Price Reversal and Firm Size in the U.S. Stock Markets, New Evidence

W. K. Leung*

Abstract—This study investigates the return behaviors of U.S. stocks listed in NYSE, AMEX, NASDAQ and NYSE ARCA from July 1963 to December 2007. Past studies are inconclusive as they either report short term momentum and long term reversal or vise versa or ambiguous trends. This is the first study that reports significant short and long term price reversal of U.S. stocks under some conditions by sorting them first by past return or price ratio and then by market capitalization (2 sorts) instead of what are done by most of the past studies by just sorting stocks by either past return or price ratio (1 sort). We also show that for stocks from the loser, medium or winner groups, small capitalization stocks always significantly outperform large capitalization stocks in the future.

I. METHODOLOGY AND DATA

In each month from July 1963 to December 2002 we sort NYSE-AMEX-NASDAQ-NYSE/ARCA stocks by previous 3, 6, 9 or 12 months (length of sort periods=3, 6, 9 and 12 respectively) return using the JT (Jegadeesh and Titman 1993) and MG (Moskowitz and Grinblatt 1999) methods and the ratio of closing price to previous 3, 6, 9 or 12 months high (price ratio) by GH (George and Hwang 2004) methods into 3, 5 or 10 groups. The sorting ends in December 2002 because we need to calculate the next 60th month return which needs stock return from January 2003 to December 2007. At month t, the previous n month return PRt,n is the cumulative return from months t-n+1 to t where n=3, 6, 9 or 12 and t=July 1963 to December 2007. The previous n month price ratio PPt,n is the ratio of closing price at end of month t to the highest closing price from months t-n+1 to t:

PPt,n = closing price at end of month t / highest closing price from

months
$$t-n+1$$
 to t (1)

In each month t, winners are groups with the highest return (PRt,n, JT method) or price ratio (PPt,n, GH method), medium return are groups with medium return or price ratio and losers are groups with the lowest return or price ratio. In each of the winner, medium or loser groups we again sort the stocks into 3, 5 or 10 groups by market capitalization (stocks with largest market capitalization are called large capitalization groups, medium market capitalization medium cap and smallest market capitalization small cap).

1) Loser/large capitalization are the groups of stocks with loser return or price ratio and largest market capitalization and 2) the group of stocks with loser return or price ratio and medium market capitalization are called the loser/medium capitalization groups. Likewise, 3) loser/small capitalization groups are stocks with loser return or price ratio and smallest market capitalization, 4) medium/large capitalization are those with medium return or price ratio and largest capitalization, 5) medium - small capitalization are those with medium return or price ratio and smallest capitalization, 6) winner/large capitalization are those with winner return or price ratio and largest capitalization, 7) winner/medium capitalization are those with winner return or price ratio and medium capitalization and 8) winner/small capitalization are those with winner return or price ratio and smallest capitalization. The monthly return of the above 8 combination groups at the end of next 3 – 12 months and 18 -60 months are then calculated by the JT approach. For example in December 2002, the next 60th month return will be 1/60 determined by the portfolio return in December 2007 (This is why the sorting has to end in December 2002 because we only have CRSP data until December 2007) of the stocks formed on December 2002 by ranking the stocks by PRDecember 2002, n (n=3, 6, 9 or 12 and similarly for PPDecember 2002, n) and then by market capitalization in December 2002, 1/60 determined by the portfolio return in November 2007 of the stocks formed on November 2002 by ranking the stocks by PRNovember 2002, n (similarly for PPNovember 2002, n) and then by market capitalization in November 2002, and 1/60 determined by the portfolio return in January 2003 of the stocks formed in January 1998 by ranking the stocks by PRJanuary 1998, n (similarly for PPJanuary 1998, n) and then by market capitalization in January 1998. Returns for the next 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, and 54 month are done in a similar fashion.

