

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

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Motivación



1. La aversion al riesgo cumple un rol en los modelos teóricos de *asset pricing* y *portfolio allocation* (Merton 1973).
2. La variable no es observable y difícil de estimar.
3. Existe una amplia literatura respecto a predictibilidad accionaria, sin embargo, son pocos los predictores útiles (Welch and Goyal 2007).

Estudios Relacionados



1. Welch and Goyal (2007) examinan el desempeño **out-of-sample** de 14 variables económicas financieras, la evidencia empirica es débil.
2. Campbell and Thompson (2007) imponen restricciones económicas al predecir **out-of-sample**, los resultados mejoran.
3. Rapach, Strauss, and G. Zhou (2013) documentan que tanto la tasa de interes nominal como el **dividend yield** poseen capacidad predictiva.
4. Estudios recientes han investigado el poder predictivo de nuevas variables.
 - 4.1 Schmeling (2009) examina si el **consumer confidence index** como proxy de **investor sentiment**, efecta el retorno accionario esperado. Encuetrna una relación negativa para una muestra de 18 países industrializados.
 - 4.2 Neely et al. (2014) utiliza indicadores técnicos (e.g media movil, momentum y **volume-based rules**).
 - 4.3 Brogaard and Detzel (2015) encuentran que el EPU puede predecir luego de dos a tres meses.



5. Otra literatura es aquella que utiliza información proveniente de las opciones. La más utilizada es el **variance risk premium**.

- 5.1 Bollerslev, Tauchen, and H. Zhou (2009) documentan que el VRP para Estados Unidos explica una fracción del retorno, después del tercer mes.
- 5.2 En Bollerslev, Marrone, et al. (2014) verifican que el comportamiento del VRP se repite en otros países. Sin embargo, existe un grado de heterogeneidad entre la muestra.
- 5.3 Finalmente, Bollerslev, Gibson, and H. Zhou (2011) proveen evidencia que el ratio **P/E**, **industrial production** y **non-farm Payroll employment** poseen poder predictivo al ser considerados en la construcción de una variable proxy de aversión al riesgo.

Estimación Aversion al riesgo





1. Dados los momentos de (1) y (2), se utiliza el método de estimación GMM.

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

2. A los momentos se le agrega el rezago de la volatilidad realizada como instrumento (sobreidentificación).
3. La matriz de varianza y covarianza fue estimada utilizando la corrección de **Newey-West (NW)** con un rezago de cinco y **Bartlett-kernel**.



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



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 H. Zhou (2011) muestra que la **volatility risk premium** es proporcional a la aversión al riesgo del inversionista, aproximándose 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
λ	-4.705*		-1.776		-2.578***		-2.031**	
	(2.559)		(1.232)		(0.540)		(1.003)	
α		-0.527***		-0.435***		-0.526***		-0.527***
		(0.070)		(0.160)		(0.026)		(0.178)
β		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
λ	-3.118** (1.565)		-3.153*** (0.756)		-2.504* (1.347)		-3.382*** (0.986)	
α		-0.232* (0.127)		-0.777*** (0.229)		-0.200 (0.120)		-0.320*** (0.042)
β		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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