How to Look Clever and Have Envious Neighbors: Average Volatility Managed Investment

Jeramia Poland

ISB

Indian School of Business

August 27, 2018

Background

- Risk (Portfolio Variance) = Reward : Markowitz (1952)

Background

- Risk (Portfolio Variance) = Reward : Markowitz (1952)
- Risk != Reward : Haugen and Heins (1972), Campbell (1987), French et al. (1987), Golsten et al. (1993)

Background

- Risk (Portfolio Variance) = Reward : Markowitz (1952)
- Risk != Reward : Haugen and Heins (1972), Campbell (1987), French et al. (1987), Golsten et al. (1993)
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment in the market by month t daily return variance

Background

- Risk (Portfolio Variance) = Reward : Markowitz (1952)
- Risk != Reward : Haugen and Heins (1972), Campbell (1987), French et al. (1987), Golsten et al. (1993)
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment in the market by month t daily return variance
- Stock market return variance : $SV_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} cov(r_{m,t}, r_{n,t})$

Background

- Risk (Portfolio Variance) = Reward : Markowitz (1952)
- Risk != Reward : Haugen and Heins (1972), Campbell (1987), French et al. (1987), Golsten et al. (1993)
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment in the market by month t daily return variance
- Stock market return variance : $SV_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} cov(r_{m,t}, r_{n,t})$
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component

Background

- Risk (Portfolio Variance) = Reward : Markowitz (1952)
- Risk != Reward : Haugen and Heins (1972), Campbell (1987), French et al. (1987), Golsten et al. (1993)
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment in the market by month t daily return variance
- Stock market return variance : $SV_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} cov(r_{m,t}, r_{n,t})$
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component
  - average variance (AV) : $\bar{\sigma}_t^2 = \sum_{m=1}^{N} w_{m,t} \sigma_t^2$

Background

- Risk (Portfolio Variance) = Reward : Markowitz (1952)
- Risk != Reward : Haugen and Heins (1972), Campbell (1987), French et al. (1987), Golsten et al. (1993)
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment in the market by month t daily return variance
- Stock market return variance : $SV_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} cov(r_{m,t}, r_{n,t})$
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component
    - average variance (AV) : $\bar{\sigma}_t^2 = \sum_{m=1}^{N} w_{m,t} \sigma_t^2$
    - average correlation (AC) : $\bar{\rho}_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} \rho_{m,n,t}$

Background

- Risk (Portfolio Variance) = Reward : Markowitz (1952)
- Risk != Reward : Haugen and Heins (1972), Campbell (1987), French et al. (1987), Golsten et al. (1993)
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment in the market by month t daily return variance
- Stock market return variance : $SV_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} cov(r_{m,t}, r_{n,t})$
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component
    - average variance (AV) : $\bar{\sigma}_t^2 = \sum_{m=1}^{N} w_{m,t} \sigma_t^2$
    - average correlation (AC) : $\bar{\rho}_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} \rho_{m,n,t}$
    - $SV_t \approx AV * AC$

Background

- Risk (Portfolio Variance) = Reward : Markowitz (1952)
- Risk != Reward : Haugen and Heins (1972), Campbell (1987), French et al. (1987), Golsten et al. (1993)
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment in the market by month t daily return variance
- Stock market return variance : $SV_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} cov(r_{m,t}, r_{n,t})$
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component
  - average variance (AV) : $\bar{\sigma}_t^2 = \sum_{m=1}^{N} w_{m,t} \sigma_t^2$
  - average correlation (AC) : $\bar{\rho}_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} \rho_{m,n,t}$
  - $SV_t \approx AV * AC$
  - $r_{t+1} = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 AC_t + \epsilon_{1,t}$, β_1 positive and significant

Background

- Risk (Portfolio Variance) = Reward : Markowitz (1952)
- Risk != Reward : Haugen and Heins (1972), Campbell (1987), French et al. (1987), Golsten et al. (1993)
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment in the market by month t daily return variance
- Stock market return variance : $SV_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} cov(r_{m,t}, r_{n,t})$
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component
  - average variance (AV) : $\bar{\sigma}_t^2 = \sum_{m=1}^{N} w_{m,t} \sigma_t^2$
  - average correlation (AC) : $\bar{\rho}_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} \rho_{m,n,t}$
  - $SV_t \approx AV * AC$
  - $r_{t+1} = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 AC_t + \epsilon_{1,t}$, β_1 positive and significant
  - $r_{t+1} = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 AV_t + \epsilon_{2,t}$, β_2 insignificant

Background

- Risk (Portfolio Variance) = Reward : Markowitz (1952)
- Risk != Reward : Haugen and Heins (1972), Campbell (1987), French et al. (1987), Golsten et al. (1993)
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment in the market by month t daily return variance
- Stock market return variance : $SV_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} cov(r_{m,t}, r_{n,t})$
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component
  - average variance (AV) : $\bar{\sigma}_t^2 = \sum_{m=1}^{N} w_{m,t} \sigma_t^2$
  - average correlation (AC) : $\bar{\rho}_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} \rho_{m,n,t}$
  - $SV_t \approx AV * AC$
  - $r_{t+1} = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 AC_t + \epsilon_{1,t}$, β_1 positive and significant
  - $r_{t+1} = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 AV_t + \epsilon_{2,t}$, β_2 insignificant
  - $SV_{t+1} = \alpha_3 + \beta_3 AV_t + \epsilon_{3,t}$, β_3 positive and significant

Central Idea I

- If $\text{SV}_t \approx \text{AV*AC}$, there maybe something to looking at AV and/or AC separately

Central Idea I

- If $\text{SV}_t \approx$ AV*AC, there maybe something to looking at AV and/or AC separately
- Moreira and Muir (2017) : weight $= \frac{cSV}{SV_t}$, c is scaling factor used to match variance to buy and hold for comparison

Central Idea I

- If $\mathrm{SV}_t \approx$ AV*AC, there maybe something to looking at AV and/or AC separately
- Moreira and Muir (2017) : weight $= \frac{c_{SV}}{SV_t}$, c is scaling factor used to match variance to buy and hold for comparison
- Me : weight $= \frac{c_{AV}}{AV_t}$

