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

Jeramia Poland

Indian School of Business

December 14, 2018

Background

- How should risk (portfolio volatility) be managed?

Background

- How should risk (portfolio volatility) be managed?
- Hocquard et al (2013) - scaling investment to manage tail risk

Background

- How should risk (portfolio volatility) be managed?
- Hocquard et al (2013) - scaling investment to manage tail risk
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment by month t daily return variance for alpha (Sharpe)

Background

- How should risk (portfolio volatility) be managed?
- Hocquard et al (2013) - scaling investment to manage tail risk
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment by month t daily return variance for alpha (Sharpe)
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component

Background

- How should risk (portfolio volatility) be managed?
- Hocquard et al (2013) - scaling investment to manage tail risk
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment by month t daily return variance for alpha (Sharpe)
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component
  - 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

- How should risk (portfolio volatility) be managed?
- Hocquard et al (2013) - scaling investment to manage tail risk
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment by month t daily return variance for alpha (Sharpe)
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component
  - Stock market return variance : $SV_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} cov(r_{m,t}, r_{n,t})$
  - average variance (AV) : $\bar{\sigma}_t^2 = \sum_{m=1}^{N} w_{m,t} \sigma_t^2$

Background

- How should risk (portfolio volatility) be managed?
- Hocquard et al (2013) - scaling investment to manage tail risk
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment by month t daily return variance for alpha (Sharpe)
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component
  - Stock market return variance : $SV_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} cov(r_{m,t}, r_{n,t})$
  - 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

- How should risk (portfolio volatility) be managed?
- Hocquard et al (2013) - scaling investment to manage tail risk
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment by month t daily return variance for alpha (Sharpe)
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component
  - Stock market return variance : $SV_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} cov(r_{m,t}, r_{n,t})$
  - average variance (AV) : $\bar{\sigma}_t^2 = \sum_{m=1}^{N} w_{m,t} \sigma_t^2$
  - average correlation (AC) : $\bar{\rho}_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} \rho_{m,n,t}$
  - $SV_t \approx AV * \boldsymbol{AC}$ - Anadu and Tierens (2004)

Background

- How should risk (portfolio volatility) be managed?
- Hocquard et al (2013) - scaling investment to manage tail risk
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment by month t daily return variance for alpha (Sharpe)
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component
  - Stock market return variance : $SV_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} cov(r_{m,t}, r_{n,t})$
  - average variance (AV) : $\bar{\sigma}_t^2 = \sum_{m=1}^{N} w_{m,t} \sigma_t^2$
  - average correlation (AC) : $\bar{\rho}_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} \rho_{m,n,t}$
  - $SV_t \approx AV * \boldsymbol{AC}$ - Anadu and Tierens (2004)
  - $\boldsymbol{r_{t+1} = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 AC_t + \epsilon_{1,t}}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta_1}$ **positive and significant**

Background

- How should risk (portfolio volatility) be managed?
- Hocquard et al (2013) - scaling investment to manage tail risk
- Moreira and Muir (2017) - scaling month t+1 investment by month t daily return variance for alpha (Sharpe)
- Pollet and Wilson (2010) - decomposition of market variance into a compensated and uncompensated component
  - Stock market return variance : $SV_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} cov(r_{m,t}, r_{n,t})$
  - average variance (AV) : $\bar{\sigma}_t^2 = \sum_{m=1}^{N} w_{m,t} \sigma_t^2$
  - average correlation (AC) : $\bar{\rho}_t = \sum_{m=1}^{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} w_{m,t} w_{n,t} \rho_{m,n,t}$
  - $SV_t \approx AV * \boldsymbol{AC}$ - Anadu and Tierens (2004)
  - $\boldsymbol{r_{t+1} = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 AC_t + \epsilon_{1,t}}$, **$\boldsymbol{\beta_1}$ positive and significant**
  - $r_{t+1} = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 AV_t + \epsilon_{2,t}$, β_2 insignificant

Central Idea I

- Use AV to avoid divesting high AC or investing high AV

Central Idea I

- Use AV to avoid divesting high AC or investing high AV
- Me : weight $= \frac{c_{AV}}{AV_t}$, c_{AV} to match buy and hold volatility

Central Idea I

- Use AV to avoid divesting high AC or investing high AV
- Me : weight $= \frac{c_{AV}}{AV_t}$, c_{AV} to match buy and hold volatility
- Should find AV management outperforms SV management

