

Q4

Quarterly Market Review
Fourth Quarter 2022

Quarterly Market Review

Fourth quarter 2022

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 concludes with a quarterly topic.

Overview:

Market Summary

World Stock Market Performance

US Stocks

International Developed Stocks

Emerging Markets Stocks

Country Returns

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

Fixed Income

Global Fixed Income

Quarterly Topic: Time the Market at Your Peril

Important Disclosures

Quarterly Market Summary

Index returns



















	US Stock Market	International Developed Stocks	Emerging Markets Stocks	Global Real Estate	US Bond Market	Global Bond Market ex US
Q4 2022	STOCKS				BONDS	
	7.18%	16.18%	9.70%	6.88%	1.87%	0.18%

Since Jan. 2001						
Average Quarterly Return	2.1%	1.5%	2.5%	2.2%	0.9%	0.9%
Best Quarter	22.0%	25.9%	34.7%	32.3%	4.6%	4.6%
	2020 Q2	2009 Q2	2009 Q2	2009 Q3	2001 Q3	2008 Q4
Worst Quarter	-22.8%	-23.3%	-27.6%	-36.1%	-5.9%	-4.1%
	2008 Q4	2020 Q1	2008 Q4	2008 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q1

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Long-Term Market Summary

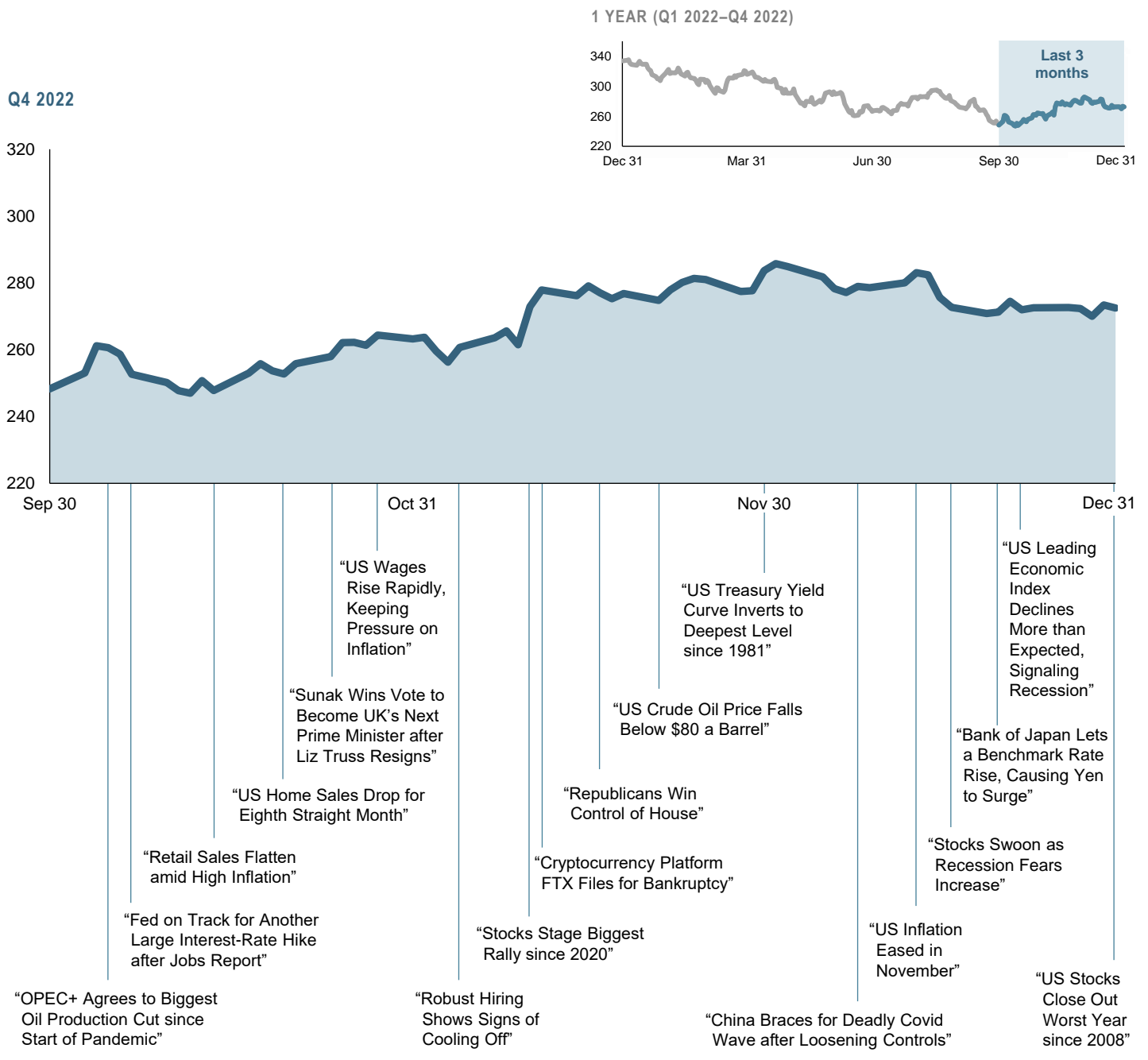
Index returns as of December 31, 2022

	US Stock Market	International Developed Stocks	Emerging Markets Stocks	Global Real Estate	US Bond Market	Global Bond Market ex US
1 Year	STOCKS				BONDS	
	-19.21%	-14.29%	-20.09%	-24.36%	-13.01%	-9.76%
						
5 Years						
	8.79%	1.79%	-1.40%	0.92%	0.02%	0.52%
						
10 Years						
	12.13%	4.59%	1.44%	3.88%	1.06%	2.10%
						

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World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from Q4 2022

