

Low Frequency Illiquidity Measures

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Abstract

I use this article to describe Low frequency illiquidity measures concisely. These measures include: Bid-Ask Spread, Effective Spread, Roll Measure, Amihud Measure, and Pastor and Stambaugh. At the same time, I attach the corresponding MATLAB code with the document.

Measures

Bid-Ask and Effective Spreads

A bid-ask spread measures the difference between an asset's bid price and ask price. It is the most used liquidity measure and normally calculated as a percentage spread. For example, the bid and ask prices for an targeted asset are 48 and 52. Then the absolute spread¹ is 4 and the percentage spread, aka bid-ask spread, is 4/50=8%.

Here we denote the percentage bid-ask spread as BA. This is to be consistent with the Matlab code.

$$BA_t = \frac{Ask_t - Bid_t}{Mid_t} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{where } Mid_t = \frac{(Ask_t + Bid_t)}{2}$$

The effective spread measures the difference between price and midpoint quotes.

$$ES_t = 2 * |\ln(Price_t) - \ln(Mid_t)| \quad (2)$$

Matlab

```
BA = (ASK-BID) ./ ((ASK+BID)/2);  
ES = 2 * abs(log(abs(PRC)) - log((ASK+BID)/2));
```

Roll Measure

Roll (1984) uses autocovariance of price changes (bid-ask bounce). The qwill-known limitation of this measure is that it is only valid for negative autocovariance. Here we provide the final equation. Please check the paper for the intermediate derivation process.

*Corresponding author: liyifinhub@outlook.com. I thank Dmitry for making his code publicly available.

¹ The absolute bid-ask spread is widely used in CDS market, while the percentage bid-ask spread is commonly used in other financial markets.

Roll (1984) shows

$$Cov(\Delta p_t, \Delta p_{t-1}) = -\frac{1}{4}s^2 \quad (3)$$
$$Roll_t = 2 * \sqrt{Cov(\Delta p_t, \Delta p_{t-1})}$$

Matlab

```
Roll_lag = Roll_raw(1:end-1, :);  
Roll_cur = Roll_raw(2:end, :);  
Roll = nancov(Roll_cur, Roll_lag);
```

Amihud

Amihud (2002) proposes an illiquidity measure, which is calculated as the absolute stock return divided by its dollar volume. This measure is normally rescaled by 10⁶.

Amihud (1984) is

$$Amihud_t = factor * \frac{|Return_t|}{VOLD_t} \quad (4)$$

Matlab

```
Amihud_{t} = factor * abs(Ret) ./ (PRC.*VOL);
```

where PRC * VOL is the dollar volume

Pastor and Stambaugh

Pastor and Stambaugh (2003) propose a multifactor model. The individual stock's yearly/monthly/quarterly illiquidity is measured by $\gamma_{i,t}$, which is expected to be negative in sign.

Pastor and Stambaugh (2003) is

$$r_{i,t+1}^e = \theta_{i,t} + \phi_{i,t} * r_{i,t} + \gamma_{i,t} * \text{sign}(r_{i,t}^e) * V_{i,t} + \zeta_{i,t} \quad (5)$$

where $r_{i,t+1}^e$ is the excess return (in excess of the market return) at time t+1. $V_{i,t}$ is the dollar volume at time t.

Matlab

```
Dep = Y(2:end, 1);  
Ind = X(1:end-1, :);  
linear_regression = regstats(Dep, Ind);  
Results = linear_regression.beta(3);
```

References

Amihud, Yakov. "Illiquidity and stock returns: cross-section and time-series effects." *Journal of Financial Markets* 5.1 (2002): 31-56.

Borisenko, Dmitry. "Low Frequency Liquidity Proxies: a Brief Guide to the Simpiest Ones." Working Paper

Fong, Kingsley YL, Craig W. Holden, and Charles A. Trzcinka. "What are the best liquidity proxies for global research?." *Review of Finance* 21.4 (2017): 1355-1401.

Lubos Pastor and Robert Stambaugh. "Liquidity Risk and Expected Stock Returns" *Journal of Political Economy* 111.3 (2003): 642-685.

