

# Who Listens to Corporate Conference Calls? The Effect of “Soft Information” on Institutional Trading

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# Backgrounds & Motivation

- A longstanding issue in finance is how information becomes incorporated into stock prices. In the wake of Regulation Fair Disclosure, an increasing literature has focused on public sources of information through which price discovery can plausibly occur.
  - It is much less clear how so-called “soft information” (especially for conference calls) becomes incorporated into stock prices and is traded by institutional investors.
  - Conference calls are the only forum through which call attendees (generally buy- and sell-side analysts) can directly and immediately interact in a public forum.
- We want to examine whether, and how, institutional investors interpret and trade on conference call sentiment.

# Research Problem

- **Whether** institutional investors trade on conference call sentiment?
  - Using LM financial word dictionaries, we derive the sentiment tone conveyed by (1) presentation, (2) questions, and (3) answers.
  - We find that institutions react to the “net negative tone” of a conference call through changes in their subsequent quarterly holdings.
- **How** to interpret?
  - We find that conference call tone predicts short- and longer-term returns, from the conference call day through the next 30 trading days, which has a reinforcing effect on the quarterly change in institutional ownership.
  - We show that the tone of conference calls leads to analyst stock recommendation updates (a potential mechanism).

# Contribution

- Ours is among the first to use the entirety of call transcripts provided by Capital IQ Transcripts, which covers all types of conference calls, including earnings calls typically used in the extant literature.
- The first to study the usefulness of textual tone extracted from a comprehensive sample of conference calls to institutional investor trading behavior.
- We document the role of analyst engagement in conference calls in transmitting information to the market through institutional investors.

# Data and Sample

$$\frac{\text{number of negative} - \text{word} - \text{positive} - \text{word}}{\text{total number of words}}$$

Data (Capital IQ Transcripts):

