

# Use of Control Variate Technique: Structured Credit Index Products

Viral Acharya & Stephen M Schaefer

NYU-Stern and London Business School, London Business School

**Credit Risk Elective**

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# Estimated Tranche Spreads – Base Case

Number of credits (N)	125
CDS Spread (uniform, basis points)	100
Maturity (years)	3
Riskless rate (rf)	0.05
LGD (percentage)	0.6
Change in CDS for delta basis points (del_CDS)	20
Number of trials in MC	500,000

<i>Attachment</i>	<i>Detachment</i>	<i>S</i> <i>Corr = 0.25</i>	<i>p r e</i> <i>Corr = 0.5</i>
0 %	3%	1705	1176
3%	7%	609	542
7%	10%	247	324
10%	15%	102	201
15%	30%	16	76
30%	100%	0.1	3.0

# Calculating the Delta

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Change in MTM} \\ \text{of Tranche} \end{array} = (S' - S) \quad \$250 \quad (\beta_2 - \beta_1) \quad \frac{1}{r} (1 - e^{-3r})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Change in MTM} \\ \text{of CDS (20 bp shift)} \end{array} = (120 \text{ bp} - 100 \text{ bp}) \quad \frac{\$250}{125} \quad \frac{1}{r} (1 - e^{-3r})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Delta of Tranche} \\ \text{per 1 bp shift} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Change in Mark-to-Market of Tranche}}{\text{Change in Mark-to-Market of Credit}}$$

$$= 125 \quad (\beta_2 - \beta_1) \quad \frac{(S' - S)}{20bp}$$

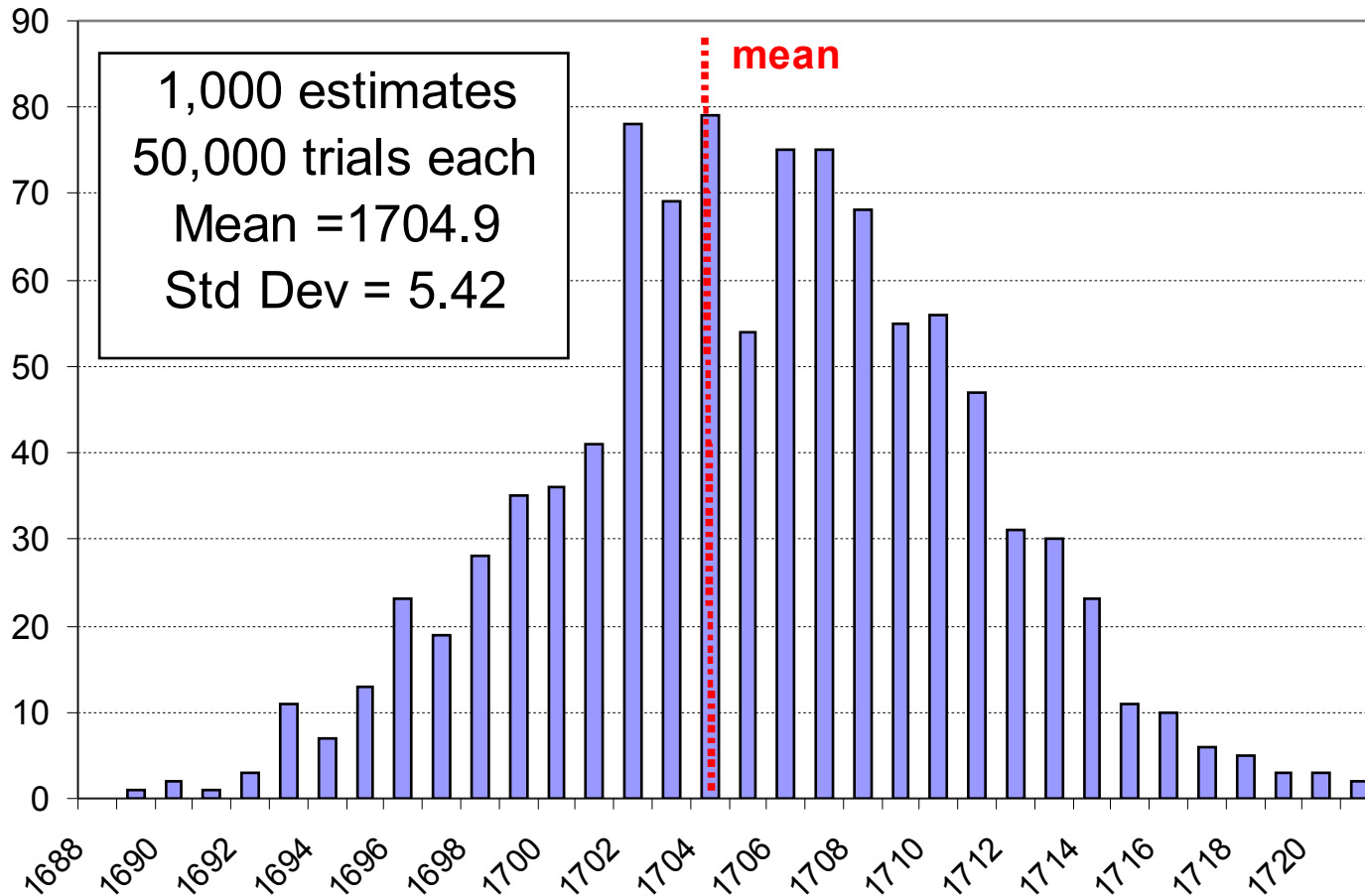
*Note:*  $S$  is the tranche spread in the base case and  $S'$  is the spread after a 20 bp shift in the CDS spread on one credit

