

# CHAPTER 10

## Bond Prices and Yields

# 10.1 BOND CHARACTERISTICS

## Bond Characteristics

- Face or par value
- Coupon rate
  - Zero coupon bond
- Compounding and payments
  - Accrued Interest
- Indenture

## Treasury Notes and Bonds

- T Note maturities range up to 10 years
- T bond maturities range from 10 – 30 years
- Bid and ask price
  - Quoted in points and as a percent of par
- Accrued interest
  - Quoted price does not include interest accrued

Figure 10.1 Listing of Treasury Issues

FIGURE 10.1

Listing of Treasury Issues  
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U.S. Government Bonds and Notes											
Representative Over-the-Counter quotes based on transactions of \$1 million or more.											
Maturity					Maturity						
RATE	MO/YR	BID	ASKED	CHG	TSD	RATE	MO/YR	BID	ASKED	CHG	TSD
3.125	Jan 07a	99.29	99.30	—	4.83	2.375	Apr 10	99.11	99.12	—	2.13
2.250	Feb 07a	99.29	—	—	4.80	4.875	Apr 10a	100.04	100.07	—	4.23
4.250	Feb 07a	100.02	100.03	—	4.80	4.875	May 10a	100.17	100.18	—	4.73
3.375	Feb 07a	99.29	—	—	4.97	5.125	Jun 10a	100.17	100.18	—	4.73
3.750	Mar 07a	99.29	99.24	+1	4.97	4.875	Jul 10a	100.18	100.19	—	4.73
3.625	Apr 07a	99.19	—	—	4.97	4.625	Aug 10a	99.16	—	—	4.74
3.750	Apr 10a	100.09	100.10	—	4.73	3.375	Jan 12	104.01	104.02	—	2.10
4.125	Apr 10a	99.05	99.03	—	4.73	4.875	Feb 12a	100.24	100.25	—	4.20
3.875	May 10a	99.34	—	—	4.73	3.000	Jul 12	102.17	102.18	—	2.49
4.375	Oct 10a	98.22	98.23	—	4.74	4.375	Aug 12a	104.11	104.12	—	4.40
4.500	Nov 10a	99.26	—	—	4.73	4.000	Nov 12a	96.14	—	—	4.71
4.375	Nov 10a	98.22	98.23	—	4.74	10.250	Nov 12	104.11	104.12	—	4.40
4.250	Jan 11a	98.08	98.08	—	4.74	3.375	Feb 13a	99.17	99.18	—	4.72
3.500	Apr 11a	100.26	100.27	—	4.80	3.425	May 13a	94.84	94.85	—	4.71
3.500	Feb 11a	100.03	100.04	—	4.89	3.375	Jul 13	96.09	96.10	—	2.49
4.500	Feb 11a	99.04	—	—	4.73	4.750	Aug 13a	97.14	—	—	4.72
4.750	Mar 11a	100.01	100.02	—	4.73	5.250	Nov 28	104.12	104.13	—	4.92

## Corporate Bonds

- Most bonds are traded over the counter
- Registered
- Bearer bonds
- Call provisions
- Convertible provision
- Put provision (puttable bonds)
- Floating rate bonds
- Preferred Stock

## Figure 10.2 Investment Grade Bonds

ISSUER NAME	SYMBOL	COUPON	MATURITY	RATING			HIGH	LOW	LAST	CHANGE	YIELD %
				MOODY'S	S&P	ITCH					
Coca	COA.N	8.875%	Jul 2009	Baa1/BBB-	107.541	107.208	107.541		-0.109	5.423	
Marshall & Macy	MM.N	5.800%	Feb 2008	Aa2/A-	98.514	98.470	98.514		0.064	5.263	
Capital One	COF.N	7.880%	Aug 2016	Baa1/BBB-	113.895	113.206	113.733		0.257	6.473	
Energy East States	ES.N	6.180%	Mar 2015	Baa1/BBB-	99.950	98.816	99.648		0.719	6.220	
J.D. Love Home	HL.N	6.875%	Mar 2012	Baa1/BBB-	107.205	106.402	106.545		0.720	5.423	
Household Int	HL.N	8.875%	Feb 2008	Aa1/Aa-	100.504	100.504	100.504		-0.109	5.268	
SR Comm	SR.N	5.875%	Feb 2017	Aa2/Aa	102.116	102.000	102.000		-0.116	5.415	
American General Finance	AG.F	5.750%	Sep 2016	A1/A-	101.229	101.135	101.135		-0.208	5.395	

