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Intertemporal relations between the market volatility index and stock index returns

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Abstract

We examine the intertemporal relationships between Chicago Board Options Exchange

(CBOE) market volatility index (VIX) and returns of the S&P 100 500 and 600 indexes

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than investor positive sentiment. The response of VIX to negative changes in market

returns was the highest during 2004–2011 when VIX was most volatile. This result is consistent with rising portfolio insurance premiums in periods of high market anxiety and turbulence.

Q Keywords: VIX S&P 500 and 100 returns investor fear gauge portfolio insurance price asymmetric relationship

Q JEL Classification:: G14 G19 G10

Notes

¹ A VIX value of more than 30 is often considered to be high and outside of the normal range (Whaley, <u>2000</u>). Practitioners often think that a VIX below 30 means that stock market is relatively stable, while a VIX above 30 reflects a sense of panic or capitulation (Ghosh, <u>2009</u>).

² Coefficients of stock index returns beyond lag and lead two were not statistically significant at the 5% level in nearly all of the cases. Similarly, coefficients of lead and lag absolute returns were predominantly statistically insignificant. Hence, these coefficients are not included in the regression analysis presented in Table 6.

³ We also conducted the regression analysis for the subperiod 24 February 2006 to 30

June 2011 when VIX options were traded in addition to VIX futures which started trading on 26 March 2004. The regression analyses for this subperiod (not reported here) are virtually

2004–20



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