The Noise Share of the 52-Week Price-Peak Effect on Mergers and Acquisitions

Ke Bi^{*}, Leonidas G. Barbopoulos^{*}, Yue Liu^{*}

*: University of Edinburgh Business School, The University of Edinburgh | corresponding email: leonidas.barbopoulos@ed.ac.uk

Overview

Research Question:

How do **different types of information** in the target share price affect the **effect of the 52-week high** on takeover premia?

Motivation:

• Prospect Theory (Kahneman and Tversky, 1979): assess gains or losses relative to a reference point (Baker et al., 2012, JFE).

• A worse information environment amplifies the reference point effect (Li et al., 2021; Ma et al., 2019, JFE; Mussweiler and Strack, 2000, ABS4; Wilson et al., 1996, ABS4).

Contributions:

- Effect of price-peak depends on noise% of its share price.
- Effect of price-peak does not depend on other info%.
- Necessary to separate noise from informativeness proxies.
- Reference reliance is not always value-destroying.
- Resolve the debate: whether info reference point effect.

Price info and noise measures

Brogaard et al. (2022, RFS):

- VAR model, decompose return variance into:
- **noise**: irrational price deviations from its info-efficient value.
- market (rm), private (trading), public (ri) information.

$$r_{m,t} = a_0^* + \sum_{l=1}^{5} a_{1,l}^* r_{m,t-l} + \sum_{l=1}^{5} a_{2,l}^* x_{t-l} + \sum_{l=1}^{5} a_{3,l}^* r_{t-l} + e_{r_m,t}$$

$$x_{t} = b_{0}^{*} + \sum_{l=1}^{5} b_{1,l}^{*} r_{m,t-l} + \sum_{l=1}^{5} b_{2,l}^{*} x_{t-l} + \sum_{l=1}^{5} b_{3,l}^{*} r_{t-l} + e_{x,t}$$



Reproduced and adapted from Brogaard et al. (2022, RFS)

Main results & Graphic Illustration



Offer premium = β 0 + ... + β 3 **noiseshare** x **target52WH** + ...

Y: Offer Premium	(1)
target52WH	0.078
	(2.25)
noiseshare	

noiseshare x target52WH

FullControls	Y
IndustryEffect	Y
TimeEffect	Y
Ν	282
AdjustedR2	0.33

Y: Offer Premium	(1) Pri
target52WH	0.113*
infoshare \times target52WH	(2.45) 3.943 (0.81) -0.134 (-1.33)
FullControls	Y
IndustryEffect	Y
TimeEffect	Y
N	2824
AdjustedR2	0.184

(2)(3)0.095*** 0.046(2.65)(1.19)7.758*-1.064(1.78)(-0.19)0.260 **(2.07)Υ Υ Υ Υ Υ Υ 282428240.33736 0.340(2)(3)PubMkt0.083** 3^{**} 0.089^{*} (2.12)15) (1.75)-3.93443-1.863(-0.54)31) (-0.45)-0.04634-0.02833) (-0.34)(-0.38)Υ Υ Υ Υ Υ Υ 2824282424

0.183

0.183

Mechanism

- **noisy info environment => undervaluation** => ****reliance **۱**1.
 - => Absolute deviation from efficient valuation
- $!3\&4. => \uparrow Uncertainty or => \uparrow Arbitragecosts$

Y: Offer Premium	(1) Institution Sub5-L	(2) Institution Sub5-H	(3) Analyst Sub5-L	(4) Analyst Sub5-H
noises hare \times target52WH	0.763^{*}	1.105	0.424**	0.444
	(1.77)	(1.34)	(1.99)	(1.00)
target52WH	-0.006 (-0.04)	(0.015)	-0.003 (-0.05)	(0.060)
-	(-0.04)	(0.11)	(-0.00)	(0.00)
FullControls	Y	Y	Y	Y
IndustryEffect	Y	Y	Y	Y
TimeEffect	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	167	246	881	542
AdjustedR2	0.514	0.602	0.283	0.447
V. Offer Bremium	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
t: Offer Premium	Error Sub5-L	Sub5-H	Score Sub5-L	Score Sub5-H
noises hare \times target52WH	0.595***	0.368	1.279^{***}	0.067
	(2.78)	(1.22)	(3.17)	(0.24)
target52WH	-0.183*	-0.057	-0.145	0.163^{*}
	(-1.86)	(-0.90)	(-1.36)	(1.82)
FullControls	Y	Y	Y	Y
IndustryEffect	Y	Y	Y	Y
TimeEffect	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ν	332	429	443	441
AdjustedR2	0.549	0.364	0.535	0.345

• Valuation measures: High=> overvalue, Low=> undervalue Pricing error (Rhodes–Kropf et al., 2005, JFE); Mispricing score (Stambaugh et al., 2015, JF).

Other Ys: bidder CAR & success rate

Noise => —	- 1) the penalty	to bidders; 2)	the risen	deal success rate

	(1)	(2)	(3)
r: CAR	Low	Medium	High
offer_premium	-0.380*	-0.323**	0.096
	(-1.91)	(-2.27)	(0.54)
V. success	(1)	(2)	(3)
r: success	Low	Medium	High
offer_big_52WH	1.783***	0.672	0.412
	(2.96)	(1.36)	(0.65)

Main Referenced Paper: -Baker, M., Pan, X., Wurgler, J., 2012. The effect of reference point prices on mergers and acquisitions. J Financ Econ 106, 49–71. -Brogaard, J., Nguyen, T.H., Putnins, T.J., Wu, E., 2022. What Moves Stock Prices? The Roles of News, Noise, and Information. The Review of Financial Studies 35, 4341–4386.