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stochvolTMB: An R-package for likelihood estimation of stochastic volatility models

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Software

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Summary

Stochastic volatility (SV) models are often used to model financial returns that exhibit time-varying and autocorrelated variance. The first SV model was introduced by Taylor (1982) and models the logarithm of the variance as a latent autoregressive process of order one. Parameter estimation of stochastic volatility models can be challenging and a variety of methods have been proposed, such as simulated likelihood (Liesenfeld and Richard 2006), quasi-maximum likelihood (Harvey, Ruiz, and Shephard 1994) and Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods (MCMC) (Pitt and Shephard 1999; Kastner 2016). `stochvolTMB` estimates the parameters using maximum likelihood, similar to Skaug and Yu (2014). The latent variables are integrated out using the Laplace approximation. The models are implemented in `C++` using the `R`-package (R Core Team 2019) `TMB` (Kristensen et al. 2016) for fast and efficient estimation. `TMB` utilizes the `Eigen` library (Guennebaud, Jacob, and others 2010) for numerical linear algebra and `CppAD` (Bell 2005) for automatic differentiation of the negative log-likelihood.

Statement of need

The `stochvolTMB` `R`-package makes it easy for the user to do inference, plotting and forecasting of volatility. The `R`-package `stochvol` (Kastner 2016) also performs inference for stochastic volatility models. but differs from `stochvolTMB` as it performs Bayesian inference using MCMC and not maximum likelihood. By using optimization instead of simulation one can obtain substantial speed up depending on the data, model, number of observations and number of MCMC samples.

Implementation

`stochvolTMB` implements stochastic volatility models of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
y_t &= \sigma_y e^{h_t/2}\epsilon_t, \quad t = 1, \dots, T, \\
h_{t+1} &= \phi h_t + \sigma_h \eta_t, \quad t = 1, \dots, T-1, \\
\eta_t &\overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(0,1), \\
\epsilon_t &\overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} F, \\
h_1 &\sim \mathcal{N}\left(0, \frac{\sigma_h}{\sqrt{(1-\phi^2)}}\right)
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where y_t is the observed log return for day t, h_t is the logarithm of the conditional variance of day t, $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\phi, \sigma_y, \sigma_h)$ is a vector of the fixed parameters and F denotes the distribution of ϵ_t. Four distributions are implemented for ϵ_t: (1) The standard normal distribution;

(2) The t-distribution with ν degrees of freedom; (3) The skew-normal distribution with skewness parameter α; and (4) The leverage model where (ϵ_t, η_t) are both standard normal with correlation parameter coefficient ρ. The last three distributions add an additional fixed parameter to $\boldsymbol{\theta}$. `stochvolTMB` also supports generic functions such as `plot`, `summary`, `predict` and `AIC`. The plotting is implemented using `ggplot2` (Wickham (2016)) and data processing utilizes the `R`-package `data.table` (Dowle and Srinivasan 2019).

The parameter estimation is done in an iterative two-step procedure: (1) Optimize the joint negative log-likelihood with respect to the latent log-volatility $\boldsymbol{h} = (h_1, \ldots, h_T)$ holding $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ fixed, and (2) Optimizing the Laplace approximation of the joint negative log-likelihood w.r.t $\boldsymbol{\theta}$. This procedure is iterated until convergence. Standard deviations for the log-volatility and the fixed parameters are obtained using a generalized delta-method (Kristensen et al. 2016).

Example

As an example we compare the different models on log-returns for the S&P index from 2005 to 2018:

```
library(stochvolTMB)
data(spy)
gaussian = estimate_parameters(spy$log_return, model = "gaussian", silent = TRUE)
t_dist = estimate_parameters(spy$log_return, model = "t", silent = TRUE)
skew_gaussian = estimate_parameters(spy$log_return, model = "skew_gaussian", silen
leverage = estimate_parameters(spy$log_return, model = "leverage", silent = TRUE)
```

To compare competing models we can use model selection tools such as AIC (Akaike (1998)):

