Media-Driven High Frequency Trading:

Implications of Errors in News Analytics

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Abstract

We investigate whether providers of high frequency media analytics affect the stock market. This question is difficult to answer as the response to news analytics usually cannot be distinguished from the reaction to the news itself. We exploit a unique experiment based on "errors" made by a major provider of news analytics for algorithmic traders. Comparing the market reaction to similar news items depending on whether the news has been released correctly to customers or not, we are able to determine the causal effect of news analytics on stock prices, irrespective of the informational content of the news. We show that coverage in news analytics speeds up the market reaction by both increasing the stock price update and the trading volume in the first few seconds after the news event. Such coverage also increases prices if the content of the news is positive. Placebo tests and econometric robustness checks, either based on difference-in-difference specifications or different samples, confirm the results. The fact that a provider of media analytics impacts the market in a separate and distinct way from the underlying information content of the news has important normative implications for the regulatory debate.

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"Some of the world's top financial data providers are under investigation over the profits that sophisticated investors make by paying for early access to market-moving information. Under pressure from New York state's attorney-general, Eric Schneiderman, Thomson Reuters on Monday suspended its practice of releasing closely watched consumer sentiment data two seconds early to clients who pay extra." (FT, July 8, 2013)

"Wall Street suffered a mini flash crash Tuesday after investors reacted to a phony Tweet on the Associated Press' Twitter account that said the White House had been bombed and the president was injured." (USA Today April 23, 2013)

In recent years, sophisticated traders in financial markets have increasingly used new sources of information such as "sentiment" indicators derived from news wire articles. Such news analytics are computed by computer algorithms and can tell traders within milliseconds whether an article is positive or negative. In parallel with this, the growth of computerized trading has accelerated the process of accessing such information and increased the speed with which it is incorporated into stock prices. Access to such low-latency information can provide a competitive advantage to its users, which are mainly high frequency and algorithmic traders (e.g., Hendershott and Riordan, 2009, Hasbrouck and Saar, 2013, Baron, Brogaard, Kirilenko, 2012, Brogaard, Hendershott, Riordan, 2012, Boehmer, Fong, and Wu 2012). However, inaccurate low-latency signals can lead to unintended consequences when algorithms automatically initiate trades based on false information. The most prevalent example of this phenomenon is the mini flash crash following an incorrect twitter feed about a White House explosion in April 2013.

High frequency and algorithmic trading on news releases has increasingly captured the attention of regulators whose mandate is to guarantee a level playing field to all market participants, including those without access to privileged early release of information (see news reference above). However, an important question is whether quick-triggered trading initiated by such low-latency information has an impact on the market that is distinct from the underlying informational content of the news. That is, are there potentially distortionary price effects induced by high frequency trading based on news analytics[1]? It seems that only the existence of such distortions should justify regulatory intervention.

This question is very difficult to answer as the response to news analytics normally cannot be distinguished from the reaction to the news itself. We address this identification issue by exploiting a unique experiment provided by "errors" in news analytics of a major provider. Because this provider has improved its algorithm over time, there are discrepancies between older and newer versions, which we

[1] Unlike the early release of consumer sentiment indexes, news analytics are based on publicly available news. However, since news analytics help to trade on public information faster, they give a trader the same information advantage as an early access to private information.

will refer to as "errors".[2] While such errors were rare in a relative sense, their absolute number of 24,963 is high enough to allow for tests that have sufficient power.

The provider of news analytics in our study is called "Ravenpack". It analyzes all articles on the Dow Jones Newswire with a computer algorithm and delivers article-level metrics to its users (mostly high frequency traders and hedge funds). The latency – i.e. the time from the release of the Dow Jones Newswire to the release of the Ravenpack metrics – is approximately 300 milliseconds. Ravenpack determines which companies are mentioned in the article, how relevant the article is to the company and reports different sentiment indicators indicating whether the article is good or bad news for the company. Ravenpack is very skilled in identifying the relevance and sentiment of an article: We find that relevant articles, which are positive (negative) are followed by positive (negative) stock returns, while there is almost no reaction to irrelevant articles.

Since the release of the service in April 2009, Ravenpack has been constantly upgrading and improving its technology. There have been three versions improving the algorithm, the most recent of which was released at the end of our sample period, September 10, 2012. Ravenpack has provided us with data from each of the release-specific algorithms, back-filled to February 2004. Thus, we are able to reconstruct the misclassifications to which the earlier technology exposed traders. We focus on differences in whether an article is identified as relevant to a company. We define three classification categories: articles Correctly Released as Relevant (CRAR); articles Wrongly Released as Relevant (WRAR); and articles Wrongly Released as Irrelevant (WRAI). CRAR and WRAI articles have the same informational content according to the most recent version of Ravenpack, but only the CRAR articles were accurately released to the market – i.e., analysis based on current technology is consistent with the release based on earlier technology. Thus, comparing between the two groups allows us to estimate the causal effect of Ravenpack on the market.

We investigate whether coverage in Ravenpack increases the speed at which the market reacts to news. Indeed, we find that the market's speed of reaction, defined both in terms of absolute stock returns and trading volume concentrated in the first 5 seconds compared to the total reaction over 120 seconds, is positively and significantly greater for articles that were correctly released as relevant (CRAR) than for those that the old technology wrongly released as irrelevant (WRAI). The coverage of an article in Ravenpack increases the speed of reaction by 1.3 percentage points or 10% relative to the mean in the

[2] These differences in releases do not imply that the old release was of low quality in an absolute sense at the time. Rather, they are a sign of the continuous improvements in the algorithm. We refer to them as errors for a more intuitive exposition, but they are errors as much as Ford's Model T was an error compared to a modern car.

case of absolute returns and by 0.5 percentage points or 9% relative to the mean in terms of trading volume.

One concern in this set-up is that the two article categories (i.e., CRAR and WRAI) do not contain articles with the same informational content, and that the CRAR articles are systematically more relevant. To address this issue, we use the fact that Ravenpack has back-filled the data of all versions up to February 2004. If the two categories generally have different informational content, then there should be a difference in stock price reaction before Ravenpack went live. However, we do not find a statistically significant difference during the sample period *before* Ravenpack went live. Moreover, we can show that the stock price reactions to CRAR and WRAI articles start to diverge at the moment when Ravenpack is released and increases as more and more algorithmic traders subscribe to the service.

Next, we focus on stock returns and ask whether the market reaction to Ravenpack is "directional". We find that the sentiment direction of an article as determined by Ravenpack predicts the stock price reaction to the article better, when the article is correctly released in Ravenpack. The difference in stock price reaction between CRAR and WRAI articles is 0.5 basis points during the first 5 seconds after the announcement, or approximately 19.5% per day. The effect is almost identical in the case of market-adjusted returns and industry-adjusted returns. Again, a placebo test does not show a statistically significant effect during the period before Ravenpack went live.

We also provide a series of robustness checks. The first is a difference-in-difference approach. Consistent with our main results, we find a significant increase in the difference between the effects of CRAR and WRAI articles in both the speed of reaction and turnover share after Ravenpack went live. The results of this test deliver confirming evidence.

Second, we test for the robustness of our results to the definition of the placebo sample. Our sample for the placebo tests referenced above is February 2004 - April 2009, so one might be concerned that those results are unduly influenced by the inclusion of the financial crisis. Therefore, as an additional robustness test, we re-estimate the same specifications as before for the period from February 2004 to December 2007. This pre-crisis period compares the impact of Ravenpack under market conditions more similar to those that existed post-crisis. Also this alternative test fails to find evidence of a difference between CRAR and WRAI articles before Ravenpack went live.

Finally, we consider the sample of articles that have been wrongly released as relevant (WRAR) and compare its market reaction to articles that have been correctly released as relevant (CRAR). We find that articles classified as WRAR have a short term impact on returns, and start mean-reverting after 30 seconds on average, while CRAR articles have a lasting stock price impact. This suggests that the market

temporarily reacts to false positives, or "false" information, realizes its inaccuracy and quickly corrects. We exploit this feature and test how well the sentiment direction of an article predicts the 5-second return reaction to an article depending on whether the article is truly relevant or not. After the introduction of Ravenpack, we find no evidence of a difference in the stock price reaction, while CRAR articles have a larger effect before. This suggests that being covered as important in Ravenpack can give an unimportant article the short-run stock price reaction of an important article.

Overall, these and additional robustness tests confirm our findings that Ravenpack itself has a significant impact on the market in terms of market speed of reaction, defined both in terms of absolute stock returns and trading volume. This effect is well beyond the underlying influence of the news itself. The results do not appear to be due to spurious correlation or other confounding effects. Importantly, our results have normative implications relating to recent discussions about the regulation of high-speed sources of information and the effects of algorithmic trading.

A paper close to ours is Riordan, Storkenmaier, Wagener, and Zhang (2013) who investigate how markets react to Reuters News. They use Reuters News Sentiment Score data for the period 2005-2008, and market data from the Canadian stock exchange and Thompson Reuters Tick History. However, their goal is not to assess the role of the media provider nor do they focus on discrepancies between different releases that would allow them to disentangle the causal impact of media reporting from the impact of the events being reported.

Our results contribute to two major strands of literature. First, we contribute to the literature on media. In this literature there has been an intensive debate on the causal impact of media coverage on the stock market (Chan, 2003, Tetlock, 2007, Fang and Peress, 2009, Dougal, Engelberg, Garcia and Parsons, 2011, Peress, 2011). The endogenous nature of the media–market relationship makes proving a causal link difficult because unobservable factors that might influence such coverage decisions also affect investor behavior (Engelberg and Parsons, 2011). Methods to address this endogeneity issue include exogenous scheduling of journalists (Dougal, Engelberg, Garcia, and Parsons, 2011), local media coverage and its delay due to extreme weather (Garcia and Parsons, 2011) and newspaper strikes (Peress, 2013). We add to this literature by studying the effect of media coverage on high frequency trading algorithms rather than private investors. Typically, this debate is considered academic and of limited policy relevance, but it becomes more important in our setting and in a regulatory environment that is increasingly focused on news analytics services for high-frequency traders.

Second, we contribute to the literature on financial market microstructure and the manner in which the release of news affects market variables, and the speed of adjustment of stock prices to news (e.g., Hendershott and Riordan (2009), Gross-Klugmann and Hautsch (2011), Baron, Brogaard and Kirilenko

(2012), Boudoukh, Feldman, Kogan and Richardson (2012), Brogaard, Hendershott and Riordan (2012), Boehmer, Fong, and Wu (2012), and Clark (2013)). A new strand of this literature has more recently focused on algorithmic trading. For example, Hasbrouck and Saar (2013) generate a new measure of low-latency activity that can be constructed from publicly-available NASDAQ data. They identify "strategic runs" of trades that are connected by less than 100 milliseconds and show that high-frequency trading improves traditional market quality measures. We contribute to this strand by confirming that high-frequency traders and algorithmic traders react rapidly to low-latency measures of market sentiment supplied by providers of news analytics.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. Section I describes the sample and the main variables of interest. Section II provides the main results. Section III provides further econometric robustness checks. The paper ends with a brief conclusion.

I. Data, Variable Definitions, and Test Design

The data used in this paper are derived from three sources: Data on news releases come from Ravenpack; intraday stock market data come from TAQ; and daily stock market data come from CRSP. A detailed description of the data sources and variable construction follows, and a summary of the variables is provided in Appendix 1.

A. Ravenpack – Definition of Variables and Test Design Considerations

Ravenpack provides real-time news analytics based on the Dow Jones Newswire. This service analyzes all the articles on the Dow Jones Newswire with a computer algorithm and delivers article-level relevance and sentiment metrics to its users. It determines which companies are mentioned in the article, how relevant the article is to the company and reports different sentiment indicators about whether the article is good or bad news for the company. The latency – i.e. the time from the release of the Dow Jones Newswire to the release of the Ravenpack metrics – is approximately 300 milliseconds. Ravenpack claims it has the "timeliest company sentiment indicators in the marketplace."[3] As such, Ravenpack is ideally suited for use by algorithmic news traders, and numerous hedge funds have been subscribers since its inception.[4]

We extract from Ravenpack the following variables. *Article Category* is a variable determining the topic of the article and the role played by the company in the article. For example, *Article Category* might

[3] "RavenPack Enables Trading Programs with Sentiment on 10,000 Global Equities," Ravenpack press release from May 28, 2009.

[4] Confidential discussions with Ravenpack managers provided us with a very consistent picture of market penetration, suggesting that major high frequency traders are in fact users of this service.

be "acquisition – completed – acquirer" for a company announcing the completion of an acquisition of another company or "rating – change – negative – rater" for a rating company that just downgraded another company. The identification of the news topic is based on a purely algorithmic approach, and a large percentage of articles cannot be classified in this way. *Article Category Identified* is a dummy variable equal to 1 if *Article Category* is identified by Ravenpack, and zero otherwise.

There are two major sentiment scores in Ravenpack. The *Composite Sentiment Score* (CSS) is based on several individual Ravenpack sentiment measures. It takes a value ranging from 100 (positive) to 0 (negative), where 50 is a neutral article. It is available for each article. The *Event Sentiment Score* (ESS) is a sentiment index coded in the same way as CSS, but which is available only if the category of the article can be identified. We use CSS and ESS to create additional variables. *Absolute Composite Sentiment Score* is defined as Abs (CSS – 50). *Neutral Composite Sentiment Score* is a dummy variable equal to 1 if CSS equals 50, zero otherwise. *Absolute Event Sentiment Score* is defined as Abs (ESS – 50). *Neutral Event Sentiment Score* is a dummy variable equal to 1 if ESS equals 50, and zero otherwise.

Relevance is an index provided by Ravenpack that indicates the relevance of an article to the company. This takes values ranging from 0 (least relevant) to 100 (most relevant). If the type of the article can be identified and the company plays an important role in the main context of the story – e.g. is an acquirer or announces a buyback – then the *Relevance* score is 100. If the company is mentioned in the title, but the type of article cannot be identified, then *Relevance* ranges between 90 and 100. If the company is mentioned, but plays an unimportant role, than it gets a low *Relevance* score. For example, a bank advising an acquisition typically get a score around 20, while a news agency reporting on the acquisition gets a 10. We would not expect such articles to affect the bank's or news agency's stock prices very much.

In line with this, Ravenpack recommends "filtering for *Relevance* greater than or equal to 90 as this helps reduce noise in the signal." To examine this claim, Figure 1 plots the market reaction to news as a function of the Relevance Score. We report the cumulative returns from t-30 to t+120 seconds around the news events from April 1, 2009 to September 10, 2012. We multiply the returns by the sentiment direction of the article.[5] The articles with *Relevance* greater than 90 do indeed have an important effect on stock prices, but we find there is no reaction to articles with *Relevance* below 90. Thus, we will refer to articles with *Relevance* below 90 as not relevant. This analysis suggests that Ravenpack is good in filtering out the relevant news for a company and identifying the sentiment of an article.

5 Sentiment is first based on the Event Sentiment Score (ESS). If ESS is larger 50, this variable is 1, if ESS is smaller than 50, it is -1. If ESS is missing or 50, we consult the Composite Sentiment Score (CSS). If CSS is greater than 50 we set this variable to 1, if it is smaller than 50 we set it to -1 if it equals 50, we set it to zero. We exclude articles with neutral sentiment from this analysis.

Ravenpack released its first version (v. 1.0) to the market on April 1, 2009,[6] and a revised version of the service (v. 2.0) with additional features on June 6, 2011. The current version (v. 3.0) was released on September 10, 2012. Importantly, the stock-specific metrics from these three releases can sometimes differ. Ravenpack doesn't change the overall definition of its algorithm over time, so as not to distort its customers' trading strategies which might be based on the specific way a variable is defined. However, corrections have been made to the way companies are identified in an article and how the relevance of an article to a company is determined. This means that there are articles which might have been associated with a company in one Ravenpack release, but not in another. These differences will provide the basis for our tests. We discuss them more detail below.

Ravenpack has provided us with data from each of the release-specific algorithms, which they have back-filled to February 2004 using the new technology. Thus, we are able to reconstruct the misclassifications to which investors have been exposed.[7] Assuming that the most recent version of Ravenpack (v. 3.0, which we hereafter refer to as New Ravenpack) is the most accurate, we can infer which articles should have been marked relevant for which companies. At the same time, using the information in Ravenpack v. 1.0 and Ravenpack v. 2.0 (we will refer to those versions as Old Ravenpack), we can observe which articles were originally released to the market as relevant. This difference allows us to study the causal effect of coverage in Ravenpack on the stock market.