Central Idea I

- If $SV_t \approx$ AV*AC, there maybe something to looking at AV and/or AC separately
- Moreira and Muir (2017) : weight $= \frac{c_{SV}}{SV_t}$, c is scaling factor used to match variance to buy and hold for comparison
- Me : weight $= \frac{c_{AV}}{AV_t}$
- AV_t management decreases investment when AV_t is high (future risk will be high)

Central Idea I

- If $SV_t \approx AV*AC$, there maybe something to looking at AV and/or AC separately
- Moreira and Muir (2017) : weight $= \frac{c_{SV}}{SV_t}$, c is scaling factor used to match variance to buy and hold for comparison
- Me : weight $= \frac{c_{AV}}{AV_t}$
- AV_t management decreases investment when AV_t is high (future risk will be high)
- AV_t management avoids decreasing investment when SV_t is high because AC is high (future returns are coming)

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- Roll (1972) : relevant for time-series, variance-in-mean relation of stock market return

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- Roll (1972) : relevant for time-series, variance-in-mean relation of stock market return
- Variance of observed returns $\neq$ variance of "market" returns $\neq$ variance of aggregate wealth

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- Roll (1972) : relevant for time-series, variance-in-mean relation of stock market return
- Variance of observed returns $\neq$ variance of "market" returns $\neq$ variance of aggregate wealth
- Shocks to true market returns are positively related to the common component of observed stock market variance, AC

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- Roll (1972) : relevant for time-series, variance-in-mean relation of stock market return
- Variance of observed returns $\neq$ variance of "market" returns $\neq$ variance of aggregate wealth
- Shocks to true market returns are positively related to the common component of observed stock market variance, AC
- AC is positively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- Roll (1972) : relevant for time-series, variance-in-mean relation of stock market return
- Variance of observed returns $\neq$ variance of "market" returns $\neq$ variance of aggregate wealth
- Shocks to true market returns are positively related to the common component of observed stock market variance, AC
- AC is positively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth
- AV is negatively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- Roll (1972) : relevant for time-series, variance-in-mean relation of stock market return
- Variance of observed returns $\neq$ variance of "market" returns $\neq$ variance of aggregate wealth
- Shocks to true market returns are positively related to the common component of observed stock market variance, AC
- AC is positively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth
- AV is negatively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth
- The relationships depend on the proportion of the true market observed, $w_{s,t}$, and the aggregate wealth β_t for stock market returns

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- Roll (1972) : relevant for time-series, variance-in-mean relation of stock market return
- Variance of observed returns $\neq$ variance of "market" returns $\neq$ variance of aggregate wealth
- Shocks to true market returns are positively related to the common component of observed stock market variance, AC
- AC is positively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth
- AV is negatively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth
- The relationships depend on the proportion of the true market observed, $w_{s,t}$, and the aggregate wealth β_t for stock market returns
- Details

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- Roll (1972) : relevant for time-series, variance-in-mean relation of stock market return
- Variance of observed returns $\neq$ variance of "market" returns $\neq$ variance of aggregate wealth
- Shocks to true market returns are positively related to the common component of observed stock market variance, AC
- AC is positively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth
- AV is negatively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth
- The relationships depend on the proportion of the true market observed, $w_{s,t}$, and the aggregate wealth β_t for stock market returns
- Details
- PW Return

Central Idea II

- Pollet and Wilson (2010) : $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$ approximation has to many unobservables to test.

Central Idea II

- Pollet and Wilson (2010) : $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$ approximation has to many unobservables to test.
- If it is correct, when AC is high and higher $r_{s,t+1}$ is expected higher $r_{u,t+1}$

Central Idea II

- Pollet and Wilson (2010) : $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$ approximation has to many unobservables to test.
- If it is correct, when AC is high and higher $r_{s,t+1}$ is expected higher $r_{u,t+1}$
- This holds so long as AC (AV) is calculated from daily returns which are sufficiently representative of all asset returns and asset returns are significantly related to returns no aggregate wealth

Central Idea II

- Pollet and Wilson (2010) : $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$ approximation has to many unobservables to test.
- If it is correct, when AC is high and higher $r_{s,t+1}$ is expected higher $r_{u,t+1}$
- This holds so long as AC (AV) is calculated from daily returns which are sufficiently representative of all asset returns and asset returns are significantly related to returns no aggregate wealth
- Suggestive evidence is support of Pollet and Wilson (2010) relation

Central Idea II

- Pollet and Wilson (2010) : $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$ approximation has to many unobservables to test.
- If it is correct, when AC is high and higher $r_{s,t+1}$ is expected higher $r_{u,t+1}$
- This holds so long as AC (AV) is calculated from daily returns which are sufficiently representative of all asset returns and asset returns are significantly related to returns no aggregate wealth
- Suggestive evidence is support of Pollet and Wilson (2010) relation
  - In a subset where daily returns are unrepresentative, AC won't predict

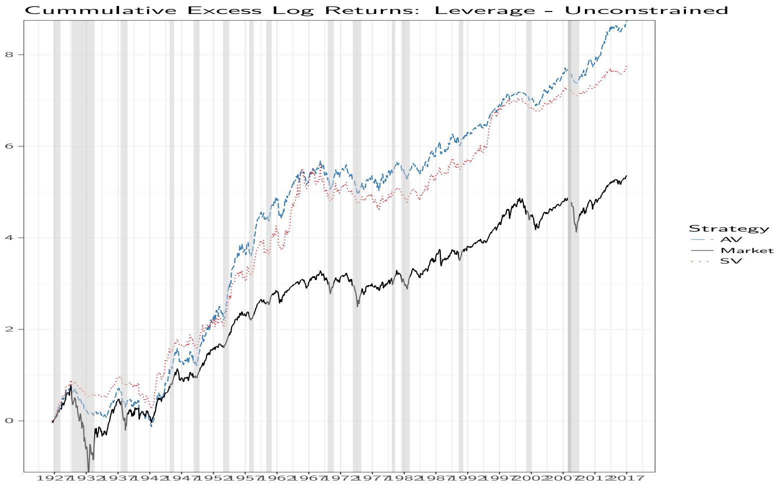
Central Idea II

- Pollet and Wilson (2010) : $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$ approximation has to many unobservables to test.
- If it is correct, when AC is high and higher $r_{s,t+1}$ is expected higher $r_{u,t+1}$
- This holds so long as AC (AV) is calculated from daily returns which are sufficiently representative of all asset returns and asset returns are significantly related to returns no aggregate wealth
- Suggestive evidence is support of Pollet and Wilson (2010) relation
    - In a subset where daily returns are unrepresentative, AC won't predict
    - AV management has higher investments in time of higher AC relative to SV management - this should work globally

