

# FORECASTING PERFORMANCE OF MARKOV-SWITCHING GARCH MODELS: A LARGE-SCALE EMPIRICAL STUDY

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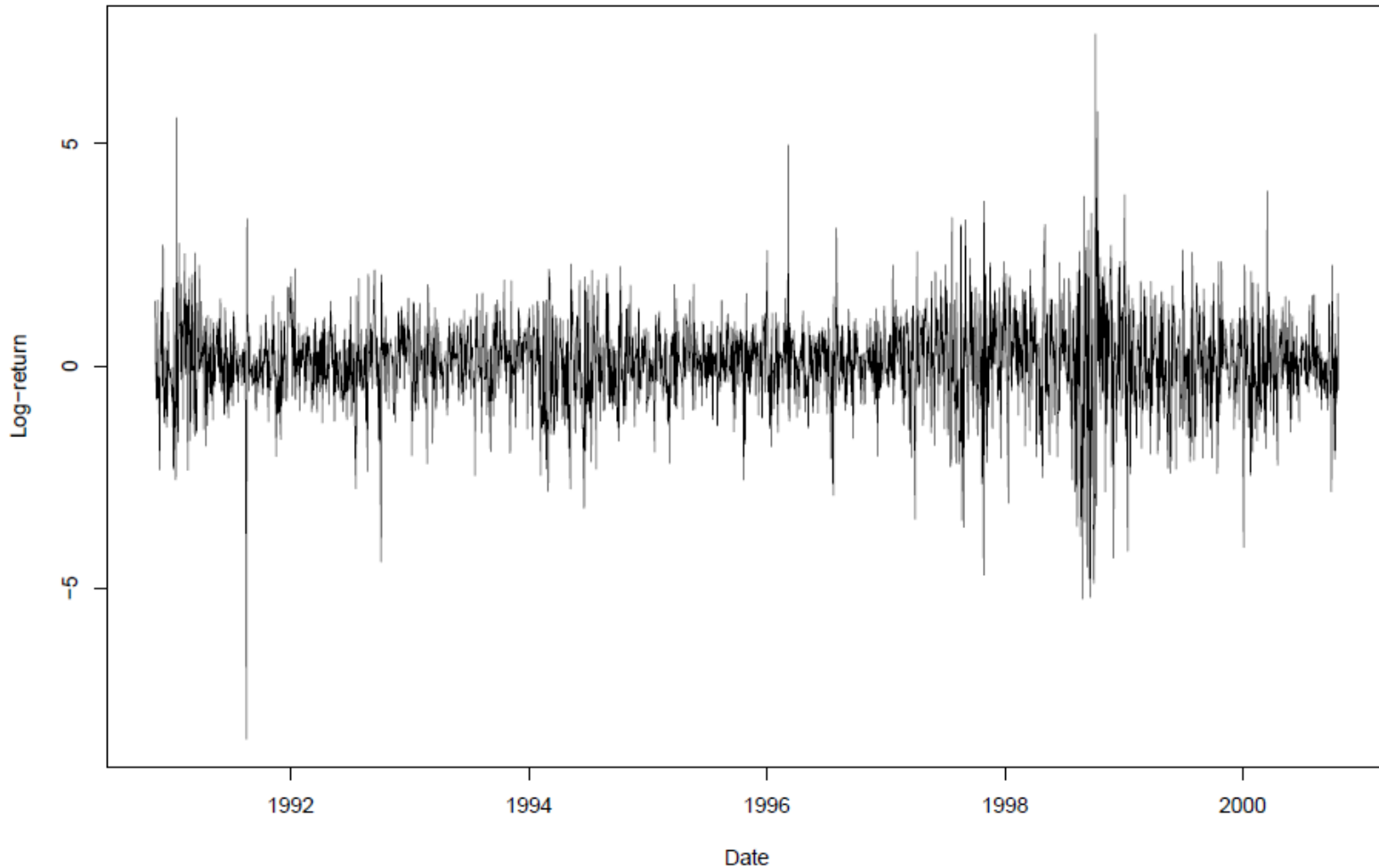
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R/Finance 2017

