



ZRC WEALTH MANAGEMENT, LLC

WALNUT CREEK • SANTA ROSA • ST. HELENA

Q1

Quarterly Market Review

First Quarter 2019

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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.

Overview:

Market Summary

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)

Commodities

Fixed Income



















Global Fixed Income

Impact of Diversification

Quarterly Topic: Déjà Vu All Over Again

Long-Term Market Summary

Index Returns

	US Stock Market	International Developed Stocks	Emerging Markets Stocks	Global Real Estate	US Bond Market	Global Bond Market ex US
1 Year	STOCKS				BONDS	
	8.77% 	-3.14% 	-7.41% 	13.93% 	4.48% 	5.23% 
5 Years						
	10.36% 	2.20% 	3.68% 	6.63% 	2.74% 	4.27% 
10 Years						
	16.00% 	8.82% 	8.94% 	14.84% 	3.77% 	4.29% 

Source: Morningstar. Data as of 12/31/2023. All returns are annualized. US Stock Market: S&P 500 Index. International Developed Stocks: MSCI EAFE Index. Emerging Markets Stocks: MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Global Real Estate: Global Real Estate Index. US Bond Market: Bloomberg Barclays US Bond Index. Global Bond Market ex US: Bloomberg Barclays Global Bond Index. All returns are in US dollars.

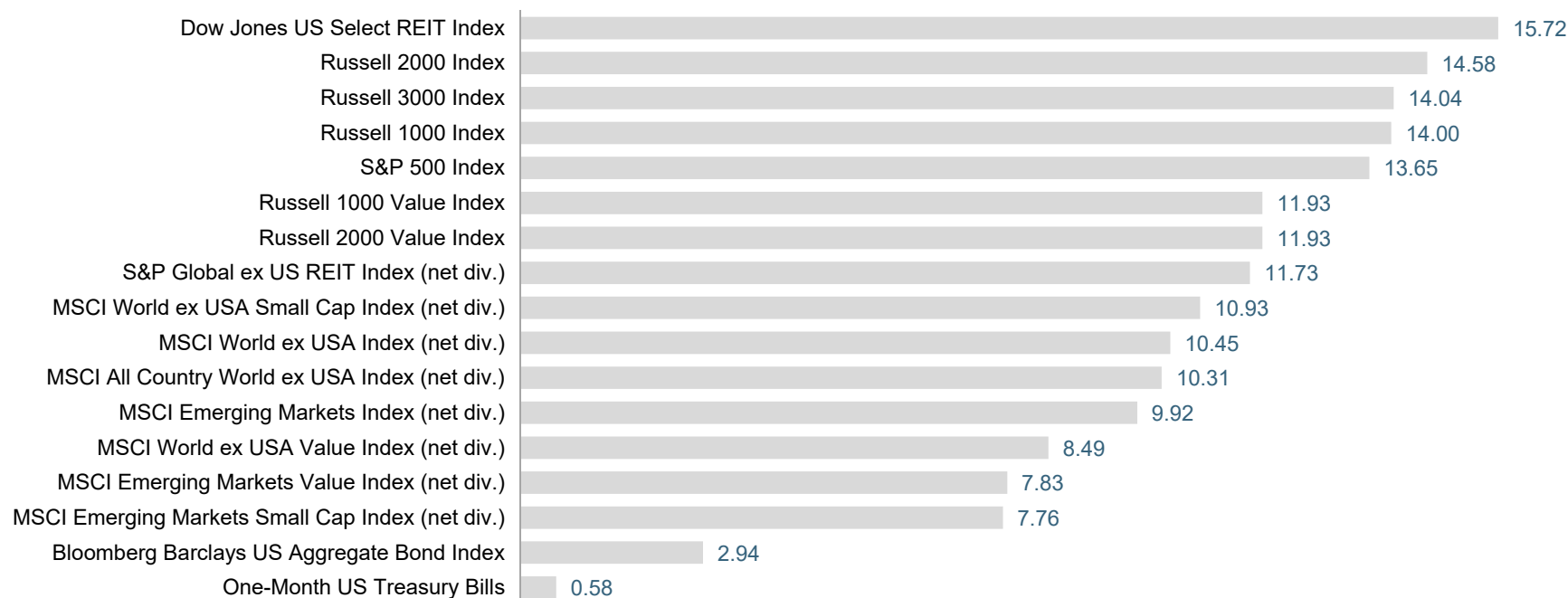
World Asset Classes

First Quarter 2019 Index Returns (%)

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.