The table below is the return of winner/small capitalization groups minus return of loser/small capitalization groups sorted by return and then by market capitalization. In each month from July 1963 to December 2007 we sort NYSE-AMEX-NASDAQ-NYSE/ARCA stocks by previous 3, 6, 9 or 12 months (length of sort periods=3, 6, 9 and 12 respectively) return using the JT (Jegadeesh and Titman 1993) and MG (Moskowitz and Grinblatt 1999) methods and the ratio of closing price to previous 3, 6, 9 or 12 months high (price ratio) by GH (George and Hwang 2004) methods into 3, 5 or 10 groups. Winners are groups with the highest return or price ratio, medium return are groups with medium return or price ratio. In each of the winner, medium or loser groups we

^{*} W. K. Leung is with the Faculty of Business Administration, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong (Email: leungwk@cuhk.edu.hk)

again sort the stocks into 3, 5 or 10 groups by market capitalization (stocks with largest market capitalization are called large capitalization groups, medium market capitalization medium cap and smallest market capitalization small cap). 1) Loser/large capitalization are the groups of stocks with loser return or price ratio and largest market capitalization and 2) the group of stocks 1 This is why the sorting has to end in December 2002 because we only have CRSP data until December 2007. 4 with loser return or price ratio and medium market capitalization are called the loser/medium capitalization groups. Likewise, 3) loser/small capitalization groups are stocks with loser return or price ratio and smallest market capitalization, 4) medium/large

capitalization are those with medium return or price ratio and largest capitalization, 5) medium –small capitalization are those with medium return or price ratio and smallest capitalization, 6) winner/large capitalization are those with winner return or price ratio and largest capitalization, 7) winner/medium capitalization are those with winner return or price ratio and medium capitalization and 8) winner/small capitalization are those with winner return or price ratio and smallest capitalization. The monthly return of the above 8 combination groups at the end of next 3 – 12 months and 18 - 60 months are then calculated by the JT approach. The difference of return between two combination groups is reported below.