Central Idea II

- Pollet and Wilson (2010) : $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$ approximation has to many unobservables to test.
- If it is correct, when AC is high and higher $r_{s,t+1}$ is expected higher $r_{u,t+1}$
- This holds so long as AC (AV) is calculated from daily returns which are sufficiently representative of all asset returns and asset returns are significantly related to returns no aggregate wealth
- Suggestive evidence is support of Pollet and Wilson (2010) relation
  - In a subset where daily returns are unrepresentative, AC won't predict
  - AV management has higher investments in time of higher AC relative to SV management - this should work globally
  - AV management has higher investment in times of higher $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$, so it should work across asset classes

US Equity Performance



AV : 9.68% SV : 8.60% BH : 5.93%

Equity Performance

Unconstrained

Equity Performance

Unconstrained

- Outperforms with higher returns for the same variance

Equity Performance

Unconstrained

- Outperforms with higher returns for the same variance
- Outperforms with other risk specifications - downside, skewness, kurtosis, α

Equity Performance

Unconstrained

- Outperforms with higher returns for the same variance
- Outperforms with other risk specifications - downside, skewness, kurtosis, α

Leverage

Equity Performance

Unconstrained

- Outperforms with higher returns for the same variance
- Outperforms with other risk specifications - downside, skewness, kurtosis, α

Leverage

- As leverage constraints tighten AV outperforms SV

Equity Performance

Unconstrained

- Outperforms with higher returns for the same variance
- Outperforms with other risk specifications - downside, skewness, kurtosis, α

Leverage

- As leverage constraints tighten AV outperforms SV
- AV and SV management outperforms the buy and hold - gains hedging (months < 1)

Equity Performance

Unconstrained

- Outperforms with higher returns for the same variance
- Outperforms with other risk specifications - downside, skewness, kurtosis, α

Leverage

- As leverage constraints tighten AV outperforms SV
- AV and SV management outperforms the buy and hold - gains hedging (months < 1)
- SV needs more than 1500% leverage, AV $\approx$ 300%

Equity Performance

Unconstrained

- Outperforms with higher returns for the same variance
- Outperforms with other risk specifications - downside, skewness, kurtosis, α

Leverage

- As leverage constraints tighten AV outperforms SV
- AV and SV management outperforms the buy and hold - gains hedging (months < 1)
- SV needs more than 1500% leverage, AV $\approx$ 300%
- AV management is cheaper and more practical

Not US Equity Performance

Global Equity

Not US Equity Performance

Global Equity

- AV better in 8 of 9 international markets

Not US Equity Performance

Global Equity

- AV better in 8 of 9 international markets
- AV better for globally diversified equity portfolio

Not US Equity Performance

Global Equity

- AV better in 8 of 9 international markets
- AV better for globally diversified equity portfolio

Other Asset Classes

Not US Equity Performance

Global Equity

- AV better in 8 of 9 international markets
- AV better for globally diversified equity portfolio

Other Asset Classes

- AV better across currency indices

Not US Equity Performance

Global Equity

- AV better in 8 of 9 international markets
- AV better for globally diversified equity portfolio

Other Asset Classes

- AV better across currency indices
- AV better real estate investment management

Not US Equity Performance

Global Equity

- AV better in 8 of 9 international markets
- AV better for globally diversified equity portfolio

Other Asset Classes

- AV better across currency indices
- AV better real estate investment management

This is consistent with the notion that AV management times investment to systematic risk for which investors are compensated and minimizes non-systematic risk.

Contribution

Variance Management

Contribution

Variance Management

- AV is a better dynamic volatility management signal - returns, ratios, drawdowns, costs

Contribution

Variance Management

- AV is a better dynamic volatility management signal - returns, ratios, drawdowns, costs
- AV management works globally and for a globally diversified equity portfolio

Contribution

Variance Management

- AV is a better dynamic volatility management signal - returns, ratios, drawdowns, costs
- AV management works globally and for a globally diversified equity portfolio
- AV management works across asset class

Contribution

Variance Management

- AV is a better dynamic volatility management signal - returns, ratios, drawdowns, costs
- AV management works globally and for a globally diversified equity portfolio
- AV management works across asset class

Risk Dynamics

Contribution

Variance Management

- AV is a better dynamic volatility management signal - returns, ratios, drawdowns, costs
- AV management works globally and for a globally diversified equity portfolio
- AV management works across asset class

Risk Dynamics

- AV comes from the foundations of investment risk

Contribution

Variance Management

- AV is a better dynamic volatility management signal - returns, ratios, drawdowns, costs
- AV management works globally and for a globally diversified equity portfolio
- AV management works across asset class

Risk Dynamics

- AV comes from the foundations of investment risk
- AV management is better because it responds not just to total risk, but the mix of systematic and non-systematic

Contribution

Variance Management

- AV is a better dynamic volatility management signal - returns, ratios, drawdowns, costs
- AV management works globally and for a globally diversified equity portfolio
- AV management works across asset class

Risk Dynamics

- AV comes from the foundations of investment risk
- AV management is better because it responds not just to total risk, but the mix of systematic and non-systematic
- AV is related to global non-systematic risk across asset classes

