

股权激励、市场关注与市场预期实现

储溢泉¹, 仓勇涛², 储一昀³

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3. 200433

摘要: 自从Jensen和Meckling(1976)指出股权激励能缓解股东和管理层之间的代理问题以来,已有很多研究为股权激励的内部治理效应提供了经验证据,但股权激励是否具有外部治理效应,却鲜有研究。基于此,文章研究股权激励能否吸引更多的市场关注,以及外部的市场关注能否激励管理层实现市场预期,从而为股权激励是否具有外部治理效应提供一定的经验证据。基于沪深两市A股上市公司数据的研究发现,与未实施股权激励的公司相比,实施股权激励的公司会吸引更多的市场关注,并且公司实际业绩与市场预期的差距更小;在没有达到市场预期的情形下,与没有实施股权激励的公司相比,实施股权激励公司达不到市场预期的程度更小;股权激励的外部治理作用主要发生在两职分离公司和民营企业,当市场关注度更高时,股权激励在提升公司业绩方面更有效。该结论为股权激励的有效性争论提供了新思路,也为监管部门完善股权激励政策提供了一定的理论基础。

关键词: 股权激励; 市场关注; 市场预期实现; 外部治理

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一、引言

2005

Wind 2016 12 31 941
745 196

2018 8 15

Bizjak 1993

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Hanlon 2003
2003
2008
2011

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PSM

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Jensen Meckling 1976

二、文献回顾

Yermack 1995 Hanlon 2003 2003 2008
 2011 Kato 2005 2009

Malkie Cragg 1970 O'Brien 1988
 1978 Givoly Lakonishok 1979 2007 Crichfield
 1991 Kothari 2001 Brown Kim

2002 Bebchuk Fried 2003 2009 2010 Bebhuk
 2012
 2016 Bebhuk Fried 2003
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2009

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2003 2005 2008 “ ”
 2012

Chen 2013

三、理论分析与研究假说

Fama Jensen 1983 Jensen Meckling
 1976 Bizjak 1993
 Holmstrom 1979 Holmstrom Tirole 1993
 Holmstrom Tirole 1993 Almazan 2008

Almazan 2008

Nagar 2003 Almazan 2008

Lang 2012 Bischof Daske 2013 Schoenfeld 2017

Lang 2003
2007

Givoly Lakonishok 1979 O'Brien 1988 Kothari 2001

Lopez Ress

2002

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四、研究设计

(一) 样本与数据来源

2006 1 1 2015 12 31 A

Wind

CSMAR

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1%

(二) 模型与变量设计

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$$Cov_{i,t} = \alpha + \beta_1 Incentive_{i,t} + \beta_2 Boardsize_{i,t} + \beta_3 First_{i,t} + \beta_4 Insti_{i,t} + \beta_5 Lev_{i,t} + \beta_6 Q_{i,t} + \beta_7 ROA_{i,t} + \beta_8 Size_{i,t} + \beta_9 Volatility_{i,t} + \beta_{10} Big4_{i,t} + \sum Ind + \sum Year + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (1)$$

$$Consensus_{i,t} = \alpha + \beta_1 Incentive_{i,t} + \beta_2 Boardsize_{i,t} + \beta_3 First_{i,t} + \beta_4 Insti_{i,t} + \beta_5 Lev_{i,t} + \beta_6 Q_{i,t} + \beta_7 ROA_{i,t} + \beta_8 Size_{i,t} + \beta_9 Volatility_{i,t} + \beta_{10} Big4_{i,t} + \sum Ind + \sum Year + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (2)$$

$$Consensus_{i,t} = \alpha + \beta_1 Incentive_{i,t} + \beta_2 Dummy_{i,t} + \beta_3 Incentive_{i,t} * Dummy_{i,t} + \beta_4 Boardsize_{i,t} + \beta_5 First_{i,t} + \beta_6 Insti_{i,t} + \beta_7 Lev_{i,t} + \beta_8 Q_{i,t} + \beta_9 ROA_{i,t} + \beta_{10} Size_{i,t} + \beta_{11} Volatility_{i,t} + \beta_{12} Big4_{i,t} + \sum Ind + \sum Year + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (3)$$

Cov

1 i t i
0 Consensus

4

$$Consensus_{i,t} = \frac{|EPS_{i,t} - FEPS_{i,t}|}{P_{i,t-1}} \quad (4)$$

$FEPS_{i,t}$ i t $EPS_{i,t}$ i t $P_{i,t-1}$
 i
Incentive i
1 0 3 Dummy
1 0
Boardsize First
Insti Lev Q ROA Size
Big4
1

