

Skin in the game: personal stock holdings and investors' response to stock analysis on social media

J. Campbell et al, *Review of Accounting Studies*, 2019.

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Introduction: Background

- A large body of research establishes that professional financial analysts play a valuable role in the capital markets by providing both new information and interpreting previously released information
- Regulators worry that stock positions of nonprofessional analysts could create an additional bias
- Nonprofessional analysts are lack of researches.

Introduction: Motivation

- A challenge to the use of nonprofessional analysis by investors is the lack of regulation: unlike professional analysts, NPAs face little regulatory oversight, leading to the potential for market manipulation.
- Nonprofessional analysts (hereafter NPAs) with personal stock positions have a vested interest in the stocks about which they write, which may enhance the quality, rigor, and timeliness of their analysis.

Introduction: Research Questions

- Does an NPA's financial position convey information incremental to the content of their analysis?
 - Investors respond those article which present NPA's position more strongly
- Do investors find the tone in an NPA's analysis to be more credible when the author has a financial position?
 - Investors find the tone in an NPA's analysis and respond more strongly

Introduction: Related Researches

- Research identifies two primary sources of conflicts of interest for professional analysts that may impair the credibility of their work.
- *firm-related conflicts*, such as trading commissions, trading gains/losses, etc. (e.g., Lin and McNichols 1998; Michaely and Womack 1999; Dechow et al., 2000)
- *personal conflicts*, such as their compensation structure, long-term reputation (Ke and Yu 2006; Bradshaw 2011).

Introduction: Related Researches

- Elliott et al. (2018) suggest that experimental investors perceive social media participants with stock positions as less credible than those without.
- Chan et al. (2018) provide mixed evidence on whether professional analysts' personal holdings affect their credibility.

Introduction: Contribution

- They find investors view a position disclosure as an information signal in its own right, presumably about the NPA's private information that is not included in the article.
- They find that NPA positions appear to magnify investor responses to tone

Research Design: Data

- News content from **Seeking Alpha**
- **All** news published before 2015.07

Seeking Alpha articles downloaded as of July 7, 2015	487,197
Articles missing primary ticker designation	(280,219)
Articles missing position disclosure	(58,378)
Articles with ambiguous position disclosure	(246)
Articles with successfully coded disclosures	148,354
Articles not linked to CRSP	(21,124)
Articles missing other controls	(11,358)
Articles missing returns for any period	(10,920)
Total articles in sample	104,952
Unique Firm-day combinations	86,741

Research Design: Data

- Identify long positions by searching for the terms “long,” “hold,” or “own stock/shares.”
- Identify short positions by searching for the terms “short” .
- Using word lists from Loughran and McDonald (2011) divide article tone.

Research Design: Hypothesis

- H1: Investors respond to the disclosure of stock positions by NPAs.
- H2: Investors respond more strongly to tone in SA articles authored by NPAs with stock positions than by those with no stock positions.

Research Design: Model

- Regression:
 - Regress short-window abnormal returns on NPA position and a series of controls

$$\begin{aligned} AbRet_{i,[t,t+1]} = & a_0 + a_1 Long_{i,t} + a_2 Short_{i,t} + a_3 NegPct_{i,t} + a_4 PosPct_{i,t} + a_5 CogProc_{i,t} + \\ & a_6 Numbers_{i,t} + a_7 lWordCount_{i,t} + a_8 ComNegPct_{i,[t,t+1]} + a_9 ComPosPct_{i,[t,t+1]} \\ & + a_{10} DJPosPct_{i,t} + a_{11} DJNegPct_{i,t} + a_{12} IDJ_{i,t} + a_{13} Upgrades_{i,t} + \\ & a_{14} Downgrades_{i,t} + a_{15} ReviseUps_{i,t} + a_{16} ReviseDowns_{i,t} + a_{17} PosES_{i,t} + \\ & a_{18} NegES_{i,t} + a_{19} Guidance_{i,t} + a_{20} PosGuidance_{i,t} + a_{21} NegGuidance_{i,t} + \\ & a_{22} Edgar8K_{i,t} + a_{23} Volatility_{i,t} + a_{24} AbRet_{i,[t-60,t-3]} + a_{25} AbRet_{i,t-2} + \\ & a_{26} AbRet_{i,t-1} + a_{27} Size + a_{28} BTM_{i,t} + a_{29} InstOwn_{i,t} + a_{30} AnalystFollowers_{i,t-2} \\ & + a_{31} SAFollowers_{i,t-1} + \Sigma \gamma Industry_i + \Sigma \delta Year-Month + e_{i,t} \end{aligned}$$