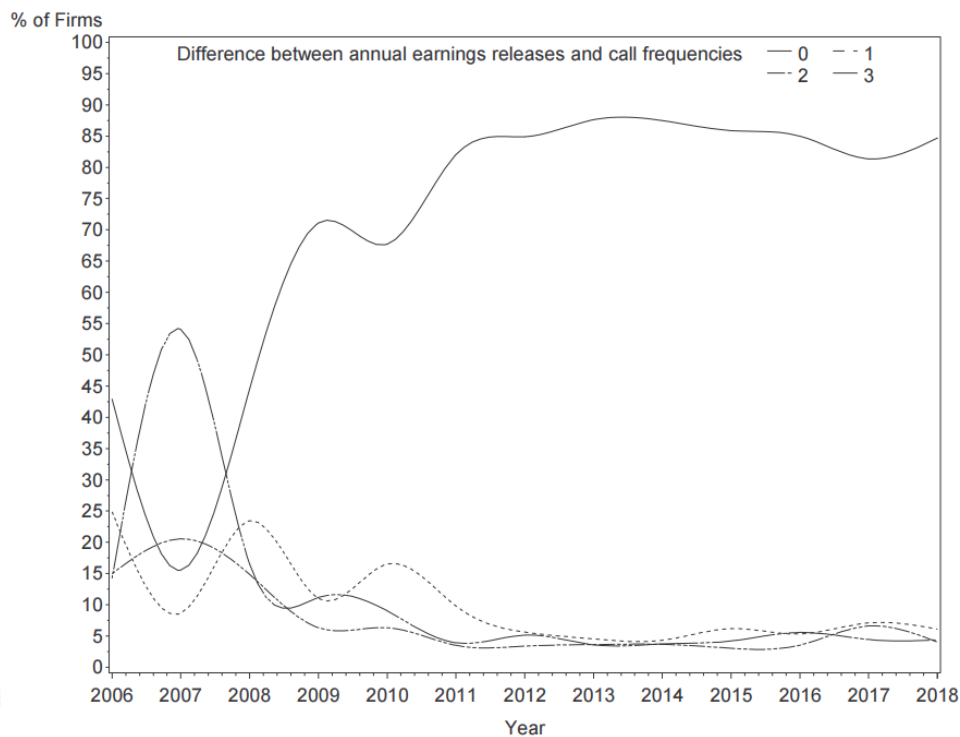
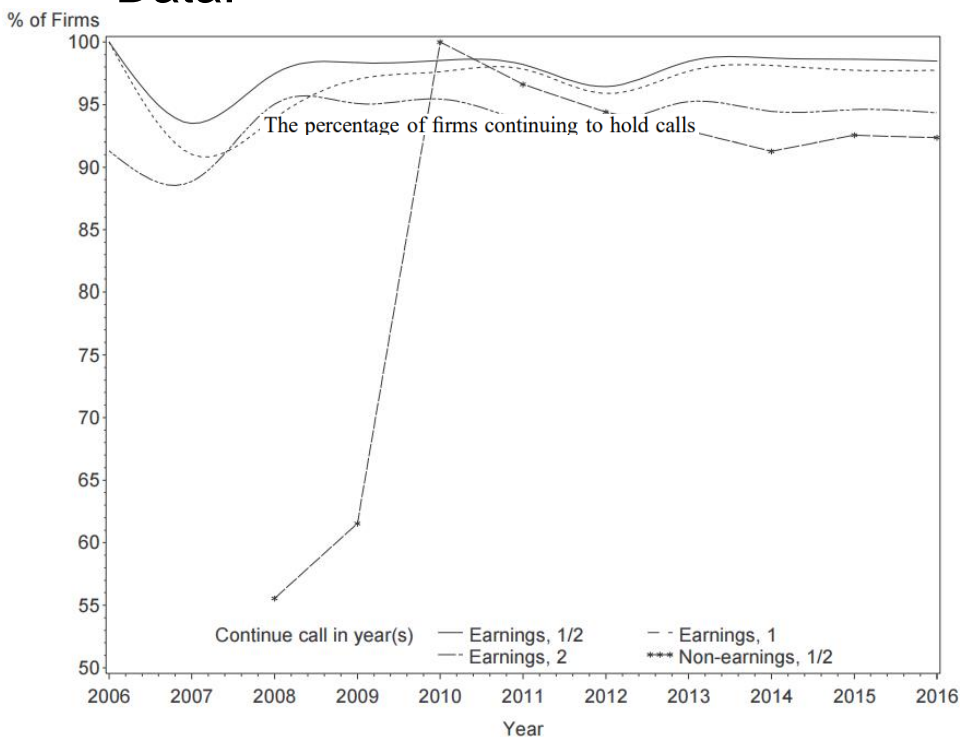
1. conference call transcripts from 2006 to 2018 for all stocks that are listed on NYSE, Nasdaq, AMEX - Capital IQ Transcripts of S&P Global Calls Sample: remove transcripts with less than 500 words

year	# of calls	# of firms	# of calls per firm-year	Average total # of words per call	Neg net	Neg net p	Neg net q	Neg net a
2006	1,144	408	2.80	7,293.09	-0.009	-0.012	0.0000	-0.008
2007	2,790	1,548	1.80	7,241.37	-0.007	-0.011	0.0026	-0.006
2008	9,435	3,221	2.93	6,692.08	-0.005	-0.007	0.0022	-0.005
2009	9,605	2,853	3.37	6,555.01	-0.004	-0.006	0.0022	-0.005
2010	11,012	3,226	3.41	6,480.81	-0.006	-0.010	0.0013	-0.007
2011	16,371	3,477	4.73	6,674.90	-0.006	-0.010	0.0010	-0.007
2012	18,270	3,421	5.36	6,625.37	-0.006	-0.010	0.0017	-0.007
2013	17,572	3,276	5.39	6,692.41	-0.007	-0.011	0.0006	-0.008
2014	17,584	3,282	5.39	6,791.29	-0.007	-0.011	0.0003	-0.008
2015	17,487	3,333	5.29	6,797.52	-0.007	-0.011	0.0005	-0.008
2016	16,828	3,318	5.12	6,759.13	-0.007	-0.011	0.0003	-0.008
2017	19,408	3,542	5.52	6,407.50	-0.008	-0.012	-0.0009	-0.008
2018	18,962	3,557	5.37	6,575.52	-0.008	-0.013	-0.0010	-0.009
Full sample	176,468	6,103	4.61	6,658.45	-0.007	-0.010	0.0006	-0.007

3 part: presentation, question, answer

# Data and Sample

## Data:



Firms in general do not strategically time the calls, nor do they selectively conduct different types of calls.

