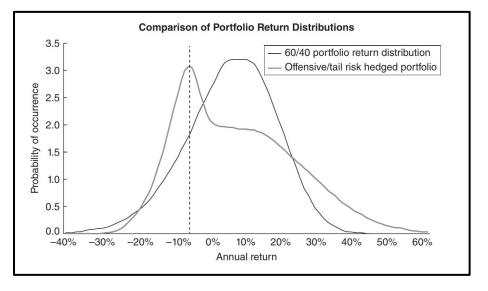
Tail risk hedging with VIX calls

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Why hedge?

- Protect from market downturns
- Tune remainder of portfolio more aggressively
- Allow for more leverage



Return distribution of 60/40 portfolio of stocks/bonds vs. actively hedged portfolio. The median return of the hedged portfolio is lower, but its expected return is higher

Hedging with VIX calls

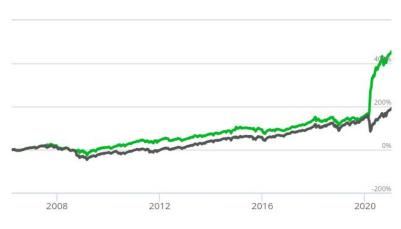
- VIX (CBOE Volatility Index) calls were selected as the hedging instrument of choice
 - Bet on increased volatility in response to lower equity prices / crisis
 - Convexity
 - Liquidity when other instruments are illiquid
 - Small contracts = easy to scale
 - European options, cash settled on expiration

Out of the money calls = high convexity

Inspiration: VXTH

- Index developed by CBOE
- Portfolio holds S&P500
- Variable allocation to 1-month 30-delta VIX calls
- Hedge pays off with market downturn and volatility spike
 - Convexity of VIX calls is key!

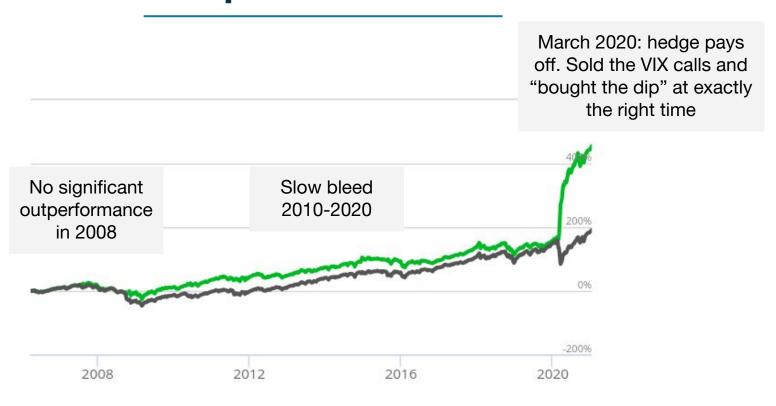
VIX	Portfolio hedge allocation
X <= 15	0%
15 > X <= 30	1%
30 > X <= 50	0.5%
X > 50	0%



Green: Hedged portfolio

Black: SPX benchmark

Inspiration: VXTH



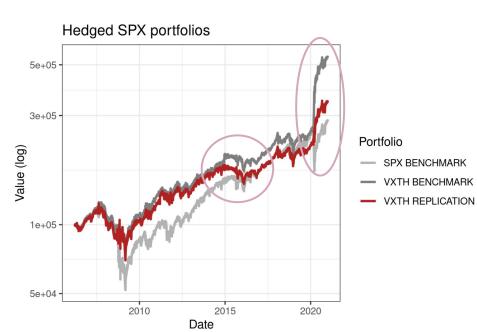
Green: Hedged portfolio

Black: SPX benchmark

At the midterm...