# Delta

<i>Attachment</i>	<i>Detachment</i>	<i>Corr = 0.25</i>	<i>Corr = 0.5</i>
0 %	3%	28.9	23.4
3%	7%	30.5	21.3
7%	10%	12.3	10.9
10%	15%	10.0	13.4
15%	30%	6.1	16.5
30%	100%	0.2	4.1

# How Accurate is the Estimated Spread?

Spread: 0-3% tranche



# Impact of Error in Spread on Accuracy of the delta

## *Example – Equity Tranche*

- Suppose *spreads* are measured with an *error* of  $\varepsilon$  and that we measure the spreads *independently* (no control variate):

For tranche spread:  $\delta = 125 - (\beta_2 - \beta_1) \frac{(S' - S)}{20bp} = 0.1875 - (S' - S)$

$$\hat{S} = S + \varepsilon \quad \hat{S}' = S' + \varepsilon' \quad (S: \text{true value}; \hat{S}: \text{estimate})$$

True delta:  $\delta = 0.1875 - (S' - S)$

estimated delta:  $\hat{\delta} = 0.1875 - (\hat{S}' - \hat{S})$

Error in delta:  $\hat{\delta} - \delta = 0.1875 - (\varepsilon' - \varepsilon)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Variance}(\hat{\delta}) &= 0.1875^2 [ \text{Var}(\varepsilon') + \text{Var}(\varepsilon) - 2\text{Cov}(\varepsilon', \varepsilon) ] \\ &= 0.1875^2 [ 2 \text{Var}(\varepsilon) (1 - \rho_\varepsilon) ], \quad \rho_\varepsilon = \text{corr}(\varepsilon', \varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

# Impact of Error in Spread on Accuracy of the delta, cntd.

## Example – *Equity Tranche*

- If the MC trials for the calculation of  $S'$  and  $S$  are independent then the correlation  $\rho_\varepsilon$  between  $\varepsilon'$  and  $\varepsilon$  is zero and:

$$\text{Variance}(\hat{\delta}) = 0.1875^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \text{Var}(\varepsilon) = 2.06, \quad \sigma_\varepsilon = 5.42$$

$$\text{Std Dev}(\delta) = 1.42 \text{ (i.e., 142\%)} \lll \text{when actual value of delta} = 29\%!!!$$

