

The Journal of
FIXED INCOME

VOLUME 6 NUMBER 2

www.ijfi.com

SEPTEMBER 1996

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AND FORWARD RATES**

ANTTI ILMANEN

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Three main forces determine the term structure of forward rates: the market's rate expectations; required bond risk premiums; and the convexity bias. Many market observers believe that the first force is the dominant one. This article focuses on the impact of the market's rate expectations on the yield curve shape but emphasizes the consequences of ignoring the two other forces.

The impact of rate expectations on today's yield curve shape is best isolated by assuming that the pure expectations hypothesis holds. According to this hypothesis, all government bonds have the same near-term expected return (that is, all bond risk premiums are zero). If the near-term expected returns are equal across maturities, initial yield differences must offset any expected capital gains or losses that are caused by the market's rate expectations.

For example, if the market expects rates to rise and long-term bonds to suffer capital losses, long-term bonds must have an initial yield advantage over the one-period bond (to offset the expected capital losses). Therefore, expectations of rising rates tend to make today's yield curve upward-sloping. Conversely, expectations of declining future rates tend to make today's yield curve inverted. In a similar way, the market's expectations of future curve flattening or steepening influence the curvature of today's yield curve.

There is a distinction between the statements, "the forwards imply rising rates," and "the market expects rising rates." The first statement is related to the forward rates' role as break-even levels of future spot rates. By construction, the spot rate changes that the forwards imply for the next period are the rate changes that would make all government bonds earn the same

ANTTI ILMANEN is a vice president at Salomon Brothers in fixed-income research in London, England.

one-period return.

Whenever the spot rate curve is upward-sloping, the forwards imply rising rates. That is, rising rates are needed to offset long-term bonds' yield advantage. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the market expects rising rates.

An upward-sloping spot rate curve may also reflect higher near-term required returns for long-term bonds than for the riskless one-period bond (so-called positive bond risk premiums). The changes in spot rates that the forwards imply would be approximately equal to the expected spot rate changes *only if* the restrictive pure expectations hypothesis were true.

We present empirical evidence about rate expectations, and conclude that the pure expectations hypothesis is, in many ways, at odds with historical experience. We show that *forward rates are poor predictors of future spot rates*. In fact, long-term rates have tended to move *away* from the direction implied by the forward rates.

We also contrast the expectations "implied" in the forward rate structure to the expectations revealed in explicit surveys of bond market participants. The comparison suggests that forward rates are *upward-biased* measures of the market's rate expectations because the market appears to require higher expected returns for long-term bonds than for short-term bonds.

I. ALGEBRAIC RELATIONS BETWEEN SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Here we review the relationship of spot rates and forward rates and describe the role of forward rates as break-even rates.

Computation of Forward Rates

A *spot rate* is the discount rate of a single future cash flow such as a zero-coupon bond (zero). A coupon bond can be viewed and valued as a bundle of zeros. Given the price P_n of an n -year zero, the annualized n -year spot rate s_n can be computed as in Equation (1):¹

$$P_n = \frac{100}{(1 + s_n)^n} \quad (1)$$

A *forward rate* is the interest rate for a loan between any two future dates, contracted today. The rate may be explicit in the price of a traded forward

contract, or it may be implicit in today's spot rate curve. A zero's discount rate (a multiyear spot rate) can be decomposed into a product of one-year forward rates. Thus, the spot rate is a geometric average of one-year forward rates:²

$$(1 + s_n)^n = (1 + f_{0,1})(1 + f_{1,2})(1 + f_{2,3}) \dots (1 + f_{n-1,n}) \quad (2)$$

where $f_{0,1} = s_1$ and $f_{n-1,n}$ is the one-year forward rate between maturities $n - 1$ and n .

If only one spot rate is known, all forward rates cannot be computed. If spot rates are known for each maturity, a given term structure of spot rates implies a specific term structure of forward rates.

For example, if the m -year and n -year spot rates are known, $f_{m,n}$ (the annualized $n - m$ -year rate m years forward) can be computed as in Equation (3):

$$(1 + f_{m,n})^{n-m} = \frac{(1 + s_n)^n}{(1 + s_m)^m} \quad (3)$$

Exhibit 1 presents a hypothetical spot rate curve and two series derived using Equation (3): the implied forward path of the constant-maturity one-year rate at various future dates, and the implied spot curve at one future date, one year hence.³ It is important to distinguish the curve of one-year forward rates in column B from the implied spot rate curve one year forward in column C. Unfortunately, both are sometimes called the forward curves.

To clarify the relation between these curves, Exhibit 2 shows the future years covered by ten spot rates (s_1 to s_{10}), ten one-year forward rates ($f_{0,1}$ to $f_{9,10}$), and nine implied spot rates one year forward ($f_{1,2}$ to $f_{1,10}$). The three curves are shown graphically in Exhibits 3 and 4.

Forwards as Break-Even Rates

The numbers in column D in Exhibit 1 — the difference between the implied spot curve one year forward and today's spot curve — show that "the forwards imply rising rates." How should this statement be interpreted? It does not necessarily mean that the market expects rising rates. Instead, the forwards show how much the spot curve needs to change over the next year to make all bonds earn the same holding-period return.

EXHIBIT 1 ■ Spot Curve, Curve of One-Year Forward Rates, and Implied Spot Curve One Year Forward (%)

A		B		C		D = C - A	
Spot Rate Today		One-Year Forward Rate		Implied Spot Rate One-Year Forward		Implied Change in Spot Rate	
s_1	6.00	$f_{0,1}$	6.00	$f_{1,2}$	8.01	Δf_1	2.01
s_2	7.00	$f_{1,2}$	8.01	$f_{1,3}$	8.64	Δf_2	1.64
s_3	7.75	$f_{2,3}$	9.27	$f_{1,4}$	9.09	Δf_3	1.34
s_4	8.31	$f_{3,4}$	10.02	$f_{1,5}$	9.43	Δf_4	1.12
s_5	8.73	$f_{4,5}$	10.44	$f_{1,6}$	9.67	Δf_5	0.94
s_6	9.05	$f_{5,6}$	10.65	$f_{1,7}$	9.85	Δf_6	0.80
s_7	9.29	$f_{6,7}$	10.72	$f_{1,8}$	9.97	Δf_7	0.68
s_8	9.47	$f_{7,8}$	10.72	$f_{1,9}$	10.06	Δf_8	0.59
s_9	9.60	$f_{8,9}$	10.67	$f_{1,10}$	10.12	Δf_9	0.52
s_{10}	9.70	$f_{9,10}$	10.60				

Recall that the holding-period return is a sum of a bond's initial yield and its capital gains or losses caused by yield changes. For example, if today's spot curve is upward-sloping, longer-term bonds have a yield advantage over the one-period bond. To equate holding-period returns across bonds, longer bonds have to suffer capital losses that offset their initial yield advantage. Forwards show exactly how much long-term rates have to increase to cause such capital losses.

