

Abstract geometric lines in the top left corner of the slide, consisting of several overlapping, irregular polygons and lines in a light gray color.

AFFECTS OF INTEREST RATES

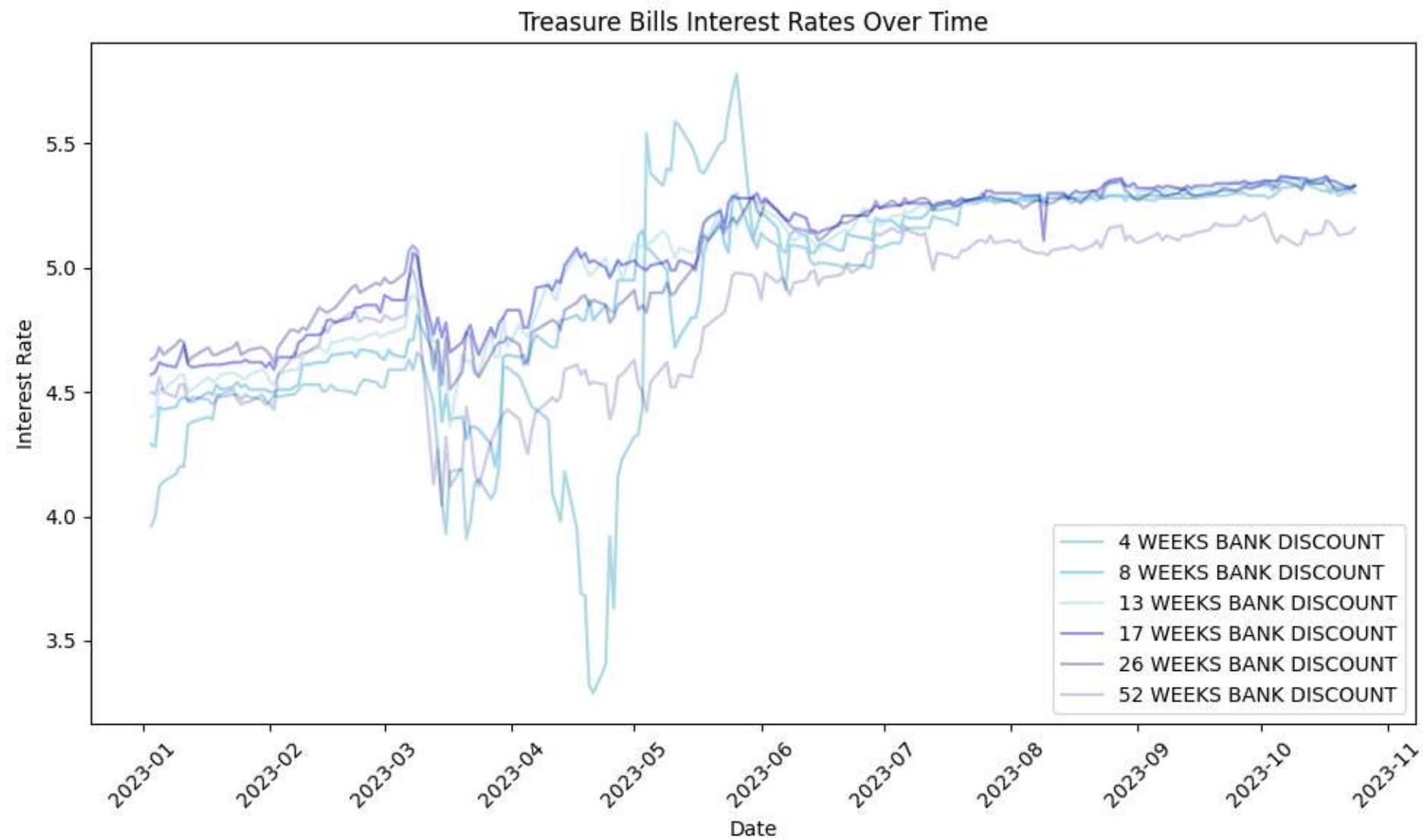
Jarrold Williams, Bill Smith, Marc Conwell

