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1. Trading Against the Random Expiration of Private Information: A Natural Experiment

问题提出

虽然已有文献(Glosten和Milgrom(1985);Kyle(1985))开发了一个证券价格如何通过知情交易者行为纳入私人信息的标准理论构架,但少有研究基于私人信息与明确的信息内容和时间对这些理论进行检验。

多年来,立法者和公众都不知道的是,一些投资者可以通过付费在EDGAR、PPS、SEC等文件发布之前就获得文件信息。2014年10月,《华尔街日报》曝光了这一个问题。这个事件为研究投机者如何利用随机失效的私人信息进行交易以及股市如何反应提供了一个罕见的实验环境。并且,由于知情交易者可以对信息公布延迟的时间长度形成预期,所以可以确定预期延长对交易模式的因果影响。

研究方法

提出了一个随机停时知情交易模型。

数据来源

2014年6月25日至10月15日期间,上市公司通过电子方式向美国证券交易委员会提交的101,555项证券信息披露(2014年7月15日除外)。筛选后得到有效初始样本包含42,619份文件。

结论

交易强度和价格反映信息的速度随着预期延迟而下降,并且内幕交易者会花费更多的时间提交得到私人信息后的第一笔交易。

1. Trading Against the Random Expiration of Private Information: A Natural Experiment

- For years, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) accidentally distributed securities disclosures to some investors before the public.
- We exploit this setting, which is unique because the delay until public disclosure was exogenous and the private information window was well defined, to study informed trading with a random stopping time.
- Trading intensity and the pace at which prices incorporate information decrease with the expected delay until public release, but the relation between trading intensity and time elapsed varies with traders learning process.
- Noise trading and relative information advantage play similar roles as in standard microstructure theories assuming a fixed time window.



2. Access to Collateral and the Democratization of Credit: France's Reform of the Napoleonic Security Code

问题提出

拿破仑法典中安全法制度基于"占有所有权"。在高度形式化的情形下,古时候,实物资产被认为 是独特的、整体的、不可转让的。这些法令制度有利于大型成熟的企业,而不利于年轻的创新企业。 这种制度会对金融市场和经济发展产生不好的结果。

法国破产法第2006-346放宽了自1840年以来一直存在的资产占有权的概念,允许公司控制和内部运营向第三方担保的实物资产。这一看似简单的法律变更,极大地扩大了企业可在信贷交易中抵押资产的种类,尤其是现代商业运作中使用的不易动资产(机器、设备)。新法对企业流动性资产作为抵押品的能力没有影响。

改变资产所有权和可转让性的法律制度意味着,企业被赋予了可以在信贷中抵押的"新资产"。那么抵押品是如何影响信贷和企业业绩的?

研究内容

本文研究了法国最近一项法律改革,2006-346法令对企业信贷的影响。

研究方法

DID(不以资产 VS. 流动资产;长期 VS. 短期)。

数据来源

Bureau van Dijk.

结论

研究发现, "占有所有权"法律制度的改革极大地增加了无法进入公开市场的法国公司的举债规模,包括集约边际(杠杆比率)和粗放边际(借贷倾向)。值得注意的是,改革只影响了长期债务(以不易动资产为担保)。

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作者认为最明显的好处是抵押品改革对初创企业的影响。

2. Access to Collateral and the Democratization of Credit: France's Reform of the Napoleonic Security Code

- France's Ordonnance 2006-346 repudiated the notion of possessory ownership in the Napoleonic Code, easing the pledge of physical assets in a country where credit was highly concentrated.
- A differences-test strategy shows that firms operating newly pledgeable assets significantly increased their borrowing following the reform.
- Small, young, and financially constrained businesses benefitted the most, observing improved credit access and real-side outcomes.
- Start-ups emerged with higher at-inception leverage, located farther from large cities, with more assets-in-place than before. Their exit and bankruptcy rates declined.
- Spatial analyses show that the reform reached firms in rural areas, reducing credit access inequality across France's countryside.