Since 2011, 84.9% of the firms hold the same number of earnings conference calls as they release earnings

# Data and Sample

Data:

**Panel A: Firms that hold conference calls (“callers”) vs. those that do not (“non-callers”)**

	Market equity	Book-to- market	ROE	Prior 3-m return	Prior 1-m price	FF-4 idio volatility	CFO volatility	Analyst Number	<i>SUE</i>
Callers	4,892	0.98	-0.01	0.02	29.83	0.02	1.61	8.10	0.08
Non-callers	1,140	1.52	-0.10	0.01	17.30	0.03	3.30	4.15	0.06
Callers - Non-callers	3,751***	-0.53***	0.10***	0.01***	12.53***	-0.01***	-1.69***	3.95***	0.02***



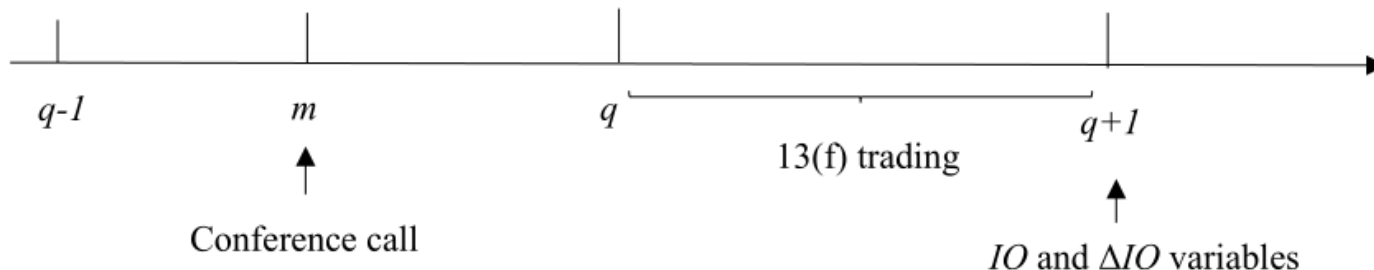
# Data and Sample

Data:

2. 13(f) institutional holdings from Thomson Reuters
3. high-frequency institutional trades from Ancerno

Variable	Definition
$IO$	Aggregate institutional ownership of a stock at the quarter end, defined as the <u>total shares owned by the 13F institutions, divided by the shares outstanding from CRSP, times 100</u> . Both share numbers are adjusted using the adjustment factor from CRSP.
$NI$	Number of holding institutions at the quarter end. In regressions, $NI$ is log-transformed as $\log(NI + 1)$ .
$\Delta IO$	Change of $IO$ relative to the previous quarter.
$\Delta NI$	Change of $NI$ relative to the previous quarter. In regressions, $\Delta NI$ is log-transformed as the sign of $\Delta NI$ times $\log[\text{abs}(\Delta NI) + 1]$ .

Timeline for the mapping of holdings with transcripts:



# call sentiment & institutional ownership changes

Negative conference call tone leads to institutions net selling the stock and to fewer institutions holding the stock.

