Overconfident Institutions and Their Self-Attribution Bias: Evidence from Earnings Announcements

Online Appendix

TABLE A1

Analysis of CARs Based on Pre-Announcement Institutional Demand

This table corresponds to Table 2 in the paper and uses pre-announcement periods [−30,−1], [−20,−1], and [−10,−1] instead of [−40,−1]. In Panel A, daily abnormal institutional demand is measured by standardized trading volume imbalance of institutional investors. Sample stocks are sorted into quintiles based on pre-announcement cumulative abnormal institutional demand from day t_1^* to day t_2^* ($\text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$). The panel reports the differences in the average cumulative abnormal returns over the period from day t_1 to day t_2 ($\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$) between Q5 and Q1, where Q5 (Q1) is the quintile of sample stocks strongly bought (sold) by institutions in the pre-announcement period. Returns are reported in percentage terms. Panel B presents the regression analysis of CARs and adopts the regression specification:

$$\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1\text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_2\text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \sum_{i=1}^{12}\gamma_i\text{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where CV_i are control variables estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements, including stock size, which is the logarithm of the average daily market capitalization, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. T-statistics are shown in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported for regression analysis.

Panel A: CAR Differences between the Stocks in the Quintiles Q5 and Q1 of Pre-Announcement $\text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$

Q5−Q1	$\text{CAR}_{[-30,-1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[-20,-1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[-10,-1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[0,1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,6]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,40]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,60]}$
$\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]}$	3.53***			−0.66***	−0.51***	−1.13***	−1.72***	−2.60***
	(12.88)			(−4.66)	(−5.07)	(−8.75)	(−6.84)	(−6.66)
$\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]}$		3.21***		−0.57***	−0.46***	−1.10***	−1.53***	−2.35***
		(11.27)		(−4.93)	(−4.87)	(−5.00)	(−5.74)	(−5.86)
$\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}$			2.44***	−0.40***	−0.31***	−0.83***	−1.33***	−1.93***
			(11.52)	(−4.21)	(−2.86)	(−3.37)	(−4.88)	(−4.20)

TABLE A1-*Continued*

Panel B: Regressions of Pre-Announcement, Announcement and Post-Announcement CARs

	$CAR_{[-30,-1]}$	$CAR_{[-20,-1]}$	$CAR_{[-10,-1]}$	$CAR_{[0,1]}$	$CAR_{[2,6]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,60]}$
$CAID_{[-30,-1]}$	0.0012***			−0.0002***	−0.0002***	−0.0004***	−0.0005***	−0.0008***
	(10.879)			(−5.974)	(−6.554)	(−5.531)	(−4.552)	(−5.610)
$CAR_{[-30,-1]}$				−0.0126***	−0.0166***	−0.0229**	−0.0540**	−0.0602**
				(−3.478)	(−3.714)	(−2.001)	(−2.488)	(−2.338)
Control variables	YES			YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	0.83			0.31	0.29	0.34	0.62	0.54
Adjusted R^2 (%)	0.81			0.29	0.28	0.32	0.60	0.52
$CAID_{[-20,-1]}$		0.0014***		−0.0002***	−0.0002***	−0.0004***	−0.0007***	−0.0010***
		(11.485)		(−5.706)	(−5.542)	(−4.83)	(−4.229)	(−4.850)
$CAR_{[-20,-1]}$				−0.0184***	−0.0162**	−0.0162	−0.0407	−0.0405
				(−3.643)	(−2.535)	(−1.265)	(−1.641)	(−1.319)
Control variables		YES		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)		1.08		0.32	0.22	0.25	0.44	0.38
Adjusted R^2 (%)		1.07		0.30	0.20	0.23	0.43	0.36
$CAID_{[-10,-1]}$			0.0018***	−0.0003***	−0.0002***	−0.0005***	−0.0009***	−0.0013***
			(11.755)	(−4.401)	(−3.616)	(−4.245)	(−3.773)	(−4.419)
$CAR_{[-10,-1]}$				−0.0376***	−0.0099	0.0071	−0.0252	−0.0123
				(−5.152)	(−1.244)	(0.345)	(−0.722)	(−0.294)
Control variables			YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)			1.60	0.38	0.12	0.18	0.33	0.26
Adjusted R^2 (%)			1.58	0.37	0.10	0.16	0.31	0.24

TABLE A2

Analysis of CARs around Actual and Pseudo Earnings Announcements

This table corresponds to Table 3 in the paper but considers the pre-announcement period of 10 days. For each actual earnings announcement, the pseudo announcement date is determined by subtracting a random number of trading days from the actual announcement date, which is drawn from a uniform distribution spanning from 21 to 39. For each actual or pseudo earnings announcement, $\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ denotes the cumulative abnormal return from day t_1 to day t_2 and $\text{CAID}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ the cumulative abnormal institutional demand. In Panel A, the actual and pseudo earnings announcements are sorted into quintiles based on $\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}$. The panel first reports the differences of $\text{CAID}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ and $\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ between Q5 and Q1, where Q5 and Q1 are the quintiles of sample stocks strongly bought and sold by institutions in the pre-announcement period. It then reports difference in difference, i.e., the difference between the actual and pseudo announcements in the difference of $\text{CAID}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ or $\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ between Q5 and Q1. Returns are reported in percentage terms. Panel B examines the relationship between pre-announcement CAID and subsequent CAR by the following regression on the sample of pseudo earnings announcements:

$$\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_2 \text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \text{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where $[t_1^*, t_2^*]$ indicates the period from day t_1^* to t_2^* and CV_i are control variables estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements, including stock size, which is the logarithm of the average daily market capitalization, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. T-statistics are shown in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported for regression analysis.

Panel A: Difference in CAID and CARs around Actual and Pseudo Earnings Announcements Conditional on $CAID_{[-10,-1]}$

	$\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[-10,-1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[0,1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,6]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,10]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,20]}$
Actual earnings announcements						
Q5−Q1	13.51***	2.44***	−0.40***	−0.31***	−0.53***	−0.83***
	(89.66)	(11.52)	(−4.21)	(−2.86)	(−3.38)	(−3.37)
Pseudo earnings announcements						
Q5−Q1	13.35***	2.38***	−0.02	−0.04	−0.17	−0.35*
	(115.05)	(12.59)	(−0.34)	(−0.43)	(−1.33)	(−1.95)
Differences between actual and pseudo earnings announcements						
Diff. in (Q5−Q1)	0.16	0.06	−0.39***	−0.27**	−0.36**	−0.47*
	(0.85)	(0.20)	(−3.56)	(−2.28)	(−2.08)	(−1.78)

Panel B: Regressions of CARs on the Sample of Pseudo Earnings Announcements

	$\text{CAR}_{[-10,-1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[0,1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,6]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,10]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,20]}$
$\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}$	0.0032***	0.00001	0.00002	−0.00005	−0.0002
	(8.638)	(0.172)	(0.326)	(−0.642)	(−1.445)
$\text{CAR}_{[-10,-1]}$		−0.0144***	−0.0269**	−0.0245	−0.0286
		(−3.040)	(−2.352)	(−1.532)	(−1.578)
Control variables	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	0.82	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.22
Adjusted R^2 (%)	0.80	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.20

TABLE A3

Relationship between Post-announcement CAID and CAR

This table examines the contemporaneous relationship between post-announcement CAID and CAR:

$$\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CAID}_{[t_1,t_2]} + \beta_2 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_3 \text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \text{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where $\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal returns over the period from day t_1 to day t_2, $\text{CAID}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal institutional demand over day t_1 to day t_2, and CV_i are control variables estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements, including stock size, which is the logarithm of the average daily market capitalization, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. It considers different pre-announcement periods, including [−40,−1], [−30,−1], [−20,−1], and [−10,−1], denoted by $[t_1^*, t_2^*]$. T-statistics are shown in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported for regression analysis.

Panel A: Controlling for $CAID_{[-40,-1]}$ and $CAR_{[-40,-1]}$

	$\text{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,40]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,40]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,60]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,60]}$
$\text{CAID}_{[2,20]}$	0.0016***	0.0016***				
	(12.202)	(12.137)				
$\text{CAID}_{[2,40]}$			0.0012***	0.0012***		
			(10.894)	(10.513)		
$\text{CAID}_{[2,60]}$					0.0010***	0.0010***
					(8.142)	(7.768)
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]}$		−0.0004***		−0.0004***		−0.0006***
		(−5.955)		(−4.321)		(−5.145)
$\text{CAR}_{[-40,-1]}$	−0.0332***	−0.0317**	−0.0531**	−0.0513***	−0.0576***	−0.0550***
	(−2.985)	(−2.875)	(−3.151)	(−3.041)	(−2.728)	(−2.597)
Control variables	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	1.43	1.55	1.21	1.29	0.90	1.00
Adjusted R^2 (%)	1.41	1.53	1.19	1.27	0.88	0.98

Panel B: Controlling for $CAID_{[-30,-1]}$ and $CAR_{[-30,-1]}$

	$\text{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,40]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,40]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,60]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,60]}$
$\text{CAID}_{[2,20]}$	0.0016***	0.0016***				
	(12.234)	(12.229)				
$\text{CAID}_{[2,40]}$			0.0012***	0.0012***		
			(10.835)	(10.618)		
$\text{CAID}_{[2,60]}$					0.0010***	0.0010***
					(8.134)	(7.864)
$\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]}$		−0.0004***		−0.0005***		−0.0007***
		(−5.985)		(−4.232)		(−4.983)
$\text{CAR}_{[-30,-1]}$	−0.0273**	−0.0253**	−0.0595***	−0.0570***	−0.0665***	−0.0629**
	(−2.421)	(−2.258)	(−2.74)	(−2.616)	(−2.594)	(−2.439)
Control variables	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	1.31	1.44	1.20	1.29	0.90	1.02
Adjusted R^2 (%)	1.29	1.42	1.18	1.27	0.89	1.00

TABLE A3-*Continued*

Panel C: Controlling for $CAID_{[-20,-1]}$ *and* $CAR_{[-20,-1]}$

	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[2,60]}$
$CAID_{[2,20]}$	0.0016***	0.0016***				
	(12.188)	(12.322)				
$CAID_{[2,40]}$			0.0012***	0.0012***		
			(10.874)	(10.831)		
$CAID_{[2,60]}$					0.0010***	0.0010***
					(8.159)	(7.994)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]}$		−0.0006***		−0.0007***		−0.0009***
		(−5.891)		(−4.307)		(−4.568)
$CAR_{[-20,-1]}$	−0.0209*	−0.0182	−0.0472*	−0.0438*	−0.0480	−0.0432
	(−1.675)	(−1.456)	(−1.912)	(−1.756)	(−1.581)	(−1.405)
Control variables	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	1.23	1.36	1.03	1.13	0.74	0.87
Adjusted R^2 (%)	1.21	1.34	1.01	1.11	0.72	0.85

Panel D: Controlling for $CAID_{[-10,-1]}$ *and* $CAR_{[-10,-1]}$

	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[2,60]}$
$CAID_{[2,20]}$	0.0016***	0.0017***				
	(12.129)	(12.348)				
$CAID_{[2,40]}$			0.0012***	0.0012***		
			(10.887)	(11.043)		
$CAID_{[2,60]}$					0.0010***	0.0010***
					(8.203)	(8.176)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]}$		−0.0008***		−0.0010***		−0.0013***
		(−5.938)		(−4.312)		(−4.501)
$CAR_{[-10,-1]}$	0.0019	0.0057	−0.0331	−0.0280	−0.0219	−0.0153
	(0.092)	(0.280)	(−0.957)	(−0.798)	(−0.529)	(−0.364)
Control variables	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	1.18	1.29	0.93	1.02	0.66	0.77
Adjusted R^2 (%)	1.16	1.27	0.91	1.01	0.64	0.75

TABLE A4
Overconfidence and Stock Characteristics

This table corresponds to Table 4 in the paper and evaluate the effects of stock characteristics (SCs) on overconfidence using the following regression model:

$$\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_2 \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \mathrm{SC} + \beta_3 \mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_4 \mathrm{SC} + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \mathrm{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where $\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal return over day t_1 to day t_2 and $\mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$ is the cumulative abnormal institutional demand over day t_1^* to day t_2^*. Stock characteristic SCs are selected for their close relationships with information asymmetry and/or stock valuation difficulty, including probability of information-based trading (PIN), idiosyncratic volatility (IDIOV), bid-ask spread (SPREAD), stock size (SIZE), firm age (AGE), analyst coverage (ACOVERAGE), dispersion in analyst forecasts (DISP), share turnover (TO), research and development intensity (R&D), earnings quality (EARNINGSQ), cash flow volatility (CASHFLOWV), and earnings volatility (EARNINGSV). CV_i in the model are control variables estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements, including stock size, which is the logarithm of the average daily market capitalization, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. Panel A considers the pre-announcement period of [−40,−1] and the announcement and post-announcement period of [0, 60] but excludes the pre-announcement CAR as a control. Panel B uses pre-announcement periods [−30,−1], [−20,−1], and [−10,−1] and the announcement and post-announcement period of [0,60]. Panels C and D consider the post-announcement periods of [2, 60] and [6, 60], respectively. In Panels B, C and D, only the coefficients on the key variables, i.e., the interaction terms, are tabulated while other estimates are available upon request.

