

Connected Stocks via Business Groups: Evidence from an Emerging Market

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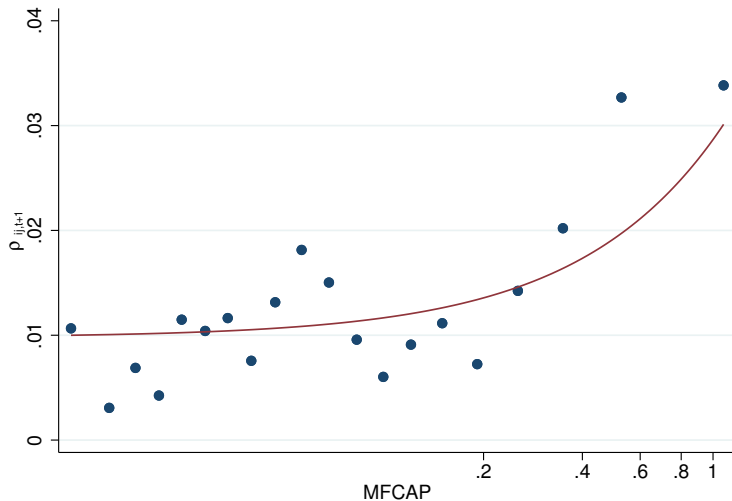
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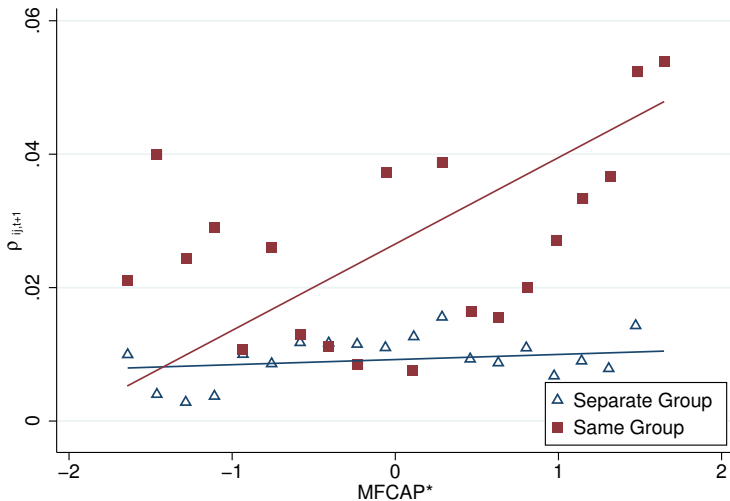
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Co-movement and common ownership



This figure shows the stock return co-movement and common ownership.

Co-movement and common ownership



This figure shows the stock return co-movement and common ownership.

- **Does direct or indirect common ownership cause stock return co-movement?**
 - common ownership:
 - We connect stocks through the common ownership by blockholders (ownership $> 1\%$) for direct common ownership
 - We connect stocks through the ultimate owner for indirect common ownership
 - We focus on excess return co-movement for a pair of the stocks
 - We use common ownership (direct or indirect) to forecast cross-sectional variation in the realized correlation of four-factor + industry residuals
 - We demonstrate that correlated trading can be a channel of co-movement

Why does it matter?

- Covariance

- Covariance is a key component of risk in many financial applications.
 - Portfolio selection
 - Hedging
 - Asset pricing
- Covariance is a significant input in risk measurement models
 - Such as Value-at-Risk

- Return predictability

- If it's valid, we can build a profitable buy-sell strategy

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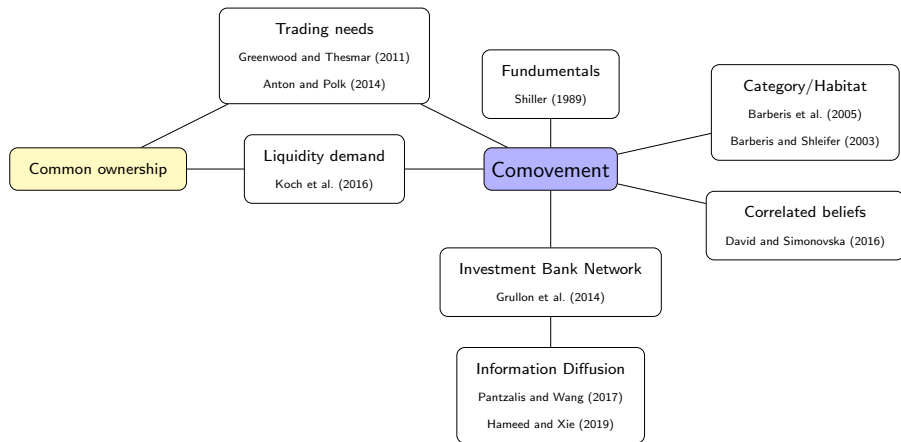
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Main effect



- We use daily records of block-holder ownership for firms
- We are not restricted to mutual funds ownership
- 85% of market belongs to the business groups
 - Would business groups be able to raise the co-movement of stock returns?
 - Cho and Mooney (2015):
The strong co-movement between group returns and firm returns is explained by correlated fundamentals.
 - Kim et al. (2015):
The increase in correlation appears to be driven more by non-fundamental factors such as correlated trading, rather than fundamental factors such as related-party transactions
 - Common ownership or business group (indirect common ownership) ?
 - Channel?