For our tests, we focus on difference between the information traders received in Old Ravenpack and the information they should have received given the more technologically advanced technology more correctly identified in the New Ravenpack. Specifically, some articles were originally labeled as relevant when in fact they were not, or were originally labeled as not relevant when in fact they were indeed relevant. To capture the differences due to the various releases of Ravenpack, we define several variables. Correctly Released as Relevant (CRAR) is defined as an article that was correctly classified as relevant in both Old and New Ravenpack. Wrongly Released as Irrelevant (WRAI) is defined as an article that was incorrectly classified not relevant in Old Ravenpack. Wrongly Released as Relevant (WRAR) is defined as an article that was incorrectly classified as relevant in Old Ravenpack. Thus, Ravenpack provided investors with both accurate information (CRAR) and inaccurate information (WRAR and WRAI). The inaccurate articles correspond to "Type I" errors (WRAR) and "Type II" errors (WRAI). This provides us

[6] Even though the official release date of the Ravenpack service was May 2009, some customers had access to the service already from 1 April 2009. Thus, we refer to 1 April 2009 as the introduction of Ravenpack. Before April 2009 Ravenpack had a pre-existing service that also released sentiment information on the Dow Jones News Wire. However, this service was meant more for longer term news analysis, such as charting sentiment over several days. The prior service was not provided timely enough to be used at high frequency.

[7] Ravenpack 1.0 was actually released on Sept 6, 2010. A predecessor to v.1.0, that was similar to v.1.0, is the version that was released on April 1, 2009. This predecessor version was not made available to us.

with an ideal experiment to examine how investors react to media-enhanced news, *regardless of the informational content of the news itself*. The main focus of our tests is on articles classified as CRAR and WRAI. By distinguishing between these two groups of articles, we are able to estimate the causal effect of Ravenpack coverage on the market. Both are relevant to the company – i.e. their informational content should be similar – but one was misclassified as not relevant.

In Table 1, Panel A, we report the number of article-firm combinations classified as CRAR and WRAI, both before and after Ravenpack went live. In parenthesis, we report the percentage of the total observations in that line. In Panel B, we report the number of companies included in articles in each classification. Since many companies have articles in both classifications, the number of observations in the two classifications does not add up to the total. The number of articles is not dramatically different before and after the introduction of Ravenpack; indeed, there are fewer articles after the introduction of Ravenpack. This suggests that our results are not driven by a spurious connection between the number of articles and the existence of Ravenpack.

B. Stock Market Data

We use intraday quotes and trade data from TAQ.[8] We use the TAQ National Best Bid and Offer (NBBO) file provided by WRDS for quotes. As a first step, we aggregate the trading volume at the frequency of one second, and compute second-by-second returns from the end-of-second bid-ask midpoint. We use bid-ask midpoints rather than trading prices to avoid the effects of bid-ask bounce. Even after this aggregation, the data for all the stocks in our 8-year sample is too large to be used in a standard panel set-up due to computational limitations. Because we are interested only in the reaction of the stock prices and trade volume around the news event, we use the TAQ return and trading volume information around every news announcement only for companies mentioned in the news announcement.

To control for the overall market movements taking place during this period, we compute a second-by-second intraday market index from the total TAQ universe. We compute second-by-second returns, turnover and value-weighted volatility for the market index. We also compute returns for industry-specific indices for the 12 Fama French industries. The details of the index construction are explained in Appendix 2.[9]

To control for stock-specific information, we use the CRSP daily stock file and compute the prior month's return, volatility, turnover, Amihud illiquidity measure, and market capitalization. Specifically,

[8] We use the usual filters of excluding all trades with zero size, negative prices, correction code different from 0 and bid ask quotes where the bid is above the asked.

[9] Thanks to the technical personnel at WRDS, especially Mark Keintz, for making the construction of these indexes possible. The composition of the industry indexes are from Ken French's Website.

market capitalization is the number of shares outstanding multiplied by the closing price on the day prior to the news release. *Average volatility prior month* is the average squared return in the 20 trading days before the article. *Average turnover prior month* is the mean of daily trading volume divided by shares outstanding in the 20 trading days before the article. *Average illiquidity prior month* is the percentile rank of the mean Amihud (2002) measure for a stock, computed over the 20 days preceding the article, and measured relative to all other stocks on that day.[10] The most illiquid firms are assigned 100, the most liquid 1.

We employ the following filters: To be included in our sample, a stock must be covered in CRSP and TAQ, must have SHRCD 10 or 11, must have a beginning of the day stock price of at least $1 and must have a beginning of the day percentage bid-ask spread of less than 10%.[11] We exclude articles that occur outside trading hours or in the first or last 20 minutes of trading in the day. To avoid distortions from overlapping windows around articles, we exclude stale news defined as articles for which the company had an article in the prior 15 minutes. We also exclude four companies that appear in articles mainly as information providers: McGraw-Hill, NASDAQ, CME and Moody's. Because we need an initial bid-ask midpoint to compute a first return and because we want to avoid a stock's turnover influencing the stock price we measure, we use seconds *t−480* to *t−1* as a burn-in period. Only articles for which the stock has a quote in those 8 minutes before the article are included in our analysis.

The final sample consists of 321,912 article-firm combinations, starting with the release of Ravenpack v.1.0, over the period April 1, 2009 to September 10, 2012. In Panel A of Table 2, we report descriptive statistics for all our variables for the combined sample of articles classified as CRAR and articles classified as WRAI. In Panel B we analyze the difference between the two groups. For this purpose, we regress each article characteristic on a dummy variable equal to 1 if the article is CRAR (D(CRAR)) as well as Relevance, Category, Hour and Date Fixed Effects[12]. We report the coefficient of D(CRAR) as well as a t-statistic clustered on the firm level. There is no statistical significant difference between the two groups in terms of firm size, sentiment scores, time since the last article, turnover and illiquidity. The only significant differences are that CRAR articles have a slightly lower return (0.03%) and volatility (1.5%) in the prior month and that they are covering fewer firms per article. However, these differences are very small in economic terms of economic terms (0.05, 0.16 and 0.44 standard deviations). The fact that CRAR and WRAI articles are similar alleviates worries that our results are driven by

[10] The Amihud measure for stock *i* in month *m* is defined as $Illiquid_{\mathrm{im}} = \frac{1}{\mathrm{N_{im}}} \sum_{\mathrm{t}}^{\mathrm{N_{im}}} \frac{|\mathrm{r_{it}}|}{\mathrm{dolvol_{it}}}$, where r_{it} is the daily return for stock *i* on day *t*; $dolvol_{it}$ is dollar volume for stock *i* on day *t*; and N_{iq} is the number days on which stock *i* traded during month *m*.

[11] These are the same filters applied to the intraday index construction, which is explained in Appendix 2.

[12] These are the fixed effects that we employ in our regressions.

differences in the article types. In addition, we run placebo tests to confirm that unobservable differences are not driving our results.

II. Main Results

A. Change in Market Reaction to News after the introduction of Ravenpack

We want to study how news analytics provided by Ravenpack affect the way the market reacts to news wires. As a first step, we examine whether the market reaction to news is faster after Ravenpack was introduced in April 2009. For this purpose, we focus only on articles that are correctly reported as relevant (CRAR) and compare the market reaction for these articles in the time before and after Ravenpack went live. We study the reaction in terms of cumulative returns within the first 120 seconds after an article. We multiply returns by the sentiment direction to be able to combine positive and negative news in one analysis.

We report the results in Figure 2. Because the news before and after the release of Ravenpack differ in average importance, we standardize the average cumulative returns in each group by the total average cumulative return for that group after 120 seconds. Thus, the graph shows how much of the total reaction happens within a certain time period. In Panel A, we compare this share of stock price reaction before and after Ravenpack went live. We see that there is a faster reaction after the introduction of Ravenpack. After 10 seconds, 35.7% of the total reaction is incorporated into prices when Ravenpack is live, while it is only 28.4% before April 2009.

For a better illustration, we display the difference between the two series in Panel B. It is striking to see that the faster reaction in the post-Ravenpack time period occurs mainly in the first 5 seconds after an article is released, a time period in which only a computer could react to an article. From seconds 5 to 20, the difference stays more or less constant. After 20 to 30 seconds, it starts to decline and it is reduced to zero after 60 seconds, a time in which a fast human trader could react to an article. This finding suggests that the reaction to news dramatically increases after April 2009. However, it is far from obvious that this increase in market efficiency is due to Ravenpack. It may also be caused by the overall increase in algorithmic trading or any other phenomenon happening at the same time. To study the effect of Ravenpack on the market more thoroughly, we now investigate inaccuracies in older Ravenpack versions.

B. Market Reaction to False Negatives

We begin by comparing news that has been correctly reported as relevant (CRAR) to news that has been wrongly reported as irrelevant (WRAI). This comparison allows us to see whether the market underreacts

to relevant news when Ravenpack misclassifies it as not relevant. It is similar to the analysis above, only that whether an article has been covered in Ravenpack is determined not by when it was released, but by whether it was misclassified or not. This allows us to control for general time effects. If Ravenpack affects stock returns, the market should react quicker to an article that is correctly reported as relevant (CRAR).

B.1. Price Reaction

We consider two alternative proxies for market reaction: one based on prices/returns and one based on trading volume. We start with the price reaction to the news event. To capture this, we define *Speed of Reaction* as: $\frac{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,\text{t}+5)}{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,\text{t}+5)+\text{Abs(Return t}+6,\text{t}+120)}$ over the 121 seconds around the news event.[13] This variable measures the amount of the two-minute price change that takes place in the first five seconds after the release of the news. It is in spirit of DellaVigna and Pollet (2008). It captures the degree of under-reaction by decomposing the market reaction into its short- and long-term components. The higher the value of *Speed of Reaction*, the more the reaction to the news event concentrates in the first few seconds after the event – i.e., the less under-reaction. We use 5 seconds after the news event as the short term horizon as this time should be enough to allow algorithmic traders to react to the news, while it is too short for human traders to react. We use 120 seconds after the news event as the long run horizon as this is a long enough time for a human trader to read, process and trade on the information in the article without being excessively long and thus noisy. Returns are based on mid-quote prices.

The main explanatory variable in our regressions is *D(CRAR)*. This is a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the article was correctly released as relevant to the market and 0 if it was misclassified as irrelevant (WRAI). In addition, we include various combinations of control variables and fixed effects. To control for stock-specific information, we use market capitalization, the prior month's return, volatility and turnover measured over the prior month, and our illiquidity measure based on Amihud (2002). To control for characteristics of the news announcement, we include the sentiment and article-specific variables defined in section I.A. Appendix 1 contains a description of all the variables.

We report the results in Table 3. In Panels A to C, we run our main specification during the time in which Ravenpack was active (Apr 1, 2009 – Sept 10, 2012). *Speed of Reaction* is computed with raw returns in Panel A, with market-adjusted returns in Panel B, and with industry-adjusted returns in Panel C. The model is estimated at the article level, thus allowing for both CRAR and WRAI articles that were released for the same firm on the same day. This allows us to control for unobserved heterogeneity on the

[13] We use $\text{Abs(Return t}-1,\text{t}+5)+\text{Abs(Return t}+6,\text{t}+120)$ rather than $\text{Abs(Return t}-1,\text{t}+120)$ in the denominator to constrain the variable between 0 and 1 rather than to allow it to approach infinity as $\text{Abs(Return t}-1,\text{t}+120)$ approaches zero.

firm level with firm fixed effects (regressions 1 to 3) and for unobserved heterogeneity on the daily level with daily fixed effects (regressions 4 to 6). We estimate a panel specification with, alternatively, Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects, or Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects or Date Fixed Effects.

In regressions 1 to 3, we add daily fixed effects. In regressions 4 to 6, we add company fixed effects and replace the daily fixed effects with quarter fixed effects and weekday (Monday-Friday) fixed effects. In regressions 2, 3, 4, and 5 we add fixed effects for the article category (e.g. mergers and acquisitions), the relevance score (from 90 to 100) and the hour during the day in which the article was released. In regressions 3 and 6, we add as additional controls the absolute return, turnover and volatility each for industry and market and for the two horizons from t−1 to t+5 and t−1 to t+120 seconds around the article. Control variables in Panels B and C are the same as in Panel A, but are omitted for brevity. All standard errors are clustered at the firm level.

The results show a positive and significant relation between *Speed of Reaction* and an article being correctly released as relevant (CRAR). This result holds across all the different specifications and samples. It is not only statistically significant, but also economically relevant. If we focus on the main specification (specification 6), we find that CRAR articles increase the speed of reaction by 1.3 percentage points or 10% relative to the mean in the case of raw returns. For market-adjusted and industry adjusted returns, the effect is 0.8 and 0.9 percentage points, respectively.

One concern in this set-up is that the two article categories (i.e., CRAR and WRAI) do not contain articles with the same informational content, and that the CRAR articles are systematically more relevant. To address this issue, we use the fact that Ravenpack has back-filled the data up to February 2004 If the two categories generally have different informational content, then there should be a difference in stock price reaction before Ravenpack went live. In Panel D, we report the results of this placebo test in the time period where Ravenpack was not yet released to investors (February 1, 2004 – March 31, 2009). In regressions 1, 3, and 5, we use the specification with daily fixed effects and minimal controls (like regression 1 in Panels A to C). In regressions 2, 4, and 6, we use the specification with firm fixed effects and full controls (like regression 6 in Panels A to C). In contrast to the results in Panels A to C for the period when Ravenpack was "live", the placebo test does not show a statistically significant relation between *D(CRAR)* and the *Speed of Reaction*.

One remaining concern is that there might be a general trend in the difference of informational content between CRAR and WRAI articles, and that this trend is driving our results rather than the causal effect of Ravenpack coverage on the market. To address this concern, we examine the degree of market reaction to the news sentiment for different years before and after the introduction of Ravenpack. To

implement this analysis, we follow Gormley and Matsa (2011) and plot in Figure 3 the point estimates of a modified version of regression 6 from Panel A in Table 3. In this modified regression set-up, we allow the effect of *D(CRAR)* to vary by year. Controls and fixed effects are the same as in the main specification. Because Ravenpack went "live" in the second quarter of 2009, we assign the first quarter of every year to the prior year. This way, years 2004 to 2008 were before the release of Ravenpack, while years 2009 to 2011 were after the release of Ravenpack. We report the plot for this specification with one-year dummy variables in Panel A. In Panel B, we report the same regression but interacting *D(CRAR)* with two-year dummy variables (with the first quarter shifted backwards as described above). We report 95% confidence intervals for the coefficients in both panels. In Panel C, we report the simple difference between *Speed of Reaction* for CRAR and WRAI articles without any controls over different years (with the first quarter shifted backwards).

It is evident in the plots that the release of Ravenpack magnifies the reaction to misclassifications. Before the introduction of Ravenpack, the difference between CRAR and WRAI hovers around zero and there is no obvious time trend. After the introduction of Ravenpack, the difference is much larger. This suggests the delivery of news analytics by Ravenpack has an impact on the market that is separate and distinct from the underlying informational content of the news. It also suggests that our results are not driven by a spurious trend.

B.1. Trade Volume Reaction

We now investigate the effect of an article being covered in Ravenpack on the market reaction measured by turnover. We define *Turnover Share* as: $\frac{Turnover\ t-1,t+5}{Turnover\ t-1,t+120}$. This is defined using the same intervals as *Speed of Reaction*. It captures the amount of trade volume adjustment that is concentrated in the first 5 seconds after the news event. We regress *Turnover Share* on *D(CRAR)* as well as control variables defined as above. As in the previous case, we estimate a panel specification with, alternatively, Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects, or Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects or Date Fixed Effects. All standard errors are clustered at the firm level.

We report the results in Table 4. In Panel A, we estimate our main specification during the period in which Ravenpack was live (Apr 1, 2009 – Sept 10, 2012). In Panel B, we estimate a placebo test in the period in which Ravenpack was not yet released to investors (Feb 1, 2004 – Mar 31, 2009). As in the case of stock price speed of reaction in Table 3, we find a strong positive and significant relation between *Turnover Share* and *D(CRAR)*. This result holds across all specifications. *D(CRAR)* increases *Turnover Share* by 0.5 percentage points or 9% relative to the mean. As was the case for stock price speed of

reaction, the placebo test does not show any statistically significant effect on trade volume adjustment during the period before Ravenpack went live.