Neg\_net is negatively related to IO and NI.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta NI$	$IO$	$NI$
<i>Neg_net</i>	-8.494*** (-4.42)	-6.752*** (-3.32)	-11.960*** (-12.45)	-10.367*** (-9.70)	-62.383*** (-5.82)	-2.699*** (-7.85)
<i>SUE</i>		0.019* (1.82)		0.071*** (13.06)	-0.459*** (-8.73)	0.007*** (4.46)
Analyst Number		-0.004* (-1.71)		0.002 (1.28)	0.149*** (11.74)	0.006*** (14.88)
Size	0.015 (1.24)	0.045*** (3.30)	0.084*** (14.11)	0.097*** (13.59)	0.564*** (6.76)	0.409*** (147.50)
Book-to-market	-0.061*** (-5.15)	-0.088*** (-5.56)	-0.014*** (-3.92)	-0.021*** (-4.24)	-0.876*** (-11.35)	-0.024*** (-8.29)
Volatility	2.330 (1.45)	5.468*** (3.00)	1.883*** (2.92)	3.215*** (4.26)	-352.889*** (-41.03)	-3.936*** (-13.83)
Turnover	-1.757*** (-17.35)	-1.945*** (-17.53)	-0.532*** (-13.96)	-0.591*** (-13.64)	22.524*** (43.76)	0.244*** (15.23)
Price	-0.151*** (-7.93)	-0.160*** (-7.93)	0.073*** (7.60)	0.077*** (7.25)	7.798*** (66.70)	0.060*** (14.55)
S&P 500	0.219*** (6.51)	0.229*** (6.34)	0.088*** (4.26)	0.058*** (2.60)	-5.209*** (-24.17)	0.113*** (15.74)
Return <sub><i>m-3,m</i></sub>	1.561*** (21.94)	1.496*** (19.06)	0.932*** (31.63)	0.907*** (27.02)	1.257*** (3.40)	-0.057*** (-4.79)
Return <sub><i>m-12,m-4</i></sub>	0.800*** (20.92)	0.795*** (18.90)	0.118*** (7.07)	0.065*** (3.39)	-0.101 (-0.48)	-0.035*** (-5.20)
Age	-0.209*** (-14.75)	-0.227*** (-14.97)	-0.121*** (-19.53)	-0.129*** (-19.00)	0.435*** (5.93)	0.077*** (32.54)
Dividend Yield	0.458 (0.41)	0.175 (0.15)	-0.025 (-0.04)	0.745 (1.07)	-116.692*** (-17.74)	0.688*** (3.25)
Constant	1.222*** (10.14)	1.126*** (8.38)	0.029 (0.55)	-0.052 (-0.86)	40.971*** (59.27)	1.386*** (62.14)
Observations	149,296	130,744	149,296	130,744	131,196	131,196
Adj R-squared	0.136	0.150	0.138	0.146	0.241	0.630

# call sentiment & institutional ownership changes

Negative conference call tone leads to institutions net selling the stock and to fewer institutions holding the stock.

Neg\_net is negatively related to IO and NI.

Panel A: Regressions for different sections of conference calls

	(1) $\Delta IO$	(2) $\Delta NI$	(3) $\Delta IO$	(4) $\Delta NI$	(5) $\Delta IO$	(6) $\Delta NI$
<i>Neg_net_p</i>	-3.850** (-2.41)	-5.570*** (-6.76)				
<i>Neg_net_q</i>			-4.670*** (-3.08)	-10.548*** (-13.65)		
<i>Neg_net_a</i>					-2.684 (-1.36)	-9.035*** (-8.84)
Observations	106,931	106,931	124,656	124,656	124,181	124,181
Adj R-squared	0.146	0.144	0.151	0.148	0.152	0.147

Panel B: Regressions for the earnings calls-only sample

	(1) $\Delta IO$	(2) $\Delta NI$	(3) $\Delta IO$	(4) $\Delta NI$	(5) $\Delta IO$	(6) $\Delta NI$	(7) $\Delta IO$	(8) $\Delta NI$
<i>Neg_net</i>	-8.594*** (-3.32)	-13.149*** (-10.54)						
<i>Neg_net_p</i>			-4.126** (-2.33)	-7.096*** (-8.00)				
<i>Neg_net_q</i>					-8.694*** (-4.19)	-11.933*** (-12.37)		
<i>Neg_net_a</i>							-4.922** (-2.04)	-11.624*** (-9.97)
Observations	94,763	94,763	93,469	93,469	92,340	92,340	92,057	92,057
Adj R-squared	0.148	0.146	0.149	0.145	0.149	0.146	0.150	0.146

# Potential Endogeneity - confounding factors?

only derived from whether a  
call was held at quarterly q

	政策实施前 <sup>o</sup>	政策实施后 <sup>o</sup>	Difference <sup>o</sup>
处理组 <sup>o</sup>	$\alpha_0 + \alpha_1$	$\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$	$\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$
对照组 <sup>o</sup>	$\alpha_0$	$\alpha_0 + \alpha_2$	$\alpha_2$
Difference <sup>o</sup>	$\alpha_1$	$\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$	$\alpha_3$

