

QUARTERLY MARKET REVIEW



FOURTH QUARTER 2021

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All-Time-High Anxiety

Investors are often conflicted about record-high stock prices. They are pleased to see their existing equity holdings gain in value but apprehensive that higher prices somehow foreshadow a dramatic downturn in the future. And they may be reluctant to make new purchases since the traditional "buy low, sell high" mantra suggests committing funds to stocks at an all-time high is a surefire recipe for disappointment.

Financial journalists periodically stoke investors' record-high anxiety by suggesting the laws of physics apply to financial markets-that what goes up must come down. "Stocks Head Back to Earth," read a headline in the Wall Street Journal in 2012.¹ "Weird Science: Wall Street Repeals Law of Gravity," Barron's put it in 2017.² And a Los Angeles Times reporter had a similar take last year, noting that low interest rates have "helped stock and bond markets defy gravity."³

Those who find such observations alarming will likely shy away from purchasing stocks at record highs. But shares are not heavy objects kept aloft through strenuous effort. They are perpetual claim tickets on companies' earnings and dividends. Thousands of business managers go to work every day seeking projects that appear to offer profitable returns on capital while providing goods and services people desire. Although some new ideas and the firms behind them end in failure, history offers abundant evidence that investors around the world can be rewarded for the capital they provide.

Jonathan Cheng and Christian Berthelsen, "Stocks Head Back to Earth," Wall Street Journal, February 11, 2012.
 Kopin Tan, "Weird Science: Wall Street Repeals Law of Gravity," Barron's, August 7, 2017.
 Russ Mitchell, "Tesla's Insane Stock Price Makes Sense in a Market Gone Mad," Los Angeles Times, July 22, 2020.

Whether at a new high or a new low, today's share price reflects investors' collective judgment of what tomorrow's earnings and dividends are likely to be–and those of all the tomorrows to come. And every day, stocks must be priced to deliver a positive expected return for the buyer. Otherwise, no trade would take place. It's difficult to imagine a scenario where investors freely invest in stocks with the expectation of losing money.

Investors should treat record high prices with neither excitement nor alarm, but rather indifference. If stocks have a positive expected return, reaching record highs with some frequency is exactly the outcome we would expect. Using month-end data over the 94-year period ending in 2020, the S&P 500 Index produced a new high in ending wealth in more than 30% of those monthly observations. Moreover, purchasing shares at all-time records has, on average, generated similar returns over subsequent one-, three-, and five-year periods to those of a strategy that purchases stocks following a sharp decline, as **Exhibit 1** shows.

EXHIBIT 1. ALL RISE

Average annualized returns for S&P 500 Index after market highs and declines

	1 year later	3 years later	5 years later
After new market high	13.9%	10.5%	9.9%
After 20% market decline	11.6%	9.9%	9.6%

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All-Time-High Anxiety Continued

Humans are conditioned to think that after the rise must come the fall, tempting us to fiddle with our portfolios. But the data suggest such signals only exist in our imagination and that our efforts to improve results will just as likely penalize them.

Investors should take comfort knowing that share prices are not fighting the forces of gravity when they move higher and have confidence that record highs only tell us the system is working just as we would expect-nothing more.

