Securities Markets (ECON 133)

Instructor: Vladyslav Sushko MWF 9:30-10:40AM, Stevens Acad. 150

Phone: (831) 459-2647

Email: vsushko@ucsc.edu

Office Hours: Mondays & Wednesday 11am-Noon or by appointment 459 Engineering 2

TA: Ren Wang Email: <u>rxwang@ucsc.edu</u> Office Hours: 9:00 am -11: am 403G Engineering 2

Sections:

TUE. 6:00-7:10PM, 372 J. Baskin Engr. TUE. 7:30-8:40PM, 372 J. Baskin Engr.

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Course Website

Assignments and announcements will be posted on class website:

http://people.ucsc.edu/~vsushko/econ133.php

Course Materials

- *Essentials of Investments (8th Edition)* by Zvi Bodie, Alex Kane, Alan Marcus.
 Two books (8th and 7th edition) have been reserved in Science & Engineering
 Library. For the homework, please use the 8th edition
- The Myth of The Rational Market by Justin Fox; Publisher: HarperBusiness, First Edition - First Printing edition (June 9, 2009)
- *The Wall Street Journal*; Publisher Dow Jones & Co., Inc.
 - 75% student discount for a 10-week subscription available in class and online at: <u>http://student.wsj.com</u>
- Three **articles** on the class website.

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• Grading

- Your grade will be based on homework, class participation (pop quizzes), two midterms, and a final examination. Weekly homework assignments will be posted on class website each Friday of the week prior. The relative weights are: final (40%), 2 midterms (20% each), 6 homework assignments (15%), and 6 pop quizzes (5%). We will drop the lowest homework and the lowest pop quiz score; late homework will NOT be accepted, NO makeup quizzes will be given.
- The final exam for this class is scheduled for Wednesday, December 8, 2010 at 8:00AM. If you know you cannot take the final at this pre-determined time, DO NOT TAKE THIS CLASS. If you take this class, do not make travel plans that conflict with the date and time of the final. No makeup final exams will be given.

Chapter 1

Investments: Background and Issues

McGraw-Hill/Irwin

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Real Versus Financial Assets

- Essential nature of investment
 - Reduce current consumption in hopes of greater future consumption
- Real Assets
 - Used to produce goods and services: Property, plant & equipment, human capital, etc.
- Financial Assets
 - Claims on real assets or claims on asset income

Real versus Financial Assets

- All financial assets (owner of the claim) are offset by a financial liability (issuer of the claim).
- When we aggregate over all balance sheets, only real assets remain.
- Hence the net wealth of an economy is the sum of its real assets.
- Then why need financial markets?

Roles of Financial Markets

- Informational Role
 - Market prices reflect the estimate of a security's expected future risky cash flows
- **o** Allocation of Capital to Productive Activities
 - Companies can borrow from banks or issue stocks and bonds
- Allocation of Risk
 - Bonds versus stock of a given company
 - Bank CD versus company bond
 - Tradeoff between risk and return
- Consumption Smoothing
 - Save when income is high, consume when low

Intermediation through Bank vs. Securities Markets



Exhibit 2.6 Share of Intermediation through Banks and Securities Markets

Source: Morgan Stanley calculations based on Federal Reserve Flow of Funds Accounts.

The Players

- Business Firms net borrowers
- Households net savers
- Governments can be both borrowers and savers
- Financial Intermediaries "Connectors of borrowers and lenders"

Commercial Banks

• Traditional line of business: Make loans funded by deposits Investment companies

Insurance companies

Pension funds

Hedge funds

The Players Cont.

• Investment Bankers

• Firms that specialize in primary market transactions

• Primary market:

- A market where newly issued securities are offered to the public.
- The investment banker typically 'underwrites' the issue.
- Secondary market
 - A market where pre-existing securities are traded among investors.

- Investment Bankers
 - Some investment banks chose to become commercial banks to obtain deposit funding and government assistance
 - All of the major investment banks are now under the much stricter commercial bank regulations.
 - What are the implications for innovation and capital issuance resulting from these changes?

Secondary Markets: Market Cap. of Major World Stock Exchanges, 2007



Secondary Markets

Stock Exchanges:

- NYSE 2,800 firms, \$15 trillion (\$87 billion daily)
 - Auction market, centralized exchange
 - Trade with specialists
- NASDAQ 3,200 firms, \$4 trillion
 - Dealer market, decentralized
 - ECN (for approx 50% of trading)

Derivatives:

• CME – Stock, Commodity, and Currency Options/Futures

Complex Derivatives and Bond Markets:

 OTC, dealer markets; thin compared to stocks, subject to liquidity risk

Major Classes of Financial Assets or Securities

- Debt
 - Money market instruments
 - Bank certificates of deposit, T-bills, commercial paper, etc.
 - o Bonds
 - Preferred stock
- Common stock
 - \circ Ownership stake in the entity, residual cash flow
- Derivative securities
 - A contract whose value is derived from some underlying market condition.

The Investment Process

$_{\circ}$ Asset allocation

Choosing the percentage of funds in asset classes

Stocks	60%
Bonds	30%
Alternative Assets	6%
Money market securities	4%

Security selection & analysis

Choosing specific securities w/in an asset class

 $_{\rm O}$ The asset allocation decision is the primary determinant of a portfolio's return

Risk-Return Trade- Off

o Assets with higher expected returns have higher risk.

	Average Annual	Minimum	Maximum
	Return	(1931)	(1933)
Stocks	About 12%	-46%	55%

- A stock portfolio can be expected to lose money about 1 out of every 4 years.
- Bonds have a much lower average rate of return (under 6%) and have not lost more than 13% of their value in any one year.

Risk-Return Trade- Off

