

Michael A. Caputo, MSFS, AEP® President

SUMMIT FINANCIAL, LLC.

A Test In Staying The Course

03162020-248

1025 Westchester Avenue • Suite 318 • White Plains • NY 10604 • Phone 914.729.1105 • Fax 914.761.3840 • mcaputo@nwadvisorsinc.com



A Test in Staying the Course

Quick take

- Recent volatility has been a painful reminder of what happens to risk assets during challenging times for the economy.
- While it might feel unprecedented especially after an 11-year long bull market this type of volatility is expected from time to time.
- It's important during these periods to not panic and maintain a long-term perspective. Times like these are why we recommend diversified portfolios aligned with investor specific risk tolerances.
- With uncertainty likely to remain high in the coming weeks, the best course of action is often to stay the course, assuming all near- and medium-term liquidity needs are met.

With equity indices now crossing into bear market territory, it's easy to get anxious seeing your account balance rise and fall several percent each day. Although the situation we face today is unique (coronavirus containment, oil price war, etc.), this type of market environment isn't. We take comfort in knowing that we've been here before and that these bumpy periods eventually pass. For well-prepared, long-term investors, now is a time to stay the course while evaluating potential opportunities as assets become oversold. Below we offer a series of charts detailing historical parallels and supporting the case for diversified portfolios.

With countless fear-invoking headlines, it's important to keep things in perspective. The table below details the last several bear (or close to it) market drawdowns dating back to 1987. While you often hear about the magnitude of the drawdown (red numbers), what's less discussed is the next 12-months or the green numbers. Many of the best all-time trading days come within a month of the worst trading days and sitting out from these best days can have a material impact on long-term performance.

S&P 500 Biggest Declines and Following 12-Month Performance

| Dates of S&P's biggest declines | Black Monday 8/25/87- 12/4/87 | Gulf War 7/16/90- 10/11/90 | Asia Monetary Crisis 7/17/98- 8/31/98 | Tech Bubble 3/27/00- 10/9/02 | Financial Crisis 10/9/07- 3/9/09 | US Credit Downgrade 3/10/11- 10/3/11 | Trade War 10/3/18- 12/24/18 |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| U.S. stocks | -33.5% | -19.9% | -19.3% | -49.0% | -56.8% | -19.0% | -19.6% |
| Next 12 months | +21.4% | +29.1% | +37.9% | +33.7% | +68.6% | +32.0% | +37.1% |

Source: Morningstar as of 2/28/20. Returns are principal only not including dividends. U.S. stocks represented by the S&P 500 Index. Past performance does not guarantee or indicate future results. Index performance is for illustrative purposes only. You can't invest directly in an index...

It's tempting to try to time the market, but that requires two important timing decisions — when to sell and when to buy. A few small miscalculations of either move can have a significant impact on results. As seen below, missing out on just the market's top ten performing days over the past 20 years would cut the gains on a \$100,000 investment by about half.

Impact on a \$100,000 Portfolio of Missing the Market's Best Days



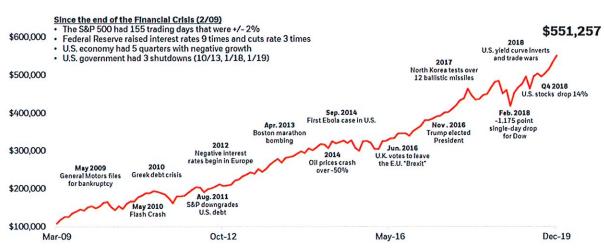
Sources: BlackRock; Bloomberg, Morningstar as of 2/28/20. U.S. stocks are represented by the S&P 500 Index, an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of the U.S. stock market. Index performance is for illustrative purposes only. It is not possible to invest directly in an Index. ¹Only period without a corresponding best day within one month was September 17, 2001. Past performance does not guarantee or indicate future results.

Looking back over the past decade, or century for that matter, there have been plenty of excuses to sell stocks. Just over the past bull market, we've had the Greek Debt Crisis, the introduction of negative interest rates, an Ebola outbreak, Brexit, and a global trade war – just to name a few. Amongst all of this, stock markets have still managed to produce impressive gains.

Growth of \$100,000 over the Last Bull Market

Growth of \$100k in the current U.S. bull market

3/1/09-12/31/19



Source: Morningstar as of 12/31/19. U.S. Stocks represented by the S&P 500 Index. Past performance does not guarantoe or indicate future results. Index performance is for illustrative purposes only. You can not invest directly in the index.

Many will offer opinions, but our view is that it's nearly impossible to predict how this crisis will unfold. What's perhaps more likely, is that volatility will remain elevated in the coming weeks and potentially months. Given this framework, our belief in diversified portfolios remain. While this approach can often result in remorse (I lost money, I didn't make as much, etc.), the end result is winning by not losing. In fact, the below 60/40 stock/bond mix has outperformed an equity portfolio since 2000 through the end of 2019 with less risk.

The Case for Diversification: S&P 500 Index vs. Diversified 60/40 Stock/Bond Portfolio

| Years | S&P 500 Index | Diversified portfolio | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|--|
| 2002 | -40.1% | -18.6% | | "I lost money" |
| 2007 | +82.9% | +73.8% | | "I didn't make as much" |
| 08 | -37.0% | -24.0% | | "I lost money" |
| 019 | +351.0% | +191.7% | | "I dldn't make as much" |
| eturn | +211.4% | +213.5% | (S) | "Diversification can work even when it feels like it's losing" |
| th of ,000 | \$311,420 | \$313,510 | | |

Source. Microingstar as of 12/31/19. Performance is from 8/1/2000 to 12/31/2000 to more accurately reflect the time period encompassing the previous two bull and bear markets. Past performance does not guarantee or indicate future results. Diversified Portfolio is represented by 40% S&P 500 Index, 15% MISCI EAFE Index, 5% Russell 2000 Index, 30% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, and 10% Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index. Index performance is for illustrative purposes only. You can not linvest directly in the index. Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss in a declining market.

Conclusion: Living through these periods of market uncertainty is rarely a fun exercise but will occur occasionally. It's important to remain calm and stay focused on the long-term. While it can feel like you're always losing, staying the course and maintaining a diversified portfolio is often the best approach.

Disclaimer: Summit Financial, LLC. is a SEC Registered Investment Adviser ("Summit"), headquartered at 4 Campus Drive, Parsippany, NJ 07054, Tel. 973-285-3600. It is provided for your information and guidance and is not intended as specific advice and does not constitute an offer to sell securities. Summit is an investment adviser and offers asset management and financial planning services. Indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly. Data in this report is obtained from sources which we, and our suppliers, believe to be reliable, but we do not warrant or guarantee the timeliness or accuracy of this information. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500) is an unmanaged group of securities considered to be representative of the stock market; the MSCI EAFE Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the U.S. and Canada; the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a market capitalization-weighted index comprising Treasury securities, Government agency bonds, mortgage backed bonds, corporate bonds, and some foreign bonds traded in the U.S.; The Russell 2000 Index is a market-cap weighted index comprised of the smallest 2,000 companies within the Russell 3000 Index. Consult your financial professional before making any investment decision. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Diversification/asset allocation does not ensure a profit or guarantee against a loss.