3. Words Speak Louder without Actions

问题提出

信息和控制权是领导、管理和公司治理的核心方面。在实践中,私人信息的交流和对决策过程的干预是信息不对称和利益冲突的常见补救措施。然而,人们对交流和干预之间的相互作用却知之甚少。

研究方法

建立了一个不完全契约的委托代理模型,一个自上而下的信息结构,该模型中最优投资规模取决于公司基本面。

结论贡献

本文证明了委托人对代理人决策的干预加剧了潜在的代理问题,并因此限制了委托人利用其私人信息影响代理人决策的能力。

干预对交流的负面影响是有害的——它会抵消干预作为一种矫正手段的价值,并降低委托人的预期收益,尤其是当干预成本较低或潜在代理问题严重时,干预的负面影响尤其强烈,因此它盖过了干预的其他好处。

委托人和代理人都会受到交流和干预的负面影响。然而,由于干预也为代理人提供了一种信息利益,它可以替代信息交流的缺失,抵消干预对代理的负面影响。

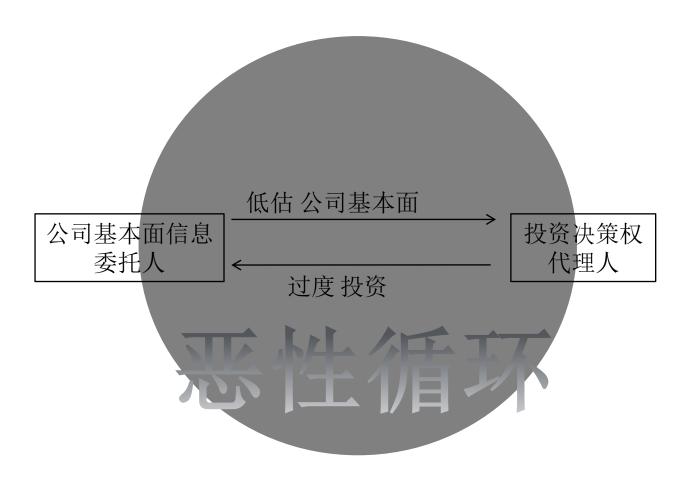
本研究对缓解管理、监督和顾问角色之间的紧张关系有一定的价值。

政策建议

委托人对代理人应该多交流、少干预。



3. Words Speak Louder without Actions



干预限制了委托人影响代理人决策的能力。



3. Words Speak Louder without Actions

- Information and control rights are central aspects of leadership, management, and corporate governance.
- This paper studies a principal-agent model that features both communication and intervention as alternative means to exert influence.
- The main result shows that a principal's power to intervene in an agent's decision limits the ability of the principal to effectively communicate her private information.
- The perverse effect of intervention on communication can harm the principal, especially when the cost of intervention is low or the underlying agency problem is severe.
- These novel results are applied to managerial leadership, corporate boards, private equity, and shareholder activism.



4. Learning from Coworkers: Peer Effects on Individual Investment Decisions

问题提出

人们的决策很容易受到他们所交往的人的影响。社会网络信息传播渠道和同龄消费攀比模型都高度预测了同龄群体之间的从众性更高。工作场所的社会网络可以为员工提供学习渠道,最终做出更好的投资决策。

ESPPs不仅可以衡量同行的影响,而且可以探索可能产生这些影响的经济机制。

数据来源

CRSP, 50多家公司员工股票购买计划(ESPPs)中员工决策的(独特的)面板数据。员工-企业匹配。

研究难点

将同事的决定对员工选择的影响与共同冲击对选择的影响分开。

结论

本文发现,同一办公室同事的同时参与选择对员工自身的参与选择有显著影响,并且增加了员工参与的可能性。同事不仅会影响参与ESPP的选择,而且会影响在参与条件下何时出售的选择。