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Quarterly Market Review

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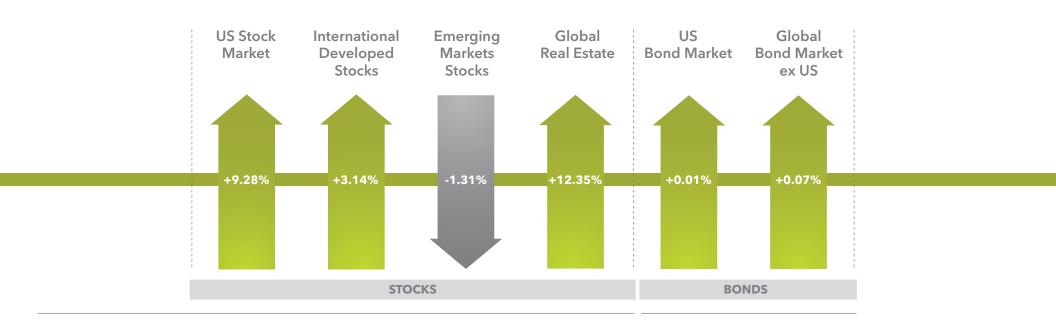
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Quarterly Market Summary
Long-Term Market Summary
Impact of Diversification
World Stock Market Performance
US Stocks
International Developed Stocks
Emerging Markets Stocks
Country Returns
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)
Fixed Income
Global Fixed 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	2.5%	1.7%	2.9%	2.7%	1.1%	1.1%
Best Quarter	22.0%	25.9%	34.7%	32.3%	4.6%	4.6%
	Q2 2020	Q2 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q3 2001	Q4 2008
Worst Quarter	-22.8%	-23.3%	-27.6%	-36.1%	-3.4%	-2.7%
	Q4 2008	Q1 2020	Q4 2008	Q4 2008	Q1 2021	Q2 2015

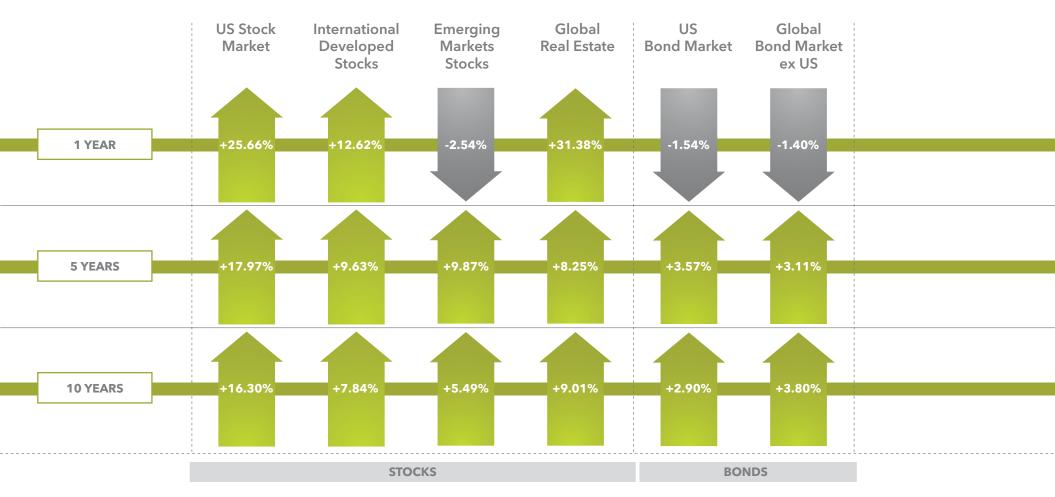
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Market segment (index representation) as follows: US Stock Market (Russell 3000 Index), International Developed Stocks (MSCI World ex USA Index [net dividends]), Emerging Markets (MSCI Emerging Markets Index [net dividends]), Global Real Estate (S&P Global REIT Index [net dividends]), US Bond Market (Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index), and Global Bond Market ex US (Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD Bond Index [hedged to USD]). S&P data © 2022 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 2022, all rights reserved. Bloomberg data provided by Bloomberg.



Long-Term Market Summary: Index Returns

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021



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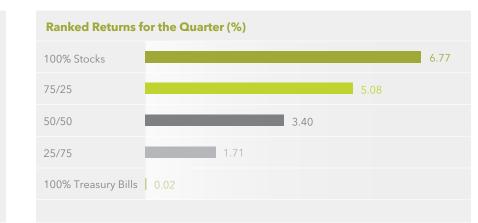
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Impact of Diversification: Index Returns

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

These indices 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	19.04%	20.97%	14.97%	12.44%	13.18%
75/25	14.09%	15.94%	11.57%	9.53%	9.88%
50/50	9.27%	10.90%	8.10%	6.57%	6.58%
25/75	4.59%	5.87%	4.59%	3.58%	3.28%
100% Treasury Bills	0.04%	0.87%	1.04%	0.55%	0.23%