Overall, the combined results on stock price and trade volume reaction provide supporting evidence for our hypothesis that the delivery of news analytics by Ravenpack impacts the market in addition to reaction to the information content of the news alone.

C. Stock Price Reaction – The Effect of Sentiment Direction

The previous section shows that market reaction to news is greater when it is "intermediated" by Ravenpack. We now investigate whether this effect is also directional. We regress stock returns measured from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article on *D(CRAR)*, *Sentiment Direction* and the interaction between them, as well as a set of control variables. *D(CRAR)* and the control variables are defined as before. *Sentiment Direction* captures the sentiment of the article based on Ravenpack sentiment indices. It takes the value 1 for positive sentiment, 0 for neutral sentiment and −1 for negative sentiment. *Sentiment Direction* is primarily based on *Event Sentiment Score* (*ESS*). If *ESS* is larger 50 it equals 1, if *ESS* is smaller than 50, it equals −1. If *ESS* is missing or 50, we consult *Composite Sentiment Score* (*CSS*). If *CSS* is greater than 50, *Sentiment Direction* equals 1, if *CSS* is smaller than 50 it equals −1, if *CSS* equals 50 it equals zero. We adopt the same econometric specification as before, but exclude any sentiment related control variables as the effect of sentiment will be captured by *Sentiment Direction*.

We report the results in Table 5. In Panels A to C, we run our main specification during the period when Ravenpack was live (Apr 1, 2009 – Sept 10, 2012). The estimation in Panel A uses raw returns, while market-adjusted returns and industry-adjusted returns are used in Panels B and C, respectively. We focus on the interaction between *D(CRAR)* and *Sentiment Direction*. The results show a positive and significant relation between returns and the interaction between *D(CRAR)* and positive sentiment. This result holds across all the different specifications and samples. It is not only statistically significant, but also economically relevant. If we focus on the main specification (specification 6), we find that articles classified as CRAR when sentiment is positive increase the return by 0.5 basis points or approximately 19.5% per day in the case of raw return. The economic magnitude is almost identical for market-adjusted returns and industry-adjusted returns. As previously, the placebo test indicates there is not a statistically significant effect on returns during the period before Ravenpack was live. These results further confirm the direct impact of the news analytics over and above the one of the underlying news.

III. Robustness Checks

A. Analysis of the Pre-Ravenpack Period

In this section, we consider some robustness checks. We begin by considering a difference-in-difference analysis. Until now we have mainly focused on the significant effect of Ravenpack on the stock market during the period when it was live. The he placebo tests in Section II showed no effect for the pre-Ravenpack period. However, it is possible that the placebo tests might not find significant results because of weak power. Even if this is unlikely as the pre-Ravenpack sample is longer than the sample period for our main tests, still, we provide a robustness check for the placebo specification. We estimate a difference-in-difference specification for our entire sample period (February 1, 2004 – September 10, 2012).

We report the results in Table 6. In Panels A and B the dependent variables are *Speed of Reaction* and *Turnover Share*, respectively. In both Panels A and B the explanatory variable of interest is the interaction between *D(CRAR)* and *Ravenpack Release*. *Ravenpack Release* is a dummy variable taking the value of 1 after the release of Ravenpack on April 1, 2009, zero otherwise. In Panel C, the dependent variable is the return from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article. The explanatory variable of interest is the triple interaction between *D(CRAR)*, *Ravenpack Release* and *Sentiment Direction*, where *Sentiment Direction* is defined as in Section II.C. In regressions 1 to 3, we include daily fixed effects. In regressions 4 to 6, we add company fixed effects and replace the daily fixed effects with quarter fixed effects and weekday (Monday-Friday) fixed effects. In regressions 2, 3, 4, and 5, we add fixed effects for the article category (e.g. mergers and acquisitions), the relevance score (from 90 to 100) and the hour during the day in which the article was released. In regressions 3 and 6, we add as additional controls absolute return, turnover and volatility each for industry and market from t-1 to t+5 seconds around the article. In Panels A and B, we also include those values for t-1 to t+120 seconds around the article. Firm controls in Panel B and Panel C are the same as in Panel A, but are omitted for brevity. All the standard errors are clustered at the firm level.

The results are consistent with our previous findings. They confirm that the effect of the difference between CRAR and WRAI articles increases significantly after Ravenpack went live. More specifically, the results in Panels A and B show a strong positive and significant relation between both the *Speed of Reaction* and the *Turnover Share* and the interaction between *Ravenpack Release* and *D(CRAR)*. The results in Panel C show an increase in the effect of *Sentiment Direction* on returns for articles classified as CRAR after Ravenpack went live. These results confirm our previous findings that the misclassification by Ravenpack of the type and relevance of the news has an important effect on the market. This is not due

to spurious correlation as the effect is there only when the market was aware of it – i.e., Ravenpack had been released to the market. Before Ravenpack was "live", the misclassification did not affect market behavior.

B. Analysis of the Pre-Ravenpack Period, Excluding the Financial Crisis

Our base sample for the Placebo test is Feb 2004 − Apr 2009. However, given that this period includes the financial crisis, one might be worried that the fact that we do not find significance in the Placebo tests is related to the financial crisis. To address this issue, we also conduct an additional Placebo test in which we exclude the financial crisis and just focus on the period from Feb 1, 2004 to Dec 31, 2007. The new test eliminates the confounding effects of the financial crisis and more directly compares the impact of Ravenpack on prices and trading across similar overall market conditions.

We report the results in Table 7. In Panel A, the dependent variable is *Speed of Reaction*. In Panel B, the dependent variable is *Turnover Share*, and in Panel C the dependent variable is the return from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article (measured in basis points). The explanatory variable of interest is *D(CRAR)* in Panels A and B, and the interaction between *D(CRAR)* and *Sentiment Direction* in Panel C. All the other variables, as well as the econometric specifications, are the same as before. Across all the specifications and for all the different dependent variables there is no significant effect associated with Ravenpack articles classified as CRAR. This confirms the previous Placebo findings and suggests that our results are not due to spurious correlation, but are directly related to Ravenpack having delivered its news-related metrics to customers.

C. Ravenpack v.1.0 versus Ravenpack v.2.0

In our main specification, Old Ravenpack included both Ravenpack v.1.0 and Ravenpack v.2.0. A concern is that the difference in reaction before and after the release of Ravenpack is driven by changing from v.1.0 to v.2.0 in July 2011. Therefore, the next robustness check focuses only on v.1.0. We re-estimate the same specifications as before, but include only the period when v.1.0 was live, i.e. April 1, 2009 to July 6, 2011. We report the results in Table 8. In Panel A the dependent variable is *Speed of Reaction*, in Panel B the dependent variable is *Turnover Share*, and in Panel C the dependent variable is the return from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article (measured in basis points). The main explanatory variables, as well as controls and fixed effects, are the same as used in Tables 3 and 4. All specifications confirm the previous results.

D. Market Reaction to False Positives

In Figure 4, we compare the market reaction to articles correctly released as relevant (CRAR) with those wrongly released as relevant (WRAR).[14] We focus on the cumulative return from t−30 to t+120 seconds around the news events. We multiply returns with the sentiment direction to be able to combine positive and negative news in one analysis. Figure 4 shows that being misclassified in Ravenpack as relevant (WRAR) causes an irrelevant article to have a very similar short-run price reaction as a relevant article (CRAR) – the market appears to erroneously react to false positives. However, after approximately 30 seconds – a reasonable time for a fast human trader to process the article – the stock price reaction to articles wrongly released as relevant (WRAR) starts to mean revert. After approximately 2 minutes, the short-run reaction to incorrectly-classified articles has corrected. In contrast, articles classified as CRAR have a longer-term effect on price, lasting more than two minutes.

Although, as we argued in Section II, the appropriate test is a comparison between articles classified as CRAR and WRAI, the evidence in Figure 4 suggests a comparison between articles classified as CRAR and WRAR. We define *True Article* as a dummy variable equal to 1 if an article is correctly released as relevant (CRAR) and equal to zero if it is wrongly released as relevant (WRAR). This allows us to investigate how well the sentiment direction of an article predicts the 5-second return reaction to an article depending on whether the article is truly a relevant article or not. We regress the return from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article on *Sentiment Direction*, *True Article*, the interaction between *True Article* and *Sentiment Direction* and a set of control variables. The other variables are defined as in the previous specifications.

We report the results in Table 9. In Panels A to C, we estimate our main specification during the time in which Ravenpack was "live" (Apr 1, 2009 – Sept 10, 2012). In Panel A the dependent variable is the raw stock return; in Panels B and C the dependent variable is the market-adjusted and industry-adjusted return, respectively. Control variables and fixed effects are the same as in the tables above.

In line with our expectations, the results show no difference in the stock price reaction. If anything, articles that are wrongly released as relevant have a larger price reaction. One might be worried that WRAR and CRAR articles are generally very similar. Therefore, we provide a test in Panel D where we repeat the analysis before the introduction of Ravenpack. Without the attention-boosting effect of Ravenpack, CRAR articles show a significantly stronger market reaction than WRAR articles. This

[14] More specifically, we exclude all the articles with neutral sentiment. CRAR refers to articles that have been correctly released as relevant, i.e. that have a relevance scores greater or equal 90 in both Ravenpack versions, while WRAR refers to wrongly released as relevant – i.e. the articles that had a Relevance greater or equal 90 in the old Ravenpack version while having Relevance below 90 in the new Ravenpack version.

suggests that Ravenpack coverage makes the short run reaction to an irrelevant article look like that of a relevant article. The economic effect based on regression 6 is around 0.3 basis points (or 11.7% per day).

Overall, our robustness tests confirm our findings that Ravenpack has an impact on the market that is separate and distinct from the underlying informational content of the news. The findings are not due to spurious correlation or other confounding effects.

Conclusion

We study whether and how providers of media analytics affect the stock market and, in particular, how their existence affects stock market reaction to news and stock returns. We consider an experiment based on "misclassifications " made by Ravenpack, a major provider of news analytics for algorithmic traders. Among all the articles that Ravenpack released to its customers, some were accidently not labeled as relevant for those companies – i.e. they were either not at all associated with the company (because the company was not identified), or the article was misclassified as not relevant. We have information on them as well as information on the articles that were correctly identified and released. This allows us to reconstruct all the misclassifications to which investors have been exposed. We use these errors as a quasi-randomized experiment to investigate the impact of high-frequency media analytics on the financial markets.

Our findings show that providers of media analytics, such as Ravenpack, can have a significant impact on the market that is distinct and separate from value of the information contained in the news. The speed of adjustment of stock prices and trade volume to news is faster if an article is covered in Ravenpack. The market temporarily reacts to false positives, but then realizes the error and quickly corrects. The market reaction to Ravenpack is "directional" in that the sentiment indicator predicts the direction of the stock price reaction. A series of econometric robustness checks (e.g., difference-in-difference specifications, different samples, placebo tests) confirm the results.

Our findings have normative implications in terms of the recent debate on the regulation of the high-speed source of information and the effects of algorithmic trading as they show that there are potentially distortionary price effects induced by trading based on the provision of high frequency news analytics.

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Appendix 1: Variable Definitions

This table displays the variable definitions for all variables used in the regressions. Article variables (sentiment scores, relevant scores, etc.) are based on Ravenpack 3. When we winsorize, we set outliers to the allowed extreme value; e.g., "smaller 10" means that any value below 10 is set to 10. For all variables, winsorizing affects less than 1% of observations on either side.

Variable Name	**Definition**	**Winsorizing**
CRAR	Correctly released as relevant. Dummy variable equal to 1 if an article has a relevance of 90 or higher in both Ravenpack versions. When used in regressions, it is equal to 0 if an article has a relevance score of 90 or higher in the new Ravenpack version (Ravenpack 3), but was not covered or had a relevance score below 90 in the old Ravenpack version. (the old Ravenpack version is Ravenpack 1 until July 6, 2011 and Ravenpack 2 afterwards).	*None*
WRAI	Wrongly released as irrelevant. Dummy variable equal to 1 if an article has a relevance score of 90 or higher in the new Ravenpack version (Ravenpack 3), but was not covered or had a relevance score below 90 in the old Ravenpack version. (the old Ravenpack version is Ravenpack 1 until July 6, 2011 and Ravenpack 2 afterwards).	*None*
WRAR	Wrongly released as relevant. Dummy variable equal to 1 if an article has a relevance score below 90 or is not covered in the new Ravenpack version (Ravenpack 3), but had a Relevance Score greater or equal than 90 in the old Ravenpack version. (the old Ravenpack version is Ravenpack 1 until July 6, 2011 and Ravenpack 2 afterwards).	*None*
True Article	True Article is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the article is correctly released as relevant (CRAR) and 0 if it was wrongly released as relevant (WRAR)	*None*
Company size	Log(prior day closing price * shares outstanding)	*Smaller 10*
Volatility prior month	Average squared return of the stock in the prior 20 trading days	*Larger 200%*
Turnover prior month	Average volume divided by shares outstanding in the prior 20 trading days	*Larger 100%*
Return prior month	Average return in the prior 20 trading days	*Larger 3% & Smaller -3%*
Illiquidity prior month	Percentile rank of all article-firm combinations of a day according to Amihud Illiqudity $=$ $\text{mean}_{\text{over past 20 trading days}}\left(\frac{\lvert \text{ret}_{\text{daily}} \rvert}{\text{dollar volume}_{\text{daily}}}\right)$. *The most illiquid firms are assigned 100 the most liquid 1.*	*None*
Relevance	Score provided by Ravenpack that indicates the relevance of an article to a company and takes values from 0 (least relevant) to 100 (most relevant).	
Event Sentiment Score	Sentiment score that is provided by Ravenpack; takes a value from 100 (positive) to 0 (negative). It is available only for articles for which the category is identified.	*None*
Absolute Event Sentiment Score	Abs (*Event Sentiment Score* – 50)	*None*
Neutral Event Sentiment Score	Dummy variable equal to 1 if *Event Sentiment Score* equals 50 or if it is missing.	*None*
Composite Sentiment Score	Sentiment score that is provided by Ravenpack; takes a value from 100 (positive) to 0 (negative). It is available for each article.	*None*
Absolute Composite Sentiment Score	Abs (*Composite Sentiment Score* – 50)	*None*
Neutral Composite Sentiment Score	Dummy variable equal to 1 if *Composite Sentiment Score* equals 50.	*None*
Article category identified	Dummy variable equal to 1 if the category (e.g. "merger") of the article is identified	*None*
Number of firms in article	Log (Number of firms in article)	*None*
Time since last article	Log (Time since last article in seconds)	*None*
Sentiment Direction	Variable indicating the sentiment of the article based on Ravenpack sentiment indices. It can take the values 1 (positive sentiment), 0 (neutral sentiment) and −1 (negative sentiment). It is first based on *Event Sentiment Score* (*ESS*). If *ESS* is larger 50, this variable is 1, if *ESS* is smaller than 50, it is −1. If *ESS* is missing or 50, we consult *Composite Sentiment Score* (*CSS*). If *CSS* is greater than 50 we set this variable to 1, if *CSS* is smaller than 50 we set it to −1, if *CSS* equals 50 we set it to zero.	*None*

Return t-1, t+5	Stock return from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article. Returns are computed from mid-quotes.	*Larger 2%, smaller -2%*
Return t+6, t+120	Stock return from 6 seconds after to 120 seconds after the article. Returns are computed from mid-quotes.	*Larger 2%, smaller -2%*
Speed of reaction	$\frac{Abs(Return\ t-1,t+5)}{Abs(Return\ t-1,t+5)+Abs(Return\ t+6,t+120)}$	*None*
Speed of reaction – Market Adjusted	$\frac{Abs(Market\ Adjusted\ Return\ t-1,t+5)}{Abs(Market\ Adjusted\ Return\ t-1,t+5)+Abs(Market\ Adjusted\ Return\ t+6,t+120)}$ Set to missing if: $Abs(Return\ t-1,t+5)+Abs(Return\ t+6,t+120)=0$.	*None*
Speed of reaction – Industry Adjusted	$\frac{Abs(Industry\ Adjusted\ Return\ t-1,t+5)}{Abs(Industry\ Adjusted\ Return\ t-1,t+5)+Abs(Industry\ Adjusted\ Return\ t+6,t+120)}$ Set to missing if: $Abs(Return\ t-1,t+5)+Abs(Return\ t+6,t+120)=0$.	*None*
Turnover Share	$\frac{Turnover\ t-1,t+5}{Turnover\ t-1,t+120}$	*None*
Market return t-1, t+5	Value-weighted return of all common stocks in TAQ (which are also in CRSP) from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article. Returns are computed from mid-quotes.	*None*
Industry return t-1, t+5	Value-weighted return of all common stocks in the same 12 Fama French Industry from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article. Returns are computed from mid-quotes.	*None*
Market turnover t-1, t+5	Total dollar trading volume of all common stocks in TAQ (which are also in CRSP) from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article divided by total market capitalization at t-2.	*None*
Market volatility t-1, t+5	Value weighted average squared second return of all common stocks in TAQ (which are also in CRSP) averaged from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article.	*Larger 20 bp*
Market adjusted return t-1, t+5	*Return* (*t-1, t+5*) − *Market Return* (*t-1, t+5*)	*Larger 2%, smaller -2%*
Industry adjusted return t-1, t+5	*Return* (*t-1, t+5*) − *Industry Return* (*t-1, t+5*)	*Larger 2%, smaller -2%*

Appendix 2: Intraday Market and Industry Returns

We compute second-by-second value-weighted average returns, trading volume, and value weighted average volatility for the market and for 12 industry indices (as defined by Fama and French.) In constructing these indices, we use information from the CRSP daily file, the TAQ National Best Bid and Offer (NBBO) file provided by WRDS for second-by-second quotes and the TAQ trades file. We link TAQ to CRSP using ticker symbols. We include in our sample all stocks that are covered in CRSP and TAQ and have share codes of 10 or 11 in CRSP. We assign stocks to industry indexes using CRSP SIC codes (data item SICCD) with lists obtained from Ken French's website. At the quote and trade level we apply the following filters: We exclude all trades with zero size, negative prices, TAQ Correction Code not equal to 0, and bid-ask quotes where the bid is above the ask. In addition, we exclude all quotes where the bid-ask spread is larger than 30%.

