4Q21 Bond Market Review & Outlook

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The 10-Year US Treasury Rate

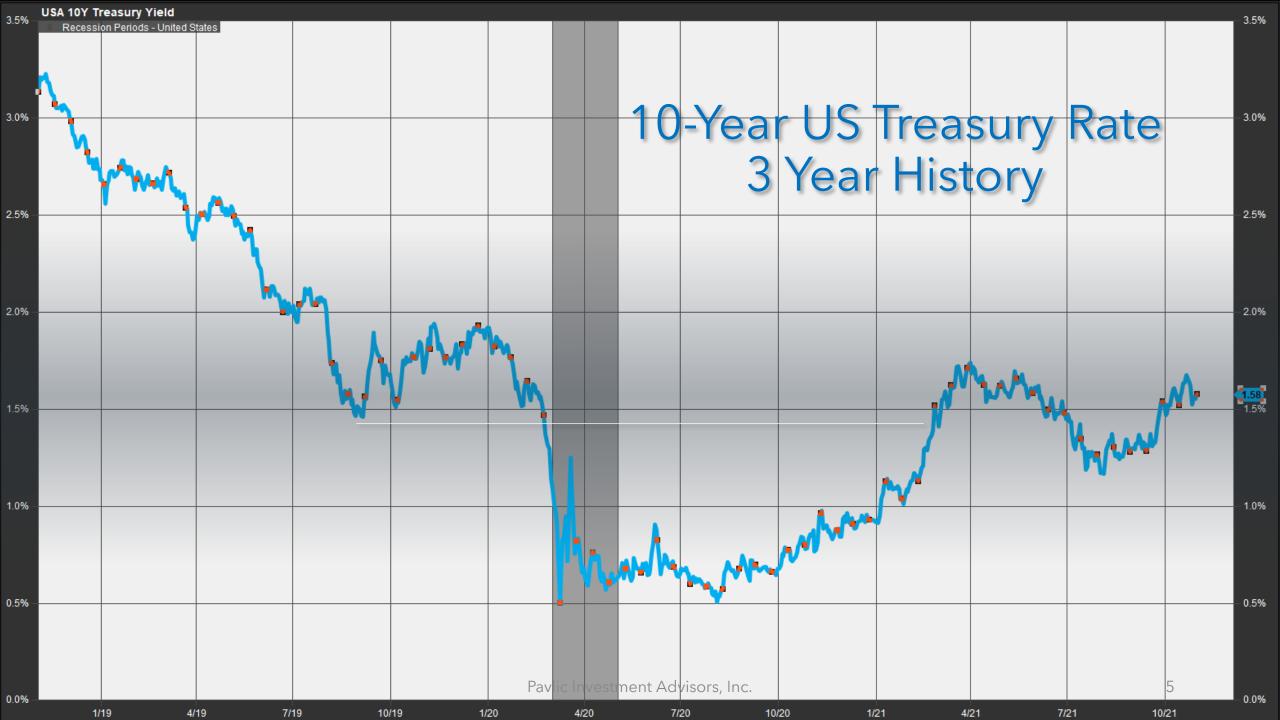
The 10-year US Treasury Rate is viewed as the "Risk-free" rate, meaning zero default risk.