Stated in terms of rate levels instead of rate changes, the implied spot rates one year forward (column C in Exhibit 1) are the future spot rates that would make all government bonds earn the same holding-period return over the next year. (Moreover, this same return must be the return of the one-year zero because it is already known today.)

This break-even relation follows from Equation (3) by setting $m = 1$ and rearranging:

$$\frac{(1 + s_n)^n}{(1 + f_{1,n})^{n-1}} = 1 + s_1 \quad (4)$$

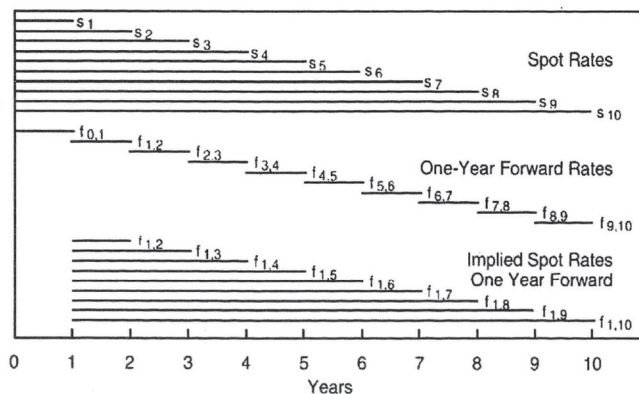
The left-hand side of Equation (4) is the return of buying an n -year zero at rate s_n today and selling it a year later at rate $f_{1,n}$. The right-hand side is the riskless return of the one-year zero. Thus, $f_{1,n}$ is the selling rate at which the n -year zero's holding-period return equals the return of the riskless asset.

A numerical example illustrates the computation of the break-even rate $f_{1,2}$. The numbers are from Exhibit 1: a 6% one-year spot rate and a 7% two-year spot rate. Over the next year, the return of a one-year zero is known to be 6%, while the holding-period return of a two-year zero depends on its selling price at the end of the year — when its remaining maturity is one year. So, the question is: "What should the one-year spot rate be one year hence in order to make the longer zero's holding-period return 6%?"

A little math shows that the answer is 8.01%. At this selling rate, the longer zero's price would rise from 87.34 [= 100/(1.07²)] to 92.58 [= 100/1.0801], earning it 6% [= 92.58/87.34 - 1]. Thus, the implied one-year spot rate one year forward, $f_{1,2} = 8.01%$, is the level of the future one-year rate that would make investors ex post indifferent between holding either of the two zeros.

It is worth reiterating that the forwards imply

EXHIBIT 2 ■ Future Years Covered by Each Rate



distinct yield changes for actual bonds and for constant-maturity rates. The forwards tell how much the *yield of a given security* — a longer-term bond — needs to change to offset an initial yield spread over the short-term rate. Alternatively, the forwards tell how much a *given point on the spot curve* has to shift to equate holding-period returns across bonds.

In the example above, the two-year zero's yield had to rise by 1.01 percentage points, and the constant-maturity one-year spot rate had to rise by 0.01 percentage points. The 100-basis point difference is due to "rolling down the yield curve" effect, which we discuss shortly.

First, we provide a rule of thumb relation between initial yield spreads and break-even yield changes — and some economic intuition about this relation. We compute the implied two-year spot rate one year forward ($f_{1,3}$) by equating the holding-period returns of the three-year zero and the one-year zero over the next year. (Recall that the value of the *two-year spot rate* after one year determines the holding-period return of what is today a *three-year zero*.)

The left-hand side of Equation (5) is the approximate holding-period return of the three-year zero (given a selling rate $f_{1,3}$), and the right-hand side is the holding-period return of the one-year zero:⁴

$$s_3 - \text{Dur}_2 \times (f_{1,3} - s_3) \approx s_1 \quad (5)$$

Note that $f_{1,3} - s_3$ is not the three-year zero's actual subsequent yield change but the break-even yield change implied by the forward rates today. Rearranging Equation (5) gives a rule of thumb that the break-even yield change for the three-year zero equals the yield spread divided by the bond's duration (at the horizon): $f_{1,3} - s_3 \approx (s_3 - s_1)/\text{Dur}_2$.

A further observation may be helpful. A large yield spread means that a purchase of a three-year zero financed by the sale of a one-year zero has a large positive "carry." The profit of this position is the sum of the yield carry ($s_3 - s_1$) and the capital gains or losses caused by the longer zero's yield changes. The position is bullish — it profits from falling rates and suffers from rising rates — but the positive carry provides a cushion against rising rates. The trade will only lose money if the two-year spot rate rises above $f_{1,3}$ in one year.

The break-even yield change $f_{1,3} - s_3$ shows how much the three-year zero's yield can *rise* before its carry advantage is offset. If an upward-sloping yield curve

remains unchanged, the zero's yield will *fall* as it rolls down the curve (from s_3 to s_2). The capital gains from this rolldown tendency provide the three-year zero with an additional cushion against rising rates.

The yield advantage component and the rolldown component can be combined to answer the question: "How much should the two-year spot rate change in the next year to make the three-year zero and the one-year zero earn the same return?" The answer is the implied, or break-even, change in the constant-maturity two-year spot rate over the next year (Δf_2 in column D in Exhibit 1):

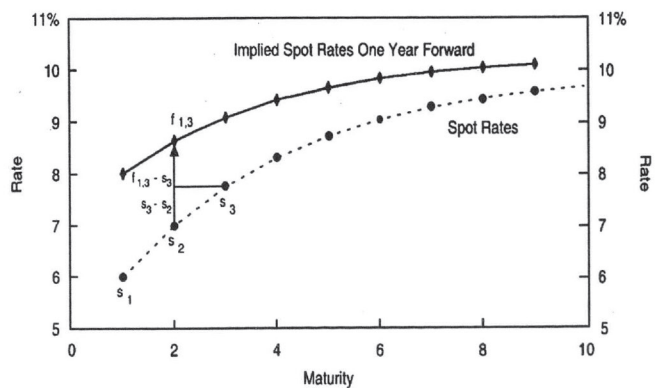
$$\Delta f_2 = (f_{1,3} - s_3) + (s_3 - s_2) = f_{1,3} - s_2 \quad (6)$$

If only the spot rates in Exhibit 1 are known ($s_1 = 6\%$, $s_2 = 7\%$, $s_3 = 7.75\%$), the yield advantage component is 0.875% [= (7.75 - 6.00)/2], and the rolldown component is 0.75% [= 7.75 - 7.00]. Thus, $\Delta f_2 = 1.625\%$ [= 0.875 + 0.75], and $f_{1,3} = 8.625\%$ [= 7.00 + 1.625]. In words, Δf_2 is the difference between the implied two-year spot rate one year forward and the two-year spot rate today.

Exhibit 3 illustrates graphically how this break-even yield change is decomposed into the break-even yield change needed to offset the carry ($f_{1,3} - s_3$) and the rolldown yield change ($s_3 - s_2$).⁵

An interesting relation exists between the curve of one-year forward rates and the implied spot curve one year forward (columns B and C in Exhibit 1). The steeper the former curve is, the higher the latter curve must be. A steep curve of one-year forward rates reflects

EXHIBIT 3 ■ Spot Curve and Implied Spot Curve One Year Forward



a large rolling yield advantage for long-term bonds over the one-year bond.