Most stocks do not have quotes available for every second. Some stocks are relatively illiquid and only have valid quotes every few minutes. To be able to compute the first return of the day, we need past quotes. The closing quotes of the prior day are problematic in that (1) they often are not prices at which market makers would actually be willing to trade, and (2) they are informationally "stale" as they do not incorporate information released overnight. Therefore, we use the time from 9:00 to 9:35 as a burn-in period and use the last valid bid-ask midquote of this time period as the initial price to compute the first return. We exclude from the sample for that specific day all stocks that do not have a quote in this time period. We also exclude stocks for which the midpoint of the initial quote is below $1 and for which this initial quote has a bid ask spread of more than 10%.[15] This way we insure that our index is not driven by outliers due to large bid-ask spreads.

We compute value-weighted average returns for the market and the 12 Fama French industry indices by computing the second-to-second change in aggregate market capitalization for the respective samples. We compute a company's market capitalization by multiplying the bid-ask midpoint by the shares outstanding from CRSP.[16] We use bid-ask midpoints rather than transaction prices to avoid bid-ask bounce. We compute aggregate trading volume per second by summing the individual stock dollar trading volume per second for all stocks in the respective samples. A stock's trading volume is equal to number of shares traded during the second multiplied by the transaction prices of the trades. We compute value-weighted average volatility for the market and for the 12 Fama French industries based on squared second-by-

[15] The difference between the cut-off for the initial spread (10%) and the general spread cut-off (30%) is intended. We only want to include stocks for which a typical spread is below 10% and for these stocks we treat any quote with a spread above 30% as an outlier that needs to be removed.

[16] Since the index composition changes day to day, we are not able to compute an overnight return. This is no problem as we are only interested in intra-day returns.

second returns. The value weights are based on the firm's market capitalization at the end of the prior day using the closing price and shares outstanding in CRSP. Individual stock returns used to compute value-weighted average volatility are based on the second-by-second change in bid-ask midpoints. If there is no quote for a second, the return is set to 0. If the return is larger than 10%, it is set to 10%. We verify that all our filters affect only a small number of firms or quotes.

Figure 1: Market reaction by Relevance Score

This figure displays the cumulative return from t-30 to t+120 seconds around the news events from 1 April 2009 to 10 September 2012. Returns are multiplied with the sentiment direction of the article. We exclude articles with neutral sentiment. CRAI means correctly released as irrelevant and refers to articles with a Relevance Score below 90 in both Ravenpack versions, while CRAR means correctly released as relevant and refers to articles that have a Relevance Score greater or equal than 90 in both Ravenpack versions.

Cumulative signed return

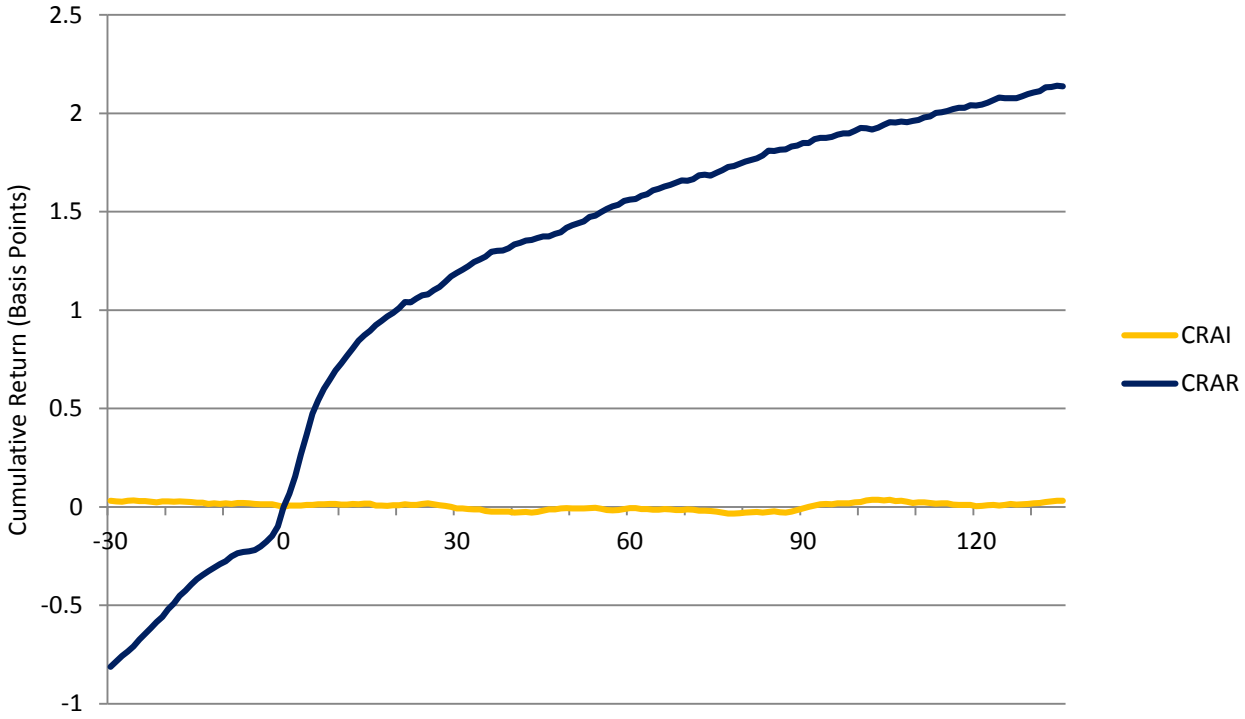
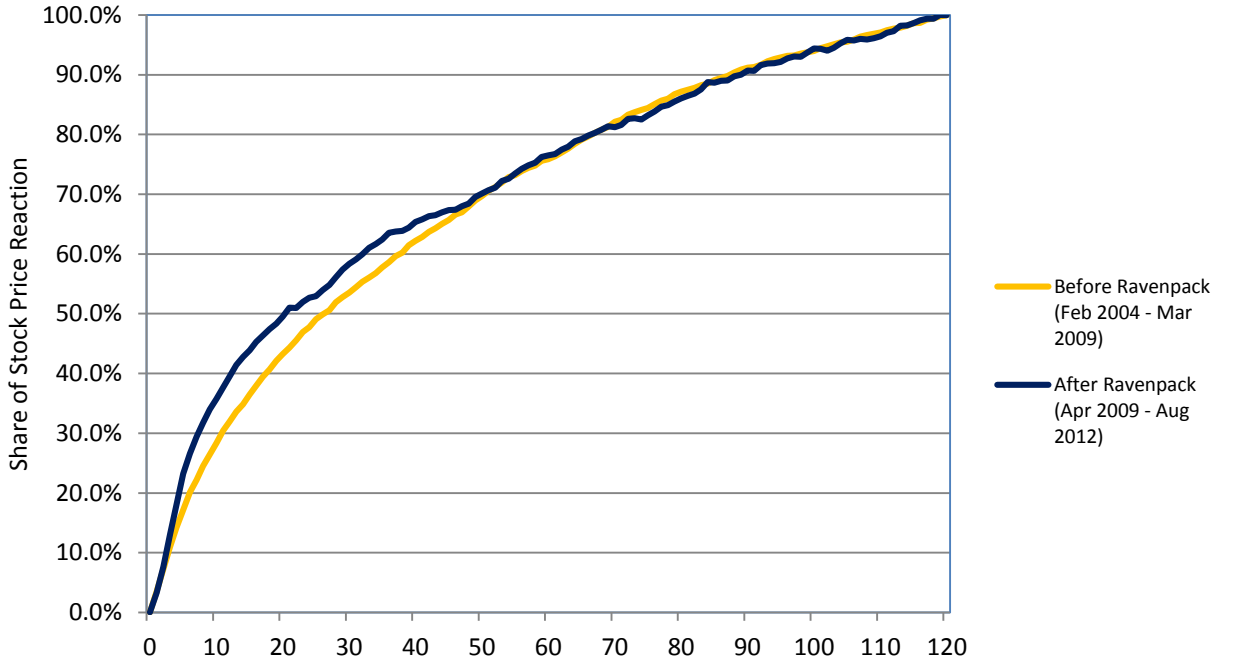


Figure 2: Difference in market reaction after Ravenpack is live

The figure in Panel A displays the share of the total stock price reaction to news within the first 120 seconds after an article. We compare the reaction to articles before (Feb 2004 – Mar 2009) and after Ravenpack went live (April 2009 to 10 September 2012). Returns are multiplied with the sentiment direction of the article. We exclude articles with neutral sentiment. We standardize the average cumulative return within each group by dividing it by the total average cumulative return for that group after 120 seconds. We only include articles t hat are correctly reported as relevant (CRAR). In Panel B, we display the difference between the two series from Panel A.

Panel A: Share of Stock Price Reaction before vs. after Ravenpack is live



Panel B: Difference in Share of Stock Price Reaction before vs. after Ravenpack is live

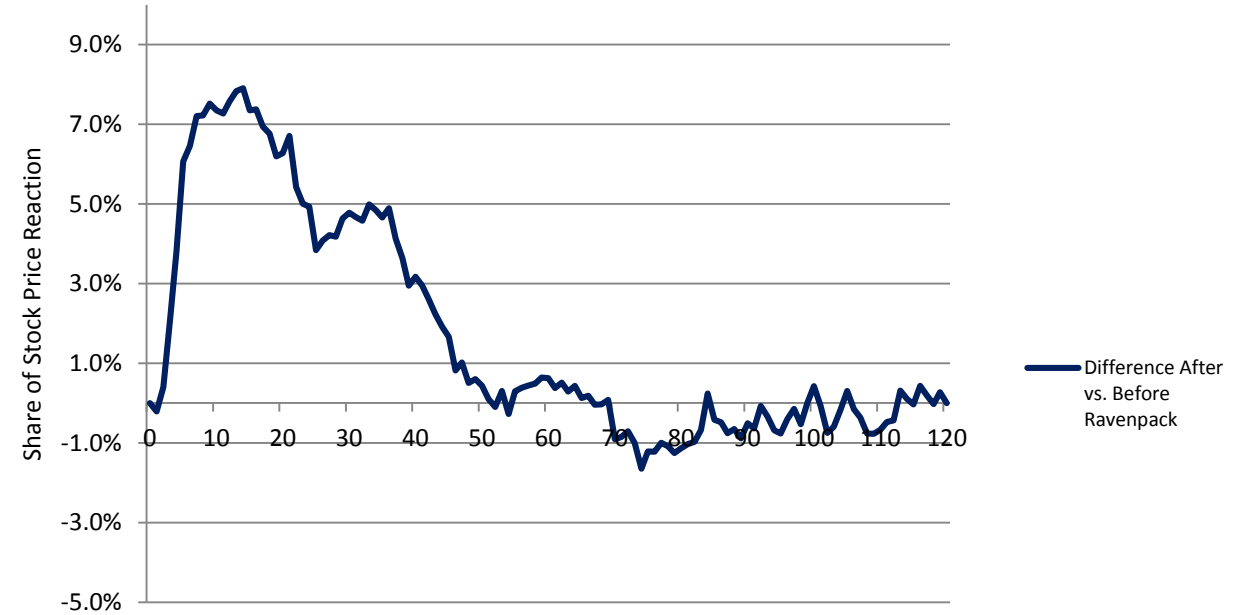


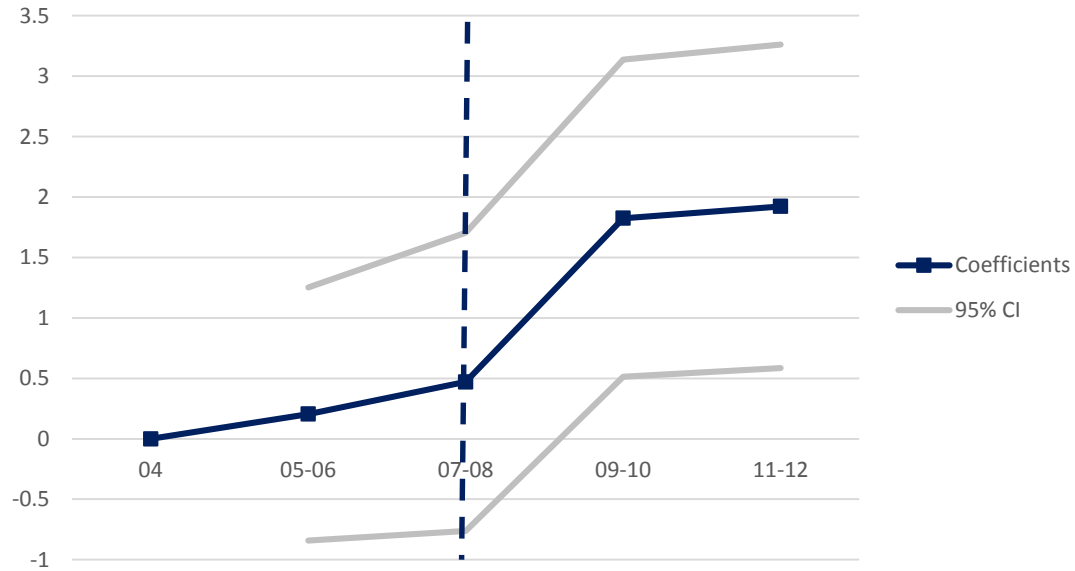
Figure 3: Difference in market reaction of CRAR vs. WRAI over time

The figure in Panel A reports the point estimates from an OLS regression of speed of reaction ($\frac{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,t+5)}{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,t+5)+\text{Abs(Return t}+6,t+120)}$) on the CRAR dummy interacted with yearly dummy variables from 2004 to 10 September 2012. We assign the first quarter of a year to the prior year, i.e. the 2009 dummy covers a time period from 1 April 2009 to 1 April 2010. Controls and fixed effects are the same as in table X regression 6. The vertical line indicates the introduction of Ravenpack on 1 April 2009. In Panel B, we report the same regression but interacting the CRAR dummy variable with two-year dummy variables (with the first quarter shifted backwards). In Panel C, we report the difference between speed of reaction for CRAR and WRAI articles over different years (with the first quarter shifted backwards).

