

# Don't Throw out the Return with the Risk: Average Variance Portfolio Management

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# How Risky is your Aversion?

## Risk Anomaly

## Data

## Variance De- composition

## Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

## Asset Allocation

## Explanation

## Conclusions

- Higher Return is better than lower return, lower risk is better than higher risk

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Out of Sample

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### Allocation

### Explanation

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### Out of Sample

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## Allocation

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### Out of Sample

## Asset

## Allocation

## Explanation

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- Time leverage on a component which predicts higher risk you can decrease exposure ahead of risky times
- Are you giving up potential returns?

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### Data

### Variance De- composition

### Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

### Asset Allocation

### Explanation

### Conclusions

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- Markowitz (1952) - formal portfolio variance, return optimization

- Volatility Managed Market Investment

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## Risk Anomaly

### Data

### Variance De- composition

### Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

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### Explanation

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## Risk Anomaly

### Data

### Variance De- composition

### Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

### Asset

### Allocation

### Explanation

### Conclusions

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### Data

### Variance De- composition

### Results

#### In Sample

#### Out of Sample

### Asset

### Allocation

### Explanation

### Conclusions

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  - $W_t R_{st}$  where  $R_{st}$  is the monthly return to the CRSP market portfolio in month  $t$ .

## Equity Premium

## Risk Anomaly

## Data

Variance De-  
composition

## Results

## In Sample

## Out of Sample

## Asset

## Allocation

## Explanation

## Conclusions

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# Equity Premium

## Risk Anomaly

## Data

Variance De-  
composition

## Results

## In Sample

## Out of Sample

## Asset

## Allocation

## Explanation

## Conclusions

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  - $\sigma^2(r_{s,t-1})$  is the variance, where  $r_{s,t-1}$  is the series of daily returns of the CRSP market portfolio for month t-1
  - $W_t = \frac{1}{\sigma^2(r_{s,t-1})}$  is the investment weight on the CRSP market portfolio for month t

## Moreira and Muir 2017

## Risk Anomaly

## Data

Variance De-  
composition

## Results

## In Sample

## Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

## Explanation

## Conclusions



**Figure 3.** Cumulative returns to the volatility-managed market return. The top panel plots the cumulative returns to a buy-and-hold strategy versus a volatility-managed strategy for the market portfolio from 1926 to 2015. The y-axis is on a log scale and both strategies have the same unconditional monthly standard deviation. The lower left panel plots rolling one-year returns from each strategy and the lower right panel shows the drawdown of each strategy.

# Variance Decomposition

## Market Variance

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## Avg Var and Avg Cor

$$R_{s,t} = \sum_1^N w_{n,t} R_{n,t}$$

$$\sigma^2(r_{s,t}) = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^N w_{n,t} w_{m,t} \sigma_{n,t}^2 \sigma_{m,t}^2 \rho_{n,m,t}$$

$$\sigma_{s,t}^2 = \sum_{n=1}^N w_{n,t} \sigma_{n,t}^2 \times \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{m \neq n}^N w_{n,t} w_{m,t} \rho_{n,m,t}$$

$$AV_t = \sum_{n=1}^N w_{n,t} \sigma_{n,t}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad AC_t = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{m \neq n}^N w_{n,t} w_{m,t} \rho_{n,m,t}$$



## Pollet and Wilson 2010 - Risk

## Risk Anomaly

## Data

Variance De-  
composition

## Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

## Asset

## Allocation

## Explanation

## Conclusions

Table: 1963Q2:2007Q1

	SV <sub>t+1</sub>				
AC <sub>t</sub>	0.014*** (0.005)		0.005 (0.005)		
AV <sub>t</sub>		0.144*** (0.023)	0.136*** (0.024)		0.188*** (0.042)
SV <sub>t</sub>				0.310*** (0.072)	-0.156 (0.124)
Constant	0.002 (0.001)	0.002** (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.003*** (0.001)	0.001** (0.001)
Observations	176	176	176	176	176
R <sup>2</sup>	0.042	0.184	0.096	0.096	0.191
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.037	0.179	0.091	0.091	0.182

