

Cvičenie 3: Modelovanie volatility (ARCH, GARCH, ...)

:: ARCH a GARCH modely ::

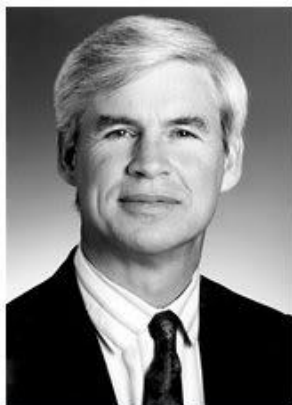
- **ARCH** - autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity - ide teda o modelovanie nekonštantnej disperzie
- **GARCH** - generalized ARCH
- Referencie na prvé články s týmito modelmi:
 - ARCH model:
 - *Robert F. Engle, Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity With Estimates of the Variance of U.K. Inflation, Econometrica 50 (1982), pp. 987 - 1008.*
 - GARCH model:
 - *Tim Bollerslev, Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity, Journal of Econometrics 31 (1986), pp. 307 - 327*
 - *Stephen J. Taylor, Modelling Financial Time Series, John Wiley, Chichester, 1986*



The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2003

"for methods of analyzing economic time series with time-varying volatility (ARCH)"

"for methods of analyzing economic time series with common trends (cointegration)"



Robert F. Engle III

🏆 1/2 of the prize

USA

New York University
New York, NY, USA

b. 1942



Clive W.J. Granger

🏆 1/2 of the prize

United Kingdom

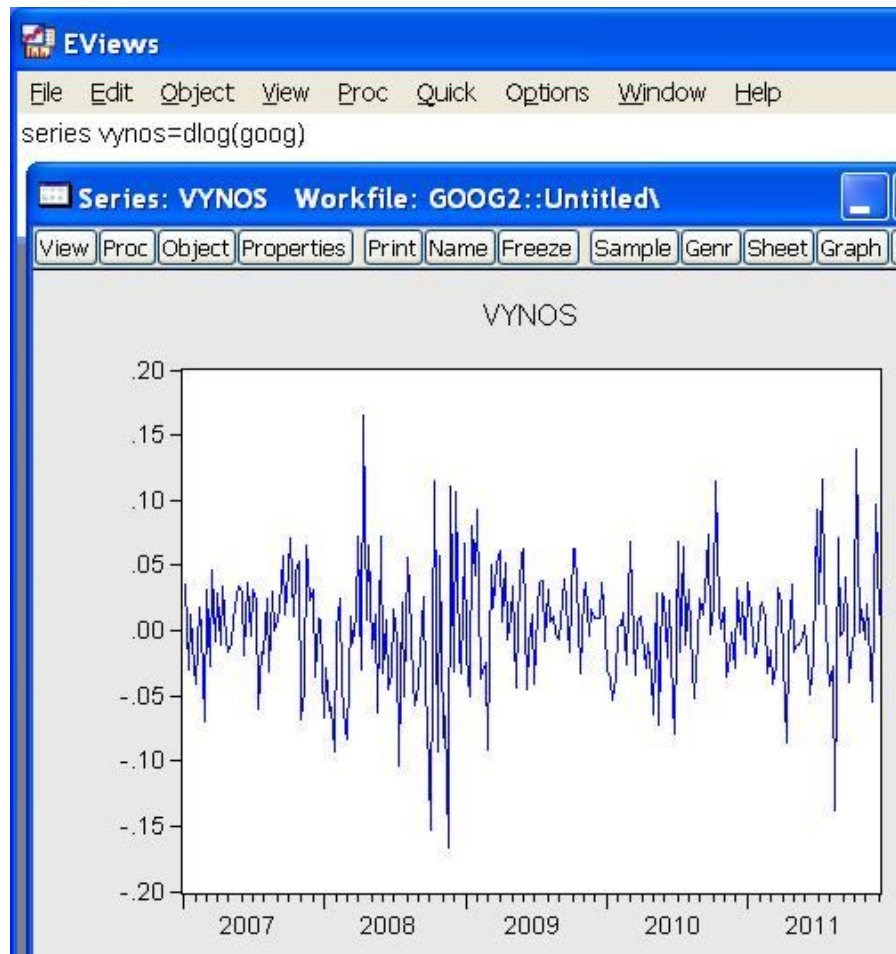
University of California
San Diego, CA, USA

b. 1934

Titles, data and places given above refer to the time of the award.
Photos: Copyright © The Nobel Foundation

http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/economics/laureates/2003/index.html

- Vytvoríme vektor výnosov a zobrazíme ich priebeh:



- Autokorelácie a parciálne autokorelácie nie sú významné, Q štatistika sú tiež v poriadku. Zdá sa teda, že výnos je konštantná plus biely šum.

