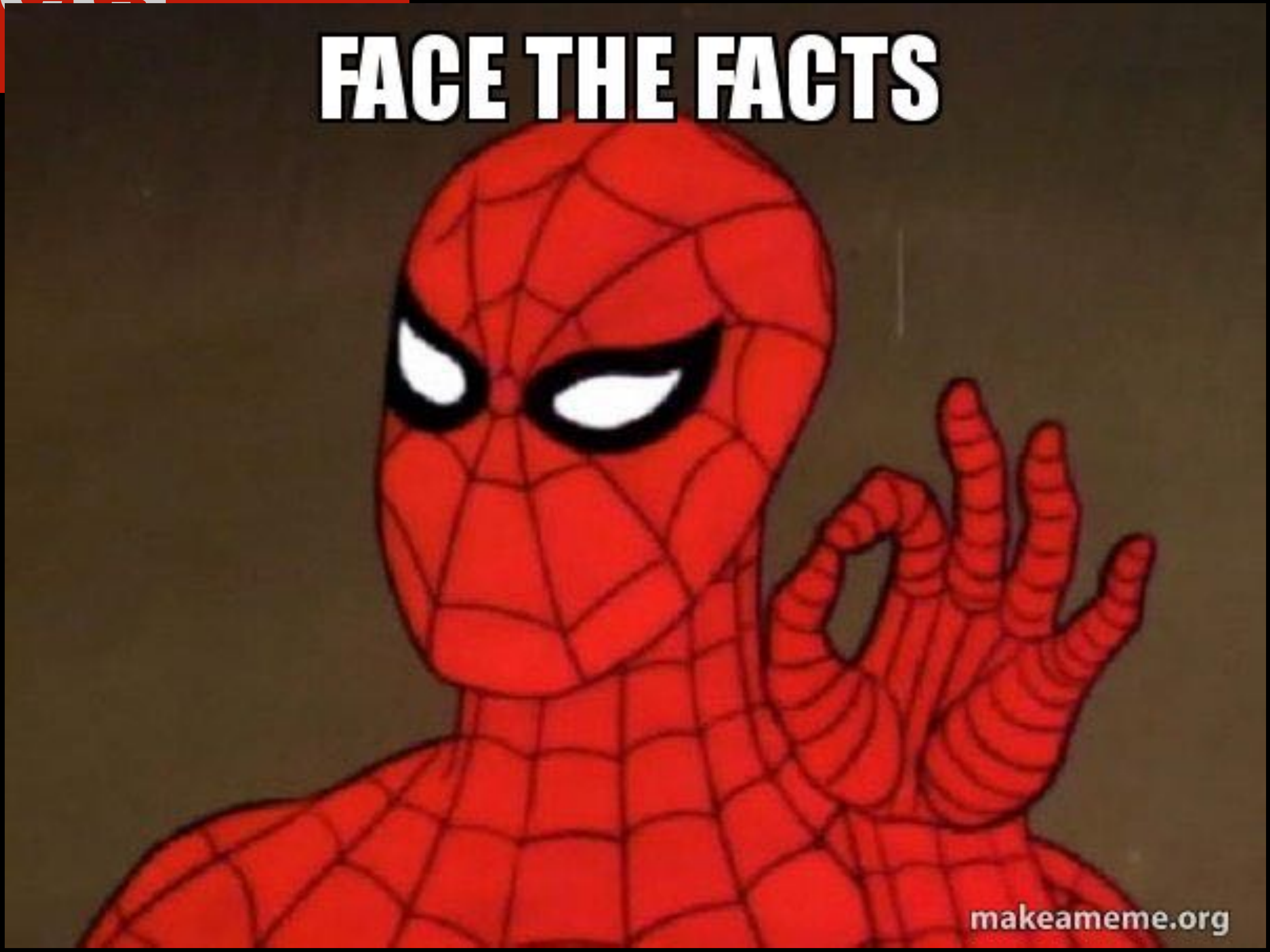
The stylised facts of financial markets



Learning outcomes

Understand financial markets from their patterns
Apply stylised facts to ABM validation

Stylised facts

Empirical Regularities

patterns that have been observed so many times they are accepted as truth

Returns

Price **cannot be compared** across different stocks

Price time series display **trends**

Returns

Solution: relative (%) changes

Returns

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Relative changes also have some “problems”

Returns

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Δt **Time unit (minutes, hour, day, etc.)**