Panel A: Regressions of $CAR_{[0,60]}$ Without Controlling for Pre-Announcement CAR

	SC =					
	PIN	IDIOV	SPREAD	SIZE	AGE	ACOVERAGE
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]}$	−0.0007***	0.0007**	−0.0008***	−0.0007***	−0.0015***	−0.0015***
	(−3.940)	(2.405)	(−6.309)	(−5.954)	(−7.789)	(−7.709)
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \mathrm{SC}$	−0.0019*	−0.0609***	−0.0322***	0.0003***	0.00003***	0.00006**
	(−1.930)	(−4.724)	(−2.447)	(5.365)	(5.131)	(4.243)
SC	0.0642*	−0.2949	1.070	0.0025	0.00004	0.0003
	(1.724)	(−0.591)	(1.430)	(1.246)	(0.674)	(0.803)
Control variables	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	0.46	0.68	0.47	0.51	0.52	0.49
Adjusted R^2 (%)	0.44	0.66	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.47

	SC =					
	DISP	TO	R&D	EARNINGSQ	CASHFLOWV	EARNINGSV
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]}$	−0.0008***	−0.0005***	−0.0007***	−0.0006***	−0.0007***	−0.0008***
	(−7.049)	(−3.340)	(−6.561)	(−4.778)	(−6.740)	(−8.123)
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \mathrm{SC}$	−0.0015**	−0.0461**	−0.0054***	0.0074***	−0.0092***	−0.0014**
	(−3.501)	(−2.419)	(−3.516)	(3.441)	(−2.763)	(−2.327)
SC	−0.0004	−0.8692***	0.0387	−0.0314	−0.1067**	−0.0091
	(−0.073)	(−2.713)	(1.154)	(−1.308)	(−2.098)	(−1.434)
Control variables	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	0.48	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.52	0.46
Adjusted R^2 (%)	0.46	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.50	0.44

TABLE A4-*Continued*

Panel B: Regressions of $CAR_{[0,60]}$ Using CAID Other than $CAID_{[-40,-1]}$

	SC =					
	PIN	IDIOV	SPREAD	SIZE	AGE	ACOVERAGE
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0035***	−0.0775***	−0.0468***	0.0004***	0.00003***	0.00008***
	(−2.740)	(−4.785)	(−3.456)	(5.562)	(4.964)	(4.314)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0039**	−0.1076***	−0.0737***	0.0005***	0.00004***	0.00009***
	(−2.423)	(−4.571)	(−3.690)	(4.973)	(4.738)	(3.793)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0052**	−0.1477***	−0.141***	0.0006***	0.00005***	0.00009***
	(−1.994)	(−4.307)	(−3.619)	(4.164)	(4.159)	(2.747)

	SC =					
	DISP	TO	R&D	EARNINGSQ	CASHFLOWV	EARNINGSV
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0020***	−0.0470**	−0.0061***	0.0077***	−0.0119***	−0.0015**
	(−3.749)	(−2.047)	(−3.384)	(3.076)	(−2.917)	(−2.227)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0024***	−0.0583**	−0.0067***	0.0102***	−0.0161***	−0.0014*
	(−3.511)	(−1.960)	(−2.650)	(3.019)	(−3.148)	(−1.701)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0022**	−0.0802*	−0.0075*	0.0133***	−0.0269***	−0.0017*
	(−1.979)	(−1.782)	(−1.736)	(2.730)	(−2.849)	(−1.671)

Panel C: Regressions of $CAR_{[2,60]}$

	SC =					
	PIN	IDIOV	SPREAD	SIZE	AGE	ACOVERAGE
$CAID_{[-40,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0029**	−0.0565***	−0.0377***	0.0003***	0.00002***	0.00006**
	(−2.736)	(−5.156)	(−3.627)	(5.627)	(4.790)	(4.932)
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0033***	−0.0730***	−0.0552***	0.0004***	0.00003***	0.00008***
	(−3.210)	(−5.122)	(−5.036)	(6.219)	(4.740)	(4.926)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0038***	−0.1014***	−0.0826***	0.0004***	0.00004***	0.00008***
	(−2.985)	(−4.816)	(−5.188)	(5.721)	(4.731)	(4.420)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0049**	−0.1367***	−0.1410***	0.0005***	0.00004***	0.00008***
	(−2.454)	(−4.473)	(−4.687)	(4.847)	(4.098)	(3.110)

	SC =					
	DISP	TO	R&D	EARNINGSQ	CASHFLOWV	EARNINGSV
$CAID_{[-40,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0015**	−0.0376**	−0.0048***	0.0064***	−0.0088***	−0.0014**
	(−3.644)	(−2.238)	(−3.553)	(3.335)	(−3.020)	(−2.374)
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0020***	−0.0367*	−0.0053***	0.0065***	−0.0113***	−0.0015**
	(−3.720)	(−1.875)	(−3.347)	(2.814)	(−3.176)	(−2.261)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0023***	−0.0473*	−0.0057**	0.0089***	−0.0142***	−0.0014*
	(−3.190)	(−1.830)	(−2.525)	(2.949)	(−3.240)	(−1.684)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times SC$	−0.0024**	−0.0708*	−0.0058*	0.0106**	−0.0237***	−0.0016*
	(−2.059)	(−1.729)	(−1.647)	(2.551)	(−2.846)	(−1.661)

TABLE A4-*Continued*

Panel D: Regressions of $CAR_{[6,60]}$

	SC =					
	PIN	IDIOV	SPREAD	SIZE	AGE	ACOVERAGE
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \text{SC}$	−0.0024***	−0.0480***	−0.0333***	0.0002***	0.00002***	0.00005**
	(−2.672)	(−4.861)	(−3.345)	(5.103)	(4.334)	(4.473)
$\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \times \text{SC}$	−0.0027***	−0.0629***	−0.0504***	0.0003***	0.00002***	0.00006***
	(−2.844)	(−4.867)	(−4.603)	(5.664)	(4.451)	(4.479)
$\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \times \text{SC}$	−0.0030***	−0.0860***	−0.0767***	0.0003***	0.00003***	0.00007***
	(−2.698)	(−4.495)	(−4.744)	(4.911)	(4.438)	(3.818)
$\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} \times \text{SC}$	−0.0033**	−0.1152***	−0.1200***	0.0004***	0.00004***	0.00006***
	(−1.971)	(−4.210)	(−3.739)	(4.090)	(3.555)	(2.601)
	SC =					
	DISP	TO	R&D	EARNINGSQ	CASHFLOWV	EARNINGSV
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \text{SC}$	−0.0013***	−0.0273**	−0.0041***	0.0055***	−0.0076***	−0.0013**
	(−3.196)	(−1.958)	(−3.351)	(3.109)	(−2.597)	(−2.572)
$\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \times \text{SC}$	−0.0018***	−0.0283*	−0.0045***	0.0056***	−0.0098***	−0.0013**
	(−3.294)	(−1.680)	(−3.118)	(2.728)	(−2.660)	(−2.361)
$\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \times \text{SC}$	−0.0022***	−0.0365*	−0.0046**	0.0076***	−0.0121***	−0.0011*
	(−2.983)	(−1.674)	(−2.280)	(2.881)	(−2.711)	(−1.804)
$\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} \times \text{SC}$	−0.0023**	−0.0611*	−0.0042*	0.0092***	−0.0208***	−0.0014
	(−1.965)	(−1.748)	(−1.655)	(2.701)	(−2.693)	(−1.612)

TABLE A5

Nonparametric Analysis of the Self-Attribution Hypothesis

This table corresponds to Table 5 in the paper but uses pre-announcement periods [−30,−1], [−20,−1], and [−10,−1] instead of [−40,−1]. $\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal return from day t_1 to day t_2, $\text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$ the cumulative abnormal institutional demand over day t_1^* to day t_2^*, and SUE_{next} the earnings surprise of the next earnings announcement. Stocks are first sorted into quintiles based on $\text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$, where $Q(\text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}) = 5$ and $Q(\text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}) = 1$ denote the quintiles of stocks strongly bought and sold by institutions in the pre-announcement period, respectively. Within each of the quintiles, stocks are further sorted into quintiles based on standardized unexpected earnings (SUE), where $Q(\text{SUE}) = 5$ and $Q(\text{SUE}) = 1$ denote the quintiles with the highest and lowest SUE, respectively. The table documents the average post-announcement CARs of stocks in four subsamples. Returns are reported in percentage terms. T-statistics are shown in round parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. The last column reports the average earnings surprise of the next earnings announcement (SUE_{next}) in the four subsamples.

Panel A: Sorting Based on Pre-Announcement Period [−30,−1]

	$\text{CAR}_{[2,60]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[61,120]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,10]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[11,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[21,40]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,30]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[31,60]}$	SUE_{next}
$Q(\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]}) = 5$ and $Q(\text{SUE}) = 5$,	−0.20	−1.57***	0.57***	−0.08	0.50**	−0.41*	0.28	−0.49*	2.417***
(strong buys followed by confirming news)	(−0.553)	(−3.956)	(4.123)	(−0.553)	(2.491)	(−1.841)	(1.198)	(−1.740)	(21.548)
$Q(\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]}) = 5$ and $Q(\text{SUE}) = 1$,	−2.66***	−0.17	−0.95***	−0.11	−1.05***	−0.53**	−1.46***	−1.20***	−1.179***
(strong buys followed by disconfirming news)	(−6.785)	(−0.411)	(−5.868)	(−0.654)	(−4.656)	(−2.246)	(−5.324)	(−4.035)	(−5.144)
$Q(\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]}) = 1$ and $Q(\text{SUE}) = 5$,	1.11***	0.04	0.69***	0.26*	0.96***	−0.07	0.93***	0.18	2.25***
(strong sells followed by disconfirming news)	(3.171)	(0.109)	(4.829)	(1.750)	(4.633)	(−0.331)	(3.648)	(0.692)	(9.441)
$Q(\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]}) = 1$ and $Q(\text{SUE}) = 1$,	1.14***	1.35***	0.38**	0.24	0.62**	0.41	1.03***	0.12	−1.06***
(strong sells followed by confirming news)	(2.824)	(2.909)	(2.027)	(1.406)	(2.529)	(1.623)	(3.401)	(0.389)	(−4.978)

Panel B: Sorting Based on Pre-Announcement Period [−20,−1]

	$\text{CAR}_{[2,60]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[61,120]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,10]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[11,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[21,40]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,30]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[31,60]}$	SUE_{next}
$Q(\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]}) = 5$ and $Q(\text{SUE}) = 5$,	−0.42	−1.33***	0.48***	−0.21	0.27	−0.27	0.08	−0.49*	2.38***
(strong buys followed by confirming news)	(−1.159)	(−3.441)	(3.434)	(−1.575)	(1.367)	(−1.209)	(0.321)	(−1.765)	(21.899)
$Q(\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]}) = 5$ and $Q(\text{SUE}) = 1$,	−2.26***	−0.55	−0.86***	−0.18	−1.04***	−0.55**	−1.37***	−0.89***	−1.08***
(strong buys followed by disconfirming news)	(−5.924)	(−1.267)	(−5.389)	(−1.142)	(−4.771)	(−2.375)	(−5.193)	(−2.986)	(−4.855)
$Q(\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]}) = 1$ and $Q(\text{SUE}) = 5$,	1.06***	−0.54	0.62***	0.21	0.83***	0.02	0.83***	0.23	2.14***
(strong sells followed by disconfirming news)	(3.128)	(−1.387)	(4.347)	(1.413)	(4.063)	(0.121)	(3.301)	(0.916)	(8.976)
$Q(\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]}) = 1$ and $Q(\text{SUE}) = 1$,	0.77*	1.16**	0.24	−0.02	0.22	0.44*	0.58*	0.19	−1.01***
(strong sells followed by confirming news)	(1.933)	(2.508)	(1.340)	(−0.108)	(0.929)	(1.745)	(1.957)	(0.644)	(−4.911)

