


# ¿La aversión al riesgo afecta el retorno esperado de las acciones?


Gabriel Cabrera G.


Universidad de Chile  
Facultad de Economía y Negocios


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 gcabrerag@fen.uchile.cl

 gcabrerag.rbind.io

 GaboC\_g

 GaboCg

 Facultad de Economía & Negocios, Universidad de Chile



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# Motivación



- La variable no es observable y difícil de estimar.
- Interés en estudiar las propiedades de algunos proxies tales como VIX, *Variance Risk Premium* (VRP), entre otros.
- Estimamos una función *time-varying risk aversion* (TVRA) siguiendo los parámetros de Bollerslev, Gibson, and Zhou (2011).
- 8 países (Francia, Alemania, Reino Unido, China, Japón, Suiza, Estados Unidos y Corea del Sur).
- Estudiamos si la variable TVRA puede predecir el retorno accionario *in-sample*.

# Estimación Aversion al riesgo



- Considerando el modelo de volatilidad estocástica de Heston (1993), donde la volatilidad del logaritmo del precio de la acción sigue un proceso:

$$\begin{aligned} dp_t &= \mu_t()dt + \sqrt{V_t}dB_{1t} \\ dV_t &= \kappa(\theta - V_t)dt + \sigma_t()dB_{2t} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

- Bollerslev and Zhou (2002) muestran que la distribución *risk-neutral* está dado por:

$$\begin{aligned} dp_t &= r_t^*dt + \sqrt{V_t}dB_{1t}^* \\ dV_t &= \kappa^*(\theta^* - V_t)dt + \sigma_t()dB_{2t}^* \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

- Siguiendo la notación de Bollerslev, Gibson, and Zhou (2011),  $\mathcal{V}_{t,t+\Delta}^{\mathcal{N}}$  denota la volatilidad realizada, computada como la suma al cuadrado del retornos entre  $t$  y  $t + \Delta$ .



- Bollerslev and Zhou (2002) documentan que el primer momento del proceso de la volatilidad en (1) esta dado por:

$$E(\mathcal{V}_{t+\Delta, t+2\Delta} | \mathfrak{F}_t) = \alpha_{\Delta} E(\mathcal{V}_{t, t+\Delta} | \mathfrak{F}_t) + \beta_{\Delta} \quad (3)$$

- Britten-Jones and Neuberger (2000) prueban que la medida de volatilidad puede ser computada como el promedio de un continuo de  $\Delta$ -maturity options.

$$IV_{t, t+\Delta}^* = 2 \int \frac{C(t + \Delta, K) - C(t + \Delta)}{K^2} dK$$

- Donde  $C(t + \Delta, K)$  es el precio de una opción Europea con madurez al tiempo  $t$  con precio *strike*  $K$ , es igual a la expectativa real de neutralidad de riesgo de la volatilidad integrada





$$IV_{t,t+\Delta}^* = E^*(\mathcal{V}_{t,t+\Delta} | \mathfrak{F}_t) \quad (4)$$

- Usando este resultado, Bollerslev and Zhou (2006) muestran que existe una relación entre la volatilidad neutral al riesgo en (2) y la volatilidad física de (1):

$$E(\mathcal{V}_{t,t+\Delta} | \mathfrak{F}_t) = \mathcal{A}_\Delta IV_{t,t+\Delta}^* + \mathfrak{B}_\Delta \quad (5)$$

- Donde  $\mathcal{A}_\Delta = \frac{(1-e^{-k\Delta})/k}{(1-e^{-k^*\Delta})/k^*}$  y  $\mathfrak{B}_\Delta = \theta[\Delta - (1 - e^{-k\Delta})/k] - A_\Delta \theta^*[\Delta - (1 - e^{-k^*\Delta})/k^*]$  son funciones de los parámetros  $\kappa$ ,  $\theta$  y  $\lambda$ .