Note:

\*p&lt;0.1; \*\*p&lt;0.05; \*\*\*p&lt;0.01

## Pollet and Wilson 2010 - Returns

## Risk Anomaly

## Data

Variance De-  
composition

## Results

## In Sample

## Out of Sample

## Asset

## Allocation

## Explanation

## Conclusions

Table: 1963Q2:2007Q1

	RET <sub>t+1</sub>				
AC <sub>t</sub>	0.215*** (0.068)		0.248*** (0.072)		
AV <sub>t</sub>		-0.116 (0.347)	-0.512 (0.356)		-1.746*** (0.615)
SV <sub>t</sub>				1.466 (1.026)	5.795*** (1.828)
Constant	-0.038** (0.017)	0.014 (0.010)	-0.034** (0.017)	0.005 (0.008)	0.022** (0.010)
Observations	176	176	176	176	176
R <sup>2</sup>	0.054	0.001	0.065	0.012	0.056
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.049	-0.005	0.054	0.006	0.045

Note:

\*p&lt;0.1; \*\*p&lt;0.05; \*\*\*p&lt;0.01

# Average Variance

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Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

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- Average variance is at least unrelated to future returns

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

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Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset

Allocation

Explanation

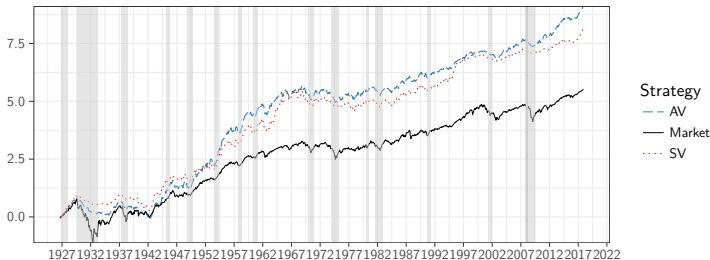
Conclusions

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Cummulative Excess Log Returns - Monthly



## CRSP daily returns

- NYSE daily return (1926-2017)
- NYSE-AMEX daily returns (1962-2017)
- NASDAQ daily returns (1974-2017)
- Monthly Variance Stats and MCAP of gaming industry

## Asaif Manela's Website

- $ICRF = \frac{MarEq}{MarEq + BookDbt}$  He, Kelly, Manela (2017)
- $LF_{AEM} = \frac{FinAsst}{FinAsst - BankDbt}$  Adrian, Etula and Muir (2014)
- BC = year on year increase in bank credit Gandhi (2016)

## NYSE

- $\Delta MD$  = month to month change in Margin Debt



## Summary Stats

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max	Autocorrelation
RET	1,085	0.495	5.371	-34.523	33.188	0.106
AC	1,085	0.276	0.134	0.019	0.762	0.610
AV	1,085	0.881	1.281	0.154	19.540	0.718
SV	1,085	0.248	0.502	0.006	5.808	0.612

## Variance Prediction

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

Sample 1962M6:2016M12

	$SV_{t+1}$				
$AC_t$	0.010*** (0.001)			0.005*** (0.001)	
$AV_t$		0.261*** (0.016)		0.234*** (0.017)	0.123*** (0.035)
$SV_t$			0.551*** (0.033)		0.320*** (0.074)
Constant	-0.001** (0.0003)	-0.00001 (0.0002)	0.001*** (0.0001)	-0.001*** (0.0003)	0.0004** (0.0002)
Observations	654	654	654	654	654
$R^2$	0.110	0.297	0.304	0.320	0.317
Adjusted $R^2$	0.109	0.296	0.303	0.318	0.315

Note:

\*  $p < 0.1$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$

## AV Prediction

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

Sample 1962M6:2016M12

	$AV_{t+1}$				
$AC_t$	0.014*** (0.003)			-0.001 (0.002)	
$AV_t$		0.667*** (0.029)		0.674*** (0.031)	1.030*** (0.065)
$SV_t$			1.092*** (0.070)		-0.844*** (0.135)
Constant	0.004*** (0.001)	0.003*** (0.0003)	0.006*** (0.0003)	0.003*** (0.001)	0.001*** (0.0004)
Observations	654	654	654	654	654
$R^2$	0.048	0.445	0.273	0.446	0.477
Adjusted $R^2$	0.046	0.445	0.272	0.444	0.475

Note:

\*  $p < 0.1$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$

## Return Prediction

Sample 1962M6:2016M12

	RET <sub>t+1</sub>				
AC <sub>t</sub>	0.017 (0.013)			0.037*** (0.014)	
AV <sub>t</sub>		-0.678*** (0.203)		-0.877*** (0.216)	-0.905* (0.463)
SV <sub>t</sub>			-1.174*** (0.426)		0.526 (0.969)
Constant	-0.0001 (0.004)	0.009*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.001 (0.004)	0.010*** (0.003)
Observations	655	655	655	655	655
R <sup>2</sup>	0.002	0.017	0.012	0.027	0.017
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.001	0.015	0.010	0.024	0.014

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# Out-of-Sample Tests

- Divide the sample 1962:06 - 2016:12 into 15% training  
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Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset

Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

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- Regression model is "trained" over initial period
  - Estimate  $\hat{\alpha}_t$  and  $\hat{\beta}_t$  by regressing  $\{r_{s+1}\}_{s=1}^{t-1}$  on a constant and  $\{x\}_{s=1}^{t-1}$

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Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset

Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

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  - $\hat{r}_{t+1} = \hat{\alpha}_t + \hat{\beta}_t x_t$

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- Generate one period ahead prediction
  - $\hat{r}_{t+1} = \hat{\alpha}_t + \hat{\beta}_t x_t$
- Each following month the "training" window expands by one month

# Out of Sample Stats

- $y_t - \hat{y}_{x,t} = e_{x,t}$  : forecast error of predictor  $x$
- $\frac{1}{T} \sum_1^T (e_{x,t})^2 = \text{MSFE}_x$ : mean squared forecast error based on predictor  $x$

## $R_{\text{oos}}^2$ Campbell and Thompson 2007

- $R_{\text{os}}^2 = 1 - \frac{\text{MSFE}_x}{\text{MSFE}_b}$
- $R_{\text{os}}^2$  = proportional reduction in MSFE

## MSE-F Mcracken 2004

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

## Out of Sample Stats

- $R_{OOS}^2$  and MSE-F test improvement in forecast accuracy relative to a benchmark
- Encompassing tests impose the greater requirement that the benchmark have no valuable forecasting information

### ENC-NEW Mcracken and Clark 2009

- $$\text{ENC-NEW} = T \times \frac{\frac{1}{T} \sum_1^T (e_{b,t}^2 - e_{b,t} e_{x,t})}{MSFE_x}$$
- ENC-NEW = F-type statistic on the improvement of including the benchmark

### 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 from x and the benchmark

## Out of Sample Results

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

Table: 1970M7:2016M12

Benchmark: Historical Average

	Sample	$R^2_{oos}$	MSE-F	ENC-NEW	ENC-HLN
$SV_{t+1}$	Monthly	25.414*	189.790***	160.994**	1***
$AV_{t+1}$	Monthly	38.11**	342.979***	355.228**	0.967***
$RET_{t+1}$	Monthly	-0.059	-0.328	3.493**	0.478

Benchmark:  $SV_t$ 

	Sample	$R^2_{oos}$	MSE-F	ENC-NEW	ENC-HLN
$SV_{t+1}$	Monthly	4.041	23.454***	25.409**	0.929*
$AV_{t+1}$	Monthly	26.853	204.485***	135.494**	1***
$RET_{t+1}$	Monthly	2.116	12.043***	8.2**	1

