

# BAYES-STEIN ESTIMATION FOR PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

PHILIPPE JORION, JFQA, SEP 1986

Krishnan Raman

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- ▶ Individual averages that exceed grand mean shrink, those that are smaller inflate.

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► **Data, Distribution, Parameter**

$$X_i \sim N(\theta_i, 1), i = 1..p, p > 2, \theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p)'$$

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► **Stein's Paradox**

$$R(\hat{\theta}^{JS}, \theta) \leq R(\hat{\theta}^0, \theta) \forall \theta \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}^0(X) \text{ is inadmissible!}$$

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- ▶ Roy's idea: Maximize  $\frac{\mu_p - d}{\sigma_p^2}$ ,  $d$  = disaster return

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- ▶  $\sigma_p^2 = \sum_j x_j^2 \sigma_j^2 + \sum_j \sum_{k \neq j} x_j x_k \rho_{jk} \sigma_j \sigma_k$



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 Certainty Equivalence bad idea: Barry,Brown,Klein, Dickenson et al.  
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- ▶ Step 2: Solve *Markowitz problem* using moments computed above.

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$$\begin{aligned} \max E_{\theta}[E_{y|\theta}[U(z)|\theta]] \\ &= \int \int U(z)p(z|\theta)dz p(\theta|y, I_0)d\theta \\ &= \int U(z)[ \int p(z|\theta) p(\theta|y, I_0)d\theta ]dz \end{aligned}$$
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- ▶  $\max E_{\theta}[E_{y|\theta}[U(z)|\theta]]$   

$$= \int \int U(z)p(z|\theta)dz p(\theta|y, I_0)d\theta$$

$$= \int U(z)[ \int p(z|\theta) p(\theta|y, I_0)d\theta ]dz$$
- ▶ Predictive Density Function of  $z = q'r = p(z|\theta) p(\theta|y, I_0)d\theta$
- ▶ Posterior Density of  $\theta = p(\theta|y, I_0)$

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- ▶ *Central thesis of this paper is that the usual sample mean is not admissible for portfolio estimation*

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