# CCAR\_Yield\_Curve\_Comparison

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### 1. R Studio Environment Setup:

```
# Clear work space:
rm(list = ls())
# Import required packages:
library(data.table)
library(readxl)
library(pracma)
library(tidyverse)
## -- Attaching packages -----
                                                  ----- tidyverse 1.3.0 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.2
                    v purrr
                               0.3.4
## v tibble 3.0.4 v dplyr 1.0.2
           1.1.2 v stringr 1.4.0
## v tidyr
## v readr
           1.4.0 v forcats 0.5.0
## -- Conflicts -----
                                 ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::between() masks data.table::between()
## x purrr::cross() masks pracma::cross()
## x dplyr::filter()
                      masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::first()
                      masks data.table::first()
## x dplyr::lag()
                      masks stats::lag()
## x dplyr::last() masks data.table::last()
## x purrr::transpose() masks data.table::transpose()
library(data.table)
library(zoo)
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
      as.Date, as.Date.numeric
library(lubridate)
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:data.table':
##
##
      hour, isoweek, mday, minute, month, quarter, second, wday, week,
```

```
## yday, year
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
## date, intersect, setdiff, union
library(ggplot2)
```

### 2. Regression Analysis: Mortgage Rate Spreads:

```
# Import the historic 30-year treasury rates data:
UST_30 <- read_xlsx("WRDS_UST_30.xlsx")</pre>
UST_30 <- as.data.table(UST_30)</pre>
UST_30 \leftarrow UST_30[,c(2,3)]
colnames(UST_30) <- c("Date", "UST_30_r")</pre>
UST_30[,Date:=as.Date(Date)]
# Correct the dates:
month_end_list <- seq(as.Date("2008-02-01"),length=nrow(UST_30),by="months")-1
UST_30$Date <- month_end_list</pre>
# Import the domestic historic data:
his_dom <- fread("Historic_Domestic.csv")</pre>
his_dom \leftarrow his_dom[,c(2,13)]
colnames(his_dom) <- c("Quart", "Mort_r")</pre>
his_dom[,Date:=as.Date(as.yearqtr(Quart), frac=1)] # Note: "frac=1" converts
                                                       # date to end-of-month
his_dom \leftarrow his_dom[,c(3,2)]
# Combine mortgage rates data and 30-year treasury rates data:
Mort_UST <- UST_30 %>% inner_join(his_dom, by="Date") %>% as.data.table()
# Compute the mortgage rate spread:
Mort_UST[,Mort_Spread:=Mort_r-UST_30_r]
# Get the lag mortgage rate spread column:
Mort_UST[,lag_Mort_Spread:=shift(Mort_Spread)]
# Prepare data for regression analysis:
Mort_UST <- drop_na(Mort_UST[,c(4,5)])</pre>
# Run the regression, then get the intercept and correlation coefficient:
reg <- lm(Mort_Spread ~ lag_Mort_Spread, data=Mort_UST)</pre>
reg_int <- reg$coefficients[[1]]</pre>
reg_coef <- reg$coefficients[[2]]</pre>
```

#### 3. Scenario Data:

#### 1) Set up base domestic scenario data table:

```
# Import the baseline domestic scenario data:
scen_base <- fread("Table_2A_Supervisory_Baseline_Domestic.csv")
# Set the maximum number of predicted quarters:</pre>
```

```
max_Q_len <- 4

# Tidy the scenario data:
scen_base <- scen_base[1:max_Q_len,c(2,9,10,11,13)]
colnames(scen_base) <- c("Quart","UST_3m","UST_5yr","UST_10yr","Mort_r")
scen_base[,Date:=as.Date(as.yearqtr(Quart), frac=1)]
scen_base <- scen_base[,c(6,2:5)]</pre>
```

#### 2) Calculate predicated base domestic scenario data:

```
# Create a copy of the cleaned scenario data:
scen_base_up <- scen_base</pre>
# Compute the predicted mortgage rate spreads:
scen_base_up[,Mort_Spread:=NA]
ini_base_spread <- Mort_UST[nrow(Mort_UST),lag_Mort_Spread]</pre>
scen_base_up$Mort_Spread[1] <- reg_int+reg_coef*ini_base_spread</pre>
for (i in 2:nrow(scen_base_up)) {
  scen_base_up$Mort_Spread[i] <-</pre>
    scen_base_up$Mort_Spread[i-1]*reg_coef + reg_int
}
# Compute predicated 30-year Treasury rates:
scen_base_up[,Pred_UST_30yr:=Mort_r-Mort_Spread]
# Condense the updated scenario data table:
scen_base_up <- scen_base_up[,c(1:4,7)]</pre>
# Change the data table to a dataframe so that we can run our function later:
scen_base_up <- as.data.frame(scen_base_up)</pre>
```

