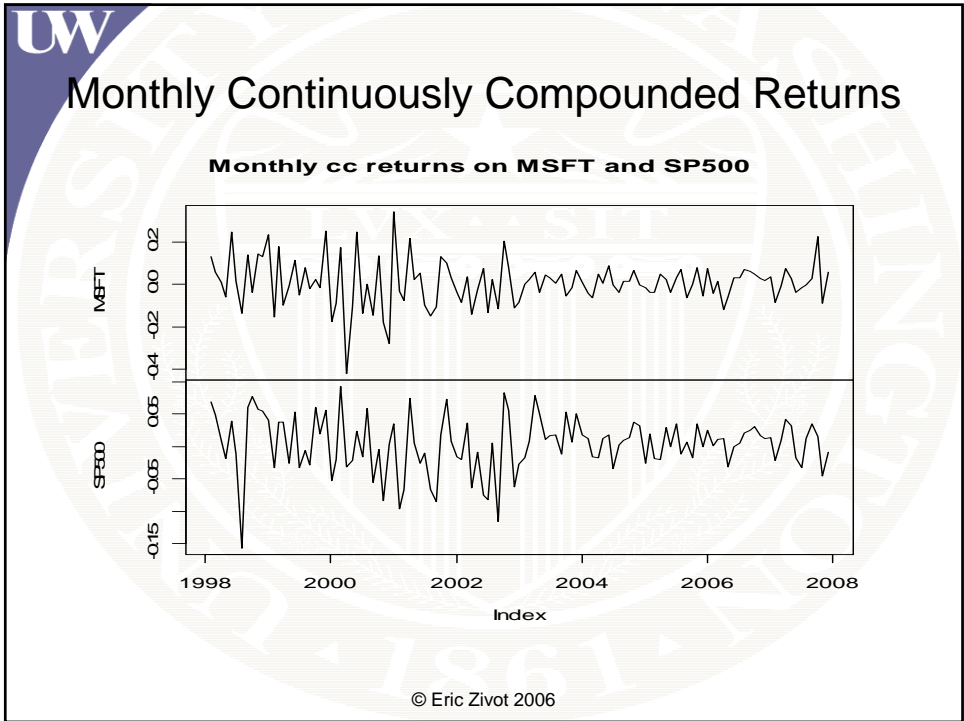


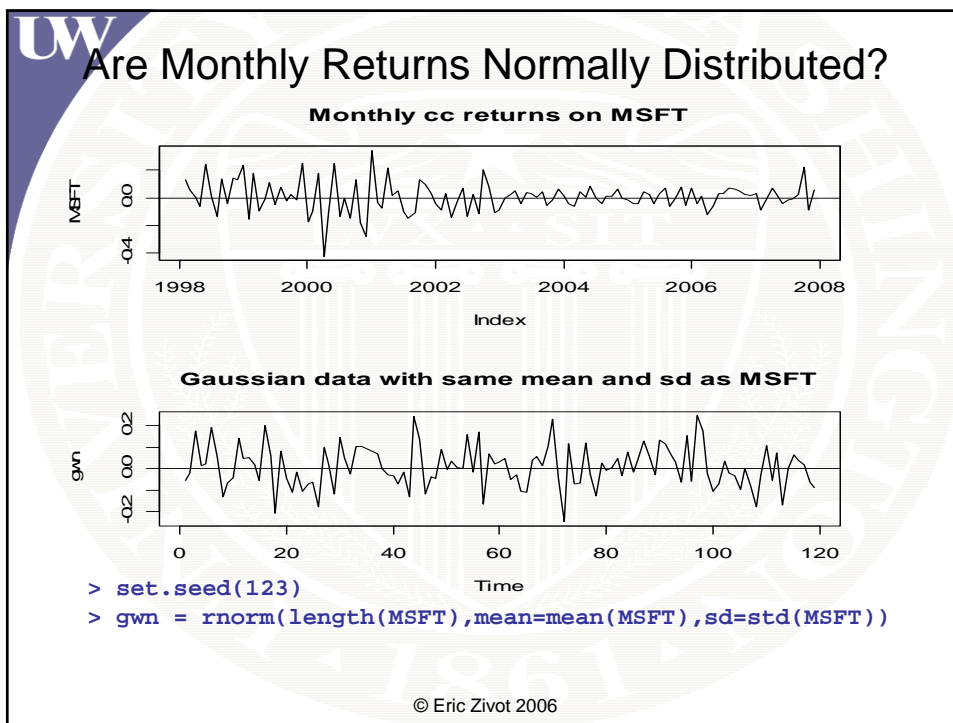
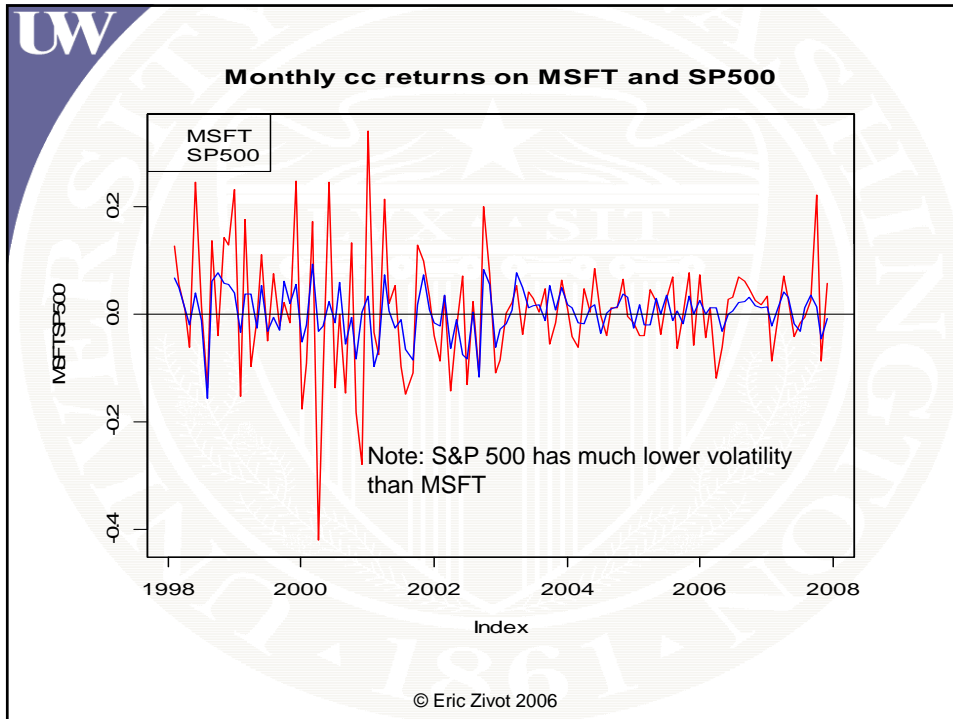
**UW**