US Stocks

First Quarter 2019 Index Returns

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

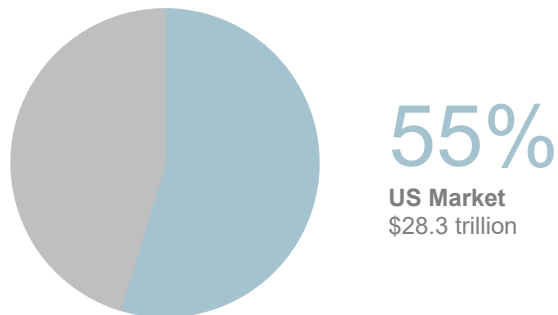
Small caps outperformed large caps in the US.

Value underperformed growth across large and small cap stocks.

Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)



World Market Capitalization—US



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	* Annualized			
	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

Source: S&P Global Market Capitalization, as of 3/31/2019. US Market Capitalization is \$28.3 trillion, representing 55% of the total world market capitalization of \$51.3 trillion. Data is based on market value of publicly traded equities. Returns are based on the S&P 500 Index, S&P SmallCap 600 Index, S&P MidCap 400 Index, S&P LargeCap 100 Index, S&P Large Value 100 Index, S&P Small Growth 100 Index, S&P Small Value 100 Index, S&P Marketwide 100 Index, and S&P Large Growth 100 Index. Returns are annualized for periods greater than one year. All returns are in US dollars and are net of fees and expenses. Data is as of 3/31/2019.

International Developed Stocks

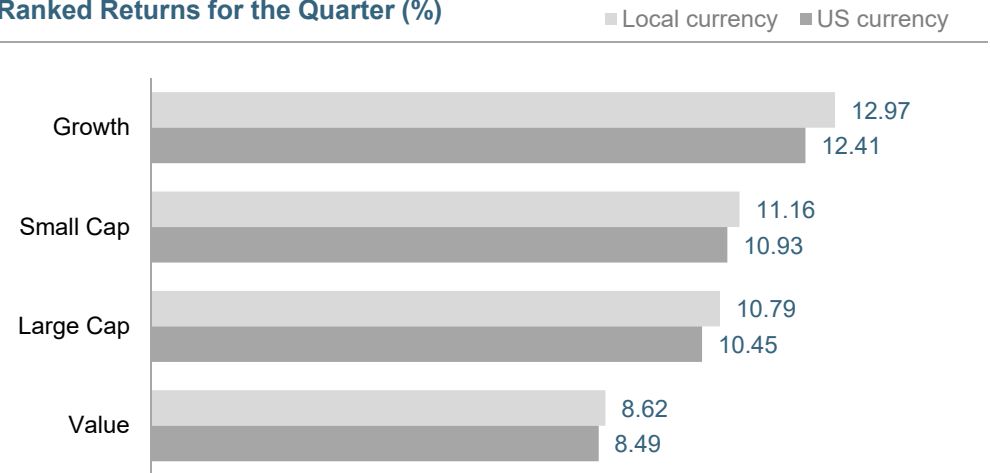
First Quarter 2019 Index Returns

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.

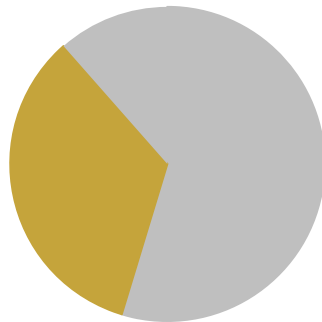
Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)



World Market Capitalization—International Developed

34%

International Developed Market
\$17.5 trillion



Period Returns (%)

