

## **Hear Me Write: Does CEO Narcissism Affect Disclosure?**

By

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**ABSTRACT:** Through earnings announcements, conference calls, and other press releases, corporate executives have an opportunity to frame the narrative of financial disclosures. Numerous studies have shown that textual tone significantly influences stock returns, suggesting that through word choice, upper management may impact market reaction. In this study, we examine the influence of CEO personality traits on corporate disclosures by analyzing the tone of earnings announcements for a sample of Fortune 500 CEOs over nearly two decades. Our hypotheses are two-fold: 1) that qualitative disclosures in firms with narcissistic leaders will be biased upward and 2) the bias will moderate as CEOs becomes older. Our empirical results support these hypotheses and suggest that narcissistic CEOs seek attention by issuing more positive earnings announcements but this desire wanes with CEO age. In conclusion, our results indicate young, highly-narcissistic CEOs will offer more positive earnings announcements than their older, less narcissistic counterparts.

**Keywords:** CEO; CEO age; earnings announcements; narcissism; textual analysis.

## 1. Introduction

Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) are afforded a unique opportunity to provide relatively unhindered analyses and discussions to investors through conference calls, earnings announcements, and other filings through the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These disclosures allow the CEO to frame the narrative with stakeholders. Given the importance of this dialogue, market watchers and researchers have invested significant effort in interpreting the text of these various corporate announcements (e.g., Henry 2008; Feldman et al. 2010; Li 2010; Davis and Tama-Sweet 2012; Davis et al. 2012). For example, researchers using textual analysis have analyzed the tone of corporate disclosures by measuring the proportion of positive and negative words used in describing the results to stakeholders.

Numerous studies have documented that the tone of these disclosures significantly influences stock returns, suggesting that through their choice of words, corporate executives can impact the market reaction (e.g., Price et al. 2012; Jegadeesh and Wu 2013; Huang et al. 2014). More recent studies have examined the determinants of tone finding that tone is influenced by a number of factors including past firm performance (Schleicher and Walker 2010; Clatworthy and Jones 2003), CEO equity-based compensation (Arslan-Ayaydin et al. 2016), and the CEO's dispositional optimism level (Davis et al. 2015). The question remains, however, can and do other CEO personality traits, besides dispositional optimism, influence the tone of communications with stakeholders? If so, these factors have important implications on the price discovery process and possibly biases stock market returns following announcements. This study attempts to test for this possibility by examining the impact of CEO narcissism on the tone of earnings announcements and how this effect is moderated by CEO age.

According to the American Psychiatric Association (APA), narcissists have a prominent sense of grandiosity and a high need for attention (APA 2000). Narcissistic individuals tend to describe their professional performance and physical appearance in a more positive way because this allows them to feed or reinforce their impressive self-image (e.g., Kernberg 1970; Gabriel et al. 1994; John and Robins

1994; Farwell and Wohlwend-Lloyd 1998). Our study conjectures that narcissistic CEOs are likely to describe their firm performance in earnings announcements more positively compared to their non-narcissistic counterparts in line with the ‘rosy’ view of their own self-perception. Earnings announcements are a naturally good outlet for investigating this conjecture because their periodicity provides CEOs with a continual opportunity to reinforce their self-important image (Amernic and Craig 2010). Furthermore, we argue that the above effect is likely to be lower when CEOs are older. Previous psychological research indicates that maladaptive characteristics of narcissistic personality are less likely to be seen as people age (e.g., Ames and Molinari, 1994; Forster et al., 2003, Reynolds et al, 2015). Thus, we expect the effect of CEO narcissism on the tone of the earnings announcements to be less salient as CEO age increases. Therefore, there are two main testable hypotheses in this study. First, there should be a positive effect of CEO narcissism on tone of earnings announcements; second, the positive impact is likely to be lower in a firm led by an older CEO.

This paper tests these two main conjectures in a sample consisting of 215 firms and 280 CEOs with 3,377 unique firm-CEO-quarter observations ranging from 1996 to 2014. We use tone data from Wharton Research Data Services (WRDS) SEC Analytics Suite, financial data from Compustat, stock return data from Center for Research in Security Prices (CRSP), and analysts’ data from Thomson Reuters Institutional Brokers' Estimate System (I/B/E/S). A narcissism score is calculated on the basis of (1) the size of the CEO’s picture in annual reports, (2) cash compensation for CEO relative to highest paid non-CEO executive, and (3) non-cash compensation for CEO relative to highest paid non-CEO executive (Olsen et al. 2014; Olsen and Stekelberg 2016). Our empirical results confirm the proposed hypotheses; namely, we find in our data that CEO’s narcissism exerts a significant and positive effect on the tone of earnings announcements, and this effect is smaller in firms led by an older CEO.

This study ties together two strands of active research: CEO narcissism levels and textual analysis of corporate disclosures. Over the last two decades, the business literature has documented an increase in

the narcissism levels among corporate executives (e.g., Campbell and Campbell 2009; Engelen et al. 2016). This is highly relevant because narcissism affects firm decisions. For example, Chatterjee and Hambrick (2007) show that firms with more narcissistic CEOs are likely to employ bolder strategies. The effect of narcissism on accounting decisions is a more recent research stream started by Olsen et al. (2014), who show that narcissistic CEOs prefer real earnings management over accrual-based earnings management. We extend this line of research by examining the impact of CEO narcissism on tone of earnings announcements.

In terms of textual analysis, our paper is most similar to Davis et al. (2015), who find CEO's dispositional optimism influences positively the tone of conference calls. Our contribution is to focus on CEO narcissism levels and to measure its impact on the tone of earnings announcements. Narcissism is a more complex psychological construct than dispositional optimism, and our measure captures different behaviors than optimism such as those related with demands for grandiosity, exploitativeness and entitlement. In sum, our study adds to the increasing growing literature on narcissism and corporate disclosure by identifying a new distinct personality trait that affects the tone of corporate disclosures even after controlling for dispositional optimism.

## **2. Narcissism**

The term narcissism refers to a psychological construct involving personality traits such as a grandiose sense of self-importance, a preoccupation with fantasies of unlimited success or power, beliefs of being special, a demand for excessive admiration, a sense of entitlement, interpersonal exploitative behavior, arrogance, lack of empathy, and envy to others (Emmons 1987; APA 2000; Brown et al. 2009)<sup>1</sup>. Narcissism is not a dichotomous psychological construct but a continuous personality dimension (e.g., Emmons 1987; Chatterjee and Hambrick 2007). In the extreme of this narcissism dimension are individuals diagnosed with a mental pathology named Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD)<sup>2</sup>. Along the dimension, however, individuals may present different levels of narcissism without being diagnosed

as mentally ill (Young et al. 2016). In fact, to a greater or lesser extent, all humans present some signs of narcissistic behavior (e.g., Craig and Amenic 2011).

It is important to note that narcissism differs from dispositional optimism in a number of ways. First, while an optimistic person has a *general* expectancy that good, as opposed to bad, outcomes will occur across important life domains (e.g., Scheirer and Carver 1993); narcissistic individuals use a positive approach to reinforce their *own* grandiosity (e.g., Gabriel et al. 1994; John and Robins 1994). Second, while both narcissism and dispositional optimism are personality traits that are believed to be relatively stable during one's working life, after a certain age, these measures may move in opposite directions. Some have suggested that narcissism behavior tends to decrease with age (i.e., Forster et al. 2003; James and Molinari 1994; Reynolds et al. 2015), while optimism tends to be higher in older individuals (Lennings 2000; You et al. 2009). Lastly, narcissism describes a larger set of characteristics such as the crave for attention and recognition, exploitative behavior, arrogance, or lack of empathy, which are traits that optimistic individuals do not necessarily show (Hickman et al. 1996; Campbell et al. 2004). These differences can result in various paths of optimism and narcissism over time and different linkages to other outcomes, namely earnings announcements. For example, in hard financial times, an optimistic CEO might have a more objective assessment about the future than a narcissist and be realistic about the impending adjustments that firms face in periods of austerity. Meanwhile, a narcissistic CEO might remain irrationally and intentionally 'exuberant' or positive, which could have detrimental impacts on the firms' reputation and the well-being of stakeholders (e.g., e.g. Blickle et al. 2006; Campbell and Siedor 2016, Rijsenbilt and Comm 2013). Taken together, identifying whether or not narcissism affects the narrative is important because the motivations and consequences provided by narcissism and optimism are different.<sup>3</sup>

This study uses a non-invasive proxy for narcissism validated by previous accounting literature (e.g., Olsen et al. 2014; Olsen and Stekelberg 2016) that is calculated based on three observable outcomes driven by some specific and prominent characteristics of narcissistic individuals, namely, grandiosity,

exploitativeness and entitlement (i.e. size of CEO photograph in annual reports, relative cash payment and relative non-cash payment). Hence, even though narcissism relates with dispositional optimism, our empirical tests use a measure that captures the impact of CEOs' narcissistic behavior.