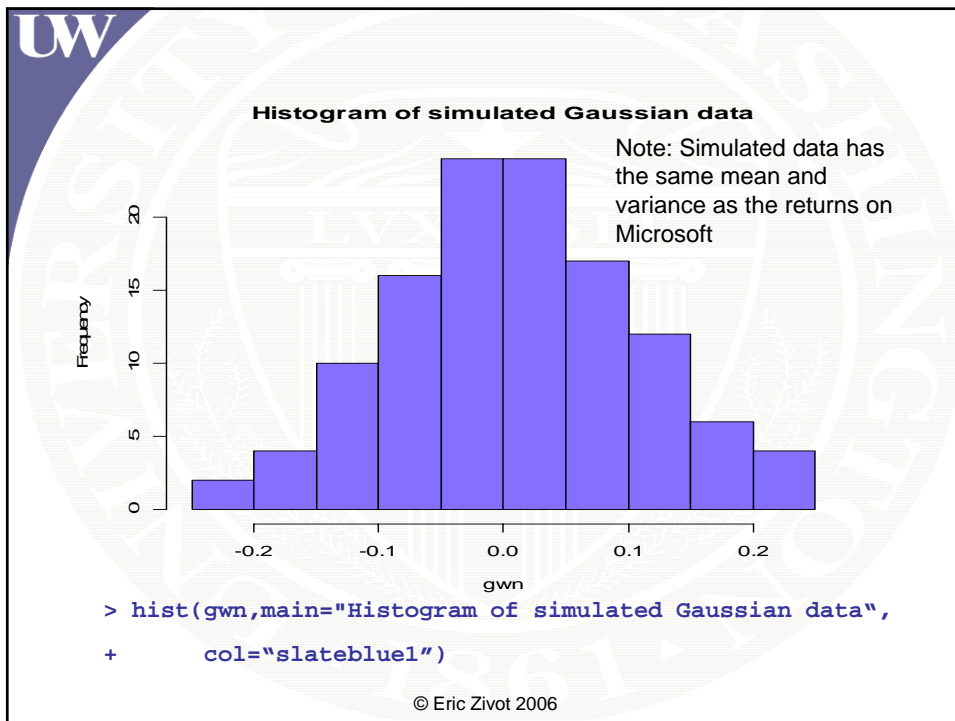
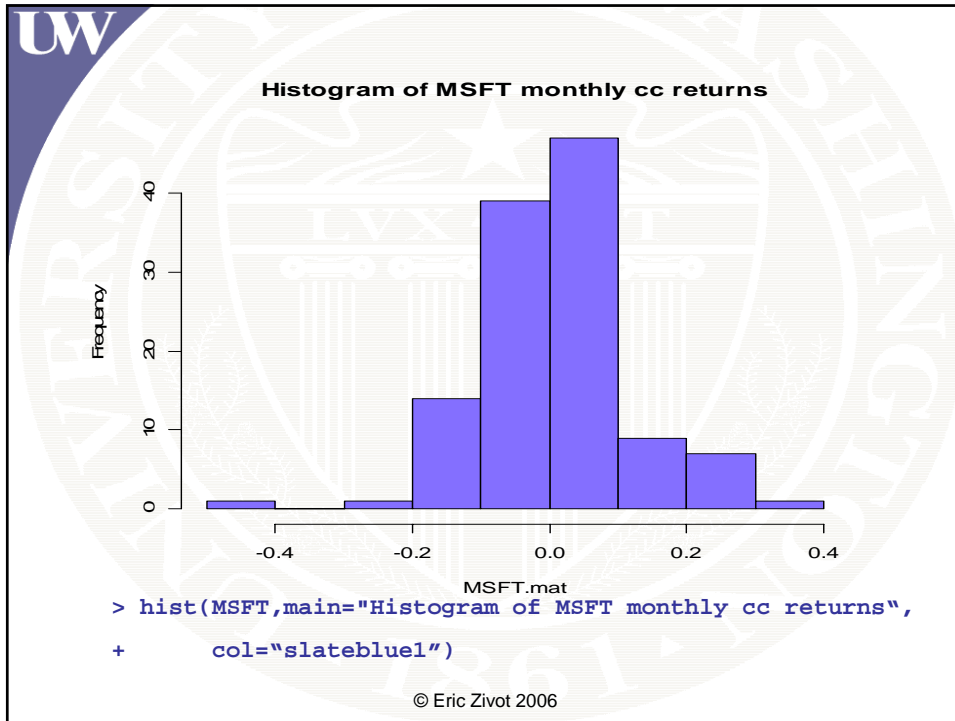
# Descriptive Statistics