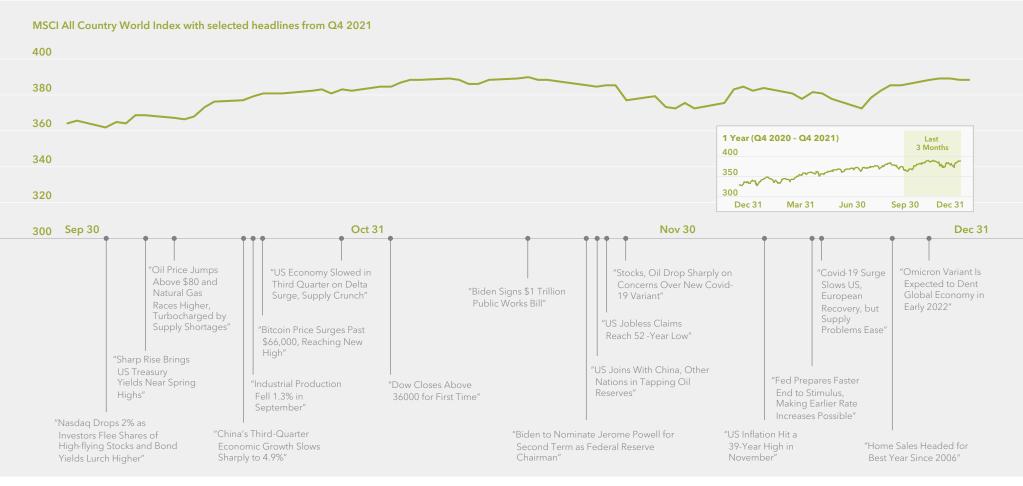
1. STDEV (standard deviation) is a measure of the variation or dispersion of a set of data points. Standard deviations are often used to quantify the historical return volatility of a security or portfolio.

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 2021, all rights reserved. Treasury bills © Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation Yearbook ™, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago (annually updated work by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Singuefield).



World Stock Market Performance: Selected Headlines

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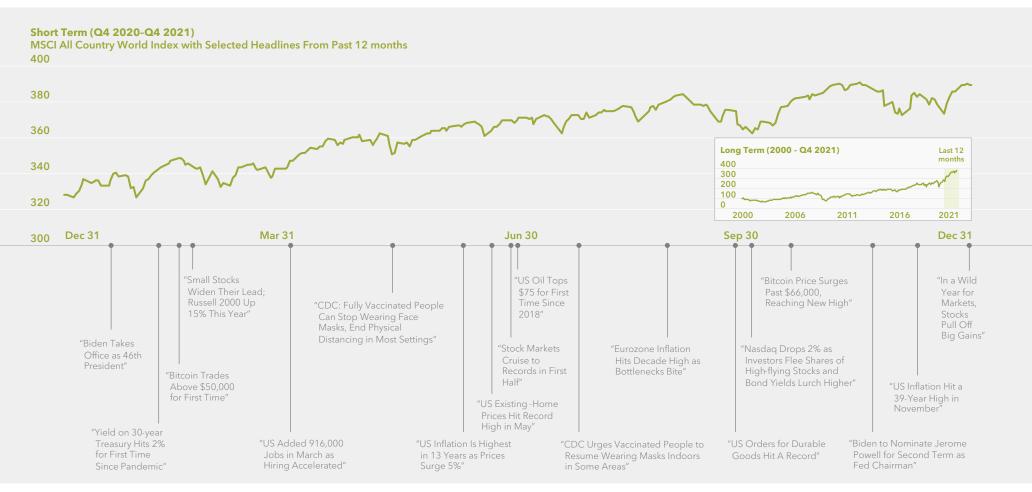
These headlines are not offered to explain market returns. Instead, they serve as a reminder that investors should view daily events from a long-term perspective and avoid making investment decisions based solely on the news.

