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<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Kamae, Hiroshi</td>
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Determination of the Yields of the Japanese Government Bonds*

Hiroshi Kamae

I. Introduction

Recently, the secondary markets of long-term government bonds have rapidly grown. After the sale of them by underwriting syndicate was allowed in 1977, the financial institutions who participated in the syndicate began to buy and sell the bonds actively in terms of their yields. In this paper, holding of the bonds is analysed using structural equations, and these equations will determine their yields.

In section 2, an institutional outline of the secondary markets of Japanese government bonds is given. In the third section, a theoretical model is presented. In section four, whether or not the three markets (those of government bonds, loan and call and bills bought and sold) are in equilibrium is examined. In section five, asset holding functions are specified taking into account the spill-over effects of a disequilibrium of the loan markets. In the sixth section, these functions are empirically estimated. A pooling method which uses cross-sectional data as well as time series data is tried. Simultaneous equations which consist of asset holding functions and market clearing equations are used to determine the bonds' yields and call and bills' rates. The final section gives concluding comments.

II. An Institutional Outline of the Secondary Markets of the Government Bonds

Most of the government bonds are underwritten by a syndicate which consists of almost all financial institutions. Before 1976, bonds except for those underwritten by the life insurance companies were not allowed to be sold by the Ministry of Finance (MOF). In 1977, these financial institutions including the life insurance companies began to sell bonds which were issued more than a year before. The bonds were allowed to be sold after the listing period (that is, after about seven to nine months of the issue) in 1980. In 1981, these were allowed to be sold after only about 100 days since issue. With these changes, the bonds' demand and supply have begun to move their prices, in particular, their over-the-counter (OTC) market prices.

* This is an abridged version of my paper in Japanese, "Kokusai Ryūtsū Shijō ni okeru Juyō to Rimawari no Kettei," Shōgaku Kenkyū (Hitotsubashi University), forthcoming. Much thanks are due to Mr. S. Good for his editing the English.

1 See, Smith and Brainard [8].
Table 1. Government Bonds Holding by Sectors

<table>
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<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City Banks</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Banks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Banks</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Credit Banks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual Loan &amp; Savings Banks</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Associations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Institutions for Agriculture</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry &amp; Fishery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Institutions</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: BOJ's Flow of Funds Accounts.

Table 2. Bond Trading Shares by Types of Investors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Purchase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City Banks</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Banks</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Banks</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Credit Banks</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual Loan &amp; Savings Banks</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Associations</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Institutions for Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 1 shows each sector's holding of government bonds, and Table 2 shows each sector's public and corporate bonds trading shares in the OTC market. According to these tables, shares of financial institutions and life insurance companies, of which behavior this paper will analyse, are about 30 or 40% respectively.
III. A Theoretical Model

In this paper, the Brainard and Tobin [1] type demand functions are used. The financial institutions' desired holding of financial assets are presented in equation (1). $A_{mjt}^*$ is $m$th institution group's desired holding of $j$th asset at $t$th period. $A_{mjt}$ represents the holding of government bonds ($B_{mjt}$). $A_{mjt}^*$ represents the holding of net call loans and bills bought ($NC_{mjt}$), that is, call loans—call money+bills bought—bills sold. $A_{mjt}$ represents the holding of loans ($L_{mjt}$). Six financial institution groups are analysed. The first group consists of city banks, the second consists of regional banks, and the third consists of long-term credit banks and trust banks, including trust accounts of all banks. Mutual loan and savings banks ("sōgo" banks) and credit associations ("shinkin" banks) including the National Federation of Credit Associations ("Zenshinren" bank) constitute the fourth group. The fifth group consists of financial institutions for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, that is, the Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry ("Norin-chukin" Bank), credit federations of agricultural cooperatives and agricultural cooperatives. The last consists of life insurance companies. $W_{mt}$ is $m$th groups' holding of total assets at $t$th period, $r_{bt}$ represents the yields of government bonds, $r_{ct}$ is call and discount rates, while $rl_{mt}$ represents $m$th group's loan rates.

Equation (2) shows how an institution adjusts to the difference between an asset's desired holding and actual holding according to the partial adjustment mechanism. $A_{mjt}$ represents $m$th group's actual holding of $j$th asset at $t$th period. $A_{mjt}^*$ represents $m$th group's demand (or supply, if the asset is a loan) for $j$th asset after the partial adjustment; it is called effective demand (or supply). The adding-up constraint (equation (4)) is assumed. From this constraint, condition (5) and (6) are imposed.

Effective demand for (or supply of) asset functions, equation (7), are derived from equations (1) and (2). If the three assets being analysed are substitutes, the expected signs of the interest rates' coefficients in equation (1) are as shown in equation (8).

\[
\begin{align*}
(1) & \quad A_{mjt}^* = \alpha_j^m W_{mjt} + \beta_j^m r_{bt} + \gamma_j^m r_{ct} + \delta_j^m r_{lmt} + c_j^m, \quad m=1, \ldots, 6, \quad j=1, 2, 3 \\
(2) & \quad A_{mjt}^* = A_{mjt-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{3} \theta_{ij}^m (A_{mjt}^* - A_{mjt-1}), \quad i=1, 2, 3 \\
(3) & \quad \Delta A_{mjt} = A_{mjt} - A_{mjt-1} \\
(4) & \quad \sum_j A_{mjt} = \sum_j A_{mjt}^* = \sum_j A_{mjt} = W_{mjt} \\
(5) & \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\sum_j \alpha_j^m = 1, \quad \sum_j \beta_j^m = 0 \\
\sum_j \gamma_j^m = 0, \quad \sum_j \delta_j^m = 0 \\
\end{array} \right. \\
(6) & \quad \sum_j \theta_{ij}^m = 1
\end{align*}
\]

\footnote{See, Saitō and Oshika [7].}
Here, whether or not the government bonds market, the call and discount market and the loan market are in equilibrium is examined. The loan market is assumed to be divided into six submarkets where the six institution groups exclusively supply loans. Each of the other two markets is assumed to constitute a single market, because the loan submarkets seem to have different circumstances and the loan interest rates data of each submarket are available.

Next, the models which test this equilibrium are presented.

(i) the government bond market
In this market, equilibrium means that the sum of the six groups' effective demand and the other sectors' holding \(BEX_t\) equals outstanding amounts \(BTL_t\). See equation (9). Let \(rb_t^*\) be a yield which equates demand and supply in this market. A partial adjustment mechanism, equation (10), is assumed to adjust the yield in case of disequilibrium. \(\eta_1\) is the speed of adjustment, and if \(\eta_1\) is equal to 1, then equation (10) becomes \(rb_t = rb_t^*\) implying equilibrium. If \(\eta_1\) is smaller than 1, then disequilibrium remains. From equation (9), equation (11) is gained. From equations (7), (10) and (11), equation (13) is obtained. When the estimate of coefficient \((1-\eta_1)\) is not significantly different from 0, the market is taken to be in equilibrium.