- Dados los momentos de (3) y (5), se utiliza el método de estimación GMM.
- Consideramos los momentos definidos en (3) y (5), y el rezago de la volatilidad realizada como instrumento adicional.
- El conjunto final de los momentos para recuperar el vector de parametros  $\xi = (\kappa, \theta, \lambda)$  es:

$$f_t(\xi) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{t+\Delta, t+2\Delta} - \alpha_{\Delta} \nu_{t, t+\Delta} - \beta_{\Delta} \\ (\nu_{t+\Delta, t+2\Delta} - \alpha_{\Delta} \nu_{t, t+\Delta} - \beta_{\Delta}) \nu_{t-\Delta, t} \\ \nu_{t, t+\Delta} - \mathcal{A}_{\Delta} i \nu_{t, t+\Delta}^* - \mathfrak{B}_{\Delta} \\ (\nu_{t, t+\Delta} - \mathcal{A}_{\Delta} i \nu_{t, t+\Delta}^* - \mathfrak{B}_{\Delta}) \nu_{t-\Delta, t} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Por construcción  $E(f_t(\xi)|\mathcal{G}_t) = 0$ , y el estimador GMM es definido como:

$$\hat{\xi}_t = \arg \min_{\xi} g_t(\xi)' W g_t(\xi)$$



1. La muestra está compuesta por 8 países; Francia, Alemania, Reino Unido, China, Japón, Suiza, Estados Unidos y Corea del Sur.
2. La volatilidad realizada es computada para cada mes como la suma al cuadrado de los retornos diarios en es mes.

$$RV_t \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n \left( p_{t+\frac{i}{n}} - p_{t+\frac{i-1}{n}} \right)^2$$

3. La volatilidad implícita se obtiene del índice VIX de cada país.



Table 1: Summary Statistics for Monthly Realized and Implied Volatility

	CAC 40		DAX 30		FTSE 100		HSI		NIKKEI 225		SMI 20		S&P 500		KOSPI	
	$RV_t$	$IV_t$	$RV_t$	$IV_t$	$RV_t$	$IV_t$	$RV_t$	$IV_t$	$RV_t$	$IV_t$	$RV_t$	$IV_t$	$RV_t$	$IV_t$	$RV_t$	$IV_t$
Mean	20.68	23.11	21.81	22.49	16.48	19.83	19.93	23.12	21.51	25.29	16.03	18.41	15.21	19.5	17.89	21.56
SD	11.01	8.40	11.43	8.41	9.57	8.31	11.49	9.73	10.57	8.79	9.52	7.46	9.05	7.5	10.12	9.26
Skew.	1.94	1.54	1.85	1.5	2.43	1.73	3.39	2.15	3.35	2.45	2.58	2.16	2.89	1.7	2.67	2
Kurt.	5.87	2.79	4.55	2.11	9.49	4.01	19.24	6.08	22.07	10.12	9.55	6.1	13.48	4.46	12.13	5.95
Min.	6.75	11.97	6.32	11.67	4.17	9.99	6.66	11.8	6.34	12.21	5.73	9.26	4.24	10.26	5.91	10.75
5 %	9.32	13.55	10.02	13.39	7.3	11.09	9.81	13.66	9.92	15.22	7.36	11.39	6.71	11.56	8.06	11.86
25 %	13.07	17.46	14.58	16.89	10.27	13.94	13.48	16.63	15.39	19.61	10.44	13.77	9.66	13.75	11.69	15.03
50 %	18.62	21.41	18.57	20.74	14.12	17.6	16.87	20.36	19.33	24.07	13.31	16.14	12.86	17.66	15.61	19.51
75 %	24.32	25.77	25.31	25.65	19.22	23.26	22.53	26.2	25.64	28.31	18.15	20.2	17.61	23.52	20.58	24.92
95 %	45.35	41.49	42.65	41.14	35.28	36.58	41.76	43.23	40.58	37.72	37.01	34.49	30.18	32.04	37.76	36.48
Max.	84.61	59.09	80.62	52.78	79.29	59.98	110.26	71.97	109.61	78.9	77.64	56.92	82.92	59.89	86.8	70.29

# Time-varying Risk Aversion



1. Bollerslev, Gibson, and Zhou (2011) muestra que la **volatility risk premium** es proporcional a la aversión al riesgo del inversionista, aproximandose mediante  $-\lambda$ .
2. Para incorporar variación en el tiempo, se implementa un AR(1) aumentado.

$$\lambda_{t+1} = \alpha + b\lambda_t + \sum_{k=1}^k c_k \times state_{t,k}$$

3. Se incluye en  $x_{t,k}$  el rezago de la volatilidad realizada al cuadrado, rezago de la volatilidad implícita y con conjunto de variables macro-financieras. **Aaa corporate bond spreads, housing starts, industrial production, Producer price index, Total payroll employment y Price-earnings (PE) ratio.**

Table 2: GMM Estimates of Constant and Time-Varying Volatility Risk Premium Function