Panel A: Match sample based on industry, time, size, SUE, and holding

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Diff(I/O)	Diff(I/O)	Diff(I/O)	Diff(I/O)	Diff( $\Delta$ /O)	Diff( $\Delta$ /O)	Diff( $\Delta$ /O)	Diff( $\Delta$ /O)
<i>Neg net</i>	-12.246*** (-3.39)				-1.444** (-2.14)			
<i>Neg net p</i>		-6.650** (-2.45)				-0.744 (-1.49)		
<i>Neg net q</i>			-11.051*** (-4.20)				-0.816* (-1.75)	
<i>Neg net a</i>				-6.355* (-1.87)				-1.649*** (-2.63)
<i>SUE</i>	-0.013 (-0.71)	-0.007 (-0.37)	-0.008 (-0.44)	-0.004 (-0.25)	-0.001 (-0.40)	-0.000 (-0.07)	0.000 (0.02)	-0.000 (-0.10)
<i>Analyst Number</i>	0.003 (0.64)	0.004 (0.88)	0.001 (0.11)	0.001 (0.21)	-0.000 (-0.14)	-0.000 (-0.21)	-0.000 (-0.25)	-0.000 (-0.29)
<i>Size</i>	-0.978*** (-38.47)	-0.980*** (-37.54)	-0.959*** (-37.06)	-0.972*** (-37.49)	-0.007 (-1.55)	-0.007 (-1.51)	-0.006 (-1.27)	-0.006 (-1.31)
<i>Book-to-market</i>	0.048** (2.46)	0.059*** (2.92)	0.067*** (3.27)	0.064*** (3.11)	-0.011*** (-2.70)	-0.009** (-2.38)	-0.010*** (-2.57)	-0.010*** (-2.45)
<i>Volatility</i>	-37.371*** (-15.60)	-38.349*** (-15.50)	-36.933*** (-15.18)	-37.232*** (-15.21)	0.797* (1.67)	0.957* (1.94)	0.862* (1.76)	0.872* (1.77)
<i>Turnover</i>	3.992*** (26.82)	3.985*** (25.86)	3.947*** (25.84)	3.950*** (25.77)	-0.332*** (-11.29)	-0.344*** (-11.34)	-0.328*** (-10.90)	-0.331*** (-10.92)
<i>Price</i>	0.809*** (22.76)	0.809*** (22.13)	0.806*** (22.26)	0.814*** (22.41)	-0.008 (-1.16)	-0.006 (-0.92)	-0.006 (-0.97)	-0.006 (-0.94)
<i>S&amp;P 500</i>	-0.269*** (-3.47)	-0.296*** (-3.69)	-0.303*** (-3.83)	-0.292*** (-3.68)	0.027* (1.87)	0.025* (1.73)	0.024 (1.62)	0.021 (1.46)
<i>Return<sub>m-3,m</sub></i>	0.343*** (3.14)	0.326*** (2.88)	0.320*** (2.87)	0.345*** (3.09)	0.131*** (6.25)	0.131*** (6.02)	0.128*** (5.98)	0.125*** (5.84)
<i>Return<sub>m-12,m-4</sub></i>	0.113* (1.83)	0.115* (1.81)	0.107* (1.70)	0.109* (1.73)	0.008 (0.65)	0.008 (0.61)	0.009 (0.72)	0.009 (0.75)
<i>Age</i>	0.378*** (16.29)	0.384*** (16.03)	0.379*** (16.06)	0.380*** (16.03)	-0.028*** (-6.76)	-0.027*** (-6.37)	-0.029*** (-6.77)	-0.028*** (-6.66)
<i>Dividend Yield</i>	-4.446* (-1.74)	-3.724 (-1.42)	-4.380* (-1.69)	-4.462* (-1.72)	0.092 (0.20)	0.233 (0.50)	0.242 (0.52)	0.214 (0.46)
<i>Constant</i>	2.307*** (11.37)	2.304*** (11.05)	2.275*** (11.11)	2.288*** (11.05)	-0.006 (-0.16)	-0.017 (-0.44)	-0.006 (-0.17)	-0.019 (-0.50)

match sample:

For each caller firm, we  
find a non-caller firm

i) both appear in the same  
month, and ii) belong to  
the same SIC industry,  
same size rank, and SUE  
rank.