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- Variance of observed returns $\neq$ variance of "market" returns $\neq$ variance of aggregate wealth

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- 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 observed component, AC

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- 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 observed component, AC
- AC is positively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth, $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- 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 observed component, AC
- AC is positively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth, $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$
- AV is not

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- 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 observed component, AC
- AC is positively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth, $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$
- AV is not
- The relationships depend on the proportion of the true market observed, $w_{s,t}$, and the aggregate wealth β_t for the index

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- 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 observed component, AC
- AC is positively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth, $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$
- AV is not
- The relationships depend on the proportion of the true market observed, $w_{s,t}$, and the aggregate wealth β_t for the index
- Details

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- 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 observed component, AC
- AC is positively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth, $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$
- AV is not
- The relationships depend on the proportion of the true market observed, $w_{s,t}$, and the aggregate wealth β_t for the index
- Details
-

More Pollet and Wilson (2010)

- 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 observed component, AC
- AC is positively related to the covariance of stock market returns and aggregate wealth, $cov(r_{s,t+1}, r_{u,t+1})$
- AV is not
- The relationships depend on the proportion of the true market observed, $w_{s,t}$, and the aggregate wealth β_t for the index
- Details
- PW Return

Central Idea II

- If AC = systematic, when AC is high $\Rightarrow$ higher $r_{u,t+1}$ is expected

Risk and Reward
Methodology
Data
Results
Performance
Systematic Risk
Conclusion

Central Idea II

- If AC = systematic, when AC is high $\Rightarrow$ higher $r_{u,t+1}$ is expected
- $r_{u,t}$ is not observable through index returns

Central Idea II

- If AC = systematic, when AC is high $\Rightarrow$ higher $r_{u,t+1}$ is expected
- $r_{u,t}$ is not observable through index returns
- Suggestive evidence is support of Pollet and Wilson (2010) relation

Central Idea II

- If AC = systematic, when AC is high ⇒ higher $r_{u,t+1}$ is expected
- $r_{u,t}$ is not observable through index returns
- Suggestive evidence is support of Pollet and Wilson (2010) relation
  - In a subset where daily returns are unrepresentative, AC won't predict $r_{s,t+1}$, AV management wont' perform

Central Idea II

- If AC = systematic, when AC is high $\Rightarrow$ higher $r_{u,t+1}$ is expected
- $r_{u,t}$ is not observable through index returns
- Suggestive evidence is support of Pollet and Wilson (2010) relation
  - In a subset where daily returns are unrepresentative, AC won't predict $r_{s,t+1}$, AV management wont' perform
  - AV management should work globally

Central Idea II

- If AC = systematic, when AC is high $\Rightarrow$ higher $r_{u,t+1}$ is expected
- $r_{u,t}$ is not observable through index returns
- Suggestive evidence is support of Pollet and Wilson (2010) relation
  - In a subset where daily returns are unrepresentative, AC won't predict $r_{s,t+1}$, AV management wont' perform
  - AV management should work globally
  - Equity 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

Preview Results

- AV management outperforms SV management - returns, ratios, turnover, drawdowns, and utility

Preview Results

- AV management outperforms SV management - returns, ratios, turnover, drawdowns, and utility
- AV management works better under practical investment constraints

Preview Results

- AV management outperforms SV management - returns, ratios, turnover, drawdowns, and utility
- AV management works better under practical investment constraints
- AV management works globally

Preview Results

- AV management outperforms SV management - returns, ratios, turnover, drawdowns, and utility
- AV management works better under practical investment constraints
- AV management works globally
- AV management works because changes in AV and AC signal changes in the systematic and unsystematic risk in the economy

Preview Results

- AV management outperforms SV management - returns, ratios, turnover, drawdowns, and utility
- AV management works better under practical investment constraints
- AV management works globally
- AV management works because changes in AV and AC signal changes in the systematic and unsystematic risk in the economy
  - In and Out-of-sample tests show changes in AV have more information about future risk and return than changes in SV

Preview Results

- AV management outperforms SV management - returns, ratios, turnover, drawdowns, and utility
- AV management works better under practical investment constraints
- AV management works globally
- AV management works because changes in AV and AC signal changes in the systematic and unsystematic risk in the economy
  - In and Out-of-sample tests show changes in AV have more information about future risk and return than changes in SV
  - AV managed returns depend on the relationship of the proxy daily returns and aggregate wealth in time-series and cross-sectionally

