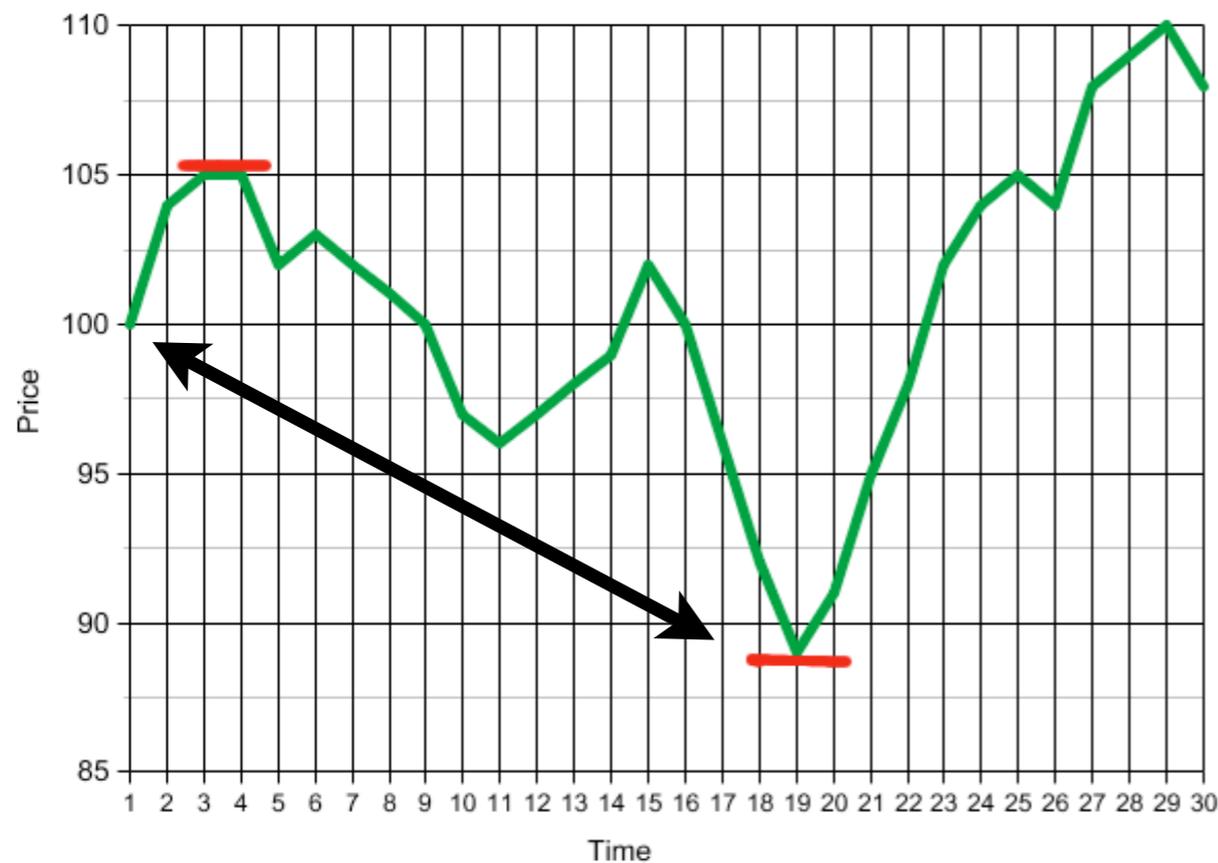


Market Corrections

What is going on and what to do about it



What is a market correction?



A price decline of 10% or more from the most recent market high (peak).