Panel A: Regression specification with yearly dummies



Panel B: Regression specification with two-year dummies



Panel C: Comparing the difference in mean

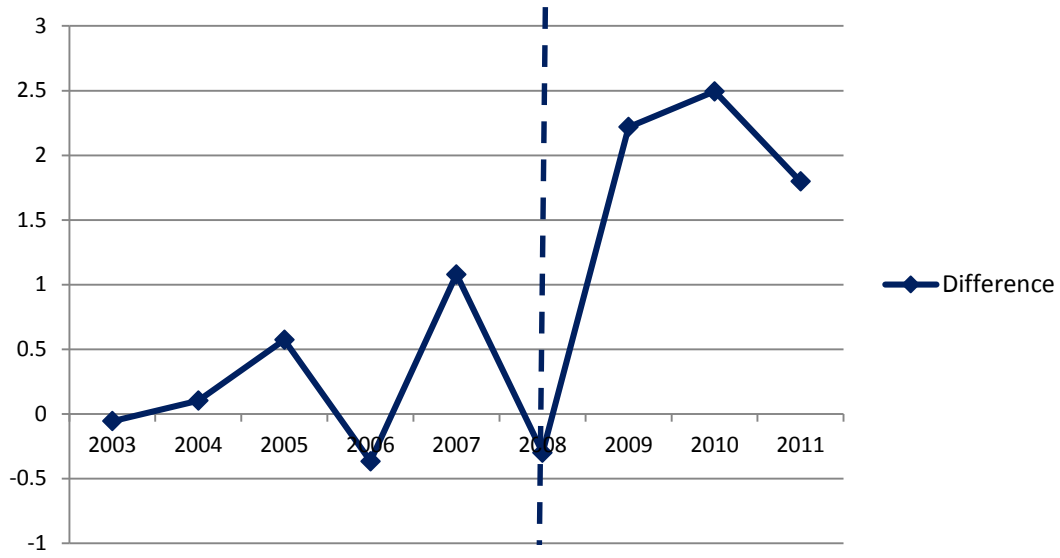


Figure 4: Market reaction between CRAR and WRAR

This figure displays the cumulative return from t-30 to t+120 seconds around the news events from 1 April 2009 to 10 September 2012. Returns are multiplied with the sentiment direction of the article. We exclude articles with neutral sentiment. CRAR refers to articles that have been correctly released as relevant, i.e. that have a relevance scores greater or equal 90 in both Ravenpack versions, while WRAR refers to wrongly released as relevant, i.e. articles that had a Relevance greater or equal 90 in the old Ravenpack version while having Relevance below 90 in the new Ravenpack version.

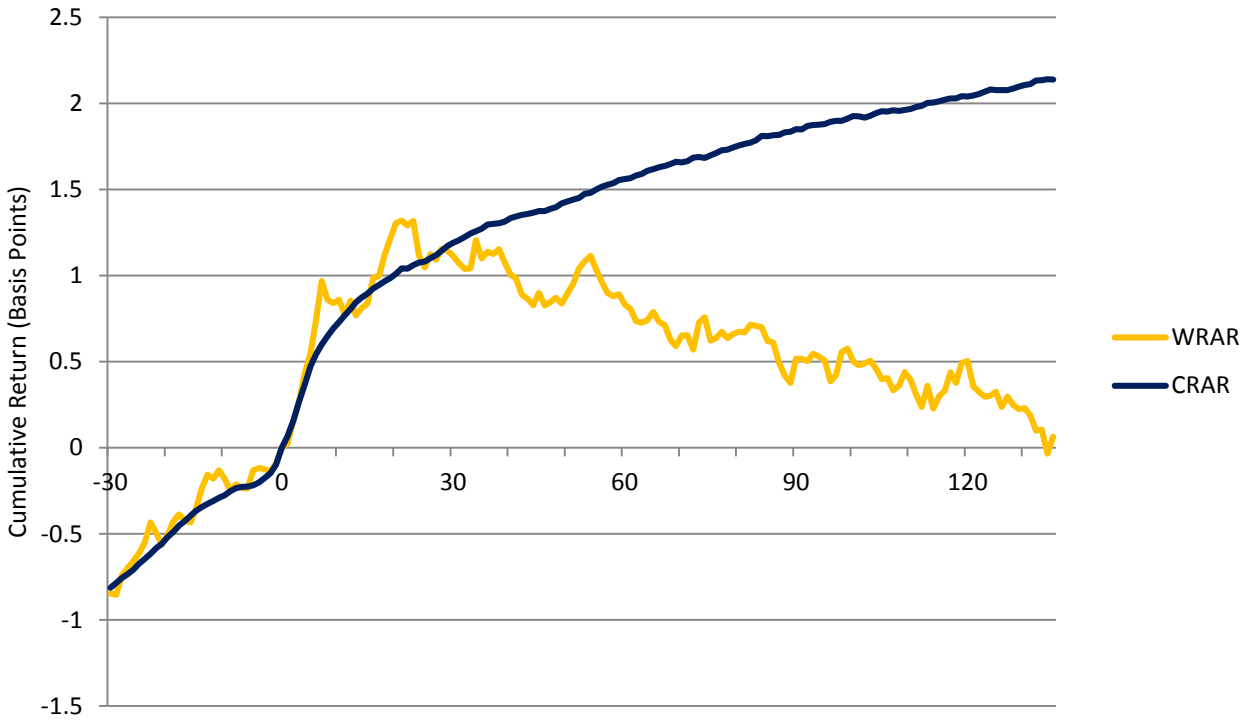


Table 1: Number of observations

This table displays the number of articles and companies in subsamples of our data. The before-Ravenpack sample consists of articles from February 1, 2004 to March 31, 2009. The after-Ravenpack sample consists of articles from April 1, 2009 to September 10, 2012. . CRAR refers to articles that have been correctly released as relevant, i.e. that have a relevance scores greater or equal 90 in both Ravenpack versions, while WRAI refers to wrongly released as irrelevant, i.e. articles that had a Relevance smaller than 90 in the old Ravenpack version while having Relevance greater or equal than 90 in the new Ravenpack version. In Panel A, we report the number of article-firm combinations in each category. In parenthesis we report the percentage of the total in the respective line. In Panel B, we report the number of companies that articles in the group span. Since many companies have articles in both groups, the two groups do not add up to the total.

Panel A: Number of articles

	WRAI	CRAR	Total
Before Ravenpack release	17,621	464,543	482,164
	(3.7%)	(96.3%)	(100%)
After Ravenpack release	7,342	314,570	321,912
	(2.3%)	(97.7%)	(100%)
Total	24,963	779,113	804,076
	(3.1%)	(96.9%)	(100%)

Panel B: Number of companies

	WRAI	CRAR	Total
Before Ravenpack release	1,774	5,016	5,188
	(34.2%)	(96.7%)	(100.0%)
After Ravenpack release	1,294	3,978	4,011
	(32.3%)	(99.2%)	(100.0%)
Total	2,370	5,200	5,385
	(44.0%)	(96.6%)	(100.0%)

Table 2: Summary Statistics – Relevant articles, Apr 2009 to Sept 2012

This table displays summary statistics for the 321,912 article-company combinations after Ravenpack went "live" (April 1, 2009 to September 10, 2012). These article-company observations are classified as relevant in the new Ravenpack (i.e. they are CRAR or WRAI). "Market capitalization" is the number of shares outstanding multiplied by the prior day closing price. "Average volatility prior month" is the average squared return in the 20 trading days before the article. "Average turnover prior month" is the mean of trading volume divided by shares outstanding in the 20 trading days before the article. "Absolute return t−1, t+5" is the absolute stock return from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article. "Speed of reaction" is defined as $\frac{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,t+5)}{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,t+5)+\text{Abs(Return t}+6,t+120)}$. "Turnover t−1, t+5" is trading volume divided by shares outstanding from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article. "Turnover Share" is defined as $\frac{\text{Turnover t}-1,t+5}{\text{Turnover t}-1,t+120}$. "Time since last company article" is the time since the company was last mentioned in an article. "Number of firms in article" defines the number of companies mentioned in the article. "Composite Sentiment Score" is a sentiment score that is provided by Ravenpack and takes a value from 100 (positive) to 0 (negative). "Absolute Composite Sentiment Score" is defined as Abs (Composite Sentiment Score – 50). "Neutral Composite Sentiment Score" is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the Composite Sentiment Score equals 50. "Article Category Identified" is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the article category (e.g. merger and acquisitions) is identified by Ravenpack. "Event Sentiment Score" is a sentiment score that is provided by Ravenpack and takes a value from 100 (positive) to 0 (negative); this is available only for articles for which the category is identified. "Absolute Event Sentiment Score" is defined as Abs (Event Sentiment Score – 50). "Neutral Event Sentiment Score" is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the Event Sentiment Score equals 50. In Panel A, we report descriptive statistics. In Panel B we report the difference between articles that were correctly released as relevant (CRAR) to the market and those that were wrongly released as irrelevant (WRAI). The difference is defined as the regression coefficient of D(CRAR) in a regression of the respective variable on D(CRAR) and Relevance, Category, Hour and Date Fixed Effects. D(CRAR) is a dummy equal to 1 if the article is CRAR. We also report t-statistics for the coefficient clustered at the firm level. ***, **, * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level, respectively.

Panel A: Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Standard Deviation
Market capitalization ($ million)	13185.0	157.4	1782.9	30027.4	37016.1
Average return prior month (%)	0.12	-0.57	0.10	0.79	0.65
Average volatility prior month (%)	9.69	1.19	4.79	20.4	17.7
Average turnover prior month (%)	1.17	0.27	0.83	2.29	1.23
Absolute Return t−1,t+5 (basis points)	1.95	0	0	4.43	9.46
Absolute Return t−1,t+120 (basis points)	11.4	0	5.00	27.4	21.7
Speed of reaction (%)	13.2	0	0	50	24.7
Signed Return t−1,t+5 (basis points)	0.60	-1.38	0	1.97	10.2
Signed Return t−1,t+120 (basis points)	1.89	-15.1	0	18.5	25.6
Turnover t−1,t+5 (basis points)	0.041	0	0	0.084	0.14
Turnover t−1,t+120 (basis points)	0.86	0	0.24	1.81	2.22
Turnover Share (%)	5.80	0	0	16.8	13.9
Time since last company article (hours)	32.2	0.49	6.42	103.1	57.6
Number of companies in article	2.14	1	1	3	4.30
Composite Sentiment Score	50.0	47	50	52	4.19
Absolute Composite Sentiment Score	2.07	0	2	5	3.65
Neutral Composite Sentiment Score	0.47	0	0	1	0.50
Article category identified	0.35	0	0	1	0.48
Event Sentiment Score	51.8	37	50	67	12.9
Absolute Event Sentiment Score	3.83	0	0	13	6.71
Neutral Event Sentiment Score	0.69	0	1	1	0.46
Number of Observations	321,912				

Panel B: Comparison between Accurately Classified as Relevant (CRAR) vs. Misclassified (WRAI)

	Standard Deviation	Difference between CRAR and WRAR after fixed effects	T- Statistic	Difference in terms of Standard Deviations
Market capitalization ($ million)	37016.1	-944.53	-0.26	-0.026
Average return prior month (%)	0.65	-0.03***	-3.06	0.046
Average volatility prior month (%)	9.69	-1.526*	-1.70	0.157
Average turnover prior month (%)	1.17	-0.0785	-0.95	-0.067
Average illiquidity prior month (percentile)	26.4	-2.064	-0.83	-0.078
Time since last company article (hours)	32.2	3.38	1.27	0.105
Number of companies in article	2.14	-0.95***	-3.23	-0.444
Composite Sentiment Score	50.0	-0.076	-0.71	-0.002
Absolute Composite Sentiment Score	2.07	0.0137	0.08	0.007
Neutral Composite Sentiment Score	0.47	-0.035	-0.67	-0.074
Event Sentiment Score	51.8	-0.75	-1.10	-0.014
Absolute Event Sentiment Score	3.83	-0.071	-1.25	-0.019
Neutral Event Sentiment Score	0.69	-0.0033	-1.54	-0.005

Table 3: Stock Price Reaction to News Articles – Absolute Returns

This table contains the results of article-level regressions that examine the effect of an article covered in Ravenpack on stock price, measured by absolute returns. The dependent variable is either raw absolute return, or Speed of reaction (in percent) defined as $\frac{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,t+5)}{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,t+5)+\text{Abs(Return t}+6,t+120)}$ and measured in seconds around an article. Returns are based on mid-quotes. The explanatory variable of interest is *D(CRAR)*, a dummy variable equal to 1 if an article was correctly released as relevant to the market and 0 if it was originally wrongly released as irrelevant (WRAI). In Panel A to Panel C, we estimate the various specification during the time in which Ravenpack was "live" (April 1, 2009 – September 10, 2012). In Panels A to C the dependent variable is *Speed of Reaction* based on raw absolute stock return, market-adjusted returns, or industry adjusted returns, respectively (we set this variable to missing, if Speed of reaction is missing). In regressions 1 to 3, we add daily fixed effects. In regressions 4 to 6, we add company fixed effects and replace the daily fixed effects with quarter fixed effects and weekday (Monday-Friday) fixed effects. In regressions 2, 3, 4 and 5 we add fixed effects for the article category (e.g. mergers and acquisitions), the relevance score (from 90 to 100) and the hour during the day in which the article was released. In regressions 3 and 6, we include additional controls: the absolute return, turnover, and volatility each for industry and market and for the two horizons from t−1 to t+5 and t−1 to t+120 seconds around the article. Control variables in Panel B and C are the same as in Panel A, but are omitted for brevity. In Panel D, we run a placebo test for the time period where Ravenpack was not yet sold to investors (February1, 2004 – March 31, 2009). In regressions 1, 3, and 5 we use the specification with daily fixed effects and minimal controls (regression 1 in Panel A to Panel C). In regressions 2, 4, and 6, we use the specification with firm fixed effects and full controls (regression 6 in Panel A to Panel C). All variables are defined in Table 1. All standard errors are clustered at the firm level. T-statistics are below the parameter estimates in parenthesis; ***, **, * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level, respectively.

Panel A: Raw absolute returns – Ravenpack is "live"

	Speed of reaction					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR)	2.140***	1.874***	1.944***	1.530***	1.396***	1.288***
	(6.56)	(5.73)	(6.07)	(3.82)	(3.45)	(3.26)
Company size	0.389***	0.464***	0.440***	1.240***	1.263***	1.539***
	(3.73)	(4.45)	(4.24)	(4.78)	(4.80)	(5.96)
Return prior month	12.831	14.640	17.891*	-34.730***	-31.142***	-7.504
	(1.23)	(1.40)	(1.72)	(-3.65)	(-3.26)	(-0.80)
Volatility prior month	-0.006	-0.004	-0.008*	0.008	0.008	0.001
	(-1.21)	(-0.95)	(-1.77)	(1.49)	(1.48)	(0.14)
Turnover prior month	0.269***	0.310***	0.315***	0.365***	0.385***	0.441***
	(3.35)	(3.80)	(3.92)	(3.34)	(3.45)	(4.03)
Illiquidity prior month	-0.024***	-0.023***	-0.025***	0.009	0.007	0.018**
	(-3.12)	(-2.93)	(-3.25)	(1.14)	(0.91)	(2.28)
Absolute Composite Sentiment Score		-0.005	-0.003		0.001	0.001
		(-0.31)	(-0.22)		(0.08)	(0.07)
Neutral Composite Sentiment Score		-0.102	-0.111		-0.091	-0.107
		(-0.84)	(-0.95)		(-0.74)	(-0.91)
Article category identified		-4.635**	-4.085*		-5.557**	-4.978**
		(-2.02)	(-1.81)		(-2.38)	(-2.04)
Absolute Event Sentiment Score		0.102***	0.092***		0.101***	0.092***
		(5.54)	(5.07)		(5.40)	(5.03)
Neutral Event Sentiment Score		-0.849	-1.046*		-0.897	-1.021*
		(-1.36)	(-1.73)		(-1.44)	(-1.69)
Time since last article		0.182***	0.173***		0.099***	0.095***
		(5.20)	(5.09)		(2.98)	(2.90)
Number of firms in article		-0.148	-0.132		-0.065	-0.060
		(-1.63)	(-1.47)		(-0.77)	(-0.72)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Number of Observations	249065	249065	249065	249065	249065	249065
Adjusted R^2	0.007	0.010	0.056	0.014	0.018	0.065

Panel B: Market adjusted returns – Ravenpack is "live"

	Speed of reaction – Market Adjusted					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR)	1.741***	1.407***	1.469***	1.259***	1.044***	0.846**
	(3.99)	(3.42)	(3.63)	(3.38)	(2.85)	(2.36)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Firm specific control variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Article specific control variables	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Number of Observations	249065	249065	249065	249065	249065	249065
Adjusted R^2	0.014	0.018	0.075	0.017	0.021	0.079

Panel C: Industry adjusted returns – Ravenpack is "live"

