

## A Note on the Intraday Price Behaviors of the Stock Index and the Stock Index Futures

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### 要 旨

本稿ではChang et al. (1993) がTOPIXを対象にして行なったイントラデイの分析手法とEkman (1992) がS&P500先物を対象にして行なったイントラデイの分析手法を日経平均株価と日経平均先物に対して適用した。リターンに関しては、Chung et al. (1993) が得たW字型のパターンは確認できなかったが、日経平均株価のオーバーナイト・リターンが絶対値では日経平均先物のオーバーナイト・リターンを常に上回っていることが明らかになった。ボラティリティに関しては、従来の研究と同様にW字型のパターンを確認したが、リターンとは逆に、日経平均株価のオーバーナイト・ボラティリティが日経平均先物のオーバーナイト・ボラティリティを常に下回っていることが明らかになった。歪度に関しては、日経平均先物では前場寄り付き直後に大きな値を得たが、日経平均株価ではChang et al. (1993) に反してこのような傾向は見られなかった。尖度に関しては、日経平均株価だけでなく、日経平均先物でも前場・後場の半ばに大きな値を確認した。リバーサルに関しては、日経平均株価ではChang et al. (1993) と同様、前後場の開始直後に大きな値を示し、その後は徐々に値が低下し、引け際に値が再び上昇するという傾向が見られたが、日経平均先物ではこうした傾向は確認できず、はるかに小さな値を示し、リバーサルの程度が大きかった。

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## I. Introduction

Recently, the study of market microstructure has become one of the most active fields in the analysis of capital markets. This literature originated in the United State and the U.S. market has been the main focus of the analysis. Wood, McNish, and Ord (1985), using transactions data, document a U-shaped intraday pattern in returns and standard deviations for U.S. stocks. Similar results are reported by Jain and Joh (1988) in hourly returns and volatility of the S&P 500 and by Lockwood and Linn (1990) in hourly volatility of the Dow Jones Industrial Average. Turning to the stock index futures, Ekman (1992) also shows the U-shaped pattern in returns and volatility for the S&P 500 index futures.

Then, analysis of market microstructure has been applied to the Japanese capital market. Kato (1990) uses hourly Tokyo Stock Price Index (TOPIX) to identify weekly patterns of returns and Amihud and Mendelson (1991) examine opening and closing return volatility of 50 stock prices. Chang, Fukuda, Rhee, and Takano (1993) document a W-shaped intraday pattern in returns and standard deviations of the TOPIX by using minute-by-minute data. Similar results are reported by Kawahara and Murase (1993) and by Uno and Yamada (1993) for intraday return volatility, numbers of transaction and volume of the stocks listed in the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. As for the stock index futures, Uno (1994) analyzes tick-by-tick transactions of the Nikkei 225 futures, SIMEX Nikkei futures, and TOPIX futures and then Yoshikawa (1994) shows a W-shaped pattern for intraday return volatility and trading volume by using the minute-by-minute data of the Nikkei 225 futures, SIMEX Nikkei futures, TOPIX futures, and the newly introduced Nikkei 300 futures.

This study applies the methods of Chang et al. (1993) and Ekman (1992) to analyze intraday price behaviors of the Nikkei Stock Average (NSA), the most popular Japanese stock index, and the Nikkei 225 futures which is the most active stock index futures except the S&P 500 index futures.

This note is organized as follows. Section II describes the data. Intraday returns and return volatility are analyzed in section III and IV. Section V considers the skewness and kurtosis of intraday returns. Return reversals are investigated in section VI. Final section provides summary of the results.

## II. Data

This study uses the minute-by-minute values of the NSA and the Nikkei 225 futures prices during the period between October 3, 1988 and September 8, 1994. The Osaka Securities Exchange (OSE) introduced the Nikkei 225 futures on September 3, 1988 which is the same day when the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) started the trading of the TOPIX futures. While the TSE adopted a computer-based trading system for the TOPIX futures from the start, the OSE began the Nikkei 225 futures trading by a outcry system due to a delay of its preparation. The data for this study starts on October 3, 1988 when the OSE adopted the computer-based trading system.