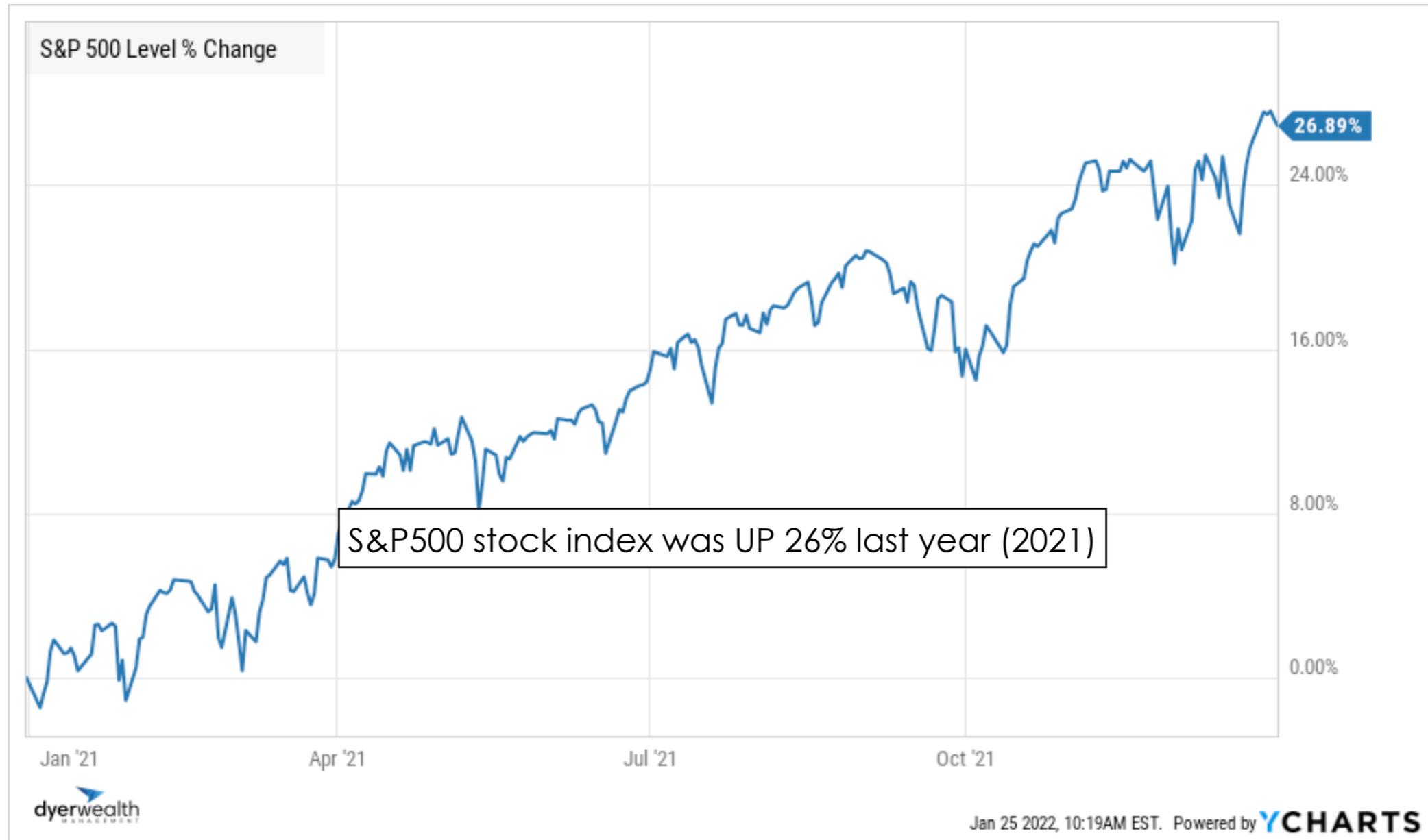
Current Correction in US Stocks



The S&P 500 is a stock index that tracks 500 of the largest companies.
Chart displays current % decline of S&P500 from its most recent high on Jan 3 2022 as of Jan 24 2022