TABLE A5-*Continued*

Panel C: Sorting Based on Pre-Announcement Period [−10,−1]

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[61,120]}$	$CAR_{[2,10]}$	$CAR_{[11,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[21,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,30]}$	$CAR_{[31,60]}$	SUE_{next}
$Q(CAID_{[-10,-1]}) = 5$ and $Q(SUE) = 5$,	0.04	−0.87**	0.57***	−0.18	0.39**	−0.19	0.11	−0.07*	2.39***
(strong buys followed by confirming news)	(0.113)	(−2.323)	(4.237)	(−1.289)	(2.019)	(−0.940)	(0.467)	(−0.306)	(22.158)
$Q(CAID_{[-10,-1]}) = 5$ and $Q(SUE) = 1$,	−2.05***	0.15	−0.74***	0.06	−0.68***	−0.33	−1.00***	−1.05***	−1.11***
(strong buys followed by disconfirming news)	(−5.293)	(0.359)	(−4.519)	(0.384)	(−3.109)	(−1.493)	(−3.722)	(−3.526)	(−4.756)
$Q(CAID_{[-10,-1]}) = 1$ and $Q(SUE) = 5$,	0.86*	−0.15	0.51***	0.07	0.58***	0.02	0.66***	0.20	2.21***
(strong sells followed by disconfirming news)	(1.938)	(−0.393)	(3.631)	(0.494)	(2.926)	(0.105)	(2.712)	(0.787)	(9.261)
$Q(CAID_{[-10,-1]}) = 1$ and $Q(SUE) = 1$,	0.70*	1.22***	0.03	0.21	0.24	0.48**	0.85***	−0.15	−0.94***
(strong sells followed by confirming news)	(1.832)	(2.643)	(0.164)	(1.315)	(1.044)	(2.013)	(3.017)	(−0.525)	(−5.351)

TABLE A6

Nonparametric Analysis of the Self-Attribution Hypothesis: Actual versus Pseudo Earnings Announcements

This table corresponds to Table 6 in the paper but considers the pre-announcement period of 10 days. It presents the sorting analysis of post-announcement CARs conditional on pre-announcement CAID and announcement CAR for actual and pseudo earnings announcements. For each actual earnings announcement, the pseudo announcement date is determined by subtracting a random number of trading days from the actual announcement date, which is drawn from a uniform distribution spanning from 21 to 39. For each actual or pseudo earnings announcement, $\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ denotes the cumulative abnormal return from day t_1 to day t_2 and $\text{CAID}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ the cumulative abnormal institutional demand. Actual and pseudo earnings announcements are sorted into quintiles based on $\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}$, where $Q(\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}) = 5$ and $Q(\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}) = 1$ denote the quintiles of stocks strongly bought and sold by institutions in the pre-announcement period, respectively. Within each of the quintiles, stocks are further sorted into quintiles based on $\text{CAR}_{[0,1]}$, where $Q(\text{CAR}_{[0,1]}) = 5$ and $Q(\text{CAR}_{[0,1]}) = 1$ denote the quintiles with the highest and lowest announcement CAR, respectively. The table documents the average post-announcement CARs of stocks in the four subsamples. Returns are reported in percentage terms. T-statistics are shown in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. The third and sixth columns (CAR diff.) report the average CAR difference between the earlier and later periods, where *p*-value in square brackets is for the hypothesis test on whether the difference is greater than 0 (labeled by superscript +) or smaller than 0 (labeled by superscript −). The last two columns document the average CAR difference between the actual and pseudo earnings announcements, where *p*-value in square brackets stands for the hypothesis test on whether the difference is equal to 0.

	Actual announcements			*Pseudo announcements*			$\text{CAR}_{\text{actual}} - \text{CAR}_{\text{pseudo}}$	
	$\text{CAR}_{[2,10]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[11,20]}$	CAR diff.	$\text{CAR}_{[2,10]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[11,20]}$	CAR diff.	$\text{CAR}_{[2,10]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[11,20]}$
$Q(\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}) = 5$ and $Q(\text{SUE}) = 5$,	0.32*	−0.33**	0.65	−0.53***	−0.42**	−0.11	0.85	0.09
(strong buys followed by confirming news)	(2.052)	(−2.161)	$[0.0016]^{+}$	(−2.922)	(−2.235)	$[0.3415]^{-}$	[0.0004]	[0.7265]
$Q(\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}) = 5$ and $Q(\text{SUE}) = 1$,	−1.16***	0.02	−1.18	−0.11	−0.46**	0.35	−1.05	0.48
(strong buys followed by disconfirming news)	(−6.420)	(0.116)	$[0.0000]^{-}$	(−0.589)	(−2.369)	$[0.0944]^{+}$	[0.0000]	[0.0695]
$Q(\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}) = 1$ and $Q(\text{SUE}) = 5$,	0.69***	0.44**	0.25	−0.17	−0.23	0.06	0.85	0.66
(strong sells followed by disconfirming news)	(4.123)	(2.536)	$[0.1469]^{+}$	(−0.896)	(−1.108)	$[0.4204]^{+}$	[0.0006]	[0.0131]
$Q(\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}) = 1$ and $Q(\text{SUE}) = 1$,	0.27	0.55***	−0.28	0.36*	−0.12	0.48	−0.10	0.68
(strong sells followed by confirming news)	(1.381)	(3.013)	$[0.1521]^{-}$	(1.850)	(−0.622)	$[0.0463]^{+}$	[0.7195]	[0.0124]

TABLE A7

Regression Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis with Additional Controls

This table extends Panel B of Table 7 in the paper by including additional controls for the interaction of pre-announcement institutional trading and its direction and tests the self-attribution hypothesis using the following regression model:

$$\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0\right) \times |\mathrm{SUE}| + \beta_2 \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0\right) \times |\mathrm{SUE}| + \beta_3 \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0\right) + \beta_4 \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0\right) + \beta_5 \mathrm{CAR}_{[-40,-1]} + \beta_6 |\mathrm{SUE}| + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \mathrm{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where $\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal return from day t_1 to day t_2, $\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]}$ the cumulative abnormal institutional demand over day −40 to day −1, SUE the standardized unexpected earnings, $\boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0\right)$ the dummy variable of confirming earnings news, and $\boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0\right)$ the dummy variable of disconfirming earnings news. Control variables CV_i are estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements including stock size, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,60]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[61,120]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,10]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[11,20]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[21,40]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,30]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[31,60]}$
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0\right) \times \lvert\mathrm{SUE}\rvert$	0.0001	−0.00002	0.0001***	0.00003*	0.0001***	−0.00004	0.0001***	−0.00003
	(1.579)	(−0.576)	(3.139)	(1.698)	(3.284)	(−0.868)	(3.322)	(−0.687)
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0\right) \times \lvert\mathrm{SUE}\rvert$	−0.0001**	0.00002	−0.0001**	−0.00003*	−0.0001**	0.00002	−0.0001***	0.00003
	(−2.273)	(0.571)	(−2.483)	(−1.797)	(−2.459)	(0.367)	(−3.610)	(0.661)
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0\right)$	−0.0006***	−0.0005***	−0.0002***	−0.0002***	−0.0004***	−0.0001	−0.0005***	−0.0002
	(−3.405)	(−3.061)	(−3.069)	(−2.624)	(−3.478)	(−0.927)	(−3.689)	(−0.965)
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0\right)$	−0.0007***	−0.0002	−0.00004	−0.0003***	−0.0003***	−0.0001	−0.0003***	−0.0004***
	(−3.921)	(−1.414)	(−0.806)	(−3.698)	(−3.012)	(−0.699)	(−2.749)	(−2.999)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-40,-1]}$	−0.0544**	0.0003	−0.0241***	−0.0070	−0.0311***	−0.0189	−0.0461***	−0.0083
	(−2.568)	(0.008)	(−3.234)	(−1.005)	(−2.739)	(−1.091)	(−3.304)	(−0.517)
$\lvert\mathrm{SUE}\rvert$	0.0011**	0.0001	−0.00002	−0.00003	−0.00006	0.0009**	0.0001	0.0009*
	(2.084)	(0.195)	(−0.079)	(−0.219)	(−0.153)	(2.026)	(0.365)	(1.727)
Control variables	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	0.61	0.89	0.65	0.19	0.62	0.30	0.67	0.21
Adjusted R^2 (%)	0.59	0.87	0.62	0.17	0.60	0.27	0.64	0.19

TABLE A8

Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypotheses

This table corresponds to Table 7 in the paper but considers pre-announcement periods [−30,−1], [−20,−1], and [−10,−1] instead of [−40,−1]. Panel A and Panel B test the self-attribution hypothesis using the following regression models, respectively:

$$\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\right) + \beta_2 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0\right) + \beta_3 \text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \text{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

$$\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\right) \times |\text{SUE}| + \beta_2 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0\right) \times |\text{SUE}|$$
$$+\beta_3 \text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_4 |\text{SUE}| + \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \text{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where $\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal return from day t_1 to day t_2, $\text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$ is the cumulative abnormal institutional demand over day t_1^* to day t_2^*, and SUE is the standardized unexpected earnings. In the regressions, $\boldsymbol{I}(x > 0)$ is the indicator function taking the value of 1 if the condition $x > 0$ is satisfied and 0 otherwise. In particular, $\boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\right)$ is the dummy variable of confirming earnings news, i.e., $\text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$ is on the same side of SUE, while $\boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0\right)$ is the dummy variable of disconfirming earnings news. Control variables CV_i are estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements and they include stock size, which is the logarithm of the average daily market capitalization, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. Only the coefficients on the key variables, i.e., the interaction terms, are tabulated while other estimates are available upon request.

Panel A: Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering SUE Direction Only

	$\text{CAR}_{[2,60]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[61,120]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,10]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[11,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[21,40]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,30]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[31,60]}$
$\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} > 0\right)$	−0.0006**	−0.0007**	0.00001	−0.0001**	−0.0001	−0.0002*	−0.0002*	−0.0003**
	(−2.347)	(−3.102)	(0.0757)	(−2.319)	(−1.386)	(−1.909)	(−1.768)	(−1.964)
$\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \leq 0\right)$	−0.0011***	−0.0001	−0.0005***	−0.0001*	−0.0006***	−0.0001	−0.0007***	−0.0004***
	(−5.141)	(−0.822)	(−9.241)	(−1.936)	(−7.045)	(−0.865)	(−5.502)	(−3.078)
$\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} > 0\right)$	−0.0008**	−0.0008***	−0.00001	−0.0002***	−0.0002	−0.0003**	−0.0004**	−0.0005**
	(−2.524)	(−3.364)	(−0.113)	(−2.758)	(−1.616)	(−2.247)	(−2.116)	(−2.055)
$\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \leq 0\right)$	−0.0012***	−0.0001	−0.0005***	−0.0001	−0.0007***	−0.0002	−0.0007***	−0.0005***
	(−4.539)	(−0.586)	(−7.549)	(−1.518)	(−5.983)	(−1.111)	(−4.942)	(−2.690)
$\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} > 0\right)$	−0.0010**	−0.0012**	0.0001	−0.0003***	−0.0003	−0.0005**	−0.0005*	−0.0005*
	(−2.057)	(−3.203)	(0.394)	(−2.861)	(−1.266)	(−2.068)	(−1.937)	(−1.874)
$\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} \leq 0\right)$	−0.0016***	−0.00005	−0.0007***	−0.0001	−0.0008***	−0.0003	−0.0009***	−0.0007***
	(−4.042)	(−0.171)	(−5.825)	(−1.013)	(−5.114)	(−1.195)	(−4.201)	(−2.704)