The NSA is a Dow-Jones-type stock price average which is composed of 225 stocks listed in the first section of the TSE and it was the official stock index of the TSE until the TOPIX adopted in 1969. The

Nihon Keizai Shinbun Co. reports the NSA in each minute except the opening minute. Therefore, intraday NSA data for this study is comprised of 240 values for 9:01–11:00 and 13:01–15:00 before April 22, 1991 and after then 270 values for 9:01–11:00 and 12:31–15:00. There is only morning session trading for the first and last business day of each year and until January 28, 1989 there was morning session trading on the first, fourth and fifth Saturdays of each month. Although the NSA is calculated to two decimals, the data for this study consists of only integral numbers which are not rounded. However, this is not a serious problem because the NSA is a number of five figures and the quote for the Nikkei 225 futures is 10 points.

As for the data of the Nikkei 225 futures, the transaction price of the last trade for each minute is adopted. If there is no trading within the minute, the last bid or ask quote which is nearer to the previous minute price is used. In the case of equal distance, the average value of the last bid and ask quote is adopted. The trading time of the Nikkei 225 futures has changed several times because of the regulations for the stock index futures.<sup>3)</sup> At the beginning of the trade, the intraday data was comprised of 272 values (9:00–11:15 and 13:00–15:15). On October 2, 1990, the number was reduced to 252 values (9:00–11:00 and 13:00–15:10). On April 22, 1991, it was increased to 282 values (9:00–11:00 and 12:30–15:10). From February 6, 1992, it was reduced again to 272 values (9:00–11:00 and 12:30–15:00). As a result, the number of the intraday data for the Nikkei 225 futures is 15 minutes larger than the NSA for each morning and afternoon sessions prior to October 2, 1990, 10 minutes larger for afternoon sessions before February 6, 1992 and now just the same as the NSA.

Before proceeding to the microstructure analysis, Japanese institutionally unique features should be noted. Contrary to the open-outcry system which is popular in the U.S. futures market, the Japanese computer-based trading system requires the clearance of all market orders so as to execute a transaction. Therefore, if there is an imbalance in orders, the bid or ask quote (which is called a 'special quote') is changed to use limit orders or to invite new market orders. This modification of the special quote is executed not by the computer, but by a special member house (Saitori in the TSE and Nakadachi in the OSE) and the modification is regulated by a rule. At the beginning of the Nikkei 225 futures, the special quote could move 90 points of the previous value for 3 minutes. The maximum range for the special quote was also changed several times due to the regulations for the stock index futures. On August 24, 1990, the range was reduced to 50 points for 6 minutes. On June 27, 1991, it was reduced again to 30 points for 5 minutes and on December 17, 1991, it was further reduced to 20 points for 5 minutes after 15:00. As a result, the maximum range of the Nikkei 225 futures price movement had been restricted from 900 points for 30 minutes to 180 points for 30 minutes, 1/5 of the original limit (to 100 points for 30 minutes after 15:00, which is 1/9). Nevertheless, the regulation for the special quote of stock index futures was restored to the original 90 points for 3 minutes on February 14, 1994 in conjunction with the introduction of the Nikkei 300 futures to the OSE. This special quote regulation for the futures must be remembered because these regulations have a large influence on intraday price movement.

In addition to the special quote regulation, there are other regulations. The regulation for margins of stock index futures was reinforced four times and relaxed three times. At the beginning of the trade, 9%



study discovered that the overnight index returns exceed the overnight futures returns by absolute value. This can be explained partly by the difference of their closing times and partly by the difference of their speed of price change at the closing and opening time. Nevertheless, this gap is at its largest during the regulated period when their closing times were just the same and changes in futures prices were limited severely. One possible explanation for this is the fact that some stock prices change after the closing time at 15:00. Since the final data for this study is the index value at 15:00, not the last value of the day, the index values might change after 15:00.