$r(t, \Delta t) = X(t + \Delta t) - X(t)$ **Log return**

Returns

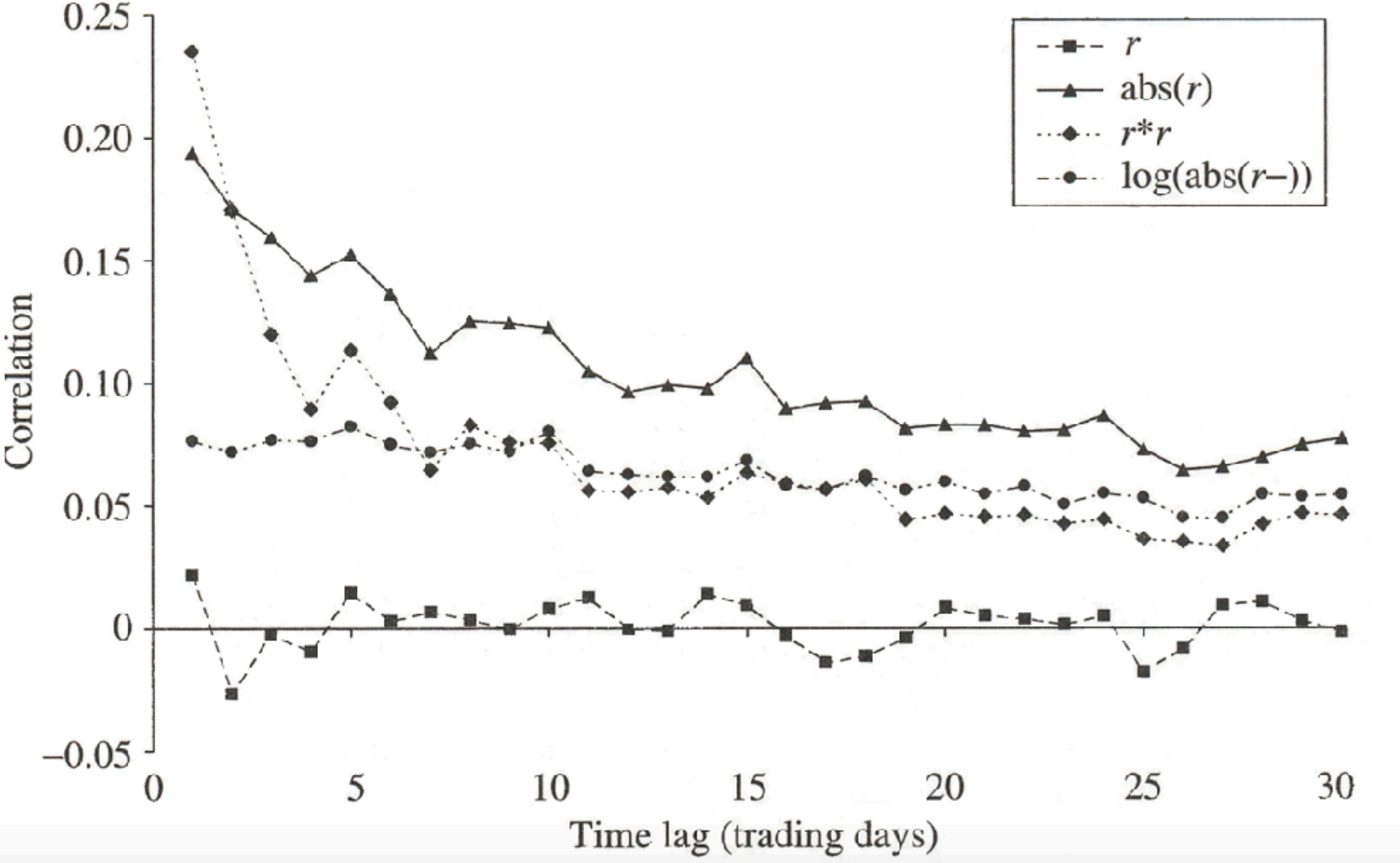
$$r(t, \Delta t) = X(t + \Delta t) - X(t)$$

