
The Business of Quant

—

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Administrivia

- Please sign in
- Slides available at: <http://people.csail.mit.edu/rsingh>
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Guest Speaker: David Mittelbush



Goldman
Sachs

Recapping last week

- Popular strategy ideas:
 - CTAs
 - Statistical Arbitrage
 - High frequency trading
 - Payment for order flow & Robinhood

Building Quant Businesses

Asset Management

- **Basic model: “I’ll try to grow your money; You pay me a fee”**
- Four ways of charging fees:
 - Per-transaction (brokers and some wealth management advisors)
 - Fixed (for small accounts, typically)
 - Percentage of assets
 - Percentage of assets + Percentage of gains

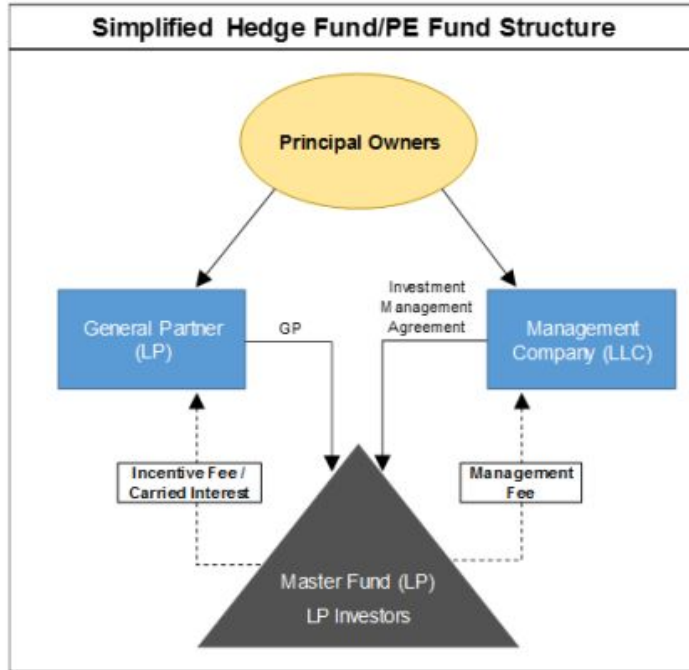
Mutual Funds

- Need to be open to all
- Minimal Leverage
- Liquid instruments
- Daily Pricing
- No performance fee!

HF + PE + VC

- Accredited investors (>\$200K income or >\$1M assets)
- Reporting requirements in some cases
- Fairly loose rules
- Charge what the market will bear

HF vs VC vs PE



Hedge Funds vs Private Equity / Venture Capital



- Public markets ↔ Private markets
- Management fee ↔ both
- Performance fee ↔ Carry
- Capital on 1st day ↔ Capital Calls
- Mark to market ↔ Mark to ???
- Liquid ↔ Illiquid

The Hedge Fund Business

AUM	Gross Returns	Management Fee	Performance Fee	Net Return	HF Revenue	HF Costs	HF Profits
\$1M	10%	2%	20%	6.4%	\$36K	\$0.4M	-\$364K
\$25M	10%	2%	20%	6.4%	\$0.9M	\$0.4M	\$0.5M

Addendums:

- **High Watermark**
- Share Classes (Discounts to early investors or Fund-of-funds)
- Separately Managed Accounts

Types of Quant Funds

Split by Bravery, Brawn or Brains

- Very few large firms based exclusively on Brains
- Brains edges more commonly seen in small firms
- Brains edges often “grow up” into a Brawn+Brains or Bravery+Brains edge

Business Size (except proprietary trading firms):

- Single-theme funds: < \$1B
- Smaller multi-strat funds: \$1-5B
- Mega firms: \$5-\$50B
- > \$100B: AQR, Bridgewater

Bravery-based Business Models

Strategies Involved	Factor Investing, CTA, Risk Parity
Performance	Low sharpe, Moderate returns, Mildly correlated
Capacity	Huge >50B
Operating Cost	Low
Customer Acquisition	Large potential markets: pension funds, SWFs, retail Potential for customer churn due to risk involved
Competitive Edge	Sales, Branding (e.g. thought leadership), Pricing

