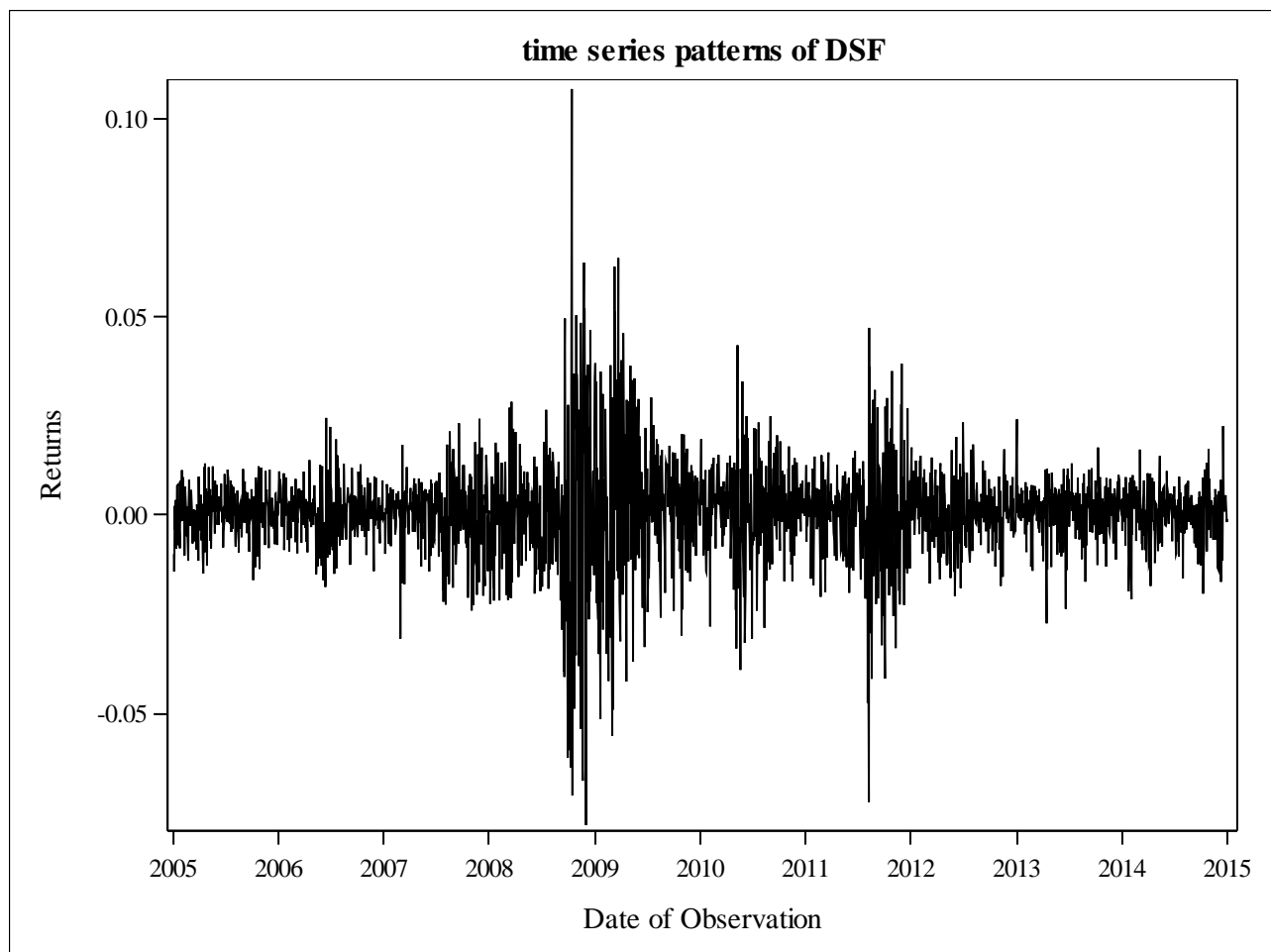


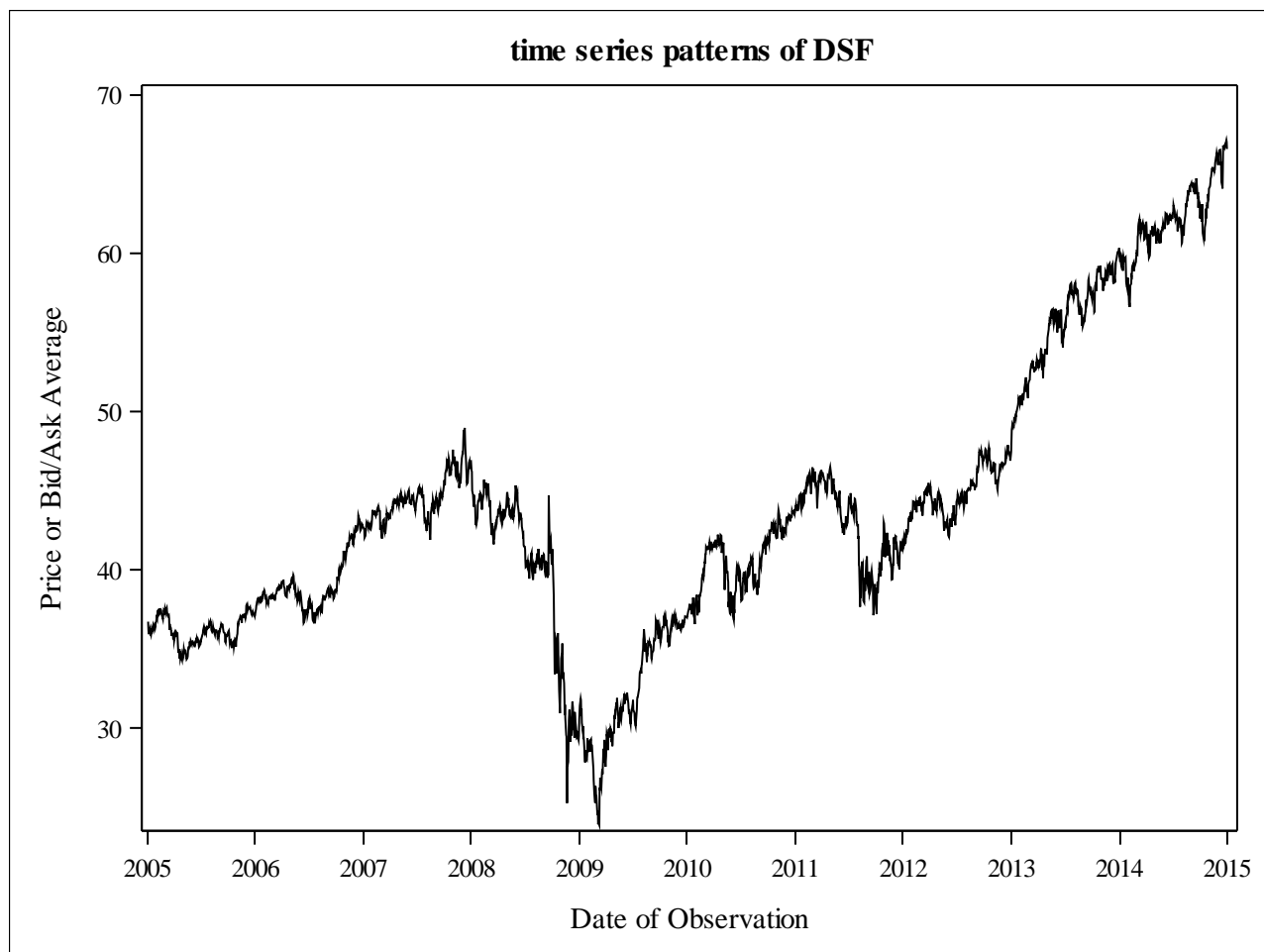
descriptive statistics of DSF

The MEANS Procedure

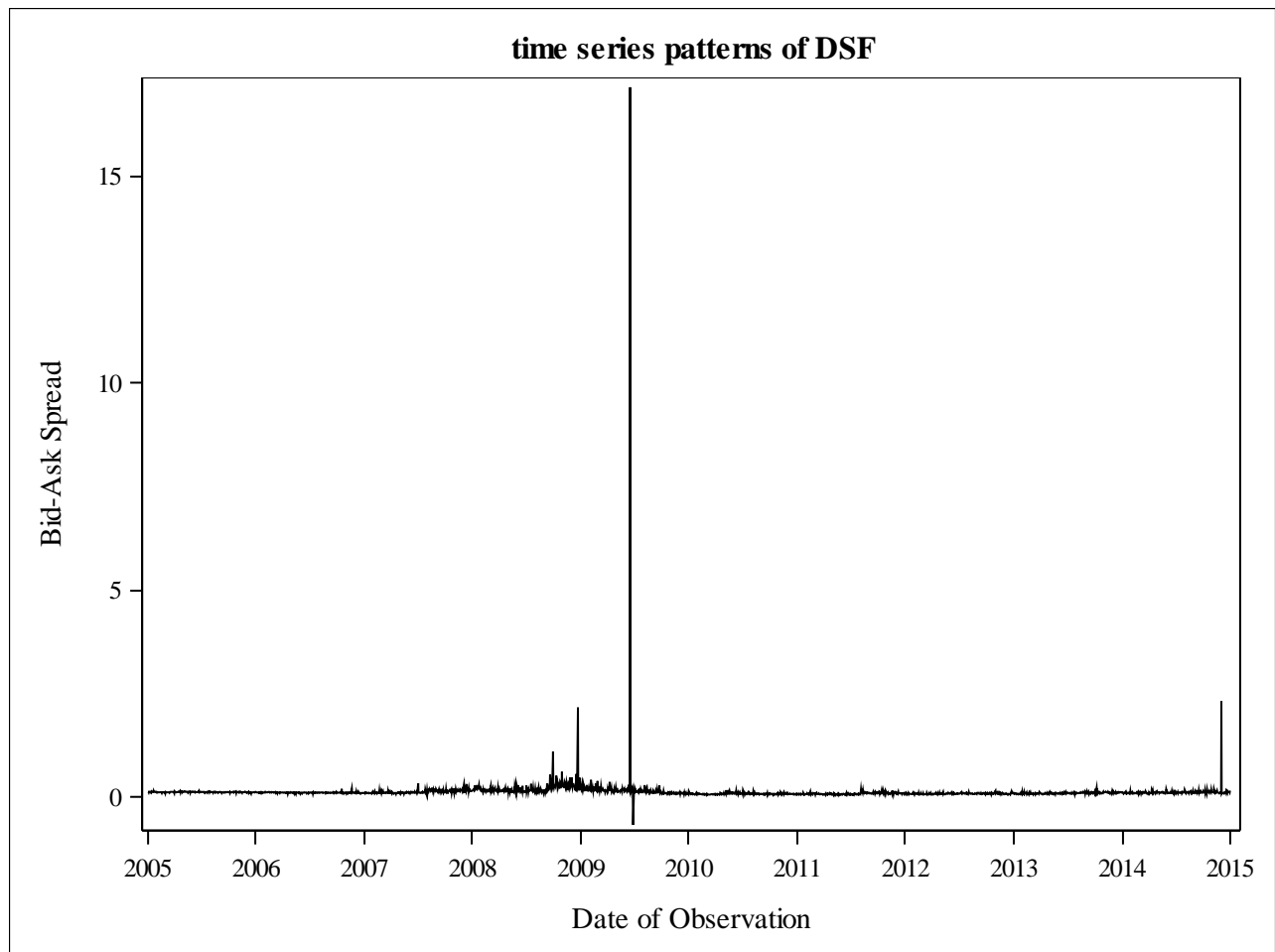
| Variable | Label | N | Mean | Std Dev | Minimum | Maximum |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| RET | Returns | 16992308 | 0.000484017 | 0.0379106 | -0.9629630 | 19.0000000 |
| PRC | Price or Bid/Ask Average | 16997428 | 43.8963470 | 1555.36 | 0.0058000 | 229300.00 |
