

HAVE INVERTED YIELD CURVES LOST THEIR WAY?

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With all the attention given to the recent surge in [Treasury \(UST\) yields](#), there has been an interesting by-product in the process: steepening yield curves. Remember when [inverted yield curves](#) were all the rage, and their historical track record was being highlighted as a sure sign of an eventual recession? Well, here we are, many months since the curves went into negative territory, but as yet, still no [recession](#). Does that mean inverted curves have lost their way?

U.S. Treasury Yield Curves



Source: Bloomberg, as of 10/12/23.

Let's take a look at the two most widely followed yield constructs: UST 3mo/10yr and UST 2yr/10yr. Both these curves went into inverted, or negative, territory last year, but at different times. The 2yr/10yr spread moved below zero consistently at the end of June, while the 3mo/10yr differential hit the minus column during the fall of 2022.

Since then, both these constructs had been on a one-way trip into deeper and deeper negative territory. Indeed, the degree of inversion has been historical in nature, with the 2s/10s dropping to a nadir of -109 [basis points \(bps\)](#) in March and the 3mo/10yr plunging to its low point of -191 bps in May. While Treasury yields in general have been on the rise, the inverted nature of the curves was due primarily to the [Fed's Volcker-esque](#) rate hikes. Indeed, the policy makers were pushing the [Fed Funds target range](#) up to levels not seen since the early 2000s, raising short-term rates such as the 3-month [t-bill](#) and the UST 2-Year note along with it. Meanwhile, the increase in the 10-Year yield could not keep pace...hence the deep inversions.

Now let's fast forward to the present. While the Fed has been keeping the Fed Funds

target range at 5.25%–5.50%, the 10-Year yield has surged. To provide some perspective, the UST 10-Year has experienced a roughly 100 bps increase since mid-July, with 60–70 bps of this rise occurring within the last six weeks. As a result, the aforementioned yield curves have steepened dramatically. For example, the 2s/10s inversion shrunk by 80 bps to only -28 bps following the jobs report, while the 3mo/10yr negative spread had re-steepened by an incredible 120 bps to -71 bps.

Back to the inverted yield curves' forecast ability. A lot has been written about the impressive track record of inverted yield curves predicting past recessions. As a student of history, one needs to respect that. Interestingly, the U.S. economy did post back-to-back negative real GDP readings during Q1 and Q2 last year. However, that was prior to the curves discussed here going negative.

Conclusion

Where does that leave us, looking ahead? Well, as I mentioned in the opening, the U.S. economy has thus far avoided a downturn, and available data suggests a recession does not appear to be imminent either. So, just like a lot of other things lately, where the timing keeps getting pushed back, could a negative quarter or two of real [GDP](#) become a 2024 development? Even though Treasury yield curves have dramatically steepened, the two constructs highlighted in this blog post still remain inverted and past Fed tightening policies rarely achieved a soft landing. To quote Yogi Berra, "it ain't over till it's over."

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DEFINITIONS

Treasury yield: The return on investment, expressed as a percentage, on the debt obligations of the U.S. government.

Inverted Yield Curve: An interest rate environment in which long-term debt instruments have a lower yield than short-term debt instruments of the same credit quality.

Recession: two consecutive quarters of negative GDP growth, characterized generally by a slowing economy and higher unemployment.

Basis point: 1/100th of 1 percent.

Federal Reserve: The Federal Reserve System is the central banking system of the United States.

Paul Volcker: Paul Volcker was an American economist who served as the 12th chairman of the Federal Reserve from 1979 to 1987. During his tenure as chairman, Volcker was widely credited with having ended the high levels of inflation seen in the United States throughout the 1970s and early 1980s.

Fed funds target range: the interest rate band the Federal Open Market Committee decides to implement for the federal funds rate.

Treasury Bill: A treasury bill (T-Bill) is a short-term debt obligation backed by the U.S. government with a maturity of one month (four weeks), three months (13 weeks) or six months (26 weeks).

Gross domestic product (GDP): The sum total of all goods and services produced across an economy.