Equity Data

Equity Data

Country	Start	Obs	Index	Assets
USA	1926 - 8	1085	CRSP	500
AUS	2000 - 5	212	ASX	200
BRA	1995 - 2	275	iShares MSCI Brazil ETF	60
CHN	2005 - 5	152	CSI 300	300
DEU	1993 - 11	290	HDAX	110
FRA	1993 - 9	292	SBF 120	120
IND	2000 - 5	212	Nifty 50	50
ITA	2003 - 8	173	FTSE MIB	40
JPN	1993 - 6	295	Nikkei	255
UK	1993 - 6	295	FTSE	100
World	1995 - 3	274	MSCI ACWI	1735

Non-Equity Data

Other Asset Data

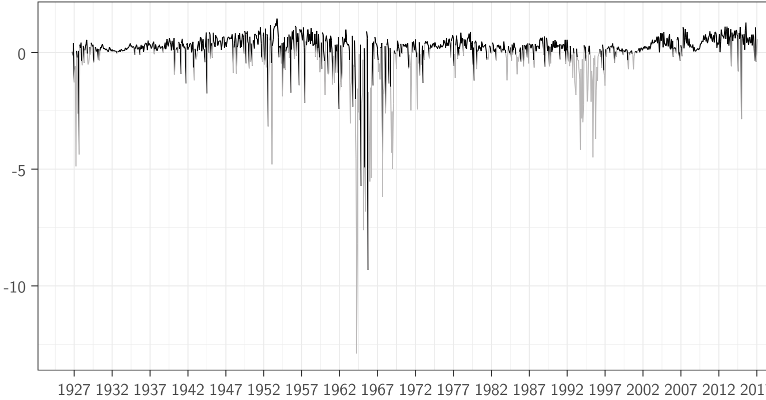
Index	Start	Obs	Asset Class
Bloomberg US Spot	2005 - 6	158	Currency
Deutsche Bank Currency	2005 - 6	158	Currency
Deutsche Bank Carry	2005 - 6	158	Currency
Deutsche Bank Momentum	2005 - 6	158	Currency
S&P REIT Index	2005 - 6	158	Real Estate
Bloomberg Commodity	2005 - 6	158	Commodities

AV Construction

- $\text{SV}_t = \sigma^2_{S,t}$
- With m assets in the market, $\text{AV}_t = \sum_{m=1}^{M} w_{m,t}\sigma^2_{m,t}$
- $W_t = \frac{c}{X}$ is the investment weight in the portfolio, where X $\in \{\text{AV}_{t-1}, \text{SV}_{t-1}\}$
- The constant c_{target} is used to control the volatility of the strategy
- c_{BH} matching the buy and hold
- For robustness, c_{10} and c_{12} targeting 10% or 12% annual return volatility

Investment Weights

Investment Weights Again



Investment Weight Again Again

Portfolio	Target	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Median	Pctl(75)	Max
SV	c_{10}	0.697	0.762	0.009	0.246	0.512	0.874	8.743
AV	c_{10}	0.702	0.383	0.018	0.425	0.667	0.915	2.296
SV	c_{12}	0.841	0.920	0.011	0.297	0.618	1.055	10.552
AV	c_{12}	0.848	0.463	0.022	0.513	0.805	1.104	2.772
SV	c_{BH}	1.290	1.412	0.017	0.455	0.948	1.619	16.193
AV	c_{BH}	1.301	0.710	0.033	0.787	1.235	1.694	4.253

Performance Measures

- RET = annualized average log excess return

Performance Measures

- RET $=$ annualized average log excess return
- Sharpe $= \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x]}{\sigma(R_x)}$, dollar of returns for dollar of variance

Performance Measures

- RET $=$ annualized average log excess return
- Sharpe $= \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x]}{\sigma(R_x)}$, dollar of returns for dollar of variance
- Sortino $= \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x - 0]}{\sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{0}(0 - R_x)^2 f(R_x)\, dR}}$, return for downside

Performance Measures

- RET $=$ annualized average log excess return
- Sharpe $= \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x]}{\sigma(R_x)}$, dollar of returns for dollar of variance
- Sortino $= \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x - 0]}{\sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{0}(0-R_x)^2 f(R_x)\, dR}}$, return for downside
- Kappa$_n$ $= \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x - 0]}{\sqrt[n]{LPM_n}}$, where LPM is lower partial moment
  Kappa$_2$ $=$ Sortino

Performance Measures

- RET = annualized average log excess return
- Sharpe $= \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x]}{\sigma(R_x)}$, dollar of returns for dollar of variance
- Sortino $= \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x - 0]}{\sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{0}(0 - R_x)^2 f(R_x)\, dR}}$, return for downside
- Kappa$_n = \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x - 0]}{\sqrt[n]{LPM_n}}$, where LPM is lower partial moment
  Kappa$_2$ = Sortino
- Drawdown - peak to valley loss in portfolio value

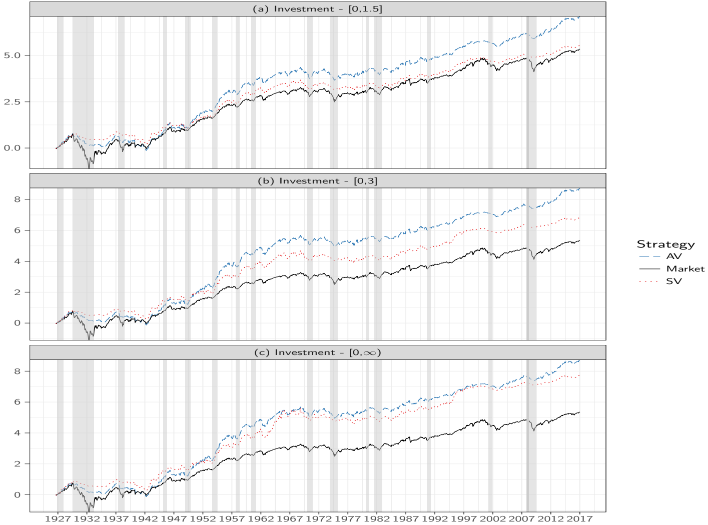
Performance Measures

- RET $=$ annualized average log excess return
- Sharpe $= \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x]}{\sigma(R_x)}$, dollar of returns for dollar of variance
- Sortino $= \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x - 0]}{\sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{0} (0 - R_x)^2 f(R_x)\, dR}}$, return for downside
- Kappa$_n = \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x - 0]}{\sqrt[n]{LPM_n}}$, where LPM is lower partial moment
  Kappa$_2 =$ Sortino
- Drawdown - peak to valley loss in portfolio value
- Break Even - trading costs, basis points, which erase gains

