

## DOWNSIDE VOLATILITY H1 2019 UPDATE

Blog Post

31 July 2019

After we have witnessed this decade's most severe market correction right at last year's end, it's especially intriguing to look at the performance of low-risk strategies over the subsequent six months. Naturally, after such an event, volatility – as one of the most popular defensive factors – is in the spotlight. We should, therefore, check how our downside volatility strategies performed in the first half of 2019.

#### METHODOLOGY

The starting universe for the indices we look at is the Solactive US Large Cap Index. An additional liquidity filter of USD 5mn average daily volume is applied to the index universe. The index currency is USD, and all indices are calculated as Gross Total Return during the period from January 1<sup>st</sup> till June 28<sup>th</sup>.

For Solactive's US LC Low Downside Volatility Index, all stocks are weighted according to the inverse of their downside volatility<sup>1</sup>. To compute the downside volatility of every stock, we utilize a lookback period of 252 trading days. The Low Volatility index is built analogously using regular standard deviation. The constituents of the Solactive US LC Minimum Downside Volatility Index<sup>2</sup> are determined by the following optimization problem:

#### $\min_{\omega} \ \omega' \Sigma \omega$

where  $\omega$  is a vector of weights and  $\Sigma$  is the semicovariance matrix. For Solactive's US LC Minimum Volatility Index, we solve the same optimization problem using the traditional covariance matrix. Both portfolios consist of 100 stocks.

The optimization problems are subject to several constraints such as a turnover constraint, relative sector caps, and a maximum and minimum single security weight.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After last year's correction, we saw a substantial market recovery at the beginning of this year, resulting in positive returns of the equity market in the first six months of 2019. With 12.60% annualized volatility in the first six months, the benchmark was also not very volatile. Still, our downside volatility strategies managed to achieve substantially lower risk metrics while realizing returns close to the benchmark. With drawdowns lowered by as much as 4.03 percentage points, low-risk strategies were still an attractive investment in this year's bull market.

	Solactive US LC Low	Solactive US LC	Solactive US LC	Solactive US LC	Solactive US Large Cap
	Downside Volatility	Low Volatility Index	Minimum Downside	Minimum Volatility	Index
	Index		Volatility Index	Index	
Return YTD	17.26%	18.45%	18.49%	17.96%	18.64%
Standard Deviation*	9.09%	9.04%	9.20%	11.38%	12.60%
Downside Volatility*	5.33%	5.22%	5.25%	7.10%	7.98%
Sharpe Ratio**	1.90	2.04	2.01	1.58	1.48
Sortino Ratio**	3.24	3.53	3.52	2.53	2.34
Maximum Drawdown YTD	-2.57%	-2.56%	-2.64%	-2.82%	-6.59%

Table 1. Performance Measures : US LC Low Downside Volatility. Low Volatility. Minimum Downside Volatility. Minimum Volatility and US Large Cap

\* Measures are per annum

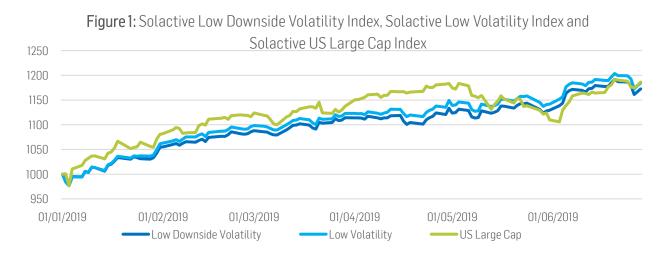
\*\*Measures based on YTD returns

However, as earlier performance updates impressively show, downside volatility strategies function especially well as a safeguard to prevent portfolios from massive drawdowns in turbulent market conditions.

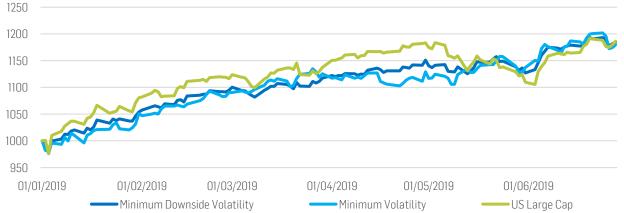
As markets currently experience record highs, future corrections are likely. Considering, for instance, the trade war between Trump and China still simmering, further Trump and FED strife on the horizons, and moreover stagnant and challenging Brexit negotiations, market corrections could easily wipe out carefully accumulated profit. Since recovery from severe losses takes incomparably more effort to reach the status quo again, it is always better to be safe than sorry.

#### REFERENCES

- Ref.1 <u>"The Downside of Low Volatility" White</u> Paper by Solactive
- Ref. 2 <u>"Minimum Downside Volatility Indices"</u> White Paper by Solactive







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All numbers are calculated by Solactive as of H1 2019.



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