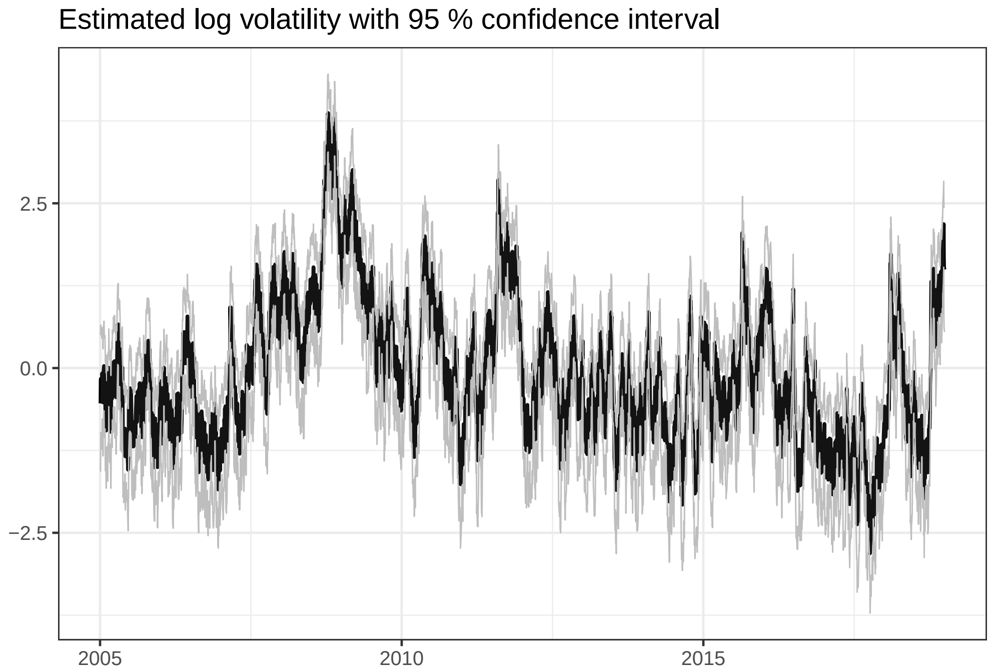
```
AIC(gaussian,
    t_dist,
    skew_gaussian,
    leverage)
```

```
##                df       AIC
## gaussian       3 -23430.57
## t_dist         4 -23451.69
## skew_gaussian  4 -23440.87
## leverage       4 -23608.85
```

Clearly the leverage model is preferred in this example. Notice that the Gaussian model performs the worst and shows the importance of having more flexible distributions, even after controlling for the volatility. We can plot the estimated log-volatility with 95 % confidence interval

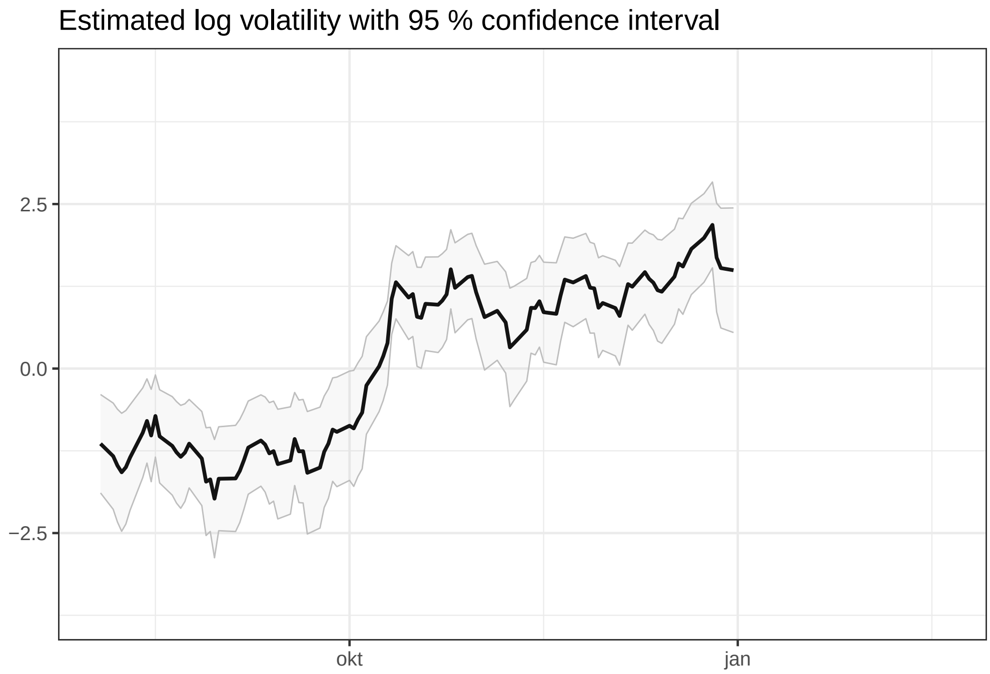
```
plot(leverage, include_ci = TRUE, dates = spy$date)
```

The Journal of Open Source Software



Future volatility can be simulated from the estimated model. Parameter uncertainty of the fixed effects are by default included and is obtained by simulating parameter values from the asymptotic distribution, i.e. a multivariate normal distribution using the observed Fisher information matrix (inverse Hessian of the log-likelihood) as covariance matrix.

```
# plot predicted volatility with 95% confidence interval
plot(leverage, include_ci = TRUE, forecast = 50, dates = spy$date) +
  ggplot2::xlim(c(tail(spy$date, 1) - 150, tail(spy$date, 1) + 50))
```



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