高信息员工(从事可能与投资经验或专业技能相关职业的员工, 坦率汇报良好投资经验的员工, 以及在最高收入栏中的员工)的存在会放大这种同伴效应。

研究结果表明,教育少数员工在公司提供的计划中做出更好的财务选择存在显著的正外部性。工作场所的网络不仅有助于学习与工作相关的知识,而且也有助于学习做出更有利的高风险财务决策。

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4. Learning from Coworkers: Peer Effects on Individual Investment Decisions

- Using unique data on employee stock purchase plans (ESPPs), we examine the influence of networks on investment decisions.
- Comparing employees within a firm during the same election window with metro area fixed effects, we find that the choices of coworkers in the firm's ESPP exert a significant influence on employees' own decisions to participate and trade.
- Moreover, we find that the presence of high-information employees magnifies the effects of peer networks.
- Given participation in an ESPP is value-maximizing, our analysis suggests the
 potential of networks and targeted investor education to improve financial
 decision-making.



5. Why Don't We Agree? Evidence from a Social Network of Investors

问题提出

投资者意见分歧问题一直都是金融市场交易的中心问题。越来越多的文献研究了投资者意见分歧对金融市场结果的影响。已有研究将分歧与交易量和股票收益联系起来,并研究其动态效应。但已有文献都是对意见分歧后果的研究,而关于意见分歧的根源的研究却很少。

本文提出了新的见解:关于不同信息集与不同投资模型的相对重要性。

两个主要来源: 1. 信息集的差异; 2. 投资者用来解释信息的模型的差异。

研究方法

本文使用来自社交媒体投资平台的投资者情绪,结合用户投资方式(如技术、基础)的信息,来研究投资者分歧的来源。本文使用StockTwits上的每日消息数量和谷歌上公司股票的每日搜索数量来表示投资者关注。

数据来源

StockTwits上的每日消息数量和谷歌上公司股票的每日搜索数量来表示投资者关注。

结论

本文首次实证研究了投资者意见分歧的来源。

本文还提供了一个有用的衡量个人投资者之间分歧的方法。

研究发现,两种不同类型的分歧都是交易的重要决定因素,但群体内(信息)的差异比投资理念的差异更重要。(这一结果表明,由于信息扩散缓慢而产生的分歧对交易量有重要影响。)

本文意见分歧与之前的意见分歧代理的相关性相对较弱,这表明本文的意见分歧度量捕获了与之前工作相关的意见分歧的不同方面。本文可以分析每日意见分歧。

本文研究表明,每日不同意见的变化可以解释盈利公告后交易量的三分之一的增加,这支持了不同模型之间的意见分歧会导致每日交易量显著增加的观点。

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5. Why Don't We Agree? Evidence from a Social Network of Investors

- We study sources of investor disagreement using sentiment of investors from a social media investing platform, combined with information on the users investment approaches (within group, across groups) (e.g., technical, fundamental).
- We examine how much of overall disagreement is driven by different information sets versus differential interpretation of information by studying disagreement within (信息集) and across (模型) investment approaches.
- Overall disagreement is evenly split between both sources of disagreement, but within-group disagreement is more tightly related to trading volume than cross-group disagreement.
- Although both sources of disagreement are important, our findings suggest that information differences are more important for trading than differences across market approaches.



6. The Impact of Salience on Investor Behavior:

问题提出

Evidence from a Natural Experiment

在大多数投资者行为模型中,信息显示的方式对投资组合的选择几乎没有影响。然而,来自几项实验室实验的证据表明,信息的展示可以极大地影响投资者的行为。例如,操纵资产过去的表现可以影响被试的风险承担(格尼兹和波特(1997), Thaler等人(1997)), 共同基金选择(Choi, Madrian,和Laibson(2010)), 以及出售亏损股票的意愿(Frydman和Rangel(2014))。在实验室之外,信息显示的变化是否也会对交易决策产生重大影响还不太清楚。