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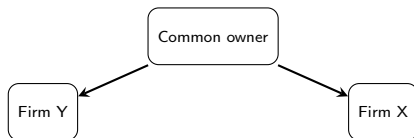
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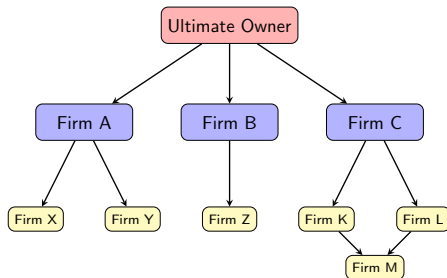
6 Conclusion

Pair composition

- Firms with at least one common owner



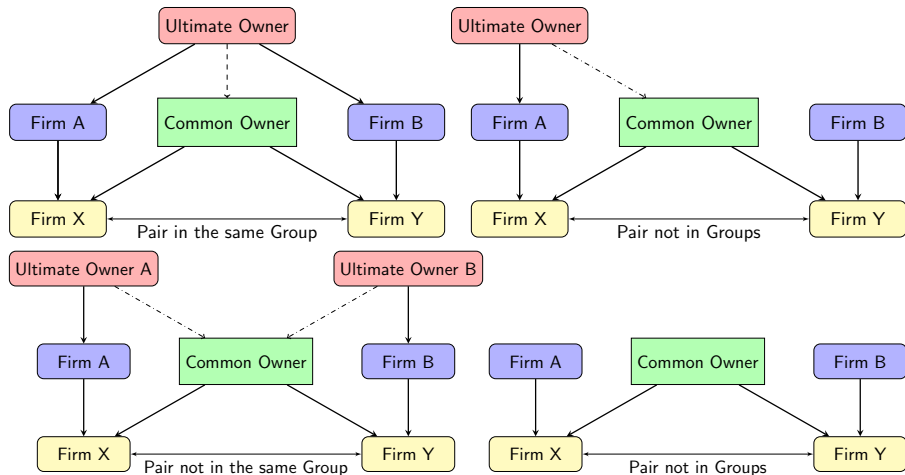
- In a business group, how can one pair be defined?



- Business group

Pair Composition and Business Group

Pair in the Business Group



Data Summary

- Data: 2014/03/25 (1393/01/06) - 2020/03/18 (1398/12/28)
 - 72 Months
 - 618 firm including 562 firms with common owners

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No. of Firms	365	376	446	552	587	618
No. of Blockholders	1606	1676	2099	2978	3374	3416
No. of Groups	38	41	43	44	40	43
No. of Firms in Groups	249	268	300	336	346	375
Ave. Number of group Members	7	7	7	8	9	9
Ave. ownership of each Blockholders	18	19	18	17	18	19
Med. ownership of each Blockholders	5	4	4	4	4	5
Ave. Number of Owners	7	6	6	7	7	7
Ave. Block. Ownership	77	77	75	76	75	72

Pair Composition

- Pairs consist of two firms with at least one common owner
 - 17522 unique pairs which is 9% of possible pairs ($\frac{618*617}{2} = 190653$)

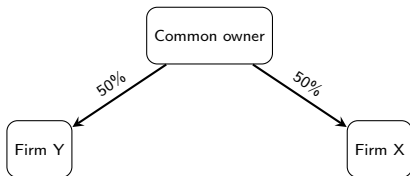
	mean	min	Median	max
Number of unique paris	5000	3370	5097	6366

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No. of Pairs	7471	7233	7515	8985	9479	9565
No. of Pairs not in Groups	2579	2268	2228	3379	3247	3417
No. of Pairs not in the same Group	4045	4149	4361	4548	4870	4756
No. of Pairs in the same Group	716	695	803	926	1192	1204
Ave. Number of Common owner	1	1	1	1	1	1

Measuring Common-ownership

Anton and Polk (2014)

$$FCAP_{ij,t} = \frac{\sum_{f=1}^F (S_{i,t}^f P_{i,t} + S_{j,t}^f P_{j,t})}{S_{i,t} P_{i,t} + S_{j,t} P_{j,t}}$$

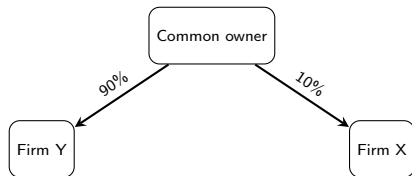


$$FCAP = \frac{50\% + 50\%}{100\% + 100\%} = 0.5$$

$$MFCAP = \frac{\sqrt{50\%} + \sqrt{50\%}}{\sqrt{100\%} + \sqrt{100\%}} = 0.71$$

SQRT

$$MFCAP_{ij,t} = \left[\frac{\sum_{f=1}^F (\sqrt{S_{i,t}^f P_{i,t}} + \sqrt{S_{j,t}^f P_{j,t}})}{\sqrt{S_{i,t} P_{i,t}} + \sqrt{S_{j,t} P_{j,t}}} \right]^2$$