TABLE A8-*Continued*

Panel B: Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering Both SUE Direction and Magnitude

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[61,120]}$	$CAR_{[2,10]}$	$CAR_{[11,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[21,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,30]}$	$CAR_{[31,60]}$
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-30,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.00003	−0.0001***	0.0001**	0.00000	0.0001*	−0.0001	0.00005	−0.0001
	(−0.542)	(−2.649)	(2.042)	(0.138)	(1.654)	(−1.345)	(1.442)	(−1.562)
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-30,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0002***	0.0000	−0.0001***	−0.00004**	−0.0002***	−0.00000	−0.0002***	−0.00004
	(−4.474)	(0.034)	(−5.132)	(−2.438)	(−4.923)	(−0.073)	(−5.411)	(−1.009)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-20,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0001	−0.0002**	0.0001*	−0.00002	0.00004	−0.0001	0.00002	−0.0001
	(−0.976)	(−2.652)	(1.643)	(−1.128)	(0.937)	(−1.294)	(0.565)	(−1.408)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-20,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0002***	0.0000	−0.0002***	−0.00005*	−0.0002***	0.00000	−0.0002***	−0.00002
	(−3.729)	(0.134)	(−4.661)	(−1.858)	(−4.098)	(0.132)	(−4.729)	(−0.435)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0000	−0.0002**	0.0001**	−0.00003	0.0001	−0.0001	0.0001	−0.0001
	(−0.040)	(−2.130)	(1.894)	(−0.987)	(1.178)	(−0.864)	(0.847)	(−0.671)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0003***	0.0001	−0.0002***	−0.00003	−0.0002***	−0.00002	−0.0003***	−0.00004
	(−3.345)	(1.047)	(−4.671)	(−0.927)	(−3.999)	(−0.275)	(−4.420)	(−0.606)

TABLE A9

Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Based on Post-Announcement Abnormal Institutional Demand with Additional Controls

This table extends Panel B of Table 8 in the paper by including additional controls for the interaction of pre-announcement institutional trading and its direction and tests the self-attribution hypothesis using the following regression model:

$$\text{CAID}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\big(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0\big) \times |\text{SUE}| + \beta_2 \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\big(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0\big) \times |\text{SUE}| + \beta_3 \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\big(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0\big) + \beta_4 \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\big(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0\big) + \beta_5 \text{CAR}_{[-40,-1]} + \beta_6 |\text{SUE}| + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \text{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where $\text{CAID}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal institutional demand from day t_1 to day t_2, $\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ the cumulative abnormal return, SUE the standardized unexpected earnings, $\boldsymbol{I}\big(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0\big)$ the dummy variable of confirming earnings news, and $\boldsymbol{I}\big(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0\big)$ the dummy variable of disconfirming earnings news. Control variables CV_i are estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements and include stock size, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

	$\text{CAID}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAID}_{[21,40]}$	$\text{CAID}_{[41,60]}$	$\text{CAID}_{[61,80]}$	$\text{CAID}_{[81,100]}$	$\text{CAID}_{[101,120]}$
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\big(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0\big) \times \lvert\text{SUE}\rvert$	0.0030**	0.0042***	0.0012	−0.0003	−0.0012	−0.0019
	(2.574)	(3.357)	(1.061)	(−0.250)	(−0.928)	(−1.591)
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\big(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0\big) \times \lvert\text{SUE}\rvert$	−0.0059***	−0.0062***	−0.0009	0.0016	0.0009	0.0025**
	(−5.043)	(−4.659)	(−0.696)	(1.287)	(0.889)	(2.286)
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\big(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0\big)$	0.0237***	−0.0586***	−0.0768***	−0.0951***	−0.0983***	−0.0810***
	(3.923)	(−9.103)	(−8.933)	(−8.343)	(−8.756)	(−6.660)
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\big(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0\big)$	−0.0049	−0.0635***	−0.0801***	−0.0835***	−0.0849***	−0.0719***
	(−0.807)	(−7.673)	(−8.857)	(−7.156)	(−7.466)	(−7.246)
$\text{CAR}_{[-40,-1]}$	1.3371***	0.9519***	0.1718	0.6963***	0.6879***	0.3782*
	(5.269)	(3.939)	(0.677)	(4.240)	(2.941)	(1.726)
$\lvert\text{SUE}\rvert$	0.0352***	0.0151	−0.0197*	0.0128	0.0064	0.0022
	(3.363)	(1.251)	(−1.756)	(1.276)	(0.693)	(0.230)
Control variables	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	0.43	1.16	1.50	1.88	1.95	1.35
Adjusted R^2 (%)	0.41	1.14	1.48	1.86	1.93	1.33

TABLE A10

Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Based on Post-announcement Abnormal Institutional Demand

This table corresponds to Table 8 in the paper but uses pre-announcement periods [−40,−1], [−30,−1], [−20,−1], and [−10,−1]. Panel A and Panel B test the self-attribution hypothesis using the following regression models, respectively:

$$\text{CAID}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\right) + \beta_2 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0\right) + \beta_3 \text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \text{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

$$\text{CAID}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\right) \times |\text{SUE}| + \beta_2 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0\right) \times |\text{SUE}|$$
$$+\beta_3 \text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_4 |\text{SUE}| + \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \text{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where $\text{CAID}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal institutional demand from day t_1 to day t_2, $\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal return, and SUE is the standardized unexpected earnings. In the regressions, $\boldsymbol{I}(x > 0)$ is the indicator function taking the value of 1 if the condition $x > 0$ is satisfied and 0 otherwise. Control variables CV_i are estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements and include stock size, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. Only the coefficients on the key variables, i.e., the interaction terms, are tabulated while other estimates are available upon request.

Panel A: Tests of the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering SUE Direction Only

	$\text{CAID}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAID}_{[21,40]}$	$\text{CAID}_{[41,60]}$	$\text{CAID}_{[61,80]}$	$\text{CAID}_{[81,100]}$	$\text{CAID}_{[101,120]}$
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0\right)$	0.0313***	−0.0482***	−0.0742*	−0.0957**	−0.1011***	−0.0856***
	(5.659)	(−7.271)	(−9.715)	(−8.954)	(−9.433)	(−7.738)
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0\right)$	−0.0196***	−0.0788***	−0.0821***	−0.0796***	−0.0828***	−0.0659***
	(−3.235)	(−10.260)	(−9.355)	(−7.648)	(−8.033)	(−7.169)
$\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} > 0\right)$	0.0572***	−0.0392***	−0.0752***	−0.0999***	−0.1035***	−0.0943***
	(8.812)	(−5.671)	(−9.331)	(−8.375)	(−8.738)	(−8.129)
$\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \leq 0\right)$	−0.0231***	−0.0787***	−0.0834***	−0.0849***	−0.0900***	−0.0704***
	(−3.463)	(−9.139)	(−8.831)	(−7.889)	(−8.698)	(−7.267)
$\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} > 0\right)$	0.1066***	−0.0285***	−0.0758***	−0.1088****	−0.1174***	−0.1082***
	(12.299)	(−3.671)	(−8.206)	(−7.982)	(−8.782)	(−7.898)
$\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \leq 0\right)$	−0.0267***	−0.0815***	−0.0862***	−0.0898***	−0.1017***	−0.0816***
	(−2.868)	(−8.091)	(−7.437)	(−7.396)	(−8.803)	(−7.492)
$\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} > 0\right)$	0.2221***	−0.0087	−0.0762***	−0.1266***	−0.1374***	−0.1382***
	(16.149)	(−0.787)	(−6.225)	(−7.668)	(−7.949)	(−7.373)
$\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} \leq 0\right)$	−0.0324***	−0.0789***	−0.0930***	−0.1084***	−0.1330***	−0.1081***
	(−3.351)	(−5.529)	(−5.723)	(−7.098)	(−8.703)	(−7.518)

TABLE A10-*Continued*

Panel B: Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering Both SUE Direction and Magnitude

	$CAID_{[2,20]}$	$CAID_{[21,40]}$	$CAID_{[41,60]}$	$CAID_{[61,80]}$	$CAID_{[81,100]}$	$CAID_{[101,120]}$
$CAID_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-40,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	0.0067***	−0.0053***	−0.0112***	−0.0156***	−0.0170***	−0.0149***
	(5.943)	(−3.501)	(−8.816)	(−8.372)	(−8.688)	(−8.195)
$CAID_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0065***	−0.0162***	−0.0136***	−0.0116***	−0.0125***	−0.0089***
	(−5.072)	(−9.798)	(−6.377)	(−5.710)	(−6.614)	(−5.041)
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-30,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	0.0109***	−0.0038**	−0.0115***	−0.0155***	−0.0170***	−0.0164***
	(7.722)	(−2.266)	(−8.004)	(−7.1518)	(−7.852)	(−8.350)
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-30,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0071***	−0.0173***	−0.0142***	−0.0128***	−0.0138***	−0.0097***
	(−4.484)	(−9.213)	(−6.382)	(−5.813)	(−6.959)	(−5.318)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-20,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	0.0197***	−0.0017	−0.0120***	−0.0181**	−0.0208***	−0.0194***
	(10.341)	(−0.849)	(−7.421)	(−6.974)	(−7.726)	(−7.799)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-20,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0081***	−0.0198***	−0.0153***	−0.0129***	−0.0153***	−0.0109***
	(−3.511)	(−8.919)	(−5.873)	(−5.381)	(−6.739)	(−5.213)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	0.0403***	0.0030	−0.0122***	−0.0216***	−0.0248***	−0.0258***
	(11.854)	(1.027)	(−6.197)	(−6.711)	(−7.018)	(−7.494)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0086***	−0.0226***	−0.0166***	−0.0154***	−0.0191***	−0.0138***
	(−3.406)	(−7.165)	(−4.921)	(−5.094)	(−5.902)	(−4.799)

TABLE A11

Trading Directions of Individual Institutions in Post-Announcement Periods

This table corresponds to Table 9 in the paper but uses pre-announcement periods [−30,−1], [−20,−1], and [−10,−1] instead of [−40,−1]. Panel A divides observations into two subsamples: confirming news, i.e., SUE × $\text{CAIID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0$, and disconfirming news, i.e., SUE × $\text{CAIID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0$, where $\text{CAIID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$ is the cumulative abnormal demand of individual institutions over day t_1^* to day t_2^* and SUE is the standardized unexpected earnings. The panel reports the percentage of institutions continuing their pre-announcement trading directions in the post-announcement period of $[t_1, t_2]$. Panel B examines the probability of institutions continuing their pre-announcement trading directions in the post-announcement period of $[t_1, t_2]$ and reports the marginal effects of the following Probit regression models:

$$\mathbf{Pr}\big(\text{CO}_{[t_1,t_2]}\big) = \Phi\big(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \boldsymbol{I}\big(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAIID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\big) + \beta_2 \text{CAIID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_3 \text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \text{CV}_i + \varepsilon\big),$$

$$\mathbf{Pr}\big(\text{CO}_{[t_1,t_2]}\big) = \Phi\big(\beta_0 + (\beta_1 + \beta_2 |\text{SUE}|) \boldsymbol{I}\big(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAIID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\big) + \beta_3 \text{CAIID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_4 \text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_5 |\text{SUE}| + \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \text{CV}_i + \varepsilon\big),$$

where the dummy variable $\text{CO}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ takes the value of 1 if $\text{CAIID}_{[t_1,t_2]} \times \text{CAIID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0$ and 0 otherwise, $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the cumulative distribution function of the standard normal distribution and $\text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$ is the cumulative abnormal return from day t_1^* to day t_2^*. In the regressions, $\boldsymbol{I}(x > 0)$ is the indicator function taking the value of 1 if the condition $x > 0$ is satisfied and 0 otherwise, while CV_i are control variables estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements, including stock size, which is the logarithm of the average daily market capitalization, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. Robust standard errors are clustered at the individual institution level and reported in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. Only the coefficients on the key variables, i.e., the interaction terms, are tabulated while other estimates are available upon request

Panel A: Individual Institutions' Trading Directions in the Post-Announcement Period