Conference call sentiment  
still leads to change in  
institutional ownership  
when firms holding  
conference calls are  
benchmarked against  
comparable firms that do  
not hold calls.

the effect of conference call sentiment on institutional ownership changes holds for a cross section of institutions.

# Institutional heterogeneity

## Panel A: Known Types

	Bank (14% of the S34 holdings)		IIA (67%)		Non-IIA (33%)		Non-Bank & Non-IIA (19%)	
	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$
<i>Neg_net</i>	-1.611** (-2.39)	-2.853*** (-5.91)	0.402 (0.22)	-7.943*** (-8.27)	-5.172*** (-3.97)	-6.041*** (-9.30)	-3.694*** (-3.48)	-4.709*** (-8.41)
<i>Neg_net_p</i>	-1.222** (-2.31)	-1.849*** (-4.95)	0.047 (0.03)	-4.527*** (-6.08)	-3.123*** (-3.04)	-3.524*** (-6.98)	-2.167*** (-2.61)	-2.312*** (-5.32)
<i>Neg_net_q</i>	-1.031** (-2.17)	-2.786*** (-8.06)	-1.874 (-1.36)	-8.676*** (-12.52)	-2.961*** (-3.10)	-5.619*** (-12.02)	-1.919** (-2.45)	-4.095*** (-10.19)
<i>Neg_net_a</i>	-1.011 (-1.61)	-2.046*** (-4.42)	1.753 (0.98)	-7.335*** (-7.94)	-5.084*** (-4.12)	-4.352*** (-6.97)	-3.977*** (-3.96)	-3.416*** (-6.37)

## Panel B: Estimated Types

	Short-Term (39%)		Long-Term (24%)		Transient (28%)		Non-transient (72%)	
	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$
<i>Neg_net</i>	-6.087*** (-2.83)	-7.143*** (-7.64)	-0.010 (-0.01)	-6.743*** (-9.77)	-1.113 (-0.71)	-4.121*** (-4.48)	-3.497* (-1.81)	-9.081*** (-10.95)
<i>Neg_net_p</i>	-4.275** (-2.52)	-3.636*** (-5.01)	-0.262 (-0.20)	-3.719*** (-6.96)	-0.427 (-0.35)	-1.670** (-2.34)	-2.539* (-1.67)	-5.588*** (-8.72)
<i>Neg_net_q</i>	-3.744** (-2.33)	-7.974*** (-11.81)	-0.430 (-0.36)	-5.863*** (-11.86)	-2.030* (-1.76)	-6.590*** (-9.91)	-2.759* (-1.93)	-7.604*** (-12.73)
<i>Neg_net_a</i>	-3.002 (-1.46)	-6.529*** (-7.26)	-1.014 (-0.65)	-5.785*** (-8.78)	-2.041 (-1.35)	-4.602*** (-5.19)	-1.277 (-0.69)	-6.914*** (-8.69)

Perhaps due to diverse nature, it is difficult for their  $\Delta IO$  to show a clear pattern. The effects of sentiment are stronger for short-term institutions. Call sentiment is significantly related to  $\Delta NI$ . In contrast, sentiment is significantly related to  $\Delta IO$  and  $\Delta NI$  for non-transient institutions most of the time.

# Firm heterogeneity

	dummy = 1 for			
	Smaller firms	High-IV firms	High-CFV firms	Less-followed firms
	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta IO$
<i>Neg_net</i>	-20.346*** (-7.45)	1.090 (0.52)	-4.904** (-2.25)	-13.479*** (-5.63)
<i>Neg_net</i> *dummy	-24.674*** (-7.92)	-19.225*** (-7.03)	-6.350** (-2.52)	-10.125*** (-4.04)

	dummy = 1 for		
	Lower-SUE firms	Lower-ROE firms	Lower-price firms
	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta IO$
<i>Neg_net</i>	-7.005*** (-2.86)	-10.925*** (-4.43)	-19.906*** (-7.37)
<i>Neg_net</i> *dummy	2.176 (0.79)	-5.452** (-2.14)	-23.750*** (-7.84)

The interaction term is significantly negatively for firms with a larger degree of information asymmetry and with poorer financial and stock performances.