Second, in contrast to the morning opening interval, average returns for the afternoon opening interval which include lunch break returns are negative and are also the second largest absolute values for both the NSA and the futures. Based on the result of the overnight returns, the returns for the afternoon opening interval should be positive and the second largest absolute values. However, the result of this study is similar to the result reported by Chang et al. (1993) who employ the TOPIX during the period between August 12, 1987 and April 26, 1991 with the exception that their subperiod (the bull market period between August 12, 1987 and December 28, 1989) shows positive and the second largest absolute value. It is difficult to determine the reason for this, but market sentiment might have an influence on making these values positive or negative as Chang et al. (1993) explain. In addition, although the NSA return indicates larger absolute value than the futures return during the whole period, the NSA returns are smaller in absolute value than the futures returns for both the non-regulated period and the regulated period.

Third, the returns for the afternoon closing interval tend to be positive, though the futures return during the regulated period is negative. However, the values of the futures returns at the afternoon closing are negative. Harris (1986) examined the NYSE listed stocks and showed high returns at the closing. Ekman (1992) also reported high returns at the closing for S&P 500 futures. The result of this study shows that the NSA has a weak tendency to rise at closing, but there is no apparent movement of the futures not only during the non-regulated period but also during the regulated period during which the closing time was exactly the same.

Fourth, the returns for the morning closing interval are negative, but not large absolute values. These results are also similar to the results of Chang et al. (1993). If there is rising tendency in returns at the afternoon closing, it should be similarly applicable for the closing of morning session. Therefore, this tendency seems to be very weak even if these findings are correct. Otherwise, there must be other reasons for the rise of the closing returns of the afternoon session; for example, the closing price of the day is used to evaluate the portfolios on that day, or liquidity traders prefer to buy or not to sell at the closing of the afternoon session etc.

Figure 1 shows cumulative returns for the NSA and the futures during the whole period and the two subperiods. The shapes of the whole period are synthesized by two different curves of their subperiods and these two curves indicate opposite directions in the morning session. In addition, the shapes of the NSA cumulative returns and the futures cumulative returns are also different for some intervals. They are not necessarily the expected identical shapes. Furthermore, there seems to be a rising tendency in the closing of the afternoon session not only for the NSA but also for the futures.