Correlogram of VYNOS

Date: 12/10/11 Time: 12:15
 Sample: 1/03/2007 12/13/2011
 Included observations: 257

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob	
		1	-0.022	-0.022	0.1204	0.729
		2	0.139	0.139	5.1993	0.074
		3	-0.064	-0.060	6.2864	0.098
		4	0.013	-0.008	6.3337	0.176
		5	-0.026	-0.009	6.5096	0.260
		6	0.125	0.123	10.630	0.101
		7	-0.021	-0.014	10.749	0.150
		8	0.063	0.027	11.793	0.161
		9	-0.070	-0.053	13.115	0.157
		10	0.028	0.015	13.326	0.206
		11	-0.050	-0.026	13.997	0.233
		12	0.006	-0.021	14.007	0.300
		13	-0.156	-0.147	20.657	0.080
		14	0.033	0.019	20.960	0.103
		15	0.020	0.079	21.071	0.135
		16	0.071	0.046	22.470	0.129
		17	-0.035	-0.040	22.816	0.155
		18	-0.045	-0.067	23.370	0.177
		19	-0.100	-0.048	26.184	0.125
		20	0.067	0.078	27.431	0.124
		21	-0.042	-0.026	27.933	0.142
		22	0.035	-0.031	28.289	0.166
		23	-0.111	-0.100	31.764	0.105
		24	0.017	0.024	31.850	0.131
		25	-0.061	-0.006	32.921	0.133
		26	0.078	0.033	34.672	0.119
		27	-0.078	-0.068	36.417	0.106
		28	0.050	0.033	37.132	0.116
		29	-0.089	-0.020	39.419	0.094
		30	0.018	-0.016	39.516	0.115
		31	0.000	0.000	39.770	0.104

- Odhadneme tento model:

Dependent Variable: VYNOS
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/10/11 Time: 12:16
 Sample (adjusted): 1/10/2007 12/07/2011
 Included observations: 257 after adjustments

	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.000984	0.002940	0.334844	0.7380
R-squared	0.000000	Mean dependent var		0.000984
Adjusted R-squared	0.000000	S.D. dependent var		0.047124
S.E. of regression	0.047124	Akaike info criterion		-3.268165
Sum squared resid	0.568503	Schwarz criterion		-3.254356
Log likelihood	420.9592	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-3.262612
Durbin-Watson stat	2.040712			

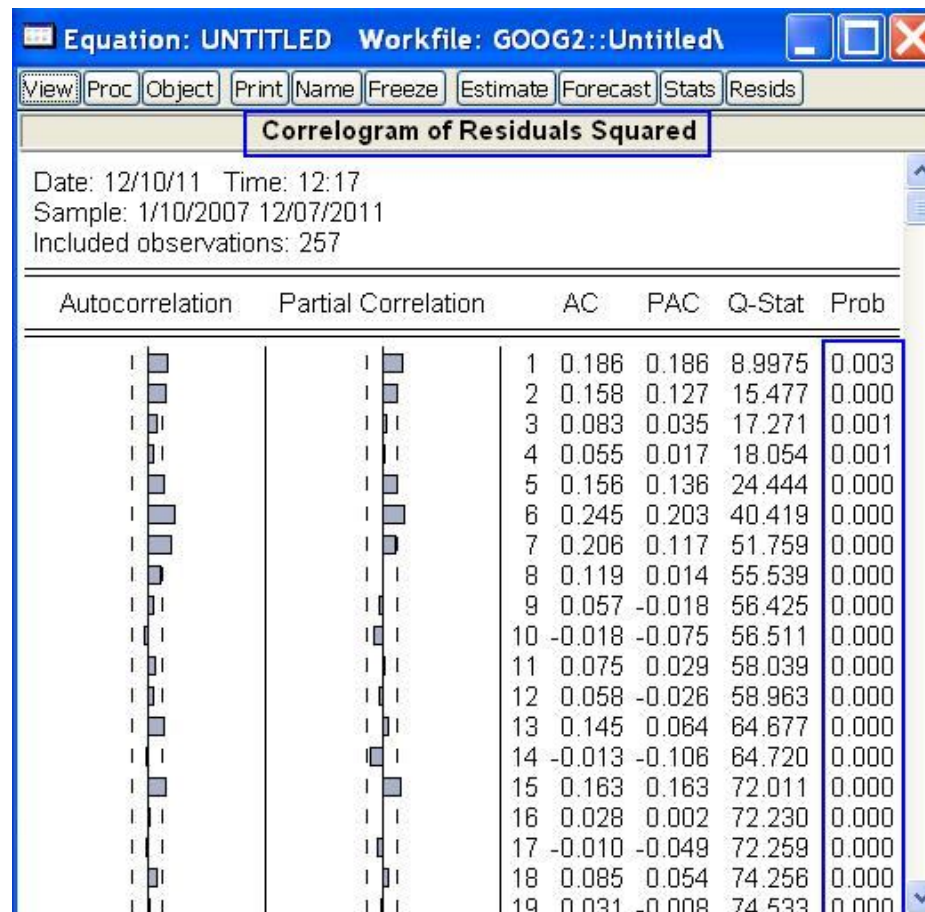
- ACF a PACF rezíduí sú rovnaké ako pre pôvodný časový rad, keďže sme od neho iba odrátali konštantu.

