**2024 Year-End U.S. Bond Market Review**

**Introduction:**

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**Michael Bass:** “Good morning, everyone, and welcome to *Financial Edge with Silver Edge Financial Group,* where we bring clarity and expertise to financial planning every Sunday morning. I’m Michael Bass, joined as always by Howard Silver. Today’s episode is packed with insights as we review the U.S. bond market in 2024—a year that has been nothing short of extraordinary. From interest rate changes to market sector dynamics, we’re diving deep to help you understand what it all means for your portfolio. Howard, it’s always a pleasure to have you here.”

**Howard Silver:** “Thank you, Michael. I always look forward to these discussions. The bond market in 2024 has been a fascinating story. It’s been a year filled with unexpected twists—from Federal Reserve policy shifts to evolving yield curve behaviors—and every move has had implications for investors across the spectrum.”

**Michael:** “Exactly, Howard. Today, we’re not just recapping the numbers; we’re peeling back the layers to examine the drivers behind the trends, what it means for individual investors, and how you, as listeners, can position yourselves for success moving forward. And let’s not forget—if you’re looking to optimize your portfolio or just want clarity on what’s happening in the markets, give us a call at 561-300-0090 or visit [www.silveredgefg.com](http://www.silveredgefg.com). We’d love to hear from you!”

**Howard:** “That’s right, Michael. And remember, we’re here to tailor strategies to your goals, seeking financial plan built to weather any market environment. Let’s get started.”

**Broad Market Performance**

**Michael:** “To begin, let’s look at the big picture. 2024 brought moderate returns in the bond market, but they barely kept pace with inflation. For many investors, it felt like they were running in place. Howard, how would you sum up the overall bond market performance this year?”

**Howard:** “Michael, I’d say 2024 was a year of modest progress amidst complex challenges. The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, which serves as a broad barometer for the fixed-income market, returned just 1.48%. That’s well below what investors typically expect from bonds, especially when inflation-adjusted returns are considered.”

**Michael:** “A far cry from the 4% to 5% returns many investors had hoped for in a more stable environment.”

**Howard:** “Exactly. The market faced a trifecta of pressures: moderating inflation, ongoing fiscal imbalances, and the Federal Reserve’s shifting policy stance. On the one hand, there was some relief as inflation cooled and the Fed began lowering rates, but on the other hand, fiscal pressures and rising long-term yields eroded gains. This created a challenging environment for traditional fixed-income investors who were counting on bonds to deliver stability and growth.”

**Michael:** “It’s interesting because bonds are often viewed as the ‘safe’ part of a portfolio. How did investors adapt to the reality of these lower-than-expected returns?”

**Howard:** “Many investors leaned into shorter-duration instruments and floating-rate securities, which offered higher yields and greater stability. We also saw renewed interest in specialized sectors, such as asset-backed securities and high-yield credit, as investors sought opportunities to enhance their returns in a challenging environment. Diversification and active management proved critical.”

**Federal Reserve Policy and Yield Curve Dynamics**

**Michael:** “Howard, one of the most talked-about aspects of 2024 was the Federal Reserve’s reversal in monetary policy. After two years of aggressive rate hikes to combat inflation, the Fed pivoted to cutting rates as inflation began to cool. Walk us through how these policy changes impacted the bond market.”

**Howard:** “Absolutely, Michael. The year started with the Federal Reserve maintaining a federal funds rate near 5.50%, the highest we’ve seen since 2000. The central bank’s aggressive stance in 2022 and 2023 successfully reined in inflation, but it also slowed economic momentum. As inflation cooled in the first half of 2024, the Fed began gradually reducing rates. By year-end, the target rate had fallen to about 4.35%.”

**Michael:** “And while the rate cuts were a relief for short-term borrowers and investors, the effects on the broader market were uneven. How so?”

**Howard:** “You’re right; the impact was far from uniform. Short-term interest rates dropped in tandem with the Fed’s actions, but long-term yields rose instead of falling. This created an unusual divergence, with the 30-year Treasury yield climbing from around 4% at the start of the year to 4.85% by December.”