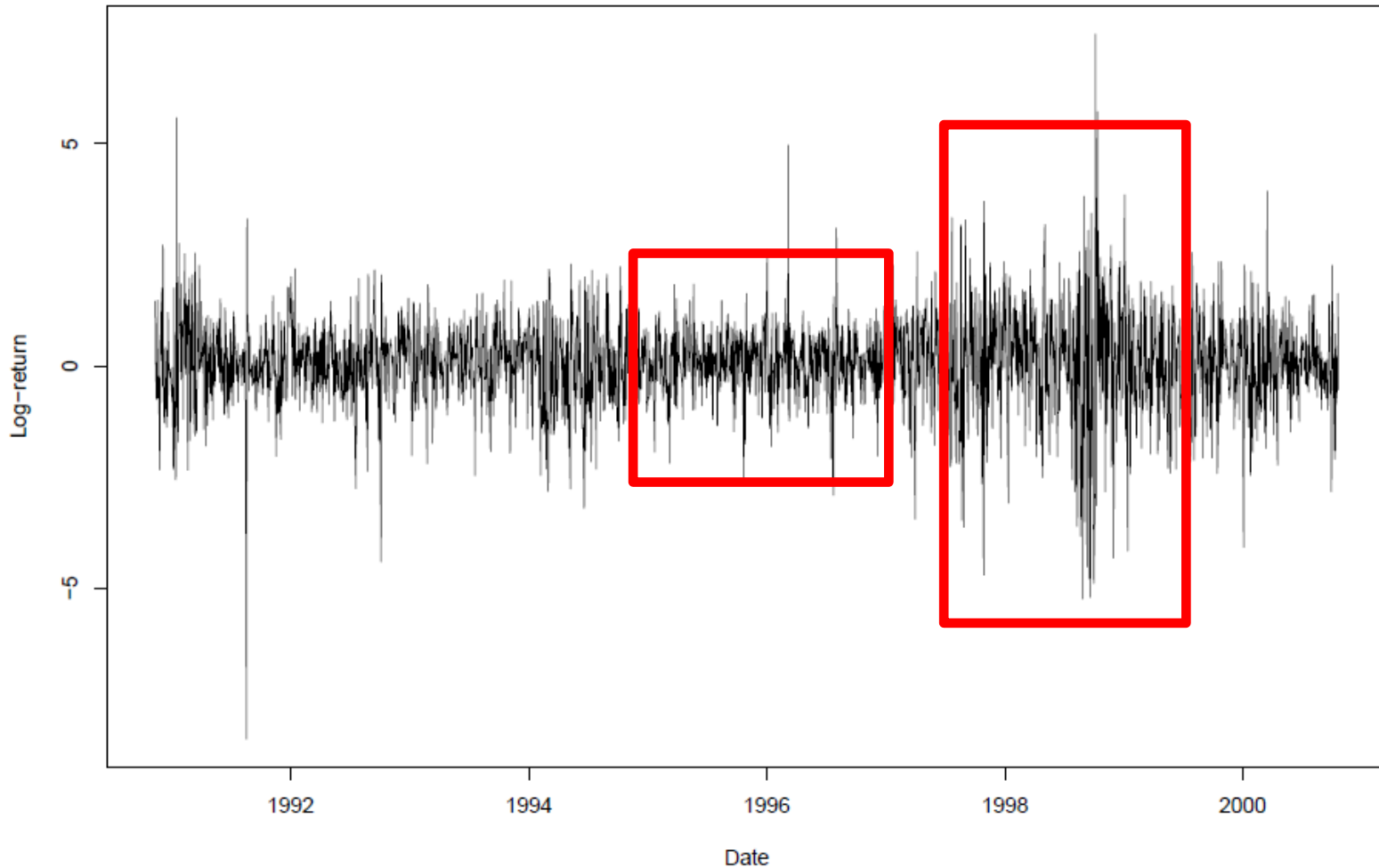
## MOTIVATION – BACKGROUND

- Modeling the **volatility dynamics** of financial markets **is key**.



## MOTIVATION – BACKGROUND

- *E.g.*, we need to account for **volatility clustering**.



## MOTIVATION – GARCH

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- GARCH-type models (Bollerslev, 1986):

$$y_t | I_{t-1} \sim D(0, h_t, \xi)$$

Conditional variance  $h_t$ :

$$h_t \equiv \omega + \alpha y_{t-1}^2 + \beta h_{t-1}$$

Shape parameters in  $\xi$ .

