

c) Semi-parametric estimation methods
for Var

1) GEV method

Suppose the data follow definition 1 of extreme values. Then the CDF

$$F(x) = e^{-\left(1 + \xi \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^{-\frac{1}{\xi}}}$$

Set $F(x) = p$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-\left(1 + \xi \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^{-\frac{1}{\xi}}} = p$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{\xi} \left[(-\log p)^{-\xi} - 1 \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{VaR}_p = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{\xi} \left[(-\log p)^{-\xi} - 1 \right]$$

i) estimate ξ as

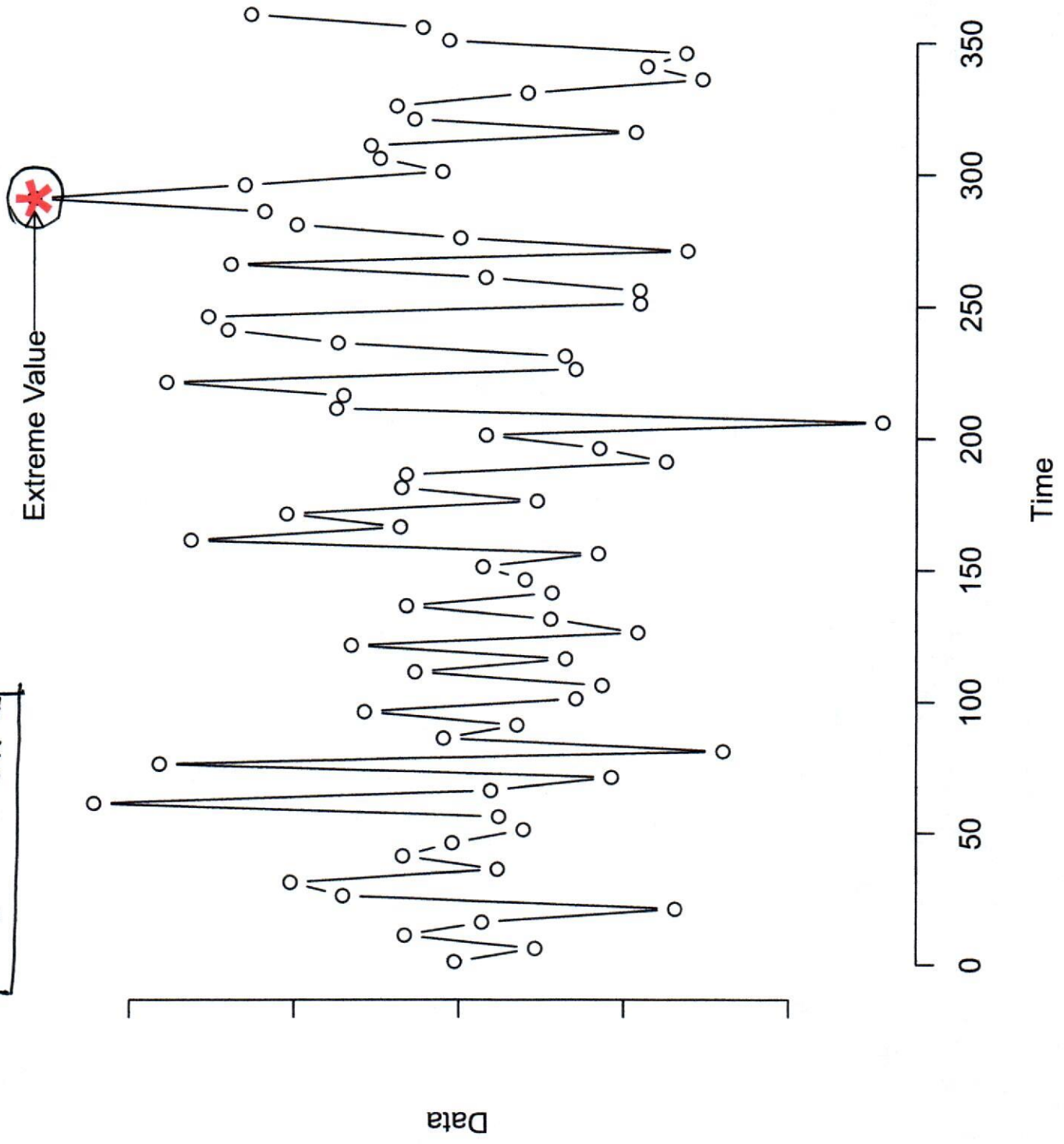
$$\hat{\xi} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \log \frac{x_{(i)}}{x_{(k+1)}}, \quad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$

Hill's estimator

where $x_{(1)} \geq x_{(2)} \geq \dots \geq x_{(n)}$ are data in decreasing order

