

Package ‘strucvol’

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Description Estimation and inference for structural stochastic volatility models.

License GPL (≥ 2)

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strucvol-package

Estimate and test structural stochastic volatility models.

Description

This package implements routines for estimation and misspecification testing in the context of structural stochastic volatility models. In addition, it can be used to model other stochastic volatility models with dependent variables in the state equation of the underlying state space system.

Details

The Monte Carlo maximum likelihood method in Sandmann and Koopmann (1998) is implemented to estimate the standard ARSV model and the extended (structural) ARSV model. The multivariate model is implemented using a quasi-maximum likelihood approach (see Harvey, Shephard and Ruiz (1994)). The simulation functions make it possible to analyze the joint behaviour of a stock and a market index using a multivariate structural stochastic volatility model. Misspecification tests include: 1. Regression-based LM-type test of a null ARSV model vs. a model with a dependent variable in the state equation. 2. Regression-based LM-type test for (remaining) volatility asymmetry ("the leverage effect"). 3. Log likelihood test for testing nested models against each other, presumably ARSV against an extended model. The LM-type tests are conducted by transforming the stochastic volatility model to its log-garch representation (see Asai, 1998) and resolving the resulting distributional misspecification by utilizing the robust tests in Wooldridge (1990). See Back (2023) for details.

Author(s)

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Maintainer: Alexander Back

References

Back, Alexander (2023). Structurally motivated stochastic volatility models. Unpublished manuscript.

Sandmann, G. and Koopman, S. J., (1998). Estimation of stochastic volatility models via Monte Carlo maximum likelihood. *Journal of Econometrics*, 87, issue 2, p. 271-301. <https://EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:eee:econom:v:87:y:1998:i:2:p:271-301>.

Asai, M. (1998). A new method to estimate stochastic volatility models: A log-GARCH approach. *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society*, 28, issue 1, p. 101-114.

Harvey, A., Ruiz, E., & Shephard, N. (1994). Multivariate stochastic variance models. *The Review of Economic Studies*, 61, issue 2, p. 247-264. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1198/073500103>

Wooldridge, J. M. (1990). A Unified Approach to Robust, Regression-Based Specification Tests. *Econometric Theory*, 6, issue 1, p. 17-43. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3532053>.

See Also

...

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Try using the function fitsv() on the first column in the dataframe "df".

## End(Not run)
```

fitmssv

*Fit a bivariate structural stochastic volatility model.***Description**

Fit a bivariate structural stochastic volatility model.

Usage

```
fitmssv(y, x, start = c(0.95, 0.95, 0.3, 0.3, 0.02))
```

Arguments

y	a bivariate numeric or time series containing log returns. The first column should contain the "structural" series, while the second corresponds to the market.
x	an explanatory variable, presumably the log of a leverage multiplier.
start	starting parameters for the optimization.

Value

A list containing the output from the solver ("model") and the outputs from the Kalman filter ("fit").

fitssv

*Fit a structural stochastic volatility model.***Description**

Fit a structural stochastic volatility model.

Usage

```
fitssv(y, x, N = 5, start = c(0.95, 0.3))
```

Arguments

y	a numeric vector or time series containing log returns.
x	an explanatory variable, presumably the log of a leverage multiplier.
N	number of importance samples to draw for the Monte Carlo ll evaluation.
start	starting parameters for the optimization.

Value

A list containing the output from the solver ("model") and the outputs from the Kalman filter and monte carlo evaluation routine ("fit").

<code>fitsv</code>	<i>Fit a standard stochastic volatility model.</i>
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Description

Fit a standard stochastic volatility model.

Usage

```
fitsv(y, N = 5, start = c(0.95, 0.3))
```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	a numeric vector or time series containing log returns.
<code>N</code>	number of importance samples to draw for the Monte Carlo ll evaluation.
<code>start</code>	starting parameters for the optimization.

Value

A list containing the output from the solver (model) and the outputs from the Kalman filter and monte carlo evaluation routine (fit).

<code>levmulttest</code>	<i>Test for misspecification in the form of an excluded leverage multiplier.</i>
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Description

Test for misspecification in the form of an excluded leverage multiplier.

Usage

```
levmulttest(data, lmt, model)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The data to be tested.
<code>model</code>	The null model.

Value

A test statistic with an asymptotic $\chi^2(1)$ distribution under the null model.

llevtest	<i>Test for a leverage effect in the data.</i>
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Description

Test for a leverage effect in the data.

Usage

```
llevtest(data, model)
```

Arguments

data	The data to be tested.
model	The null model.

Value

A test statistic with an asymptotic $\chi^2(1)$ distribution under the null model.

llratiotest	<i>Likelihood ratio test for two competing stochastic volatility models.</i>
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Description

Likelihood ratio test for two competing stochastic volatility models.

