

QUARTERLY MARKET REVIEW

Q1

FIRST QUARTER 2019

Quarterly Topic: Déjà Vu All Over Again

FIRST QUARTER 2019

Investment fads are nothing new. When selecting strategies for their portfolios, investors are often tempted to seek out the latest and greatest investment opportunities.

Over the years, these approaches have sought to capitalize on developments such as the perceived relative strength of particular geographic regions, technological changes in the economy, or the popularity of different natural resources. But long-term investors should be aware that letting short-term trends influence their investment approach may be counterproductive. As Nobel laureate Eugene Fama said, "There's one robust new idea in finance that has investment implications maybe every 10 or 15 years, but there's a marketing idea every week."

WHAT'S HOT BECOMES WHAT'S NOT

Looking back at some investment fads over recent decades can illustrate how often trendy investment themes come and go. In the early 1990s, attention turned to the rising "Asian Tigers" of Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan. A decade later, much was written about the emergence of the "BRIC" countries of Brazil, Russia, India, and China and their new place in global markets. Similarly, funds targeting hot industries or trends have come into and fallen out of vogue. In the 1950s, the "Nifty Fifty" were all the rage. In the 1960s, "go-go" stocks and funds piqued investor interest. Later in the 20th century, growing belief in the emergence of a "new economy" led to the creation of funds poised to make the most of the rising importance of information technology and telecommunication services. During the 2000s, 130/30 funds, which used leverage to sell short certain stocks while going long others, became increasingly popular. In the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, "Black Swan" funds, "tail-risk-hedging" strategies, and "liquid alternatives" abounded. As investors reached for yield in a low interest-rate environment in the following years, other funds

sprang up that claimed to offer increased income generation, and new strategies like unconstrained bond funds proliferated. More recently, strategies focused on peer-to-peer lending, cryptocurrencies, and even cannabis cultivation and private space exploration have become more fashionable. In this environment, so-called "FAANG" stocks and concentrated exchange-traded funds with catchy ticker symbols have also garnered attention among investors.

THE FUND GRAVEYARD

Unsurprisingly, however, numerous funds across the investment landscape were launched over the years only to subsequently close and fade from investor memory. While economic, demographic, technological, and environmental trends shape the world we live in, public markets aggregate a vast amount of dispersed information and drive it into security prices. Any individual trying to outguess the market by constantly trading in and out of what's hot is competing against the extraordinary collective wisdom of millions of buyers and sellers around the world.

With the benefit of hindsight, it is easy to point out the fortune one could have amassed by making the right call on a specific industry, region, or individual security over a specific period. While these anecdotes can be entertaining, there is a wealth of compelling evidence that highlights the futility of attempting to identify mispricing in advance and profit from it.

It is important to remember that many investing fads, and indeed, most mutual funds, do not stand the test of time. A large proportion of funds fail to survive over the longer term. Of the 1,622 fixed income mutual funds in existence at the beginning of 2004, only 55% still existed at the end of 2018. Similarly, among equity mutual funds, only 51% of the 2,786 funds available to US-based investors at the beginning of 2004 endured.

Quarterly Topic Continued: Déjà Vu All Over Again

WHAT AM I REALLY GETTING?

When confronted with choices about whether to add additional types of assets or strategies to a portfolio, it may be helpful to ask the following questions:

1. What is this strategy claiming to provide that is not already in my portfolio?
2. If it is not in my portfolio, can I reasonably expect that including it or focusing on it will increase expected returns, reduce expected volatility, or help me achieve my investment goal?
3. Am I comfortable with the range of potential outcomes?

If investors are left with doubts after asking any of these questions, it may be wise to use caution before proceeding. Within equities, for example, a market portfolio offers the benefit of exposure to thousands of companies doing business around the world and broad diversification across industries, sectors, and countries. While there can be good reasons to deviate from a market portfolio, investors should understand the potential benefits and risks of doing so.

CONCLUSION

Fashionable investment approaches will come and go, but investors should remember that a long-term, disciplined investment approach based on robust research and implementation may be the most reliable path to success in the global capital markets.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. This information is provided for educational purposes only and should not be considered investment advice or a solicitation to buy or sell securities. There is no guarantee an investing strategy will be successful. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss.