## Out of Sample Results

Table: 1932M2:1962M6

Benchmark: Historical Average

	Sample	$R_{oos}^2$	MSE-F	ENC-NEW	ENC-HLN
$SV_{t+1}$	Monthly	49.972***	367.592***	397.183**	0.931***
$AV_{t+1}$	Monthly	50.747**	379.160***	409.061**	0.932***
$RET_{t+1}$	Monthly	-8.708	-29.479	-9.96	0

Benchmark:  $SV_t$ 

	Sample	$R_{oos}^2$	MSE-F	ENC-NEW	ENC-HLN
$SV_{t+1}$	Monthly	-1.289	-4.682	76.562**	0.485*
$AV_{t+1}$	Monthly	11.328	47.013***	121.513**	0.62**
$RET_{t+1}$	Monthly	-6.098	-21.152	-6.192	0

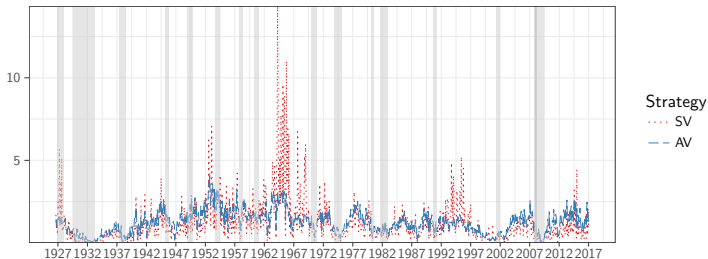


## Investment Weight

$$w_{AV,t} = \frac{c_{AV}}{AV_{t-1}} \text{ and } w_{SV,t} = \frac{c_{SV}}{SV_{t-1}}$$

$c$  is a constant used to equalize the standard deviation of strategies to the buy and hold

Strategy Investment Weight



Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
$w_{SV,t}$	1,085	1.290	1.412	0.017	16.193
$w_{AV,t}$	1,085	1.301	0.710	0.033	4.253

# Performance Measures

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

- $RET = \text{annualized average log excess return}$

# Performance Measures

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

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

## Performance Measures

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

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- $Sortino = \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x - 0]}{\sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^0 (0 - R_x)^2 f(R_x) dR}}$ , return for downside

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Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

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- Kappa(n) =  $\frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x - 0]}{\sqrt[n]{LPM_n}}$ , where LPM is lower partial moment  
Kappa[2] = Sortino

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Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

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- $Kappa(n) = \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x - 0]}{\sqrt[n]{LPM_n}}$ , where LPM is lower partial moment  
 $Kappa[2] = Sortino$
- $UpsidePotential = \frac{\mathbb{E}[(R_x - 0)_+]}{\sqrt{\mathbb{E}[(R_x - 0)_-^2]}}$ , dollar of average gain for downside risk

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Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

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 $Kappa[2] = Sortino$
- $UpsidePotential = \frac{\mathbb{E}[(R_x - 0)_+]}{\sqrt{\mathbb{E}[(R_x - 0)_-^2]}}$ , dollar of average gain for downside risk
- $Rachev = \frac{ETL_{\alpha}(r_f - x' r)}{ETL_{\beta}(x' r - r_f)}$  where  $ETL_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^{\alpha} VaR_q(X) dq$ , dollar of possible extreme gain for dollar of possible extreme loss

## Performance

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

1926M7:2016M12

Strategy	RET	Sharpe	Sortino	Kappa	UpsidePotential	Rachev
BH	5.932	0.319	0.447	0.082	0.584	0.841
SV	8.598	0.462	0.722	0.132	0.650	1.151
AV	9.677	0.520	0.778	0.150	0.706	0.972

1962M6:2016M12

Strategy	RET	Sharpe	Sortino	Kappa	UpsidePotential	Rachev
BH	5.112	0.332	0.463	0.089	0.635	0.826
SV	7.311	0.406	0.647	0.122	0.663	1.212
AV	7.857	0.470	0.702	0.139	0.719	0.987



