0.18	0.14	-0.03***
Bank specialization	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.01***
Bank market share	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.14	-0.02***
Bank concentration	0.32	0.15	0.29	0.14	-0.03***
Bank geographic diversification	0.89	0.17	0.87	0.19	-0.02***
Number of lending relationships	1.38	0.73	1.37	0.71	-0.01
Lending relationship length	4.47	3.19	4.07	3.05	-0.40***
Observations	10,403		24,620		35,023

Descriptive statistics: Innovation output

	Median	75%	85%	90%	95%	99%	Mean	SD	N
Patents	0	0	3	10	37	111	5.4	19.3	35,023
Citations	0	0	4.8	7.3	11.5	25.5	2.0	5.8	35,023

Descriptive statistics: Bank specialization



Other descriptives

Descriptive statistics: Asset overhang

Metal Mining Motor Freight Transportation Coal Mining Water Transportation Air Transportation Pipelines Transportation Services Communications Electric & Gas Services Food Products Wholesale - Durable Goods Wholesale - Nondurable Goods **Building Materials** General Merchandise Stores Asset Food Stores overhang Automotive Dealers High Paper Products Apparel Stores Home Furnishings Stores Chemicals Eating & Drinking Places Miscellaneous Retail Lodging Low Personal Services **Business Services** Automotive Repair Miscellaneous Repair Motion Pictures Amusement & Recreation Services Health Services Legal Services Educational Services Social Services Engineering & Management Services Product market rivalny Asset redeployability Product market rivalry Assel redeployability

Oil & Gas Extraction Nonmetallic Mining General Construction Heavy Construction Special Trade Contractors Tobacco Products Textile Mill Products Apparel Products Lumber & Wood Products Furniture & Fixtures Printing & Publishing Petroleum Refining Rubber & Plastic Products Leather Products Stone, Clay & Concrete Products Primary Metal Industries Fabricated Metal Products Machinery & Equipment Electrical Equipment Transportation Equipment Medical & Optical Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Railroad Transportation Local & Highway Transportation

Method

• We estimate the following Poisson fixed effects models:

$$y_{f,b,s,t} = \beta Bank \ specialization_{b,s,t-1} + \gamma C_{f,b,s,t-1} + \lambda_{s,t} + \lambda_{l,t} + \epsilon_{f,b,s,t}$$
(2)

$$y_{f,b,s,t} = \delta(Bank \ specialization_{b,s,t-1} \times Asset \ Overhang_{s,t-1}) + \beta Bank \ specialization_{b,s,t-1} + \gamma C_{f,b,s,t-1} + \lambda_{s,t} + \lambda_{l,t} + \epsilon_{f,b,s,t}$$
(3)

where $y_{f,b,s,t}$ is the number of **patents** or **citations**, and *f*, *s*, *l*, *b*, and *t* refer to firm, sector, state, bank, and time, respectively

Results for US setting

Results

On average, bank specialization does not affect firms' innovation output

	Pa	tents	Cita	tions
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.01	-0.02	0.08	0.19
	(0.60)	(0.61)	(0.41)	(0.41)
Observations	31,340	26,346	31,316	26,171
Pseudo R-squared	0.72	0.72	0.37	0.36
Sector FE	Yes	No	Yes	No
State FE	Yes	No	Yes	No
Year FE	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sector imes Year FE	No	Yes	No	Yes
State imes Year FE	No	Yes	No	Yes

Results

- A potential explanation for this is that, on average, our 2 theoretical predictions offset each other in the data
- To test whether this is the case, we exploit heterogeneity in asset overhang across sectors, using 2 measures of asset overhang (standardized, i.e., mean=0 and standard deviation=1):
 - 1. Asset redeployability (Kim and Kung, 2017 RFS)
 - 2. Product market rivalry (Bloom et al., 2013 ECTA)

Results

	P	atents	Citations		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.54 (0.60)	0.99 (0.68)	0.38 (0.40)	0.64 (0.49)	
$Bank \; specialization_{t\text{-}1} \; \times \; Asset \; overhang_{t\text{-}1}$	1 -1.92*** (0.73)	-1.61*** (0.59)	-1.84*** (0.49)	-0.90** (0.41)	
Observations Pseudo R-squared	26,346 0.72	26,346 0.72	26,171 0.36	26,171 0.36	
Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market	
Controls Sector×Year FE	redeployability Yes Yes	rivalry Yes Yes	redeployability Yes Yes	rivalry Yes Yes	
State×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Results: Patent novelty

