

## Volatility Estimation of Stock Prices using Garch Method

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### Abstract

Economic decisions are modeled based on perceived distribution of the random variables in the future, assessment and measurement of the variance which has a significant impact on the future profit or losses of particular portfolio. The ability to accurately measure and predict the stock market volatility has a wide spread implications. Volatility plays a very significant role in many financial decisions.

The main purpose of this study is to examine the nature and the characteristics of stock market volatility of Kenyan stock markets and its stylized facts using GARCH models. Symmetric volatility model namely GARCH model was used to estimate volatility of stock returns. GARCH (1, 1) explains volatility of Kenyan stock markets and its stylized facts including volatility clustering, fat tails and mean reverting more satisfactorily. The results indicate the evidence of time varying stock return volatility over the sampled period of time.

In conclusion it follows that in a financial crisis; the negative returns shocks have higher volatility than positive returns shocks.

**Keywords:** GARCH, Stylized facts, Volatility clustering

### INTRODUCTION

Volatility forecasting in financial market is very significant particularly in Investment, financial risk management and monetary policy making Poon and Granger (2003). Because of the link between volatility and risk, volatility can form a basis for efficient price discovery. Volatility implying predictability is very important phenomenon for traders and medium term - investors. Equilibrium prices derived from change in volatility affects Asset pricing models and derivatives valuation which actually depends on a reliable volatility forecast.

Volatility is defined as a degree of fluctuation in asset prices. This is actually the variability or randomness of asset prices. Volatility may also be described as the rate and magnitude of price changes which is referred to as a risk in finance. Change in volatility of stock returns has been of great concern in the recent years, this is because volatility is being used for measuring financial risks.

In Financial Time series Volatility clustering and leptokurtosis (fat tails) is commonly observed. Leverage effects are also observed in financial returns which occurs when the change in stock prices are negatively correlated with the changes in volatility. This kind of phenomena has led to the financial time series analyst to use varying variance models to estimate and predict volatility of stock prices.

Modeling of time-varying conditional variance with Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (ARCH) process was proposed by Engle, (1982) using lagged disturbance. The results obtained from this work indicate that in order to capture the dynamic behaviour of conditional variance, a high order ARCH model is required. This problem was solved by Bollerslev, (1986) by developing a Generalized ARCH model (GARCH) basing on infinite ARCH specifications which reduces the number of estimated parameters from infinity to two.

Both ARCH and GARCH model capture volatility clustering and leptokurtosis but they fail to model leverage effects because their distribution is symmetric. To address this problem many non-linear extension of GARCH has been proposed such as the exponential GARCH (EGARCH) model by Nelson, (1991) and also Asymmetric Power ARCH (APARCH) modeled by Ding et al, (1993). Another problem encountered when using GARCH is that they do not always fully embrace the thick tails property of a high frequency financial time series data.

The main objective of any investor is to maximize the expected returns or to minimize the risk subject to some constraints. Estimating volatility of an asset's price is a focal point for assessing the investment risk. Volatility of an underlying asset must be understood before any pricing is undertaken. This is because volatility has a great influence on the macro-economy and therefore if volatility increases beyond a certain threshold it increases the probability of great losses by investors raising concerns about the stability of the market and the economy at large Hongyu and Zhichao, (2006).

Hansen and Lunde (2005) argued that GARCH (1, 1) works quite well in estimating volatility of financial returns as compared to more complicated models. In modeling volatility of Chinese stock market, Hung-Chung et al. (2009) showed that GARCH model with an underlying leptokurtic asymmetric distribution has better forecasting ability as compared to an underlying normal distribution. Wilhemsson (2006) using GARCH (1, 1) model with a fat tail error distribution leads to an improvement in a Volatility forecast.