(We show in the appendix that the one-year forward rate between maturities $n - 1$ and n is equal to the n -year zero's rolling yield, that is, its one-year horizon return if the yield curve does not change. Thus, the one-year forward rate $f_{n-1,n}$ is equal to the spot rate s_n plus the rolldown return.)

The larger this rolling yield advantage is, the larger the yield increase required to offset it, and the higher the implied spot curve one year forward.

Break-Even Yield Changes for Curve-Flattening Positions

We can extend the analysis to more complex yield curve positions. If the implied spot rates one year forward are realized, all self-financed positions of government bonds will break even (earn a return of 0%).

To break even, any position with a positive carry will have to suffer capital losses; the forwards show how large spread changes over the next period would cause capital losses that offset the positive carry. Conversely, any position with a negative carry will have to earn capital gains to break even; thus, forwards imply spread changes that cause such capital gains.

An example will clarify this point. Suppose an investor has a strong view, with a one-year horizon, that the spot curve will flatten between two- and four-year maturities. The investor could implement this curve-flattening view by selling a three-year zero and by buying with the sale proceeds equal market values of a five-year zero and a one-year zero (which represents cash at horizon).⁶ Such a "barbell-bullet" trade is duration-neutral; thus, the position is not sensitive to parallel changes in interest rates, but it profits from the curve flattening.

In a typical yield curve environment, this trade earns a negative carry. That is, when the spot curve is concave (steeper slope at the front end than at the long end), the yield loss of moving from the three-year zero to the one-year zero will be greater than the yield gain of moving from the three-year zero to the five-year zero.

For example, in Exhibit 1 the negative carry is 39 basis points $(0.5(6.00 - 7.75) + 0.5(8.73 - 7.75) = -0.88 + 0.49 = -0.39)$. For the trade to make money, capital gains caused by future flattening of the spot curve must offset the negative carry.

The implied spot curve one year forward indicates the future level of the two- to four-year spread at

which the trade — like any bond position with no net investment — exactly breaks even. This is the sense in which forward rates "imply" flattening of the spot curve. More curvature in today's spot curve (a lower one-year rate or five-year rate for a given three-year rate) indicates less attractive terms for a flattening trade (a larger negative carry) and more implied flattening by the forwards (which is needed to offset the negative carry).

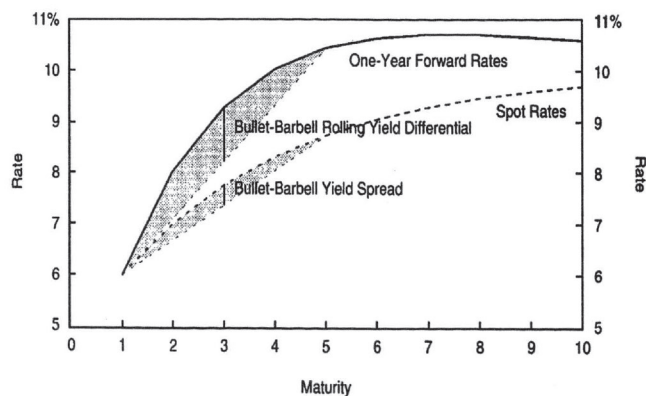
If today's spot curve were linear and not at all curved, there would be no yield give-up for the flattening trade and, consequently, no implied flattening of the spot curve. The break-even change in the two- to four-year spread would be zero. Finally, if today's spot curve were convex, the (barbell-bullet) flattening trade would actually pick up yield, and the forwards would imply steepening of the spot curve.

Note that the break-even change in the two- to four-year yield spread depends not only on the barbell's and the bullet's initial yields, but also on their rolldown tendencies. When the spot curve is concave, the bullet's yield advantage is augmented by a rolldown return advantage. (The three-year zero rolls down a steeper part of the curve than the five-year zero, and the one-year zero earns no rolldown return because it has zero duration at horizon.)

Thus, the rolling yield curve — that is, the curve of one-year forward rates — is even more concave than the spot curve.

Exhibit 4 illustrates a typical spot curve and the corresponding curve of one-year forward rates (columns A and B in Exhibit 1). To evaluate the degree of curvature in these curves, we draw a straight line between a pair of zeros with different maturities (dura-

EXHIBIT 4 ■ Measuring Degree of Curvature



tions). Each point on these lines represents a barbell portfolio of the two zeros.

The curvature is measured by the vertical distance between a barbell portfolio and a duration-matched bullet bond. The curvature of the spot curve reflects the bullet-barbell yield spread, while the curvature of the curve of one-year forward rates reflects the bullet-barbell rolling yield differential. The farther the vertical distance between the barbell and the duration-matched bullet, the more “expensive” the barbell is, in the sense that more curve flattening is needed for the trade to break even.

For example, the initial rolling yield differential of 105 basis points at the three-year point ($0.5 \times 6.00 + 0.5 \times 10.44 - 9.27 = -1.05$) will be offset only if the two- to four-year spread narrows by 52 basis points in one year. The break-even spread change can be computed from column D in Exhibit 1: $112 - 164 = -52$ basis points.

II. THE EXPECTATIONS HYPOTHESIS AND THE YIELD CURVE

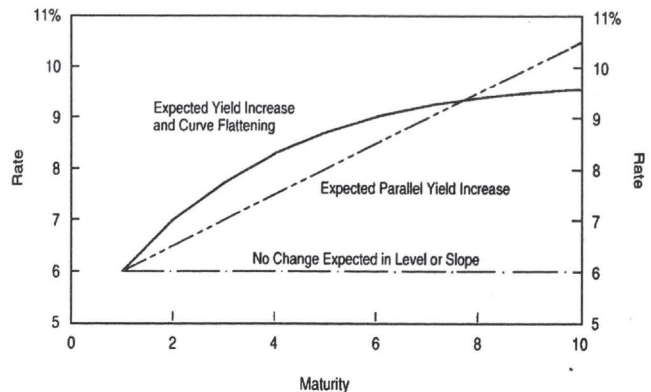
How Do Rate Expectations Influence Today's Yield Curve Shape?

It is widely agreed that the market's rate expectations have a strong influence on the yield curve shape.⁷ It is much more controversial to argue that such expectations are the only determinant of the yield curve shape, but this is roughly what the pure expectations hypothesis (PEH) claims.

This hypothesis assumes that all government bonds, regardless of their maturity, have the same near-term expected return. The motivation is that the market prices of bonds are set by risk-neutral traders, whose activity eliminates any expected return differentials across bonds.