Figure 1

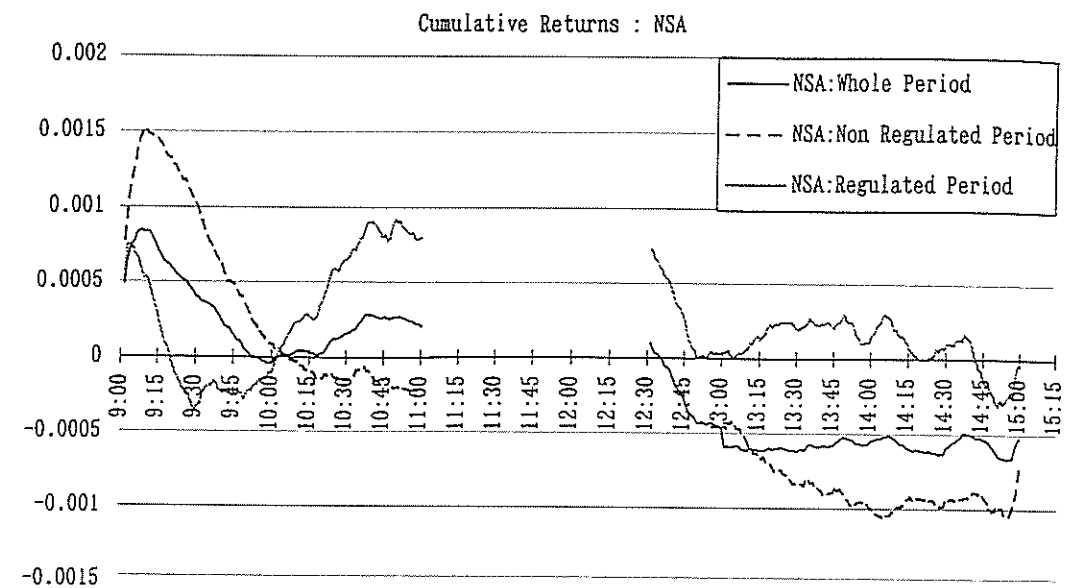


Figure 2

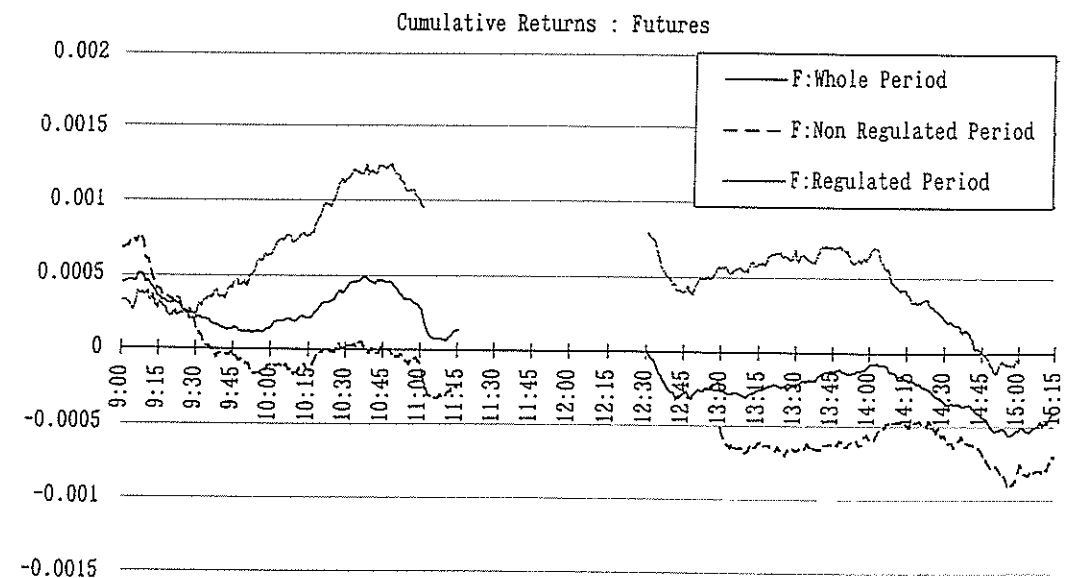


Table. 2 (A)

Table. 2 (B)

Table 2(A) - NSA: the Non-Saturday Period. Columns include Average(%), St.Dev.(%), Skewness, Kurtosis, and Num.Obs for various time intervals and total session metrics.

Table 2(A) - NSA: Monday. Columns include Average(%), St.Dev.(%), Skewness, Kurtosis, and Num.Obs for various time intervals and total session metrics.

Table 2(A) - NSA: Tuesday. Columns include Average(%), St.Dev.(%), Skewness, Kurtosis, and Num.Obs for various time intervals and total session metrics.

Table 2(B) - NSA: Wednesday. Columns include Average(%), St.Dev.(%), Skewness, Kurtosis, and Num.Obs for various time intervals and total session metrics.

Table 2(B) - NSA: Thursday. Columns include Average(%), St.Dev.(%), Skewness, Kurtosis, and Num.Obs for various time intervals and total session metrics.

Table 2(B) - NSA: Friday. Columns include Average(%), St.Dev.(%), Skewness, Kurtosis, and Num.Obs for various time intervals and total session metrics.