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Quarterly Market Review

FIRST QUARTER 2019

OVERVIEW

Quarterly Topic: Déjà Vu All Over Again

Market Summary

Global Diversification

World Stock Market Performance

World Asset Classes

US Stocks

International Developed Stocks

Emerging Markets Stocks

Select Country Performance

Select Currency Performance vs. US Dollar

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

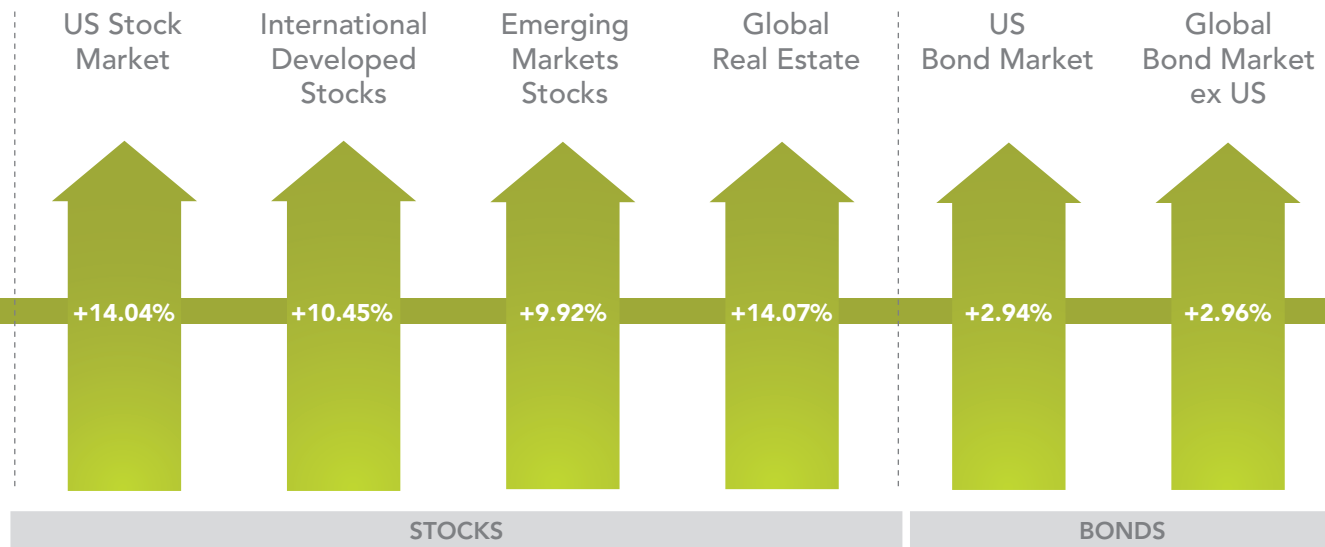
Fixed Income

This report features world capital market performance and a timeline of events for the past quarter. It begins with a global overview, then features the returns of stock and bond asset classes in the US and international markets.

The report also illustrates the impact of globally diversified portfolios and features a quarterly topic.

Quarterly Market Summary: Index Returns

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Since Jan. 2001

Avg. Quarterly Return	2.0%	1.4%	2.9%	2.6%	1.1%	1.1%
Best Quarter	16.8% Q2 2009	25.9% Q2 2009	34.7% Q2 2009	32.3% Q3 2009	4.6% Q3 2001	4.6% Q4 2008
Worst Quarter	-22.8% Q4 2008	-21.2% Q4 2008	-27.6% Q4 2008	-36.1% Q4 2008	-3.0% Q4 2016	-2.7% Q2 2015

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]). S&P data © 2019 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. MSCI data © MSCI 2019, all rights reserved. Bloomberg Barclays data provided by Bloomberg.