If all government bonds have the same near-term expected return, any yield differences across bonds must imply expectations of future rate changes (so that expected capital gains or losses offset the impact of initial yield differences). For example, if investors expect rates to rise and long-term bonds to lose value, they require higher initial yields for long-term bonds than for short-term bonds, making today's yield curve upward-sloping. This kind of break-even argument is similar to the one used in the previous section, except that now the *expected* (as opposed to realized) returns

EXHIBIT 5 ■ Spot Curves Given Market's Various Rate Expectations



are being equalized across bonds.

Exhibit 5 illustrates how different types of expectations influence today's spot curve (if there are no expected return differences across bonds and if the convexity bias is ignored). Expectations of unchanged future rates lead to a horizontal spot curve; rising rate expectations (say, a parallel shift of 100 basis points over one year) lead to a linearly upward-sloping spot curve; and curve-flattening expectations lead to a concave curve shape.

A break-even type of argument can motivate each situation.

- If the market expects *no rate changes*, today's spot curve is flat, because no expected losses need to be offset by an initial yield spread.
- If the market expects rates to *rise in a parallel fashion*, longer-term bonds are expected to earn greater capital losses than shorter-term bonds. An initial yield advantage must offset these expected losses. Because the expected capital losses are proportional to duration, the yield advantage is also proportional to duration. Therefore, today's spot curve is linearly upward-sloping. In a similar way, expectations of declining future rates make today's spot curve inverted.
- If the market expects the *curve to flatten* in the future, barbells and other curve-flattening positions are expected to earn capital gains. An initial negative carry must offset these expected capital gains. Therefore, today's spot curve is concave; barbell

portfolios have lower yields and rolling yields than duration-matched bullet bonds. In a similar way, expectations of future curve steepening tend to make today's spot curve convex; barbells have higher yields than bullets.

Expectations versus Risk Premiums

We emphasize that the pure expectations hypothesis is nothing more than a hypothesis. Much empirical evidence shows that the extreme assumption of equal expected returns across bonds is false. Thus, it is unreasonable to assume that an upward-sloping yield curve reflects only expectations of rising rates. It is at least as reasonable to assume that such a shape reflects only the premium that investors require for holding long-term bonds.

In this light, the numbers in Exhibit 1 ($s_1 = 6\%$, $s_2 = 7\%$, $f_{1,2} = 8.01\%$) can be interpreted in two ways.

- According to the PEH, the one- and two-year zeros have the same expected return over the next year. The return of the shorter zero is known to be 6%. The one-year return of the longer zero will be 6% only if its yield rises to 8.01% (thereby causing capital losses that offset its initial yield advantage). Thus, $f_{1,2}$ reflects the expected level of the one-year spot rate one year hence.
- According to the risk premium hypothesis, $f_{1,2}$ reflects only the longer zero's one-year expected return and no expected rate changes. Recall that one-year forward rates measure the zeros' one-year expected returns, given no change in the yield curve. If the spot curve is unchanged in a year, the longer zero earns the initial 7% yield plus a 1.01-percentage point rolldown return when its yield declines to 6%.

In both cases, the longer zero will earn the same return over a two-year period (14.49%); this return is known from its 7% annual yield today. In the first case, the zero is expected to earn 6% in year one and 8.01% in year two, while in the second case, it is expected to earn 8.01% in year one and 6% in year two.

Let us put this example in a broader context. We show in the appendix that, as a linear approximation, the yield change implied by the forwards can be split into an expected change in the $n - 1$ year spot rate over

the next year, $E(\Delta s_{n-1})$, and a bond risk premium (that is, the near-term expected return of an n -year bond in excess of the riskless one-year rate, BRP_n):

$$f_{1,n} - s_{n-1} \approx E(\Delta s_{n-1}) + BRP_n / (n - 1) \quad (7)$$

Equation (7) helps in contrasting different assumptions about the yield curve behavior. For better intuition, one can think of $f_{1,n} - s_{n-1}$ loosely as one measure of the yield curve steepness. Thus, Equation (7) says that the curve steepness reflects the market's future rate expectations, or expected return differentials across bonds, or some combination. The two cases above make two polar assumptions:

- The PEH assumes that $BRP = 0$. Thus, all government bonds have the same near-term expected return as the riskless asset, and forwards reflect only the market's expectations of future rate changes.
- The risk premium hypothesis assumes that $E(\Delta s_{n-1}) = 0$. Thus, forwards reflect only the near-term expected return differentials across bonds.

In reality, of course, neither polar assumption is correct; the truth lies somewhere in between.⁸ Fortunately, the interpretation of forward rates as break-even rates is valid whether forward rates reflect the market's expectations of future rates, a risk premium, or both. We present empirical evidence later that indicates that if one of the two polar assumptions has to be chosen, the risk premium hypothesis is the more realistic one.

Alternative Versions of the Expectations Hypothesis and the Convexity Bias

The bond risk premium is not the only reason that forward rates are not equal to expected spot rates; another reason is the so-called convexity bias. The PEH is often identified with two statements: "All bonds have the same near-term expected return," and "forward rates are optimal (unbiased) forecasts of future spot rates." It turns out that these two statements are not exactly consistent with each other.

That is, there are two distinct versions of the PEH; the local expectations hypothesis is associated with the first statement, and the unbiased expectations hypothesis is associated with the second statement.

EXHIBIT 6 ■ Implications of Two Hypotheses About Yield Curve Behavior

	Pure Expectations Hypothesis	Risk Premium Hypothesis
What Is the Information in Forward Rates?	Market's Rate Expectations	Required Risk Premiums
What Future Events Should Forward Rates Forecast?	Future Rate Changes	Near-Term Expected Return Differentials Across Bonds
What is the Best Forecast of an n-Year Zero's One-Period Expected Return?	One-Period Riskless Rate	One-Period Forward Rate ($f_{n-1,n}$); that is, the Zero's Rolling Yield
What is the Best Forecast of Next Period's Spot Curve?	Implied Spot Curve One Year Forward	Current Spot Curve
$CORR(FSP_n, \Delta s_{n-1})$	Positive	0
$CORR(FSP_n, \text{Realized BRP}_n)$	0	Positive

The difference between these hypotheses is related to convexity, that is, the non-linearity in a bond's price-yield curve.⁹

Here we provide merely some intuition about the convexity bias. Assume the spot curve and the implied forward curves are flat at the 6% level. Because there are no yield differences across bonds and no roll-down, will the expected returns be equal across bonds? No, they will not, because some bonds are more convex than others.

Positive convexity can increase expected return for a given yield; thus, the longer-duration bonds, which exhibit greater convexity, will have higher expected returns. Therefore, even though forward rates equal expected spot rates in this example, all bonds will not have the same expected return. We call the impact of convexity on the yield curve shape the convexity bias.¹⁰

III. EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE ABOUT RATE EXPECTATIONS AND FORWARD RATES

Do forwards reflect the market's rate expectations, required risk premiums, or both? Are forward rates or current spot rates better forecasts of future spot rates? Are expected bond returns equal across maturities, as the PEH asserts? To address these questions we evaluate empirically what we really know about forward rates and the market's expectations. (We ignore non-lin-

ear effects such as convexity bias and thus make no distinction between the different versions of the PEH.)