\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_{m=1}^{6} Bm_t^e + BEX_t &= BTL_t \\
r_b = (1 - \eta_1)rb_{t-1} + \eta_1 rb_t^* \\
\sum_{m=1}^{6} Bm_t^e &= BEND_t \\
BEND_t &= BTL_t - BEX_t \\
r_b = (1 - \eta_1)rb_{t-1} + \eta_1 \left[ \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_3} - \sum_{m=1}^{6} \frac{1 - \theta_{11}^m}{\omega_3} Bm_{t-1} + \sum_m \frac{\theta_{13}^m}{\omega_3} NCm_{t-1} ight] \\
&\quad + \sum_m \frac{\theta_{13}^m}{\omega_3} Lm_{t-1} - \sum_m \frac{\omega_{2m}}{\omega_3} Wm_t - \sum_m \frac{\omega_{4m}}{\omega_3} rlm_t - \frac{\omega_5}{\omega_3} rc_t \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\omega_3} BEND_t \\
\end{align*}
\]

\(^3\) See, Ito [3] and Kamae [4].
(ii) the call and discount market

In this market, equilibrium means that the sum of the six groups' holding of the net call and bills is equal to zero (see equation (15)). $NCE_X_t$ displays the exogenous sectors' holding of the net call and bills at $t$th period. Equation (17) is assumed to adjust the call and discount rate when the market is in disequilibrium. From equations (7), (16) and (17), equation (18) is gained. $r_{ct}^*$ is an equilibrium call and discount rate.

\[
\sum_{m=1}^{6} NCM_t^e + NCE_X_t = 0
\]

\[
\sum_{m} NCM_t^e = - NCE_X_t
\]

\[
r_{ct} = (1 - \eta_2)r_{ct-1} + \gamma_2 r_{ct}^*
\]

\[
r_{ct} = (1 - \eta_2)r_{ct} + \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_5} + \sum_{m} \frac{\theta_{21}^m}{\psi_5} Bm_{t-1} - \sum_{m} \frac{1 - \theta_{21}^m}{\psi_5} NCM_{t-1} - \sum_{m} \frac{\phi_{2m}^m}{\psi_5} Lm_{t-1} - \sum_{m} \frac{\phi_{2m}^m}{\psi_5} Wm_t - \frac{\phi_3}{\psi_5} rb_t - \sum_{m} \frac{\phi_{4m}}{\psi_5} rlm_t - \frac{1}{\psi_5} NCE_X_t
\]

\[
\psi_1 = \sum_{j} \sum_{m} \theta_{3j}^m c_j^m,
\]

\[
\psi_{2m} = \sum_{j} \theta_{2j}^m a_j^m,
\]

\[
\psi_3 = \sum_{j} \sum_{m} \theta_{3j}^m r_j^m
\]

the loan market

Whether the six submarkets are in equilibrium or not is investigated. Equilibrium in the $m$th submarket means that demand for loans is equal to its effective supply (equation (20)). The effective demand for loans is assumed to be equal to the desired holding. Equation (21) denotes the demand function for loans. $S_t$ gives the sales of the corporate sector, $r_{cd}$ gives the interest rates on the certificate of deposit. Equation (23) is gained from equa-
From estimating equations (13), (18) and (23) and testing whether \( \eta_i \) is equal to one, we can examine whether equilibrium is obtained or not. In order to take account of compensatory deposit’s equilibrating effect, effective loan rates are used for estimation as well as nominal ones.

(20) \[ Lm_t^e = LDm_t^e, \quad m = 1, \ldots, 6 \]

(21) \[ LDm_t^e = LDm_t^* = b_0^m + b_1^m S_t + b_2^m rb_t + b_3^m rlm_t + b_4^m rcd_t \]

(22) \[ rlm_t = (1 - \eta_3^m)rlm_{t-1} + \eta_3^m rlm_t^* \]

(23) \[ rlm_t = (1 - \eta_3^m)rlm_{t-1} + \eta_3^m \left( \frac{x_{2m}}{x_{1m}} + \frac{\theta_{3m}^m}{x_{1m}} Bm_{t-1} + \frac{\theta_{32}^m}{x_{1m}} NCm_{t-1} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{\theta_{33}^m}{x_{1m}} Lm_{t-1} \right) + \frac{x_{3m}}{x_{1m}} Wm_t + \frac{b_1^m}{x_{1m}} S_t + \frac{x_{4m}}{x_{1m}} rb_t + \frac{x_{5m}}{x_{1m}} rc_t + \frac{b_4^m}{x_{1m}} rcd_t \]

\[
\begin{align*}
x_{1m} &= \sum_j \theta_{3j}^m \xi_j^m - b_3^m \\
x_{2m} &= -\sum_j \theta_{3j}^m c_j^m + b_0^m \\
x_{3m} &= -\sum_j \theta_{3j}^m \alpha_j^m \\
x_{4m} &= -\sum_j \theta_{3j}^m \beta_j^m + b_2^m \\
x_{5m} &= -\sum_j \theta_{3j}^m \gamma_j^m
\end{align*}
\]

The estimation period is from the second quarter of 1978 to the first quarter of 1984. This period is chosen because (a) among the data of the government bonds’ yields, the over-the-counter index quotations which move according to demand and supply of the government bonds have been available from February 1978, and (b) the dealing activity of the public bonds by banks began in June 1984 and the structure of the government bonds markets may change.

Balance data of the all institutions’ government bonds, loans, call money, call loans and bills bought and sold are collected from the BOJ’s Economic Statistics Annual. These are the end of period amounts. This government bond data includes long-term bonds which were underwritten by the financial institutions and were not allowed to be sold by the MOF. When government bonds are traded with a repurchase agreement, the bonds’ balance changes, but these changes move according to the yields of bonds traded with a repurchase agreement, not to the yields of bond (ordinary) trading. In order to obtain the bond balance that depends on this yield, the balance changes due to repurchase agreement trading and those which were not allowed to be sold are taken into account. After these adjustments, the bonds balance data which is, so to speak, the tradable bond balance is gained. It is denoted as \( Bm \). \( BET \) denotes the balance of the salable brands held by the exogenous sectors. \( BTL \) denotes the balance of the salable brands among the outstanding amounts. \( BEND \) is the difference between the two, however it is not observable. Instead the total of the six institution groups’ actual holdings is used as an approximation through reference to equation (11).
is also unobservable. Therefore from equation (16), the total of the six institution groups' actual holding of the net call and bills is used as an approximation. Sales data of the firm sector (S) are picked from the MOF's Financial Statements of Incorporated Business.

The compound yields of government bonds \( r_b \) are calculated using the over-the-counter index quotations of the longest remaining life bonds of 8% coupon rate.\(^4\) The call and discount rate \( r_c \) is calculated as a weighted average of the rates of the overnight (or the seven-days) call, the unconditional call and the two-month-period bills.

All the institutions' average contracted interest rates on loans and discounts gathered from the BOJ's Economic Statistics Annual are used as the loan rates. Among these rates, the "general" rates are used for the city banks, the regional banks, the mutual loan and savings banks and the credit associations. The "long-term" loans rates are used for the trust banks and the long-term credit banks.

The data for financial institutions of agriculture, forestry and fishery, except for yearly data of the credit federations of agricultural cooperatives' loan yields is not available. Because the yields of these federations move similarly with the "long-term" loans rates of the mutual loan and savings banks, the federations' loan rates are estimated as follows and are used as a proxy of the loan rates of the financial institutions for agriculture, forestry and fishery.

\[
\left( \begin{array}{c}
\text{quarterly loan rates of the mutual loan and savings bank} \\
\text{yearly loan yields of the credit federations of agricultural cooperatives} \\
\text{yearly average loan rates of the mutual loan and savings bank}
\end{array} \right) 
\times \left( \begin{array}{c}
\text{yearly loan yields of the credit federations of agricultural cooperatives}
\end{array} \right)
\]

The loan rates data of the life insurance companies are collected from the Life Insurance Statistics Quarterly.