表 1 变量定义

变量类型	变量符号	变量定义
被解释变量	Cov	市场关注度, 等于 $\ln(1 + \text{分析师发布的研报数量})$
	Consensus	管理层努力水平与市场预期的差距, 具体计算方法见公式(7), 值越小, 管理层努力水平与市场预期的差距越小

续表 1 变量定义

变量类型	变量符号	变量定义
解释变量	Incentive Dummy	是否实施股权激励的虚拟变量 管理层努力水平是否达到市场预期的虚拟变量,如果未达到则取值为1,否则为0
	Boardsize	董事会人数,对数化处理,即为 $\ln(1+n)$,n为董事会人数
控制变量	First	控股股东持股比例
	Insti	机构投资者持股比例
	Lev	资产负债率,等于总负债除以总资产
	Q	托宾q,等于(股票总市值+负债账面价值)/总资产
	ROA	总资产回报率率,等于净利润除以总资产平均余额
	Size	公司规模,总资产对数化处理,即为 $\ln(1+asset)$,asset为总资产
	Big4	如果该年度是被四大会计师事务所审计,则取值为1,否则为0
	Ind	行业虚拟变量。参照证监会2012年的行业分类标准(制造业按二级目录细分),当样本公司属于某行业,则取值为1,否则为0
	Year	年度虚拟变量。当样本公司属于某年度时,则取值为1,否则为0

$$3 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad \beta_1 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad \beta_1$$

$$3 \quad 3 \quad \text{Incentive Dummy} \quad \beta_3$$

五、实证结果

(一)描述性分析

1.829	1.792	1.385	EPS	EPS	Cov
0.031	0.013	0.046	Incentive	Consensus	0.031
3.1%					

表 2 描述性统计分析

变量名	样本量	均值	标准差	最小值	中位数	最大值
Cov	19 223	1.829	1.385	0.000	1.792	5.394
Consensus	15 507	0.031	0.046	0.000	0.013	0.284
Incentive	19 223	0.031	0.168	0.000	0.000	1.000
Boardsize	19 223	2.272	0.180	1.792	2.303	2.773
First	19 223	0.354	0.152	0.088	0.333	0.758
Insti	19 223	0.062	0.091	0.000	0.033	0.577
Lev	19 223	0.454	0.212	0.047	0.457	0.998
Q	19 223	2.472	2.374	0.224	1.762	14.647
ROA	19 223	0.041	0.059	-0.240	0.036	0.245
Size	19 223	21.887	1.246	18.873	21.740	25.683
Big4	19 223	0.055	0.228	0.000	0.000	1.000

(二)相关系数分析

3	Pearson	Spearman
Incentive	Cov	Consensus

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表 3 主要变量相关性分析

	Cov	Consensus	Incentive
Cov	1	-0.203***	0.107***
Consensus	-0.181***	1	-0.046***
Incentive	0.120***	-0.036***	1

注：*、**、***分别表示在10%、5%、1%水平上显著，下同。

(三) 多元回归分析

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	1	2	3
	0.672 t	16.55	
			Consensus
	-0.005 t	3.83	
			Dummy×Incentive
	-0.007 t	2.75	

表 4 股权激励与市场关注、市场预期的实现

	(1)Cov	(2)Consensus	(3)Consensus
Incentive	0.672*** (16.55)	-0.005*** (-3.83)	0.001 (0.32)
Dummy			0.015*** (23.85)
Dummy×Incentive			-0.007*** (-2.75)
Boardsize	0.153* (1.87)	-0.004 (-1.42)	-0.004 (-1.56)
First	-0.242** (-2.32)	-0.002 (-0.67)	-0.003 (-0.92)
Insti	1.963*** (8.92)	-0.021*** (-5.45)	-0.019*** (-5.09)
Lev	-0.778*** (-9.65)	0.001 (0.25)	0.004 (1.40)
Q	0.084*** (12.49)	0.000 (0.54)	0.000 (0.47)
ROA	6.835*** (28.92)	-0.284*** (-23.28)	-0.249*** (-20.16)
Size	0.593*** (35.58)	0.004*** (7.39)	0.004*** (7.79)
Big4	-0.050 (-0.74)	-0.005** (-2.20)	-0.004* (-1.89)
Constant	-11.627*** (-33.68)	-0.060*** (-4.73)	-0.078*** (-6.22)
Year	控制	控制	控制
Industry	控制	控制	控制
Observations	19 223	15 507	15 507
Adj. R ²	0.449	0.198	0.215