Bravery-based Business Models



Example: The Rise & Fall of Bill Miller

The Long Climb and Steep Descent of Legg Mason's Top Stock Picker

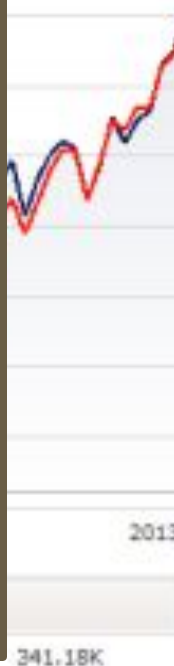
By Jason Zweig

November 18, 2011

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What's the difference between a hero and a goat? Just ask Bill Miller.

The once-revered mutual fund manager announced Thursday that he will step down in April as lead manager of the Legg Mason Capital Management Value Trust. In a business that thrived for decades by nurturing the cult of the star



Brawn-based Business Models #1

Strategies Involved	HFT
Performance	High Sharpe, Great returns, Uncorrelated
Capacity	Low (<1-5B)
Operating Cost	Very High
Customer Acquisition	Very easy once the model is proven Strong pricing power (but mostly, prop money)
Competitive Edge	Large scale to absorb high fixed costs Spend on technology : speed and connectivity (technology) Footprint and deal-making (e.g. Virtu)

Brawn-based Business Models #1



jumptrading

optiver 



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Brawn-based Business Models #2

Strategies Involved	Multi-strat: aggregator of various strategy types
Performance	Moderate Sharpe, Moderate Returns, Possibly Correlated
Capacity	Huge (>50B?)
Operating Cost	Moderate
Customer Acquisition	Significant sales effort needed Look for customers who can't access individual pieces Pricing power under pressure
Competitive Edge	Talent arbitrage: be good at picking quants (and firing them) Branding: be seen as a good talent-spotter Scale: Netting benefits, Alpha capture

Brawn-based Business Models #2



Cubist
Systematic
Strategies


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Brawn-based Business Models #3

Strategies Involved	Predicting performance + Statistical arbitrage + Factors
Performance	Good Sharpe, Good returns, Less correlated than #2
Capacity	Medium to High (5-30B?)
Operating Cost	High
Customer Acquisition	Sales is much easier than Bravery-based models Stronger pricing power than Bravery-based models
Competitive Edge	Invest in technology and infrastructure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Identify new data sources continuously- Generate alpha from them and integrate into the system Large scale, to absorb data costs

Brawn-based Business Models #3



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Brains-based Business Models

Proprietary capital

- Limited scalability. Otherwise, transition to a Brawn+Brains or Bravery+Brains model
- Under the radar, to safeguard their IP and competitive edge
- Often occupy a niche (e.g. Jane Street)

Startup, Sub-\$1B funds

- Difficult space of the market: high costs
- Have to do a lot of sales to convince customers of value

Building a Quant Career

Careers in Quant

Additional Axis: Sales

Coding

- Speed, not scale
- Internal customers

Trading

- Domain knowledge
- Bet sizing and risk management

Data Science

- In addition to ML, ideas from traditional Statistics, Physics, Math

What Kind of Quant Career Might Suit You?

Depending on what you like...

- Building big systems or fast systems?
- Kaggle type ML or more research-oriented ML?
- Competing with others or collaborating with them?
- Ok making quick, possibly incorrect decisions or want to take your time?

