



## **ARE YOUR ALLOCATIONS RIGHT FOR SOCIAL SECURITY?**



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# Are Your Allocations Right for Social Security?

by David Scranton

Nothing exists in a vacuum, meaning that even if you've determined the best time and method of taking your Social Security benefits based on your age, objectives and lifelong earnings, it won't matter unless you properly coordinate your benefits with your overall retirement income plan. Most people agree that Social Security is not enough to live off of in retirement, and needs to be supplemented with other sources of income. Therefore, it is essential to make sure your other savings and investment vehicles are as reliable as Social Security and capable of meeting the same financial objective: providing income that you can't outlive.

As I noted in my white paper on Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) allocations, retirement income for any purpose – whether it be living expenses, major purchases or satisfying RMDs – should ideally come from interest and dividends on your savings and investment vehicles, not from principal - just like your parents probably told you. The same concept applies when talking about maximizing Social Security.

Spending down on principal in retirement has never been a good strategy, but today it's a "slipperier slope" than ever, especially in the early years of retirement. Again, that's because average life expectancy rates today higher than they've ever been, and most people need to plan for 30 years of retirement. To see the potential danger there, consider a 30-year retirement like a 30-year mortgage in reverse:

When you first start making mortgage payments, you're not paying back much principal at all. Instead, you're paying primary interest and just a small amount of principal. But as the years go on and the balance gets paid down, you pay a little less interest and a little more principal. The process continues until, after 30 years, your mortgage is thankfully paid off. Now, imagine the process in reverse. Take a pool of savings worth \$1M, generating 5 percent interest – i.e. \$50,000 – a year. If you take even a little bit more than that \$50,000 each year, just a small amount of the principal, that sum will be depleted within 30 years in much the same way that a mortgage is paid off.

## Your Options

So with that in mind, what are some of your savings and investment options today for generating income through interest and dividends to supplement Social Security? Well, there is the bank of course, but with bank accounts and certificates of deposit earning 2 percent annual interest at best right now, that doesn't make for a very substantial income source. Even with \$1 million in the bank, 2 percent translates into just \$20,000 a year. (And if you're thinking short-term interest rates have to start coming up soon, that's not necessarily the case. Keep in mind that Japan has been in a near-zero interest rate environment for over 20 years now).

So if banks and money markets aren't a good, practical option right now, even if you have a cool \$1 million, what about stock dividends? Unfortunately the math is very similar. Even if you have \$1 million in a stock or stock mutual fund portfolio today, with an average dividend of just 2 percent, you're still getting only \$20,000 in annual income if you don't want to touch the principal – which can be an especially slippery and potentially dangerous slope when it comes to stocks.

To help me explain that further, let's consider another scenario. Let's say you've decided to delay taking your Social Security benefits until age 70 in order to receive a higher amount, but you decide you're still going to retire at age 62. So in this case, you not only have to consider how best to supplement your Social Security income once it kicks in, but how you're going to fill that eight-year "income gap" until it does kick in once you've stopped working.

If you decide to leave your \$1 million in the bank at 2 percent interest, odds are you'd have to spend at least an additional \$20,000 from the principal over the course of those eight years to make ends meet, dropping your nest egg down to \$840,000. Taking it a step further, you could decide to leave your \$1M under a mattress earning zero percent interest, in which case it would be worth \$680,000 by the time you were 70, assuming a \$40,000 withdrawal per year for eight years.

But now let's say you decide to leave your \$1 million in stocks or stock mutual funds for those eight years and another major market drop occurs similar to the two that have taken place since the year 2000. The first time, from 2000 to 2007, the market took nearly a 50% drop and it took more than seven years to get back to its previous high. Then from 2007 to 2013/14, the market took almost a 60% drop and took just under seven years to recover. If you're a 62-year-old retiree taking assets for eight years and you happen to get caught in the *next* seven year downdraft, it means that each year the market drops, you'll end up selling more shares of your stock or stock mutual funds to get your same withdrawal. That means even when the market comes back within seven years or so, by the time you hit age 70, you still will not have even have come close to getting all of your money back. You might, in fact, have only between \$300,000 or \$400,000 left at the end of the eight year period, and will have ultimately cannibalized your nest egg worse than if you had put it in the bank or under the mattress.

### **'Cancerous' Strategy**

This kind of "cannibalizing" of principal is actually a common mistake that retirees and people close to retirement make: the error of *reverse* dollar cost averaging. Most people know what dollar cost averaging is, and have wisely used it in the course of saving over the years, typically by investing in a 401(k). The purpose of dollar cost averaging is to get your average cost or purchase price down to help you buy low and sell high, which is the cornerstone principal of smart investing.