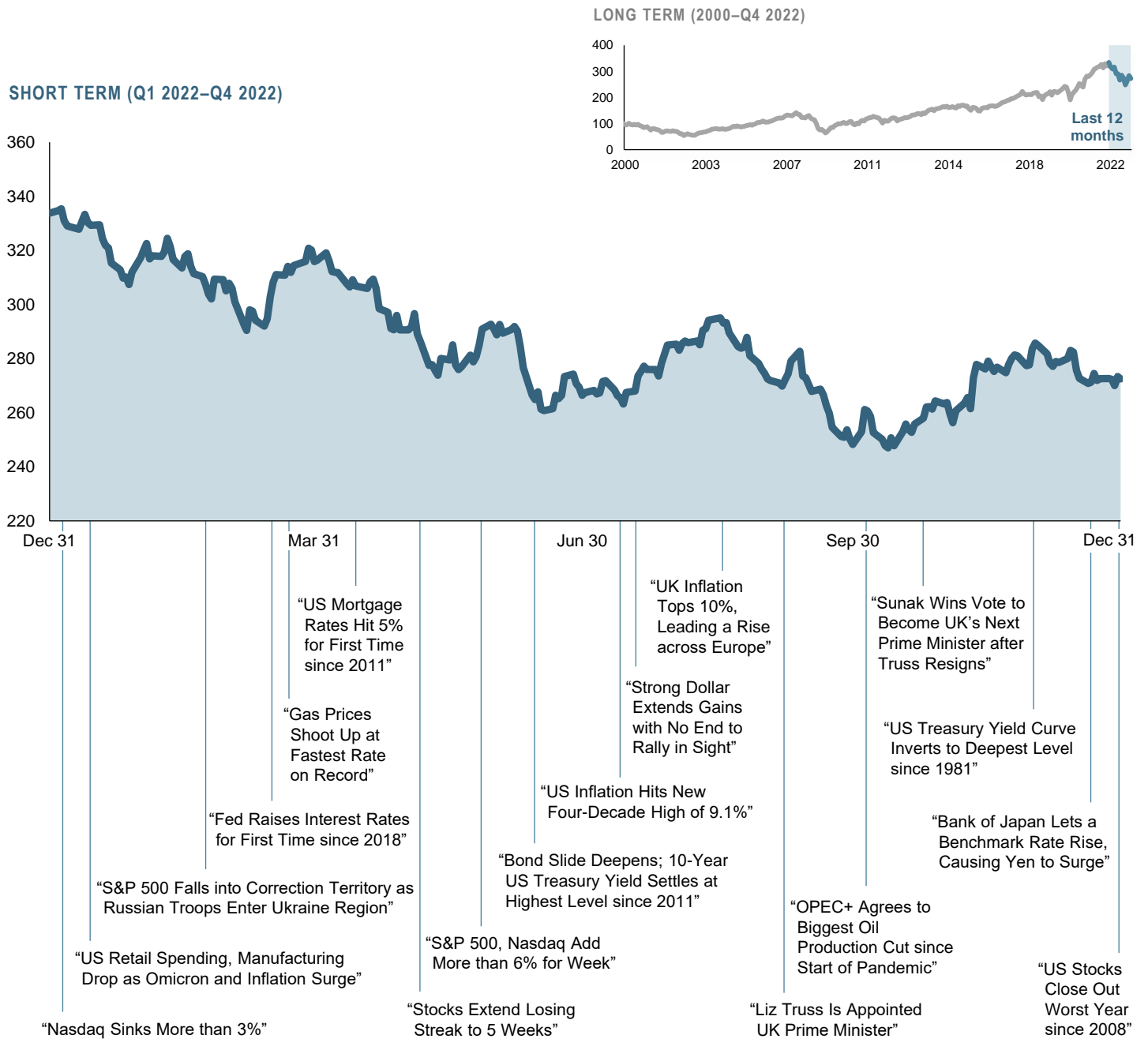


These headlines are not offered to explain market returns. Instead, they serve as a reminder that investors should view daily events from a long-term perspective and avoid making investment decisions based solely on the news.

Graph Source: MSCI ACWI Index (net dividends). MSCI data © MSCI 2023, all rights reserved. Index level based at 100 starting January 2001. 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

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 dividends). MSCI data © MSCI 2023, all rights reserved. Index level based at 100 starting January 2001. 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.

US Stocks

Fourth quarter 2022 index returns

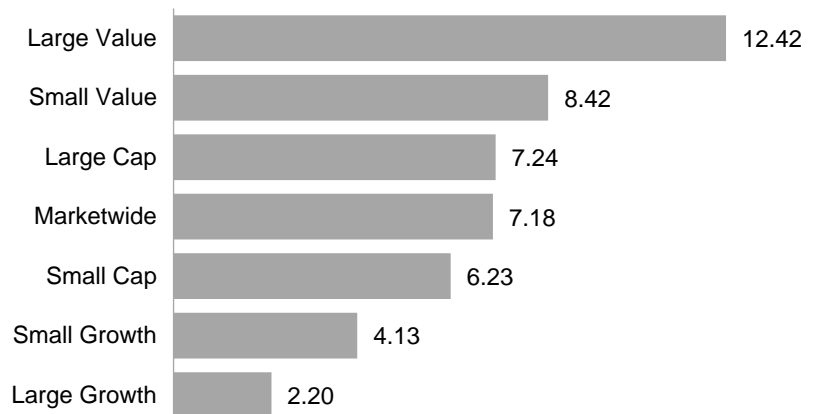
The US equity market posted positive returns for the quarter and underperformed both non-US developed and emerging markets.