	No of														
	retu	No													
	m	of													
	or	mar													
	pric	ket	Laureh												
	grou	cap grou	Length of sort												
Methods	ps	- 1	periods				Differe	ence of	monthly	y return	at end	of next			
				3	6	9	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
D 145	L				months rn groups and then into 3 market capitalization groups										
		-							0.0070	0.0070	0.0070	0.0065	0.0050	0.0055	0.0051
JT	10	3												-0.0055	
JT	10	3	t-stat		-4.62**			-5.50**				-6.11**	-5.91**		-5.75**
JT	10	3	6											-0.0070	
JT	10	3		-4.36**							-5.93**		-5.78**		-5.76**
JT	10	3												-0.0081	
JT	10	3	t-stat			-3.63**		-5.33**			-6.05**		-5.97**		-5.99**
JT	10	3		-0.0141				-0.0137						-0.0091	
JT	10	3		-3.89**	-3.84**	-4.33**	-4.95**	-5.67**	-6.04**	-6.29**	-6.38**	-6.29**	-6.16**	-6.16**	-6.18**
GH	10	3		-0.0191			-0.0099		-0.0092					-0.0063	-0.0058
GH	10	3		-5.13**	-3.87**	-3.43**	-3.30**	-3.70**	-3.69**	-3.67**	-3.57**	-3.53**	-3.36**	-3.26**	-3.11**
GH	10	3	6	-0.0175	-0.0127	-0.0109	-0.0102	-0.0111	-0.0105	-0.0101	-0.0092	-0.0087		-0.0074	-0.0069
GH	10	3	t-stat	-4.22**	-3.25**	-3.02**	-3.06**	-3.67**	-3.75**	-3.84**	-3.73**	-3.67**	-3.53**	-3.46**	-3.33**
GH	10	3		-0.0160	-0.0117						-0.0100	-0.0095	-0.0086	-0.0081	-0.0076
GH	10	3	t-stat	-3.65**	-2.89**	-2.82**	-3.05**	-3.75**	-3.88**	-3.99**	-3.89**	-3.84**	-3.67**	-3.63**	-3.53**
GH	10	3	12		-0.0112	-0.0107	-0.0108	-0.0122	-0.0118	-0.0113	-0.0105	-0.0098	-0.0089	-0.0085	-0.0080
GH	10	3	t-stat	-3.36**	-2.79**	-2.86**	-3.13**	-3.84**	-4.04**	-4.12**	-4.02**	-3.94**	-3.77**	-3.73**	-3.67**
Panel B Fir		ted in													
JT	5	5		-0.0187					-0.0075		-0.0062		-0.0053	-0.0050	-0.0047
JT	5	5	t-stat	-7.11**	-5.45**	-4.93**	-5.01**	-6.21**	-6.14**	-6.46**	-6.22**	-6.31**	-6.15**	-6.15**	-6.14**
JT	5	5	6	-0.0156	-0.0113	-0.0092	-0.0092	-0.0101	-0.0090	-0.0086	-0.0077	-0.0073	-0.0066	-0.0062	-0.0058
JT	5	5	t-stat	-5.13**	-4.17**	-4.05**	-4.59**	-5.85**	-5.91**	-6.19**	-6.07**	-6.15**	-5.95**	-5.98**	-5.91**
JT	5	5	9	-0.0149	-0.0110	-0.0107	-0.0111	-0.0113	-0.0105	-0.0098	-0.0091	-0.0086	-0.0078	-0.0072	-0.0067
JT	5	5	t-stat	-4.68**	-4.05**	-4.43**	-5.07**	-5.94**	-6.15**	-6.30**	-6.29**	-6.34**	-6.14**	-6.09**	-6.02**
JT	5	5	12	-0.0137	-0.0125	-0.0124	-0.0127	-0.0125	-0.0118	-0.0108	-0.0102	-0.0095	-0.0086	-0.0079	-0.0076
JT	5	5	t-stat	-4.47**	-4.55**	-4.98**	-5.56**	-6.20**	-6.45**	-6.53**	-6.58**	-6.55**	-6.34**	-6.30**	-6.34**
GH	5	5	3	-0.0201	-0.0152	-0.0134	-0.0120			-0.0095	-0.0088	-0.0082	-0.0075	-0.0070	-0.0065
GH	5	5	t-stat	-6.15**	-5.00**	-4.66**	-4.51**			-4.56**	-4.40**	-4.28**		-3.98**	-3.83**
GH	5	5	6	-0.0192	-0.0150	-0.0134	-0.0125	-0.0125		-0.0109	-0.0101	-0.0095	-0.0087	-0.0081	-0.0075
GH	5	5		-5.36**	-4.48**	-4.27**	-4.32**	-4.74**	-4.76**		-4.59**	-4.52**	-4.31**	-4.19**	-4.04**
GH	5	5		-0.0176	-0.0143	-0.0129	-0.0125	-0.0129	-0.0122	-0.0116	-0.0107	-0.0101	-0.0092	-0.0086	-0.0080
GH	5	5	t-stat	-4.75**	-4.13**	-4.01**				-4.86**		-4.64**	-4.42**		-4.18**
GH	5	5		-0.0167	-0.0141	-0.0131	-0.0128	-0.0130	-0.0125	-0.0120	-0.0112	-0.0106	-0.0096	-0.0090	-0.0084
GH	5	5	t-stat	-4.50**	-4.03**	-4.02**	-4.21**	-4.72**	-4.86**	-4.92**	-4.80**	-4.73**	-4.53**	-4.41**	-4.29**
		\neg													
										•		•		-	