Graph Source: MSCI ACWI Index [net dividends]. MSCI data @ MSCI 2022, 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

FOURTH QUARTER 2021



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US Stocks: Index Returns

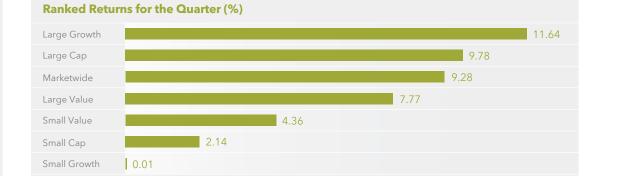
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The US equity market posted positive returns for the year and outperformed non-US developed and emerging markets.

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

Small caps underperformed large caps.

REIT indices outperformed equity market indices.



World Market Capitalization–US

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Large Growth	11.64	27.60	34.08	25.32	19.79
Large Cap	9.78	26.45	26.21	18.43	16.54
Marketwide	9.28	25.66	25.79	17.97	16.30
Large Value	7.77	25.16	17.64	11.16	12.97
Small Value	4.36	28.27	17.99	9.07	12.03
Small Cap	2.14	14.82	20.02	12.02	13.23
Small Growth	0.01	2.83	21.17	14.53	14.14

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Market segment (index representation) as follows: Marketwide (Russell 3000 Index), Large Cap (Russell 1000 Index), Large Value (Russell 1000 Value Index), Large Growth (Russell 1000 Growth Index), Small Cap (Russell 2000 Index), Small Value (Russell 1000 Index), Large Value (Russell 1000 Value Index), Large Growth (Russell 2000 Growth Index), Small Cap (Russell 2000 Index), Small Value (Russell 3000 Value Index), and Small 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. Dow Jones US Select REIT Index used as proxy for the US REIT market. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. MSCI data © MSCI 2022, all rights reserved.

Poriod Poturns (%)



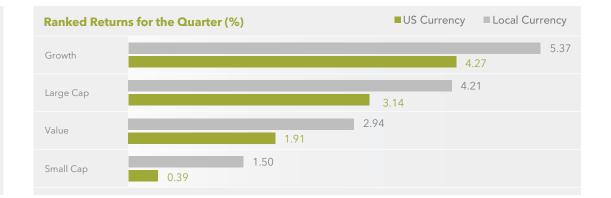
International Developed Stocks: Index Returns

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Developed markets outside the US posted positive returns for the year, underperforming US equities but outperforming emerging markets equities.

Value outperformed growth.

Small caps underperformed large caps.



29%	
International Developed Market \$22.8 trillion	

World Market Capitalization–International Developed

Period Returns (%)								
Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*			
Growth	4.27	11.57	19.11	13.37	9.66			
Large Cap	3.14	12.62	14.07	9.63	7.84			
Value	1.91	13.26	8.66	5.69	5.83			
Small Cap	0.39	11.14	16.27	11.03	9.99			
* Annualized								

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Market segment (index representation) as follows: Large Cap (MSCI World ex USA Index), Small Cap (MSCI World ex USA Small Cap Index), Value (MSCI World ex USA Value Index), and Growth (MSCI World ex USA Growth Index). All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. World Market Cap represented by Russell 3000 Index, MSCI World ex USA IMI Index, and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. MSCI World ex USA IMI Index is used as the proxy for the International Developed market. MSCI data © MSCI 2022, all rights reserved. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes.



Emerging Markets Stocks: Index Returns

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Emerging markets fell 2.5% for the year, underperforming both US and non-US developed equity markets.

Value outperformed growth.

Small caps outperformed large caps.