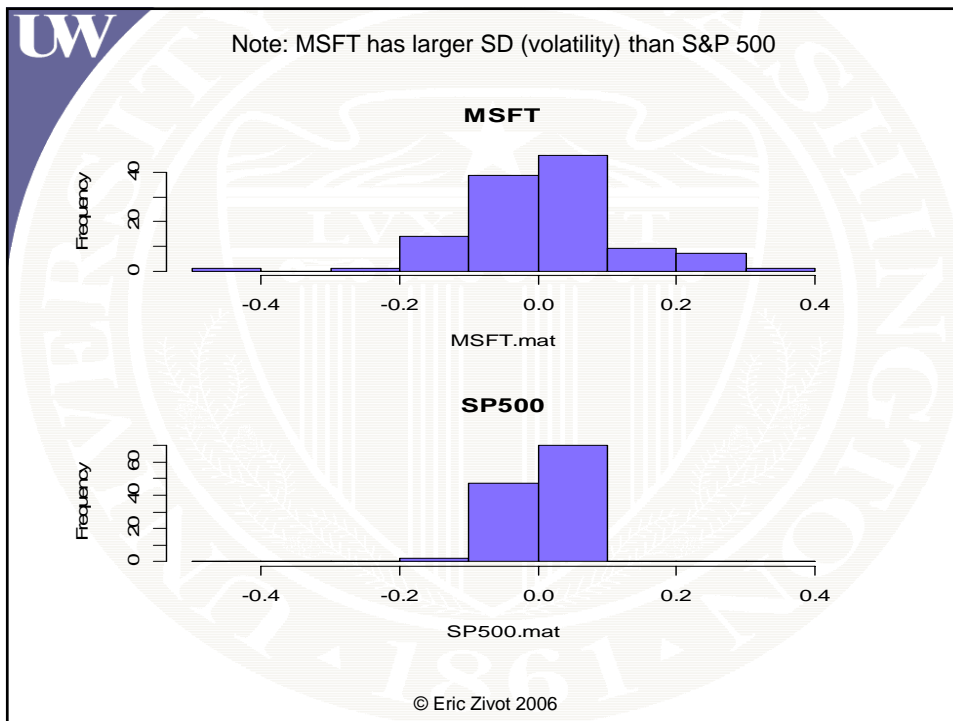
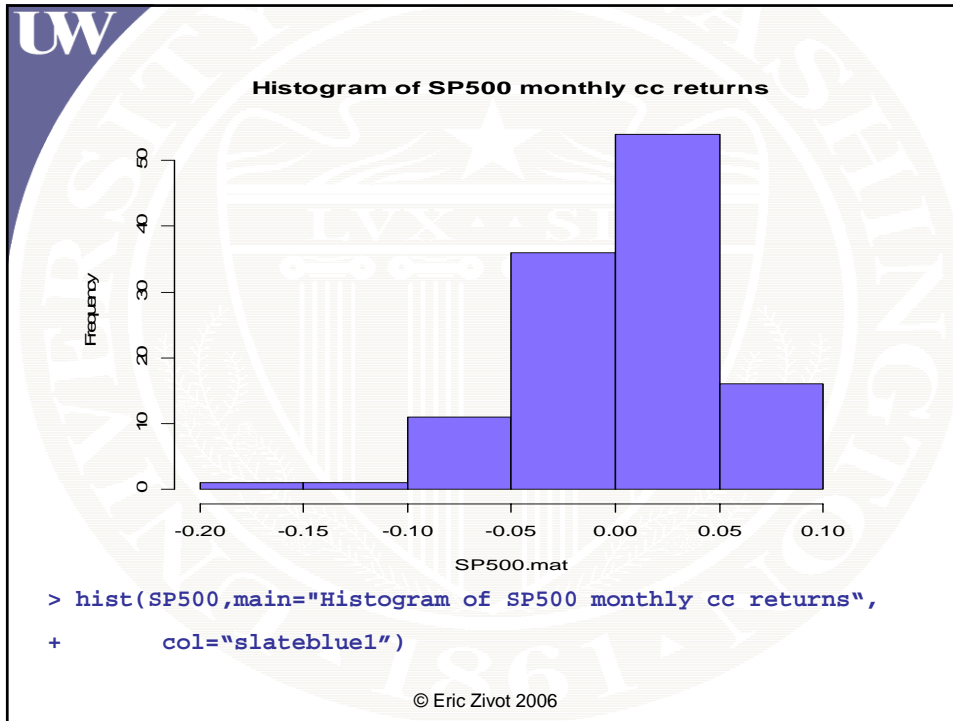
Econ 424  
Fall 2008  
Eric Zivot  
Update: October 12, 2008

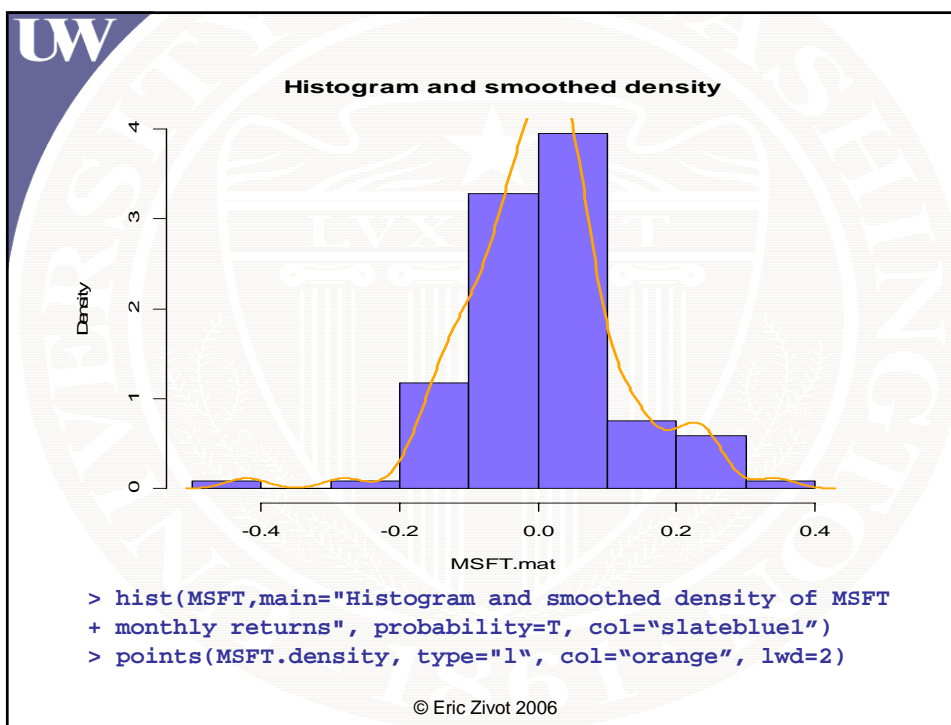
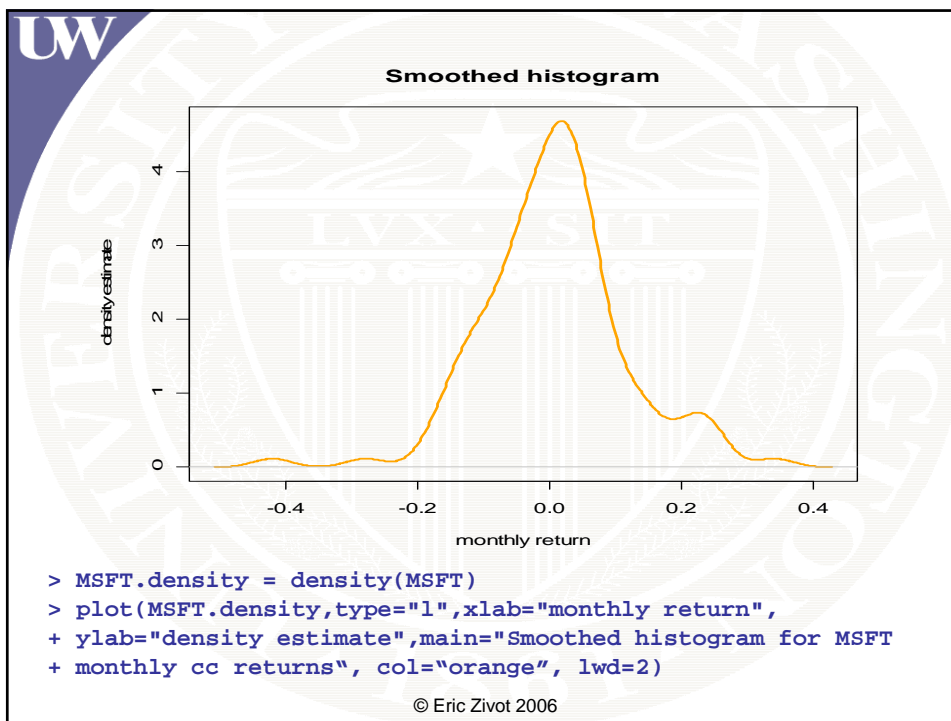
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# Computing quantiles

```

> quantile(MSFT.mat)
      0%      25%      50%      75%     100%
-0.420894211 -0.052845790  0.009839652  0.059997232  0.341619651

> qnorm(p=c(0.01,0.05), mean=mean(MSFT.mat), sd=sd(MSFT.mat))
[1] -0.2467863 -0.1725060

> quantile(MSFT.mat,probs=c(0.01,0.05))
      1%      5%
-0.2620067 -0.1464874

1% and 5% quantiles
are used for Value-at-
Risk calculations

> qnorm(p=c(0.01,0.05), mean=mean(SP500.mat), sd=sd(SP500.mat))
[1] -0.09669998 -0.06737741

> quantile(SP500.mat,probs=c(0.01,0.05))
      1%      5%
-0.1130098 -0.0759229

