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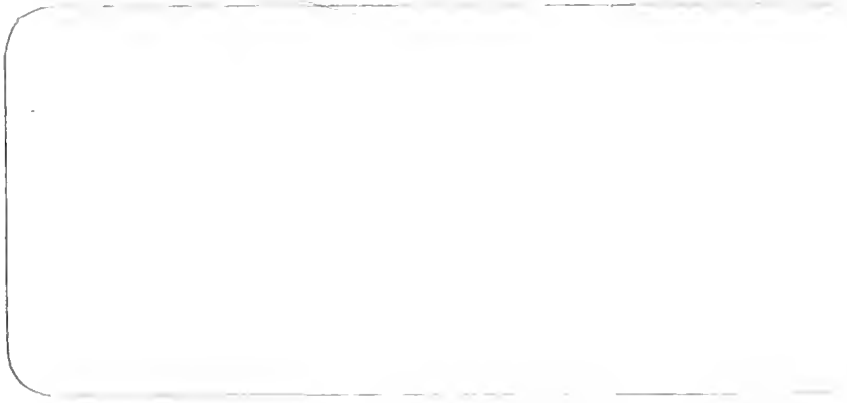
Faculty Working Papers

STOCK MARKET SEGMENTS REVISITED:
NEW AND UPDATED EVIDENCE

Frank K. Reilly

#404

College of Commerce and Business Administration
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



FACULTY WORKING PAPERS

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June 1, 1977

STOCK MARKET SEGMENTS REVISITED:
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STOCK MARKET SEGMENTS REVISITED:
NEW AND UPDATED EVIDENCE

This paper updates several prior studies that examined the differential short-run and long-run price changes for the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, and the Over-the-Counter Market. Besides updating the analysis through 1976 there is consideration of several new stock market series that are more comparable and comprehensive.

REVISED: 1971 MARKET

REVISIONS AND UPDATES

This paper updates several of the studies that examined the effects of the 1971 market on the American economy. The studies included in this paper are: (1) the effects of the 1971 market on the American economy, (2) the effects of the 1971 market on the American economy, (3) the effects of the 1971 market on the American economy, and (4) the effects of the 1971 market on the American economy.

STOCK MARKET SEGMENTS REVISITED:
NEW AND UPDATED EVIDENCE*

Frank K. Reilly**

INTRODUCTION

Several years ago several studies examined stock price indicator series for the three major segments of the secondary equity market--the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), the American Stock Exchange (ASE), and the Over-the-Counter Market (OTC). An analysis of the short-run relationships examined daily and weekly percent price changes for the period 1960-68.¹ A subsequent study considered longer-run price changes during calendar years and over market cycles.² Both studies indicated that there were significant differences in the price changes for the alternative market segments. Since the original studies several major changes have occurred that deserve consideration and justify an updated analysis of the data. The first change is that in February, 1971 the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) developed a new stock price indicator series for the OTC market using all the securities listed on the NASD quotation system (NASDAQ). These new series differ substantially from the prior OTC series published by the National Quotation Bureau (NQB). The NQB

*The author acknowledges the assistance of John Frothingham and Milan Saric and the use of the computer facilities at the University of Illinois.

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¹Frank K. Reilly, "Evidence Regarding a Segmented Stock Market," Journal of Finance, Vol. 27, No. 3 (June, 1972), pp. 607-625.

²Frank K. Reilly, "Price Changes in NYSE, AMEX and OTC Stocks Compared," Financial Analysts Journal, Vol. 27, No. 2 (March-April, 1971).

series was a price weighted series (similar to the DJIA) and included 35 OTC blue-chip industrial firms. The new NASDAQ series are value-weighted indexes computed similarly to the S & P series and the NYSE series. In addition, the NASDAQ series include all the stocks quoted on the NASDAQ system. The sample size has ranged from about 2,300 to over 3,000 stocks. Therefore, one of the changes is the introduction of a much more comprehensive series for the OTC that is computed in a manner similar to most other market series.³

A second change has been the introduction of a new market indicator series for the ASE. The original ASE Price Change Index began in 1966 with figures presented back to October 1, 1962.⁴ The beginning value for the index was the average price of all securities on the ASE. Subsequent changes in the index were based upon the average absolute change for all securities on the Exchange. Each day the Exchange added all changes (positive and negative) and divided the sum by the total number of issues listed. The resulting figure (the average change) was then added to or subtracted from the previous day's figure to derive the new Index value.