Performance Measures

- RET $=$ annualized average log excess return
- Sharpe $= \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x]}{\sigma(R_x)}$, dollar of returns for dollar of variance
- Sortino $= \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x - 0]}{\sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{0}(0-R_x)^2 f(R_x)\, dR}}$, return for downside
- Kappa$_n$ $= \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x - 0]}{\sqrt[n]{LPM_n}}$, where LPM is lower partial moment
  Kappa$_2$ $=$ Sortino
- Drawdown - peak to valley loss in portfolio value
- Break Even - trading costs, basis points, which erase gains
- Certainty Equivalent Return gain (CER) $=$ Average utility from AV - Average utility from SV for mean-variance investor with risk aversion γ

Returns

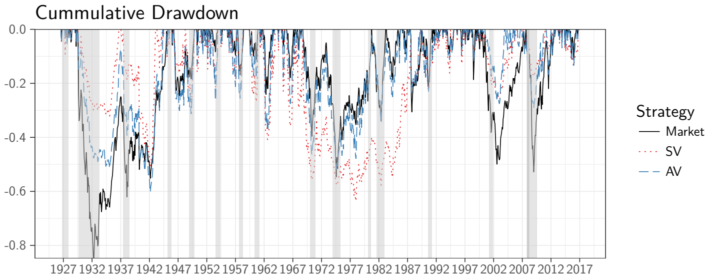

(a) Investment - [0,1.5]
5.0
2.5
0.0
(b) Investment - [0,3]
8
6
4
2
0
(c) Investment - [0,∞)
8
6
4
2
0
1927 1932 1937 1942 1947 1952 1957 1962 1967 1972 1977 1982 1987 1992 1997 2002 2007 2012 2017
Strategy
AV
Market
SV

Performance

c_{BH}: 1926:07-2016:12

	Return	Sharpe	Sortino	Kappa_3	Kappa_4	α_{FF5}	$\alpha_{FF5+Mom}$
BH	5.932	0.319	0.129	0.082	0.061		
SV	8.598	0.462	0.208	0.132	0.097	5.477	3.201
AV	9.677***	0.520*	0.225	0.150*	0.112*	5.594***	3.164***

Drawdowns: c_{BH}



Strategy	N	Max DD	Avg DD	Max Length	Avg Length	Max Recovery	Avg Recovery
BH	82	-84.803	-8.069	188	11.549	154	7.207
SV	65	-63.637	-11.196	246	14.954	135	7.446
AV	87	-60.264	-9.026	205	10.851	135	5.034

Drawdown Insurance: c_{BH}

Knockout

- Drawndown large enough to shutter fund (investor pull-out), cost manager job
- Assuming 45% loss in a 12-month period as knockout
- SV 1.06% and AV .55% using Pav (2016)
- AV ≈ half the cost to insure, Carr, Zhang, and Hadjiliadis (2011)

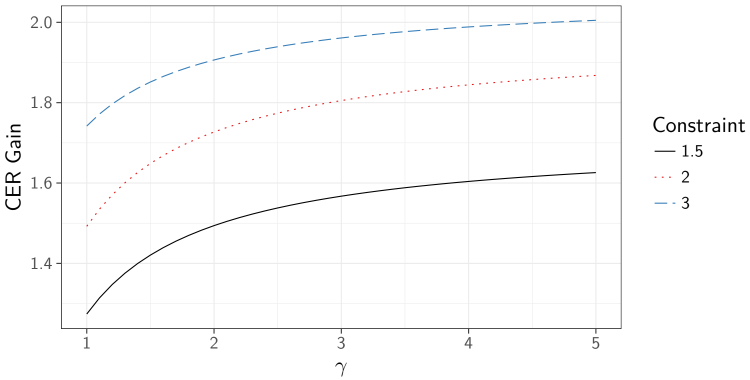
Leverage

	c_{BH}: Constraint - 1.5				
Portfolio	Return	Sharpe	Sortino	Kappa_3	Kappa_4
BH	5.932	0.319	0.129	0.082	0.061
SV	6.171	0.467	0.200	0.128	0.091
AV	7.885***	0.486	0.204	0.133	0.097

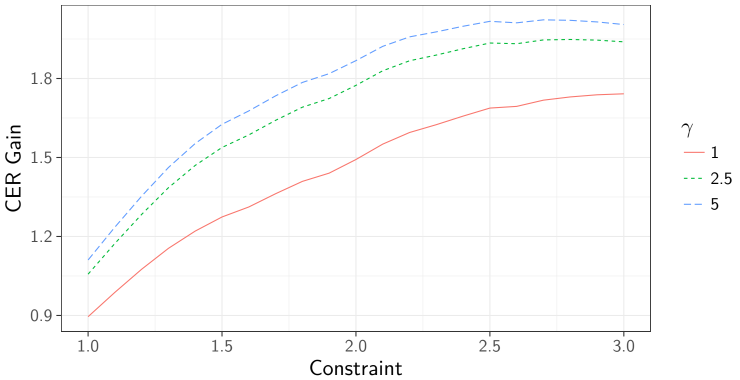
	c_{BH}: Constraint - 3				
Portfolio	Return	Sharpe	Sortino	Kappa_3	Kappa_4
BH	5.932	0.319	0.129	0.082	0.061
SV	7.606	0.456	0.199	0.129	0.096
AV	9.677***	0.522**	0.226**	0.150**	0.112**

Notes: ***,**, and * Significant at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels.

Leverage



Leverage



Risk averse, mean-variance investors see substantial utility gains switching from the SV to AV managed portfolio and these gains increase with leverage usage and risk aversion

AC/AV and Systematic Risk

- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - AC is positively related to the correlation of market returns and aggregate wealth, including the unobserved component of the ”true market”

AC/AV and Systematic Risk

- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - AC is positively related to the correlation of market returns and aggregate wealth, including the unobserved component of the "true market"
- AC signal changes in systematic risk when the daily returns used are a good proxy for the "true market" and the market is a significant part of aggregate wealth.