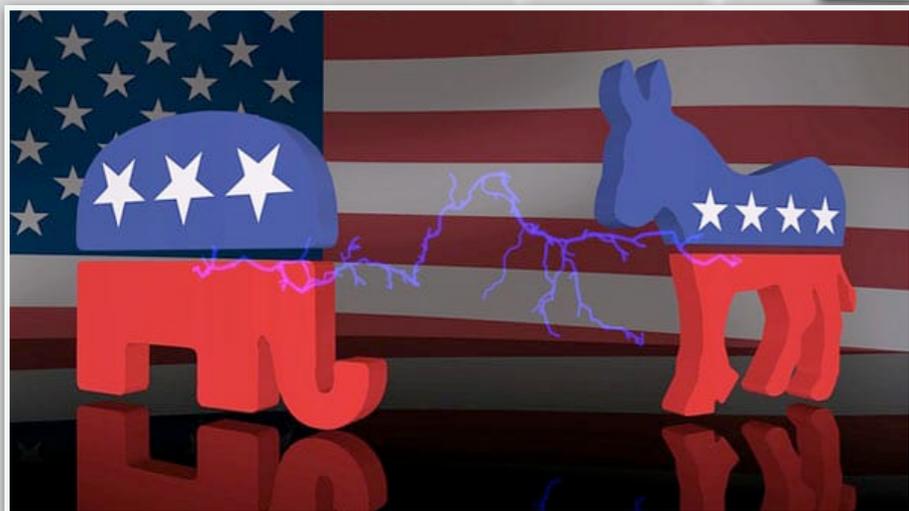


Following a strong year in US Stocks



The S&P 500 is a stock index that tracks 500 of the largest companies. yCharts data as of Jan 25th 2022.

Current Correction in US Stocks



What corrections feel like!

Percentage Drop:	Defined as:	Feels like:
0% to 5%	Pause	“whatever”
5% to 10%	Dip	“a return to normal”
10%	Correction	“nerve-wracking”
20%	Bear Market	“panic”
50%	Crash	“prison riot”
80%	Depression	“pack up the kids”

*Source: Josh Brown of *The Reformed Broker Blog*



How often do 10% corrections happen?

- ▶ Since 2010- there have been **7**
- ▶ Since 1980- there have been **18**
- ▶ Since 1950- there have been **37**

Corrections are a necessary part of long term investing. They are why stocks historically have a higher rate of return over bonds.

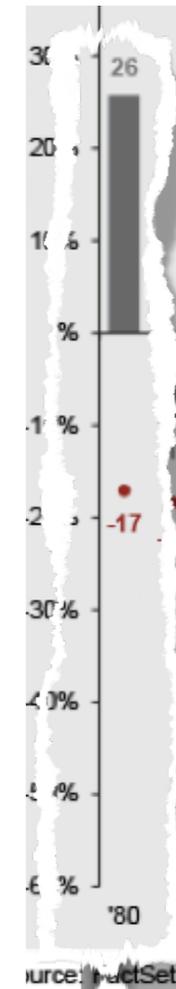
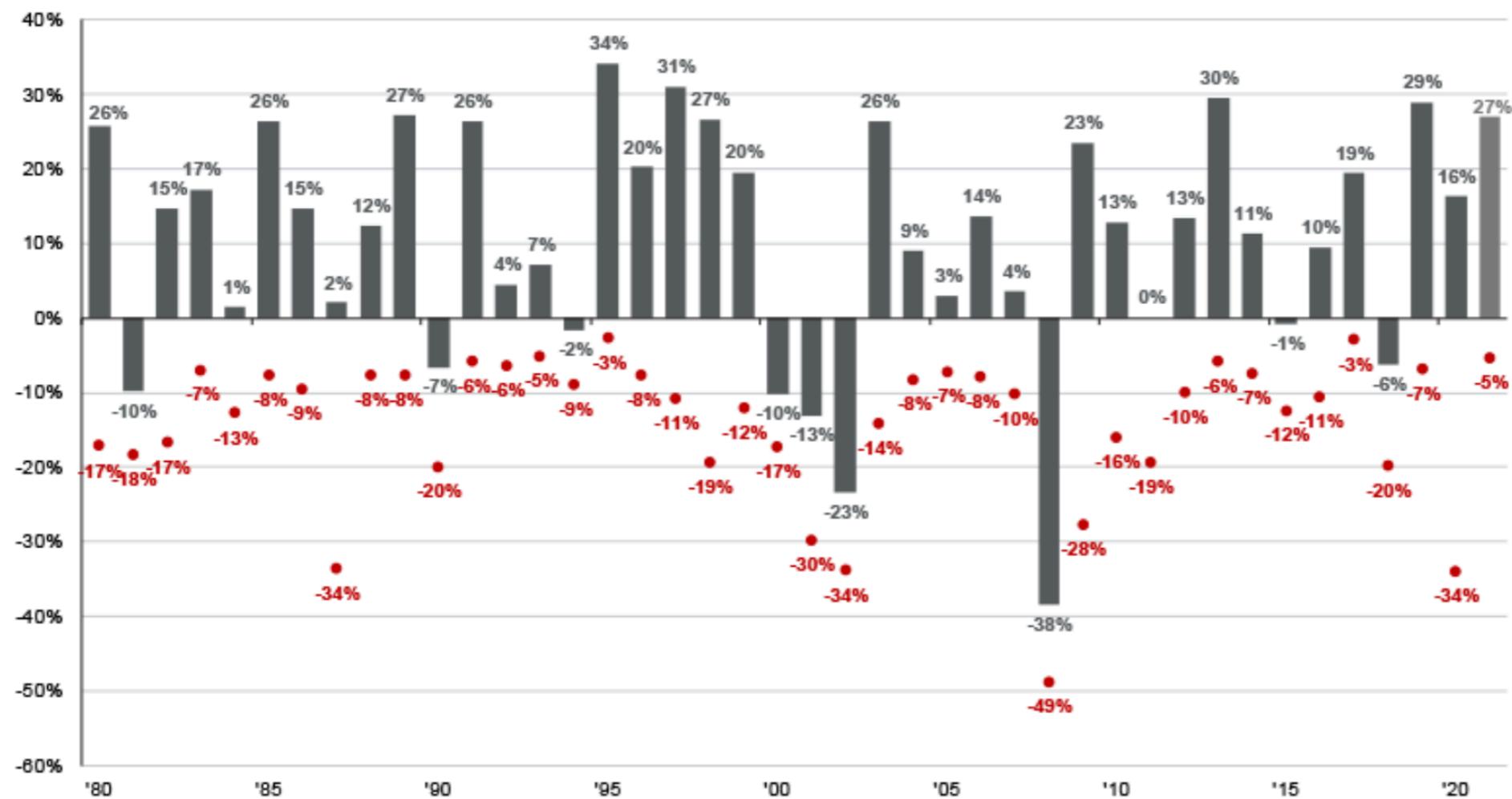
Data provided by <https://awealthofcommonsense.com/2021/02/a-short-history-of-u-s-stock-market-corrections-bear-markets/>.