#### 3) Set up severely adverse domestic scenario data table:

```
# Import the baseline domestic scenario data:
scen_sev <- fread("Table_3A_Supervisory_Severely_Adverse_Domestic.csv")

# Set the maximum number of predicted quarters:
max_Q_len <- 4

# Tidy the scenario data:
scen_sev <- scen_sev[1:max_Q_len,c(2,9,10,11,13)]
colnames(scen_sev) <- c("Quart","UST_3m","UST_5yr","UST_10yr","Mort_r")
scen_sev[,Date:=as.Date(as.yearqtr(Quart), frac=1)]
scen_sev <- scen_sev[,c(6,2:5)]</pre>
```

#### 4) Calculate predicated severely adverse domestic scenario data:

```
# Create a copy of the cleaned scenario data:
scen_sev_up <- scen_sev

# Compute the predicted mortgage rate spreads:
scen_sev_up[,Mort_Spread:=NA]
ini_base_spread <- Mort_UST[nrow(Mort_UST),lag_Mort_Spread]</pre>
```

```
scen_sev_up$Mort_Spread[1] <- reg_int+reg_coef*ini_base_spread

for (i in 2:nrow(scen_sev_up)) {
    scen_sev_up$Mort_Spread[i] <- scen_sev_up$Mort_Spread[i-1]*reg_coef + reg_int
}

# Compute predicated 30-year Treasury rates:
scen_sev_up[,Pred_UST_30yr:=Mort_r-Mort_Spread]
# Condense the updated scenario data table:
scen_sev_up <- scen_sev_up[,c(1:4,7)]
# Change the data table to a dataframe so that we can run our function later:
scen_sev_up <- as.data.frame(scen_sev_up)</pre>
```

#### 4. Yield Curve Calculation:

### 1) Matching Yield Table Function:

```
# Write a function that, with a given pricing date and a scenario data set,
# returns a table of matched UST rates:
mat_yield_tab <- function(pricing_date, scenario) {
    yield_table <- data.frame(matrix(ncol=2, nrow=4))
    colnames(yield_table) <- c("t","Mat_Yield_r")
    t_list_eg <- c(0.25,5,10,30)
    yield_table$t <- t_list_eg

for (i in 1:nrow(yield_table)) {
      yield_table$Mat_Yield_r[i] <- scenario[scenario$Date==pricing_date,i+1]
    }
    return(yield_table)
}</pre>
```

### 2) Cubic-Spline Yield Curve Function:

```
# Write a function that, with a given list of points in time, and a list of
# matched UST rates, returns a table of cubic-spline fitted yield rates for
# all 60 points in time on the yield curve:

CS_yield_SR <- function(t_list, matched_YR, Min_Yr=0.5, Max_Yr=30, Comp=0.5) {
    xi_list <- seq(Min_Yr,Max_Yr,by=Comp)
    years_pt <- t_list
    rates_pt <- matched_YR

# Get the cubic-spline fitted yield curve using the imported function:
    CS_output <- cubicspline(x=years_pt, y=rates_pt, xi=xi_list)

# Initialize the table of cubic-spline fitted yields:
    CS_spot_table <- data.frame(matrix(ncol=2, nrow=length(xi_list)))
    colnames(CS_spot_table) <- c("t","YR")
    CS_spot_table$t <- xi_list
    CS_spot_table$YR <- CS_output
    return(CS_spot_table)
}</pre>
```

### 5. Yield Curve Comparison - End of 2020 Q1:

```
# Specify the quarter dates:
Q1_2020_Date <- as.Date("2020-03-31")</pre>
```

1) Yield curve data under the based domestic scenario:

```
MY_Tab_base <- mat_yield_tab(Q1_2020_Date,scen_base_up)
CS_YR_Tab_base <- CS_yield_SR(MY_Tab_base$t,MY_Tab_base$Mat_Yield_r)</pre>
```

2) Yield curve data under the severely adverse domestic scenario:

```
MY_Tab_sev <- mat_yield_tab(Q1_2020_Date,scen_sev_up)
CS_YR_Tab_sev <- CS_yield_SR(MY_Tab_sev$t,MY_Tab_sev$Mat_Yield_r)
```