$\hat{\xi}$ = a non-parametric estimator

Definition 1



ii) take $\hat{\mu}$ & $\hat{\sigma}$ as the MLEs of μ & σ , respectively

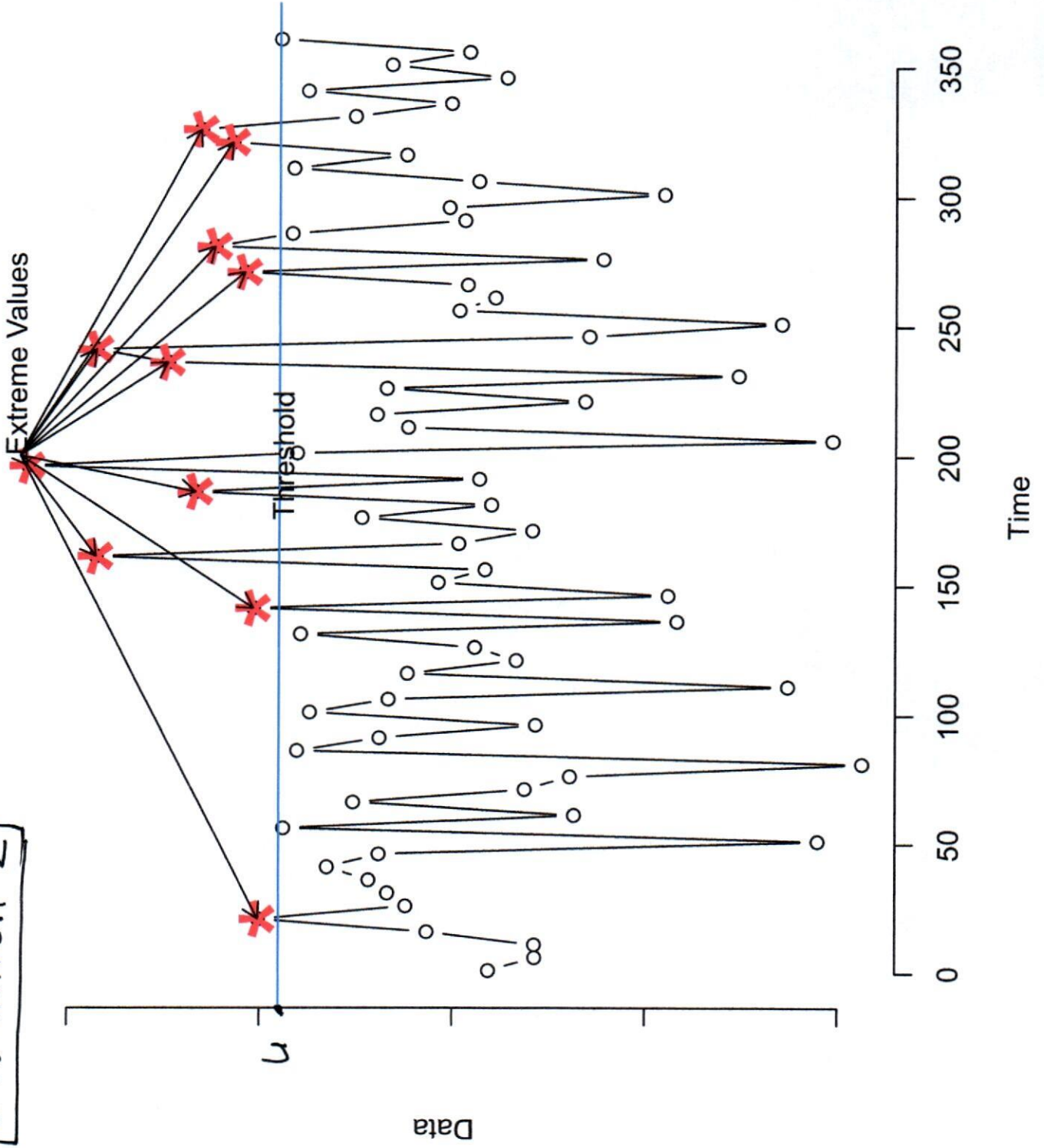
$\left. \begin{matrix} \hat{\mu} \\ \hat{\sigma} \end{matrix} \right\} = \text{parametric estimators}$

Hence,

$$\widehat{\text{VaR}}_p(X) = \hat{\mu} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{k}} \left[(-\log p)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} - 1 \right]$$

is a semi-parametric estimate of VaR.

Definition 2



2) GP method

Suppose the data follow definition 2 of extreme values. Then the CDF

$$F(x) = 1 - q \left(1 + \xi \frac{x-u}{\sigma} \right)^{-\frac{1}{\xi}}$$

for $x > u$, where $q = P(X > u)$. Set

$$F(x) = p$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - q \left(1 + \xi \frac{x-u}{\sigma} \right)^{-\frac{1}{\xi}} = p$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = u + \frac{\sigma}{\xi} \left[\left(\frac{1-p}{q} \right)^{-\xi} - 1 \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{VaR}_p(X) = u + \frac{\sigma}{\xi} \left[\left(\frac{1-p}{q} \right)^{-\xi} - 1 \right].$$

(i) estimator ξ as

$$\hat{\xi} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \log \frac{x_{(i)}}{x_{(k+1)}} \quad 1 \leq k \leq n$$

Hill's estimator

where $x_{(1)} \geq x_{(2)} \geq \dots \geq x_{(n)}$ are data arranged in decreasing order

(ii) estimate $\hat{\sigma}$ as the MLE.

Hence,

$$\widehat{\text{VaR}}_p(X) = u + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{m}} \left[\left(\frac{1-p}{\alpha} \right)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} - 1 \right]$$

is a semi-parametric estimate of VaR.