Student's t distribution as a distribution assumption to a GARCH model outperforms the exponential distribution and a mixture of Normal distribution Chuang et al. (2007).



$$\sigma_t^2 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2$$

But  $\alpha_0 = \gamma V_L$  where  $\gamma$  is a weight assigned to the long run average variance rate  $V_L$ . Since weights must sum upto 1

$$\gamma + \alpha_1 + \beta_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \gamma = 1 - \alpha_1 - \beta_1$$

This implies that

$$V_L = \frac{\alpha_0}{1 - \alpha_1 - \beta_1} \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

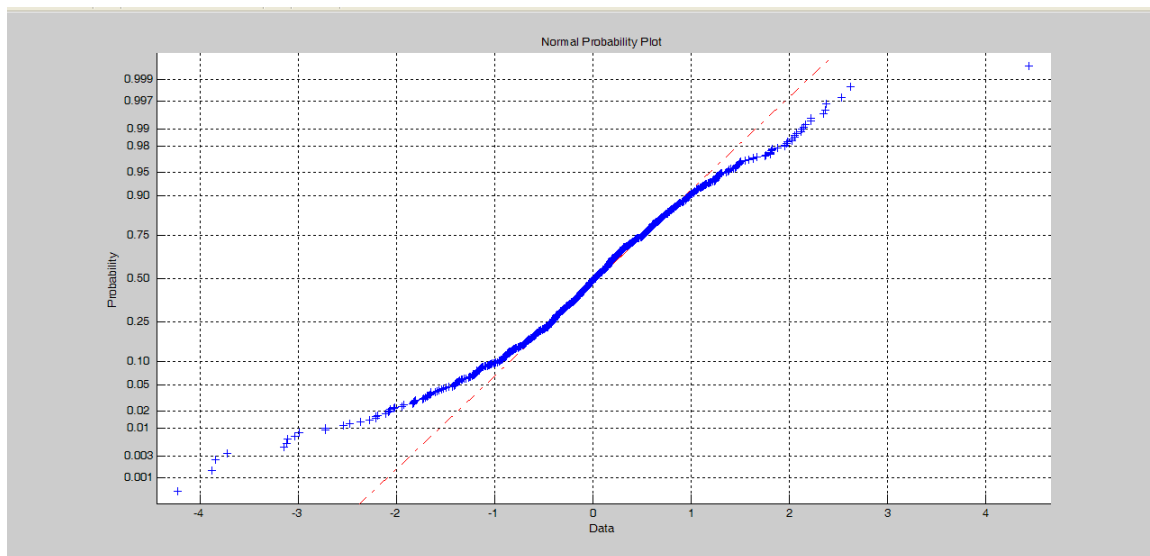
This means that as the lag increases the variance forecast converges to unconditional variance given by equation (4).

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The main objective of this paper is to estimate the conditional volatility of stock market returns (equities) of Barclays Bank of Kenya consisting of 1023 observations data running from 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2008 to 10<sup>th</sup> Oct 2010 using the GARCH Method.

In order to predict the volatility of a time series data, GARCH model is fitted to the Time series data. This is achieved through the estimation of parameters by the Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE). During the estimation of unknown parameters, estimation of standard deviation series are calculated recursively using equation (3).

