



Choose a target allocation

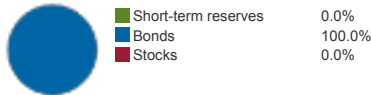


Review the model allocations below and select one that meets your needs; or set a custom mix by entering your own percentages for stocks, bonds, and short-term reserves. When you're finished, click **Set Target** to compare your actual portfolio to your target. If you're not sure which model to use, take [Vanguard's Investor Questionnaire](#).

Income

An income-oriented investor seeks current income with minimal risk to principal, is comfortable with only modest long-term growth of principal, and has a short- to mid-range investment time horizon.

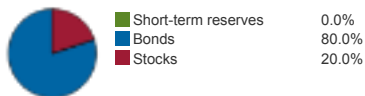
100% bonds



Historic risk/return (1926–2014)

Average return	5.5%
Best year	32.6% (1982)
Worst year	–8.1% (1969)
Years with a loss	14 of 89 (15.7%)

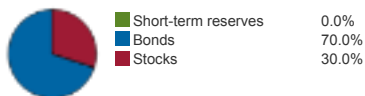
80% bonds/20% stocks



Historic risk/return (1926–2014)

Average return	6.7%
Best year	29.8% (1982)
Worst year	–10.1% (1931)
Years with a loss	12 of 89 (13.5%)

70% bonds/30% stocks



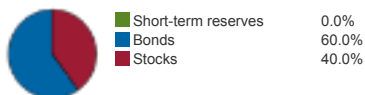
Historic risk/return (1926–2014)

Average return	7.3%
Best year	28.4% (1982)
Worst year	–14.2% (1931)
Years with a loss	14 of 89 (15.7%)

Balanced

A balanced-oriented investor seeks to reduce potential volatility by including income-generating investments in his or her portfolio and accepting moderate growth of principal, is willing to tolerate short-term price fluctuations, and has a mid- to long-range investment time horizon.

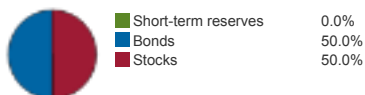
60% bonds/40% stocks



Historic risk/return (1926–2014)

Average return	7.8%
Best year	27.9% (1933)
Worst year	–18.4% (1931)
Years with a loss	16 of 89 (18.0%)

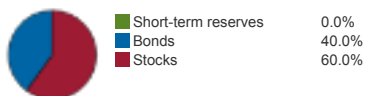
50% bonds/50% stocks



Historic risk/return (1926–2014)

Average return	8.3%
Best year	32.3% (1933)
Worst year	–22.5% (1931)
Years with a loss	17 of 89 (19.1%)

40% bonds/60% stocks



Historic risk/return (1926–2014)

Average return	8.8%
Best year	36.7% (1933)
Worst year	–26.6% (1931)
Years with a loss	21 of 89 (23.6%)

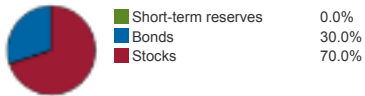
Growth

A growth-oriented investor seeks to maximize the long-term potential for growth of principal, is willing to tolerate potentially large short-term price fluctuations, and has a long-term investment time horizon. Generating current income is not a primary goal.

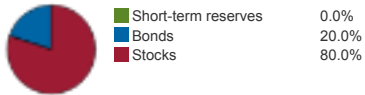
30% bonds/70% stocks

Historic risk/return (1926–2014)

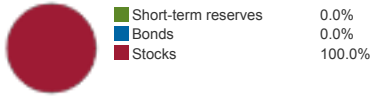
Average return	9.2%
Best year	41.1% (1933)



20% bonds/80% stocks



100% stocks



Set a custom mix

Enter your own mix of stocks, bonds, and short-term reserves.

Set custom mix

Stocks %

Bonds %

Short-term reserves %

Total %

Worst year -30.7% (1931)
Years with a loss 22 of 89 (24.7%)

Historic risk/return (1926–2014)

Average return 9.6%
Best year 45.4% (1933)
Worst year -34.9% (1931)
Years with a loss 23 of 89 (25.8%)

Historic risk/return (1926–2014)

Average return 10.2%
Best year 54.2% (1933)
Worst year -43.1% (1931)
Years with a loss 25 of 89 (28.1%)

Enter percentages as whole numbers (no decimals). Percentages must total 100.

Calculate the risk/return for an asset mix like this.