# Drawdowns

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

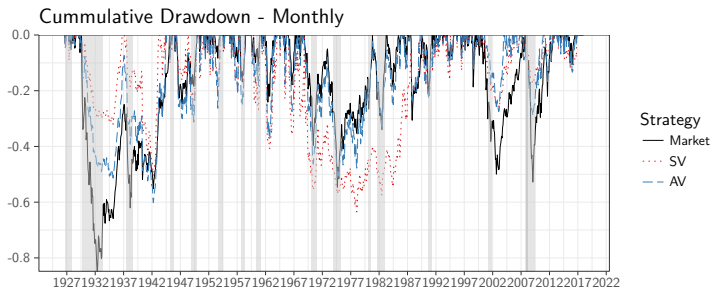
In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions



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	-63.508	-11.162	246	14.954	135	7.446
AV	87	-60.208	-9.014	205	10.851	135	5.034

# Risk over Reward

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

- The higher excess returns of low-risk strategies (assets) comes from a preference for the lottery like extreme returns possible from higher risk investments - Barberis and Huang (2008); Brunnermeier, Gollier, and Parker (2007); Asness, Frazzini, Gorsmen, Pedersen (2016)

# Risk over Reward

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

- The higher excess returns of low-risk strategies (assets) comes from a preference for the lottery like extreme returns possible from higher risk investments - Barberis and Huang (2008); Brunnermeier, Gollier, and Parker (2007); Asness, Frazzini, Gorsmen, Pedersen (2016)
- Leverage constraints prevent investors from taking the low-risk position - Black (1972)

# Lottery

- For lottery preferences to explain the higher returns of either SV or AV, the Buy and Hold strategy must be more lottery-like than either

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

# Lottery

- For lottery preferences to explain the higher returns of either SV or AV, the Buy and Hold strategy must be more lottery-like than either
- It is not

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

## Lottery

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset

Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

- For lottery preferences to explain the higher returns of either SV or AV, the Buy and Hold strategy must be more lottery-like than either
- It is not
- 

Strategy	MAX1			SMAX1		
	Mean	Median	Sd	Mean	Median	Sd
BH	1.776	1.422	1.398	2.186	1.971	1.046
SV	1.569	1.258	1.243	3.229	2.167	4.661
AV	1.796	1.650	0.960	2.884	1.691	4.992

Strategy	MAX5			SMAX5		
	Mean	Median	Sd	Mean	Median	Sd
BH	1.134	0.922	0.774	1.410	1.341	0.540
SV	1.023	0.842	0.787	2.084	1.377	2.765
AV	1.164	1.088	0.534	1.827	1.121	2.833

## Lottery Pick 2

$$R_t^{AV} = \alpha_t + \beta_t^1 R_t^M + \beta_t^2 R_t^M * x_1 + \beta_t \chi_t \quad (1)$$

	AV			
BH	0.880*** (0.027)	0.939*** (0.027)	0.880*** (0.030)	0.940*** (0.029)
GMCAP	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)		
BH*GMCAP	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)		
GMCAP <sub>500</sub>			0.524 (0.998)	0.660 (0.948)
BH*GMCAP <sub>500</sub>			-18.636 (24.213)	-15.823 (22.993)
Controls	FF-3	FF-5	FF-3	FF-5
Observations	525	525	525	525
R <sup>2</sup>	0.749	0.775	0.749	0.775
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.747	0.772	0.747	0.772

## Performance Issues

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

Weights [0,1.5]

Strategy	RET	Sharpe	Sortino	Kappa	UpsidePotential	Rachev
BH	5.932	0.319	0.447	0.082	0.584	0.841
SV	6.171	0.467	0.691	0.128	0.667	0.982
AV	7.885	0.486	0.706	0.133	0.683	0.896

Weights [0,1]