	Patent	originality	Patent generality	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
$Bank \; specialization_{t-1}$	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)
$Bank \ specialization_{t-1} \ \times \ Asset \ overhang_{t-2}$	1 -0.08*** (0.02)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.04)
Observations	34,912	34,912	34,912	34,912
Pseudo R-squared	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.37
Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market
	redeployability	rivalry	redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
$State \times Year FE$	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Results

- When we exploit heterogeneity in asset overhang across sectors, we find that:
- \rightarrow In sectors with high asset overhang, bank specialization $\mathit{impedes}$ innovation
- \rightarrow In sectors with low asset overhang, bank specialization $\mathit{improves}$ innovation

Setting II: Belgium: Data and Methodology

Data

- Bank specialization (based on credit register data from the National Bank of Belgium)
- Firm financial statement data from the National Bank of Belgium
- Community innovation survey (CIS) data from the European Commission
 - Product innovation, process innovation, world-first innovation

Data

- Bank specialization (based on credit register data from the National Bank of Belgium)
- Firm financial statement data from the National Bank of Belgium
- Community innovation survey (CIS) data from the European Commission
 - Product innovation, process innovation, world-first innovation

- $\rightarrow\,$ This setting complements the US analysis in 2 ways:
 - 1. It covers non-patented inventions
 - 2. It covers small, bank-dependent firms

Descriptive statistics: Belgian setting

	Ν	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max
Product innovation	15,171	0.39	0.00	0.49	0.00	1.00
Process innovation	15,171	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.00
World-first innovation	15,171	0.06	0.00	0.23	0.00	1.00
Size	15,171	15.59	15.46	1.68	9.93	19.25
Age	15,171	27.99	25.00	17.21	1.00	150.00
Debt/TA	15,171	0.63	0.64	0.26	0.04	2.89
Equity/TA	15,171	0.36	0.34	0.26	-1.89	0.98
Cash/TA	15,171	0.13	0.08	0.15	0.00	0.90
EBIT/TA	15,171	0.07	0.06	0.12	-0.70	0.63
Fixed assets/TA	15,171	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.00	0.96
CAPEX/TA	15,171	0.00	0.00	0.07	-0.69	0.76
R&D expenses/TA	15,171	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.65
HHI	15,171	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.69
Bank specialization	15,171	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.25
Bank market share	15,171	0.22	0.24	0.08	0.00	0.69
Bank concentration	15,171	0.23	0.22	0.04	0.15	0.83
Bank geographic diversification	n 15,171	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.26
Number of lending relationship	os 15, 171	1.87	2.00	0.91	1.00	4.00
Lending relationship length	15,171	11.47	12.00	5.42	1.00	20.00
Capital intensity	15,171	0.00	-0.21	1.00	-2.14	4.33

Setting: Belgian credit registry and innovation survey data

	(1) Product innovation	(2) Process innovation	(3) World-first innovation
Bank specialization _{t-1}	-0.162 (0.416)	0.293 (0.370)	0.035 (0.203)
Observations	15,171	15,171	12,016
Adjusted R-squared	0.252	0.308	0.087
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector $ imes$ Time FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
$Region\timesTimeFE$	Yes	Yes	Yes

Setting: Belgian credit registry and innovation survey data

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Product	Process	World-first
	innovation	innovation	innovation
Bank specialization _{t-1}	-0.551	0.334	-0.206
	(0.464)	(0.414)	(0.205)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang risk _{t-1}	-0.883**	0.093	-0.506**
	(0.438)	(0.438)	(0.238)
Observations	15,171	15,171	12,016
Adjusted R-squared	0.252	0.308	0.087
Asset overhang measure	Capital	Capital	Capital
	intensity	intensity	intensity
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector \times Time FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
$Region\timesTimeFE$	Yes	Yes	Yes

Results: Robustness (mainly on US analysis)

- Endogeneity Details
- Alternative channels Details
- Alternative measures of bank specialization Details
- Data sample and measurement Details
- Empirical model Details

Mechanism

- Having shown that bank specialization has heterogeneous effects on firms' innovation output, we study how these effects arise
- To do so, we focus on the main channel through which banks can affect firms' innovation activities, i.e., financing conditions (Amore et al., 2013 JFE; Deng et al., 2021 JFQA; Herrera and Minetti, 2007 JFE)