注：为了缓解公司在样本横截面的聚集效应造成的检验偏差，回归模型在公司层面进行了Cluster处理，下同。

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Bebchuk Fried 2003

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Core 1999

2009

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Dual=1

Dual=0

表 5 两职分离与否下的股权激励与市场关注、市场预期实现多元回归结果

	(1)Cov	(2)Cov	(3)Consensus	(4)Consensus	(5)Consensus	(6)Consensus
	Dual=1	Dual=0	Dual=1	Dual=0	Dual=1	Dual=0
Incentive	0.498*** (6.52)	0.730*** (13.30)	-0.002 (-0.53)	-0.007*** (-2.92)	-0.001 (-0.24)	0.002 (0.48)
Dummy					0.016*** (8.88)	0.015*** (15.85)
Dummy×Incentive					0.001 (0.08)	-0.012** (-2.35)
Boardsize	0.083 (0.86)	0.231*** (4.63)	0.002 (0.56)	-0.005** (-2.31)	0.003 (0.64)	-0.006** (-2.56)
First	0.348*** (3.04)	-0.372*** (-6.38)	-0.006 (-1.24)	-0.001 (-0.31)	-0.007 (-1.48)	-0.001 (-0.55)
Insti	2.338*** (10.61)	1.915*** (21.14)	-0.044*** (-4.67)	-0.017*** (-4.25)	-0.040*** (-4.31)	-0.016*** (-4.00)
Lev	-1.001*** (-10.35)	-0.669*** (-12.81)	0.008* (1.72)	-0.002 (-0.81)	0.011** (2.36)	0.001 (0.51)
Q	0.063*** (7.34)	0.092*** (18.26)	0.001* (1.83)	0.000 (0.06)	0.001* (1.89)	-0.000 (-0.04)
ROA	6.952*** (22.27)	6.739*** (40.78)	-0.268*** (-18.55)	-0.290*** (-35.79)	-0.235*** (-15.97)	-0.255*** (-30.65)
Size	0.610*** (28.42)	0.599*** (58.25)	0.005*** (5.75)	0.004*** (8.38)	0.006*** (6.11)	0.004*** (8.74)
Big4	-0.159 (-1.54)	-0.030 (-0.78)	0.012*** (2.89)	-0.007*** (-4.33)	0.011*** (2.73)	-0.006*** (-3.79)
Constant	-11.487*** (-23.85)	-12.068*** (-52.77)	-0.085*** (-4.02)	-0.049*** (-4.64)	-0.104*** (-4.95)	-0.066*** (-6.21)
Year	控制	控制	控制	控制	控制	控制
Industry	控制	控制	控制	控制	控制	控制
Suest(Chi-square)	7.58***		3.27*		5.32**	
P	0.006		0.071		0.021	
Observations	4 235	14 988	3 541	11 966	3 541	11 966
Adj. R ²	0.448	0.455	0.204	0.199	0.222	0.215

1
6.52

2
0.730 1%

“ ” Seemingly Unrelated Estimation Model SUEST

Clogg 1995 2 Incentive Cov 1

3 Incentive
-0.001

4 Incentive
-0.007 1%

5 6
-0.001

1% 6 Dummy×Incentive
6 -0.012

2

2003 2005 2008

“ ”

