

# Package ‘treasuryTR’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Generate Treasury Total Returns from Yield Data

**Version** 0.1.4

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**Description** Generate Total Returns (TR) from bond yield data with fixed maturity, e.g. reported treasury yields. The generated TR series are very close to alternative series that can be purchased (e.g. CRSP, Bloomberg), suggesting they are a high-quality alternative for those, see Swinkels (2019) <doi:10.3390/data4030091>.

**URL** <https://github.com/mgei/treasuryTR>

**Depends** R (>= 3.2.0), quantmod, zoo, dplyr

**Imports** xts(>= 0.9-0), lubridate

**Suggests** PerformanceAnalytics, tidyr, ggplot2, dataseries, knitr, rmarkdown

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

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convexity

*Calculate the convexity of a bond*


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### Description

Calculates the convexity of a bond.

This function is normally used in combination with `total_return()` to compute bond total returns.

### Usage

```
convexity(yields, maturity, format_out = "xts")
```

### Arguments

yields	a series of yields
maturity	constant bond maturity in years
format_out	xts or tibble

### Details

This function is normally used in combination with `total_return()` to compute bond total returns.

The convexity is the interest rate sensitivity of the modified duration.

$$\text{convexity} = C_1 - C_2$$

where

$$C_1 = \frac{2}{y_t^2} (1 - z_t^{-2M})$$

$$C_2 = \frac{2M}{y_t} z_t^{-2M-1}$$

$$z_t = 1 + \frac{y_t}{2}$$

$M$  is the maturity in years (e.g. 10),  $y_t$  is the yield at time  $t$ .

### Value

The convexity or a series of convexities of a bond with the given yield and maturity

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`get_yields`*Load data from FRED*

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## Description

Load data from FRED

## Usage

```
get_yields(  
  series = "DGS10",  
  na_locf = TRUE,  
  percent_adjust = TRUE,  
  format_out = "xts",  
  ...  
)
```

## Arguments

<code>series</code>	The series code as found on <a href="https://fred.stlouisfed.org/">https://fred.stlouisfed.org/</a> , see details
<code>na_locf</code>	replace NA's with last observation
<code>percent_adjust</code>	divide raw data by 100
<code>format_out</code>	xts or tibble
<code>...</code>	Additional parameters handed to <code>quantmod::getSymbols</code>

## Details

The function is a wrapper for `quantmod::getSymbols()`.

Commonly used constant-maturity yield series are:

- DGS1MO: 1-Month Treasury Constant Maturity Rate
- DGS3MO: 3-Month Treasury Constant Maturity Rate
- DGS6MO: 6-Month Treasury Constant Maturity Rate
- DGS1: 1-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate
- DGS2: 2-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate
- DGS3: 3-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate
- DGS5: 5-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate
- DGS7: 7-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate
- DGS10: 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate
- DGS20: 20-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate
- DGS30: 30-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate

**Value**

The yields data as an xts object

**Examples**

```
# US 1-Month yields
yields_us_1m <- get_yields(series = "DGS1M0")
```

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mod_duration	<i>Calculate the modified duration of a bond</i>
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**Description**

Calculate the modified duration of a bond

**Usage**

```
mod_duration(yields, maturity, format_out = "xts")
```

**Arguments**

yields	a series of yields
maturity	constant bond maturity in years
format_out	xts or tibble

**Details**

This function is normally used in combination with `total_return()` to compute bond total returns.

The modified duration is the interest rate sensitivity of the price of bond.

$$duration = \frac{1}{y_t} z_t^{2M}$$

with

$$z_t = 1 + \frac{y_t}{2}$$

$M$  is the maturity in years (e.g. 10),  $y_t$  is the yield at time  $t$ .

**Value**

A series of modified duration

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tibble_to_xts	<i>Convert a tibble data frame to an xts object</i>
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**Description**

Convert a tibble data frame to an xts object

**Usage**

```
tibble_to_xts(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    a tibble with a column 'date'

**Value**

An xts object

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total_return	<i>Calculate bond total returns from constant-maturity yield data</i>
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**Description**

Calculate bond total returns from constant-maturity yield data

**Usage**

```
total_return(
  yields,
  maturity,
  mdur = mod_duration(yields, maturity),
  convex = convexity(yields, maturity),
  scale = 261,
  format_out = "xts"
)
```

**Arguments**

yields	xts series or vector or yields
maturity	bond constant-maturity in years
mdur	modified duration, by default calculated using mod_duration()
convex	convexity, by default calculated using convexity()
scale	number of periods in a year (for US treasury data daily scale = 261, weekly scale = 52, monthly scale = 12, quarterly scale = 4)
format_out	xts or tibble

**Details**

Calculate bond total returns from constant-maturity yield data.

$$R_t = \text{yieldincome} - \text{duration} \cdot \Delta y + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{convexity} \cdot (\Delta y)^2$$

where

$$\text{yieldincome} = (1 + y_t)^{\Delta t} - 1 \approx y_t \Delta t$$

$$\text{duration} = \frac{1}{y_t} z_t^{2M}$$

$$\text{convexity} = C_1 - C_2$$

and

$$C_1 = \frac{2}{y_t^2} (1 - z_t^{-2M})$$

$$C_2 = \frac{2M}{y_t} z_t^{-2M-1}$$

$$z_t = 1 + \frac{y_t}{2}$$

$M$  is the maturity in years (e.g. 10),  $y_t$  is the yield at time  $t$

**Value**

Bond total returns

**Examples**

```
library(dplyr)
# download US treasury 10Y constant-maturity
# yield data and compute a total return series
t10_yield <- get_yields("DGS10")
t10_tr <- total_return(yields = t10_yield, maturity = 10)
head(t10_tr)

# step-by-step calculation
t10_yield <- get_yields("DGS10", format_out = "tibble")
t10_tr <- t10_yield %>%
  mutate(convexity = convexity(DGS10, 10),
         mod_duration = mod_duration(DGS10, 10),
         TR = total_return(DGS10, 10, mod_duration, convexity))
head(t10_tr)
```

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xts_to_tibble	<i>Convert an xts object to a tibble data frame</i>
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**Description**

Convert an xts object to a tibble data frame

**Usage**

```
xts_to_tibble(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    an xts object

**Value**

A tibble data frame with first column 'date'

**Note**

If this function is used outside of the package's functions, i.e. using other data than FRED's, then make sure that the tibble does not contain non-numeric columns. An xts object is a matrix with an index attribute (date) and one cannot mix types in a matrix.

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