Panel C First sorted into 3 return groups and then into 10 market capitalization groups															
JT	3	10	3	-0.0200	-0.0142	-0.0117	-0.0094	-0.0090	-0.0077	-0.0070	-0.0061	-0.0058	-0.0052	-0.0047	-0.0044
JT	3	10	t-stat	-8.50**	-7.02**	-6.50**	-6.36**	-7.20**	-7.04**	-7.04**	-6.67**	-6.71**	-6.43**	-6.23**	-6.15**
JT	3	10	6	-0.0191	-0.0143	-0.0117	-0.0109	-0.0106	-0.0091	-0.0084	-0.0075	-0.0071	-0.0064	-0.0059	-0.0055
JT	3	10	t-stat	-6.68**	-5.66**	-5.53**	-5.86**	-6.74**	-6.63**	-6.68**	-6.42**	-6.47**	-6.21**	-6.04**	-5.90**
JT	3	10	9	-0.0181	-0.0136	-0.0125	-0.0122	-0.0116	-0.0103	-0.0094	-0.0087	-0.0081	-0.0073	-0.0067	-0.0063
JT	3	10	t-stat	-6.06**	-5.34**	-5.50**	-5.95**	-6.50**	-6.50**	-6.52**	-6.42**	-6.40**	-6.19**	-5.99**	-5.92**
JT	3	10	12	-0.0176	-0.0152	-0.0144	-0.0140	-0.0128	-0.0115	-0.0104	-0.0097	-0.0090	-0.0082	-0.0075	-0.0071
JT	3	10	t-stat	-6.10**	-5.86**	-6.04**	-6.46**	-6.70**	-6.74**	-6.67**	-6.60**	-6.58**	-6.37**	-6.15**	-6.14**
GH	3	10	3	-0.0232	-0.0182	-0.0158	-0.0141	-0.0128	-0.0115	-0.0103	-0.0093	-0.0087	-0.0080	-0.0074	-0.0069
GH	3	10	t-stat	-7.76**	-6.52**	-5.98**	-5.76**	-5.85**	-5.73**	-5.46**	-5.22**	-5.09**	-4.87**	-4.64**	-4.49**
GH	3	10	6	-0.0228	-0.0182	-0.0163	-0.0149	-0.0141	-0.0127	-0.0116	-0.0106	-0.0100	-0.0092	-0.0084	-0.0079
GH	3	10	t-stat	-6.89**	-5.95**	-5.66**	-5.67**	-5.96**	-5.82**	-5.66**	-5.41**	-5.32**	-5.10**	-4.85**	-4.75**
GH	3	10	9	-0.0212	-0.0177	-0.0161	-0.0152	-0.0144	-0.0131	-0.0123	-0.0114	-0.0107	-0.0097	-0.0090	-0.0085
GH	3	10	t-stat	-6.25**	-5.59**	-5.43**	-5.57**	-5.90**	-5.82**	-5.77**	-5.55**	-5.45**	-5.17**	-4.96**	-4.85**
GH	3	10	12	-0.0208	-0.0176	-0.0164	-0.0158	-0.0150	-0.0136	-0.0127	-0.0118	-0.0110	-0.0100	-0.0093	-0.0087
GH	3	10	t-stat	-6.01**	-5.49**	-5.42**	-5.67**	-5.99**	-5.88**	-5.85**	-5.64**	-5.51**	-5.27**	-5.06**	-4.95**
* denotes t-statistics significant at 10% and ** significant at 5% respectively															

References

- Anderson, R., M. Fish, Y. Xia and F. Michello, 1999, Measuring efficiency in the hotel industry: A stochastic frontier approach, International Journal of Hospitality Management, 18, 45-57.
- 2. Beals P., and J. Arabia, 1998, Lodging REITs, Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly, Vol. 39, Issue 6, 52-59.
- Bernard, V., and J. Thomas, 1990, Evidence that stock prices do not fully reflect the implications of current earnings for future earnings, Journal of Accounting and Economics, 12, 305-341.
- 4. Borde, Stephen, Anthony Byrd and Stanley Atkinson, 1999, Stock price reaction to dividend increases in the hotel and restaurant sector, Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research, Vol. 23, No. 1, 40-52.
- Brown, K., W. Harlow, and S. Tinic, 1988, Risk aversion, uncertain information, and market efficiency, Journal of Financial Economics, 22, 355-385.
- 6. Canina, Linda, 1996, Initial Public Offerings in the Hospitality Industry, Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly, Vol. 37, Issue 5, 18-25.
- Canina, Linda, Rajesh Advani, Aaron Greenman and Ifigenia Palimeri, Dividend policy in the lodging industry, Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research, Vol. 25, No. 1, 68-89.
- 8. Chan, L.K., N. Jegadeesh and J. Lakonishok, 1996, Momentum strategies, Journal of Finance, 51, 5, 1681-1713.
- Chan, Su Han, W. K. Leung and Ko Wang, The Impact of Institutional Investors on the Monday Seasonal, Journal of Business, forthcoming.
- 10. De Bondt, W. F. M. and R. Thaler, 1985, Does the stock market overreact? Journal of Finance, 40, 793-805.
- 11. De Bondt, W. F. M. and R. Thaler, 1987, further evidence on investor overreaction and stock market seasonality, Journal of Finance, 42, 557-581.
- 12. Elgonemy, A., 2002, Debt-financing Alternatives,

- Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly, Vol. 43, Issue 3, 7-21.
- Enz, C., L. Canina and K. Walsh, 2001, Hotel-industry averages: An inaccurate tool for measuring performance, Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly, Vol. 42, Issue 6, 22-32.
- 14. George, T. J. and C.Y. Hwang, 2004, The 52-Week High and Momentum Investing, Journal of Finance, 59, 2145-2176.
- Gu, Zheng, 2002, Analyzing bankruptcy in the restaurant industry: A multiple discriminant model, International Journal of Hospitality Management, 21, 25-42.
- 16. Hong, H., T. Lim, and J. C. Stein, 2000, Bad news travels slowly: Size, analyst coverage, and the profitability of momentum strategies, Journal of Finance, 55, 265-295.
- 17. Hong, H., and J. C. Stein, 1999, A unified theory of underreaction, momentum trading and overreaction in asset markets, Journal of Finance, 54, 2143-2184.
- Jang, Soocheong and Larry Yu, 2002, Analysis of return on hotel investment: a comparison of commercial hotel companies and casino hotel companies, Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research, Vol. 26, No. 1, 38-53.
- 19. Jegadeesh, N. and S. Titman, 1993, Returns to buying winners and selling losers: implications for stock market efficiency, Journal of Finance, 48, 65-91.
- 20. Jegadeesh, N. and S. Titman, 2001, Profitability of momentum strategies: An Evaluation of alternative explanations, Journal of Finance, April, 56, 699-720.
- Kim, Hyunjoon, Zheng Gu and Anna S. Mattila, 2002, Hotel real estate investment trusts' risk features and beta determinants, Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research, Vol. 26, No. 2, 138-154.
- Kim, H., A. Mattila and Z. Gu, 2002, Performance of Hotel Real Estate Investment Trusts: a Comparative Analysis of Jensen Indexes, International Journal of Hospitality Management, 21, 85-97.
- 23. Kim, K. and M. Olsen, 1999, Determinants of successful acquisition processes in the US lodging

- industry, International Journal of Hospitality Management, 18, 285-307.
- Kim, W. and A. Arbel, 1998, Predicting merger targets of hospitality firms (a Logit model), International Journal of Hospitality Management, 17, 303-318.
- Leung, W. K. and T. S. Lee, Institutional Investors and the Monday Effect in Tourism Stocks, International Journal of Hospitality Management, forthcoming.
- 26. Lehmann, R., 1990, Fads, martingales, and market efficiency, Quarterly Journal of Economics, 105, 1-28.
- 27. Lo, A. and C. MacKinlay, 1988, Stock market prices do not follow random walks: Evidence from a simple specification test, Review of Financial Studies, 1, 41-66.
- 28. Lo, A. and C. MacKinlay, 1990, When are contrarian profits due to Stock Market Overreaction? Review of Financial Studies, 3, 175-205.
- 29. Moskowitz, T.J. and M. Grinblatt, 1999, Do Industries Explain Momentum? Journal of Finance, 54, 1249-1290.
- 30. Newey, W. and K. West, 1987, A simple positive definite, heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation consistent covariance matrix, Econometrica, 55, 703-705.
- 31. Poorani, A. and D. Smith, 1995, Financial Charactersitics of Bed-and-Breakfast Inns, Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly, Vol. 36, Issue 5, 57-63.
- 32. Quan, D., Jie Li and A. Sehgal, 2002, The Performance of Lodging Properties in an Investment Portfolio, Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly, Vol. 43, Issue 6, 81-89.
- 33. Rouwenhorst, K. G., 1998, International momentum strategies, Journal of Finance, 53, 267-284.
- 34. Simons, T. and T. Hinkin, 2001, The effects of employee turnover on hotel profits: A test across multiple hotels, Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly, Vol. 42 Issue 4, 65-69.
- 35. Singh, A. and R. Schmidgall, 2000, Financing Lodging Properties, Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly, Vol. 41 Issue 4, 39-47.
- 36. Smith, M. P., 1996, Shareholder Activism by Institutional Investors: Evidence from CalPERS, Journal of Finance, 51, 227-252.
- 37. White, H., 1980, "A Heteroskedasticity-Consistent Covariance Matrix Estimator and a Direct Test for Heteroskedasticity," Econometrica, 48, 817-838.