



# The Long-Term Investing Myth

During my morning routine of caffeine supported information injections, I ran across several articles that just contained generally bad investment advice and poorly formed analysis. Each argument was hinged on the belief that bull markets last indefinitely, bear markets are simply an opportunity to “buy” more, and investing for the long term always works. One such article, in particular, was this gem published at [MarketWatch](#):

*"But it's important to remember that in the grand scheme of things, this sell off is a mere blip. Kieron Nutbrown, former head of global macro fixed income at First State Investments in London, has just the reminder to help investors take a step back and look at things from a long-term perspective. The chart, which first appeared on his blog, follows the path of global stocks over the past 500 years and demonstrates how prices have fared through wars, revolutions, and depressions."*

Chronology of financial crises and market panics from the Middle Ages to the present:

- 1255 "Overexpansion of credit led to banking failures in 1255-62" in Italy
- 1294 Edward I default to the Riccardi of Lucca during war with France
- 1298 Seizure of the Gran Tavola of Siena by Philip IV of France
- 1307 Liquidation of the Knights Templar by Philip IV
- 1311 Edward II of England default to the Frescobaldi of Florence
- 1320 Bankruptcy of the Scali of Florence and Cusi of Siena
- 1342 Edward III default to the Florentine banks during the Hundred Years' War
- 1345 Bankruptcy of the Bardi and Peruzzi, depression, "Great crash of the 1340s"
- 1380 Ciompi Revolt in Florence. "Crash of the early 1380s"
- 1401 Italian bankers expelled from Aragon in 1401, England in 1403, France in 1410
- 1435 Fiscal crisis in Florence after wars with Milan and Lucca
- 1464 Death of Cosimo de Medici: loans called in; wave of bankruptcies in Florence
- 1470 Edward IV default to the Medici during the Wars of the Roses
- 1478 Brugges branch of the Medici bank liquidated on bad debts
- 1494 Overthrow of the Medici after the capture of Florence by Charles VIII of France
- 1525 Siege of Genoa by Imperial troops, coup in 1527
- 1557 Philip II of Spain restructuring of debts inherited from Charles V
- 1566 Start of the Dutch Revolt against Spain: disruption of Spanish trade
- 1575 Philip II default: "Financial crisis of 1575-79" affected Genoese creditors
- 1596 Philip II default: "Financial crisis of 1596 severely affected Genoese businessmen"
- 1607 Spanish state bankruptcy: failure of Genoese banks
- 1619 Appenzel-Appenzel: "Monetary crisis at the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War"
- 1627 Spanish bankruptcy: collapse of Genoese banks and the Fuggenti
- 1637 End of the Dutch Tulipmania, also, "Dutch East India Company shares, comets"
- 1647 French state bankruptcies, "eliminated the Italian bankers"
- 1652 Outbreak of the First Anglo-Dutch War: attacks by Britain on Dutch shipping
- 1666 Second Anglo-Dutch War: disruption to the Dutch spice fleet
- 1672 Rampjaar (Disaster Year) in Holland: French/English invasion
- 1696 English government debt crisis during the Nine Years' War against France
- 1705 English crisis during the War of the Spanish Succession against France
- 1720 Collapse of the South Sea Bubble in England and Mississippi Bubble in France