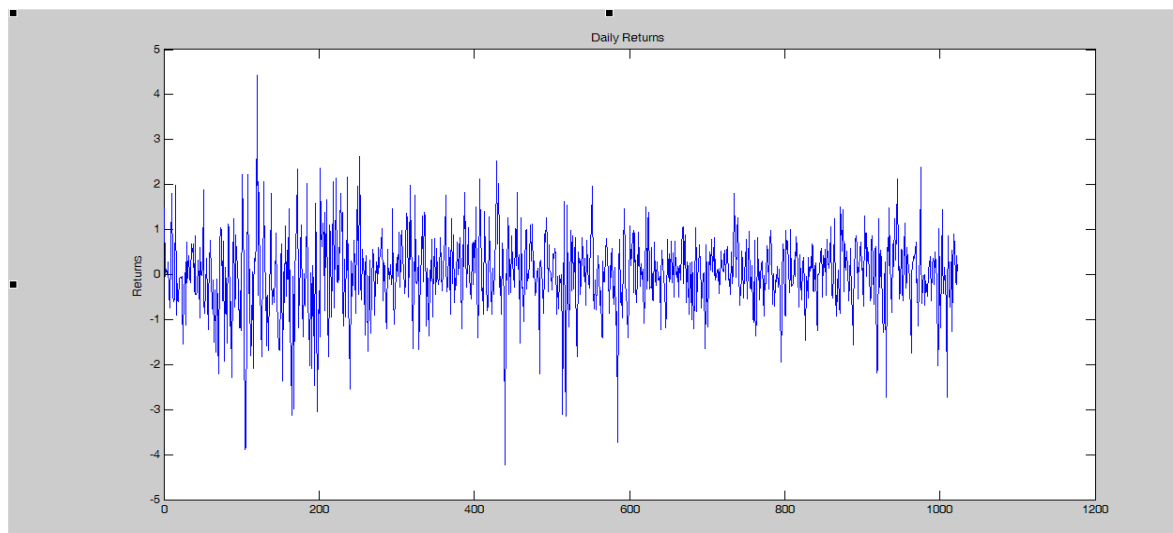
Most financial time series data are associated with fat tailness and volatility clustering which the GARCH models accounts for. Exces Kurtosis can be observed from the probability distributions of assets returns which actually exhibit fatter tails than the Gaussian distribution.



**Figure 1: Excess Kurtosis**

From Figure 1, blue line illustrates excess kurtosis at the tails of the data and the red line illustrates Gaussian distribution.

Financial Time series also exhibits volatility clustering in which large changes follow large changes and smaller changes follow smaller changes which come as a result of the quality of information reaching the market in clusters (Gallant et al, (1991) and also the time - varying rate of information arrival and the news processing by the market Engle et al, (1990).



**Figure 2: Log Returns of the series showing volatility clustering**

Figure 2 shows volatility clustering or persistence which indicates that a serial dependence in the time series data. GARCH models applies the general understanding of volatility dependence to estimate the impacts of previous's forecast error and volatility in obtaining the current volatility. This volatility clustering (suggesting changing variance) accounts for excess kurtosis observed in financial data. Volatility clustering is the effect that GARCH is designed to measure.

The correlation of the data can be checked by hypothesis test specifically the Ljung – Box – Pierce Q – test. This implies that when  $H = 0$ , it means that no significant correlation exists which means that do not reject the null hypothesis. When  $H = 1$ , it means that significant correlation exist which means reject the null hypothesis.

The Q – test statistic is asymptotically Chi – square distributed under the null hypothesis if no serial correlation. Table 1 below suggest that there is significant correlation presents in the returns on testing up to 10, 15 and 20 lags of the ACF at the 0.05 level of significance.

**Table 1: Ljung –Box – Pierce Q – test**

H	P Value	Test statistic	Critical Value
1.0000	0.2226	44.9440	18.3070
1.0000	0.6160	51.7722	24.9958
1.0000	0.5282	60.8362	31.4104

**Estimation parameters and the examination of the estimated GARCH Model**

GARCH modeling is significant in this process due to the presence of heteroskedasticity in figure 2. The estimated parameters and their corresponding standard errors can be observed in table 2 below.

**Table 2: Estimated Parameters**

Parameter	Value	Standard Error	T Statistic
c	0.020418	0.026446	0.7721
k	0.011819	0.0050396	2.3453
GARCH(1)	0.94404	0.012951	72.8932
ARCH(1)	0.040308	0.0079053	5.0989

From Table 2, the conditional mean and the conditional variance (Volatility) model that best fits the observed data is

$$Y_t = 0.020418 + \varepsilon_t \quad \text{and}$$

$$\sigma_t^2 = 0.011819 + 0.94404\sigma_{t-1}^2 + 0.040308Y_{t-1}^2$$

Because  $\sigma_t^2$  is a one-period ahead variance forecast based on the past information, it is referred to as conditional variance. From equation (3),  $\alpha_0$  is constant, volatility news from the previous period which is measured as the lag of the squared residuals from the mean equation  $R_{t-1}^2$  and the last periods forecast

variance  $\sigma_{t-1}^2$ . It is assumed in GARCH model that effect of a random shock on the most recent volatility declines geometrically over time which is consistent with volatility clustering.

