

# The Classic 60-40 Investment Strategy Falls Apart. 'There's No Place to Hide.'

A savings mix of stocks and bonds has helped offset losses in previous years—but not this one

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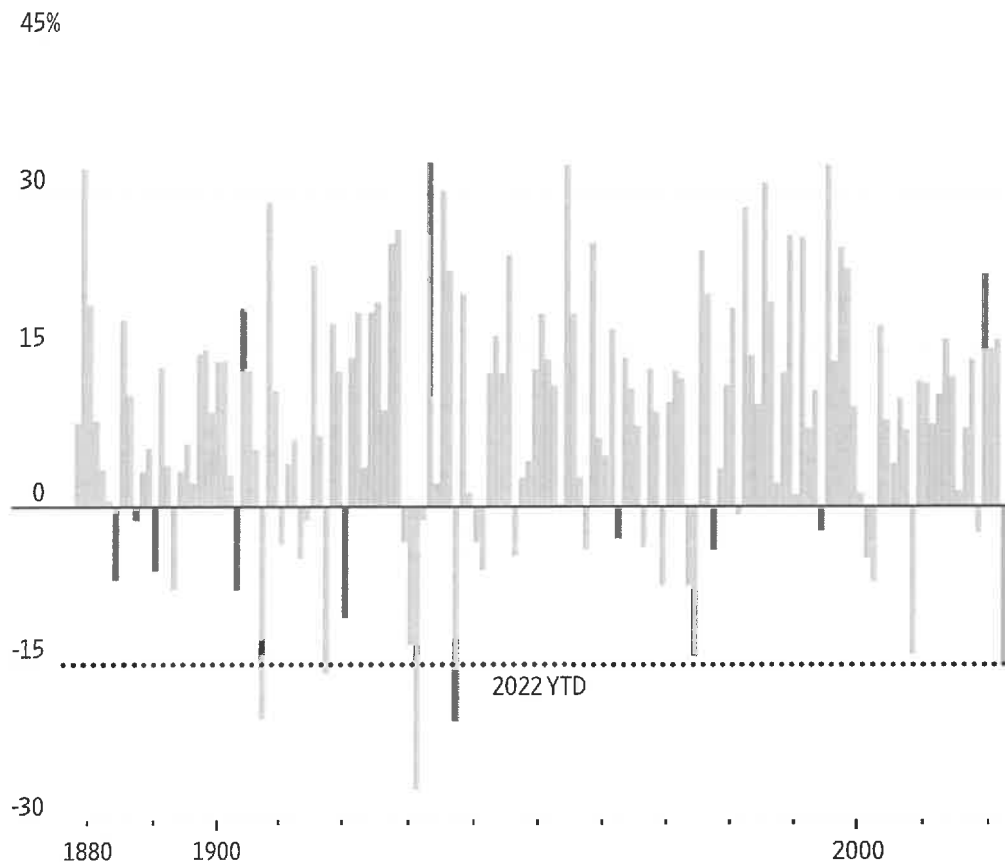
For decades, Americans planning for retirement have been advised to invest in a mixture of stocks and bonds.

The idea was simple. When stocks did well, their portfolios did, too. And when stocks had a bad year, bonds usually did better, which helped offset those losses.

It was one of the most basic, dependable ways of investing, used by millions of Americans. This year it stopped working.

Despite a powerful rally last week after cooler-than-expected inflation data, the S&P 500 is down in 2022 about 15%, including dividends, while bonds are in their first bear market in decades. A portfolio with 60% of its money invested in U.S. stocks and 40% invested in the 10-year U.S. Treasury note has lost 15% this year. That puts the 60-40 investment mix on track for its worst year since 1937, according to an analysis by investment research and asset management firm Leuthold Group.

## Annual return for a portfolio in 60% stocks and 40% bonds



Source: Leuthold Group

Many Americans are seeing decades' worth of savings shrink, week by week. Belt-tightening among millions of households could serve as yet another drag on an economy already suffering from high inflation, a slowing housing market and rapidly rising interest rates.

Eileen Pollock, a 70-year-old retiree living in Baltimore, has seen the value of her portfolio, with a roughly 60-40 mix, dip by hundreds of thousands of dollars. The former legal secretary had amassed more than a million dollars in her retirement accounts. To build her savings, she left New York to live in a less expensive city and skipped vacations for many years.

“A million dollars seems like a great deal of money, but I realized it’s not,” she said. “I saw my money was piece by large piece disappearing.”

Bonds have helped offset the pain of the previous market crises, including the bursting of the dot-com bubble in 2000, the global financial crisis of 2008, and, most recently, the brief but punishing bear market brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020.