FIGURE 10.2

Listing of corporate bonds

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## Other Domestic Issuers

- Federal Home Loan Bank Board
- Farm Credit Agencies
- Ginnie Mae
- Fannie Mae
- Freddie Mac

## Innovations in the Bond Market

- Reverse floaters
- Asset-backed bonds
- Pay-in-kind bonds
- Catastrophe bonds
- Indexed bonds
  - TIPS (Treasury Inflation Protected Securities)

## 10.2 BOND PRICING

### Bond Pricing

$$P_B = \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{C_t}{(1+r)^t} + \frac{\text{Par Value}_T}{(1+r)^T}$$

- $P_B$  = Price of the bond
- $C_t$  = interest or coupon payments
- $T$  = number of periods to maturity
- $r$  = semi-annual discount rate or the semi-annual yield to maturity

### Price of 8%, 10-yr. with yield at 6%

$$P_B = 40 \times \sum_{t=1}^{20} \frac{1}{(1.03)^t} + 1000 \times \frac{1}{(1.03)^{20}}$$

$$P_B = 1,148.77$$

Coupon = 4%\*1,000 = 40 (Semiannual)

Discount Rate = 3% (Semiannual)

Maturity = 10 years or 20 periods

Par Value = 1,000

### 10.3 BOND YIELDS

### Bond Prices and Yields

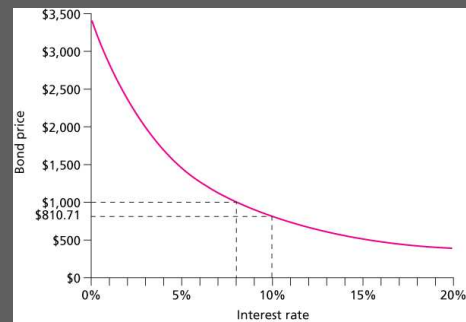
- Prices and Yields (required rates of return) have an inverse relationship
- When yields get very high the value of the bond will be very low
- When yields approach zero, the value of the bond approaches the sum of the cash flows

### Yield to Maturity

- YTM is the discount rate that makes the present value of a bond's payments equal to its price
- 8% coupon, 30-year bond selling at \$1,276.76:

$$\$1,276.76 = \sum_{t=1}^{60} \frac{\$40}{(1+r)^t} + \frac{\$1,000}{(1+r)^{60}}$$

Figure 10.3 The Inverse Relationship Between Bond Prices and Yields



### Alternative Measures of Yield

- Current Yield
- Yield to Call
  - Call price replaces par
  - Call date replaces maturity
- Holding Period Yield
  - Considers actual reinvestment of coupons
  - Considers any change in price if the bond is held less than its maturity

Figure 10.4 Bond Prices: Callable and Straight Debt

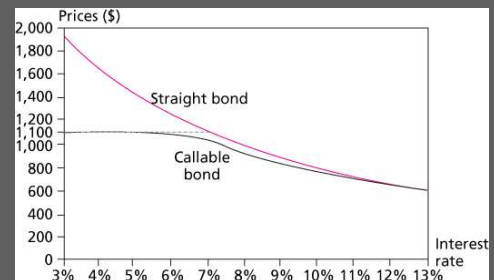
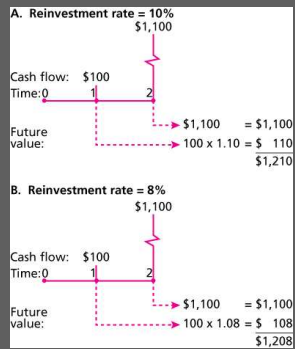


Figure 10.5 Growth of Invested Funds



10.4 BOND PRICES OVER TIME

Premium and Discount Bonds

- Premium Bond
  - Coupon rate exceeds yield to maturity
  - Bond price will decline to par over its maturity
- Discount Bond
  - Yield to maturity exceeds coupon rate
  - Bond price will increase to par over its maturity