A problem arose with the old series because, over time, the actual average price of stocks on the Exchange declined due to stock splits, mergers, and the loss of higher priced stocks to the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). As a result, the actual average price of stocks on the ASE became much lower than the Price Change Index value. Unfortunately, there was no way

³A detailed discussion and analysis of the NASDAQ series is included in Frank K. Reilly, "A Report on the NASDAQ Over-the-Counter Stock Price Indicators," University of Wyoming, Research Paper No. 1 (August, 1973).

⁴For a detailed discussion and description of the series, see B. Alva Schoomer, Jr., "American Stock Exchange Index System," Financial Analysts Journal, Vol. 23, No. 3 (May-June, 1967), pp. 57-61.

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to adjust the daily absolute changes for this decline in actual price. Consequently, the average absolute price changes, which were naturally influenced by the average level of prices, were less than they would be otherwise. When these small absolute price changes (either up or down) were related to the prevailing large index values, the percent price changes seriously understated the actual results and a less volatile series resulted.⁵ In fact, the ASE Price Change series went from the most volatile series before 1968, to the least volatile series by 1972.

Because of the obvious shortcomings of the original price indicator series, the ASE commissioned the development of a new series similar in construction to the bulk of existing price indicator series--a market value index series. The new American Exchange Market Value Index was introduced on September 1, 1973 with an index value of 100 as of August 31, 1973. Subsequently, the series was computed back to January 1, 1969. As shown in a paper by Reilly, there was a substantial difference in price changes over time for the two series and the differences increased over time even though the samples were the same--all stocks and warrants listed on the Exchange.⁶

Therefore, because of these two significant changes in the price indicator series for two of the market segments it seems that it would

⁵An extensive discussion of the construction of the ASE Index and its inherent bias was contained in Stephen C. Leuthold and C. Edward Gordon II, "Margin for Error," Barrons, March 1, 1971, pp. 1, 13, 15. This analysis was extended and updated in, Stephen C. Leuthold and Keith F. Blaich, "Warped Yardstick," Barrons, September 18, 1972, pp. 9, 16, 18, and 30.

⁶Frank K. Reilly, "The Original and New American Stock Exchange Price Indicator Series," University of Wyoming Research Paper No. 68, (March, 1975).

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In addition, the document outlines the necessary steps for reconciling accounts. This involves comparing the internal records with the bank statements to identify any discrepancies. If a difference is found, it is crucial to investigate the cause immediately to prevent further errors.

The second section focuses on the role of the accounting department in providing accurate financial information to management. It states that the department should regularly prepare financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. These reports are essential for understanding the company's financial health and making informed decisions.

Furthermore, the document highlights the need for effective communication between the accounting department and other departments. Regular meetings and reports can help ensure that everyone is aware of the company's financial position and any potential risks.

Finally, the document concludes by stressing the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest accounting standards and regulations. This requires continuous learning and professional development for all staff involved in the accounting process.

The following table provides a summary of the key points discussed in the document. It is intended to serve as a quick reference for all relevant parties.

Topic	Key Points
Record Keeping	Accurate records, receipts, invoices, transparency, verification.
Account Reconciliation	Compare internal records with bank statements, investigate discrepancies.
Financial Reporting	Regular preparation of financial statements (balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement).
Communication	Regular meetings and reports between accounting and other departments.
Professional Development	Stay up-to-date with accounting standards and regulations.

be useful to re-examine the relationship between the market segments. The changes in the series should definitely enhance a comparison of price changes because the various series are more comprehensive, but also because the method of computation is the same for most of the series.⁷ Therefore, any significant differences in the relationships can only be attributed to the differences in the sample companies.