The effective loan rates of the city banks, the regional banks, the trust banks, the long-term credit banks, the mutual loan and savings banks and the credit associations are estimated as follows. That of \( m \)th institution group \( r_{lem} \) is

\[
r_{lem} = \frac{r_{lm} - \omega \cdot r_{dm}}{1 - \omega},
\]

where \( \omega \) is the deposit yield rate and \( r_{dm} \) is the interest rate of a three-month time deposit. The data of \( \omega \) are picked from the MOF's Survey of Compensatory Deposits and the Fair Trade Commission's Actual State of Compensatory Deposits.

The empirical estimation results of equations (13), (18) and (22) are (25)-(38). These results show that \( (1 - y_t) \)'s of the government bond market and the call and bills market are not significantly different from zero, but those of the loan markets are significantly different from zero and of a positive nature. Therefore, the government bonds market and

\(^4\) The yields data used in this paper are the actual values. The expected values are not used but should be investigated. About the relationship between the two value, see Masson [6], p. 367.
the call and bills market are judged to be in equilibrium while the loan markets of all institution groups are not in equilibrium.

\[(25) \quad rb = 4.686 + 0.005633 \, rb_{-1} + 0.002432 \, BEND \\
(1.02) \quad (0.02) \quad (0.23) \\
+ 0.08061 \, rl1 + 0.2077 \, rc - 0.007604 \, W1 \\
(0.20) \quad (1.51) \quad (-0.88) \\
+ 0.07857 \, B1_{-1} + 0.005086 \, NCI_{-1} + 0.003441 \, L1_{-1} \\
(3.72) \quad (0.52) \quad (0.34) \\
R^2 = 0.7685, \ SSR = 1.798, \ SE = 0.3462, \ DW = 2.21\]

\[(26) \quad rb = 0.5797 - 0.05736 \, rb_{-1} - 0.004391 \, BEND \\
(0.12) \quad (-0.26) \quad (-0.45) \\
+ 0.2988 \, rle1 + 0.1392 \, rc - 0.009338 \, W1 \\
(1.20) \quad (1.35) \quad (-1.11) \\
+ 0.09012 \, B1_{-1} + 0.001731 \, NCI_{-1} + 0.01010 \, L1_{-1} \\
(4.28) \quad (0.17) \quad (0.98) \\
R^2 = 0.7882, \ SSR = 1.644, \ SE = 0.3311, \ DW = 2.14\]

\[(27) \quad rc = -17.78 - 0.4600rc_{-1} + 0.8668 \, rb + 0.02989 \, NCEX \\
(-5.41) \quad (-1.67) \quad (1.88) \quad (1.49) \\
+ 2.590 \, rl1 - 0.008338 \, W1 - 0.06917 \, B1_{-1} \\
(3.89) \quad (-0.40) \quad (-1.39) \\
- 0.02992 \, NCI_{-1} + 0.01461 \, L1_{-1} \\
(-1.73) \quad (0.69) \\
R^2 = 0.9174, \ SSR = 6.231, \ SE = 0.6445, \ DW = 1.07\]

\[(28) \quad rc = -16.32 + 0.1689 \, rc_{-1} + 1.277 \, rb + 0.01509 \, NCEX \\
(-2.91) \quad (0.55) \quad (2.02) \quad (0.56) \\
+ 0.8139rle1 - 0.01278 \, W1 - 0.06561 \, B1_{-1} \\
(1.25) \quad (-0.44) \quad (-0.92) \\
- 0.03845 \, NCI_{-1} + p.02001 \, L1_{-1} \\
(-1.61) \quad (0.67) \\
R^2 = 0.8499, \ SSR = 11.32, \ SE = 0.8688, \ DW = 1.38\]

\[(29) \quad rl1 = 3.652 + 0.4835 \, rl1_{-1} + 0.007006 \, W1 - 0.0004132 \, S \\
(2.86) \quad (7.76) \quad (1.76) \quad (-0.49) \\
+ 0.06348 \, rcd - 0.1424 \, rb + 0.2228 \, rc \\
(1.43) \quad (-1.27) \quad (4.21) \\
+ 0.008003 \, B1_{-1} + 0.001251 \, NCI_{-1} - 0.007836 \, L1_{-1} \\
(0.62) \quad (0.32) \quad (-2.12) \\
R^2 = 0.9822, \ SSR = 0.2355, \ SE = 0.1297, \ DW = 1.90\]

\[(30) \quad rle1 = 4.383 + 0.5353 \, rle1_{-1} + 0.007273 \, W1 + 0.0006693 \, S \\
(1.80) \quad (5.16) \quad (0.96) \quad (0.42) \\
+ 0.05847 \, rcd + 0.04013 \, rb + 0.1526 \, rc \\
(0.69) \quad (0.18) \quad (1.52) \\
- 0.02397 \, B1_{-1} + 0.003113 \, NCI_{-1} - 0.009362 \, L1_{-1} \\
(-0.97) \quad (0.41) \quad (-1.31) \\
R^2 = 0.9516, \ SSR = 0.8521, \ SE = 0.2467, \ DW = 2.57\]
(31) \( r_{12} = 1.986 + 0.6009 r_{12-1} - 0.002489 \ W_2 + 0.0005467 \ S \\
(1.25) \ (8.88) \ (-0.75) \ (0.64) \\
+ 0.007368 \ rcd - 0.05624 \ rb + 0.1580 \ rc \\
(0.18) \ (-0.46) \ (3.56) \\
+ 0.002217 \ B_{2-1} + 0.004858 \ NC_{2-1} + 0.0008107 \ L_{2-1} \\
(0.13) \ (0.68) \ (0.27) \\
R^2 = 0.9733, \ SSR = 0.2169, \ SE = 0.1245, \ DW = 2.19

(32) \( rle_{2} = 0.2483 + 0.7656 \ rle_{2-1} - 0.005874 \ W_2 + 0.001677 \ S \\
(0.09) \ (7.13) \ (-1.02) \ (1.13) \\
- 0.01408 \ rcd - 0.001586 \ rb + 0.1102 \ rc \\
(-0.20) \ (-0.01) \ (1.44) \\
- 0.02038 \ B_{2-1} + 0.009465 \ NC_{2-1} + 0.004866 \ L_{2-1} \\
(-0.70) \ (0.77) \ (0.94) \\
R^2 = 0.9296, \ SSR = 0.6402, \ SE = 0.2138, \ DW = 2.80

(33) \( r_{13} = 4.666 + 0.5157 \ r_{13-1} + 0.008600 \ W_3 + 0.0005100 \ S \\
(2.58) \ (5.33) \ (3.74) \ (2.49) \\
- 0.005516 \ rcd - 0.04683 \ rb + 0.06953 \ rc \\
(-0.31) \ (-1.18) \ (3.77) \\
- 0.0006241 \ B_{3-1} + 0.002647 \ NC_{3-1} - 0.01423 \ L_{3-1} \\
(-0.12) \ (0.44) \ (-3.12) \\
R^2 = 0.9593, \ SSR = 0.04330, \ SE = 0.05562, \ DW = 2.14

(34) \( rle_{3} = 1.855 + 0.7164 \ rle_{3-1} + 0.007230 \ W_3 + 0.007632 \ S \\
(0.72) \ (5.05) \ (2.05) \ (2.90) \\
- 0.03246 \ rcd + 0.006634 \ rb + 0.04744 \ rc \\
(-1.21) \ (0.12) \ (-1.73) \\
- 0.006992 \ B_{3-1} + 0.002078 \ NC_{3-1} - 0.009305 \ L_{3-1} \\
(-1.01) \ (0.26) \ (-1.41) \\
R^2 = 0.8056, \ SSR = 0.09468, \ SE = 0.08224, \ DW = 2.56