## Estimates of Delta from Independent Estimates of the Spread are Highly Inaccurate

	<i>Tranche</i>							
	<i>0-3</i>	<i>3-7</i>	<i>7-10</i>	<i>10-15</i>	<i>15-30</i>	<i>30-100</i>		
<b>Delta (%)</b>	2	8	30.5	9	12.3	10.0	6.1	0.2
	<b><i>No control Variate</i></b>							
<b>Width</b>	3%	4%	3%	5%	15%	70%		
<b>Multiplier</b>	0.1875	0.2500	0.1875	0.3125	0.9375	4.3750		
<b>SD Spread (N = 50,000)</b>	5.42	4.74	3.41	2.23	0.72	0.02		
<b>Predicted SD Delta (%)</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>167.6</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>14.5</b>		
<b>Ratio SD/Level</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>72.4</b>		

- With independent estimates of the spread, the estimates of delta have standard errors that are between 5 and 70 times as large as delta itself



## *Brute Force: More Trials in the MC Simulation?*

- The true delta for the equity tranche is about 29%
  - ✓ suppose we would like to measure this with a standard error of, say, 2%
- With independent MC estimates and 50,000 trials the standard error is around 142% with, around 70 times too large
- To improve the standard error by a factor of 70 would mean increasing the number of trials by a factor of (approximately)  $70^2 = 4900$ , i.e., from 50,000 trials to 245,000,000!!!

## A better way

- To reduce the error, we need to make the error in the spread in (a) the base case and (b) the “shifted” case *positively correlated*.

$$\text{Variance}(\hat{\delta}) = 0.1875^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \text{Var}(\varepsilon) \cdot (1 - \rho), \quad \rho = \text{corr}(\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$$

- To achieve this we use the *same set of random variables* to calculate the spread in both the base case and the “shifted” case

# A Better Way

- Table shows error in the equity tranche spread estimate without and with control variate
- *With control variate*, error has a standard deviation that is 100 times smaller!

	<b>Without Control Variate</b>			<b>With Control Variate</b>		
	<b>base</b>	<b>w. shift</b>	<b>difference</b>	<b>base</b>	<b>w. shift</b>	<b>difference</b>
1	-1.24	-4.13	2.90	-11.01	-9.51	-1.50
2	2.96	5.56	-2.60	-5.31	-3.71	-1.60
3	-3.74	9.96	-13.70	4.89	6.49	-1.60
4	10.17	-3.13	13.30	-7.91	-6.41	-1.50
5	-2.34	-0.74	-1.60	-1.11	0.49	-1.60
6	-5.24	4.96	-10.20	3.89	5.29	-1.40
7	-7.54	17.26	-24.80	6.19	7.59	-1.40
8	3.66	0.37	3.30	-2.31	-0.71	-1.60
9	0.06	-10.94	11.00	-0.11	1.39	-1.50
10	6.96	-10.14	17.10	8.99	10.39	-1.40
11	6.26	-1.63	7.90	-6.01	-4.41	-1.60
12	-8.54	8.16	-16.70	-3.31	-1.81	-1.50
13	1.96	0.26	1.70	-2.91	-1.41	-1.50
14	0.66	1.16	-0.50	1.39	2.89	-1.50
15	1.76	-3.13	4.90	6.29	7.89	-1.60
16	6.06	-3.74	9.80	5.99	7.49	-1.50
17	-2.63	0.16	-2.80	-3.41	-1.71	-1.70
18	-4.54	3.56	-8.10	-5.61	-4.31	-1.30
19	-6.54	-7.13	0.60	-0.01	1.69	-1.70
20	-1.44	-3.54	2.10	-3.91	-2.41	-1.50
Std. Dev	5.17	6.78	10.43	5.41	5.40	0.10

