

T+1

CSMAR

2000–2016

1 061

ST *ST** *PT*

120

33

II

1

MOM 3

2.

MOM 9

1 1

3

6

9

MOM 12

1

2

MOM J

A

"

A

SIZE

2

A

EP

A

VER

2

IVOL

4

VOL

2

Liu

3

75%

MOM

5

1

1

2016

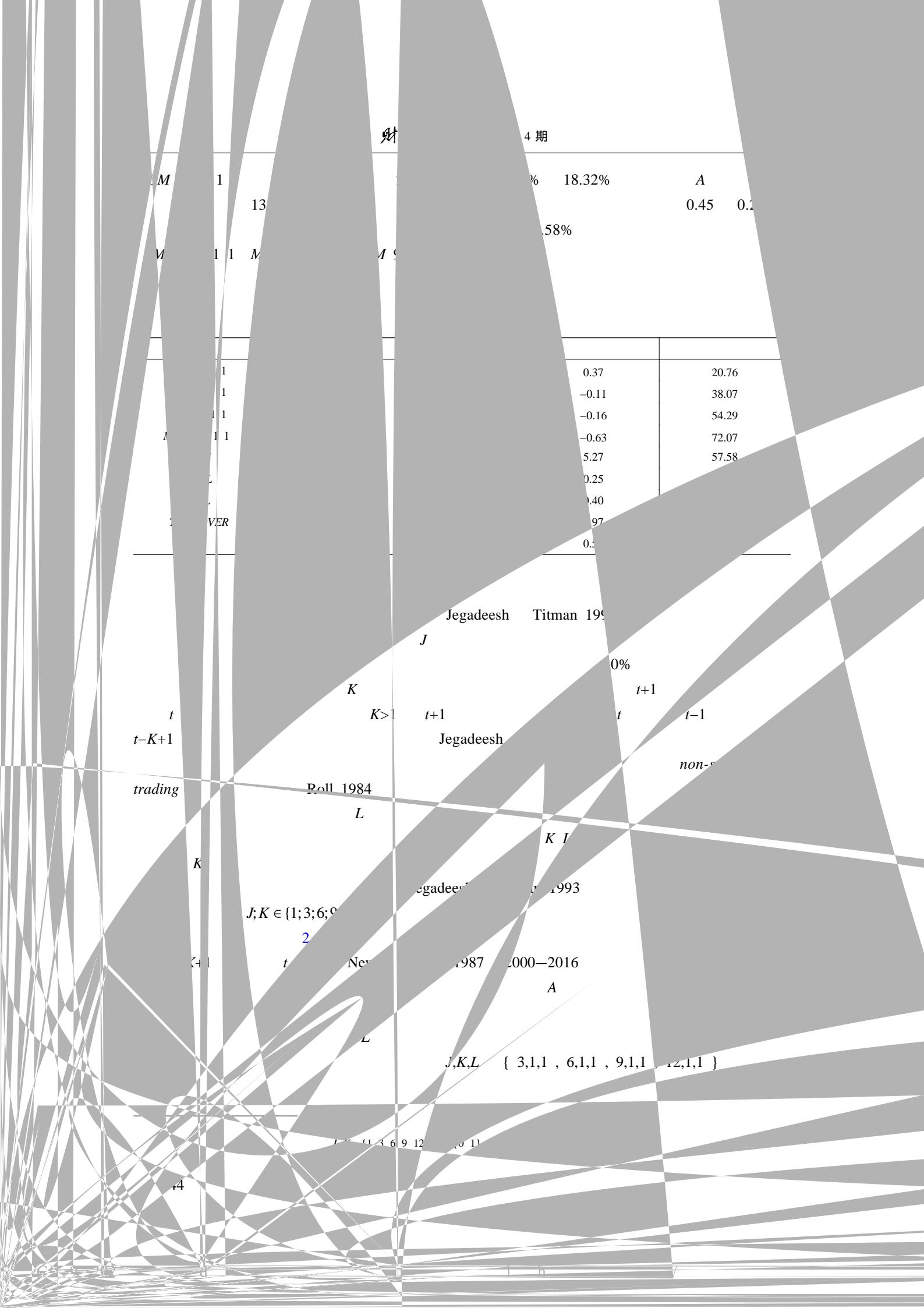
12

MOM

9

1

143



I/J	38	80	23	51	6	9	12
	-0.42	-0.03	-0.21				
	-1.18	-0.08	-0.53				
3	0.02	0.11	-0.06				
	0.05	0.31	-0.17				
6	0.14	0.16	-0.06				
	0.48	0.52	-0.18				
9	0.04	0.02	-0.17				