	France (CAC 40)		Germany (DAX 30)		UK (FTSE 100)		China (HSI)	
	Constant	Macro Finance	Constant	Macro Finance	Constant	Macro Finance	Constant	Macro Finance
$\lambda$	-4.705*		-1.776		-2.578***		-2.031**	
	(2.559)		(1.232)		(0.540)		(1.003)	
$\alpha$		-0.527***		-0.435***		-0.526***		-0.527***
		(0.070)		(0.160)		(0.026)		(0.178)
$\beta$		0.812***		0.779***		0.818***		0.855***
		(0.035)		(0.038)		(0.012)		(0.061)
$c_1$ Realized Volatility		-0.323***		-0.319***		-0.317***		-0.319*
		(0.105)		(0.079)		(0.100)		(0.173)
$c_2$ Aaa Bond		0.190**		0.192***		0.187***		0.291**
		(0.086)		(0.036)		(0.061)		(0.127)
$c_3$ Housing Start		-0.325		-0.103**		-0.212***		-0.230
		(0.288)		(0.046)		(0.071)		(0.253)
$c_4$ Industrial Production		0.137		0.091***		0.069**		0.041
		(0.095)		(0.022)		(0.027)		(0.029)
$c_5$ Producer Price Index		-0.056		-0.034		-0.037***		-0.031
		(0.062)		(0.048)		(0.010)		(0.097)
$c_6$ Payroll Employment		-0.032***		-0.045***		-0.048		-0.052
		(0.011)		(0.007)		(0.052)		(0.127)
$c_7$ PE Ratio		0.440**		0.384***		0.393***		0.302**
		(0.190)		(0.086)		(0.129)		(0.152)

Table 3: GMM Estimates of Constant and Time-Varying Volatility Risk Premium Function

	Japan (NIKKEI 225)		Switzerland (SMI 20)		US (S&P 500)		South Korea (KOSPI)	
	Constant	Macro Finance	Constant	Macro Finance	Constant	Macro Finance	Constant	Macro Finance
$\lambda$	-3.118** (1.565)		-3.153*** (0.756)		-2.504* (1.347)		-3.382*** (0.986)	
$\alpha$		-0.232* (0.127)		-0.777*** (0.229)		-0.200 (0.120)		-0.320*** (0.042)
$\beta$		0.931*** (0.019)		0.425*** (0.087)		0.740*** (0.222)		0.890*** (0.017)
$c_1$ Realized Volatility		-0.319*** (0.055)		-0.362*** (0.076)		-0.423** (0.194)		-0.216 (0.166)
$c_2$ Aaa Bond		0.191*** (0.054)		0.210*** (0.042)		0.251*** (0.088)		0.192* (0.106)
$c_3$ Housing Start		-0.230*** (0.088)		-0.201*** (0.062)		-0.212*** (0.063)		-0.233** (0.112)
$c_4$ Industrial Production		0.037 (0.118)		0.079*** (0.029)		0.093*** (0.023)		0.056 (0.073)
$c_5$ Producer Price Index		-0.052 (0.093)		-0.083*** (0.028)		-0.045*** (0.011)		-0.061* (0.036)
$c_6$ Payroll Employment		-0.030 (0.096)		0.018 (0.049)		-0.034 (0.031)		-0.052 (0.062)
$c_7$ PE Ratio		0.302** (0.137)		0.302*** (0.067)		0.114** (0.057)		0.264 (0.195)





1. Kim (2014) evidencia que la correlación dinámica entre la aversión al riesgo y el desempleo disminuye a lo largo del tiempo. Concluyendo que la variable tiene un comportamiento contra cíclico.

$$\text{Corr}(-\lambda_t^i, \text{Uempl}_{t+k}^i)$$

Table 4: Correlation between Time-varying Risk Aversion and Unemployment Rate

Countries (Indices)	$t-5$	$t-4$	$t-3$	$t-2$	$t-1$	$t$	$t+1$	$t+2$	$t+3$	$t+4$	$t+5$
France (CAC 40)	0.412***	0.410***	0.406***	0.399***	0.389***	0.376***	0.360***	0.339***	0.317***	0.291***	0.261***
Germany (DAX 30)	0.125*	0.122*	0.119*	0.116*	0.113	0.108	0.103	0.099	0.094	0.090	0.086
UK (FTSE 100)	0.311***	0.327***	0.340***	0.347***	0.350***	0.350***	0.341***	0.330***	0.316***	0.301***	0.285***
China (HSI)	0.379***	0.333***	0.283***	0.232***	0.184**	0.140*	0.109	0.085	0.067	0.055	0.046
Japan (NIKKEI 225)	0.262***	0.234***	0.205***	0.175**	0.146**	0.117*	0.092	0.069	0.050	0.032	0.015
Switzerland (SMI 20)	0.449***	0.458***	0.454***	0.440***	0.412***	0.356***	0.326***	0.294***	0.260***	0.225***	0.188***
US (S&P 500)	0.376***	0.348***	0.318***	0.283***	0.247***	0.208***	0.164**	0.121*	0.080	0.039	0.001
South Korea (KOSPI)	0.132*	0.125	0.120	0.117	0.113	0.099	0.084	0.077	0.060	0.041	0.019