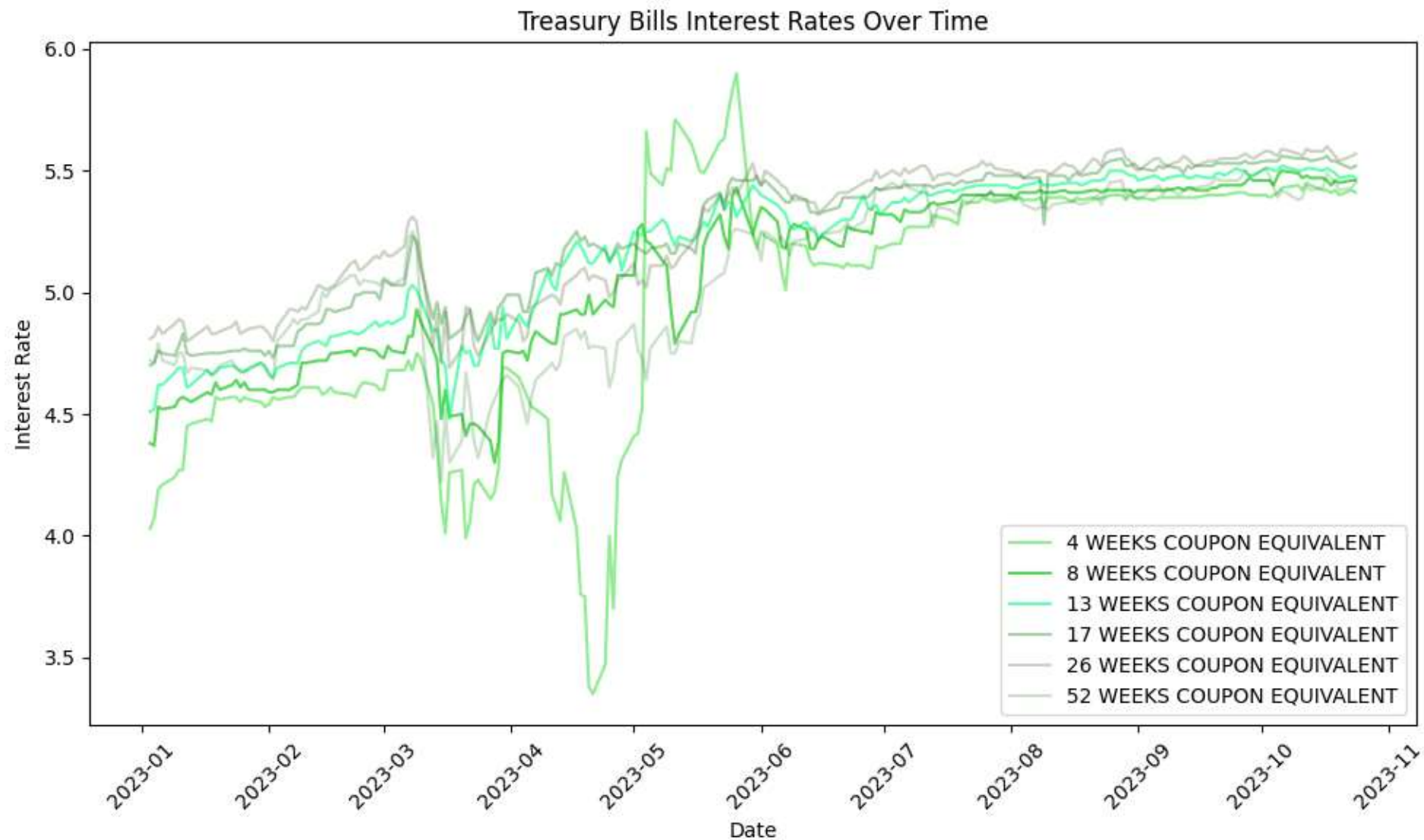
INTRODUCTION

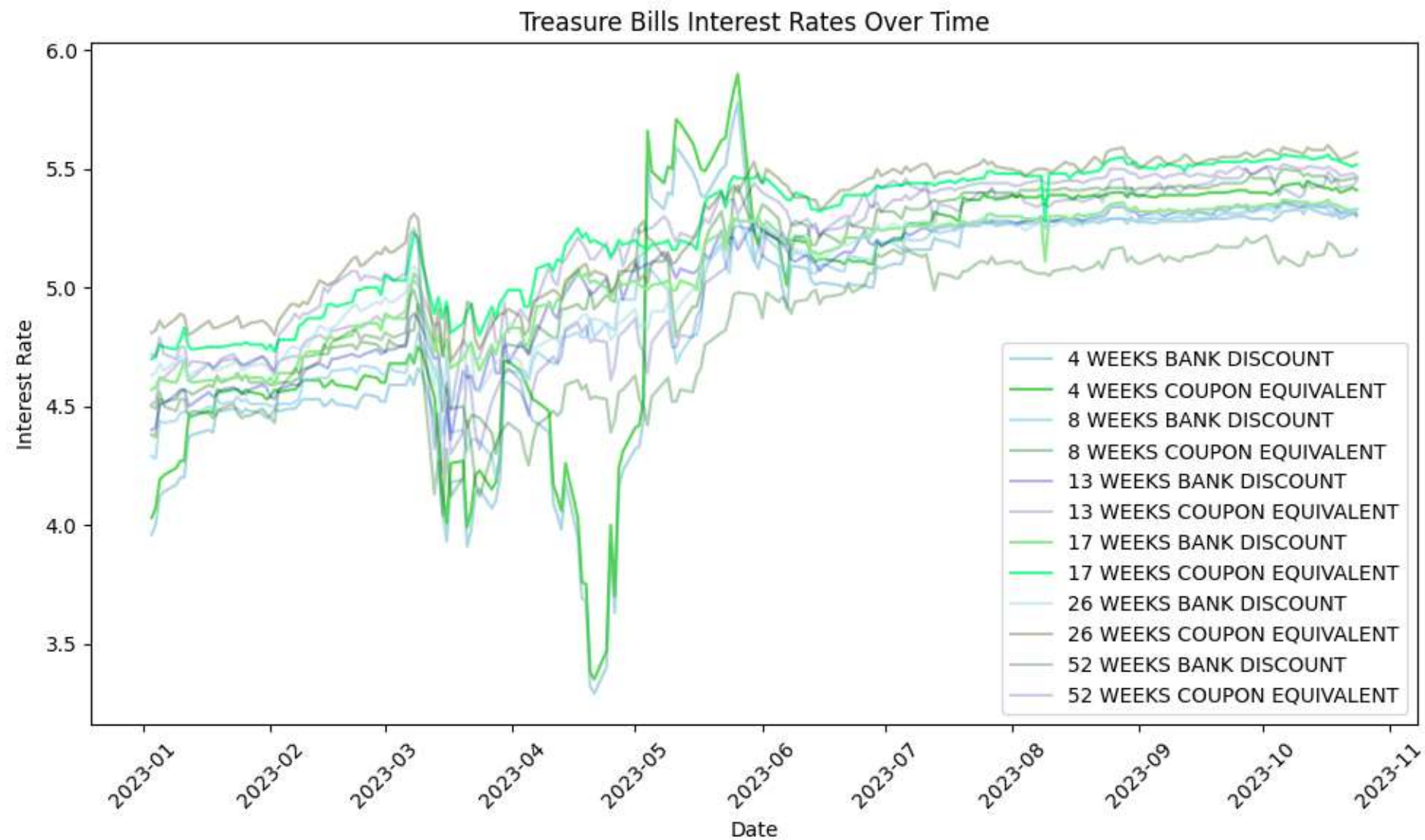
Question 1: Is there a liner relationship between short-term interest rates and long-term interest rates?