This study extends the literature on narcissism, which was initially focused on the general population (e.g., Kernberg 1970; Gabriel et al. 1994; John and Robins 1994; Rhodewalt and Morf 1995, 1998), but has more recently assessed the impacts of firm decisions and business outcomes. Specifically, studies in management have suggested that firms with more narcissistic CEOs are more likely to employ bolder strategies (Chatterjee and Hambrick 2007), more prone to risk-taking under social praise (Chatterjee and Hambrick 2011), more likely to adopt discontinuous technologies (Gerstner et al. 2013), more likely to reduce employees' motivation to behave entrepreneurially (Engelen et al. 2016), more inclined to use their power unethically (e.g. Godkin and Allcorn 2011), and more likely to report their corporate social responsibility practices (Petrenko et al. 2016). Studies in accounting have documented that narcissistic CEOs prefer real earnings management over accrual-based earnings management (Olsen et al. 2014), engage more in corporate tax sheltering (Olsen and Stekelberg 2016), and are more likely to be disciplined by mandatory range estimates (Majors 2016). Finally, Young et al. (2016) suggest a set of theoretical propositions linking CEO narcissism with the design and effectiveness of management control systems.

### **3. Hypotheses**

#### **3.1 Narcissism and the Tone of Earnings Announcements**

CEOs play an important role as one of the main “story tellers” of financial reports. Consistent with the Upper Echelon theory (e.g., Hambrick and Mason 1984), prior research suggests that the tone of financial disclosures is likely to depend on the motivations and preferences of CEOs. For instance, tone of earnings announcements is positively biased by CEO's equity-based compensation (Arslan-Ayaydin et al. 2016), and tone of conference calls are positively biased by manager-specific optimism (Davis et al.

2015). Along this line of research, this study posits that the motivation and behavioral patterns associated with CEO narcissism are likely to lead to inflated tone of earnings announcements.

Psychology studies suggest that one of the main functions of narcissism is keeping a positive view of the self to reinforce individuals' own feeling of grandiosity (e.g., Kernberg 1970). Therefore, narcissists have a stronger tendency to maintain a more "unrealistic, positive views of the self, exaggerated perceptions of personal control, and unrealistic optimism" (Taylor and Brown 1988). Previous empirical research in psychology shows that more narcissistic individuals have more self-aggrandizing attributions (e.g., Rhodewalt and Morf 1995, 1998), an inflated view of their intelligence and attractiveness (Gabriel et al. 1994), and a more positive self-evaluation of their performance (John and Robins 1994; Farwell and Wohlwend-Lloyd 1998).

Consistent with the above studies, this paper proposes that more narcissistic CEOs tend to describe the performance of their companies in earnings announcements more positively. Earnings announcements are a good outlet for investigating this proposition for the following three reasons. Firstly, earnings announcements are quarterly, and provide CEOs with a continual opportunity to reinforce their grandiose image (Amenic and Craig 2010). Secondly, earnings announcements are press releases, which have fewer regulations concerning content or format relative to SEC filings such as 10-Qs and 10-Ks, and therefore CEOs have more leeway in choice of languages. Lastly, it is important to understand the textual tone of earnings announcements because the market reaction to their contents is larger than to SEC filings such as 10-Qs (Stice 1991). We formalize the above with the following hypothesis:

**H1:** CEO narcissism has a positive effect on the tone of earnings announcements.

### **3.2 CEO Narcissism, CEO Age and Tone of Earnings Announcements**

In this section, we posit that the positive relation between CEOs' narcissism and the tone of earnings announcements diminishes as CEOs' age increases. Although business and accounting literature considers and treats narcissism as a relatively stable personality trait (Chatterjee and Hambrick, 2007),



previous clinical research on personality suggests that narcissistic behavior of CEOs might become less salient as people get older (e.g., James and Molinari, 1994; Forster et al., 2003; Reynolds et al., 2015)<sup>4</sup>. In this regard, previous research in business and finance suggests, for instance, that age tends to make people more risk-averse (Hambrick and Mason 1984; Prendergast and Stole 1996; Serfling 2014), which might indicate that the risk-taking behavior typical of a narcissist CEO is likely to be less prominent as he or she gets older. Similarly, narcissistic CEOs are more likely to engage in mergers and acquisitions to obtain high visibility and attention (Higgs 2009; Rijsenbilt and Commandeur 2013), though this propensity has been shown to assuage with age (Yim 2013). These notions indicate that the narcissistic behavior of CEOs is likely to be less evident as their age increases, and thus, we expect CEO age to moderate (i.e., reduce) the positive effect of CEO narcissism on the tone of earnings announcements. Thus, we test the following hypothesis:

**H2:** The positive effect of CEO narcissism on tone of earnings announcements is lower in firms with an older CEO.

## **4. Methodology**

### **4.1 Sample Selection**

We test our hypotheses in a sample consisting of CEOs of select Fortune 500 companies over the past two decades. We choose Fortune 500 companies as these are the largest companies by revenue, and hence provide opportunities for narcissistic individuals “to gain self-affirmation and attention” (Olsen et al. 2014). Our measurement of narcissism is constructed based on the methodology of Olsen et al. (2014). To compile our sample, we first identify the 471 public companies listed in the 2015 Fortune 500 list. Second, we narrow our sample to firms with complete (non-missing) data regarding the tone of earnings announcements from the WRDS SEC Analytics Suite, financial data from Compustat, executive compensation data from ExecuComp, analysts forecast data from I/B/E/S, and monthly stock return data from CRSP.

Consistent with Jegadeesh and Wu (2013), we also exclude financial firms (2-digit SIC codes 60-67) as the terminology of the CEOs may have multiple interpretations; words such as ‘risk’ could be seen in a positive light in these firms but seen more negatively outside of the financial sector and thus these firms could cloud the characterization of CEO positivity and negativity. We further restrict our sample to include only firms with a long-lived CEO, defined as one with a tenure lasting for at least four years. This requirement allows the calculation of CEO narcissism using information from CEO’s second and third year of tenure. Following previous psychology literature, we assume CEO narcissism is constant from year four of CEO tenure to the end of the analyses period<sup>5</sup>. This methodology has the advantage of removing any potential reverse causality between narcissism and tone; specifically, the measure of narcissism corresponds with a period preceding the measurement of the other variables in the models (Chatterjee and Hambrick 2007; Olsen et al. 2014) and can be seen as a lagged value in the empirical specification. In other words, the sample CEOs’ narcissism is not driven by current financial outcomes; thereby excluding the possibility of positive financial outcomes leading to higher levels of narcissism. We believe that this specification as well as the relative stability in CEO personality characteristics are two ways to address concerns regarding endogeneity. Finally, we require that a sample firm has annual reports corresponding to the second and third year of CEO tenure in digital form either on Mergent Online or on the company’s website. Our final dataset includes 280 CEOs in 215 unique firms with a total of 3,377 firm-CEO-quarter observations ranging from 1996Q2 to 2014Q1. All the variables used in the regressions are winsorized at 1 percent and 99 percent. Table 1 describes the sample selection procedure.

