

## Intraday Returns Patterns of Malaysian Common Stock

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### ABSTRACT

*This study examines the intraday return and risk behavior of Malaysian stock prices. The volatility of the return is greater in the morning session for both period A and period B as measured by the standard deviation ratios. It is also observed that the intraday standard deviations showed two distinct U-shaped curves for Period A (where trading started at 10.00am and ended at 4.00pm) and also a U-shaped curve intraday for period B (where trading started at 9.30pm and ended at 5.00pm). The rank correlation which affects index return volatility is also observed. These observed volatility especially in the later period (Period B) seems to be consistent with the rational trading noise hypothesis as proposed by Kyle (1985), where insider's private information is assimilated into prices by the end of the trading session.*

### ABSTRAK

*Kertas ini mengkaji gelagat pulangan dan risiko intra harian harga-harga saham di Malaysia. Kemudahubahan pulangan adalah lebih tinggi di sesi pagi bagi kedua-dua jangkawaktu A dan B mengikut ukuran kadar sisihan piawai. Didapati juga sisihan piawai intra harian menunjukkan 2 kelok berbentuk-U yang ketara bagi jangkawaktu A (dimana urusan bermula dari jam 10.00 pagi dan berakhir pada jam 4.00 petang) dan juga satu kelok berbentuk-U bagi jangkawaktu B (dimana urusan bermula pada jam 9.30 pagi dan tamat jam 5.00 petang). Juga diperhatikan terdapat korelasi taraf yang memberi kesan ke atas kemudahubahan pulangan. Kemudahubahan jangkawaktu diperhatikan terutamanya jangkawaktu B yang nampaknya tekal dengan hipotesis gangguan urusan rasional sebagaimana dianjurkan oleh Kyle (1985), di mana maklumat dalaman diterapkan ke dalam harga pada akhir sesi urusan.*

## INTRODUCTION

In many previous studies in the developed markets, market volatility has been observed to be high near the opening and closing of the trading day. The phenomenon has been pointed by studies such as that of Wood, Mc Inish, Ord (1985), Harris (1986), Mc Inish and Wood (1990), Lockwood and Linn (1990), Gerety and Mulherin (1992). Harris (1986), for example, reported systematic intraday return patterns which are common to all of the weekdays and they are pervasive over time and over market value groups. The study by Mc Inish and Wood (1990) showed that the graph of variability of index return across days against time of day has a crude U-shaped pattern. They also examined the variability of intra-minute return across individual stocks. The graph of variance of intra-minute return across stocks against the time of the trading day is also shown to have a crude U-shaped pattern. Their empirical results are also consistent with the view that differences in variance of intraday return across stocks can be explained by differences in market return over the trading day.

Market volatility has also been found to fall from the opening hour until early afternoon and rises thereafter and significantly greater for intraday versus overnight periods [Lockwood and Linn (1990)]. Lockwood and Linn (1990) also showed that market variance changed significantly over time.

Chang et al. (1993) observed a rapid decline of volatility as trade proceeds for Tokyo Stock Exchange with a U-curve pattern observed in the morning and afternoon trading sessions. The results of the study are consistent with the rational trading noise hypothesis proposed by Kyle (1985), and Admati and Pfleiderer (1988), where a rapid decline of volatility is observed as trade proceeds. This decline mirrors the phenomenon that informed traders' private information is assimilated into securities prices and the prices converge to unbiased estimates of the securities' underlying value. Chang et al. (1993) also reported that price reversals are more frequent and much larger during the bull market period than during the bear market period.

Cheung, Ho, Pope, et al (1994) also observed a double U- Shaped curve of the Hong Kong intraday return variance pattern. Their study confirms the double U-shaped pattern simply reflects the two active trading sessions with a lunch break in between.

In light of the above findings, this study will attempt to examine the intraday behavior of the Malaysian common stock using the KLSE Composite Index, a value weighted index of 85 stocks which is considered to be representative of the Malaysian Stock Market. It will provide an additional evidence about the nature of return-generating process in the KLSE.