Correlogram of Residuals						
Date: 12/10/11 Time: 12:16						
Sample: 1/10/2007 12/07/2011						
Included observations: 257						
Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob	
		1	-0.022	-0.022	0.1204	0.729
		2	0.139	0.139	5.1993	0.074
		3	-0.064	-0.060	6.2864	0.098
		4	0.013	-0.008	6.3337	0.176
		5	-0.026	-0.009	6.5096	0.260
		6	0.125	0.123	10.630	0.101
		7	-0.021	-0.014	10.749	0.150
		8	0.063	0.027	11.793	0.161
		9	-0.070	-0.053	13.115	0.157
		10	0.028	0.015	13.326	0.206
		11	-0.050	-0.026	13.997	0.233
		12	0.006	-0.021	14.007	0.300
		13	-0.156	-0.147	20.657	0.080
		14	0.033	0.019	20.960	0.103
		15	0.020	0.079	21.071	0.135
		16	0.071	0.046	22.470	0.129
		17	-0.035	-0.040	22.816	0.155
		18	-0.045	-0.067	23.370	0.177
		19	-0.100	-0.048	26.184	0.125

- Pozrite sa ale na priebeh rezidií:

The screenshot shows the EViews software interface. The title bar reads "Equation: UNTITLED Workfile: GOOG2::Untitled\". The menu bar includes "View", "Proc", "Object", "Print", "Name", "Freeze", "Estimate", "Forecast", "Stats", and "Resids". The "View" menu is open, showing options like "Representations", "Estimation Output", "Actual,Fitted,Residual", "ARMA Structure...", "Gradients and Derivatives", "Covariance Matrix", "Coefficient Tests", "Residual Tests", "Stability Tests", and "Label". The "Residual Tests" option is selected, and a sub-menu is displayed with "Correlogram Squared Residuals" highlighted. The background window shows the "Correlogram of Residuals" table, which is partially visible and matches the data in the first table above.

Dostaneme:



Ak by boli rezíduá bielym šumom, aj ich druhé mocniny by boli nekorelované. Toto nasvedčuje tomu, že nejde o biely šum, ale o proces s meniacou sa disperziou. Na prednáške sme si ukázali, že takýto priebeh sa dá modelovať ARCH a ARCH modelmi.

:: Definícia modelov a ich odhadovanie ::

- Opakovanie z prednášky:

ARCH a GARCH modely

- u nie je biely šum, ale

$$u_t = \sqrt{\sigma_t^2} \eta_t,$$

kde η je biely šum s jednotkovou disperziou; teda

$$u_t \sim N(0, \sigma_t^2)$$

- **ARCH model** (autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity) - rovnica pre disperziu σ_t^2 :

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 u_{t-1}^2 + \dots + \alpha_p u_{t-p}^2$$

- **Ohraničenia na parametre:**

- ◊ na zabezpečenie kladnosti disperzie:

$$\omega > 0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{p-1} \geq 0, \alpha_p > 0$$

- ◊ kvôli stacionarite:

$$\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_p < 1$$

ARCH a GARCH modely

- **GARCH model** (generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity) rovnica pre disperziu σ_t^2 :

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 u_{t-1}^2 + \dots + \alpha_p u_{t-p}^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2 + \dots + \beta_q \sigma_{t-q}^2$$

- **Ohraničenia na parametre:**

- ◊ na zabezpečenie kladnosti disperzie:

$$\omega > 0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{p-1} \geq 0, \alpha_p > 0$$

$$\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{q-1} \geq 0, \beta_q > 0$$

- ◊ kvôli stacionarite:

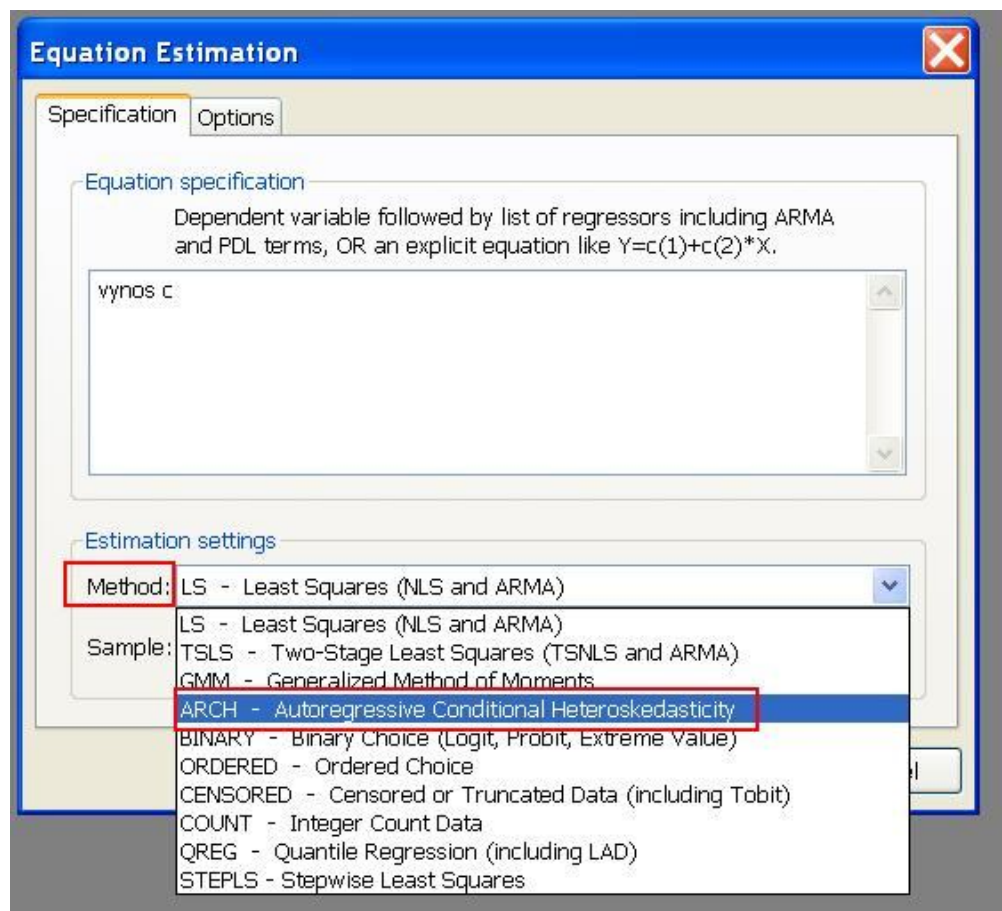
$$(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_p) + (\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_q) < 1$$