Long-Term Market Summary: Index Returns

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Impact of Diversification: Index Returns

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These portfolios illustrate the performance of different global stock/bond mixes and highlight the benefits of diversification. 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% Stocks	3.16	11.27	7.03	12.58	13.92
75/25	3.07	8.75	5.53	9.60	10.44
50/50	2.85	6.21	3.97	6.57	6.95
25/75	2.51	3.67	2.35	3.49	3.48
100% Treasury Bills	2.05	1.11	0.68	0.37	0.18

* Annualized

Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)

100% Stocks	12.33
75/25	9.33
50/50	6.37
25/75	3.46
100% Treasury Bills	0.58

Growth of Wealth: The Relationship Between Risk and Return



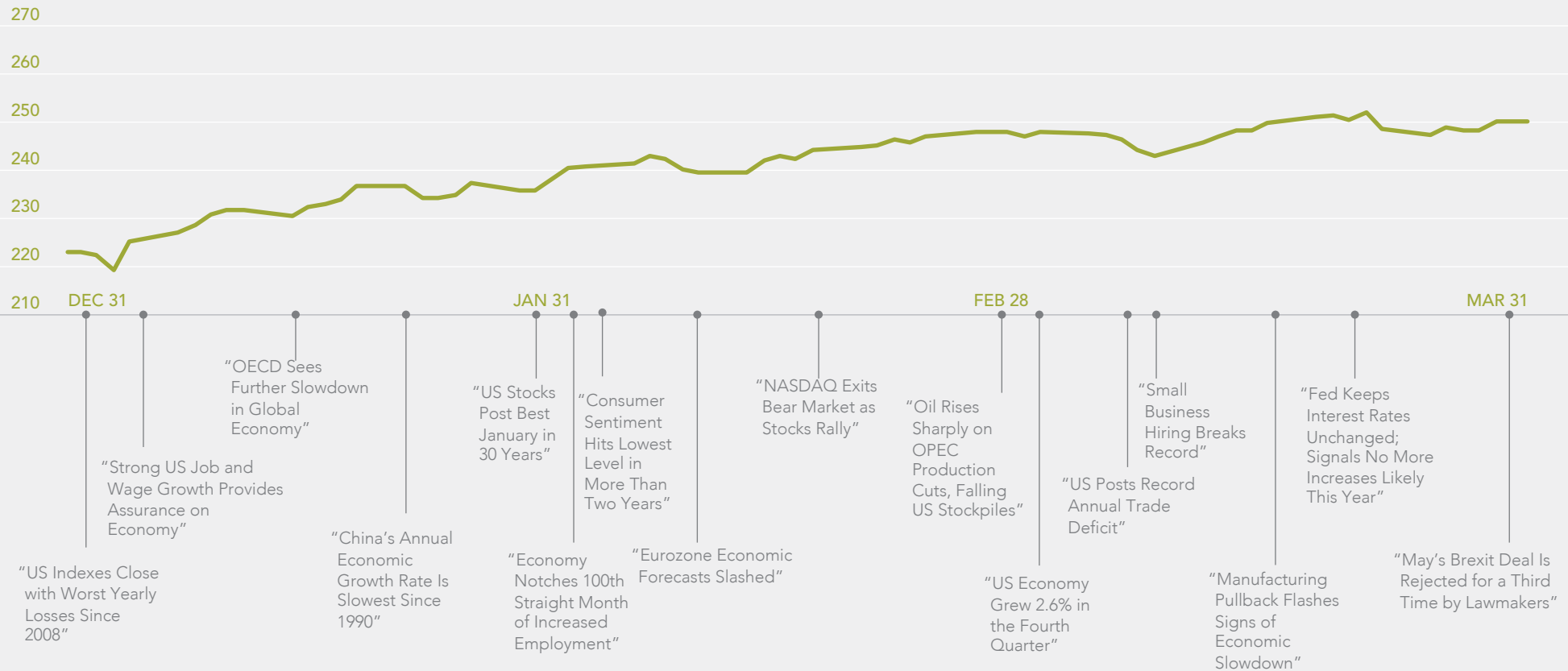
1. STDEV (standard deviation) is a measure of the variation or dispersion of a set of data points. Standard deviations are often used to quantify the historical return volatility of a security or portfolio.

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. Sinquefeld).

World Stock Market Performance: Selected Headlines

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MSCI All Country World Index with Selected Headlines from Q1 2019



These headlines are not offered to explain market returns. Instead, they serve as a reminder that investors should view daily events from a long-term perspective and avoid making investment decisions based solely on the news.