ANALYSIS OF SHORT-RUN PRICE CHANGES

This section contains a discussion of the differential price movements for the alternative series in the short-run (daily). The emphasis is on the differential results for alternative segments of the total equity market, i.e., the NYSE, ASE, and the OTC market.

Daily Percent Changes

Table 1 contains a matrix of the correlation coefficients between the daily percent price changes for alternative market indicator series during the period January 4, 1972 through December 31, 1976 (1,261 observations). This recent five-year period was selected because data were available for all the major series including the new ASE Market Value Series and the two NASDAQ series initiated in February, 1971.

The results are notable because almost all the differences in the correlations of daily percent price changes are apparently attributable to the differences in the sample of stocks, i.e., differences in the types of firms listed on the alternative segments. Specifically, as noted previously, all the series with the exception of the DJIA are now total market value indexes that include a large number of stocks. Therefore, the computational

⁷Currently, the only one of the seven series to be considered that is not a value-weighted series is the Dow-Jones Industrial Average.

1. Introduction
 2. Background
 3. Methodology
 4. Results
 5. Discussion
 6. Conclusion
 7. References
 8. Appendix
 9. Index
 10. Summary
 11. Abstract
 12. Keywords
 13. Author's Note
 14. Correspondence
 15. Conflict of Interest
 16. Disclaimer
 17. Copyright
 18. Open Access
 19. License
 20. Publication Information
 21. Page Information
 22. Page Count
 23. Page Range
 24. Page Number
 25. Page Order
 26. Page Size
 27. Page Format
 28. Page Style
 29. Page Color
 30. Page Background
 31. Page Font
 32. Page Margin
 33. Page Header
 34. Page Footer
 35. Page Numbering
 36. Page Orientation
 37. Page Layout
 38. Page Design
 39. Page Content
 40. Page Structure
 41. Page Organization
 42. Page Presentation
 43. Page Display
 44. Page Output
 45. Page Printing
 46. Page Distribution
 47. Page Delivery
 48. Page Access
 49. Page Usage
 50. Page Analytics
 51. Page Performance
 52. Page Quality
 53. Page Reliability
 54. Page Security
 55. Page Privacy
 56. Page Transparency
 57. Page Accountability
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 59. Page Integrity
 60. Page Authenticity
 61. Page Credibility
 62. Page Trustworthiness
 63. Page Relevance
 64. Page Timeliness
 65. Page Accuracy
 66. Page Completeness
 67. Page Consistency
 68. Page Clarity
 69. Page Conciseness
 70. Page Readability
 71. Page Understandability
 72. Page Usability
 73. Page Interactivity
 74. Page Engagement
 75. Page Attractiveness
 76. Page Appeal
 77. Page Interest
 78. Page Excitement
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 81. Page Retention
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procedure is the same, the sample sizes are all quite large (from 425 to 2,400), and the samples represent either a large segment of the total population in terms of value or actually all members of the population. Thus the only notable difference between several of the series is the members of the population, i.e., the stocks are from different segments of the aggregate stock market (the NYSE, the ASE, or the OTC).

The results reported in Table 1 are quite comparable to those discussed in prior paper by Reilly that examined daily stock price changes during the period 1960-1968.⁸ Specifically, in both instances the results indicated that there is very high positive correlation between the alternative series that include only NYSE stocks, i.e., the DJIA, S & P 425; S & P 500; and the NYSE composite. Notably, although there has been criticism of the DJIA because of its sample size and weighting, its correlation with the other major NYSE series ranges from about .91 to .94. This would indicate that on a short-run basis the DJIA is a very adequate indicator of price movements on the NYSE.

In contrast to the very high correlations among alternative NYSE series, there is a significantly lower correlation between each of these NYSE series and the ASE series, i.e., from an average of about .93 among NYSE series to about .74 between the ASE series and the various NYSE series.⁹ It is just such a set of results that leads one to think in terms of a segmented market between the two Exchanges where segmentation is concerned with significant differences in the relationship among price movements.

