HEMINGTON
WEALTH MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL MARKET REVIEW

2018

Quarterly Topic: Why Should You Diversify?

With US stocks outperforming non-US stocks in recent years, some investors have again turned their attention towards the role that global diversification plays in their portfolios.

For the five-year period ending October 31, 2018, the S&P 500 Index had an annualized return of 11.34% while the MSCI World ex USA Index returned 1.86%, and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returned 0.78%. As US stocks have outperformed international and emerging markets stocks over the last several years, some investors might be reconsidering the benefits of investing outside the US.

While there are many reasons why a US-based investor may prefer a degree of home bias in their equity allocation, using return differences over a relatively short period as the sole input into this decision may result in missing opportunities that the global markets offer. While international and emerging markets stocks have delivered disappointing returns relative to the US over the last few years, it is important to remember that:

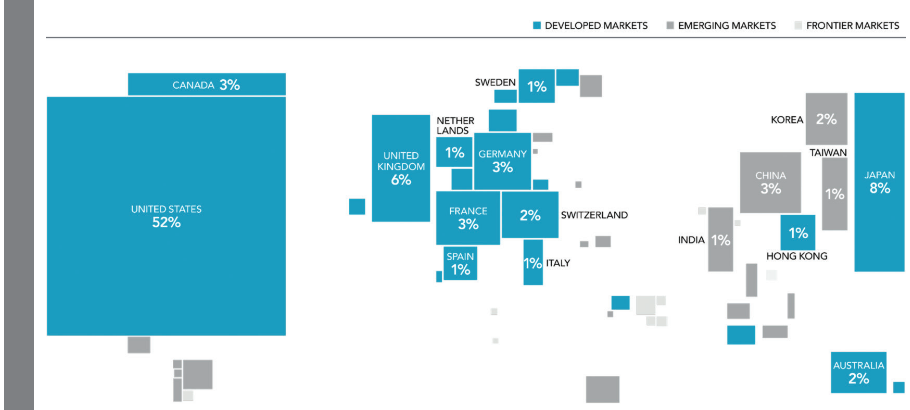
- Non-US stocks help provide valuable diversification benefits.
- Recent performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

There's a World of Opportunity in Equities

The global equity market is large and represents a world of investment opportunities. As shown in **Exhibit 1**, nearly half of the investment opportunities in global equity markets lie outside the US. Non-US stocks, including developed and emerging markets, account for 48% of world market capitalization[1] and represent thousands of companies in countries all over the world. A portfolio investing solely within the US would not be exposed to the performance of those markets.

1. The total market value of a company's outstanding shares, computed as price times shares outstanding.

Exhibit 1. World Equity Market Capitalization



As of December 31, 2017. Data provided by Bloomberg. Market cap data is free-float adjusted and meets minimum liquidity and listing requirements. China market capitalization excludes A-shares, which are generally only available to mainland China investors. For educational purposes; should not be used as investment advice.

Quarterly Topic Continued: Why Should You Diversify?

The Lost Decade

We can examine the potential opportunity cost associated with failing to diversify globally by reflecting on the period in global markets from 2000–2009. During this period, often called the "lost decade" by US investors, the S&P 500 Index recorded its worst ever 10-year performance with a total cumulative return of –9.1%. However, looking beyond US large cap equities, conditions were more favorable for global equity investors as most equity asset classes outside the US generated positive returns over the course of the decade. (**See Exhibit 2**). Expanding beyond this period and looking at performance for each of the 11 decades starting in 1900 and ending in 2010, the US market outperformed the world market in five decades and underperformed in the other six.[2] This further reinforces why an investor pursuing the equity premium should consider a global allocation. By holding a globally diversified portfolio, investors are positioned to capture returns wherever they occur.

Exhibit 2. Global Index Returns, January 2000–December 2009

	Total Cumulative Return (%)
S&P 500 Index	-9.10
MSCI World ex USA Index (net div.)	17.47
MSCI World ex USA Value Index (net div.)	48.71
MSCI World ex USA Small Cap Index (net div.)	94.33
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net div.)	154.28
MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index (net div.)	212.72

 Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

2. Source: Annual country index return data from the Dimson-Marsh-Staunton (DMS) Global Returns Data, provided by Morningstar, Inc.

Pick a Country?

Are there systematic ways to identify which countries will outperform others in advance? **Exhibit 3** illustrates the randomness in country equity market rankings (from highest to lowest) for 22 different developed market countries over the past 20 years. This graphic conveys how difficult it would be to execute a strategy that relies on picking the best country and the resulting importance of diversification.

In addition, concentrating a portfolio in any one country can expose investors to large variations in returns. The difference between the best- and worst-performing countries can be significant. For example, since 1998, the average return of the best-performing developed market country was approximately 44%, while the average return of the worst-performing country was approximately –16%. Diversification means an investor's portfolio is unlikely to be the best or worst performing relative to any individual country, but diversification also provides a means to achieve a more consistent outcome and more importantly helps reduce and manage catastrophic losses that can be associated with investing in just a small number of stocks or a single country.

A Diversified Approach

Over long periods of time, investors may benefit from consistent exposure in their portfolios to both US and non-US equities. While both asset classes offer the potential to earn positive expected returns in the long run, they may perform quite differently over short periods. While the performance of different countries and asset classes will vary over time, there is no reliable evidence that this performance can be predicted in advance. An approach to equity investing that uses the global opportunity set available to investors can provide diversification benefits as well as potentially higher expected returns.

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Quarterly Topic Continued: Why Should You Diversify?