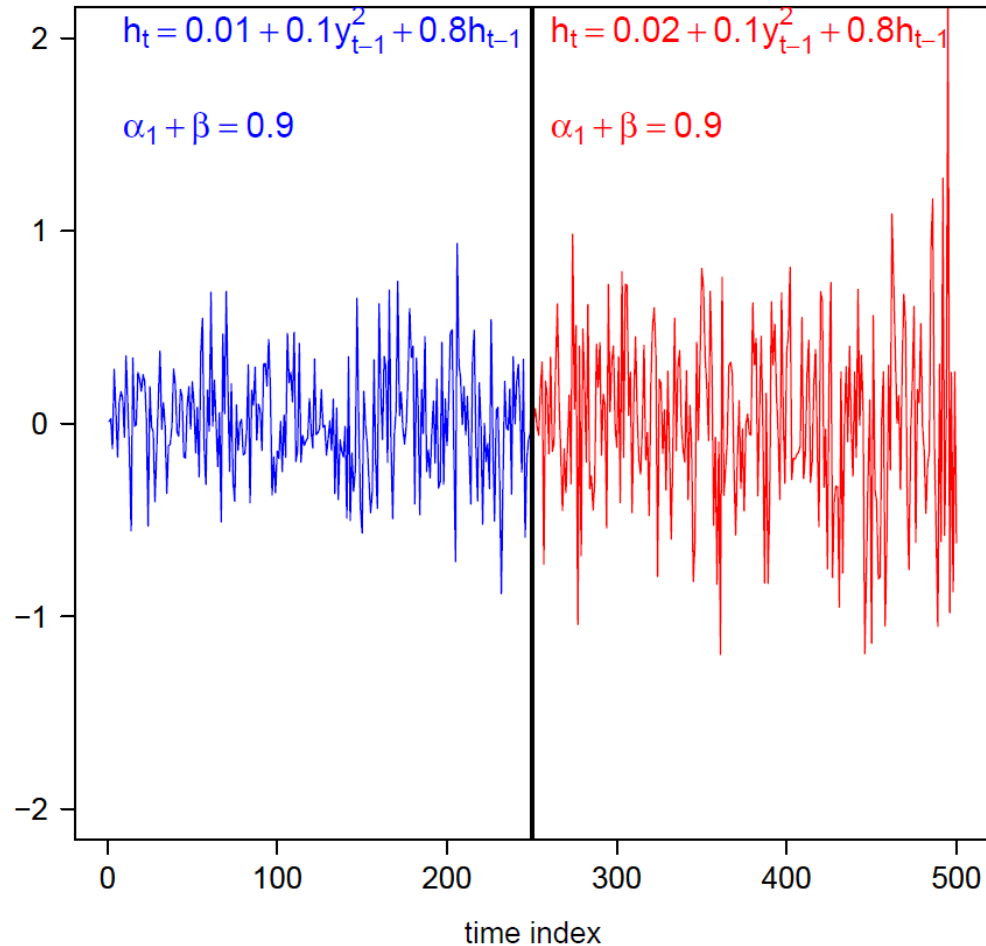
Nice but:

- Estimates of **GARCH** models can be **biased** by **structural breaks** in the volatility dynamics.