<<Please Insert Table 1 Here>>

## **4.2 Measurement of Narcissism**

Our key determinant of interest is narcissism, which is constructed along the lines of past research in business. While the psychology field commonly uses a validated measure of narcissism known as

Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) (e.g., Raskin and Terry 1988), this direct measure is infrequently used in archival business research due to data limitations. Top executives are usually reluctant to provide this information due to the sensitive nature of its content and the time involved in completing such a personality assessment (e.g., Chatterjee and Hambrick 2007). To address this problem, business researchers have developed their own proxies of narcissism based on observable outcomes. Chatterjee and Hambrick (2007) were pioneers<sup>1</sup>, who developed a narcissism scale calculated on the basis of five items related with observable CEO narcissistic tendencies<sup>2</sup>. Following the same idea, Olsen et al. (2014) developed a reduced version of this scale considering only three items: a) prominence of CEO photographs in annual reports, b) relative cash payment between CEO and the highest paid non-CEO executive, and c) relative non-cash payment between CEO and the highest paid non-CEO executive. This paper uses the 3-item scale proposed and used by Olsen et al. (2014)<sup>3</sup>.

The data on relative cash and non-cash payment is retrieved from ExecuComp, and the data on prominence of CEO photograph is hand collected from firm annual reports available either on Mergent Online or firm websites. We compute relative cash and non-cash payment in both year two and year three of a CEO's tenure. Relative cash payment is calculated as the ratio between total cash payment (salary and bonus) of CEO and that of the highest paid non-CEO executive. Non-cash payment is the ratio between non-cash payment (TDC1 in ExecuComp minus total cash payment) of CEO and that of the highest paid non-CEO executive. We then use the average of year two and year three cash (non-cash) pay as our final measure of relative cash (non-cash) pay. To measure the prominence of CEO photographs in annual reports, we assign a score of 1 through 5 to each CEO photograph using the following rating system:

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<sup>1</sup> There are other proxies for narcissism. For instance, Petrenko et al. (2016) compute a narcissism score based on CEOs' observed behavior (i.e., videos) during public presentations.

<sup>2</sup> The five items are: prominence of CEO photograph in annual reports, prominence of CEOs in press releases, use of first person singular pronouns in interviews, difference in cash payment between CEO and the highest paid non-CEO executive, and difference in non-cash payment between CEO and the highest paid non-CEO executive.

<sup>3</sup> This measure is also used in Olsen and Stekelberg (2016).

- (1) No photograph of the CEO;
- (2) The CEO appears in the photograph with other executives;
- (3) The CEO appears in the photograph with the Chairman of the Board;
- (4) The CEO appears alone in the photograph and the photograph occupies up to half of the page;  
and
- (5) The CEO appears alone in the photograph and the photograph occupies more than half of the page.

This classification is similar, but not identical, to the ones used in Olsen et al. (2014). Our rating system distinguishes CEOs appearing in the photograph with other executives and those with the Chairman of the Board. We posit that those CEOs appearing with the chairman of the board are more likely to feel special, to have a sense of entitlement, to act superior, and to demand more attention and higher status, than those appearing with their subordinate executives. Panel B of Table 2 shows the breakdown of the CEO photo scores.

As panel A of Table 2 illustrates, the prominence of CEO photograph ranges from 1 through 5, with a mean of 3.16 and a standard deviation of 1.12. On average, CEO cash pay is 77 percent more than that of the highest paid non-CEO executive, while CEO non-cash pay is 2.46 times of that of the highest paid non-CEO executive. This latter finding is not surprising as CEOs are more likely to be compensated in alternative means of payment such as stocks and stock options, while cash compensation often receives scrutiny in the media and popular press. In our sample of CEOs, the relative cash pay and relative non-cash pay have a correlation of 0.43, and the prominence of CEO photograph has a correlation of 0.26 (0.18) with cash (non-cash) pay. All the correlations are significant at 1 percent level, indicating that these three items are measuring a common construct. Following the methodology of Olsen et al. (2014) and Olsen and Stekelberg (2016), this study conducts a factor analysis using these three items. The results indicate that the three items load in a single factor (eigenvalue > 1.0), which corroborates with the notion

that the three components are capturing the same construct<sup>4</sup>. We use the principal component extraction method to calculate a narcissism score *Narcissism* to test our hypotheses.

<<Please Insert Table 2 Here>>

Our final sample does not contain any CEOs working at two different companies, similar to Olsen and Stekelberg (2016). However, it does contain 64 companies that employed two different CEOs during the sample period. For these 64 cases, the spearman correlation between the narcissism scores of the former and latter CEOs is 0.03, comparable to -0.46 in Chatterjee and Hambrick (2007) and 0.25 in Olsen et al. (2014). The small correlation suggests that there is little predictability between the personality of one CEO and another within a firm and thus our narcissism score is unlikely to be driven by any firm-level characteristics.

#### **4.3 Effect of CEO Narcissism on Tone**

To test our main hypothesis, we aim to learn how the CEO's personality might be influencing the tone of earnings announcements. To measure the tone of earnings announcements ( $Tone_{ift}$ ) for manager  $i$  at firm  $f$ , at time  $t$ , we follow prior studies in calculating the difference between the number of positive words and negative words, multiplied by 100, and divided by the total number of words in each earnings announcement over the sample period (Feldman et al. 2010; Davis and Tama-Sweet 2012; Twedt and Rees 2012; Davis et al. 2015; Arslan-Ayaydin et al. 2016). The numbers of positive and negative words are retrieved from WRDS SEC Analytics Suite using the methodology developed in Loughran and McDonald (2011). Specifically, Loughran and McDonald (2011) develop a dictionary of words commonly used in financial statements, identify the sentiment they carry, and calculate the tone of 10-Ks based on word counts as well as the positivity and negativity of each word. A number of highly cited studies have since used this methodology to measure tone of financial texts, and for consistency and reliability we follow the literature for this key variable in our study (e.g., Twedt and Rees 2012;

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<sup>4</sup> Factor loadings are 0.40 for photo size, 0.55 for relative cash-pay, and 0.81 for relative non-cash pay.

Jegadeesh and Wu 2013; Liu and McConnell 2013; Loughran and McDonald 2014). Using *Tone* as the dependent variable, we estimate the following Ordinary Least Squares regression model:

$$Tone_{ift} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Narcissism_{ift} + \beta_2 X_{ift} + \beta_3 Y_{ift} + Ind_f + Year_t + Qtr_t + \varepsilon_{ift} \quad (1)$$

where  $Narcissism_{ift}$  is the estimated narcissism of CEO *i* for firm *f* at time *t*,  $X_{ift}$  is a vector of firm-level controls,  $Y_{ift}$  is a vector of manager-level controls, and  $Ind_f$ ,  $Year_t$ , and  $Qtr_t$  account for industry, year and quarter fixed effects, respectively. The coefficient of primary interest is  $\beta_1$ , which should be positive and statistically significant if the CEO's narcissism affects the tone, consistent with hypothesis 1. The positive coefficient on *Narcissism* would imply that narcissistic CEOs issue more positive earnings announcements than less narcissistic CEOs, controlling for other determinants of tone.

Consistent with prior studies, we include a number of control variables at the firm and manager-level in the regression model in order to rule out and account for other possible explanations for our results. At the firm level, past research on tone has controlled for firm size as larger firms are likely to have a more conservative (negative) tone (e.g., Jegadeesh and Wu 2013; Huang et al. 2014). We calculate firm size as logarithm of quarterly total assets<sup>5</sup> and expect *Size* to be negatively related with *Tone*. In terms of firm performance, it has been argued that whether or not a firm meets or beats analysts forecast affects its earnings announcement tone (Davis et al. 2015; Arslan-Ayaydin et al. 2016). We therefore include *Surp* as a control variable. Earnings surprise (*Surp*) is calculated as the difference between actual quarterly Earnings Per Share (EPS) and the average analyst forecast of EPS.