```

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# Summary Statistics

```

> mean(MSFT.mat)
[1] 0.006777013

> var(MSFT.mat)
      MSFT
MSFT 0.01188019

> sd(MSFT.mat)
      MSFT
0.1089963

> skewness(MSFT.mat)
[1] -0.0800148

> kurtosis(MSFT.mat)
[1] 1.970088

```

Skewness() function is in package TSA  
kurtosis() function is in package TSA and computes excess kurtosis

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# Summary Statistics

```
> apply(MSFTSP500.mat, 2, mean)
      MSFT      SP500
0.006777013 0.003395489

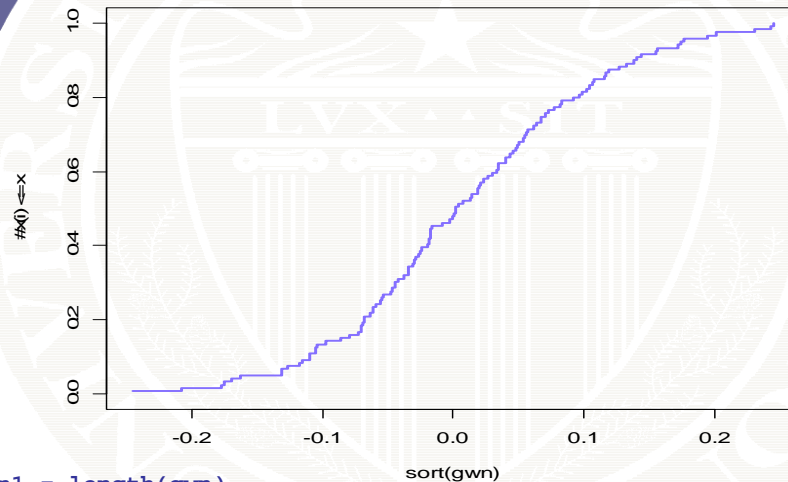
> apply(MSFTSP500.mat, 2, sd)
      MSFT      SP500
0.10899630 0.04302687

> apply(MSFTSP500.mat, 2, skewness)
      MSFT      SP500
-0.0800148 -0.6922284

> apply(MSFTSP500.mat, 2, kurtosis)
      MSFT      SP500
1.970088 1.126041
```

