

CIO VIEWS: STRATEGY AND PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION

Is fixed income a phoenix set to rise?

Bottom line up top:

It's been a crash-and-burn year for fixed income. This year's dismal bond market returns have been unprecedented, as in the case of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index, which suffered its worst year-to-date loss since inception in 1976 (Figure 1). These results are all the more jarring given the 40-year downtrend in interest rates that preceded them. The discordant tone was set early in 2022, with macro forces serving up a volatile cocktail of low starting yields, the highest inflation in decades and a rapid shift to ultra-hawkish monetary policy — all of which has left investors shaken, not stirred.

Some investors have been hit harder than others. The misery has been widely shared, from advisors reimagining their clients' traditional 60/40 portfolios in a transformed fixed income landscape to institutions gauging how much higher yields must climb to compensate for the risk taken. Investors in or near retirement are among the most challenged, sometimes experiencing double-digit declines in their “conservative,” bond-heavy investment portfolios.

Where there's smoke, there may be opportunity. In the past we've seen fixed income markets rebound impressively after bad years. For example, the U.S. Aggregate Index realized a -2.5% loss in 1994, at the time its worst performance on record — only to be followed by one of its best years in 1995. Of course, that environment was vastly different than today, with unique economic and market drivers at work. If 2022 has taught us anything, it's that precedent and experience can only go so far — so caution remains a must.



Saira Malik, CFA

Chief Investment Officer

On behalf of Nuveen's Global Investment Committee

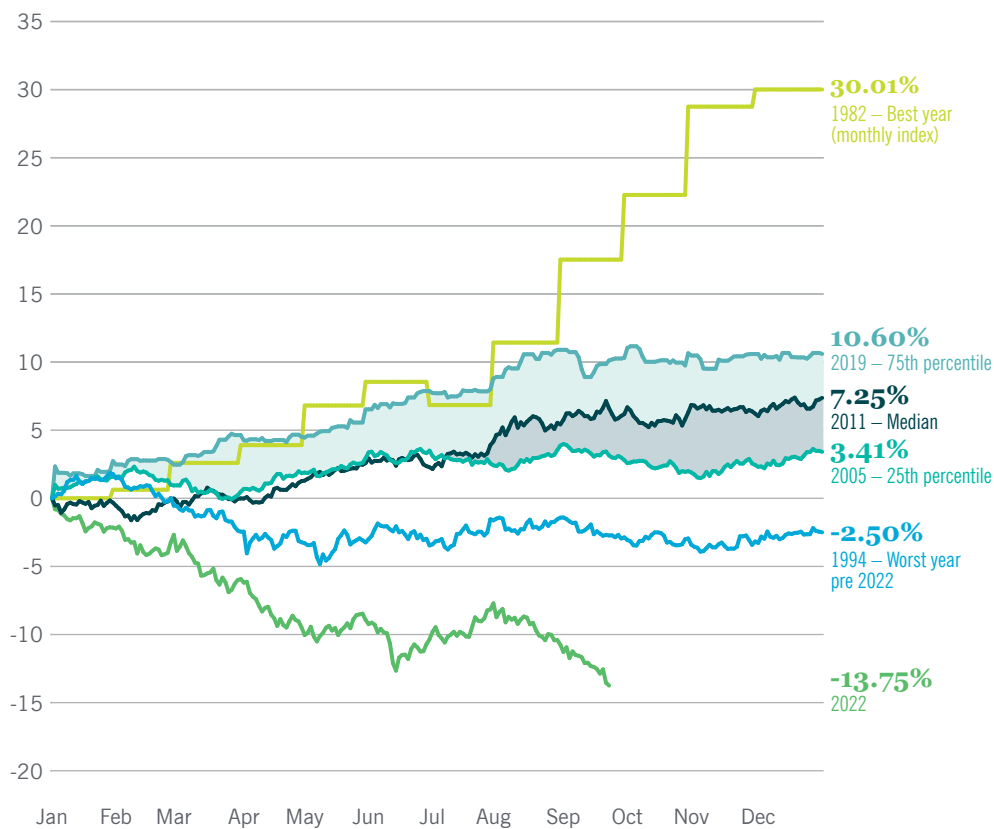
As Nuveen's CIO and leader of our Global Investment Committee, Saira drives market and investment insights, delivers client asset allocation views and brings together the firm's most senior investment leaders to deliver our best thinking and actionable investment ideas. In addition, she chairs Nuveen's Equities Investment Council and is a portfolio manager for several key investment strategies.

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While we're not calling for a similar market rebound in 2023, we do think select pockets of opportunity may begin to present themselves. Here we offer specific ways in which investors may position their fixed income allocations as the smoke starts to clear.

FIGURE 1: A YEAR LIKE NO OTHER FOR FIXED INCOME INVESTORS

U.S. Aggregate Index losses are over four times more than the previous worst calendar year (%)



Data source: Bloomberg L.P., 23 Sep 2022. Past performance does not predict or guarantee future results. As measured by total returns of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index.

Given 2022's sharp rise in Treasury yields, we believe dollar-cost averaging into rate-sensitive bonds is a sound approach. When allocating from cash or short-term bonds, this approach would be a cautious way to slowly extend duration. For balanced portfolios, where fixed income is meant to cushion against equity market volatility during deflationary shocks, a 3- to 5-year duration range balances income generation with lower volatility than in the longer-maturity market segments. Additionally, current yield and spread levels across fixed income are bright spots that should not be ignored. Two areas that we like — high yield and leveraged loans — are yielding 9.50% and 10.87%, respectively. With more near-term volatility likely, the income received should provide a return cushion against any negative price action resulting from spread widening.