Exhibit 3. Equity Returns of Developed Markets

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Highest Return	Finland 121.6	Finland 152.6	Switz. 5.9	NZ 8.4	NZ 24.2	Sweden 64.5	Austria 71.5	Canada 28.3	Spain 49.4	Finland 48.7	Japan -29.2	Norway 87.1	Sweden 33.8	Ireland 13.7	Belgium 39.6	Finland 46.0	US 12.7	Denmark 23.4	Canada 24.6	Austria 58.3
	Belgium 67.7	Singapore 99.4	Canada 5.3	Australia 1.7	Austria 16.5	Germany 63.8	Norway 53.3	Japan 25.5	Portugal 47.4	HK 41.2	Switz. -30.5	Australia 76.4	Denmark 30.7	NZ 5.5	Denmark 31.3	Ireland 41.2	NZ 7.3	Ireland 16.5	NZ 18.4	HK 36.2
	Italy 52.5	Sweden 79.7	Denmark 3.4	Ireland -2.8	Australia -1.3	Spain 58.5	Belgium 43.5	Austria 24.6	Ireland 46.8	Germany 35.2	US -37.6	Singapore 74.0	HK 23.2	US 1.4	Singapore 31.0	US 31.8	Denmark 6.2	Belgium 12.1	Norway 13.3	Singapore 35.6
	Spain 49.9	Japan 61.5	Norway -0.9	Austria -5.6	Norway -7.3	Austria 57.0	Ireland 43.1	Denmark 24.5	Singapore 46.7	Norway 31.4	Spain -40.6	Sweden 64.2	Singapore 22.1	UK -2.6	Germany 30.9	Germany 31.4	HK 5.1	Japan 9.6	Australia 11.4	Denmark 34.7
	France 41.5	HK 59.5	Italy -1.3	Belgium -10.9	Italy -7.3	NZ 55.4	Sweden 36.3	Norway 24.3	Norway 45.1	Canada 29.6	France -43.3	HK 60.2	Canada 20.5	Switz. -6.8	NZ 29.3	Spain 31.3	Belgium 4.1	Austria 3.5	Austria 11.3	Nether. 32.2
	Ireland 35.3	Canada 53.7	Nether. -4.1	Spain -11.4	Japan -10.3	Canada 54.6	NZ 35.2	Finland 16.7	Sweden 43.4	Singapore 28.4	Canada -45.5	Belgium 57.5	Japan 15.4	Norway -10.0	HK 28.3	Nether. 31.3	Singapore 3.0	Italy 2.3	US 10.9	France 28.7
	US 30.1	Norway 31.7	France -4.3	Norway -12.2	Switz. -10.3	Australia 49.5	Italy 32.5	Switz. 16.3	Denmark 38.8	Australia 28.3	Germany -45.9	Canada 56.2	US 14.8	Belgium -10.6	Austria 25.9	Belgium 27.6	Ireland 2.3	Finland 2.0	France 4.9	Italy 28.4
	Germany 29.4	France 29.3	Australia -10.0	US -12.4	Singapore -11.0	Denmark 49.3	Denmark 30.8	Australia 16.0	Belgium 36.7	Denmark 25.6	Singapore -47.4	NZ 50.4	Australia 14.5	Australia -11.0	Australia 22.1	Japan 27.2	Canada 1.5	Nether. 1.3	Nether. 4.8	Norway 28.3
	Portugal 27.5	US 21.9	Portugal -10.3	UK -14.0	Canada -13.2	Norway 48.1	Australia 30.3	Singapore 14.4	Austria 36.5	Portugal 24.0	Denmark -47.6	Spain 43.5	Switz. 11.8	Nether. -12.1	Sweden 22.0	Switz. 26.6	Switz. -0.1	Portugal 0.9	Portugal 3.6	Germany 27.7
	Switz. 23.5	Germany 20.0	UK -11.5	Denmark -14.8	Portugal -13.8	Ireland 43.8	Spain 28.9	Nether. 13.9	Germany 36.0	Spain 24.0	Nether. -48.2	UK 43.3	Norway 10.9	Spain -12.3	France 21.3	France 26.3	Finland -0.7	US 0.7	Germany 2.8	Spain 27.0
	Nether. 23.2	Australia 17.6	Austria -12.0	HK -18.6	Belgium -15.0	Portugal 43.0	HK 25.0	Sweden 10.3	France 34.5	Nether. 20.6	UK -48.3	Austria 43.2	Finland 10.3	Canada -12.7	Nether. 20.6	Denmark 25.2	Australia -3.4	Switz. 0.4	Japan 2.4	Japan 24.0
	UK 17.8	NZ 12.9	Ireland -12.7	Canada -20.4	UK -15.2	France 40.2	Portugal 24.7	Germany 9.9	Italy 32.5	France 13.2	Sweden -49.9	Nether. 42.3	Austria 9.9	Japan -14.3	Switz. 20.4	Sweden 24.5	Nether. -3.5	France -0.1	HK 2.3	Portugal 23.8
	Sweden 14.0	UK 12.5	US -12.8	Switz. -21.4	Spain -15.3	HK 38.1	Singapore 22.3	France 9.9	Nether. 31.4	NZ 8.9	Italy -50.0	Portugal 40.4	UK 8.8	Sweden -16.0	Norway 18.7	UK 20.7	Japan -4.0	HK -0.5	Singapore 1.4	Switz. 22.5
	Denmark 9.0	Denmark 12.1	Finland -14.2	Portugal -22.0	Denmark -16.0	Italy 37.8	Canada 22.2	Belgium 9.0	Australia 30.9	UK 8.4	Australia -50.7	Denmark 36.6	Germany 8.4	Denmark -16.0	US 15.3	Italy 20.4	Spain -4.7	Germany -1.9	Sweden 0.6	Finland 22.5
	Australia 6.1	Nether. 6.9	HK -14.7	Nether. -22.1	HK -17.8	Singapore 37.6	UK 19.6	HK 8.4	UK 30.6	Italy 6.1	HK -51.2	France 31.8	NZ 8.3	HK -16.0	UK 15.3	Austria 13.4	UK -5.4	Sweden -5.0	UK -0.1	UK 22.3
	Japan 5.1	Spain 4.8	Germany -15.6	France -22.4	Nether. -20.8	Japan 35.9	France 18.5	UK 7.4	HK 30.4	US 5.4	Portugal -52.2	Italy 26.6	Nether. 1.7	France -16.9	Finland 14.6	NZ 11.3	Sweden -7.5	NZ -6.3	Spain -1.0	US 21.2
	Austria 0.4	Italy -0.3	Spain -15.9	Germany -22.4	France -21.2	Belgium 35.3	Germany 16.2	US 5.1	Finland 29.9	Switz. 5.3	NZ -53.8	US 26.3	Belgium -0.4	Singapore -17.9	Italy 12.5	HK 11.1	Italy -9.5	UK -7.6	Finland -4.7	Sweden 20.6
	HK -2.9	Switz. -7.0	Belgium -16.8	Singapore -23.4	US -23.1	Switz. 34.1	Japan 15.9	Spain 4.4	Switz. 27.4	Austria 2.2	Finland -55.2	Switz. 25.3	France -4.1	Germany -18.1	Canada 9.1	Portugal 11.0	France -9.9	Australia -10.0	Switz. -4.9	Australia 19.9
	Canada -6.1	Portugal -8.9	Sweden -21.3	Italy -26.6	Ireland -26.2	UK 32.1	Switz. 15.0	Italy 1.9	Canada 17.8	Sweden 0.6	Norway -64.2	Germany 25.2	Portugal -11.3	Portugal -23.1	Japan 8.2	Norway 9.4	Germany -10.4	Norway -15.0	Ireland -7.1	Belgium 18.6
	Singapore -12.9	Austria -9.1	Singapore -27.7	Sweden -27.2	Finland -30.3	US 28.4	Nether. 12.2	NZ 1.7	NZ 16.6	Belgium -2.7	Belgium -66.5	Ireland 12.3	Italy -15.0	Italy -23.2	Ireland 5.7	Canada 5.6	Norway -22.0	Spain -15.6	Belgium -7.6	Ireland 18.1
	NZ -22.6	Ireland -12.6	Japan -28.2	Japan -29.4	Sweden -30.5	Nether. 28.1	US 10.1	Portugal -1.9	US 14.7	Japan -4.2	Austria -68.4	Finland 11.1	Ireland -18.1	Finland -31.9	Portugal 3.5	Australia 4.2	Austria -29.8	Singapore -17.7	Italy -10.5	Canada 16.1
Lowest Return	Norway -30.1	Belgium -14.3	NZ -33.5	Finland -38.2	Germany -33.2	Finland 19.4	Finland 6.1	Ireland -2.3	Japan 6.2	Ireland -20.1	Ireland -71.9	Japan 6.3	Spain -22.0	Austria -36.4	Spain 3.0	Singapore 1.7	Portugal -38.2	Canada -24.2	Denmark -15.8	NZ 11.7