Largest decline in each year (Red Dot)

S&P intra-year declines vs. calendar year returns

Despite average intra-year drops of 14.0%, annual returns were positive in 32 of 42 years



For example: In 1980 (far left) the return for the stock market for the entire year was **+26%** (gray bar)

Yet in 1980 the stock market had a **-17%** decline from the high during that year. (Red Dot)

Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of December 31, 2019. Returns are based on price index only and do not include dividends. Intra-year drops refers to the largest market drops from a peak to a trough during the year. For illustrative purposes only. Returns shown are calendar year returns from 1980 to 2019, over which time period the average annual return was 8.9%.



What is the average correction since 1980?



Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of December 31, 2019. Returns are based on price index only and do not include dividends. Intra-year drops refers to the largest market drops from a peak to a trough during the year. For illustrative purposes only. Returns shown are calendar year returns from 1980 to 2019, over which time period the average annual return was 8.9%.



Will the market get worse?

Since 1980*:

- ▶ 10% declines proceeded to 15% or greater (aka: got WORSE) = **31%** of the time.
- ▶ 10% declines proceeded to 20% or greater (aka: got MUCH WORSE) = **16%** of the time.

* Source: Factset: Using the S&P 500 Index data.



Will the market get worse?

Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Index (1948-2017)



Sources: RIMES, Standard & Poor's. Assumes 50% recovery of lost value. Length measures market high to market low.

What does it all mean?

“The takeaway is confirmation of what should be common knowledge for long-term investors, but common knowledge is often worth repeating.