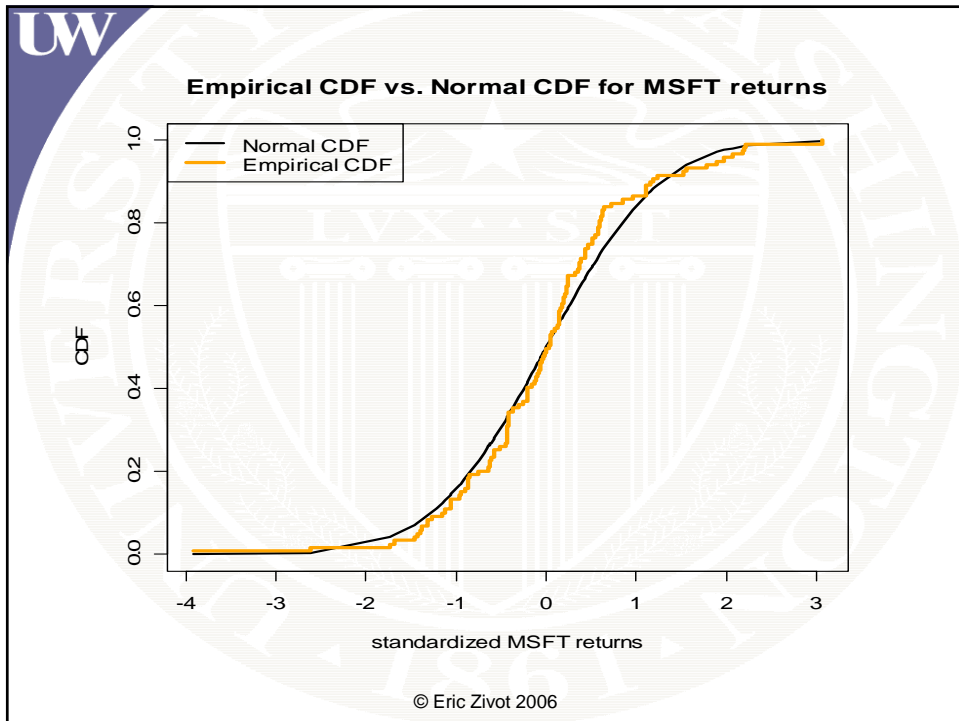
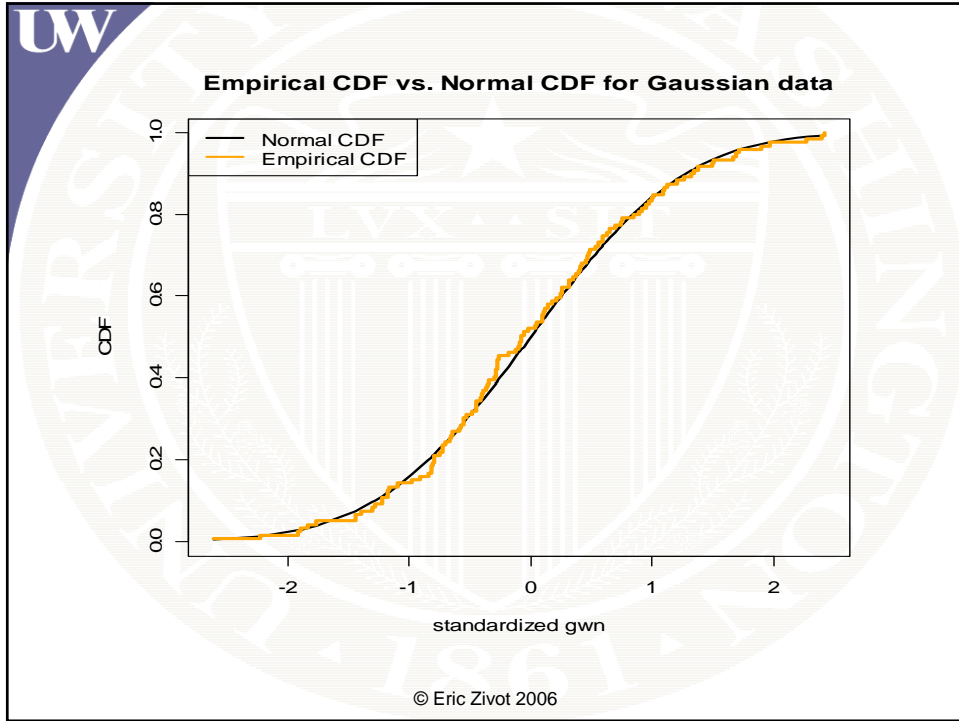
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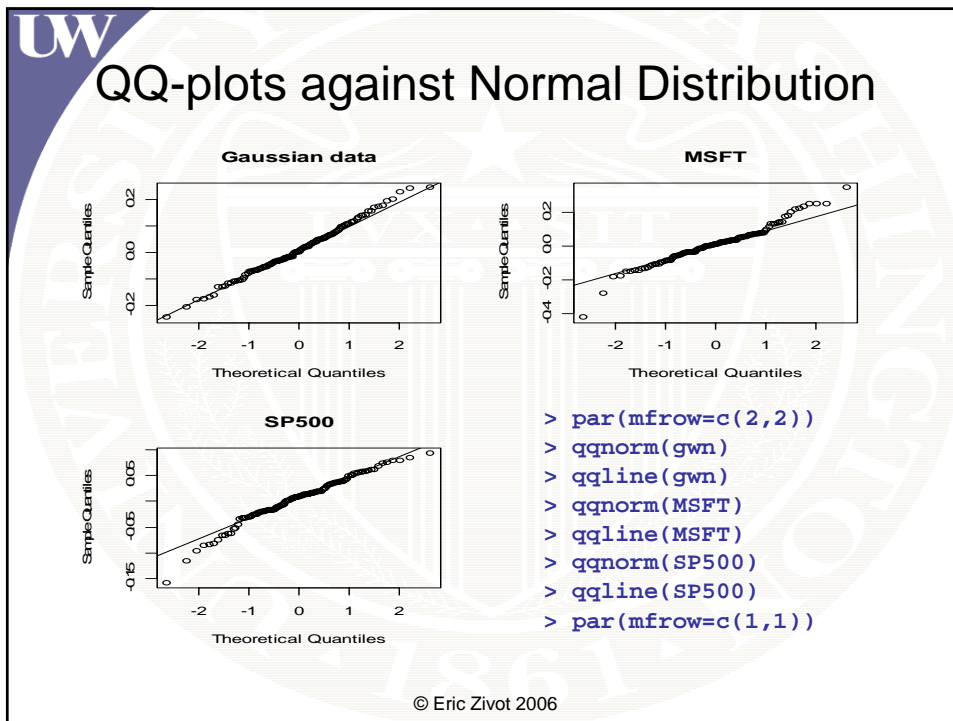
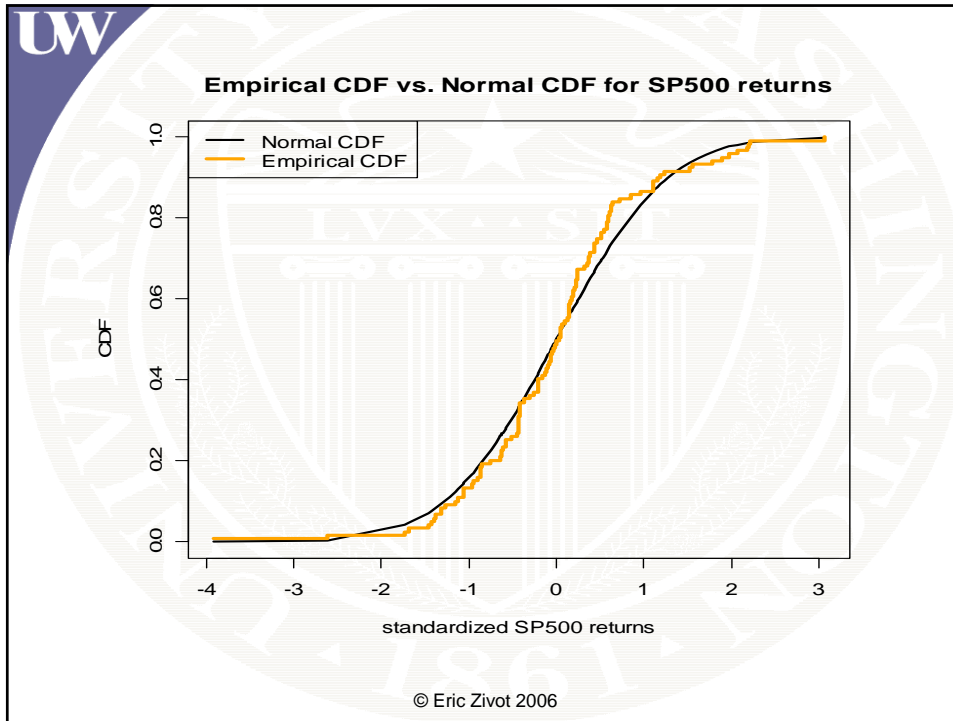
Empirical CDF of Gaussian data