We further include four variables as controls for performance: *EPS*, *ROA*, *Loss*, and *LeadROA*. Firms with narcissistic CEOs have higher earnings per share (Olsen et al. 2014), which may in turn positively affect tone. Return on assets (*ROA*) has been shown to be positively related with tone of earnings announcements (e.g., Feldman et al. 2010; Davis and Tama-Sweet 2012). This paper calculates *ROA* as quarterly earnings before extraordinary items divided by quarter-end total assets. Consistent with

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<sup>5</sup> We obtain similar results using company's market capitalization and revenue as proxies for size.

a number of studies on tone (e.g., Davis and Tama-Sweet 2012; Huang et al. 2014), we also control for an indicator variable of quarterly loss *Loss*, which takes the value of 1 if *ROA* is negative, and 0 otherwise. Further, following Davis et al. (2015), this paper also controls for *LeadROA* as earnings announcements tone may contain management inside information on future performance (Li 2010; Huang et al. 2014).

Market-to-book ratio (*MTB*), a proxy for firm growth, is another common control variable as higher-growth firms are likely to have a more positive tone than their lower-growth peers (e.g., Huang et al. 2014; Arslan-Ayaydin et al. 2016). The market value is calculated as the sum of quarter-end market capitalization and long-term debt; and the book value as quarter-end total assets. Consistent with Arslan-Ayaydin et al. (2016), this paper controls for the number of analysts following the firm (*Nanalyst*), as analyst attention may provide management incentives for a conservative (negative) tone. In order to further capture the forward-looking characteristic of tone, we also include *Risk*, which is measured as the standard deviation of monthly stock returns over the past twelve months (Huang et al. 2014).

We control for differences between managers by examining two key explanations identified in the literature. The first is the managerial equity-based incentives. Arslan-Ayaydin et al. (2016) show that CEOs with significant equity-based compensation and therefore higher equity-based incentives are more likely to issue positive earnings announcements. We approximate managerial equity-based incentives with the variable *Wealth*, which is defined as the logarithm of the sum of three components: (1) aggregate value of shares owned by the CEO, (2) aggregate value of unexercisable options, and (3) aggregate value of unexercised exercisable options to control for CEO equity position in the firm.

The second manager level explanation concerns the optimism level of the CEO. It is possible the tone of corporate disclosures is influenced by manager specific optimism -- more optimistic CEOs use more positive language when describing the firm's results. To measure manager specific dispositional optimism, we use two variables identified in the literature -- *Gender* and *Recession*. Specifically, prior studies have documented that male and female managers and directors have different risk preferences

(e.g. Adams and Funk 2012; Berger et al. 2014; Francis et al. 2015), and gender has also been identified as a potential proxy for managerial optimism by previous work (e.g. Davis et al., 2016). We therefore include *Gender* in the model, which equals 1 if the CEO is female, and 0 if male. Further, Schoar and Zuo (2016) show that managers who begin their careers during recessions tend to be more conservative; we therefore include *Recession* as a control variable for earnings announcements tone. *Recession* equals 1 if there is a recession when the CEO is 22 years old, at which Schoar and Zuo (2016) assume a CEO begins her career; and 0 otherwise.

Both of the above variables are designed to capture the overall dispositional optimism of the CEO. However, it is also possible that the economic conditions make the manager temporarily more positive about the future perspective of the company, which may impact the tone of the earnings announcements. We therefore introduce an additional control, *Confidence*, which measures the overall confidence of CEOs at time *t*. *Confidence* is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the CEO Confidence Index compiled by The Conference Board is equal to or larger than 50 (which indicates that CEOs are bullish on the current state of the economy)<sup>6</sup>, and zero otherwise. The variable is an aggregate variable based on survey responses by approximately 100 CEOs and is therefore not a manager-level variable per se. In other words, it does not vary across CEOs but instead varies across time and is designed to capture overall temporal differences in optimism among CEOs based on perceived market conditions.

Lastly, we control for industry, year, and quarter fixed effects to address the concern that tone is specific to industry and macro economy. Industry and time fixed effects further allow our model to control for the temporal managerial optimism resulting from the general state of the economy as well as the circumstances or perspectives specific to each of the industries in our sample.

#### **4.4 Moderation Effect of Age**

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<sup>6</sup> The Conference Board, a non-profit business membership and research association, conducts a CEO Confidence Survey to approximately 100 CEOs in various industries on their perceptions to the economic outlook, and publishes Measure of CEO Confidence, which is a number that ranges from 0 to 100, with 0 representing substantially worse state of economy and 100 representing substantially better state of economy.



To investigate the moderation effect of age, we augment Equation (1) with the age of the CEO and an interaction term between *Narcissism* and *Age*. Specifically, we estimate the following regression using Ordinary Least Squares:

$$Tone_{ift} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Narcissism_{ift} + \beta_2 Age_{ift} + \beta_3 Narcissism_{ift} * Age_{ift} + \beta_4 X_{ift} + \beta_5 Y_{ift} + Ind_f + Year_t + Qtr_t + \varepsilon_{ift} \quad (2)$$

where  $Age_{ift}$  is the age in years of CEO  $i$ , for firm  $f$ , at time  $t$ . The coefficient of primary interest is  $\beta_3$ , which should be significantly negative if the CEO's personality effect on the tone diminishes with age, consistent with hypothesis 2.

## 5. Empirical Results

### 5.1 Descriptive Statistics and Correlations

We report descriptive statistics of all the variables in Table 3. The mean value of *Tone* is 0.18, and the median value is 0.33, suggesting that in general, earnings announcements carry a positive sentiment (Davis and Tama-Sweet 2012). An average CEO in our sample is 57 years old, with the youngest CEO being 44 years old, and the oldest 72. Out of 280 CEOs in the sample, six of them (roughly 2%) are female; this percentage is comparable to those documented in prior studies (Kahn and Vieito 2013; Ho et al. 2015; Ng and Sears 2017). The smallest firm in our sample has total assets of \$1.44 billion; the largest has total assets of \$344 billion, while an average firm has total assets of \$13 billion. On average, the firms in the sample report earnings surprise of \$0.03 and EPS of \$0.68. Both *ROA* and *LeadROA* have mean values of 0.04, and median values of 0.03. Only 7% of the observations have a negative *ROA*. Meanwhile, *MTB* has a mean of 0.88 and a median of 0.70, which are both much smaller than those reported in other studies of financial disclosure tone (e.g., Rogers et al. 2011; Davis and Tama-Sweet 2012; Huang et al. 2014). This is because the sample firms used in this study are the largest firms in revenue and hence have lower growth. On average, the number of analysts tracking each firm ranges

from 4 to 45 with an average of 17.66 analysts for each firm-quarter. Lastly, average volatility of monthly stock returns is 0.09, comparable to that reported in Huang et al. (2014).

<<Please Insert Table 3 Here>>

Table 4 reports the Pearson correlations among the variables. This table sheds light on simple associations between our variables of interest and our key dependent variable (*Tone*) in addition to providing some insight into potential multicollinearity. In particular, among the control variables, *Surp*, *EPS*, *ROA*, and *LeadROA* are positively and significantly correlated with *Tone*, and *Loss* is negatively and significantly correlated with *Tone*, implying that higher performance and higher earnings surprise are likely to increase tone of earnings announcements. In addition, *Recession* is negatively and statistically significantly associated with *Tone*, consistent with the findings of Schoar and Zuo (2016).

As to relationships among the independent variables, *Age*, *Size*, *MBE*, *Surp*, *EPS*, *ROA*, *LeadROA*, and *Wealth* are all positively and significantly correlated with *Narcissism*. These suggest that larger firms are likely to hire more narcissistic managers, and that narcissistic managers are more likely to outperform their peers and receive higher compensation (Chatterjee and Hambrick 2007; Olsen et al. 2014). *Gender*, *MTB* and *Risk* are negatively correlated with *Narcissism*, indicating that male CEOs are more likely to be narcissistic, narcissistic CEOs are more likely to work in higher-growth firms, and firms employing narcissistic CEOs are likely to have smaller stock return volatilities. *Age* is negatively and significantly correlated with *Gender*, *Recession*, *ROA*, *LeadROA*, *MTB*, and *Nanalyst*. These demonstrate that older CEOs in our sample are more likely to be men, more likely to begin their careers in a recession year, more likely to report lower earnings, more likely to work in lower-growth firms, and are followed by fewer analysts. *Nanalyst* is positively correlated with *Size*, *EPS*, *ROA*, *LeadROA*, *MTB*, and *Wealth*, suggesting that larger firms, higher-performance firms, higher-growth firms, and firms with higher-compensated CEOs are more likely to attract analyst attention.