METHODOLOGY

The study is done using the KLSE Composite Index. The data consist of the return on the 15-minutes interval observations of the KLSE for two different trading periods: Period A and Period B. Period A is from February 19, 1991 to July 21, 1992 of which the morning session is from 10.00am to 12.30pm and the afternoon session is from 2.30pm to 4.00pm. Period B, on the other hand, is from July 22, 1992 to December 31, 1992 of which the morning session is from 9.30am to 12.30pm while the afternoon session is from 2.30pm to 5.00pm.

For the statistical measures of the distribution, we used the average return (mean), standard deviations, skewness and kurtosis.

Return is calculated as:

$$R_t = \text{Log}(I_t/I_{t-1}) * 100$$

where,

$R_t$  is the return for period t,

$I_t$  is the index at time t,

$(I_t - 1)$  is the index at the time t-1.

The distributions of return are tested for normality using goodness-of-fit test based on skewness and kurtosis. For normal populations both the skewness and kurtosis statistics approximate zero. To form a joint test, normality is rejected if either the skewness or kurtosis exceeds its respective critical value. In fact the distribution of return are found to be non normal.

The correlation is to test for the price change relation between the intervals. Since the normality is rejected we used the spearman's correlation which is defined as

$$p = \frac{\sum R_{xi} R_{yi} - C}{\{ \sum R^2_{xi} - C \}^{1/2} \{ \sum R^2_{yi} - C \}^{1/2}}$$

where,

P is the Spearman's Correlation,

$R_{xi}$  represents the ranks of  $x_i$ ,

$R_{yi}$  represents the rank of  $y_i$

n represents the sample size.

$$C = \frac{n(n+1)^2}{4}$$

## FINDINGS

## THE PATTERNS OF THE INTRADAY RETURNS FOR PERIOD A

Table 1 presents the summary statistics for intraday average return for period A. Figure 1a illustrates graphically the result. The result is similar to intraday return behavior observed in the NYSE [Wood, Mc Inish, and Ord (1985), Lockwood and Linn (1990), and Gerety and Mulherin (1992) and TSE (Chang, et al. (1993)]. Intraday average return tends to be large at the beginning (0.17663%) and at one hour before the end of the morning session (0.39009%). However the return in the afternoon session is negative, fluctuating gradually towards positive return approaching the closing of the day.

The results of the standard deviations of the intraday 15-minutes return are plotted in graph form as shown in Figure 1b. The standard deviations of the intraday 15-minutes return are large at the beginning of the session (1.50551%) and peaked at 11.30 am (6.43610%) and decline sharply within 15 minutes to 0.08845% at 11.45am. The standard deviations remain low throughout the afternoon session until about 15 minutes before the closing of the day in which they begin to rise to close to about the same as at the beginning of the morning session (1.20034%). The standard deviations show a major double U-shaped curve throughout the two sessions.

Skewness and kurtosis measures are shown to be non-normal distribution for each interval and not stable for all sessions. The coefficients of kurtosis are mostly positive during both period, indicating that the distributions are more peaked near their center.

TABLE 1 . Summary Statistics for IntradayAverage Returns for Period A

Time	Average Return	Standard Deviation	Kurtosis	Skewness
10.15	0.17663	1.50551	192.792	13.104
10.30	0.00198	0.16208	2.552	-0.043
10.45	-0.02772	0.14564	8.439	-1.094
11.00	-0.03878	0.14158	125.099	-3.505
11.15	-0.20671	3.18641	250.326	-15.811
11.30	0.39009	6.4361	250.853	15.836
11.45	-0.01180	0.08845	7.159	0.366
12.00	-0.01190	0.15817	78.438	-6.692
12.15	0.00019	0.17453	73.790	3.964
12.30	-0.01172	0.27064	104.664	-9.167
2.45	-0.00102	0.29494	79.947	4.050
3.00	-0.02154	0.21354	79.312	-6.707
3.15	-0.01381	0.13305	18.690	-1.935
3.30	-0.00177	0.15240	21.547	3.020
3.45	0.00794	0.21602	109.384	8.622
4.00	0.00345	1.20034	237.552	-15.188