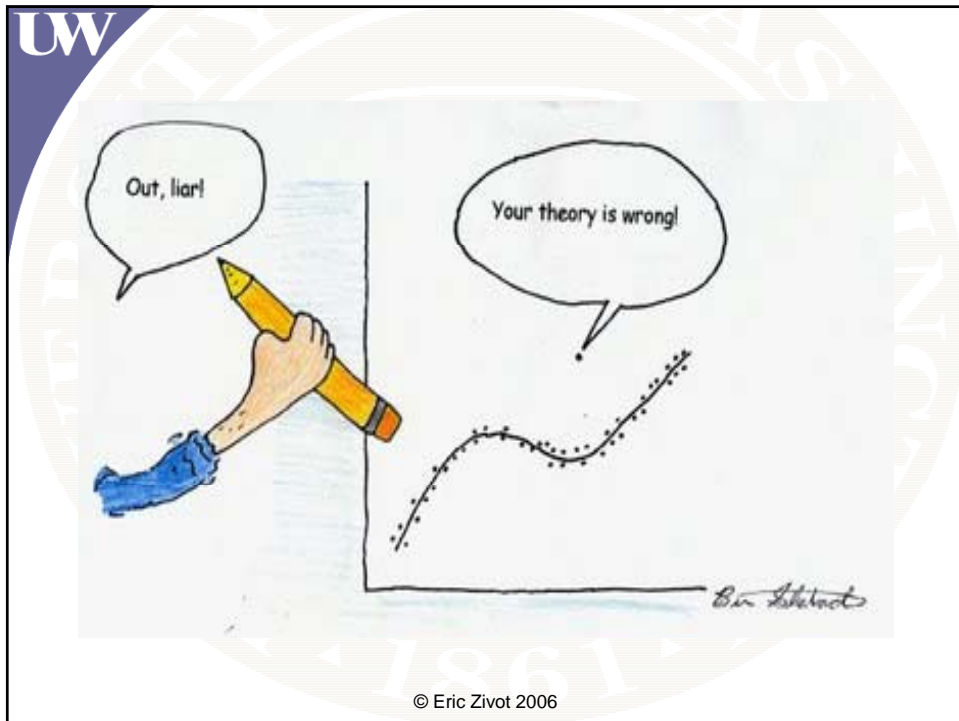
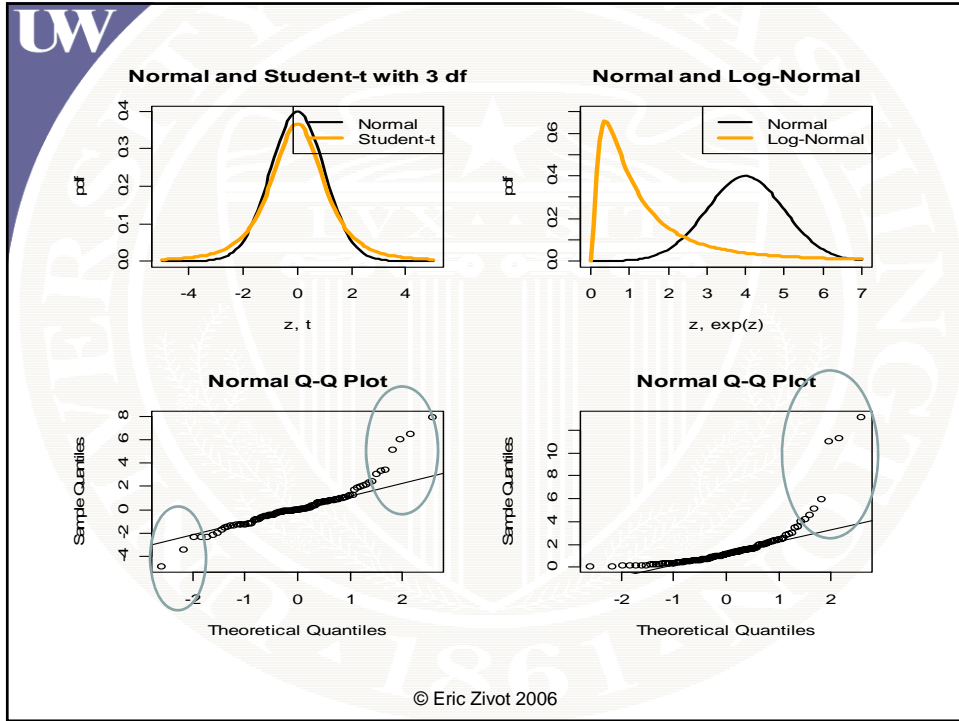


```
> n1 = length(gwn)
> plot(sort(gwn), (1:n1)/n1, type="s", ylim=c(0,1), col="slateblue1"
+ main="Empirical CDF of Gaussian data", ylab="#x(i) <= x")
```

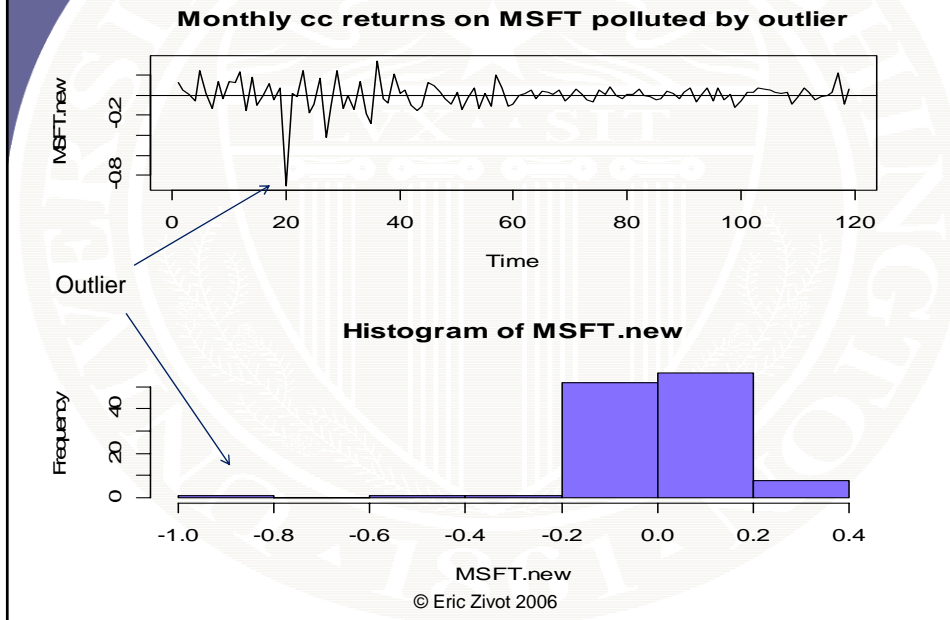
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## Effect of Outliers on Descriptive Statistics



## Summary statistics of polluted data

```
> tmp = cbind(MSFT.mat, MSFT.new)
```

```
> apply(tmp, 2, mean)
      MSFT      MSFT.new
0.0067770126 -0.0006029446
```