Preview Results

- AV management outperforms SV management - returns, ratios, turnover, drawdowns, and utility
- AV management works better under practical investment constraints
- AV management works globally
- AV management works because changes in AV and AC signal changes in the systematic and unsystematic risk in the economy
  - In and Out-of-sample tests show changes in AV have more information about future risk and return than changes in SV
  - AV managed returns depend on the relationship of the proxy daily returns and aggregate wealth in time-series and cross-sectionally
  - The AV of equity returns can be used to manage investment in other assets across the economy

Contribution

Variance Management

Contribution

Variance Management

- AV is a better dynamic volatility management signal

Contribution

Variance Management

- AV is a better dynamic volatility management signal
- AV management works globally and across asset classes (SV does not)

Contribution

Variance Management

- AV is a better dynamic volatility management signal
- AV management works globally and across asset classes (SV does not)

Risk Dynamics

Contribution

Variance Management

- AV is a better dynamic volatility management signal
- AV management works globally and across asset classes (SV does not)

Risk Dynamics

- Gonzlez-Urteaga and Rubio (2016) and Bollerslev, Hood, Huss, and Pedersen (2017)

Contribution

Variance Management

- AV is a better dynamic volatility management signal
- AV management works globally and across asset classes (SV does not)

Risk Dynamics

- Gonzlez-Urteaga and Rubio (2016) and Bollerslev, Hood, Huss, and Pedersen (2017)
- AV comes from the foundations of investment risk

Contribution

Variance Management

- AV is a better dynamic volatility management signal
- AV management works globally and across asset classes (SV does not)

Risk Dynamics

- Gonzlez-Urteaga and Rubio (2016) and Bollerslev, Hood, Huss, and Pedersen (2017)
- AV comes from the foundations of investment risk
- AV management informs about the risk mix across the economy

Equity Data

Equity Data

Country	Start	Months	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	Months	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 Managed Investment

- $\text{SV}_t = \sigma^2_{S,t}$
- With m assets in the market, $\text{AV}_t = \sum_{m=1}^{M} w_{m,t}\sigma^2_{m,t}$
- $W_t = \frac{c_{target}}{X}$ 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

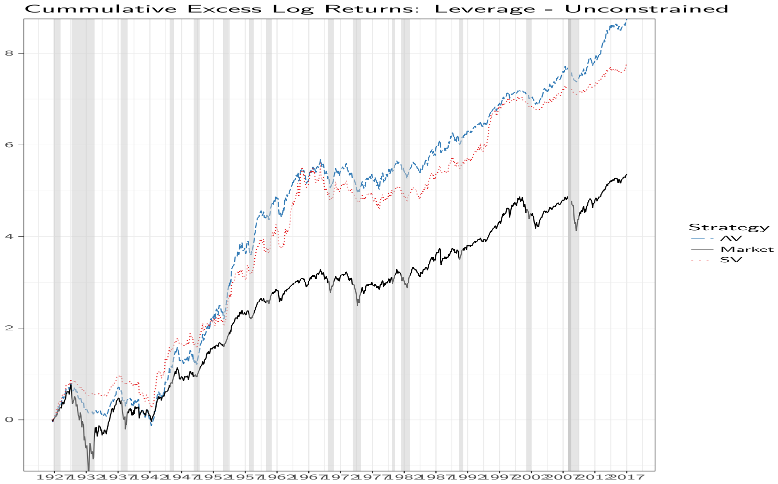
Investment Weights

Investment Weight Again Again

CRSP Market Portfolio Investment Weights

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

US Equity Performance



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

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

Risk and Reward

Methodology

Data

Results

Performance

Systematic Risk

Conclusion

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
- $\text{Kappa}_n = \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_x - 0]}{\sqrt[n]{LPM_n}}$, where LPM is lower partial moment
  $\text{Kappa}_2 = \text{Sortino}$
- 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

Performance

Unconstrained

1926:07-2016:12

c_{BH}: Unconstrained

	Return	Sharpe	Sortino	Kappa_3	Kappa_4	α_{FF3}	$\alpha_{FF3+Mom}$
BH	5.934	0.319	0.129	0.082	0.061		
SV	8.589	0.462	0.208	0.132	0.097	5.477	3.201
AV	9.676***	0.520*	0.225	0.150*	0.112*	5.594***	3.164