- 1761 English government debt crisis over the Seven Years' War against France
- 1789 Collapse of the Bengal Bubble in East India Company stock
- 1772 Credit Crisis in London and the American colonies
- 1783 Economic depression in Britain and America after the Revolutionary War
- 1792 Boom and bust in the First Bank of the United States after Hamilton's re-funding
- 1797 Land speculation bubble burst. Bank run in England on fear of French invasion
- 1802 Boom and bust after the Peace of Amiens between Britain and France
- 1807 Jefferson's Embargo Act: restriction of trade with Britain
- 1812 Outbreak of the War of 1812 against Britain
- 1819 Land bubble burst, bank failures. Tightening by the Second Bank of the U.S.
- 1825 Emerging market (Latin America) bubble burst in London
- 1837 Collapse of bubbles in canals, cotton and land, run on banks
- 1857 Global market panic, railway bubble, failure of Baring Brothers
- 1866 Failure of Overend Gurney and Co. in London; banking crisis
- 1869 Black Friday in NY: collapse of Gould and Fisk gold speculation
- 1873 Railroad bubble, Jay Cooke failure, end of silver era
- 1877 Great Railroad Strike: deflation and wage cuts following the Panic of 1873
- 1884 Tightening by NYC national banks; bank failures in NY
- 1893 Railroad bubble burst, bank failures, run on gold reserves, Sherman Silver Act
- 1896 Run on silver reserves, commodity price declines, National Bank of Illinois failure
- 1901 Cornering of Northern Pacific Railway stock
- 1907 Bankers' Panic: cornering of United Copper Co; failure of Knickerbocker Trust Co
- 1910 Enforcement of Sherman Anti-trust Act: breakup of Standard Oil Co
- 1913 Drain of gold reserves to Europe in lead-up to WWI
- 1921 Depression of 1920-21: demobilization, monetary tightening, severe deflation
- 1929 Wall Street Crash/Black Tuesday: collapse of 1920's boom
- 1932 Great depression trough: widespread bank failures
- 1938 Monetary and fiscal tightening following New Deal: Roosevelt Recession
- 1942 Response to Japanese/German successes in WWII
- 1948 Monetary tightening by the Federal Reserve; recession of 1949
- 1953 Monetary tightening to combat post-Korean War inflation in 1952
- 1957 Eisenhower Recession: monetary tightening to combat inflation
- 1962 Kennedy/Johnson Crisis, Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1969 Nixon Recession: monetary and fiscal tightening to combat inflation and deficit
- 1974 Oil crisis (OPEC embargo): Rising inflation and unemployment; stagflation
- 1979 Energy crisis (Iranian Revolution): monetary tightening under Paul Volcker
- 1982 Continued Fed tightening on energy crisis. Defaults by Mexico, Brazil, Argentina
- 1984 Continental Illinois bank failure and seizure by the FDIC
- 1987 Black Monday: global market crash, collapse of speculative boom
- 1990 Gulf War: spike in oil price; recession of 1990-92
- 1994 Tequila Crisis: Mexico peso devaluation. Federal Reserve rate hikes
- 1998 Asian crisis (began 1997), Russia default, LTCM failure
- 2001 Collapse of dotcom bubble, 9/11 attacks; corporate accounting scandals
- 2008 Collapse of housing bubble, Global Financial Crisis, Lehman, AIG etc. failures
- 2011 US debt ceiling crisis and credit rating downgrade. Eurozone sovereign debt crisis
- 2015 End of the Federal Reserve's zero interest rate policy (QE, ended 2014)