**Implies poor risk predictions.**

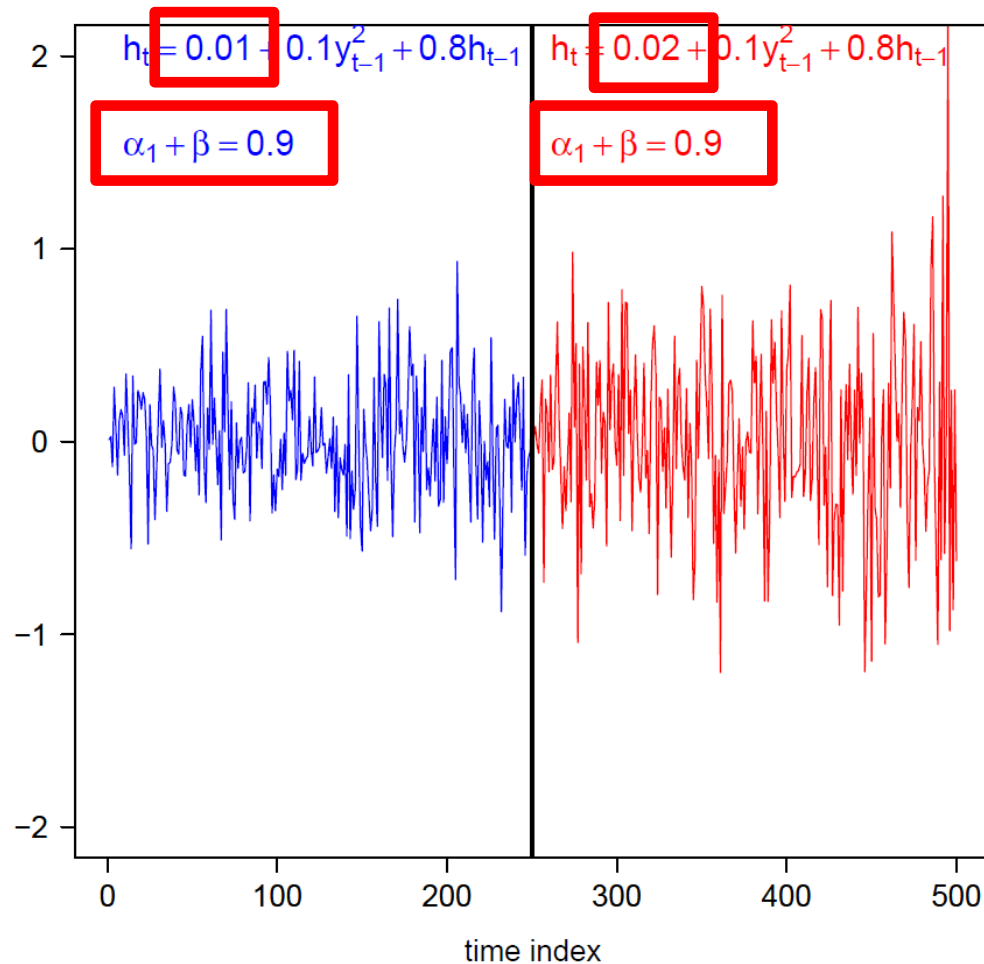
## MOTIVATION – BREAK

- Simulation in which we have a break in the GARCH parameters.



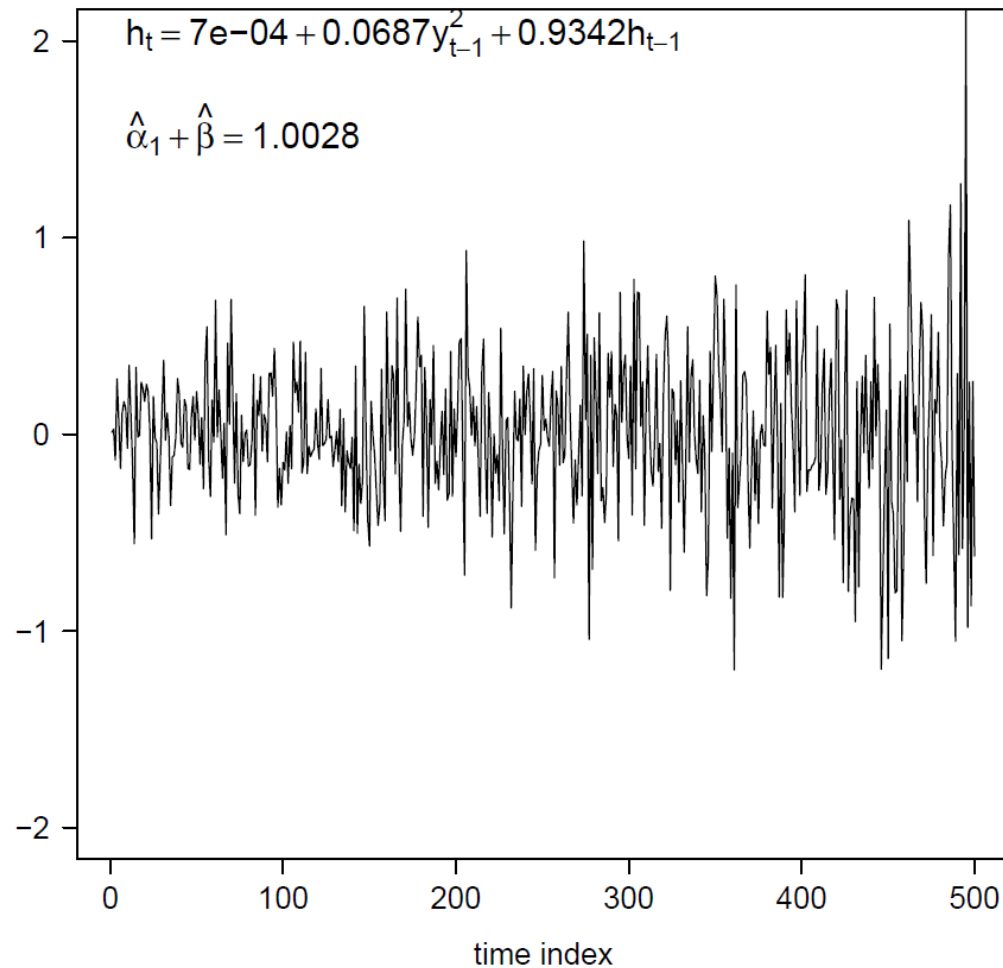
## MOTIVATION – BREAK

- Covariance stationary but unconditional variance increases.