* Annualized

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

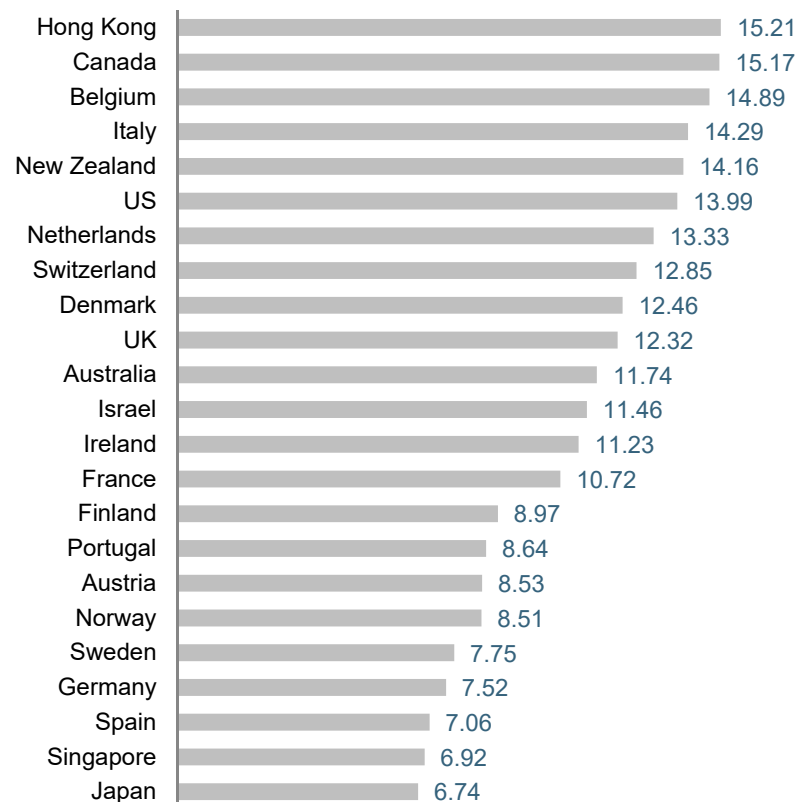
S&P 500 Index: 12.97% (Local), 12.41% (US); Growth: 12.97% (Local), 12.41% (US); Small Cap: 11.16% (Local), 10.93% (US); Large Cap: 10.79% (Local), 10.45% (US); Value: 8.62% (Local), 8.49% (US). Period Returns: Growth (1Y: -0.82%, 3Y: 7.42%, 5Y: 3.67%, 10Y: 9.35%); Large Cap (1Y: -3.14%, 3Y: 7.29%, 5Y: 2.20%, 10Y: 8.82%); Value (1Y: -5.46%, 3Y: 7.13%, 5Y: 0.68%, 10Y: 8.25%); Small Cap (1Y: -8.66%, 3Y: 7.28%, 5Y: 3.69%, 10Y: 12.25%). * Annualized. Source: Bloomberg L.P. Data as of 3/31/19.