<<Please Insert Table 4 Here>>

## 5.2 Multivariate Results

Table 5 reports the main empirical results. Column (1) contains the baseline model showing the effects of the control variables on tone of earnings announcements. *Gender* is positively associated with *Tone*, suggesting that firms with female CEOs are more likely to have positive tone in their earnings announcements, relative to firms with male CEOs. This implies that female CEOs are likely to be more aggressive in hyping the tone, consistent with the findings of Adams and Funk (2012). *Size* is negatively and significantly associated with *Tone*, in line with prior studies such as Li (2010), who argues that larger companies have greater scrutiny from stakeholders, and therefore, may use a more conservative tone in order to avoid potentially costly litigation. *EPS* is positively associated with *Tone*, and *Loss* is negatively associated and statistically significant, indicating that firms with higher (lower) performance tend to use a more positive (negative) tone (Clatworthy and Jones 2003; Schleicher and Walker 2010).

Column (2) of Table 5 augments the baseline model with our proxy for CEO narcissism (*Narcissism*). *Narcissism* is positively and significantly associated with *Tone*, with a coefficient of 0.025 and a t-statistic of 2.31 supporting hypothesis 1 that CEO narcissism has a positive effect on the tone of earnings announcements.

Column (3) of Table 5 also includes CEO age in the model, and shows that CEO age is negatively associated with earnings announcements tone, with a coefficient of -0.003 and a t-value of -1.89. This coincides with prior studies, which suggest that older CEOs are likely to be more conservative and more risk-averse (Hambrick and Mason 1984; Prendergast and Stole 1996; Serfling 2014). Table 4 shows that *Narcissism* is significantly correlated with most of the control variables, including CEO age. To examine whether multicollinearity influences the results in column (3), we calculate Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). A commonly used cutoff value for indicating strong and weak multicollinearity is VIF of 10; a VIF above 10 indicates strong multicollinearity. Among all independent variables, the largest VIF is 3.55, and *Narcissism* has a VIF of 1.59. We therefore conclude that multicollinearity does not play a large role in the empirical specifications that we estimate.

Column (4) then expands the analysis with an interaction between *Narcissism* and *Age*. While *Narcissism* remains positive and statistically significant with a coefficient of 0.365 and a t-value of 2.92,

the coefficient on the interaction is -0.006 and is statistically significant with a t-value of -2.72; suggesting that impact of narcissistic CEOs is smaller for older CEOs.

<<Please Insert Table 5 Here>>

To better understand the dynamic relationship between narcissism and age, we estimate the impact of these two continuous variables on the tone of earnings announcements for two hypothetical CEOs. The first is designed to represent the young narcissistic CEO and is evaluated at the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile of Age and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of Narcissism. The predicted tone for this young narcissistic CEO is 0.216. The predicted tone is evaluated at the mean for all variables except *Narcissism* and *Age*. In contrast, the older less-narcissistic CEO is evaluated at 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of *Age* and 25<sup>th</sup> percentile of *Narcissism* and has a predicted tone of 0.168. The difference, 0.048 (0.216-0.168), relative to the mean of 0.18, suggests young narcissistic managers use 26.7 percent (0.048/0.18) more positive words than their older less-narcissistic counterparts.

### **5.3 Robustness Analysis**

#### **5.3.1. CEO Dispositional Optimism**

Davis et al. (2015) document that CEO dispositional optimism is associated with more positive tone in earnings conference calls. While this paper investigates a different CEO trait, namely narcissism, we do strive to control for CEO dispositional optimism. For example, Davis et al. (2015) propose that female CEOs and older CEOs would have more negative tone, although they fail to support these conjectures using the tone measure based on Loughran and McDonald (2011). We nonetheless control for *Gender* and *Age*, and find that CEO gender does play a role in earnings announcements tone. Davis et al. (2015) also report that CEOs who begin their careers in a recession year are more likely to have conservative tone; this paper finds similar results. In addition, Davis et al. (2015) collect information on CEO's involvement in charitable organizations, citing that such individuals are more likely to be optimistic (Mellor et al. 2008).

In order to further control for CEO dispositional optimism, this study follows Davis et al. (2015) and collects information from FactSet on whether or not the sample executives are on the board of any non-profit organization; individuals who are actively involved in charitable work are assumed to be happier and more optimistic (Davis et al. 2015). *Charity* is coded 1 if a CEO serves on the board of a non-profit organization, and 0 otherwise. We include *Charity* into Equation (1) and (2), perform tests, and report results in Table 6. These results are presented as robustness tests due to a potential weakness of the proxy *Charity*. Specifically, since we collect *Charity* information *ex post facto*, it is unclear to us whether the CEOs are involved in the non-profit organizations before or after the sample periods. In terms of summary statistics, the mean of *Charity* is 0.86 with a median of 1 and a standard deviation of 0.35.

As shown in Table 6, *Charity* is positively and statistically significantly associated with *Tone* across all models. This concurs to the results of Mellor et al. (2008) as well as those documented by Davis et al. (2015). Despite *Charity* being included in the model, *Narcissism* is still positively and statistically significantly associated with *Tone*, with a coefficient of 0.023 and a t-value of 2.09 in column (3) of Table 6. Column (4) of Table 6 shows that CEO age negatively and significantly moderates the effect of narcissism on tone, with a coefficient of -0.005 and a t-value of -2.54. Overall, our main results hold even after controlling for *Charity*.

<<Please Insert Table 6 Here>>

### **5.3.2. Firm Fixed Effects**

In the main tests presented in Table 5, this paper controls for industry, year, and quarter fixed effects, similar to the model employed by Olsen et al. (2014). An alternative model would also control for firm fixed effects (e.g., Olsen and Stekelberg 2016). Among the final sample of 215 firms in this study, there is one firm that employs three CEOs and 63 firms that employ two CEOs during the sample period; all the other 151 firms have only one CEO during the sample periods. Due to this innate characteristic of the sample, to control for firm fixed effects in these 215 firms would largely equate with controlling for

CEO fixed effects, which would then take away the explanation power of *Narcissism*. Nevertheless, in order to exclude any firm fixed effects that may potentially drive the empirical results in Table 5, we substitute the industry fixed effects in Equation (2) with firm fixed effects, and conduct the regression on a sub-sample of 64 firms that employ more than one CEO during the sample periods. The sub-sample contains 1,147 firm-CEO-quarter observations, and the results are presented in Table 7.

Column (2) of Table 7 shows that *Narcissism* is positively and significantly associated with *Tone*, with a coefficient of 0.076 and a t-statistic of 3.07. Further, column (3) shows a coefficient of 0.698 and a t-value of 2.07 on *Narcissism*, and the interaction between *Narcissism* and *Age* has a coefficient is -0.010 and t-value of -1.80. These results demonstrate that the effect of CEO narcissism on tone of earnings announcements and the moderation effect of CEO age are unlikely to be driven by any firm characteristics.

<<Please Insert Table 7 Here>>

## 6. Conclusion

Narcissistic individuals have a constant need to reinforce their grandiose self-image. To obtain this reinforcement, narcissists tend to show a positive bias when evaluating and describing their performance. Based on this notion, we propose that CEO narcissism is likely to have a positive effect on the tone of a firm's earnings announcements. We also claim that this effect is likely to be less salient in companies led by an older CEO given that the intensity of narcissistic behavior tends to decrease with age. We test these theoretical expectations in a sample of Fortune 500 companies with 3,370 firm-quarter observations from 1996 to 2014. To conduct the empirical tests, we calculate an indirect measure of narcissism following Olsen et al. (2014). The empirical results support our expectations. We find that, after controlling for several tone determinants, the tone of the earnings announcements tends to be more

positive in companies managed by a more narcissistic CEO and that this positive effect is less salient in firms lead by an older CEO.

