

# US Macroeconomics | SMBC Capital Markets

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## Historic Inversion Points to Potentially Deep Downturn

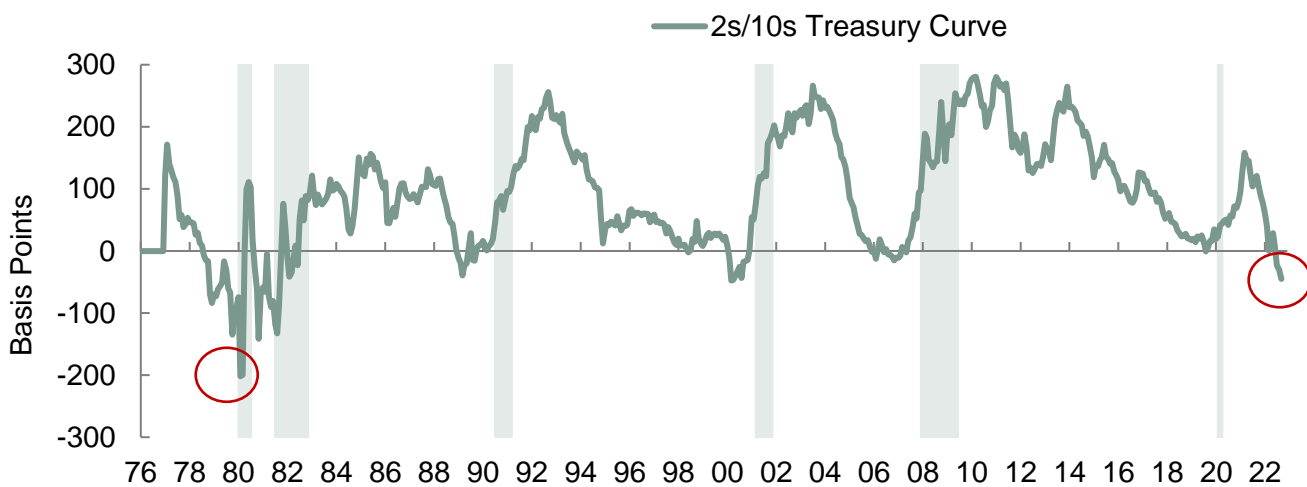
The yield curve is inverted. Every time this has happened in the past, the economy has gone into a recession. Importantly, **if we adjust the yield curve for today's relatively low interest rates, the inversion is particularly deep, possibly sending the signal of a much sharper downturn ahead than current consensus expectations.**

There are many ways to measure the yield curve, but they all share one factor in common. The slope of the curve is measured as the yield difference between a short rate and a long rate. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators uses the spread between the fed funds target and the 10-year treasury note. We prefer a slight variation.

**By substituting the 2-year treasury note for the short rate, we capture the market's embedded expectations of the path for fed funds.** This is important because businesses make hiring, production, and spending decisions on the economic and financial outlook.

As shown in the accompanying chart, **every time the 2s/10s curve inverted, the economy has gone into recession.** Downturns started in 1980, 1981, 1990, 2001 and 2008. In the current cycle, the spread between 2- and 10-year notes inverted this past July at -14 basis points (bps). (Please continue to next page.)

## 2s/10s Treasury Curve and Recessions



Sources: BLS, Haver, SMBC

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However, since then, **the inversion has deepened to -50 bps through October. This is the largest negative spread since September 1981 (-114 bps)** and narrowly surpasses the -41 bp reading experienced in April 2000.

But **the current inversion is much worse than either September 1981 or April 2000 because interest rates were much higher then.** Consequently, the curve needs to be “normalized” for the level of the policy rate.

In September 1981, the fed funds rate was nearly 16%. In April 2000, the fed funds rate was 6%. In each instance, the ratio of the inversion to the fed funds rate was about 7%. The ratio of today’s inversion to the policy rate is twice that. Indeed, **the slope of the current yield curve effectively has never been this negative** when accounting for the targeted fed funds rate.

This deeper “relative” inversion implies there is significant monetary restriction in the financial system. Otherwise, the 2-year note would be yielding less and/or the 10-year note would be yielding more. The current situation raises concerns that an unfolding growth slowdown could be much deeper and persistent than many investors expect.

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