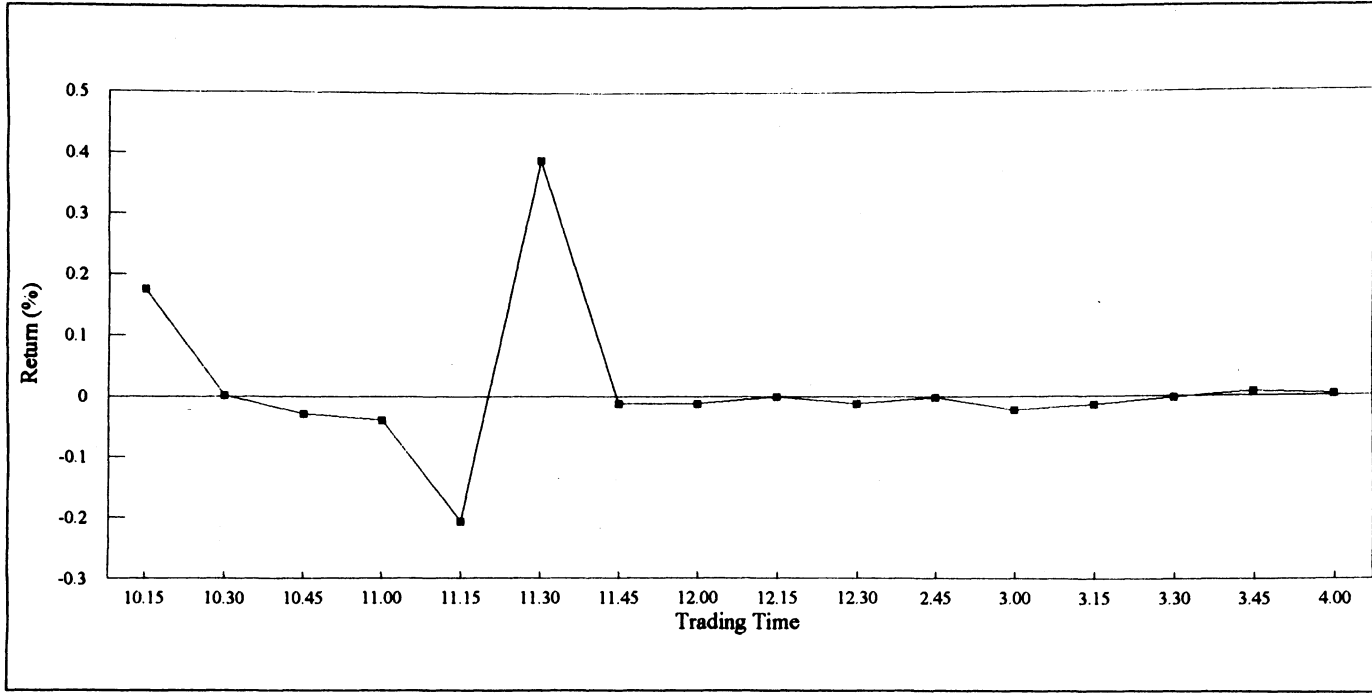


FIGURE Ia : The Mean Return For Period A

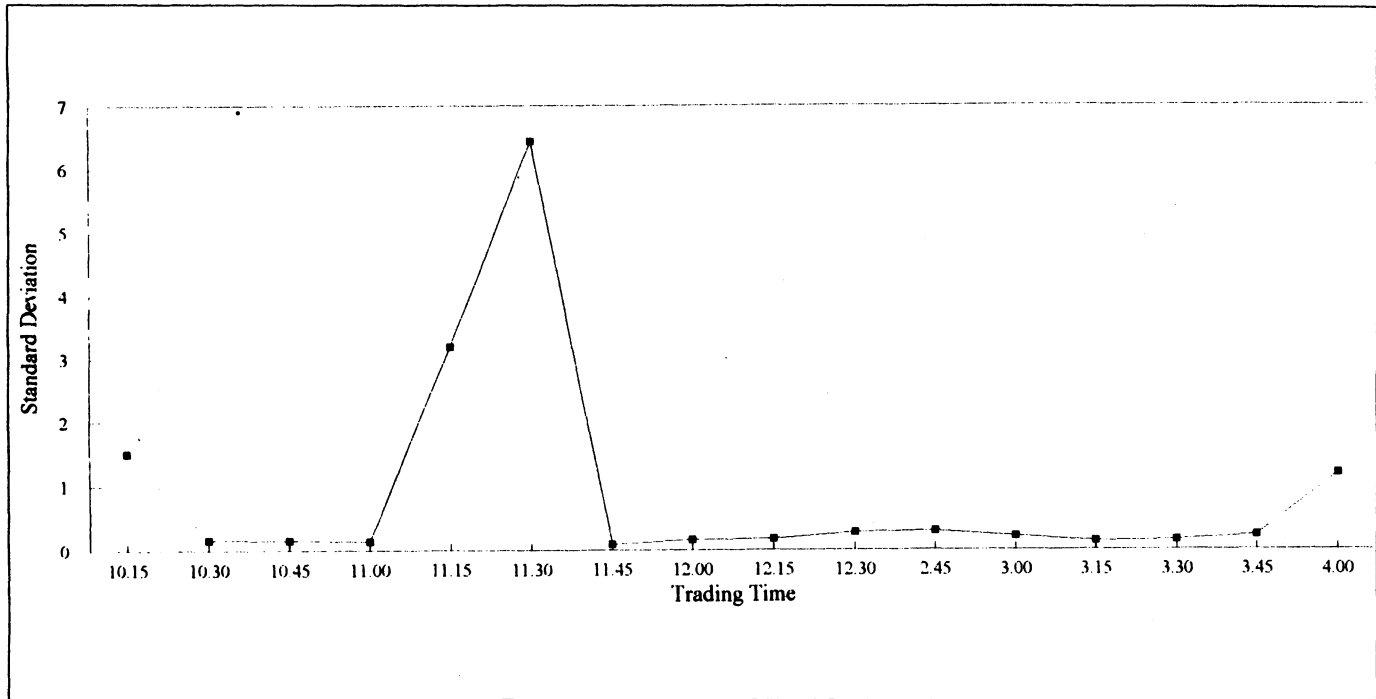


FIGURE 1b : Standard Deviations Of The Return For Period A

## THE PATTERNS OF THE INTRADAY RETURNS FOR PERIOD B

Table 2 presents the summary statistics for intraday average return for period B. Figure IIa illustrates the results. The results are similar to the intraday return behavior observed in the NYSE and TSE. However, unlike period A, period B shows the typical behavioral patterns to occur in both morning and afternoon sessions. The return is large in the first 15 minutes of trading after the market opens in the morning (0.04423%) and declines to a negative return at 10.15am through 11.00am except for a very small positive return at 10.30am (0.00001%). Then the return from 11.30am is positive but very minimal until it drops sharply at 12.15pm (-0.38575%). Then after, it rises sharply and peaked at the closing of the morning session (12.30pm) a return of 0.71040%. Unlike period A, the first 30 minutes return in the afternoon session are positives. Then after, the returns decline to a negative return with a biggest negative return occurs at 3.45pm (-0.41570%). It rises sharply within 15 minutes to peak at 4.00pm, giving the largest return for the day (0.76685%). It drops sharply during the next 15 minutes to -0.00783%, then again gradually rises to peak at the closing of the day for a return of 0.08945%.

The standard deviations of the intraday 15-minutes return also show a U-shaped curve for the two sessions but the pattern is similar to the average return shape, where there are two high peaks. The first peak occurs at 12.30pm (i.e., is the same as time as the peak of the averagereturns). The second peak occurs at 4.00pm (i.e., the same time as the peak of average return). The results are plotted in the graph form as showned in Figure IIb.

Skewness and kurtosis measures also are shown to be non-normal distribution for each interval and not stable for all sessions. The coefficients of kurtosis are mostly positive during both period, indicating that the distributions are more peaked near their centre. However Period A has more negative skewness than Period B indicating the distribution is more to the right during this period.