Select Country Performance

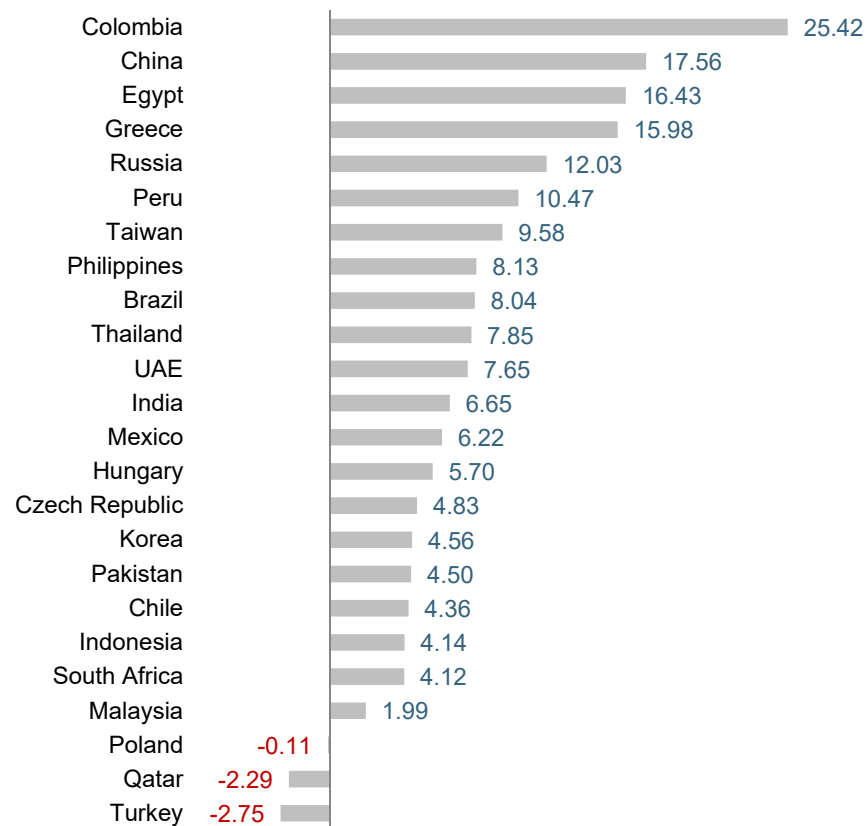
First Quarter 2019 Index Returns

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, Columbia and China recorded the highest country performance, while Turkey and Qatar posted the lowest performance.

Ranked Developed Markets Returns (%)



Ranked Emerging Markets Returns (%)