Period Returns	(%)				
Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Small Cap	1.33	18.75	16.46	11.47	7.42
Value	-0.41	4.00	7.08	7.02	3.31
Large Cap	-1.31	-2.54	10.94	9.87	5.49
Growth	-2.08	-8.41	14.60	12.55	7.52
Annualized					

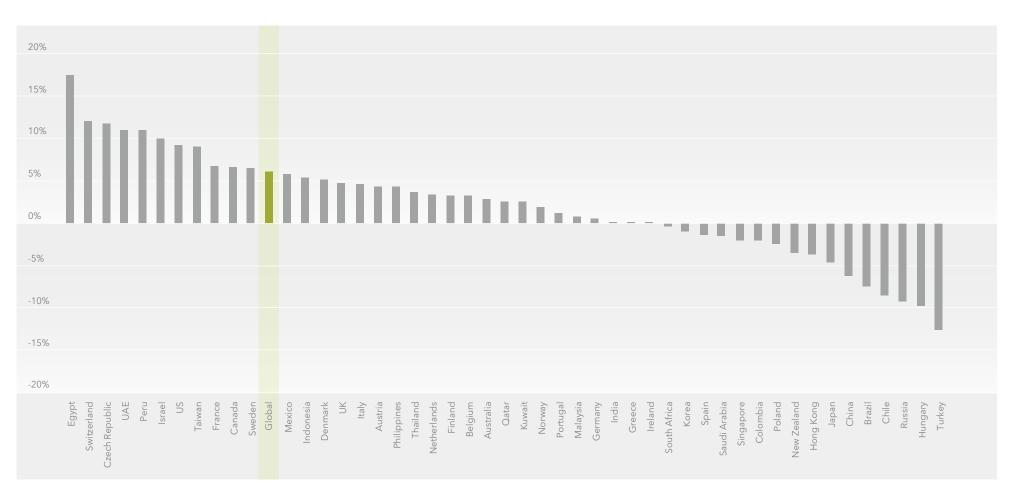
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Market segment (index representation) as follows: Large Cap (MSCI Emerging Markets Index), Small Cap (MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index), Value (MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index), and Growth (MSCI Emerging Markets Growth Index). All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. World Market Cap represented by Russell 3000 Index, MSCI World ex USA IMI Index, and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index used as the proxy for the emerging market portion of the market. MSCI data © MSCI 2022, all rights reserved. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexs.



Country Returns: Index Returns

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Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

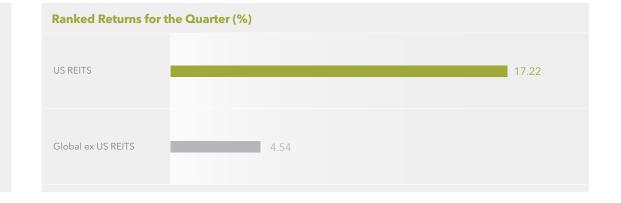
Country returns are the country component indices of the MSCI All Country World IMI Index for all countries except the United States, where the Russell 3000 Index is used instead. Global is the return of the MSCI All Country World IMI Index. MSCI index returns are net dividend. Indices are not available for direct investment. Their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. MSCI data © MSCI 2022, all rights reserved.

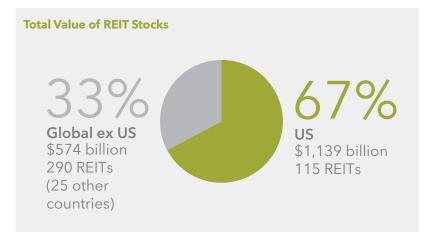


Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs): Index Returns

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US real estate investment trusts outperformed non-US REITs during the year.





QTR	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
17.22	45.91	16.84	9.65	10.70
4.54	12.70	7.79	6.04	7.17
	17.22	17.22 45.91	17.22 45.91 16.84	17.22 45.91 16.84 9.65

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 data © 2022 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved.



Fixed Income: Index Returns

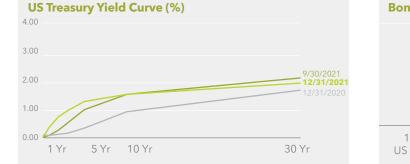
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Interest rate movements in the US Treasury fixed income market were mixed during the fourth quarter. The yield on the 5-year US Treasury note increased 28 basis points (bps) to 1.26%. The yield on the 10-year US Treasury note remained unchanged at 1.52%. The 30-year US Treasury bond yield decreased 18 bps to 1.90%.