As for the weekly patterns of average returns, Table 2 shows the summary statistics of the intraday returns averaged for each 15-minute interval during the non-Saturday period (the 1388 business days from January 30, 1989 to September 8, 1994) and the five subsamples; Monday (the 272 business days), Tuesday (the 280 business days), Wednesday (the 278 business days), Thursday (the 281 business days), and Friday (the 277 business days). First, positive and the largest absolute values are recorded for the morning opening interval with the exception of the NSA return on Monday and the futures returns on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The same method is applied to U.S. stocks by Harris (1986) and to S&P 500 futures by Ekman (1992). Harris (1986) documents that average returns for overnight returns and the first intervals are positive except Monday. Ekman (1992) also reports a similar result for S&P 500 futures, but not as distinct as Harris (1986). This study shows different results for the futures returns on the Tuesday and Wednesday opening intervals. However, this result is partly consistent with the result reported by Kato (1990) who indicates that Monday and Tuesday intraday returns of the TOPIX are different from other weekdays.

Second, in contrast to the morning opening interval, the returns for the opening interval are negative and large absolute values, though the Tuesday futures return and both Friday returns are not that large. Although positive and the second largest absolute values can be expected based on the results for the morning opening intervals, the result is similar to Chang et al. (1993) and the previous result for the whole period and the two subperiods.

Third, the returns for the afternoon closing interval are positive except the NSA on Tuesday and Thursday and the futures on Friday, but the absolute values are not large. Harris (1986) documents that average returns for U.S. stocks during the last intervals are positive. Although not as distinct as Harris (1986), Ekman (1992) also shows a similar result for S&P 500 futures with the exception of a negative return for the Friday closing interval. The result of this study is similar to Ekman (1992), but slightly different from Harris (1986).

Fourth, the returns for the morning closing interval are negative except the NSA returns on Tuesday and Friday, but not large absolute values. The result is contrary to Harris (1986) and Ekman (1992), but similar to Chang et al. (1993) and the previous result for the whole period and the two subperiods.

Figure 2 presents weekly cumulative returns for the NSA and the futures. The shapes of the non-Saturday period are composed of five different curves and these curves indicate the distinct shapes for each of the weekdays; Monday is lower and Thursday is higher. Ekman (1992) examines the weekly patterns for cumulative returns of the S&P 500 futures and he also finds irregularity; the Monday is lower and Friday is higher. The result of this study on Monday is consistent with Ekman (1992). The good performance of the Thursday might be related to the Nikkei 225 options, because the settlement price of the Nikkei 225 options was decided by the second Thursday's closing price of each month (except the futures quarterly cycle since September 8, 1989) and the exercise of options was possible at every Thursday closing from June 15, 1989 to May 7, 1992. In addition, the shapes of the NSA and the futures are also different for some intervals, especially near the morning opening on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