# Predictibilidad de los Retornos Accionarios



$$h^{-1}r_{t,t+h}^j = a(h) + b(h)TVRA_t^i + \gamma(h)'X_t^i + \alpha_i + u_{t,t+h}^i \quad h = 1, 2, \dots, 12$$

Table 5: Panel Stock Return Predictability Regressions

Panel A: Baseline												
Horizon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>TVRA</i>	1.212*** (0.445)	0.621*** (0.222)	0.413*** (0.148)	0.312*** (0.112)	0.246*** (0.090)	0.206*** (0.074)	0.179*** (0.064)	0.157*** (0.055)	0.142*** (0.049)	0.126*** (0.045)	0.113*** (0.041)	0.105*** (0.037)
%Adj. $R^2$	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23
Obs.	1627	1619	1611	1603	1595	1587	1579	1571	1563	1555	1547	1539
Panel B: Baseline + Variance Risk Premium												
<i>TVRA</i>	1.191*** (0.421)	0.610*** (0.209)	0.406*** (0.139)	0.307*** (0.105)	0.242*** (0.084)	0.202*** (0.070)	0.176*** (0.059)	0.155*** (0.052)	0.139*** (0.046)	0.124*** (0.042)	0.112*** (0.038)	0.103*** (0.035)
<i>VRP</i>	0.198* (0.064)	0.099** (0.032)	0.066** (0.021)	0.050** (0.016)	0.040* (0.013)	0.033** (0.011)	0.028** (0.009)	0.025** (0.008)	0.022** (0.007)	0.020** (0.006)	0.018** (0.006)	0.016* (0.005)
% Adj. $R^2$	2.07	2.08	2.09	2.1	2.09	2.1	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.09	2.08	2.07
Obs.	1627	1619	1611	1603	1595	1587	1579	1571	1563	1555	1547	1539
Panel C: Baseline + Investor Sentiment												
<i>TVRA</i>	1.147** (0.463)	0.588** (0.229)	0.391** (0.152)	0.296** (0.115)	0.234** (0.093)	0.196** (0.077)	0.170*** (0.065)	0.149*** (0.057)	0.135*** (0.050)	0.120*** (0.046)	0.108*** (0.042)	0.100*** (0.038)
<i>Sentiment</i>	-0.131 (0.090)	-0.068 (0.046)	-0.046 (0.031)	-0.035 (0.023)	-0.028 (0.018)	-0.023 (0.015)	-0.021 (0.013)	-0.018 (0.012)	-0.017 (0.010)	-0.015 (0.009)	-0.014 (0.008)	-0.013 (0.008)
% Adj. $R^2$	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.37
Obs.	1561	1553	1545	1537	1529	1521	1513	1505	1497	1489	1481	1473