Research Design: Model

- Main variables:

$AbRet_{i,t}$	The firm's return measured on day t or over days $[t \text{ to } t + k]$ adjusted by a matching size, market-to-book, and momentum portfolio return over the same period. If the article was published after-hours, on a weekend, or holiday, day t equals the first trading day following the article's release (winsorized).
$Position$	Takes value -1 if $Short$ exceeds $Long$ on a given day, 1 if $Long$ exceeds $Short$ on a given day, and 0 if $Long$ and $Short$ both equal 0 . On days where $Long = Short$ and both $Long$ and $Short$ are nonzero, $Position$ is undefined.
$Short$	The percentage of articles about firm i on day t in which the nonprofessional analyst (NPA) discloses a short position.
$Long$	The percentage of articles about firm i on day t in which the NPA discloses a long position.
$NegPct$	The percentage of words for all Seeking Alpha articles on day t that are classified as having negative sentiment using Loughran and McDonald's (2011) dictionary (winsorized).
$PosPct$	The percentage of nonnegated words for all Seeking Alpha articles on day t that are classified as having positive sentiment using Loughran and McDonald's (2011) dictionary (winsorized).

Research Design: Model

- Part of control variables(Article part):

<i>CogProc</i>	Count of cognitive processing words, such as “believe,” “cause,” and “consider” from LIWC, a commonly used psycholinguistic software package.
<i>Numbers</i>	The number of numbers, either as strings of digits and valid punctuation or written out in letters, divided by the total number of words appearing in SA articles about a firm on a given day (winsorized).
<i>lWordCount</i>	The natural log of the total number of words appearing in Seeking Alpha articles about a firm on a given day (winsorized).
<i>ComNegPct_{i,t}</i>	The percentage of words appearing in comments posted between day t and $t + k$ about the Seeking Alpha article classified as having negative sentiment using Loughran and McDonald’s (2011) dictionary.

Research Design: Model

- Part of control variables(news part):

<i>DJNegPct</i>	The percentage of words in all Dow Jones news content published on day t , or in the days between article publication and first trading day if different, classified as having negative sentiment using Loughran and McDonald's (2011) dictionary (winsorized).
<i>DJPosPct</i>	The percentage of nonnegated words in all Dow Jones news content published on day t , or in the days between article publication and first trading day if different, classified as having positive sentiment using Loughran and McDonald's (2011) dictionary (winsorized).
<i>IDJ</i>	An indicator equaling 1 if there is Dow Jones content about the firm published on day t , or in the days between article publication and first trading day if different.

Research Design: Model

- Part of control variables(firm part):

<i>PosES</i>	Indicator equaling 1 if the firm announces earnings exceeding the most recent consensus estimate according to IBES between day $t-3$ and the later of the article's publication date or first trading day following the article's publication date.
<i>NegES</i>	Indicator equaling 1 if the firm announces earnings below the most recent consensus estimate, according to IBES, between day $t-3$ and the later of the article's publication date or first trading day following the article's publication date
<i>Guidance</i>	An indicator variable equaling 1 if the firm issues at least one piece of earnings guidance between day $t-3$ and the later of the article's publication date or first trading day following the article's publication date.
<i>PosGuidance</i>	An indicator variable equaling 1 if the firm issues at least one piece of earnings guidance between day $t-3$ and the later of the article's publication date or first trading day following the article's publication date that exceeds the prevailing analyst consensus on the forecast date.

Empirical Result: Test for H1

- Stock positions convey information about the NPA's overall opinion of the firm and that investors perceive NPAs to be credible.

Panel A: Test of H1

<i>Variable</i>	(1) ALL	(2) ALL	(3) ALL	(4) NO DOW-JONES
<i>Short</i>	-1.045*** (-9.12)	-1.154*** (-9.73)	-1.158*** (-9.74)	-1.552*** (-9.55)
<i>Long</i>	0.431*** (11.92)	0.373*** (11.25)	0.371*** (11.27)	0.505*** (9.77)
<i>NegPct</i>	-16.430*** (-8.52)	-14.452*** (-7.77)	-14.278*** (-7.92)	-15.509*** (-5.75)
<i>PosPct</i>	12.151*** (6.27)	11.197*** (5.49)	10.944*** (5.38)	12.890*** (4.86)
<i>CogProc</i>	-1.615*** (-4.07)	-1.575*** (-3.96)	-1.589*** (-4.00)	-1.327** (-2.24)
<i>Numbers</i>	0.542 (1.42)	0.398 (1.01)	0.377 (0.97)	1.121 (1.51)