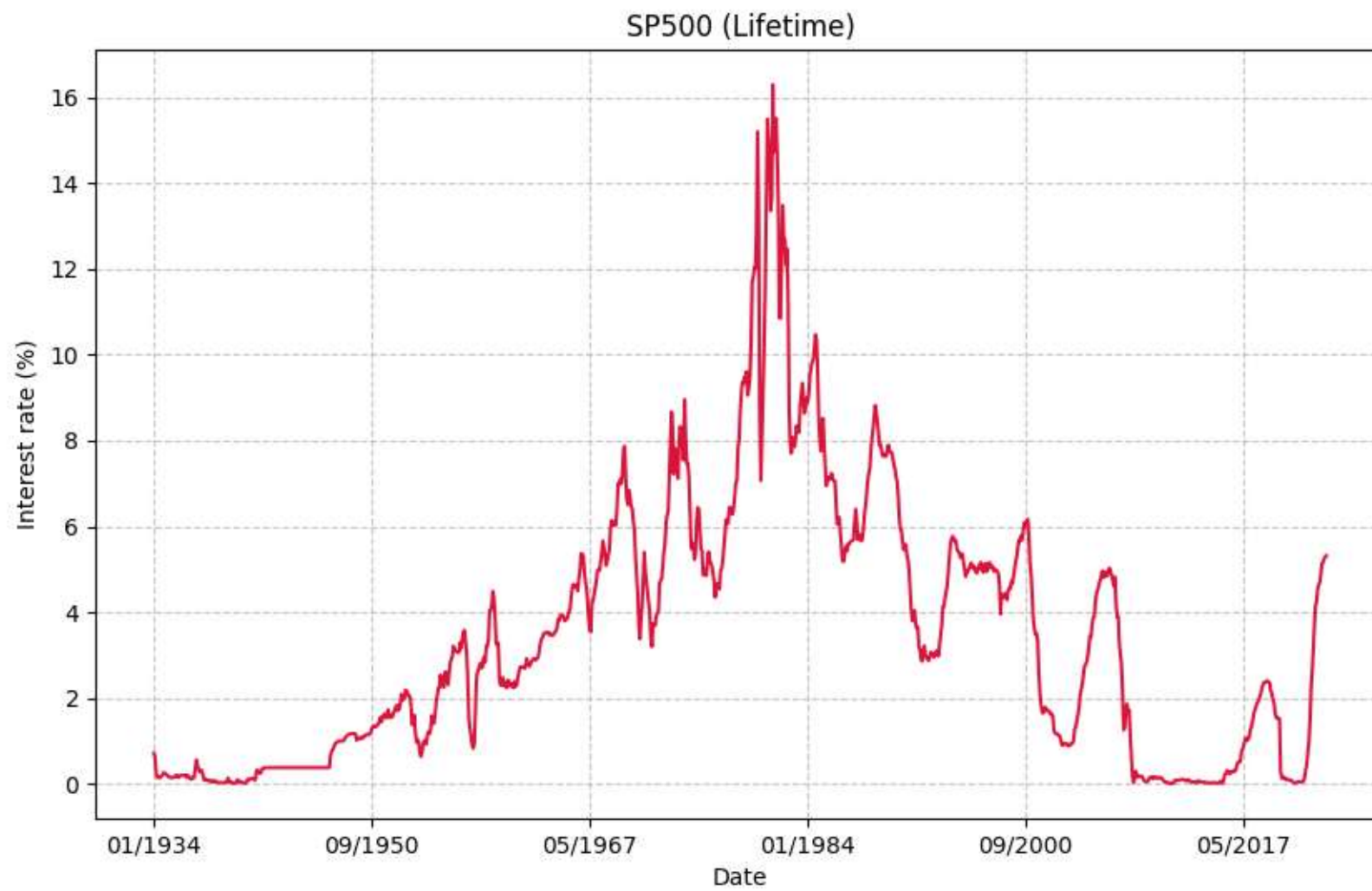
Question 2: Is there a liner relationship between short-term interest rates and change in S&P500?