(35) \( r_{14} = 1.648 + 0.7450 \ r_{14-1} - 0.002720 \ W_4 + 0.0005254 \ S \\
(2.19) \ (12.09) \ (-0.52) \ (0.52) \\
+ 0.007339 \ rcd - 0.08702 \ rb + 0.1118 \ rc \\
(0.25) \ (-1.21) \ (2.74) \\
- 0.001232 \ B_{4-1} + 0.004294 \ NC_{4-1} + 0.001566 \ L_{4-1} \\
(-0.09) \ (0.47) \ (0.45) \\
R^2 = 0.9753, \ SSR = 0.1234, \ SE = 0.09389, \ DW = 2.58

(36) \( rle_{4} = 0.1069 + 0.8301 \ rle_{4-1} - 0.01211 \ W_4 + 0.003499 \ S \\
(0.06) \ (6.61) \ (-1.05) \ (1.58) \\
- 0.002537 \ rcd + 0.001944 \ rb - 0.03342 \ rc \\
(-0.04) \ (0.01) \ (-0.38) \\
- 0.05500 \ B_{4-1} - 0.03305 \ NC_{4-1} + 0.009383 \ L_{4-1} \\
(-1.90) \ (-1.78) \ (1.21) \\
R^2 = 0.9008, \ SSR = 0.5675, \ SE = 0.2013, \ DW = 2.74

(37) \( r_{15} = 1.974 + 0.5925 \ r_{15-1} + 0.0006611 \ W_5 + 0.0006546 \ S \\
(1.44) \ (4.52) \ (0.09) \ (1.38) \)
Because the loan markets are in disequilibrium, the actual asset holding functions are specified as follows, taking into account the spill-over effect. Equation (39) shows the adjustment of government bonds and call and bills holding. \( E_{Sm_t} \), which is defined in equation (40), denotes the difference between \( m \)th institution's effective loan supply and the actual loan. Following the short-side hypothesis, the actual loan amount is equal to the loan demand, if the market is in excess supply, and consequently \( E_{Sm_t} \) implies this excess supply amount. \( D_{mt} \) is a dummy variable and is equal to one if the \( m \)th institution's loan market is in excess supply. \( \alpha_{ij}^m \) is a parameter showing the market's adjustment speed.

\[
\Delta A_{m,t} = \sum_{j=1}^{3} \alpha_{ij}^m (A_{mjt}^* - A_{m,j,t-1}) + \pi_i^m D_{mt} \cdot E_{Sm_t}, \quad i=1, 2; \ m=1, \ldots, 6
\]

\[
E_{Sm_t} = L_{mt}^* - L_{mt}
\]

\[
\pi_1^m > 0, \quad \pi_2^m > 0
\]

\[
\Delta L_{mt} + D_{mt} \cdot E_{Sm_t} = \sum_{j} \sigma_{ij}^m (A_{mjt}^* - A_{m,j,t-1})
\]

Equation (42) shows the adjustment process of loan holding. As equation (43) shows, (42) is deduced from equation (2) and \( \sigma_{ij}^m \) is equal to \( \theta_{ij}^m \). But \( \sigma_{ij}^m \) and \( \sigma_{ij}^m \) are not always equal to \( \theta_{ij}^m \) and \( \theta_{ij}^m \) respectively, where \( \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sigma_{ij}^m = 1 \) does not always hold. \( \pi_1^m \) and \( \pi_2^m \) are expected to be positive.

Equations (44)-(46) are gained from equations (1), (39) and (42). Simultaneous equations consisting of these three equations and equations (4), (11) and (16) are estimated in the next section.
DETERMINATION OF THE YIELDS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

VI. Estimation

In this section, the six institution groups' amounts of excess supply of loans are gained through estimation, and the asset holding functions are measured in order to calculate the equilibrium yields of government bonds and also those of the call and bills.

The amounts of excess supply of loans by the six institution groups are estimated as follows. Whether the loan market of a certain period is in equilibrium or not is assumed to be a common factor in all six markets. This is judged using the fund position diffusion indexes of the BOJ's Short-Term Economic Survey of Enterprises. If the proportion of the Survey's replies of "Easy" is greater (or smaller) than those of "Tight," the market is judged to be in excess supply (or demand). According to these indexes, periods which are judged to be in excess supply are from 1978 I to 1979 I and from 1981 I to 1984 I. Those judged to be in excess demand are from 1980 II to 1981 II and that judged to be in equilibrium is 1980 I. The loan amounts which are observed in these excess demand periods and in equilibrium periods are both equal to the effective loan supplies because of the short-side hypothesis. These data are used to estimate equation (7) or similar equations. Using these estimated coefficients and the value of independent variables, the amounts of effective loan supplies are obtained.

Because the data of \( Bm_t, NCm_t, Lm_t \) and \( Wm_t \) may have multicollinearity, measurement using the pooling method will be tried. First, equation (47) is measured by means of the individual institutions' cross-sectional data, where the subscript \( k \) denotes \( k \)th institution. The coefficients of the left-hand sides of equations (48), (49) and (50) are gained from the estimation results of equation (47), and the left-hand sides' time-series values of equations (48), (49) and (51) are calculated. Then, using these values the simultaneous equations system which consists of equations (4), (11), (16), (48), (49) and (51) are measured.

(47) \[ Am_{j,t,k} = \kappa_j^m Bm_{t-4,k} + \lambda_j^m NCm_{t-4,k} + \mu_j^m Lm_{t-4,k} + \nu_j^m Wm_{t,k}, \quad j=1, 2, 3 \]

(48) \[ Bm_t = (1 - \sigma_{11}^m) Bm_{t-4} + \sigma_{12}^m NCm_{t-4} + \sigma_{13}^m Lm_{t-4} - \sum_i \sigma_{1i}^m \alpha_i^m Wm_t \]

\[ = \sum_i \sigma_{1i}^m \beta_i^m rb_t + \sum_i \sigma_{1i}^m \gamma_i^m rc_t + \sum_i \sigma_{1i}^m \delta_i^m rlm_t + \sum_i \sigma_{1i}^m c_i^m + \pi_1^m Dm_t \cdot ESm_t \]
(49) \[ NC_{it} + \sigma_{2t} M_{it-4} - (1 - \sigma_{3t}) N_{C_{1-4}} + \sigma_{23} L_{m-it} - \sum_i \sigma_{3t} \alpha_i W_{iti} \]
\[= \sum_i \sigma_{2t} \beta_i r_{iti} + \sum_i \sigma_{2t} \gamma_i r_{cti} + \sum_i \sigma_{3t} \delta_i r_{lmct} + \sum_i \sigma_{3t} \epsilon_i r_{cti} + \pi_{2t} D_{mt} \cdot E_{Sm_i} \]

(50) \[ L_{mt} + \sigma_{31} M_{it-4} + \sigma_{32} N_{C_{1-4}} - (1 - \sigma_{33}) L_{m-it} - \sum_i \sigma_{3t} \alpha_i W_{iti} \]
\[= \sum_i \sigma_{3t} \beta_i r_{iti} + \sum_i \sigma_{3t} \gamma_i r_{cti} + \sum_i \sigma_{3t} \delta_i r_{lmct} + \sum_i \sigma_{3t} \epsilon_i r_{cti} - D_{mt} \cdot E_{Sm_i} \]

(51) \[ L_{mt} + D_{mt} \cdot E_{Sm_i} + \sigma_{31} M_{it-4} + \sigma_{32} N_{C_{1-4}} - (1 - \sigma_{33}) L_{m-it} - \sum_i \sigma_{3t} \alpha_i W_{iti} \]
\[= \sum_i \sigma_{3t} \beta_i r_{iti} + \sum_i \sigma_{3t} \gamma_i r_{cti} + \sum_i \sigma_{3t} \delta_i r_{lmct} + \sum_i \sigma_{3t} \epsilon_i r_{cti} \]

The data used in the cross-sectional estimation are collected from the *Analysis of Financial Statements of All Banks* published by the Federation of Bankers Association of Japan and the *Financial Statements* of the mutual loan and savings banks. The estimation results of equation (47) are from (52) to (66).

