

Market Volatility

History, Perspective, and the Power of Long-Term Investing

Recent conflict in the Middle East has added new uncertainties for equity investors. When record highs continue to be exceeded and portfolios are reaching new levels, it's easy to forget that market volatility is still possible and is very much a part of stock investing. Sadly, when volatility resurfaces, many investors begin to panic and sometimes make rash and emotional decisions with their portfolios.

Volatility in equities, in simple terms, means price swings. The magnitude and speed of those price changes determine how severe the volatility feels. High volatility results in significant and rapid price changes, while low volatility leads to more stable and smaller price fluctuations.

Equity market volatility is often portrayed as something to fear. Headlines are understandably unsettling and incite anxiety, commentators debate endlessly, and investors feel the emotional pull to "do something." Yet volatility is not an anomaly and experienced investors know it is a normal and necessary feature of equity investing. What experienced investors also know is that a long-term investing strategy has been the key to weathering short-term market volatility.

S&P 500 Index: Maximum Intra-Year Drawdowns and End of year Total Returns (1985 – 2025)											
Year	DD	TR	Year	DD	TR	Year	DD	TR	Year	DD	TR
1985	-7.7%	31.2%	1996	-7.6%	23.0%	2007	-10.1%	5.5%	2018	-19.8%	-4.4%
1986	-9.4%	18.5%	1997	-10.8%	33.4%	2008	-48.8%	-37.0%	2019	-6.8%	31.5%
1987	-33.5%	5.8%	1998	-19.3%	28.6%	2009	-27.6%	26.5%	2020	-33.9%	18.4%
1988	-7.6%	16.6%	1999	-12.1%	21.0%	2010	-16.0%	15.1%	2021	-5.2%	28.7%
1989	-7.6%	31.7%	2000	-17.2%	-9.1%	2011	-19.4%	2.1%	2022	-25.4%	-18.1%
1990	-19.9%	-3.1%	2001	-29.7%	-11.9%	2012	-9.9%	16.0%	2023	-10.3%	26.3%
1991	-5.7%	30.5%	2002	-33.8%	-22.1%	2013	-5.8%	32.4%	2024	-8.5%	25.0%
1992	-6.2%	7.6%	2003	-14.1%	28.7%	2014	-7.4%	13.7%	2025	-18.9%	17.8%
1993	-5.0%	10.1%	2004	-8.2%	10.9%	2015	-12.4%	1.4%	DD: Drawdown TR: Total Return		
1994	-8.9%	1.3%	2005	-7.2%	4.9%	2016	-10.5%	12.0%			
1995	-2.5%	37.6%	2006	-7.7%	15.8%	2017	-2.8%	21.8%			

Sources: Creative Planning, Peter Mallouk

History can give us a valuable perspective on volatility. Equity markets have navigated world wars, recessions, inflation shocks, political uncertainty, financial crises, and even global pandemics. Yet over time, disciplined investors with a long-term perspective have been rewarded for their patience. In recent history, in early 2020, markets dropped more than 30% in a short period of time, only to recover and reach new highs shortly thereafter. (Source: *engaging-data.com*)

And let's not forget that during the Global Financial Crisis, major indexes fell over 50%. (Source: *Federal Reserve History*)

Each moment felt unprecedented. Each time, markets eventually recovered. As Sir John Templeton wisely said, "The four most dangerous words in investing are: 'This time it's different.'"

As you can see from the chart that shows over 40 years of information from 1985 to 2025, every year featured a drawdown or dip. However, by year-end the S&P 500 finished up 34 out of 41 years (83% of the time) despite these annual drawdowns.

Overall Strategy

One of the best ways to prepare for volatility is to clearly understand your objectives and strategy. We believe that a long-term investment strategy is integral to successful financial planning. Focus on your long-term investment goals rather than reacting to short-term market movements. As we noted earlier, over longer periods of time, equity markets have traditionally recovered from downturns.

Maintaining focus on your personal financial goals should be your main priority. We strive to craft a diversified, long-term financial plan with clients that takes into consideration their time horizon and risk tolerance. We also try to help clients stay on track and avoid allowing temporary fluctuations in the markets to divert them from their long-term path. While this may sound easier said than done, practicing patience can help you become more resilient to volatility.

Constantly checking your investments, every hour or every day, can increase your anxiety. Please remember that investing for the long-term is never a straight line, and being consumed by the daily ups and downs can lead to increased concern. A well-diversified portfolio can include positions that can weather short-term volatility and still allow the potential for long-term gains.

As the great investor Warren Buffett said, *"If you are not willing to own a stock for 10 years, don't even think about owning it for 10 minutes."*

Advantages of Market Volatility

Disciplined investors often view market declines as opportunities. While market volatility can feel risky, for a disciplined investor, it can create opportunities. Volatility can introduce opportunities to accumulate equities at lower prices. The key is having a plan, and good emotional management. Here are a few ways you could enhance your personal situation when equities take a dip.

Add New Money into Retirement or Brokerage Accounts to Buy Quality Assets at a Discount: If you are in a financial situation that could allow you to make new investments, buying stocks during a market downturn can be a great way to potentially increase your long-term returns.