Performance

Unconstrained

- Outperforms with higher returns for the same variance

1926:07-2016:12

c_{BH}: Unconstrained

	Return	Sharpe	Sortino	Kappa_3	Kappa_4	α_{FF3}	$\alpha_{FF3+Mom}$
BH	5.934	0.319	0.129	0.082	0.061		
SV	8.589	0.462	0.208	0.132	0.097	5.477	3.201
AV	9.676***	0.520*	0.225	0.150*	0.112*	5.594***	3.164

Performance

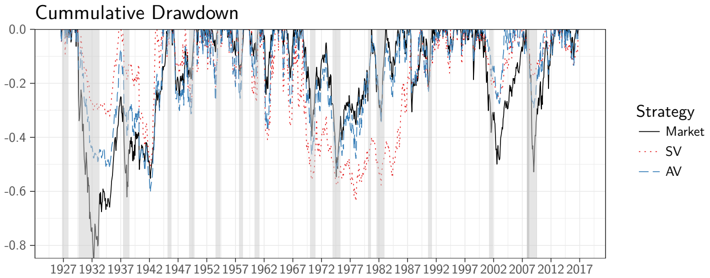
Unconstrained

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

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

	Return	Sharpe	Sortino	Kappa_3	Kappa_4	α_{FF3}	$\alpha_{FF3+Mom}$
BH	5.934	0.319	0.129	0.082	0.061		
SV	8.589	0.462	0.208	0.132	0.097	5.477	3.201
AV	9.676***	0.520*	0.225	0.150*	0.112*	5.594***	3.164

Drawdowns: c_{BH}



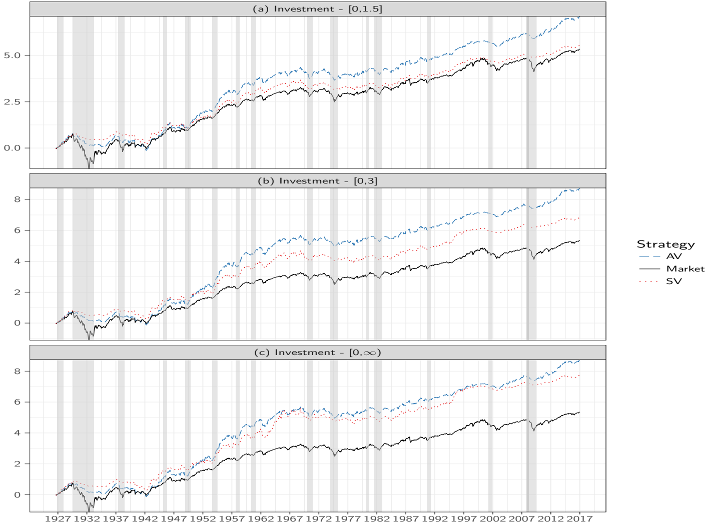
Strategy	N	Max DD	Avg DD	Max Length	Avg Length	Max Recovery	Avg Recovery
BH	82	-84.803	-8.069	188	11.549	154	7.207
SV	65	-63.637	-11.196	246	14.954	135	7.446
AV	87	-60.264	-9.026	205	10.851	135	5.034

Drawdown Insurance: Unconstrained

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 $\approx$ half the cost to insure, Carr, Zhang, and Hadjiliadis (2011)

Leverage and Returns



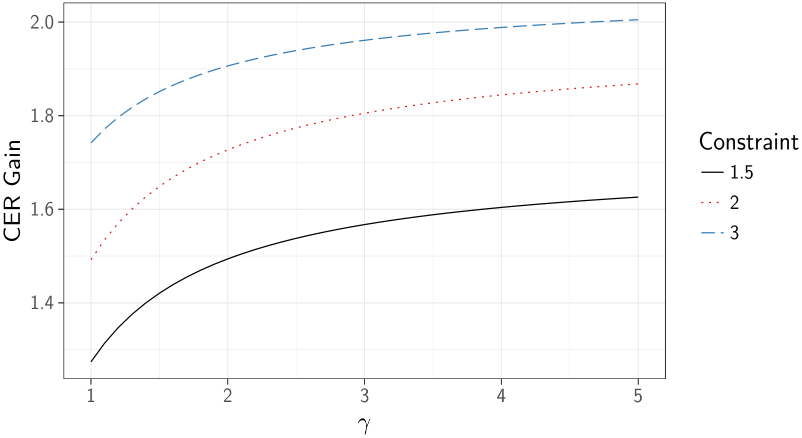
Leverage

Portfolio	c_{BH}: Constraint - 1.5				
	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