⁸Reilly, "Evidence Regarding . . .," Op. Cit.

⁹For the test of significant differences in correlation coefficients see, Ya-lun Chou, Statistical Analysis 2nd Ed., (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1975), pp. 602-606.

The correlation results with the NASDAQ Industrial Index indicate a further difference in price movements. In this case the average correlation with the NYSE series is about .66, which is again significantly lower than the correlation among alternative NYSE series. In addition, the relationship between the NASDAQ and the ASE series is actually lower than the NASDAQ relationship with any of the NYSE series. This can probably be explained by the inclusion of some very large firms on the NASDAQ system such as Anheuser Busch, American Express, Coors Co., Tampax Co., and Roadway Express. Several of these companies and some financial firms that will be discussed are larger than the largest firms on the ASE. Therefore, in some respects this OTC index is more closely related to the NYSE than to the ASE.

The final row of the table is initially a surprise because it indicates a fairly strong correlation between the NASDAQ Composite Index and the alternative NYSE series. Upon further reflection this can be explained by the differential sample. The NASDAQ Composite series as of December 31, 1976 contained 1,641 industrial issues, 82 bank stocks, 135 insurance stocks, 402 other financial company stocks, 56 transportation stocks, and 79 utility stocks. The 750 non-industrial stocks obviously have a substantial impact on the Composite index because they make up a third of the sample in terms of number of issues, but have a much larger impact because of size. As noted, the NASDAQ series are value-weighted and some of the very largest OTC companies are in the non-industrial group including Christiana Securities, American International Group, Connecticut General Insurance Corp., General Reinsurance Corp., St. Paul Co., Inc., and First Bank System, Inc. These firms obviously have a large impact on the NASDAQ Composite series and also are in many cases more like NYSE companies. Notably, almost all of

these firms would qualify for listing on the NYSE but have chosen to remain on the OTC as a matter of tradition. The impact of size and differential movement can be seen from the correlation of .73 between the NASDAQ Industrial and NASDAQ Composite series.

In summary, these results confirm prior results that indicate that there is a very high correlation between daily percent price changes for alternative NYSE price indicator series irrespective of sample size, weighting, and computational procedure. In contrast, there is significantly lower correlation between the various NYSE series and comparable series for the ASE or the OTC market. Finally, there is a significant difference between the ASE and the OTC industrial series and a higher correlation between the OTC Composite and the NYSE series because of a different sample. Almost all of these differences can be explained by the differences in the sample of companies for the various indicator series.

ANALYSIS OF LONG-RUN PRICE CHANGES

Annual Price Changes

The annual percent price changes for the alternative price indicator series are contained in Table 2. The comparison between market segments cannot be made for all the years 1960 through 1975 because the ASE series is not available before 1969 while the two OTC series were not available prior to February, 1971.

The results for the four NYSE series can be analyzed for the full seventeen-year period. A priori, one would expect the DJIA series to generally be less volatile and also to have lower average returns in line with the lower volatility. The average annual returns were generally consistent with the expectation. The average of the DJIA annual returns was lower

than the S & P 400 and the NYSE Composite series, and the average annual compound rate of change for the DJIA was definitely lower than the other three series. In contrast, all the standard deviations were similar.

For the seven-year period 1969-1976 it is possible to compare the results for the alternative NYSE series to the ASE series. In this comparison one would expect a higher return and higher risk for the ASE series because of the nature of the stocks on this Exchange, i.e., smaller, more volatile companies. The total period results confirmed these expectations since the risk was higher as indicated by a larger standard deviation of annual changes. Regarding the average of the annual price changes, they likewise indicated higher risk since the ASE average was a small negative price change compared to a small positive change for the four NYSE series. Clearly, the very poor results for the ASE during the bear markets in 1969, 70, 73, and 74 overpowered some large gains in other years.