...you can find a role that suits you best

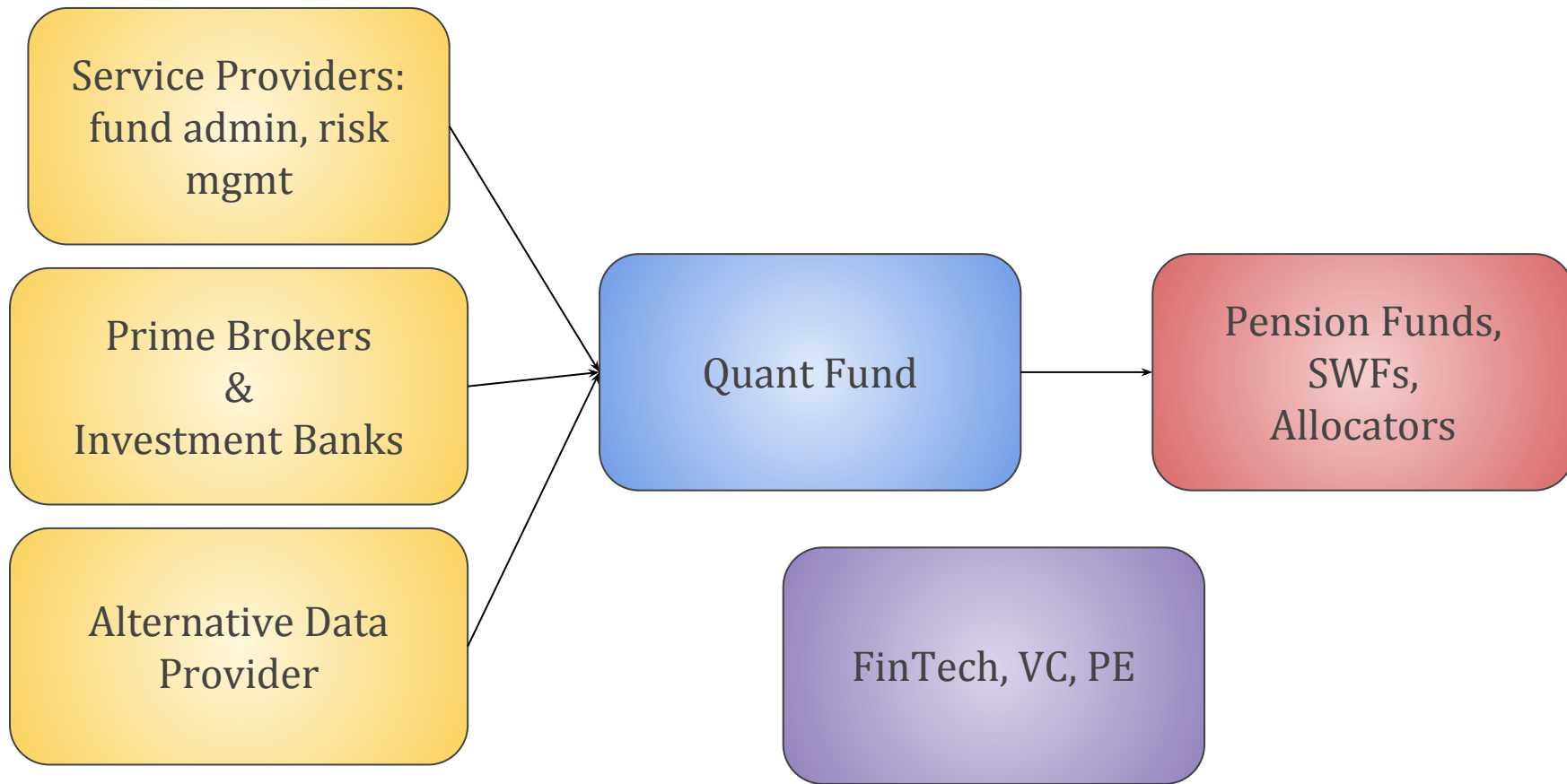
HFT Software Dev; Bank trading algo designer; Gray box trader

Quant researcher; Portfolio manager; Quant fund sales

Quant vs. Tech Careers

- Project scope and duration
- Front-end vs Back-end work
- Specialist vs generalist work
- Team sizes
- Stress & work-life balance
- Compensation