Mechanism

• We aggregate the syndicated loan data to the firm-bank-time level (e.g., as in Saidi and Streitz, 2021 RFS;) and run the following regression model:

$$y_{f,s,b,t} = \beta(\text{Specialization}_{b,s,t-1} \times \text{Innovative}_{s,t-1} \times \text{Overhang}_{s,t-1}) \\ + \lambda_{b,t} + \lambda_{s,t} + \lambda_f + \epsilon_{f,s,b,t}$$
(4)

where $y_{f,s,b,t}$ corresponds to the loan terms offered by bank *b* to firm *f* operating in sector *s* at time *t*

• We analyze 4 key loan terms: contractual loan amounts, loan rates, loan maturities, and loan covenants

Results: Loan rates

	(1) In(AISD)	(2) In(AISD)	(3) In(AISD)
$Bank\;specialization_{t-1}$	0.07 (0.12)	-0.12 (0.17)	-0.06 (0.17)
Bank specialization_{t-1} \times Innovative_{t-1} \times High asset overhang_{t-1}		0.70* (0.37)	0.71* (0.43)
Observations	18,003	18,003	18,003
Adjusted R-squared	0.71	0.71	0.71
Asset overhang measure		Asset	Product market
		redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bank×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes

Results: Loan covenants

	(1) Covenant	(2) Covenant strictness	(3) Covenant strictness
	501000055	311011033	Strictricss
Bank specialization _{t-1}	-0.29**	-0.32*	-0.33*
	(0.15)	(0.18)	(0.18)
Bank specialization _{t-1} × Innovative _{t-1} × High asset overhang _{t-1}		1.20*	0.97**
		(0.73)	(0.45)
Observations	7,943	7,943	7,943
Adjusted R-squared	0.50	0.50	0.50
Asset overhang measure		Asset	Product market
		redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bank×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes

Results: Loan maturities

	(1) In(Maturity)	(2) In(Maturity)	(3) In(Maturity)
Bank specialization	0.28***	0.30**	0.24*
	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.14)
Bank specialization _{t-1} × Innovative _{t-1} × High asset overhang _{t-}	1	0.39	-0.82*
	-	(0.46)	(0.48)
Observations	19,784	19,784	19,784
Adjusted R-squared	0.42	0.42	0.42
Asset overhang measure		Asset	Product market
		redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bank×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes

Loan amounts

Mechanism

- In general, firms get more favorable loan conditions from specialized banks
- However, this does not hold for firms operating in innovative sectors with high asset overhang
- This suggests that **banks internalize the potential spillovers of new technologies** on their legacy loan portfolio which, in turn, influences firms' financing conditions and innovation activities

Conclusion

Conclusion

- Employing 2 complementary settings (US syndicated loans/patents and Community Innovation Survey/Belgian credit registry), we provide the first empirical evidence that lenders' sectoral specialization affects firms' innovation output,
- We find that the effect is **positive or negative**, depending on the **underlying asset overhang**
- These heterogeneous effects seem to arise through the **financing conditions** that lenders offer to firms
- Overall, these findings provide **new insights** into the **dual facets of bank specialization** and the **finance-innovation nexus**

Thank you!

References I

- Acharya, V. V., Hasan, I., and Saunders, A. (2006). Should banks be diversified? Evidence from individual bank loan portfolios. *The Journal* of Business, 79(3):1355–1412.
- Aghion, P. and Howitt, P. (1992). A model of growth through creative destruction. *Econometrica*, 60(2):323–351.
- Amore, M. D., Schneider, C., and Žaldokas, A. (2013). Credit supply and corporate innovation. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 109(3):835–855.
- Antón, M., Ederer, F., Giné, M., and Schmalz, M. C. (2023). Innovation: The bright side of common ownership? *Management Science*.
- Benfratello, L., Schiantarelli, F., and Sembenelli, A. (2008). Banks and innovation: Microeconometric evidence on Italian firms. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 90(2):197–217.
- Bircan, Ç. and De Haas, R. (2020). The limits of lending? Banks and technology adoption across Russia. *The Review of Financial Studies*, 33(2):536–609.

References II

- Blickle, K., Parlatore, C., and Saunders, A. (2023). Specialization in banking. *Working Paper*.
- Bloom, N., Schankerman, M., and Van Reenen, J. (2013). Identifying technology spillovers and product market rivalry. *Econometrica*, 81(4):1347–1393.
- Cao, Q., Degryse, H., Kokas, S., and Minetti, R. (2023). Banking on experience. *Working Paper*.
- Cerqueiro, G., Hegde, D., Penas, M. F., and Seamans, R. C. (2017). Debtor rights, credit supply, and innovation. *Management Science*, 63(10):3311–3327.
- Chava, S., Oettl, A., Subramanian, A., and Subramanian, K. V. (2013). Banking deregulation and innovation. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 109(3):759–774.
- De Jonghe, O., Mulier, K., and Samarin, I. (2024). Bank specialization and zombie lending. *Management Science*.