# The Fed



See, it is really quite simplistic, just buy the dips.

the 500-year chart of share prices clearly shows that every dip is a buying opportunity  
[pic.twitter.com/1t6oTyHsam](http://pic.twitter.com/1t6oTyHsam)

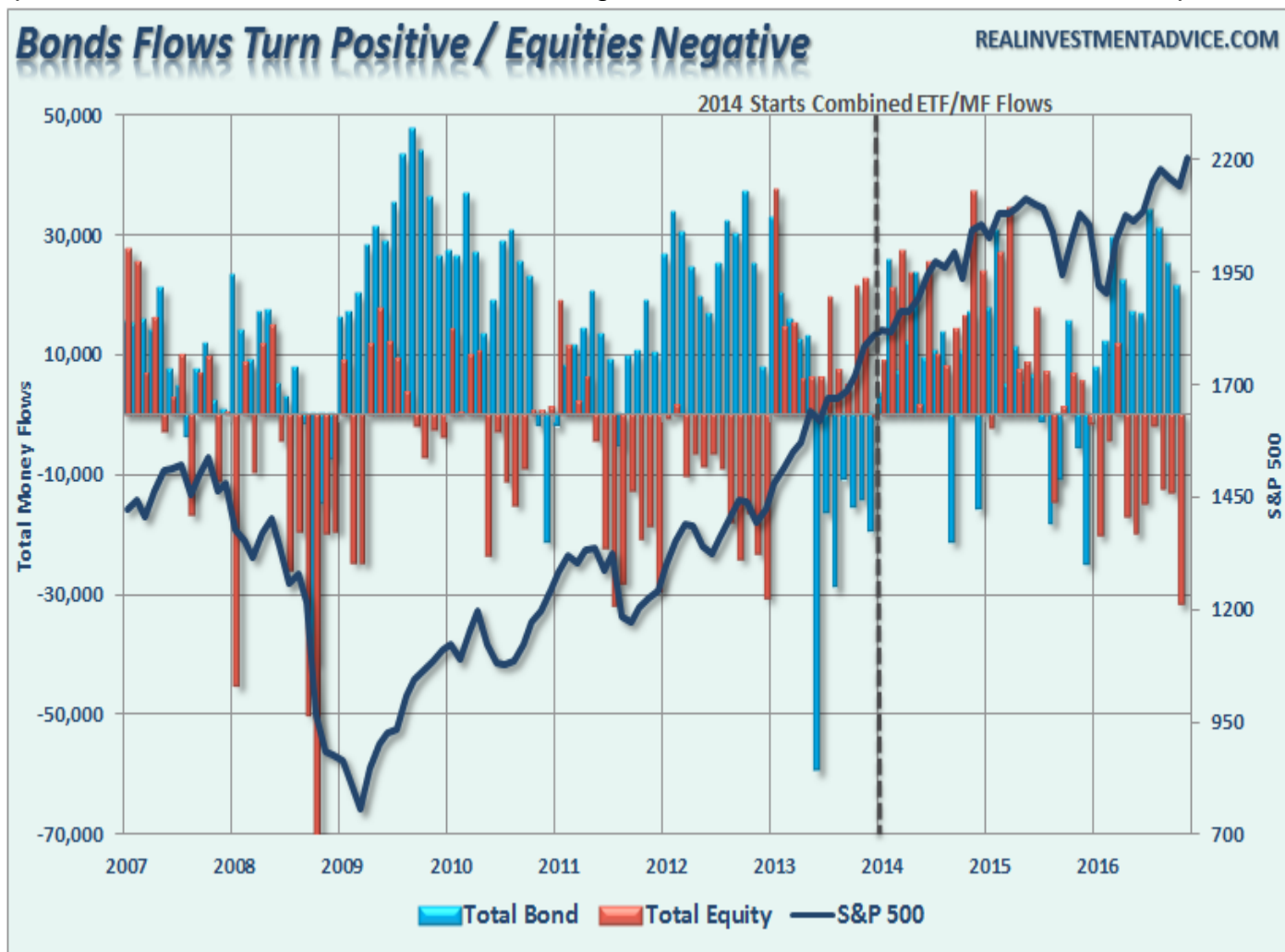
? StockCats (@StockCats) [October 19, 2016](https://twitter.com/StockCats/status/781234567890)

**Unfortunately, investing doesn't work that way because this chart ignores both the value and quantity of the one commodity that we can not acquire or create more of - "time."** While the markets may have recently hit *all-time* highs, for the majority of investors this is not the case. This is because, as I addressed last week, investors tend to do exactly the "opposite" of what they should do when investing. To wit:

*"Unfortunately, investors rarely do what is 'logical,' but react 'emotionally' to market swings. When stock prices are rising, instead of questioning when to 'sell,' they are instead lured into market peaks. The reverse happens as prices fall. First, comes 'paralysis,' then 'hope' that losses may be recovered, but eventually 'capitulation' sets in as the emotional strain becomes too great and investors 'dump' shares at any price to*

preserve what capital they have left. They then remain out of the market as prices rise only to 'jump back in' about mid-way to the next market peak. Wash. Rinse. Repeat."

This is shown in the flows of money into bonds/equities by investors according to the research from ICI. (Note: Beginning in 2014, ICI began reporting on ETF fund flows which have been included into the cumulative.) **Despite the rally to all-time highs, flows into equities continue to remain negative.** While November's data has not been fully released yet, it will be interesting to see if the spike in interest rates has done much to change the net cumulative flows into bonds vs. equities.