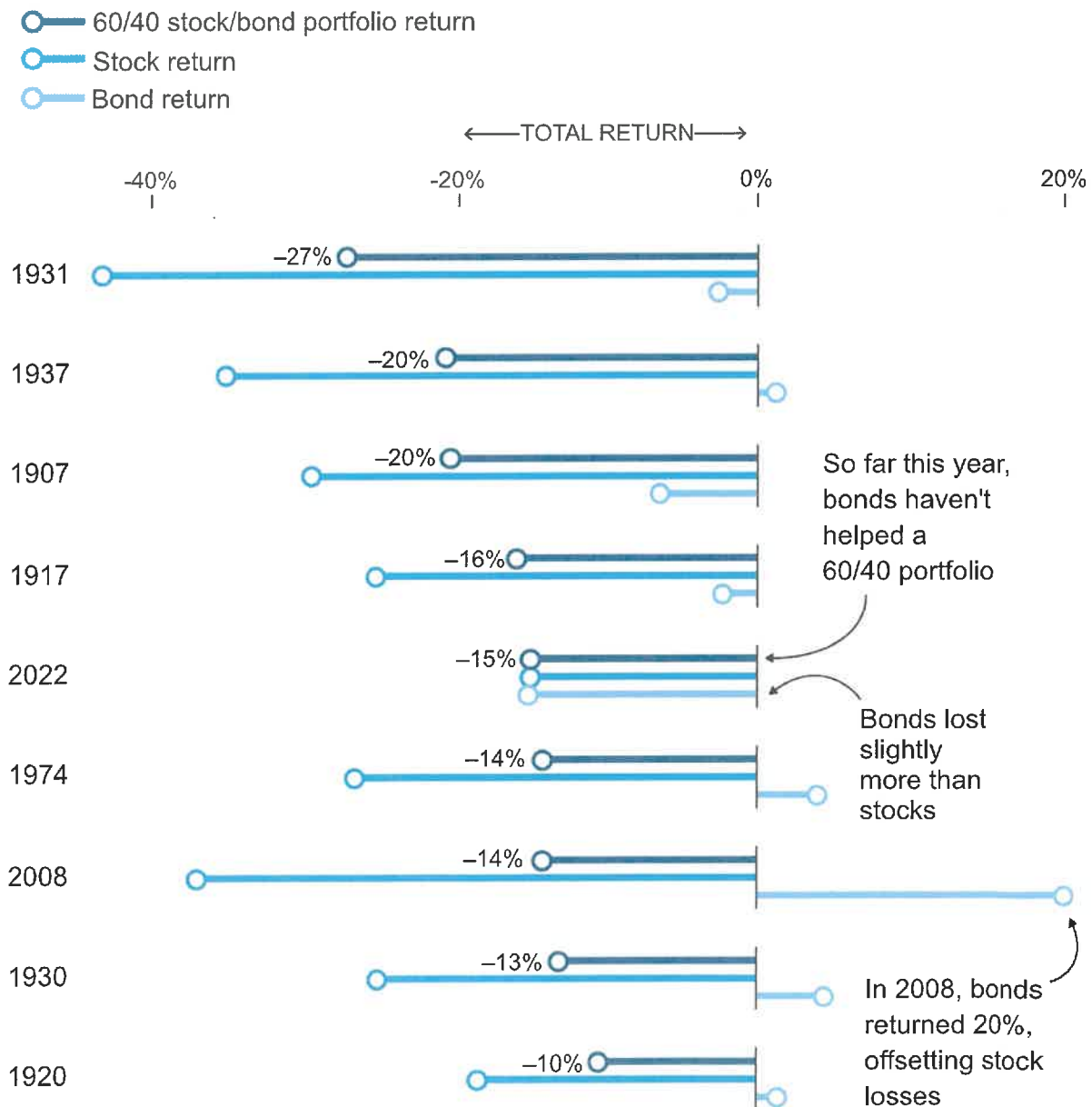
This year, U.S. Treasuries are having what could wind up being their worst year going back to 1801, according to Leuthold, as central banks have swiftly raised interest rates in a bid to quell inflation. The iShares Core U.S. Aggregate Bond exchange-traded fund, which tracks investment-grade bonds, has lost 14% on a total return basis.

The declines weigh especially on baby boomers, who have hit retirement age in worse financial shape than the generation before them and have fewer earning years ahead to recover investment losses.

“What’s shocking investors is there’s no place to hide,” said Peter Mallouk, president and chief executive of wealth-management company Creative Planning in Overland Park, Kan. “Everything on the statement is blood red.”

In 2008—the year the housing market crashed, Lehman Brothers declared bankruptcy and Congress agreed to an unprecedented bailout plan to rescue the financial system—bond prices soared. Investors with 60% of their money in stocks and 40% in bonds would have outperformed investors with all of their money in stocks by 23 percentage points, according to Leuthold.

Worst annual returns for a portfolio in 60% stocks and 40% bonds





Note: Worst 10 years since 1878. Stock return refers to the S&P 500. Bond return refers to 10-year U.S. Treasury note.