**Michael:** “That’s a significant move. What factors drove this rise in long-term yields?”

**Howard:** “It boils down to three key drivers. First, the federal government’s fiscal situation played a major role. With annual deficits exceeding $2 trillion and the national debt surpassing $36 trillion, the market faced a glut of Treasury issuance, pushing long-term yields higher. Second, the economy showed unexpected resilience, with strong consumer spending and a tight labor market keeping growth steady. Finally, inflation, while moderating, remained sticky in certain areas, leading to higher inflation expectations over the long term.”

**Michael:** “So, despite the Fed’s efforts to ease financial conditions, the market was grappling with some pretty significant headwinds.”

**Howard:** “That’s right, and this dynamic was reflected in the yield curve, which remained inverted for most of the year. This inversion signaled persistent concerns about long-term economic growth and fiscal sustainability, even as short-term conditions improved. However, by year-end, the curve began to steepen slightly, hinting at a potential shift in market sentiment.”

**Sectoral Performances**

**Michael:** “Let’s dig deeper into sectoral performances, Howard. The bond market is incredibly diverse, and 2024 highlighted the varying fortunes of its segments. Shorter-maturity Treasuries and floating-rate securities were standout performers, but the long end of the curve faced significant challenges. What’s your take?”

**Howard:** “Michael, the Treasury market was truly a tale of two halves. Short-duration Treasuries benefited from high initial yields and the Fed’s rate cuts, delivering returns of around 3.50%. Floating-rate securities outperformed even more, with returns near 5.50%, thanks to their ability to adjust payouts in line with rising interest rates earlier in the year. These instruments were havens of stability for investors.”

**Michael:** “And the long end of the curve—what happened there?”

**Howard:** “It was a tough year for long-duration Treasuries, especially the 20- and 30-year bonds. Rising long-term yields drove their valuations lower, resulting in losses of about 8.50% for 30-year Treasuries. These bonds were hit hardest by concerns over fiscal sustainability and inflation expectations. Investors looking for safety were left disappointed unless they were diversified into shorter-duration or floating-rate assets.”

**Michael:** “Let’s not forget Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, or TIPS. How did they perform?”

**Howard:** “TIPS delivered modest gains of about 1.50%, supported by the still-elevated inflation environment. While not a standout performer, they played their role as a hedge against unexpected inflationary pressures, offering stability to portfolios that included them.”

**Michael:** “It’s fascinating to see how each segment reacted differently to the year’s economic and policy shifts. This underscores the importance of sector-specific strategies, doesn’t it?”

**Howard:** “Absolutely. A one-size-fits-all approach simply doesn’t work in a complex environment like 2024. Investors who diversified across sectors and employed active management strategies were far better positioned to navigate these challenges.”

**Credit Sector Highlights**

**Michael:** “Howard, let’s turn to credit sectors. Despite challenges in the bond market overall, credit had some real standouts this year. Investment-grade corporate bonds returned over 2%, while high-yield bonds delivered exceptional returns of over 8%. What fueled this strong performance?”

**Howard:** “Michael, credit sectors were one of the bright spots in the bond market this year. Several factors drove these results. First, the U.S. economy outperformed expectations in 2024, with GDP growth holding steady, unemployment near historic lows, and consumer spending remaining resilient. These factors bolstered corporate fundamentals, making credit a safe haven for many investors looking for both stability and yield.”

**Michael:** “It’s remarkable, especially given the concerns about a potential slowdown after the aggressive rate hikes in 2022 and 2023. But high-yield bonds—let’s talk about those for a moment. An 8% return is impressive. What’s the story there?”

**Howard:** “High-yield bonds thrived on a combination of low default rates and strong investor demand. Default rates in the high-yield space stayed below 3%, which is well within historical averages. Additionally, spreads on high-yield bonds compressed to just 200 basis points over Treasuries, levels not seen since before the Great Financial Crisis. This tightening of spreads reflected investors’ confidence in the economic outlook and their willingness to take on more credit risk for better yields.”