3) Aggregate the yield curve data:

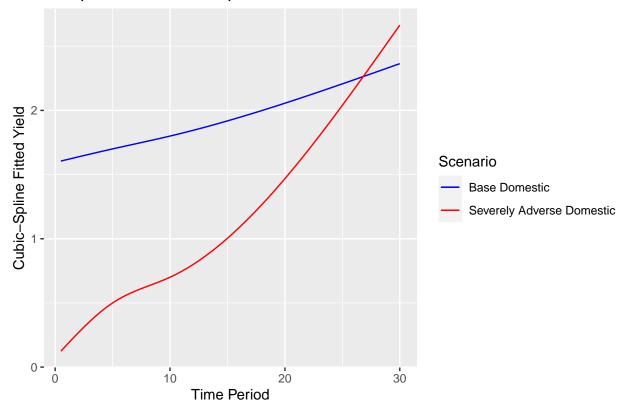
```
colnames(CS_YR_Tab_base) <- c("t", "Yield_Base")
colnames(CS_YR_Tab_sev) <- c("t", "Yield_Severe")
Yield_Data <- data.frame(matrix(ncol = 3, nrow = nrow(CS_YR_Tab_base)))
colnames(Yield_Data) <- c("t", "Yield_Base", "Yield_Severe")
Yield_Data$t <- CS_YR_Tab_base$t
Yield_Data$Yield_Base <- CS_YR_Tab_base$Yield_Base
Yield_Data$Yield_Severe <- CS_YR_Tab_sev$Yield_Severe</pre>
```

4) Plot the yield curves under the two different scenarios:

```
colors <- c("Base Domestic"="blue", "Severely Adverse Domestic"="red")

ggplot(data=Yield_Data, aes(x=t)) +
   geom_line(mapping = aes(y=Yield_Base, color="Base Domestic")) +
   geom_line(mapping = aes(y=Yield_Severe, color="Severely Adverse Domestic")) +
   ggtitle("Comparison of Cubic-Spline Fitted Yield Curves; End of 2020 Q1") +
   labs(x = "Time Period",
        y = "Cubic-Spline Fitted Yield",
        color = "Scenario") +
   scale_color_manual(values = colors)</pre>
```

### Comparison of Cubic-Spline Fitted Yield Curves; End of 2020 Q1



## 6. Yield Curve Comparison - End of 2020 Q2:

```
# Specify the quarter dates:
Q2_2020_Date <- as.Date("2020-06-30")</pre>
```

1) Yield curve data under the based domestic scenario:

```
MY_Tab_base <- mat_yield_tab(Q2_2020_Date,scen_base_up)
CS_YR_Tab_base <- CS_yield_SR(MY_Tab_base$t,MY_Tab_base$Mat_Yield_r)
```

2) Yield curve data under the severely adverse domestic scenario:

```
MY_Tab_sev <- mat_yield_tab(Q2_2020_Date,scen_sev_up)
CS_YR_Tab_sev <- CS_yield_SR(MY_Tab_sev$t,MY_Tab_sev$Mat_Yield_r)
```

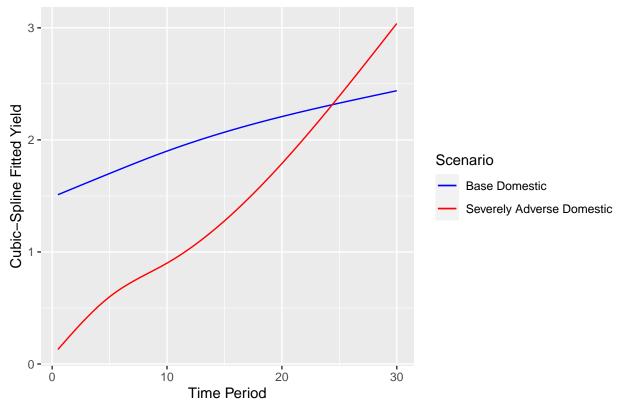
3) Aggregate the yield curve data:

```
colnames(CS_YR_Tab_base) <- c("t", "Yield_Base")
colnames(CS_YR_Tab_sev) <- c("t", "Yield_Severe")
Yield_Data <- data.frame(matrix(ncol = 3, nrow = nrow(CS_YR_Tab_base)))
colnames(Yield_Data) <- c("t", "Yield_Base", "Yield_Severe")
Yield_Data$t <- CS_YR_Tab_base$t</pre>
```

```
Yield_Data$Yield_Base <- CS_YR_Tab_base$Yield_Base
Yield_Data$Yield_Severe <- CS_YR_Tab_sev$Yield_Severe
```