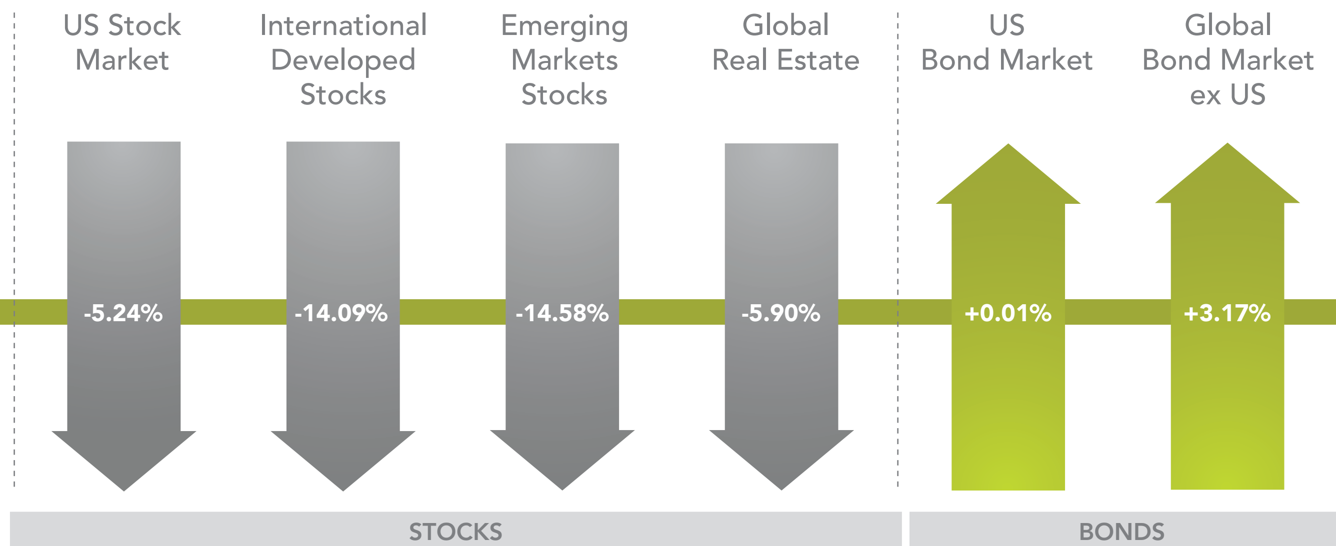
Source: MSCI country indices (net dividends) for each country listed. Does not include Israel, which MSCI classified as an emerging market prior to May 2010. MSCI data © MSCI 2019, all rights reserved. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

Annual Market Review

OVERVIEW

This report features world capital market performance for the past year.

