

A TALE OF TWO YIELD CURVES

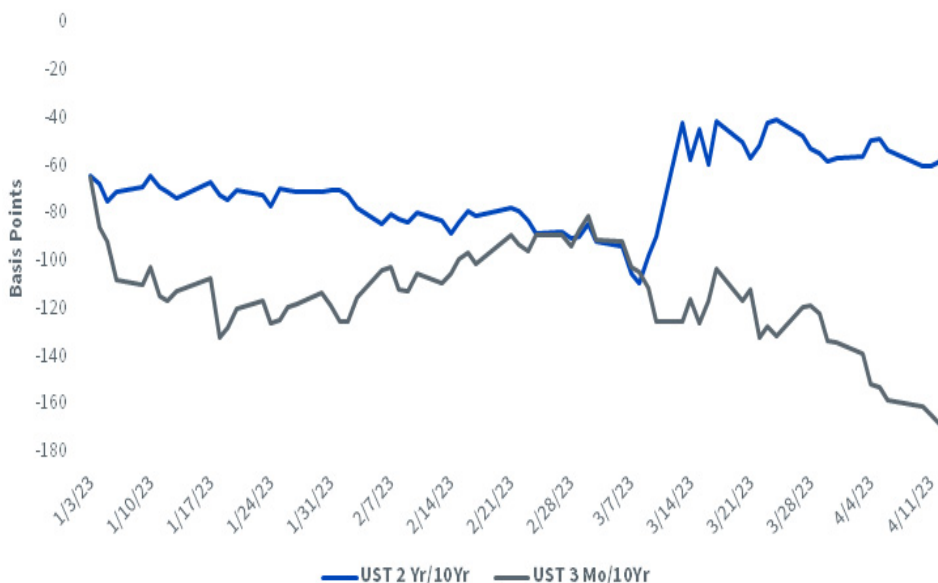
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Remember when [inverted Treasury \(UST\) yield curves](#) were all the rage? Not that long ago, there was a plethora of stories “hitting the tape” about this development, and with it, the conjecture quotient rose regarding when the U.S. economy would enter into a [recession](#).

Well, investors are still waiting for signs of that recession. Certainly, some of the recent economic data that has been released is beginning to show increasing evidence that activity does appear to be slowing. And when you add the tighter lending conditions that are also becoming more readily apparent, you do get the feeling that it has now become not a matter of if, but just when, real [GDP](#) will enter into negative territory.

With respect to the [yield curve's](#) predictive value, if you're keeping track, the two most closely followed measures, the [UST 2-Yr/10-Yr](#) and [UST 3-Mo/10-yr](#) gauges, went into inverted or negative territory in July and October/November of last year, respectively. So, if history is any guide, the shot clock does seem to be ticking.

U.S. Treasury Yield Curves



Source: Bloomberg, as of 4/14/23.

However, in this blog post, I didn't necessarily want to discuss the prospect of what is perhaps the most widely anticipated recession in my career, but rather, bring the reader up to date on the state of the two aforementioned yield curves.

With respect to the UST 3mo/10yr measure, the inversion has still been gathering steam. To provide some perspective, the negative differential has gone from roughly -50 [basis points \(bps\)](#) to end 2022 to expand to -160 bps as of this writing. Also, compare this to a year ago, when the spread was a positive +200 bps. The more interesting part of this discussion is what has transpired to the UST 2yr/10yr gauge. Yes, it is still firmly in negative territory, but this curve has actually steepened of late. On March 8, pre-

Silicon Valley Bank (SVB), the inversion reached its peak of -109 bps, but since then, the negative differential has been essentially cut in half to -53 bps. Meanwhile, for the UST 3mo/10yr, the inversion has increased by about 55 bps.

What's behind this divergent behavior? Well, obviously, the UST 10-Year aspect of both curves is a constant force, so the answer lies in the different yield activity between the 3-Month [t-bill](#) and the UST 2-Year note. For the former, the yield has remained just under 5%, but for the 2-Year, the yield has plunged about 100 bps during the last five weeks or so. While the 3-Month t-bill has been tethered to the [Fed Funds trading range](#), the 2-Year yield has fallen for two key reasons: the changing [Fed](#) outlook, where rate cut expectations have increased, and inflows coming in from either a safe haven status or attempts to lock in yields before any Fed reversal.

Conclusion

For fixed income investors, the continued inverted shape of the yield curve plays into the notion that I'd still rather be "late than early" to the duration party.

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DEFINITIONS

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.

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

Curve: Refers to the yield curve. Positioning on the yield curve is important to investors, especially during non-parallel shifts.

10-2 Year Treasury Yield Spread: The difference between the 10 year treasury rate and the 2 year treasury rate.

10 Year-3 Month Treasury Yield Spread: The difference between the 10 year treasury rate and the 3 month treasury rate.

Basis point: 1/100th of 1 percent.

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).

Federal Funds Rate: The rate that banks that are members of the Federal Reserve system charge on overnight loans to one another. The Federal Open Market Committee sets this rate. Also referred to as the “policy rate” of the U.S. Federal Reserve.

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