

Risk and Term Structure of Interest Rates

Economics 301: Money and Banking

Goals and Learning Outcomes

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- Goals:
 - Explain factors that can cause interest rates to be different for bonds of different risk, liquidity, and maturity.
- Learning Outcomes:
 - LO3: Predict changes in interest rates using fundamental economic theories including present value calculations, behavior towards risk, and supply and demand models of money and bond markets.

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Reading

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- Hubbard and O'Brien, Chapter 5.

Risk Structure

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- **Risk structure of interest rates:** explanation for why different securities with the same maturity have different prevailing interest rates in secondary market.
- Examples:
 - Federal government bonds.
 - Municipal bonds.
 - Aaa corporate bonds.
 - Baa corporate bonds.
- “Risk” structure actually includes multiple factors:
 - Default risk.
 - Differences in liquidity.
 - Differences in tax rules.

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Default Risk

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- **Risk-free bonds** aka **default-free bonds**: bonds that have zero chance of default. Treasury bonds are often considered risk-free bonds.
- **Default risk premium**: additional interest above risk-free bonds paid for securities with a risk of default.
- Use a supply/demand analysis for two securities: Treasury bonds and corporate bonds. Suppose a corporate bond is initially risk free and show what happens when one increases the risk of default.
- Increases in the risk of default increases the risk premium.

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Credit Rating Agencies

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- Three major credit rating agencies determine risk of default for many corporate and government bonds.
 - Moody's Investor Service
 - Standard and Poor's Corporation
 - Fitch Ratings
- "Investment-grade" securities have ratings Baa/BBB or above.
- "Junk bonds" or "high-yield" bonds have ratings below Baa/BBB.

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Credit Rating Agencies

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Moody's	S&P and Fitch	Definition
Aaa	AAA	Prime Maximum Safety
Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	AA+, AA, AA-	High Grade High Quality
A1, A2, A3	A+, A, A-	Upper Medium Grade
Baa1, Baa2, Baa3	BBB+, BBB, BBB-	Lower Medium Grade
Ba1, Ba2, Ba3	BB+, BB, BB-	Speculative
B1, B2, B3	B+, B, B-	Highly Speculative
Caa1, Caa2, Caa3	CCC+, CCC, CCC-	Extremely Speculative

Liquidity

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- Bonds that differ on risk, usually also differ on liquidity.
- Treasury bonds are most highly liquid - traded worldwide.
- For a given corporation, far fewer bonds are traded, many financial investors may not be familiar with security.
- Credit rating agencies help increase liquidity.
- Supply and demand analysis of Treasury bonds vs. corporate bonds again demonstrates premium paid for liquidity.
- What is called “risk structure” of interest rates: more appropriately should be called *risk and liquidity* structure.

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Municipal Bonds and Income Tax

- Municipal bonds have higher risk, lower liquidity than Treasury bonds.
- Yet, municipal bonds often have lower interest rates than risk-free Treasury bonds.
- Earnings on holding municipal bonds are exempt from Federal income taxes.
- Example - consider two hypothetical, one year maturity, discount bonds:
 - Treasury bond: Face value = \$1000, Price = \$952.
 - Municipal bond: Face value = \$1000, Price = \$961.50.
 - Your marginal income tax rate = 25%
 - Compute before-tax and after-tax yield to maturity.
- Supply and demand analysis of Treasury bonds vs. municipal bonds demonstrates effect on interest rates.

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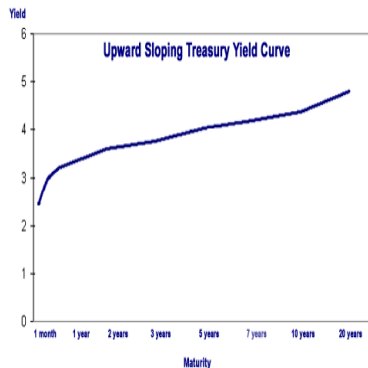
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Yield Curve