Roll, Richard. "A simple implicit measure of the effective bid-ask spread in an efficient market." *The Journal of Finance* 39.4 (1984): 1127-1139.

```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Low Frequency Illiquidity Measures%
% Author: Yi Li %
% Date: 09/06/2024 %
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

%%
clear all
clc
tic

%% import data from excel file
filename = 'D:\...\sample.xlsx'; % your won path here
sheetname = 'Sheet1';
range = 'A1:G18115'; % adjust this line, to fit ✓
your data
raw_data = readtable(filename, 'Sheet', sheetname, 'Range', range);

%% delete data before 2001
raw_data.IndicesToDelete = nan(numel(raw_data.DATE), 1); % create new columnne
raw_data.IndicesToDelete(year(raw_data.DATE) >= 2001) = 1; % new columnne marks all ✓
data before 2001 as NaN, on and after as 1
raw_data(isnan(raw_data.IndicesToDelete), :) = []; % delete all data before ✓
2001

%% format var for calculation
VOL = raw_data.Volume;
PRC = raw_data.PRICE;
ASK = raw_data.ASK;
BID = raw_data.BID;
STKID = raw_data.TICKER;
MKTRE = raw_data.MKTRE;
date = raw_data.DATE;

%% prepare Year, Mont, Quarter ID
Year = year(date);
Month = month(date);
Quarter = 1.*(Month<=3)+2.*(Month>3 & Month<=6)+3.*(Month>6 & Month<=9)+4.*(Month>=10);
[~,~,YearID] = unique(Year);
[~,~,QuarterID] = unique([Year, Quarter], 'rows');
[~,~,MonthID] = unique([Year, Month], 'rows');

%% prepare log-return for calculation
Ret = accumarray(STKID, PRC, [], @(x) {diff(log(abs(x)))});
Ret = vertcat(Ret{:});

%% delete the first returns for each stock

