

Journal Homepage: -www.journalijar.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)

Article DOI: 10.21474/IJAR01/10935
DOI URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/10935



RESEARCH ARTICLE

BOOK RECOMMENDATIONS FROM SOCIAL TRADERS

Zdravko Tretinjak

Faculty of Business and Economics of Mendel University in Brno, Czech Republic.

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History Received: 08 March 2020 Final Accepted: 10 April 2020 Published: May 2020

Key words:Social Trading, Social Influence

Abstract

The purpose of this study was toexamine existing interviews conducted by a social trading platform with its social traders. As a signal provider, social traders influence investors who act as signal followers on a social trading platform. Qualtitative research was used to gather personal and professional information about the social traders. The sample consisted of 84 social trader interviews on one social trading platform. The research results of this study showed the book recommendations of social traders. In times of influence marketing, this distribution channel can be quite exciting. This small study is part of a larger work that is progressing.

......

 $Copy\ Right,\ IJAR,\ 2020,.\ All\ rights\ reserved.$

Introduction.

The relatively new investment opportunity (Tretinjak, 2019) social trading is based on the idea of a community that exchanges about successful trading strategies, the news from business, politics and developments in the financial markets. The word creation consists of two already known words, the word "social", representative of the communityapproach or a community, and the word"trading", which stands for the trade or exchange of a good (Posner, 2015). Social Trading platforms combine the trading functionalities of classical onlinebroker services with the communication and interaction features of social networks (Glaser and Risius, 2018) which is an advantage (Reith et al., 2020). Social trading platforms are transparent online markets, where order flow ispublicly disclosed. Participants on social trading platforms can be categorized intotraders (trade leaders or signal providers) and investors (copiers or signalfollowers), where the former execute unique trades and manage the fundsallocated to them by the latter in return for compensation (Gemayel and Preda, 2018). Social trading networks provide access to hedge funds-like returns, but in contrastoffer a high transparency, liquidity and accessibility (Neumann et al., 2013). Signal providers are grouped to certain career levels, which represent a trackrecord calculated with the help of certain performance and risk variables. However, the motivation for signal receivers to go on social trading platforms should be high transparency and simplicity to invest amongst others (Deneke, (Lee and Ma, 2018) propose a ranking mechanism with three measures(performance, risk and consistency) to address expert traders who exhibit anexceptional and consistent performance for investors to follow. Traders communicating actively to investors via public comments attract higherinflows (Röder and Walter, 2019), but primarily small investors rely on socialinteraction (Ammann and Schaub, 2016).

The present study:

The aim of this study is to gain more insight into the education background of social traders and to learn how much of their knowledge social traders share with social followers. In this small study, we focus on reading habits. That is why we analyzed the book recommendations of interviewed social traders. The results of this study can be used for further studies on social trading and social influence. The research questions were:

- 1. How many of the social traders interviewed made one or more book recommendations?
- 2. Which book recommendations were most frequently mentioned?

Methodology:-

Participants:

The interviewed participants were social traders on the social trading platform *wikifolio.com* which started in 2012. The selected social traders followed following criteria:

- 1. The social traders live and work in German-speaking countries.
- 2. The social traders were asked the question about the book recommendation.

The sample consisted of 84 interviews with social traders. The use of an interview guide ensured the quality of the analysis.

Procedure:

Initially, a large number of interviews were examined with the help of a software program designed for computer-assisted qualitative data on frequently occurring questions. The question about book recommendations was used very often and was chosen as evidence that social traders give tips to social followers.

Results:-

66 out of 84 interviewed social traders made one or even more book recommendation. In 18 cases of the surveys, the opinion was that a book recommendation would not be possible. The reason was often that one should trust one's own experience.

Table 1:- Summary of recommended books.

Book recommendations of interviewed social traders	
Number of answers	Author (or book about the author)
13	Warren Buffett
12	
11	Benjamin Graham
9	André Kostolany
4	Peter Lynch
4	Jack Schwager
4	Michael Voigt
3	Susan Levermann
3	Jesse Livermore

Conclusion:-

The present study investigated the book recommendations of social traders in German-speaking countries. The majority of the participants voted for the masters of the investment paradigm "value investing". In addition to Warren Buffett, who is currently the third richest person in the world, this is also Benjamin Graham, who is known as "the father of value investing". Together with the next-named AndréKostolany, all three people are both very successful long-term investors and book authors who like to share their knowledge with other people.

References:-

- 1. Ammann, M. and N. Schaub (2016), Social interaction and investing: Evidence from an online social trading network, Unpublished draft.
- 2. Deneke, A. (2019), Social Trading at a Glance A Performance Analysis of Signal Providers, SSRN Electronic Journal.
- 3. Gemayel, R. and A. Preda (2018), Does a scopic regime produce conformism? Herding behavior among trade leaders on social trading platforms, The European Journal of Finance, Vol. 24, No. 14, pp. 1144–1175.
- 4. Glaser, F. and M. Risius (2018), Effects of Transparency: Analyzing Social Biases on Trader Performance in Social Trading, Journal of Information Technology, Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 19–30.
- 5. Lee, W. and Q. Ma (2018), Discovering Expert Traders on Social Trading Services, Journal of Advanced Computational Intelligence and Intelligent Informatics, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 224–235.

- 6. Neumann, S., S. Paul and P. Doering (2013), Remuneration and Risk-Taking Empirical Evidence for Social Trading, SSRN Electronic Journal.
- 7. Posner, G. (2015), "Social trading", ZeitschriftfürHerz-,Thorax- und Gefäßchirurgie, Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 221–226.
- 8. Reith, R., M. Fischer and B. Lis (2020), Explaining the intention to use social trading platforms: an empirical investigation, Journal of Business Economics, Vol. 90, No. 3, pp. 427–460.
- 9. Röder, F. and A. Walter (2019), WHAT DRIVES INVESTMENT FLOWS INTO SOCIAL TRADING PORTFOLIOS?, Journal of Financial Research, Vol. 42, No. 2, pp. 383–411.
- 10. Tretinjak, Z. (2019), Influence of Social Trading on the Investment Behaviour of Private Investors in Germany after the 2007/2008 Global Financial Crisis, PEFnet 2019 23rd European Scientific Conference of Doctoral Students, No. 23, pp. 145–146.