$$FCAP = \frac{90\% + 10\%}{100\% + 100\%} = 0.5$$

$$MFCAP = \frac{\sqrt{90\%} + \sqrt{10\%}}{\sqrt{100\%} + \sqrt{100\%}} = 0.63$$

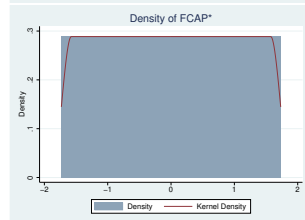
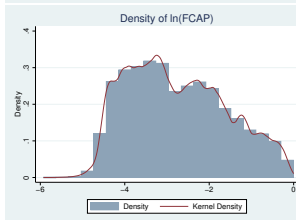
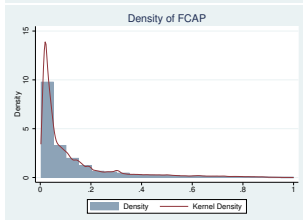
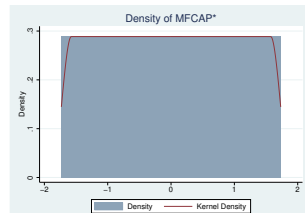
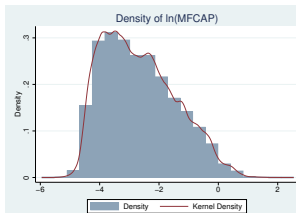
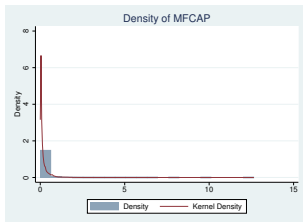
[More example](#)

Measuring Common-ownership

	MonthlyFCA					MonthlyFCAPf				
	mean	std	min	median	max	mean	std	min	median	max
All	0.158	0.272	0.003	0.06	12.65	0.127	0.168	0.003	0.055	1.0
Same Group	0.491	0.447	0.005	0.412	6.174	0.379	0.256	0.004	0.372	1.0
Not Same Group	0.104	0.175	0.004	0.044	3.84	0.087	0.117	0.004	0.041	0.998
Same Industry	0.358	0.44	0.005	0.189	5.656	0.255	0.242	0.004	0.162	0.999
Not Same Industry	0.128	0.222	0.003	0.053	12.65	0.108	0.144	0.003	0.049	1.0

MFCAP vs. FCAP Distributions

Monthly



Correlation Calculation

4 Factor + Industry

1 Frist Step:

Estimate this model on periods of three month (From two months earlier):

- 4 Factor + Industry :

$$R_{i,t} = \alpha_i + \beta_{mkt,i}R_{M,t} + \beta_{Ind,i}R_{Ind,t} + \beta_{HML,i}HML_t + \beta_{SMB,i}SMB_t + \beta_{UMD,i}UMD_t + \boxed{\varepsilon_{i,t}}$$

2 Second Step:

Calculate monthly correlation of each stock pair's daily abnormal returns (residuals)

	mean	std	min	median	max
CAPM + Industry	0.016	0.129	-0.950	0.013	0.830
4 Factor	0.032	0.137	-0.875	0.024	0.869
4 Factor + Industry	0.012	0.125	-0.875	0.010	0.779
Benchmark	0.008	0.146	-0.927	0.006	0.848

- **SameGroup** : Dummy variable for whether the two stocks belong to the same business group.
- **SameIndustry** : Dummy variable for whether the two stocks belong to the same Industry.
- **SameSize** : The negative of absolute difference in percentile ranking of size across a pair
- **SameBookToMarket** : The negative of absolute difference in percentile ranking of the book to market ratio across a pair
- **CrossOwnership**: The maximum percent of cross-ownership between two firms

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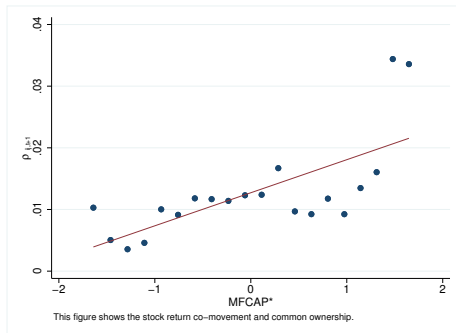
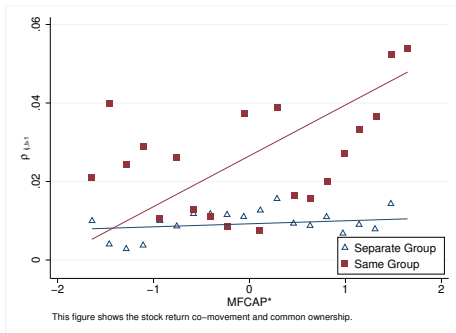
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Co-movement and Common Ownership



- Use Fama-MacBeth to estimate this model

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{ij,t+1} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 * \text{MFCAP}_{ij,t}^* + \beta_2 * \text{SameGroup}_{ij} \\ & + \beta_3 * \text{MFCAP}_{ij,t}^* \times \text{SameGroup}_{ij} \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k * \text{Control}_{ij,t} + \varepsilon_{ij,t+1}\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

- Estimate the model on a monthly frequency
- Adjust standard errors by Newey and West adjustment with 4 lags
 $(4(70/100))^{\frac{2}{9}} = 3.69 \sim 4$