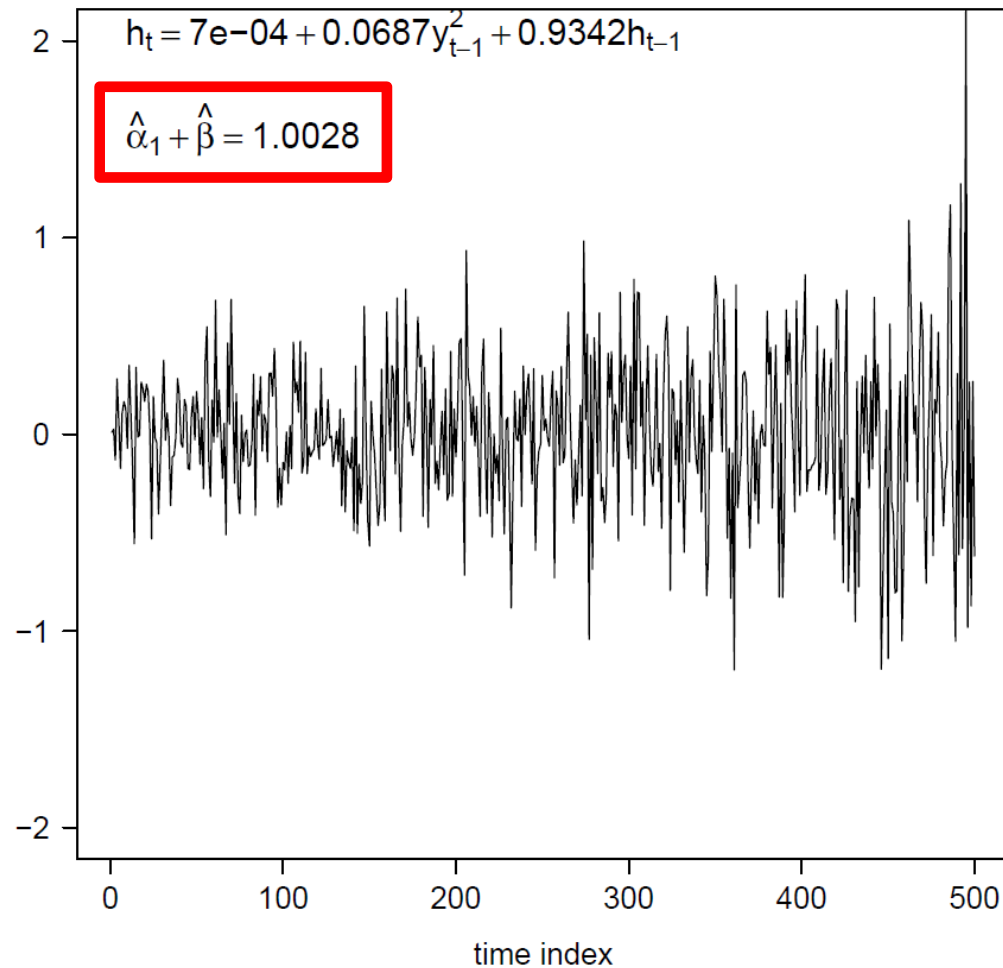
## MOTIVATION – BREAK

- Estimation assuming a single-regime (set of parameters).



## MOTIVATION – BREAK

- Integrated GARCH is obtained.





## A SOLUTION

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- Markov-switching GARCH (**MSGARCH**) models.

$$y_t | (s_t = k, I_{t-1}) \sim D(0, h_{k,t}, \xi_k)$$

Conditional on state  $s_t = k$ , variance  $h_{k,t}$  and distribution parameters  $\xi_k$ .

- $K$  regimes with specific GARCH-type parameters (Haas et al. 2004):

$$\begin{aligned} h_{1,t} &\equiv \omega_1 + \alpha_1 y_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 h_{1,t-1} \\ &\vdots \\ h_{K,t} &\equiv \omega_K + \alpha_K y_{t-1}^2 + \beta_K h_{K,t-1} \end{aligned}$$

- **Discrete-state** variable  $s_t$  evolves according to a first-order **Markov chain** with transition matrix  $P$ .

- Approach by Haas et al. (2004) has several attractive features:
  - Computationally **tractable**.
  - **Interpretation** of the parameters.
    - Persistence and past shocks can be different across regimes.
- Several papers (e.g., Marcucci 2005, Ardia 2008, Bauwens et al. 2010) have reported **better** forecasting **performance** of **MSGARCH** compared to single-regime GARCH.
- Still, MSGARCH is more *complicated* and *difficult* to estimate.
  - We use the R **package MSGARCH** available on CRAN.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

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1. Are MSGARCH models **relevant in practice**?
  - Comparison with GARCH-type models.
  - Large scale study (hundred of stocks, several indices, etc.).
  