Stationary

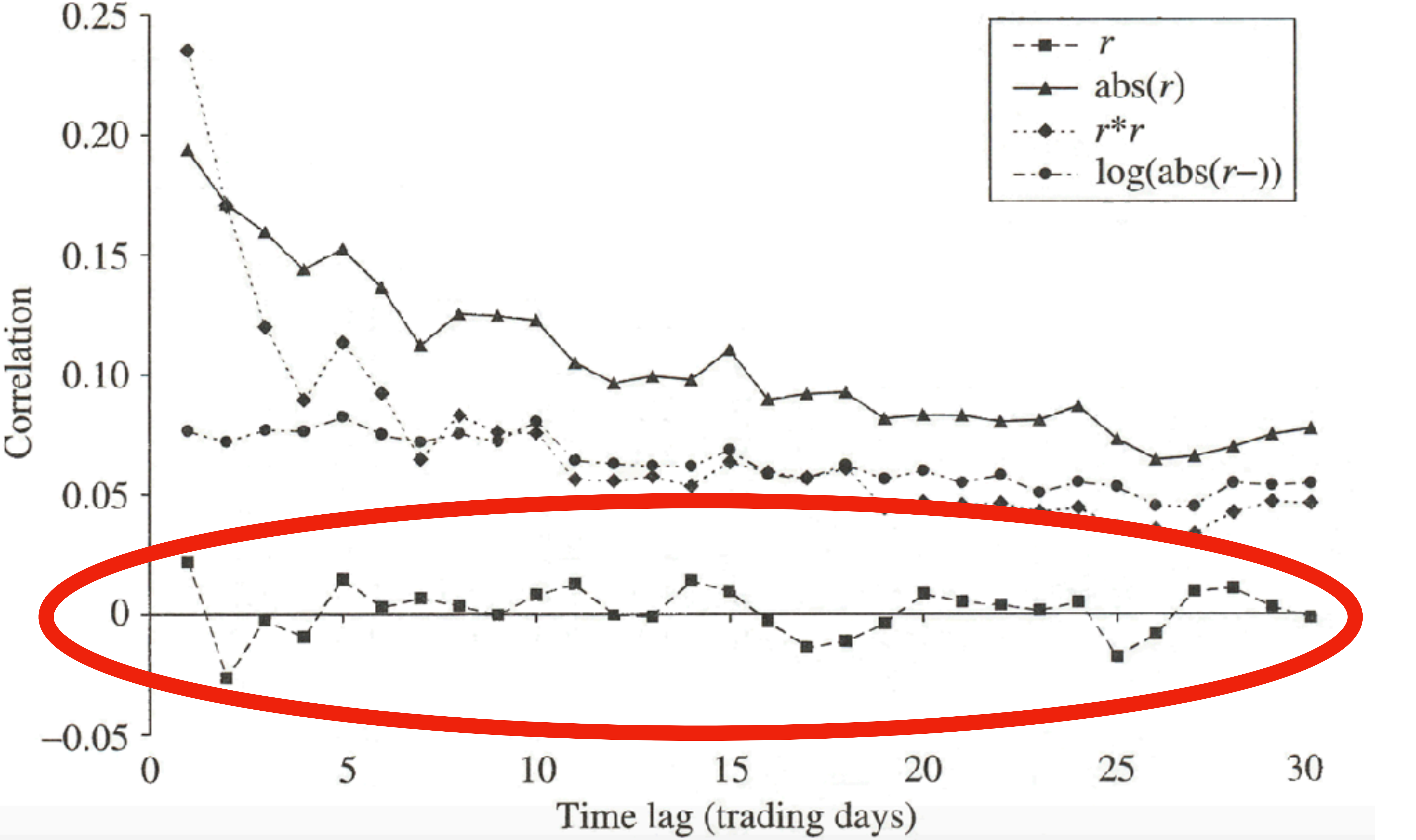
Time invariant

Approximate relative returns well when returns are small

Autocorrelation



Autocorrelation



Autocorrelation

$$C(\tau) = corr[r(t, \Delta t), r(t + \tau, \Delta t)]$$

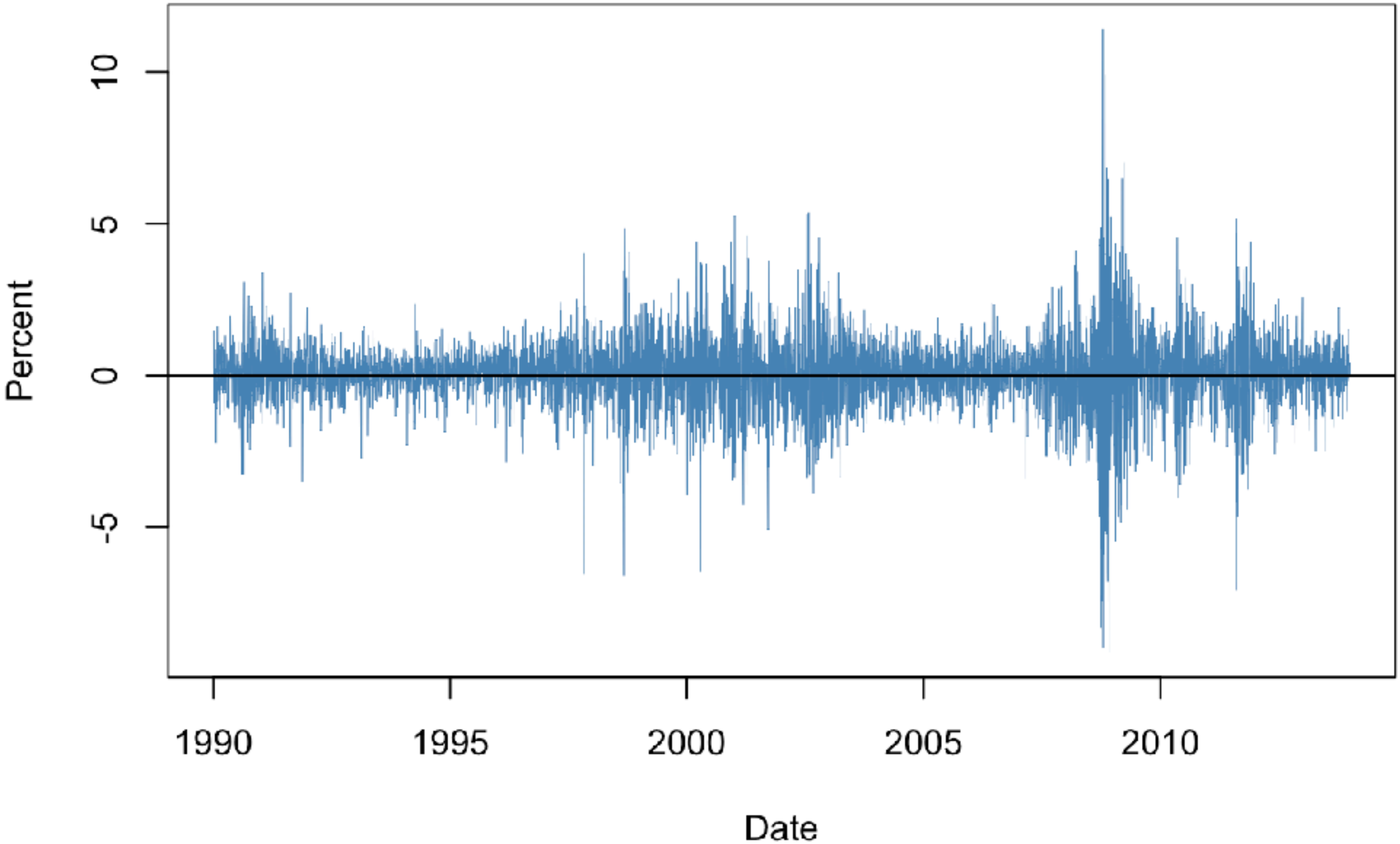
$$C(\tau) = 0, \forall \tau$$

Autocorrelation

$$C(\tau)_\alpha = corr[\,|\,r(t, \Delta t)\,|^\alpha, |\,r(t + \tau, \Delta t)\,|^\alpha\,]$$