Prior research shows that financial markets react to the tone of earnings announcements. However, the literature on determinants of tone remains limited. We contribute to this literature by providing evidence that CEO narcissism generates a positive bias in the tone of earnings announcements and hence, market agents need to consider this factor in order to enhance their capacity to interpret and process the information disclosed in earnings announcements. Moreover, in the last two decades, narcissism seems to have an increasing trend among CEOs and general population (e.g., Campbell and Campbell 2009; Engelen et al. 2016; Young et al. 2016). Thus, understanding the impact of this specific construct (i.e., narcissism) in firm decisions and practices is critical in understanding the behavior of companies in the forthcoming years.

Our work is not free from limitations. We share limitations of previous accounting research exploring the effect of narcissism in other firm decisions. Firstly, due to data restrictions, we use an indirect measure of narcissism based on secondary data (i.e., observable outcomes). Secondly, because we conduct this paper using a sample of firms listed in the Fortune 500 list, the generalization of our results to small and private firms should be taken with caution.

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<sup>1</sup> The term narcissism comes from the Greek Myth of Narcissus. Narcissus was a young boy who fell in love with his own reflection and eventually committed suicide when realizing that his love was not corresponded to. At the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century, prominent authors such as Ellis (1898) and Freud (1914) introduced the notion of narcissism into the clinical psychology to refer to a clinical mental disorder in which individuals show an excessive self-admiration, self-aggrandizement, and a tendency to see other individuals as an extension of one's self (Gerstner, König, Enders, and Hambrick 2013).

<sup>2</sup> Formally, the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) defines Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) as a "pervasive pattern of grandiosity (in fantasy or behavior), need for admiration, and lack of empathy, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts" (APA 2000).

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<sup>3</sup> Narcissism is also different from overconfidence. A detailed explanation of the difference between these two personalities can be seen in Olsen et al. (2014) and Young et al. (2016).

<sup>4</sup> Foster et al. (2003) also speculate that narcissism is likely to be less salient in people who have experienced more failure during their lifetime (Foster et al, 2003). Given that older CEOs are likely to have had more exposure to failure during their lifetime than their younger peers and, the authors suggest that their behavior is likely to be less narcissistic.

<sup>55</sup> Previous psychology literature indicates that an individual's level of narcissism is determined by both genetic factors and early parental relationships; hence, the level of narcissism can be regarded as a relatively stable and enduring personality characteristic in adults (e.g., Emmons 1987; Campbell, Foster, and Finkel 2002).



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**Table 1 Sample Selection**

	Firms	Firm-CEO-quarter observations
Public Fortune 500 companies in 2015	471	
Non-missing data from Compustat and SEC Analytics Suite	373	8,733
Merged with ExecuComp data	320	8,299
Remove financial sector	280	7,300
Merged with I/B/E/S	273	6,879
Merged with CRSP	237	5,747
Available <i>Narcissim</i> measure	215	3,377

**Table 2 CEO Narcissism Measure****Panel A: Descriptive Statistics & Correlations**

	<i>Obs</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>S.D.</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	Correlation Matrix		
						1	2	3
<i>Narcissism</i>	280	0.00	0.70	-1.84	3.00			
Items used to calculate <i>Narcissism</i>								
CEO Photo Size	280	3.16	1.12	1.00	5.00	1.00		
Relative Cash Pay	280	1.77	0.63	0.32	4.09	0.26***	1.00	
Relative Non-Cash Pay	280	2.46	1.48	0.00	9.16	0.18***	0.43***	1.00

**Panel B: Breakdown of CEO Photo Size**

<u>Photo Size</u>	<u>Freq.</u>	<u>Percent of CEOs</u>	<u>Accumulated Percentage</u>
1	32	11.43	11.43
1.5	4	1.43	12.86
2	34	12.14	25.00
2.5	18	6.43	31.43
3	44	15.71	47.14
3.5	15	5.36	52.50
4	107	38.21	90.71
4.5	18	6.43	97.14
5	8	2.86	100.00
Total	280	100	

Notes. Table 3 shows a summary of statistics for the narcissism measure (*Narcissism*) used in this study. Panel A shows mean (Mean), standard deviation (S.D.), minimum (Min), and maximum (Max) for Narcissism as well as for the items used to calculate this variable. *Narcissism* is a composite measure of CEO narcissism resulting from a factor analysis using the CEO Photo Size, Relative Cash Pay and Relative Non-Cash Pay. CEO Photo measures the prominence of CEO picture in the annual report according to the following scale: (1) No photograph of the CEO; (2) The CEO appears in the photograph with other executives; (3) The CEO appears in the photograph with the Chairman of the Board; (4) The CEO appears alone in the photograph and the photograph occupies up to half of a page; (5) The CEO appears alone in the photograph and the photograph occupies more than half of a page. Relative Cash Pay is the ratio of CEO's cash compensation to the second-highest paid executive in the firm. Relative Non-Cash Pay is the ratio of CEO's non-cash compensation to the second-highest paid executive in the firm. The correlation matrix among CEO Photo Size, Relative Cash Pay and Relative Non-Cash Pay is shown to the right of the summary of statistics. Panel b shows the breakdown and frequencies of CEO Photo Size.

\*\*\* Correlation significant at the 0.01 level (two-tailed).

**Table 3 Summary of statistics**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>S.D.</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>Mdn</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>Max</b>
<i>Tone</i>	3,377	0.18	0.41	-1.54	0	0.33	0.41	1.13
<i>Narcissism</i>	3,377	0.06	0.76	-1.23	-0.48	-0.01	0.42	2.77
<i>Age</i>	3,377	57.13	5.30	44	54	58	61	72
<i>Wealth</i>	3,377	10.42	1.56	0	9.73	10.46	11.19	16.17
<i>Gender</i>	3,377	0.02	0.13	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Recession</i>	3,377	0.10	0.30	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Confidence</i>	3,377	0.59	0.49	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Size</i>	3,377	9.49	1.14	7.26	8.63	9.55	10.24	12.75
<i>Surp</i>	3,377	0.03	0.12	-0.46	0	0.02	0.06	0.52
<i>EPS</i>	3,377	0.68	0.61	-1.19	0.32	0.57	0.92	2.9
<i>ROA</i>	3,377	0.04	0.04	-0.08	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.15
<i>Loss</i>	3,377	0.07	0.25	0	0	0	0	1
<i>LeadROA</i>	3,377	0.04	0.04	-0.08	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.15
<i>MTB</i>	3,377	0.88	0.58	0.22	0.53	0.7	1	3.72
<i>Nanalyst</i>	3,377	17.66	8.02	4	12	16	22	45
<i>Risk</i>	3,377	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.29

Notes. Table 3 shows mean (Mean), standard deviation (S.D.), minimum (Min), 25 percentile (25%), median (Mdn), 75 percentile (75%) and maximum (Max) of the variables used in this study. *Tone* accounts for the tone of quarterly earnings announcement and it is defined as 100\*(positive word count - negative word count) divided by the total word count of the quarterly earnings announcement. *Narcissism* is a composite measure of CEO narcissism resulting from a factor analysis using the CEO photo size, relative cash pay and relative non-cash pay. *Age* is CEO age in years. *Wealth* is the natural logarithm of the aggregate dollar amount of CEO's firm-specific equity-based wealth (i.e., total value of shares owned by the CEO, value of unexercisable options, and value of unexercised exercisable options). *Gender* equals 1 if the CEO is female, and 0 if male. *Recession* equals 1 if there is a recession when the CEO is 22 years old and, 0 otherwise. *Confidence* equals 1 if the CEO Confidence Index is equal or larger than 50, and zero otherwise. *Size* is the natural logarithm of quarterly total assets. *Surp* is the difference between actual quarterly earnings per share (EPS) and the average analyst forecast of EPS. *EPS* is the actual quarterly earnings per share; *ROA* is the quarterly income before extraordinary items divided by the quarter-end total assets. *Loss* equals 1 if ROA is negative, and 0 otherwise. *LeadROA* is ROA in the following quarter. *MTB* is the quarter-end market capitalization plus quarter-end long-term debt divided by quarter-end total assets. *Nanalyst* is the number of analyst following in the current quarter. *Risk* is the standard deviation of monthly stock return for the past twelve months.