TABLE 2 . Summary Statistic for Intraday Average Returns  
for Period B

Time	Average Return	Standard Deviation	Kurtosis	Skewness
9.45	0.04423	0.35451	24.262	- 3.48
10.00	0.02677	0.33581	75.026	- 7.88
10.15	-0.04468	0.31053	82.856	- 8.49
11.30	0.00001	0.11238	11.136	2.11
11.45	-0.02656	3.11333	3.889	0.20
11.00	-0.01684	0.07952	1.104	- 0.04
11.15	-0.00273	0.08384	2.305	0.68
11.30	0.00991	0.09849	4.534	1.46
11.45	0.00437	0.09188	5.075	0.39
12.00	-0.00181	0.09485	5.314	- 1.04
12.15	-0.38575	4.37775	110.550	-10.50
12.30	0.71040	8.12093	110.044	10.47
2.45	0.04867	0.50444	96.862	9.50
3.00	0.01418	0.20589	41.295	5.10
3.15	-0.02725	0.11411	6.469	0.88
3.30	-0.03004	0.20377	47.642	-5.31
3.45	-0.41570	4.36353	110.912	-10.53
4.00	0.76685	8.06394	110.961	10.53
4.15	-0.00783	0.11000	4.564	- 0.56
4.30	0.01744	0.19000	2.356	0.89
4.45	0.00200	0.10000	1.948	0.26
5.00	0.08945	0.16000	1.160	- 0.02