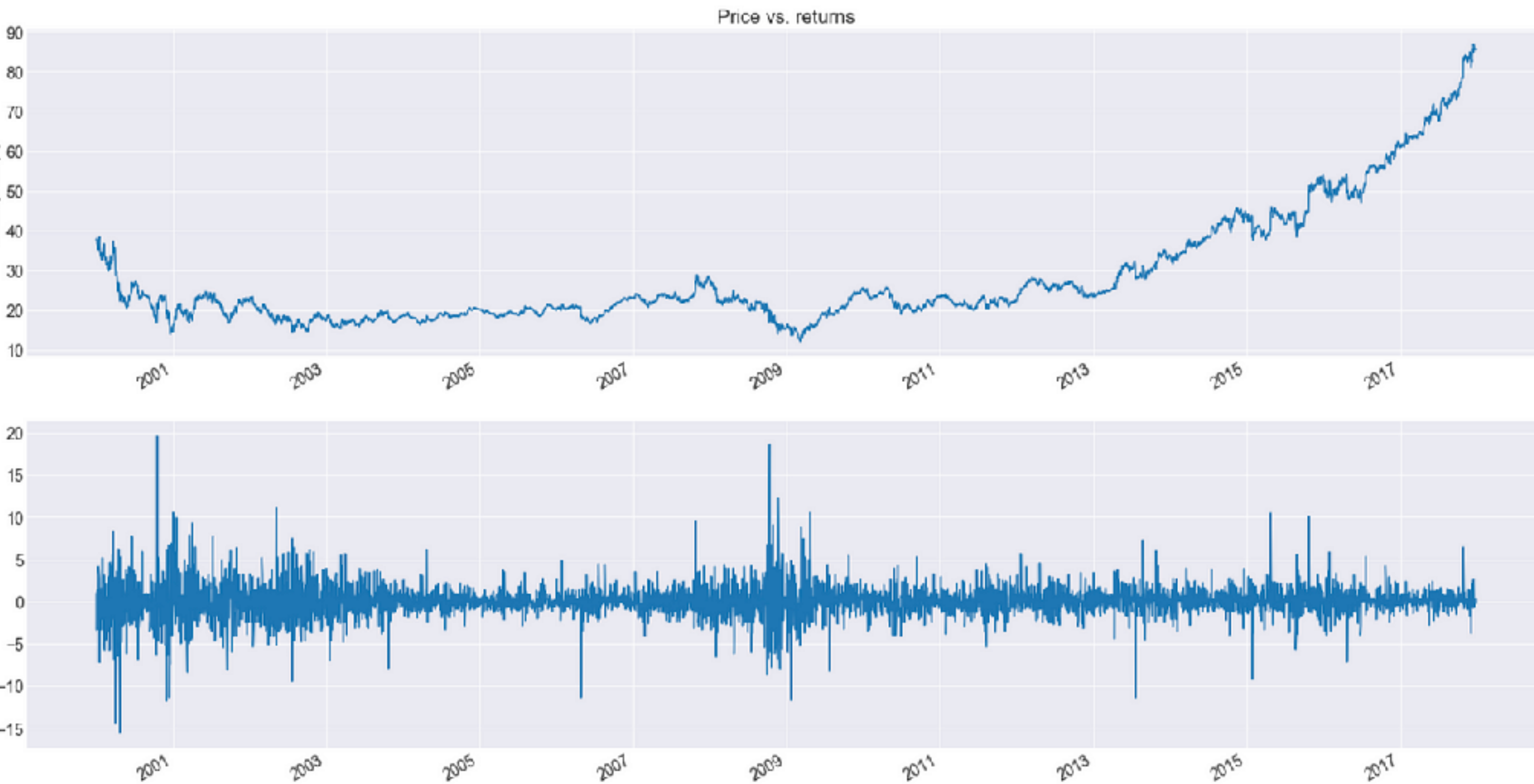
$$C(\tau)_\alpha = A\tau^{-\beta}$$

$$\alpha \in \{1,2\} \implies \beta \in [0.2,0.4]$$

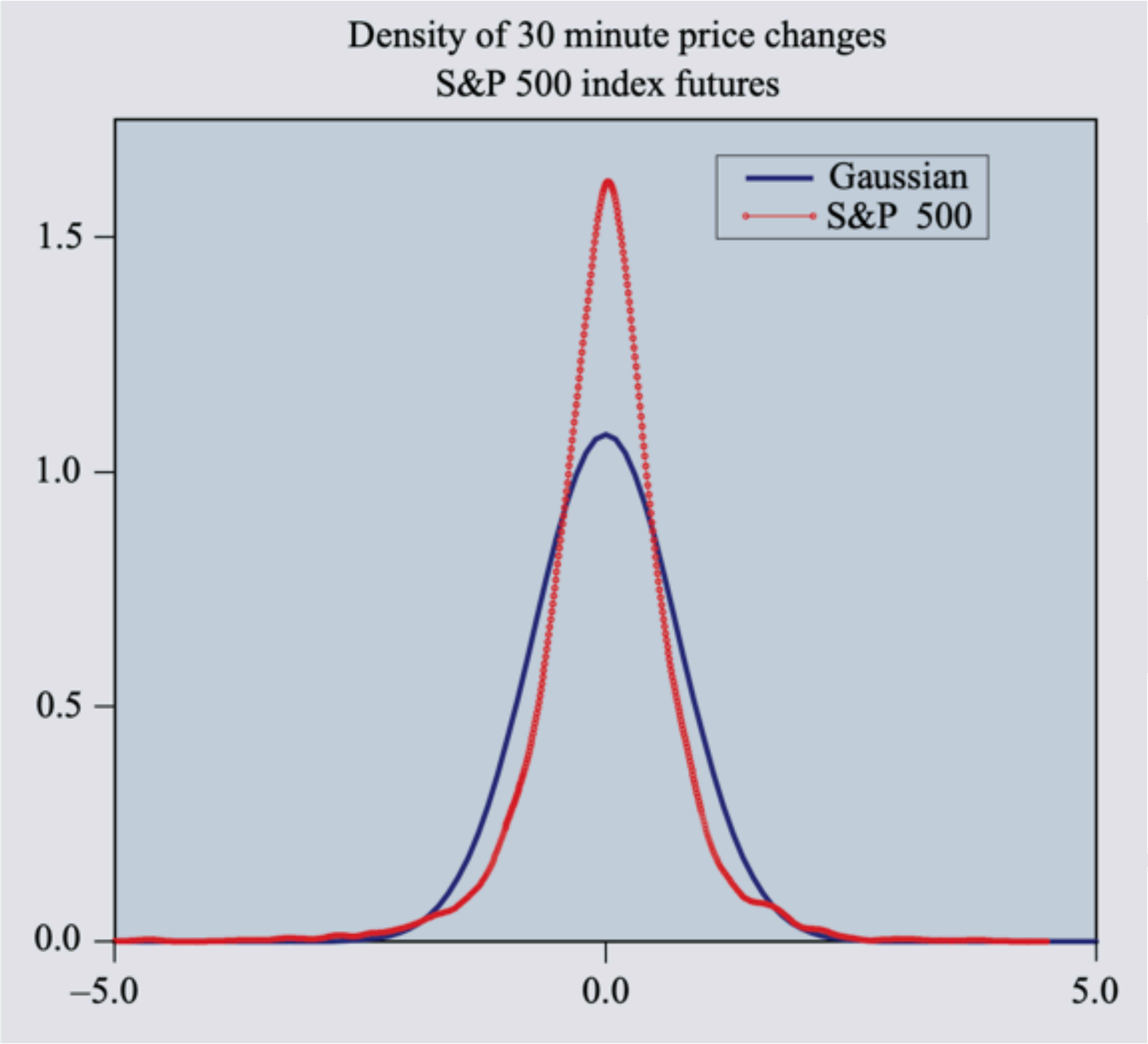


Wilshire 5000

Microsoft (MSFT)