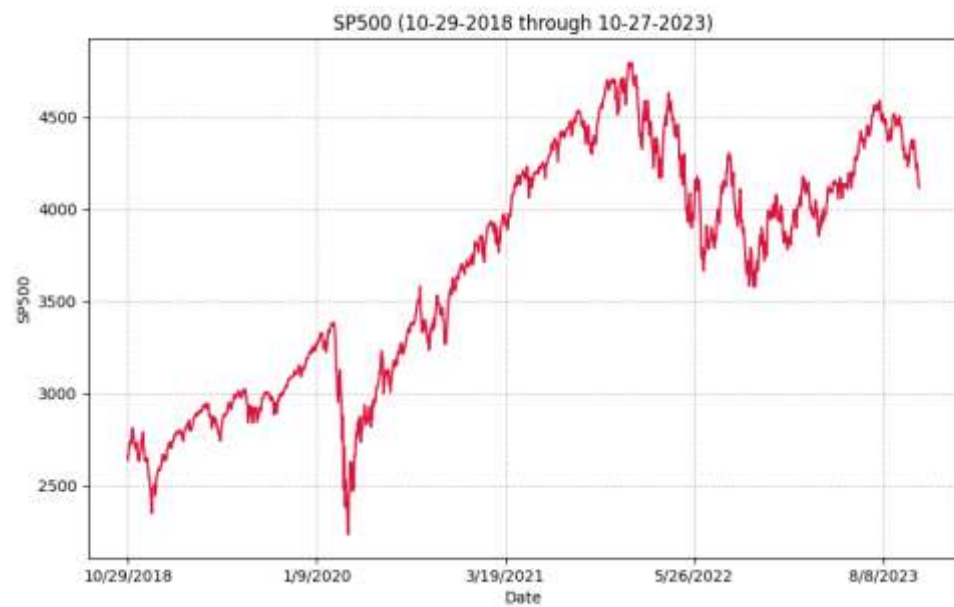
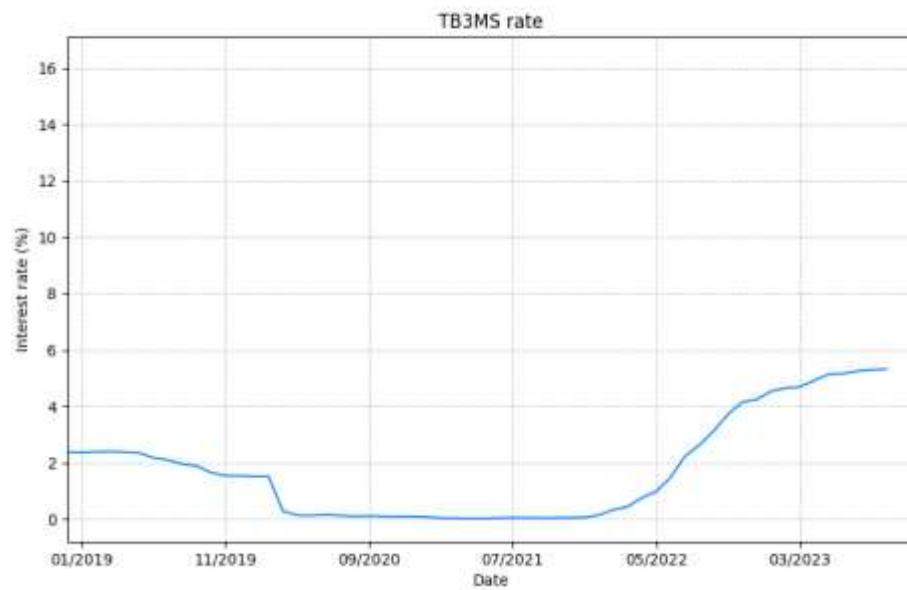
Question 3: Is there a liner relationship between sunspot activity and short-term interest rates?



