The Impact of Positive Competitors Reviews on Consumers Attitudes

Dikla Perez, Inbal Stockheim

Online reviews are important decision aids for consumers, but not all reviews are perceived as equally credible, which may hinder consumer decisions. This research identifies positive competitor reviews as a novel source of credible reviews. A pre-test and two studies show that consumers perceive positive reviews written by competitors as more credible than similar consumer-generated reviews. This is because, compared to lay consumers, competitors are perceived as less likely to be compensated for their positive reviews. Positive competitor views, in turn, elicit greater intentions to purchase the reviewed product. Positive competitor reviews are expected to contribute to a "coopetitive" environment.

Ready for a change? How investment advice responds to regulatory changes

Ilan Gildin, Yevgeny Mugerman, Menachem (Meni) Abudy

This study examines the impact of investment advisory services on retail investors following a major regulatory reform in Israel's financial market. The reform included the conversion of Exchange Traded Notes (ETN) to Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), and a prohibition on coordinated transactions below the amount of 500,000 ILS. Our empirical analysis reveals a marked increase in the volume of advised transactions within tracking funds post-reform, contrasted by a decline in the advised activities pertaining to the exchange-traded products. In contrast, the trading dynamics among investors who did not engage investment advisory services displayed continuity, mirroring pre-reform levels. These findings underscore the critical importance of accounting for the operational routines of various market stakeholders when instituting regulatory changes, to foster their effective implementation and the achievement of intended outcomes.

Using Machine Learning for Systematic Literature Review - Case in Point: Agile Software Development

Roy Gelbard, Itzik David

Systematic literature review (SLR) is a means of identifying, evaluating, and interpreting the variety of studies relevant to a specific topic. Today, SLRs are mainly done manually; thus they require a lot of time and resources. In addition, it is limited in size and may be affected by subjectivity, misjudgment, and biases. Moreover, the number and rate of publications are constantly increasing, so the scope of literature reviews and the effort required increases accordingly. The current study suggests and demonstrates the mechanization of major parts of the SLR process by using machine learning tools to locate the relevant literature, extract sentences expressing sentiment/position, and evaluate the expressed sentiment regarding the various components included in the ontology of the domain. The research illustrates this automated process in the field of agile software development. Also, the research offers a unique way to present the ontology of the field as a two-dimensional matrix and visualize the sentiment as a heat map. The proposed methodology also contributes to the adaptation of automated SLR within open science requirements since it enables the reviews to be reproduced by peers.

Insights from Multiple Team Membership research for Matrix Organizations

Yehuda Salhov, Raveh Harush

The matrix organizational structure was introduced as a solution in innovative organizations to address the complexities of project management in the contemporary work landscape. It was the first to introduce the concept of employees working on multiple teams simultaneously, a practice known as multiple team membership (MTM), which has now become a prevalent work arrangement in the knowledge industry in the Western world. This article examines the structural perspective of matrix organizations and the employee-focused perspective of MTM, which emerges as a consequence of the organizational structure. By integrating these two research perspectives and findings, the article provides a more comprehensive approach to understanding the factors and processes, as well as the positive and negative impacts of the matrix structure, and offers valuable managerial insights and recommendations.

On ambiguity and seasonality in the capital market

Efrat Shust

This study examines seasonality in ambiguity in the capital market. Previous studies have shown that ambiguity has an impact on financial decision-making in a large number of areas. Shust (2024) showed that ambiguity tends to increase throughout the calendar year. Moreover, December registers a particularly high level of ambiguity. A possible explanation for this effect is the obsolescence of the information reported at the beginning of the year by firms. This study examines differences in the December ambiguity effect between periods and finds that the high level of ambiguity in December existed in the years 2000-2022, but not in the preceding years. It is possible that the source of this effect is the enactment of a regulation that limited firms from selectively leaking of information before disclosing it to the public.