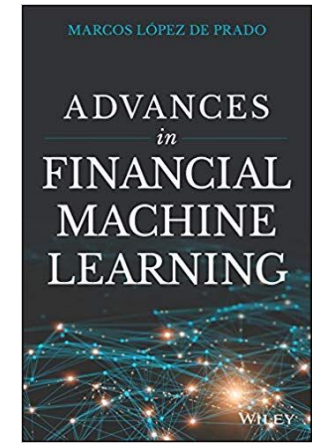
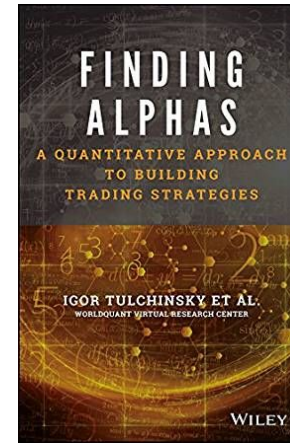
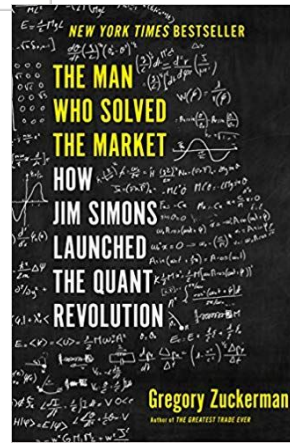
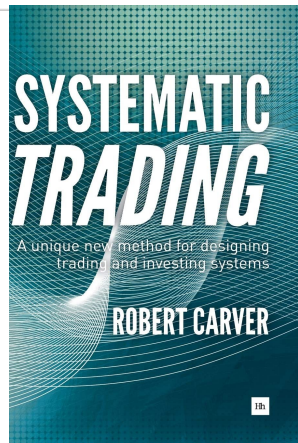
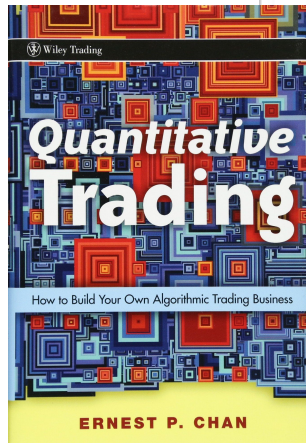
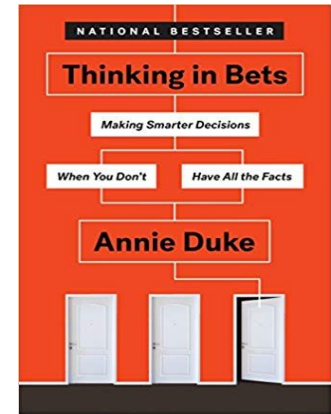
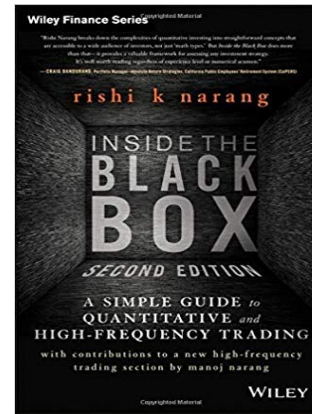
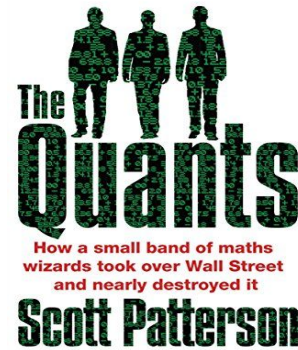
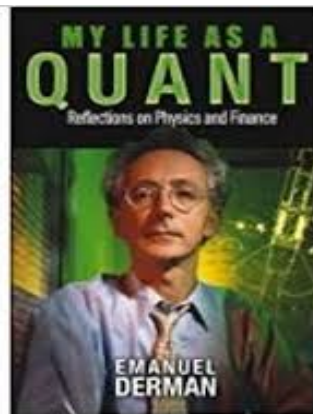
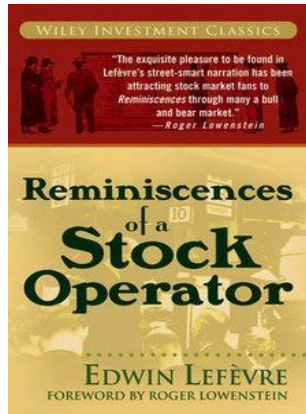
Quant Careers outside Quant Funds



What if you want to just trade your personal portfolio via quant algos ?

- Rule #1: Think about your taxes and transaction costs
 - Feasible quant strategies will typically look like slow-moving asset allocation ideas
- Rule #2: Figure out your edge
- Rule #3: Manage risk. Be skeptical of your signal initially.
- Rule #4: Do what is consistent with your psychology

Further Reading



Thank You!

Please send feedback: rsingh@mit.edu