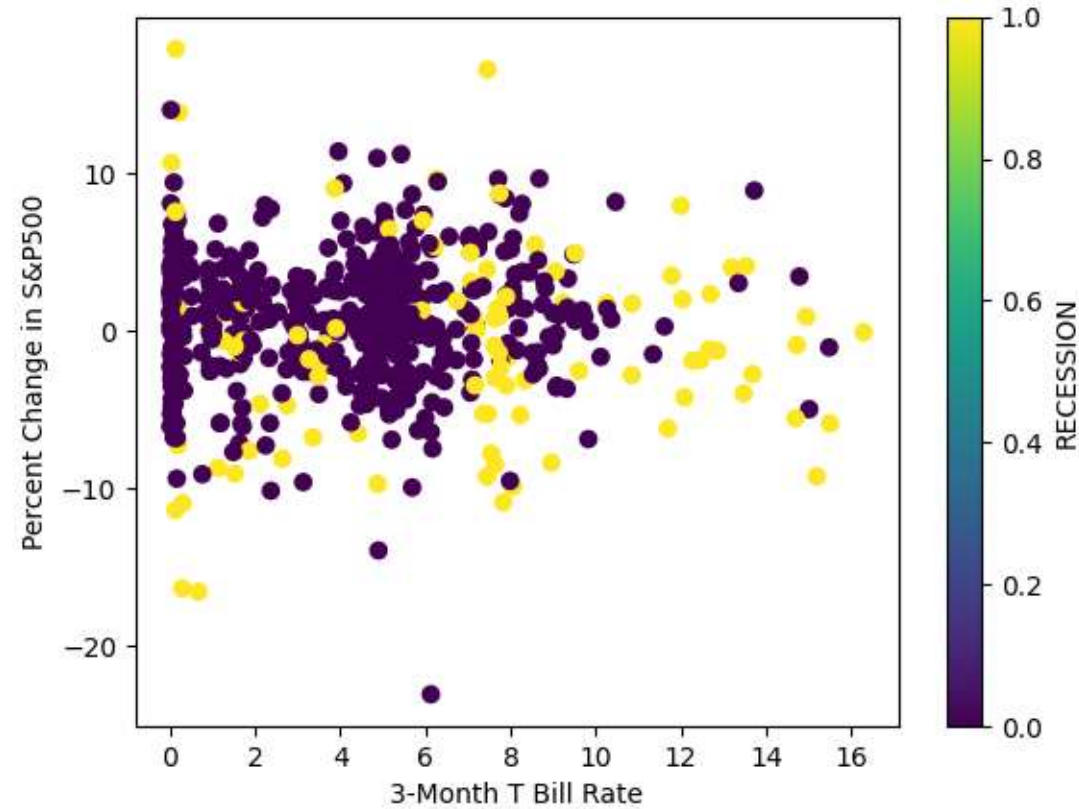




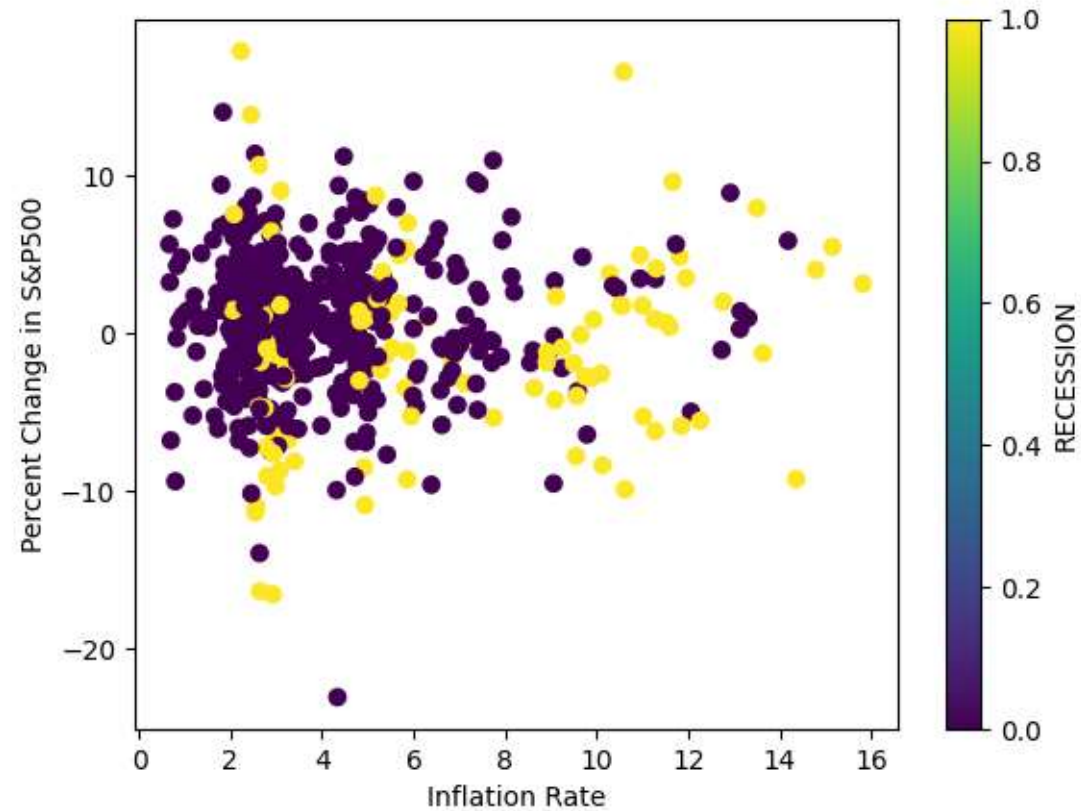




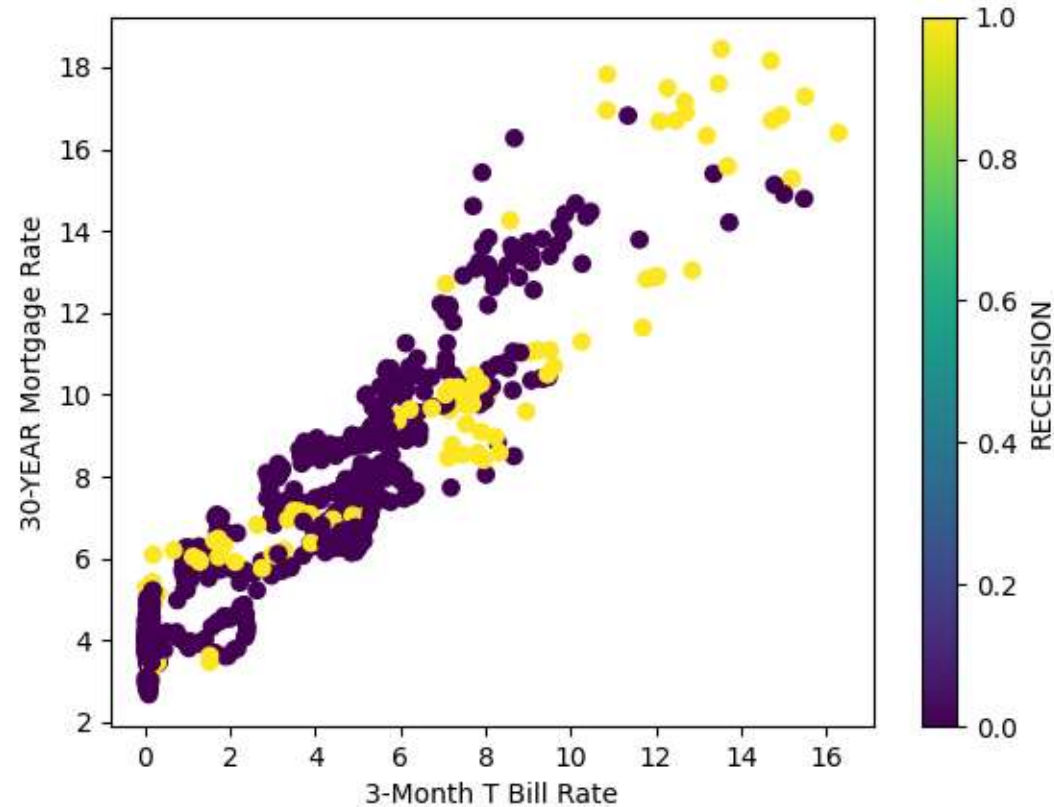
Short term interest VS. SP500



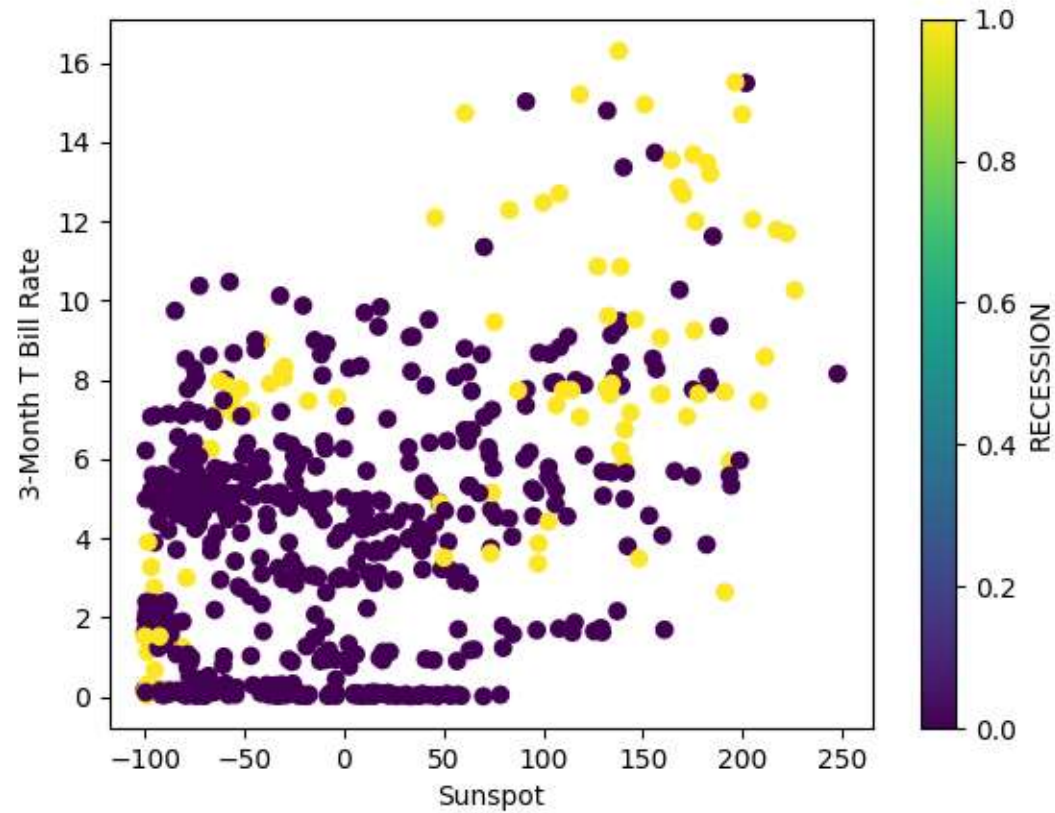
Inflation vs. SP500



Short term interest VS. long term interest



Sunspot vs. short term interest rate



CONCLUSION TO QUESTION 1

Question 1: Is there a linear relationship between short-term interest rates and long-term interest rates?

Random Variable X = TB3MS = 3-month treasury bill interest rate

Random Variable Y = 30YEAR = home mortgage interest rates on a 30-year fixed mortgage

ASSUME: There is no linear relationship between random variables X and Y

- Null Hypothesis, $H_0 : \rho = 0$
- Alternate Hypothesis, $H_1 : \rho \neq 0$

Correlation Coefficient (X , Y) = $\rho = 0.929872$

T-test statistic = $\rho [(n-2)/(1 - \rho^2)]^{1/2} = 0.93 [628 / (1 - 0.93^2)]^{1/2} = 23.3$

2-tail test with $\alpha = 0.05$; $n = 630$; 2 degrees freedom \rightarrow critical value t-dist = 1.964

Conclusion:

- Conclusion: We reject null hypothesis.
- Data is consistent with linear relation between long term and short-term interest rates.