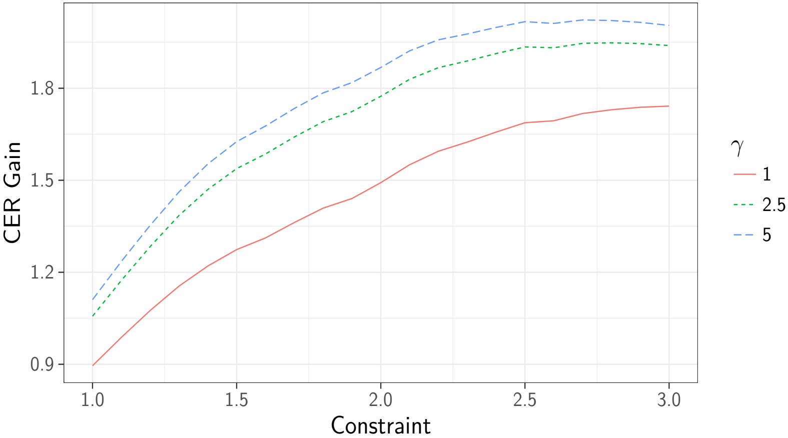
Portfolio	c_{BH}: Constraint - 3				
	Return	Sharpe	Sortino	Kappa_3	Kappa_4
BH	5.932	0.319	0.129	0.082	0.061
SV	7.606	0.456	0.199	0.129	0.096
AV	9.677***	0.522**	0.226**	0.150**	0.112**

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

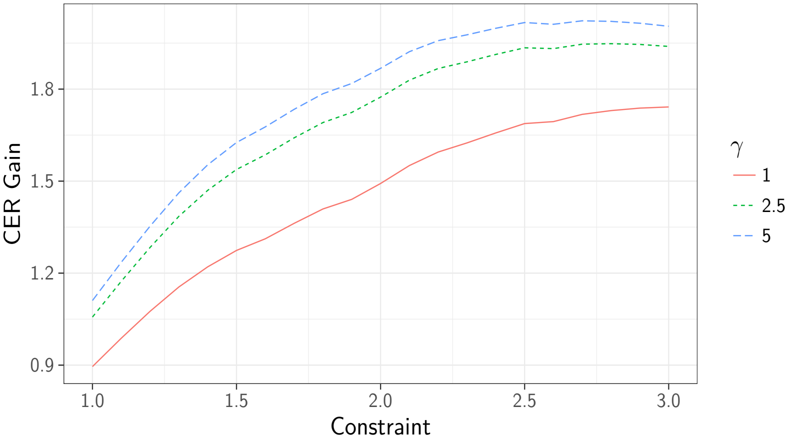
Investor Utility



Investor Utility



Investor Utility



- Stochastic dominance tests show that non-EUT investors prefer AV management.

Suggestively Systematic

- 1926-1962 CRSP dialy returns - low $w_{s,t}$ and β_t

Suggestively Systematic

- 1926-1962 CRSP dialy returns - low $w_{s,t}$ and β_t
  - shallower with only NYSE firms, est below 87% market cap

Suggestively Systematic

- 1926-1962 CRSP dialy returns - low $w_{s,t}$ and β_t
  - shallower with only NYSE firms, est below 87% market cap
  - persistently illiquid

Suggestively Systematic

- 1926-1962 CRSP dialy returns - low $w_{s,t}$ and β_t
  - shallower with only NYSE firms, est below 87% market cap
  - persistently illiquid
  - investment not meaningful part of aggregate wealth

Suggestively Systematic

- 1926-1962 CRSP dialy returns - low $w_{s,t}$ and β_t
  - shallower with only NYSE firms, est below 87% market cap
  - persistently illiquid
  - investment not meaningful part of aggregate wealth
  - NYSE (2016) and Taylor (2014)

Suggestively Systematic

- 1926-1962 CRSP dialy returns - low $w_{s,t}$ and β_t
  - shallower with only NYSE firms, est below 87% market cap
  - persistently illiquid
  - investment not meaningful part of aggregate wealth
  - NYSE (2016) and Taylor (2014)
  - AC should not predict returns 1926 - 1962