	$\text{CAIID}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAIID}_{[21,40]}$	$\text{CAIID}_{[41,60]}$	$\text{CAIID}_{[61,80]}$	$\text{CAIID}_{[81,100]}$	$\text{CAIID}_{[101,120]}$
Subsample with confirming news						
$\mathbf{Pr}\big(\text{CAIID}_{[t_1,t_2]} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-30,-1]} > 0\big)$	64.19%	60.92%	56.68%	52.94%	52.08%	48.83%
$\mathbf{Pr}\big(\text{CAIID}_{[t_1,t_2]} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-20,-1]} > 0\big)$	68.90%	65.37%	60.81%	56.63%	55.56%	51.84%
$\mathbf{Pr}\big(\text{CAIID}_{[t_1,t_2]} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-10,-1]} > 0\big)$	75.61%	72.06%	66.99%	61.65%	60.22%	56.67%
Subsample with disconfirming news						
$\mathbf{Pr}\big(\text{CAIID}_{[t_1,t_2]} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-30,-1]} > 0\big)$	10.53%	10.03%	9.30%	8.69%	8.54%	7.96%
$\mathbf{Pr}\big(\text{CAIID}_{[t_1,t_2]} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-20,-1]} > 0\big)$	11.12%	10.03%	9.81%	9.14%	8.96%	8.30%
$\mathbf{Pr}\big(\text{CAIID}_{[t_1,t_2]} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-10,-1]} > 0\big)$	11.63%	11.11%	10.30%	9.50%	9.33%	8.65%

TABLE A11-*Continued*

Panel B: The Marginal Effects on the Probability of Individual Institutions Continuing Their Pre-Announcement Trading Directions after Announcements

	$\mathbf{Pr}(\text{CO}_{[2,20]})$	$\mathbf{Pr}(\text{CO}_{[21,40]})$	$\mathbf{Pr}(\text{CO}_{[41,60]})$	$\mathbf{Pr}(\text{CO}_{[61,80]})$	$\mathbf{Pr}(\text{CO}_{[81,100]})$	$\mathbf{Pr}(\text{CO}_{[101,120]})$
$\boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-30,-1]} > 0)$	0.5652***	0.5373***	0.4988***	0.4619***	0.4586***	0.4277***
	(0.0053)	(0.0052)	(0.0049)	(0.0038)	(0.0037)	(0.0028)
$\boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-30,-1]} > 0)$	0.5559***	0.5284***	0.4906***	0.4576***	0.4572***	0.4184***
	(0.0052)	(0.0051)	(0.0048)	(0.0039)	(0.0038)	(0.0028)
$\boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-30,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert\text{SUE}\rvert$	0.0027***	0.0025***	0.0021***	0.0021***	0.0020***	0.0020***
	(0.0002)	(0.0001)	(0.0002)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
$\boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-20,-1]} > 0)$	0.6033***	0.5736***	0.5328***	0.4916***	0.4873***	0.4527***
	(0.0055)	(0.0055)	(0.0051)	(0.0040)	(0.0039)	(0.0032)
$\boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-20,-1]} > 0)$	0.5944***	0.5647***	0.5247***	0.4878***	0.4867***	0.4431***
	(0.0054)	(0.0055)	(0.0051)	(0.0041)	(0.0041)	(0.0031)
$\boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-20,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert\text{SUE}\rvert$	0.0029***	0.0026***	0.0022***	0.0022***	0.0021***	0.0022***
	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)
$\boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-10,-1]} > 0)$	0.6607***	0.6305***	0.5862***	0.5401***	0.5453***	0.4965***
	(0.0063)	(0.0064)	(0.0060)	(0.0047)	(0.0049)	(0.0038)
$\boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-10,-1]} > 0)$	0.6534***	0.6229***	0.5790***	0.5318***	0.5372***	0.4874***
	(0.0064)	(0.0064)	(0.0060)	(0.0046)	(0.0049)	(0.0038)
$\boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAIID}_{[-10,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert\text{SUE}\rvert$	0.0027***	0.0026***	0.0021***	0.0022***	0.0021***	0.0022***
	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)

TABLE A12

The PEAD Anomaly and the Role of Institutional Trading: Additional Controls

This table extends Table 10 in the paper by including additional controls for the direction of institutional trading in the pre-announcement period and demonstrates the existence of the PEAD anomaly and the role of institutional trading in contributing to the PEAD anomaly, using the following regressions:

$$\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{SUE} + \beta_2 \boldsymbol{I}(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0) + \beta_3 \boldsymbol{I}(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0) + \beta_4 \mathrm{CAR}_{[-40,-1]} + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \mathrm{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

$$\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{SUE} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0) + \beta_2 \mathrm{SUE} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0) + \beta_3 \boldsymbol{I}(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0) + \beta_4 \boldsymbol{I}(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0) + \beta_5 \mathrm{CAR}_{[-40,-1]} + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \mathrm{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where $\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal return from day t_1 to day t_2, $\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]}$ the cumulative abnormal institutional demand over day −40 to day −1, SUE the standardized unexpected earnings. In the regressions, $\boldsymbol{I}(\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \mathrm{SUE} > 0)$ is the dummy variable of confirming earnings news, i.e., $\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]}$ is on the same side of SUE, while $\boldsymbol{I}(\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \mathrm{SUE} \leq 0)$ is the dummy variable of disconfirming earnings news. Control variables CV_i are estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements and they include stock size, which is the logarithm of the average daily market capitalization, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,60]}$		$\mathrm{CAR}_{[61,120]}$		$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,30]}$		$\mathrm{CAR}_{[31,60]}$	
SUE	0.0016***		−0.0008*		0.0015***		0.0001	
	(2.707)		(−1.718)		(4.398)		(0.214)	
$\mathrm{SUE} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \mathrm{SUE} > 0)$		0.0005		−0.0016***		0.0009***		−0.0005
		(0.685)		(−3.000)		(2.821)		(−0.715)
$\mathrm{SUE} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \mathrm{SUE} \leq 0)$		0.0027***		0.00001		0.0021***		0.0006
		(3.888)		(0.020)		(4.617)		(1.315)
$\boldsymbol{I}(\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \mathrm{SUE} > 0)$	−0.0754	−0.0757	−0.0555	−0.0557	−0.0301	−0.0302	−0.0453	−0.0454
	(−1.363)	(−1.371)	(−1.112)	(−1.114)	(−0.676)	(−0.679)	(−1.223)	(−1.227)
$\boldsymbol{I}(\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \mathrm{SUE} \leq 0)$	−0.0729	−0.0709	−0.0535	−0.0520	−0.0285	−0.0274	−0.0444	−0.0435
	(−1.321)	(−1.290)	(−1.067)	(−1.037)	(−0.636)	(−0.614)	(−1.203)	(−1.186)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-40,-1]}$	−0.0589***	−0.0583***	−0.0008	−0.0004	−0.0493***	−0.0489***	−0.0096	−0.0093
	(−2.785)	(−2.763)	(−0.022)	(−0.010)	(−3.490)	(−3.471)	(−0.607)	(−0.590)
Control variables	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	0.47	0.51	0.87	0.88	0.61	0.64	0.13	0.14
Adjusted R^2 (%)	0.45	0.49	0.85	0.86	0.59	0.61	0.11	0.12

TABLE A13

The PEAD Anomaly and the Role of Institutional Trading

This table corresponds to Table 10 in the paper but uses pre-announcement periods [−30,−1], [−20,−1], and [−10,−1] instead of [−40,−1]. It demonstrates the existence of the PEAD anomaly and the role of institutional trading in contributing to the PEAD anomaly, using the following regressions:

$$\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1\text{SUE} + \beta_2\text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \sum_{i=1}^{12}\gamma_i\text{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

$$\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1\text{SUE}\times\boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE}\times\text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0) + \beta_2\text{SUE}\times\boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE}\times\text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0) + \beta_3\text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \sum_{i=1}^{12}\gamma_i\text{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where $\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal return from day t_1 to day t_2, $\text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$ the cumulative abnormal institutional demand over day t_1^* to day t_2^*, SUE the standardized unexpected earnings. In the regressions, $\boldsymbol{I}(x > 0)$ is the indicator function taking the value of 1 if the condition $x > 0$ is satisfied and 0 otherwise, while CV_i are control variables estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements, including stock size, which is the logarithm of the average daily market capitalization, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

	$\text{CAR}_{[2,60]}$		$\text{CAR}_{[61,120]}$		$\text{CAR}_{[2,30]}$		$\text{CAR}_{[31,60]}$	
SUE	0.0016***		−0.0008*		0.0015***		0.0001	
	(2.639)		(−1.752)		(4.176)		(0.284)	
$\text{SUE}\times\boldsymbol{I}(\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]}\times\text{SUE} > 0)$		0.0005		−0.0016***		0.0009***		−0.0004
		(0.720)		(−3.057)		(2.576)		(−0.652)
$\text{SUE}\times\boldsymbol{I}(\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]}\times\text{SUE} \leq 0)$		0.0026***		−0.00001		0.0020***		0.0006
		(4.042)		(−0.023)		(4.812)		(1.435)
$\text{CAR}_{[-30,-1]}$	−0.0677***	−0.0669***	0.0023	0.0029	−0.0474***	−0.0469***	−0.0203	−0.0200
	(−2.624)	(−2.598)	(0.051)	(0.065)	(−2.801)	(−2.779)	(−1.105)	(−1.085)
Control variables	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	0.48	0.55	0.86	0.88	0.51	0.53	0.15	0.17
Adjusted R^2 (%)	0.46	0.50	0.85	0.86	0.49	0.51	0.14	0.15

TABLE A13-*Continued*

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$		$CAR_{[61,120]}$		$CAR_{[2,30]}$		$CAR_{[31,60]}$	
SUE	0.0015**		−0.0008*		0.0014***		0.0001	
	(2.442)		(−1.756)		(3.919)		(0.196)	
$SUE \times \boldsymbol{I}(CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times SUE > 0)$		0.0005		−0.0016***		0.0009***		−0.0004
		(0.688)		(−2.808)		(2.583)		(−0.716)
$SUE \times \boldsymbol{I}(CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times SUE \leq 0)$		0.0024***		−0.0001		0.0019***		0.0005
		(3.788)		(−0.112)		(4.423)		(1.309)
$CAR_{[-20,-1]}$	−0.0491	−0.0482	0.0104	0.0112	−0.0370*	−0.0365***	−0.0122	−0.0117
	(−1.602)	(−1.572)	(0.233)	(0.252)	(−1.850)	(−1.824)	(−0.576)	(−0.553)
Control variables	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	0.31	0.34	0.87	0.89	0.36	0.37	0.12	0.14
Adjusted R^2 (%)	0.29	0.32	0.85	0.87	0.34	0.35	0.11	0.12

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$		$CAR_{[61,120]}$		$CAR_{[2,30]}$		$CAR_{[31,60]}$	
SUE	0.0014**		−0.0008		0.0014***		0.0001	
	(2.331)		(−1.623)		(3.734)		(0.139)	
$SUE \times \boldsymbol{I}(CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times SUE > 0)$		0.0008		−0.0013**		0.0010***		−0.0002
		(1.308)		(−2.372)		(2.734)		(−0.502)
$SUE \times \boldsymbol{I}(CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times SUE \leq 0)$		0.0020***		−0.0003		0.0017***		0.0003
		(2.959)		(−0.566)		(4.152)		(0.542)
$CAR_{[-10,-1]}$	−0.0221	−0.0212	0.0080	0.0088	−0.0181	−0.0176	−0.0040	−0.0036
	(−0.530)	(−0.508)	(0.194)	(0.213)	(−0.658)	(−0.639)	(−0.147)	(−0.132)
Control variables	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
R^2 (%)	0.23	0.24	0.86	0.87	0.26	0.27	0.11	0.12
Adjusted R^2 (%)	0.21	0.22	0.85	0.85	0.24	0.25	0.09	0.10

TABLE A14

Tests for Overconfident Institutions and Their Biased Self-Attribution Using an Alternative Measure of Abnormal Institutional Demand

This table corresponds to Panel B of Table 2 and Table 7 in the paper but uses an alternative measure of abnormal institutional demand to examine the overconfidence of institutions and test the self-attribution hypothesis through the following regression models:

$$\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{ARIT}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_2 \mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \mathrm{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

$$\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{ARIT}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{ARIT}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\right) + \beta_2 \mathrm{ARIT}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{ARIT}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0\right) + \beta_3 \mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \mathrm{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

$$\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{ARIT}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{ARIT}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\right) \times |\mathrm{SUE}| + \beta_2 \mathrm{ARIT}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{ARIT}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0\right) \times |\mathrm{SUE}|$$
$$+ \beta_3 \mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_4 |\mathrm{SUE}| + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \mathrm{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where $\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal return from day t_1 to day t_2, $\mathrm{ARIT}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$ is the alternative measure of abnormal institutional demand over day t_1^* to day t_2^*, and SUE is the standardized unexpected earnings. $\mathrm{ARIT}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$ is defined as the difference between the ratios of institutional trading over day t_1^* to day t_2^* and over the year the earnings being announced, where the ratio of institutional trading over a period is the difference between the numbers of days institutions as a whole being a net buyer and seller, scaled by the total number of days of the period. In the regressions, $\boldsymbol{I}(x > 0)$ is the indicator function taking the value of 1 if the condition $x > 0$ is satisfied and 0 otherwise, while CV_i are control variables estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements, including stock size, which is the logarithm of the average daily market capitalization, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. Only coefficients on key variables are tabulated and other estimates are available upon request.