References III

- Degryse, H., Roukny, T., and Tielens, J. (2023). Asset overhang and technological change. *Working Paper*.
- Deng, S., Mao, C. X., and Xia, C. (2021). Bank geographic diversification and corporate innovation: Evidence from the lending channel. *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, 56(3):1065–1096.
- Frésard, L. and Phillips, G. M. (2024). Product markets, competition and corporate finance: a review and directions for future research. *Handbook of Corporate Finance*, pages 591–646.
- Giometti, M., Güler, O., and Pietrosanti, S. (2022). Bank specialization and the design of loan contracts. *Working Paper*.
- Hall, B. H. and Lerner, J. (2010). The financing of R&D and innovation. In *Handbook of the Economics of Innovation*, volume 1, pages 609–639.
- He, Z., Huang, J., and Parlatore, C. (2023). Multi-dimensional information with specialized lenders. *Working Paper*.

References IV

- Herrera, A. M. and Minetti, R. (2007). Informed finance and technological change: Evidence from credit relationships. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 83(1):223–269.
- Hombert, J. and Matray, A. (2017). The real effects of lending relationships on innovative firms and inventor mobility. *The Review of Financial Studies*, 30(7):2413–2445.
- Ivashina, V. (2009). Asymmetric information effects on loan spreads. Journal of Financial Economics, 92(2):300–319.
- Iyer, R., Kokas, S., Michaelides, A., and Peydró, J.-L. (2022). Shock Absorbers and Transmitters: The Dual Facets of Bank Specialization. *Working Paper*.
- Kim, H. and Kung, H. (2017). The asset redeployability channel: How uncertainty affects corporate investment. *The Review of Financial Studies*, 30(1):245–280.

References V

- King, R. G. and Levine, R. (1993). Finance, entrepreneurship and growth. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 32(3):513–542.
- López, Á. L. and Vives, X. (2019). Overlapping ownership, r&d spillovers, and antitrust policy. *Journal of Political Economy*, 127(5):2394–2437.
- Minetti, R. (2011). Informed finance and technological conservatism. *Review of Finance*, 15(3):633–692.
- Paravisini, D., Rappoport, V., and Schnabl, P. (2023). Specialization in bank lending: Evidence from exporting firms. *The Journal of Finance*, 78(4):2049–2085.
- Saidi, F. and Streitz, D. (2021). Bank concentration and product market competition. *The Review of Financial Studies*, 34(10):4999–5035.
- Schmidt, C., Schneider, Y., Steffen, S., and Streitz, D. (2023). Does zombie lending impair innovation? *Working Paper*.

Appendix

Patent novelty

Patent originality
$$= 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{N_j} f_{ij}^2$$
 (5)

where f_{ij} denotes the ratio of the number of cited patents belonging to technology class j to the number of patents cited by patent i. A patent has a high value of originality if it cites prior patents from many different technological classes.

Patent generality
$$= 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{N_j} b_{ij}^2$$
 (6)

where b_{ij} denotes number of patents citing patent *i* belonging to technology class *j* scaled by the number of patents citing patent *i*. A patent has a high value of generality if it is cited by patents from many different technological classes.



9/34



10/34





12 / 34



13/34

Descriptive statistics: Summary statistics

	N	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max
Patents	35,023	5.31	0.00	19.23	0.00	159.00
Patent citations	35,023	1.96	0.00	5.76	0.00	82.90
Patent originality	35,023	0.11	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.83
Patent generality	35,023	0.17	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.97
Size	35,023	6.55	6.54	1.86	0.33	10.26
Age	35,023	3.75	0.00	5.74	0.00	23.00
Debt/TA	35,023	0.31	0.28	0.25	0.00	1.52
Equity/TA	35,023	0.39	0.39	0.23	0.00	0.93
Cash/TA	35,023	0.08	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.80
ROA	35,023	0.00	0.03	0.20	-3.00	0.22
Fixed assets/TA	35,023	0.57	0.51	0.39	0.00	1.55
CAPEX/TA	35,023	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.25
R&D expenses/TA	35,023	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.59
Tobin's Q	35,023	0.80	0.48	1.18	0.00	11.87
Public debt	35,023	0.73	1.00	0.44	0.00	1.00
HHI	35,023	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.02	0.69
Bank specialization	35,023	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.46
Bank market share	35,023	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.00	0.59
Bank concentration	35,023	0.30	0.26	0.14	0.09	1.00
Bank geographic diversification	35,023	0.87	0.95	0.19	0.00	0.99
Number of lending relationships	35,023	1.37	1.00	0.72	1.00	11.00
Lending relationship length	35,023	4.19	3.00	3.10	1.00	23.00