- Často sa používa GARCH(1,1).

Modelovanie volatility - ARCH a GARCH modely - p.11/15

- Odhadovanie (G)ARCH modelov v EViews:

- Začneme rovnako ako doteraz - **Quick - Estimate Equation**. Tu z možností v časti **Methods** vyberieme **ARCH - Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity**:



- Potom zadáme počet ARCH a GARCH členov:

Equation Estimation

Specification | Options

Mean equation
Dependent followed by regressors and ARMA terms OR explicit equation:
konštanta, AR a MA členy

Variance and distribution specification
Model: GARCH/TARCH
odhadujeme GARCH model

Options:
ARCH **počet ARCH a GARCH členov**
GARCH

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 u_{t-1}^2 + \dots + \alpha_p u_{t-p}^2 \quad p \text{ členov}$$

$$+ \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2 + \dots + \beta_q \sigma_{t-q}^2 \quad q \text{ členov}$$

:: Príklad - pokračovanie ::

- Odhadneme ARCH(1):
 - Ohraničenia na parametre sú splnené:

Equation: UNTITLED Workfile: GOOG2::Untitled\

View Proc Object Print Name Freeze Estimate Forecast Stats Resids

Dependent Variable: VYNOS
Method: ML - ARCH (Marquardt) - Normal distribution
Date: 12/10/11 Time: 12:20
Sample (adjusted): 1/10/2007 12/07/2011
Included observations: 257 after adjustments
Convergence achieved after 7 iterations
Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)
GARCH = C(2) + C(3)*RESID(-1)^2

	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.003426	0.002936	1.166832	0.2433
Variance Equation				
C	0.001737	0.000176	9.851405	0.0000
RESID(-1)^2	0.223464	0.090924	2.457688	0.0140
R-squared	-0.002694	Mean dependent var	0.000984	
Adjusted R-squared	-0.010589	S.D. dependent var	0.047124	
S.E. of regression	0.047373	Akaike info criterion	-3.290493	
Sum squared resid	0.570035	Schwarz criterion	-3.249064	
Log likelihood	425.8283	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-3.273832	
Durbin-Watson stat	2.035229			

- Korelogram druhých mocnín reziduí však nevyhovuje:

Correlogram of Standardized Residuals Squared

Date: 12/10/11 Time: 12:20
 Sample: 1/10/2007 12/07/2011
 Included observations: 257

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob	
		1	-0.042	-0.042	0.4587	0.498
		2	0.081	0.080	2.1851	0.335
		3	0.025	0.032	2.3545	0.502
		4	-0.000	-0.004	2.3545	0.671
		5	0.100	0.096	4.9782	0.419
		6	0.098	0.108	7.5456	0.273
		7	0.138	0.136	12.640	0.081
		8	0.117	0.117	16.290	0.038
		9	0.032	0.026	16.557	0.056
		10	-0.032	-0.060	16.835	0.078
		11	0.081	0.052	18.618	0.068
		12	0.028	0.008	18.833	0.093
		13	0.204	0.161	30.184	0.004
		14	-0.054	-0.086	30.981	0.006
		15	0.190	0.147	40.943	0.000
		16	0.013	0.013	40.988	0.001
		17	-0.034	-0.053	41.307	0.001
		18	0.114	0.067	44.948	0.000
		19	0.000	0.000	44.948	0.001

- Podobne ak odhadneme ARCH(2):
 - Ohraničenia na parametre sú splnené:

Equation: UNTITLED Workfile: GOOG2::Untitled\				
View Proc Object Print Name Freeze Estimate Forecast Stats Resids				
Dependent Variable: VYNOS				
Method: ML - ARCH (Marquardt) - Normal distribution				
Date: 12/10/11 Time: 12:21				
Sample (adjusted): 1/10/2007 12/07/2011				
Included observations: 257 after adjustments				
Convergence achieved after 9 iterations				
Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)				
GARCH = C(2) + C(3)*RESID(-1)^2 + C(4)*RESID(-2)^2				
	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.002286	0.002846	0.803189	0.4219
Variance Equation				
C	0.001494	0.000178	8.387210	0.0000
RESID(-1)^2	0.130801	0.076967	1.699430	0.0892
RESID(-2)^2	0.202684	0.084328	2.403536	0.0162
R-squared	-0.000766	Mean dependent var		0.000984
Adjusted R-squared	-0.012632	S.D. dependent var		0.047124
S.E. of regression	0.047421	Akaike info criterion		-3.305799
Sum squared resid	0.568938	Schwarz criterion		-3.250561
Log likelihood	428.7952	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-3.283585
Durbin-Watson stat	2.039151			

- Na základe korelogramu druhých mocnín rezíduí však model zamietneme:

Correlogram of Standardized Residuals Squared

Date: 12/10/11 Time: 12:21
 Sample: 1/10/2007 12/07/2011
 Included observations: 257

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob	
		1	0.001	0.001	0.0001	0.991
		2	-0.023	-0.023	0.1389	0.933
		3	-0.015	-0.015	0.1947	0.978
		4	-0.024	-0.024	0.3446	0.987
		5	0.037	0.037	0.7137	0.982
		6	0.118	0.117	4.3850	0.625
		7	0.167	0.171	11.824	0.106
		8	0.129	0.146	16.295	0.038
		9	0.021	0.047	16.413	0.059
		10	-0.057	-0.039	17.278	0.068
		11	0.042	0.045	17.753	0.087
		12	0.054	0.035	18.532	0.100
		13	0.136	0.100	23.608	0.035
		14	-0.055	-0.113	24.433	0.041
		15	0.204	0.175	35.884	0.002
		16	0.012	0.002	35.925	0.003
		17	-0.032	-0.016	36.209	0.004
		18	0.111	0.102	39.612	0.002
		19	0.018	-0.012	39.706	0.004
		20	-0.017	-0.062	39.787	0.005
		21	0.034	-0.009	40.114	0.007

- Pri procesoch vyššieho rádu už vznikajú problémy aj s podmienkami na parametre - výstup pre ARCH(4):

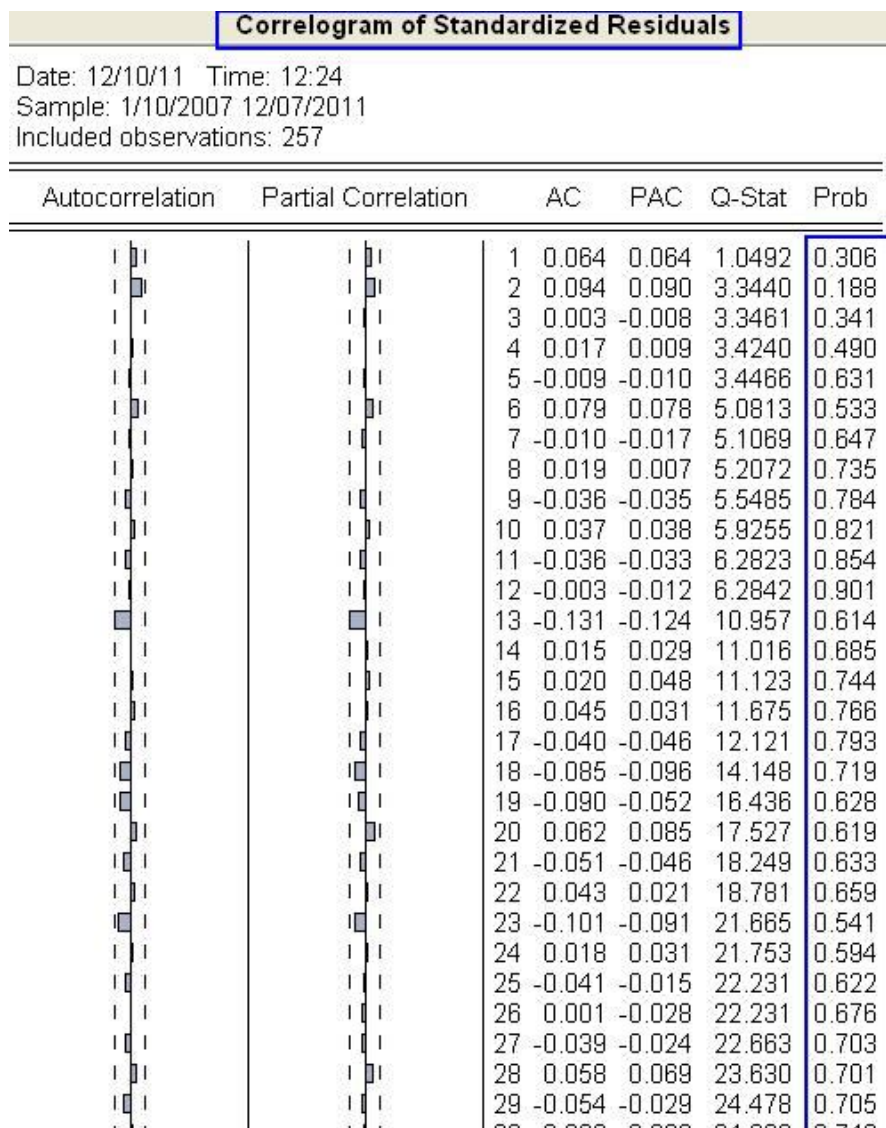
Dependent Variable: VYNOS
 Method: ML - ARCH (Marquardt) - Normal distribution
 Date: 12/10/11 Time: 12:23
 Sample (adjusted): 1/10/2007 12/07/2011
 Included observations: 257 after adjustments
 Convergence achieved after 14 iterations
 Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)
 GARCH = C(2) + C(3)*RESID(-1)^2 + C(4)*RESID(-2)^2 + C(5)
 *RESID(-3)^2 + C(6)*RESID(-4)^2 + C(7)*RESID(-5)^2