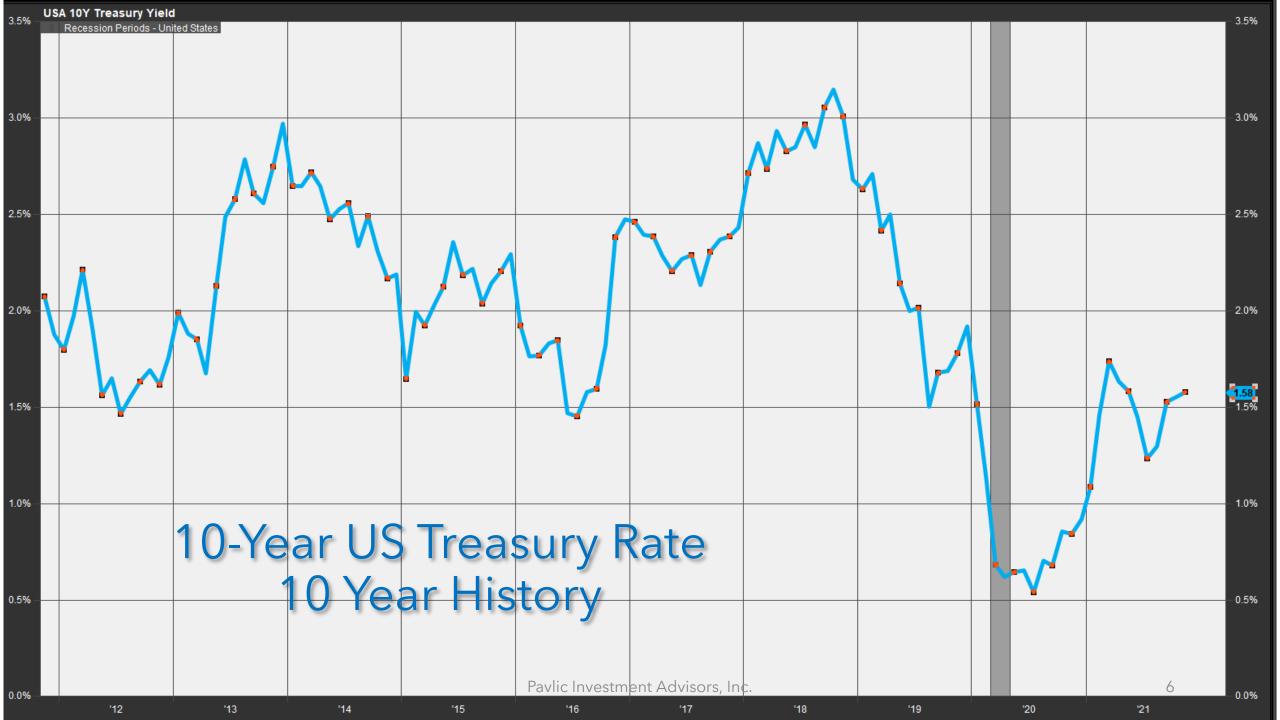
Most debt is priced off the US 10-year treasury rate such as mortgages rates and auto loans.

Banks can borrow at the US Treasury rate and make loans at a higher rate—the credit spread.