	0.16	0.05	-0.51				
12	-0.07	-0.11	-0.19				
	-0.27	-0.37					
K/J	3	1	6	1	6	6	6
1	0.29				-0.01		-0.04
	0.12				-0.01		-0.09
3	0.3				-0.10	0.1	0.33
	0.5				-0.38	0.40	0.95
6	0.01				0.12	0.26	0.29
	0.05				0.60	0.0	0.90
9	0.15				0.14	0.0	-0.06
	0.2				0.79	0.0	-0.14
12	0.5	-0.03	-0.10	-0.22	0.0	-0.06	-0.40
	0.3	-0.10	-0.27	-0.61	0.0	-0.19	-0.17

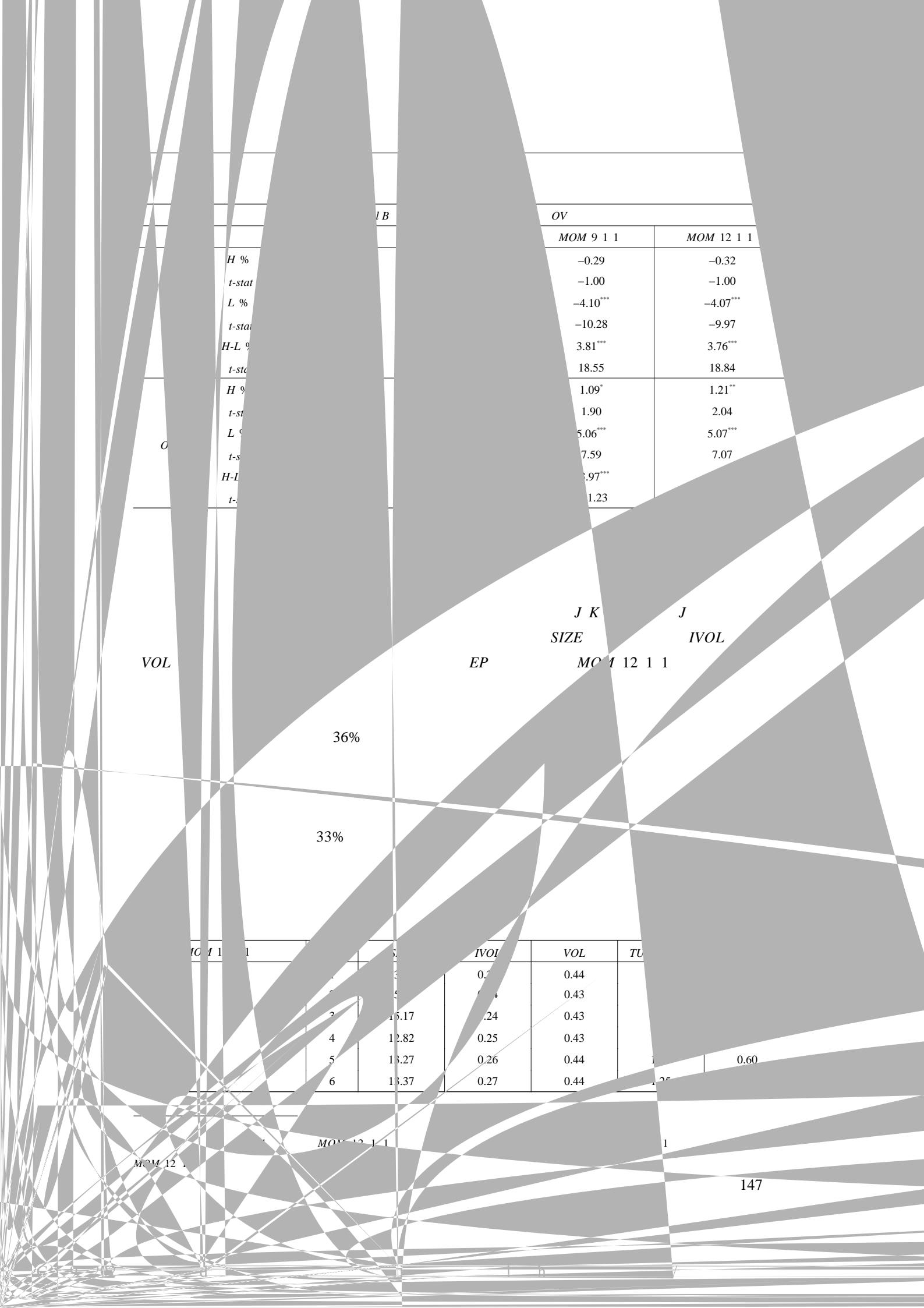
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*