Methodology

Model Estimation

Normalized Rank-Transformed

Dependent Variable: Future Pairs's co-movement						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
MFCAP*	0.00501*** (7.27)	0.00324*** (4.80)			0.000682 (1.01)	0.000348 (0.46)
Same Group			0.0346*** (8.96)	0.0312*** (5.39)	0.0304*** (5.13)	0.0275*** (4.44)
Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
PairType Control	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	297874	297874	297874	297874	297874	297874

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Model Estimation

Normalized Rank-Transformed

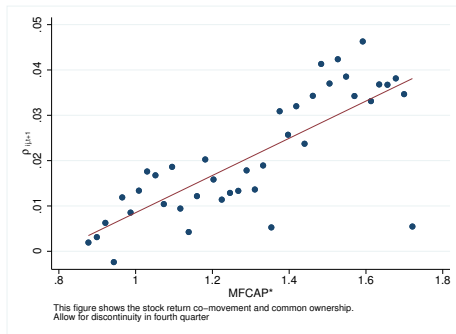
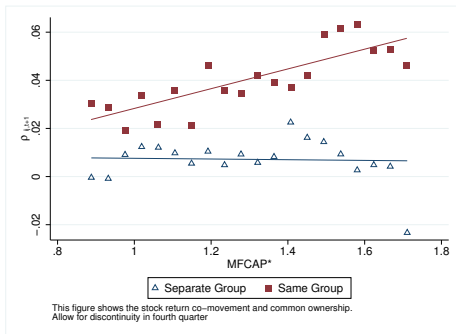
	Dependent Variable: Future Pairs's co-movement			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MFCAP*	0.0123*** (4.10)	-0.000448 (-0.70)	-0.000463 (-0.75)	0.00111 (1.06)
Same Group			0.0318 (1.40)	0.0338 (1.24)
(MFCAP*) × SameGroup			0.000209 (0.02)	-0.00476 (-0.27)
Sub-sample	SameGroup	Others	All	All
Business Group FE	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	36061	261813	297874	297874

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Co-movement and Common Ownership

High level of common ownership



Fama-MacBeth Estimation

High level of common ownership (sub-sample)

	Dependent Variable: Future Pairs's co-movement			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Same Group	0.0341*** (8.32)		-0.0410 (-1.94)	-0.0407* (-2.09)
MFCAP*		0.0338*** (4.75)	-0.0423 (-1.29)	-0.0338 (-1.47)
(MFCAP*) × SameGroup			0.0518*** (3.62)	0.0526*** (3.87)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Business Group FE	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	76527	76527	76527	76527

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

All pairs

Dependent Variable: Future Pairs' co-movement							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
SameGroup	0.0156*** (9.84)		0.0158*** (10.22)			0.0138*** (8.27)	0.0131*** (7.68)
MFCAP*		-0.0000723 (-0.44)	-0.000277 (-1.80)	0.00169 (1.42)	-0.000322* (-2.19)	-0.000390** (-2.70)	-0.000427* (-2.29)
(MFCAP*) × SameGroup						0.00313** (2.80)	0.00364** (3.34)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sub-Sample	Total	Total	Total	SameGroups	Others	Total	Total
Business Group FE	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	6018646	6018646	6018646	114526	5904120	6018646	6018646

t statistics in parentheses

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$$\Delta \text{TurnOver} = \ln\left(\frac{\text{TurnOver}_{i,t}}{\text{TurnOver}_{i,t-1}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\text{volume}_{i,t}}{\text{MarketCap}_{i,t}}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{\text{volume}_{i,t-1}}{\text{MarketCap}_{i,t-1}}\right)$$

	Dependent Variable: $\Delta \text{TurnOver}_i$			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
$\Delta \text{TurnOver}_{\text{Market}}$	0.457*** (4.04)	0.351*** (10.69)	0.182*** (3.42)	0.235*** (4.72)
$\Delta \text{TurnOver}_{\text{Industry-}i}$	0.220*** (4.28)	0.159*** (4.10)	0.0528 (1.03)	0.117* (2.37)
$\Delta \text{TurnOver}_{\text{Group-}i}$			0.286*** (6.21)	0.213*** (5.15)
Portfo. Weight	-	-	MC	MC
Control	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	746640	742341	305563	301329
R^2	0.298	0.579	0.460	0.749

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Business group and correlation in Turnover

Dependent Variable: Future Monthly Correlation of Delta turnover							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Same Group	0.0385*** (10.19)	0.0225*** (4.95)			0.0217*** (4.71)	0.0259* (2.30)	0.00626 (0.60)
MFCAP*			0.00623*** (4.20)	0.00128 (1.04)	-0.000254 (-0.22)	-0.000331 (-0.29)	-0.00691 (-1.10)
(MFCAP*) × SameGroup						-0.00244 (-0.37)	0.0101 (1.58)
Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Business Group FE	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	288164	278286	288164	278286	278286	278286	278286

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Correlation in Turnover and Co-movement