Figure 10.6 Premium and Discount Bonds over Time

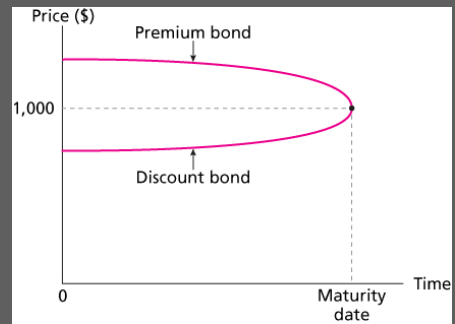
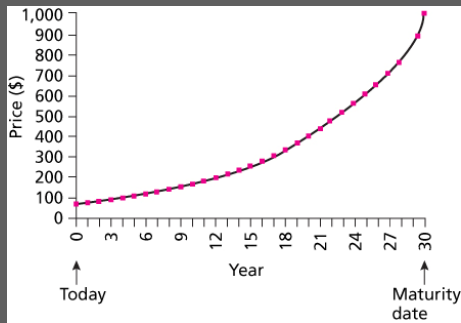


Figure 10.7 The Price of a Zero-Coupon Bond over Time



10.5 DEFAULT RISK AND BOND PRICING

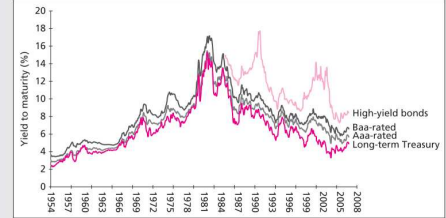


## Term Structure of Interest Rates

- Relationship between yields to maturity and maturity
- Yield curve - a graph of the yields on bonds relative to the number of years to maturity
  - Usually Treasury Bonds
  - Have to be similar risk or other factors would be influencing yields

## Figure 10.10 Yields on Long-Term Bonds

FIGURE 10.10  
Yields on long-term bonds



## Figure 10.11 Treasury Yield Curves

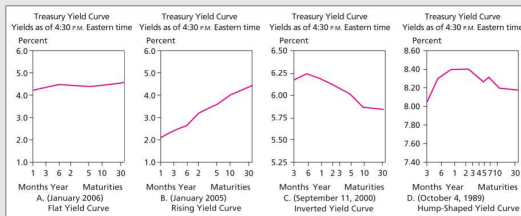


FIGURE 10.11

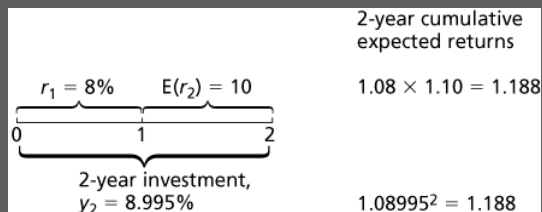
Treasury yield curves

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## Theories of Term Structure

- Expectations
  - Long term rates are a function of expected future short term rates
  - Upward slope means that the market is expecting higher future short term rates
  - Downward slope means that the market is expecting lower future short term rates
- Liquidity Preference
  - Upward bias over expectations
  - The observed long-term rate includes a risk premium

## Figure 10.12 Returns to Two 2-year Investment Strategies



## Forward Rates Implied in the Yield Curve

$$(1 + y_n)^n = (1 + y_{n-1})^{n-1} (1 + f_n)$$

$$(1.12)^2 = (1.11)^1 (1.1301)$$

For example, using a 1-yr and 2-yr rates

Longer term rate,  $y(n) = 12\%$

Shorter term rate,  $y(n-1) = 11\%$

Forward rate, a one-year rate in one year = 13.01%

Figure 10.13 Illustrative Yield Curves

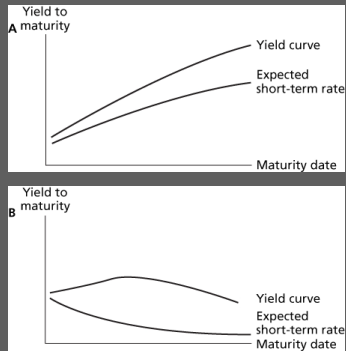


Figure 10.14 Term Spread

FIGURE 10.14

Term spread: Yields on 10-year versus 90-day Treasury securities