On the short end of the yield curve, the 1-month US Treasury bill yield decreased 1 basis point, ending at 0.06%, while the 1-year US Treasury bill yield increased 30 bps to 0.39%. The 2-year US Treasury note yield increased 45 bps to 0.73%.

In terms of total returns, shortterm corporate bonds lost 0.68%. Intermediate-term corporate bonds declined 0.56%.

The total return for short-term municipal bonds was -0.05%, while intermediate-term municipal bonds gained 0.27%. Revenue bonds performed in line with general obligation bonds.





Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Bloomberg US Government Bond Index Long	3.05	-4.57	8.78	6.53	4.53
Bloomberg US TIPS Index	2.36	5.96	8.44	5.34	3.09
Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index	0.72	1.52	4.73	4.17	3.72
Bloomberg US High Yield Corporate Bond Index	0.71	5.28	8.83	6.30	6.83
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	0.01	-1.54	4.79	3.57	2.90
ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index	0.01	0.05	0.99	1.14	0.63
ICE BofA 1-Year US Treasury Note Index	-0.18	-0.07	1.55	1.42	0.86
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years (hedged to USD)	-0.52	-0.80	2.07	1.89	1.66
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years	-1.41	-4.43	1.38	1.79	-0.33

One basis point (bps) 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, and the Yield to Worst are from the S&P National AMT-Free Municipal Bond Index. AAA-AA Corporates represent the ICE BofA US Corporates, AA-AAA rated. A-BBB Corporates represent the ICE BofA Lorporates, and the Yield to Worst are from the S&P National AMT-Free Municipal Bond Index. AAA-AA Corporates represent the ICE BofA US Corporates, AA-AAA rated. A-BBB Corporates represent the ICE BofA Lorporates, BBB-A rated. Bloomberg 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). FTSE fixed income indices © 2022 FTSE Fixed Income LLC, all rights reserved. ICE BofA index data © 2022 ICE Data Indices, LLC. S&P data © 2022 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved.



Global Fixed Income: Yield Curves

Government bond yield movements in the global developed markets were mixed for the quarter. Interest rates in many global developed markets increased along the shorter end but decreased along the longer end of their respective curves.

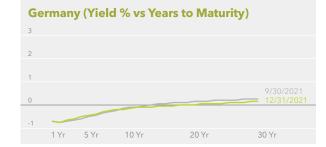
Term premiums were mixed in developed markets. Long-term bonds were generally the best performers, and intermediate-term bonds were generally the worst performers.

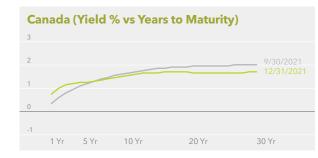
Short- and intermediate-term nominal interest rates were negative in Japan and Germany.

Changes in Yields (bps) since 9/30/2021

	1Y	5Y	10Y	20Y	30Y
US	33.3	26.5	-6.0	-10.8	-20.8
UK	28.9	13.3	-5.1	-19.2	-26.4
Germany	2.2	7.3	0.8	-12.1	-12.0
Japan	2.1	0.1	1.2	3.3	1.8
Canada	39.3	14.0	-7.4	-23.6	-32.0
Australia	28.3	53.6	20.6	5.7	1.0



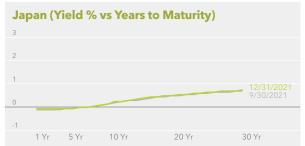


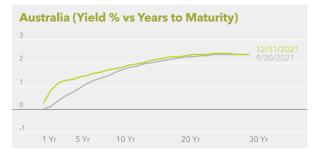


UK (Yield % vs Years to Maturity) 2 1 9/30/2021 12/31/2021

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One basis point (bps) equals 0.01%. Source: ICE BofA government yield. ICE BofA index data © 2022 ICE Data Indices, LLC



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

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