

# Measuring the Information Content of VIX Volatility

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Context: Humboldt Project

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November 25, 2018

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# Introduction

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## Motivation: Why this project? Why does Volatility matter?

- Volatility is not the same as risk, but a closely related concept

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- Volatility is not the same as risk, but a closely related concept
  - crucial input to risk measures, such as VaR
  - used for pricing of financial instruments, such as derivatives
  - used for risk-return trade-off and therefore management decisions

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  - Assuming Market efficiency (Malkiel and Fama): Stock prices incorporate available information from the market, because of competition and free entry
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  - → Stock prices react to the market
- What is "normal" volatility
  - annual volatility.. monthly.. daily..

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- volatility is not directly observable
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- Joint hypothesis problem
  - Market efficiency per se is not testable

# Data

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- sample period: ..
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## Method

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- Regression of realized volatility on historic volatility

## Results so far

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## Possible Problems coming up

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## Questions currently to solve

- Having gathered all this information about volatility measurement, what is the most accurate way to set up my regression?

## Sources

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## References

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Malkiel, Burton G and Eugene F Fama (1970). “Efficient capital markets: A review of theory and empirical work”. In: *The journal of Finance* 25.2, pp. 383–417.