Large Dynamic Covariance Matrices

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Outline

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Problem & Aim of the Paper

Problem:

- Multivariate GARCH models are popular tools for risk management and portfolio selection
- However, the number of assets in the investment universe generally poses a challenge to such models
- In other words, many multivariate GARCH models suffer from the curse of dimensionality

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- However, the number of assets in the investment universe generally poses a challenge to such models
- In other words, many multivariate GARCH models suffer from the curse of dimensionality

Aim of the paper:

- Robustify the DCC model of Engle (2002, JBES) against large dimensions
- Comparison to all kinds of other multivariate GARCH models is left to future research

Outline

Notation

Subscripts:

- $i = 1, \ldots, N$ indexes assets
- $t = 1, \ldots, T$ indexes time

Ingredients:

- $r_{i,t}$: observed return, stacked into $\mathbf{r}_t := (r_{1,t}, \ldots, r_{N,t})'$
- $d_{i,t}^2 := \mathsf{Var}(r_{i,t}|\mathcal{F}_{t-1})$: conditional variance
- D_t: diagonal matrix with generic entry $d_{i,t}$
- $H_t := \mathsf{Cov}(\mathbf{r}_t|\mathcal{F}_{t-1})$: conditional covariance matrix; $\mathsf{Diag}(H_t) = D_t^2$
- $s_{i,t} := r_{i,t}/d_{i,t}$: devolatilized return, stacked into $\mathbf{s}_t := (s_{1,t}, \ldots, s_{N,t})'$
- $R_t := \mathsf{Corr}(\mathbf{r}_t|\mathcal{F}_{t-1}) = \mathsf{Cov}(\mathbf{s}_t|\mathcal{F}_{t-1})$: conditional correlation matrix
- $\sigma_i^2 := \mathbb{E}(d_{i,t}^2) = \mathsf{Var}(r_{i,t})$: unconditional variance
- $C := \mathbb{E}(R_t) = \mathsf{Corr}(\mathbf{r}_t) = \mathsf{Cov}(\mathbf{s}_t)$: unconditional correlation matrix

Model Definition

Univariate volatilities governed by a GARCH(1,1) process:

$$d_{i,t}^2 = \omega_i + a_i r_{i,t-1}^2 + b_i d_{i,t-1}^2$$

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DCC model of Engle(2002, JBES) with correlation targeting:

$$Q_t = (1 - \alpha - \beta)\, C + \alpha\, \mathbf{s}_{t-1}\mathbf{s}_{t-1}' + \beta\, Q_{t-1} \tag{1}$$

where Q_t is a pseudo conditional correlation matrix.

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Conditional correlation and covariance matrices then:

$$R_t = \mathsf{Diag}(Q_t)^{-1/2}\, Q_t\, \mathsf{Diag}(Q_t)^{-1/2}$$
$$H_t = D_t R_t D_t$$

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Data generating process:

$$\mathbf{r}_t | \mathcal{F}_{t-1} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, H_t)$$

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Making Estimation Feasible

Estimating the model with a large number of assets is challenging.

Major difficulty:

- Inverting the conditional covariance matrix H_t for the likelihood

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Solution by Pakel et al. (2014, WP):

- Instead of using the full conditional covariance matrix, use a selection of two-by-two blocks
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Three-stage estimation scheme:

1. Fit a GARCH(1,1) model to each asset
2. Estimate the unconditional correlation matrix C of the devolatilized returns for correlation targeting
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Nonlinear Shrinkage to Counter Large Dimensions

Main contribution:

- Improved estimation of the unconditional correlation matrix C, which serves as the correlation target in equation (1)

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Naïve approach:

- Use the sample correlation matrix of the devolatilized returns $\widehat{\mathbf{s}}_t$
- Corresponds to the original proposal of Engle (2002, JBES)
- This approach does not work well in large dimensions, and cannot even be used when $N > T$

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Superior approach:

- Apply nonlinear shrinkage to the devolatilized returns $\widehat{\mathbf{s}_t}$
- This approach works well in large dimensions, even when $N > T$

Nonlinear Shrinkage: Starting Point

Generic setting:

- I.i.d. data $\mathbf{y}_t \in \mathbb{R}^N$ with covariance matrix Σ
- Stacked into $T \times N$ matrix Y

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The sample covariance matrix S admits a spectral decomposition

$$S = U \Lambda U'$$

Here:

- U is an orthogonal matrix whose columns are the sample eigenvectors $(u_1, \ldots, u_N)$
- Λ is a diagonal matrix whose diagonal entries are the sample eigenvalues $(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_N)$

Nonlinear Shrinkage: Class of Estimators

Rotation Equivariance

- Observed $T \times N$ data matrix: Y
- W is an N-dimensional orthogonal / rotation matrix
- $\widehat{\Sigma} := \widehat{\Sigma}(Y)$ is a generic estimator of Σ
- It is rotation-equivariant if $\widehat{\Sigma}(YW) = W'\widehat{\Sigma}(Y)W$

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Without specific knowledge about Σ, rotation equivariance is a desirable property of an estimator.

We use the following class of rotation-equivariant estimators going back to Stein (1975, 1986):

$$\widehat{\Sigma} := UDU' \quad \text{where} \quad D := \mathsf{Diag}(d_1, \ldots, d_N) \text{ is diagonal}$$

Nonlinear Shrinkage In Action

Generic estimator in the class $\widehat{\Sigma} := UDU'$.

Keep the sample eigenvectors.

Shrink the sample eigenvalues:

- $D := \mathsf{Diag}(d(\lambda_1), \ldots, d(\lambda_N))$
- Based on nonlinear shrinkage function $d : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$

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Approach of Ledoit and Wolf (2012, AOS; 2015, JMVA):

- Use large-dimensional asymptotics where $N/T \to c > 0$
- Consistently estimate optimal limiting shrinkage function d^*
- Feasible estimator: $\widetilde{\Sigma} := U \times \mathsf{Diag}(\widetilde{d}(\lambda_1), \ldots, \widetilde{d}(\lambda_N)) \times U'$

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Further Details on Nonlinear Shrinkage

Proposed Estimation of the DCC Model

Estimation of the correlation target C:

- Apply nonlinear shrinkage to the devolatilized returns $\widehat{\mathbf{s}}_t$
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Three-stage estimation scheme:

1. Fit a GARCH(1,1) model to each asset
2. Use nonlinear shrinkage to estimate C
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Simpler alternative:

- Use linear shrinkage of Ledoit and Wolf (2004, JMVA) in step 2.

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Linear Shrinkage

Easiest way to think about it:

- Convex linear combination of the sample covariance matrix and (a multiple of) the identity matrix:

$$\widehat{\Sigma} = c(\bar{s}^2 I) + (1 - c)S$$

- $\bar{s}^2$ is the average of the N sample variances s_i^2
- $c \in [0, 1]$ is the shrinkage intensity

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Alternative way to think about it:

- This estimator is also of the form UDU', but d is restricted to be a certain linear function:

$$d(\lambda_i) := c\overline{\lambda} + (1 - c)\lambda_i$$

- $\overline{\lambda}$ is the average of the N sample eigenvalues λ_i

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Big Picture

Goal:

- Examine out-of-sample properties of Markowitz portfolios via backtest exercises

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Two applications:

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Two applications:

- Global minimum variance (GMV) portfolio
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(Out-of-sample) Performance measures:

- Standard deviation
- Information ratio

Data & Portfolio Rules

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- Download daily return data from CRSP
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Out-of-sample period:

- Start investing on 01/08/1986
- This results in 7560 daily returns (over 360 'months')

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Covariance matrix estimation:

- Use previous $T = 1250$ days to estimate the covariance matrix

Global Minimum Variance Portfolio

Problem Formulation

$$\min_{w} w' H_t w$$
$$\text{subject to} \quad w'\mathbf{1} = 1$$

(where **1** is a conformable vector of ones)