The results for the four-year period 1972-1975 included all three market segments. The results were quite consistent with expectations. Specifically, one would expect the ASE to be higher risk than the NYSE and the OTC to be somewhat riskier than the ASE because there are some rather small firms included on NASDAQ. The standard deviation of annual changes for the five-year period generally confirmed the risk expectations. The four NYSE series all had lower standard deviations than either the ASE or the OTC market. Further, the ASE series was less volatile than the NASDAQ Industrial series which is consistent with expectations. Alternatively, the ASE was slightly more volatile than the NASDAQ Composite series, which can be explained by the additional companies in the NASDAQ series as discussed previously. The rates of return were consistent with this risk ranking because the average for the NYSE series were very low positive values

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(0.50 to 2.44 percent), while the compound rates of change returns for the ASE was a small negative value and the OTC return was a larger negative value. Also, the individual annual results were as expected except during 1972. During 1973 and 1974 the ASE and the OTC had larger negative price changes and during 1975 and 1976 these segments had larger positive price changes. Notably during 1976 the OTC returns were below the ASE.

In summary, the annual price changes were generally consistent with expectations and with prior results on the basis of price changes and price change volatility.¹⁰ Based upon the sample one would expect the DJIA to have both low risk and return, and for returns and risk to increase for the ASE and then the OTC industrial series. When all comparisons were possible this pattern emerged with the ASE and OTC being more volatile and having larger negative returns during falling markets and larger positive returns during rising markets.

Market Period Results

Table 3 contains price changes for the alternative series during major market swings since October, 1962. The market swings are determined by major peaks and troughs in the DJIA. The use of other series for the dating would have little or no effect.

As before, one would expect the low risk series to be less volatile on the upswing and decline. Prior to 1970 only the NYSE series were available and the results for the alternative NYSE series were generally equal during market swings with small changes in rankings. During the two market swings

¹⁰Reilly, "Price Changes . . .," Op. Cit.

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in 1970 and 1971 that included the ASE series, the results for the ASE were consistent with expectations, i.e., the ASE series increased more than the NYSE series during the market rally and declined more during the falling market. During the bull market from November, 1971 to January, 1973, all segments increased but the ASE fell behind--possibly due to the tiered trading market that became rather prominent during this period. During the 1973-1974 decline the results were again consistent with the ASE and OTC experiencing larger declines. Finally, during the 1975-76 rally the increases were as hypothesized except that the DJIA did better than one might expect.

In summary, the price changes for the alternative market series during major market swings from peaks to troughs and back to peak were consistent with expectations based on the risk posture of the series. The NYSE series typically had smaller increases and declines than the ASE or OTC.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Summary

The subject of alternative segments of the stock market was examined rather extensively for the period 1960-1970. The results generally indicated that there were unique segments based upon differences in short-run price changes, long-run price changes, and price variability. Since these original studies two significant changes have taken place. First, a new comprehensive series for the OTC market has been developed that is computed similarly to most other series. The second change is a new series for the ASE that is likewise comparable to the other series in terms of the computation. The result of these changes is that it is possible to directly determine

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual data entry and the use of specialized software tools. The goal is to ensure that the data is both accurate and easy to interpret.

The third part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there is a clear trend in the data, which is consistent with the initial hypothesis. This finding is supported by statistical analysis and is presented in a clear and concise manner.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and a list of recommendations for future research. It suggests that further studies should be conducted to explore the underlying causes of the observed trends and to develop more effective strategies for data collection and analysis.

the effect of the different samples (i.e., types of companies) because all the series are computed the same and all include very large comprehensive samples from the various segments. Therefore, any differences are almost completely attributable to the different samples.

The results for short-run price changes were similar to prior results. Specifically, the correlation between price changes for the various NYSE series were very high--from about .91 to .94. This is even true for the DJIA which is criticized for having a small, biased sample and a different computational method. The correlations between the NYSE series and the new ASE series were all significantly lower than the correlations among the various NYSE series. The correlations with the NASDAQ Industrial series were even lower and likewise significantly lower than the correlations among NYSE series. These results were consistent with the results of the prior studies using different series for the ASE and OTC. Although the absolute value of the correlations were somewhat higher, all differences were significantly different.