	Dependent Variable: Future Pairs's co-movement				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
$\rho(\Delta \text{TurnOver})_{t+1}$	0.0498*** (7.96)	0.0494*** (6.71)	0.0481*** (7.24)	0.0822*** (10.23)	0.0410*** (7.03)
ρ_t	0.0455*** (10.05)	0.0415*** (6.41)	0.0399*** (5.60)	0.118*** (17.54)	0.0280*** (3.62)
Control	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sub-sample	Total	Total	Total	SameGroup	Others
Business Group FE	No	No	No	No	No
Observations	288146	288146	288146	35026	253120

t statistics in parentheses

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Residual of Monthly Turnover

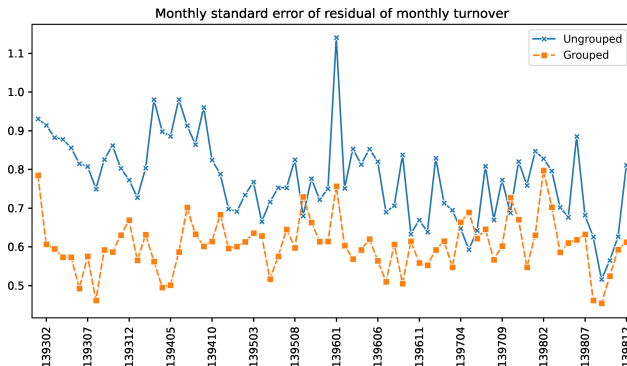
- $\text{Turnover}_{i,t} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \times \text{Turnover}_{i,avg} + \alpha_2 \times \text{Turnover}_{m,t} + \boxed{\varepsilon_{i,t}}$
 - $\text{Turnover}_{i,t}$: Monthly Turnover (Average of daily turnovers in each month)
 - $\text{Turnover}_{i,avg}$: Annual average of monthly turnover
 - $\text{Turnover}_{m,t}$: Market's turnover
- Assign residuals to the business groups

	Firm\$ \times \$ Month	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
Grouped								
Ungrouped	8050	-0.001	0.822	-4.789	-0.509	-0.016	0.504	4.407
Grouped	18199	0.001	0.777	-4.832	-0.481	-0.033	0.469	4.955

Residual of Monthly Turnover

Standard error

	Group	\$\times\$ Month	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
Grouped									
Ungrouped		72	0.776	0.108	0.516	0.694	0.774	0.840	1.140
Grouped		2393	0.604	0.300	0.001	0.413	0.580	0.763	2.797



Low residual standard error

	Dependent Variable: Future Pairs's co-movement			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Same Group	0.0277*** (4.88)	0.0280*** (5.32)	0.0204*** (3.50)	-0.0301 (-0.71)
LowResidualStd		-0.00160 (-0.70)	-0.00369 (-1.56)	-0.0313 (-0.98)
LowResidualStd \times SameGroup			0.0182*** (3.60)	0.0190*** (4.06)
Group Size Effect	No	Yes	Yes	No
Business Group FE	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	297874	297874	297874	297874

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- Seasholes and Wu (2007)

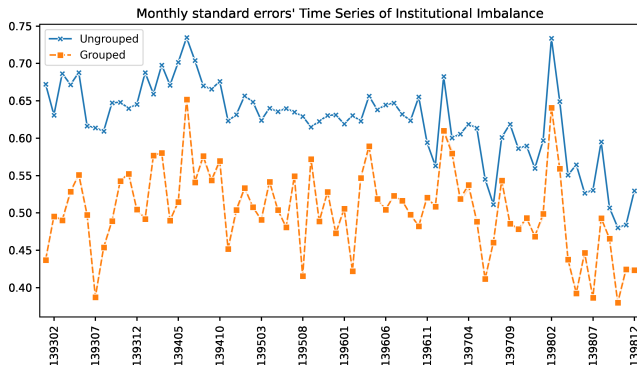
$$Imbalance_{ins} = \frac{Buy_{ins} - Sell_{ins}}{Buy_{ins} + Sell_{ins}}$$

	Group \times Month	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
Grouped								
Ungrouped	20197	0.010	0.630	-1.0	-0.474	0.016	0.479	1.0
Grouped	12021	-0.041	0.581	-1.0	-0.462	-0.009	0.341	1.0

Ins Imbalance std

Standard error

	Group	\$\times\$ Month	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
Grouped									
Ungrouped		72	0.624	0.054	0.48	0.601	0.631	0.655	0.735
Grouped		2057	0.502	0.251	0.00	0.337	0.503	0.647	1.414



Low Ins Imbalance Group

	Dependent Variable: Future Pairs's co-movement			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Same Group	0.0277*** (4.88)	0.0293*** (4.55)	0.0243 (1.60)	0.0342 (1.32)
Low Imbalance std		-0.00126 (-0.78)	-0.00556*** (-3.56)	-0.0163 (-1.23)
Low Imbalance std \times SameGroup			0.0194 (1.30)	-0.000313 (-0.01)
Group Size Effect	No	Yes	Yes	No
Business Group FE	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	297874	297874	297874	297874

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- Direct common ownership affects firms' co-movement.
- Firms in the business groups co-move more than other pairs
- Direct common ownership only matters for firms in the business groups.
- In the Business groups, firms are traded in the same time and also in the same direction.