Figure 3

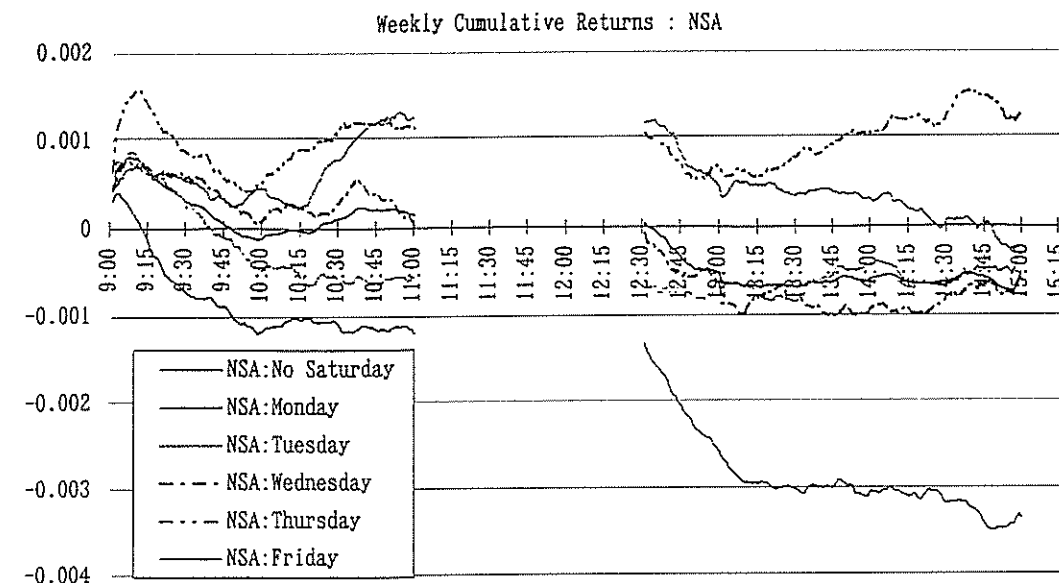
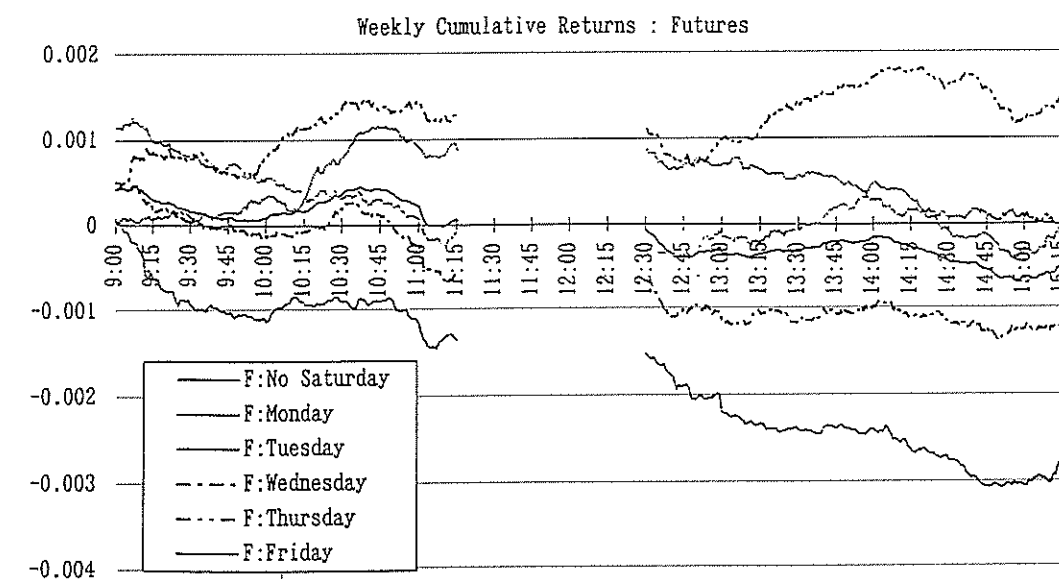


Figure 4



#### IV. Intraday Return Volatility

Table 1 also contains the average standard deviations of returns in each 15-minute interval. First, the largest values are recorded during the morning opening interval for both the NSA and the futures except during the regulated period. Although this result is similar to those of other observers, the new result is that the standard deviations of the NSA are less than those of the futures except during the regulated period. The reason can probably be explained by differences in speed of change, because the relation is reversed during the regulated period when both closing times were the same and the futures price movement was limited severely.

Second, the standard deviations of returns in the afternoon opening interval for both the NSA and the futures are not the second largest values, but those of the afternoon opening are the second largest next to those of the morning opening. This result is the same as that of Chang et al. (1993) for the TOPIX. One reason is the diffusion of private information which is the hypothesis of Kyle (1985) and Admati and Pfleiderer (1988). Another reason is the difference in trading systems between opening of sessions and following sessions which is specific to the Japanese market.<sup>2)</sup>

Third, the standard deviations of returns in the afternoon closing interval are large with the exception of the futures closing interval during the whole period and the non-regulated period. The reason for this difference is not clear, but one possible explanation is the decline of the futures return volatility after the closing of the stock market, as Ekman (1992) explains for S&P 500 futures.