- Backtested/replicated VXTH from 2006-2020
 - Daily VIX option price data
 - Not perfect replication, but mirrors the main trends
 - Improvement on absolute and risk adjusted returns compared to 100% SPX
 - Less drawdown than 100% SPX

VXTH replication

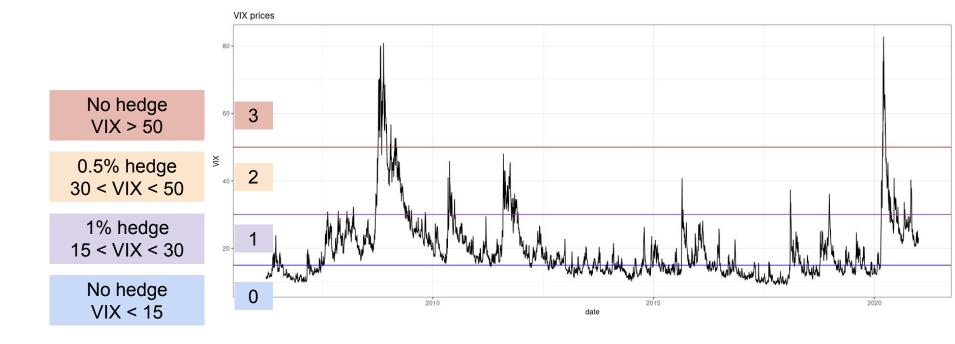


	SPX	VXTH (benchmark)	VXTH (replicated)
CAGR	7.49	12.2	8.8
Sharpe ratio (Annualized)	0.49	0.67	0.66
StdDev (Annualized)	15.2	18.3	13.5
Worst drawdown	52.5%	37.4%	35.1%

New areas to backtest

- Trade signals
- Portfolio holding a ladder of calls (30, 60, 90 days to expiration)
- Optimal option delta
- Monetization after a specific return on the hedge
- Hedge amount

Backtesting is limiting: you don't want to overfit to the few crashes in history where this hedge will
protect you



Transition matrix of closing prices

	0	1	2	3
0	1339	106	0	0
1	105	1756	35	0
2	0	35	262	9
3	0	0	9	65

	0	1	2	3
0	35.98%	2.85%	0.00%	0.00%
1	2.82%	47.19%	0.94%	0.00%
2	0.00%	0.94%	7.04%	0.24%
3	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	1.75%

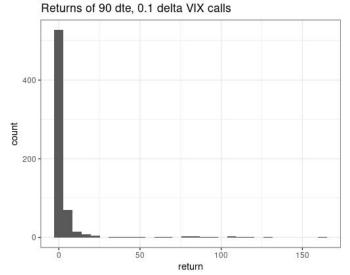
Portfolio holding a ladder of calls

- This was tested to reduce "timing luck" of only holding a single option
- Buy 30, 60, 90 day options
 - Replace expiring option with new 90-day option
 - Allocate hedge equally among all 3

	CAGR	Sharpe
SPX	7.49	0.49
SPX + hedge	8.27	0.62
SPX + hedge (ladder)	9.89	0.64

Optimal option delta

- Lower option delta = more convexity = less frequent, higher payoff
- 10 delta appears to be a sweet spot



multiple	%
Expire worthless	97.4
2	30
5	11.4
10	7.4
20	4.3
50	2.9

event	Purchase date	Highest multiple
2008	2008-08-08	163
2020 COVID	2020-01-02	127
2007	2007-05-10	22
Feb 2018 crash	2017-11-27	21
Black monday Aug 2011	2011-07-08	16
Flash crash May 2010	2010-04-05	13

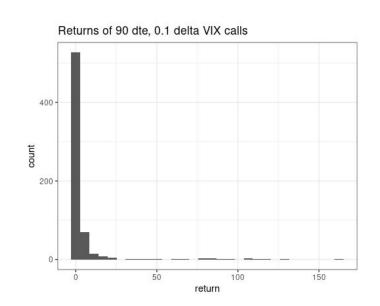
Optimal option delta

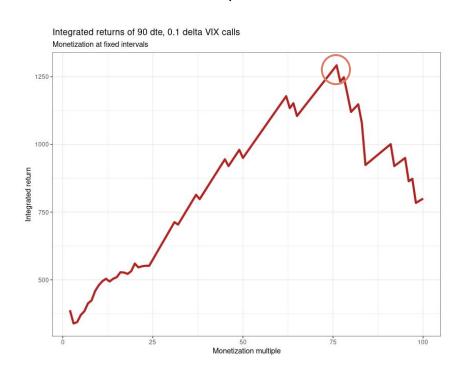
- Lower option delta = more convexity = less frequent, higher payoff
- 10 delta appears to be a sweet spot