(52) \[ B1 = 0.4212 B1_{-4} - 0.1663 NC_{1-4} - 0.04834 L1_{-4} + 0.06650 W1 \]
(3.63)** \[ R^2 = 0.9660, \quad SS = 505499, \quad SE = 82.65 \]

(53) \[ NC1 = -0.8659 B1_{-4} + 0.3562 NC_{1-4} - 0.5306 L1_{-4} + 0.4841 W1 \]
(-3.99)** \[ R^2 = 0.9452, \quad SS = 1760350, \quad SE = 154.2 \]

(54) \[ L1 = 0.4447 B1_{-4} - 0.1899 NC_{1-4} + 0.5790 L1_{-4} + 0.4494 W1 \]
(2.39)** \[ R^2 = 0.9997, \quad SS = 1292640, \quad SE = 132.2 \]

(55) \[ B2 = 0.8100 B2_{-4} + 0.001253 NC2_{-4} - 0.04612 L2_{-4} + 0.06270 W2 \]
(21.60)** \[ R^2 = 0.9784, \quad SS = 69125345173, \quad SE = 13595 \]

(56) \[ NC2 = -0.6343 B2_{-4} + 0.1487 NC2_{-4} - 0.6997 L2_{-4} + 0.6354 W2 \]
(-9.45)** \[ R^2 = 0.8408, \quad SS = 221468479237, \quad SE = 24334 \]

(57) \[ L2 = -0.1757 B2_{-4} - 0.1499 NC2_{-4} + 0.7458 L2_{-4} + 0.3019 W2 \]
(-2.84)** \[ R^2 = 0.9994, \quad SS = 187494985064, \quad SE = 22390 \]

(58) \[ B3 = 0.7143 B3_{-4} + 0.1171 NC3_{-4} - 0.4509 L3_{-4} + 0.4085 W3 \]
(6.64)** \[ R^2 = 0.9875, \quad SS = 509059, \quad SE = 95.34 \]

(59) \[ NC3 = -0.4760 B3_{-4} + 0.4037 NC3_{-4} - 0.3871 L3_{-4} + 0.3518 W3 \]
(-4.99)** \[ R^2 = 0.7149, \quad SS = 400929, \quad SE = 84.61 \]

(60) \[ L3 = -0.2383 B3_{-4} - 0.5208 NC3_{-4} + 0.8381 L3_{-4} + 0.2396 W3 \]
(-2.32)** \[ R^2 = 0.9997, \quad SS = 463418, \quad SE = 90.97 \]
(61) \[ B4 = 0.9357 B4_{-4} + 0.04765 NC4_{-4} - 0.007261 L4_{-4} + 0.01403 W4 \]
\[ R^2 = 0.9554, \quad SSR = 4199, \quad SE = 4.885 \]
(22.03)** (1.59)* (-2.13)** (4.82)**

(62) \[ NC4 = 0.1566 B4_{-4} + 0.7139 NC4_{-4} + 0.01179 L4_{-4} - 0.004697 W4 \]
\[ R^2 = 0.7876, \quad SSR = 15813, \quad SE = 9.479 \]
(1.90)** (12.34)** (1.78)** (-0.83)

(63) \[ L4 = -1.092 B4_{-4} - 0.7615 NC4_{-4} - 0.004529 L4_{-4} + 0.9907 W4 \]
\[ R^2 = 0.9995, \quad SSR = 21646, \quad SE = 11.09 \]
(-11.33)** (-11.16)** (-0.59) (149.99)**

(64) \[ B6 = 1.261 B6_{-4} - 0.2535 NC6_{-4} - 0.1136 L6_{-4} + 0.1109 W6 \]
\[ R^2 = 0.8921, \quad SSR = 82610, \quad SE = 26.69 \]
(11.94)** (-0.81) (1.48)* (1.64)*

(65) \[ NC6 = -0.1132 B6_{-4} + 0.5515 NC6_{-4} - 0.08834 L6_{-4} + 0.08023 W6 \]
\[ R^2 = 0.6670, \quad SSR = 4157, \quad SE = 5.987 \]
(-4.78)** (7.82)** (-5.14)** (5.29)**

(66) \[ L6 = -1.148 B6_{-4} - 0.2980 NC6_{-4} + 0.2019 L6_{-4} + 0.8089 W6 \]
\[ R^2 = 0.9996, \quad SSR = 79014, \quad SE = 26.10 \]
(-11.12)** (-0.97) (2.69)** (12.25)**

(67)–(84) show the two-stage least squares (TSLS) estimation results of equations (44), (45) and (46). (85)–(99) and (100)–(117) show the TSLS estimation results of (48), (49) and (51) using the cross-sectional results, (47)–(66). The financial institutions for agriculture, forestry and fisheries are treated as an exogenous sector in (85)–(99), and as an endogenous sector in (100)–(117).

(67) \[ B1 = -3.659 + 0.02105 W1 - 0.4798 rb - 2.798 rc + 6.854 rl1 \]
\[ (-0.14) \quad (0.20) \quad (-0.14) \quad (-1.80)** \quad (1.84)** \]
\[ + 0.4183 B1_{-1} - 0.1406 NC1_{-1} - 0.02287 L1_{-1} + 0.1680 D\cdot ES1 \]
\[ (1.27) \quad (-1.40)** \quad (-0.22) \quad (1.45)** \]
\[ R^2 = 0.6898, \quad SSR = 178.9, \quad SE = 3.454 \]

(68) \[ NC1 = -54.47 + 0.5900 W1 + 3.255 rb - 1.700 rc + 4.409 rl1 \]
\[ (-1.77)** \quad (4.67)** \quad (0.80) \quad (-0.92) \quad (1.00) \]
\[ - 0.6141 B1_{-1} + 0.04787 NC1_{-1} - 0.6241 L1_{-1} + 0.2697 D\cdot ES1 \]
\[ (-1.57) \quad (0.40) \quad (-4.93)** \quad (1.96)** \]
\[ R^2 = 0.9001, \quad SSR = 252.7, \quad SE = 4.105 \]

(69) \[ L1 + D\cdot ES1 = 79.76 + 0.7034 W1 + 2.503 rb + 7.800 rc \]
\[ (1.68)* \quad (4.47)** \quad (0.41) \quad (2.99)** \]
\[ - 23.72 rl1 - 0.3695 B1_{-1} + 0.1609 NC1_{-1} + 0.3841 L1_{-1} \]
\[ (-4.70)** \quad (-0.64) \quad (0.86) \quad (2.25)** \]
\[ R^2 = 0.9976, \quad SSR = 665.3, \quad SE = 6.448 \]

