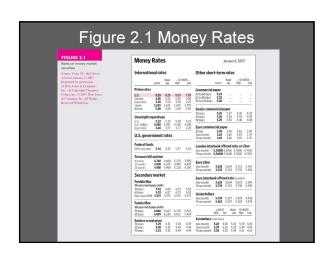
CHAPTER 2 Asset Classes and Financial Instruments

2.1 THE MONEY MARKET

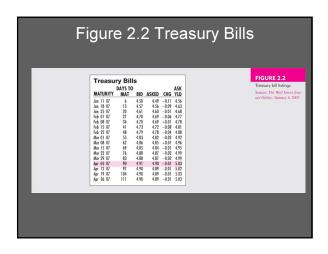
Major Classes of Financial Assets or Securities Money market Bond market Equity markets Indexes Derivative markets

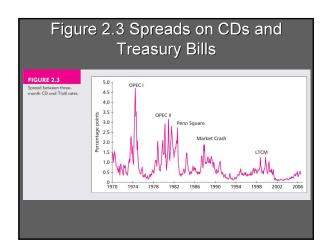












2.2 THE BOND MARKET

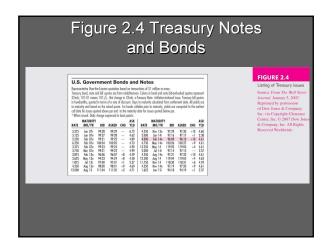
Bond Market Treasury Notes and Bonds Federal Agency Debt International Bonds Inflation-Protected Bonds Municipal Bonds Corporate Bonds Mortgages and Mortgage-Backed Securities

Treasury Notes and Bonds

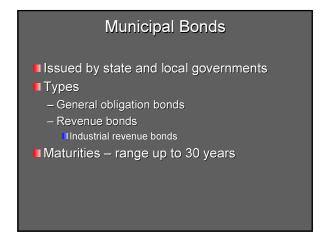
Maturities

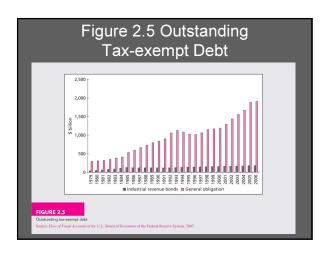
Notes – maturities up to 10 years
Bonds – maturities in excess of 10 years
Par Value - \$1,000

Quotes – percentage of par



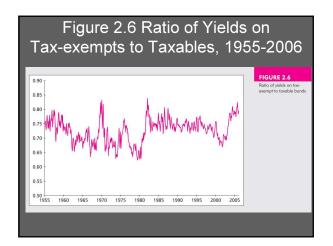
Federal Agency Debt Major issuers Federal Home Loan Bank Federal National Mortgage Association Government National Mortgage Association Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation





Municipal Bond Yields Interest income on municipal bonds is not subject to federal and sometimes state and local tax To compare yields on taxable securities a Taxable Equivalent Yield is constructed





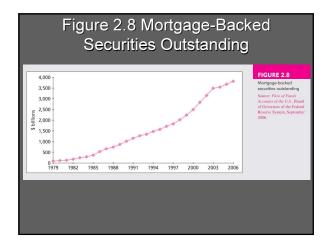
Corporate Bonds

- Issued by private firms
- Semi-annual interest payments
- Subject to larger default risk than government securities
- Options in corporate bonds
 - Callable
 - Convertible



Mortgages and Mortgage-backed Securities

- Developed in the 1970s to help liquidity of financial institutions
- Proportional ownership of a pool or a specified obligation secured by a pool
- Market has experienced very high rates of growth



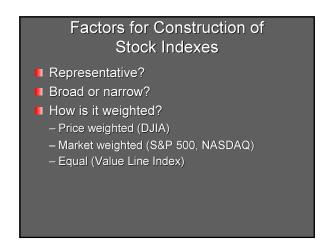
2.3 EQUITY SECURITIES

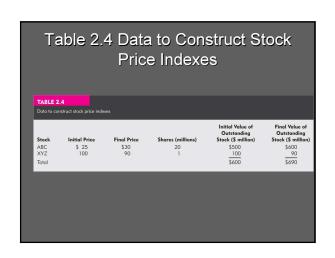




2.4 STOCK AND BOND MARKET INDEXES

Stock Market Indexes There are several indexes worldwide such as: - Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) - Nikkei Average Offer ways of comparing performance of managers Base of derivatives





DJIA Price-Weighted Average

■ Using data from Table 2.4; example 2.2 Initial value = \$25 + \$100 = \$125 Final value = \$30 + \$90 = \$120 Percentage change in portfolio value = Initial index value = (25 + 100)/2 = 62.5 Final index value = (30 + 90)/2 = 60

Percentage change in index = -2.5/62.5 = -.04 = -4%

S&P's Composite 500 Market Value-Weighted Index

■ Using data from Table 2.4:

 ABC would have five times the weight given to XYZ

Value Line Equally Weighted Index

- Places equal weight on each return
- Using data from Table 2.4

 Start with equal dollars in each investment ABC increases in value by 20%

 XYZ decreases by 10%

 Need to rebalance to keep equal weights

Examples of Other Indexes - Domestic

- Dow Jones Industrial Average (30 Stocks)
- Standard & Poor's 500 Composite
- NASDAQ Composite
- NYSE Composite
- Wilshire 5000



Examples of Indexes - International

- Nikkei 225 & Nikkei 300
- FTSE (Financial Times of London)
- Dax
- Region and Country Indexes
 - EAFE
 - Far East
 - United Kingdom