Distribution of returns



Distribution of returns

$$\kappa[X] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^4\right]$$

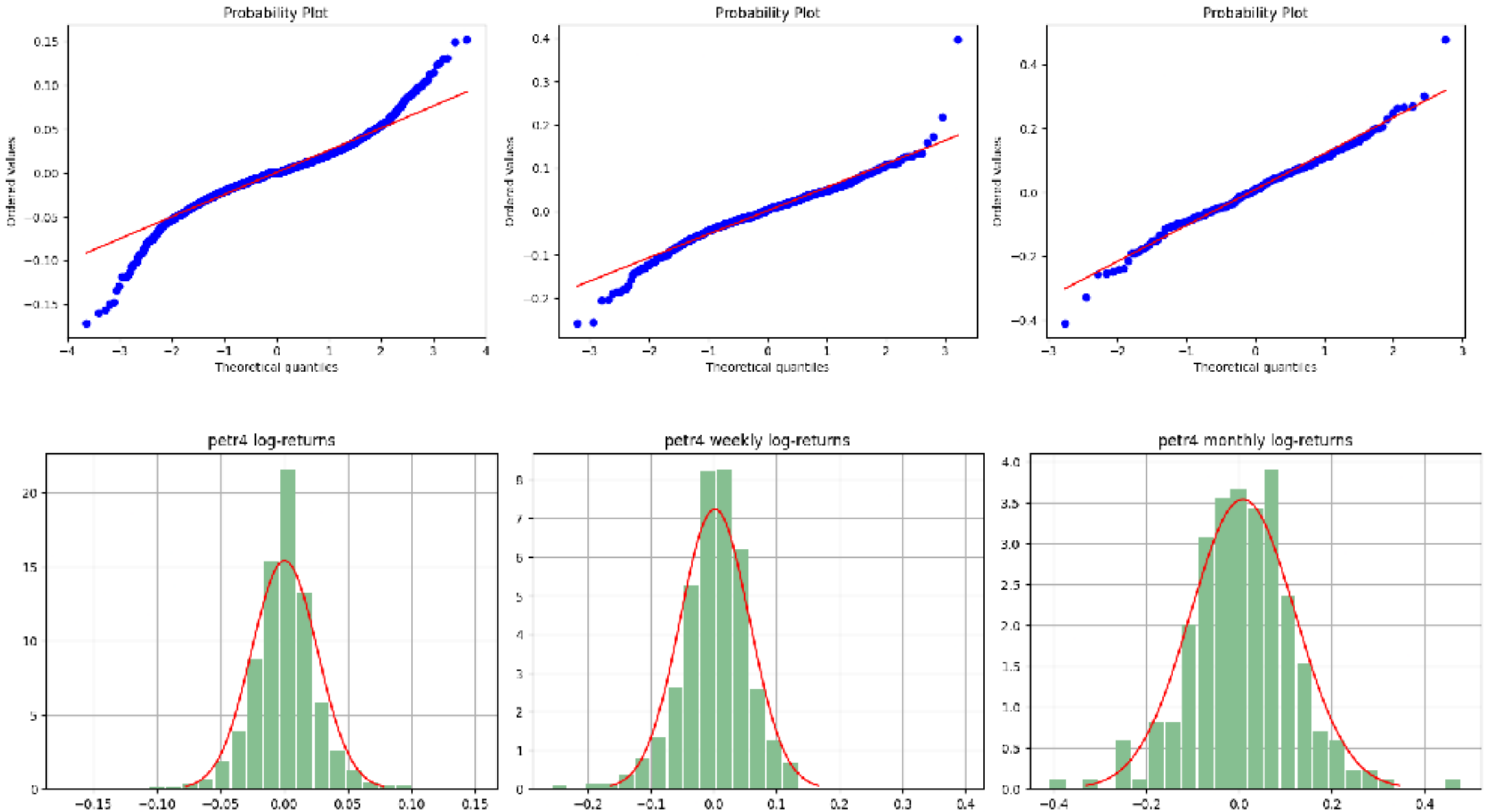
$\kappa[X] = 0$ **Normal distribution**

$\kappa[X] > 0$ **Long tails**

Aggregational gaussianity

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to \infty} \kappa = 0$$

Aggregational gaussianity



Summary statistics – kurtosis

Data	μ/σ	Skewness	Kurtosis
S&P 500 futures	0.003	–0.4	15.95
Dollar/ DM futures	0.002	–0.11	74
Dollar/ Swiss Franc futures	0.002	–0.1	60
IID 95% confidence interval	–	0.018	0.036