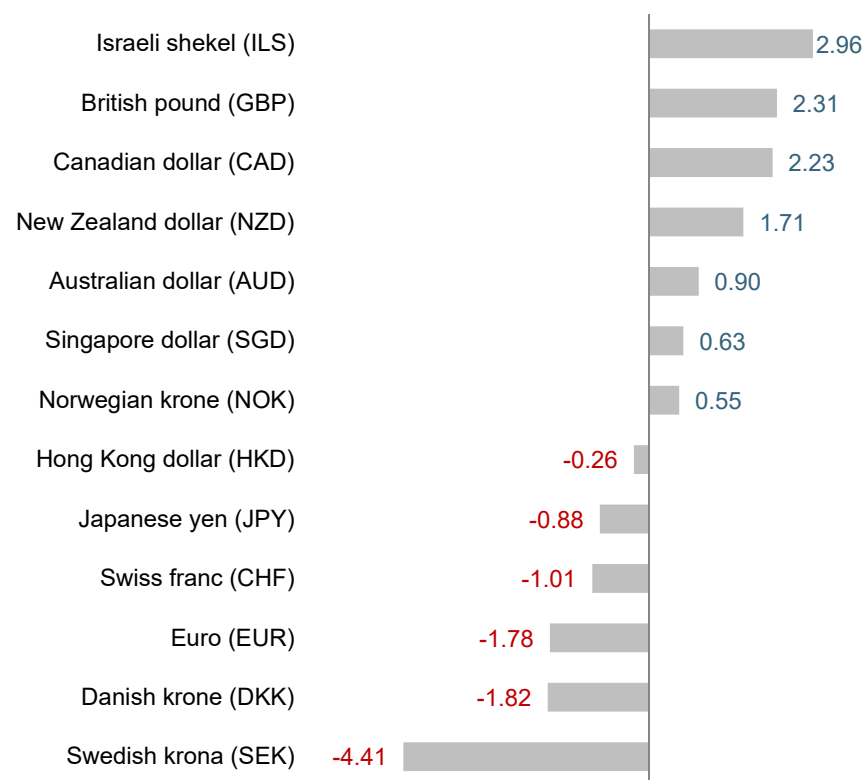


Select Currency Performance vs. US Dollar

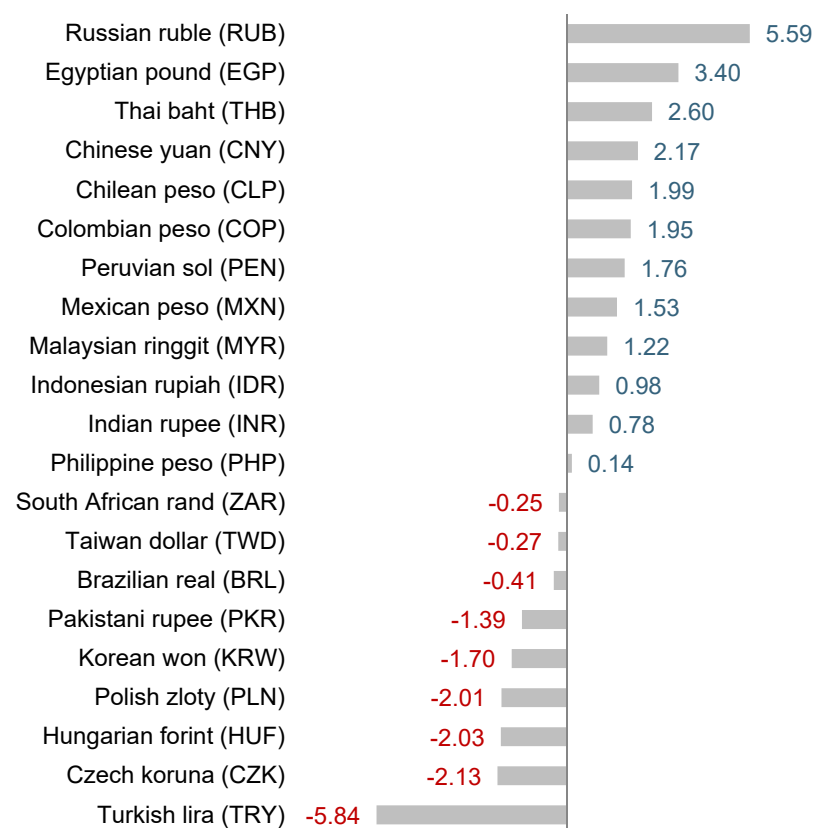
First Quarter 2019

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

Ranked Developed Markets (%)



Ranked Emerging Markets (%)



Commodities

First Quarter 2019 Index Returns

The Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return returned 6.32% for the first quarter of 2019.

The energy complex led quarterly performance. Crude oil gained 29.40%, and unleaded gas added 25.92%.

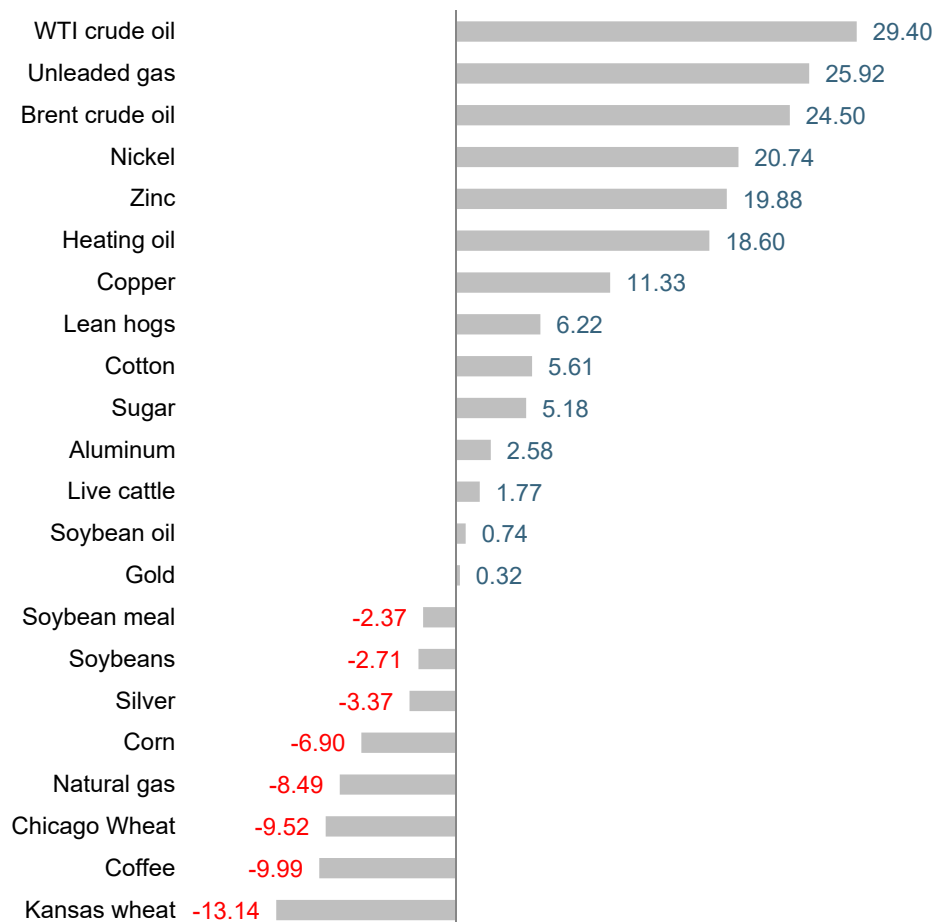
Grains was the worst-performing complex. Wheat (Kansas) and wheat (Chicago) declined by 13.14% and 9.52%, respectively.