研究方法

从一家经纪公司获取数据,该公司通过在投资者的在线交易屏幕上使股票的资本收益在视觉上更加突出来增加其显著性。

由于网上显著性冲击只在网上呈现,所以不会冲击电话和当面交易的投资者。使用DID的方法来估计显著性冲击的因果效应。

数据来源

我们的数据提供有关贸易方式的信息——互联网、<mark>电话或当面(控制组)</mark>。 交易文件,头寸文件和投资者人口统计文件。样本期从2003年1月到2009年12月。

研究难点

在评估信息显示对投资者行为的因果效应方面,有三个主要的挑战。

结论贡献

本文研究有助于研究处置效应。该文献的一部分提出了形式化模型,以更好地理解产生处置效应的机制。

本文研究表明, 信息的显著性与潜在的机制相互作用。

本文对研究中信息显著性的度量和决策纰漏有一定的贡献。



6. The Impact of Salience on Investor Behavior:

Evidence from a Natural Experiment

问题提出研究方法

从一家经纪公司获取数据,该公司通过在投资者的在线交易屏幕上使股票的资本收益在视觉上更加 突出来增加其显著性。(一下图表通过将资本收益数据标红的方式突出资本收益的显著性) Panel A: Before October 2004



Panel B: After October 2004





6. The Impact of Salience on Investor Behavior: Evidence from a Natural Experiment

- We test whether the display of information causally affects investor behavior in a highstakes trading environment.
- Using investor-level brokerage data from China and a natural experiment, we estimate the impact of a shock that increased the salience of a stock's purchase price but did not change the investor's information set.
- We employ a difference-in-differences approach and find that the salience shock causally increased the disposition effect by 17%.
- We use microdata to document substantial heterogeneity across investors in the treatment effect. A previously documented trading pattern, the rank effect, explains heterogeneity in the change in the disposition effect.



7. Stimulating Housing Markets

问题提出

房地产市场繁荣的同时,以房地产为担保的家庭债务也出现了迅速的、广泛的增长。当房价开始下跌时,违约、丧失抵押品赎回权和进一步的房价下行压力随之而来。

由债务引发的房地产市场过剩引发了许多政策回应,包括政府购买资产以支持金融市场和刺激需求增长的货币和财政政策。然而,这些政策并没有直接针对住房供应过剩的问题,也没有在房屋空置或不再由高价值用户持有时促进房屋再配置。

本文关注政策如何既能在潜在的减价出售中稳定价格,又能通过加速资本再分配来解决资本过剩问题。

研究方法

本文对一项补充政策——首次购房者信贷进行了评估。

用DID和扭结研究设计来估计政策对住房销售、住房拥有率和更广泛的住房市场的影响。

数据来源

结合了行政税收记录和交易契约数据来衡量约9000个邮政编码(占美国人口的69%)的项目风险和房地产市场结果。

结论贡献

首先,事实证明,这项政策在刺激住房销售方面是有效的。其次,住房销售的激增并没有在政策实施后的一年中立即逆转。第三,政策诱导了住房所有权的转变。(估计结果显示,获得FTHC会使首次购房者的可能性增加50%以上)第四,政策反应主要是通过二手房销售,这意味着该计划的直接刺激作用较小。第五,房价反映出的住房市场健康状况有所改善。(粗略计算表明,消费对房价上涨的反应可能大于政策的直接刺激效应。)

本文是对通过分析一个重要的耐用品刺激计划来估计财政刺激效果的研究的补充



7. Stimulating Housing Markets

- We study temporary fiscal stimulus designed to support distressed housing markets by inducing demand from buyers in the private market.
- Using difference-indifferences and regression kink research designs, we find that the First-Time Homebuyer Credit increased home sales by 490,000 (9.8%), median home prices by \$2,400 (1.1%) per standard deviation increase in program exposure, and the transition rate into homeownership by 53%.
- The policy response did not reverse immediately. Instead, demand comes from several years in the future: induced buyers were three years younger in 2009 than typical first-time buyers.
- The program's market-stabilizing benefits likely exceeded its direct stimulus effects.