Descriptive statistics: Number of lending relationships

Number of lending	Percentage	Cumulative
relationships		Percentage
1	70.59	70.79
2	22.74	93.52
3	4.92	98.44
4	1.01	99.45
5+	0.55	100.00
Total	100.00	

Robustness: Mergers

- We use mergers as a source of exogenous variation in bank specialization (e.g., lyer et al., 2022 WP)
- Specifically, we analyze how the innovation output of borrowers from target banks changes after the target banks' sectoral specialization alters due to the acquisition by acquirer banks:

$$\Delta y_{f,b,s} = \beta \Delta Bank \ specialization_{b,s}^{merger} + \delta(\Delta Bank \ specialization_{b,s}^{merger} \times Asset \ overhang \ risk_s) + \gamma C_{f,b,s} + \lambda_s + \lambda_l + \epsilon_{f,b,s}$$
(7)

where $\Delta Bank$ specialization^{merger}_{b,s} = Bank specialization_{acquirer,s,t,t+3} - Bank specialization_{target,s,t-3,t}

Robustness: Mergers

	$\Delta ln(1+patents)$		$\Delta \ln(1 +$	citations)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
$\Delta Bank$ specialization Merger implied	-0.13 (0.14)	-0.15 (0.19)	-0.12 (0.21)	-0.12 (0.30)
Observations	1,926	1,848	1,926	1,848
R-squared	0.07	0.18	0.06	0.18
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector FE	Yes	No	Yes	No
State FE	Yes	No	Yes	No
Year FE	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sector \times Year FE	No	Yes	No	Yes
$State \times Year FE$	No	Yes	No	Yes

Robustness: Mergers

	$\Delta ln(1+patents)$		$\Delta \ln(1 +$	+citations)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
ABank specialization ^{Merger implied}	-0.28	-0.27	-0.34	-0.31	
	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.35)	(0.36)	
Δ Bank specialization ^{Merger implied} \times Asset overham	<u>≖</u> -0.52*	-0.52	-0.90**	-0.81*	
	(0.31)	(0.32)	(0.39)	(0.42)	
Observations	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848	
Adjusted R-squared	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	
Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market	
	redeployability	rivalry	redeployability	rivalry	
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sector \times Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
State×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Robustness: Sorting

• We analyze potential endogenous matching of more (less) innovative firms with more (less) specialized banks in sectors with low (high) asset overhang:

 $y_{f,b,s,t} = \delta(Bank \ specialization_{b,s,t-1} \times Asset \ Overhang \ Risk_{s,t-1}) + \beta Bank \ specialization_{b,s,t-1} + \gamma C_{f,b,s,t-1} + \lambda_{s,t} + \lambda_{l,t} + \epsilon_{f,b,s,t}$ (8)

where f, s, b, and t refer to firm, sector, bank, and time, respectively

• This regression model is estimated at the bank-firm-time level using the first observation of each firm-bank match

Robustness: Sorting

	Patents _[t-3,t-1]		Citatio	ns _[t-3,t-1]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bank specialization _{t-1}	1.78	-0.14	0.16	0.04
	(1.12)	(1.63)	(0.65)	(0.73)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-1.57	1.68	-0.94	-0.09
	(1.17)	(1.18)	(0.66)	(0.57)
Bank size _{t-1}	0.66***	0.63***	-0.16**	-0.17**
	(0.24)	(0.22)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Bank deposits/TA _{t-1}	-4.72***	-4.83***	-1.43***	-1.43***
	(0.65)	(0.65)	(0.30)	(0.30)
Bank equity/TA _{t-1}	21.90***	22.05***	-0.38	-0.56
	(5.65)	(5.77)	(2.80)	(2.80)
Bank LLP/TA _{t-1}	34.05	36.06	16.49	18.13
,	(25.89)	(25.85)	(15.53)	(15.58)
Bank ROA _{t-1}	-3.53	0.01	-6.28	-5.16
	(17.84)	(17.57)	(8.69)	(8.60)
Bank market sharet_1	1.79***	1.83***	0.23	0.26
	(0.48)	(0.48)	(0.29)	(0.29)
Bank geographic diversification _{t-1}	-0.39	-0.42	0.01	0.01
	(0.40)	(0.41)	(0.19)	(0.19)
Bank concentration _{t-1}	-1.01	-1.05	-0.01	-0.03
	(0.70)	(0.70)	(0.27)	(0.27)
Observations	4,040	4,040	4,040	4,040
Adjusted R-squared	0.59	0.59	0.26	0.26
Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market
-	redeployability	rivalry	redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Robustness: Alternative channels

