

# Stress Testing Correlation Networks

Financial Risk and Network Theory Cambridge, 14 Sept. 2016

Kimmo Soramäki Founder Financial Network Analytics

<u>www.fna.fi</u>







## Stress Testing is at the forefront of the banking regulatory agenda

Regulators are increasingly relying on *Stress Tests* to assess if the national or regional banking system is sufficiently capitalised to maintain the supply of bank lending in the face of adverse shocks



Federal Reserve





Prudential Regulatory Authority



European Central Bank



Hong Kong Monetary Authority





Risk	Nodes	Links	Application	
Market risk	Assets, Factors, Indices	Correlations, other dependence	IFRS9, Predictive stress testing, Correlation stress testing, What if -analysis	
Liquidity & Operational risk in FMIs	FMIs	Payment/Trade Flows	Infrastructure Stress Testing, FSAP	
Counterparty & Systemic risk	FMIs	Exposures	Stress Testing Banking Systems	





### Transactions & Similarity Based Networks

Transaction: payment, trade, exposure, supply, flow, ...



Similarity: correlation, partial correlation, granger causality, transfer entropy, ...







## Stress Testing Correlation Networks

We need ability to:

- Understand correlations structures of much larger scale
- Conveniently develop plausible but severe correlation scenarios



#### Set of large correlation matrices





### Correlation Network

We can view any matrix as a network.

We encode correlations as links between the correlated nodes/assets.

Red link = negative correlation Black link = positive correlation

However, this simple encoding does not give us much.





## Significant Correlations

Not all correlations are statistically significantly different from 0.

Absence of link marks that asset is not significantly correlated (here at 95% level).

Due to the large number of estimates, we also need for multiple comparisons correction. Eg. Bonferroni or FDR.







We can use network layouts to better detect patterns from noise.

Eg we can try a Force-Directed network layout to identify clusters.

Utilities







Next, we identify the Minimum Spanning Tree and filter out other correlations (Mantegna, '99).

We need a distance function, here we look at maximum spanning tree with distance function: abs(cor)

This shows us the backbone correlation structure.







## Radial Tree layout

We use a radial tree layout algorithm (Bachmeier et al. '05) that places the assets so that:

Shorter links in the tree indicate higher correlations

Longer links indicate lower correlations

As a result, we also see how the assets cluster by asset class.









Focus on the links in the Spanning Tree to highlight clustering structure.

Node color indicates last daily return

Green = positive

Red = negative

Node size indicates magnitude of return

Bright colors are VaR exceptions













## Financial Cartography

- **Coordinate system**
- -> layout algorithm
- System for visual encoding of map data
- -> node sizes & colors
- **Dimensionality reduction &** filtering
- -> minimum spanning tree



Eratosthenes' map of the known world c. 194 BC







South Dakota +1.04%





NETWORK

\_√~

STRESS

盦

LIBRARY

 $\triangle$ 

ALERTS

-

#### House Price Index Correlations

Correlations in changes of House Price Index by state. Data source: Channel / Federal Reserve Economic Data.

The data displays a clear cascade of negative house price shocks starting in Q1 2007. Also notable is the increase in the overall level of correlations (and connectedness) from 2000 to 2014.

#### How to read it

PORTFOLIO

**1** INFO

> ? TOUR

Nodes represent US States. Node color reflects change in price: green is positive, and red is negative. Node size scales with the magnitude of change, bigger nodes have larger price change. Outlier movements are marked with bright colors.

Links show strongest correlations. Among these correlations, shorter link means a stronger correlation.

Sat, 1 J	an 2000	<	PLAY
OUTLIER	COUNT		
Jan 2000	Apr 2001	Jul 2002	

CORRELATION MAP

West Virginia 🖕 — Maine Florida 💣 — 🕳

In this example we look at US house prices across states. We see the US states as nodes and strong correlation between house prices as link. In 2000 the tree is very spread out and prices are going slightly up. This is a time when ABS are developed with the assumption that real-estate risk can be diversified across US states.