	Speed of reaction – Industry Adjusted					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR)	1.663***	1.328***	1.442***	1.272***	1.078***	0.925**
	(3.68)	(3.02)	(3.50)	(3.24)	(2.78)	(2.45)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Firm specific control variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Article specific control variables	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Number of Observations	249065	249065	249065	249065	249065	249065
Adjusted R^2	0.015	0.018	0.075	0.018	0.021	0.079

Panel D: Placebo Test - Before Ravenpack is "live"

	Speed of reaction		Speed of reaction – Market Adjusted		Speed of reaction – Industry Adjusted	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR)	0.089	0.003	0.141	0.040	0.337	0.199
	(0.36)	(0.01)	(0.60)	(0.14)	(1.51)	(0.74)
Company size	-0.395***	1.155***	0.232***	1.273***	0.402***	1.316***
	(-5.20)	(7.73)	(3.51)	(9.41)	(5.97)	(10.11)
Return prior month	12.465*	-20.157***	24.864***	-7.697	18.920***	-9.891
	(1.78)	(-2.95)	(3.81)	(-1.23)	(2.84)	(-1.59)
Volatility prior month	-0.001	-0.001	-0.017***	-0.008***	-0.011***	-0.006**
	(-0.43)	(-0.44)	(-6.46)	(-2.61)	(-4.11)	(-1.98)
Turnover prior month	0.261***	0.227***	0.031	0.056	-0.021	0.034
	(4.53)	(3.53)	(0.63)	(0.93)	(-0.43)	(0.58)
Illiquidity prior month	-0.086***	-0.026***	-0.042***	-0.020***	-0.040***	-0.019***
	(-13.54)	(-3.74)	(-8.16)	(-3.34)	(-7.46)	(-3.22)
Absolute Composite Sentiment Score		-0.031**		-0.033***		-0.037***
		(-2.26)		(-2.61)		(-3.00)
Neutral Composite Sentiment Score		-0.366***		-0.240***		-0.257***
		(-3.65)		(-2.60)		(-2.75)
Article category identified		-1.153		-7.056*		-10.241***
		(-0.20)		(-1.86)		(-3.17)
Absolute Event Sentiment Score		0.024**		0.005		0.007
		(2.05)		(0.51)		(0.65)
Neutral Event Sentiment Score		-1.232***		-1.133***		-0.775**
		(-3.10)		(-3.20)		(-2.17)
Time since last article		0.057**		0.088***		0.102***
		(2.28)		(3.76)		(4.39)
Number of firms in article		-0.169***		-0.199***		-0.148***
		(-3.08)		(-3.79)		(-2.88)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Market control variables	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Number of Observations	400303	400303	400303	400303	400303	400303
Adjusted R^2	0.010	0.033	0.017	0.049	0.016	0.050

Table 4: Market Reaction to News Articles – Turnover Share

This table contains the results of article-level regressions that examine the effect of an article covered in Ravenpack on the market for a stock, measured by turnover. The dependent variable is Turnover Share (in percent), which is defined as the turnover from 1 second before the article to 5 second after the article divided by the turnover from 1 second before the article to 120 seconds after the article. Turnover is defined as shares traded divided by shares outstanding. The explanatory variable of interest is *D(CRAR)*, which is a dummy variable equal to 1 if an article was correctly released as relevant to the market and 0 if it was originally wrongly released as irrelevant (WRAI). In Panel A, we estimate our main specification during the time in which Ravenpack was live (April 1, 2009 – September 10, 2012). In Panel B, we run a placebo test in the time period where Ravenpack was not yet being sold to investors (February 1, 2004 – March 31, 2009). In regressions 1 to 3, we add daily fixed effects. In regressions 4 to 6, we add company fixed effects and replace the daily fixed effects with quarter fixed effects and weekday (Monday-Friday) fixed effects. In regressions 2, 3, 4, and 5 we add fixed effects for the article category (e.g. mergers and acquisitions), the relevance score (from 90 to 100) and the hour during the day in which the article was released. In regressions 3 and 6, we include additional controls: the absolute return, turnover, and volatility each for industry and market and for the two horizons from t−1 to t+5 and t−1 to t+120 seconds around the article. Control variables are defined in Table 1. All standard errors are clustered at the firm level. T-statistics are below the parameter estimates in parenthesis; ***, **, * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level, respectively.

Panel A: Main Specification – Ravenpack is "live"

	Turnover Share					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR)	0.527***	0.351*	0.387**	0.634***	0.515**	0.530***
	(3.24)	(1.89)	(2.12)	(3.20)	(2.55)	(2.66)
Company size	-0.345***	-0.308***	-0.316***	-0.057	-0.082	-0.028
	(-5.53)	(-4.96)	(-5.06)	(-0.50)	(-0.71)	(-0.24)
Return prior month	-8.556	-7.011	-6.566	-9.460*	-6.387	-2.935
	(-1.62)	(-1.32)	(-1.24)	(-1.94)	(-1.31)	(-0.60)
Volatility prior month	0.004*	0.004**	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.000
	(1.80)	(2.00)	(1.54)	(0.59)	(0.38)	(0.19)
Turnover prior month	-0.147***	-0.128***	-0.122***	-0.017	-0.011	0.007
	(-5.70)	(-4.89)	(-4.64)	(-0.42)	(-0.28)	(0.16)
Illiquidity prior month	-0.011**	-0.011***	-0.012***	0.005	0.004	0.006
	(-2.54)	(-2.58)	(-2.71)	(1.19)	(1.01)	(1.29)
Absolute Composite Sentiment Score		-0.007	-0.005		-0.008	-0.005
		(-0.82)	(-0.63)		(-0.99)	(-0.60)
Neutral Composite Sentiment Score		-0.149**	-0.142**		-0.175***	-0.155**
		(-2.28)	(-2.21)		(-2.64)	(-2.38)
Article category identified		-2.705*	-2.718*		-2.305	-2.296
		(-1.69)	(-1.77)		(-1.41)	(-1.46)
Absolute Event Sentiment Score		0.063***	0.059***		0.060***	0.057***
		(6.20)	(5.83)		(5.82)	(5.56)
Neutral Event Sentiment Score		-1.115***	-1.167***		-1.171***	-1.213***
		(-3.28)	(-3.47)		(-3.40)	(-3.56)
Time since last article		0.105***	0.098***		0.103***	0.094***
		(5.87)	(5.56)		(5.61)	(5.19)
Number of firms in article		-0.123***	-0.122***		-0.100**	-0.109***
		(-3.09)	(-3.12)		(-2.45)	(-2.72)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Number of Observations	272215	272215	272215	272215	272215	272215
Adjusted R^2	0.002	0.005	0.031	0.012	0.015	0.041

Panel B: Placebo Test - Before Ravenpack is "live"

	Turnover Share					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR)	-0.030	-0.053	-0.046	0.035	-0.000	0.025
	(-0.23)	(-0.42)	(-0.37)	(0.26)	(-0.00)	(0.18)
Company size	-0.500***	-0.462***	-0.460***	-0.315***	-0.307***	-0.286***
	(-10.28)	(-9.63)	(-9.57)	(-4.17)	(-4.06)	(-3.78)
Return prior month	-3.132	-3.063	-3.513	-3.588	-2.851	-4.812
	(-0.86)	(-0.85)	(-0.97)	(-1.01)	(-0.80)	(-1.34)
Volatility prior month	0.003**	0.003**	0.003*	0.002	0.002	0.002
	(2.03)	(2.14)	(1.96)	(1.09)	(1.29)	(1.08)
Turnover prior month	-0.194***	-0.174***	-0.173***	-0.125***	-0.118***	-0.119***
	(-8.17)	(-7.44)	(-7.39)	(-4.19)	(-3.99)	(-4.00)
Illiquidity prior month	-0.025***	-0.023***	-0.022***	-0.012***	-0.012***	-0.010***
	(-7.56)	(-6.86)	(-6.79)	(-3.43)	(-3.21)	(-2.83)
Absolute Composite Sentiment Score		-0.019***	-0.018***		-0.018***	-0.017**
		(-2.84)	(-2.73)		(-2.64)	(-2.51)
Neutral Composite Sentiment Score		-0.096*	-0.102**		-0.095*	-0.098*
		(-1.88)	(-2.00)		(-1.84)	(-1.90)
Article category identified		-2.240**	-2.113**		-2.096**	-1.947**
		(-2.15)	(-2.19)		(-2.15)	(-2.13)
Absolute Event Sentiment Score		0.025***	0.025***		0.023***	0.024***
		(3.83)	(3.96)		(3.53)	(3.69)
Neutral Event Sentiment Score		-0.356*	-0.328		-0.430**	-0.404*
		(-1.70)	(-1.58)		(-2.07)	(-1.95)
Time since last article		0.087***	0.084***		0.092***	0.088***
		(6.11)	(5.90)		(6.16)	(5.97)
Number of firms in article		-0.179***	-0.182***		-0.161***	-0.166***
		(-6.86)	(-7.01)		(-6.18)	(-6.39)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Number of Observations	418252	418252	418252	418252	418252	418252
Adjusted R^2	0.002	0.003	0.014	0.011	0.012	0.023

Table 5: Stock Price Reaction to News Articles – the Effect of Sentiment Direction

This table contains the results of article-level regressions that examine how well the sentiment direction of an article predicts the 5-second return reaction to an article depending on whether the article is covered in Ravenpack. The dependent variable is the return from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article (measured in basis points). Returns are based on mid-quotes. The explanatory variable of interest is an interaction between *D(CRAR)* and *Sentiment Direction*. *D(CRAR)* is a dummy variable equal to 1 if an article was correctly released as relevant (CRAR) to the market and 0 if it was originally wrongly released as irrelevant (WRAI). *Sentiment Direction* is a variable indicating the sentiment of the article derived from Ravenpack sentiment indices; it takes the value +1 for positive sentiment, 0 for neutral sentiment and −1 for negative sentiment. In Panel A to Panel C, we estimate the various specifications during the time in which Ravenpack was "live" (April 1, 2009 – September 10, 2012). In Panel A the dependent variable is the raw stock return; in Panels B and C the dependent variable is the market-adjusted and industry-adjusted return, respectively. In regressions 1 to 3, we add daily fixed effects. In regressions 4 to 6, we add company fixed effects and replace the daily fixed effects with quarter fixed effects and weekday (Monday-Friday) fixed effects. In regressions 2, 3, 4, and 5 we add fixed effects for the article category (e.g. mergers and acquisitions), the relevance score (from 90 to 100) and the hour during the day in which the article was released. In regressions 3 and 6, we include additional controls: the absolute return, turnover, and volatility each for industry and market from t−1 to t+5 seconds around the article. In Panel D, we run a placebo test in the period when Ravenpack was not yet sold to investors (February 1, 2004 – March 31, 2009). In regressions 1, 3, and 5 we use the specification with daily fixed effects and minimal controls (regression 1 in Panel A to Panel C). In regressions 2, 4, and 6, we use the specification with firm fixed effects and full controls (regression 6 in Panel A to Panel C). Firm controls in Panel B to Panel D are the same as in Panel A, but are omitted for brevity. All variables are defined in Table 1. All standard errors are clustered at the firm level. T-statistics are below the parameter estimates in parenthesis; ***, **, * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level, respectively.

Panel A: Raw Returns – Ravenpack is "live"

	Return t−1, t+5					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR) * Sentiment Direction	0.395***	0.449***	0.445***	0.423***	0.468***	0.469***
	(3.29)	(3.69)	(3.65)	(3.26)	(3.58)	(3.60)
D(CRAR)	0.293**	0.203*	0.259**	0.145	0.086	0.093
	(2.38)	(1.80)	(2.20)	(1.55)	(0.88)	(0.95)
Sentiment Direction	0.150	-0.022	-0.020	0.100	-0.029	-0.029
	(1.28)	(-0.18)	(-0.16)	(0.79)	(-0.22)	(-0.23)
Company size	-0.334***	-0.336***	-0.342***	-0.438***	-0.476***	-0.467***
	(-7.29)	(-7.08)	(-7.15)	(-4.36)	(-4.73)	(-4.61)
Return prior month	-14.710***	-15.038***	-14.776***	-7.144	-6.820	-6.270
	(-2.72)	(-2.79)	(-2.74)	(-1.58)	(-1.51)	(-1.38)
Volatility prior month	0.015***	0.015***	0.014***	0.003	0.003	0.002
	(5.47)	(5.36)	(4.84)	(1.13)	(1.19)	(0.61)
Turnover prior month	-0.034	-0.005	-0.010	-0.019	-0.019	-0.024
	(-1.33)	(-0.19)	(-0.35)	(-0.44)	(-0.43)	(-0.55)
Illiquidity prior month	-0.011***	-0.010***	-0.011***	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
	(-4.10)	(-3.59)	(-3.93)	(-1.01)	(-0.94)	(-0.95)
Article category identified		2.175	2.124		1.839	1.687
		(1.43)	(1.41)		(1.20)	(1.11)
Time since last article		0.037***	0.039***		0.041***	0.042***
		(3.01)	(3.23)		(3.32)	(3.40)
Number of firms in article		-0.153***	-0.149***		-0.150***	-0.145***
		(-4.99)	(-4.87)		(-5.20)	(-5.05)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Number of Observations	321860	321860	321860	321860	321860	321860
Adjusted R^2	0.006	0.010	0.013	0.048	0.051	0.054

Panel B: Market adjusted returns – Ravenpack is "live"

	Market adjusted return t−1, t+5					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR) * Sentiment Direction	0.407***	0.458***	0.454***	0.436***	0.479***	0.480***
	(3.41)	(3.80)	(3.75)	(3.37)	(3.66)	(3.69)
D(CRAR)	0.285**	0.201*	0.257**	0.131	0.079	0.085
	(2.32)	(1.79)	(2.18)	(1.40)	(0.81)	(0.87)
Sentiment Direction	0.136	-0.036	-0.034	0.083	-0.046	-0.047
	(1.16)	(-0.30)	(-0.29)	(0.66)	(-0.35)	(-0.36)
Article category identified		2.107	2.061		1.795	1.657
		(1.39)	(1.36)		(1.18)	(1.09)
Time since last article		0.035***	0.038***		0.039***	0.040***
		(2.92)	(3.12)		(3.15)	(3.24)
Number of firms in article		-0.147***	-0.143***		-0.144***	-0.140***
		(-4.83)	(-4.70)		(-5.03)	(-4.90)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Firm specific controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of Observations	321860	321860	321860	321860	321860	321860
Adjusted R^2	0.006	0.010	0.013	0.049	0.052	0.055

Panel C: Industry adjusted returns – Ravenpack is "live"

	Industry adjusted return t−1, t+5					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR) * Sentiment Direction	0.401***	0.453***	0.449***	0.429***	0.472***	0.473***
	(3.36)	(3.76)	(3.70)	(3.31)	(3.60)	(3.62)
D(CRAR)	0.274**	0.189*	0.244**	0.123	0.072	0.077
	(2.22)	(1.68)	(2.07)	(1.31)	(0.72)	(0.78)
Sentiment Direction	0.138	-0.034	-0.032	0.087	-0.043	-0.044
	(1.18)	(-0.29)	(-0.27)	(0.68)	(-0.33)	(-0.34)
Article category identified		2.083	2.040		1.773	1.639
		(1.38)	(1.36)		(1.17)	(1.09)
Time since last article		0.036***	0.038***		0.039***	0.040***
		(2.94)	(3.14)		(3.20)	(3.28)
Number of firms in article		-0.147***	-0.143***		-0.144***	-0.139***
		(-4.82)	(-4.70)		(-5.02)	(-4.88)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Firm specific controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of Observations	321860	321860	321860	321860	321860	321860
Adjusted R^2	0.006	0.010	0.013	0.049	0.052	0.055

Panel D: Placebo Test – Before Ravenpack is "live"

	Return t−1, t+5		Market adj. return t−1, t+5		Industry adj. return t−1, t+5	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR) * Sentiment Direction	0.092	0.118	0.101	0.129	0.108	0.137
	(0.90)	(1.13)	(1.00)	(1.25)	(1.06)	(1.33)
DCRAR)	0.209**	0.090	0.200**	0.079	0.199**	0.081
	(2.19)	(0.83)	(2.12)	(0.73)	(2.10)	(0.75)
Sentiment Direction	0.469***	0.192*	0.457***	0.176*	0.449***	0.166*
	(4.73)	(1.91)	(4.64)	(1.76)	(4.56)	(1.66)
Article category identified		-0.071		0.469		0.424
		(-0.11)		(1.21)		(0.78)
Time since last article		0.234***		0.234***		0.235***
		(13.26)		(13.29)		(13.30)
Number of firms in article		-0.218***		-0.216***		-0.214***
		(-9.38)		(-9.29)		(-9.19)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Market control variables	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Firm specific controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of Observations	481939	481939	481939	481939	481939	481939
Adjusted R^2	0.007	0.049	0.007	0.049	0.007	0.049