| SPREAD | Bid-Ask Spread | 16992547 | 0.1274740 | 27.6355484 | -5207.27 | 112169.98 |
| VOL | Volume | 16997638 | 1004351.07 | 6672586.33 | 0 | 1897900032 |



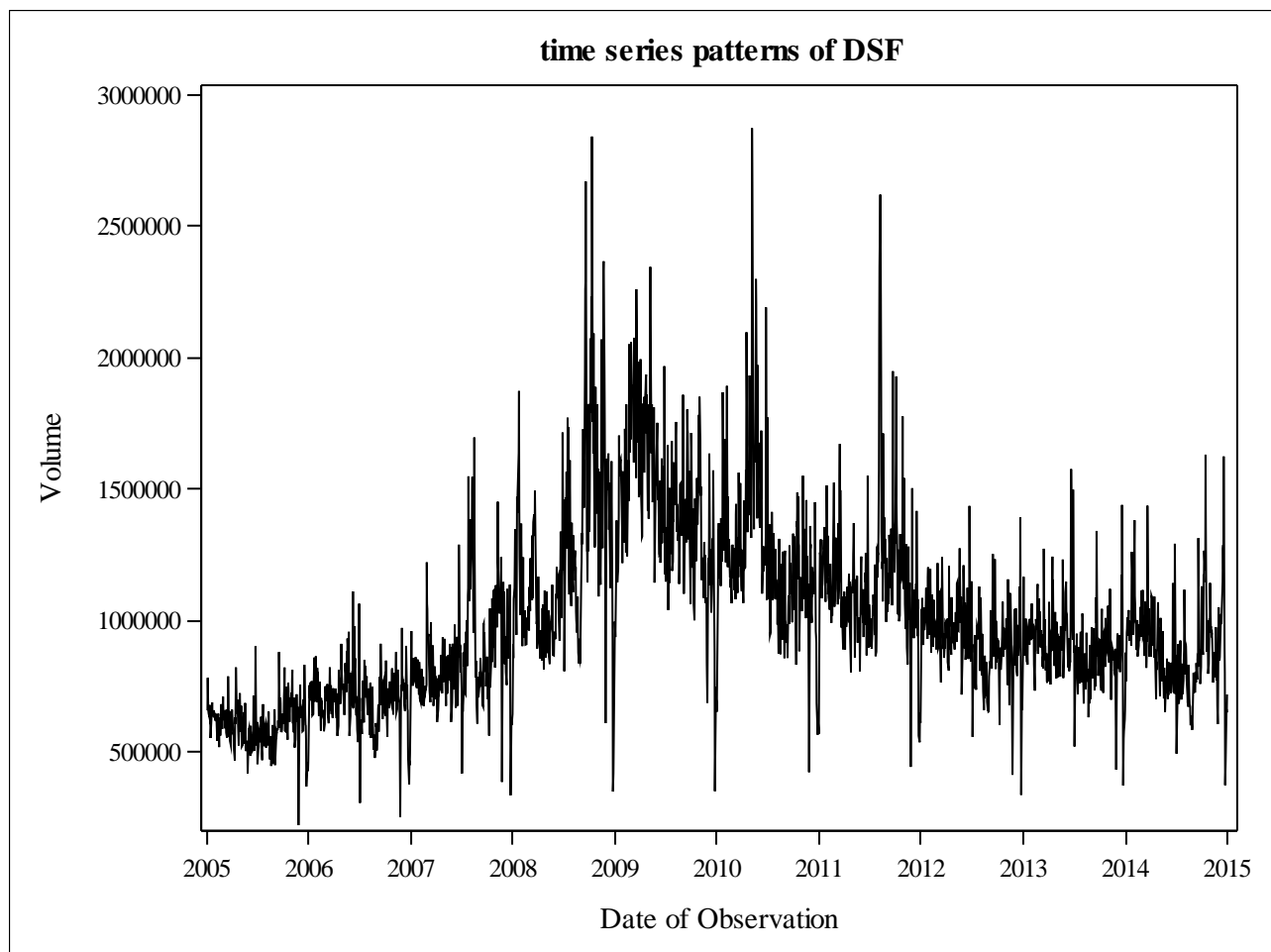
The mean of daily returns is around zero. And in certain time intervals, the volatility of returns was higher, like at the end of 2008. At most times, the daily returns were between -5% and +5%.