### 4) Plot the yield curves under the two different scenarios:

## Comparison of Cubic-Spline Fitted Yield Curves; End of 2020 Q2



## 7. Yield Curve Comparison - End of 2020 Q3:

```
# Specify the quarter dates:
Q3_2020_Date <- as.Date("2020-09-30")</pre>
```

1) Yield curve data under the based domestic scenario:

```
MY_Tab_base <- mat_yield_tab(Q3_2020_Date,scen_base_up)
CS_YR_Tab_base <- CS_yield_SR(MY_Tab_base$t,MY_Tab_base$Mat_Yield_r)
```

2) Yield curve data under the severely adverse domestic scenario:

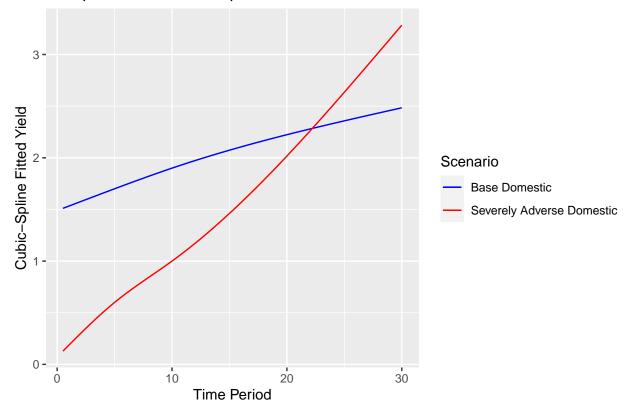
```
MY_Tab_sev <- mat_yield_tab(Q3_2020_Date,scen_sev_up)
CS_YR_Tab_sev <- CS_yield_SR(MY_Tab_sev$t,MY_Tab_sev$Mat_Yield_r)</pre>
```

3) Aggregate the yield curve data:

```
colnames(CS_YR_Tab_base) <- c("t", "Yield_Base")
colnames(CS_YR_Tab_sev) <- c("t", "Yield_Severe")
Yield_Data <- data.frame(matrix(ncol = 3, nrow = nrow(CS_YR_Tab_base)))
colnames(Yield_Data) <- c("t", "Yield_Base", "Yield_Severe")
Yield_Data$t <- CS_YR_Tab_base$t
Yield_Data$Yield_Base <- CS_YR_Tab_base$Yield_Base
Yield_Data$Yield_Severe <- CS_YR_Tab_sev$Yield_Severe</pre>
```

4) Plot the yield curves under the two different scenarios:

### Comparison of Cubic-Spline Fitted Yield Curves; End of 2020 Q3



## 8. Yield Curve Comparison - End of 2020 Q4:

```
# Specify the end of 2020 4th quarter date:
Q4_2020_Date <- as.Date("2020-12-31")
```

1) Yield curve data under the based domestic scenario:

```
MY_Tab_base <- mat_yield_tab(Q4_2020_Date,scen_base_up)
CS_YR_Tab_base <- CS_yield_SR(MY_Tab_base$t,MY_Tab_base$Mat_Yield_r)
```

2) Yield curve data under the severely adverse domestic scenario:

```
MY_Tab_sev <- mat_yield_tab(Q4_2020_Date,scen_sev_up)
CS_YR_Tab_sev <- CS_yield_SR(MY_Tab_sev\$t,MY_Tab_sev\$Mat_Yield_r)
```

3) Aggregate the yield curve data:

```
colnames(CS_YR_Tab_base) <- c("t", "Yield_Base")
colnames(CS_YR_Tab_sev) <- c("t", "Yield_Severe")
Yield_Data <- data.frame(matrix(ncol = 3, nrow = nrow(CS_YR_Tab_base)))
colnames(Yield_Data) <- c("t", "Yield_Base", "Yield_Severe")
Yield_Data$t <- CS_YR_Tab_base$t</pre>
```

```
Yield_Data$Yield_Base <- CS_YR_Tab_base$Yield_Base
Yield_Data$Yield_Severe <- CS_YR_Tab_sev$Yield_Severe
```

### 4) Plot the yield curves under the two different scenarios:

## Comparison of Cubic-Spline Fitted Yield Curves; End of 2020 Q4