Yields on corporate bonds = 10-year treasury rate + default credit spread









Let's Add the Spread



US Treasury Rate



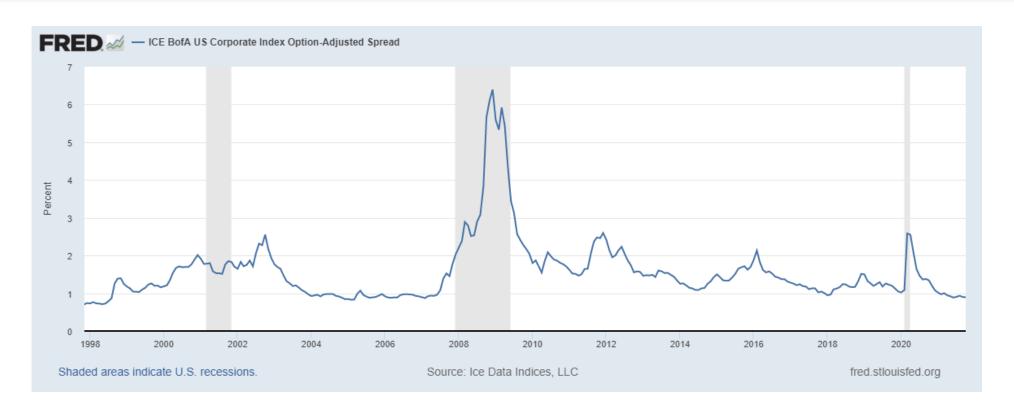
+ Corporate Credit Spread



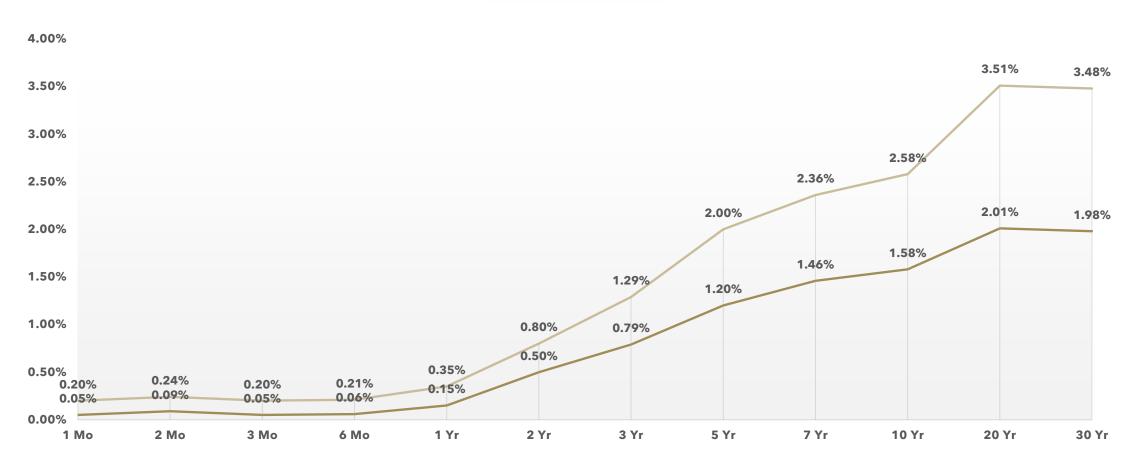
= Bond expected yield

(+) The Corporate Credit Spread

- Corporate Credit Spreads have reached all time lows at $\sim 1.0\%$.
 - COVID corporate credit spread peaked at 2.5%
 - GFC Corporate Credit Spread peaked at 6.2%

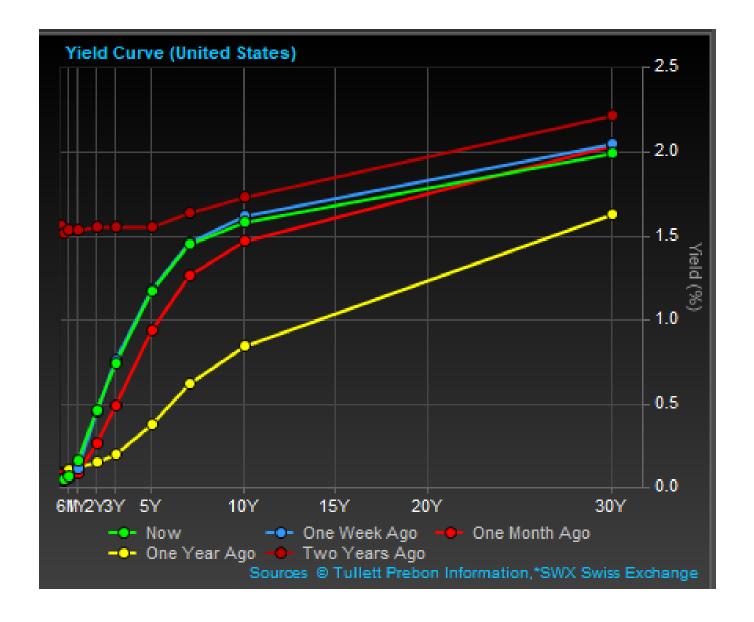


Putting the Rates Together = US Corporate Bond Curve



The Yield Curve Shows Steepening

- Suggestive of Continued Higher
 Expected Growth
- Suggestive of Continued Higher Expected Inflation
 - "How High?"
 - "How Long?"
- Higher Yields = Reinvest 2021 & 2022
 Maturities at Higher Rates of Return.





Why is the Fed Funds Rate So Important?

- The Fed Controls the Short end of the curve— The Fed Funds Rate—currently set at 0.00-0.25%. This rate is the rate banks charge each other to borrow/lend excess reserves overnight.
- Jerome Powell, Chair of the Federal Reserve, recently reiterated he is comfortable having inflation "run moderately hot" to continue to reach maximum employment which he views as far off.
- We expect the Fed to keep interest rates near 0% until the second half of 2022 when they will be forced to raise interest rates.