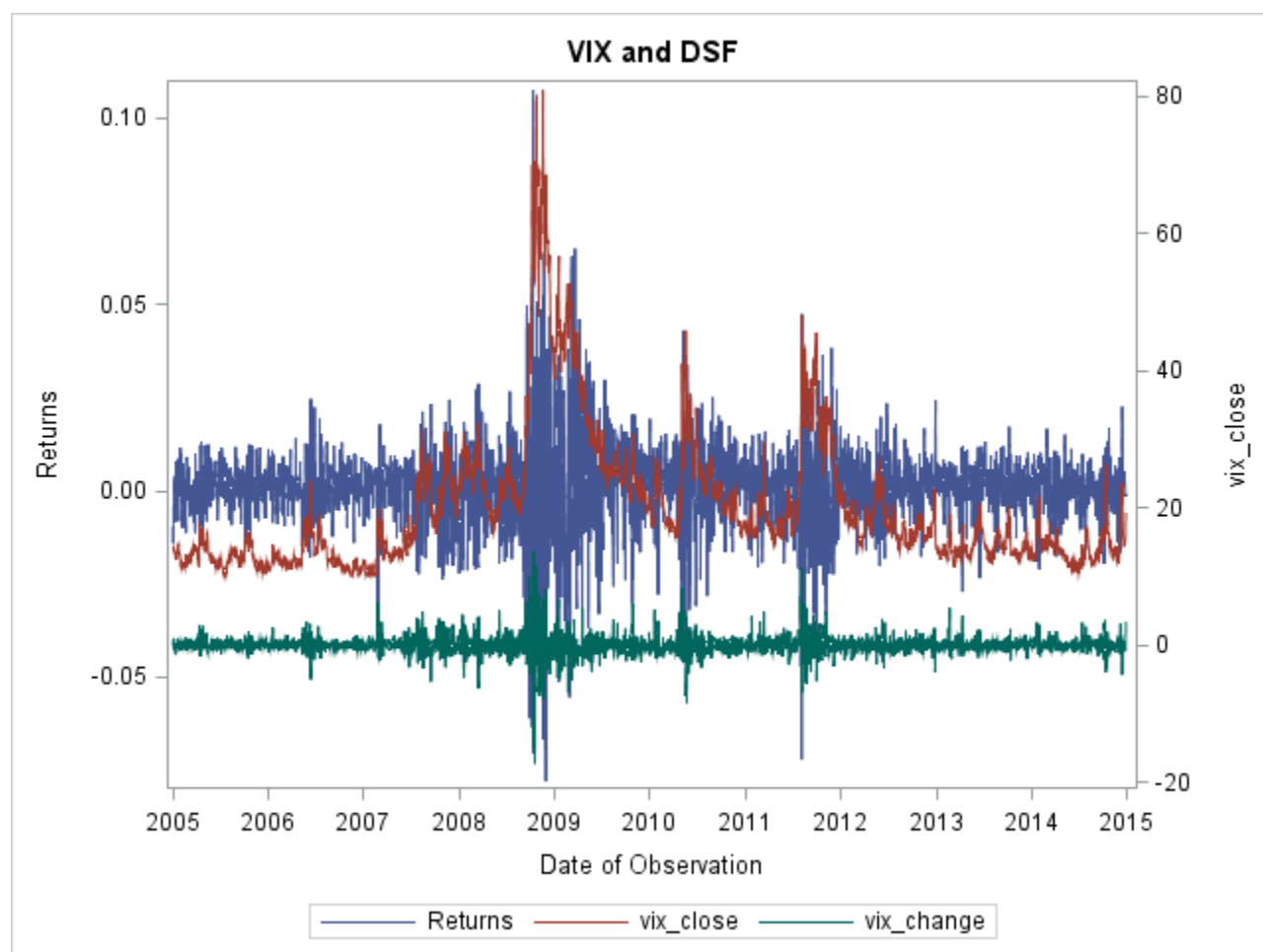


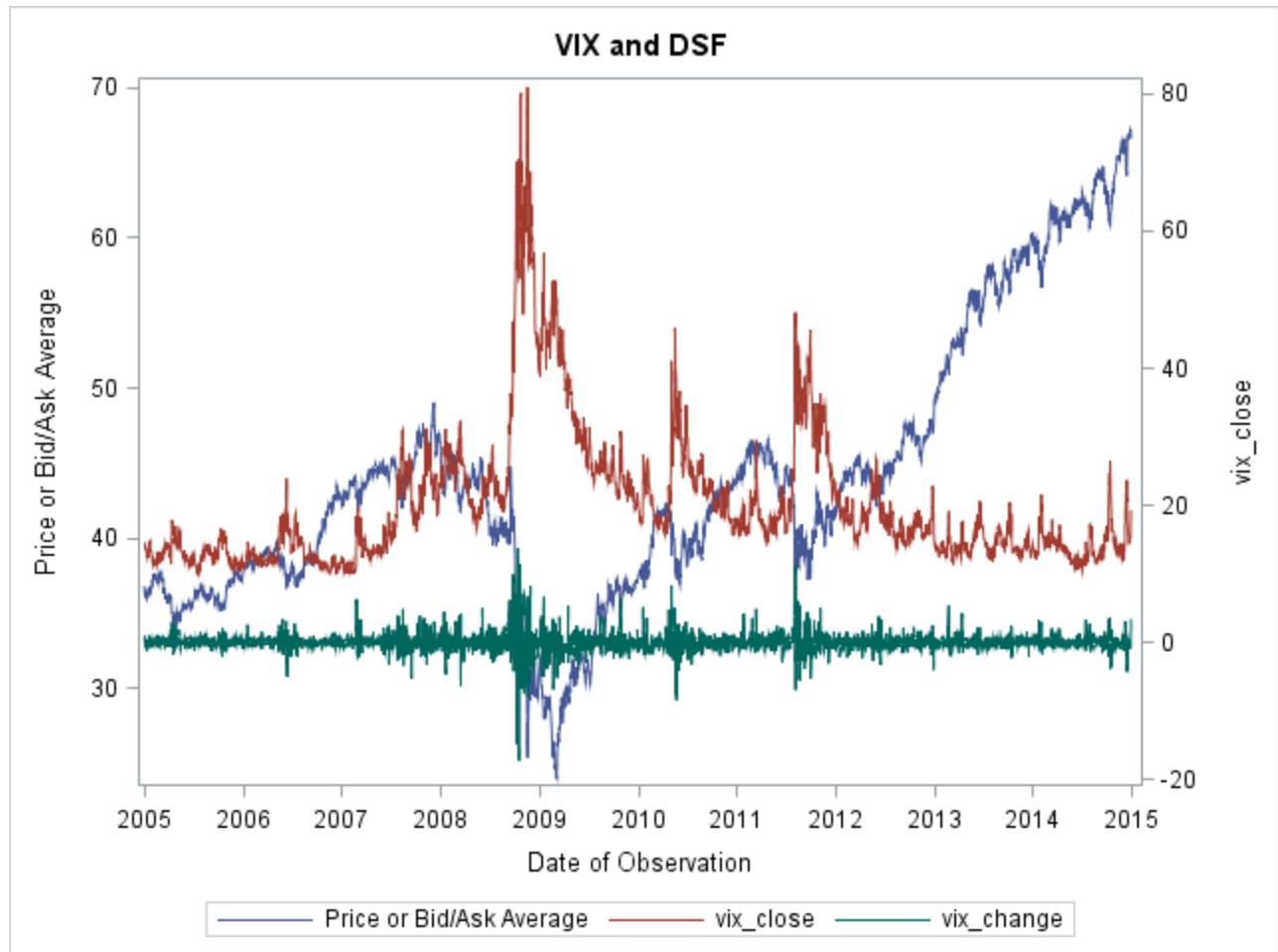
The mean of daily prices went up in a long term. But in 2008-2009, the prices dropped a lot and hit the bottom price. That was when financial crisis happened.