	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.002971	0.002952	1.006513	0.3142
Variance Equation				
C	0.001391	0.000233	5.979092	0.0000
RESID(-1)^2	0.119433	0.072629	1.644440	0.1001
RESID(-2)^2	0.158631	0.078728	2.014918	0.0439
RESID(-3)^2	-0.007896	0.062820	-0.125693	0.9000
RESID(-4)^2	0.008261	0.072009	0.114717	0.9087
RESID(-5)^2	0.088025	0.064445	1.365888	0.1720
R-squared	-0.001785	Mean dependent var		0.000984
Adjusted R-squared	-0.025828	S.D. dependent var		0.047124
S.E. of regression	0.047729	Akaike info criterion		-3.294299
Sum squared resid	0.569518	Schwarz criterion		-3.197631
Log likelihood	430.3174	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-3.255424
Durbin-Watson stat	2.037076			

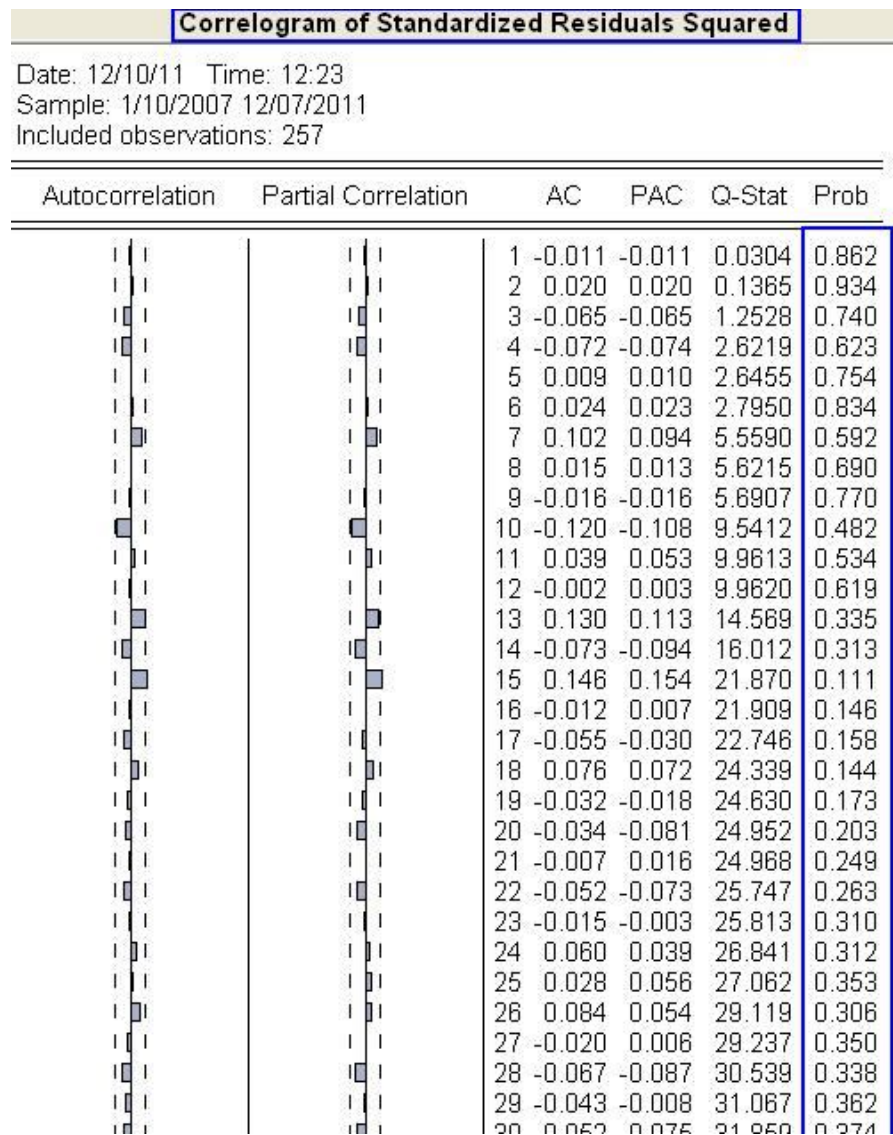
Dependent Variable: VYNOS
 Method: ML - ARCH (Marquardt) - Normal distribution
 Date: 12/10/11 Time: 12:23
 Sample (adjusted): 1/10/2007 12/07/2011
 Included observations: 257 after adjustments
 Convergence achieved after 32 iterations
 Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)
 GARCH = C(2) + C(3)*RESID(-1)^2 + C(4)*GARCH(-1)