$$ret_{overnight;t}^i = \prod_{s \in t} \left(1 + ret_{overnight;s}^i\right) - 1 \quad (9)$$

$$1 + ret_{cls_cls;t}^i = \left(1 + ret_{open_{cls};t}^i\right) \left(1 + ret_{overnight;t}^i\right) \quad (10)$$

		<i>J K L</i>	<i>OC-OC</i>	<i>OC-OV</i>
<i>OV-OC</i>	<i>OV-OV</i>			
3	<i>Panel A</i>	<i>J K L</i>	<i>OC-OC</i>	<i>OC-OV</i>
<i>MOM 12 1 1</i>			<i>OC-OC</i>	<i>MOM 12 1 1</i>
<i>H</i>			4.25%	<i>L</i>
1.25% <i>H-L</i>			3.01% <i>t</i>	7.67
		<i>A</i>		
<i>OC-OV</i>		<i>MOM 12 1 1</i>		<i>H</i>
-3.29%		<i>L</i>		-0.56% <i>H-L</i>
-2.74% <i>t</i>	-13.89			
<i>Panel B</i>		<i>J K L</i>		<i>OV-OV</i>
<i>OV-OC</i>		<i>OV-OV</i>		<i>MOM 12 1 1</i>
<i>H</i>				<i>L</i>
-4.07% <i>H-L</i>		-0.32%		
			3.76% <i>t</i>	18.84
		<i>A</i>		
<i>I</i>				



		11			
		(11)			
$r_{i,t}^h =$	$_ + \text{vol} VOL_{j;i,t} + \sum_j _ j c_{j;i,t} + u_{i,t}$				
$h \quad \{1 \ 2\} \quad h=1$	$MOM \ J \ K \ L$	J			$h=2$
$MOM \ J \ K \ L$	J			$MOM \ J \ K \ L$	
		VOL	t		
		$c_{j,i,t}$		$SIZE$	
EP		$TURNOVER$		$IVOL$	
5	11		$SIZE$	100	
		J			9 D