Strategy	RET	Sharpe	Sortino	Kappa	UpsidePotential	Rachev
BH	5.932	0.319	0.447	0.082	0.584	0.841
SV	4.649	0.433	0.619	0.113	0.646	0.897
AV	5.814	0.447	0.632	0.117	0.657	0.845



## Risk Anomaly

## Data

Variance De-  
composition

## Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

## Asset


## Allocation

## Explanation

## Conclusions

AV								
BH	0.724*** (0.027)	0.805*** (0.029)	0.788*** (0.042)	0.843*** (0.041)	0.804*** (0.033)	0.889*** (0.035)	0.858*** (0.025)	0.900*** (0.026)
LF <sub>AEM</sub>	0.178*** (0.038)	0.134*** (0.037)						
BH*LF <sub>AEM</sub>	1.231*** (0.352)	1.508*** (0.341)						
ICRF			0.0004 (0.026)	0.006 (0.025)				
BH*ICRF			0.301 (0.196)	0.308 (0.188)				
BC					-0.0002 (0.0002)	-0.0001 (0.0002)		
BH*BC					0.001 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.004)		
$\Delta$ MD <sub>1984</sub>							0.00000 (0.00000)	0.00000 (0.00000)
BH* $\Delta$ MD <sub>1984</sub>							0.00002*** (0.00000)	0.00002*** (0.00000)
Controls	FF-3	FF-5	FF-3	FF-5	FF-3	FF-5	FF-3	FF-5
Observations	396	396	396	396	432	432	431	431
R <sup>2</sup>	0.764	0.785	0.748	0.771	0.739	0.761	0.772	0.791
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.761	0.781	0.745	0.767	0.736	0.757	0.770	0.788

Note\*


 \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

## Leverage

## Risk Anomaly

## Data

Variance De-  
composition

## Results

## In Sample

## Out of Sample

## Asset

## Allocation

## Explanation

## Conclusions

	AV					
BH	0.596*** (0.065)	0.675*** (0.065)	0.445*** (0.097)	0.619*** (0.102)	0.561*** (0.075)	0.661*** (0.075)
Broker <sub>call</sub>	-0.0004 (0.0005)	-0.001 (0.0005)				
BH*Broker <sub>call</sub>	0.033*** (0.012)	0.039*** (0.012)				
Bank <sub>call</sub>			0.00002 (0.001)	0.00005 (0.001)		
BH*Bank <sub>call</sub>			0.061*** (0.013)	0.044*** (0.013)		
Bank <sub>prime</sub>					-0.001 (0.0004)	-0.001 (0.0004)
BH*Bank <sub>prime</sub>					0.037*** (0.011)	0.033*** (0.010)
Observations	336	336	265	265	395	395
R <sup>2</sup>	0.678	0.712	0.802	0.818	0.729	0.753
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.673	0.706	0.798	0.813	0.726	0.749

Note\*

\*p&lt;0.1; \*\*p&lt;0.05; \*\*\*p&lt;0.01

# Conclusions

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

- Market variation contains average correlation which is compensated by higher returns

# Conclusions

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset

Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

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- SV management throws out return with risk, AV does not

# Conclusions

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset

Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

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- AV out performs in all most all measures

# Conclusions

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset

Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

- Market variation contains average correlation which is compensated by higher returns
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- Neither SV nor AV can be explained as behavior, lottery preference stories

# Conclusions

Risk Anomaly

Data

Variance De-  
composition

Results

In Sample

Out of Sample

Asset  
Allocation

Explanation

Conclusions

- Market variation contains average correlation which is compensated by higher returns
- SV management throws out return with risk, AV does not
- AV out performs in all most all measures
- Neither SV nor AV can be explained as behavior, lottery preference stories
- Leverage constraints are a better explanation of the returns to SV and AV above the market

- Portfolio performance significance
- Different  $c$  adjustments (don't require knowing the BH variance)
- Subsample robust stats - Inoue and Rossi (2012)
- Expand the left hand side - international / portfolio of equity indexes
- AV utility gains



## Monthly Measures of Daily Return Statistics