	Patents		Cita	ations
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel A: Controlling for banks' sectoral zon	nbie lending			
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.59	1.07	0.36	0.63
	(0.59)	(0.67)	(0.40)	(0.49)
$Bank \ specialization_{t\text{-}1} \ \times \ Asset \ overhang_{t\text{-}1}$	-1.87***	-1.65***	-1.85***	-0.90**
	(0.72)	(0.59)	(0.49)	(0.41)
Bank zombie lending _{t-1}	-5.93***	-6.25***	0.69	0.38
	(1.94)	(1.97)	(1.55)	(1.57)
Observations	26,346	26,346	26,171	26,171
Pseudo R-squared	0.72	0.72	0.36	0.36
Panel B: Controlling for sectoral complexity				
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.80	0.82	-0.65	-0.37
	(1.13)	(1.10)	(0.77)	(0.78)
$Bank \ specialization_{t\text{-}1} \ \times \ Asset \ overhang_{t\text{-}1}$	-1.86**	-1.63***	-1.95***	-1.03**
	(0.74)	(0.59)	(0.49)	(0.41)
$Bank \; specialization_{t\text{-}1} \; \times \; Complex_{t\text{-}1}$	-0.36	0.36	1.48	1.51
	(1.30)	(1.29)	(0.91)	(0.95)
Observations	26,346	26,346	26,171	26,171
Pseudo R-squared	0.72	0.72	0.36	0.36
Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market
	redeployability	rivalry	redeployability	rivalry
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Robustness: Other bank interactions

$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		Patents		Cita	ations
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.64	0.79	0.40	0.61
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		(0.61)	(0.71)	(0.40)	(0.51)
	Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang risk _{t-1}	-2.28***	-1.38**	-2.04***	-0.90**
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		(0.78)	(0.61)	(0.51)	(0.43)
	Bank concentration _{t-1}	-0.42	-2.28***	-0.27	-0.79*
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		(0.27)	(0.62)	(0.24)	(0.44)
	Bank concentration _{t-1} \times Asset overhang risk _{t-1}	-0.63	1.53***	0.20	0.61*
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		(0.44)	(0.47)	(0.32)	(0.33)
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bank market share _{t-1}	0.26	0.38	0.17	0.28
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		(0.30)	(0.48)	(0.24)	(0.33)
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bank market share _{t-1} $ imes$ Asset overhang risk _{t-1}	-0.35	-0.10	-0.67**	-0.30
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		(0.48)	(0.39)	(0.27)	(0.27)
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bank geographic diversification _{t-1}	0.51**	0.26	-0.05	-0.12
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		(0.25)	(0.38)	(0.17)	(0.24)
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Bank geographic diversification _{t-1} \times Asset overhang risk _{t-1}	-0.40	0.06	-0.18	0.02
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		(0.40)	(0.30)	(0.23)	(0.19)
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Lending relationship length _{t-1}	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
	Lending relationship length _{t-1} $ imes$ Asset overhang risk _{t-1}	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Number of lending relationships _{t-1}	0.02	0.05	-0.06**	-0.05
$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.05)
(0.07) (0.04) (0.05) (0.03) Observations 26,346 26,346 26,171 26,171 Pseudo R-squared 0.72 0.72 0.36 0.36 Asset overhang measure Asset Product market Reset Product market Controls Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Settor × Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes	Number of lending relationships _{t-1} \times Asset overhang risk _{t-1}	0.01	-0.02	0.09**	0.01
Observations Pseudo R-squared 26,346 26,346 26,171 26,171 Pseudo R-squared 0.72 0.72 0.36 0.36 Asset overhang measure Asset Product market redeployability rivalry redeployability rivalry Controls Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Sector × Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes		(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)
Pseudo R-squared 0.72 0.36 0.36 Asset overhang measure Asset Product market Asset Product market redeployability rivalry redeployability rivalry redeployability rivalry Controls Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Sector × Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes State × Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Observations	26,346	26,346	26,171	26,171
Asset overhang measure Asset Product market redeployability Asset Product market rivalry Controls Yes Yes Yes Yes Sector × Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes State × Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes	Pseudo R-squared	0.72	0.72	0.36	0.36
redeployability rivalry redeployability rivalry Controls Yes Yes Yes Yes Sector × Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes State × Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes	Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market
Controls Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Sector×Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes State×Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes		redeployability	rivalry	redeployability	rivalry
Sector×Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes State×Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State×Year FE Yes Yes Yes Yes	Sector×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	State imes Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

