## Measuring Investment Performance with Rising Interest Rates

April 2017

## Agenda

- Market Update
- Measuring Results
- CFOs' Interest Rate Forecasts


## Market Update

## U.S. Treasury Yields

Yield History Past 12 Months


## Interest Rates Move Up

- Treasury rates surged following the U.S. elections, with longer maturities rising substantially due to higher inflation expectations from the President's proposed fiscal policies; the shorter end of the curve also moved higher as market participants priced in rate hikes in December 2016 and March 2017


## U.S. Treasury Yield Curve



Yield Curve History

| Maturity | $03 / 31 / 17$ | $03 / 31 / 16$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-Mo. | $0.73 \%$ | $0.17 \%$ |
| 3-Mo. | $0.75 \%$ | $0.20 \%$ |
| 6-Mo. | $0.90 \%$ | $0.38 \%$ |
| 1-Yr. | $1.02 \%$ | $0.58 \%$ |
| 2-Yr. | $1.26 \%$ | $0.72 \%$ |
| 3-Yr. | $1.49 \%$ | $0.85 \%$ |
| 5-Yr. | $1.92 \%$ | $1.21 \%$ |
| 7-Yr. | $2.21 \%$ | $1.53 \%$ |
| 10-Yr. | $2.39 \%$ | $1.77 \%$ |
| 30-Yr. | $3.01 \%$ | $2.61 \%$ |

## Long-Term U.S. Treasury Yields Little Changed in the First Quarter



## Economic Growth Slowed in $4^{\text {th }}$ Quarter Due to One-Time Factor

- Gross domestic product increased at an annualized rate of $2.1 \%$ in the fourth quarter, down from the 3.5\% pace of the prior quarter prior, resulting in an average 2.0\% rate of growth for 2016
- Fourth quarter GDP reflected positive contributions from personal consumption, fixed investment, private inventories, and government expenditures; however, these drivers of growth were offset by a large decline in net exports, a one-time factor



## Labor Market Strength Continues

- The U.S. labor market continues to tighten, adding an average of 182,000 jobs per month over the past year
- The headline unemployment rate fell to $4.5 \%$ while the U-6 rate, which includes part-time and discouraged workers for economic reasons, dropped to 8.9\%, the lowest since 2007
- The annual growth rate of average hourly earnings - an important gauge of wage growth - averaged $2.7 \%$ over the past 12 months




## Inflation Rising, but Slowly

- The core personal consumption expenditures (PCE) price index, the Fed's preferred gauge of core inflation, ticked up to $1.8 \%$ year-over-year through February, continuing to modestly undershoot the Fed's 2.0\% target
- However, investors are expecting inflation to pick up, with market expectations for inflation over the next five years recovering to levels last seen in 2014; should President Trump realize his proposed spending policies, price pressures could increase and prompt the Fed to raise rates faster.


Expectations for Average Inflation
Rate over next 5 years
 Source: Bloomberg, as of 03/31/17. Inflation expectations based on yield difference between 5-year Treasury note and 5-year Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS).

## U.S. Treasury Yields

Yield History Past 12 Months


## Rate Expectations

U.S. Treasury Yields vs. 1-year Forward Yields


Fed Rate Hikes Expected in 2017

Probability of Fed Rate Hike

| Meeting | $4 / 24 / 2017$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $5 / 3 / 2017$ | $11 \%$ |
| $6 / 14 / 2017$ | $69 \%$ |
| $7 / 26 / 2017$ | $72 \%$ |
| $9 / 20 / 2017$ | $84 \%$ |
| $11 / 1 / 2017$ | $84 \%$ |
| $12 / 13 / 2017$ | $88 \%$ |
| $1 / 31 / 2018$ | $88 \%$ |

Number of Additional Rate Hikes
Expected in 2017


## Major Considerations for Next Interest Rate Increase

| Impacts of Quick Tightening | Impacts of Slow Tightening |
| :--- | :--- |
| Large market value losses - <br> over shorter timeframe | Smaller market value losses - <br> over extended timeframe |
| Capture higher interest rates <br> more quickly | Measured rise in rates |
| Rapid rise in inflation | Slower rise in inflation |
| Possible recovery killer due to high <br> cost of credit | Possible investment bubbles |