The Federal Reserve Mandate:

Maximize Employment

Stable

Prices

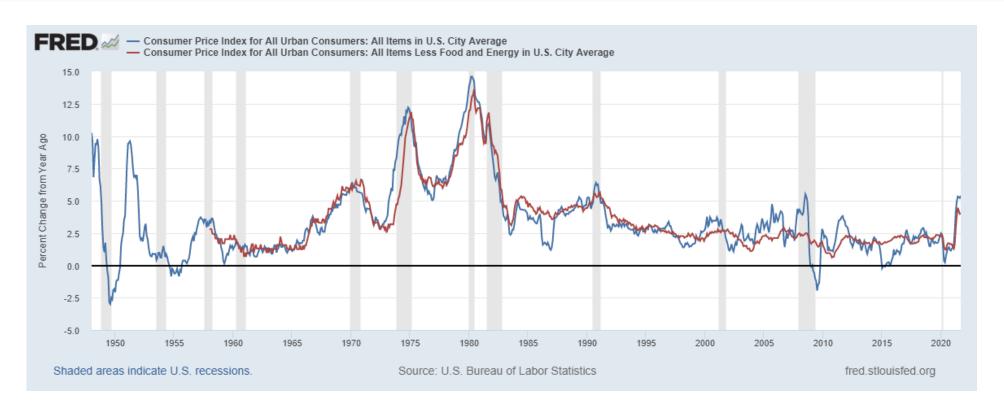
Employment Closing in on "Full"

- 4.6% Unemployment Rate the Latest Reading
- Despite "Progress to go", we could hit "full" employment very soon at the pace we are going



Inflation

• Comparisons to the 1970's and 1980's are far from where we are today, despite the steepness of inflation's climb since this summer



What has kept a lid on inflation for 40+ years?

Competition Went Global

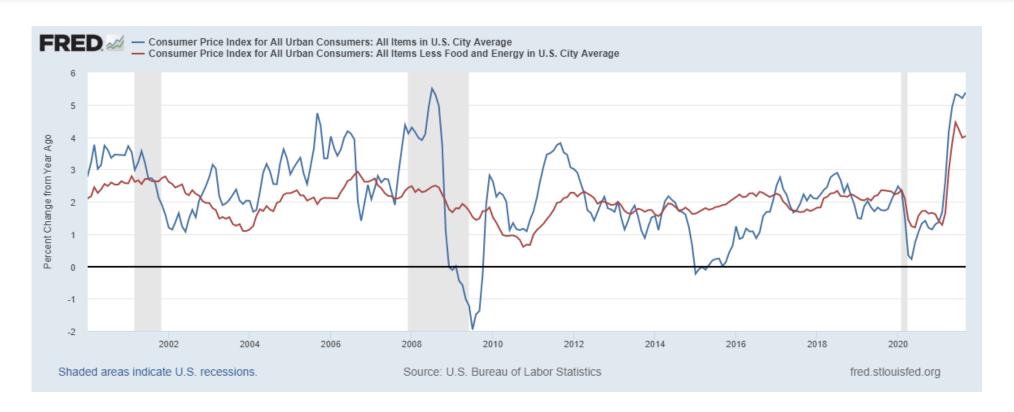
Technological Innovations

Aging Demographics

Higher Debt = Lower Growth

Inflation

- "It's Transitory" line is getting stale...
 - COVID Supply Chain Disruptions
 - Worker Shortages
 - Labor Cost Increases
 - Food & Energy not the sole driver of cost increases