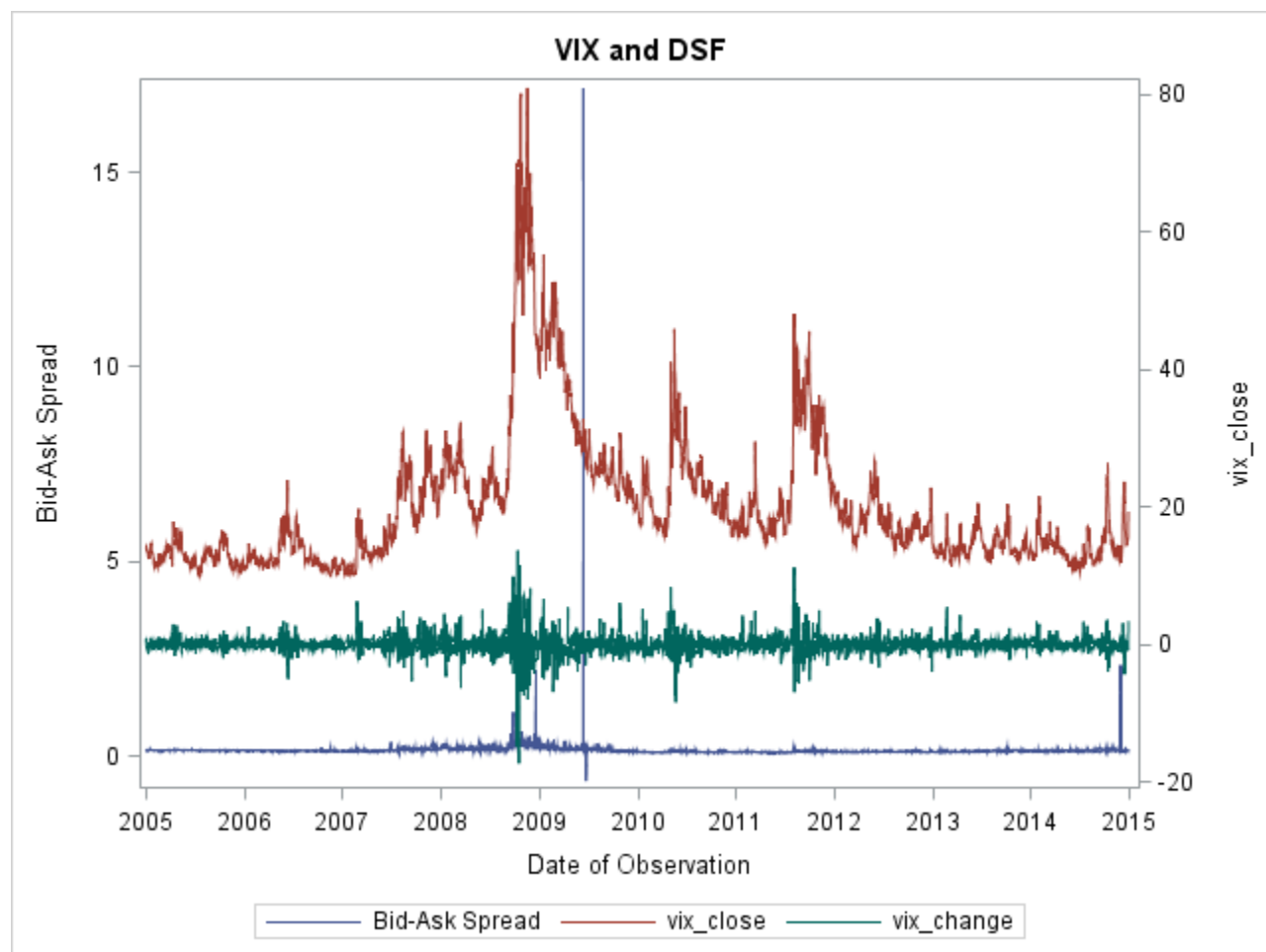


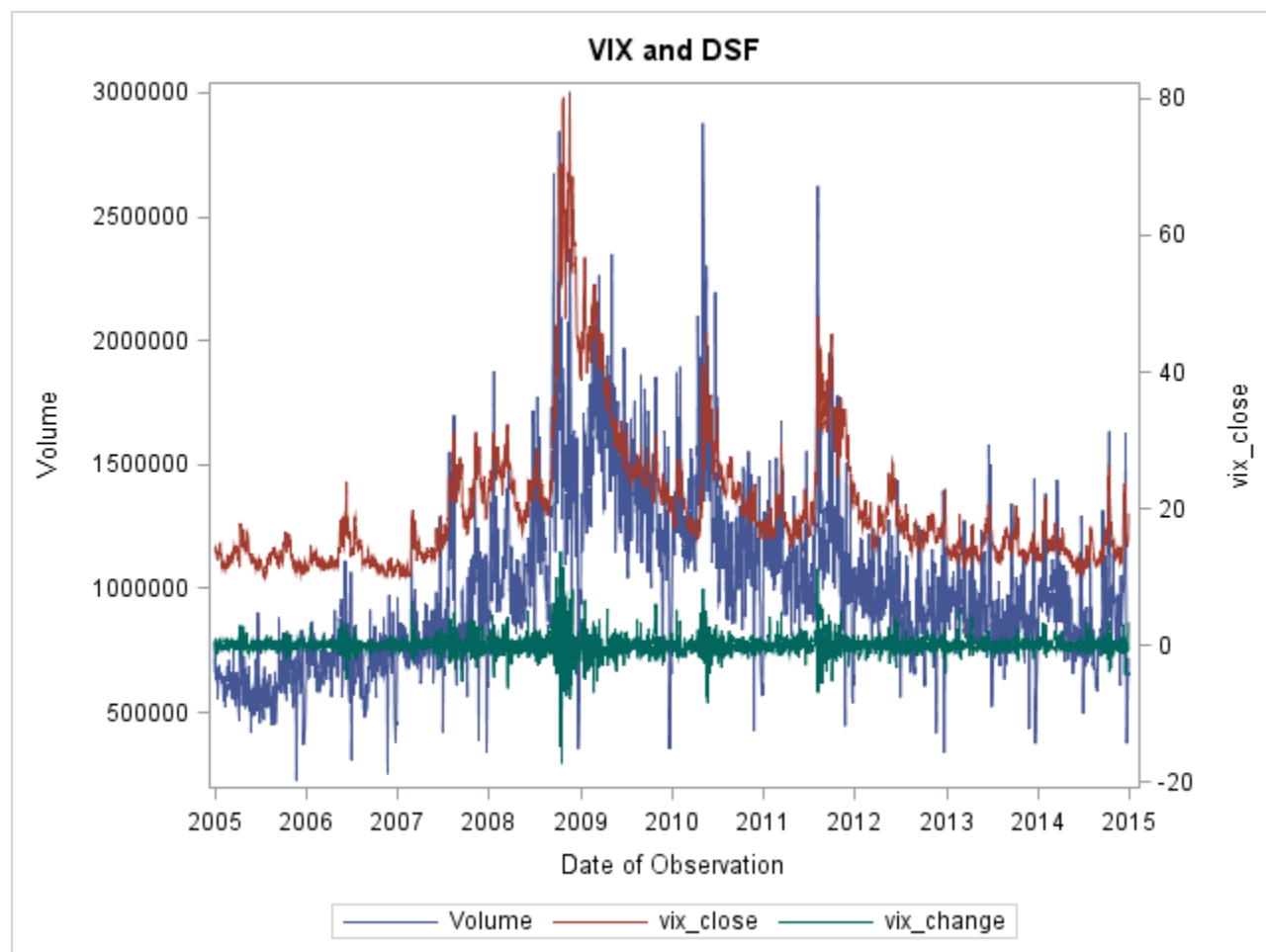
Bid-ask spread overtime was stable at most times, except for the time period of 2008-2009. Higher bid-ask implies less market liquidity.











