

A Practical Look at Volatility in Financial Time Series

MATH 287C - Advanced Time Series Analysis
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Outline

1. What is Volatility?
2. Normalizing and Variance Stabilizing (NoVaS) Transformation
3. Forecasting Volatility
4. A Simple Volatility Trading Strategy

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What is Volatility?

- ▶ Volatility is a measure of price variability over some period of time
- ▶ Typically described by the standard deviation σ of the return series $\{X_t\}$
- ▶ Volatility is peculiar in that we know it exists, but in some sense we can't really measure it
- ▶ Bachelier (1900) showed that $\{X_t\} \sim \text{iid. } N(0, 1)$, but this is only good for a first order approximation

Naive Measure - Realized Volatility

Realized volatility (also called historical volatility) is the standard deviation of a set of previous returns.

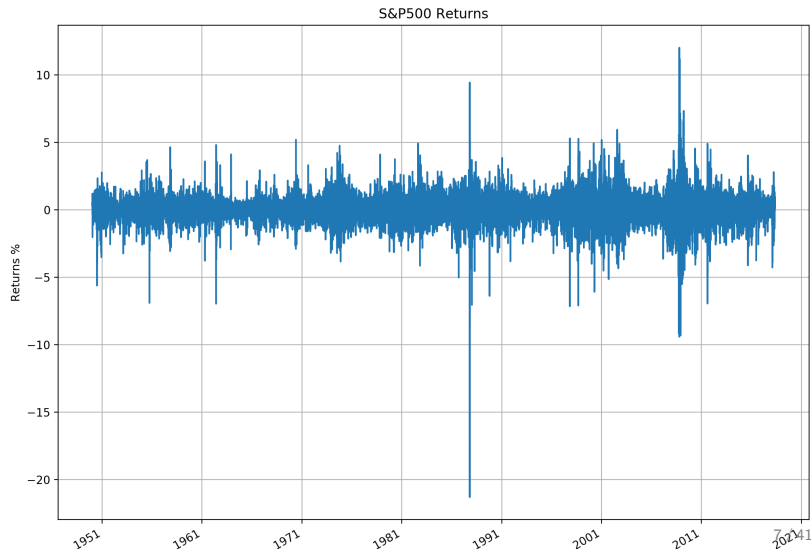
Stylized Facts

Bachelier (1900) showed that the returns series $\{X_t\}$

- ▶ $\{X_t\}$ is heavy-tailed, much more so than the Gaussian white noise
- ▶ Although $\{X_t\}$ is uncorrelated, the series $\{X_t^2\}$ is highly correlated
- ▶ The changes in $\{X_t\}$ tend to be clustered, large changes tend to be followed by large changes and vice versa

Describe stylized facts. Show plot of SP500 returns to reinforce these facts.

SP500 Daily Returns (1950-2018)



GARCH

The Generalized ARCH (GARCH) model of Bollerslev (1986) and its variants are extremely popular (albeit imperfect) methods to model volatility.

GARCH(p,q) model can be expressed as:

$$X_t = \sigma_t \varepsilon_t, \quad \varepsilon_t \sim N(0, 1)$$

where

$$\sigma_t^2 = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i \sigma_{t-i}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^q \alpha_j X_{t-j}^2$$

For the purposes of this talk, we'll focus on GARCH(1,1) models where $\sigma_t^2 = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2 + \alpha_1 X_{t-1}^2$

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NoVaS Transformation

Include definition of NoVaS transformation and how it's derived.
Include algorithm for Simple NoVaS, which is the one we'll be focusing on for the purposes of this talk

SP500

pre-NoVas SP500 returns plot

SP500

pre-NoVas SP500 returns histogram

SP500

pre-NoVas SP500 returns q-q plot

SP500

post-NoVas SP500 returns plot

SP500

post-NoVas SP500 returns histogram

SP500

post-NoVas SP500 returns q-q plot

pre-NoVas BTC returns plot

BTC

pre-NoVas BTC returns histogram

BTC

pre-NoVas BTC returns q-q plot

BTC

post-NoVas BTC returns plot

BTC

post-NoVas BTC returns histogram

BTC

post-NoVas BTC returns q-q plot

Treasury Futures

pre-NoVas Treasury Futures returns plot

Treasury Futures

pre-NoVas Treasury Futures returns histogram

Treasury Futures

pre-NoVas Treasury Futures returns q-q plot

Treasury Futures

post-NoVas Treasury Futures returns plot

Treasury Futures

post-NoVas Treasury Futures returns histogram

Treasury Futures

post-NoVas Treasury Futures returns q-q plot

SP500 not perfect transform with NoVaS

Simply show an imperfect transformation to make the point that financial time series over long periods are not necessary stationary (only locally stationary) and thus we should use time-varying versions of NoVaS where the window size isn't too big.

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One-Step Ahead Prediction

Define the volatility prediction problem. Outline that you're using squared returns Y_t^2 as a noisy proxy for Volatility What loss function should you use? Will use a window size of 250 days which is approx. 1 year

Infinite Kurtosis?

Do financial returns have infinite kurtosis? If this is the case you, predicting under L2 is incorrect. Instead you should L1 loss where the median is optimal

Infinite Kurtosis Plot SP500

Infinite Kurtosis Plot BTC

Infinite Kurtosis Plot Treasury Futures

Prediction Intervals

Steps for deriving prediction intervals - same for GARCH and NoVaS

SP500 Feb 2018 One Step Ahead Prediction

Plot predicting SP500 Feb 2018 Volatility spike, along with prediction intervals Shows that Simple NoVaS is better than GARCH(1,1)

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Can predict σ^2 using NoVaS under special conditions

Talk about the conditions under which you can actually predict σ^2 , plot the ACF to confirm that transformed series is uncorrelated and independent.

$$RV(t+1)-IV(t)$$

Outline strategy that if $RV(t+1)-IV(t) > 0$ you buy VXX and vice versa.

Strategy Results

Cumulative returns plot, legend contains CAGR and Sharpe Ratio