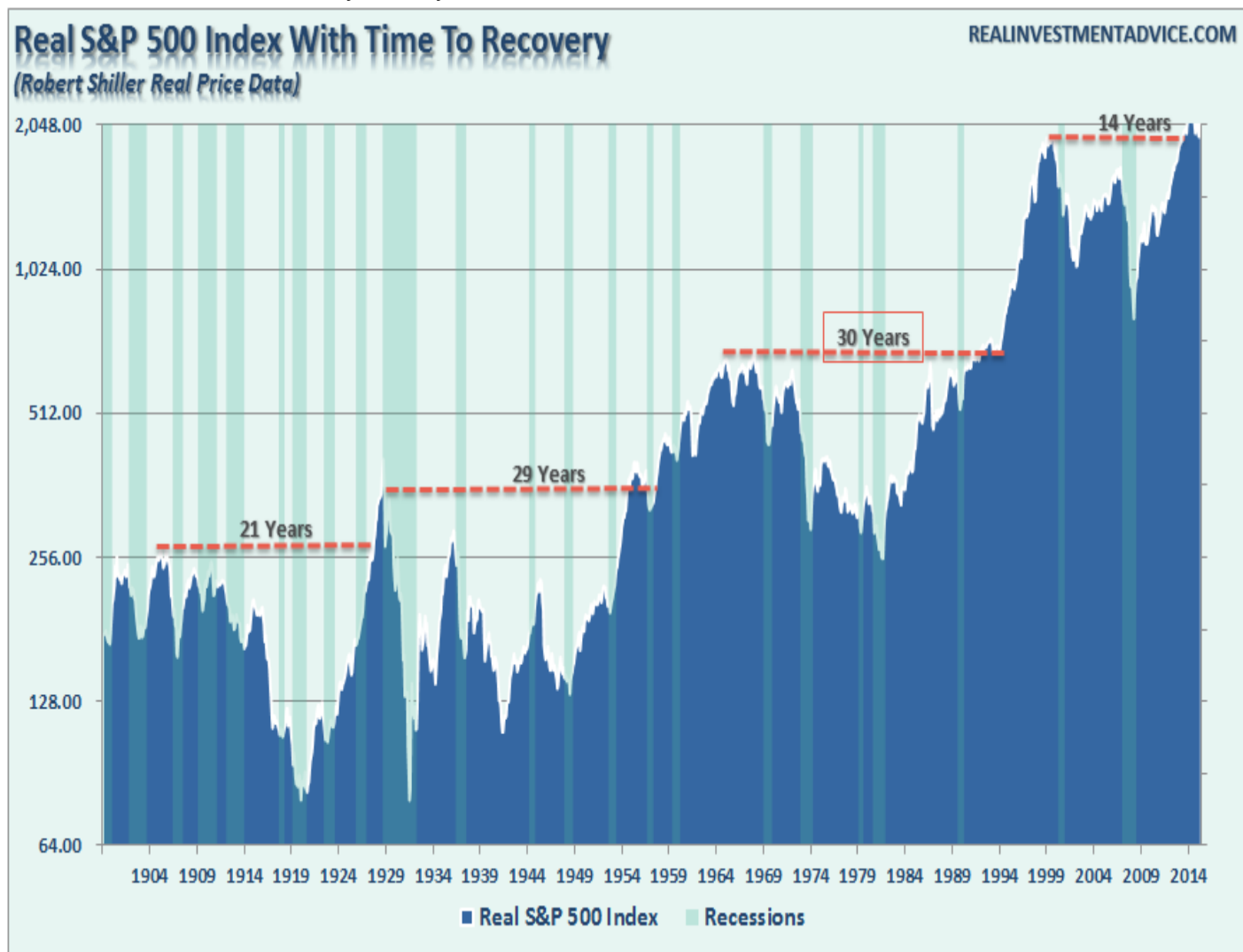


However, the problem for far too many Americans today is that time will run out for them as they are faced with tough retirement choices and being forced to work far longer than any of them ever planned. Amazingly, after two major bear market reversions, individuals still place too much faith on predictions of future outcomes when it comes to **their savings**, and more importantly, their retirement. While looking at a 500-year history of the markets is certainly interesting, it is the reality that most investors have far less life-span than that. In order to be truly successful over the long term, and this is especially important if you are close to your retirement date, **a focus on 1) capital preservation and 2) returns at a rate to offset inflationary pressures are the most critical.** The second part of that statement is the most important. **Just as the problem with [pension funds continues to prove](#), trying to use financial markets to offset a lack of savings has consistently turned out badly.** People that **try to build wealth by investing, rather than saving**, tend to lose more often than not as they inherently take on excessive risk trying to **beat the market?** **What has been lost in recent years is the financial markets are a tool to make sure that your [savings](#) maintain their future purchasing power parity.** In other words, your **savings** are adjusted for inflation over time. **If you truly have 30 years to be invested before you retire, then you can ignore this article**, buy a stock market index fund, stick money in it every month and most likely you will be fine. **However, if you are like me, and the millions of other Americans who are within 10-15 years to retirement, we don't have the luxury of time on**