So, if you were to set out to buy \$100 per month of a mutual fund and the first month the fund was worth \$10 a share, you would buy ten shares. But what if the unthinkable happened and the second month the fund dropped to \$5 a share? Well, if you stuck with your plan you'd then have to buy 20 shares to get \$100 worth. So, after two months, your average cost per share would seem to be \$7.50, but in actuality it would be lower: \$6.66. That's because you bought twice as many shares at \$5, and half as many shares at \$10. Dollar cost averaging helps you get your average costs down.

The problem, however, is that once you're at a point where you're not saving into your fund but drawing from it to supplement or fill a gap with your Social Security income, the same principles apply but in the opposite direction. You start *reverse* dollar cost averaging.

Taking the same example, let's say that the first month you liquidate \$100 and you sell 10 shares, and the second month the unthinkable happens and the fund drops in half. Now, to withdraw your \$100, you have to sell twice as many shares, therefore you sold 20 shares. So now what's your average sales price per share? Again, the math is the same: now, instead of taking your purchase price down from \$7.50 to \$6.66, you've taken your *sales* price and pushed it down. You've been forced by the need for income to sell low.

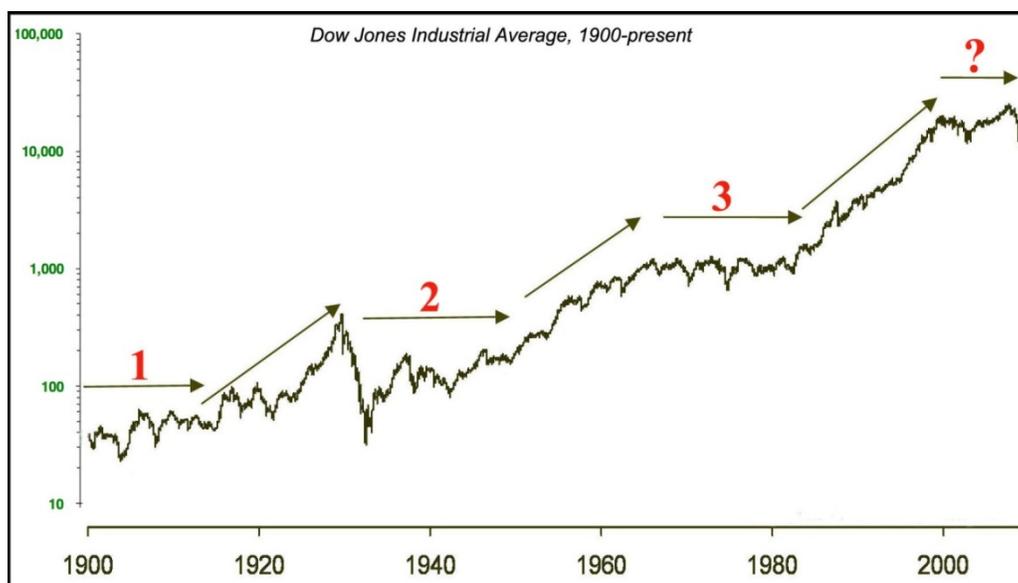
Dollar cost averaging is one of those things that works great in one direction and is horrible in the opposite direction. Whereas dollar cost averaging is a great strategy for young savers, reverse dollar cost averaging is one of the most cancerous strategies you can embark upon. This is why if a 2% dividend doesn't yield enough income to supplement your Social Security, or allow you to fill an income gap, then you may need to question whether you should have a significant allocation in the stock market during retirement. In fact, because it's so difficult today to earn any reasonable amount of dividend on an average stock portfolio, you may want to take it a step further and consider the question: should you have any money at all in the stock market once you've retired?

That may seem like a radical question based on what “the experts” and textbooks have always said: “Everyone needs to have some money in the stock market as a hedge against inflation.” The unfortunate reality is that the stock market has never really been, on average, a very reliable inflation hedge. In the course of stock market history, there have been long periods when it’s been a decent inflation hedge but even longer periods when it hasn’t. Historically speaking, there are certain periods when an investor can, indeed, stay invested in the stock market and generate income from fairly predictable gains and capital appreciation, but also times when that income has to come out of principal because there are net gains in the market – or even losses.

### **Universe of Income-Generating Options**

As the chart below shows, these periods have been very predictable and repeatable throughout history – so much so that they need to be understood and considered as part of the process for determining whether your allocations are right for maximizing your Social Security benefits.

Getting started is as easy as contacting a qualified financial advisor who specializes in the universe of non-stock market, income generating alternatives. Many people lost sight of this universe during the 80s and 90s, the best US stock market in history.



These are all conservative or moderately conservative instruments designed to generate consistent income through interest and dividends – generally in the 3 to 7 percent range – and with substantially less risk than aggressive, market-based approaches like common stocks, stock mutual funds and speculative real estate investments. This is income that can provide cash flow for your retirement, or that can be reinvested to obtain growth organically, or, as I like to say, “the old-fashioned way.”