	CAGR	Sharpe
SPX	7.49	0.49
SPX + hedge (30 delta)	8.27	0.62
SPX + hedge (10 delta)	8.90	0.58

Monetization threshold

- Rather than waiting for options to expire, we should sell the hedge when it hits a high enough value
- Based on max returns of 90-day, 10 delta calls, 75x monetization is optimal





Monetization threshold

- In backtests, 100x monetization appears to be the best
 - Somewhere 75-100x is probably sufficient

	CAGR	Sharpe
SPX	7.49	0.49
SPX + hedge	8.27	0.62
SPX + hedge (100x monetization)	8.14	0.75

Hedge amount

Original idea was to hedge 1% and 0.5%, depending on VIX conditions

- Less hedge is actually better in lower volatility!
- More hedge is better in high volatility risky but high payoff

VIX	Old hedge allocation	New hedge allocation
X <= 15	0%	0%
15 > X <= 30	1%	0.5%
30 > X <= 50	0.5%	1.0%
X > 50	0%	0%

	CAGR	Sharpe
SPX	7.49	0.49
SPX + hedge	8.27	0.62
SPX + hedge (new percentages)	9.81	0.58

Putting it all together

30, 60, 90 day hedges

Option delta: 10

Monetization threshold: 100x

Hedge amount: 0.5%, 1.0%

How do all these changes combine for a synergistic effect? Still wary of timing luck.

	CAGR	Sharpe
SPX	7.49	0.49
SPX + hedge	8.27	0.62
SPX + hedge (all together)	11.41	0.65

Automated trading with tda-api (sort of)

- Helpful python wrapper for automatic trading
- Accessible for any retail trader



Automated trading with tda-api (sort of)

- This strategy trades very infrequently (~1x /month)
- Rather than automate the whole process, simply analyze market signals and print what trades to make
- Don't have to code risk management, execution, etc....

Portfolio value: 9995.18 VIX price today: 17.9 VIX regime today: 1 Hedge today: True

Buy this call:

Expiration: 2021-08-18

DTE: 78

Strike: 70.0 Delta: 0.1

Bid: 0.4 Ask: 0.45

Contracts: 1

Hedge percentage: 0.45%

Thank you!

Transaction costs

Today, April 27, 2021

- VIX at 17.5
- Option transactions are \$0.65 to open, \$0.65 to close, free to close if they expire worthless!

Expiration	Delta	Strike	Bid	Ask	Spread	Spread %	Open cost %
5/19	30	24	1.00	1.05	0.05	4.88%	0.63%
5/19	20	28	0.65	0.70	0.05	7.41%	0.96%
5/19	10	37.5	0.30	0.35	0.05	15.38%	2.00%
6/16	30	29	1.50	1.60	0.10	6.45%	0.42%
6/16	20	37.5	0.85	0.90	0.05	5.71%	0.74%
6/16	10	50	0.45	0.50	0.05	10.53%	1.37%
7/21	30	35	1.60	1.70	0.10	6.06%	0.39%
7/21	20	42.5	1.05	1.15	0.10	9.09%	0.59%
7/21	10	60	0.45	0.55	0.10	20.00%	1.30%

I got filled for one contract at 1.55 here

Transaction costs included in the model

- Option transactions cost \$0.65 to open, \$0.65 to close
- Assume worst case where we buy at ask, sell at bid

Portfolio	Sharpe ratio Previously	Sharpe ratio Worst case	CAGR Previously	CAGR Worst case
SPX + hedge	0.66	0.56	8.8	7.53
UPRO/TMF + hedge	0.87	0.80	19.2	17.8
SPX alone	0.49		7.49	
UPRO/TMF alone	0.70		17.1	