**our side.** Therefore, sudden market losses can be devastating to long term financial sustainability in retirement.

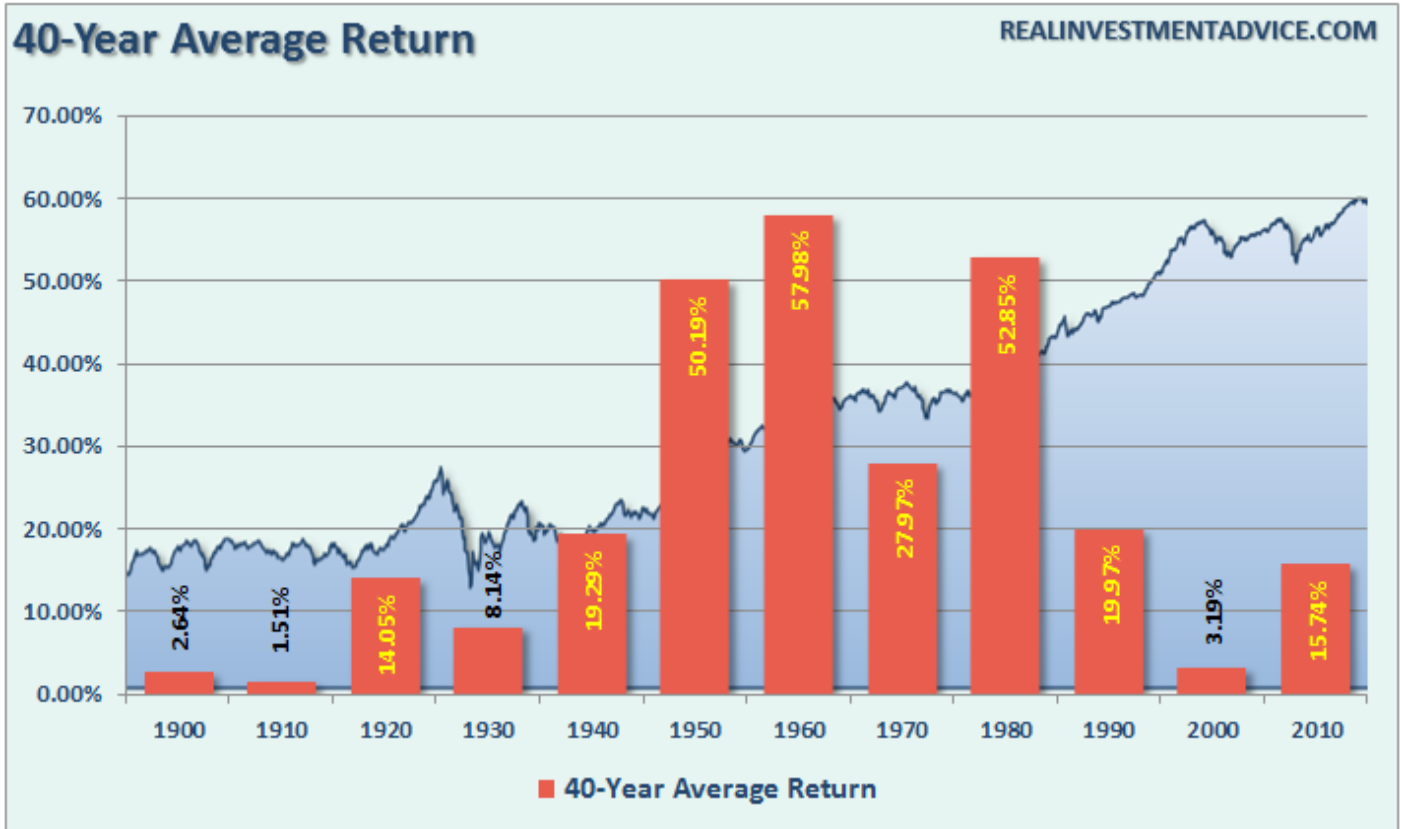
## Hopes Vs Reality

While we all "hope" that markets will provide a positive net impact on our long-term goals, there are several issues that individuals must understand. The first, is while markets have risen over time, the markets spend roughly 95% of their time making up for previous losses. The chart below shows this fairly clearly.