VIX and DSF

The CORR Procedure

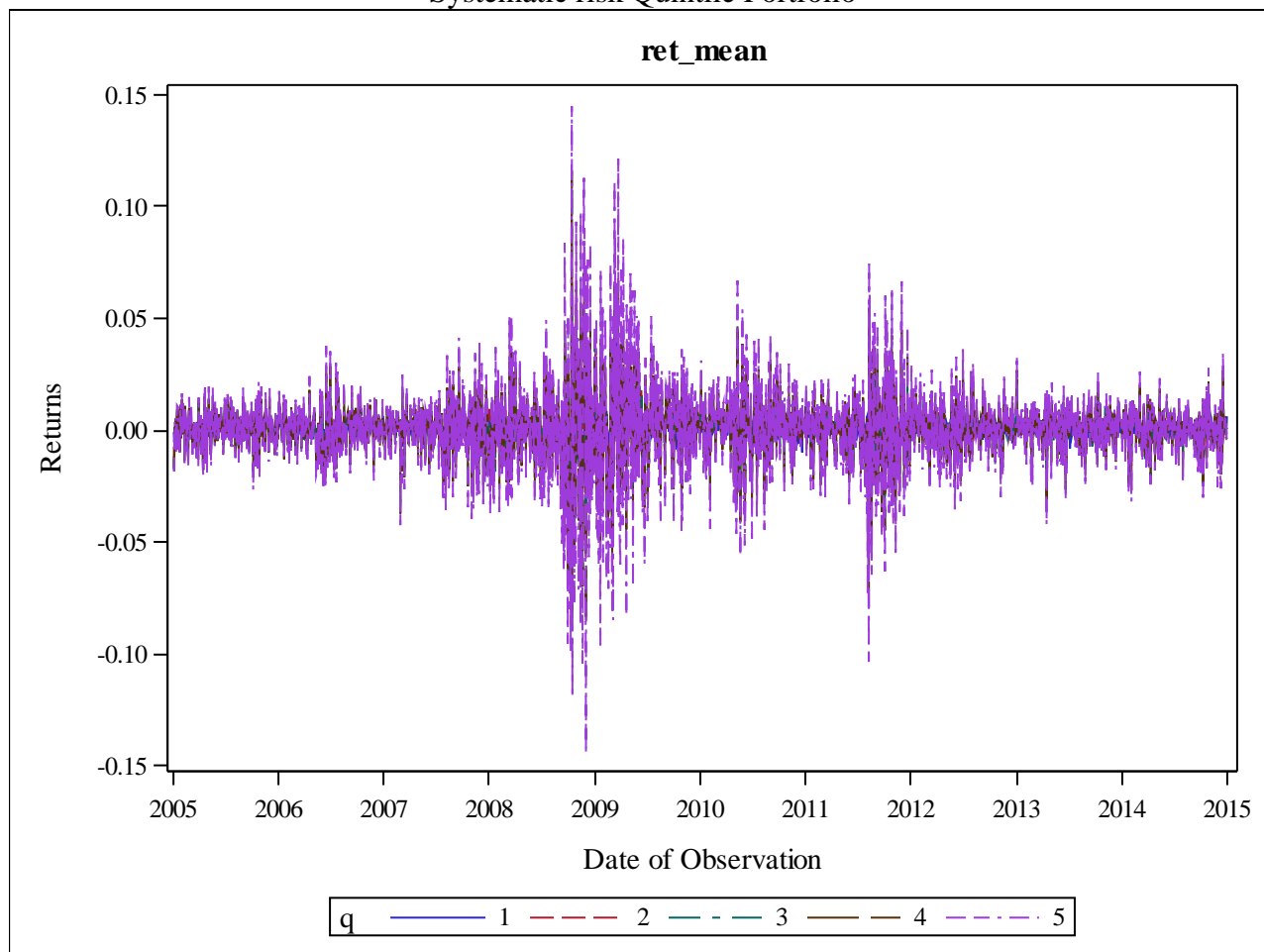
| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----|--------|
| 2 With Variables: | vix_close vix_change | | |
| 4 Variables: | RET VOL | PRC | SPREAD |

| Simple Statistics | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|----------|--------------------------|
| Variable | N | Mean | Std Dev | Sum | Minimum | Maximum | Label |
| vix_close | 2517 | 20.03838 | 9.98331 | 50437 | 9.89000 | 80.86000 | |
| vix_change | 2517 | -0.10770 | 1.55605 | -271.07000 | -17.43000 | 13.56000 | |
| RET | 2517 | 0.0004980 | 0.01194 | 1.25352 | -0.07824 | 0.10742 | Returns |
| PRC | 2517 | 43.83195 | 8.85832 | 110325 | 23.91290 | 67.15286 | Price or Bid/Ask Average |
| SPREAD | 2517 | 0.12723 | 0.34923 | 320.22804 | -0.66825 | 17.14663 | Bid-Ask Spread |
| VOL | 2517 | 1005998 | 342276 | 2532096126 | 219732 | 2873580 | Volume |

| Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 2517 Prob > r under H0: Rho=0 | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | RET | PRC | SPREAD | VOL |
| vix_close | -0.12214 <.0001 | -0.46692 <.0001 | 0.11427 <.0001 | 0.70105 <.0001 |
| vix_change | -0.67723 <.0001 | 0.02116 0.2887 | 0.03088 0.1214 | 0.06354 0.0014 |

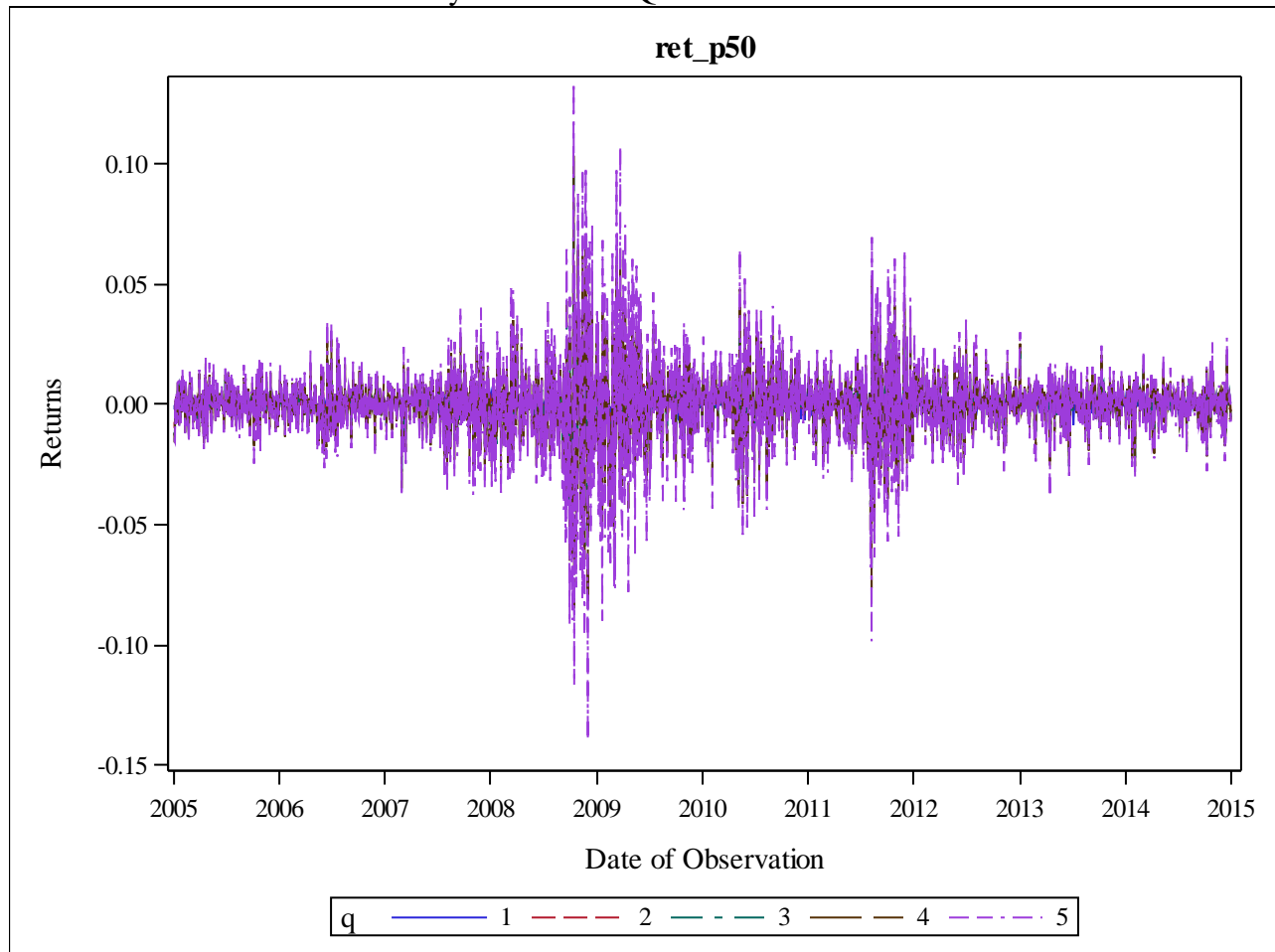
VIX describes the volatility of market index. So it is positively correlated with volume because higher market volatility means more trades of the stocks. VIX is also negatively correlated with stock prices and daily change of VIX is negatively correlated with stock returns.