Usage

```
llratiotest(model0, model1)
```

Arguments

model0	The null model
model1	The alternative model

Value

The likelihood ratio test statistic, here presumably asymptotically distributed as $\chi^2(1)$ under the null.

mssverrors

MSSV Errors

Description

Calculate numerical "sandwich" variance-covariance errors of a multivariate stochastic volatility model.

Usage

```
mssverrors(model, y, x)
```

Arguments

model	Output "model" from function "fitmssv".
y	The bivariate time series of log returns that the model has been fitted to.
x	The explanatory variable for the model of the first column in y, presumably a log leverage multiplier.

simdevent

simdevent

Description

Simulate the minimum leverage ratio during some period given inputs.

Usage

```
simdevent(
  N = 1000,
  len = 500,
  pars = c(-10, 0.95, 0.3, -12, 0.9, 0.2, 0.9, 1),
  Ain = 80,
  Ein = 60,
  K = 60,
  r = 0.001,
  uv = 5e-04,
  ttv = 5,
  thd = 0.8,
  plot = T,
  trim = T,
  trimquants = c(0.01, 0.99),
  crisisret = -0.1,
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

N	Integer, the number of time series to use for the simulation.
len	Integer, the length of the simulated time period.
pars	A vector with the parameter values of the structural multivariate stochastic volatility model. Should be in the order: <code>c(mu_1, beta_1, sigma_1, mu_2, beta_2, sigma_2, rho, phi)</code> , where subscript 1 corresponds to the "structural" series that has an explanatory variable in the state equation.
Ain	Numeric, initial asset value.
Ein	Numeric, initial equity value.
K	Numeric, debt value over the time period.
r	Numeric, the risk-free rate of interest
uv	Numeric, the daily unconditional variance of the assets over the period.
ttv	Numeric, time to maturity of the debt over the period (measured in years).
thd	Numeric, specifies a threshold leverage ratio that the user wants to monitor. Used to draw a vertical abline in the histogram.
plot	Boolean, should a plot be created (T) or not (F)?
trim	Boolean, should the simulated terminal leverage ratios be trimmed?
trimquants	Vector indicating the quantiles to trim at if argument "trim" is set to TRUE.

Value

Plots the histogram with a vertical abline for a user-specified threshold and returns the simulated minimum leverage ratios.

simintprob

simintprob

Description

Simulate the probability that leverage ratio lies in some range at the end of the period.

Usage

```
simintprob(
  N = 1000,
  len = 500,
  pars = c(-10, 0.95, 0.3, -12, 0.9, 0.2, 0.9, 1),
  Ain = 80,
  Ein = 60,
  K = 60,
  r = 0.001,
  uv = 5e-04,
  ttv = 5,
  lower = 0.4,
  upper = 0.6,
  seed = NULL,
  crisis = F,
  crisisret = -0.1
)
```

Arguments

<code>len</code>	Integer, the length of the simulated time period.
<code>pars</code>	A vector with the parameter values of the structural multivariate stochastic volatility model.
<code>Ain</code>	Numeric, initial asset value.
<code>Ein</code>	Numeric, initial equity value.
<code>K</code>	Numeric, debt value over the time period.
<code>r</code>	Numeric, the risk-free rate of interest
<code>uv</code>	Numeric, the daily unconditional variance of the assets over the period.
<code>ttv</code>	Numeric, time to maturity of the debt over the period (measured in years).
<code>crisis</code>	Boolean, only keeps paths where the market return is below some threshold during the period.
<code>crisisret</code>	The return that defines a crisis and sets Boolean crisis to TRUE.

Value

The probability that the leverage ratio lies in the specified range at the end of the period.

`simstrucsystem`

simstrucsystem

Description

Simulate a bivariate structural volatility model.

Usage

```
simstrucsystem(
  len = 30,
  pars = c(-10, 0.95, 0.3, -12, 0.9, 0.2, 0.6, 1),
  Ain = 100,
  Ein = 80,
  K = 20,
  r = 0.001,
  uv = 5e-04,
  ttv = 5,
  crisis_sim = F,
  crisisret = -0.1
)
```

Arguments

<code>len</code>	Integer, the length of the simulated time period.
<code>pars</code>	A vector with the parameter values of the structural multivariate stochastic volatility model.
<code>Ain</code>	Numeric, initial asset value.
<code>Ein</code>	Numeric, initial equity value.

K	Numeric, debt value over the time period.
r	Numeric, the risk-free rate of interest
uv	Numeric, the daily unconditional variance of the assets over the period.
ttv	Numeric, time to maturity of the debt over the period (measured in years).
crisis_sim	Boolean, should the function return the leverage ratio conditional on a crisis?
crisisret	Numeric, return that defines the upper limit of a crisis during the period.

Value

A list containing relevant simulated quantities.

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