# Spread Estimates with and Without Control Variate

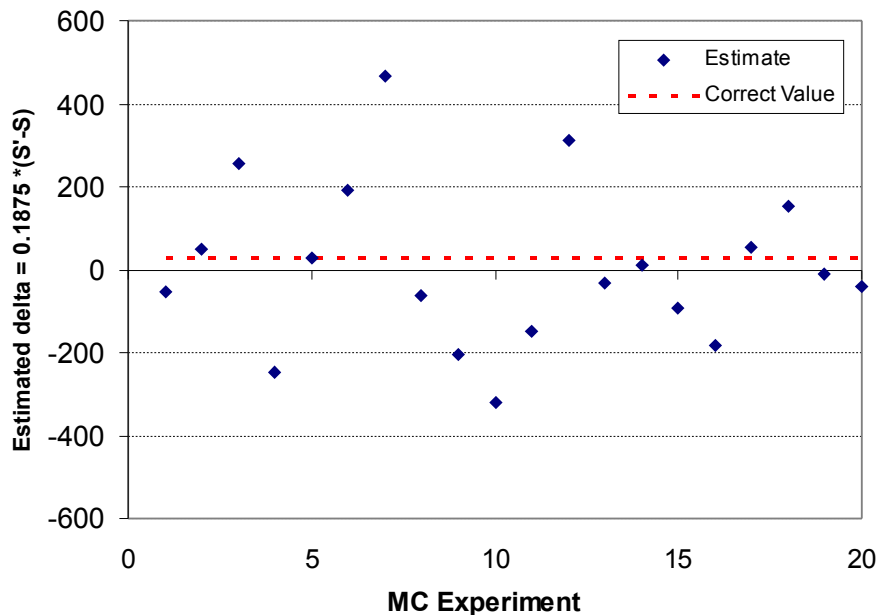
- Estimating delta as equivalent to estimating the difference between  $S'$  and  $S$

$$\hat{\delta} = 0.1875 (\hat{S}' - \hat{S}) \quad \hat{S} = S + \varepsilon \quad \hat{S}' = S' + \varepsilon'$$

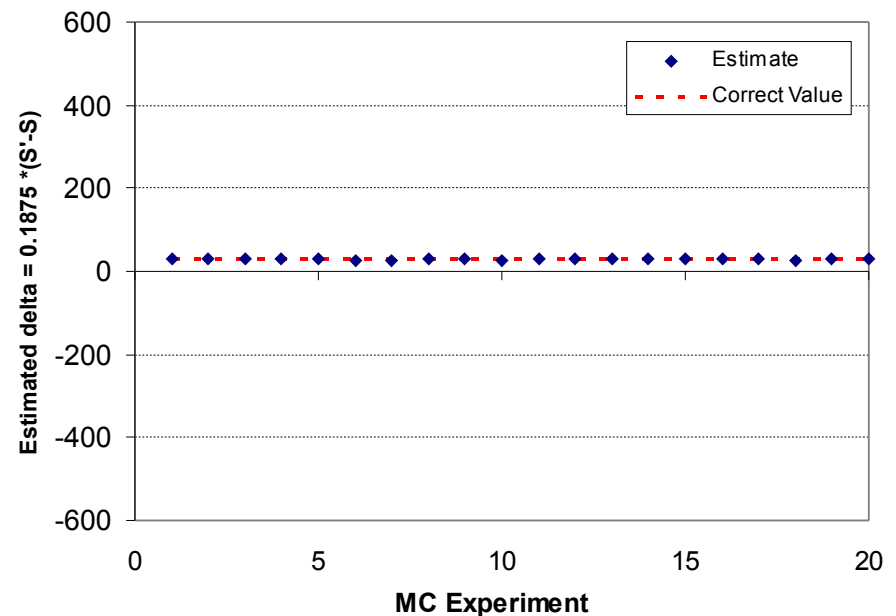
*Estimates of delta without and with control variate technique*

(20 estimates, 50,000 trials each)

**Without Control Variate**



**With Control Variate**



## Use of Control Variate Technique Improves Precision of Delta Substantially

	<i>Tranche</i>					
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	<b><i>With control Variate</i></b>					
<b>SD Spread difference</b>	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.00
<b>Predicted SD Delta (%)</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.27</b>
<b>Predicted Ratio SD/Level</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>1.37</b>
<b>Actual Ratio SD/Level</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1.02</b>