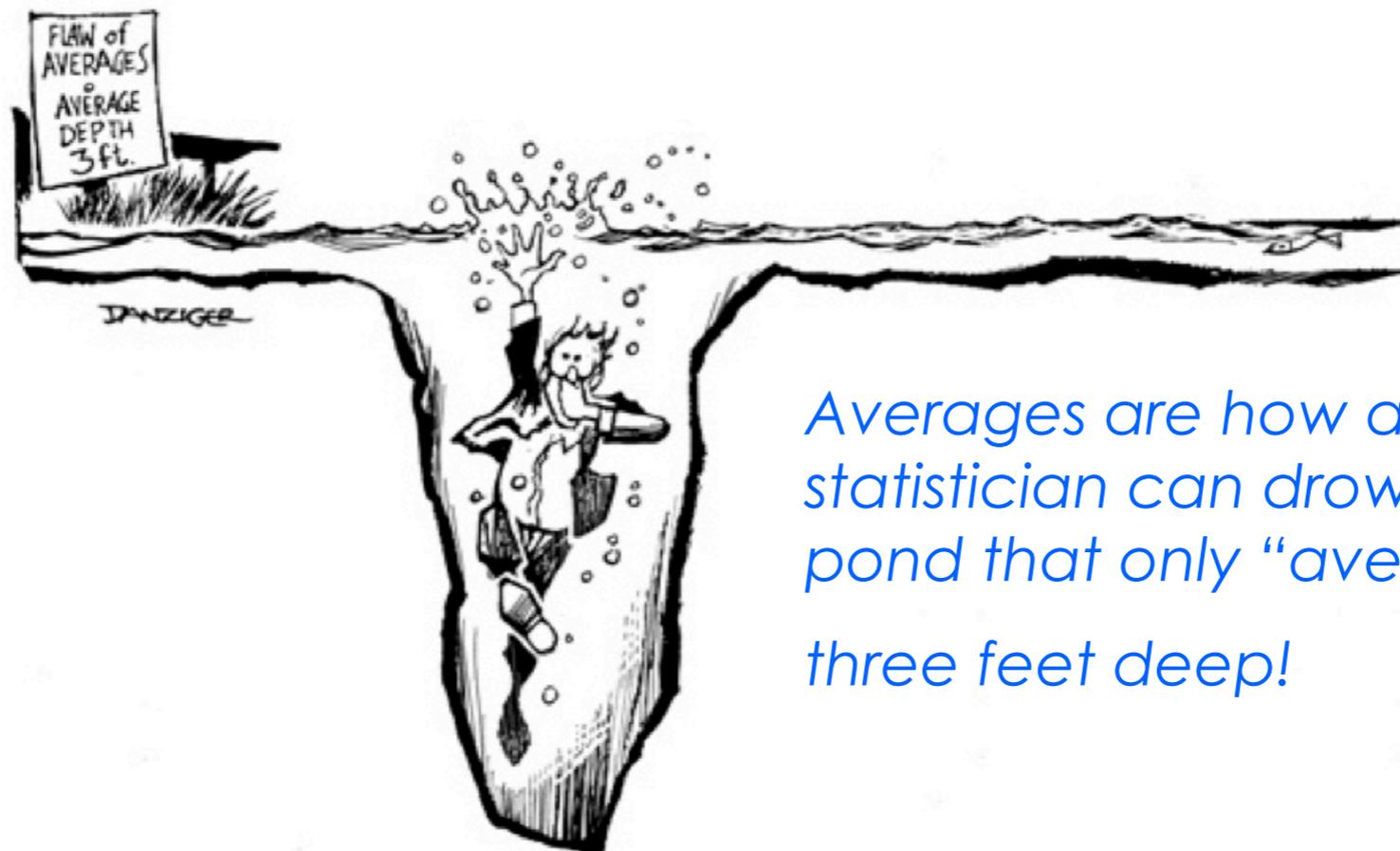
By owning stocks you understand and expect that a 10% decline from the 52-week high is likely multiple times per year, and that those declines need to be taken in stride”

-Warren Buffett



Warning: Flaw of Averages

Averages (and statistics) provide helpful reference points but beware their limitations...