**Table 4 Correlation Matrix**Panel A. Correlation Variables *TONE* to *SURP*

	<i>Tone</i>	<i>Narcissism</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Confidence</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Recession</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Surp</i>
<i>Tone</i>	1							
<i>Narcissism</i>	-0.016	1						
<i>Age</i>	-0.007	0.121***	1					
<i>Wealth</i>	0.033*	0.063***	0.087***	1				
<i>Gender</i>	0.014	-0.041**	-0.085***	-0.032*	1			
<i>Recession</i>	-0.067***	-0.008	-0.141***	-0.049***	0.067***	1		
<i>Confidence</i>	-0.067***	-0.024	0.009	0.039**	0.014	0.02	1	
<i>Size</i>	-0.05***	0.202***	0.144***	0.159***	0.017	-0.037**	-0.051***	1
<i>Surp</i>	0.046***	0.057***	0.042**	0.06***	-0.029*	-0.012	0.05***	-0.001
<i>EPS</i>	0.117***	0.195***	0.11***	0.261***	-0.015	-0.033*	-0.093***	0.283***
<i>ROA</i>	0.037**	0.089***	-0.046***	0.218***	0.073***	0.035**	-0.126***	0.016
<i>Loss</i>	-0.076***	-0.039**	0.031*	-0.192***	-0.036**	0.025	0.036***	-0.078***
<i>LeadROA</i>	0.051***	0.086***	-0.044**	0.242***	0.078***	0.031*	-0.051***	0.007
<i>MTB</i>	0.023	-0.114***	-0.111***	0.172***	0.006	0.048***	-0.061***	-0.329***
<i>Nanalyst</i>	-0.007	0.019	-0.039**	0.279***	-0.054***	0.018	-0.015***	0.255***
<i>Risk</i>	-0.019	-0.151***	0.024	-0.138***	-0.054***	-0.01	0.149***	-0.253***

**Table 4 Correlation Matrix (Continued)**Panel B. Correlation Variables *EPS* to *Risk*

	<i>EPS</i>	<i>ROA</i>	<i>Loss</i>	<i>LeadROA</i>	<i>BTM</i>	<i>Wealth</i>	<i>Nanalyst</i>	<i>Risk</i>
<i>Tone</i>								
<i>Narcissism</i>								
<i>Age</i>								
<i>Wealth</i>								
<i>Gender</i>								
<i>Recession</i>								
<i>Confidence</i>								
<i>Size</i>								
<i>Surp</i>	1							
<i>EPS</i>	0.318***	1						
<i>ROA</i>	0.058***	0.348***	1					
<i>Loss</i>	-0.092***	-0.351***	-0.468***	1				
<i>LeadROA</i>	0.124***	0.336***	0.575***	-0.412***	1			
<i>MTB</i>	0.050***	-0.065***	0.244***	0.025	0.260***	1		
<i>Nanalyst</i>	0.008	0.129***	0.279***	-0.077***	0.246***	0.375***	1	
<i>Risk</i>	0.057***	-0.260***	-0.256***	0.317***	-0.264***	0.185***	-0.012	1

Notes. Table 4 presents Pearson correlations among the variables used in this study. *Tone* accounts for the tone of quarterly earnings announcement and it is defined as 100\*(positive word count - negative word count) divided by the total word count of the quarterly earnings announcement. *Narcissism* is a composite measure of CEO narcissism resulting from a factor analysis using the CEO photo size, relative cash pay and relative non-cash pay. *Age* is CEO age in years. *Wealth* is the natural logarithm of the aggregate dollar amount of CEO's firm-specific equity-based wealth (i.e., total value of shares owned by the CEO, value of unexercisable options, and value of unexercised exercisable options). *Gender* equals 1 if the CEO is female, and 0 if male. *Recession* equals 1 if there is a recession when the CEO is 22 years old and, 0 otherwise. *Confidence* equals 1 if the CEO Confidence Index is equal or larger than 50, and zero otherwise. *Size* is the natural logarithm of quarterly total assets. *Surp* is the difference between actual quarterly earnings per share (EPS) and the average analyst forecast of EPS. *EPS* is the actual quarterly earnings per share; *ROA* is the quarterly income before extraordinary items divided by the quarter-end total assets. *Loss* equals 1 if *ROA* is negative, and 0 otherwise. *LeadROA* is ROA in the following quarter. *MTB* is the quarter-end market capitalization plus quarter-end long-term debt divided by quarter-end total assets. *Nanalyst* is the number of analyst following in the current quarter. *Risk* is the standard deviation of monthly stock return for the past twelve months.

\* Significance at the 10% level; \*\* significance at the 5% level; \*\*\* significance at the 1% level.

**Table 5 Effect of CEO narcissism on the tone of quarterly earnings announcements**

	VIF	1	2	3	4
<i>Narcissism</i>	1.59		0.025** (2.31)	0.026** (2.38)	0.365*** (2.92)
<i>Narcissism x Age</i>					-0.006*** (-2.72)
<i>Age</i>	1.50			-0.003* (-1.89)	-0.003** (-2.06)
<i>Wealth</i>	1.68	0.002 (0.29)	0.002 (0.36)	0.003 (0.55)	0.005 (0.88)
<i>Gender</i>	1.39	0.131** (1.99)	0.137** (2.07)	0.131** (1.98)	0.144** (2.18)
<i>Recession</i>	1.08	-0.035 (-1.56)	-0.034 (-1.49)	-0.039* (-1.72)	-0.042* (-1.85)
<i>Confidence</i>	1.99	-0.017 (-0.88)	-0.016 (-0.85)	-0.016 (-0.85)	-0.016 (-0.85)
<i>Size</i>	3.21	-0.060*** (-5.54)	-0.064*** (-5.90)	-0.062*** (-5.68)	-0.059*** (-5.46)
<i>Surp</i>	1.21	0.037 (0.63)	0.035 (0.60)	0.038 (0.66)	0.046 (0.79)
<i>EPS</i>	2.16	0.058*** (3.87)	0.056*** (3.72)	0.055*** (3.65)	0.051*** (3.38)
<i>ROA</i>	3.55	0.229 (0.57)	0.208 (0.52)	0.223 (0.56)	0.251 (0.63)
<i>Loss</i>	1.73	-0.068* (-1.75)	-0.074* (-1.90)	-0.072* (-1.86)	-0.071* (-1.84)
<i>LeadROA</i>	3.24	0.252 (0.69)	0.233 (0.64)	0.245 (0.67)	0.267 (0.73)
<i>BTM</i>	2.51	-0.018 (-1.12)	-0.018 (-1.12)	-0.019 (-1.14)	-0.016 (-0.98)
<i>Nanalyst</i>	2.66	0.001 (0.93)	0.001 (1.05)	0.001 (0.86)	0.001 (0.48)
<i>Risk</i>	2.15	-0.109 (-0.57)	-0.080 (-0.42)	-0.083 (-0.43)	-0.077 (-0.41)
Year Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Quarter Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Constant		0.934*** (2.93)	0.905*** (2.83)	1.018*** (3.11)	0.909*** (2.77)
Observations		3,377	3,377	3,377	3,377
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>		0.159	0.160	0.161	0.163