8. Houses as ATMs: Mortgage Refinancing and Macroeconomic Uncertainty

- Mortgage refinancing activity associated with extraction of home equity contains a strongly countercyclical component consistent with household demand for liquidity.
- We estimate a structural model of liquidity management featuring countercyclical idiosyncratic labor income uncertainty, long- and short-term mortgages, and realistic borrowing constraints.
- We empirically evaluate its predictions for households choices of leverage, liquid assets, and mortgage refinancing using microlevel data. Taking the observed historical paths of house prices, aggregate income, and interest rates as given, the model accounts for many salient features in the evolution of balance sheets and consumption in the cross-section of households over 2001 to 2012.



9. A Tale of Two Premiums: The Role of Hedgers and Speculators in Commodity Futures Markets

- This paper studies the dynamic interaction between the net positions of traders and risk premiums in commodity futures markets.
- Short-term position changes are driven mainly by the liquidity demands of noncommercial traders, while long-term variation is driven primarily by the hedging demands of commercial traders. These two components influence expected futures returns with opposite signs.
- The gains from providing liquidity by commercials largely offset the premium they pay for obtaining price insurance.



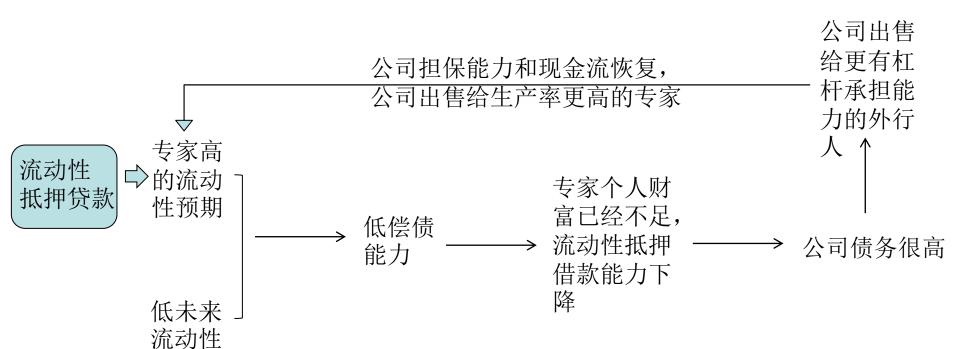
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《中华人民共和国担保法》 第六十三条:

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前款规定的债务人或者第三人为出质人,债权人为质权人,移交的动产为质物。





问题提出

为什么公司高估值之后的低迷会导致持久的衰退?一个传统的解释是"债务过剩",在繁荣时期建立的债务会限制萧条时期的投资和借贷。另一种观点是,不能相信借款人只追求增值投资,为了限制借贷者的投资,债务过剩是必要的。

后一种观点提出的直接问题是,在估值高企之后的不景气时期,既然债务带来的约束已经很高,我们为什么还要更多地限制借款人?在这种情况下,道德风险问题为什么会比现在严重得多?

研究方法

考虑一个需要特殊专业知识才能生产的行业,在这个行业中,有由在职者运营的公司、 有专家、也有外行人。

结论

当经济不景气时,融资能力就会大幅下降,而那些有更强杠杆能力的外行人可能会出价高于专家。现金流担保性现在成为债务能力的关键,而外行人士有动机增加现金流担保,即使面对高债务。随着现金流担保能力的增强和行业现金流有所回升,专家可以再次提出巨额收购,并恢复公司控制权。随着专家们的流动性进一步增加,维护现金流担保能力的动机再次减弱,周期重新开始。



- Why do firms choose high debt when they anticipate high valuations, and underperform subsequently?
- We propose a theory of financing cycles where the importance of creditors control rights over cash flows (pledgeability) varies with industry liquidity.
- The market allows firms take on more debt when they anticipate higher future liquidity. However, both high anticipated liquidity and the resulting high debt limit their incentives to enhance pledgeability.
- This has prolonged adverse effects in a downturn. Because these effects are hard to contract upon, higher anticipated liquidity can also reduce a firm's current access to finance.