2. Should we **integrate parameter uncertainty** in risk forecasts?
  - ML vs. MCMC (Bayesian).
    - Predictive distribution** of returns.

## OUR STUDY – DATA & MODELS

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- Data (univariate):
  - S&P 500 stocks (400).
  - Major stock indices (11).
  - Currencies (8).
  
- Models:
  - Single-regime & 2-state MSGARCH models.
  - GARCH & GJR (asymmetric GARCH).
  - Normal & Student (and skew versions).

## OUR STUDY – ESTIMATION & FORECASTING

- Estimation:
  - 1,500 ITS rolling windows of daily returns.
  - ML & MCMC estimation.
  
- Forecasting:
  - 2,000 OTS returns.
  - **One-day ahead** performance of **tail forecasts**.

## (1) VALUE-AT-RISK TEST – SETUP

- We **backtest** the VaR using DQ test (Engle & Manganelli 2004).
- We report the percentage of rejections (at the 5% level) per asset class (we correct for false positive following Storey 2002 for stocks).  
Low percentages are preferred.
- **Test if MS outperforms SR.**
- **Test if MCMC outperforms ML.**
- Get similar results with UC and CC tests (Christoffersen 1998).

# (1) VALUE-AT-RISK TEST – RESULTS

Model	Stocks			
	MCMC		ML	
	MS	SR	MS	SR
<i>Panel C: DQ 1%-VaR</i>				
GARCH $\mathcal{N}$	29.50	58.75	30.25	62.25
GARCH sk $\mathcal{N}$	21.50	53.25	28.25	57.00
GARCH $\mathcal{S}$	28.25*	30.00	35.00	37.00
GARCH sk $\mathcal{S}$	24.25*	26.75	31.25	32.00
GJR $\mathcal{N}$	14.75	44.00	14.75	47.75
GJR sk $\mathcal{N}$	10.25	33.75	11.50	41.25
GJR $\mathcal{S}$	9.75	13.00	13.75	19.25
GJR sk $\mathcal{S}$	11.75	12.00	12.25	17.75
<i>Panel D: DQ 5%-VaR</i>				
GARCH $\mathcal{N}$	14.50*	23.75	17.75	29.50
GARCH sk $\mathcal{N}$	7.50*	27.25	9.75	29.50
GARCH $\mathcal{S}$	5.75*	10.00	13.75	21.75
GARCH sk $\mathcal{S}$	3.00*	9.75	9.25	12.75
GJR $\mathcal{N}$	1.00*	12.75	3.50	16.50
GJR sk $\mathcal{N}$	1.00*	11.75	3.50	15.00
GJR $\mathcal{S}$	0.75	0.00	1.75	3.50
GJR sk $\mathcal{S}$	0.50	0.25	0.25	2.50

Table with the frequencies of rejections (at the 5%) with false positive correction.

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Model	Stocks			
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GJR sk $\mathcal{S}$	0.50	0.25	0.25	2.50

Table with the frequencies of rejections (at the 5%) with false positive correction.

- Focus on **stocks** first.
- VaR 1% and 5% levels.



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Model	Stocks			
	MCMC		ML	
	MS	SR	MS	SR
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GJR sk $\mathcal{S}$	0.50	0.25	0.25	2.50

## Research questions:

- **MS** (significantly) **better** for MCMC

### Note:

Light gray indicates significant outperformance between MS and SR.

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GJR sk $\mathcal{S}$	0.50	0.25	0.25	2.50

## Research questions:

- **MS** (significantly) **better** for MCMC and ML.

### Note:

Light gray indicates significant outperformance between MS and SR.

# (1) VALUE-AT-RISK TEST – RESULTS

Model	Stocks			
	MCMC		ML	
	MS	SR	MS	SR
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## Research questions:

- **MS** (significantly) **better**.
- **MCMC** (significantly) **better**.

## Note:

Star indicates significant outperformance between MCMC and ML.

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## Research questions:

- **MS** (significantly) **better**.
- **MCMC** (significantly) **better**.

## Note:

- GJR is preferred.

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- **MS** (significantly) **better**.
- **MCMC** (significantly) **better**.

## Note:

- GJR is preferred.
- Student is preferred.

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## Research questions:

- **MS** (significantly) **better**.
- **MCMC** (significantly) **better**.

## Note:

- GJR is preferred.
- Student is preferred.
- Skewness is preferred.



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## Research questions:

- **MS** (significantly) **better**.
- **MCMC** (significantly) **better**.