Value outperformed growth.

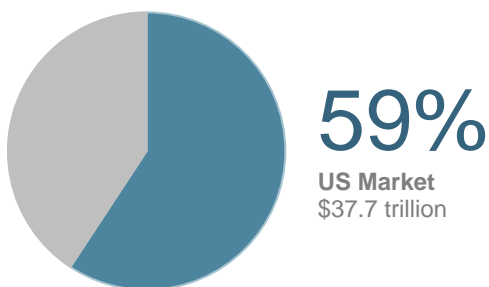
Small caps underperformed large caps.

REIT indices underperformed equity market indices.

Ranked Returns (%)



World Market Capitalization—US



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	Annualized		
			3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Large Value	12.42	-7.54	5.96	6.67	10.29
Small Value	8.42	-14.48	4.70	4.13	8.48
Large Cap	7.24	-19.13	7.35	9.13	12.37
Marketwide	7.18	-19.21	7.07	8.79	12.13
Small Cap	6.23	-20.44	3.10	4.13	9.01
Small Growth	4.13	-26.36	0.65	3.51	9.20
Large Growth	2.20	-29.14	7.79	10.96	14.10

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 Value (Russell 1000 Value Index), Large Growth (Russell 1000 Growth Index), Small Cap (Russell 2000 Index), Small Value (Russell 2000 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 2023, all rights reserved.