Suggestively Systematic

- 1926-1962 CRSP dialy returns - low $w_{s,t}$ and β_t
  - shallower with only NYSE firms, est below 87% market cap
  - persistently illiquid
  - investment not meaningful part of aggregate wealth
  - NYSE (2016) and Taylor (2014)
  - AC should not predict returns 1926 - 1962
- AV managed returns should depend systematically on the representativeness of daily

Suggestively Systematic

- 1926-1962 CRSP dialy returns - low $w_{s,t}$ and β_t
  - shallower with only NYSE firms, est below 87% market cap
  - persistently illiquid
  - investment not meaningful part of aggregate wealth
  - NYSE (2016) and Taylor (2014)
  - AC should not predict returns 1926 - 1962
- AV managed returns should depend systematically on the representativeness of daily
- AV management should work globally

Suggestively Systematic

- 1926-1962 CRSP dialy returns - low $w_{s,t}$ and β_t
  - shallower with only NYSE firms, est below 87% market cap
  - persistently illiquid
  - investment not meaningful part of aggregate wealth
  - NYSE (2016) and Taylor (2014)
  - AC should not predict returns 1926 - 1962
- AV managed returns should depend systematically on the representativeness of daily
- AV management should work globally
- AV management using the AV of equity returns should generate better performance across asset classes

Global Performance

	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	8.603***	0.551	8.306	0.536	4.484	0.290

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
- forecasts unstable, sensitive to period; may not be dynamic or informative of anything - Welch and Goyal (2008)

In-sample Sub-samples

	RET_{t+1} - 1926M7:1962M6				
AV	0.061			0.121	0.315
AC		−0.032		−0.099	
SV			−0.028		−0.264
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
	RET_{t+1} - 1962M6:2016M12				
AV	−0.131			−0.168**	0.016
AC		0.047***		0.106***	
SV			−0.109		0.254
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

Out of Sample Stats

Diebold-Marino Statistic (1995)

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

Out of Sample Stats

Diebold-Marino Statistic (1995)

- DM $= \frac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi f_d(0)}{T}}}$
- 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 $= T \times \dfrac{\frac{1}{T}\sum_1^T (e_{b,t}^2 - e_{x,t}^2)}{MSFE_x}$
- MSE-F $=$ F-type test for significance in squared residual

Out of Sample Stats

Diebold-Marino Statistic (1995)

- 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)

- 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

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)

- 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

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)

- $\text{DM} = \dfrac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi f_d(0)}{T}}}$
- 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.

- AC fails when it "should"

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.

- AC fails when it "should"
- AV forecasts better than SV with robust in and out-of-sample performance

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.

- AC fails when it "should"
- AV forecasts better than SV with robust in and out-of-sample performance
- AV is a more informative signal

Systematic Performance

- Use a proxy for the weight of stock returns in the return on aggregate wealth, $w_{s,t}$

Global Long - Short
Ratio of Market RET to Wealth† RET ($w_{s,t}$)

	RET	Sharpe	α_{FF3}	α_{FF5}	$\alpha_{FF5+Mom}$
Long	12.601	0.747	9.484**	7.909*	7.725*
Short	7.537	0.562	5.038*	5.422*	5.318*
Long - Short	5.065	0.405	4.446***	2.488***	2.407**

† Credit Suisse annual reports on global wealth (2000-2017)

- Market Capt to GDP is also used to form long/short portfolios for robustness

Systematic Performance

- Use a proxy for the weight of stock returns in the return on aggregate wealth, $w_{s,t}$
- Form long/short portfolios for above and below median countries

Global Long - Short
Ratio of Market RET to Wealth† RET ($w_{s,t}$)

	RET	Sharpe	α_{FF3}	α_{FF5}	$\alpha_{FF5+Mom}$
Long	12.601	0.747	9.484**	7.909*	7.725*
Short	7.537	0.562	5.038*	5.422*	5.318*
Long - Short	5.065	0.405	4.446***	2.488***	2.407**

† Credit Suisse annual reports on global wealth (2000-2017)