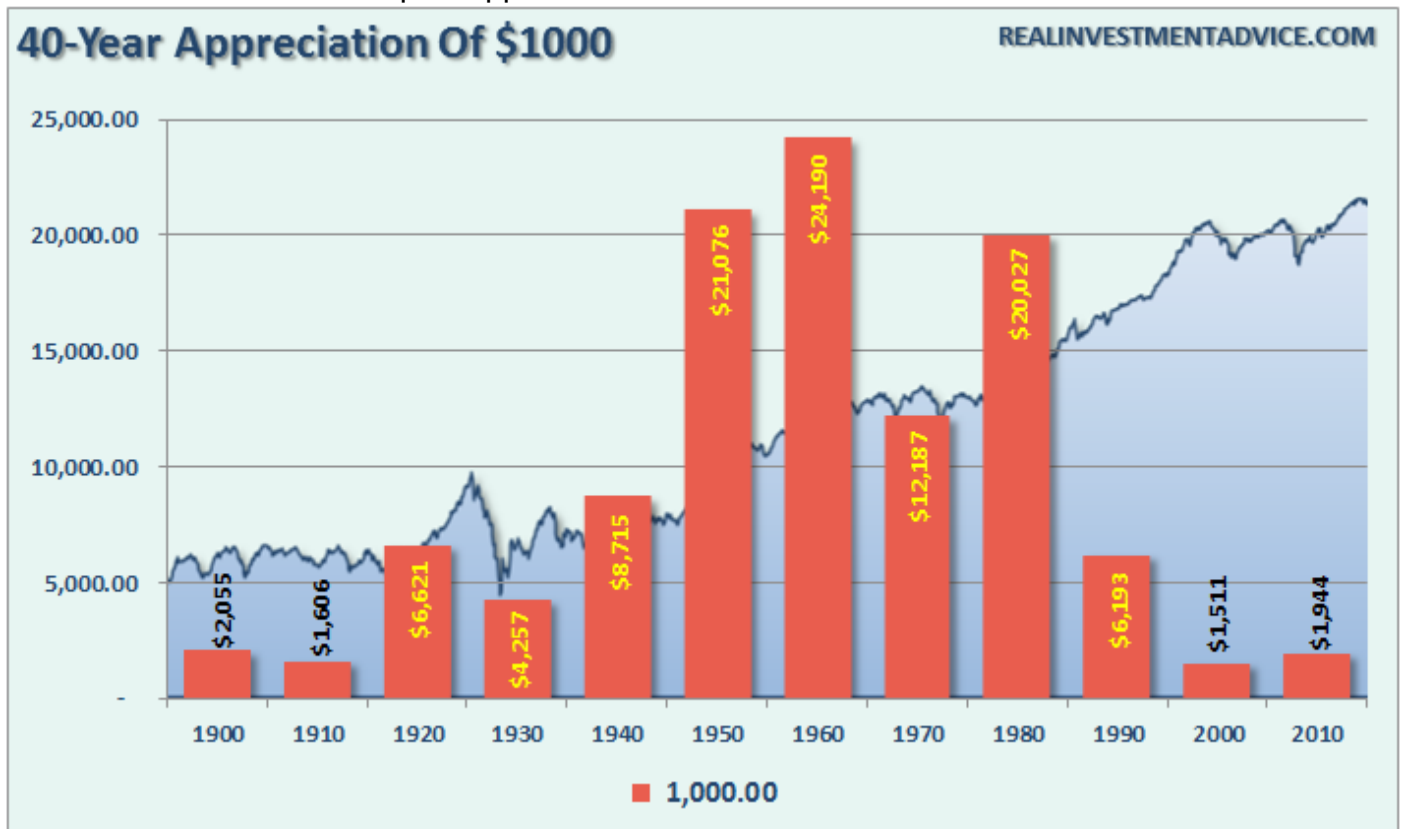


**Secondly, exactly how much time do individuals really have?** While it certainly sounds charming that "youngsters" are throwing their money into the Wall Street casino, the reality is this is hardly the case. **Youngsters rarely have sufficient levels of investible savings to actually invest. Between starting a career, raising a family and maintaining their specific standard of living there is rarely little remaining to be "saved."** (Read this) For most, it is not until the late 30's or early 40's that individuals are earning enough money to begin to save aggressively for retirement. More importantly, it takes even longer before they "save" enough investible capital to actually make investing work for them after fees, expenses and taxes. **Therefore, by the time most achieve a level of income and stability to begin actually saving and investing for retirement - they have, on average, about 40 years of investable time horizon before they expire.** Unfortunately, that is only about 460 years short of the first chart in achieving those rates of return. I have prepared two different charts to show you the impact of investing over a 40-year time span. I used an initial investment of \$1000 at the beginning of each decade and analyzed the capital appreciation for the ensuing 40 year period. **In this regard, we can garner a clearer picture about the impact of both secular bull and bear market cycles on the total**

**investment returns.** [Note:• The data below uses Shiller's price data on a nominal basis and is based on monthly capital appreciation only.] The first chart shows the average annual return for each starting decade.