```

```
PRC = accumarray(STKID, PRC, [], @(x) {x(2:end)});
PRC = vertcat(PRC{:});
VOL = accumarray(STKID, VOL, [], @(x) {x(2:end)});
VOL = vertcat(VOL{:});
YearID = accumarray(STKID, YearID, [], @(x) {x(2:end)});
YearID = vertcat(YearID{:});
QuarterID = accumarray(STKID, QuarterID, [], @(x) {x(2:end)});
QuarterID = vertcat(QuarterID{:});
MKTRE = accumarray(STKID, MKTRE, [], @(x) {x(2:end)});
MKTRE = vertcat(MKTRE{:});
BID = accumarray(STKID, BID, [], @(x) {x(2:end)});
BID = vertcat(BID{:});
ASK = accumarray(STKID, ASK, [], @(x) {x(2:end)});
ASK = vertcat(ASK{:});
TEMP_STKID = STKID; % include a temp variable ✓
to work on STKID
STKID = accumarray(STKID, TEMP_STKID, [], @(x) {x(2:end)});
STKID = vertcat(STKID{:});

% Create tructure array for storing BA, ES, Roll, Amihud, and Pastor and Stambaugh results
N = max(STKID)
Y = max(YearID);
Q = max(QuarterID);

% Year
Y_Results = struct;
Y_Results.Y_BA = NaN(Y,N);
Y_Results.Y_ES = NaN(Y,N);
Y_Results.Y_Roll = NaN(Y,N);
Y_Results.Y_Amihud = NaN(Y,N);
Y_Results.Y_PS = NaN(Y,N);

% Quarter
Q_Results = struct;
Q_Results.Q_BA = NaN(Q,N);
Q_Results.Q_ES = NaN(Q,N);
Q_Results.Q_Roll = NaN(Q,N);
Q_Results.Q_Amihud = NaN(Q,N);
Q_Results.Q_PS = NaN(Q,N);

%% Bid-Ask Spreads

% Calculate Bid-Ask Spreads
BA = (ASK-BID)./((ASK+BID)/2);

% Store Yearly Bid-Ask Results
for i = 1:Y;
    for j = 1:N
```

```
        Y_Results.Y_BA(i, j) = nanmean(BA(YearID==i & STKID==j));
    end
end

% Store Quarterly Bid-Ask Results
for i = 1:Q;
    for j = 1:N
        Q_Results.Q_BA(i, j) = nanmean(BA(QuarterID==i & STKID==j));
    end
end

%% Effective Spreads

% Calculate Effective Spreads
ES = 2*abs(log(PRC)-log((ASK+BID)/2));

% Store Yearly Effective Results
for i = 1:Y;
    for j = 1:N;
        Y_TEMP = ES(YearID==i & STKID==j);
        Y_Results.Y_ES(i, j) = nanmean(Y_TEMP);
    end
end

% Store Quarterly Effective Results
for i = 1:Q;
    for j = 1:N;
        Q_TEMP = ES(QuarterID==i & STKID==j);
        Q_Results.Q_ES(i, j) = nanmean(Q_TEMP);
    end
end

clearvars Y_TEMP Q_TEMP

%% ROLL Measure

% Yearly ROLL Measure
for i = 1:Y;
    for j = 1:N;
        Roll_raw = Ret(YearID==i & STKID==j);
        Roll_lag = Roll_raw(1:end-1, :);
        Roll_cur = Roll_raw(2:end, :);
        Roll_TEMP = nancov(Roll_cur, Roll_lag);

        if Roll_TEMP(1,2)<0
            Y_Results.Y_Roll(i, j) = 2*sqrt(-Roll_TEMP(1,2));
        else
            Y_Results.Y_Roll(i, j) = 0;
        end
    end
end
```

```
        end

    end

end

clearvars Roll_raw Roll_lag Roll_cur Roll_TEMP

% Quarterly ROLL Measure
for i = 1:Q;
    for j = 1:N;
        Roll_raw = Ret(QuarterID==i & STKID==j);
        Roll_lag = Roll_raw(1:end-1, :);
        Roll_cur = Roll_raw(2:end, :);
        Roll_TEMP = nancov(Roll_cur, Roll_lag);

        if Roll_TEMP(1,2)<0
            Q_Results.Q_Roll(i, j) = 2*sqrt(-Roll_TEMP(1,2));
        else
            Q_Results.Q_Roll(i, j) = 0;
        end

    end

end

clearvars Roll_raw Roll_lag Roll_cur Roll_TEMP

%% AMIHUD Measure

factor = 1e6 % rescale factor
upper_bound = 0.99; %truncat data in order to ✓
reduce the power of outliers, Amihud (2002)
lower_bound = 0.01;

% Calculate Amihud Measure
Amihud = factor*abs(Ret)./(PRC.*VOL); % PRC * VOL is the dollar ✓
volume

% Outliers identified as NaN
for i = 1:N;
    Amihud(STKID==i & (Amihud>=quantile(Amihud, upper_bound) | Amihud<=quantile(Amihud, ✓
lower_bound))) = NaN;
end

% Store Yearly Amihud Measure
for i = 1:Y;
    for j = 1:N
        Y_Results.Y_Amihud(i, j) = nanmean(Amihud(YearID==i & STKID==j));
    end
end
```

```
end

% Store Quarterly Amihud Measure
for i = 1:Q;
    for j = 1:N
        Q_Results.Q_Amihud(i, j) = nanmean(Amihud(QuarterID==i & STKID==j));
    end
end

%% PASTOR AND STAMBAUGH

% Calculate Excess Return, MKTRE is the S&P500 log-return
Excess_Ret=Ret-MKTRE;

% The regressors matrix
regressors = [Ret, sign(Excess_Ret).*VOL.* PRC]; % PRC * VOL is the dollar ✓
volume

% Yearly PASTOR AND STAMBAUGH Measure
for i = 1:Y;
    for j = 1:N;

        Y_temp = Excess_Ret(YearID==i & STKID==j);
        Dep = Y_temp(2:end, 1); %select 2:end as dependent ✓

variable

        X_temp = regressors(YearID==i & STKID==j, :);
        Ind = X_temp(1:end-1, :); %select 1:end-1 as ✓

independent variable

        Y_linear_regression = regstats(Dep, Ind, 'linear', 'beta'); %Estimate linear regression ✓
        (double check results using mdl=fitlm(X, y))
        Y_Results.Y_PS(i, j) = Y_linear_regression.beta(3); %Store the coefficient

    end
end

clearvars Y_temp Dep X_temp X_temp Dep Ind

% Quarterly PASTOR AND STAMBAUGH Measure
for i = 1:Q;
    for j = 1:N

        Y_temp = Excess_Ret(QuarterID==i & STKID==j);
        Dep = Y_temp(2:end, 1);

        X_temp = regressors(QuarterID==i & STKID==j, :);
        Ind = X_temp(1:end-1, :);
```

```
Q_linear_regression = regstats(Dep, Ind, 'linear', 'beta');  
Q_Results.Q_PS(i, j) = Q_linear_regression.beta(3);
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

```
clearvars Y_temp Dep X_temp X_temp Dep Ind
```

```
%% end
```

```
toc
```