Panel A: Regressions of CARs around Earnings Announcements

	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-40,-1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-30,-1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-20,-1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-10,-1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[0,1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,6]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,40]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,60]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[0,60]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[6,60]}$
$\mathrm{ARIT}_{[-40,-1]}$	0.0280***				−0.0076***	−0.0060***	−0.0138***	−0.0205***	−0.0300**	−0.0376***	−0.0246***
	(7.876)				(−6.265)	(−6.030)	(−7.208)	(−7.113)	(−7.556)	(−8.534)	(−6.380)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-40,-1]}$					−0.0133***	−0.0159***	−0.0294***	−0.0484***	−0.0525**	−0.0658***	−0.0387*
					(−3.339)	(−3.413)	(−2.613)	(−2.884)	(−2.504)	(−2.903)	(−1.931)
$\mathrm{ARIT}_{[-30,-1]}$		0.0264***			−0.0064***	−0.0046***	−0.0123***	−0.0184***	−0.0274***	−0.0338***	−0.0235***
		(9.119)			(−5.570)	(−4.710)	(−6.457)	(−6.042)	(−6.920)	(−7.760)	(−6.274)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-30,-1]}$					−0.0127***	−0.0168***	−0.0231**	−0.0539**	−0.0602**	−0.0729***	−0.0457*
					(−3.500)	(−3.740)	(−2.019)	(−2.488)	(−2.346)	(−2.722)	(−1.883)
$\mathrm{ARIT}_{[-20,-1]}$			0.0194***		−0.0046***	−0.0029***	−0.0090***	−0.0141***	−0.0212***	−0.0258***	−0.0186*
			(6.993)		(−4.992)	(−4.139)	(−5.328)	(−5.023)	(−5.587)	(−6.583)	(−5.115)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-20,-1]}$					−0.0186***	−0.0165**	−0.0165	−0.0410*	−0.0409	−0.0595*	−0.0246
					(−3.666)	(−2.559)	(−1.289)	(−1.654)	(−1.336)	(−1.843)	(−0.917)
$\mathrm{ARIT}_{[-10,-1]}$				0.0140***	−0.0026***	−0.0017***	−0.0057***	−0.0096***	−0.0140***	−0.0167***	−0.0125***
				(7.046)	(−3.806)	(−2.915)	(−4.527)	(−4.328)	(−4.971)	(−5.603)	(−4.793)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-10,-1]}$					−0.0377***	−0.0101	0.0069	−0.0254	−0.0125	−0.0502	0.0005
					(−5.143)	(−1.268)	(0.337)	(−0.727)	(−0.299)	(−1.156)	(0.014)

TABLE A14-*Continued*

Panel B: Tests of the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering SUE Direction Only

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[61,120]}$	$CAR_{[2,10]}$	$CAR_{[11,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[21,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,30]}$	$CAR_{[31,60]}$
$ARIT_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-40,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0183***	−0.0238***	0.0010	−0.0047***	−0.0037	−0.0080**	−0.0084***	−0.0099*
	(−2.591)	(−3.541)	(0.550)	(−3.017)	(−1.504)	(−2.038)	(−2.667)	(−1.832)
$ARIT_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0405***	−0.0112**	−0.0166*	−0.0062**	−0.0228***	−0.0055*	−0.0249***	−0.0156***
	(−5.935)	(−2.462)	(−9.491)	(−3.396)	(−8.613)	(−1.676)	(−6.516)	(−3.522)
$ARIT_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-30,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0183**	−0.0229***	0.0001	−0.0040***	−0.0039	−0.0069**	−0.0077**	−0.0107**
	(−2.551)	(−3.747)	(0.071)	(−2.596)	(−1.566)	(−2.008)	(−2.245)	(−2.118)
$ARIT_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-30,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0355***	−0.0092**	−0.0138***	−0.0060***	−0.0197***	−0.0054*	−0.0223***	−0.0132***
	(−6.151)	(−2.057)	(−8.422)	(−3.272)	(−8.217)	(−1.916)	(−6.924)	(−3.309)
$ARIT_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-20,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0150**	−0.0184***	0.0011	−0.0036**	−0.0026	−0.0061**	−0.0059*	−0.0092**
	(−2.353)	(−3.950)	(0.649)	(−2.437)	(−1.106)	(−2.048)	(−1.847)	(−2.143)
$ARIT_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-20,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0267***	−0.0062*	−0.0108***	−0.0039***	−0.0148***	−0.0041	−0.0166***	−0.0101***
	(−5.302)	(−1.719)	(−7.358)	(−2.738)	(−7.149)	(−1.634)	(−6.345)	(−2.824)
$ARIT_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-10,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0091*	−0.0132***	0.0018	−0.0028**	−0.0010	−0.0047**	−0.0040	−0.0050*
	(−1.830)	(−3.319)	(1.260)	(−2.285)	(−0.502)	(−2.025)	(−1.498)	(−1.663)
$ARIT_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-10,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0185***	−0.0048*	−0.0076***	−0.0023**	−0.0099***	−0.0032*	−0.0108***	−0.0077***
	(−4.713)	(−1.824)	(−6.726)	(−2.514)	(−6.289)	(−1.654)	(−5.087)	(−3.012)

Panel C: Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering Both SUE Direction and Magnitude

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[61,120]}$	$CAR_{[2,10]}$	$CAR_{[11,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[21,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,30]}$	$CAR_{[31,60]}$
$ARIT_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-40,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0014	−0.0046**	0.0011*	−0.0002	0.0009	−0.0013	0.0006	−0.0021
	(−0.761)	(−3.084)	(1.767)	(−0.457)	(1.188)	(−1.478)	(0.769)	(−1.206)
$ARIT_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0087***	−0.0019*	−0.0039***	−0.0018***	−0.0057***	−0.0008	−0.0065***	−0.0021
	(−4.492)	(−1.845)	(−4.873)	(−3.663)	(−5.394)	(−0.697)	(−6.691)	(−1.592)
$ARIT_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-30,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0012	−0.0047***	0.0008	0.00002	0.0008	−0.0009	0.0007	−0.0020
	(−0.708)	(−3.548)	(1.210)	(0.057)	(1.027)	(−1.029)	(0.869)	(−1219)
$ARIT_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-30,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0078***	−0.0012	−0.0032***	−0.0016***	−0.0048***	−0.0008	−0.0058***	−0.0019*
	(−4.881)	(−1.173)	(−4.519)	(−3.515)	(−5.599)	(−0.935)	(−7.004)	(−1.728)

TABLE A14-*Continued*

Panel C: Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering Both SUE Direction and Magnitude

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[61,120]}$	$CAR_{[2,10]}$	$CAR_{[11,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[21,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,30]}$	$CAR_{[31,60]}$
$ARIT_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-20,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0008	−0.0037***	0.0011*	−0.0001	0.0009	−0.0006	0.0008	−0.0016
	(−0.517)	(−3.444)	(1.901)	(−0.338)	(1.446)	(−0.734)	(1.114)	(−1.128)
$ARIT_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-20,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0057***	−0.0008	−0.0029***	−0.0013***	−0.0041***	−0.0003	−0.0048***	−0.0009
	(−4.415)	(−0.883)	(−4.858)	(−3.199)	(−5.250)	(−0.406)	(−6.430)	(−1.017)
$ARIT_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-10,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	0.0010	−0.0025***	0.0013***	−0.00005	0.0013**	0.00003	0.0012*	−0.0002
	(0.908)	(−2.743)	(2.589)	(−0.163)	(2.225)	(0.045)	(1.713)	(−0.197)
$ARIT_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times ARIT_{[-10,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0039***	0.0002	−0.0021***	−0.0008**	−0.0028***	−0.0002	−0.0033***	−0.0006
	(−4.142)	(0.332)	(−4.680)	(−2.516)	(−4.766)	(−0.424)	(−5.698)	(−0.935)

TABLE A15

Tests for Overconfident Institutions and Their Biased Self-Attribution Using an Alternative Measure of Abnormal Return

This table corresponds to Panel B of Table 2 and Table 7 in the paper but uses an alternative measure of abnormal return. Abnormal return here is calculated as the difference between raw stock return and the average return of the benchmark portfolio that the stock falls in, where 125 benchmark portfolios is constructed by sorting stocks on size, B/M ratio and momentum. It examines the overconfidence of institutions and tests the self-attribution hypothesis by the following regressions:

$$\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_2 \mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \mathrm{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

$$\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\right) + \beta_2 \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0\right) + \beta_3 \mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \mathrm{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

$$\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\right) \times |\mathrm{SUE}| + \beta_2 \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0\right) \times |\mathrm{SUE}|$$
$$+\beta_3 \mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_4 |\mathrm{SUE}| + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \mathrm{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where $\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal return from day t_1 to day t_2, $\mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$ is the cumulative abnormal institutional demand over day t_1^* to day t_2^*, and SUE is the standardized unexpected earnings. In the regressions, $\boldsymbol{I}(x > 0)$ is the indicator function taking the value of 1 if the condition $x > 0$ is satisfied and 0 otherwise, while CV_i are control variables estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements, including stock size, which is the logarithm of the average daily market capitalization, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. Only coefficients on key variables are tabulated and other estimates are available upon request.

Panel A: Regressions of CARs around Earnings Announcements

	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-40,-1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-30,-1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-20,-1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-10,-1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[0,1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,6]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,40]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,60]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[0,60]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[6,60]}$
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]}$	0.0009***				−0.0002***	−0.0001***	−0.0003***	−0.0004***	−0.0006***	−0.0008***	−0.0001***
	(12.636)				(−6.557)	(−6.104)	(−6.146)	(−5.468)	(−7.054)	(−8.613)	(−3.765)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-40,-1]}$					−0.0110***	−0.0149***	−0.0347***	−0.0463***	−0.0458***	−0.0567***	0.0001
					(−2.755)	(−4.592)	(−4.815)	(−3.992)	(−3.251)	(−3.768)	(0.023)
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-30,-1]}$		0.0011***			−0.0002***	−0.0001***	−0.0003***	−0.0005***	−0.0007***	−0.0009***	−0.0001***
		(11.217)			(−6.064)	(−5.417)	(−5.543)	(−4.923)	(−6.675)	(−8.039)	(−3.491)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-30,-1]}$					−0.0112***	−0.0166***	−0.0337***	−0.0509***	−0.0497***	−0.0609***	−0.0031
					(−2.751)	(−4.124)	(−3.771)	(−3.204)	(−2.817)	(−3.267)	(−0.556)
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-20,-1]}$			0.0012***		−0.0002***	−0.0001***	−0.0004***	−0.0006***	−0.0009***	−0.0010***	−0.0001***
			(9.060)		(−6.106)	(−4.174)	(−4.594)	(−4.624)	(−5.399)	(−6.482)	(−2.996)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-20,-1]}$					−0.0180***	−0.0167***	−0.0337***	−0.0425**	−0.0347*	−0.0527**	0.0013
					(−4.011)	(−2.795)	(−3.384)	(−2.388)	(−1.685)	(−2.355)	(0.197)
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}$				0.0018***	−0.0003***	−0.0001**	−0.0004***	−0.0008***	−0.0011***	−0.0014***	−0.0002***
				(9.042)	(−4.983)	(−2.543)	(−3.618)	(−4.157)	(−4.808)	(−5.475)	(−3.095)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-10,-1]}$					−0.0417***	−0.0140**	−0.0205	−0.0344	−0.0142	−0.0558**	0.0149*
					(−6.164)	(−2.144)	(−1.267)	(−1.478)	(−0.536)	(−1.999)	(1.752)