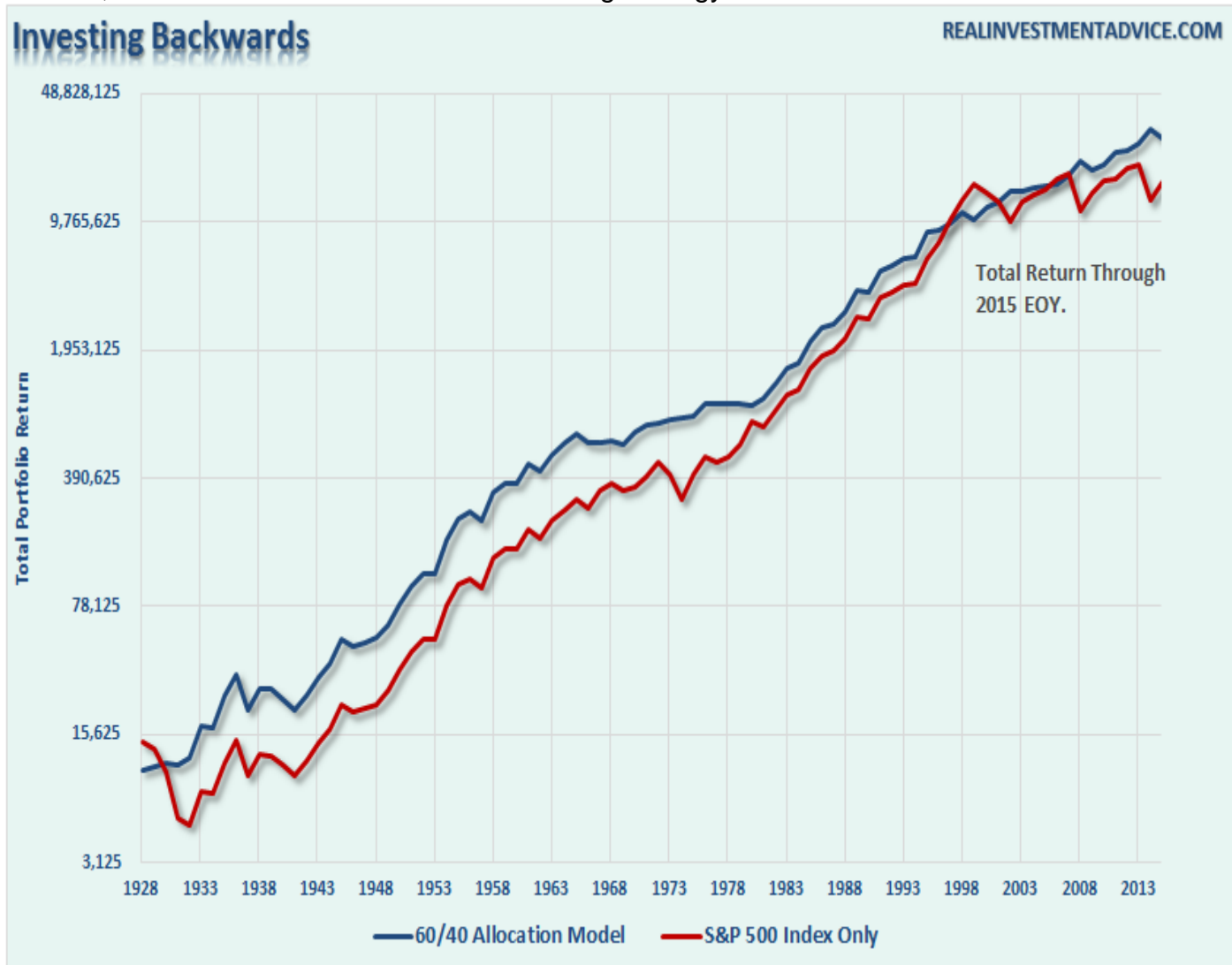


The next chart shows the capital appreciation of a \$1000 initial investment.



**Importantly, the major difference on the ending result depends greatly on "WHEN" you start investing.** If you started investing during the 50's and 60's then you were lucky enough to capture the raging "bull market" of the 80's and 90's which offset the secular bear market of the 70's. However, if it started in 1990, so far, results haven't been all that great as the secular bear market of the 21st century has slowly chipped away at the gains of the 90's. One very

important thing to be noted here, which I discussed in "Yes, You Should Worry About Corrections," is valuations have been a key driver of these 40-year cycles. The best 40-year returns came from when the starting point in valuations was below 10x trailing reported earnings. Today, at over 20x trailing reported earnings (the only valuation measure that is historically consistent), it suggests that returns in the years ahead will likely be substandard. So, what if we "invest backward?" What would portfolio returns look like if stocks were bought when trailing valuations were at 7x earnings, or less, and then the portfolio was fully rotated into bonds whenever trailing valuations exceed 25x or more. While this is what we should do as investors, it is completely backward to what is espoused in the mainstream media. The chart below is a \$10,000 investment invested into a switching strategy versus the total return S&P 500 index.



As you can see, the returns over the VERY long term investment horizon closely correlate with the total return of the S&P 500 without the downside volatility risk during major market reversions. (Again, however, you likely died at least twice along the way) While this is an extreme example, and not something I would recommend, the point to be made is the incessantly bullish commentary is not necessarily in your best interest due to the following:

- 1) You don't have 86 years to invest
- 2) The **accumulation phase of portfolios is generally much shorter than the distribution phase**, particularly now as average life expectancy creeps ever closer to 100.
- 3) The returns actually received by investors are far lower due to inflation, taxes, and expenses.