- This is exactly what we would expect because interest rates tend to move together.

CONCLUSION TO QUESTION 2

Question 2: Is there a linear relationship between short-term interest rates and change in S&P500?

Random Variable X = TB3MS = 3-month treasury bill interest rate

Random Variable Y = SP500 = Percent change in SP Index over the month

ASSUME: There is no linear relationship between random variables X and Y

- Null Hypothesis, $H_0 : \rho = 0$
- Alternate Hypothesis, $H_1 : \rho \neq 0$

Correlation Coefficient (X , Y) = $\rho = -0.02$

T-test statistic = $\rho [(n-2)/(1 - \rho^2)]^{1/2} = -0.02 [628 / (1 - (-0.02^2))]^{1/2} = -0.52$

2-tail test with $\alpha = 0.05$; $n = 630$; 2 degrees freedom \rightarrow critical value t-dist = 1.964

[T-test statistic = $|-0.52|$] < [Critical value = 1.964] \rightarrow WE ACCEPT NULL HYPOTHESIS

Conclusion

- Conclusion: We can not reject null hypothesis.
- Data is consistent with NO linear relation btwn short-term interest rates and Δ SP500.
- This was kind of surprising because people say interest rates strongly impact stock market.
- Dig deeper and it's CHANGE in EXPECTATIONS for future interest rates that drive stock market rates.