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Measuring Common Ownership

Proof

- If two stocks in pair have n mutual owner, which total market cap divides them equally, the mentioned indexes equal n .
 - Each holder owns $1/n$ of each firm.
 - Firm's market cap is α_1 and α_2 :
 - So for each holder of firms we have $S_{i,t}^f P_{i,t} = \alpha_i$
 - SQRT

$$\left[\frac{\sum_{f=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_1/n} + \sum_{f=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_2/n}}{\sqrt{\alpha_1} + \sqrt{\alpha_2}} \right]^2 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{\alpha_1} + \sqrt{\alpha_2})}{\sqrt{\alpha_1} + \sqrt{\alpha_2}} \right]^2 = n$$

- Quadratic

$$\left[\frac{\sum_{f=1}^n (\alpha_1/n)^2 + \sum_{f=1}^n (\alpha_2/n)^2}{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2} \right]^{-1} = \left[\frac{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}{n(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)} \right]^{-1} = n$$

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Measuring Common-ownership

Anton and Polk (2014)

$$FCAP_{ij,t} = \frac{\sum_{f=1}^F (S_{i,t}^f P_{i,t} + S_{j,t}^f P_{j,t})}{S_{i,t} P_{i,t} + S_{j,t} P_{j,t}}$$

SQRT

$$\left[\frac{\sum_{f=1}^F (\sqrt{S_{i,t}^f P_{i,t}} + \sqrt{S_{j,t}^f P_{j,t}})}{\sqrt{S_{i,t} P_{i,t}} + \sqrt{S_{j,t} P_{j,t}}} \right]^2$$

Quadratic

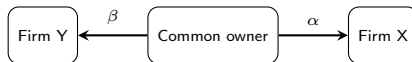
$$\left[\frac{\sum_{f=1}^F [(S_{i,t}^f P_{i,t})^2 + (S_{j,t}^f P_{j,t})^2]}{(S_{i,t} P_{i,t})^2 + (S_{j,t} P_{j,t})^2} \right]^{-1}$$

Intuition

If for a pair of stocks with n mutual owners, all owners have even shares of each firm's market cap, then the proposed indexes will be equal to n . [Proof](#)

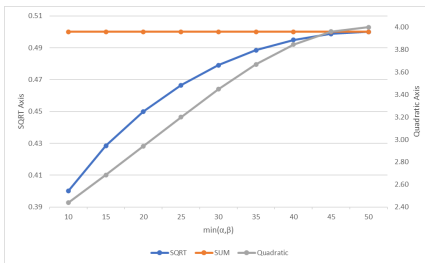
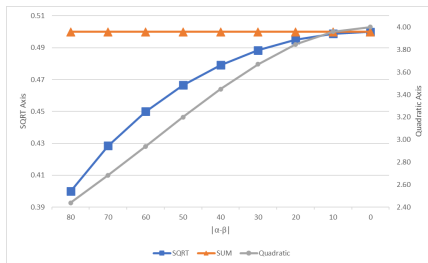
Measuring Common Ownership

Example



For better observation, assume that

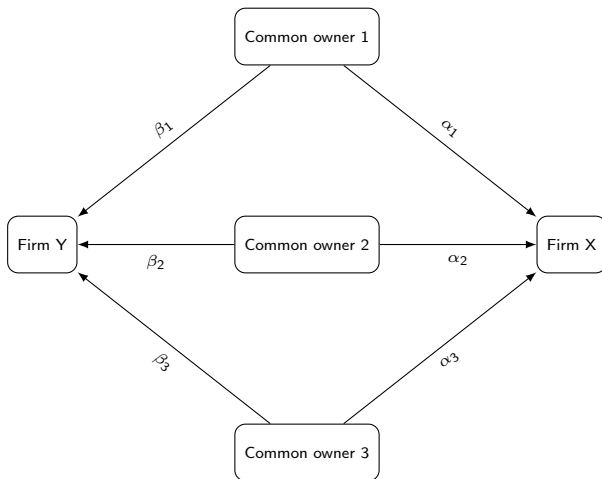
- $\alpha + \beta = 100$
- both firm have equal market cap



Comparison of three methods for calculating common ownership

Measuring Common Ownership

Example of three common owner



Measuring Common Ownership

Example of three common owner

Ownership	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type V	Type VI	Type VII
α_1	1/3	20	10	20	10	5	1
β_1	1/3	10	10	20	10	5	1
α_2	1/3	10	80	20	10	5	1
β_2	1/3	20	80	20	10	5	1
α_3	1/3	70	10	20	10	5	1
β_3	1/3	70	10	20	10	5	1
SQRT	3	2.56	2.33	1.8	0.9	0.45	0.09
SUM	1	1	1	0.6	0.3	0.15	0.03
Quadratic	3	1.85	1.52	8.33	33.33	133.33	3333.33

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Measuring Common Ownership

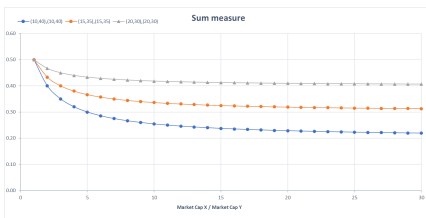
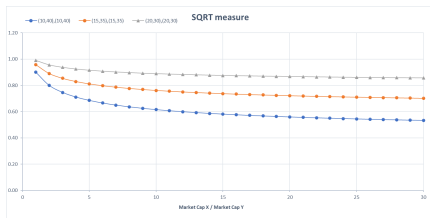
Comparison

- For better comparison we relax previous assumptions:
 - Two Firms with different market caps.

