

DURATION



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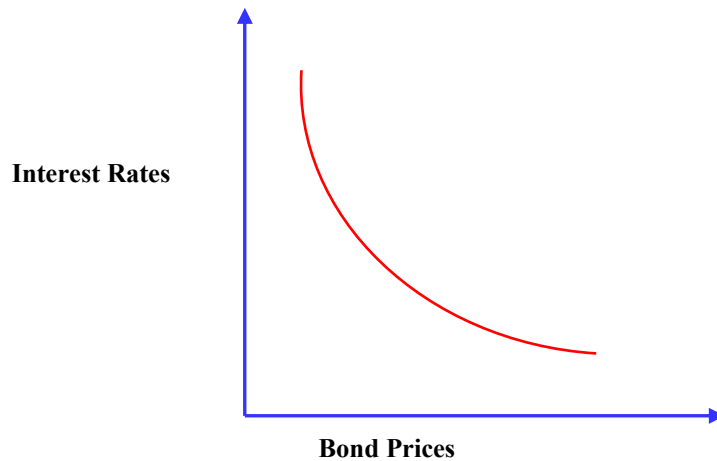
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What is Duration?

Duration is a term used by investment professionals when referring to individual bonds or a portfolio of bonds. Duration provides a way to measure the change in a bond's price given a specific change in interest rates. Or in other words, the sensitivity of a bond to changes in interest rates. Many people use average life or maturity as a means to gauge bond price changes. Unfortunately, these measures alone fail to capture actual price changes due to the effects of varying cashflow streams.

As discussed in Bond Basics June 2003, bond prices change as interest rates change. Bond prices rise as interest rates fall and decline as interest rates increase.



Originally developed by Frederick McCauley in 1938, duration is a weighted average term-to-maturity of a bond's cash flow. Duration was further refined (Modified Duration) to incorporate different bond structures including callable bonds.

The table below contains duration information for various U.S. Treasury bonds:

<u>Bond</u>	<u>Coupon/Maturity</u>	<u>Modified Duration</u>
A	6%, 5-year	4.27
B	6%, 20-year	11.55
C	9%, 5-year	4.01
D	9%, 20-year	10.51

As noted, bonds

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Duration reflects the % change in bond price for every 1% change in interest rates. Using the example above:

- Bond A If interest rates rose 3% the price of the bond would **fall** 12.81% (3% times its duration of 4.27).
- Bond B If interest rates fell 3% the price of the bond would **increase** 34.65% (3% times its duration of 11.55)
- Bond C If interest rates declined 2% the price of the bond would **rise** 8.02% (2% x its duration of 4.01)
- Bond D If rates increased 5% the price of the bond would **fall** 57.75% (5% times its duration of 10.51)

As evidenced above, bonds with the same maturities but different coupon rates (cash flow streams) have different durations.

As duration of a single bond is the weighted average term to maturity of its cash flows, duration can be calculated for an entire bond portfolio. This is simply the weighted average of cash flows for all the fixed income investments in a portfolio. Again, this provides information regarding the portfolio's sensitivity to interest rates.

Summary

- Duration measures the sensitivity of a bond's price to changes in interest rates.
- The longer the duration, the larger the changes in prices relative to changes in interest rates.
- If you have two bonds with identical maturities but different coupons, the bond with the higher coupon will have a shorter duration.
- Duration can be calculated for a single bond or a portfolio of fixed income securities.

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