2012
Chen 2013

2008

6 SOE=1 SOE=0 1 - 3
2 Incentive Cov 1 1 2
suest
3 4 3

Incentive	Consensus		4		5	6	
		3	4	5			Dummy×
Incentive						6	
		-0.025	10%				

表 6 产权性质对股权激励与市场关注、市场预期实现的影响

	(1)Cov	(2)Cov	(3)Consensus	(4)Consensus	(5)Consensus	(6)Consensus
	SOE=1	SOE=0	SOE=1	SOE=0	SOE=1	SOE=0
Incentive	0.463*** (3.20)	0.539*** (11.34)	0.006 (0.90)	-0.007*** (-3.59)	-0.002 (-0.43)	0.022** (2.10)
Dummy					0.017*** (14.76)	0.013*** (10.45)
Dummy×Incentive					-0.006 (-1.47)	-0.025* (-1.91)
Boardsize	0.344*** (5.59)	0.253*** (4.13)	-0.005 (-1.61)	-0.001 (-0.48)	-0.002 (-0.60)	-0.006* (-1.83)
First	-0.201*** (-2.74)	0.150** (2.06)	-0.003 (-0.83)	-0.002 (-0.51)	-0.003 (-1.13)	-0.003 (-0.77)
Insti	1.365*** (14.59)	4.247*** (26.29)	-0.013*** (-2.71)	-0.033*** (-4.89)	-0.028*** (-4.19)	-0.013*** (-2.81)
Lev	-0.412*** (-6.13)	-0.815*** (-13.13)	0.005 (1.37)	-0.003 (-1.01)	0.001 (0.18)	0.008** (2.14)
Q	0.126*** (15.93)	0.055*** (10.42)	0.000 (0.76)	0.000 (0.33)	0.000 (0.29)	0.000 (0.77)
ROA	6.675*** (30.86)	6.213*** (32.07)	-0.323*** (-27.69)	-0.258*** (-28.97)	-0.224*** (-24.61)	-0.289*** (-24.00)
Size	0.646*** (51.95)	0.576*** (42.17)	0.005*** (8.49)	0.004*** (6.14)	0.004*** (6.57)	0.005*** (8.57)
Big4	-0.090** (-2.13)	0.050 (0.85)	-0.010*** (-5.10)	0.004 (1.62)	0.004* (1.66)	-0.009*** (-4.65)
Constant	-13.405*** (-47.70)	-11.602*** (-38.39)	-0.075*** (-5.04)	-0.047*** (-3.62)	-0.068*** (-5.23)	-0.084*** (-5.68)
Year	控制	控制	控制	控制	控制	控制
Industry	控制	控制	控制	控制	控制	控制
Suest(Chi-square)	0.22		4.83**		2.67*	
P	0.637		0.028		0.100	
Observations	8 568	10 655	6 632	8 875	6 632	8 875
Adj. R ²	0.507	0.446	0.218	0.190	0.231	0.210

		7	1	ROA	Incentive
0.016	1%				
	HighCov=1	2	3	ROA	Incentive
0.009	1%			ROA	Incentive

表 7 分析师关注对管理层努力程度的影响

	(1)ROA	(2)ROA	(3)ROA
	Full	HighCov=1	HighCov=0
Incentive	0.016 ^{***} (4.89)	0.009 ^{***} (3.68)	0.006(0.95)
Boardsize	-0.000(-0.00)	0.003(0.70)	-0.008(-0.88)
First	0.025 ^{***} (3.64)	0.016 ^{***} (2.90)	0.033 ^{***} (2.98)
Insti	0.086 ^{**} (2.33)	0.033 ^{***} (3.48)	0.106(1.20)
Lev	-0.084 ^{**} (-2.47)	-0.107 ^{***} (-19.88)	-0.052(-1.17)
Q	0.013 ^{***} (3.30)	0.011 ^{***} (16.18)	0.013 ^{**} (2.05)
Size	0.017 ^{***} (11.44)	0.012 ^{***} (10.14)	0.014 ^{***} (6.73)
Big4	-0.008 ^{**} (-2.07)	-0.004(-1.01)	-0.010 [*] (-1.65)
Constant	-0.336 ^{***} (-16.10)	-0.189 ^{***} (-7.42)	-0.291 ^{***} (-5.69)
Year	控制	控制	控制
Industry	控制	控制	控制
Observations	19 223	9 161	10 062
Adj. R ²	0.042	0.330	0.022

(四) 稳健性检验

1.

2014

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表 8 替换市场关注研究变量

	(1)Var_adj	(2)Var	(3)Invest	(4)Invest_inti
Incentive	-0.052 ^{**} (-1.98)	-0.059 [*] (-1.83)	0.230 ^{***} (4.07)	0.241 ^{***} (4.29)
Boardsize	-0.169 ^{***} (-2.69)	-0.101(-1.57)	-0.066(-0.52)	-0.054(-0.43)
First	0.424 ^{***} (4.41)	0.423 ^{***} (4.37)	-0.433 ^{***} (-2.76)	-0.410 ^{***} (-2.60)
Insti	-0.539 ^{***} (-4.15)	-0.662 ^{***} (-4.70)	1.327 ^{***} (4.44)	1.408 ^{***} (4.67)
Lev	0.882 ^{***} (7.85)	0.697 ^{***} (6.17)	-0.298 ^{**} (-2.15)	-0.296 ^{**} (-2.13)
Q	-1.455 ^{***} (-18.05)	-1.161 ^{***} (-13.75)	-2.336 ^{***} (-14.96)	-2.296 ^{***} (-14.66)
ROA	1.061 ^{***} (2.63)	0.801 ^{**} (1.98)	2.795 ^{***} (6.20)	2.840 ^{***} (6.15)
Size	-0.094 ^{***} (-4.32)	-0.099 ^{***} (-4.48)	0.580 ^{***} (16.16)	0.571 ^{***} (15.99)
Big4	-0.126 ^{***} (-3.34)	-0.209 ^{***} (-4.86)	0.105(0.70)	0.091(0.60)
Constant	4.103 ^{***} (9.32)	4.426 ^{***} (10.01)	-9.013 ^{***} (-12.63)	-8.913 ^{***} (-12.50)