TABLE A15-*Continued*

Panel B: Tests of the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering SUE Direction Only

	$\text{CAR}_{[2,60]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[61,120]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,10]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[11,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[21,40]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,30]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[31,60]}$
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0003**	−0.0004***	0.0001*	−0.0001**	−0.0000	−0.0002***	−0.0001	−0.0002*
	(−2.376)	(−2.860)	(1.672)	(−1.879)	(−0.128)	(−3.133)	(−1.364)	(−1.785)
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0009***	−0.0002	−0.0004***	−0.0001***	−0.0006***	−0.0001	−0.0006***	−0.0003***
	(−6.449)	(−1.556)	(−9.971)	(−2.916)	(−8.159)	(−0.785)	(−6.949)	(−3.362)
$\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0004**	−0.0004***	0.0001	−0.0001**	−0.00002	−0.0002***	−0.0001	−0.0003**
	(−2.200)	(−2.823)	(1.203)	(−1.773)	(−0.334)	(−2.703)	(−1.183)	(−1.990)
$\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0010***	−0.0002	−0.0005***	−0.0001**	−0.0006***	−0.0001	−0.0007***	−0.0003***
	(−6.629)	(−1.289)	(−8.920)	(−2.390)	(−7.608)	(−0.989)	(−6.569)	(−3.461)
$\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0006**	−0.0005**	0.0001	−0.0001*	−0.0001	−0.0003***	−0.0002	−0.0004**
	(−2.249)	(−3.153)	(0.921)	(−1.902)	(−0.474)	(−3.133)	(−1.467)	(−2.028)
$\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0011***	−0.0001	−0.0005***	−0.0001**	−0.0006***	−0.0001	−0.0007***	−0.0004***
	(−6.230)	(−0.958)	(−6.929)	(−2.219)	(−6.866)	(−1.218)	(−6.235)	(−3.015)
$\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0008**	−0.0009***	0.0002	−0.0002**	−0.0001	−0.0005***	−0.0003	−0.0004*
	(−1.909)	(−3.213)	(1.289)	(−2.242)	(−0.312)	(−3.023)	(−1.421)	(−1.652)
$\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0014***	−0.0001	−0.0006***	−0.0001	−0.0008***	−0.0002	−0.0009***	−0.0006***
	(−5.583)	(−0.514)	(−5.393)	(−1.309)	(−5.595)	(−1.455)	(−5.061)	(−2.827)

Panel C: Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering Both SUE Direction and Magnitude

	$\text{CAR}_{[2,60]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[61,120]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,10]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[11,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[21,40]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,30]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[31,60]}$
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert\text{SUE}\rvert$	0.00001	−0.0001**	0.0001***	0.0000	0.0001**	−0.0001**	0.00004	−0.00003
	(0.307)	(−1.884)	(2.721)	(0.359)	(2.452)	(−2.122)	(1.486)	(−1.182)
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert\text{SUE}\rvert$	−0.0002***	−0.00002	−0.0001***	−0.00004**	−0.0002***	0.00000	−0.0002***	−0.00004
	(−5.803)	(−0.646)	(−6.232)	(−2.969)	(−5.414)	(0.250)	(−6.720)	(−1.422)
$\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert\text{SUE}\rvert$	0.00001	−0.0001**	0.0001**	0.0000	0.0001**	−0.0001*	0.00005	−0.00003
	(0.359)	(−2.339)	(2.404)	(0.574)	(2.216)	(−1.772)	(1.640)	(−1.143)
$\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert\text{SUE}\rvert$	−0.0002***	−0.00001	−0.0001***	−0.0001***	−0.0002***	0.00001	−0.0002***	−0.0001
	(−5.737)	(−0.324)	(−5.649)	(−2.748)	(−5.305)	(0.261)	(−6.194)	(−1.490)
$\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert\text{SUE}\rvert$	−0.0000	−0.0001**	0.0001**	−0.0000	0.0001	−0.0001*	0.00002	−0.00003
	(−0.071)	(−2.391)	(1.895)	(−0.568)	(1.409)	(−1.689)	(0.611)	(−0.610)
$\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert\text{SUE}\rvert$	−0.0003***	0.0000	−0.0002***	−0.00005**	−0.0002***	0.00000	−0.0002***	−0.00004
	(−5.152)	(0.027)	(−5.144)	(−2.172)	(−4.639)	(0.417)	(−5.544)	(−1.022)

TABLE A15-*Continued*

Panel C: Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering Both SUE Direction and Magnitude

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[61,120]}$	$CAR_{[2,10]}$	$CAR_{[11,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[21,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,30]}$	$CAR_{[31,60]}$
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE\rvert$	0.00004	−0.0001**	0.0001**	−0.00002	0.0001	−0.0001	0.00004	0.0000
	(0.625)	(−1.670)	(2.126)	(−0.658)	(1.502)	(−1.508)	(1.717)	(0.067)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE\rvert$	−0.0003***	0.0001	−0.0002***	−0.00003	−0.0002***	−0.00001	−0.0003***	−0.0001
	(−4.897)	(0.904)	(−5.474)	(−1.180)	(−4.693)	(−0.186)	(−5.553)	(−1.352)

TABLE A16

Tests for Overconfident Institutions and the Self-Attribution Hypotheses excluding ANcerno Institutions with Hedge Funds

The sample used in this table excludes hedge funds and pre-announcement periods include [−40,−1], [−30,−1], [−20,−1], and [−10,−1]. Panel A corresponds to Panel B of Table 2 and provides evidence of overconfidence institutions by the following regression:

$$\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_2 \text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \text{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where $\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal return from day t_1 to day t_2, $\text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$ is the cumulative abnormal institutional demand over day t_1^* to day t_2^* calculated based on ANcerno institutions without hedge funds, and CV_i are control variables estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements and include stock size, which is the logarithm of the average daily market capitalization, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. Panel B and Panel C correspond to Panel A and Panel B of Table 7, respectively, and test the self-attribution hypothesis using the following regression models:

$$\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\right) + \beta_2 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0\right) + \beta_3 \text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \text{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

$$\text{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\right) \times |\text{SUE}| + \beta_2 \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\text{SUE} \times \text{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0\right) \times |\text{SUE}|$$
$$+ \beta_3 \text{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_4 |\text{SUE}| + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \text{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where SUE is the standardized unexpected earnings and $\boldsymbol{I}(x > 0)$ is the indicator function taking the value of 1 if the condition $x > 0$ is satisfied and 0 otherwise. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. Only coefficients on key variables are tabulated and other estimates are available upon request.

Panel A: Regressions of CARs around Earnings Announcements

	$\text{CAR}_{[-40,-1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[-30,-1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[-20,-1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[-10,-1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[0,1]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,6]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,40]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[2,60]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[0,60]}$	$\text{CAR}_{[6,60]}$
$\text{CAID}_{[-40,-1]}$	0.0011***				−0.0002***	−0.0002***	−0.0004***	−0.0005***	−0.0007***	−0.0009***	−0.0006***
	(7.608)				(−5.161)	(−5.228)	(−5.264)	(−4.714)	(−5.337)	(−6.370)	(−4.582)
$\text{CAR}_{[-40,-1]}$					−0.0153***	−0.0159***	−0.0337***	−0.0541***	−0.0591**	−0.0744***	−0.0453**
					(−3.456)	(−3.046)	(−2.658)	(−2.898)	(−2.507)	(−2.921)	(−2.017)
$\text{CAID}_{[-30,-1]}$		0.0013***			−0.0002***	−0.0001***	−0.0004***	−0.0006***	−0.0008***	−0.0010***	−0.0007***
		(8.712)			(−4.388)	(−4.276)	(−4.913)	(−4.238)	(−4.903)	(−5.745)	(−4.431)
$\text{CAR}_{[-30,-1]}$					−0.0139***	−0.0170***	−0.0258**	−0.0584**	−0.0667**	−0.0806***	−0.0516*
					(−3.465)	(−3.391)	(−2.013)	(−2.436)	(−2.350)	(−2.730)	(−1.928)
$\text{CAID}_{[-20,-1]}$			0.0016***		−0.0002***	−0.0001***	−0.0004***	−0.0007***	−0.0010***	−0.0012***	−0.0009***
			(9.430)		(−4.374)	(−3.029)	(−3.986)	(−3.929)	(−4.521)	(−5.127)	(−4.316)
$\text{CAR}_{[-20,-1]}$					−0.0208***	−0.0173**	−0.0178	−0.0459*	−0.0473	−0.0680*	−0.0294
					(−3.780)	(−2.406)	(−1.238)	(−1.659)	(−1.393)	(−1.913)	(−0.988)
$\text{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}$				0.0020***	−0.0002**	−0.0001**	−0.0005***	−0.0008***	−0.0013***	−0.0015***	−0.0012***
				(9.340)	(−2.548)	(−2.059)	(−3.376)	(−3.075)	(−3.968)	(−4.033)	(−3.950)
$\text{CAR}_{[-10,-1]}$					−0.0402***	−0.0112*	0.0071	−0.0323	−0.0195	−0.0597	−0.0047
					(−5.085)	(−1.283)	(0.317)	(−0.842)	(−0.422)	(−1.248)	(−0.110)

TABLE A16-*Continued*

Panel B: Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering SUE Direction Only

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[61,120]}$	$CAR_{[2,10]}$	$CAR_{[11,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[21,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,30]}$	$CAR_{[31,60]}$
$CAID_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-40,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0004**	−0.0008**	0.0001	−0.0002***	−0.0001	−0.0002**	−0.0002	−0.0002
	(−1.934)	(−3.589)	(1.606)	(−2.890)	(−0.569)	(−2.033)	(−1.444)	(−1.325)
$CAID_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0010***	−0.00003	−0.0005***	−0.0001**	−0.0007***	−0.0001	−0.0007***	−0.0003**
	(−4.639)	(−0.234)	(−10.722)	(−2.271)	(−8.227)	(−0.536)	(−5.685)	(−2.543)
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-30,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0005*	−0.0010***	0.0001	−0.0002***	−0.0001	−0.0003**	−0.0002	−0.0003
	(−1.829)	(−3.903)	(1.302)	(−2.878)	(−0.717)	(−1.963)	(−1.419)	(−1.384)
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-30,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0011***	−0.0000	−0.0005***	−0.0001*	−0.0007***	−0.0001	−0.0007***	−0.0004***
	(−4.491)	(−0.043)	(−9.718)	(−1.797)	(−7.332)	(−0.731)	(−5.200)	(−2.584)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-20,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0008**	−0.0013***	0.0001	−0.0003***	−0.0001	−0.0004**	−0.0004*	−0.0004
	(−2.069)	(−4.599)	(1.082)	(−2.917)	(−0.742)	(−2.560)	(−1.753)	(−1.567)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-20,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0012***	0.00002	−0.0005***	−0.0001	−0.0007***	−0.0001	−0.0007***	−0.0005**
	(−3.710)	(0.095)	(−7.753)	(−1.249)	(−5.757)	(−0.697)	(−4.383)	(−2.289)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0009	−0.0017**	0.0003	−0.0004***	−0.0001	−0.0005*	−0.0004	−0.0005
	(−1.565)	(−3.711)	(1.553)	(−2.698)	(−0.333)	(−1.813)	(−1.184)	(−1.330)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0017***	0.0001	−0.0008***	−0.0001	−0.0009***	−0.0001	−0.0009***	−0.0008**
	(−3.744)	(0.468)	(−5.646)	(−0.817)	(−5.301)	(−0.576)	(−3.609)	(−2.553)

Panel C: Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering Both SUE Direction and Magnitude

