

Understanding Market Volatility: How to Stay Calm During Market Swings

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Market volatility is a natural part of investing, yet many investors react emotionally to market swings—often making costly mistakes. Whether it's a sharp drop in stock prices or extreme fluctuations due to economic uncertainty, **staying calm**, **focused**, **and disciplined during market turbulence is not only key to long-term success**, it is the formula for higher profit potential over time.

In this article, we'll break down why market volatility happens, how it affects investors, and strategies to stay level-headed while maximizing returns.

What Causes Market Volatility?

Volatility refers to the degree of fluctuation in the stock market. Some of the most common drivers of volatility include:

Economic Data & Inflation – Reports on GDP growth, inflation rates, and employment numbers influence investor sentiment.

Federal Reserve Policy & Interest Rates – Changes in interest rates affect borrowing costs, business growth, and stock valuations.

Corporate Earnings Reports – If companies report lower-than-expected profits, stock prices may drop.

Geopolitical Events – Wars, trade disputes, or global crises can create uncertainty and cause sharp market reactions.

Market Psychology – Fear and greed drive short-term price movements, leading to exaggerated swings in either direction.

Understanding that volatility is normal and cyclical can help investors maintain a positive long-term perspective rather than reacting impulsively to short-term noise and headlines.

Why Do Investors Panic During Volatility?

Human psychology plays a big role in investing behavior. During downturns, fear of loss can trigger panic selling, while euphoria in bull markets can lead to overconfidence and risky bets.

▲ Loss Aversion Bias – Investors feel the pain of losses more than the joy of gains, leading to irrational decision-making.

▲ **Herd Mentality** – Many investors follow the crowd, selling when others panic and buying when markets are soaring.

▲ Short-Term Focus – Investors often focus on daily price movements rather than long-term trends, leading to unnecessary stress.

By understanding these psychological traps, investors can develop a mindset that prioritizes long-term success over short-term headwinds.

How to Stay Calm and Invest Wisely During Market Swings

1. Focus on the Long-Term

Markets fluctuate daily, but historical data shows that over long periods, markets tend to recover and grow.

The S&P 500 has historically averaged around 10% annual returns, despite experiencing multiple crashes and corrections.

By maintaining a long-term mindset, you can avoid making short-sighted decisions that could hurt your portfolio's growth and instead use short-term pullbacks to your advantage.

2. Stick to Your Investment Plan

A well-structured investment plan accounts for market volatility. If you've built your portfolio based around your risk tolerance and financial goals, short-term swings shouldn't derail your strategy.

 \checkmark Manage risk using smart, concentrated bets – While diversification is useful, identifying high-quality investments and strategically allocating capital can often generate superior returns over time.

 \checkmark Know your risk tolerance – If market swings cause sleepless nights, you may need to adjust your approach while maintaining conviction in your strategy.

 \checkmark Review your plan, but don't overreact – Market downturns are not a reason to abandon a solid investment strategy.

3. Use Dollar-Cost Averaging (DCA) and Value-Cost Averaging (VCA)

Dollar-cost averaging (DCA) means investing a fixed amount of money at regular intervals, regardless of market conditions. This helps smooth out volatility by buying more shares when prices are low and fewer when prices are high.

Why it works:

- Helps remove emotions from investing.
- Reduces the risk of investing a large amount before a downturn.
- Encourages consistency in investing behavior.

While DCA is effective, an even stronger strategy for maximizing returns is Value-Cost Averaging (VCA). Instead of investing a fixed amount each period, VCA adjusts the investment based on market conditions—investing more when prices are low and less when prices are high.

Why VCA provides higher profit potential over time:

- Buys more shares during downturns, maximizing upside potential.
- Ensures a steady growth target, optimizing capital efficiency.
- Can outperform traditional DCA by actively managing allocation based on valuation levels.

Both strategies allow investors to take advantage of market volatility rather than fear it.

4. Avoid Watching the Market Too Often

Constantly checking your portfolio can lead to unnecessary stress and emotional decisionmaking. Instead, set a schedule to review your investments periodically (e.g., monthly, quarterly, or annually).

***** Remember:

- Daily fluctuations are normal and often meaningless in the long run.
- Checking too frequently can lead to impulsive decisions.
- Trust the process—investing is a marathon, not a sprint.

5. Rebalance, But Don't Overtrade

Market volatility can cause your asset allocation to shift. Periodic rebalancing ensures that your portfolio stays aligned with your investment goals.

✓ If stocks drop significantly, this could be a great time to get high-quality stocks at great prices, enhancing your profit potential when they come roaring back. Instead of panicking, savvy investors use downturns to accumulate strong businesses at a discount.

✓ If stocks rise sharply, it may be a good time to take some profits and rebalance into undervalued opportunities or more defensive positions. Trimming gains from overextended stocks and reallocating to better opportunities ensures you're not overly concentrated in assets that may be overpriced, which lowers your risk by taking some chips off the table.

However, avoid excessive trading, as it can lead to unwanted taxes, transaction fees, and poor timing decisions.

6. Keep Cash and Emergency Savings

Having a cash reserve outside of your investment portfolio can help reduce the urge to sell assets during downturns.

- **i** How much to keep in cash?
- 3-6 months of living expenses (for emergencies).
- 1-2 years of cash for retirees (to avoid selling investments at a loss).

This cushion allows you to stay invested without worrying about short-term market movements.

Final Thoughts: Embrace Volatility, Don't Fear It

Market volatility is a fact of investing. Instead of fearing it, use it to your advantage by staying invested, following your plan, and taking a long-term approach.

By understanding what drives market swings and implementing a disciplined investment strategy, you can weather market downturns with confidence—ultimately achieving your financial goals while maximizing profit potential.

The key takeaway? Stay patient, make strategic investments, and leverage market swings to your advantage.

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Avery Hayes is a dedicated Financial Advisor at Hayes Advisory Group with a focus on strategic planning and education. With a passion for helping clients navigate the complexities of financial management, Avery specializes in creating and implementing comprehensive plans that encompass investment management, financial planning, and tax planning. Avery's approach is rooted in a deep understanding of the financial landscape and a commitment to educating clients, empowering them to make informed decisions about their financial future. Avery also helps with educational courses taught through employer classes, classes taught for Federal employees, and The Prepare Institute, a 501©3 non-profit educational institution.

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