22 /34

Robustness: Fixed effects

	Patents		Cita	ations
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel A: Including fim fixed effects				
Bank specialization, 1	-0 74	0.21	0.61	1 25*
	(0.56)	(0.74)	(0.58)	(0.74)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-1.25*	-1.63***	-1.50**	-1.34**
	(0.72)	(0.58)	(0.73)	(0.53)
Observations	9,923	9,923	9,787	9,787
Adjusted R-squared	0.86	0.86	0.43	0.43
Panel B: Including bank-by-time fixed effect	S			
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.86	1.48**	-0.59	-0.40
	(0.62)	(0.70)	(0.71)	(0.64)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-1.56*	-1.45*	-1.85***	-0.76**
	(0.93)	(0.76)	(0.45)	(0.36)
Observations	15.622	15.622	15.467	15.467
Pseudo R-squared	0.75	0.75	0.41	0.40
Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market
	redeployability	rivalry	redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector \times Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Robustness: Alternative bank specialization measures

	Patents		Citations	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel A: Bank specialization based on num	per of lending relat	ionships		
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.43	0.70	0.13	0.46
	(0.68)	(0.75)	(0.45)	(0.49)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-1.58*	-1.15*	-1.86***	-Ò.98*́*
	(0.83)	(0.65)	(0.56)	(0.44)
Observations	26.346	26.346	26.171	26.171
Adjusted R-squared	0.72	0.72	0.36	0.36
Panel B: Bank specialization based on 3-dig	it SIC codes			
Bank specialization _{t-1}	-0.88	-0.55	0.52	0.43
	(0.83)	(0.86)	(0.51)	(0.55)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-1.65*	-1.89***	-1.30**	-0.43
	(0.89)	(0.73)	(0.51)	(0.46)
Observations	20.592	20.592	20.414	20.414
Pseudo R-squared	0.77	0.77	0.37	0.37
Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market
-	redeployability	rivalry	redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector \times Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Robustness: Lead arranger definition

	Patents		Cita	ations
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel A: Bank specialization based on lead	arranger definition	from Ivashina (2009)		
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.81	1.31**	0.44	0.66
	(0.53)	(0.60)	(0.35)	(0.42)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-1.78***	-1.71***	-1.55***	-0.82**
	(0.64)	(0.52)	(0.42)	(0.36)
Observations	25,853	25,853	25,678	25,678
Adjusted R-squared	0.72	0.72	0.36	0.36
Panel B: Bank specialization based on lead	arranger's exact lo	an share		
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.54	1.10*	0.37	0.67
	(0.60)	(0.67)	(0.41)	(0.46)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-1.22	-1.46**	-1.64***	-0.85**
	(0.83)	(0.61)	(0.55)	(0.41)
Observations	24,359	24,359	24,184	24,184
Pseudo R-squared	0.73	0.73	0.36	0.36
Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market
	redeployability	rivalry	redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Robustness: Loans

	Patents		Cita	ations
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel A: Excluding term loans B				
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.66	1.23	0.42	0.65
	(0.81)	(1.04)	(0.34)	(0.41)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-1.65**	-1.74**	-1.53***	-0.81**
	(0.77)	(0.70)	(0.52)	(0.36)
Observations	24,209	24,209	24,035	24,035
Adjusted R-squared	0.73	0.73	0.36	0.36
Panel B: Excluding bank-sector-time bins w	ith less than ten lo	ans		
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.34	0.88	-0.05	0.33
	(0.76)	(0.88)	(0.53)	(0.58)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-2.05**	-1.87**	-1.94***	-1.32***
	(0.93)	(0.74)	(0.58)	(0.50)
	10.021	10.021	10 701	10 701
Observations	19,931	19,931	19,791	19,791
Pseudo R-squared	0.74	0.74	0.37	0.37
Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market
	redeployability	rivalry	redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Robustness: Data sample