- Presumably we'd have strong linear relationship with expected future change in interest rates.

CONCLUSION TO QUESTION 3

Question 3: Is there a liner relationship between sunspot activity and short-term interest rates?

Random Variable X = SUNSPOTS = Percent change in sunspots compared to historical average
Random Variable Y = TB3MS = 3-month treasury bill interest rate

ASSUME: There is no linear relationship between random variables X and Y

- Null Hypothesis, $H_0 : \rho = 0$
- Alternate Hypothesis, $H_1 : \rho \neq 0$

Correlation Coefficient (X , Y) = $\rho = 0.44$

T-test statistic = $\rho [(n-2)/(1 - \rho^2)]^{1/2} = -0.02 [628 / (1 - 0.44^2)]^{1/2} = 12.4$

2-tail test with $\alpha = 0.05$; $n = 630$; 2 degrees freedom \rightarrow critical value t-dist = 1.964

[T-test statistic = 12.4] > [Critical value = 1.964] \rightarrow WE REJECT NULL HYPOTHESIS

Conclusion

- Conclusion: We reject null hypothesis.
- SUNSPOTS CORRELATE To INTEREST RATES !!!
- Awesome example of limitations of looking to correlation matrix for significance.

A series of white, thin, overlapping geometric lines and polygons on a black background, located on the left side of the slide.

THANK YOU