The results with the NASDAQ Composite series were initially surprising because the correlations were consistently higher than those with the ASE and NASDAQ Industrial. This was because the composite contains many large banks and utilities that are similar to NYSE firms.

The annual price change results were likewise consistent with expectations. The DJIA typically had the lowest returns of the NYSE series. Further, the ASE and OTC series were riskier in terms of variability of returns and during the recent period of adverse stock prices, they experienced larger declines.

Finally, the price changes during market swings were consistent with expectations. The NYSE series typically increased and decreased less than the ASE and OTC. The ASE was less volatile than the OTC industrial series but had mixed results with the OTC composite series.

Conclusion

The updated analysis of differences between price movements for stocks in the different segments generally confirmed the prior results that there is evidence of different segments within the U.S. market based upon significant differences in short-run and long-run price movements. These results are even stronger because they are not influenced by differences in the computation of the series or major differences in sample size. Therefore, the only significant difference is the makeup of the sample which means the companies are different. As stated in an earlier study--these differences should be of importance to portfolio managers concerned with maximum diversification. It is also important to be aware of this difference when discussing a "market" portfolio of risky assets. Specifically, one should be concerned about using a "market" series that only includes common stocks from one of the market segments.

TABLE 1

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS BETWEEN
DAILY PERCENT PRICE CHANGES FOR ALTERNATIVE
MARKET INDICATOR SERIES

January 4, 1972-December 31, 1976

(1,261 Observations)

	DJIA	S & P 425	S & P 500	NYSE Comp	ASE V.Ind.	NASDAQ Ind.	NASDAQ Comp
DJIA	--						
S & P 425	.9336	--					
S & P 500	.9141	.9375	--				
NYSE Comp.	.9214	.9414	.9201	--			
ASE Value Index	.7366	.7386	.7389	.7580	--		
NASDAQ Ind.	.6637	.6738	.6619	.6779	.6162	--	
NASDAQ Comp.	.8154	.8285	.8156	.8401	.7659	.7297	--

TABLE 2

PERCENT CHANGES IN STOCK PRICE INDICATOR SERIES
1960-1976

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DJIA</u>	<u>S & P 400</u>	<u>S & P 500</u>	<u>NYSE COMP.</u>	<u>ASE V. Ind.</u>	<u>NASDAQ INDUST.</u>	<u>NASDAQ COMP.</u>
1960	- 9.34	- 4.67	- 2.97	- 3.89	(1)	(2)	(2)
1961	18.71	23.14	23.13	24.08	(1)	(2)	(2)
1962	-10.91	-13.00	-11.81	-11.95	(1)	(2)	(2)
1963	17.12	19.37	18.89	18.07	(1)	(2)	(2)
1964	14.57	13.96	12.97	14.35	(1)	(2)	(2)
1965	10.88	9.88	9.06	9.53	(1)	(2)	(2)
1966	-18.94	-13.60	-13.09	-12.56	(1)	(2)	(2)
1967	15.20	23.53	20.09	23.10	(1)	(2)	(2)
1968	5.24	8.47	7.66	10.39	(1)	(2)	(2)
1969	-15.19	-10.20	-11.36	-12.51	-28.98	(2)	(2)
1970	4.82	- 0.58	0.10	- 2.52	-18.00	(2)	(2)
1971	6.11	11.71	10.79	12.34	18.86	(2)	(2)
1972	14.58	16.10	15.63	14.27	10.33	13.63	17.18
1973	-16.58	-17.38	-17.37	-19.63	-30.00	-36.88	-31.06
1974	-27.57	-29.93	-29.72	-30.28	-33.22	-32.44	-35.11
1975	38.34	31.92	31.55	31.86	38.40	43.38	29.76
1976	17.86	18.42	19.15	21.50	31.58	23.68	26.10
Average of Annual Changes							
1960-1976	3.82	5.13	3.16	5.07	(1)	(2)	(2)
1969-1976	2.79	2.52	2.46	1.88	- 1.38	(2)	(2)
1972-1976	5.32	3.85	3.85	3.54	3.42	2.27	1.37
Standard Deviation of Annual Changes							
1960-1976	16.93	16.24	16.46	17.19	(1)	(2)	(2)
1969-1976	20.20	19.39	19.34	20.22	27.58	(2)	(2)
1972-1976	24.06	23.42	23.31	24.17	30.08	31.67	28.46
Total Percent Change							
1960-1976	47.95	85.21	74.43	80.03	(1)	(2)	(2)
1969-1976	6.45	5.70	3.47	- 1.73	-34.99	(2)	(2)
1972-1976	12.80	5.98	5.26	2.57	- 6.09	-14.08	-14.23
Average Annual Compound Rate of Change							
1960-1976	2.31	3.68	3.48	3.50	(1)	(2)	(2)
1969-1976	0.78	0.69	0.43	0.22	- 5.52	(2)	(2)
1972-1976	2.44	1.17	1.03	0.50	- 1.26	- 3.08	- 3.11