AC/AV and Systematic Risk

- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - AC is positively related to the correlation of market returns and aggregate wealth, including the unobserved component of the "true market"
- AC signal changes in systematic risk when the daily returns used are a good proxy for the "true market" and the market is a significant part of aggregate wealth.
- This is similar to the difference in results between Goyal and Santa Clara (2003) and Bali et all (2005) when the latter removes a significant number of daily returns and the forecasting ability of idiosyncratic volatility disappears

AC/AV and Systematic Risk

- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - AC is positively related to the correlation of market returns and aggregate wealth, including the unobserved component of the "true market"
- AC signal changes in systematic risk when the daily returns used are a good proxy for the "true market" and the market is a significant part of aggregate wealth.
- This is similar to the difference in results between Goyal and Santa Clara (2003) and Bali et all (2005) when the latter removes a significant number of daily returns and the forecasting ability of idiosyncratic volatility disappears
- Thus we can run a placebo-like test on a sub-sample where the daily returns are not representative

Subsample Tests

- The CRSP daily return data contains only returns for assets traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) prior to 1962.

Subsample Tests

- The CRSP daily return data contains only returns for assets traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) prior to 1962.
- The prior data is much shallower with fewer than 400 assets

Subsample Tests

- The CRSP daily return data contains only returns for assets traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) prior to 1962.
- The prior data is much shallower with fewer than 400 assets
- As much as 13% of market capitalization is not captured by CRSP data as of the 1950s.

Subsample Tests

- The CRSP daily return data contains only returns for assets traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) prior to 1962.
- The prior data is much shallower with fewer than 400 assets
- As much as 13% of market capitalization is not captured by CRSP data as of the 1950s.
- Twice as many firms covering twice as many industries are available at the end of 1962 as compared to the end of 1961.

Subsample Tests

- The CRSP daily return data contains only returns for assets traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) prior to 1962.
- The prior data is much shallower with fewer than 400 assets
- As much as 13% of market capitalization is not captured by CRSP data as of the 1950s.
- Twice as many firms covering twice as many industries are available at the end of 1962 as compared to the end of 1961.
- As shown in Taylor (2014) the NYSE market was not a significant part of marginal wealth in the US following the Great Depression before the late 1950s.

Regressions

- Expect AC not to predict returns in the pre-1962 data but it should post-1962

Regressions

- Expect AC not to predict returns in the pre-1962 data but it should post-1962
- In-sample regression coefficients can be corrected for possible "volatility feedback" - Campbell and Hentschel (1992)

Regressions

- Expect AC not to predict returns in the pre-1962 data but it should post-1962
- In-sample regression coefficients can be corrected for possible "volatility feedback" - Campbell and Hentschel (1992)
- Amihud and Hurvich (2004) - bias correction

Regressions

- Expect AC not to predict returns in the pre-1962 data but it should post-1962
- In-sample regression coefficients can be corrected for possible "volatility feedback" - Campbell and Hentschel (1992)
- Amihud and Hurvich (2004) - bias correction
- Omit variance (SV_{t+1}) prediction by AV as it works in both sub-samples

Regressions

- Expect AC not to predict returns in the pre-1962 data but it should post-1962
- In-sample regression coefficients can be corrected for possible "volatility feedback" - Campbell and Hentschel (1992)
- Amihud and Hurvich (2004) - bias correction
- Omit variance (SV_{t+1}) prediction by AV as it works in both sub-samples
- Goyal and Welch (2008) forecasting relationships maybe unstable and quite sensitive to sample period choice; they may not respond dynamically with the limited information available to investors in real-time and may not explain or support a trading strategy

Return Prediction

1962:07 - 2016:12

	RET_{t+1}				
AV	-0.131 $p = 0.166$			-0.168^{**} $p = 0.020$	0.016 $p = 0.739$
AC		0.047^{***} $p = 0.001$		0.106^{***} $p = 0.0001$	
SV			-0.109 $p = 0.746$		0.254 $p = 0.893$
Constant	-0.000 $p = 1.000$	-0.000 $p = 1.000$	-0.000 $p = 1.000$	-0.000 $p = 1.000$	-0.000 $p = 1.000$
N	655	655	655	655	655
R^2	0.017	0.002	0.012	0.027	0.017
Adjusted R^2	0.015	0.001	0.010	0.024	0.014

Notes: ***Significant at the 1 percent level.
**Significant at the 5 percent level.
*Significant at the 10 percent level.

Return Prediction

1926:08 - 1962:07

	RET_{t+1} - 1926M7:1962M6				
AV	0.061			0.121	0.315
	p = 0.609			p = 0.741	p = 0.954
AC		−0.032		−0.099	
		p = 0.520		p = 0.862	
SV			−0.028		−0.264
			p = 0.418		p = 0.948
N	431	431	431	431	431
R^2	0.004	0.001	0.001	0.010	0.026
Adjusted R^2	0.002	−0.002	−0.002	0.005	0.021

Out of Sample Stats

Diebold-Marino Statistic (1995)

- DM $= \dfrac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi f_d(0)}{T}}}$
- Asymptotically normally statistic comparing significance of accuracy ratio

Out of Sample Stats

Diebold-Marino Statistic (1995)

- $\text{DM} = \dfrac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi f_d(0)}{T}}}$
- Asymptotically normally statistic comparing significance of accuracy ratio

Out of Sample Stats

Diebold-Marino Statistic (1995)

- DM $= \dfrac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi f_d(0)}{T}}}$
- Asymptotically normally statistic comparing significance of accuracy ratio

MSE-F Mcracken (2004)

- MSE-F $= T \times \dfrac{\frac{1}{T}\sum_1^T (e^2_{b,t} - e^2_{x,t})}{MSFE_x}$
- MSE-F $=$ F-type test for significance in squared residual

Out of Sample Stats

Diebold-Marino Statistic (1995)

- DM $= \frac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi f_d(0)}{T}}}$
- Asymptotically normally statistic comparing significance of accuracy ratio