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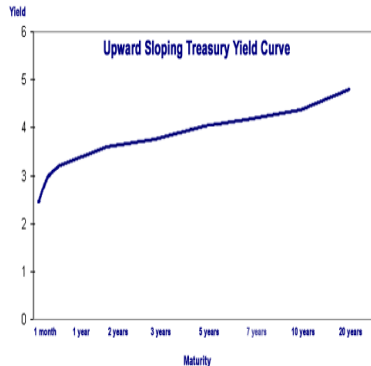
- Bonds with otherwise identical risk, liquidity and tax rules may have different interest rates due to different times remaining to maturity.
- **Yield curve:** illustration of how interest rates for a particular type of bond differ for different maturity dates.



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Yield Curve

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- Yield curve shape:
 - Yield curves are often, but not always, upward sloping.
 - Inverted yield curve: downward sloping.
 - Sometimes have more complicated shape.
- Theories that explain shape:
 - Expectations theory.
 - Liquidity theory.

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Expectations Theory

- Bonds with different maturity dates, but otherwise similar features, should be nearly perfect substitutes to one another.
→ Consequently, interest rates should be the same.
- Simple example: compare return of one-year security (rolled over for a second year) and a two-year security.
 - Let i_t denote today's (time t) interest rate for a one year security.
 - Let $E_t i_{t+1}$ denote today's (time t) *expectation* of tomorrow's (time $t + 1$ interest rate) on a one-year security.
 - Let $i_{2,t}$ denote the interest rate negotiated today (t) over the life of a two-year bond.

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- Expected net return on holding one-year securities:

$$\begin{aligned}E_t R_1 &= (1 + i_t)(1 + E_t i_{t+1}) - 1 \\ &= i_t + E_t i_{t+1} + i_t E_t i_{t+1} \\ &\approx i_t + E_t i_{t+1}\end{aligned}$$

- Expected net return on holding two-year security:

$$\begin{aligned}R_2 &= (1 + i_{2,t})(1 + i_{2,t}) - 1 \\ &= 2i_{2,t} + i_{2,t}^2 \\ &\approx 2i_{2,t}\end{aligned}$$

- Perfect substitutes - set returns equal to another:

$$E_t R_1 = R_2 \quad i_{2,t} = \frac{i_t + E_t i_{t+1}}{2}$$

- Return on long-term bond is approximately equal to average expected interest rates until maturity date

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$$\begin{aligned}E_t R_1 &= (1 + i_t)(1 + E_t i_{t+1}) - 1 \\ &= i_t + E_t i_{t+1} + i_t E_t i_{t+1} \\ &\approx i_t + E_t i_{t+1}\end{aligned}$$

- Expected net return on holding two-year security:

$$\begin{aligned}R_2 &= (1 + i_{2,t})(1 + i_{2,t}) - 1 \\ &= 2i_{2,t} + i_{2,t}^2 \\ &\approx 2i_{2,t}\end{aligned}$$

- Perfect substitutes - set returns equal to another:

$$E_t R_1 = R_2 \quad i_{2,t} = \frac{i_t + E_t i_{t+1}}{2}$$

- Return on long-term bond is approximately equal to average expected interest rates until maturity date

Expectations Theory

- When should yield curve be...
 - upward sloping?
 - downward sloping?
 - flat?
- Yield curves are almost always upward sloping. What explains that?

Expectations Theory

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Liquidity Theory

- Long term bonds are subject to *interest rate risk*.
 - Holders of long-term bonds seldom plan to hold security.
 - Even if they did, higher interest rates in the future increase the opportunity cost of holding the bond.
- **Liquidity theory**: short-term and long-term bonds are close, but not perfect substitutes.
- In addition to paying interest equal to the average expected interest rate, bond issuers must pay a **liquidity premium**.
- The further is the maturity date, the larger is the interest rate risk, the larger is the liquidity premium.
- Suppose the current interest rate is equal to the long-run average expected interest rate. What should be the shape of the yield curve under expectations theory and liquidity theory?

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- First Exam! Friday, February 24.
- Transaction Costs and Asymmetric Information, Chapter 9.