Fourth, the standard deviations of returns in the morning closing interval are small except during the regulated period. Those of the morning closing are also relatively low except for those of the NSA during the whole period and the regulated period. These results are contrary to the results of Chang et al. (1993) who report increases in the standard deviations at the morning closing. One possible reason is the stale price effect which emerges after the morning closing.

As for the weekly patterns of return volatility, Table 2 represents the standard deviations of the intraday returns averaged for each interval during the non-Saturday period and the five weekday subsamples. First, the largest values are recorded during the morning opening interval except for the NSA on Thursday. Similar results are reported by Ekman (1992) who used the average absolute values. In addition, the standard deviations of the NSA are less than those of the futures for each weekday, which is similar to the result for the whole period and the two subperiods.

Second, the standard deviations of returns in the afternoon opening interval are relatively large, but are not the second largest values. Similar to the above result, the standard deviations of the NSA are less than those of the futures.

Third, the standard deviations of returns in the afternoon closing interval are large for the NSA, but are not large for the futures so that the NSA exceeds the futures. In addition, the standard deviations of returns in the afternoon closing interval are smaller than those of the previous interval for the futures. Ekman (1992) documents a similar result for S&P 500 futures.

Fourth, contrary to these, the standard deviations of returns in the morning closing interval are small.

However, the standard deviations of the NSA are larger than those of the futures and the values of the futures morning closing interval are also smaller than the previous interval.

#### V. Skewness and Kurtosis of the Intraday Returns

Table 1 also shows skewness of average returns for each 15-minute interval during the whole period and the two subperiods. Positive and the largest values are recorded for the overnight futures returns during the whole period and the regulated period. There is no tendency for the other returns. Although Chang et al. (1993) show positive and the largest skewness for overnight TOPIX returns during the whole period and the bull market period, the overnight NSA returns does not exhibit a similar result. The new findings are that skewness of the overnight futures returns exceed those of the overnight NSA returns and that skewness of the NSA returns become large during the middle of sessions. The first phenomenon can be explained by the difference in the speed of price change, but there is no explanation for the second phenomenon. Furthermore, skewness of the futures returns decreased drastically during the regulated period compared to the non-regulated period.

Table 2 represents skewness of the intraday returns averaged for each interval during the non-Saturday period and the five subsamples from Monday to Friday. The largest values are recorded for the overnight futures returns during the non-Saturday period and Friday. It is also observed in all weekdays that skewness of the NSA returns is larger during the middle of sessions than that of the opening and closing.

As for the kurtosis of the intraday returns, Table 1 shows kurtosis of average returns for each interval during the whole period and the two subperiods. The largest values are recorded for the futures returns of the first interval during the whole period and the non-regulated period. There is also a tendency for the NSA returns to be large during the middle of sessions. However, this contradicts the result of Chang et al. (1993) which reports positive and the largest kurtosis for overnight TOPIX returns during the whole period and the bull market period. One alternative interpretation for these phenomena is that there is a trade-off relation between the volatility and the kurtosis of the returns, since large kurtosis arise during the non-volatile intervals. Therefore, the large kurtosis and the high volatility seem to be an exceptional case. Furthermore, kurtosis of the futures returns also decreased extremely during the regulated period compared to the non-regulated period.

Table 2 also shows kurtosis of the intraday returns averaged for each interval during the non-Saturday period and the five weekdays subsamples. As for the weekday patterns, there is no particular feature which is different from the whole period and the two subperiods.

#### VI. Return Reversals

The return reversals are verified by Ekman (1992) for S&P 500 futures using the autocorrelation of one-minute returns in each 15-minute interval on the one hand, the percentage of transaction price reversals in each 15-minute interval on the other. They are also documented for the TOPIX by Chang et

al. (1993) who used the correlations of adjacent minute-by-minute return series for each 30-minute interval on the one hand, the autocorrelation coefficients of 12 one-minute lags for each 60-minute interval on the other. The correlations of adjacent minute-by-minute return series are adopted here to examine return reversals.