## Note:

- GJR is preferred.
- Student is preferred.
- Skewness is preferred.
- SR skewed Student performs remarkably well.

# (1) VALUE-AT-RISK TEST – RESULTS

Stock indices				Currencies			
MCMC		ML		MCMC		ML	
MS	SR	MS	SR	MS	SR	MS	SR
81.82	100.00	63.64	90.91	25.00	37.50	25.00	37.50
36.36*	72.73	54.55	81.82	0.00*	37.50	12.50	37.50
63.64	72.73	72.73	63.64	37.50	25.00	12.50	12.50
45.45	45.45	45.45	45.45	25.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
63.64	90.91	63.64	90.91	25.00	37.50	12.50	37.50
9.09	54.55	0.00	54.55	25.00	25.00	12.50	25.00
36.36	27.27	54.55	54.55	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
9.09	9.09	0.00	0.00	12.50	25.00	12.50	25.00
36.36	54.55	18.18	36.36	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00
9.09	9.09	9.09	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.36	54.55	54.55	54.55	0.00	25.00	12.50	0.00
0.00	18.18	18.18	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	9.09	9.09	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	9.09	9.09	36.36	37.50	25.00	0.00	12.50
0.00	9.09	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Research questions:

- **Less clear** (significant) conclusion for **stock indices** and **currencies**.



## (2) LEFT-TAIL TEST – SETUP

- We perform a **pairwise comparison** of the forecasting performance of the **left tail** returns distribution for MS vs. SR.
- For each model and asset in a universe, we compute the Diebold-Mariano (1995) statistics of the weighted **CRPS** (and QL) differentials between MS and SR models (Gneiting & Ranjan 2011).
- We then report the average value:
  - Negative value indicates outperformance of MS.
  - Light (dark) gray reports significant outperformance (at the 1% level) of MS (SR).
- Results are reported for MCMC only.

## (2) LEFT-TAIL TEST – RESULTS

Table with average DM on the differentials.

	Stocks		
	QL 1%	QL 5%	wCRPS
GARCH $\mathcal{N}$	1.01	-3.51	-9.49
GARCH $sk\mathcal{N}$	0.49	-4.21	-9.75
GARCH $\mathcal{S}$	-2.94	-2.95	-2.70
GARCH $sk\mathcal{S}$	1.38	-3.22	-2.00
GJR $\mathcal{N}$	0.64	-4.99	-9.86
GJR $sk\mathcal{N}$	1.10	-5.25	-10.08
GJR $\mathcal{S}$	0.71	-3.70	-2.91
GJR $sk\mathcal{S}$	0.01	-1.81	-1.63

*Note:*

Light (dark) gray reports significant outperformance (at the 1% level) of MS (SR).

## (2) LEFT-TAIL TEST – RESULTS

	Stocks		
	QL 1%	QL 5%	wCRPS
GARCH $\mathcal{N}$	1.01	-3.51	-9.49
GARCH $sk\mathcal{N}$	0.49	-4.21	-9.75
GARCH $\mathcal{S}$	-2.94	-2.95	-2.70
GARCH $sk\mathcal{S}$	1.38	-3.22	-2.00
GJR $\mathcal{N}$	0.64	-4.99	-9.86
GJR $sk\mathcal{N}$	1.10	-5.25	-10.08
GJR $\mathcal{S}$	0.71	-3.70	-2.91
GJR $sk\mathcal{S}$	0.01	-1.81	-1.63

First research question:

- **MS** (significantly) **better**.
- Especially true for **stocks**.

*Note:*

- GJR is preferred.
- Student is preferred.
- Skewness is preferred.
- SR skewed Student performs remarkably well.

### **(3) LEFT-TAIL TEST – SETUP**

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- We dig further into the results to determine **what makes MS attractive** compared to SR.
- We focus on the left tail and compare the weighted CRPS measure for **different models specifications** for MS against SR.
  - Negative value indicates outperformance of MS.
  - Light (dark) gray reports significant outperformance of MS (SR).

