

# Measuring the Market Efficiency : An Application of Time Deformation Models

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Deformation Models  
(市場効率性の測定: タイム・ディフォーメーション・モデルの適用)

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## 論文内容の要旨

There was an increasing interest and an extensive investigation regarding the information transmission in the market through the price data or, in other words, the price predictability. The theoretical concept behind this research is the Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH), and due to the works of Samuelson (1945) and Fama (1970, 1991). The EMH stipulates that a market in which the future asset returns are unpredictable with respect to a known information set is an efficient market. Malkiel (1999) gave a contemporaneous definition of market efficiency through the concept of random walk (RW); it stipulates that the flow of information, once arrived to the market, is delivered to investors without delay and hence will be immediately reflected in the stock prices, which implies that today's price will only reflect today's information and then tomorrow's price will contain only tomorrow's information. And since news is completely unpredictable then, as a result, we obtain unpredictable or random price changes.

The EMH can be classified into weak, semi-strong and strong forms depending on

whether the information set contains past-returns data (and past volumes data contemporaneously), publicly available information or private information.

The EMH is ranked as one of the most fundamental principals in modern financial theory (and an unavoidable hypothesis upon which statistical models are constructed for returns or price process) gave raise to intensive measurement and testing of its validity throughout most of the markets in the globe.

This challenging concept motivated us to write a dissertation where we propose to construct a time-varying model for daily index prices and returns, for the EMH measurement, using two key features.

The first one is related to the introduction of serial correlation in the within daily prices through the behavior of a market representative trader (a trader who represent the behavior of all the active traders in the market, at a given day) when he is going to adjust his reservation price, and facing the situation where a new peace of information hits the market while another peace of information wasn't completely absorbed by the transaction price (it could reach some traders with delay and hence, it wasn't totally consumed in the previous reservation price formulation). This approach might seem very restrictive comparing to some utility based models where there is more specification and separation of traders in different groups. However, our approach has the advantage of being parsimonious and leads to closed form model that we can easily estimate. The daily prices specification (based on the time deformation approach of Stock (1988)) stipulates that the volatility and the autocorrelation in the prices increases with the number of transaction, which is doubtful, since the increase of the market activity should decrease the autocorrelation in the price process. To investigate this point we propose, in the second part, an extension of time deformation model.

The second feature is related to improving the operational time or transaction clock, introduced first by Stock (1988), in order that it fits our framework. In fact, the time deformation of Stock (1988) is assumed, by construction to be an increasing function of the number of transaction. In our framework; we suggest that the time deformation is an increasing function of the market activity in the case of the volatility component of the stock returns while it is a decreasing function of the market activity in the case of the conditional mean of the stock returns, the intuition behind our approach is that the number of transaction decreases the predictability in the returns while it makes the return process more volatile, which implies two operational times depending differently on the number of transaction or market activity.

We apply our model to four stock market indices (two indices of well established stock

markets and the two others represents the indices of emerging markets). The empirical results show that indeed the trading volume, when it increases, decreases the predictability of the returns and hence it confirms the assumption that conditional mean and conditional variance evolve in different operational-times or rates and that the increase of market activity makes the index returns less predictable and the market more efficient.

Basing on our assumption for the time deformation, it is possible to check for the effect of the market efficiency with respect to the market activity. Since we allowed to the parameters in our model to be time-varying, then we believe this framework can provide an economic interpretation of the time variability and evolution in the predictability found by Tsukuda et al. (2005). Finally, we should notice also that our framework can make a link between the finding of Campbell et al. (1993) and the concept of transaction clock.

## 論文審査結果の要旨

本論文の目的は、株式市場における株価変動を記述し、株式市場の動学的効率性を測定するための統計的モデルを提案し、そのモデルを実際の株式市場に適用し、モデルの有効性を実証することである。上記の目的を達成するために、本論文は統計的時系列分析の一分野であるタイム・デフォルメーション・モデルを研究対象とし、従来の研究を精査した後、新しく拡張したモデルを提案し、モデルの最尤法に基づく推定量を記述し、パラメータ推定のアルゴリズムを与え、最尤推定量の統計的性質をシュミレーションにより評価し、最後に著者の提案するモデルを実際株式市場に適用しモデルの有効性を確認している。

論文の目的と構成を記述する序章に続き、第2章では先行研究を精査している。第3章では、株式市場の動学的効率性を測定するために、Tauchen and Pitts (1983) によって初めて提案された株式市場における取引を基準とする操作的時間 (operational time) の概念を導入し、この概念の有効性を議論する。株式価格は、操作的時間に従って変動するが、株価は実際には日々観測される暦日時間 (calendar time) に従って観測される。それ故、暦日時間は操作的時間によって変形 (deform) される。第4章は、前章の理論を暦日時間に対応するモデルに変換し、独自のタイム・モデル・デフォルメーション・モデルを提案し、このモデルの理論的性質を分析する。第5章は、モデルの最尤推定量を数値的に導出するためのアルゴリズムを与えている。第6章は、最尤推定量の統計的性質をシュミレーションによって分析し、最尤推定量はほぼ正規分布に従うことを確認する。第7章は、先進国市場 (日本と米国) と新興国市場 (ロシアとチェコ) の株価指数の分析に適用し、著者のモデルが有効であることを実証している。

株式価格を記述する統計的モデルは数多く提案されているが、いずれも完全なものではない。本論文が提案するモデルの基本的考え方は決して新しいものではないが、数学的取扱の難しさをもって、タイム・デフォルメーション・モデルは十分に研究が進んでいないのが現状である。著者の提案するモデルは、この分野の研究に新たな展望を開くものであり高く評価される。さらに、このモデルの適用範囲は広く、今後多くの研究分野に拡張される可能性を持つものである。

以上により、本論文は博士（経営学）の学位を授与するに値する論文であると認定する。