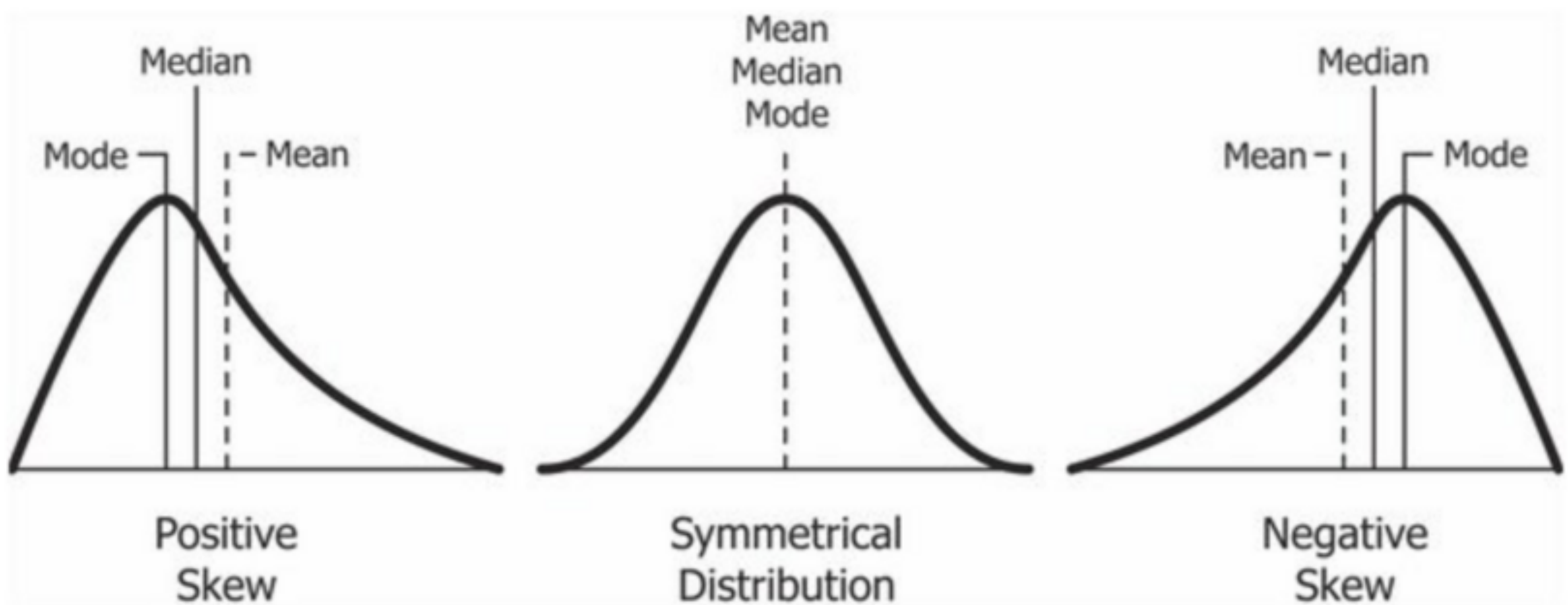
Gain/loss Asymmetry

Downwards movements are larger but fewer

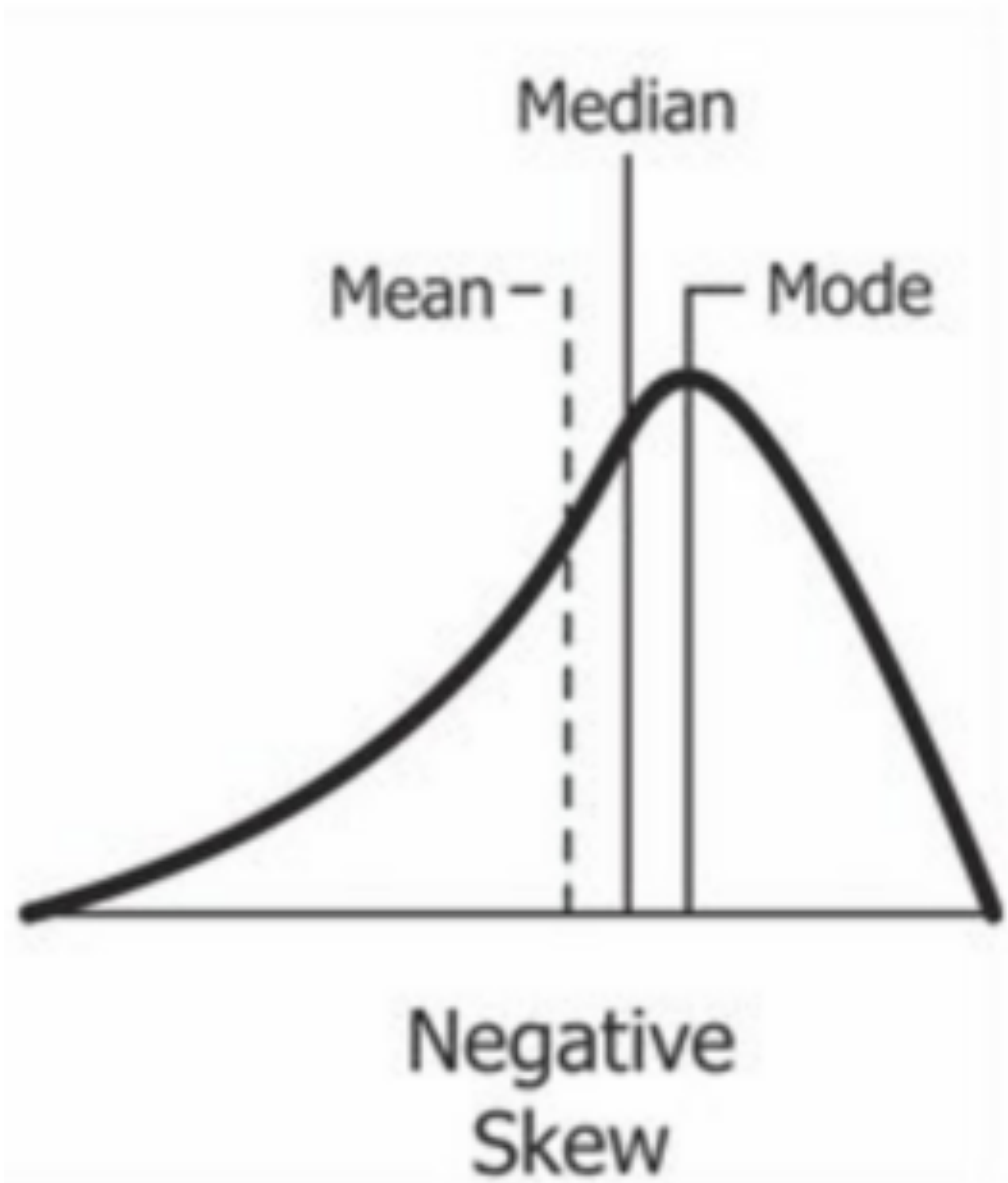
Upwards movements are more frequent but smaller