Because expectations are not observable, academic researchers have studied these questions using two different methods. Many authors examine forward rates' ability to predict actual subsequent rate changes and realized bond risk premiums. Others take a more direct approach and use surveys of interest rate forecasts to proxy for the market's rate expectations.¹¹

Forwards' Ability to Forecast Future Rate Changes and Risk Premiums

We first examine forwards' ability to forecast future spot rate changes and realized future bond risk premiums. The underlying idea is that the market's expectations are rational, and any forecast errors are "noise" that should wash out during the sample period.

If the PEH holds, forwards are optimal predictors of future spot rates. (With "optimality," we mean here unbiasedness. The forwards do not need to be very accurate predictors, but they should not entail systematic forecast biases.) If the risk premium hypothesis holds, forwards are optimal predictors of near-term expected bond returns, and the current spot curve is the optimal forecast for future spot curves. The implications of the two extreme hypotheses are summarized in Exhibit 6.

Exhibit 7 reports the correlation of the forward-spot premium ($f_{n-1,n} - s_1$ or FSP_n ; see Equation (A-9)

EXHIBIT 7 ■ Evaluating Forward Rates' Ability to Predict Monthly Rate Changes and Risk Premiums

	3-Month	6-Month	2-Year	3-Year	4-Year	5-Year
CORR(FSP _n , Δs _{n-1})	0.12	0.05	-0.05	-0.07	-0.11	-0.08
CORR(FSP _n , Realized BRP _n)	0.37	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.15

Sources: Center for Research on Security Prices at the University of Chicago and Salomon Brothers.

in the appendix), first, with the subsequent change in the $n - 1$ year spot rate Δs_{n-1} over the next month and, second, with the subsequent realized bond risk premium (realized BRP_n or the monthly holding-period return of an n -year zero in excess of the one-month rate). For better understanding, one can view FSP_n as another measure of the yield curve steepness. We compute these correlations for six maturities (three- and six-month bills and estimated two-, three-, four-, and five-year zeros) using monthly Treasury market data from the 1970-1994 period.

The first row in Exhibit 7 provides the main finding. The forward-spot premiums are negatively correlated with future changes in long-term rates. That is, when the yield curve is upward-sloping, long-term rates do not tend to increase, as the PEH says they should, to offset their initial yield advantage over short-term bonds. Instead, long-term rates tend to decline, causing capital gains that augment the long-term bonds' yield advantage.¹²

Thus, it is not surprising that the forward-spot premiums are positively correlated with future bond risk premiums (the second row). At the front end of the curve, forwards tend to at least predict the rate direction correctly. Therefore, the optimal forecast of a future spot rate is a weighted average of the current spot rate and the implied spot rate one period forward. At the long end, forwards appear to be inverse indicators of future rate changes.

Overall, Exhibit 7 suggests that the yield curve steepness tends to reflect more near-term expected return differentials across bonds than the market's rate expectations. These findings are clearly inconsistent with the pure expectations hypothesis, but they may be explained by time-varying bond risk premiums. More recent subperiod evidence (unpublished) suggests that the forward rates have become somewhat better predictors of future interest rates.

We can relate our empirical analysis to the so-called persistence factors (PFs) that reflect the expect-

tation that spot rates will remain at their current levels.¹³ The two polar assumptions we presented earlier — the PEH and the risk premium hypothesis — are associated with PFs 0 and 1. A zero value means that today's spot curve is expected to give way to the implied spot curve one period forward. A unit value means that today's spot curve is expected to remain unchanged (that is, to *persist*). Thus, if PF equals zero, forwards are optimal (unbiased) forecasts of future spot rates; if PF equals one, current spot rates are the optimal forecasts.

The PF can be estimated empirically by the slope coefficient in a regression of the annualized realized bond risk premium on the forward-spot premium; see Equation (A-9) in the appendix. The value of the PF tells by how much an asset's near-term expected return increases for a given increase in the forward-spot premium.

We find that for maturities beyond one year, for which forwards tend to give the wrong signal about future rate changes, the estimated PFs are greater than one (1.4 - 2.3). For maturities under one year, for which forwards predict at least the rate direction correctly, the estimated PFs are smaller than one (about 0.8). These findings are consistent with the signs of the correlations in Exhibit 7.

Survey Evidence

A more direct approach is to use surveys of bond market analysts' interest rate forecasts to proxy for the market's rate expectations. The survey forecasts can be compared with forward rates; any difference should reflect a required risk premium.

We use the *Wall Street Journal's* semiannual survey of Wall Street economists and analysts, which has been conducted twenty-seven times between December 1981 and December 1994. In each survey, the participants predict the three-month bill rate and the thirty-year bond yield at the end of the next June (or December).¹⁴

We compute the expected rate change by subtracting the mid-December (June) rate from the survey median. We then compare these survey forecasts with the yield changes that the forwards imply and with actual subsequent yield changes over each 6.5-month period. The forward yield changes are computed based on the on-the-run Treasury yield curve in mid-December (June).

Exhibit 8 shows the main results separately for the six-month change in the bill rate and the bond rate and their spread. Panel A examines the accuracy of the forwards, the surveys, and the no-change predictions by showing the average magnitude of the difference between the predicted yield change and the subsequent yield change. (Note that the no-change prediction is consistent with the risk premium hypothesis, and that its forecast error is simply the actual yield change.)

The evidence in Panel A is that all forecasts are quite poor; average errors are of the same order of magnitude as the average yield changes, roughly 100 basis points in six months. Another observation is that the forwards have somewhat larger forecast errors than the no-change predictions, suggesting that the current spot curve predicts future spot curves better than the implied forward curve does.

Given the small number of observations, these differences are not statistically significant. A more serious problem regarding the forwards' predictive ability is that long-term rates tend to move away from the forwards, not toward them — recall the evidence in Exhibit 7. The negative correlation is quite small in this sample (-0.01), however, and the expert forecasters have been even worse predictors of long rate changes (the correlation is -0.22 in Panel B).

Panel C is the most interesting part of Exhibit 8. It reveals a systematic bias in the forward rates; during the thirteen-year period, the forwards typically implied rising short-term and long-term rates and a flattening yield curve, unlike the survey forecasts and the actual rate changes.

Why are the forwards' implied rate predictions higher than survey forecasts and actual rate changes? A possible explanation is that the market requires a positive risk premium for holding the long-term bond. In fact, we can use the survey forecasts of future rates to compute a direct estimate of the average bond risk premium.