**Michael:** “That’s a great point. But does the compression in spreads pose risks for 2025?”

**Howard:** “Absolutely, Michael. Tight spreads leave less room for further outperformance, so investors need to be cautious. While high-yield bonds remain attractive in terms of income generation, they may not offer the same level of capital appreciation moving forward. This is where active management becomes critical—understanding sector-specific risks, issuer fundamentals, and the broader macro environment will be key.”

**CLOs: A Pillar of Modern Fixed-Income Strategy**

**Michael:** “Howard, collateralized loan obligations—CLOs—are a fixture in the headlines when it comes to fixed income. For good reason, too. These instruments have been a key driver of returns, particularly in tactical models like the ones we employ here at Silver Edge. Let’s expand on what makes CLOs not just relevant, but essential for today’s fixed-income investors.”

**Howard:** “You’re absolutely right, Michael. CLOs have become a cornerstone of fixed-income allocations for sophisticated investors, and there are several compelling reasons for this. First and foremost, their structure inherently mitigates many of the risks associated with traditional fixed-income instruments. CLOs are backed by diversified pools of senior-secured loans—essentially, loans made to companies with priority claims on their assets. This means they’re higher in the capital structure and offer greater protection against defaults compared to unsecured debt.”

**Michael:** “And because these loans are floating rate, they have a natural defense against rising interest rates, correct?”

**Howard:** “Exactly. Floating-rate loans adjust in step with changes in benchmark rates like SOFR, which has been critical in a volatile rate environment like we saw over the past few years. Even when rates began to ease in the latter half of 2024, CLOs continued to generate robust income because their yields remained competitive. This makes them an exceptional choice for income-seeking investors who want to stay ahead of inflation.”

**The Structural Advantage of CLOs**

**Michael:** “Howard, let’s unpack the structure of CLOs because this is what really sets them apart from other credit investments. You’ve mentioned tranches before. Why is the tranche system so important?”

**Howard:** “Great question, Michael. The tranche system is what gives CLOs their versatility and resilience. Each CLO is divided into several tranches, ranging from senior tranches—such as AAA and AA-rated—to subordinate tranches like BBB or BB. The senior tranches are the first to receive payments from the underlying loan pool, making them highly secure and less vulnerable to defaults. Lower-rated tranches, while riskier, offer higher yields to compensate for their position in the capital structure.”

**Michael:** “So, you can customize your risk and return profile based on your investment strategy?”

**Howard:** “That’s exactly right. At Silver Edge, we often focus on high-quality tranches for clients who prioritize stability and income. For those with a higher risk tolerance, we selectively allocate to mezzanine tranches—such as BBB or BB—where the yields can be incredibly attractive. But it’s critical to approach these investments with rigorous analysis. Not all CLOs are created equal, and the quality of the underlying loan pool, the manager’s expertise, and the tranche structure all play crucial roles in determining performance.”

**Resilience in Volatile Markets**

**Michael:** “Howard, one thing that strikes me about CLOs is how well they perform in challenging market environments. Why do you think they’ve shown such resilience compared to other fixed-income sectors?”

**Howard:** “CLOs benefit from a combination of factors that help them weather volatility. First, the loans they hold are floating rate, which, as we discussed, shields them from interest rate risk. Second, CLOs are inherently diversified. A single CLO can include hundreds of loans across various industries and geographies, which spreads risk. Third, CLO managers have considerable discretion to actively manage the portfolio, including trading out underperforming loans and adjusting allocations to strengthen the loan pool. This active management is a major reason CLOs have consistently outperformed other credit instruments on a risk-adjusted basis.”

**Michael:** “It’s almost like having a built-in layer of protection through diversification and active oversight. How did this play out in 2024?”

**Howard:** “In 2024, CLOs were a standout performer because they offered a rare combination of high income and relative stability. Even as other credit spreads tightened and long-duration bonds struggled, CLOs maintained their appeal. High demand from institutional investors, combined with strong fundamentals in the leveraged loan market, created a favorable environment for CLO performance. Refinancing activity also surged, as issuers capitalized on improving market conditions to lock in more favorable terms. This refinancing helped generate additional opportunities for investors to capture yield.”