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Feasible Solution

$$\widehat{w} := \frac{\widehat{H}_t^{-1}\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{1}' \widehat{H}_t^{-1}\mathbf{1}}$$

Global Mininum Variance Portfolio

Competing portfolios:

- **1/*N*:** as a simple benchmark
- **DCC-S:** based on the sample correlation matrix
- **DCC-L:** based on linear shrinkage
- **DCC-NL:** based on nonlinear shrinkage
- **RM-2006:** RiskMetrics 2006

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Assessing statistical significance:

- Test for significant difference between DCC-S and DCC-NL uses Ledoit and Wolf (2011, WM)

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Global Mininum Variance Portfolio

Annualized standard deviations:

N	$1/N$	DCC-S	DCC-L	DCC-NL	RM-2006
100	21.56	13.36	13.33	13.17***	14.69
500	19.53	10.57	10.40	9.64***	12.60
1000	19.04	10.59	9.14	8.02***	14.86

Remarks:

- In each row, the best number appears in blue
- Stars indicate significant outperformance (DCC-NL vs. DCC-S)

Global Mininum Variance Portfolio

Annualized information ratios:

N	$1/N$	DCC-S	DCC-L	DCC-NL	RM-2006
100	0.56	0.74	0.74	0.76	0.57
500	0.69	1.32	1.33	1.39	0.89
1000	0.75	1.11	1.33	1.52	0.77

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Markowitz Portfolio with Signal

Problem Formulation

$$\min_{w} w' H_t w$$
$$\text{subject to} \quad w' m_t = b \quad \text{and}$$
$$w' \mathbf{1} = 1$$

(where m_t is a signal and b is a target expected return)

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Analytical Solution

$$w^* = c_1 H_t^{-1} \mathbf{1} + c_2 H_t^{-1} m$$

$$\text{where} \quad c_1 := \frac{C - bB}{AC - B^2} \quad \text{and} \quad c_2 := \frac{bA - B}{AC - B^2}$$

$$\text{with} \quad A := \mathbf{1}' H_t^{-1} \mathbf{1} \quad B := \mathbf{1}' H_t^{-1} b \quad \text{and} \quad C := m' H_t^{-1} m$$

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Feasible Solution $\widehat{w}$ replaces H_t with an estimator $\widehat{H}_t$.

Markowitz Portfolio with Momentum Signal

For simplicity and reproducibility, we use momentum as the signal.

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Competing portfolios:

- **EW-TQ:** equal-weighted portfolio of top-quintiles stocks
  $\Longrightarrow$ yields target expected return b for other portfolios
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Markowitz Portfolio with Momentum Signal

Annualized standard deviations:

N	EW-TQ	DCC-S	DCC-L	DCC-NL	RM-2006
100	28.43	17.05	17.03	16.90***	18.87
500	24.42	12.36	12.16	11.31***	16.14
1000	22.89	13.07	10.76	9.20***	29.29

Remarks:

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Markowitz Portfolio with Momentum Signal

Annualized information ratios:

N	EW-TQ	DCC-S	DCC-L	DCC-NL	RM-2006
100	0.60	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.85
500	0.70	1.34	1.37	1.48***	1.02
1000	0.76	0.98	1.30	1.62***	0.53

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Resulting DCC-NL model:

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Remark:

- Nonlinear shrinkage can also help in robustifying other multivariate GARCH models against large dimensions
- A short description for the scalar BEKK model is in the paper

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Asymptotic Framework

Let $N := N(T)$ and assume $N/T \to c > 0$, as $T \to \infty$.

The following set of assumptions is maintained throughout.