	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.003345	0.002649	1.262965	0.2066
Variance Equation				
C	9.07E-05	6.81E-05	1.330921	0.1832
RESID(-1)^2	0.109708	0.048577	2.258448	0.0239
GARCH(-1)	0.855146	0.063325	13.50401	0.0000
R-squared	-0.002520	Mean dependent var		0.000984
Adjusted R-squared	-0.014408	S.D. dependent var		0.047124
S.E. of regression	0.047463	Akaike info criterion		-3.356874
Sum squared resid	0.569936	Schwarz criterion		-3.301636
Log likelihood	435.3583	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-3.334680
Durbin-Watson stat	2.035583			

- Korelogram rezíduí je v poriadku:

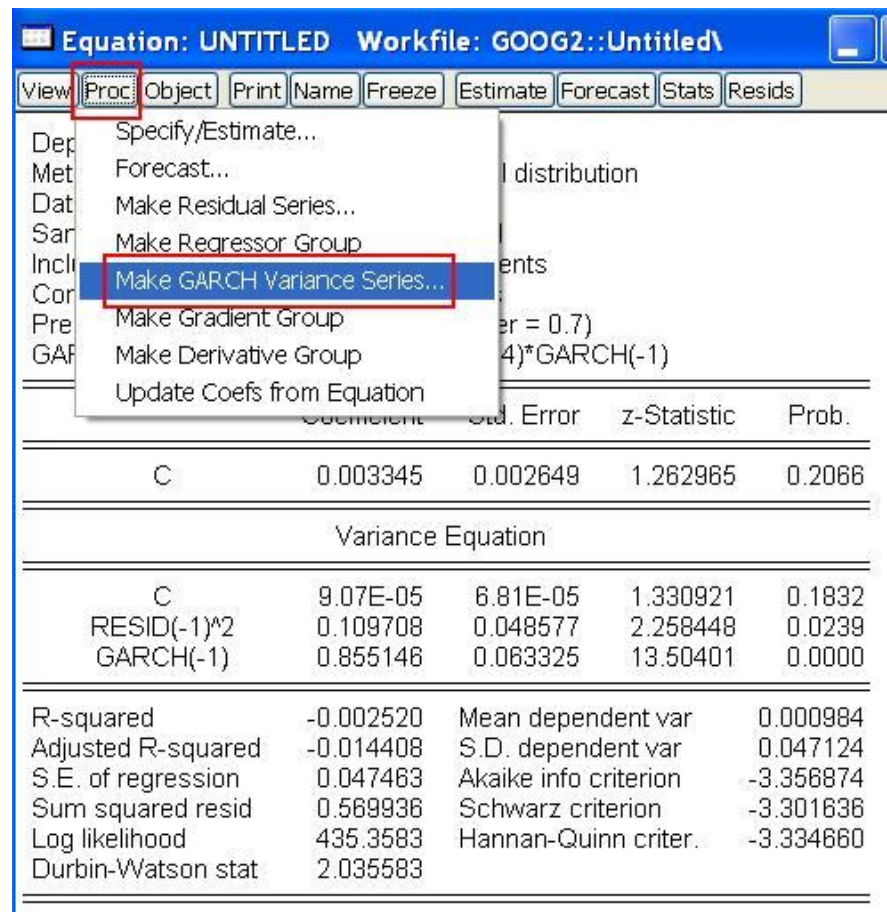


- Korelogram druhých mocnín rezíduí tiež:



:: Odhadnutá disperzia ::

- Budeme pracovať s GARCH(1,1) modelom:
- V okne s odhadnutou rovnicou klikneme na **Proc**, odkiaľ vyberieme **Make GARCH variance series**



Equation: UNTITLED Workfile: GOOG2::Untitled\

View Proc Object Print Name Freeze Estimate Forecast Stats Resids

Specify/Estimate...
Forecast...
Make Residual Series...
Make Regressor Group
Make GARCH Variance Series...
Make Gradient Group
Make Derivative Group
Update Coefs from Equation

	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.003345	0.002649	1.262965	0.2066

Variance Equation

	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	9.07E-05	6.81E-05	1.330921	0.1832
RESID(-1) ²	0.109708	0.048577	2.258448	0.0239
GARCH(-1)	0.855148	0.063325	13.50401	0.0000

R-squared	-0.002520	Mean dependent var	0.000984
Adjusted R-squared	-0.014408	S.D. dependent var	0.047124
S.E. of regression	0.047463	Akaike info criterion	-3.356874
Sum squared resid	0.569936	Schwarz criterion	-3.301636
Log likelihood	435.3583	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-3.334660
Durbin-Watson stat	2.035583		

a zadáme názov premennej, do ktorej sa majú tieto variancie uložiť:



Make GARCH Variance

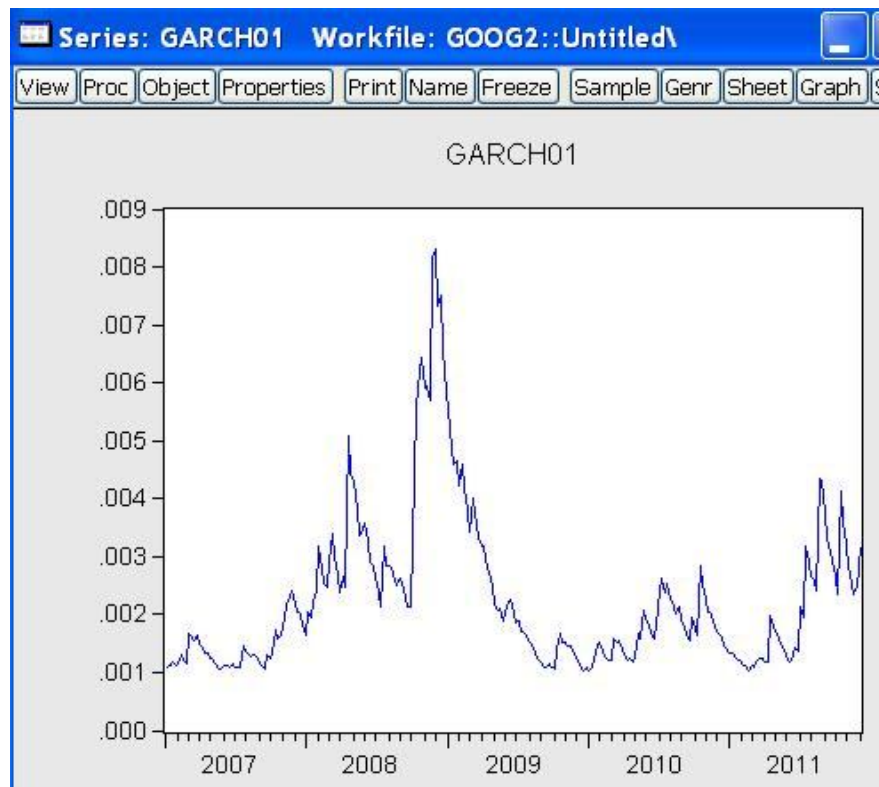
Conditional Variance:

Permanent Component:

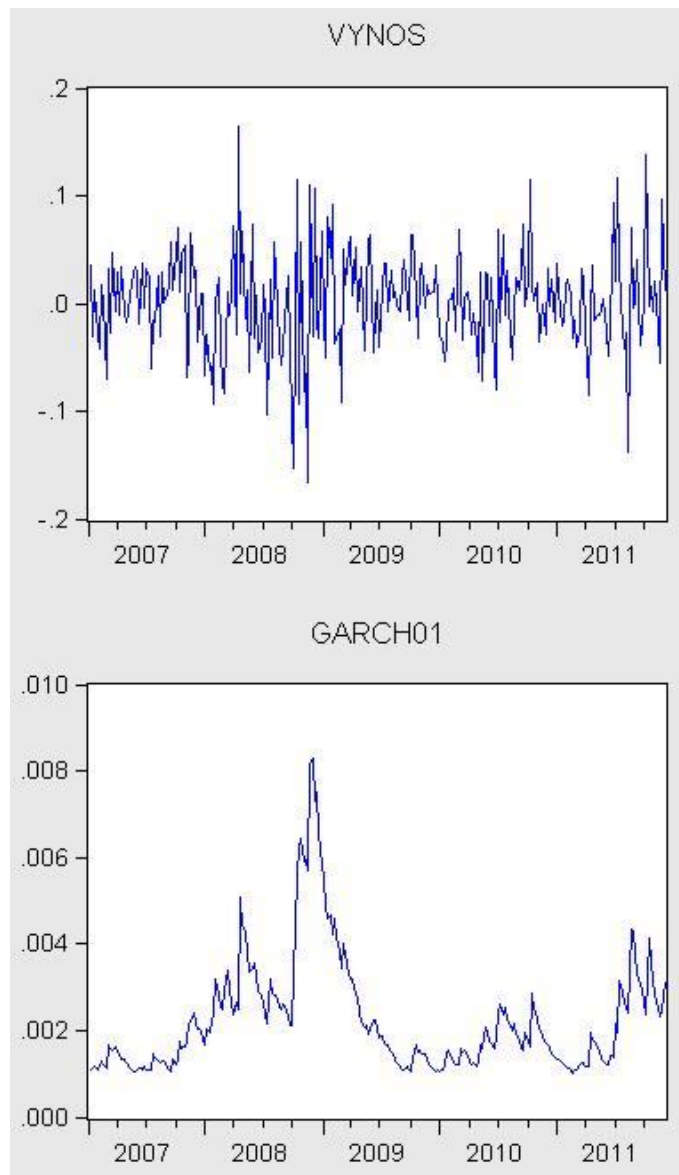
Enter name(s) for the series you want created

OK Cancel

- Dostaneme:



- Môžeme teraz porovnať priebeh tejto disperzie s vývojom výnosov - vidíme, ako sa zhodujú stabilné obdobia s malou odhadnutou varianciou a nestabilné obdobia s veľkou.



Cvičenia z časových radov, FMFI UK Bratislava, 2010.

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