Market Summary: 2018 Index Returns



Since Jan. 2001

	US Stock Market	International Developed Stocks	Emerging Markets Stocks	Global Real Estate	US Bond Market	Global Bond Market ex US
Avg. Annual Return	7.6%	5.8%	13.1%	10.1%	4.5%	4.4%
Best Year	33.6% **2013**	39.4% **2003**	78.5% **2009**	37.4% **2006**	10.3% **2002**	8.8% **2014**
Worst Year	-37.3% **2008**	-43.6% **2008**	-53.3% **2008**	-45.7% **2008**	-2.0% **2013**	1.2% **2013**

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: US Stock Market (Russell 3000 Index), International Developed Stocks (MSCI World ex USA Index [net div.]), Emerging Markets (MSCI Emerging Markets Index [net div.]), Global Real Estate (S&P Global REIT Index [net div.]), US Bond Market (Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index), and Global Bond Market ex US (Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex-USD Bond Index [hedged to USD]).

Impact of Diversification: 2018 Index Returns

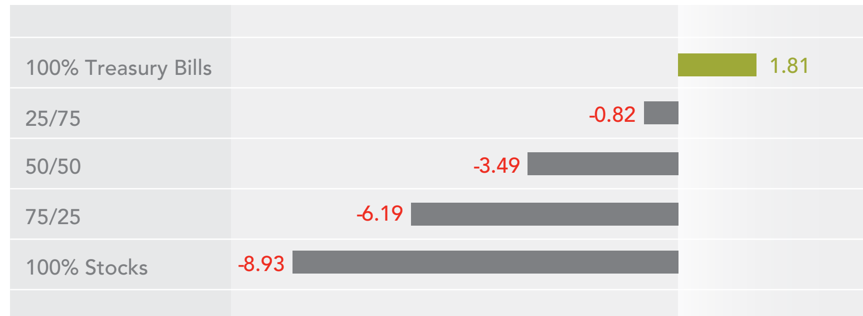
These portfolios illustrate the performance of different global stock/bond mixes. Mixes with larger allocations to stocks are considered riskier but have higher expected returns over time.

Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*	10-Year STDEV[1]
100% Treasury Bills	1.81	0.93	0.57	0.32	0.16
25/75	-0.82	2.57	1.73	2.88	3.65
50/50	-3.49	4.16	2.82	5.36	7.32
75/25	-6.19	5.70	3.86	7.75	10.98
100% Stocks	-8.93	7.18	4.82	10.05	14.65

• Annualized

Ranked Returns for 2018 (%)



Growth of Wealth: The Relationship Between Risk and Return

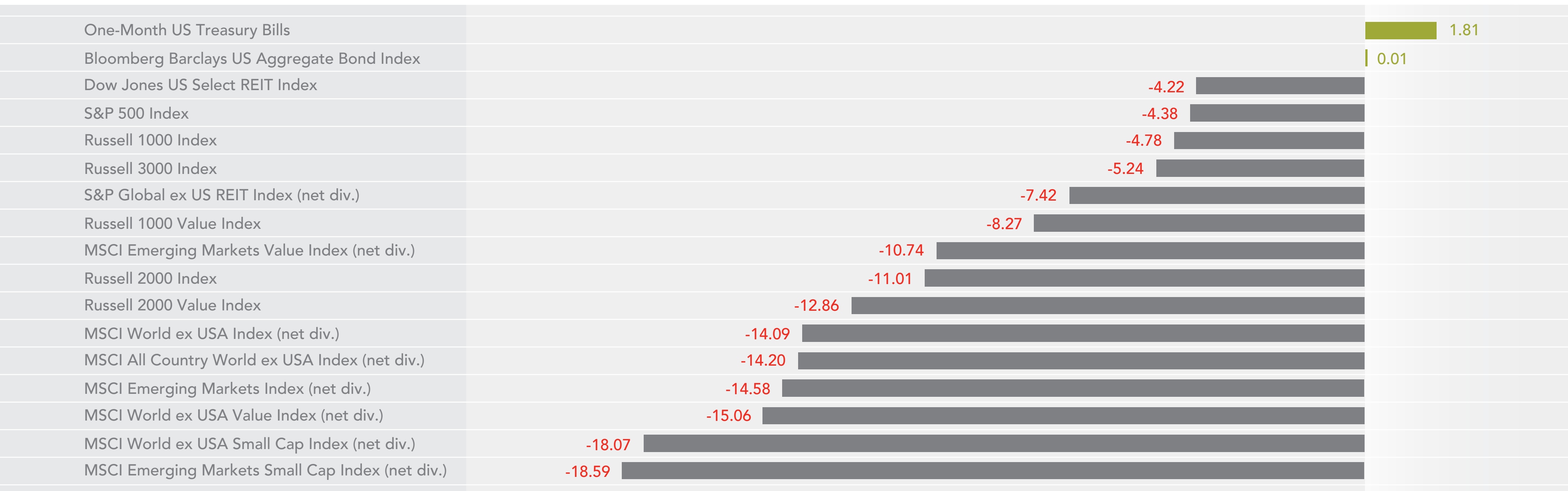
1. STDEV (standard deviation) is a measure of the variation or dispersion of a set of data points. Standard deviations are often used to quantify the historical return volatility of a security or portfolio.
Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Asset allocations and the hypothetical index portfolio returns are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual performance. Global Stocks represented by MSCI All Country World Index (gross div.) and Treasury Bills represented by US One-Month Treasury Bills. Globally diversified allocations rebalanced monthly, no withdrawals. Data © MSCI 2019, all rights reserved. Treasury bills © Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation Yearbook™, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago (annually updated work by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Sinquefield).

World Asset Classes: 2018 Index Returns (%)

Equity markets around the world posted negative returns for 2018. Looking at broad market indices, the US outperformed non-US developed and emerging markets.

Value stocks were positive vs. growth stocks in emerging markets but negative in the US and non-US developed markets. Small caps underperformed large caps in the US, non-US developed, and emerging markets.