(70) \[ B2 = -102.0 + 0.1889 W2 + 3.479 rb - 2.952 rc + 9.157 rl2 \]
\[ (-3.12)** \quad (2.54)** \quad (1.41) \quad (-2.68)** \quad (3.43)** \]
\[ - 0.3838 B2_{-1} + 0.1921 NC2_{-1} - 0.02884 L2_{-1} + 0.005677 D\cdot ES2 \]
\[ (-1.09) \quad (1.19) \quad (-0.42) \quad (0.04) \]
\[ R^2 = 0.9508, \quad SSR = 127.3, \quad SE = 2.913 \]
(71) \( NC2 = -69.39 + 0.1381 W2 + 6.889 rb - 2.428 rc + 6.016 rl2 \\
\quad (-1.36) \quad (1.19) \quad (1.79) \quad (-1.42) \quad (1.45) \)
\(- 0.4627 B2_{-1} + 0.06578 NC2_{-1} - 0.1163 L2_{-1} + 0.6741 D\cdot ES2 \\
\quad (-0.84) \quad (0.26) \quad (-1.08) \quad (3.11) \)
\( R^2 = 0.6112, \quad SSR = 308.3, \quad SE = 4.533 \)

(72) \( L2 + D\cdot ES2 = 181.4 + 0.7416 W2 - 11.58 rb + 5.830 rc \\
\quad (2.46) \quad (4.78) \quad (-2.11) \quad (2.37) \)
\(- 17.72 rl2 + 0.7587 B2_{-1} - 0.3483 NC2_{-1} + 0.1165 L2_{-1} \\
\quad (-3.21) \quad (0.95) \quad (-0.98) \quad (0.75) \)
\( R^2 = 0.9935, \quad SSR = 702.1, \quad SE = 6.625 \)

(73) \( B3 = -137.0 + 0.5007 W3 - 0.9158 rb - 0.2913 rc + 10.09 rl3 \\
\quad (-2.68) \quad (5.80) \quad (-1.00) \quad (-0.61) \quad (2.49) \)
\(+ 0.1592 B3_{-1} - 0.06990 NC3_{-1} - 0.3021 L3_{-1} + 0.2701 D\cdot ES3 \\
\quad (1.13) \quad (-0.46) \quad (-1.98) \quad (0.74) \)
\( R^2 = 0.9979, \quad SSR = 42.59, \quad SE = 1.685 \)

(74) \( NC3 = 90.86 + 0.4338 W3 + 0.6813 rb - 0.03188 rc - 2.840 rl3 \\
\quad (1.75) \quad (4.97) \quad (0.74) \quad (-0.07) \quad (-0.69) \)
\(- 0.2117 B3_{-1} + 0.1928 NC3_{-1} - 0.6605 L3_{-1} + 0.8001 D\cdot ES3 \\
\quad (-1.48) \quad (1.25) \quad (-4.27) \quad (2.15) \)
\( R^2 = 0.9058, \quad SSR = 43.56, \quad SE = 1.704 \)

(75) \( L3 + D\cdot ES3 = 43.36 + 0.07004 W3 + 0.2320 rb + 0.2888 rc \\
\quad (1.26) \quad (6.02) \quad (1.80) \quad (4.57) \)
\(- 6.816 rl3 + 0.04327 B3_{-1} - 0.1206 NC3_{-1} + 0.9571 L3_{-1} \\
\quad (-14.39) \quad (2.32) \quad (-5.65) \quad (45.34) \)
\( R^2 = 0.99999, \quad SSR = 0.9023, \quad SE = 0.2375 \)

(76) \( B4 = -29.37 + 0.04439 W4 - 0.1166 rb - 0.8055 rc + 1.415 rl4 \\
\quad (-2.79) \quad (0.81) \quad (-0.11) \quad (-2.16) \quad (1.70) \)
\(+ 0.2997 B4_{-1} - 0.1313 NC4_{-1} + 0.04395 L4_{-1} - 0.1293 D\cdot ES4 \\
\quad (1.20) \quad (-1.10) \quad (1.03) \quad (-1.43) \)
\( R^2 = 0.9747, \quad SSR = 35.11, \quad SE = 1.530 \)

(77) \( NC4 = -41.18 + 0.2452 W4 + 0.4073 rb - 1.587 rc + 3.342 rl4 \\
\quad (-1.88) \quad (2.16) \quad (0.18) \quad (-2.05) \quad (1.99) \)
\(- 1.033 B4_{-1} + 0.2354 NC4_{-1} - 0.1468 L4_{-1} - 0.1759 D\cdot ES4 \\
\quad (-2.00) \quad (0.95) \quad (-1.65) \quad (-0.94) \)
\( R^2 = 0.2405, \quad SSR = 151.2, \quad SE = 3.175 \)

(78) \( L4 + D\cdot ES4 = 20.89 + 1.202 W4 - 2.358 rb + 1.329 rc \\
\quad (0.50) \quad (6.69) \quad (0.54) \quad (0.87) \)
\(- 7.665 rl4 - 1.063 B4_{-1} + 0.01511 NC4_{-1} - 1.485 L4_{-1} \\
\quad (-2.27) \quad (0.03) \quad (-0.91) \)
\( R^2 = 0.9935, \quad SSR = 653.7, \quad SE = 6.392 \)

(79) \( B5 = -72.10 + 0.3915 W5 - 0.2973 rb + 1.097 rc + 1.458 rl5 \\
\quad (-1.84) \quad (1.94) \quad (-0.14) \quad (1.43) \quad (0.28) \)
\(- 0.01867 B5_{-1} + 0.07679 NC5_{-1} - 0.02024 L5_{-1} + 0.2161 D\cdot ES5 \\
\quad (-0.06) \quad (0.27) \quad (-0.10) \quad (0.93) \)
\( R^2 = 0.9794, \quad SSR = 118.8, \quad SE = 2.814 \)
(80) \[ NC5 = 62.07 + 0.1673 \ W5 + 0.2070 \ r^{b} - 1.747 \ r^{c} - 2.546 \ r^{l5} \]
(1.73)* (0.91) (0.11) (-2.48)** (-0.53)
+0.09981 \ B5_{-1} + 0.05642 \ NC5_{-1} - 0.3429 \ L5_{-1} + 0.7441 \ D\cdot ES5
(0.33) (0.22) (-1.80)** (3.51)**
\[ R^2=0.8800, \quad SSR=99.69, \quad SE=2.578 \]

(81) \[ L5 + D\cdot ES5 = 10.49 + 0.4471 \ W5 + 0.04390 \ r^{b} + 0.6898 \ r^{c} \]
(0.80) (6.80)** (0.06) (2.92)**
+0.7952 \ r^{l5} - 0.09252 \ B5_{-1} - 0.1404 \ NC5_{-1} + 0.3680 \ L5_{-1}
(0.50) (-0.86) (-1.52)* (5.48)**
\[ R^2=0.9990, \quad SSR=13.54, \quad SE=0.9199 \]

(82) \[ B6 = 29.67 + 0.5386 \ W6 - 1.083 \ r^{b} + 0.2575 \ r^{c} - 4.428 \ r^{l6} \]
(5.59)** (6.71)** (-6.13)** (3.25)** (-5.24)**
-0.008341 \ B6_{-1} + 0.3837 \ NC6_{-1} - 0.4553 \ L6_{-1} + 0.7877 \ D\cdot ES6
(-0.07) (1.55)* (-5.77)** (8.06)**
\[ R^2=0.9945, \quad SSR=1.865, \quad SE=0.3526 \]

(83) \[ NC6 = -7.739 + 0.09336 \ W6 + 0.09858 \ r^{b} - 0.0002432 \ r^{c} \]
(-1.53)* (1.22) (0.58) (-0.03)
+1.090 \ r^{l6} - 0.1501 \ B6_{-1} - 0.2663 \ NC6_{-1} - 0.09646 \ L6_{-1}
(1.35)* (-1.23) (-1.13) (-1.28)
+0.1594 \ D\cdot ES6
(1.71)*
\[ R^2=0.5629, \quad SSR=1.697, \quad SE=0.3364 \]