11. The Insurance Is the Lemon: Failing to Index Contracts

问题提出

在许多金融市场,标准合约都很简单,不包括以公开可得指数为支付条件的风险分担。这种现象的一个典型例子是抵押贷款市场,在这个市场中房主面临房屋贬值的风险,可以说,放贷机构更有能力承担这种风险,并可以通过将抵押款还款条件与房价指数挂钩,使得房主免受房价下跌的影响。这类合同被广泛提出,但未能取代标准的抵押。

研究方法

本文提出了一个不依赖于指数的抵押贷款模型。

结论

如果借款人期望得到非或有合同,但贷款人提供的是或有合同,那么她可以(或许应该)假设该指数是无信息的,因为持有无信息指数合同的贷款人通过偏离或有合同获得的收益最大。在这种情况下,贷款人的收益就是借款人的损失,因为或有合同没有提供对借款人有用的保险,借款人应当拒绝接受这种偏离。



11. The Insurance Is the Lemon: Failing to Index Contracts

- We model the widespread failure of contracts to share risk using available indices.
- A borrower and lender can share risk by conditioning repayments on an index. The lender has private information about the ability of this index to measure the true state that the borrower would like to hedge.
- The lender is risk-averse and thus requires a premium to insure the borrower. The borrower, however, might be paying something for nothing if the index is a poor measure of the true state.
- We provide sufficient conditions for this effect to cause the borrower to choose a nonindexed contract instead.



12. Robust Inference for Consumption-Based Asset Pricing

问题提出

经典的基于消费的资产定价理论讲资产收益和消费风险联系起来,但一个令人担忧的结果是不同的消费度量导致不同的实证结果(已经证明了NIPA消费度量导致消费增长和资产收益间相关性弱)。

传统检验: (1) 对线性定价模型用FMt (1973); (2) 对非线性用GMM (1982)。 传统模型存在问题: 可靠性依赖于 (1) 识别强度, 通过风险因子和资产收益的相关性 反映出来; (2) 风险因子时间序列观测值数量相对于资产数量。以上 (1)、(2) 都可能 会影响标准资产定价检验的可靠性, 会导致相互矛盾的实证结果, 特别是在对于包含

宏观经济因子的资产定价模型。

研究方法

本文将传统的GRS和GMM进行拓展,提出了两个不同于传统资产定价检验的直接的资产定价检验:对线性资产定价模型GRS-FAR(F分布)和对GMM-AR。

数据来源

已有经典文献数据

结论贡献

当风险因子的质量不令人满意、时间序列长度相对于资产数量不够大的时候,本文提出的资产定价检验仍然可靠。(相对于传统的95%区间变宽)

本文提出的资产定价模型检验对于基于消费的资产定价模型检验特别有用,可以解决传统检验中实证结果相互矛盾的问题。

12. Robust Inference for Consumption-Based Asset Pricing

- The reliability of traditional asset pricing tests depends on: (i) the correlations between asset returns and factors; (ii) the time series sample size T compared to the number of assets N.
- For macro-risk factors, like consumption growth, (i) and (ii) are often such that traditional tests cannot be trusted.
- We extend the Gibbons-RossShanken statistic to test identification of risk premia and construct their 95% confidence sets.
- These sets are wide or unbounded when *T* and *N* are close, but show that average returns are not fully spanned by betas when *T* exceeds *N* considerably.
- Our findings indicate when meaningful empirical inference is feasible.



THANK YOU