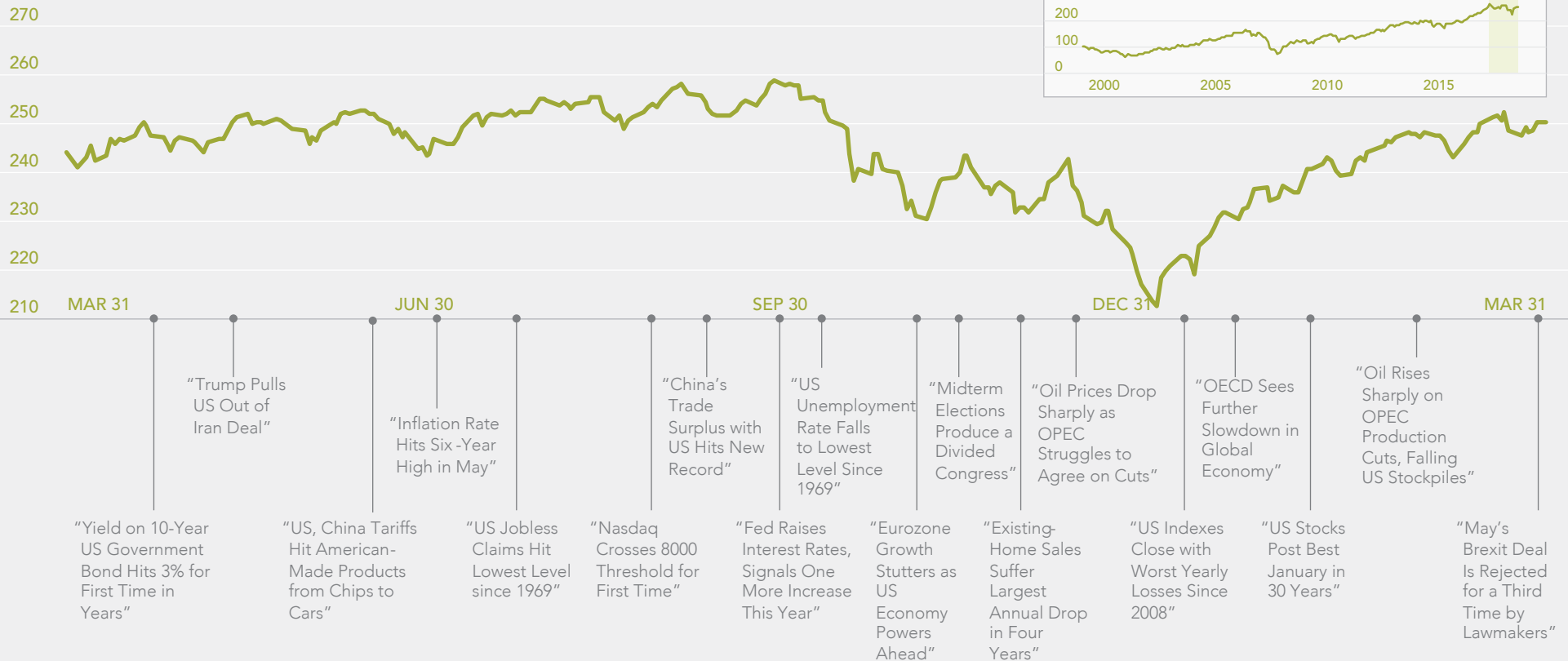
Graph Source: MSCI ACWI Index [net div.]. MSCI data © MSCI 2019, all rights reserved. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Performance does not reflect the expenses associated with management of an actual portfolio. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

World Stock Market Performance: Selected Headlines

FIRST QUARTER 2019

Short Term (Q2 2018–Q1 2019)

MSCI All Country World Index with Selected Headlines From Past 12 months



These headlines are not offered to explain market returns. Instead, they serve as a reminder that investors should view daily events from a long-term perspective and avoid making investment decisions based solely on the news.

Graph Source: MSCI ACWI Index [net div.]. MSCI data © MSCI 2019, all rights reserved. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Performance does not reflect the expenses associated with management of an actual portfolio. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

