

Informed Trading under the Microscope: Evidence from 30 Years of Daily Hedge Fund Trades

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Motivation

- ▶ How do we study something that we care about but cannot directly observe?
- ▶ Growing interest in hedge fund trades, but data availability constrains empirical investigation.
 - ▷ SEC 13F quarterly holding filing
 - ▷ Abel Noser (formerly known as ANcerno) or other proprietary institutional transaction data with limited coverage



Institutional trade size bins

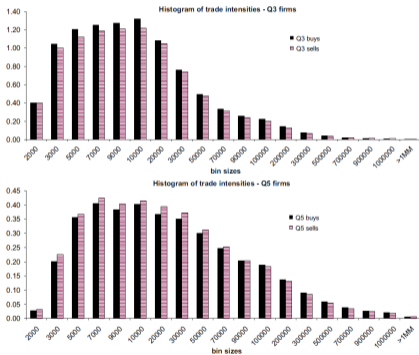


Fig1, CRS2009

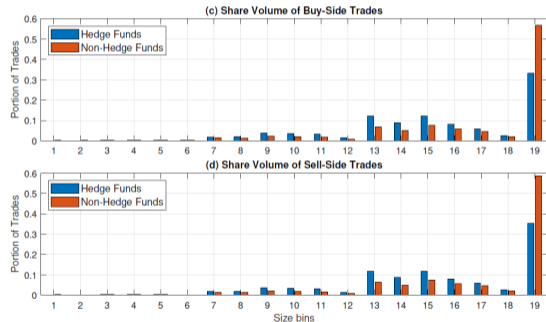


Fig 1, this paper

Summary

This paper develops a measure for aggregate hedge fund trades by stock-date:

Hedge fund ownership changes $\xrightarrow{\text{Estimate}}$ *Quarterly* parameters on net buying size bins

Hedge fund ownership changes $\xleftarrow{\text{Proxy}}$ *Daily* parameters on net buying size bins

The paper further shows that the measure captures informed trading

- ▶ before corporate events
- ▶ enhanced by satellite data usage

Contributions

- ▶ **Methodological contribution**
Extend the CRS approach to overall hedge fund vs. non-hedge fund ownership changes using publicly available data.
- ▶ **Empirical contribution**
Useful granular daily measures to track hedge fund or non-hedge fund activities

Comment 1

- ▶ Market evolution vs. measure stability
- ▶ Hedge fund industry has changed a lot in 30 years.

The screenshot shows the SMU Singapore Management University website. The header includes the SMU logo and the text 'Centre for Case Learning Excellence' and 'Menu'. Below the header is a navigation bar with 'Asian Management Insights'. The main content area features a breadcrumb trail: 'Home / Asian Management Insights / Issues / Executive Brief'. The title of the executive brief is 'The Hedge Fund Evolution'. Below the title are buttons for 'DOWNLOAD PDF (347.03 KB)', 'VIEW FLIPBOOK', and social media icons for Facebook, LinkedIn, and X. A user notification indicates 'QU Chengcheng(chqu) (chqu@apu.ac.jp) is signed in'. The cover image of the executive brief shows a white pen pointing to various financial terms like 'STOCKS', 'REAL ESTATE', and 'INVESTMENT' on a document, with the title 'THE HEDGE FUND EVOLUTION' at the bottom.

Comment 1

- ▶ Three 10-year subsamples demonstrate robustness, but the decade splits appear somewhat ad hoc. Any reason?
- ▶ Does the measure capture the same underlying evolution or major changes through the sample period?
- ▶ Does the predictive power remain stable, strengthened, or weakened over time?
- ▶ If necessary, when should the parameters be updated?

Comment 2

What concerns me more is...

The assumption for calculating net buying bins with TAQ data

- ▶ Marketable buys (sells) match to ask(bid) quotes so we can mark a trade as a buyer(seller) initiated
- ▶ Assume informed traders like HFs tend to trade with market or marketable orders
- ▶ Do HFs persistently submit market orders? Especially in recent years?
- ▶ Otherwise, the net buying is not always from HFs or informed traders but can be from their counterparty.

Comment 2

It was the case...