Table 6: Difference in Difference Analysis

This table contains the results of article-level regressions implementing a difference in difference set-up for our whole sample from February 1, 2004 to September 10, 2012 as a robustness check to tables 4 to 7. In Panel A, the dependent variable is Speed of reaction (in percent), defined as $\frac{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,t+5)}{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,t+5)+\text{Abs(Return t}+6,t+120)}$ and measured in seconds around an article. In Panel B, the dependent variable is Turnover Share (in percent), defined as the turnover from 1 second before the article to 5 second after the article divided by the turnover from 1 second before the article to 120 seconds after the article. In Panels A and B the explanatory variable of interest is the interaction between *CRAR* and *Ravenpack Release*. The explanatory variable of interest is *D(CRAR)*, is a dummy variable equal to 1 if an article was correctly released as relevant to the market (CRAR) and 0 if it was originally wrongly released as irrelevant (WRAI). *Ravenpack Release* is a dummy variable taking the value of 1 for articles after Ravenpack went "live" on April 1, 2009. In Panel C, the dependent variable is the return (in percent) measured from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article. The explanatory variable of interest is a triple interaction between *CRAR*, *Ravenpack Release* and *Sentiment Direction*, where *Sentiment Direction* is a variable indicating the sentiment of the article derived from Ravenpack sentiment indices. It takes the value +1 for positive sentiment, 0 for neutral sentiment and −1 for negative sentiment. In regressions 1 to 3, we include daily fixed effects. In regressions 4 to 6, we add company fixed effects and replace the daily fixed effects with quarter fixed effects and weekday (Monday-Friday) fixed effects. In regressions 2, 3, 4, and 5 we add fixed effects for the article category (e.g. mergers and acquisitions), the relevance score (from 90 to 100) and the hour during the day in which the article was released. In regressions 3 and 6, we include additional controls: the absolute return, turnover, and volatility each for industry and market from t−1 to t+5 seconds around the article. In Panels A and B, we also include those values for t−1 to t+120 seconds around the article. Firm controls in Panel B and Panel C are the same as in Panel A, but are omitted for brevity. All variables are defined in the Appendix. All standard errors are clustered at the firm level. T-statistics are below the parameter estimates in parenthesis; ***, **, * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level, respectively.

Panel A: Speed of reaction

	Speed of reaction					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR) * Ravenpack Release	2.029***	2.006***	2.020***	1.722***	1.809***	1.629***
	(5.10)	(4.99)	(5.11)	(3.91)	(4.10)	(3.80)
D(CRAR)	0.096	0.010	0.018	-0.043	-0.126	-0.045
	(0.40)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(-0.15)	(-0.45)	(-0.16)
Company size	-0.126**	-0.073	-0.079	1.231***	1.270***	1.369***
	(-2.03)	(-1.17)	(-1.28)	(10.22)	(10.42)	(11.18)
Return prior month	12.019**	13.628**	15.297***	-34.404***	-31.805***	-15.288***
	(2.04)	(2.31)	(2.59)	(-6.38)	(-5.88)	(-2.78)
Volatility prior month	-0.002	-0.001	-0.005*	0.004	0.004	0.000
	(-0.82)	(-0.55)	(-1.82)	(1.35)	(1.44)	(0.03)
Turnover prior month	0.252***	0.270***	0.276***	0.274***	0.282***	0.289***
	(4.87)	(5.21)	(5.44)	(4.52)	(4.59)	(4.68)
Illiquidity prior month	-0.064***	-0.063***	-0.064***	-0.017***	-0.017***	-0.011**
	(-11.94)	(-11.65)	(-11.94)	(-3.35)	(-3.22)	(-2.09)
Absolute Composite Sentiment Score		-0.027**	-0.025**		-0.027**	-0.026**
		(-2.52)	(-2.45)		(-2.56)	(-2.53)
Neutral Composite Sentiment Score		-0.235***	-0.253***		-0.276***	-0.290***
		(-2.94)	(-3.22)		(-3.51)	(-3.77)
Article category identified		-2.039	-2.040		-3.371	-3.305
		(-0.58)	(-0.64)		(-0.93)	(-1.00)
Absolute Event Sentiment Score		0.051***	0.049***		0.048***	0.046***
		(5.07)	(4.93)		(4.81)	(4.70)
Neutral Event Sentiment Score		-1.009***	-1.050***		-1.097***	-1.115***
		(-2.99)	(-3.17)		(-3.31)	(-3.42)
Time since last article		0.121***	0.114***		0.056***	0.057***
		(5.87)	(5.63)		(2.86)	(2.93)
Number of firms in article		-0.109**	-0.122**		-0.092**	-0.104**
		(-2.12)	(-2.41)		(-1.97)	(-2.25)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Number of Observations	649368	649368	649368	649368	649368	649368
Adjusted R^2	0.008	0.010	0.036	0.013	0.015	0.042

Panel B: Turnover Share

	Turnover Share					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR) * Ravenpack Release	0.547**	0.510**	0.509**	0.489*	0.507*	0.467*
	(2.46)	(2.23)	(2.24)	(1.76)	(1.83)	(1.73)
D(CRAR)	-0.028	-0.087	-0.072	0.081	0.000	0.042
	(-0.22)	(-0.70)	(-0.59)	(0.57)	(0.00)	(0.30)
Absolute Composite Sentiment Score		-0.016***	-0.014***		-0.015***	-0.013**
		(-3.01)	(-2.78)		(-2.90)	(-2.53)
Neutral Composite Sentiment Score		-0.118***	-0.118***		-0.121***	-0.114***
		(-2.92)	(-2.95)		(-2.97)	(-2.83)
Article category identified		-2.250**	-2.221**		-2.236**	-2.210**
		(-2.38)	(-2.44)		(-2.39)	(-2.43)
Absolute Event Sentiment Score		0.037***	0.037***		0.035***	0.035***
		(6.69)	(6.63)		(6.32)	(6.32)
Neutral Event Sentiment Score		-0.554***	-0.550***		-0.629***	-0.623***
		(-3.11)	(-3.11)		(-3.55)	(-3.55)
Time since last article		0.086***	0.082***		0.088***	0.083***
		(7.73)	(7.40)		(7.63)	(7.32)
Number of firms in article		-0.139***	-0.141***		-0.118***	-0.124***
		(-6.33)	(-6.47)		(-5.39)	(-5.67)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Firm specific controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of Observations	690467	690467	690467	690467	690467	690467
Adjusted R^2	0.002	0.004	0.021	0.008	0.010	0.026

Panel C: Returns and Sentiment Direction

	Return t-1, t+5					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ravenpack Release * D(CRAR) * Sentiment Dummy	0.295*	0.288*	0.287*	0.350**	0.345**	0.345**
	(1.90)	(1.81)	(1.81)	(2.22)	(2.16)	(2.18)
Ravenpack Release * D(CRAR)	0.083	0.075	0.102	0.074	0.084	0.086
	(0.59)	(0.54)	(0.72)	(0.56)	(0.62)	(0.63)
Ravenpack Release * Sentiment Direction	-0.317**	-0.288*	-0.288*	-0.335**	-0.313**	-0.315**
	(-2.10)	(-1.86)	(-1.87)	(-2.20)	(-2.02)	(-2.05)
D(CRAR) * Sentiment Direction	0.100	0.134	0.134	0.072	0.115	0.116
	(0.98)	(1.27)	(1.27)	(0.70)	(1.10)	(1.11)
D(CRAR)	0.205**	0.136	0.141	0.081	0.003	0.006
	(2.19)	(1.44)	(1.47)	(0.82)	(0.03)	(0.06)
Sentiment Direction	0.467***	0.204**	0.204**	0.435***	0.224**	0.225**
	(4.74)	(2.01)	(2.00)	(4.41)	(2.23)	(2.25)
Article category identified		1.146	1.201		0.867	0.856
		(1.32)	(1.38)		(0.99)	(0.98)
Time since last article		0.138***	0.140***		0.158***	0.160***
		(12.08)	(12.22)		(13.13)	(13.27)
Number of firms in article		-0.225***	-0.224***		-0.200***	-0.199***
		(-10.85)	(-10.80)		(-11.17)	(-11.10)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Firm specific controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of Observations	803799	803799	803799	803799	803799	803799
Adjusted R^2	0.007	0.012	0.013	0.037	0.041	0.042

Table 7: Alternative Placebo Test – Pre-Ravenpack "live", excluding the Financial Crisis

This table contains the results of article-level regressions implementing a Placebo test which excludes the financial crisis and only includes the time period from February 1, 2004 to December 31, 2007 before Ravenpack was "live". In Panel A, the dependent variables are Speed of reaction (in percent) defined as $\frac{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,\text{t+5)}}{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,\text{t+5)}+\text{Abs(Return t+6,t+120)}}$ and measured in seconds around an article and market- and industry-adjusted equivalents of Speed of reaction. In Panel B, the dependent variable is Turnover Share (in percent), defined as the turnover from 1 second before the article to 5 seconds after the article divided by the turnover from 1 second before the article to 120 seconds after the article. In Panels A and B the explanatory variable of interest is D(*CRAR)*, a dummy variable equal to 1 if an article was correctly released as relevant to the market (CRAR) and 0 if it was originally wrongly released as irrelevant (WRAI). However, because Ravenpack was not yet "live" during this period, this distinction should not have made a difference. In Panel C, the dependent variables are the return (measured in basis points) from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article, market-adjusted returns and industry-adjusted returns. The explanatory variable of interest is an interaction between *D(CRAR)* and *Sentiment Direction*, where *Sentiment Direction* is a variable indicating the sentiment of the article derived from Ravenpack sentiment indices. It takes the value +1 for positive sentiment, 0 for neutral sentiment and −1 for negative sentiment. If "market control variables" is labeled "Yes", we include additional controls: the absolute return, turnover, and volatility each for industry and market from t-1 to t+5 seconds around the article. In Panels A and B, we also include those values for t−1 to t+120 seconds around the article. Firm controls in Panel C are the same as in Panel A, but are omitted for brevity. All variables are defined in Table 1. All standard errors are clustered at the firm level. T-statistics are below the parameter estimates in parenthesis; ***, **, * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level, respectively.

Panel A: Speed of reaction

	Speed of reaction					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR)	0.065	0.098	0.057	-0.028	0.018	0.017
	(0.25)	(0.38)	(0.22)	(-0.09)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Company size	-0.424***	-0.376***	-0.362***	0.828***	0.890***	0.922***
	(-5.17)	(-4.62)	(-4.47)	(4.60)	(4.95)	(5.13)
Return prior month	6.013	10.674	11.982	-33.595***	-30.435***	-17.864**
	(0.68)	(1.21)	(1.35)	(-3.79)	(-3.43)	(-2.01)
Volatility prior month	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.002
	(1.38)	(1.17)	(1.10)	(0.58)	(0.73)	(0.45)
Turnover prior month	0.235***	0.233***	0.231***	0.175**	0.181**	0.175**
	(3.60)	(3.56)	(3.55)	(2.21)	(2.28)	(2.20)
Illiquidity prior month	-0.081***	-0.077***	-0.077***	-0.017**	-0.017**	-0.013
	(-12.16)	(-11.61)	(-11.56)	(-2.20)	(-2.16)	(-1.64)
Absolute Composite Sentiment Score		-0.035**	-0.035**		-0.033**	-0.032**
		(-2.31)	(-2.29)		(-2.11)	(-2.04)
Neutral Composite Sentiment Score		-0.361***	-0.373***		-0.381***	-0.390***
		(-3.16)	(-3.29)		(-3.35)	(-3.45)
Article category identified		-8.672**	-9.300***		-11.078***	-11.678***
		(-2.46)	(-3.85)		(-3.08)	(-4.70)
Absolute Event Sentiment Score		0.015	0.015		0.012	0.012
		(1.13)	(1.11)		(0.89)	(0.89)
Neutral Event Sentiment Score		-0.997**	-1.037**		-1.143***	-1.105**
		(-2.27)	(-2.36)		(-2.60)	(-2.52)
Time since last article		0.103***	0.099***		0.060**	0.061**
		(3.78)	(3.64)		(2.13)	(2.17)
Number of firms in article		-0.040	-0.067		-0.041	-0.060
	0.065	0.098	0.057	-0.028	0.018	0.017
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Number of Observations	318018	318018	318018	318018	318018	318018
Adjusted R^2	0.006	0.007	0.018	0.012	0.014	0.025

Panel B: Turnover Share

	Turnover Share					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR)	-0.098	-0.096	-0.094	0.003	0.007	0.023
	(-0.76)	(-0.75)	(-0.75)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.15)
Company size	-0.504***	-0.467***	-0.461***	-0.307***	-0.282***	-0.276***
	(-9.45)	(-8.92)	(-8.79)	(-3.20)	(-2.94)	(-2.88)
Return prior month	-1.208	0.433	0.420	-0.734	0.657	1.326
	(-0.26)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(-0.15)	(0.14)	(0.28)
Volatility prior month	0.002	0.001	0.001	-0.004	-0.004	-0.004
	(0.72)	(0.55)	(0.50)	(-1.54)	(-1.35)	(-1.43)
Turnover prior month	-0.202***	-0.181***	-0.178***	-0.087**	-0.081**	-0.080**
	(-6.92)	(-6.30)	(-6.14)	(-2.36)	(-2.22)	(-2.16)
Illiquidity prior month	-0.026***	-0.023***	-0.022***	-0.011***	-0.011**	-0.009**
	(-7.11)	(-6.40)	(-6.28)	(-2.63)	(-2.57)	(-2.28)
Absolute Composite Sentiment Score		-0.015*	-0.015*		-0.014*	-0.013*
		(-1.92)	(-1.87)		(-1.73)	(-1.66)
Neutral Composite Sentiment Score		-0.063	-0.067		-0.062	-0.063
		(-1.07)	(-1.14)		(-1.04)	(-1.07)
Article category identified		-2.298*	-2.276		-2.440*	-2.451*
		(-1.73)	(-1.61)		(-1.95)	(-1.82)
Absolute Event Sentiment Score		0.010	0.011		0.009	0.010
		(1.36)	(1.42)		(1.22)	(1.29)
Neutral Event Sentiment Score		-0.515**	-0.513**		-0.566**	-0.567**
		(-2.16)	(-2.15)		(-2.39)	(-2.40)
Time since last article		0.087***	0.086***		0.095***	0.093***
		(5.36)	(5.30)		(5.57)	(5.53)
Number of firms in article		-0.128***	-0.131***		-0.108***	-0.111***
		(-4.36)	(-4.46)		(-3.66)	(-3.78)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Observations	332238	332238	332238	332238	332238	332238
Adjusted R^2	0.002	0.003	0.011	0.013	0.013	0.022

Panel C: Returns and News Direction

	Return t-1, t+5					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ravenpack Release * D(CRAR)	0.087	0.126	0.122	0.057	0.101	0.097
	(0.83)	(1.14)	(1.11)	(0.55)	(0.94)	(0.91)
D(CRAR)	0.238**	0.206**	0.200*	0.233**	0.209*	0.206*
	(2.43)	(2.02)	(1.95)	(2.16)	(1.90)	(1.87)
Sentiment Direction	0.435***	0.075	0.080	0.395***	0.118	0.120
	(4.35)	(0.71)	(0.75)	(3.98)	(1.14)	(1.16)
Article category identified		0.619*	0.750**		0.293	0.365
		(1.91)	(2.19)		(1.12)	(1.20)
Time since last article		0.236***	0.237***		0.269***	0.270***
		(12.50)	(12.55)		(13.30)	(13.35)
Number of firms in article		-0.255***	-0.257***		-0.197***	-0.194***
		(-8.16)	(-8.22)		(-7.57)	(-7.50)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Firm specific controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of Observations	386563	386563	386563	386563	386563	386563
Adjusted R^2	0.008	0.017	0.017	0.055	0.061	0.062

Table 8: Alternative Sample Period – Period when Ravenpack 1 was "live"

This table contains the results of article level regressions implementing a robustness test, in which we include only the time when Ravenpack 1 was active, i.e. from April 1, 2009 to July 6, 2011. In Panel A, the dependent variable is Speed of reaction (in percent), which is defined as $\frac{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,t+5)}{\text{Abs(Return t}-1,t+5)+\text{Abs(Return t+6,t+120)}}$ and measured in seconds around an article. In Panel B, the dependent variable is Turnover Share (in percent), which is defined as the turnover from 1 second before the article to 5 second after the article divided by the turnover from 1 second before the article to 120 seconds after the article. In Panels A and B the explanatory variable of interest is D(CRAR), a dummy variable equal to 1 if an article was correctly released as relevant to the market and 0 if it was originally wrongly released as irrelevant (WRAI). In Panel C, the dependent variable is the return from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article (measured in basis points). The explanatory variable of interest is an interaction between *CRAR* and *Sentiment Direction*, where *Sentiment Direction* is a variable indicating the sentiment of the article derived from Ravenpack sentiment indices; it takes the value +1 for positive sentiment, 0 for neutral sentiment and −1 for negative sentiment. In regressions 1 to 3, we include daily fixed effects. In regressions 4 to 6, we add company fixed effects and replace the daily fixed effects with quarter fixed effects and weekday (Monday-Friday) fixed effects. In regressions 2, 3, 4, and 5 we add fixed effects for the article category (e.g. mergers and acquisitions), the relevance score (from 90 to 100) and the hour during the day in which the article was released. In regressions 3 and 6, we include additional controls: absolute return, turnover, and volatility each for industry and market from t-1 to t+5 seconds around the article. In Panels A and B, we also include those values for t−1 to t+120 seconds around the article All variables are defined in Table 1. All standard errors are clustered at the firm level. T-statistics are below the parameter estimates in parenthesis; ***, **, * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level, respectively.