**Why CLOs Are Central to Silver Edge’s Tactical Models**

**Michael:** “Howard, CLOs clearly offer distinct advantages, but let’s bring this back to Silver Edge’s investment philosophy. How do CLOs fit into our tactical models, and why are they such an integral part of our fixed-income strategies?”

**Howard:** “At Silver Edge, our philosophy centers around identifying opportunities that combine superior risk-adjusted returns with robust downside risk management. CLOs fit perfectly within this framework. Here’s why they’re central to our tactical models:

1. **High Income Potential:** CLOs provide some of the highest yields in the fixed-income space, which is essential for generating cash flow in today’s low-yield environment.
2. **Low Correlation:** CLOs have a low correlation with other fixed-income instruments and equities, making them a powerful tool for diversification. This helps stabilize portfolios, especially during periods of market stress.
3. **Dynamic Adjustments:** CLO managers have the flexibility to adapt to changing market conditions, ensuring that the loan pool is optimized for performance. This active management aligns perfectly with our belief in dynamic, non-passive strategies.
4. **Customization:** With their tranche system, CLOs allow us to tailor allocations to meet individual client goals. Whether a client prioritizes stability or wants to pursue higher yields, we can craft a strategy that fits their needs.”

**Michael:** “It’s clear why CLOs are more than just another credit investment—they’re a strategic cornerstone. For clients looking to enhance their portfolios, there’s a lot to gain from these instruments.”

**Howard:** “Exactly, Michael. And for listeners who want to learn more about how CLOs can enhance their fixed-income strategy, now is the time to explore the opportunities.”

**CLOs vs. CDOs: Key Differences**

**Michael:** “Howard, before we wrap up, let’s address a common point of confusion. People often mix up CLOs—collateralized loan obligations—with CDOs—collateralized debt obligations. It’s only one letter difference, but they’re worlds apart in structure, purpose, and risk. Can you clarify the distinction for our listeners?”

**Howard:** “Absolutely, Michael. It’s an important distinction, especially given the infamous role CDOs played in the 2008 financial crisis. Let’s break it down:

1. **Collateralized Loan Obligations (CLOs):**
	* **Backed by Senior Secured Loans:** CLOs are primarily backed by senior secured, first-lien loans issued to companies. These loans are secured by the borrower’s assets, meaning they have priority in the repayment structure in case of default.
	* **Hard Asset Backing:** The underlying loans in a CLO are tied to tangible assets or operational businesses, giving investors risk mitigation.
	* **Rigorous Structure:** CLOs are carefully structured and actively managed by experienced professionals who can trade out underperforming loans and maintain a diversified loan pool.
	* **Resilient Performance:** CLOs have shown strong historical performance, even during periods of economic stress, because of their floating-rate nature and the seniority of their collateral.
2. **Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDOs):**
	* **Backed by Riskier Assets:** CDOs were often backed by subprime mortgage securities, including second-lien mortgages and other high-risk debt. These assets lacked the same level of security and were much more vulnerable to defaults.
	* **Lack of Transparency:** Many CDOs were poorly structured, with unclear and overly complex layers of risk, which left investors blind to the true quality of the underlying assets.
	* **2008 Crisis Catalyst:** The subprime mortgages packaged into CDOs became worthless as housing prices collapsed, triggering widespread defaults. This lack of transparency and reliance on risky assets caused catastrophic losses and played a central role in the 2008 financial crisis.

**Michael:** “So, while the names are similar, the differences couldn’t be more pronounced. CLOs are built on senior secured loans with tangible backing and transparent management, while CDOs were plagued by risky, opaque assets that lacked proper safeguards.”

**Howard:** “Exactly, Michael. CLOs are a highly disciplined, actively managed asset class with robust structures. At Silver Edge, we prioritize investments like CLOs that offer transparency, resilience, and strong risk-adjusted returns. For our clients, it’s about capitalizing on opportunities without taking on unnecessary risk.”

**Michael:** “Thanks for breaking that down, Howard. It’s essential for listeners to understand that not all financial acronyms are created equal. CLOs are a different league entirely—an intelligent, resilient investment for modern fixed-income strategies.”