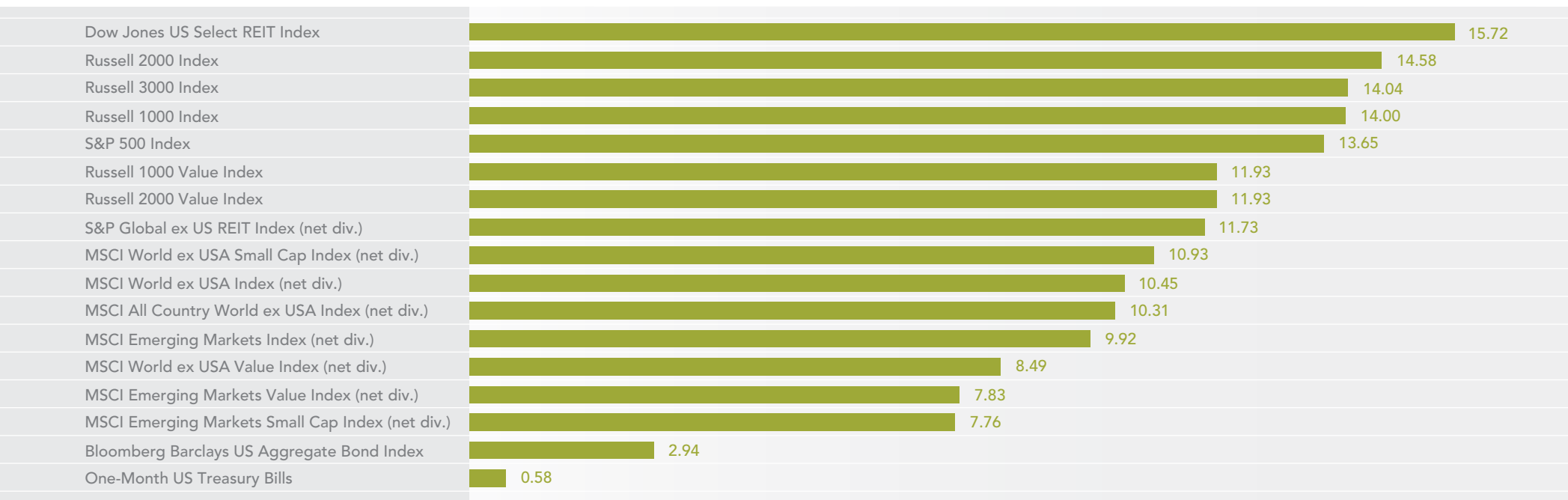
World Asset Classes: Index Returns (%)

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Equity markets posted positive returns around the globe in the first quarter. Looking at broad market indices, US equities outperformed non-US developed and emerging markets.

Small caps outperformed large caps in the US and non-US developed markets but underperformed in emerging markets. Value stocks generally underperformed growth stocks in all regions.

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



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US Stocks: Index Returns

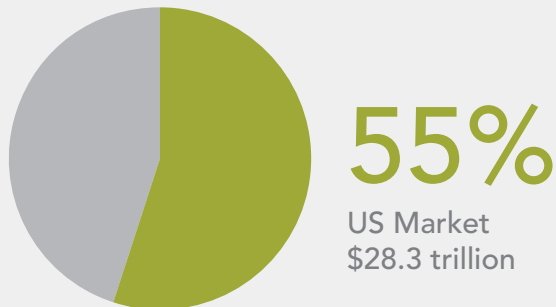
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US equities outperformed both non-US developed and emerging markets.

Small caps outperformed large caps in the US.

Value underperformed growth across large and small cap stocks.

World Market Capitalization—US



Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)

Small Growth	17.14
Large Growth	16.10
Small Cap	14.58
Marketwide	14.04
Large Cap	14.00
Large Value	11.93
Small Value	11.93

Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Large Growth	12.75	16.53	13.50	17.52
Large Cap	9.30	13.52	10.63	16.05
Large Value	5.67	10.45	7.72	14.52
Small Growth	3.85	14.87	8.41	16.52
Small Cap	2.05	12.92	7.05	15.36
Small Value	0.17	10.86	5.59	14.12
Marketwide	8.77	13.48	10.36	16.00

* Annualized

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International Developed Stocks: Index Returns

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In US dollar terms, developed markets outside the US outperformed emerging markets but underperformed the US equity market during the quarter.

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

Value underperformed growth across large and small cap stocks.