Panel A: Speed of reaction

	Speed of reaction					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR)	2.066***	1.977***	2.074***	1.168**	1.142**	1.182**
	(4.80)	(4.47)	(4.73)	(2.26)	(2.23)	(2.32)
Company size	0.231*	0.291**	0.265**	1.270***	1.350***	1.546***
	(1.88)	(2.35)	(2.16)	(3.26)	(3.39)	(4.02)
Return prior month	7.894	13.624	15.905	-39.419***	-31.251**	-10.915
	(0.57)	(0.98)	(1.15)	(-2.87)	(-2.28)	(-0.81)
Volatility prior month	-0.006	-0.005	-0.009*	0.009	0.009	0.002
	(-1.07)	(-0.91)	(-1.73)	(1.41)	(1.37)	(0.25)
Turnover prior month	0.272**	0.303***	0.316***	0.399***	0.416***	0.452***
	(2.56)	(2.80)	(2.97)	(3.21)	(3.29)	(3.65)
Illiquidity prior month	-0.018*	-0.021**	-0.022**	0.013	0.012	0.016
	(-1.84)	(-2.13)	(-2.30)	(1.17)	(1.09)	(1.48)
Absolute Composite Sentiment Score		0.031	0.036		0.043*	0.047*
		(1.22)	(1.45)		(1.68)	(1.91)
Neutral Composite Sentiment Score		-0.136	-0.107		-0.125	-0.093
		(-0.77)	(-0.62)		(-0.70)	(-0.54)
Article category identified		-7.390***	-6.791***		-7.348***	-6.906***
		(-3.58)	(-3.99)		(-3.98)	(-4.58)
Absolute Event Sentiment Score		0.104***	0.092***		0.106***	0.096***
		(4.89)	(4.40)		(4.93)	(4.54)
Neutral Event Sentiment Score		-1.141	-1.303*		-1.012	-1.166
		(-1.54)	(-1.81)		(-1.35)	(-1.61)
Time since last article		0.258***	0.226***		0.171***	0.141***
		(5.42)	(4.86)		(3.57)	(2.98)
Number of firms in article		-0.248**	-0.206*		-0.171	-0.155
		(-2.09)	(-1.75)		(-1.53)	(-1.41)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Observations	123617	123617	123617	123617	123617	123617
Adjusted R^2	0.004	0.009	0.050	0.014	0.019	0.062

Panel B: Turnover Share

	Turnover Share					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR)	0.737***	0.708***	0.726***	0.708***	0.599**	0.599**
	(3.04)	(3.17)	(3.26)	(2.69)	(2.26)	(2.26)
Company size	-0.318***	-0.286***	-0.301***	-0.072	-0.065	-0.026
	(-3.90)	(-3.52)	(-3.69)	(-0.40)	(-0.36)	(-0.15)
Return prior month	-18.553**	-14.674**	-14.475*	-19.174***	-14.003**	-7.535
	(-2.51)	(-1.99)	(-1.96)	(-2.74)	(-2.00)	(-1.07)
Volatility prior month	0.004	0.004*	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.001
	(1.56)	(1.75)	(1.29)	(1.03)	(0.87)	(0.46)
Turnover prior month	-0.113***	-0.100***	-0.092***	0.016	0.020	0.045
	(-3.55)	(-3.11)	(-2.87)	(0.34)	(0.40)	(0.93)
Illiquidity prior month	-0.005	-0.006	-0.007	0.004	0.003	0.005
	(-0.82)	(-1.14)	(-1.29)	(0.67)	(0.40)	(0.87)
Absolute Composite Sentiment Score		0.014	0.017		0.016	0.019
		(1.15)	(1.40)		(1.24)	(1.51)
Neutral Composite Sentiment Score		-0.084	-0.064		-0.102	-0.074
		(-0.93)	(-0.72)		(-1.11)	(-0.81)
Article category identified		-3.198*	-3.161**		-2.482	-2.498
		(-1.89)	(-1.96)		(-1.51)	(-1.60)
Absolute Event Sentiment Score		0.058***	0.054***		0.053***	0.051***
		(4.96)	(4.67)		(4.52)	(4.31)
Neutral Event Sentiment Score		-1.626***	-1.634***		-1.672***	-1.700***
		(-3.90)	(-3.96)		(-3.89)	(-4.01)
Time since last article		0.171***	0.159***		0.161***	0.146***
		(7.09)	(6.68)		(6.28)	(5.78)
Number of firms in article		-0.253***	-0.242***		-0.225***	-0.224***
		(-5.05)	(-4.89)		(-4.31)	(-4.35)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Observations	137602	137602	137602	137602	137602	137602
Adjusted R^2	0.003	0.009	0.032	0.023	0.029	0.053

Panel C: Returns and News Direction

	Return t-1, t+5					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D(CRAR) * Sentiment Direction	0.766***	0.752***	0.755***	0.732***	0.740***	0.751***
	(4.61)	(4.39)	(4.40)	(3.91)	(3.90)	(4.02)
(CRAR)	0.324*	0.352*	0.413**	0.096	0.082	0.096
	(1.84)	(1.77)	(1.99)	(0.62)	(0.51)	(0.60)
Sentiment Direction	0.028	-0.147	-0.153	0.029	-0.119	-0.127
	(0.18)	(-0.87)	(-0.91)	(0.16)	(-0.63)	(-0.69)
Company size	-0.377***	-0.385***	-0.392***	-0.837***	-0.866***	-0.862***
	(-6.78)	(-6.55)	(-6.62)	(-4.46)	(-4.63)	(-4.55)
Return prior month	-25.937***	-24.293***	-23.347***	-10.872	-8.518	-8.610
	(-3.03)	(-2.85)	(-2.74)	(-1.44)	(-1.13)	(-1.13)
Volatility prior month	0.017***	0.017***	0.015***	0.001	0.001	-0.001
	(4.69)	(4.61)	(4.00)	(0.24)	(0.27)	(-0.28)
Turnover prior month	-0.023	0.009	0.003	-0.046	-0.045	-0.054
	(-0.65)	(0.25)	(0.09)	(-0.71)	(-0.70)	(-0.83)
Illiquidity prior month	-0.008**	-0.008**	-0.009***	-0.004	-0.004	-0.005
	(-2.57)	(-2.44)	(-2.73)	(-1.34)	(-1.29)	(-1.37)
Article category identified		2.458	2.404		2.095	1.913
		(1.56)	(1.52)		(1.31)	(1.20)
Time since last article		0.083***	0.085***		0.093***	0.094***
		(4.27)	(4.34)		(4.62)	(4.65)
Number of firms in article		-0.211***	-0.204***		-0.178***	-0.173***
		(-4.84)	(-4.70)		(-4.24)	(-4.13)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Observations	160336	160336	160336	160336	160336	160336
Adjusted R^2	0.008	0.012	0.015	0.063	0.067	0.070

Table 9: Returns and News Direction – WRAR vs. CRAR

This table contains the results of article-level regressions that examine how well the sentiment direction of an article predicts the 5-second return reaction to an article depending on whether the article is truly a relevant article or not. The dependent variable is the return from 1 second before to 5 seconds after the article (measured in basis points). Returns are based on mid-quotes. The explanatory variable of interest is an interaction between *True Article* and *Sentiment Direction*. *True Article* is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the article is correctly released as relevant (CRAR) and 0 if it was wrongly released as relevant (WRAR) (i.e. the article has Relevance >90 in the old Ravenpack version, but Relevance <90 in the new Ravenpack version). *Sentiment Direction* is a variable indicating the sentiment of the article derived from Ravenpack sentiment indices; it takes the value +1 for positive sentiment, 0 for neutral sentiment and −1 for negative sentiment. In Panel A to Panel C, we estimate our main specification during the time in which Ravenpack was "live" (April 1, 2009 – September 10, 2012). In Panel A the dependent variable is the raw stock return; in Panels B and C the dependent variable is the market-adjusted and industry-adjusted return, respectively. In regressions 1 to 3, we add daily fixed effects. In regressions 4 to 6, we add company fixed effects and replace the daily fixed effects with quarter fixed effects and weekday (Monday-Friday) fixed effects. In regressions 2, 3, 4, and 5 we add fixed effects for the article category (e.g. mergers and acquisitions), the relevance score (from 90 to 100) and the hour during the day in which the article was released. In regressions 3 and 6, we include additional controls: the absolute return, turnover, and volatility each for industry and market from t−1 to t+5 seconds around the article. In Panel D, we run a test to examine the fundamental difference between the two groups of articles without any influence of Ravenpack in the period when Ravenpack was not yet sold to investors (February 1, 2004 – March 31, 2009). In regressions 1, 3, and 5 we use the specification with daily fixed effects and minimal controls (regression 1 in Panel A to Panel C). In regressions 2, 4, and 6, we use the specification with firm fixed effects and full controls (regression 6 in Panel A to Panel C). Firm controls in Panel B to Panel D are the same as in Panel A, but are omitted for brevity. All variables are defined in Table 1. All standard errors are clustered at the firm level. T-statistics are below the parameter estimates in parenthesis; ***, **, * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% level, respectively.

Panel A: Raw Returns – After Ravenpack introduction

	Return t-1, t+5					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
True Article * Sentiment Direction	-0.146	-0.085	-0.102	-0.187	-0.151	-0.170
	(-0.87)	(-0.50)	(-0.60)	(-1.05)	(-0.83)	(-0.95)
True Article	0.064	-0.051	0.060	-0.139	-0.370	-0.286
	(0.47)	(-0.21)	(0.25)	(-0.88)	(-1.16)	(-0.90)
Sentiment Direction	0.691***	0.512***	0.527***	0.708***	0.588***	0.608***
	(4.16)	(3.03)	(3.12)	(3.96)	(3.25)	(3.39)
Company size	-0.335***	-0.336***	-0.342***	-0.410***	-0.450***	-0.436***
	(-7.21)	(-6.98)	(-7.05)	(-4.00)	(-4.38)	(-4.22)
Return prior month	-15.441***	-15.653***	-15.344***	-7.754*	-7.312	-6.714
	(-2.83)	(-2.87)	(-2.82)	(-1.70)	(-1.61)	(-1.46)
Volatility prior month	0.016***	0.015***	0.014***	0.004	0.004	0.002
	(5.61)	(5.51)	(4.93)	(1.28)	(1.34)	(0.71)
Turnover prior month	-0.037	-0.007	-0.013	-0.025	-0.024	-0.032
	(-1.44)	(-0.28)	(-0.49)	(-0.54)	(-0.53)	(-0.70)
Illiquidity prior month	-0.011***	-0.010***	-0.011***	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
	(-3.99)	(-3.45)	(-3.81)	(-0.96)	(-0.86)	(-0.86)
Article category identified		2.085	2.027		1.668	1.516
		(1.41)	(1.38)		(1.12)	(1.03)
Time since last article		0.037***	0.040***		0.042***	0.043***
		(3.03)	(3.24)		(3.40)	(3.49)
Number of firms in article		-0.160***	-0.155***		-0.156***	-0.151***
		(-5.12)	(-4.98)		(-5.34)	(-5.17)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Observations	320315	320315	320315	320315	320315	320315
Adjusted R^2	0.006	0.010	0.013	0.048	0.051	0.054

Panel B: Market adjusted returns

	Market adjusted return t-1, t+5					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
True Article * Sentiment Direction	-0.139	-0.084	-0.102	-0.174	-0.148	-0.167
	(-0.83)	(-0.49)	(-0.60)	(-0.98)	(-0.81)	(-0.93)
True Article	0.049	-0.058	0.052	-0.156	-0.366	-0.285
	(0.36)	(-0.24)	(0.21)	(-0.98)	(-1.14)	(-0.89)
Sentiment Direction	0.681***	0.505***	0.521***	0.692***	0.578***	0.598***
	(4.12)	(3.00)	(3.10)	(3.89)	(3.21)	(3.35)
Article category identified		2.015	1.962		1.629	1.491
		(1.36)	(1.34)		(1.10)	(1.01)
Time since last article		0.036***	0.038***		0.040***	0.041***
		(2.94)	(3.14)		(3.25)	(3.33)
Number of firms in article		-0.154***	-0.149***		-0.150***	-0.145***
		(-4.98)	(-4.84)		(-5.18)	(-5.03)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Firm specific controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	320315	320315	320315	320315	320315	320315
Adjusted R^2	0.006	0.009	0.013	0.048	0.051	0.055

Panel C: Industry adjusted returns

	Industry adjusted return t-1, t+5					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
True Article * Sentiment Direction	-0.130	-0.070	-0.087	-0.169	-0.138	-0.156
	(-0.78)	(-0.41)	(-0.51)	(-0.95)	(-0.76)	(-0.87)
True Article	0.048	-0.055	0.053	-0.167	-0.370	-0.292
	(0.36)	(-0.23)	(0.22)	(-1.05)	(-1.15)	(-0.91)
Sentiment Direction	0.670***	0.489***	0.503***	0.684***	0.566***	0.584***
	(4.04)	(2.89)	(2.99)	(3.83)	(3.13)	(3.26)
Article category identified		1.989	1.940		1.606	1.472
		(1.36)	(1.33)		(1.09)	(1.01)
Time since last article		0.036***	0.039***		0.041***	0.042***
		(2.97)	(3.17)		(3.30)	(3.38)
Number of firms in article		-0.154***	-0.149***		-0.149***	-0.144***
		(-4.96)	(-4.82)		(-5.15)	(-5.00)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Market control variables	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Firm specific controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	320315	320315	320315	320315	320315	320315
Adjusted R^2	0.006	0.009	0.013	0.048	0.051	0.055

Panel D: Confirming difference in articles before Ravenpack introduction

	Return t-1, t+5		Market adj. return t-1, t+5		Industry adj. return t-1, t+5	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
True Article * Sentiment Direction	0.296**	0.289**	0.316***	0.291**	0.317***	0.289**
	(2.51)	(2.35)	(2.68)	(2.37)	(2.69)	(2.35)
True Article	-0.035	-0.154	-0.039	-0.165	-0.032	-0.154
	(-0.38)	(-0.76)	(-0.43)	(-0.81)	(-0.35)	(-0.76)
Sentiment Direction	0.265**	0.017	0.241**	0.018	0.239**	0.017
	(2.32)	(0.14)	(2.11)	(0.15)	(2.10)	(0.14)
Article category identified		0.404		0.448		0.404
		(0.75)		(1.18)		(0.75)
Time since last article		0.230***		0.229***		0.230***
		(13.14)		(13.11)		(13.14)
Number of firms in article		-0.216***		-0.218***		-0.216***
		(-9.27)		(-9.38)		(-9.27)
Relevance, Category and Hour Fixed Effects	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Quarter, Weekday and Firm Fixed Effects	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Date Fixed Effects	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Market control variables	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Firm specific controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	479127	479127	479127	479127	479127	479127
Adjusted R^2	0.007	0.049	0.007	0.049	0.007	0.049