Period Returns (%)

* Annualized

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Commodities	6.32	-5.25	2.22	-8.92	-2.56

Ranked Returns for Individual Commodities (%)



Global Fixed Income

First Quarter 2019 Yield Curves

Interest rates in the global developed markets generally decreased during the quarter.

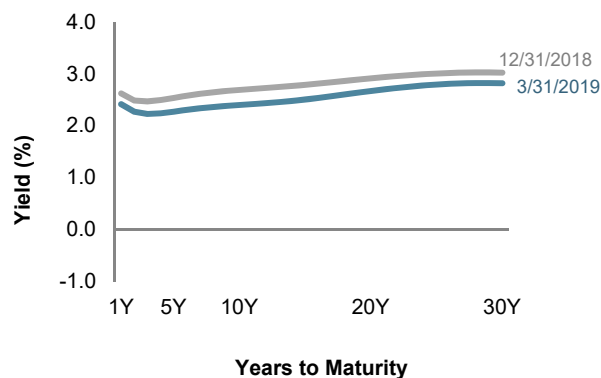
Longer-term bonds generally outperformed shorter-term bonds.

Nominal rates in Germany and Japan are negative out to approximately 10 years.

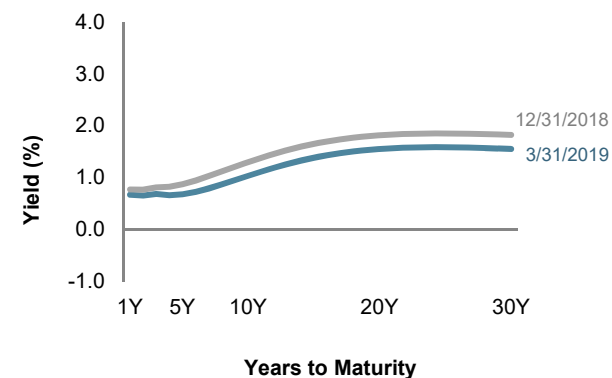
Changes in Yields (bps) since 12/31/2018

	1Y	5Y	10Y	20Y	30Y
US	-20.7	-26.5	-29.1	-24.5	-20.4
UK	-10.2	-19.5	-26.4	-26.4	-27.0
Germany	17.9	-17.9	-33.6	-31.0	-29.0
Japan	-3.4	-5.6	-9.5	-16.8	-21.5

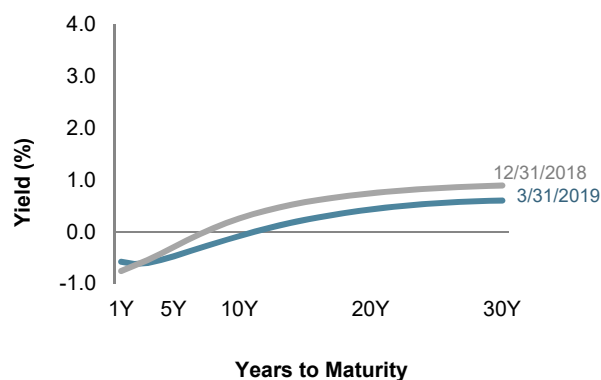
US



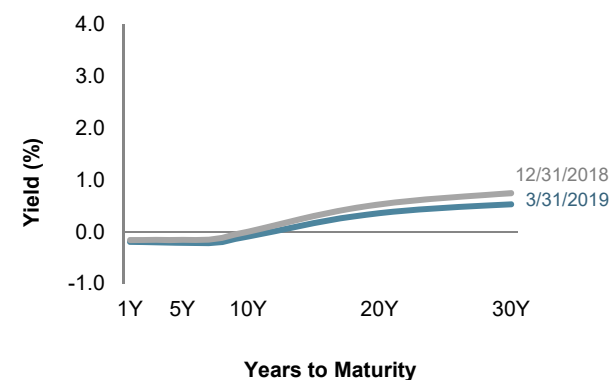
UK



Germany



Japan



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.