Inflation: The Latest Reading

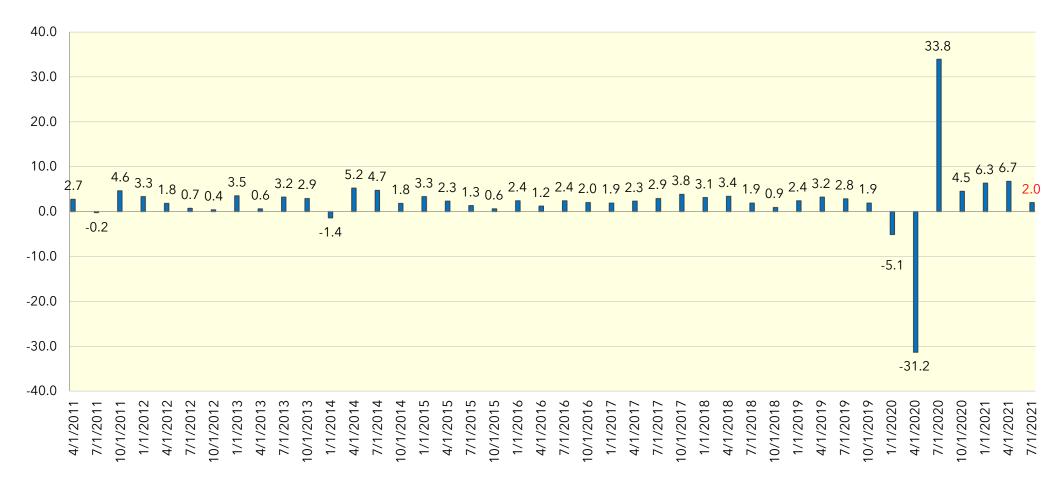
Headline and Core highest levels since 1991:

- Headline PCE inflation up +4.4% YoY
- Core Inflation (Ex-food and energy) up +3.6% YoY

Breaking down the numbers:

- Energy costs are up +24.9% YoY, but consumer saving & spending still above pre-COVID levels.
- Wages and salary increases averaged +4.6% YoY.

The Third Invisible Mandate?? US GDP Growth YoY % Change

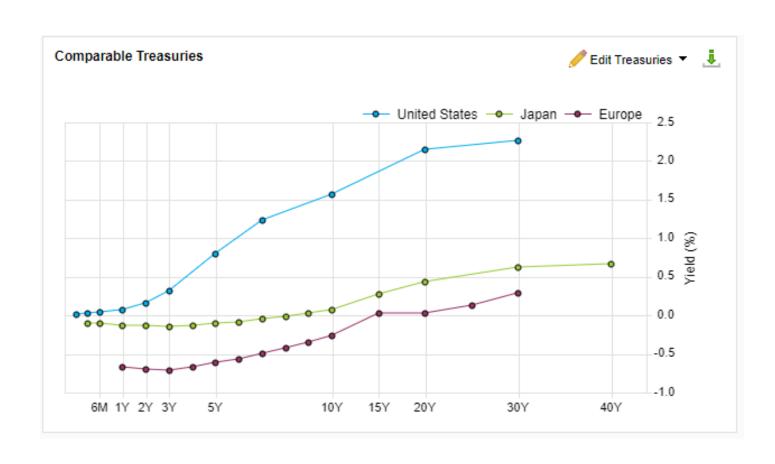


2yr vs. 10yr Yield Spread

- Traditionally a very good indicator of recessions
- We are far from anywhere close to an inverted curve



US Rates a "Bargain" Compared to Overseas



- If you think risk-free rates are low in the US, just look overseas
- This naturally keeps demand for US Treasuries and debt high, thereby keeping bond yields low

How Do We APPLY The Complex Bond Environment

- Bonds will benefit from improved economic environment
- Demand for bonds will remain strong relative to US Treasuries and ex-US sovereign debt
- Inflation will kill cash and US
 Treasury Returns—bonds give
 us a chance at keeping up with inflation