MSE-F Mcracken (2004)

- MSE-F $= T \times \frac{\frac{1}{T}\sum_1^T (e_{b,t}^2 - e_{x,t}^2)}{MSFE_x}$
- MSE-F $=$ F-type test for significance in squared residual

Out of Sample Stats

Diebold-Marino Statistic (1995)

- $\text{DM} = \frac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi f_d(0)}{T}}}$
- Asymptotically normally statistic comparing significance of accuracy ratio

MSE-F Mcracken (2004)

- $\text{MSE-F} = T \times \frac{\frac{1}{T}\sum_1^T (e_{b,t}^2 - e_{x,t}^2)}{MSFE_x}$
- MSE-F = F-type test for significance in squared residual

ENC-HLN Harvey, Lebourne and Newbold (1998)

- Optimal forecast $= \hat{y}_t^* = (1-\lambda)\hat{y}_{b,t} + \lambda \hat{y}_{x,t}$
- $\lambda =$ measure of the optimal combination of forecasts

Out of Sample Stats

Diebold-Marino Statistic (1995)

- $\text{DM} = \frac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi f_d(0)}{T}}}$
- Asymptotically normally statistic comparing significance of accuracy ratio

MSE-F Mcracken (2004)

- $\text{MSE-F} = T \times \frac{\frac{1}{T}\sum_1^T (e^2_{b,t} - e^2_{x,t})}{MSFE_x}$
- MSE-F = F-type test for significance in squared residual

ENC-HLN Harvey, Lebourne and Newbold (1998)

- Optimal forecast $= \hat{y}^*_t = (1-\lambda)\hat{y}_{b,t} + \lambda\hat{y}_{x,t}$
- $\lambda =$ measure of the optimal combination of forecasts

Out of Sample Stats

Diebold-Marino Statistic (1995)

- $\text{DM} = \frac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi f_d(0)}{T}}}$
- Asymptotically normally statistic comparing significance of accuracy ratio

ENC-HLN Harvey, Lebourne and Newbold (1998)

- Optimal forecast $= \hat{y}_t^* = (1-\lambda)\hat{y}_{b,t} + \lambda\hat{y}_{x,t}$
- $\lambda =$ measure of the optimal combination of forecasts

Rossi and Inoue (2012)

- Calculate OOS stats on all feasible window specifications
- Use asymptotic distribution $\rightarrow$ stat critical values
- Different critical values for Type I (R_T) and Type II (A_T) error tests

Out of Sample Results

Table: Sample 1939:12 to 2016:12

	DM	MSE-F	ENC-HLN
AC_{t+1}	1.604*	46.251***	1**
SV_{t+1}	1.041	21.57***	0.956**
AV_{t+1}	3.104***	198.267***	1***
RET_{t+1}	-2.027	-8.702	0

Robust Out of Sample Results

Table: Sample 1939:12 to 2016:12

Stat	Variable	DM	ENC-HLN
R_T	SV_{t+1}	8.874***	1.838***
R_T	RET_{t+1}	29.124***	4.871***
A_T	SV_{t+1}	2.647***	0.949***
A_T	RET_{t+1}	13.347***	1.68***

Notes: ***,**, and * Significant at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels.

- These results compare the use AV to SV in forecasting - not case either is good (RET) but AV is better

Global Equity

- If AV management times investment to compensated risk because it changes in response to changes in systematic vs non-systematic risk it should work outside the US
- World AV and SV are market cap weighted averages of country values, US included

	AV		SV		BH	
Country	RET	Sharpe	RET	Sharpe	RET	Sharpe
AUS	12.477	0.981	11.993	0.943	7.805	0.614
BRA	11.000	0.291	9.037	0.240	6.163	0.164
CHN	27.381	0.868	24.926	0.790	12.286	0.390
DEU	11.064	0.537	7.633	0.371	5.399	0.262
FRA	7.243	0.404	6.128	0.341	4.904	0.273
IND	14.893	0.633	12.256	0.521	11.460	0.487
ITA	3.838	0.194	3.912	0.198	1.451	0.073
JPN	1.375	0.068	0.129	0.006	-0.775	-0.038
UK	6.591	0.485	5.984	0.441	5.111	0.376
World	8.604	0.551	8.306	0.536	4.484	0.290

Global Equity Again

Drawdown Statistics

	AV			SV			BH		
Country	Avg DD	Avg Length	Avg Recovery	Avg DD	Avg Length	Avg Recovery	Avg DD	Avg Length	Avg Recovery
AUS	-6.302	7.174	3.348	-5.322	9.263	5.421	-6.318	8.600	4.550
BRA	-8.059	9.560	4.208	-17.469	15.235	5.500	-15.064	17.067	4.286
CHN	-9.511	10.333	5.917	-10.074	10.583	3.727	-19.374	27.400	2.000
DEU	-11.051	10.625	5.783	-12.587	16.812	9.933	-10.706	17.125	12.333
FRA	-10.263	14.111	5.941	-15.260	18.267	10.214	-11.590	19.071	15.077
IND	-8.170	6.500	2.885	-12.545	12.467	5.733	-10.862	8.318	4.500
ITA	-14.625	19.500	2.143	-18.174	22.571	2.333	-8.919	15.400	1.667
JPN	-30.655	72.750	41.750	-78.514	294.000	175.000	-40.792	148.00	2.000
UK	-6.060	11.609	4.652	-7.872	14.158	8.158	-6.018	10.560	7.240
World	-6.982	9.909	7.333	-9.776	12.500	7.059	-8.209	10.091	6.429

Global Equity Again Again

Trading Costs

	AV			SV			
Country	RET	$\lvert\Delta\omega\rvert$	Break Even	RET	$\lvert\Delta\omega\rvert$	Break Even	RET_{BH}
AUS	12.477	0.486	80.139	11.993	0.466	74.914	7.805
BRA	11.000	0.253	159.118	9.037	0.623	38.462	6.163
CHN	27.381	0.305	412.715	24.926	0.538	195.972	12.286
DEU	11.064	0.499	94.545	7.633	0.581	32.052	5.399
FRA	7.243	0.468	41.656	6.128	0.536	19.041	4.904
IND	14.893	0.710	40.316	12.256	0.507	13.097	11.460
ITA	3.838	0.448	44.366	3.912	0.603	33.991	1.451
JPN	1.375	0.442	40.518	0.129	0.551	13.675	-0.775
UK	6.591	0.473	26.113	5.984	0.509	14.287	5.111
World	8.604	0.439	78.113	8.306	0.642	49.586	4.484