IVOL

TURNOVER

EP

T+1

	3 1 1	6 1 1	9 1 1	12 1 1	3 1 1	6 1 1	9 1 1	12 1 1
<i>VOL</i>	1.639***	3.399**	5.219***	7.021***	-0.340***	-0.609***	-0.757***	-0.858***
<i>t-stat</i>	108.657	97.279	90.531	84.538	-59.537	-71.076	-68.668	-62.026
<i>SIZE</i>	-0.009***	-0.023***	-0.041***	-0.066***	0.005***	0.011***	0.016***	0.021***
<i>t-stat</i>	-12.804	-17.259	-21.575	-25.374	16.403	19.635	20.574	20.821
<i>EP</i>	-0.348***	-1.220***	-1.980***	-2.686***	0.422***	1.040***	1.470***	1.724***
<i>t-stat</i>	-13.303	-20.402	-20.831	-20.812	24.478	31.799	34.837	33.936
<i>TURN</i>	0.013***	0.068***	0.145***	0.243***	-0.010***	-0.025***	-0.037***	-0.047***
<i>t-stat</i>	24.891	50.614	61.167	68.486	-50.210	-74.635	-83.207	-85.533
<i>IVOL</i>	2.331***	4.477***	6.677**	8.883***	-0.388***	-0.672***	-0.843***	-0.962***
<i>t-stat</i>	146.572	117.004	102.203	93.385	-60.394	-70.795	-69.951	-62.538

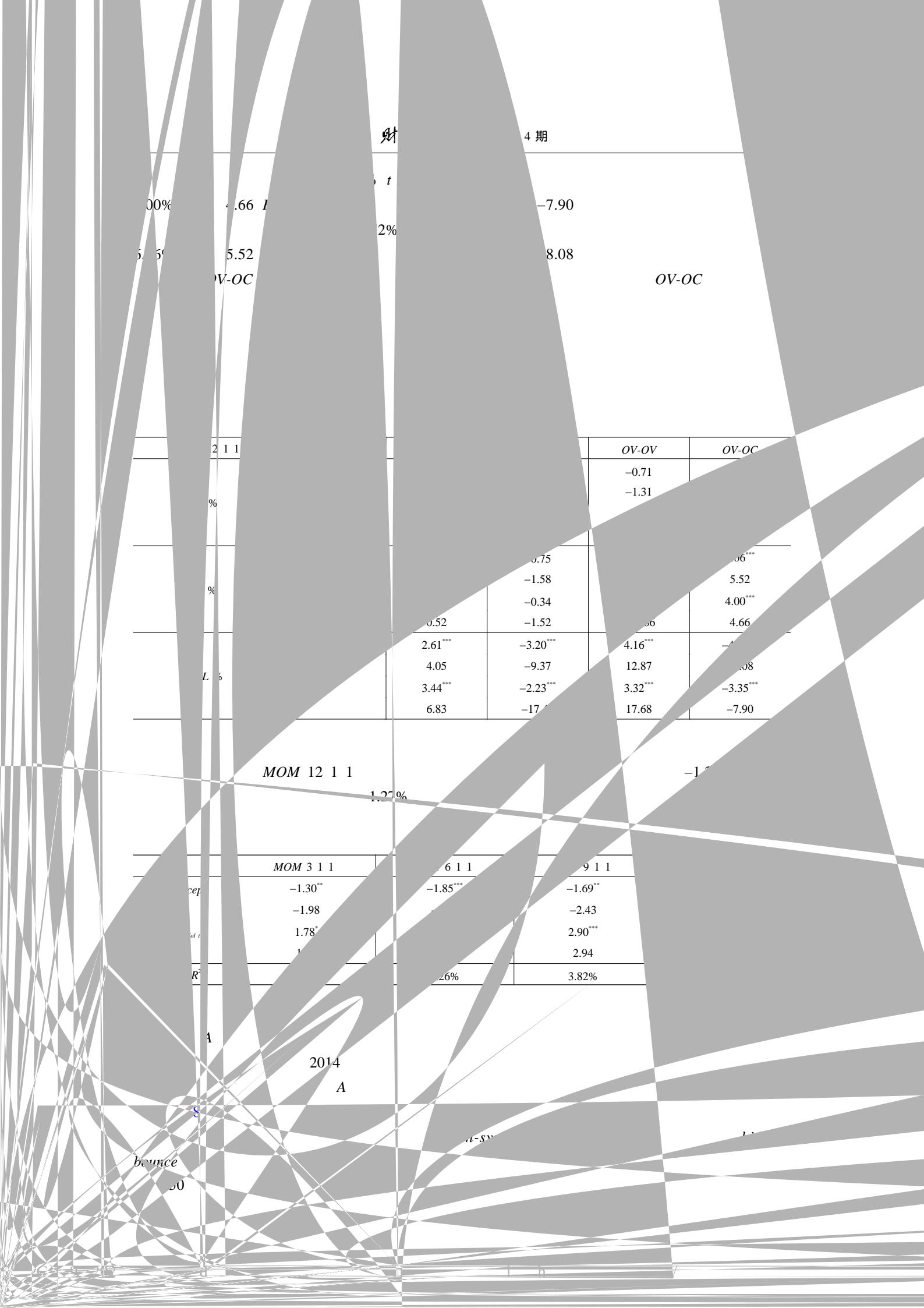
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T+1