Systematic risk Quintile Portfolio



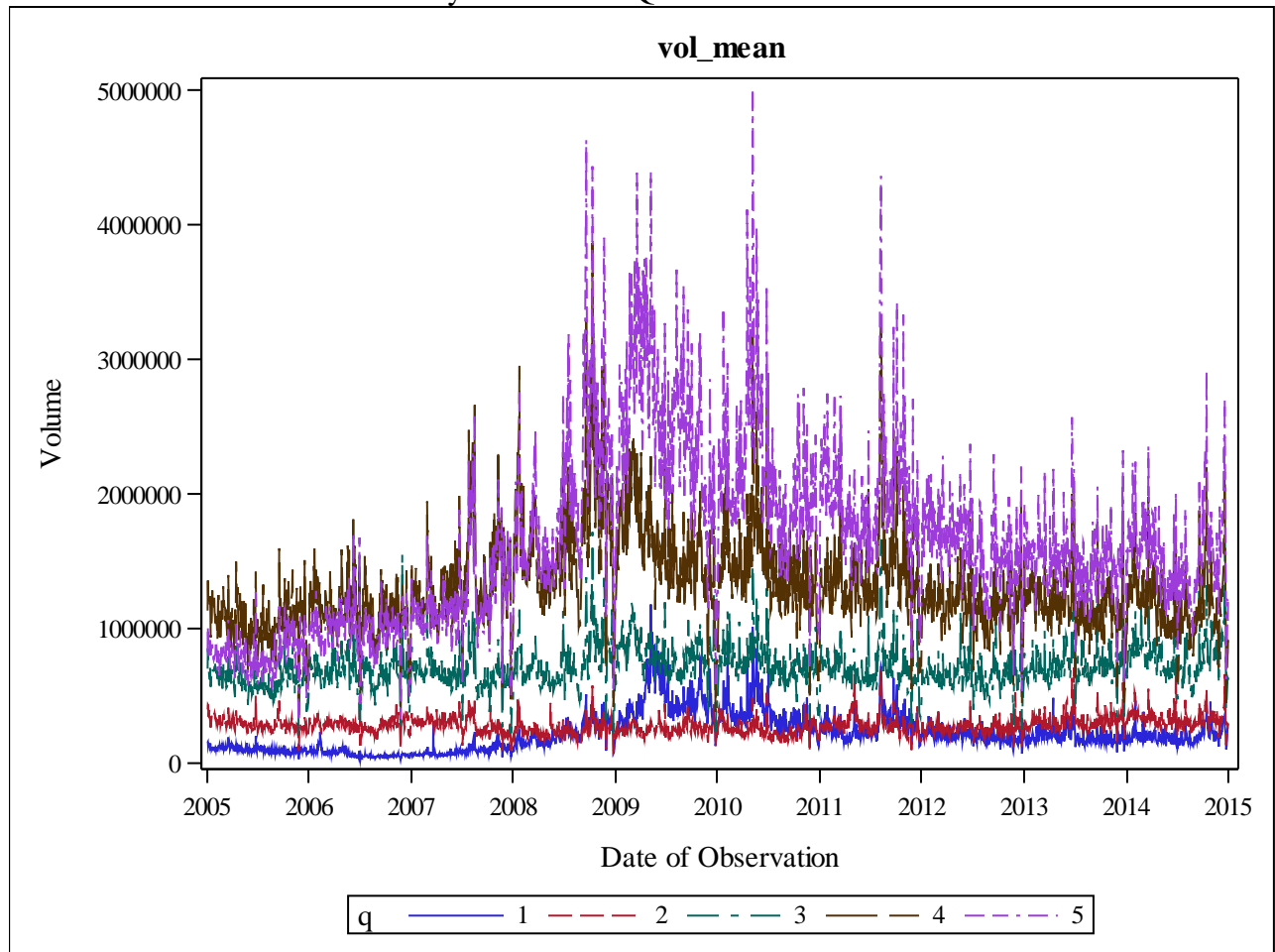
Companies with high systematic risks had more similar returns to the market returns. When market return was high, the companies' return was higher and when market return was low, the companies' return was lower. The returns of companies with less systematic risks were the opposite. They didn't change much compared to changes in market returns. Also the companies with higher systematic risks had more volatile returns.

Systematic risk Quintile Portfolio

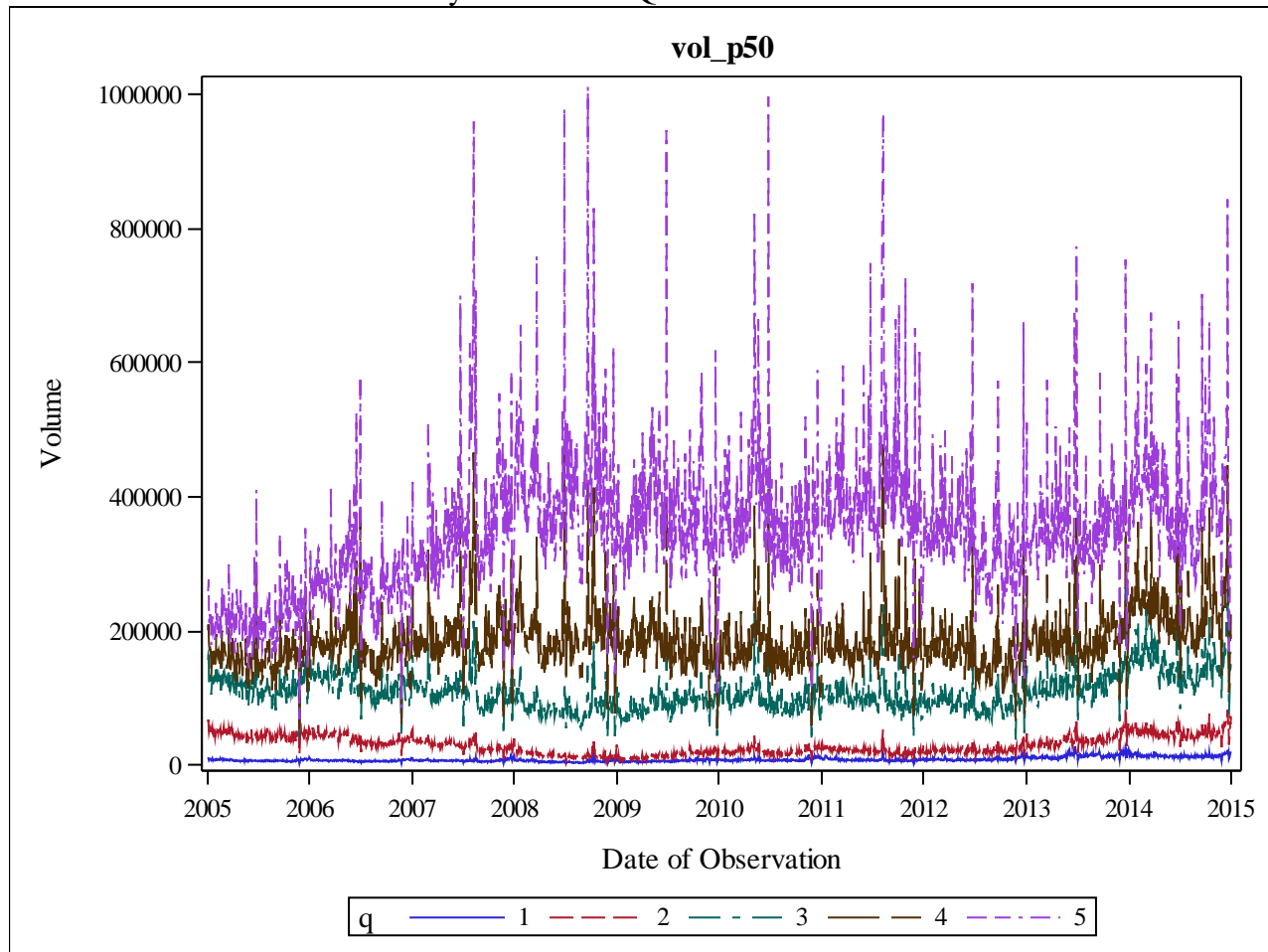


The median of daily returns had the same trends with mean of daily returns.