续表 9 稳健性检验：基于PSM的双重差分（DID）模型

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Cov	Cov	Consensus	Consensus
Size	0.468*** (11.90)	0.702*** (7.13)	0.003** (2.17)	0.003 (0.68)
Volatility	-0.002* (-1.65)	-0.001 (-0.60)	-0.001 (-0.97)	-0.004* (-1.76)
Big4	0.034 (0.23)	0.446** (2.02)	0.004 (0.70)	0.010 (0.44)
Constant	-8.835*** (-10.22)	-11.493*** (-5.55)	-0.042 (-1.20)	0.057 (0.51)
Year	控制	控制	控制	控制
Industry	控制		控制	
Firm		控制		控制
Observations	2 160	2 160	1 860	1 860
Adj. R ²	0.385	0.282	0.153	0.197

六、结 论

2006-2016

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Equity Incentives, Market Attention and Meet Market Expectations

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Summary: Ever since Jensen and Meckling pointed out that equity incentives can improve agency cost between shareholders and the management, many studies had provided empirical evidence for the internal governance effects of equity incentives. However, there are few studies on whether equity incentives have external governance effects. Based on this, this paper studies whether equity incentives can attract more market attention and whether external market attention can motivate the management to achieve market expectations. This will provide some empirical evidence for whether equity incentives have external governance effects.

Equity incentives generally set exercise conditions for stock options or unlocking conditions for restricted stocks, and these conditions are based on certain performance targets. Generally, these performance evaluation targets are higher than before. Therefore, the implementation of equity incentives can signal to the capital market that the management will work harder to improve company performance. When this signal is passed to the capital market, it is bound to

real needs of mass and diversified data circulation and sharing under digital economy.

With the rapid development of Internet platform economy and new business forms, the collection, storage, analysis and use of massive data by platform enterprises have brought challenges to the current legal system of market regulation, including improper collection and excessive collection of user data, and improper or illegal restrictions on the use of data by users and/or third party operators. Therefore, the promotion of data sharing has become the current digital economy in the development process of the urgent response to the practical requirements. To realize data sharing and ensure the synchronization of data protection and data sharing is not only an internal requirement of data operation law, but also an external demand to maintain the high/quality development of digital economy. High level of data protection is the only way to achieve efficient data sharing; at the time of realizing efficient data sharing, the construction of high level of data protection will be continuously stimulated. Therefore, under the guidance of the data sharing principle of "differentiated and equal", the ownership structure based on "dynamic compatibility rights" is established. Different types of data can carry different subjects' interest demands, while the same type of data can also carry different subjects' interest demands. In this way, we can bridge the "high cost, low efficiency" of data sharing brought by the construction of private right model with static exclusive right as the core under the perspective of private law, and even bring the defects of potential anti/competitive risks.

Mg{"y q t f u}"digital economy; data sharing; private rights protection; competition and open; data typing

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cause more market attention, and the market will set a goal for the management's efforts. Whether the management achieves market expectations directly affects the management's wealth. This is because if the management fails to meet the target set by the market, the company's stock price will fall, and the management's personal wealth will also decrease. On the other hand, the expected target set by the market can also be regarded as the market's estimation of the level of the management effort. If the performance of the company announcement is lower than this estimate, it is easy for the market to believe that the management has not done its best to have lazy moral hazard suspects, which will stimulate the market to vote with their feet. and the gap between the company's actual performance and market expectations is smaller. In the case of failure to meet market expectations, compared with companies that do not implement equity incentives, companies that implement equity incentives will meet market expectations to a lesser extent. Further research finds that the external governance effect of equity incentives mainly occurs in two/separated companies and private enterprises. This paper has implications for the literature and policies.

Mg{"y q t f u}"equity incentives; market attention; meet market expectations; external governance

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