Asset Classes

- If AV management times to changes systematic vs non-systematic risk, equity AV should provide a management signal for more than equities
- Moriera and Muir (2017) show that equity SV does not work as a signal for currency investment
- World AV and SV used with c calculated to match buy and hold for each index

	AV		SV		BH	
Index	RET	Sharpe	RET	Sharpe	RET	Sharpe
Bloomberg Dollar	1.324	0.170	0.606	0.078	-0.296	-0.038
DB Currency	1.195	0.272	-0.668	-0.152	-0.244	-0.056
DB Carry	1.440	0.134	-0.361	-0.033	-2.071	-0.192
DB Mom	1.942	0.214	0.413	0.045	1.095	0.120
S&P REIT	26.706	0.995	14.980	0.558	5.302	0.198
Bloomberg Commodity	-5.579	-0.303	-6.431	-0.349	-5.279	-0.286

Asset Classes Again

Drawdown Statistics

	AV			SV			BH		
Index	Avg DD	Avg Length	Avg Recovery	Avg DD	Avg Length	Avg Recovery	Avg DD	Avg Length	Avg Recovery
Bloomberg Dollar	-8.393	29.000	12.750	-10.632	39.333	21.333	-13.565	60.000	27.000
DB Currency	-2.236	9.750	2.667	-10.471	59.500	20.500	-8.839	59.500	41.500
DB Carry	-7.336	14.250	7.375	-33.972	121.000	98.000	-30.332	60.000	21.000
DB Mom	-4.748	11.900	3.300	-14.679	59.000	17.000	-12.278	38.333	18.333
S&P REIT	-7.692	4.400	1.800	-15.016	9.455	5.000	-17.004	15.143	9.286
Bloomberg Commodity	-9.784	12.222	2.111	-31.116	39.000	12.333	-26.638	39.333	4.333

Asset Classes Again Again

Trading Costs

	AV			SV			
Index	RET	$\lvert\Delta\omega\rvert$	Break Even	RET	$\lvert\Delta\omega\rvert$	Break Even	RET_{BH}
Bloomberg Dollar	1.324	0.411	32.846	0.606	0.620	12.126	-0.296
DB Currency	1.195	0.430	27.851	-0.668	0.482	-7.339	-0.244
DB Carry	1.440	0.427	68.600	-0.361	0.510	27.947	-2.071
DB Mom	1.942	0.441	16.010	0.413	0.599	-9.501	1.095
S&P REIT	26.706	0.592	301.254	14.980	0.807	99.908	5.302
Bloomberg Commodity	-5.579	0.460	-5.430	-6.431	0.555	-17.285	-5.279

Conclusion

- AV management is better than SV: higher returns, better ratios, lower costs
- AV management is better because it times moving in and out of investments to changes in systematic risk which is compensated and non-systematic risk which is not
- As such, AV management is a useful signal both globally and across assets classes where SV management does not perform
- Thank you

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

PW Details

- Start with Campbell and Viceira (2002) :
  $r_{i,t+1} \approx \gamma\sigma_{i,m,t} - \frac{\sigma^2_{i,t}}{2}$, m is true market
- holds for i = s, stock market portfolio
- $r_{s,t+1} \approx \gamma cov_t(r_{s,t+1}, r_{m,t+1}) - \frac{\sigma^2_{s,t}}{2}$
- $r_{s,t+1} \approx \gamma cov_t(r_{s,t+1}, w_{s,t}r_{s,t+1} + (1 - w_{s,t})r_{u,t+1}) - \frac{\sigma^2_{s,t}}{2}$,
  u is observable component
- $r_{s,t+1} \approx \gamma cov_t(r_{s,t+1}, w_{s,t}r_{s,t+1} + (1 - w_{s,t})r_{u,t+1}) - \frac{\sigma^2_{s,t}}{2}$
- $r_{s,t+1} \approx \gamma w_{s,t} var_t(r_{s,t+1}) + cov(r_{s,t}, (1 - w_{s,t})r_{u,t+1}) - \frac{\sigma^2_{s,t}}{2}$

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- assume shocks to stock returns : $\bar{\epsilon}_{z,t+1} + \epsilon_{i,t+1}$, z common i idiosyncratic
- $r_{s,t+1} = \beta_t r_{m,t} + \bar{\epsilon}_{z,t+1}$
- $\text{var}(\bar{\epsilon}_{z,t+1} + \epsilon_{i,t+1}) = \sigma^2_{z,t} = \theta_t \sigma^2_{z,t} + (1-\theta_t)\sigma^2_{i,t}$, θ common part
- $r_{u,t+1} = \frac{1-w_{s,t}\beta_t}{1-w_{s,t}} r_{m,t} - \frac{w_{s,t}\beta_t}{1-w_{s,t}}$
- substitute and simplify (many steps)
- $cov(r_{s,t}, r_{u,t+1}) = \frac{1-w_{s,t}\beta_t}{1-w_{s,t}} \frac{\bar{\sigma}^2_t}{\beta_t} \frac{\bar{\rho}_t - \theta_t}{1-\theta_t} \bar{\rho}_t - \frac{w_{s,t}\theta_t}{1-w_{s,t}} \frac{\bar{\sigma}^2_t}{\beta_t} \frac{1-\bar{\rho}_t}{1-\theta_t} \bar{\sigma}^2_t$
- more simplification
- $cov(r_{s,t}, r_{u,t+1}) = \pi_0 + \zeta_1 \bar{\rho}_t + \zeta_2 \bar{\sigma}^2_t$
- ζ_1 positive but small for plausible values of $w_{s,t}$ and β_t, ζ_2 negative but small for plausible values
- Return