

# **SFI PhD PROGRAM**

## **Financial Econometrics**

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### **Objective of the course**

In this course, I will provide a comprehensive knowledge of the econometric tools that are essential to estimate financial models, both for asset pricing and for forecasting purposes.

I will focus on the empirical techniques used most often in the analysis of financial markets and how they are applied to actual market data. The different topics I would like to treat are the following:

- [1] Characteristics of Financial Time Series**
- [2] Modeling Financial Market Volatility**
- [3] Modeling Non-normality**
- [4] Extreme Value Theory**
- [5] Modeling Correlation**
- [6] Risk Management and Asset Allocation**

### **Methodological part**

- a) We will model different aspects of the distribution of asset returns: conditional mean, conditional volatility, conditional distribution.
- b) For this purpose, we will analyze several estimation techniques: Time Series Analysis, Maximum likelihood (ML), Quasi ML, Extreme Value Theory, and VaR estimation.

### **Finance part**

The different approaches we will consider will be useful for a number of applications in Finance. Modeling the time dependency and the conditional distribution of asset returns has implications:

- a) For forecasting asset returns
- b) For the pricing of derivatives
- c) For risk management (Value-at-Risk computation)
- d) For asset allocation (how to allocate wealth when returns are non-normal)

### **Empirical part**

- a) We will use the Matlab software for programming.
- b) Homework will be based on real-life problems using actual data.

### **Schedule**

There are 14 lectures on Monday, 9am-11am, from September 14th to December 14th in room 118 Extranef. The last session is devoted to the exam.

There are 13 exercise sessions on Monday, 11am-1pm, from September 14th to December 7th in room 118 Extranef.

Students are expected to be as active as possible during the course: Asking questions, proposing answers, discussing papers, proposing links between the course and empirical work... Participation will be taken into account in the final grade.

### **Grade**

The overall grade will given by the formula

$$\text{FEG} * (1 + \text{bonus})$$

where

FEG is the grade of the 3-hour written exam and bonus is a function of the homework  
( $0 \leq \text{bonus} \leq 0.3$ )

## Reading list

### Reference textbooks

Jondeau E., S.-H. Poon, and M. Rockinger (2006), [Financial Modeling Under Non-Gaussian Distributions](#), Springer Finance. [JPR]

Campbell J. Y., A. W. Lo, and A. C. MacKinlay (1997), [The Econometrics of Financial Markets](#), Princeton University Press. [CLM]

Tsay R. S. (2005), [Analysis of Financial Time Series](#), Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics.

Hamilton, J. D. (1994), [Time Series Analysis](#), Princeton.

Greene, W. H. (2008), [Econometric Analysis](#), Macmillan.

### Papers with \*\* are compulsory reading.

#### [1] Characteristics of Financial Time Series

JPR, Chapter 2.

Tsay, Chapter 1.

CLM, Chapter 2.

Christie A. (1982), The Stochastic Behavior of Common Stock Variances: Value, Leverage and Interest Rate Effects, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 10, 407-432.

Cont R. (2001) Empirical properties of asset returns: stylized facts and statistical issues. *Quantitative Finance*, 1, 223-236.

Merton R. (1980), On Estimating the Expected Return on the Market, *Journal of Financial Economics*, 8, 323-362.

Schwert G. (1990), Why Does Stock Market Volatility Change Over Time, *Journal of Finance*, 44, 1115-1153.

#### [2] Modeling Financial Market Volatility

JPR, Chapter 4.

Tsay, Chapter 3.

\*\* Bollerslev T. (1986), Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity, *Journal of Econometrics*, 31, 307-327.

Bollerslev T., and R. F. Engle (1993), Common Persistence in Conditional Variance. *Econometrica*, 61, 167-186.

\*\* Engle R. F. (1982), Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity with Estimates of the

Variance of U.K. Inflation, *Econometrica*, 50, 987-1008.

Engle R. F., D. M. Liliien and R. P. Robbins (1987) Estimating Time Varying Risk Premia in the Term Structure: The ARCH-M Model, *Econometrica*, 55, 391-407.