REIT indices outperformed equity market indices in both the US and non-US developed markets.



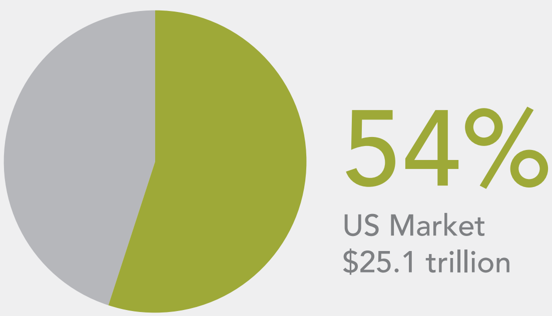
US Stocks: 2018 Index Returns

US equities outperformed both non-US developed and emerging markets.

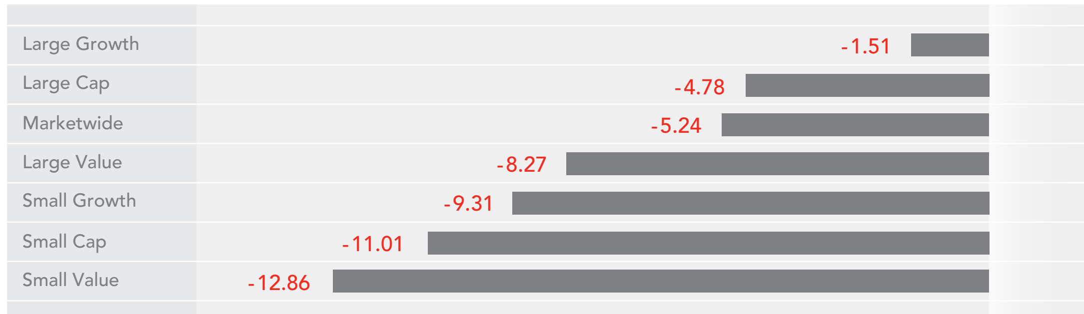
Value underperformed growth in the US across large and small cap stocks.

Small caps underperformed large caps in the US.

World Market Capitalization—US



Ranked Returns for 2018 (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Large Growth	-1.51	11.15	10.40	15.29
Large Cap	-4.78	9.09	8.21	13.28
Marketwide	-5.24	8.97	7.91	13.18
Large Value	-8.27	6.95	5.95	11.18
Small Growth	-9.31	7.24	5.13	13.52
Small Cap	-11.01	7.36	4.41	11.97
Small Value	-12.86	7.37	3.61	10.40

• Annualized

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: Marketwide (Russell 3000 Index), Large Cap (Russell 1000 Index), Large Cap Value (Russell 1000 Value Index), Large Cap Growth (Russell 1000 Growth Index), Small Cap (Russell 2000 Index), Small Cap Value (Russell 2000 Value Index), and Small Cap Growth (Russell 2000 Growth Index). World Market Cap represented by Russell 3000 Index, MSCI World ex USA IMI Index, and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. Russell 3000 Index is used as the proxy for the US market. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes.

International Developed Stocks: 2018 Index Returns

In US dollar terms, developed markets outside the US outperformed emerging markets but underperformed the US during 2018.

Value underperformed growth across large and small cap stocks in non-US developed markets.

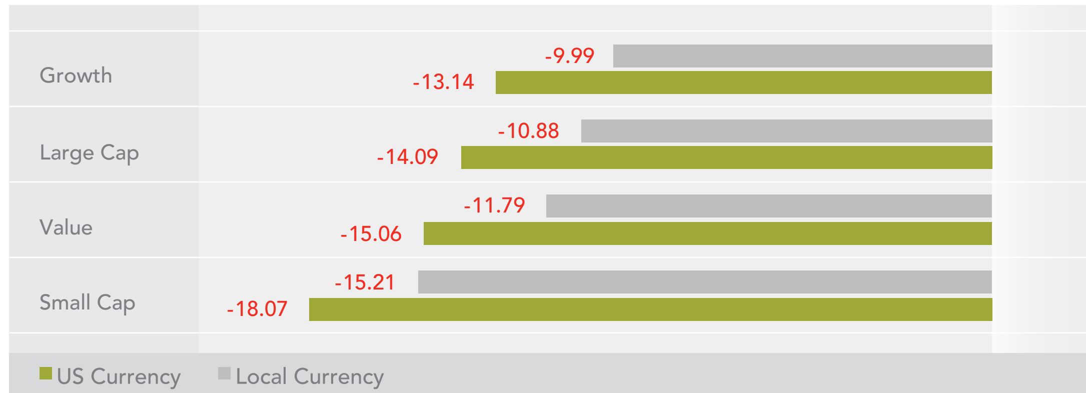
Small caps underperformed large caps in non-US developed markets.

World Market Capitalization—International Developed

34%

International Developed Market
$16.0 trillion

Ranked Returns for 2018 (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Growth	-13.14	2.84	1.36	6.74
Large Cap	-14.09	3.11	0.34	6.24
Value	-15.06	3.36	-0.73	5.69
Small Cap	-18.07	3.85	2.25	10.06