**Looking Ahead to 2025**

**Michael:** “Howard, as we close out 2024, it’s time to look ahead. What are your key expectations for the bond market in 2025?”

**Howard:** “Michael, 2025 will likely bring a continuation of some trends we saw this year, but with new challenges. First, we expect the Federal Reserve to continue cutting short-term rates, which should support floating-rate securities like CLOs and short-duration bonds. However, long-term yields may remain elevated due to persistent fiscal deficits and geopolitical uncertainties.”

**Michael:** “Do you anticipate continued strength in credit markets?”

**Howard:** “Credit markets will likely remain strong, but the tightening of spreads we’ve seen this year leaves less room for outperformance. High-yield bonds, in particular, may face headwinds as spreads are already near historic lows. That said, opportunities will still exist in specialized sectors, like CLOs, ABS, and niche credit products. These segments are poised to deliver solid returns, especially with active management and tactical allocation.”

**Michael:** “And what risks should investors be mindful of as they plan for 2025?”

**Howard:** “There are three primary risks: fiscal policy uncertainty, geopolitical tensions, and inflation surprises. While inflation has moderated, unexpected shifts could disrupt markets. Additionally, the sheer scale of Treasury issuance required to fund federal deficits could weigh on long-term bond prices.”

**Michael:** “Howard, it sounds like 2025 will demand careful navigation. For our listeners, now is the time to evaluate your portfolio strategy and ensure you’re well-positioned for the year ahead.”

**Howard:** “Absolutely. This is where having a qualified advisor makes all the difference. At Silver Edge, we’re committed to providing tailored strategies to help our clients achieve their financial goals, no matter the market conditions.”

**Conclusion and Call to Action**

**Michael:** “Howard, I think today’s discussion has highlighted one thing above all: navigating today’s bond market isn’t about following the herd—it’s about crafting a strategy that truly works for each investor. From understanding the nuances of Federal Reserve policy to unlocking the full potential of CLOs, we’ve covered how Silver Edge is ahead of the curve.”

**Howard:** “Absolutely, Michael. The fixed-income market is complex, but it’s also filled with opportunities for those who know where to look. At Silver Edge, we pride ourselves on bringing a level of expertise, innovation, and personalization that sets us apart. Whether it’s optimizing your fixed-income allocation, incorporating sophisticated strategies like CLOs, or building a comprehensive financial plan, we’re here to help you achieve your goals.”

**Michael:** “For those listening, this is your chance to take control of your financial future. Give us a call at 561-300-0090, visit us online at [www.silveredgefg.com](http://www.silveredgefg.com), or email Howard directly at howard@silveredgefg.com. We offer a free, no-obligation consultation, including a detailed portfolio review to uncover opportunities for optimization and growth.”

**Howard:** “And remember, at Silver Edge, we go beyond the basics. We’re not just about managing assets—we’re about building relationships and creating strategies that stand the test of time. Let us show you how our personalized, proactive approach can make all the difference.”

**Michael:** “Howard, thank you for your insights today, and thank you to our listeners for tuning in. Join us next Sunday on *Financial Edge* for more strategies to plan your financial future. Until then, stay informed, stay proactive, and as always, stay financially savvy.”

**Howard:** “Take care, everyone, and remember—your financial edge starts here.”

**Michael:** Bonds are subject to market risk and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bonds values will decline as interest rates rise. Bonds are subject to availability, change in price, call features and credit risk. Bond yields are subject to change. Certain call or special redemption features may exist which could impact yield. There is no guarantee that a diversified portfolio will enhance overall returns or outperform a non-diversified portfolio. Diversification does not protect against market risk. Government bonds are guaranteed by the US government as to the timely payment of principal and interest and if held to maturity offer a fixed rate of return and fixed principal value. The market value of corporate bonds will fluctuate, and if the bond is sold prior to maturity, the investor’s yield may differ from the advertised yield. Asset allocation does not ensure a profit or protect against a loss. Tactical allocation may involve more frequent buying and selling of assets and will tend to generate higher transaction costs. Investors should consider the tax consequences of moving positions more frequently. Content in this material is for general information only and not intended to provide specific advice or recommendations for any individual.