From table 2, it can be observed that most of the information are from the previous days forecast amounting to about 94% and there is a minimal change on the arrival of new information and there is a very small effect on the long run average variance. The long run average variance per day implied by the model is given by equation (4).

$$\text{That is } V_L = \frac{0.011819}{1 - 0.040308 - 0.94404} = \frac{0.011819}{0.015652} = 0.7551$$

Thus the corresponding volatility is given by  $\sqrt{0.755111167} = 0.86897$ .

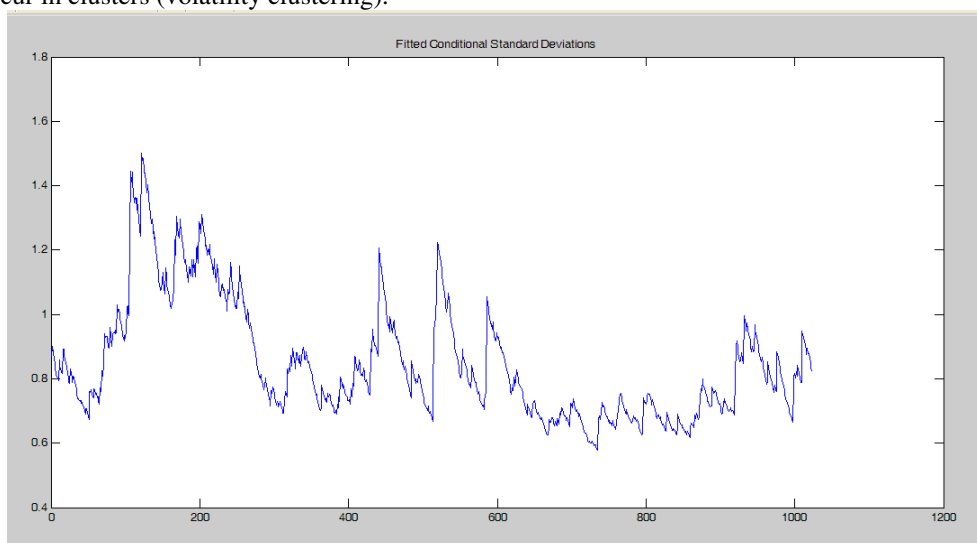
This means that Volatility is 86.897% per day.

Forecasting conditional volatilities for a longer horizons approaches 0.86897. For example if volatilities are forecasted in each period of a 10-period forecast horizon gives the following;

- 0.8066
- 0.8076
- 0.8086
- 0.8096
- 0.8105
- 0.8115
- 0.8124
- 0.8133
- 0.8142
- 0.8151
- 0.8160
- 0.8168
- 0.8177
- 0.8185
- 0.8193
- 0.8201
- 0.8209
- 0.8217
- 0.8225
- 0.8232

This means that as the number of horizons is increased to infinity the conditional volatility approaches the asymptotic value 0.86897(unconditional volatility).

Table 3 shows conditional volatilities derived from the fitted returns of the equity prices. This also shows that the assumption of independence and identically distribution (iid) is not realistic since financial returns tend to occur in clusters (volatility clustering).



**Figure 3: Fitted Conditional Standard Deviations**

## CONCLUSION

From the results it can be observed that equities of Barclays Bank of Kenya are highly volatile. This can be observed in the fact that volatility is approximately 87% which confirm the fact that stocks are high risk return on investments. It can also be concluded that strong GARCH effects can be observed in this financial market.

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