Systematic risk Quintile Portfolio

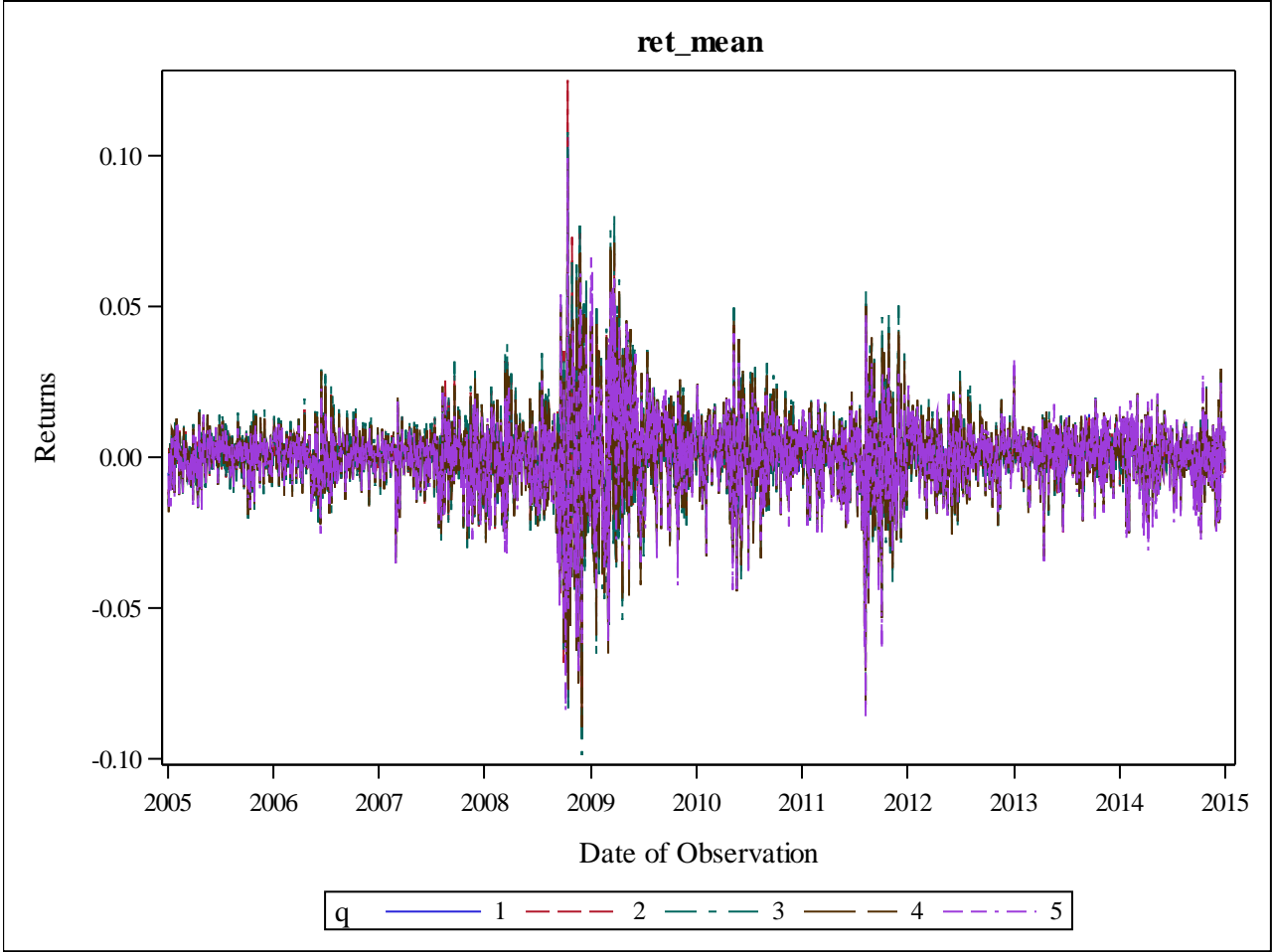


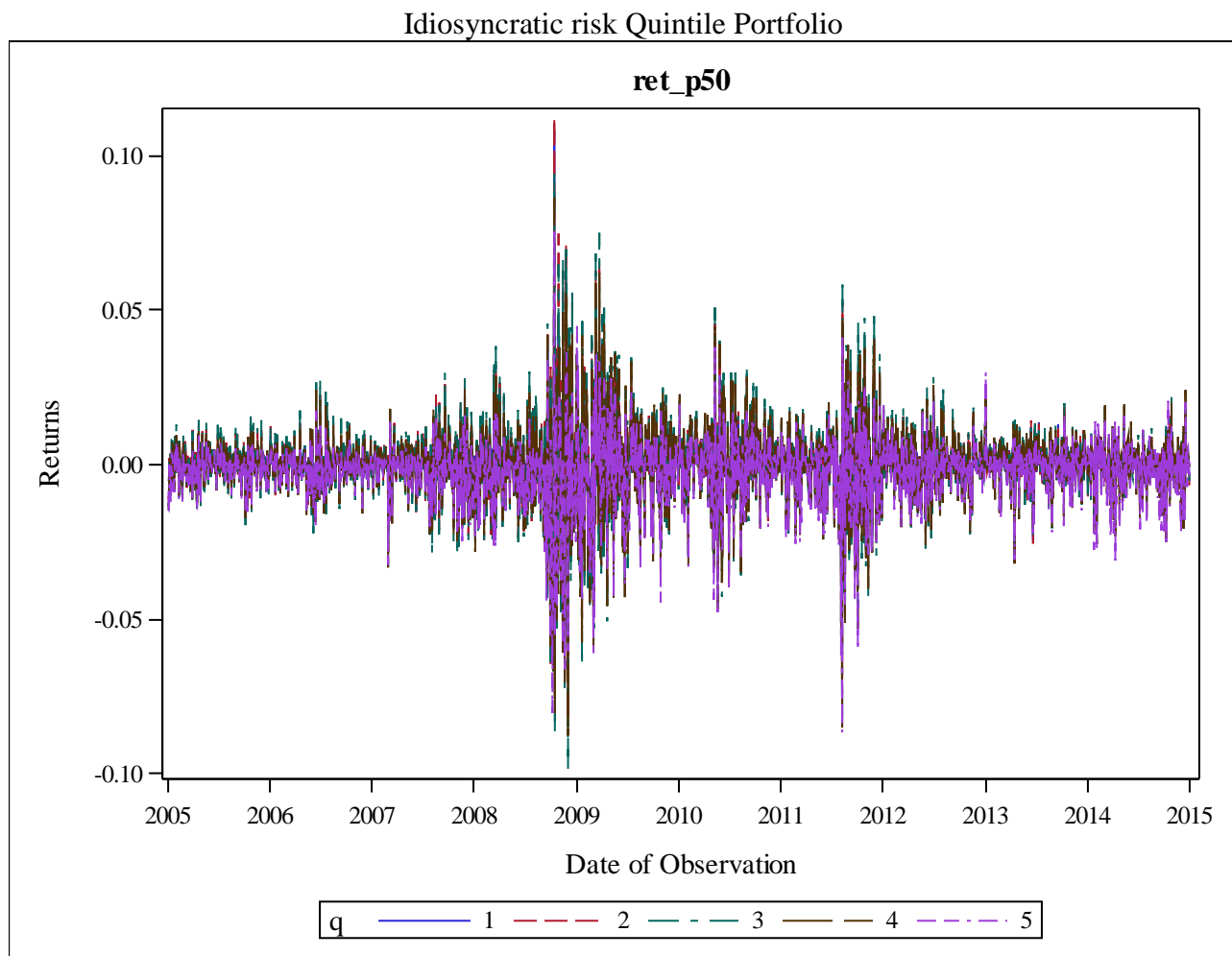
Systematic risk Quintile Portfolio



The systematic risk and volumes of companies were highly correlated. Companies with more systematic risks also had more trading volume. This is because the s&p 500 index is built using weighted average of stock price. Larger companies have more market capital, thus have more weight in the s&p 500 index and are more relative to the market return.