	Patents		Citations	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel A: Excluding recession periods				
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.36	0.74	0.42	0.66
	(0.61)	(0.70)	(0.41)	(0.51)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-1.74* [*]	-1.37**	-1.80***	-0.79 [*]
	(0.76)	(0.60)	(0.51)	(0.42)
Observations	22,303	22,303	22,128	22,128
Pseudo R-squared	0.72	0.72	0.36	0.36
Panel B: Excluding multiple-bank borrowers				
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.32	0.57	0.27	0.59
	(0.69)	(0.82)	(0.43)	(0.54)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-1.81**	-1.08	-1.93***	-0.90**
	(0.80)	(0.68)	(0.51)	(0.45)
Observations	16.381	16.381	16.247	16.247
Pseudo R-squared	0.73	0.73	0.36	0.36
Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market
-	redeployability	rivalry	redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Robustness: OLS estimation

	In(1+patents)		ln(1+c	itations)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.17	0.14	0.04	0.02
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-0.44***	-0.37***	-0.30***	-0.24**
	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.09)	(0.11)
Observations	34,912	34,912	34,912	34,912
Adjusted R-squared	0.42	0.42	0.36	0.36
Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market
	redeployability	rivalry	redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector \times Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Robustness: Clustering method

	Patents		Citations	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel A: Standard errors clustered by sector				
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.54	0.99	0.38	0.64
	(0.81)	(1.03)	(0.35)	(0.48)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-1.92***	-1.61**	-1.84***	-0.90**
	(0.69)	(0.64)	(0.46)	(0.38)
Observations	26,346	26,346	26,171	26,171
Pseudo R-squared	0.72	0.72	0.36	0.36
Panel B: Standard errors clustered by bank				
Bank specialization _{t-1}	0.32	0.57	0.27	0.59
	(0.48)	(0.64)	(0.40)	(0.45)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Asset overhang _{t-1}	-1.81***	-1.08	-1.93***	-0.90***
	(0.57)	(0.75)	(0.38)	(0.30)
Observations	16,381	16,381	16,247	16,247
Pseudo R-squared	0.73	0.73	0.36	0.36
Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market
	redeployability	rivalry	redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Robustness: Alternative empirical specification

We employ an alternative empirical model that allows for asymmetries in the effect of bank specialization (depending on the underlying asset overhang):

$$y_{f,b,s,t} = \delta_1 Bank \ specialization_{b,s,t-1}^{Low \ asset \ overhang \ risk} + \delta_2 Bank \ specialization_{b,s,t-1}^{Moderate \ asset \ overhang \ risk} + (9)$$

$$\delta_3 Bank \ specialization_{b,s,t-1}^{High \ asset \ overhang \ risk} + \gamma C_{f,b,s,t-1} + \lambda_{s,t} + \lambda_{l,t} + \epsilon_{f,b,s,t}$$

Robustness: Alternative empirical specification

	Patents		Cita	ations
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bank specialization Low asset overhang	4.95*	1.57*	3.87*	1.50**
t-1	(3.04)	(0.94)	(2.05)	(0.68)
Bank specialization Moderate asset overhang	1.96**	1.07	1.37**	-0.28
t-1	(0.82)	(1.04)	(0.61)	(0.78)
Bank specialization	-1.59*	-1.96**	-1.06**	-0.83
r_1	(0.83)	(0.85)	(0.50)	(0.53)
Observations	26,346	26,346	26,171	26,171
Adjusted R-squared	0.72	0.72	0.36	0.36
Asset overhang measure	Asset	Product market	Asset	Product market
	redeployability	rivalry	redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector \times Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
$State \times Year FE$	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Results: Loan amounts

	(1) In(Amount)	(2) In(Amount)	(3) In(Amount)
Bank specialization $_{t-1}$	1.56***	1.66***	1.57***
	(0.22)	(0.23)	(0.27)
Bank specialization _{t-1} \times Innovative _{t-1}		-0.28	0.03
		(0.48)	(0.93)
Bank specialization, $1 \times$ High asset overhang, 1		-0.29	0.06
		(0.38)	(0.40)
Bank specialization $_{t-1} \times Innovative_{t-1} \times High asset overhang_t$	_1	-0.68	-0.43
	-1	(1.02)	(1.03)
Observations	19,815	19,815	19,815
Adjusted R-squared	0.78	0.78	0.78
Asset overhang measure		Asset	Product market
		redeployability	rivalry
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sector × Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bank×Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes

Results



Results

