Use of Control Variate Technique: Structured Credit Index Products

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Credit Risk Elective Spring 2009

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

Attachment	Detachment	S Corr = 0.25	p r e Corr = 0.5
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

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

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

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

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

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

		D	e Ita
Attachment	Detachment	<i>Corr</i> = <i>0.25</i>	<i>Corr</i> = <i>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?





Impact of Error in Spread on Accuracy of the delta *Example – Equity Tranche*

Suppose *spreads* are measured with an *error* of ε 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: $\hat{\delta} - \delta = 0.1875 \quad (\varepsilon' - \varepsilon)$
Variance $(\hat{\delta}) = 0.1875^2 \quad [Var(\varepsilon') + Var(\varepsilon) - 2Cov(\varepsilon', \varepsilon)]$
 $= 0.1875^2 \quad 2 \quad Var(\varepsilon) \quad (1 \quad \rho_{\varepsilon}), \quad \rho_{\varepsilon} = \text{corr } \varepsilon', \varepsilon)$

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 ρ_{ε} between ε ' and ε is zero and:

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

Std Dev(δ) = 1.42 (i.e., 142%) <<<when actual value of delta = 29%!!!

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

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

• 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*.

Variance $(\hat{\delta}) = 0.1875^2$ 2 $Var(\varepsilon)$ $(1 \ \rho), \ \rho = \operatorname{corr} \varepsilon(\varepsilon)$

• 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!

	Without Control Variate			With Control Variate			
	base	w. shift	difference	base	w. shift	difference	
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

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

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

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