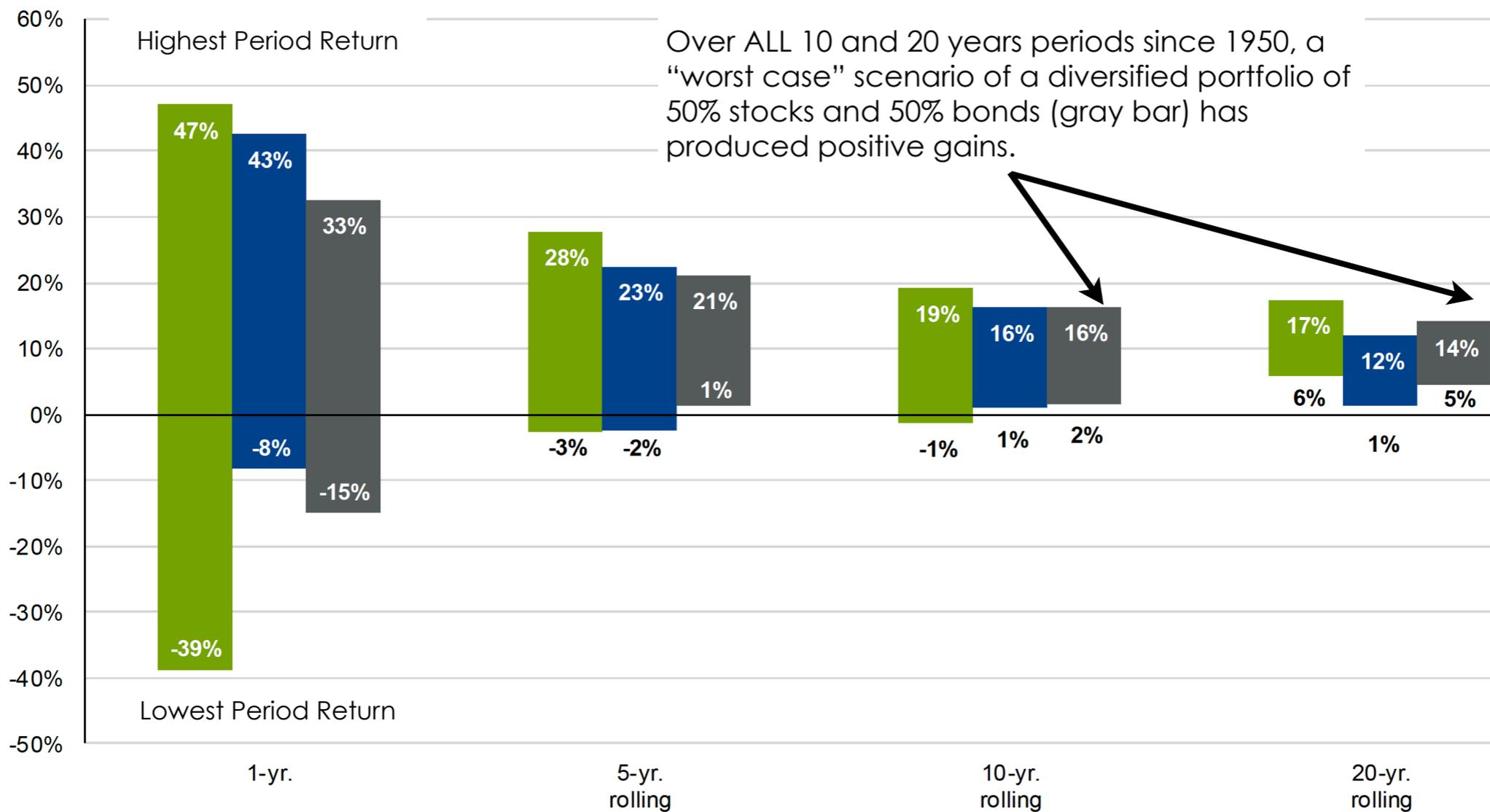


Averages are how a 6ft tall statistician can drown in a pond that only “averages” three feet deep!

Source: Cartoon Stock

Do Corrections Effect Long Term Goals?