The difference between the yield change implied by the forwards and the expected future yield change is approximately proportional to the risk premi-

EXHIBIT 8 ■ Accuracy and Bias of Implied Rate Predictions from Forwards and from a Wall Street Journal Survey

A. Average Size of the Forecast Error (Mean Absolute Deviation)

	Forward	Survey	No Change
Δ 3-Month	1.21	1.03	1.03
Δ 30-Year	0.88	1.00	0.86
Δ Spread (30 Year- 3 Month)	0.91	0.75	0.81

B. Correlations Between Rate Changes

	Forward/ Survey	Forward/ Actual	Survey/ Actual
Δ 3-Month	0.43	0.03	0.26
Δ 30-Year	0.23	-0.01	-0.22
Δ Spread (30 Year- 3 Month)	0.21	0.33	0.28

C. Average (Expected) Rate Change Over Six Months

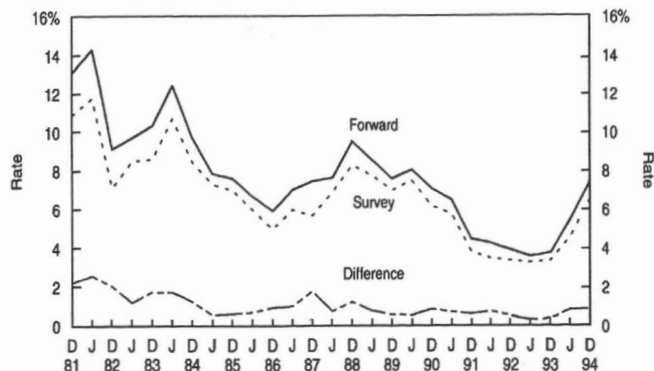
	Forward	Survey	Actual
Δ 3-Month	+0.80	-0.26	-0.25
Δ 30-Year	+0.10	-0.14	-0.24
Δ Spread (30 Year- 3 Month)	-0.70	+0.12	+0.01

um. The 106 $[80 - (-26)]$ -basis point difference for the three-month bill translates to an average annualized risk premium of 53 basis points.¹⁵ A similar calculation shows that the 24 $[10 - (-14)]$ -basis point difference for the thirty-year bond translates to an average annualized risk premium of 480 basis points. These findings suggest that positive bond risk premiums exist.

Exhibit 9 shows how consistently the forward prediction of the three-month rate exceeds the survey forecast. Both series move together with the actual three-month bill rate (which is typically between the two series). As explained above, the difference between the two series is proportional to a bond risk premium.

Exhibit 9 shows that this risk premium is not constant over time. Its time variation appears econom-

EXHIBIT 9 ■ Forward- and Survey-Expected Three-Month Treasury Bill Rate Six Months Ahead

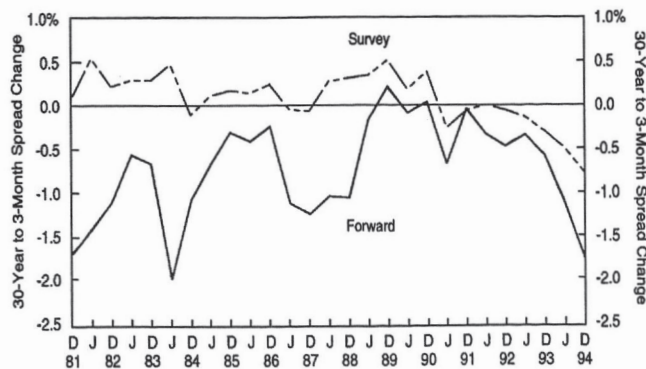


ically sensible in that the premium is exceptionally high around the 1982 recession and after the 1987 stock market crash when a recession was widely expected. The premium was quite low in 1993, despite the yield curve steepness, and it rose substantially during 1994.

Exhibit 10 plots the implied forward changes in the three-month to thirty-year yield spread and the corresponding survey forecasts. Forwards have quite consistently implied yield curve flattening, while the survey respondents were, until recently, often predicting curve steepening. We noted earlier that the typical concave yield curve shape causes forwards to imply curve flattening, and we conjectured that most of this (average) implied flattening probably reflects the value of convexity rather than actual flattening expectations.

Exhibit 10 is consistent with this conjecture. The difference between the two series in Exhibit 10

EXHIBIT 10 ■ Forward- and Survey-Expected Yield Curve Steepening Six Months Ahead



should, in fact, be a reasonable measure of the market price of convexity.

Investment Implications of the Empirical Findings

Overall, the empirical evidence is more consistent with the risk premium hypothesis than with the pure expectations hypothesis. Forwards tell us more about near-term expected return differentials across bonds than about future rate changes. If either today's spot curve or the implied spot curve one period forward must be used as a predictor of the next period's spot curve, the evidence supports use of the former as the neutral base case.

These findings have obvious investment implications: Rolling yield differentials between bonds or the corresponding break-even yield changes provide potentially useful relative value indicators for duration-extension trades. Intuitively, because the rate changes that forwards imply are not realized, on average, bonds with high rolling yields tend to keep their yield and rolldown advantage. Similarly, break-even changes of yield spreads may be good relative value indicators for duration-neutral yield curve positions such as barbells versus bullets.

More generally, the empirical failure of the pure expectations hypothesis is good news for active managers. If all bond positions always had the same near-term expected returns, it would be extremely difficult to add value. Therefore, our findings provide some empirical justification for yield-seeking active investment strategies.

APPENDIX ■ Relationships Among Forward Rates, Expected Rate Changes, and Expected Returns

Here we show linear approximations of the relationships of forward rates to expected spot rate changes and expected holding-period returns and of one-period forward rates to implied spot rates one period forward. These approximations ignore non-linear effects such as the convexity bias. Equation (3) in the article shows how the annualized forward rate between maturities m and n is related to m - and n -year spot rates. By taking a first-order approximation of both sides of this equation and rearranging, we get a nice linear relation:

$$f_{m,n} \approx \frac{ns_n - ms_m}{n - m} \quad (A-1)$$

To compute the implied spot curve one year for-

ward, we set $m = 1$:

$$f_{1,n} \approx \frac{ns_n - s_1}{n - 1} \quad (\text{A-2})$$

Equation (A-3) shows the n -year zero-coupon bond's holding-period return over the next period (h_n). The zero earns its initial yield s_n , plus a capital gain that is approximated by the product of the zero's duration at horizon ($n - 1$) and its yield change:

$$h_n \approx s_n + (n - 1) \times (s_n - s_{n-1}^*) \quad (\text{A-3})$$

where s^* is the next period's rate (at which the bond is sold). Now we substitute Equation (A-3) into Equation (A-2), noting that $ns_n = s_n + (n - 1) \times s_n$:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{1,n} &\approx \frac{h_n + (n - 1) \times s_{n-1}^* - s_1}{n - 1} \\ &= s_{n-1}^* + \frac{h_n - s_1}{n - 1} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A-4})$$

We call $h_n - s_1$ (the one-year holding-period return in excess of the short-term rate) the realized risk premium of the n -year zero. Because the equality in Equation (A-4) holds for realized returns, it should also hold in expectations if these are rational. Thus:

$$f_{1,n} \approx E(s_{n-1}^*) + \frac{\text{BRP}_n}{n - 1} \quad (\text{A-5})$$

where BRP_n (the bond risk premium) is the expected holding-period return of an n -year zero in excess of the riskless one-year rate or $E(h_n - s_1)$. Subtracting s_{n-1} from both sides of Equation (A-5) gives the break-even change in the $n - 1$ -year spot rate:

$$\Delta f_{n-1} \equiv f_{1,n} - s_{n-1} \approx E(\Delta s_{n-1}) + \frac{\text{BRP}_n}{n - 1} \quad (\text{A-6})$$

where $\Delta s_{n-1} = s_{n-1}^* - s_{n-1}$. (Note that Δs_{n-1} denotes actual rate change over time, but Δf_{n-1} is the difference between two rates that are known today.)