MarketCap _x MarketCap _y	$(\alpha_1, \beta_1), (\alpha_2, \beta_2)$					
	(10,40),(10,40)		(15,35),(15,35)		(20,30),(20,30)	
	SQRT	SUM	SQRT	SUM	SQRT	SUM
1	0.90	0.50	0.96	0.50	0.99	0.50
2	0.80	0.40	0.89	0.43	0.96	0.47
3	0.75	0.35	0.85	0.40	0.94	0.45
4	0.71	0.32	0.83	0.38	0.92	0.44
5	0.69	0.30	0.81	0.37	0.91	0.43
6	0.67	0.29	0.80	0.36	0.91	0.43
7	0.65	0.28	0.79	0.35	0.90	0.43
8	0.64	0.27	0.78	0.34	0.90	0.42
9	0.63	0.26	0.77	0.34	0.89	0.42
10	0.62	0.25	0.76	0.34	0.89	0.42

Measuring Common Ownership

Comparison



Comparison of two methods for calculating common ownership

Conclusion

We use the SQRT measure because it has an acceptable variation and has fair values at a lower level of aggregate common ownership.

Common Ownership measure

	Dependent Variable: Future Monthly Correlation of 4F+Industry Residuals									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Common Ownership Measure	0.00177*** (3.93)	0.00150** (2.90)	0.00133** (2.76)	0.00102 (1.87)	0.000936 (1.90)	0.000663 (1.17)	0.000536 (1.06)	0.000377 (0.65)	-0.0000197 (-0.04)	-0.0000113 (-0.02)
Same Group			0.0156*** (7.32)	0.0157*** (7.44)	0.00774*** (3.61)	0.00813*** (3.71)	0.00575* (2.62)	0.00624** (2.81)	0.00503* (2.11)	0.00549* (2.27)
Common Ownership Measure × SameGroup					0.0103*** (7.76)	0.00935*** (6.72)	0.0110*** (7.47)	0.00992*** (6.49)	0.0119*** (7.94)	0.0107*** (6.97)
SameIndustry							-0.000364 (-0.21)	-0.000312 (-0.19)	0.000286 (0.17)	0.000339 (0.21)
SameSize							0.0133*** (4.48)	0.0135*** (4.56)	0.0131*** (4.61)	0.0132*** (4.68)
SameBookToMarket							0.00772*** (4.55)	0.00772*** (4.58)	0.00893*** (5.05)	0.00893*** (5.09)
CrossOwnership							0.0280* (2.07)	0.0260 (1.93)	0.0303* (2.27)	0.0283* (2.14)
Observations	1665996	1665996	1665996	1665996	1665996	1665996	1665996	1665996	1665996	1665996
Group FE	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Measurement	Sum	Quadratic	Sum	Quadratic	Sum	Quadratic	Sum	Quadratic	Sum	Quadratic
R ²	0.000171	0.000170	0.000348	0.000349	0.000443	0.000437	0.000898	0.000898	0.00575	0.00575

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

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- Common-ownership and comovement effect

[Anton and Polk (2014)]

Stocks sharing many common investors tend to comove more strongly with each other in the future than otherwise similar stocks.

- Common-ownership and liquidity demand

[Koch et al. (2016), Pastor and Stambaugh (2003), Acharya and Pedersen (2005)]

Commonality in stock liquidity is likely driven by correlated trading among a given stock's investors. Commonality in liquidity is important because it can influence expected returns

- Trading needs and comovement

[Greenwood and Thesmar (2011)]

If the investors of mutual funds have correlated trading needs, the stocks that are held by mutual funds can comove even without any portfolio overlap of the funds themselves

- Stock price synchronicity and poor corporate governance

[Boubaker et al. (2014), Khanna and Thomas (2009), Morck et al. (2000)]

Stock price synchronicity has been attributed to poor corporate governance and a lack of firm-level transparency. On the other hand, better law protection encourages informed trading, which facilitates the incorporation of firm-specific information into stock prices, leading to lower synchronicity

Graph

Synchronicity and firm interlocks

JFE-2009-Khanna

- Three types of network

- 1 Equity network
- 2 Director network
- 3 Owner network

- Dependent variables

Using detrended weekly return for calculation

- 1 Pairwise returns synchronicity = $\frac{\sum_t (n_{i,j,t}^{up} n_{i,j,t}^{down})}{T_{i,j}}$

- 2 Correlation = $\frac{Cov(i,j)}{\sqrt{Var(i) \cdot Var(j)}}$

- Tobit estimation of

$$f_{i,j}^d = \alpha l_{i,j} + \beta(1 * N_{i,j}) + \gamma Ind_{i,j} + \varepsilon_{i,j}$$

being in the same director network has a significant effect

Large controlling shareholder and stock price synchronicity

JBF-2014-Boubaker

- Stock price synchronicity:

$$SYNCH = \log\left(\frac{R_{i,t}^2}{1 - R_{i,t}^2}\right)$$

where $R_{i,t}^2$ is the R-squared value from

$$RET_{i,w} = \alpha + \beta_1 MKRET_{w-1} + \beta_2 MKRET_w + \beta_3 INDRET_{i,w-1} + \beta_4 INDRET_{i,w} + \varepsilon_{i,w}$$