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[61,120]}$	$CAR_{[2,10]}$	$CAR_{[11,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[21,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,30]}$	$CAR_{[31,60]}$
$CAID_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-40,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.00003	−0.0002***	0.0001**	−0.00001	0.0001	−0.0001*	0.00005	−0.0001
	(−0.485)	(−3.559)	(2.427)	(−0.596)	(1.609)	(−1.900)	(1.146)	(−1.315)
$CAID_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0002***	0.00004	−0.0002***	−0.0001**	−0.0002***	0.00002	−0.0002***	−0.00001
	(−3.766)	(0.959)	(−5.192)	(−2.482)	(−4.519)	(0.440)	(−5.285)	(−0.256)
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-30,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.00003	−0.0003**	0.0001**	−0.00001	0.0001	−0.0001	0.0001	−0.0001
	(−0.414)	(−4.115)	(2.172)	(−0.407)	(1.509)	(−1.625)	(1.239)	(−1.229)
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-30,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0003***	0.0001	−0.0002***	−0.0001**	−0.0002***	0.00002	−0.0002***	−0.00002
	(−2.569)	(1.350)	(−4.469)	(−2.372)	(−4.221)	(0.383)	(−4.452)	(−0.389)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-20,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0001	−0.0003***	0.0001**	−0.00003	0.0001***	−0.0001	0.00004	−0.0001
	(−0.619)	(−3.804)	(2.058)	(−1.271)	(1.088)	(−1.574)	(0.683)	(−1.138)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-20,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0002**	0.0001	−0.0002***	−0.0001*	−0.0002***	0.00000	−0.0002***	0.0000
	(−2.554)	(1.283)	(−4.259)	(−1.777)	(−3.672)	(0.712)	(−3.986)	(0.029)

TABLE A16-*Continued*

Panel C: Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering Both SUE Direction and Magnitude

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[61,120]}$	$CAR_{[2,10]}$	$CAR_{[11,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[21,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,30]}$	$CAR_{[31,60]}$
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	0.00002	−0.0004***	0.0002**	−0.00005	0.0001	−0.0001	0.0001	−0.0001
	(0.121)	(−2.916)	(2.048)	(−1.151)	(1.073)	(−0.751)	(0.871)	(−0.536)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0003***	0.0002	−0.0003***	−0.00003	−0.0003***	0.00004	−0.0003***	−0.00003
	(−2.954)	(1.482)	(−5.176)	(−0.671)	(−4.175)	(0.480)	(−4.262)	(−0.309)

TABLE A17

Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypotheses including Only ANcerno Institutions Reporting over the Whole Pre- and Post-Announcement Periods

Sample in this table includes only ANcerno institutions reporting over the whole pre- and post-announcement periods, and pre-announcement periods include [−40,−1], [−30,−1], [−20,−1], and [−10,−1]. Panel A corresponds to Panel B of Table 2 and provides evidence of overconfidence institutions by the following regression:

$$\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_2 \mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \mathrm{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where $\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]}$ is the cumulative abnormal return from day t_1 to day t_2, $\mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]}$ is the cumulative abnormal institutional demand over day t_1^* to day t_2^* calculated based on ANcerno institutions without hedge funds, and CV_i are control variables estimated in the year prior to the earnings announcements and include stock size, which is the logarithm of the average daily market capitalization, stock price, stock illiquidity, market beta, idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, institutional ownership, analyst coverage, book-to-market ratio, probability of information-based trading, firm age, and dispersion in analyst forecasts of the stock. Panel B and Panel C correspond to Panel A and Panel B of Table 7, respectively, and test the self-attribution hypothesis using the following regression models:

$$\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\right) + \beta_2 \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0\right) + \beta_3 \mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \mathrm{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

$$\mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1,t_2]} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} > 0\right) \times |\mathrm{SUE}| + \beta_2 \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \times \boldsymbol{I}\left(\mathrm{SUE} \times \mathrm{CAID}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} \leq 0\right) \times |\mathrm{SUE}|$$
$$+\beta_3 \mathrm{CAR}_{[t_1^*,t_2^*]} + \beta_4 |\mathrm{SUE}| + \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{12} \gamma_i \mathrm{CV}_i + \varepsilon,$$

where SUE is the standardized unexpected earnings and $\boldsymbol{I}(x > 0)$ is the indicator function taking the value of 1 if the condition $x > 0$ is satisfied and 0 otherwise. Standard errors are clustered by stock and calendar quarter (Petersen (2009)) and the two-way cluster-robust t-statistics are reported in parentheses. Symbols ***, ** and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively. Only coefficients on key variables are tabulated and other estimates are available upon request.

Panel A: Regressions of CARs around Earnings Announcements

	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-40,-1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-30,-1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-20,-1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-10,-1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[0,1]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,6]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,20]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,40]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[2,60]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[0,60]}$	$\mathrm{CAR}_{[6,60]}$
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-40,-1]}$	0.0010***				−0.0002***	−0.0001***	−0.0004***	−0.0005***	−0.0007***	−0.0009***	−0.0006***
	(7.322)				(−5.504)	(−4.312)	(−4.861)	(−4.064)	(−4.610)	(−5.524)	(−3.975)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-40,-1]}$					−0.0150***	−0.0167***	−0.0346***	−0.0544***	−0.0621***	−0.0772***	−0.0479**
					(−3.469)	(−3.177)	(−2.671)	(−2.984)	(−2.722)	(−3.143)	(−2.230)
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-30,-1]}$		0.0013***			−0.0002***	−0.0001***	−0.0004***	−0.0006***	−0.0008***	−0.0010***	−0.0007***
		(9.387)			(−5.284)	(−4.194)	(−4.746)	(−3.915)	(−4.349)	(−5.185)	(−3.976)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-30,-1]}$					−0.0135***	−0.0174***	−0.0273**	−0.0596***	−0.0712***	−0.0847***	−0.0563**
					(−3.634)	(−3.478)	(−2.093)	(−2.582)	(−2.600)	(−2.967)	(−2.192)
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-20,-1]}$			0.0015***		−0.0002***	−0.0001***	−0.0005***	−0.0007***	−0.0010***	−0.0012***	−0.0009***
			(9.556)		(−5.177)	(−3.332)	(−4.198)	(−3.487)	(−3.994)	(−4.706)	(−3.814)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-20,-1]}$					−0.0203***	−0.0176**	−0.0183	−0.0464*	−0.0523	−0.0726**	−0.0351
					(−4.117)	(−2.475)	(−1.280)	(−1.718)	(−1.582)	(−2.105)	(−1.221)
$\mathrm{CAID}_{[-10,-1]}$				0.0020***	−0.0002***	−0.0001*	−0.0006***	−0.0009***	−0.0013***	−0.0015***	−0.0012***
				(9.732)	(−3.012)	(−1.821)	(−4.187)	(−3.336)	(−3.868)	(−4.138)	(−3.870)
$\mathrm{CAR}_{[-10,-1]}$					−0.0387***	−0.0111	0.0071	−0.0323	−0.0248	−0.0635	−0.0113
					(−5.265)	(−1.260)	(0.321)	(−0.870)	(−0.554)	(−1.371)	(−0.274)

TABLE A17-*Continued*

Panel B: Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering SUE Direction Only

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[61,120]}$	$CAR_{[2,10]}$	$CAR_{[11,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[21,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,30]}$	$CAR_{[31,60]}$
$CAID_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-40,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0005**	−0.0008**	0.0001	−0.0002**	−0.0001	−0.0003**	−0.0002	−0.0003
	(−2.137)	(−2.849)	(1.244)	(−2.542)	(−0.722)	(−2.279)	(−1.633)	(−1.548)
$CAID_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0009***	0.0001	−0.0005***	−0.0002**	−0.0007***	0.0000	−0.0006***	−0.0003***
	(−3.553)	(0.7042)	(−8.617)	(−2.312)	(−6.887)	(0.233)	(−4.427)	(−1.883)
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-30,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0007**	−0.0009***	0.0001	−0.0002***	−0.0001	−0.0003**	−0.0003*	−0.0004*
	(−2.157)	(−3.202)	(0.752)	(−2.654)	(−1.101)	(−2.354)	(−1.745)	(−1.666)
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-30,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0010***	0.0002	−0.0005***	−0.0001*	−0.0007***	−0.0000	−0.0007***	−0.0003*
	(−3.660)	(1.201)	(−8.072)	(−1.930)	(−6.685)	(−0.019)	(−4.742)	(−1.717)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-20,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0010**	−0.0010***	0.0001	−0.0003***	−0.0002	−0.0005**	−0.0005**	−0.0005**
	(−2.465)	(−2.887)	(0.717)	(−3.106)	(−1.244)	(−2.527)	(−1.994)	(−1.930)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-20,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0010***	0.0002	−0.0006***	−0.0001	−0.0007***	0.0001	−0.0007***	−0.0003
	(−2.999)	(0.803)	(−7.217)	(−1.051)	(−5.192)	(0.068)	(−3.869)	(−1.418)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} > 0)$	−0.0013**	−0.0017***	0.0002	−0.0005***	−0.0002	−0.0007**	−0.0006*	−0.0007*
	(−2.353)	(−3.401)	(1.430)	(−3.180)	(−0.913)	(−2.554)	(−1.903	(−1.899)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} \leq 0)$	−0.0013***	0.0004	−0.0008***	−0.0001	−0.0009***	0.0001	−0.0009***	−0.0004
	(−2.457)	(1.299)	(−6.036)	(−0.585)	(−4.707)	(0.246)	(−3.251)	(−1.154)

Panel C: Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering Both SUE Direction and Magnitude

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[61,120]}$	$CAR_{[2,10]}$	$CAR_{[11,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[21,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,30]}$	$CAR_{[31,60]}$
$CAID_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-40,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0000	−0.0002**	0.0001**	−0.0000	0.0001*	−0.0001**	0.00004	−0.0001
	(−0.538)	(−3.251)	(2.572)	(−0.474)	(1.795)	(−2.060)	(0.964)	(−1.343)
$CAID_{[-40,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-40,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0002***	0.0000	−0.0001***	−0.00005**	−0.0002***	0.00000	−0.0002***	−0.00001
	(−2.907)	(0.644)	(−4.655)	(−2.109)	(−4.028	(0.519)	(−4.315)	(−0.139)
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-30,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0001	−0.0003***	0.0001**	−0.0000	0.0001	−0.0001*	0.0000	−0.0001
	(−0.721)	(−3.879)	(2.018)	(−0.606)	(1.353)	(−1.927)	(0.840)	(−1.447)
$CAID_{[-30,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-30,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0002***	0.0001	−0.0002***	−0.0001**	−0.0002***	0.00000	−0.0002***	−0.0000
	(−3.032)	(1.114)	(−4.164)	(−2.069)	(−4.011)	(0.484)	(−4.241)	(−0.061)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-20,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0001	−0.0003***	0.0001*	−0.00005*	0.00005	−0.0001*	0.00002	−0.0001
	(−1.088)	(−3.441)	(1.782)	(−1.858)	(0.808)	(−1.846)	(0.265)	(−1.498)
$CAID_{[-20,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-20,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0002**	0.0001	−0.0002***	−0.00004	−0.0002***	0.0001	−0.0002***	0.0000
	(−2.353)	(0.673)	(−3.988)	(−1.259)	(−3.263)	(0.836)	(−3.569)	(0.328)

TABLE A17-*Continued*

Panel C: Tests for the Self-Attribution Hypothesis Considering Both SUE Direction and Magnitude

	$CAR_{[2,60]}$	$CAR_{[61,120]}$	$CAR_{[2,10]}$	$CAR_{[11,20]}$	$CAR_{[2,20]}$	$CAR_{[21,40]}$	$CAR_{[2,30]}$	$CAR_{[31,60]}$
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} > 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0001	−0.0005***	0.0002**	−0.0001*	0.0001	−0.0001	0.00004	−0.0001
	(−0.365)	(−3.940)	(2.249)	(−1.826)	(0.984)	(−1.429)	(0.457)	(−0.960)
$CAID_{[-10,-1]} \times \boldsymbol{I}(SUE \times CAID_{[-10,-1]} \leq 0) \times \lvert SUE \rvert$	−0.0002*	0.0001	−0.0003***	−0.00001	−0.0003***	0.0001	−0.0003***	0.00003
	(−1.744)	(1.076)	(−4.071)	(−0.196)	(−3.036)	(0.867)	(−2.883)	(0.253)