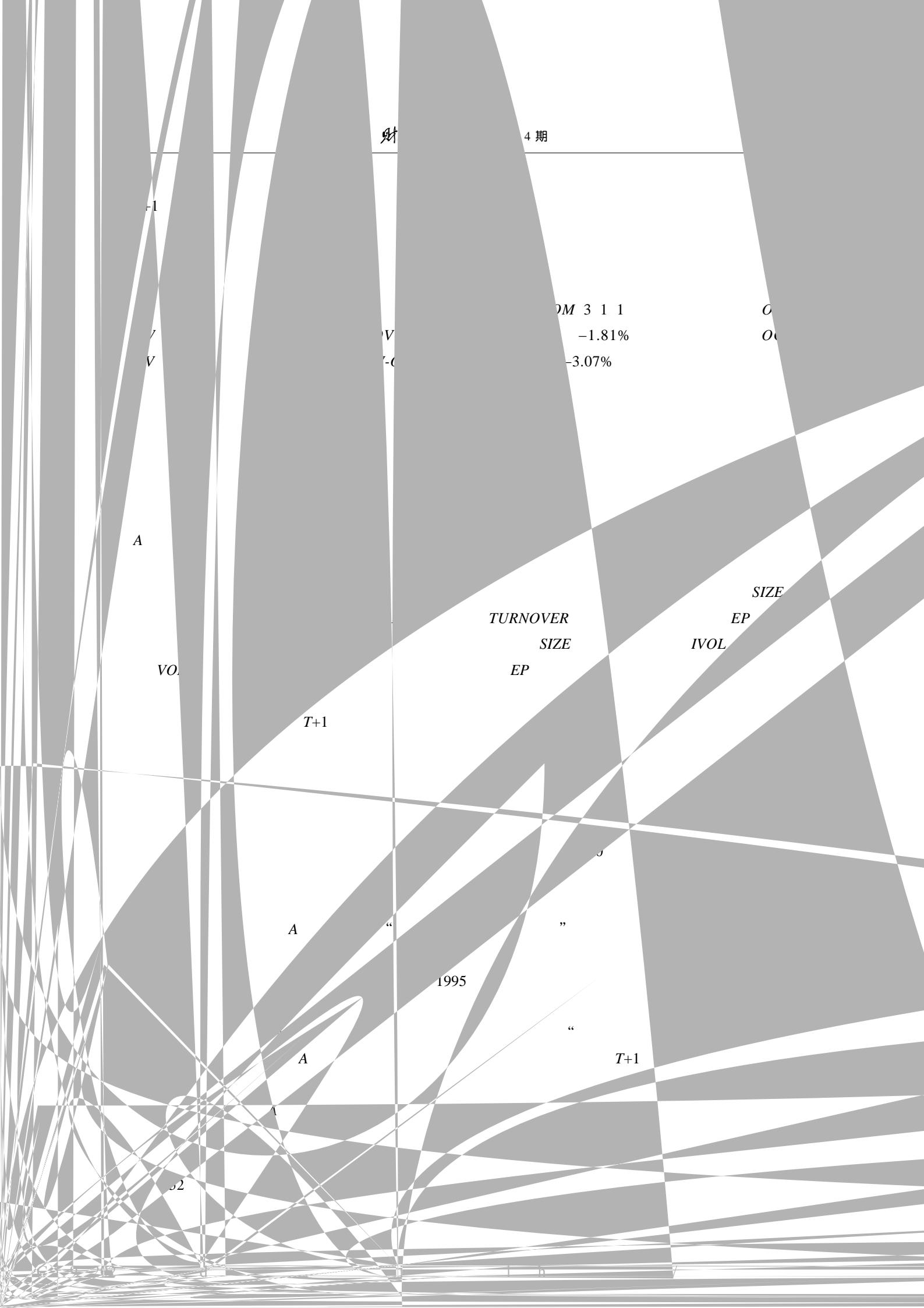
Wind *A*

OC

OV



		Panel A		OC		
		MOM 2 1 1	MOM 3 1 1	MOM 4 1 1	MOM 5 1 1	
<i>OV</i>	<i>H</i> %	-0.99***	-1.07***	-1.10***	-1.13***	
	<i>t-stat</i>	-12.53	-13.65	-14.32	-14.81	
	<i>L</i> %	-0.43***	-0.36***	-0.32***	-0.35***	
	<i>t-stat</i>	-6.36	-5.20	-4.72		
	<i>H-L</i> %	-0.56***	-0.71***	-0.78***	-0.85***	
	<i>t-stat</i>	-19.33	-23.58	-25.90	-26.61	
<i>OC</i>	<i>H</i> %	1.32***	1.42**	1.39***	1.37***	
	<i>t-stat</i>	9.22	9.78	9.54	9.43	
	<i>L</i> %	0.60***	0.53***	0.55***	0.60***	
	<i>t-stat</i>	4.03	3.60	3.72	4.07	
	<i>H-L</i> %	0.72***	0.89***	0.84***	0.77***	
	<i>t-stat</i>	11.01	12.76			



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securities with relatively high (low) beta. As one of the most common phenomena, it is common in different asset classes, such as in the Chinese stock market which is analyzed in this paper.

“weak monthly momentum effect” in the A-share market. This paper finds that stocks with relatively high overnight returns (underperform) stocks with relatively low (high) price-to-earnings ratio (EP) tend to have significantly higher (lower) intraday returns. Besides the strong reversal effect across these two periods which is induced by the “buy yesterday rule” is the reason behind the “weak monthly momentum effect” in the Chinese stock market. The positive side effect of the intraday momentum and the overnight momentum offsets the momentum effect on the total returns. Second we find that past intraday winners and past overnight winners show substantial differences across various