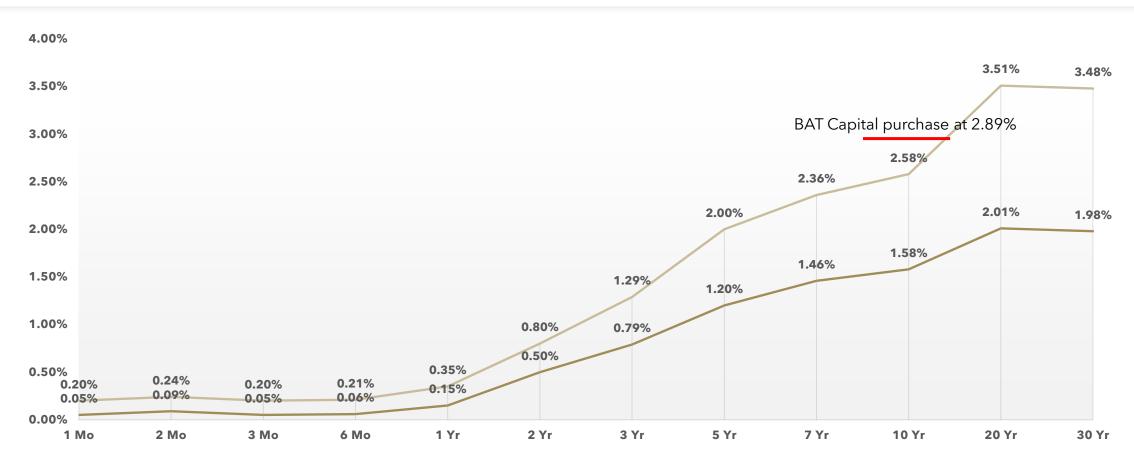
What is our Bond Strategy at EIG?

- Corporate Investment Grade Bonds (BBB-/Baa3) or Higher
- 10-year Maturity Ladder ~10% market value in each year
- Industry Diversification across maturity ladder
- Minimize trading costs by holding bonds until maturity
- Maximize Return (YTM/YTC) for Very Conservative Risk

\$300k Hypothetical EIG Bond Portfolio

Maturity	Fixed/Var	Description	Industry	CUSIP	Price	Quantity	Coupon	<u>YTM</u>	<u>YTW</u>	Rating	Market Value	%
Cash		Cash					0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		\$3,125	1.0%
2022	Fixed	Endurance Specialty Hldgs	Financial	614810AB5	\$ 103.91	25,000	4.70%	0.48%	0.48%	A-	\$25,978	8.7%
2023	Fixed	Time Warner	Media	887317AR6	\$ 106.86	28,000	4.05%	0.75%	0.75%	BBB	\$29,922	10.0%
2024	Fixed	Monsanto	Agriculture	61166WAU5	\$ 105.09	28,000	3.38%	1.43%	1.24%	BBB	\$29,425	9.8%
2025	Fixed	Citigroup	Financial	172967JT9	\$ 109.83	27,000	4.40%	1.57%	1.57%	Baa2/BBB	\$29,654	9.9%
2026	Fixed	Potash Corp	Agriculture	73755LAN7	\$ 109.59	28,000	4.00%	2.01%	1.92%	BBB	\$30,685	10.2%
2027	Fixed	Air Lease Corp	Industrial	00912XAY0	\$ 107.28	28,000	3.63%	2.28%	2.33%	BBB	\$30,038	10.0%
2028	Fixed	Block Financial	Financial	093662AJ3	\$ 100.73	30,000	2.50%	2.38%	2.38%	BBB	\$30,218	10.1%
2029	Fixed	National Oilwell Varco	Oil & Gas	637071AM3	\$ 106.34	28,000	3.60%	2.70%	2.72%	Baa1/BBB+	\$29,774	9.9%
2030	Fixed	Altria Group	Industrial	02209SBJ1	\$ 105.61	30,000	3.40%	2.64%	2.66%	A3/BBB	\$31,683	10.6%
2031	Fixed	BAT Capital	Financial	05526DBS3	\$ 98.33	30,000	2.73%	2.89%	2.89%	Baa2/BBB+	\$29,499	9.8%
				WA Yields:		282,000	3.59%	1.92%	1.90%		\$300,000	100.0%

Remember the Corporate Bond Yield Curve?



"Why Did I Lose Money Right Away?!"

Direct Corporate Bonds are illiquid and therefore have sometimes a 1.0 -2.0% spread between the Bid and Ask



Holding bonds until maturity limits transactions costs

Matrix Pricing

The Good: You will always see a "Market Price"

The Bad: The Market Price sometimes doesn't reflect reality

The Ugly: Matrix Pricing can be sometimes far from reality.



The Remedy: At maturity, we get \$100/bond back

Strategic vs. Tactical Asset Allocation



Bonds are your "SWAN" = Sleep Well At Night portion of your portfolio



Although yields remain low, bonds offer the best way to lower overall portfolio volatility



A&D

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