	February 2001 (Before)	June 2001 (After I)	November 2001 (After II)
A. Overall trading			
Average stock price	\$33.30	\$20.72	\$20.86
Average quoted spread (bpts)	35.36	18.18	22.86
Average quoted spread (cents)	4.43	2.94	3.83
Average (high-low)/high	0.057	0.061	0.052
Average daily trading volume per stock (\$)	\$12,284,832	\$10,602,273	\$9,128,487
Total value traded (\$)	\$304.0 bn	\$218.1 bn	\$200.4 bn
Total shares traded	9.1 bn	10.5 bn	9.6 bn
B. Institutional trading			
Number of stocks	1,424	1,424	1,424
Number of brokers	112	133	140
Number of orders	54,716	66,098	57,021
% Market orders	56.1	51.7	59.1
% Limit orders	43.9	49.3	40.9
% Marketable	24.6	21.7	22.0
% Non-marketable	19.4	26.6	18.9

Nasdaq institutional order types back to 2001 (Werner, 2003)

Comment 2

Seems has shifted a lot...

The distribution of order aggressiveness levels over the trading day.

Interval	Levels of order aggressiveness						MO	LO	Total	% MO	% LO
	1	2	3	4	5	6					
<i>Panel A: Institutional orders</i>											
10:10–11:00	12,955	51,123	144,235	81,655	198,976	96,660	208,313	377,291	585,604	35.57%	64.43%
11:00–12:00	10,280	41,848	127,019	61,479	191,401	103,751	179,147	356,631	535,778	33.44%	66.56%
12:00–13:00	4914	26,148	86,249	37,984	144,762	71,835	117,311	254,581	371,892	31.54%	68.46%
13:00–14:00	2840	15,617	62,071	26,601	123,026	54,654	80,528	204,281	284,809	28.27%	71.73%
14:00–15:00	6318	43,049	122,911	57,459	224,649	90,832	172,278	372,931	545,218	31.60%	68.40%
15:00–16:00	9730	66,030	191,458	77,722	294,965	116,037	267,218	488,724	755,942	35.35%	64.65%

Australian Securities Exchange institutional order types in 2005 (Duong et al., 2009)

Comment 3

DiD on RS Metrics satellite data, May 2009 - September 2018

- ▶ 48 stocks covered in RS Metrics as TREAT
- ▶ 3 matched stocks not in RS Metrics as CONTROL
- ▶ Any TREAT stocks already in RS Metrics before May 2019?
- ▶ Any TREAT stock's satellite data already available somewhere else in the pre-period?
- ▶ Any CONTROL stock's satellite data became available somewhere else?
- ▶ Details to clarify the identifying variation
- ▶ Maybe also test if the HF measure increases after a stock's satellite data became available?

Minor comments

- ▶ Page 14, Eq (3), holding end-of-quarter with daily parameters or holding end-of-day with quarterly parameters?

$$\Delta Y_{i,d} = \alpha_d + \rho \Delta Y_{i,d-1} + \phi Y_{i,d-1} + \beta^U U_{i,d} + \beta^{UY} Y_{i,q-1} \times U_{i,d} + \sum_{Z=1}^{19} \beta(Z, v) F_{Z,i,d} + \epsilon_{i,d}, \quad (3)$$

Slightly different from CRS2009:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Y_{id} = & \alpha_d + \rho_d \Delta Y_{it-1} + \phi_d Y_{it-1} + \beta_U U_{id} \\ & + \beta_{Uv} Y_{it-1} U_{id} + b_{01} \sum_Z F_{Zid} + b_{02} \sum_Z Y_{it-1} F_{Zid} \\ & + b_{11} \sum_Z g_1(Z) F_{Zid} + b_{12} \sum_Z g_1(Z) Y_{it-1} F_{Zid} \\ & + b_{21} \sum_Z g_2(Z) F_{Zid} \\ & + b_{22} \sum_Z g_2(Z) Y_{it-1} F_{Zid} + \epsilon_{id}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Minor comments

Terminology clarification

- ▶ The paper follows CRS2009 in referring to net buyer-initiated volume as "order imbalance" and net trade size as "order flow".
- ▶ Maybe just a complaint from me, but this can be somewhat confusing:
- ▶ As orders and trades are often treated as distinct objects, at least for microstructure persons

Conclusion

- ▶ A thoughtful paper with substantial depth.
- ▶ A useful method to proxy daily-level hedge fund or informed trading activities with publicly available data.
- ▶ Potential to apply to broad examinations on HF.
- ▶ Wish the authors the very best moving forward.

Reference

Werner, Ingrid M. “Execution Quality for Institutional Orders Routed to Nasdaq Dealers Before and After Decimals.” SSRN Electronic Journal, ahead of print, 2003. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.463061>.

Duong, Huu Nhan, Petko S. Kalev, and Chandrasekhar Krishnamurti. “Order Aggressiveness of Institutional and Individual Investors.” Pacific-Basin Finance Journal, Special Section: Asia-Pacific Market Microstructure, vol. 17, no. 5 (2009): 533–46. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2009.05.001>.