Notes. Models in Table 2 are OLS models with robust errors. The dependent variable in all models is *Tone*. *Tone* accounts for the tone of quarterly earnings announcement and it is defined as 100\*(positive word count - negative word count) divided by the total word count of the quarterly earnings announcement. Model 1 shows the effect of the set of control variables. *Wealth* is the natural logarithm of the aggregate dollar amount of CEO's firm-specific equity-based wealth (i.e., total value of shares owned by the CEO, value of unexercisable options, and value of unexercised exercisable options). *Gender* equals 1 if the CEO is female, and 0 if male. *Recession* equals 1 if there is a recession when the CEO is 22 years old and, 0 otherwise. *Confidence* equals 1 if the CEO Confidence Index is equal or larger than 50, and zero otherwise. *Size* is the natural logarithm of quarterly total assets. *Surp* is the

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difference between actual quarterly earnings per share (EPS) and the average analyst forecast of EPS. *EPS* is the actual quarterly earnings per share; *ROA* is the quarterly income before extraordinary items divided by the quarter-end total assets. *Loss* equals 1 if ROA is negative, and 0 otherwise. *LeadROA* is ROA in the following quarter. *MTB* is the quarter-end market capitalization plus quarter-end long-term debt divided by quarter-end total assets. *Nanalyst* is the number of analyst following in the current quarter. *Risk* is the standard deviation of monthly stock return for the past twelve months. Model 2 includes *Narcissism*, which is a composite measure of CEO narcissism resulting from a factor analysis using the CEO photo size, relative cash pay and relative non-cash pay. Model 3 adds *Age*, which is the CEO age in years. Model 4 shows the interaction between *Narcissism* and *Age*. To the right of the models is presented the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) as a multicollinearity indicator. All models include year, quarter, and industry fixed effects. Estimators of each variable are reported on the top row, and Z-test values appear in brackets below each coefficient.

\* Significance at the 10% level; \*\* significance at the 5% level; \*\*\* significance at the 1% level.

**Table 6 Results including Charity as control for CEO dispositional optimism**

	VIF	1	2	3	4
<i>Narcissism</i>	1.60		0.022** (2.00)	0.022** (2.09)	0.341*** (2.71)
<i>Narcissism x Age</i>					-0.005** (-2.54)
<i>Age</i>	1.53			-0.002 (-1.52)	-0.003* (-1.69)
<i>Gender</i>	1.39	0.137** (2.08)	0.142** (2.15)	0.137** (2.06)	0.149** (2.25)
<i>Recession</i>	1.08	-0.038* (-1.67)	-0.036 (-1.61)	-0.040* (-1.80)	-0.043* (-1.92)
<i>Confidence</i>	1.99	-0.015 (-0.79)	-0.015 (-0.77)	-0.015 (-0.77)	-0.015 (-0.78)
<i>Charity</i>	1.51	0.081*** (3.49)	0.077*** (3.31)	0.072*** (3.09)	0.068*** (2.93)
Control Variables		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Quarter Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Constant		0.904*** (2.83)	0.879*** (2.75)	0.972*** (2.97)	0.873*** (2.66)
Observations		3,377	3,377	3,377	3,377
Adjusted R2		0.162	0.163	0.163	0.165

Notes. Models in Table 2 are OLS models with robust errors. The dependent variable in all models is *Tone*. *Tone* accounts for the tone of quarterly earnings announcement and it is defined as 100\*(Positive word count - Negative word count) divided by the total word count of the quarterly earnings announcement. Model 1 shows the effect of the set variables controlling for CEO dispositional optimism. *Gender* equals 1 if the CEO is female, and 0 if male. *Recession* equals 1 if there is a recession when the CEO is 22 years old and, 0 otherwise. *Confidence* equals 1 if the CEO Confidence Index is equal or larger than 50, and zero otherwise. *Charity* equals 1 if the CEO is a member of the board of at least one non-profit organization, and 0 otherwise. Model 2 includes *Narcissism*, which is a composite measure of CEO narcissism resulting from a factor analysis using the CEO photo size, relative cash pay and relative non-cash pay. Model 3 adds *Age*, which is the CEO age in years. Model 4 shows the interaction between *Narcissism* and *Age*. All models include control variables (i.e., *Wealth*, *Size*, *Surp*, *EPS*, *ROA*, *Loss*, *LeadROA*, *MTB*, *Analyst* and *Risk*) as well as year, quarter, and industry fixed effects. To the right of the models is presented the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) as a multicollinearity indicator. Estimators of each variable are reported on the top row, and Z-test values appear in brackets below each coefficient.

\* Significance at the 10% level; \*\* significance at the 5% level; \*\*\* significance at the 1% level.

**Table 7 Results with firm fixed effects (firms with more than one CEO during the time span of the study)**

	VIF	1	2	3
<i>Narcissism</i>	4.39	0.076*** (3.07)	0.076*** (3.07)	0.698** (2.07)
<i>Narcissism x Age</i>				-0.010* (-1.80)
<i>Age</i>	2.81		0.0004 (0.13)	0.0004 (0.12)
Firm-level Control Variables		Yes	Yes	Yes
Manager-level Control Variables		Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes
Quarter Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes
Constant		0.745 (1.29)	0.699 (1.12)	0.697 (1.14)
Observations		1,147	1,147	1,147
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>		0.472	0.473	0.474

Notes. Models in Table 2 are OLS models with robust errors. The models are estimated for the subsample of firms that had more than one CEO during the time span of the study. The dependent variable in all models is *Tone*. *Tone* accounts for the tone of quarterly earnings announcement and it is defined as 100\*(Positive word count - Negative word count) divided by the total word count of the quarterly earnings announcement. Model 1 shows the effect of *Narcissism*, which is a composite measure of CEO narcissism resulting from a factor analysis using the CEO photo size, relative cash pay and relative non-cash pay. Model 2 adds *Age*, which is the CEO age in years. Model 3 shows the interaction between *Narcissism* and *Age*. All models include the set of firm-level control variables (i.e., *Size*, *Surp*, *EPS*, *ROA*, *Loss*, *LeadROA*, *MTB*, *Nanalyst* and *Risk*), the set of manager-level control variables (i.e., *Wealth*, *Gender*, *Recession*, and *Confidence*) as well as year, quarter, and firm fixed effects. To the right of the models is presented the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) as a multicollinearity indicator. Estimators of each variable are reported on the top row, and Z-test values appear in brackets below each coefficient.

\* Significance at the 10% level; \*\* significance at the 5% level; \*\*\* significance at the 1% level.

**APPENDIX Variable Definitions**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<i>Tone</i>	$100 * (\text{Positive word count} - \text{Negative word count}) / \text{Total word count}$ ;
<i>Narcissim</i>	Composite measure of CEO narcissism resulting from a factor analysis using the CEO photo size, relative cash pay and relative non-cash pay;
<i>Age</i>	CEO age at the quarter;
<i>Wealth</i>	Logarithm of the aggregate dollar amount of CEO's firm-specific equity-based wealth, which includes total value of shares owned by the CEO, value of unexercisable options, and value of unexercised exercisable options;
<i>Gender</i>	Equals 1 if the CEO is female, and 0 if male;
<i>Recession</i>	Equals 1 if there is a recession when the CEO is 22 years old, and 0 otherwise;
<i>Charity</i>	Equals 1 if a CEO serves on the board of a non-profit organization, and 0 otherwise;
<i>Confidence</i>	Equals 1 if the CEO Confidence Index is equal or larger than 50, and zero otherwise;
<i>Size</i>	Logarithm of quarterly total assets;
<i>Surp</i>	The difference between actual quarterly Earnings Per Share (EPS) and the average analyst forecast of EPS;
<i>EPS</i>	Actual quarterly Earnings Per Share;
<i>ROA</i>	Quarterly income before extraordinary items / Quarter-end total assets;
<i>Loss</i>	Equals 1 if <i>ROA</i> is negative, and 0 otherwise;
<i>LeadROA</i>	<i>ROA</i> in the following quarter;
<i>MTB</i>	$(\text{Quarter-end market capitalization} + \text{Quarter-end long-term debt}) / \text{Quarter-end total assets}$ ;
<i>Nanalyst</i>	Number of analyst following in the current quarter; and,
<i>Risk</i>	Standard deviation of monthly stock return for the past twelve months.