



WHITE PAPER

10-Year Treasury Yield vs. 10-Year TIPS Spread: An Accurate Indicator of Inflation?

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The yield spread between the 10-year Treasury note and the 10-year Treasury-Inflation Protected Security, or 10-year TIPS, has had the reputation of providing indication of what investors see as the future inflation rate. To understand why this indicator is reviewed, we first need to understand what each security is.

The 10-year Treasury note is a debt obligation issued by the United States government with a maturity of ten years when first issued. Interest is paid semi-annually based on the face value to the holder at maturity.

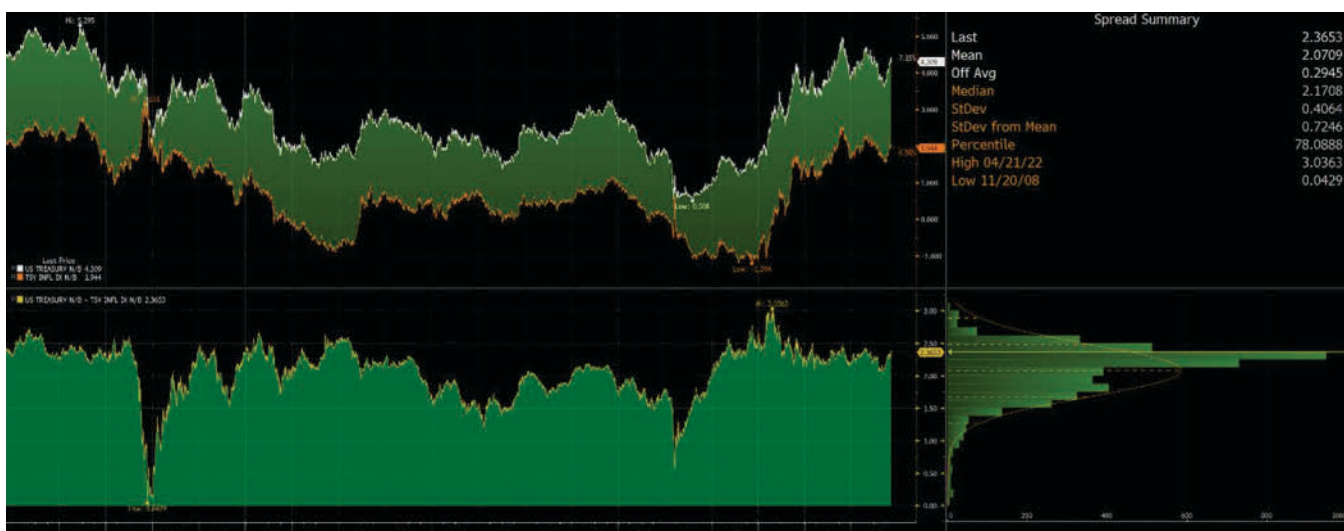
Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, or TIPS, provide protection against inflation. Protection against inflation is provided by the market value of the bond adjusting with the rate of inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).¹ Interest is paid semi-annually, and payments rise and fall with the inflation rate, because the interest rate is applied to the adjusted value of the bond. For example, an investor purchases \$1,000 in 10-year TIPS, with a coupon rate of 2.00%. After six months, inflation was measured at 1.00%. The semi-annual payment to the investor would be \$10.10. The amount is calculated by the following steps:

Adjusted principal - $\$1,000 * 1.00\% = \10

Total principal - $\$1,000 + 10 = \$1,010$

Interest - $\$1,010 * 2.00\% = \$20.20 / 2 = \$10.10$ semi-annual payment

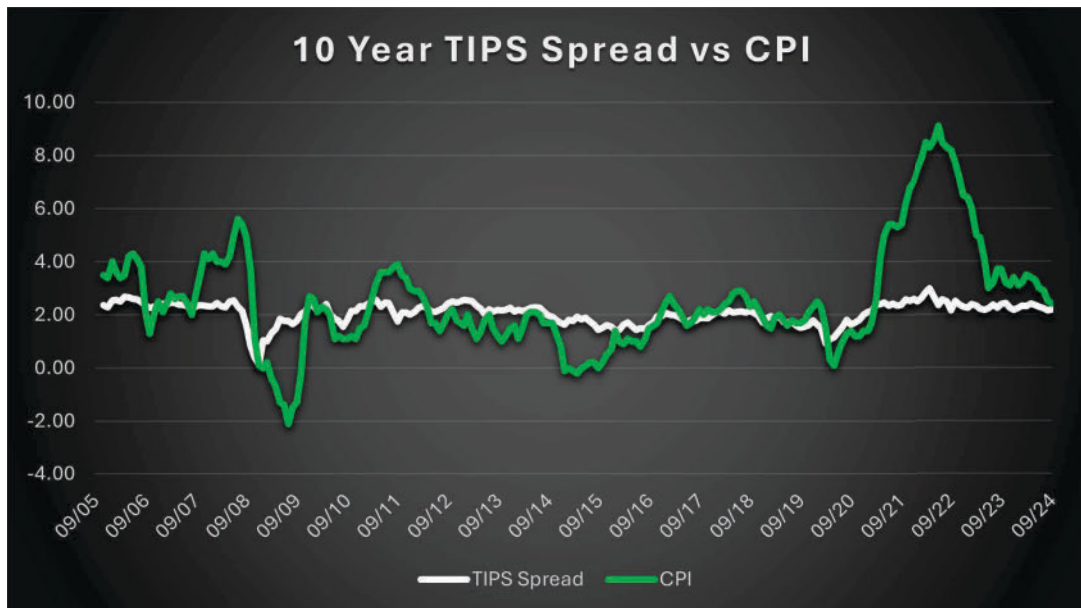
Spread Analysis



Source: Bloomberg

The top chart in the display above compares the 10-year Treasury yield and the 10-year TIPS yield since 2005. The bottom chart shows the spread between the yield on the two securities. The tightest spread was in December 2008, where the 10-year note yield was 12 basis points above the TIPS at month-end. Within one year, the spread widened back to levels where the average spread was 2.07%.²

The spread between the two securities can be referred to as the “breakeven” inflation rate. The difference can also be described as what investors expect the average inflation rate to be in the next ten years. If the inflation expectation is accurate, both bonds will provide the same inflation adjusted return over the ten year period. Without further research, an investor can base their inflation expectations on this spread alone. However, in doing so, how accurate has this spread measured versus actual CPI data?



Since 2005, the 10-year TIPS spread has fallen short of being an accurate indicator of inflation. Looking at the graph above, the TIPS spread stays relatively flat, hovering around 2.00%, except during the financial crisis in 2008 and 2009 when it dropped to near zero and following the pandemic and resulting high inflationary environment in 2021 and 2022 when it almost reached 3.00%. Actual CPI data is noticeably more volatile, weakening the idea that the TIPS spread is an accurate indicator of inflation. The correlation between the two sets of monthly data confirms what the graph above shows us. From November 2005 to September 2024, the correlation between the TIPS spread and CPI is 0.59055. A correlation coefficient of 0.59055 represents a moderate, positive correlation between the TIPS spread and CPI. A perfect correlation, by comparison, would measure 1.0.

After looking at the data since 2005, the 10-year Treasury note vs 10-year TIPS yield spread provides little insight of inflation to investors in the market. One interesting point to make is the average of the spread versus the average CPI since 2005. We already know from earlier that the average yield spread is 2.07%. The average CPI since 2003 is 2.56%. Without looking any further, an investor may think that the spread is a semi-accurate indicator of inflation. However, by looking at the data month by month since 2005, the investor will see that the two do not follow closely to each other as much as the averages suggest.

¹ Consumer Price Index is a measure of the average monthly change in the price of goods and services paid by urban customers between any two time periods. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items [CPIAUCSL], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CPIAUCSL>.

² The average spread of 2.07% was calculated by taking the average of the spread from November 2005 to September 2024.