## Developing an Investment Program: Measuring Results

## Performance Measures

- Yield
- Yields are prospective and show anticipated performance for future periods, using information available when the yield was calculated
- Measures the expected rate of future earnings (assuming reinvestment at the same yield)
- Fixed at purchase
- Easy to track
- Total Return
- Returns are retroactive and show actual performance for a specific prior period
- Measures change in portfolio value over the measurement period
- Includes accrued earnings, plus realized gains / losses, plus unrealized gains / losses
- Based on the portfolio's value if it were sold
- Used by most money managers and mutual funds
- Harder to calculate
- Market values are affected by changes in interest rates, yield spreads and volatility


## Total Return versus Book Value Return

- An entity buys $\$ 1,000,000$ par value of 5 -Year Treasury Notes at a yield of $5.00 \%$; the Notes have a coupon of $5.00 \%$ and were purchased at par

| Scenario - After 3 Months | Total Return | Book Value Return |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest Rates Are Unchanged | Market Value of Securities $\$ 1,000,000$ <br> Accrued Interest $\$ 12,500$ <br> Total $\$ 1,012,500$ <br> Total Return $=5.00 \%$  | Book Value of Securities $\$ 1,000,000$ <br> Accrued Interest $\$ 12,500$ <br> Total $\$ 1,012,500$ <br> Book Value Return $=5.00 \%$  |
| Interest Rates Have Increased by 25 Basis Points | Market Value of Securities $\$ 989,528$ <br> Accrued Interest $\$ 12,500$ <br> Total $\$ 1,002,028$ <br> Total Return $=\mathbf{0 . 8 1 \%}$  | Book Value of Securities $\$ 1,000,000$ <br> Accrued Interest $\$ 12,500$ <br> Total $\$ 1,012,500$ <br> Book Value Return $=5.00 \%$  |
| Interest Rates Have Decreased by 25 Basis Points | Market Value of Securities $\$ 1,010,446$ <br> Accrued Interest $\$ 12,500$ <br> Total $\$ 1,0 \overline{22,946}$ <br> Total Return $=9.49 \%$  | Book Value of Securities $\$ 1,000,000$ <br> Accrued Interest $\$ 12,500$ <br> Total $\$ 1,012,500$ <br> $\quad$ Book Value Return $=5.00 \%$ $)$. |

## GFOA Best Practices



## RECOMMENDATION:

The Government Finance Qfficers Association recommends that govemment investors assess their investment portfolio for performance and risk by comparing the total return of the portfolio to carefuly selected benchmarks. Total return provides a complete snapshot of the outcomes resulting from investment decisions since it measures the percent change in the value of a portfolio over a defined historical period.

1. Total retum comparisons should be completed as least quarterly and more often for portfolios managed by external provides and those containing large investments.

Any total return measurement that is much greater or much less than that of the benchmark should be analyzed since significant deviations between the total return measurement and the benchmark often comelates to the portfolio risk profile. Based on total return analysis, investment managers can make adjustments to the portfolio's risk profile when it is determined to be outside the acceptable variance with the benchmark.

To provide a valid reference for comparison of an entity's investment portfolio, it is important to select a benchmark that closely resembles policy constraints and management practice in terms of

## Top Reasons to Use Total Return

- GASB 31
- Reflects "true" value of portfolio
- Leads to accurate economic analysis of trades
- Demonstrates value over the long run
- Industry standard
- Helps to identify certain risks (i.e., if market value is falling)
- Creates long-term rather than short-term focus
- Performance benchmarks are total return based
- Helps to discourage "yield chasing"
- Shows unrealized gains/losses that would occur if unexpected liquidity needs would force early sale of securities


## The Bad News: Unrealized Market Value Losses



Portfolio size: \$20 million*
Assuming instantaneous increase in rates

|  | Rates $+0.25 \%$ | Rates $+0.50 \%$ | Rates $+0.75 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Market Value Change | $(90,461)$ | $(180,923)$ | $(271,384)$ |
| Market Value Post Rate Increase | $\$ 19,909,539$ | $\$ 19,819,077$ | $\$ 19,728,616$ |

## Historically, Longer Portfolios Outperform Over Time...

- Longer-term investment portfolios historically have generated significantly higher earnings relative to liquidity vehicles
$\begin{array}{|ccccc|}\hline & \text { Risk / Return of Various Benchmarks } \\ 10 \text { Years Ended 3/31/2017 }\end{array}$ BoA / ML Index $\quad$ Duration $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Average } \\ \text { Annual } \\ \text { Return }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}\text { Cumulative } \\ \text { Value of } \\ \mathbf{\$ 2 5 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}\text { Value over } \\ \text { 3-Month Treasury } \\ \text { Index }\end{array}\right]$