(84) \[ L6 + D\cdot ES6 = -22.32 + 0.3596 \ W6 + 0.9683 \ r^{b} - 0.2576 \ r^{c} \]
(-8.72)** (9.50)** (11.1)** (-6.65)**
+3.426r^{l6} + 0.1738 \ B6_{-1} - 0.1216 \ NC6_{-1} + 0.5591 \ L6_{-1}
(8.46)** (2.89)** (-1.01) (14.9)**
\[ R^2=0.99997, \quad SSR=0.4737, \quad SE=0.1721 \]

(85) \[ B1* = 21.86 - 0.1452 \ D\cdot ES1 - 1.798 \ r^{b} - 2.407 \ r^{c} + 2.350 \ r^{l1} \]
(1.26) (-2.42)** (-0.77) (-2.93)** (1.24)
\[ R^2=0.4481, \quad SSR=206.5, \quad SE=3.593 \]

(86) \[ NC1* = -88.04 + 0.1703 \ D\cdot ES1 + 6.674 \ r^{b} + 0.7710 \ r^{c} + 5.033 \ r^{l1} \]
(-5.93)** (3.32)** (3.36)** (1.10) (3.10)**
\[ R^2=0.8560, \quad SSR=151.13, \quad SE=3.073 \]

(87) \[ L1* + D\cdot ES1 = 180.1 - 17.46 \ r^{b} - 0.4437 \ r^{c} - 5.106 \ r^{l1} \]
(2.67)** (-1.88)** (-0.13) (-0.63)
\[ R^2=0.3582, \quad SSR=3965.4, \quad SE=15.27 \]

(88) \[ B2* = 28.96 - 0.3201 \ D\cdot ES2 - 6.856 \ r^{b} - 0.8342 \ r^{c} + 4.914 \ r^{l2} \]
(1.28) (-2.98)** (-2.51)** (-1.17) (2.48)**
\[ R^2=0.3755, \quad SSR=216.8, \quad SE=3.681 \]
(89) \( NC2^* \)
\[
= -59.96 + 0.3720 D \cdot ES2 + 6.385 rb + 0.3834 rc + 0.5060 rl2 \\
\quad (-2.78)^* (3.62)^* (2.44)^* (0.56) (0.27) \\
R^2=0.3178, \quad SSR=198.2, \quad SE=3.519
\]

(90) \( L2^* + D \cdot ES2 \)
\[
= 164.32 - 13.12 rb + 0.8121 rc - 7.830 rl2 \\
\quad (3.91)^* (-2.31)^* (0.46) (-1.59)^* \\
R^2=0.4796, \quad SSR=1454.6, \quad SE=9.250
\]

(91) \( B3^* \)
\[
= -81.57 - 0.2877 D \cdot ES3 + 0.6159 rb + 0.0473 rc + 10.11 rl3 \\
\quad (-2.61)^* (0.91) (0.26) (0.08) (2.61)^* \\
R^2=0.4091, \quad SSR=177.5, \quad SE=3.330
\]

(92) \( NC3^* \)
\[
= 81.86 - 0.2987 D \cdot ES3 + 0.3906 rb + 0.1738 rc - 10.22 rl3 \\
\quad (3.35)^* (-1.22) (0.22) (0.40) (-3.40)^* \\
R^2=0.3988, \quad SSR=106.7, \quad SE=2.582
\]

(93) \( L3^* + D \cdot ES3 \)
\[
= 26.59 - 7.128 rb - 0.2170 rc + 3.272 rl3 \\
\quad (0.57) (-2.32)^* (-0.26) (0.56) \\
R^2=0.1666, \quad SSR=438.5, \quad SE=5.079
\]

(94) \( B4^* \)
\[
= 2.651 - 0.1934 D \cdot ES4 - 3.288 rb - 0.9230 rc + 4.155 rl4 \\
\quad (0.24) (-2.24)^* (-2.28)^* (-2.45)^* (3.58)^* \\
R^2=0.4121, \quad SSR=83.26, \quad SE=2.281
\]

(95) \( NC4^* \)
\[
= -15.12 - 0.6094 D \cdot ES4 + 1.111 rb - 1.984 rc + 3.049 rl4 \\
\quad (-0.71) (-3.72)^* (0.41) (-2.77)^* (1.38)^* \\
R^2=0.4078, \quad SSR=300.2, \quad SE=4.332
\]

(96) \( L4^* + D \cdot ES4 \)
\[
= 66.11 - 4.410 rb + 1.020 rc - 3.990 rl4 \\
\quad (1.12) (-0.58) (0.51) (-0.64) \\
R^2=0.1176, \quad SSR=2614.6, \quad SE=12.40
\]

(97) \( B6^* \)
\[
= 5.504 + 1.089 D \cdot ES6 - 0.9197 rb - 0.2100 rc + 0.2970 rl6 \\
\quad (0.45) (2.67)^* (-1.03) (-0.86) (0.21) \\
R^2=0.4200, \quad SSR=35.01, \quad SE=1.479
\]

(98) \( NC6^* \)
\[
= 9.218 + 0.006012 D \cdot ES6 - 0.1949 rb + 0.2107 rc - 1.077 rl6 \\
\quad (3.23)^* (0.06) (-0.94) (3.71)^* (-3.26)^* \\
R^2=0.3724, \quad SSR=1.883, \quad SE=0.3430
\]
(99) \[ L6* + D*ES6 \]
\[ = -15.01 + 1.096 \, rb + 0.0009145 \, rc + 0.8306 \, rl6 \]
\[ (-1.44)^* \ (1.43)^* \ (0.004) \ (0.68) \]
\[ R^2 = 0.2495, \quad SSR = 27.73, \quad SE = 1.277 \]

(100) \[ B1* \]
\[ = 25.68 - 0.1498 \, D*ES1 - 2.379 \, rb - 2.339 \, rc + 2.403 \, rl1 \]
\[ (1.53)^* \ (-2.51)^* \ (-1.09) \ (-2.84)^* \ (1.27) \]
\[ R^2 = 0.4427, \quad SSR = 208.6, \quad SE = 3.610 \]

(101) \[ NC1* = -84.51 + 0.1644 \, D*ES1 + 6.078 \, rb + 0.7789 \, rc + 5.209 \, rl1 \]
\[ (-6.00)^* \ (3.27)^* \ (2.9)^* \ (1.12) \ (3.26)^* \]
\[ R^2 = 0.8590, \quad SSR = 148.0, \quad SE = 3.041 \]

(102) \[ L1* + D*ES1 \]
\[ = 165.8 - 14.97 \, rb - 0.6387 \, rc - 5.690 \, rl1 \]
\[ (2.56)^* \ (-1.71)^* \ (-0.19) \ (-0.71) \]
\[ R^2 = 0.3651, \quad SSR = 3922.9, \quad SE = 15.19 \]

(103) \[ B2* \]
\[ = 23.34 - 0.3019 \, D*ES2 - 6.047 \, rb - 0.8973 \, rc + 4.837 \, rl2 \]
\[ (1.11) \ (-2.92)^* \ (-2.43)^* \ (-1.29) \ (2.49)^* \]
\[ R^2 = 0.3934, \quad SSR = 210.6, \quad SE = 3.628 \]