- **A1** The population covariance matrix Σ_T is a nonrandom N-dimensional positive definite matrix.
- **A2** Let X_T be an $T \times N$ matrix of real i.i.d. random variables with zero mean, unit variance, and finite twelfth moment. One observes $Y_T := X_T \Sigma_T^{1/2}$.
- **A3** Let $((\tau_{T,1}, \ldots, \tau_{T,N}); (v_{T,1}, \ldots, v_{T,N}))$ denote the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of Σ_T. The e.d.f. of the population eigenvalues, denoted by H_T, converges weakly to some limiting e.d.f. H.
- **A4** $\mathsf{Supp}(H)$, the support of H, is the union of a finite number of closed intervals, bounded away from zero and infinity. Furthermore, there exists a compact interval in $(0, +\infty)$ that contains $\mathsf{Supp}(H_T)$ for all T large enough.

Ukranian Foundation

The Stieltjes transform of a nondecreasing function G is:

$$\forall z \in \mathbb{C}^+ \qquad m_G(z) := \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda - z} dG(\lambda)$$

(It has an explicit inversion formula too.)

Denote the e.d.f. of the sample eigenvalues by F_T.

Marčenko and Pastur (1967) showed that F_T converges a.s.
to some nonrandom limit F at all points of continuity of F.

They also discovered how m_F relates to H and c:

$$\forall z \in \mathbb{C}^+ \qquad m_F(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\tau\left[1 - c - c\, z\, m_F(z)\right] - z} dH(\tau) \tag{2}$$

This is the celebrated Marčenko-Pastur (MP) equation.

Transantlantic Additions

Moral: knowing H and c, one can 'solve' for F.

The particular expression (2) of the MP equation is due to Silverstein (1995).

Silverstein and Choi (1995) showed that

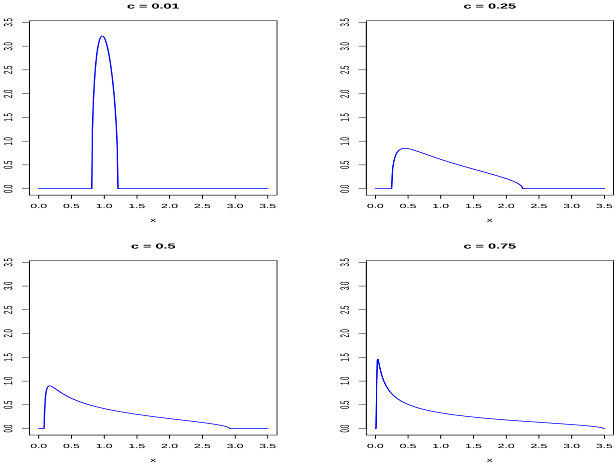
$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \qquad \lim_{z \in \mathbb{C}^+ \to \lambda} m_F(z) =: \breve{m}_F(\lambda) \text{ exists}$$

The quantity $\breve{m}_F(\lambda)$ will be of crucial importance.

Illustration

H is a point mass at one (as for identity covariance matrix).

Plot density of F for various values of c:



Optimization Problem

(Standardized) Frobenius norm:

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$$\mathcal{L}(U_T D_T U_T, \Sigma_T) := ||U_T D_T U_T - \Sigma_T||^2$$

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$$||A|| := \sqrt{\mathrm{Tr}(AA')/r} \quad \text{for any matrix } A \text{ of dimension } r \times m$$

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$$\mathcal{L}(U_T D_T U_T, \Sigma_T) := ||U_T D_T U_T - \Sigma_T||^2$$

Line of attack:

- It turns out that there is nonstochastic limit of the loss function, which involves the shrinkage function d
- We minimize the limiting expression with respect to d

Nonlinear Shrinkage Estimator

We illustrate the methodology for the case $c \leq 1$.

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A feasible estimator is obtained by:

- Replacing c with N/T
- Consistently estimating $\breve{m}_F$, which is achieved by consistently estimating H and putting it in the MP equation together with N/T

Resulting estimator: $\widetilde{\Sigma}_T := U_T \times \mathsf{Diag}(\widetilde{d}_T(\lambda_{T,1}), \ldots, \widetilde{d}_T(\lambda_{T,N})) \times U'_T$

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The methodology can be extended to the case $c > 1$.

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