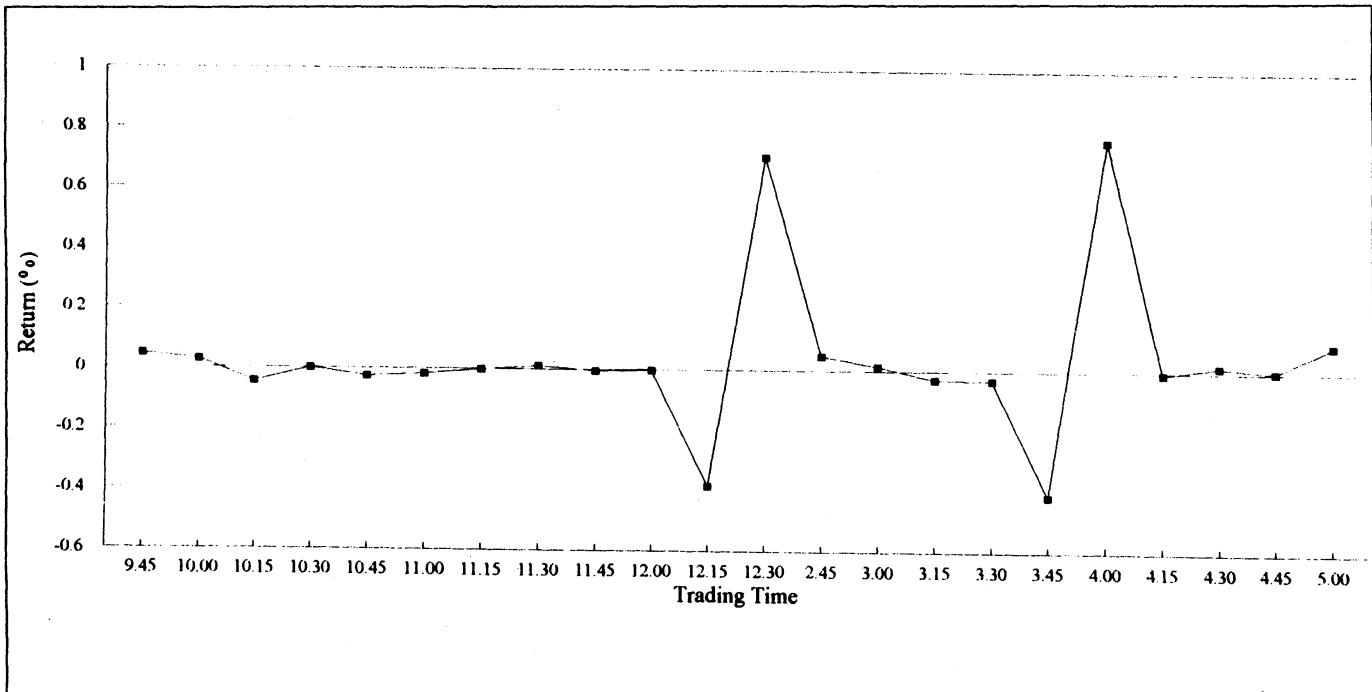


FIGURE IIa : The Mean Return For Period B

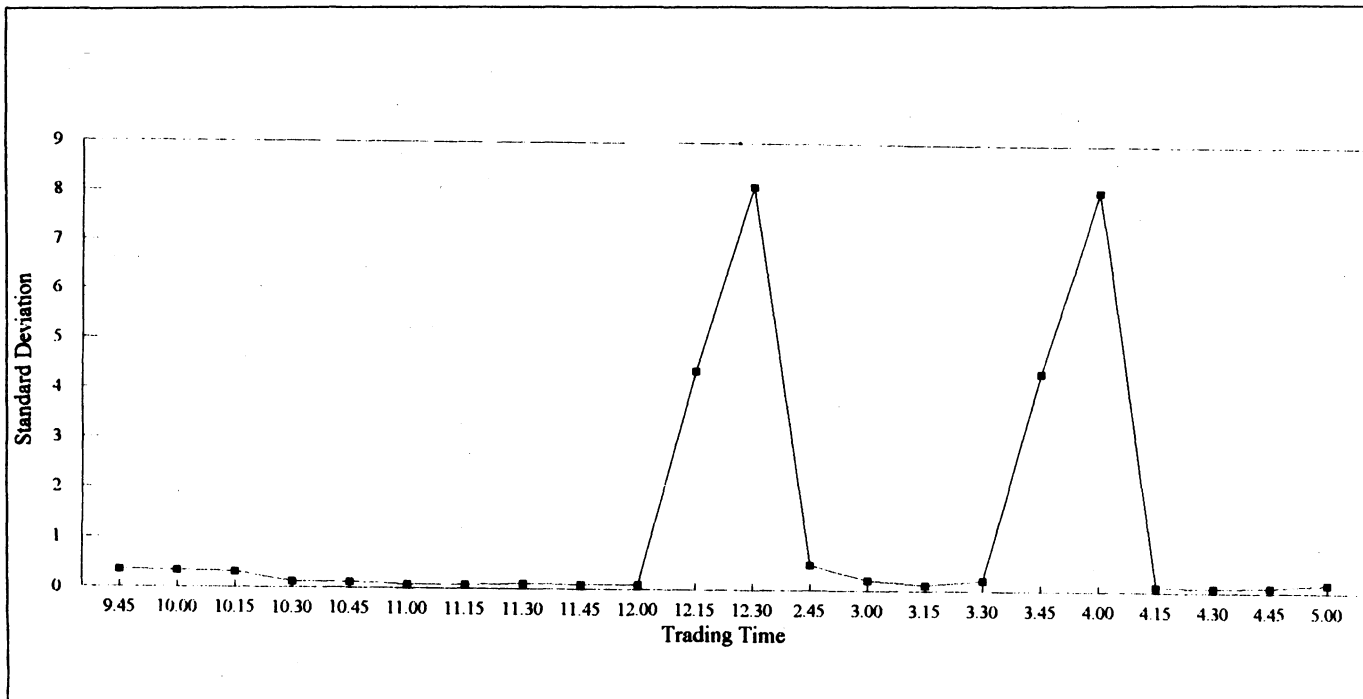


FIGURE II b : Standard Deviations Of The Return For Period B

### RANK CORRELATION BETWEEN INTERVALS

Table 3 presents the matrix rank correlation between the intervals for period A. It is observed that the positive significant (denoted as \*) seems to be dispersed throughout the session. This implies the relative influence of the preceding interval/intervals towards the next interval's return for the whole session. The negative rank correlation is observed between 4.00pm with 10.30am through 3.00pm but only one interval is significant i.e., between 4.00pm with 11.00 am.

Table 4 presents the matrix rank correlation between the intervals for period B. The positive significant (denoted as \*) seem to be dispersed throughout the morning session and cluster around 2.45 through 3.15 to 11.45am through 2.45pm. This implies the relative influence of the preceding interval/intervals towards the next interval's return for the morning session and also at early opening of the afternoon session. However, a few significant negative rank correlations are observed between 10.30 am with 5.00 pm, 10.45am with 3.30pm, 3.45 with 11.15 and 12.30, and 4.45 with 12.15 and 12.30. These imply that there are some negative influence by the afternoon session. The negative rank correlations suggest that some prices set during the afternoon reverses the return set at the late morning session.





