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## Market Update: Do Bonds Still Matter?

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### Key Q&A

#### **Q. Stocks and Bonds Are Both Down in 2022. Is This a Rare Occurrence?**

**A.** This has truly been a historic year in the markets. Yes, we have experienced a stock market selloff, however as we noted in the June 27<sup>th</sup> Market Update, [Persistent Inflation Leads Fed to Take Action](#), that's not new. What's unique is the bond market sold off at the same time! Through the first half of 2022, the S&P 500 was down close to 20% while the U.S. Aggregate Bond index was down more than 10%. Prior to 2022, both stocks and bonds fell in the same calendar year only three times.

#### **Q. Why is it Rare for Stocks and Bonds to be Down Together?**

**A.** Because these two asset classes are typically uncorrelated with each other (meaning when one goes up, the other goes down). Stocks are generally considered higher risk assets while bonds are more conservative. Thus, when investors are fearful, they typically sell stocks (dropping prices) and buy bonds (raising prices). This traditional offset of performance makes the pairing of stocks and bonds a key component of diversification when considering long-term investing.

#### **Q. What Makes 2022 Unique?**

**A.** The Federal Reserve (Fed) has kept interest rates low since the financial crisis and maintained a loose monetary policy, attempting to increase the money supply and boost economic growth. 2022 has brought us extreme levels of inflation that we haven't seen in decades caused by multiple factors discussed in the March 15<sup>th</sup> Market Update, [Why is the Fed Raising Rates and What Are the Implications?](#); the Fed had to make a sudden course correction, shifting to aggressively raising rates and a more restrictive policy to try to curb inflation. The Fed's actions moved interest rates significantly higher in a short period of time, leading to the extreme drop in bond prices.

#### **Q. Is the 60/40 Dead?**

**A.** The answer is a resounding no. Bonds play a key role in diversified portfolios by providing a ballast to protect from stock market losses. Over the long-term, they bring stability to a portfolio and the ability to better weather significant downturns with potential of the portfolio to rebound more quickly on the way out (investors win by losing less). They also allow an investor to target a more specific risk level that may be most appropriate for their unique situation.

## Q. What's the Outlook for the Bond Market?

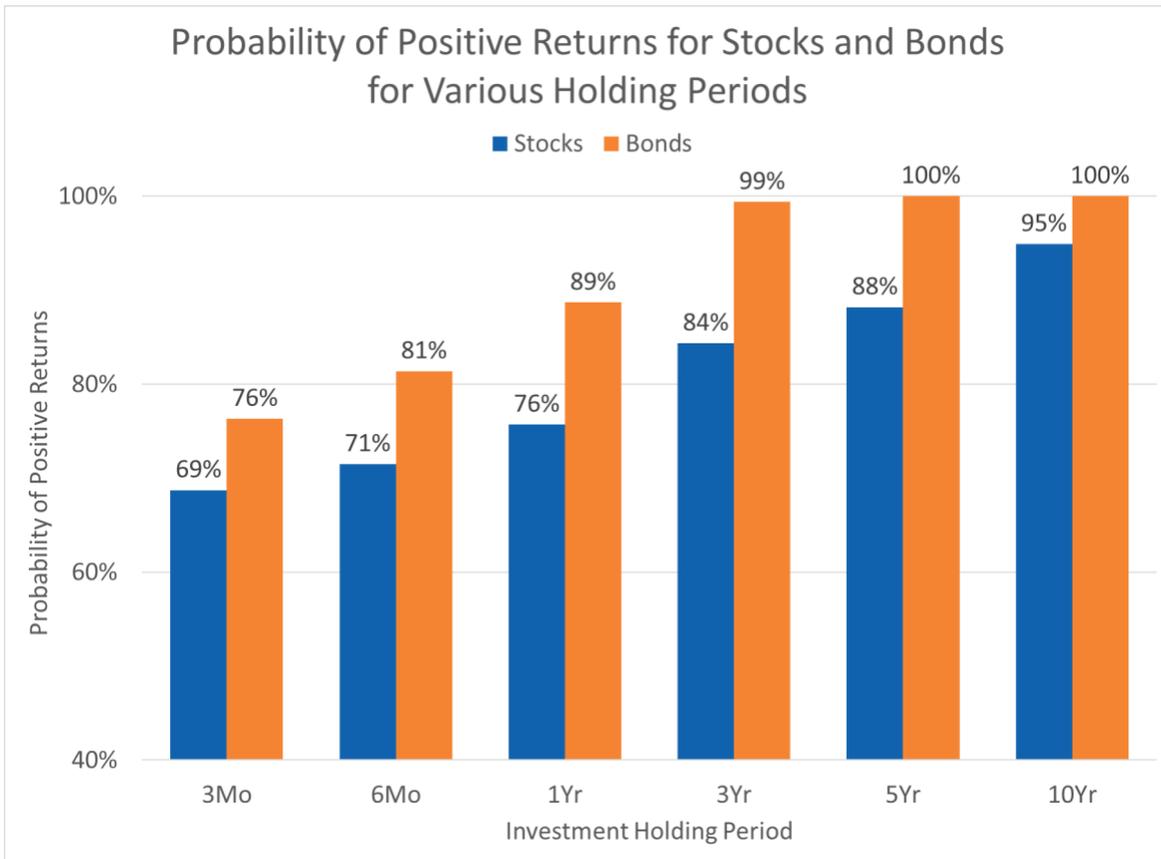
A. Bonds are known as a “self-healing” asset class for two important reasons.

- 1) Bonds are required to pay back their principal at maturity. As interest rates go up and bond prices drop below fair value, the likelihood increases for prices to rebound back to par value as maturity nears. While stock market valuations can persist for long periods of time, bonds are more finite when the value will appreciate.
- 2) While stock prices are impossible to predict, the current yield is one of the best predictors of future bond prices. As interest rates go up, bond managers are able to invest in bonds with higher yields, thereby increasing their future return potential. The 10-year treasury yield started the year at 1.5% and has since nearly doubled to 3%. Perhaps investors should be happy that rates are rising given future return prospects for bonds (and portfolios as a whole) are now higher.

### Probability of Positive Returns for Stocks and Bonds

The chart on page 3, “Probability of Positive Returns for Stocks and Bonds for Various Holding Periods,” dates back to 1926 to help understand stock and bond price movements:

- **Bonds Have “Almost” Never Had a Negative Three-Year Return.** While the stock market is certainly better than a coin-flip over longer time periods, the bond market has the edge in more consistent and stable positive returns. Additionally, it’s important to note that the magnitude of losses is quite different. Looking at the one-year rolling data, for example, we found that the average stock market drop was close to -14% while the average bond market drop was less than -2%. So not only is the bond market up more frequently, but also the size of the losses is considerably lower.
- **Whether Investing in Stocks or Bonds, Long-Term Investing Is the Key to Success.** Perhaps the most important concept that this graph relays is the benefit of long-term investing. The longer and investor stays in the market, the higher the probability of a positive return. Over a 10-year period, the probability of positive returns for both stocks and bonds is close to 100%.



*Source: Morningstar Direct utilizing IA SBBI US Large Stock TR USD Ext to represent Stocks and IA SBBI US IT Govt TR USD to represent Bonds between 12/31/1925 and 7/31/2022. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.*

As always, Dynamic recommends staying balanced, diversified and invested. Despite short-term market pullbacks, it's more important than ever to focus on the long-term.

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