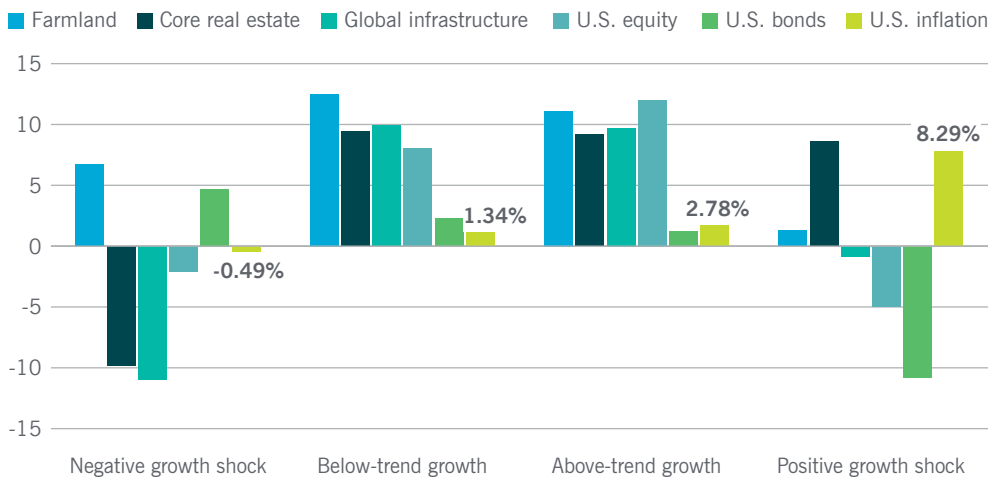
OPINION PIECE. PLEASE SEE IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES IN THE ENDNOTES.

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Further highlighting the wisdom of maintaining fixed income allocations in diversified portfolios, Figure 2 shows that core fixed income historically has tended to generate real returns during “left tail” growth shocks, when nominal GDP declines substantially below trend. In contrast, risk assets tend to falter under such circumstances. We expect this relationship to hold if inflation starts to fade in 2023.

FIGURE 2: CORE FIXED INCOME HAS GENERATED REAL RETURNS DURING NOMINAL GROWTH REGIMES

Index returns during economic shock scenarios (%)



Data source: Bloomberg L.P. 29 Sep 2022. **Past performance does not predict or guarantee future results.** Quarterly index return data from Dec 2004 to Jun 2022. “**Negative growth shock**” represents quarters where trailing 4Q U.S. nominal GDP growth is a standard deviation below the trailing 4Q average growth. “**Positive growth shock**” represents quarters where trailing 4Q U.S. Nominal GDP growth is a standard deviation above the trailing 4Q average growth. “**Below-Trend**” and “**Above-Trend**” are the remaining periods, and represent when trailing 4Q U.S. nominal GDP growth is below or above the trailing 4Q average growth. **Representative indexes: farmland:** NCREIF Total Return (%) Farmland Index; **core real estate:** NCREIF Fund Index Open End Diversified Core (ODCE) Total Index Value; **global infrastructure:** S&P Global Infrastructure Total Return Index; **U.S. equity:** Russell 1000 Index Total Return; **U.S. bonds:** Bloomberg US Agg. Total Return Value Unhedged USD; **U.S. inflation:** Headline CPI.

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Regular meetings of the GIC lead to published outlooks that offer:

- macro and asset class views that gain consensus among our investors
- insights from thematic “deep dive” discussions by the GIC and guest experts (markets, risk, geopolitics, demographics, etc.)
- guidance on how to turn our insights into action via regular commentary and communications

For more information, please visit nuveen.com.

Endnotes

Sources

All market and economic data from Bloomberg, FactSet and Morningstar.

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All investments carry a certain degree of risk and there is no assurance that an investment will provide positive performance over any period of time. Equity investing

involves risk. Investments are also subject to political, currency and regulatory risks. These risks may be magnified in emerging markets. Diversification is a technique to help reduce risk. There is no guarantee that diversification will protect against a loss of income. Investing in municipal bonds involves risks such as interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk, including the possible loss of principal. The value of the portfolio will fluctuate based on the value of the underlying securities. There are special risks associated with investments in high yield bonds, hedging activities and the potential use of leverage. Portfolios that include lower rated municipal bonds, commonly referred to as “high yield” or “junk” bonds, which are considered to be speculative, the credit and investment risk is heightened for the portfolio. Credit ratings are subject to change. AAA, AA, A, and BBB are investment grade ratings; BB, B, CCC/CC/C and D are below-investment grade ratings. As an asset class, real assets are less developed, more illiquid, and less transparent compared to traditional asset classes. Investments will be subject to risks generally associated with the ownership of real estate-related assets and foreign investing, including changes in economic conditions, currency values, environmental risks, the cost of and ability to obtain insurance, and risks related to leasing of properties. Socially Responsible Investments are subject to Social Criteria Risk, namely the risk that because social criteria exclude securities of certain issuers for non-financial reasons, investors may forgo some market opportunities available to those that don't use these criteria. Investors should be aware that alternative investments including private equity and private debt are speculative, subject to substantial risks including the risks associated with limited liquidity, the use of leverage, short sales and concentrated investments and may involve complex tax structures and investment strategies. Alternative investments may be illiquid, there may be no liquid secondary market or ready purchasers for such securities, they may not be required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors, there may be delays in distributing tax information to investors, they are not subject to the same regulatory requirements as other types of pooled investment vehicles, and they may be subject to high fees and expenses, which will reduce profits. Alternative investments are not appropriate for all investors and should not constitute an entire investment program. Investors may lose all or substantially all of the capital invested. The historical returns achieved by alternative asset vehicles is not a prediction of future performance or a guarantee of future results, and there can be no assurance that comparable returns will be achieved by any strategy.

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