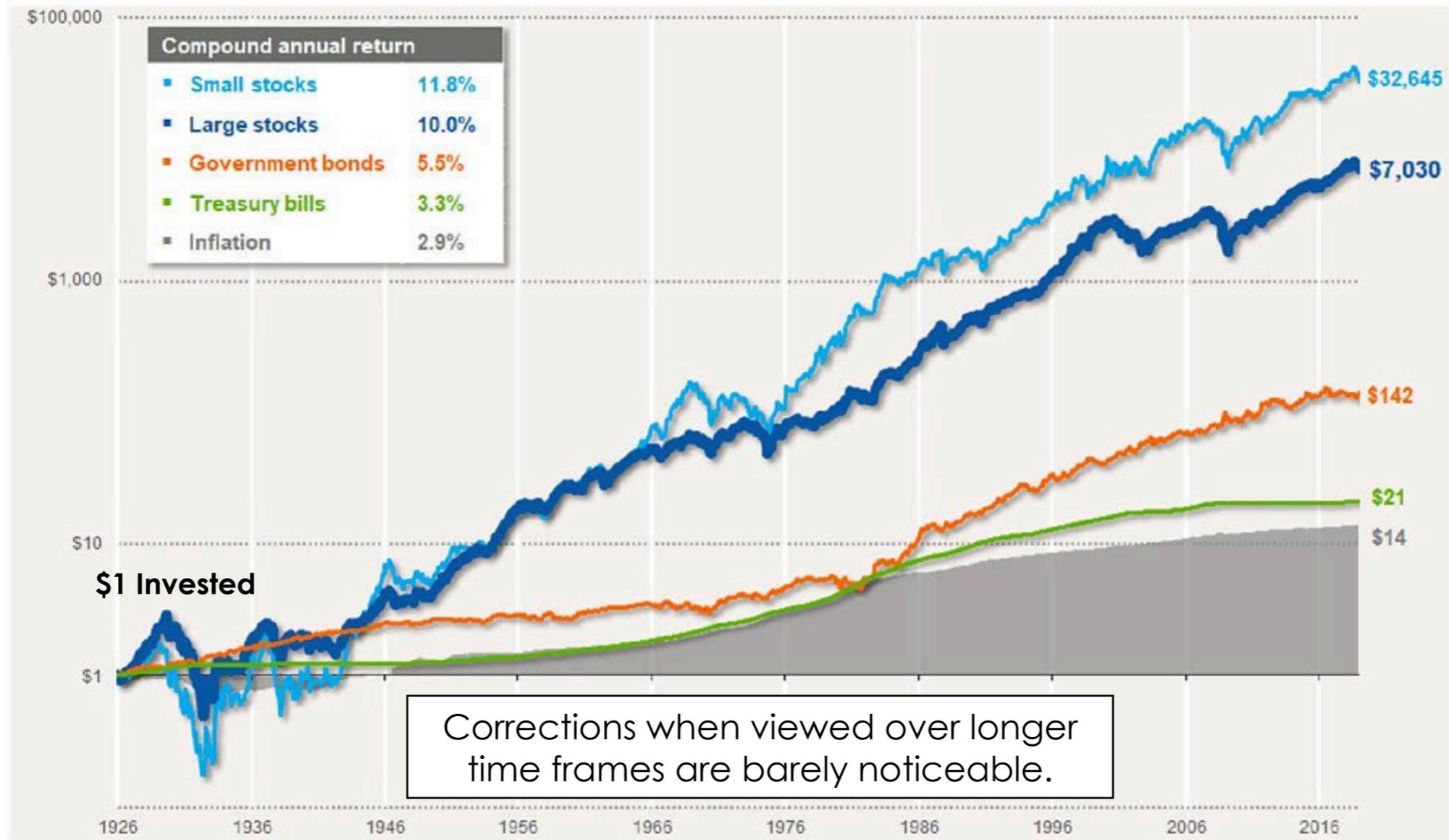
Range of stock, bond and blended total returns
Annual total returns, 1950 - 2021



Source: Barclays, Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve, Robert Shiller, Strategas / Ibbotson, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Returns shown are based on calendar year returns from 1950 to 2019. Stocks represent the S&P 500 Shiller Composite and Bonds represent Strategas/Ibbotson for periods from 1950 to 2010 and Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate thereafter.