- OLS estimation of

$$SYNCH_{i,t} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Excess_{i,t} + \beta_2 UCF_{i,t} + \sum_k \beta_k Control_{i,t}^k \\ + IndustryDummies + YearDummies + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

- Stock price synchronicity increases with excess control
- Firms with substantial excess control are more likely to experience stock price crashes

- Common active mutual fund owners
- Measuring Common Ownership
 - $FCAP_{ij,t} = \frac{\sum_{f=1}^F (S_{i,t}^f P_{i,t} + S_{j,t}^f P_{j,t})}{S_{i,t} P_{i,t} + S_{j,t} P_{j,t}}$
 - Using normalized rank-transformed as $FCAP_{ij,t}^*$
- $\rho_{ij,t}$: within-month realized correlation of each stock pair's daily four-factor returns

-

$$\rho_{ij,t+1} = a + b_f \times FCAP_{ij,t}^* + \sum_{k=1}^n CONTROL_{ij,t,k} + \varepsilon_{ij,t+1}$$

Estimate these regressions monthly and report the time-series average as in Fama-MacBeth

Commonownership measurements

Model-based measures

- $HJL_I^A(A, B) = \sum_{i \in I^{A,B}} \frac{\alpha_{i,B}}{\alpha_{i,A} + \alpha_{i,B}}$ Harford et al. (2011)
 - Bi-directional
 - Pair-level measure of common ownership
 - Its potential impact on managerial incentives
 - Measure not necessarily increases when the relative ownership increases
 - Accounts only for an investor's relative holdings
- $MHHI = \sum_j \sum_k s_j s_k \frac{\sum_i \mu_{ij} \nu_{ik}}{\sum_i \mu_{ij} \nu_{ij}}$ Azar et al. (2018)
 - Capture a specific type of externality
 - Measured at the industry level
 - Assumes that investors are fully informed about the externalities
- $GGL^A(A, B) = \sum_{i=1}^I \alpha_{i,A} g(\beta_{i,A}) \alpha_{i,B}$ Gilje et al. (2020)
 - Bi-directional
 - Less information
 - Not sensitive to the scope
 - Measure increases when the relative ownership of firm A increases

Commonownership measurements

Ad hoc common ownership measures

- $Overlap_{Count}(A, B) = \sum_{i \in I^{A,B}} 1$

He and Huang (2017), He et al. (2019)

- $Overlap_{Min}(A, B) = \sum_{i \in I^{A,B}} \min\{\alpha_{i,A}, \alpha_{i,B}\}$

Newham et al. (2018)

- $Overlap_{AP}(A, B) = \sum_{i \in I^{A,B}} \alpha_{i,A} \frac{\bar{v}_A}{\bar{v}_A + \bar{v}_B} + \alpha_{i,B} \frac{\bar{v}_B}{\bar{v}_A + \bar{v}_B}$

Anton and Polk (2014)

- $Overlap_{HL}(A, B) = \sum_{i \in I^{A,B}} \alpha_{i,A} \times \sum_{i \in I^{A,B}} \alpha_{i,B}$

Hansen and Lott Jr (1996) , Freeman (2019)

- Unappealing properties

- Unclear is whether any of these measures represents an economically meaningful measure of common ownership's impact on managerial incentives.
- Both $Overlap_{Count}$ and $Overlap_{AP}$ are invariant to the decomposition of ownership between the two firms, which leads to some unappealing properties.

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- Fama-MacBeth regression analysis is implemented using a two-step procedure.
 - The first step is to run periodic cross-sectional regression for dependent variables using data of each period.
 - The second step is to analyze the time series of each regression coefficient to determine whether the average coefficient differs from zero.

Fama-MacBeth (1973)

- Two Step Regression

- First Step

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{i1} &= \delta_{0,1} + \delta_{1,1}^1 X_{i,1}^1 + \cdots + \delta_{k,1}^k X_{i,1}^k + \varepsilon_{i,1} \\ &\vdots \\ Y_{iT} &= \delta_{0,1} + \delta_{1,T}^1 X_{i,T}^1 + \cdots + \delta_{k,T}^k X_{i,T}^k + \varepsilon_{i,T} \end{aligned}$$

- Second Step

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{Y}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{Y}_T \end{bmatrix}_{T \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \delta_1^0 & \delta_1^1 & \cdots & \delta_1^k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & \delta_T^0 & \delta_T^1 & \cdots & \delta_T^k \end{bmatrix}_{T \times (k+2)} \times \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda_0 \\ \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_k \end{bmatrix}_{(k+2) \times 1}$$

- Fama-MacBeth technique was developed to account for correlation between observations on different firms in the same period

Calculating standard errors

- In most cases, the standard errors are adjusted following Newey and West (1987).
 - Newey and West (1987) adjustment to the results of the regression produces a new standard error for the estimated mean that is adjusted for autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity.
 - Only input is the number of lags to use when performing the adjustment

$$Lag = 4(T/100)^{\frac{2}{9}}$$

where T is the number of periods in the time series

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