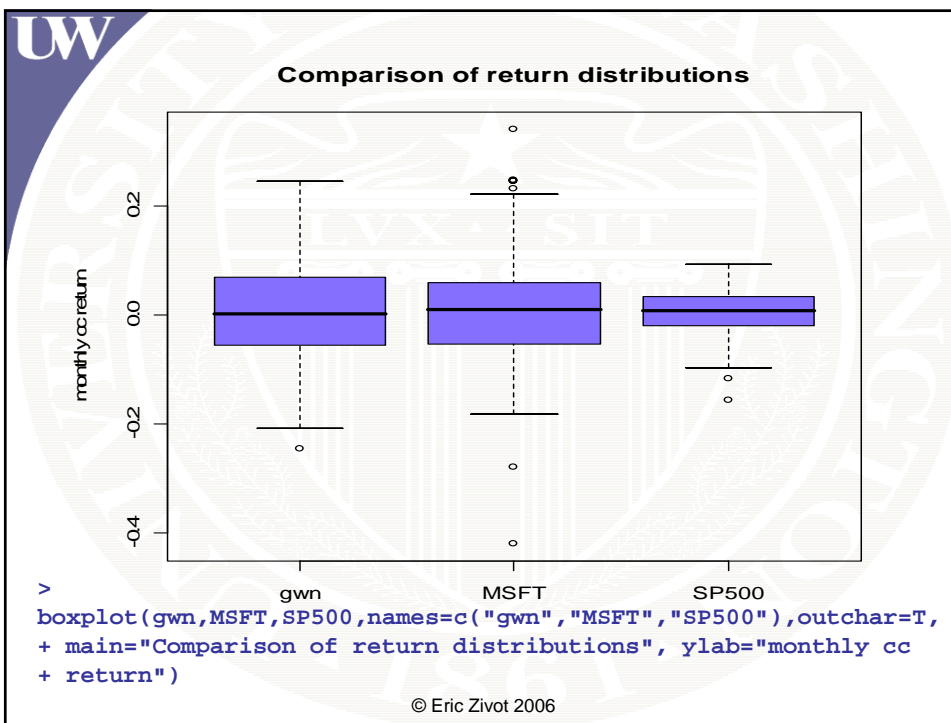
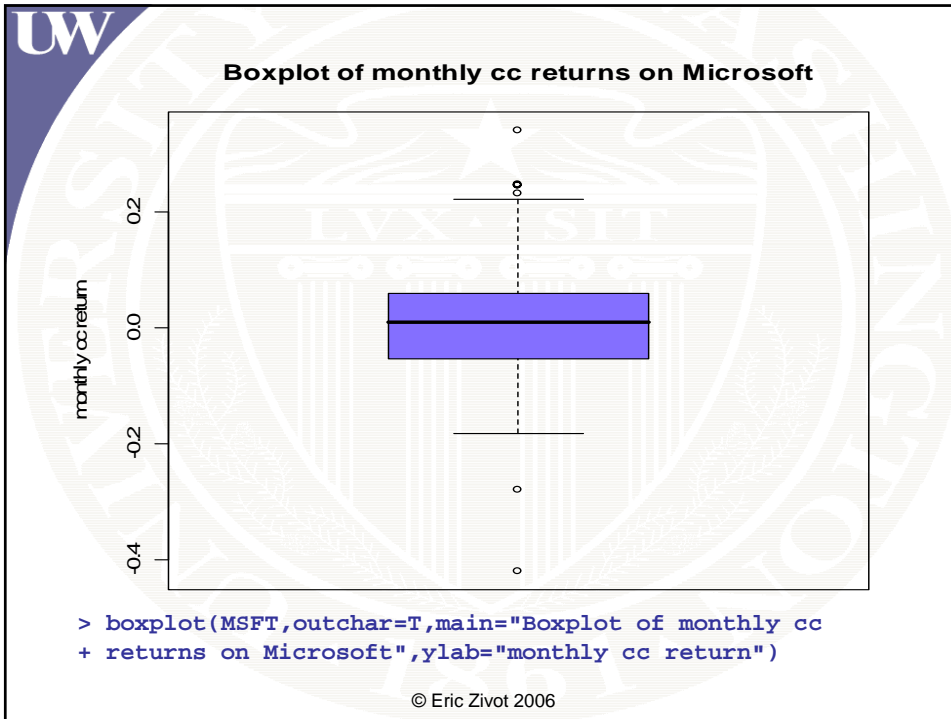
```
> apply(tmp, 2, sd)
      MSFT      MSFT.new
0.1089963 0.1370640
```

```
> apply(tmp, 2, skewness)
      MSFT      MSFT.new
-0.0800148 -2.3420254
```

```
> apply(tmp, 2, kurtosis)
      MSFT      MSFT.new
1.970088 14.835069
```