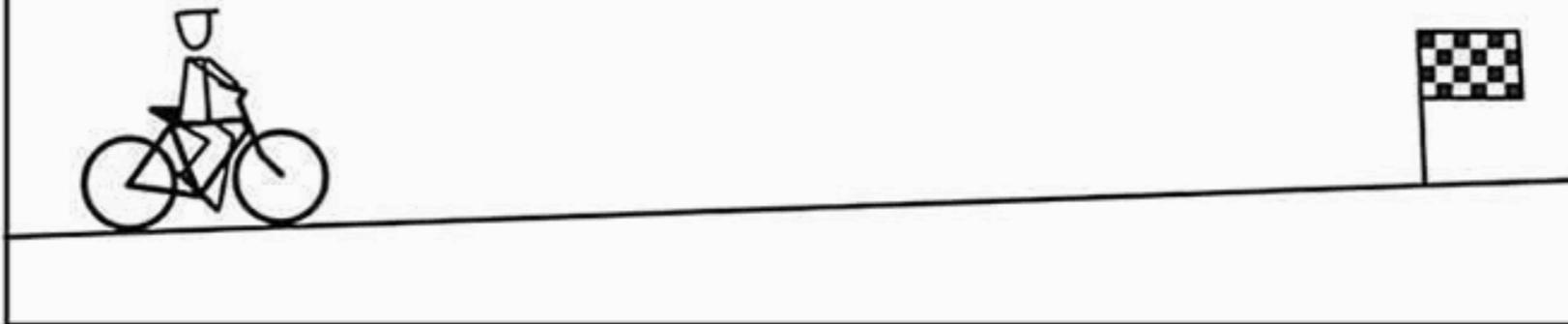
Long Term Returns of Stocks and Bonds



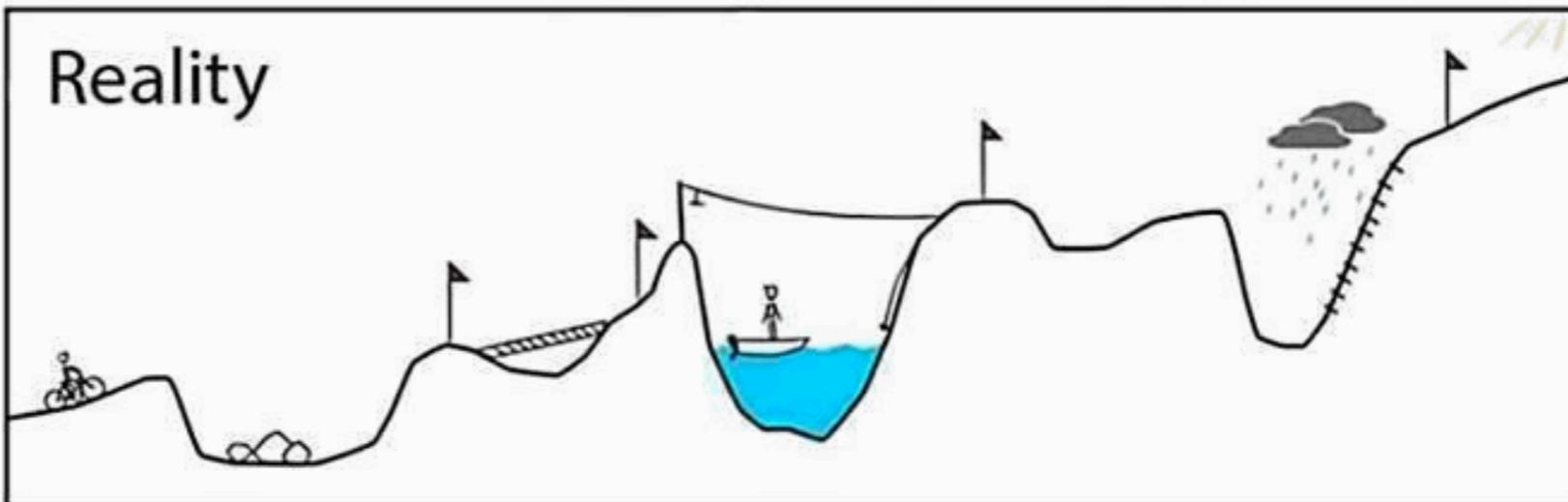
Source: Ibbotson SBBI. Returns are based on price index only and do not include dividends. For illustrative purposes only. Returns shown are calendar year returns from 1926 to 2018.



Your plan



Reality



Source: www.awealthofcommonsense.com



Source: Cartoon Stock



In English

- ✓ Over the long term stocks have produced superior returns over other assets including bonds.
- ✓ The reason for the superior returns is that they entail more price volatility over other assets.
- ✓ Corrections happen *approximately* every 12-18 months. They are a normal part of investing.
- ✓ While painful at times, corrections happen, and historically have been temporary.
- ✓ Having and reviewing a financial plan is the primary determinant of long term success.

Thank You!

While you're busy growing and creating wealth, we're busy helping you manage it.



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