Volatility often pushes prices down faster than fundamentals change. Fear creates a temporary price reduction and can create an opportunity for long-term investors to buy high-quality assets at lower valuations. For example, if a fundamentally strong stock drops 20% during a market panic (but the earnings outlook hasn't changed), future returns can improve because you bought that position at a discount.

Dollar-Cost Averaging: Volatility improves the effectiveness of consistent investing. When you invest a fixed amount regularly, you can purchase more shares when prices are low and fewer shares when prices are high.

Rebalancing Your Portfolio: In volatile markets, rebalancing means systematically restoring your original asset allocation. This can be led by selling high-performing assets and buying underperforming ones, which would enforce a "buy low, sell high" discipline. This strategy is intended to reduce portfolio risk and aligns investments with long-term goals.

Tax Loss Harvesting: Strategic tax planning is always a strong option and savvy investors know that volatility could become a tax opportunity. When investments decline, investors can potentially sell at a loss and use the capital loss to offset capital gains. This could provide an opportunity to invest in a similar, but not the same asset. For high-income investors, this has the potential to improve after-tax returns.

What NOT to Do!

Seasoned investors understand that volatility is a natural part of the investing journey and that bumps in the road can and will occur. Those who have experienced challenging periods of volatility in their investing journey know that there are a handful of strategies that can make these times more manageable, as well as pitfalls that can complicate the situation.

Emotional Decisions: While most investors recognize the importance of time horizons and risk tolerance, they sometimes overlook a crucial factor: human emotion. Even the most experienced investors can be tempted to stray from their long-term plans and become caught up in the short-term fluctuations of the economic environment. Allowing panic and doubt to influence decision-making, and worrying about aspects beyond one's control, can lead to rash and poorly considered choices. You are the best evaluator of how you react to potentially stressful situations.

Timing the Market: It can be very tempting to take money out of equities with the intention of reinvesting, “when the time is right.” However, attempting to time the market should not be a primary strategy. It is nearly impossible to determine when the perfect time is to get in and out of the market. The challenge is that recoveries tend to happen quickly and unpredictably. Missing just a handful of the market’s strongest days can significantly reduce long-term returns. Peter Lynch notably said, *“Far more money has been lost by investors preparing for corrections... than has been lost in corrections themselves.”*

Time in the market continues to be more powerful than timing the market.

Watching Too Much News: Minimizing your exposure to media during periods of market volatility can be one of the healthiest decisions you make. Constant consumption of headlines during uncertain times often increases stress and anxiety without improving decision-making. Media coverage frequently amplifies fear, presenting situations in a way that feels more dramatic than the underlying fundamentals may justify.

While you cannot control the news, you can control how much information you consume—and how you respond to it. It’s often said that “perception is reality,” and media narratives can shape perception in powerful ways. In many cases, the primary objective is to capture attention and drive viewership, not to provide balanced long-term perspective.

Limiting media intake during turbulent periods can help you maintain clarity and emotional discipline. Tuning out the daily commentary and focusing instead on your long-term strategy is typically the most productive and rational path forward.

Not Consulting a Professional: Seasoned investors know that trying to navigate investment decisions without consulting their financial professional can pose an unnecessary obstacle to pursuing their financial goals. Seeking guidance during confusing times can help investors find the best path to success with their hard-earned money.

The Big Picture

Sometimes, the big picture can get lost when the weeds start to become the focus. Our role is to help you stay disciplined, informed, and aligned with your long-term financial goals. We are closely reviewing areas that may impact your financial situation. If at any point you would like to discuss your financial plan and review it to confirm it still aligns with your goals, please contact us and we would be happy to explore this with you.

We Will Help You Stay Informed

We believe that an educated client is the best client. We want our clients to understand how investments work. This includes volatility, so you can better evaluate how to react to any daily movements in the stock market. Our primary goal as your wealth manager is to assist you on your financial journey, which includes helping you effectively manage volatility during uncertain times. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to reach out to us. We would be happy to talk with you.

Additionally, please keep us informed of any changes in your circumstances, such as health issues, shifts in your retirement goals, or the sale of a home. The more we know about your unique situation, the better we can advise you.

A skilled financial professional can help simplify your journey toward achieving your goals. By understanding your needs and objectives, we can create a plan tailored to your situation. As always, we appreciate the opportunity to assist you with all your financial needs.

Best Regards,



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Financial Planner



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CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER®

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The S&P 500 is an unmanaged index of 500 widely held stocks that is generally considered representative of the U.S. stock market. Keep in mind that individuals cannot invest directly in any index, and index performance does not include transaction costs or other fees, which will affect actual investment performance. Individual investor's results will vary.

Investing involves risk and you may incur a profit or loss regardless of strategy selected, including diversification and asset allocation. Prior to making an investment decision, please consult with your financial advisor about your individual situation.

Tax-loss harvesting involves certain risks, including, among others, the risk that the new investment could have higher costs than the original investment and could introduce portfolio tracking error into your accounts. There may also be unintended tax implications. Prospective investors should consult with their tax or legal advisor prior to engaging in any tax-loss harvesting strategy.

Dollar-cost averaging cannot guarantee a profit or protect against a loss, and you should consider your financial ability to continue purchases through periods of low-price levels