* Annualized

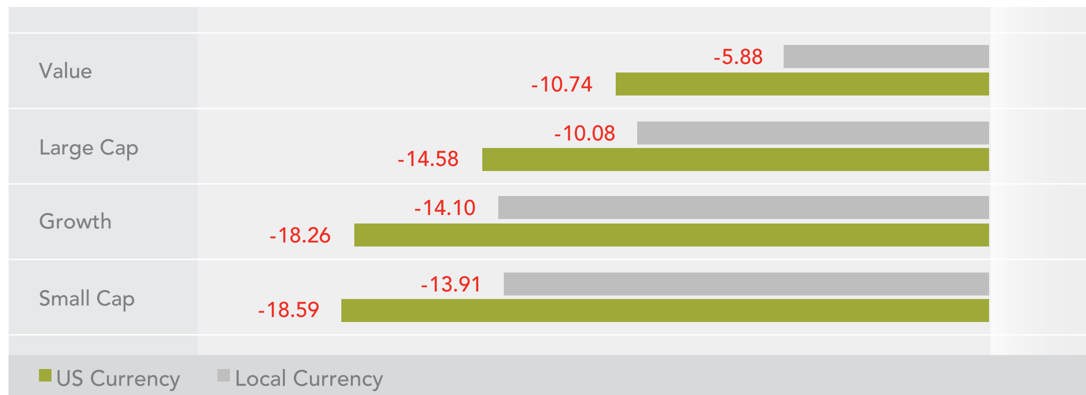
Emerging Markets Stocks: 2018 Index Returns

In US dollar terms, emerging markets underperformed developed markets, including the US.

Value outperformed growth across large and small cap stocks in emerging markets.

Small caps underperformed large caps in emerging markets.

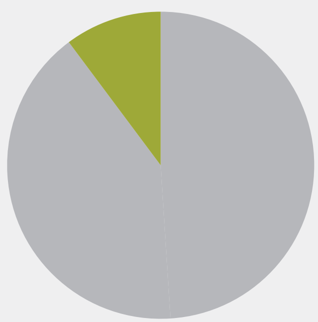
Ranked Returns for 2018 (%)



World Market Capitalization—Emerging Markets

12%

Emerging Markets
$5.4 trillion



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Value	-10.74	9.52	0.51	6.99
Large Cap	-14.58	9.25	1.65	8.02
Growth	-18.26	8.89	2.67	8.97
Small Cap	-18.59	3.68	0.95	9.87

• Annualized

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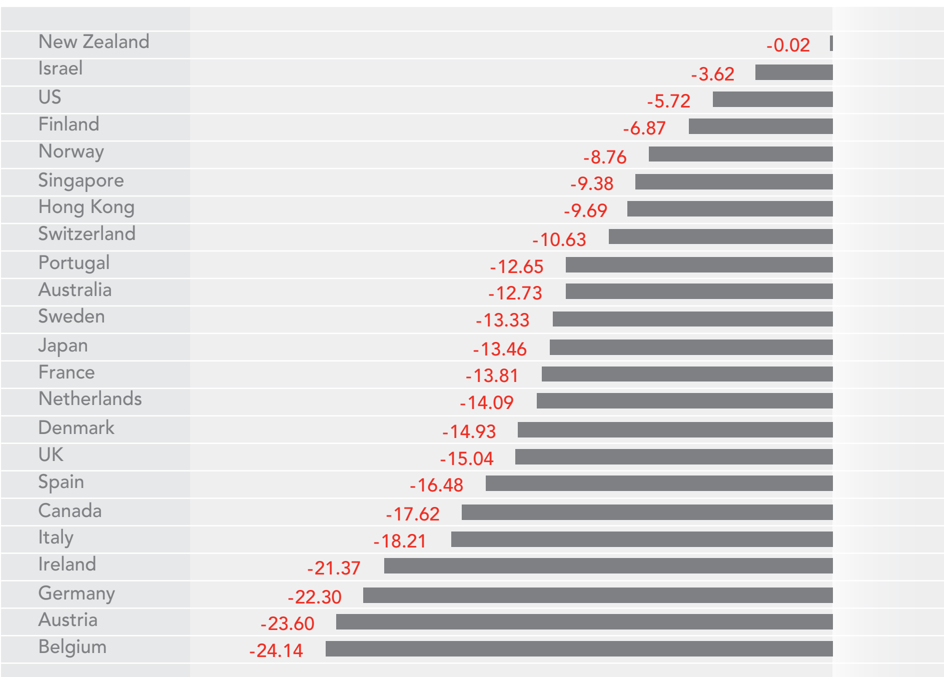
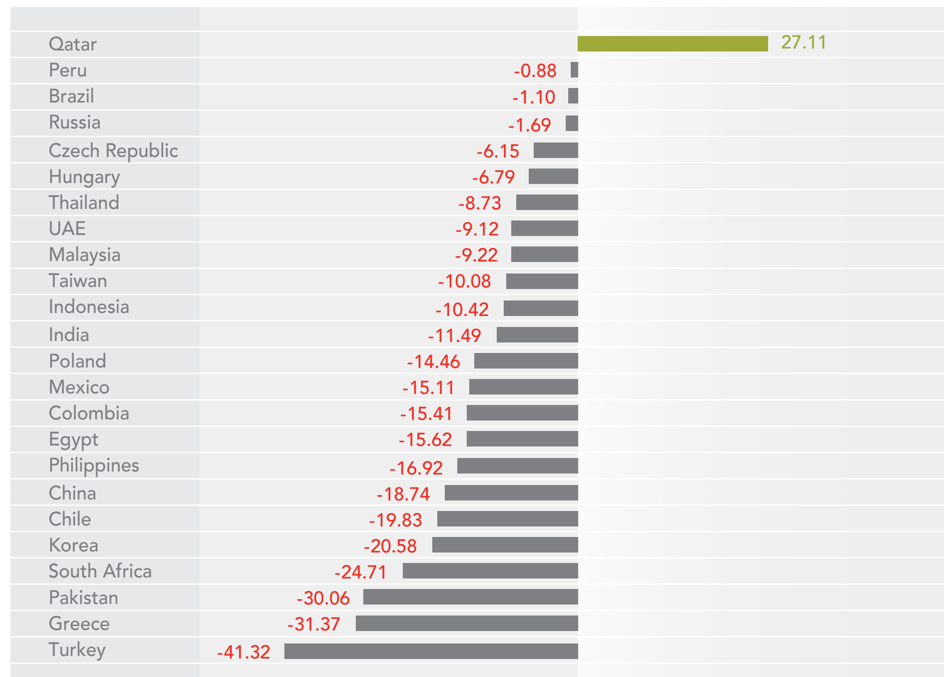
Select Country Performance: 2018 Index Returns

Most non-US developed and emerging markets countries posted negative returns in US dollar terms in 2018, with wider dispersion for emerging markets countries.