## ...But, Experience Higher Levels of Volatility

| Return Volatility of Various Benchmarks <br> 10 Years Ended 3/31/2017 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| BoA / ML Index | Duration | Quarters with Negative <br> Returns |
| 3-Month Treasury Index | 0.24 Years | 0 out of 40 |
| 1 Year Treasury Index | 0.99 Years | 5 out of 40 |
| 1-3 Year Treasury Index | 1.89 Years | 8 out of 40 |
| 1-5 Year Treasury Index | 2.70 Years | 12 out of 40 |

## Accountability with Benchmarks

- Definition
- Performance benchmark is a market index or combination of market indices
- Purpose
- Provide "yardstick" for measuring relative performance over multi-year periods
- Provide for comparison of risk and return
- Evaluate investment strategy



## Summary

- Interest rates will rise
- When?
- How fast?
- There are opportunities for your investment program:
- Maturity management

- Evaluation of benchmarks
- Understanding opportunity costs
"Best time to invest was yesterday.
Next best time to invest is today.
Worst time to start investing is tomorrow."


## CFOs' Interest Rate Forecasts

## Economist Survey Forecasts

Actual

| U.S. Indicator | Q1-16 | Q2-16 | Q3-16 | Q4-16 | Q1-17 | Q2-17 | Q3-17 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GDP QoQ \% (SAAR) | $0.8 \%$ | $1.4 \%$ | $3.5 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ | $2.5 \%$ | $2.4 \%$ |
| CPI YOY \% | $1.1 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ | $1.1 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ | $2.6 \%$ | $2.4 \%$ | $2.6 \%$ |
| Core PCE YoY \% | $1.6 \%$ | $1.6 \%$ | $1.7 \%$ | $1.7 \%$ | $1.7 \%$ | $1.7 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ |
| Unemployment Rate \% | $4.9 \%$ | $4.9 \%$ | $4.9 \%$ | $4.7 \%$ | $4.7 \%$ | $4.6 \%$ | $4.6 \%$ |
| Budget \% of GDP | $-2.5 \%$ | $-2.8 \%$ | $-3.1 \%$ | $-3.1 \%$ | $-3.4 \%$ | $-3.2 \%$ | $-3.2 \%$ |
| Fed Funds Target Rate | $0.50 \%$ | $0.50 \%$ | $0.50 \%$ | $0.75 \%$ | $1.00 \%$ | $1.15 \%$ | $1.30 \%$ |
| 3-Month LIBOR | $0.63 \%$ | $0.65 \%$ | $0.85 \%$ | $1.00 \%$ | $1.15 \%$ | $1.42 \%$ | $1.58 \%$ |
| 2-Year Treasury | $0.72 \%$ | $0.58 \%$ | $0.76 \%$ | $1.19 \%$ | $1.26 \%$ | $1.51 \%$ | $1.66 \%$ |
| 10-Year Treasury | $1.77 \%$ | $1.47 \%$ | $1.60 \%$ | $2.45 \%$ | $2.39 \%$ | $2.65 \%$ | $2.78 \%$ |

## Questions



## Important Disclosures

This material is based on information obtained from sources generally believed to be reliable and available to the public, however PFM Asset Management LLC cannot guarantee its accuracy, completeness or suitability. This material is for general information purposes only and is not intended to provide specific advice or a specific recommendation. All statements as to what will or may happen under certain circumstances are based on assumptions, some but not all of which are noted in the presentation. Assumptions may or may not be proven correct as actual events occur, and results may depend on events outside of your or our control. Changes in assumptions may have a material effect on results. Past performance does not necessarily reflect and is not a guaranty of future results. The information contained in this presentation is not an offer to purchase or sell any securities.

The views expressed within this material constitute the perspective and judgment of PFMAM at the time of distribution and are subject to change. Any forecast, projection, or prediction of the market, the economy, economic trends, and equity or fixed-income markets are based upon current opinion as of the date if issue, and are also subject to change. Opinions and data presented are not necessarily indicative of future events or expected performance. Information contained herein is based on data obtained from recognized statistical services, issuer reports or communications, or other sources, believed to be reliable. No representation is made as to its accuracy or completeness.

# Thank You 