\*\* Engle R. F., and V. K. Ng (1993), Measuring and Testing the Impact of News on Volatility, *Journal of Finance*, 48, 1749-1801.

Glosten R. T., R. Jaganathan, and D. Runkle (1993), On the Relation between the Expected Value and the Volatility of the Nominal Excess Return on Stocks, *Journal of Finance*, 48, 1779-1801.

Nelson D. B. (1991), Conditional Heteroskedasticity in Asset Returns: A New Approach, *Econometrica*, 59, 347-370.

### [3] Modeling Non-normality

JPR, Chapter 5.

Bollerslev T. (1987), A Conditionally Heteroskedastic Time Series Model for Speculative Prices and Rates of Return, *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 69, 542-547.

\*\* Diebold F. X., T. A. Gunther and A. S. Tay (1998), Evaluating Density Forecasts with Applications to Financial Risk Management, *International Economic Review*, 39(4), 863-883.

\*\* Engle R. F., and G. Gonzalez-Rivera (1991), Semi-Parametric ARCH Models, *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*, 9, 345-359.

Gouriéroux C., A. Monfort, and A. Trognon (1984), Pseudo Maximum Likelihood Methods: Theory, *Econometrica*, 52, 680-700.

\*\* Hansen B. E. (1994), Autoregressive Conditional Density Estimation, *International Economic Review*, 35, 705-730.

Jondeau E., and M. Rockinger (2000), Gram-Charlier Densities, *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*, 25, 1457-1483.

Jondeau E., and M. Rockinger (2003), Conditional Volatility, Skewness, and Kurtosis: Existence, Persistence, and Comovements, *Journal of Economic Dynamic and Control*, 27, 1699-1737.

\*\* Newey W., and D. Steigerwald (1997), Asymptotic Bias for Quasi Maximum Likelihood Estimators in Conditional Heteroskedasticity Models, *Econometrica*, 65, 587-599.

### [4] Extreme Value Theory

JPR, Chapter 7.

Tsay, Chapter 7.

Jondeau E. and M. Rockinger (2003), Testing for Differences in the Tails of Stock-Market Returns, *Journal of Empirical Finance*, 10, 559-581.

Kearns P. and A. Pagan (1977), Estimating the Density Tail Index for Financial Time Series,

*Review of Economics and Statistics*, 79, 171-175.

\*\* Longin, F.M. (1996), The Asymptotic Distribution of Extreme Stock Market Returns, *Journal of Business*, 69, 383-408.

McNeil A. J., and R. Frey (2000), Estimation of Tail-related Risk Measures for Heteroscedastic Financial Time series: an Extreme Value Approach, *Journal of Empirical Finance*, 7, 271–300.

McNeil A. J., and T. Saladin (1997), The Peaks over Thresholds Method for Estimating High Quantiles of Loss Distributions, mimeo, ETH Zentrum.

## **[5] Modeling Correlation**

JPR, Chapter 6.

Tsay, Chapter 9.

\*\* Bollerslev T. (1990), Modeling the Coherence in Short-run Nominal Exchange Rates: A Multivariate Generalized ARCH Model, *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 72, 498-505.

Bollerslev T., R. F. Engle, and J. M. Wooldridge (1992), A Capital Asset Pricing Model with Time-Varying Covariances, *Journal of Political Economy*, 96, 116-131.

Engle R. F., and F. Kroner (1995), Multivariate Simultaneous Generalized ARCH, *Econometric Theory*, 11, 122-150.

Engle R. F., V. K. Ng, and M. Rothschild (1990), Asset Pricing with a Factor-ARCH Covariance Structure: Empirical Estimates for Treasury Bills, *Journal of Econometrics*, 45, 213-238.

\*\* Engle R. F., and K. Sheppard (2001), Theoretical and Empirical Properties of Dynamic Conditional Correlation Multivariate GARCH, NBER Working Paper 8554.

\*\* Kroner K. F., and V. K. Ng (1998), Modeling Asymmetric Comovements of Asset Returns, *Review of Financial Studies*, 11, 817-844