Ranked Developed Markets (% Returns)



Ranked Emerging Markets (% Returns)

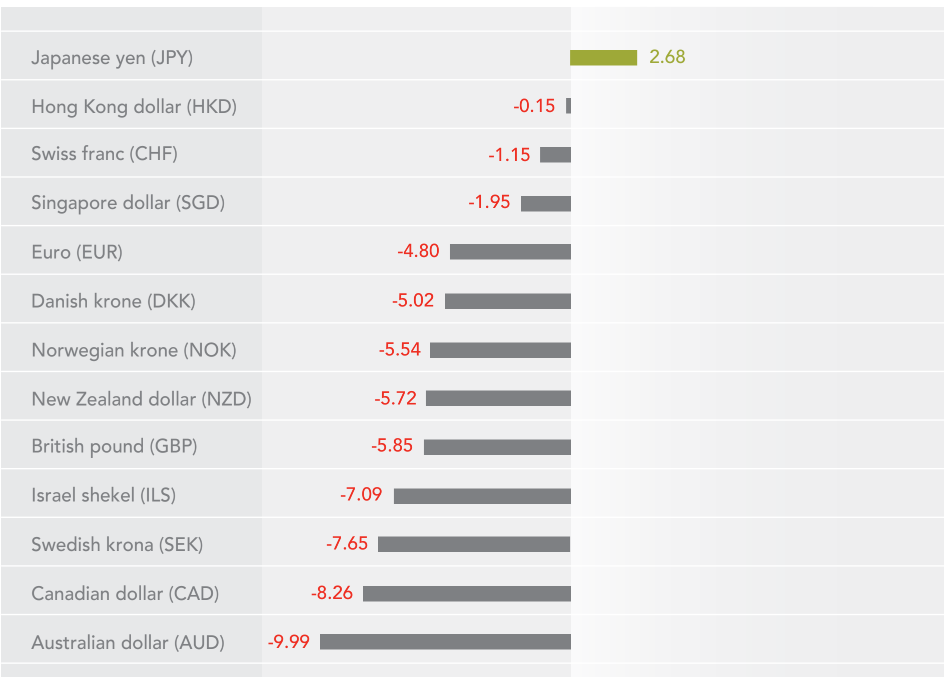


Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Country performance based on respective indices in the MSCI World ex US IMI Index (for developed markets), MSCI USA IMI Index (for US), and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. All returns in USD and net of withholding tax on dividends. MSCI data © MSCI 2019, all rights reserved. UAE and Qatar have been reclassified as emerging markets by MSCI, effective May 2014.

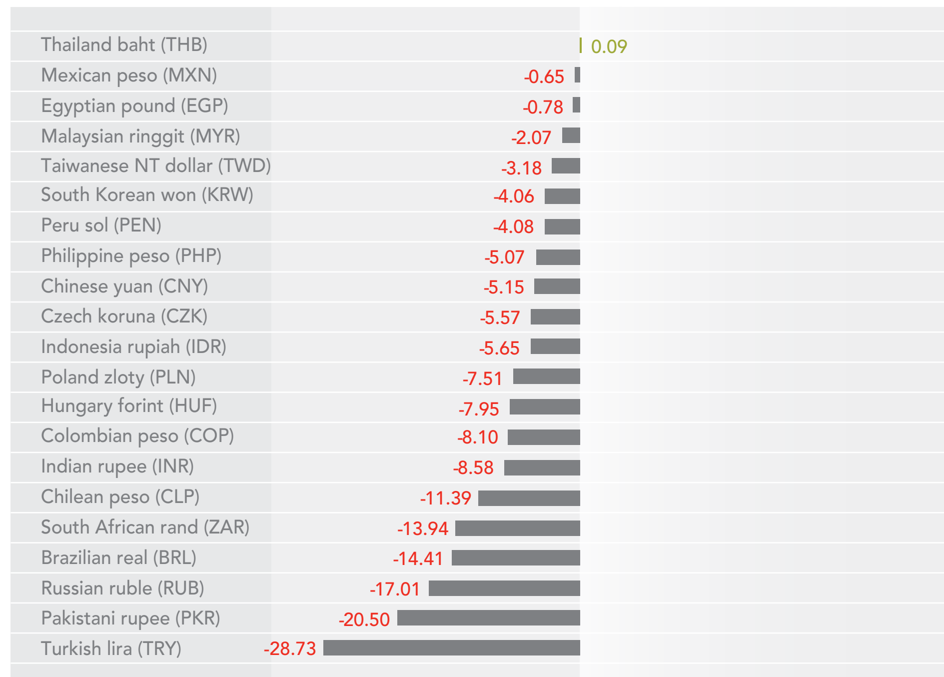
Select Currency Performance vs. US Dollar

Most currencies depreciated against the US dollar in developed and emerging markets, notably the Australian dollar in developed markets and the Turkish lira in emerging markets. One exception was the Japanese yen, which appreciated vs. the US dollar.