Source: Leuthold Group

Aziz Sunderji/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Investors with a mix of stocks and bonds also came out significantly ahead of those putting all their money in stocks in 1917, the year the U.S. entered World War I; in 1930, during the Great Depression; and in 1974, after a staggering market selloff brought on by a series of crises including surging oil prices, double-digit inflation and Richard Nixon's resignation over the Watergate scandal.

That final year, the S&P 500 declined 26%, including dividends. But 10-year Treasuries returned 4.1%. That meant a portfolio with 60% of its money in stocks and the remainder in bonds would have ended the year down 14%—a big hit, but still much better than the 26% loss it would have suffered had it been all in stocks.

Investors in a U.S. government bond are virtually certain to be paid their principal back when the bond matures. But before then, the bond's value can fluctuate wildly—especially in the case of a bond that has many years before maturity. An investor holding a hypothetical older bond with a \$100 face value and 1% coupon, or annual interest rate, that matures in seven years would get far less than \$100 if she sold that bond today. That's because the newest seven-year Treasury was recently issued with a coupon of 4%. To compensate for her bond coming with a much smaller coupon, the investor would have to sell at a lower price.

Miss Pollock said she wishes she didn't have so much money tied up in the markets, but is in too deep to pull out of her investments. She has resigned herself to wait things out—hoping that the market will eventually go back up.

“If I get out of it, I'll only lock my losses in,” she said. “I'll just have to hang on to my belief in the American economy.”

Delaine Faris, 60, retired from her job as a project manager in 2019. She had hoped her husband, a technology consultant, could join her in a few years, based on how much their savings mix of 70% stocks and 30% bonds had grown over the previous decade. The couple took a big trip to Europe, then Argentina. They sold their house in Atlanta and moved to an exurb where they planned to settle down.

“I saved and invested responsibly and made plans,” Ms. Faris said.



Earlier this year, she strongly considered returning to work to supplement their savings. Layoffs in the technology industry have added to the couple's worries.

She considers herself and her husband fortunate that they still have a home, his job, their health and their savings, but the past year has been a "big gut check," she said. "Millions of us said, 'We're going to retire early, yay,' and now we're thinking, 'Wait a second, what the heck happened?'"

Eileen Pollock has seen her savings shrink.

PHOTO: ROSEM MORTON FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



Delaine Faris, with her husband, Steven, calls the past year a 'big gut check.'  
PHOTO: STEVEN FARIS

Roughly 51% of retirees are living on less than half of their preretirement annual income, according to Goldman Sachs Asset Management, which this summer conducted a survey of retired Americans between the ages of 50 and 75. Nearly half of respondents retired early because of reasons outside their control, including poor health, losing their jobs and needing to take care of family members. Only 7% of survey respondents said they left the workforce because they had managed to save up enough money for retirement.

Most Americans said they would prefer to rely on guaranteed sources of income, like Social Security, to fund their retirement—not returns from volatile markets. But only 55% of retirees are able to do so, the firm found.

Susan Hodges, 66, and her wife decided to pull all their money out of the markets in May. “We can only take so much anxiety,” she said.

The couple, based in Rio Rancho, N.M., have since put some money back into stocks, but remained cautious, keeping roughly 10% of their overall retirement funds in the market. The couple has also become extra judicious about where and how they spend their money, cutting back on dining out and discussing online purchases with each other before pulling the trigger.

Market returns have grown increasingly important for U.S. households trying to prepare for retirement. In 1983, 88% of workers with an employer-provided retirement plan had coverage that included a defined-benefit pension, which provides payments for life, according to a report from the Center for Retirement Research at Boston College using data from the Federal Reserve.



Johnathan Bowden has returned to work part-time.

PHOTO: LUIS MIRAMONTES

In the following decades, traditional pensions were replaced by 401(k)-style retirement plans. By 2019, 73% of workers with an employer plan had only defined-contribution coverage, in which the amount of money available in retirement depends on how much workers and employers put into the plan and how that money is invested.

An October survey from the American Association of Individual Investors found that respondents had about 62% of their portfolios in stocks, 14% in bonds and 25% in cash. That stock allocation matched the average in data going back to 1987, while investors were keeping a bit less in bonds and more in cash than the long-term norm.

Johnathan Bowden, a 64-year-old in Conroe, Texas, is no stranger to investing. He has read financial news for decades, tunes into webinars hosted by Morgan Stanley's E\*Trade platform and trades options on the side.

After retiring in June 2021, he began worrying the stock market's supercharged run wouldn't last. His fears were confirmed this year.

Rather than allowing himself to obsess over how badly the markets were doing, Mr. Bowden returned to his former job as a procurement manager. He works part-time—just enough to give himself a financial cushion, and to occupy himself during the week.

“I spent 40 years making this money,” Mr. Bowden said. “I don’t want to blow it.”

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