Alaska







14		ALERTS	1 Oct 2003	Wed, 1 Oct 2003
	ASSET	ASSETS CORRELATIONS Range: Today 95% -	VOLATILITY	OUTLIER COUNT
	- <b>/</b> STRESS	Positive and Negative -		Jan 2000 Apr 2001
	LIBRARY	Nevada	<b>+2.68σ</b> +5.9%	CORRELATION MAP
	A	Maryland	<b>+2.67σ</b> +5.3%	
		California	<b>+2.51σ</b> +6.2%	
	PORTFOLIO	Florida	<b>+2.42σ</b> +4.5%	
	INFO	Virginia	<b>+2.04σ</b> +4.0%	
	? TOUR	Rhode Island	<b>+1.99σ</b> +6.3%	
		Minnesota	<b>+1.92σ</b> +3.5%	
		New Jersey	<b>+1.90σ</b> +4.9%	
		Illinois	<b>+1.76σ</b> +3.1%	

In 2003 we start to see some strong upward movements in prices in states like Nevada and we see a big cluster of bumper returns in Florida and states that have strong correlations with it.



Iowa Idaho Hawaii









		ALERTS	1 Jul 2004
	ASSET	ASSETS CORRELATIONS VC	LATILITY
	•ˆ͡ᢏˆ• NETWORK	Range: Today 95% -	
	-∿-	Top Outliers	
	STRESS	Positive and Negative -	
	LIBRARY	Nevada	<b>+4.60σ</b> +11.9%
		California	<b>+3.68σ</b> +9.6%
	ALERTS	Maryland	+3.39 <del>0</del>
			+7.1%
		Florida	<b>+3.14σ</b> +6.1%
	INFO	Virginia	<b>+3.01σ</b> +6.2%
	? TOUR	Arizona	<b>+2.56σ</b> +5.8%
		New Jersey	<b>+2.54σ</b> +6.5%
		Rhode Island	<b>+2.10σ</b> +6.8%
		Pennsylvania	<b>+2.09σ</b> +4.0%
nove	into 20	04, into the peak of th	າຍ
bub	ble we	see that most states i	
has	price ci an aln	nost 12% rise in house	ΟΓ σ Θ %
one	quarte	er.	a
			%
			σ <del>-</del> -3.3%
		Delaware	+1.80σ

#### Thu, 1 Jul 2004 < PLAY > **OUTLIER COUNT**

Jul 2002 Jan 2000 Apr 2001

CORRELATION MAP

As we m housing have out example prices in

FNA

District of Columbia +1.680

+5.7%



North Dakota 🍐

20 JAN 2016, 10:02 EST









In 2009 we reach the peak crisis. The system has become largely red with many central states as negative outliers.

82%

We can look at another metric on the left. Systematic risk measures how much changes in the system are driven by the largest single factor, and how much by idiosyncratic - state level - factors. We see that the system is quickly becoming governed by a single factor affecting all states.





![](_page_20_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_0.jpeg)

**FNA** 

![](_page_21_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_6.jpeg)

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MAP

 $\bigcirc$ 

FOCUS

![](_page_21_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

Alaska 🔵

Oct 2012

![](_page_22_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Figure_0.jpeg)

Jul 2002

**FNA** 

![](_page_26_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_0.jpeg)

MASSACHUSETTS FINANC

![](_page_28_Figure_0.jpeg)

broad global markets. We see different asset 7.01 classes cluster together, eg oil-energy, precious metals, bonds and equities clustered in the center.

![](_page_28_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_0.jpeg)

Many people are worried about China. Here we do a stress test shocking Chinese equity markets 4.5% down.

We see the impact in the network. A shock like this would, based on currently observed correlations, be accompanied by large downward movements in many markets - with VIX futures and Japanese Yean having strong positive moves.

![](_page_29_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Figure_2.jpeg)

The impact would have been worse during the time period of strongest correlations, the August sell-off

![](_page_30_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)

Thu, 27 Aug 2015 TREE LENGTH 24 Jun 2015 4 Aug 2015 9 Sep 2015

CORRELATION MAP (STRESSED)

And even worse if we also increase overall correlations from 0.53 to 0.58.

![](_page_31_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_0.jpeg)

However, had we done this stress test with the correlation structure experience in early 2015, the impact would have been mostly contained to Asian markets.

China became very central in the global markets during 2015.

![](_page_32_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Picture_0.jpeg)

Visual methods based on networks allow us to:

- \* understand correlations structures of much larger scale than often done before.
- \* conveniently develop correlation scenarios based on historical structures
- \* create new correlation structures

-> Correlations become a subjective variable in the stress test

![](_page_34_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_0.jpeg)

Dr. Kimmo Soramäki Founder <u>kimmo@fna.fi</u> <u>www.fna.fi</u>

<u>@fnalab</u> @soramaki

LinkedIn Group

Facebook Page

![](_page_35_Picture_6.jpeg)