Ranked Developed Markets (%)



Ranked Emerging Markets (%)



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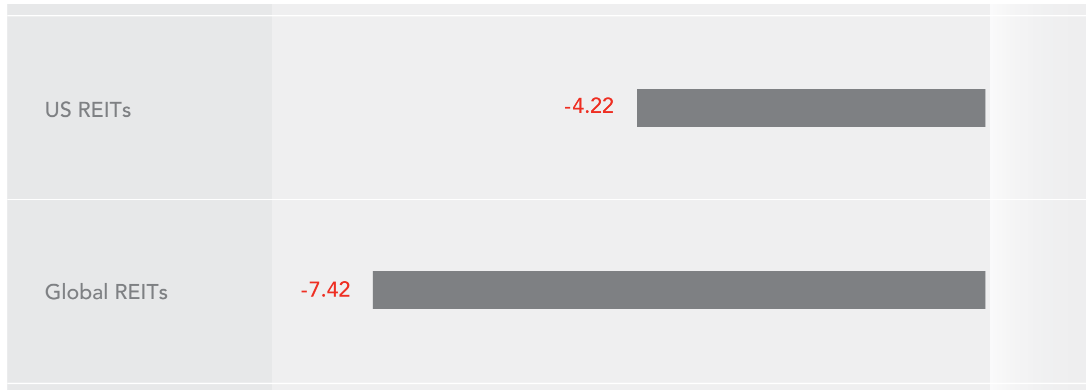
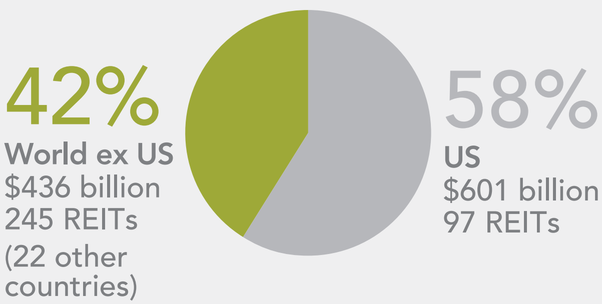
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs): 2018 Index Returns

US real estate investment trusts outperformed non-US REITs in US dollar terms.

Ranked Returns for 2018 (%)



Total Value of REIT Stocks



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
US REITS	-4.22	1.97	7.89	12.05
Global REITS	-7.42	3.35	3.39	8.94

• Annualized

Fixed Income: 2018 Index Returns

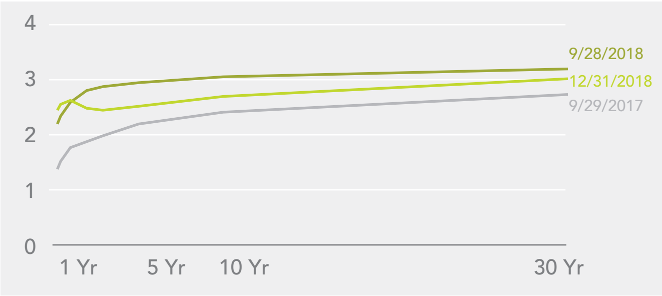
For 2018, yields on the 10-year Treasury note and 30-year Treasury bond increased 29 basis points (bps) and 28 bps, respectively.

The short end of the yield curve experienced the greatest increases. The yield on the 1-year Treasury bill increased 87 bps to end at 2.63%, while the 2-year Treasury note finished with a yield of 2.48% after an increase of 59 bps.

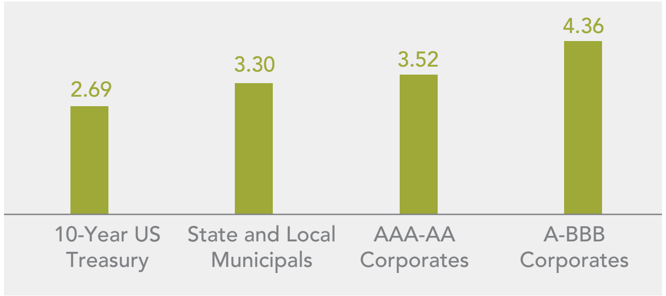
In terms of total returns, short-term corporate bonds increased 1.57% for the year. Intermediate-term corporate bonds declined 0.23%.

The total returns for short-term municipal bonds were 1.77%. Intermediate-term municipal bonds returned 1.57%. General obligation bonds outperformed revenue bonds.

US Treasury Yield Curve (%)



Bond Yields Across Issuers (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years (hedged to USD)	2.12	1.58	1.53	1.69
ICE BofAML US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index	1.87	1.02	0.63	0.37
ICE BofAML 1-Year US Treasury Note Index	1.86	1.06	0.70	0.62
Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index	1.28	2.30	3.82	4.85
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index	0.01	2.06	2.52	3.48
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years	-0.76	1.56	-0.82	0.29
Bloomberg Barclays US TIPS Index	-1.26	2.11	1.69	3.64
Bloomberg Barclays US Government Bond Index Long	-1.79	2.63	5.90	4.15
Bloomberg Barclays US High Yield Corporate Bond Index	-2.08	7.23	3.83	11.12

• Annualized

One basis point equals 0.01%. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Yield curve data from Federal Reserve. State and local bonds are from the S&P National AMT-Free Municipal Bond Index. AAA-AA Corporates represent the Bank of America Merrill Lynch US Corporates, AA-AAA rated. A-BBB Corporates represent the ICE BofAML Corporates, BBB-A rated. Bloomberg Barclays data provided by Bloomberg. US long-term bonds, bills, inflation, and fixed income factor data © Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation (SBBI) Yearbook™, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago (annually updated work by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Sinquefield).

HEMINGTON
WEALTH MANAGEMENT

About Hemington Wealth Management

Hemington Wealth Management provides high net worth individuals and families with a broad range of wealth management services including portfolio management. We are collaborative, accessible and responsive, making it easy for clients to work with our team.

Hemington Wealth Management

Falls Church, VA Office
7651 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22043

Phone 703.828.2479
Toll-free 855.HWM.WLTH (855.496.9584)
Email info@hemingtonwm.com

Chicago, IL Office
150 S. Wacker, Suite 2400
Chicago IL 60606

Phone 312.757.5339
Email info@hemingtonwm.com