These are cases when information is more valuable to portfolio managers.



# Potential Channels for Conference Calls to Impact

A long reaction period? (Ancerno trading)

**Panel A: Regressions for *Neg\_net***

	<i>Abt</i> at trading day(s)						
	[-2, -1]	0	[1, 2]	[3, 5]	[6, 10]	[11, 20]	[21, 30]
<i>Neg_net</i>	0.019 (0.20)	-0.174 (-0.98)	-0.295** (-2.33)	-0.190** (-2.06)	-0.195** (-2.50)	-0.105* (-1.70)	0.024 (0.35)
<i>Neg_net_p</i>	0.055 (0.81)	-0.168 (-1.30)	-0.116 (-1.27)	-0.065 (-1.00)	-0.102* (-1.85)	-0.125*** (-2.70)	-0.045 (-0.93)
<i>Neg_net_q</i>	0.045 (0.59)	-0.366** (-2.53)	-0.343*** (-3.38)	-0.130* (-1.77)	-0.100* (-1.66)	-0.070 (-1.33)	0.181*** (3.28)
<i>Neg_net_a</i>	0.026 (0.29)	-0.220 (-1.28)	-0.361*** (-2.99)	-0.183** (-2.11)	-0.138* (-1.89)	-0.070 (-1.13)	-0.009 (-0.13)

Institutions do not predictively trade on conference call sentiment in days [-2, -1] or 0.

*Neg\_net* is significantly and negatively related to *Abt* in days [1, 2], and all the way to days [11, 20] or up to four calendar weeks.

The effect of *Neg\_net* on *Abt* decreases over time.

# Potential Channel: Analyst revision

**Panel A: Conference call sentiment on analyst recommendation change**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	分析师推荐平均发生的变化
	$\Delta REC$	$\Delta REC$	$\Delta REC$	$\Delta REC$	
<i>Neg_net</i>	1.705** (2.52)				
<i>Neg_net_p</i>		0.902 (1.64)			
<i>Neg_net_q</i>			1.515*** (2.97)		
<i>Neg_net_a</i>				1.462** (2.18)	

**Panel B: Institutional ownership change on call sentiment, controlled for  $\Delta REC$**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$
<i>Neg_net</i>	-6.695*** (-3.29)	-10.323*** (-9.66)						
<i>Neg_net_p</i>			-3.813** (-2.38)	-5.554*** (-6.74)				
<i>Neg_net_q</i>					-4.625*** (-3.05)	-10.516*** (-13.60)		
<i>Neg_net_a</i>							-2.632 (-1.34)	-8.998*** (-8.80)
$\Delta REC$	-0.061*** (-3.37)	-0.047*** (-4.69)	-0.076*** (-3.60)	-0.033*** (-3.01)	-0.070*** (-3.75)	-0.050*** (-4.93)	-0.070*** (-3.74)	-0.050*** (-4.96)

Net-negative tone in conference call leads to downgrades.

While  $\Delta REC$  is negatively related to  $\Delta IO$  and  $\Delta NI$ , the significance and negative relation of call sentiment is preserved.