## VOLATILITY IN THE DIFFERENT TRADING TIME

The volatility for the different trading time for both periods, A and B, is compared using the standard deviation data for four particular time, morning open (M.O), morning close (M.C), afternoon open (A.O) and afternoon close (A.C).

TABLE 5. Standard deviations for Selected Trading Time

Period A		
Time	Designation	Std. Deviation
10:15	Morning Open (M.O)	1.50551
12:30	Morning Close (M.C)	0.27064
02:45	Afternoon Open (A.O)	0.29494
04:00	Afternoon Close (A.C)	1.20034
Period B		
Time	Designation	Std. Deviation
09:45	Morning Open (M.O)	0.35451
12:30	Morning Close (M.C)	8.12093
02:45	Afternoon Open (A.O)	0.50444
05:00	Afternoon Close (A.C)	1.16000

From the data above (table 5), the differences in return volatility between trading times are compared using the ratio of the standard deviation (S.D) as shown in table 6.

TABLE 6. Standard Deviation (S.D) Ratios for Selected Trading Time

No.	Trading Time	S.D Ratios	
		Period A	Period B
1.	M.O to M.C	5.5628	0.0437
2.	M.O to A.O	5.1045	0.7028
3.	M.C to A.C	1.2542	2.2157
4.	M.C to A.O	0.9176	16.0989
5.	M.C to A.C	0.2255	50.7558
6.	A.O to A.C	0.2457	3.1528
7.	A.C to M.O	0.7973	0.4513

From table 6 above, we could see that the trading volatility for period A at the morning open is greater than the volatility at the morning close, the afternoon open, and the afternoon close by the ratio of 5.5628, 5.1045, and 1.2542 respectively. This shows that the volatility of the return is greater in the morning session and as the information flows during the trading session, the volatility decreases until at the closing time when it peaks up again.

As for period B, the volatility shows a different pattern from period A. The volatility is lower at the morning open as compared to morning close and afternoon open by the ratio of 0.0437 and 0.7028, respectively, but it is higher than the afternoon close by the ratio of 2.2157. This phenomenon probably occurs due to longer trading hours for session B which affects the mood of the investors toward the information disclosed.

The effect of the lengthening of the trading session in period B as compared to period A is clearly demonstrated by the volatility behavior for trading time M.C to A.C, A.O and A.C and A.C to M.O where in period A the volatility trend is up from 0.2255 to 0.2457 to 0.7973, respectively. Whereas for period B the trend is down, from 50.7558 to 3.1528 to 0.4513, respectively. There is a very interesting phenomenon occurs in period B where the volatility of "M.C to A.C" compare to "A.O to A.C" has shown a very sharp drop which might give an indication that the information flows during recess time (12.30 to 2.30) has very great influence.

## CONCLUSIONS

This study examines the intraday return, risk and correlation of Malaysian stocks between the 15-minutes intervals using the KLSE composite index. The analysis is divided into two different trading period: (I) Period A - from 10.00am to 4.00pm, (II) Period B - from 9.30am to 5.00pm. For period A, it is observed that the intraday standard deviations show two distinct U-shaped curves which indicate the high uncertainty traders face in the late morning between 11.00am to 11.45am. For period B, it is also observed that a U-shaped curve intraday standard deviation with high return and volatility at the mid between 12.00pm to 2.45pm and near the closing of the trading session (between 3.30pm to 4.15pm). The skewness and kurtosis measures are shown to be non-normal. The rank correlation which affect index return volatility especially for period A and in the morning session of period B plus a small cluster effect in the afternoon session of period B, imply the relative influence of the preceding interval/intervals over the next interval for the whole sessions. The observed volatility especially in the later period (Period B) seems to be consistent with the rational trading noise hypothesis proposed by Kyle (1985), where the insider's private information is assimilated into securities prices, and the price converge to unbiased estimates of the securities underlying value towards the end of the trading session.

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