This does not apply to forex

Gain/loss Asymmetry



Gain/loss Asymmetry



Volume

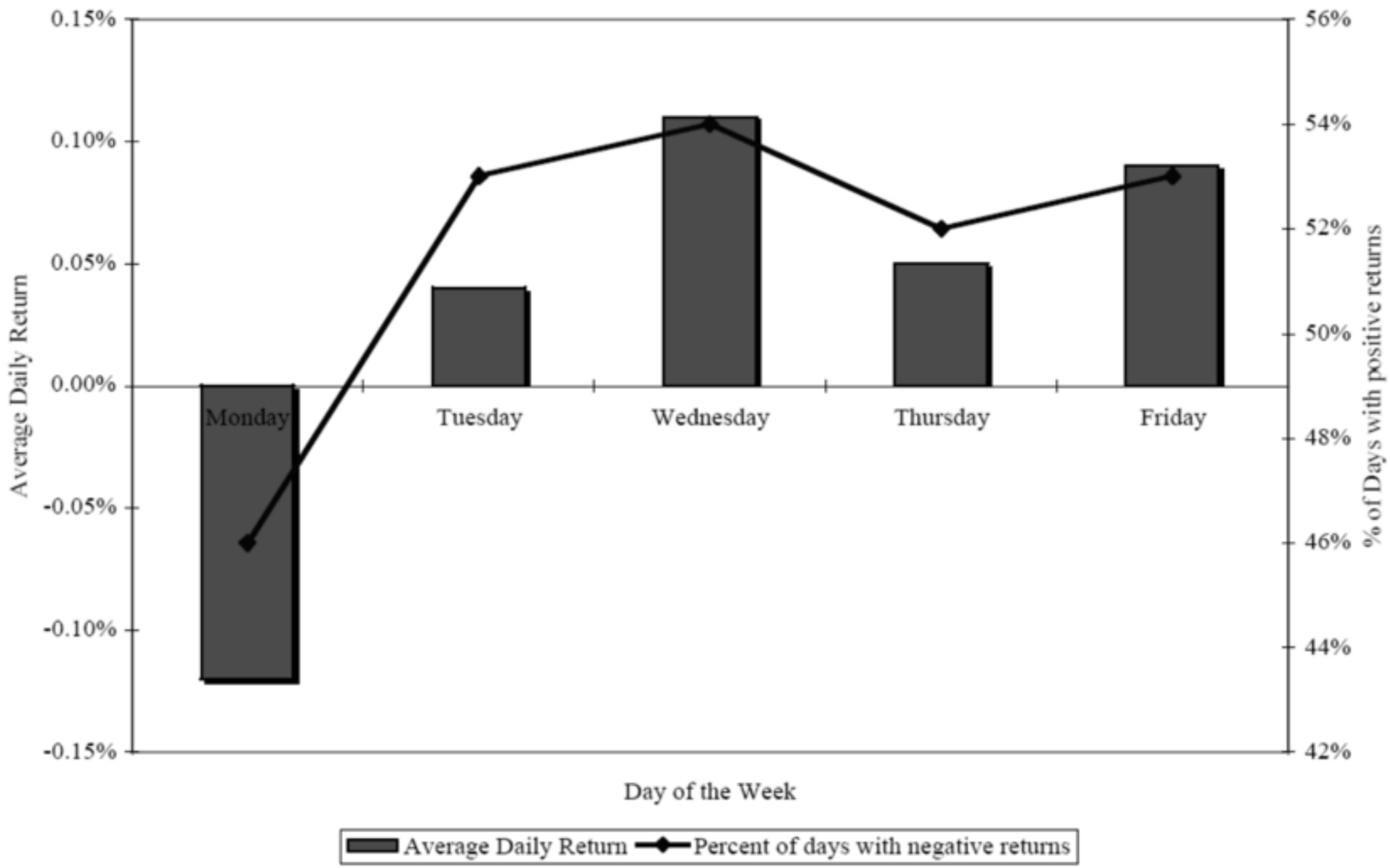
Volume is correlated with all measures of volatility