Empirical Result: Test for H2

- Investors appear to perceive tone by NPAs holding positions to be more credible than those with no position

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	<i>Test of Difference</i>			
<i>Variable</i>	<i>Position = 0</i>	<i> Position = 1</i>	<i>Position = -1</i>	<i>Position = 1</i>	1-2	1-3	1-4	3-4
<i>NegPct</i>	-11.696*** (-5.88)	-31.925*** (-9.17)	-19.280* (-1.77)	-19.424*** (-4.91)	0.00	0.24	0.04	0.99
<i>PosPct</i>	8.862*** (4.52)	23.300*** (5.52)	37.616* (1.97)	12.341*** (3.10)	0.00	0.06	0.20	0.17
<i>CogProc</i>	-1.346*** (-3.18)	-2.642*** (-2.84)	-1.580 (-0.49)	-2.429*** (-2.84)	0.16	0.91	0.19	0.78
<i>Numbers</i>	0.854* (1.84)	-0.443 (-0.57)	-4.301 (-1.26)	0.430 (0.56)	0.17	0.13	0.65	0.16
<i>lWordCount</i>	0.066** (2.12)	0.081** (2.06)	-0.385** (-2.50)	0.185*** (4.74)	0.76	0.00	0.01	0.00

Robust Test: Contemporaneous events

- Redefine the day 0 return as (closing price – opening price) / opening price (all measured on day 0).

<i>Variable</i>	(1) ALL	(2) ALL	(3) ALL	(4) NO DOW-JONES
<i>Short</i>	–1.312*** (–6.86)	–1.398*** (–6.97)	–1.403*** (–6.99)	–1.896*** (–6.46)
<i>Long</i>	0.371*** (6.12)	0.323*** (5.33)	0.321*** (5.32)	0.483*** (4.58)
<i>NegPct</i>	–7.247* (–1.87)	–6.655* (–1.66)	–6.692* (–1.67)	–15.825** (–2.51)
<i>PosPct</i>	8.585** (2.31)	9.181** (2.46)	9.147** (2.44)	15.420** (2.49)
<i>CogProc</i>	–1.721** (–2.29)	–1.472* (–1.93)	–1.471* (–1.93)	–0.005 (–0.00)
<i>Numbers</i>	1.275 (1.58)	1.259 (1.50)	1.250 (1.50)	1.314 (0.95)

Robust Test: First-time vs repeated disclosures

- There is no different between first time and repeated disclosures.

<i>Variable</i>	(1) ALL	(2) NO DJ	(3) NO DJ OR EARN OR EARNINGS SURPRISE	(4) NO POST EVENT
<i>FirstDisc x Short</i>	−1.314*** (−5.83)	−1.668*** (−4.50)	−1.701*** (−4.51)	−1.445*** (−4.96)
<i>FirstDisc x Long</i>	0.205*** (3.43)	0.312*** (3.29)	0.296*** (3.11)	0.292*** (3.21)
<i>FirstDisc x NegPct</i>	−0.604 (−0.18)	−4.345 (−0.83)	−5.827 (−1.14)	6.092 (1.18)
<i>FirstDisc x PosPct</i>	−6.992* (−1.81)	−6.647 (−1.17)	−9.666* (−1.66)	−7.758 (−1.63)
<i>FirstDisc x CogProc</i>	2.925*** (3.54)	1.934 (1.63)	1.188 (0.91)	1.654 (1.55)

Robust Test: Long Run Return

<i>Variable</i>	(1) ALL 60 Days	(4) NO DOW-JONES 60 Days	(6) ALL Day 3–5	(7) ALL Day 3–10	(8) ALL Day 3–20
<i>Short</i>	−2.070*** (−3.51)	−1.942** (−2.55)	−0.001 (−1.37)	−0.001 (−0.62)	−0.005 (−1.51)
<i>Long</i>	−0.282 (−1.38)	−0.192 (−0.67)	0.000 (0.30)	0.001 (1.03)	0.001 (0.88)
<i>NegPct</i>	−4.709 (−0.52)	−20.541 (−1.54)	0.010 (0.60)	−0.000 (−0.02)	−0.039 (−0.95)
<i>PosPct</i>	4.049 (0.43)	6.293 (0.44)	0.014 (0.78)	0.006 (0.20)	−0.017 (−0.39)
<i>CogProc</i>	−3.638 (−1.54)	−6.216* (−1.87)	−0.004 (−0.83)	−0.010 (−1.29)	−0.016 (−1.23)
<i>Numbers</i>	5.239** (2.19)	7.356** (2.10)	0.006 (1.64)	0.010 (1.28)	0.028** (2.39)