Table 6: Panel Stock Return Predictability Regressions

Panel A: Baseline												
Horizon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Panel D: Baseline + Economic Uncertainty												
<i>TVRA</i>	1.161*** (0.431)	0.592*** (0.214)	0.394*** (0.142)	0.296*** (0.107)	0.234*** (0.086)	0.196*** (0.071)	0.170*** (0.061)	0.150*** (0.053)	0.136*** (0.047)	0.121*** (0.043)	0.110*** (0.040)	0.101*** (0.036)
<i>Uncertainty</i>	0.035 (0.022)	0.017 (0.011)	0.011 (0.008)	0.009 (0.006)	0.007 (0.005)	0.006 (0.004)	0.005 (0.004)	0.004 (0.003)	0.003 (0.003)	0.003 (0.003)	0.002 (0.003)	0.002 (0.002)
% Adj. $R^2$	0.39	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.41	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.32	0.31
Obs.	1428	1421	1414	1407	1400	1393	1386	1379	1372	1365	1358	1351
Panel E: Baseline + All controls variables												
<i>TVRA</i>	1.1684*** (0.4294)	0.5950*** (0.2115)	0.3946*** (0.1405)	0.2973*** (0.1061)	0.2337*** (0.0860)	0.1950*** (0.0715)	0.1690*** (0.0601)	0.1478*** (0.0522)	0.1337*** (0.0465)	0.1193*** (0.0419)	0.1082*** (0.0386)	0.1005*** (0.0349)
<i>VRP</i>	0.2079** (0.0648)	0.1038** (0.0324)	0.0693** (0.0216)	0.0521** (0.0162)	0.0417** (0.0129)	0.0348** (0.0108)	0.0298*** (0.0092)	0.0260*** (0.0080)	0.0230** (0.0071)	0.0207*** (0.0064)	0.0188*** (0.0058)	0.0171** (0.0053)
<i>Sentiment</i>	-0.0821 (0.0648)	-0.0432 (0.0331)	-0.0299 (0.0223)	-0.0226 (0.0168)	-0.0171 (0.0132)	-0.0144 (0.0107)	-0.0130 (0.0094)	-0.0117 (0.0082)	-0.0108 (0.0074)	-0.0095 (0.0066)	-0.0088 (0.0059)	-0.0085 (0.0059)
<i>Uncertainty</i>	0.0530*** (0.0201)	0.0263*** (0.0100)	0.0176*** (0.0068)	0.0135*** (0.0052)	0.0112*** (0.0042)	0.0092*** (0.0035)	0.0077*** (0.0031)	0.0065*** (0.0027)	0.0057*** (0.0025)	0.0052*** (0.0023)	0.0045*** (0.0022)	0.0040** (0.0020)
% Adj. $R^2$	2.71	2.72	2.74	2.76	2.77	2.77	2.75	2.73	2.7	2.69	2.62	2.59
Obs.	1561	1553	1545	1537	1529	1521	1513	1505	1497	1489	1481	1473



Table 7: Stock Return Predictability Regressions by Country

Horizon (h)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
France	$\hat{\beta}_{TVRA}$	1.20	0.68	0.45	0.35	0.26	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.14
	$R^2$	0.21	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.29	0.32	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.39
Germany	$\hat{\beta}_{TVRA}$	0.98	0.49	0.33	0.24	0.20	0.17*	0.14*	0.12**	0.11**	0.10**	0.09***	0.08***
	$R^2$	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
UK	$\hat{\beta}_{TVRA}$	1.83***	0.92***	0.61***	0.46***	0.37***	0.31***	0.27***	0.23***	0.20***	0.18***	0.16***	0.15***
	$R^2$	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.25	1.26	1.29	1.26	1.22	1.23	1.09	1.18
China	$\hat{\beta}_{TVRA}$	5.81	2.91	1.93	1.46	1.17	0.97	0.83	0.73	0.64	0.58	0.53	0.48
	$R^2$	2.32	2.33	2.31	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.40	2.41	2.41
Japan	$\hat{\beta}_{TVRA}$	1.49***	0.74***	0.49***	0.37*	0.30	0.25	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.12
	$R^2$	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.84
Switzerland	$\hat{\beta}_{TVRA}$	6.21***	3.26***	2.13***	1.67***	1.29***	1.05**	0.88**	0.73**	0.65**	0.53	0.48	0.47
	$R^2$	1.06	1.15	1.08	1.17	1.06	0.99	0.95	0.85	0.82	0.67	0.66	0.75
US	$\hat{\beta}_{TVRA}$	0.54	0.27	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07
	$R^2$	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
South Korea	$\hat{\beta}_{TVRA}$	6.54***	3.38***	2.26***	1.65***	1.30***	1.06***	0.94***	0.82***	0.71***	0.63***	0.57***	0.52***
	$R^2$	0.95	1.02	1.02	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.94	0.95	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.86






# Conclusiones





1. La función de aversión al riesgo es contra cíclica, consistente con la teoría de **asset pricing**.
2. Corporate bond spreads, industrial production growth, and price-earnings ratios son los componentes principales de la aversión al riesgo a nivel agregado en la mayoría de los países de la muestra.
3. En promedio, Japón, Suiza y Francia son los países más aversos.
4. En promedio Estados Unidos, China y Reino Unido son los menos aversos.
5. Usando datos de panel, encontramos que la función de aversión al riesgo puede predecir los retornos accionarios de los próximo 12 meses.
6. El resultado es robusto al agregar como controles **variance risk premium**, **investor's sentiment** e incertidumbre económica (EPU).



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