### (3) LEFT-TAIL TEST – RESULTS

MS	SR	GARCH				GJR			
		$\mathcal{N}$	sk $\mathcal{N}$	$\mathcal{S}$	sk $\mathcal{S}$	$\mathcal{N}$	sk $\mathcal{N}$	$\mathcal{S}$	sk $\mathcal{S}$
<i>Panel A: Stocks</i>									
GARCH	$\mathcal{N}$	-9.49	-9.67	4.77	4.83	-7.48	-7.43	2.55	2.44
GARCH	sk $\mathcal{N}$	-9.55	-9.75	4.39	4.60	-7.58	-7.56	2.36	2.27
GARCH	$\mathcal{S}$	-9.80	-10.01	-2.70	-1.69	-8.34	-8.37	-1.17	-1.40
GARCH	sk $\mathcal{S}$	-9.54	-9.76	-2.86	-2.00	-8.18	-8.22	-1.19	-1.44
GJR	$\mathcal{N}$	-8.93	-9.02	2.86	2.99	-9.86	-10.04	4.92	4.69
GJR	sk $\mathcal{N}$	-9.03	-9.19	2.57	2.73	-9.86	-10.08	4.40	4.31
GJR	$\mathcal{S}$	-9.50	-9.66	-0.86	-0.61	-10.24	-10.44	-2.91	-3.45
GJR	sk $\mathcal{S}$	-9.28	-9.47	-0.25	-0.02	-10.04	-10.28	-1.07	-1.63

- Table with averages (over assets) of a given MS model against another SR model.

### (3) LEFT-TAIL TEST – RESULTS

MS/SR	GARCH				GJR			
	$\mathcal{N}$	sk $\mathcal{N}$	$\mathcal{S}$	sk $\mathcal{S}$	$\mathcal{N}$	sk $\mathcal{N}$	$\mathcal{S}$	sk $\mathcal{S}$
<i>Panel A: Stocks</i>								
GARCH $\mathcal{N}$	-9.49	-9.67	4.77	4.83	-7.48	-7.43	2.55	2.44
GARCH sk $\mathcal{N}$	-9.55	-9.75	4.39	4.60	-7.58	-7.56	2.36	2.27
GARCH $\mathcal{S}$	-9.80	-10.01	-2.70	-1.69	-8.34	-8.37	-1.17	-1.40
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GJR $\mathcal{S}$	-9.50	-9.66	-0.86	-0.61	-10.24	-10.44	-2.91	-3.45
GJR sk $\mathcal{S}$	-9.28	-9.47	-0.25	-0.02	-10.04	-10.28	-1.07	-1.63

- **MS dominates SR** with (skew) Normal.

### (3) LEFT-TAIL TEST – RESULTS

MS/SR	GARCH				GJR			
	$\mathcal{N}$	sk $\mathcal{N}$	$\mathcal{S}$	sk $\mathcal{S}$	$\mathcal{N}$	sk $\mathcal{N}$	$\mathcal{S}$	sk $\mathcal{S}$
<i>Panel A: Stocks</i>								
GARCH $\mathcal{N}$	-9.49	-9.67	4.77	4.83	-7.48	-7.43	2.55	2.44
GARCH sk $\mathcal{N}$	-9.55	-9.75	4.39	4.60	-7.58	-7.56	2.36	2.27
GARCH $\mathcal{S}$	-9.80	-10.01	-2.70	-1.69	-8.34	-8.37	-1.17	-1.40
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GJR $\mathcal{N}$	-8.93	-9.02	2.86	2.99	-9.86	-10.04	4.92	4.69
GJR sk $\mathcal{N}$	-9.03	-9.19	2.57	2.73	-9.86	-10.08	4.40	4.31
GJR $\mathcal{S}$	-9.50	-9.66	-0.86	-0.61	-10.24	-10.44	-2.91	-3.45
GJR sk $\mathcal{S}$	-9.28	-9.47	-0.25	-0.02	-10.04	-10.28	-1.07	-1.63

- But **MSGARCH** with a (skew) **Normal** distribution is **not able** to jointly account for the switch in the parameters as well as for the **excess of kurtosis** exhibited from the data.
- MSGARCH with a (skew) **Student** is **required**.

## SUMMARY

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- **MS mechanism** in GARCH models **depends** on the underlying **asset class** on which it is applied.
  - For **stock data**, strong evidence in favor of **MSGARCH**.

This can be explained by the large (un)conditional kurtosis observed for the log–returns of stock data.
  - Not the case for stock indices and currencies.
- Accounting for the **parameter uncertainty** (*i.e.*, integrating the parameter uncertainty into the predictive distribution) via MCMC is **necessary for stock data**.



## **CURRENT FOCUS**

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- **Multi-step** ahead forecasts:  
Impact of mean-reversion speed of GARCH vs. MSGARCH.
- Regime-switches in **volatility only**:  
Breaks in volatility dynamics vs. changes in conditional distributions.
- **Additional data** sets:
  - Emerging markets.
  - Commodities.
- **3-state** MSGARCH:  
Number of regimes and asset class?

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<https://ssrn.com/abstract=2918413>

<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=MSGARCH>

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