risk dimensions. Past intraday winners tend to have a smaller size (SI), high idiosyncratic volatility (IVOL) higher beta (BETA), high average turnover (TURNOVER), high EP and high EP ratio. While past overnight winners tend to have a large market value (MVA), low idiosyncratic volatility (IVOL), low volatility (VOI) and low turnover (TURNOVER). Due to the high persistence of stock characteristics, the win lead to higher intraday returns for high-risk stocks and the lower T+1 overnight discounts for low-risk stocks. Using the “buy yesterday rule” can generate a strong overnight momentum. Also under the “buy yesterday rule” the day-to-day stock selection based on the close price on day T-1 is paired with the open price on day T+1 leads to a low overnight return for high-risk stocks. When the market volatility is more transient and stronger (weaker), the intraday and overnight reversals are stronger. Intraday momentum strategy performance worse ($\beta > 1$) when the market volatility is higher (worse). This paper contributes to the extant literature in three ways: First this paper finds the “weak monthly momentum effect” in the Chinese stock market through an intraday and overnight approach. Second this paper empirically finds that there exist strong intraday momentum and cross-period reversal effects in the A-share market at both monthly and daily frequencies. Finally, this paper realize the intraday and overnight return decomposition approach proposed by Lowry and Mendenhall (2006) in the Chinese stock market.

momentum today more over trading rule negative