Equation (A-6) states that the break-even change in the $n - 1$ -year spot rate, implied by the forwards, is equal to the sum of the expected change in the $n - 1$ -year spot rate over the next year and the bond risk premium of the n -year

zero (divided by $n - 1$). The information in the forward rates reflects either expected future yield changes, or expected bond risk premiums, or some combination of the two.

Similarly, we can compute an approximation of the one-year forward rates [$m = n - 1$ in Equation (A-1)]:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{n-1,n} &\approx ns_n - (n - 1) \times s_{n-1} \\ &= s_n + (n - 1) \times (s_n - s_{n-1}) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A-7})$$

Now we substitute Equation (A-3) into Equation (A-7):

$$f_{n-1,n} \approx (n - 1) \times (\Delta s_{n-1}) + h_n \quad (\text{A-8})$$

If the yield curve remains unchanged, the first term in the right-hand side of Equation (A-8) equals zero, and $f_{n-1,n} = h_n$. In other words, the one-year forward rate is equal to a zero's holding-period return, given an unchanged yield curve, or its rolling yield. Equation (A-7) shows that such return is equal to a sum of the initial yield and the rolldown return (the zero's duration at horizon ($n - 1$) multiplied by the amount the zero rolls down the yield curve as it ages).

We can subtract s_1 from both sides of Equation (A-8) to get the forward-spot premium ($f_{n-1,n} - s_1$ or FSP_n) and realized risk premium ($h_n - s_1$), and then take expectations:

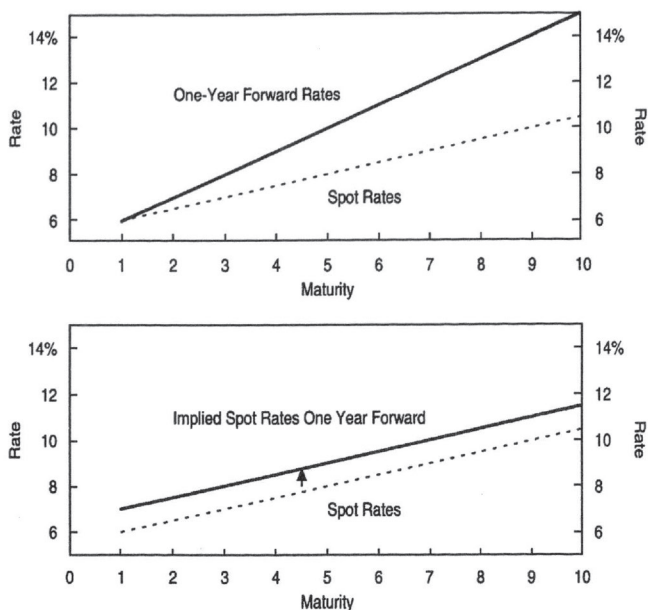
$$\text{FSP}_n \equiv f_{n-1,n} - s_1 \approx (n - 1) \times E(\Delta s_{n-1}) + \text{BRP}_n \quad (\text{A-9})$$

A comparison of Equations (A-6) and (A-9) shows that the forward-spot premium is proportional to the break-even yield change:¹⁶ $\text{FSP}_n = (n - 1) \times \Delta f_{n-1}$. Intuitively, FSP_n measures the rolling yield advantage of the n -year zero over the riskless one-year zero, while Δf_{n-1} shows how large a change in the $n - 1$ year spot rate is needed to offset such a rolling yield advantage. The ratio of proportionality is $n - 1$ because the product of duration-at-horizon and the break-even yield change gives a capital loss that is as large as the rolling yield advantage.

Exhibit 11 illustrates this relation. The top panel shows a spot curve and the corresponding curve of one-year forward rates (rolling yields) that increase linearly with maturity. If the spot curve remains unchanged over the next year, the ten-year zero earns its annual yield (10.50%) as well as a rolldown return of 4.50% (nine-year end-of-horizon duration times 50-basis point rolldown yield change). Thus, its holding-period return is 15% if the spot curve does not change over the next year — as shown by the right-most point on the curve of one-year forward rates. The ten-year zero has a 9% rolling yield advantage over the one-year zero.

The lower panel shows the implied spot curve one year forward (together with the same spot curve as in the top panel); that is, the break-even levels of future spot rates that would off-

EXHIBIT 11 ■ Link Between Zeros' Rolling Yields and Break-Even Spot Rate Changes



set the longer-term bonds' rolling yield advantage over the one-year zero. The nine-year spot rate needs to increase by 100 basis points to cause a 9% capital loss for today's ten-year zero (whose maturity is nine years after a year).

Similar calculations for various-maturity zeros show that a parallel increase of 100 basis points would make all government bonds earn the same 6% holding-period return as the one-year zero. (With convexity effects, the break-even yield shift would not be exactly parallel.)

The link between initial rolling yields and the break-even changes in the spot rates is straightforward because the relationship is mathematical. If today's spot curve and the rolling yield curve were flatter than in the top panel in Exhibit 11, a smaller increase in the spot curve would be needed to offset the long-term bonds' rolling yield advantage over the one-year zero, and the forwards would imply smaller rate increases. If today's spot curve were inverted, long-term bonds would have even lower yields and rolling yields than the one-year zero, and the forwards would imply a rate decline to offset the long-term bonds' rolling yield disadvantage. If today's spot curve were upward-sloping and concave (the "typical" shape; see Exhibit 4, which corresponds to the top panel in Exhibit 11), the forwards would imply rising rates and a flattening curve to offset the rolling yield advantage of long-term bonds and steepening positions (bullets versus barbells; see Exhibit 3, which corresponds to the lower panel in Exhibit 11).

ENDNOTES

This article was originally published as a Salomon Brothers research report titled "Market's Rate Expectations and Forward Rates — Understanding the Yield Curve: Part 2." The author thanks Lawrence Bader, Eduardo Canabarro, Bob DiClemente, Ajay Dravid, Francis Glenister, Raymond Iwanowski, Thomas Klaffky, Richard Pagan, Charlie Ye, and, especially, Janet Showers for helpful comments.

¹In practice, the spot rates are rarely inferred from the zero-coupon bond (STRIPS) prices because STRIPS differ from the more common Treasury coupon bonds in terms of liquidity and tax treatment. More often, the spot curve is estimated from the prices of all or most Treasury coupon bonds. Once the spot curve is known, it is a matter of algebra to construct the par yield curve, which many investors prefer to follow. Or, if the par curve is known, it is easy to construct the spot curve. See Showers [1992] and Ilmanen [1995].