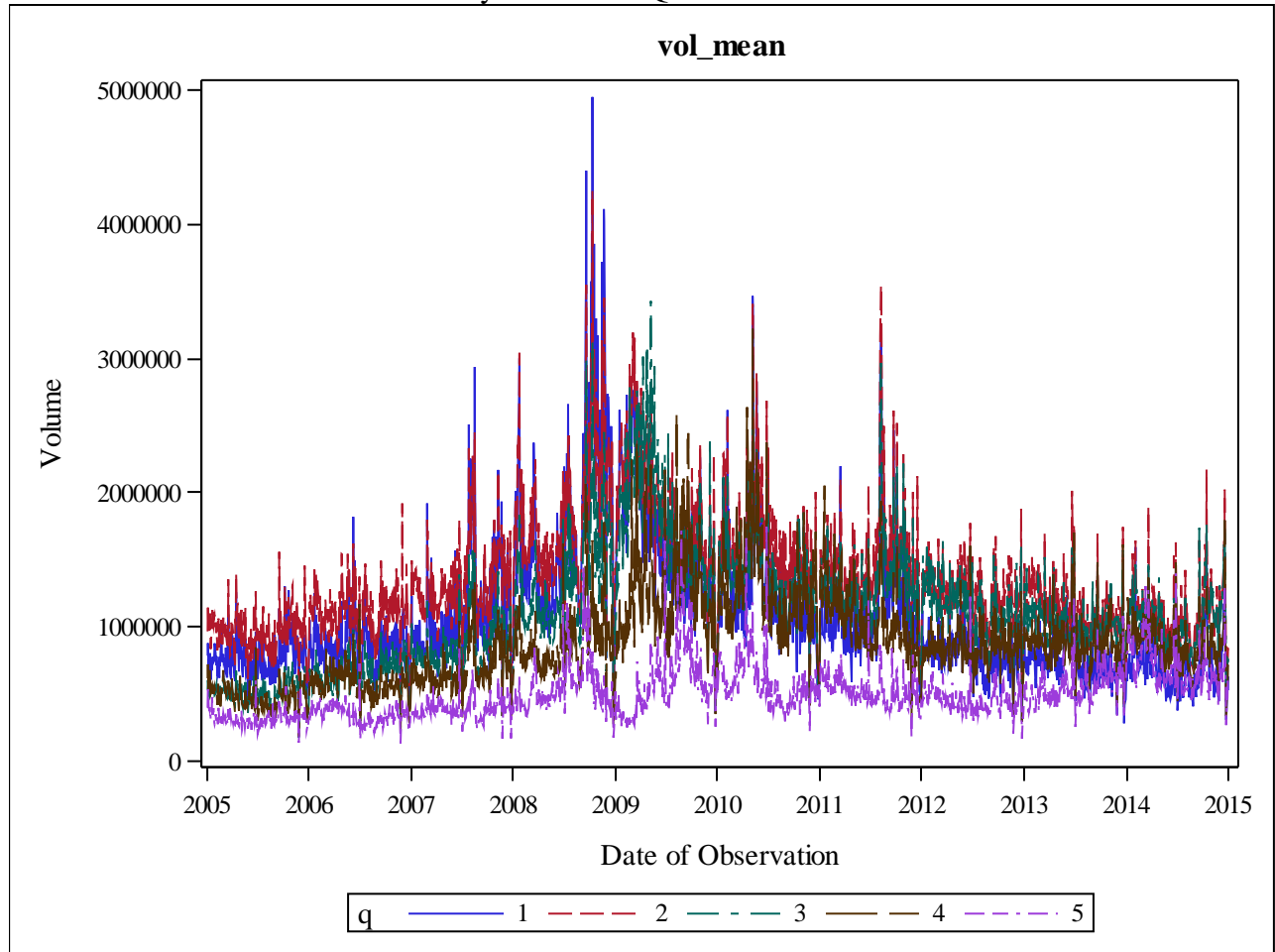
Idiosyncratic risk Quintile Portfolio

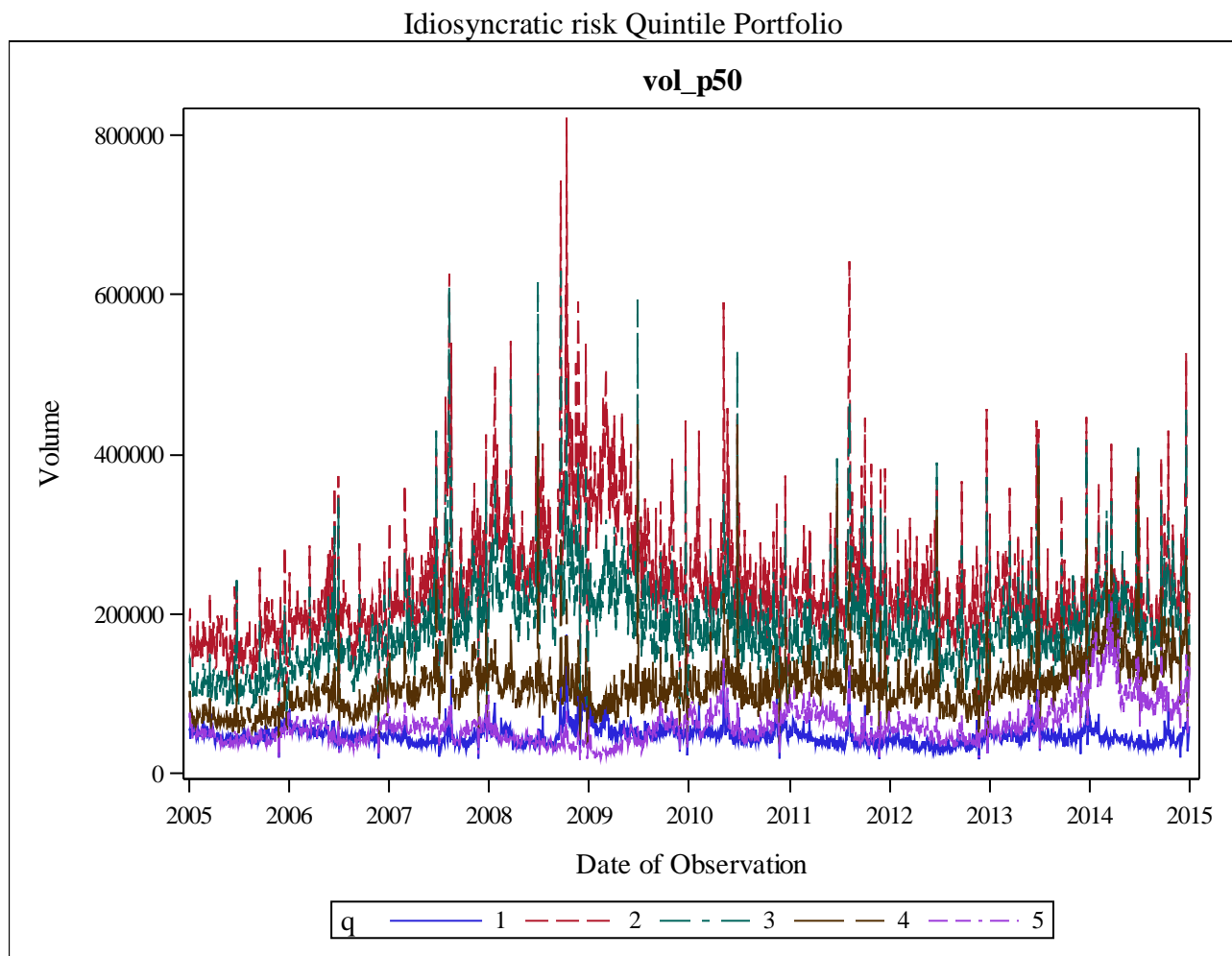




For idiosyncratic risk quintile portfolios, the returns were also around zero.

Idiosyncratic risk Quintile Portfolio





The volumes were not related to idiosyncratic risk since companies with both largest idiosyncratic risk and smallest idiosyncratic risk could have low volume.