(104) \[ NC2* \]
\[ = -46.48 + 0.3304 \, D*ES2 + 4.489 \, rb + 0.5713 \, rc + 0.6003 \, rl2 \]
\[ (-2.34)^* \ (3.39)^* \ (1.91)^* \ (0.87) \ (0.33) \]
\[ R^2 = 0.3538, \quad SSR = 187.7, \quad SE = 3.425 \]

(105) \[ L2* + D*ES2 \]
\[ = 151.5 - 10.86 \, rb + 0.5591 \, rc - 8.285 \, rl2 \]
\[ (3.75)^* \ (-2.04)^* \ (0.32) \ (-1.71)^* \]
\[ R^2 = 0.4906, \quad SSR = 1423.9, \quad SE = 9.152 \]

(106) \[ B3* \]
\[ = -78.81 - 0.3262 \, D*ES3 + 0.05963 \, rb + 0.1114 \, rc + 10.27 \, rl3 \]
\[ (-2.55)^* \ (-1.05) \ (0.03) \ (0.20) \ (2.67)^* \]
\[ R^2 = 0.4146, \quad SSR = 175.8, \quad SE = 3.315 \]

(107) \[ NC3* \]
\[ = 83.50 - 0.3380 \, D*ES3 - 0.1391 \, rb + 0.2199 \, rc - 9.995 \, rl3 \]
\[ (3.47)^* \ (-1.40)^* \ (-0.08) \ (0.52) \ (-3.34)^* \]
\[ R^2 = 0.4001, \quad SSR = 106.4, \quad SE = 2.579 \]

(108) \[ L3* + D*ES3 \]
\[ = 20.00 - 5.589 \, rb - 0.4196 \, rc + 2.762 \, rl3 \]
\[ (0.44) \ (-1.96)^* \ (-0.51) \ (0.48) \]
\[ R^2 = 0.1989, \quad SSR = 421.5, \quad SE = 4.980 \]

(109) \[ B4* \]
\[ = -0.8655 - 0.1851 \, D*ES4 - 2.657 \, rb - 0.9972 \, rc + 4.028 \, rl4 \]
\[ (-0.08) \ (-2.20)^* \ (-2.00) \ (-2.73)^* \ (3.57)^* \]
\[ R^2 = 0.4385, \quad SSR = 79.51, \quad SE = 2.229 \]
Equation group (67)-(84) is called Case A, (85)-(99) is called Case B and (100)-(117) is called Case C. In the call and bills functions of the first, second and fifth financial institution groups and in the government bond functions of the sixth group in all cases, the coefficients of $D \cdot ES_{mt}$ are significant and their signs are as expected. In the call and bills functions of the sixth group in all cases, its coefficients are insignificant but their signs are as expected. Its coefficient in the call and bills function of the third group is significant and its sign is as expected in case A, but their coefficients are not significant in case B and
### Table 3. Estimation Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Independent variables</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$rb$</td>
<td>$rc$</td>
<td>$rl$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$B 1$</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$NC 1$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$LC 1$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$B 2$</td>
<td>O*</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$NC 2$</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$LC 2$</td>
<td>O*</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$B 3$</td>
<td>O</td>
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<td>O</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$NC 3$</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$LC 3$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$B 4$</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$NC 4$</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>$LC 4$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$B 5$</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$NC 5$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$LC 5$</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$B 6$</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$NC 6$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$LC 6$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- O: significant and sign is as expected
- X: insignificant and sign is as expected
- x: significant and sign is not significant
- *: significant at 10% level

C. Thus, the spill-over effects exist in the call and bills function of all groups except for the fourth, but do not exist in the government bond function of all groups except for the sixth.

Next, the effects of interest rate variables are investigated. The expected signs of $\beta_i$, $\gamma_i$ and $\delta_i$ are unique as shown in (8), but coefficients obtained from (44)-(46) or (48), (49) and (51) are functions of $\beta_i$, $\gamma_i$ and $\delta_i$, and their expected signs are not determined. Therefore, to examine them, simultaneous equations which consisted of the coefficients must be solved. Their standard errors are calculated by assuming the covariance between the estimates of the structural parameters is zero. Table 3 shows the results.

According to these results, those which have significant rates of return and positive coefficients are the government bonds of the second institution group and the sixth group's loan in case A. In case B the results were the sixth group's call and bills, and the fifth group's loan, while in case C it was the sixth group's government bonds and the call and bills. Those which had significant rates of return but whose coefficients were not positive are the first, second and fourth group's loans, the fifth group's call and bills and the sixth group's government bonds in case A. In case B it was the second group's loan and in case C, the second group's

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See, Klein [5], pp. 258–9.
Table 4. Results of the Total Tests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Root mean square error (RMSE)</th>
<th>Inequality coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>rb</td>
<td>3.560</td>
<td>0.453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rc</td>
<td>2.219</td>
<td>0.292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>rb</td>
<td>0.702</td>
<td>0.087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rc</td>
<td>5.174</td>
<td>0.651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>rb</td>
<td>0.792</td>
<td>0.099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rc</td>
<td>5.153</td>
<td>0.649</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1. Total Test (Case A, rb)
loan. The fifth and sixth groups' loans supply follows the price mechanism in contrast with the first, second and fourth groups and is explained as follows. The financial institutions for agriculture, forestry and fisheries (the fifth group) and the life insurance companies (the sixth group) are the so-called marginal suppliers of the loans. When the loan interest rates rise in tight money periods, demand for funds of these institutional groups which are not under the BOJ's window guidance, increases and the actual loans increase. On the other hand, the city banks, the regional banks and the mutual loan and savings banks are under the window guidance and they can't increase loans in tight money periods even if the interest rates rise. When the loan interest rates fall in easy money periods, the funds
demand of the agricultural financial institutions and the life insurance companies are the first to fall.

As for government bonds, the life insurance companies' own rates of return are positive in two cases (and in one case, it is significant at 10% level), while those of the city banks are negative (but not significant) in all cases. These results are explained as follows. The city banks which are short of funds sell the bonds to raise funds regardless of the yield level, but the life insurance companies sell and buy the bonds according to their price movements, taking the bonds as measures of asset operation.

Next, the government bonds yields and the call and bills rate are determined using
the results of the simultaneous equations which include market clearing conditions, and these estimated values are compared with the actual ones in order to look into the performance of the models. The estimated values are calculated by the total tests. Table 4 and Figure 1–6 show the results. In this figure, solid lines denote the actual values and x denotes the estimated value. Inequality coefficients are obtained using Theil's new indexes.

These results show that the estimated values of case A's call and bills rate, case B and C's government bonds' yields follow closely the actual values' movement, but other estimated rates do not. That is, in half of occasions, the yields and rates determined by the structural equations system explain the actual ones well.
VII. Concluding Comments

The results obtained in this paper are as follows. First, in this paper's estimation period, the market of the government bonds and that of the call and bills are in equilibrium but the loan markets which are assumed to be constituted by the six submarkets are not in equilibrium. This does not depend upon whether the loan interest rates which are used in the measurement are the nominal rates or the effective ones. Second, the spill-over effects of the loans' excess supply exist in the life insurance companies' government bonds
holding alone, and in all the groups' call and bills holding except the mutual loan and savings banks and the credit associations. Third, some of the rate variables affect the asset holding in terms of the price mechanism, but others do not. These phenomena can be explained by taking into account the "marginal" financial institutions. Finally, the government bond yields and the call and discount rates calculated from the estimated equations and market clearing conditions, explain the actual yields and rates to some extent.

Issues to be investigated are as follows. Exogeneous economic unit, such as the household and investment trusts have to be analysed. Expectation formation process of various
interest rates should also be taken into account.

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REFERENCE