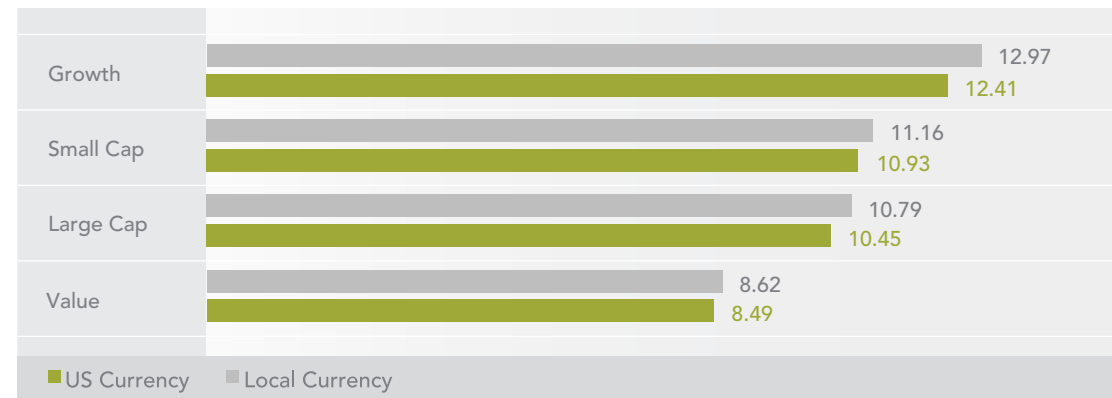
World Market Capitalization—International Developed

34%

International
Developed
Market
\$17.5 trillion



Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Growth	-0.82	7.42	3.67	9.35
Large Cap	-3.14	7.29	2.20	8.82
Value	-5.46	7.13	0.68	8.25
Small Cap	-8.66	7.28	3.69	12.25

* Annualized

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Emerging Markets Stocks: Index Returns

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

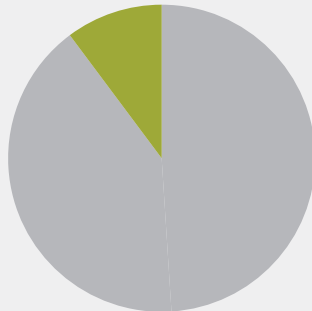
Value outperformed growth across small cap stocks but underperformed in large caps.

Small caps underperformed large caps.

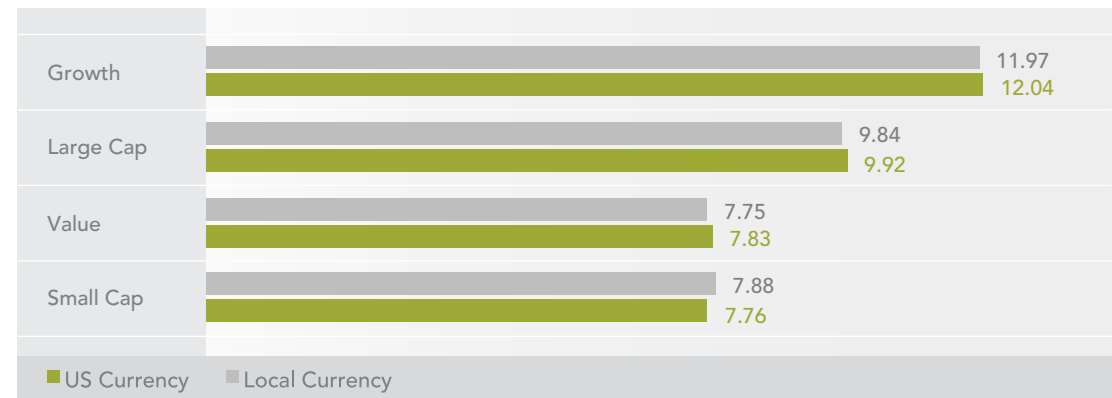
World Market Capitalization—Emerging Markets

11%

Emerging
Markets
\$6.0 trillion



Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Value	-5.27	9.54	2.21	7.83
Large Cap	-7.41	10.68	3.68	8.94
Growth	-9.52	11.75	5.04	9.98
Small Cap	-12.42	5.95	1.76	10.37

* Annualized

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Select Country Performance: Index Returns

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In US dollar terms, Hong Kong and Canada recorded the highest country performance in developed markets, while Japan and Singapore posted the lowest returns for the quarter. In emerging markets, Colombia and China recorded the highest country performance, while Turkey and Qatar posted the lowest performance.