Table 3 represents summary statistics of the estimated correlations between the minute and the previous minute averaged for each 15-minute interval during the whole period and the two subperiods. For example, the correlation at time  $t$ ,  $C_t$ , is computed by using two return series,  $r_t$  and  $r_{t-1}$ , and the values for the 15-minute interval,  $C_{t,t+14}$ , are the arithmetic averages of 15 correlations,  $C_t, C_{t+1}, C_{t+2}, \dots, C_{t+14}$ . The pattern of the NSA adjacent one-minute correlations is similar to the result of Chang et al. (1993); the first correlations of the morning and afternoon sessions are very low and those of the next 10 minutes are the highest for the day. Then, the correlations gradually decline during the middle of the sessions, and again increase toward the end of the sessions. However, the averages of the correlations in this study are 0.3, which is much higher than 0.15 for the whole period and  $-0.1$  for the bull market period reported by Chang et al. (1993), but similar to the bear market period of the same study. In this study, low correlations between the adjacent return series suggest a large degree of return reversals. Therefore, the NSA returns tend to lean to one side, particularly during the few minutes after the opening and near the closing. On the other hand, the futures returns show no such trend and the correlation level is quite low compared to the NSA. Thus, the futures returns have characteristics of a larger degree of reversals.

Table 4 presents summary statistics of these correlations averaged for each interval during the non-Saturday period and the five weekdays subsamples. There are no distinctive features between the 5 weekdays; the shapes of the intraday estimated correlations are similar. This result is consistent with the results of Ekman (1992).

VII. Summary

The intraday price behaviors of the NSA and the Nikkei 225 futures are investigated by using minute-by-minute data during the period between October 3, 1988 and September 8, 1994. As for the returns, the W-shaped patterns reported by Chang et al. (1993) for the TOPIX are not found, although the opening returns of the morning session indicate positive and large absolute values with the exception of the futures on Monday and Tuesday. In addition, this study discovers that the overnight NSA returns exceed the overnight futures returns. As for the return volatility, W-shaped patterns are recognized as others reported. In contrast to the returns, the standard deviations of the overnight NSA returns are less than those of the overnight futures returns. As for the skewness, the futures show large values for the opening of the morning session, but there is not a similar result for the NSA, contrary to Chang et al. (1993) regarding the TOPIX. As for the kurtosis, large values are recorded during the middle of sessions not only for the NSA but also for the futures, which also contradicts Chang et al. (1993). As for the return reversals, the correlations of adjacent minute-by-minute return series for the NSA exhibit a result similar to Chang et al. (1993), which show that large values follow the small values for the

Table 3

Table with 11 columns: Period, Average, St.Dev., Minimum, Maximum, Num.Obs. It is divided into NSA: Whole Period and Futures: Whole Period sections.

Table with 11 columns: Period, Average, St.Dev., Minimum, Maximum, Num.Obs. It is divided into NSA: Non-Regulated Period and Futures: Non-Regulated Period sections.

Table with 11 columns: Period, Average, St.Dev., Minimum, Maximum, Num.Obs. It is divided into NSA: Regulated Period and Futures: Regulated Period sections.





opening, then gradually decline and the trends reverse near the closing. However, those of the futures do not show similar results and their average levels are very low, which means strong return reversals of the futures.

#### Acknowledgements

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#### Notes

- 1) For situations concerning the stock index futures in Japan, see Arai, Akamatsu, and Yoshida (1993) and Miller (1993).
- 2) The opening trading method is called 'Itayose' and the following daytime trading method is called 'Zaraba' in the Japanese stock market. As for details of these trading methods, see Amihud and Mendelson (1991), Chang et al. (1993), and Lehman and Modest (1994).

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