²To simplify notation, we focus on spot rates rather than par yields. Moreover, all analysis is presented using one-year forward rates and annual compounding frequency. In practice, semiannual compounding and three-month forward rates are more popular, but the equations would have to include various annualization terms.

³The forward path is computed by fixing $m = n - 1$ and letting m vary from 0 to 9. The implied spot curve one year forward is computed by fixing $m = 1$ and letting n vary from 2 to 10. In a similar way, we can construct the forward path of any constant-maturity rate or the implied spot curve for any future horizon.

⁴The holding-period return of a three-year zero over the next year is equal to its initial yield (s_3) plus the capital gains or losses caused by any yield change. In this example, we use linear approximation of the capital gains (percentage price change equals minus duration times yield change), ignoring convexity effects. For this reason, the forward rate $f_{1,3}$ we compute will be 1.5 basis points lower than that in Exhibit 1 (which is computed without any approximation error).

⁵The x-axis in Exhibit 3 (and in subsequent exhibits) is denoted as maturity, but it could as well be denoted as (Macaulay) duration because, for zeros, duration equals maturity.

⁶It may seem puzzling that a view about two- to four-year spread is implemented by trading three- and five-year zeros. The reason is that, in this example, the investor has a view about the spread change *in one year's time*, and the zeros' maturities shorten by one year over the horizon. An investor with a view with an immediate horizon would implement it by selling twos and buying fours and cash.

⁷A Wall Street adage — that the Federal Reserve determines the level of short-term rates, while the market's

inflation expectations drive long-term rates — is an oversimplification, but probably captures the main determinants of the yield curve behavior.

Market participants are likely to have clearer expectations about near-term behavior of short rates than about more distant events. These expectations are closely related to views on economic conditions and the direction of monetary policy. If the market expects an increase in economic growth rate and in credit demand, it often expects both real rates and inflation to increase, and vice versa. Moreover, central banks often try to influence inflation rates and economic growth by raising short-term (nominal and real) rates when fast economic growth and capacity constraints threaten an increase in inflation, and lowering short-term rates when the economy is in a recession.

The bond market appears to incorporate expectations of such countercyclic monetary policy into the term structure. Thus, the market's expectations about short-term rate changes may be reasonably flat when monetary policy is inactive and declining (rising) in periods when the Fed has begun to actively ease (tighten) monetary policy. The Fed often adjusts short rates gradually, in stages, so the first easing (tightening) moves may create market expectations of further rate declines (increases).

Expectations may also have a mean-reverting component. If the market perceives certain rate levels to be "normal," it may expect rate changes even if monetary policy is inactive, but short rates are exceptionally high (1981-1982) or low (1992-1993).

The market's distant rate expectations probably reflect mainly its long-term inflation views, which are influenced by factors such as the country's inflation history, the size of the government debt and budget deficits (government's incentive to "monetize" debt), the strength of anti-inflationary forces (central bank independence, discipline of the financial markets, political clout of long-term savers versus debtholders), and the exchange rate policy. The market's expectations about real rates in the long run probably move quite slowly, based on its perception of the future investment-savings balance.

⁸It is sometimes asserted that the PEH must hold because the existence of any near-term expected return differentials across bonds would imply arbitrage opportunities. This statement is true only in a theoretical risk-neutral world (which is often used in derivatives pricing); it is *not true in the real world*. Even though arbitrage arguments determine the levels of forward rates — these must be consistent with spot rates according to Equation (3) — these arguments do not say whether forward rates reflect rate expectations or required bond risk premiums. Asness [1993] discusses this complex issue.

⁹Alternative versions of the pure expectations hypothesis are discussed in Cox, Ingersoll, and Ross [1981]

and Campbell [1986].

¹⁰Because short-term bonds have very small convexity, the convexity bias is only a few basis points at maturities under three years. Thus, it is reasonable to ignore the bias, as an approximation, when analyzing only short-term bonds. For longer-term bonds, the rolling yields are clearly downward-biased estimates of expected returns because they ignore convexity's significantly positive impact. This impact is probably the main explanation for the typically concave (humped) shape of the long end of the spot curve.

¹¹Shiller, Campbell, and Schoenholtz [1983], Fama [1984], Mankiw [1986], Fama and Bliss [1987], Hardouvelis [1994], and Campbell [1995] examine the ability of the forward rates to predict future rate changes and/or future excess bond returns. Froot [1989], Hafer, Hein, and MacDonald [1992], and De Bondt and Bange [1992] compare the forward implied rate expectations and survey rate expectations.

¹²The finding that forwards predict the "wrong" sign for long-term rate changes is not new; it is noted in many academic studies in the 1980s. Moreover, Frederick Macaulay, who pioneered the concept of duration, had remarked on this pattern in 1938. We must caution, however, that the estimated negative relation is not very strong. For long-term bonds, the negative correlation coefficients (the first row in Exhibit 7) are only about one standard deviation away from zero. The estimated correlation coefficients between FSP_n and realized BRP_n (the second row in Exhibit 7) are more significant, about two standard deviations above zero.

¹³Persistence factors are discussed in Leibowitz, Bader, and Kogelman [1994].

¹⁴There are two main criticisms of the use of survey data. First, one can argue that analyst forecasts are not "representative" of true market expectations. Second, we do not know exactly when the rate forecasts were made, so the expected rate change is measured with error if we subtract a wrong base (beginning) yield from the forecast. We use mid-month rates as the base yields because, according to the *Journal*, most survey responses are returned around the fifteenth. It is not clear that either criticism should bias the forecasts systematically one way or the other.

¹⁵The computation is based on Equation (A-6) in the appendix, adjusted for the six-month holding period. The forwards implied, on average, 106 basis points higher yield increases than the surveys. Ignoring convexity, we can approximate the impact of a 106-basis point yield increase on bond returns by multiplying 106 by the bond's duration at horizon (for a three-month bill, " $n - 1$ " = 0.25). ($BRP_n \approx (\Delta f_{0.25} - \Delta s_{0.25}) \times 0.25 = [80 - (-26)] \times 0.25 = 26.5$ basis points.) This 26.5-basis point average risk premium is the average difference between the expected six-month holding-period return of a nine-month bill and a riskless six-month bill. After annualization, we have an estimated 53-basis point

annual risk premium for a strategy of rolling over nine-month bills every six months.

¹⁶Moreover, both measures are closely related to other measures of yield curve steepness. Equations (A-7) and (A-9) show that the forward-spot premium can be written as the sum of the *term spread* (or the yield difference between a long rate and a short rate, $s_n - s_1$) and the *roll-down return* $(n - 1) \times (s_n - s_{n-1})$. If the spot curve is linear, the forward-spot premium will be exactly twice the term spread. Even if the curve is not linear, the forward-spot premium and the term spread are very highly correlated. Finally, the relations developed in this appendix for zeros also hold approximately for coupon bonds if we substitute their durations for maturities (n), their end-of-horizon durations for $n - 1$, and their yields for spot rates (s_n).

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