Ranked Developed Markets (% Returns)

Hong Kong	15.21
Canada	15.17
Belgium	14.89
Italy	14.29
New Zealand	14.16
US	13.99
Netherlands	13.33
Switzerland	12.85
Denmark	12.46
UK	12.32
Australia	11.74
Israel	11.46
Ireland	11.23
France	10.72
Finland	8.97
Portugal	8.64
Austria	8.53
Norway	8.51
Sweden	7.75
Germany	7.52
Spain	7.06
Singapore	6.92
Japan	6.74

Ranked Emerging Markets (% Returns)

Colombia	25.42
China	17.56
Egypt	16.43
Greece	15.98
Russia	12.03
Peru	10.47
Taiwan	9.58
Philippines	8.13
Brazil	8.04
Thailand	7.85
UAE	7.65
India	6.65
Mexico	6.22
Hungary	5.70
Czech Republic	4.83
Korea	4.56
Pakistan	4.50
Chile	4.36
Indonesia	4.14
South Africa	4.12
Malaysia	1.99
Poland	-0.11
Qatar	-2.29
Turkey	-2.75

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Select Currency Performance vs. US Dollar

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Currencies were mixed against the US dollar in both developed and emerging markets.

Ranked Developed Markets (%)

Israeli shekel (ILS)	2.96
British pound (GBP)	2.31
Canadian dollar (CAD)	2.23
New Zealand dollar (NZD)	1.71
Australian dollar (AUD)	0.90
Singapore dollar (SGD)	0.63
Norwegian krone (NOK)	0.55
Hong Kong dollar (HKD)	-0.26
Japanese yen (JPY)	-0.88
Swiss franc (CHF)	-1.01
Euro (EUR)	-1.78
Danish krone (DKK)	-1.82
Swedish krona (SEK)	-4.41

Ranked Emerging Markets (%)

Russian ruble (RUB)	5.59
Egyptian pound (EGP)	3.40
Thai baht (THB)	2.60
Chinese yuan (CNY)	2.17
Chilean peso (CLP)	1.99
Colombian peso (COP)	1.95
Peruvian sol (PEN)	1.76
Mexican peso (MXN)	1.53
Malaysian ringgit (MYR)	1.22
Indonesian rupiah (IDR)	0.98
Indian rupee (INR)	0.78
Philippine peso (PHP)	0.14
South African rand (ZAR)	-0.25
Taiwan dollar (TWD)	-0.27
Brazilian real (BRL)	-0.41
Pakistani rupee (PKR)	-1.39
Korean won (KRW)	-1.70
Polish zloty (PLN)	-2.01
Hungarian forint (HUF)	-2.03
Czech koruna (CZK)	-2.13
Turkish lira (TRY)	-5.84

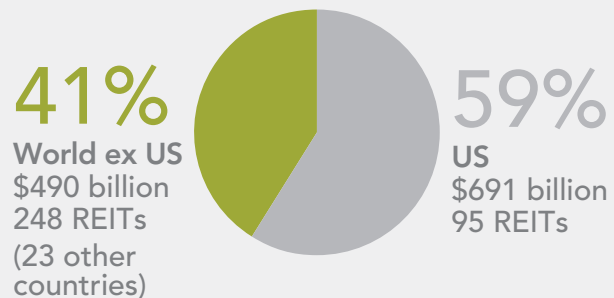
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Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs): Index Returns

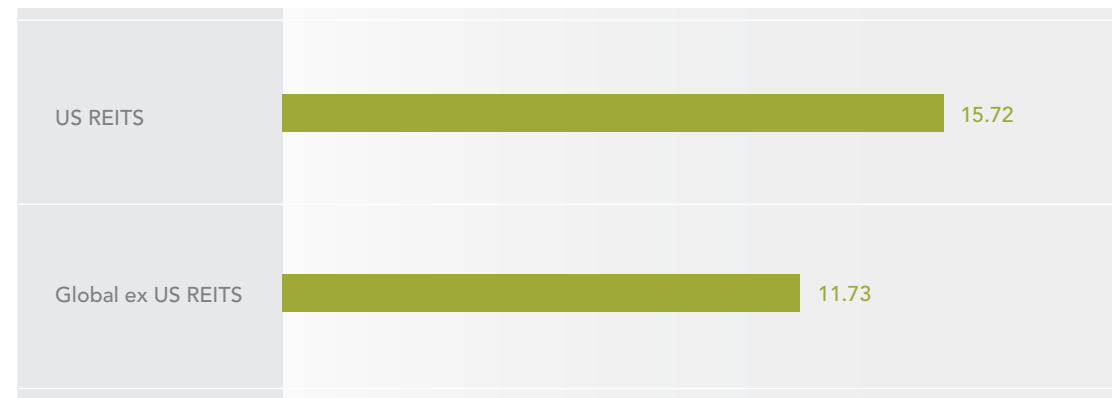
FIRST QUARTER 2019

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

Total Value of REIT Stocks



Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
US REITS	19.73	5.29	8.93	18.50
Global ex US REITS	4.75	4.34	5.03	12.18