Calendar effects

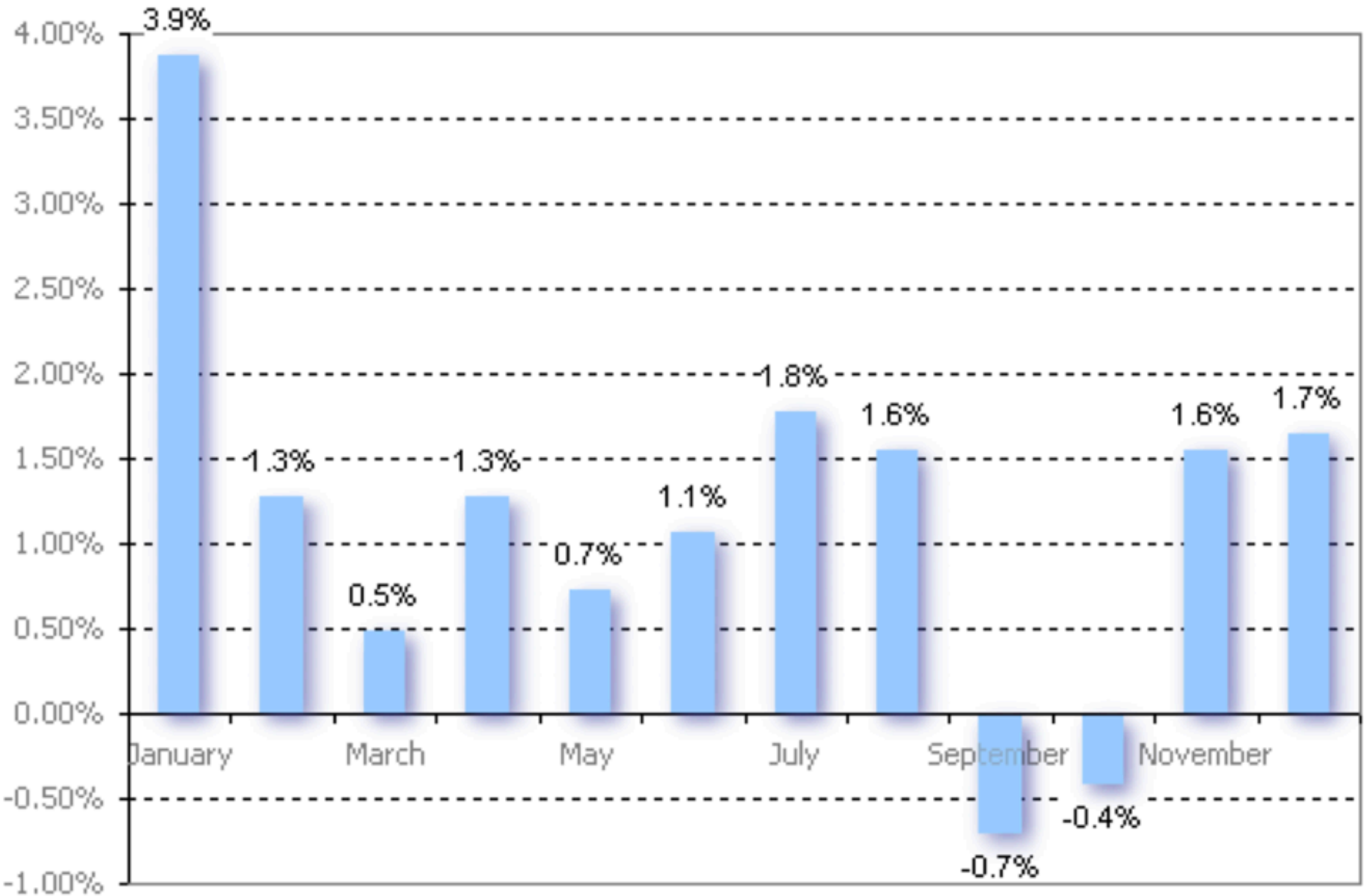
Price and volume display regularities based on day of week, week of month, month of year, etc.

These are sometimes called price/volume seasonalities

Weekend effect



January effect



Holiday effect

In the 80s and 90s, positive returns the day before a holiday accounted for 50% of all the yearly price increase.

This effect is now smaller but still present (in the three days before any major holiday)

Summary

Stylised facts are empirical regularities observed in financial time series

They provide powerful summary information that condenses knowledge of markets in a few equations/notions

They can (and should!) be used in ABMs for validation and estimation