Notice how sample statistics are influenced by the single outlier

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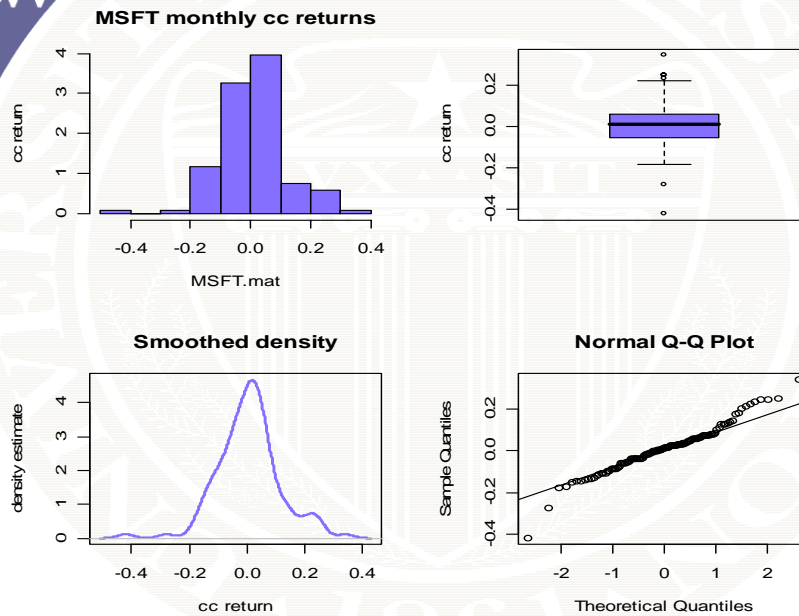
# Four Graph Summary

```

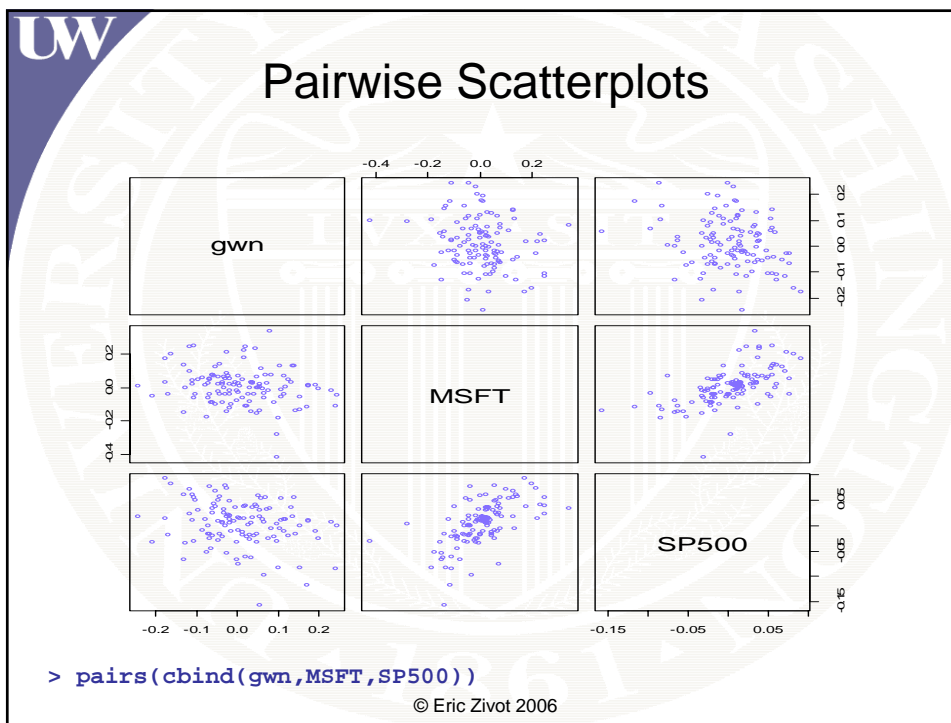
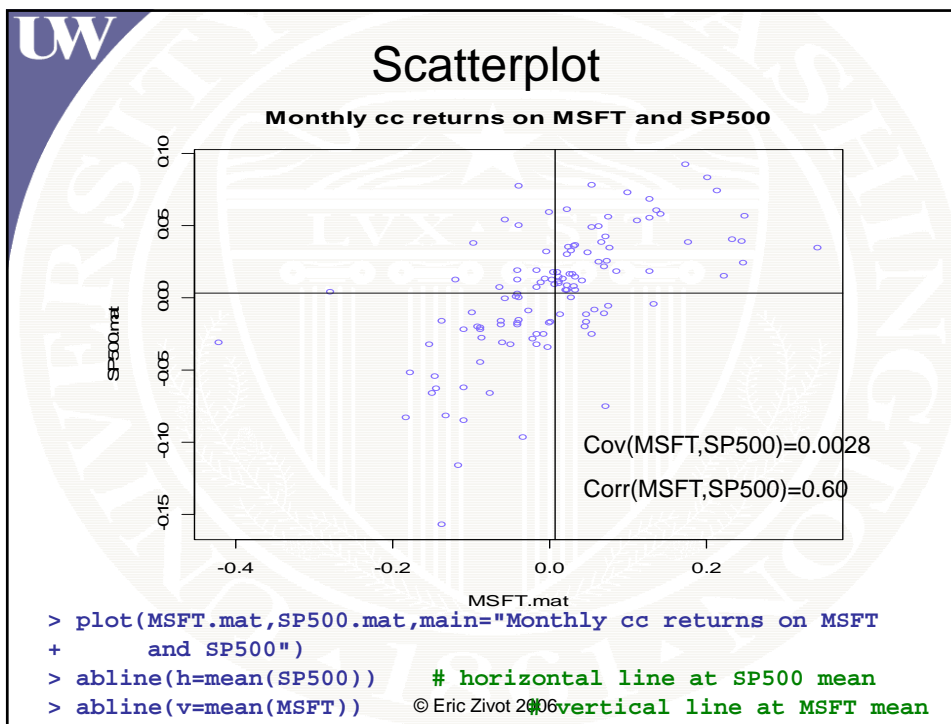
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
# plot 1
  hist(MSFT.mat,main="MSFT monthly cc returns",
       probability=T, ylab="cc return",
       col="slateblue1")
# plot 2
  boxplot(MSFT.mat,outchar=T, ylab="cc return",
         col="slateblue1")
# plot 3
  plot(MSFT.density,type="l",xlab="cc return",
       col="slateblue1", lwd=2,
       ylab="density estimate", main="Smoothed
       density")
# plot 4
  qqnorm(MSFT.mat)
  qqline(MSFT.mat)
par(mfrow=c(1,1))

```

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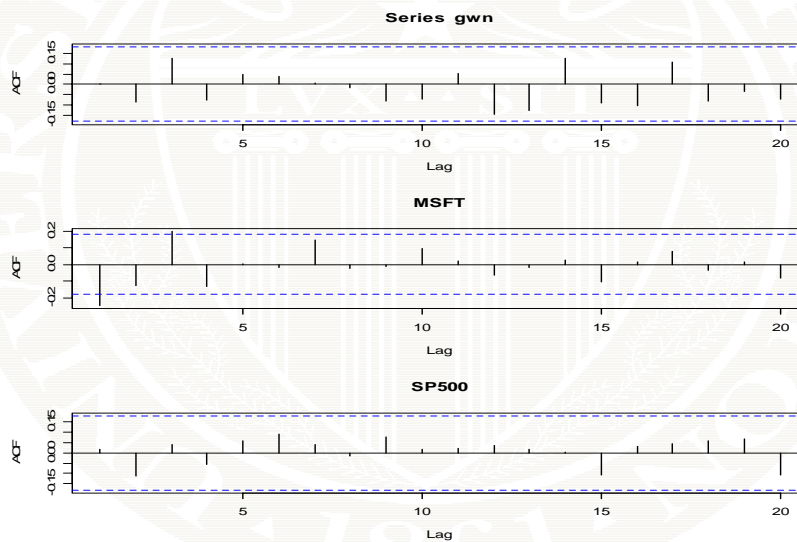
## Sample Covariances and Correlations

```
> var(cbind(gwn,MSFT.mat,SP500.mat))
      gwn      MSFT      SP500
gwn    0.009474997 -0.002035362 -0.001033916
MSFT   -0.002035362  0.011880194  0.002819044
SP500  -0.001033916  0.002819044  0.001851312

> cor(cbind(gwn,MSFT.mat,SP500.mat))
      gwn      MSFT      SP500
gwn    1.0000000 -0.1918405 -0.2468629
MSFT   -0.1918405  1.0000000  0.6011050
SP500  -0.2468629  0.6011050  1.0000000
```

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## Sample Autocorrelations



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## Summary of Stylized Facts for Monthly CC Returns

- Returns appear to be approximately normally distributed
- Many assets are contemporaneously correlated
- Assets are approximately uncorrelated over time (no serial correlation)