# Compounded effect of call tone by returns

Panel A: Shorter-Term Returns								
	DGTW Return over				DGTW Return over			
	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[1, 2]	[1, 2]	[1, 2]	[1, 2]
<i>Neg_net</i>	-0.934*** (-35.61)				-0.344*** (-24.32)			
<i>Neg_net_p</i>		-0.694*** (-31.57)				-0.235*** (-20.67)		
<i>Neg_net_q</i>			-0.556*** (-30.46)				-0.248*** (-24.99)	
<i>Neg_net_a</i>				-0.676*** (-26.74)				-0.262*** (-19.20)
Panel B: Longer-term returns								
	DGTW Return over				DGTW Return over			
	[3, 10]	[3, 10]	[3, 10]	[3, 10]	[11, 30]	[11, 30]	[11, 30]	[11, 30]
<i>Neg_net</i>	-0.004 (-0.97)				-0.005** (-2.31)			
<i>Neg_net_p</i>		0.001 (0.20)				-0.001 (-0.30)		
<i>Neg_net_q</i>			-0.009*** (-2.93)				-0.004** (-2.07)	
<i>Neg_net_a</i>				-0.005 (-1.32)				-0.007*** (-3.13)

Neg\_net of the call and the call sections is strongly and negatively related to these returns on the day of the conference call and days [1, 2] subsequent to the call. Neg\_net\_q is strongly related returns of these future horizons. Conference call tone overall has a long-lasting effect on returns.

# Reinforcing effect on institutional trading

**Panel A: Shorter-term return-reinforcing tone on institutional trading**

	<i>ReinforceDummy</i> measured on DGTW return of							
	[0]	[0]	[1, 2]	[1, 2]	[0]	[0]	[1, 2]	[1, 2]
	Dependent variable							
	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta NI$
<i>Neg_net</i>	0.524 (0.17)		-2.086 (-0.69)		-3.886** (-2.32)		-2.536 (-1.56)	
<i>Neg_net_q</i>		4.478* (1.95)		2.081 (0.91)		-1.326 (-1.05)		1.017 (0.83)
<i>ReinforceDummy</i>	0.004 (0.11)	-0.025 (-0.99)	0.055 (1.41)	-0.027 (-1.07)	0.069*** (3.49)	0.015 (1.10)	0.086*** (4.36)	0.005 (0.34)
<i>ReinforceDummy</i> × Tone	-7.173* (-1.78)	-13.431*** (-4.34)	-2.572 (-0.64)	-9.210*** (-2.98)	-9.358*** (-4.32)	-15.051*** (-9.01)	-12.461*** (-5.79)	-19.803*** (-11.91)

**Panel B: Longer-term return-reinforcing tone on institutional trading**

	<i>ReinforceDummy</i> measured on DGTW return of							
	[3, 10]	[3, 10]	[11, 30]	[11, 30]	[3, 10]	[3, 10]	[11, 30]	[11, 30]
	Dependent variable							
	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta IO$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta NI$	$\Delta NI$
<i>Neg_net</i>	-3.021 (-1.05)		4.037 (1.39)		0.075 (0.05)		9.574*** (6.04)	
<i>Neg_net_q</i>		2.155 (0.97)		6.775*** (3.06)		2.132* (1.78)		16.722*** (14.06)
<i>ReinforceDummy</i>	0.019 (0.49)	-0.023 (-0.90)	-0.011 (-0.27)	-0.005 (-0.20)	0.064*** (3.26)	0.009 (0.68)	0.194*** (9.88)	0.010 (0.77)
<i>ReinforceDummy</i> × Tone	-1.028 (-0.26)	-9.891*** (-3.20)	-15.049*** (-3.75)	-19.084*** (-6.18)	-18.914*** (-8.81)	-23.057*** (-13.93)	-37.300*** (-17.43)	-52.057*** (-31.55)

Institutions are on average more sensitive to the conference tone compounded by longer-term returns.

Institutions trade based on call tone compounded by post-call returns.

# Conclusion

- We find that institutions react, with economic significance, to conference call tone sentiment via changes in holdings and in the number of holding institutions.
- Second, we create a match sample and continue to observe institutions trade on conference call tone.
- Third, with high-frequency institutional trading data from ANcerno, we find that institutions trade on the call sentiment immediately to four weeks after the call.
- Furthermore, analysts revise their recommendations post the call and the revision on average takes 25 days; and institutions continue to trade, again over the next four weeks, on analyst recommendations and recommendation revisions induced by conference calls.
- Finally, we find that conference call tone predicts short- and longer-term returns, from the conference call day to the next six weeks.
- Institutions, in turn, predominantly trade during the quarter on conference call tone that is reinforced by such same-direction post-call returns.