*S & P 425 prior to July, 1976.

(1) Not available. Market Value Index started on August 31, 1973 with data back to January 1, 1969.

(2) Not available. Index started on February 5, 1971 with no prior data available.

STATE OF TEXAS
COMMISSION ON THE JURY

DATE	NAME	RESIDENCE	EDUCATION	PROFESSION	REMARKS	STATUS
1971	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1972	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1973	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1974	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1975	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1976	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1977	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1978	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1979	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1980	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1981	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1982	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1983	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1984	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1985	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1986	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1987	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1988	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1989	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1990	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1991	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1992	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1993	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1994	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1995	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1996	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1997	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1998	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1999	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2000	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2001	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2002	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2003	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2004	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2005	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2006	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2007	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2008	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2009	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2010	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2011	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2012	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2013	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2014	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2015	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2016	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2017	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2018	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2019	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2020	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2021	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2022	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2023	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2024	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2025	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)

STATE OF TEXAS
COMMISSION ON THE JURY
REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE JURY
FOR THE YEAR 2025

TABLE 3

PRICE CHANGES ON THE NYSE, THE ASE AND OTC
DURING PERIODS OF RISING AND FALLING STOCK PRICES
OCTOBER 1, 1962-DECEMBER 31, 1976

Dates	Number of Months		Percent Change in Stock Price Indicator Series						
	Rising	Declining	DJIA	S&P400	S&P500	NYSE COMP.	ASE V. IND.	NASDAQ IND.	NASDAQ COMP.
10/1/62* -2/9/66	(P) 40.0		73.2	73.3	69.5	N/A	(1)	(2)	(2)
2/9/66 -10/7/66	(T) 8.0	8.0	-24.9	-22.4	-22.2	-22.7	(1)	(2)	(2)
10/7/66 -12/3/68	(P) 26.0		32.4	51.2	47.6	55.2	(1)	(2)	(2)
12/3/68 -5/26/70	(T) 18.0	18.0	-35.9	-35.8	-35.9	-38.3	(1)	(2)	(2)
5/26/70 -4/28/71	(P) 11.0		50.2	53.1	51.2	52.9	68.6	(2)	(2)
4/28/71 -11/23/71	(T) 7.0	7.0	-15.8	-14.1	-13.9	-13.9	-17.9	(2)	(2)
11/23/71 -4/28/71	(P) 14.0		31.8	35.4	33.4	32.0	30.6	39.6	36.4
1/11/73 -12/6/74	(T) 24.0	24.0	-45.1	-46.2	-45.9	-47.4	-54.7	-59.8	-57.5
12/6/74 -12/31/76*	25.0		73.9	65.1	65.3	68.0	85.8	82.2	68.2

*The beginning and ending dates are neither troughs or peaks but were selected on the basis of availability of data.

(1) Not available. Figures available beginning on January 1, 1969.

(2) Not available. Figures available beginning on February 1, 1971.



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