- 4) Returns are diminished further due to investor behaviors such as "chasing returns" and "panic selling."

With forward returns likely to be lower and more volatile than what was witnessed in the 80-90's, the need for a more conservative allocation model is rising. Controlling risk, reducing emotional investment mistakes and limiting the destruction of investment capital will likely be the real formula

for investment success in the decade ahead. This brings up some very important investment guidelines that I have learned over the last 30 years.

- **Investing is not a competition.** *There are no prizes for winning but there are severe penalties for losing.*
- **Emotions have no place in investing.** *You are generally better off doing the opposite of what you feel you should be doing.*
- **The ONLY investments that you can buy and hold** are those that provide an income stream with a return of principal function.
- **Market valuations** (except at extremes) are very poor market timing devices.
- **Fundamentals and Economics** drive long-term investment decisions ? Greed and Fear? drive short term trading. Knowing what type of investor you are determines the basis of your strategy.
- **Market timing is impossible?** *managing exposure to risk is both logical and possible.*
- **Investment is about discipline and patience.** *Lacking either one can be destructive to your investment goals.*
- **There is no value in daily media commentary?** *turn off the television and save yourself the mental capital.*
- **Investing is no different than gambling?** *both are guesses about future outcomes based on probabilities. The winner is the one who knows when to fold and when to go all in.*
- **No investment strategy works all the time.** *The trick is knowing the difference between a bad investment strategy and one that is temporarily out of favor.*

As an investment manager, I am neither bullish or bearish. I simply view the world through the lens of statistics and probabilities. My job is to manage the inherent risk to investment capital. **If I protect the investment capital in the short term ? the long term capital appreciation will take of itself.** But one thing I absolutely know for sure - you aren't going to live for 500-years.