* 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. Number of REIT stocks and total value based on the two indices. All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. Total value of REIT stocks represented by Dow Jones US Select REIT Index and the S&P Global ex US REIT Index. Dow Jones US Select REIT Index used as proxy for the US market, and S&P Global ex US REIT Index used as proxy for the World ex US market. Dow Jones and S&P data © 2019 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved.

Fixed Income: Index Returns

FIRST QUARTER 2019

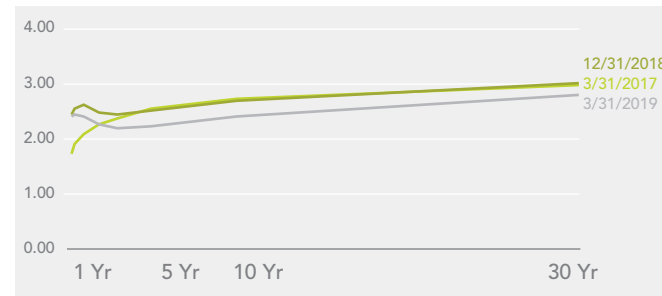
Interest rates decreased in the US Treasury fixed income market during the first quarter. The yield on the 5-year Treasury note declined 28 basis points (bps), ending at 2.23%. The yield on the 10-year Treasury note decreased 28 bps to 2.41%. The 30-year Treasury bond yield fell 21 bps to finish at 2.81%.

On the short end of the curve, the 1-month T-bill yield was relatively unchanged at 2.43%, while the 1-year T-bill yield dipped 23 bps to 2.40%. The 2-year Treasury note finished at 2.27% after a 21 bps decrease.

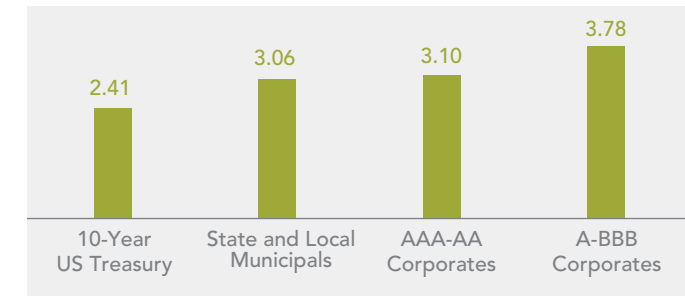
In terms of total returns, short-term corporate bonds gained 1.83%. Intermediate-term corporate bonds had a total return of 3.82%.

Total returns for short-term municipal bonds were 1.33%, while intermediate munis gained 2.78%. Revenue bonds outperformed general obligation bonds.

US Treasury Yield Curve (%)



Bond Yields Across Different Issuers (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index	2.90	5.38	2.71	3.73	4.72
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index	2.94	4.48	2.03	2.74	3.77
Bloomberg Barclays US Government Bond Index Long	4.64	6.20	1.54	5.43	5.19
Bloomberg Barclays US High Yield Corporate Bond Index	7.26	5.93	8.56	4.68	11.26
Bloomberg Barclays US TIPS Index	3.19	2.70	1.70	1.94	3.41
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years	0.34	-2.04	0.40	-0.95	0.71
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years (hedged to USD)	1.16	3.13	1.59	1.65	1.73
ICE BofAML 1-Year US Treasury Note Index	0.82	2.44	1.21	0.85	0.70
ICE BofAML US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index	0.60	2.12	1.19	0.74	0.43

* 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. Sinquefeld). FTSE fixed income indices © 2019 FTSE Fixed Income LLC, all rights reserved. ICE BofAML index data © 2019 ICE Data Indices, LLC. S&P data © 2019 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved.

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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.

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