- Market Capt to GDP is also used to form long/short portfolios for robustness

Economy-Wide Performance

- Equity SV does not manage Currency investments - Moreira and Muir (2017)

$$\text{Investment weight} = \frac{c_{Asset}}{AV_{MSCI}}$$

	AV		SV		BH	
Index	RET	Sharpe	RET	Sharpe	RET	Sharpe
$Dollar_{BB}$	1.324***	0.170	0.606	0.078	−0.296	−0.038
$Curr_{DB}$	1.195***	0.272*	−0.668	−0.152	−0.244	−0.056
$Carry_{DB}$	1.440***	0.134	−0.361	−0.033	−2.071	−0.192
Mom_{DB}	1.942***	0.214	0.413	0.045	1.095	0.120
$REIT_{S\&P}$	26.706***	0.995	14.980	0.558	5.302	0.198
$Comm_{BB}$	−5.579***	−0.303	−6.431	−0.349	−5.279	−0.286
$Bond_{Univ}$	3.951***	1.168***	1.436	0.425	3.276	0.969

Economy-Wide Performance

- Equity SV does not manage Currency investments - Moreira and Muir (2017)
- Equity AV should still signal unsystematic risk and manage other assets

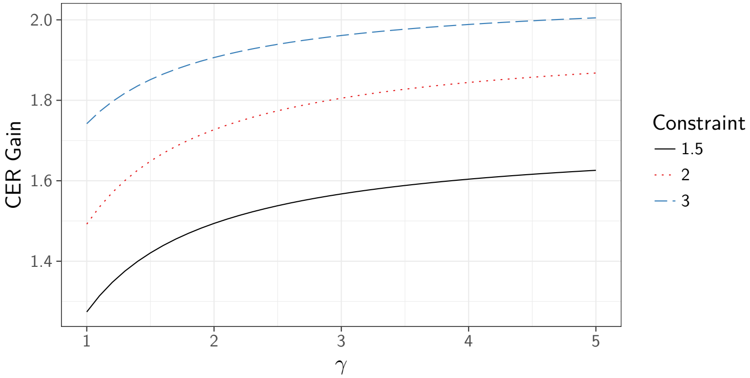
$$\text{Investment weight} = \frac{c_{Asset}}{AV_{MSCI}}$$

	AV		SV		BH	
Index	RET	Sharpe	RET	Sharpe	RET	Sharpe
Dollar_{BB}	1.324***	0.170	0.606	0.078	−0.296	−0.038
Curr_{DB}	1.195***	0.272*	−0.668	−0.152	−0.244	−0.056
Carry_{DB}	1.440***	0.134	−0.361	−0.033	−2.071	−0.192
Mom_{DB}	1.942***	0.214	0.413	0.045	1.095	0.120
$\text{REIT}_{S\&P}$	26.706***	0.995	14.980	0.558	5.302	0.198
Comm_{BB}	−5.579***	−0.303	−6.431	−0.349	−5.279	−0.286
Bond_{Univ}	3.951***	1.168***	1.436	0.425	3.276	0.969

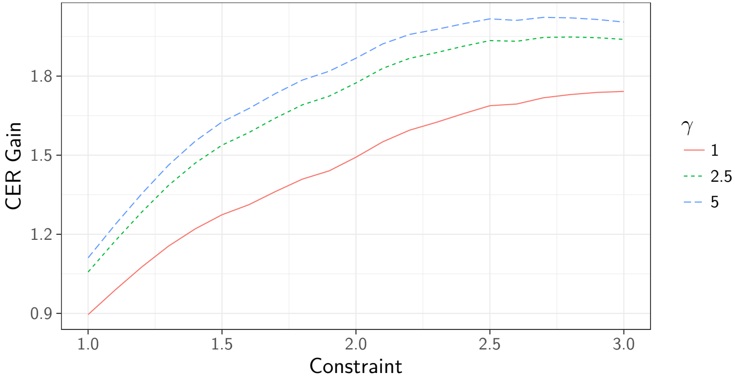
Conclusion

- 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

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

Return Prediction

1962:07 - 2016:12

	RET_{t+1}				
AV	-0.131			-0.168^{**}	0.016
	$p = 0.166$			$p = 0.020$	$p = 0.739$
AC		0.047^{***}		0.106^{***}	
		$p = 0.001$		$p = 0.0001$	
SV			-0.109		0.254
			$p = 0.746$		$p = 0.893$
Constant	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
	$p = 1.000$	$p = 1.000$	$p = 1.000$	$p = 1.000$	$p = 1.000$
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
AC		−0.032		−0.099	
SV			−0.028		−0.264
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

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

Index	AV			SV			BH		
	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
- $r_{s,t+1} = \beta_t r_{m,t} + \bar{\epsilon}_{z,t+1}$
- 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