International Developed Stocks

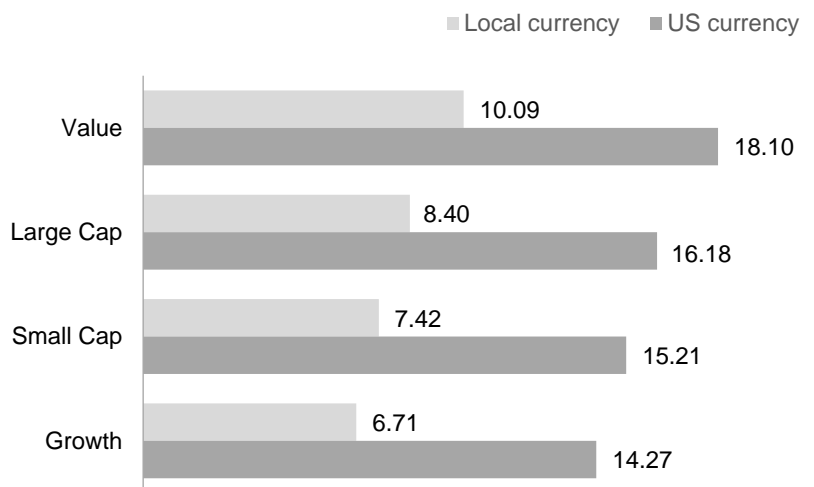
Fourth quarter 2022 index returns

Developed markets outside of the US posted positive returns for the quarter and outperformed both US and emerging markets.

Value outperformed growth.

Small caps underperformed large caps.

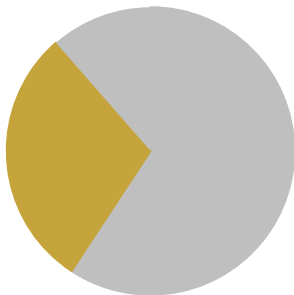
Ranked Returns (%)



World Market Capitalization— International Developed

29%

International
Developed Market
\$18.6 trillion



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	Annualized		
			3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Value	18.10	-5.64	1.13	0.56	3.55
Large Cap	16.18	-14.29	1.27	1.79	4.59
Small Cap	15.21	-20.59	-0.15	0.45	5.77
Growth	14.27	-22.68	0.71	2.56	5.35

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Emerging Markets Stocks

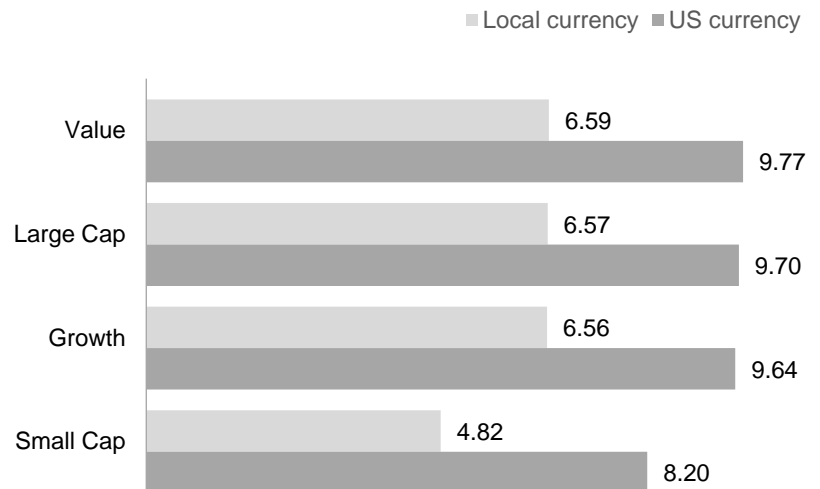
Fourth quarter 2022 index returns

Emerging markets posted positive returns for the quarter and outperformed the US market, but underperformed non-US developed markets.

Value outperformed growth.

Small caps underperformed large caps.

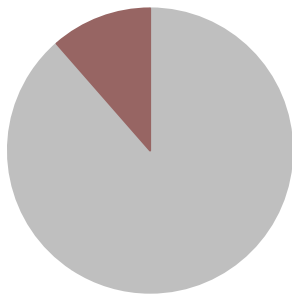
Ranked Returns (%)



World Market Capitalization— Emerging Markets

11%

Emerging
Markets
\$7.3 trillion



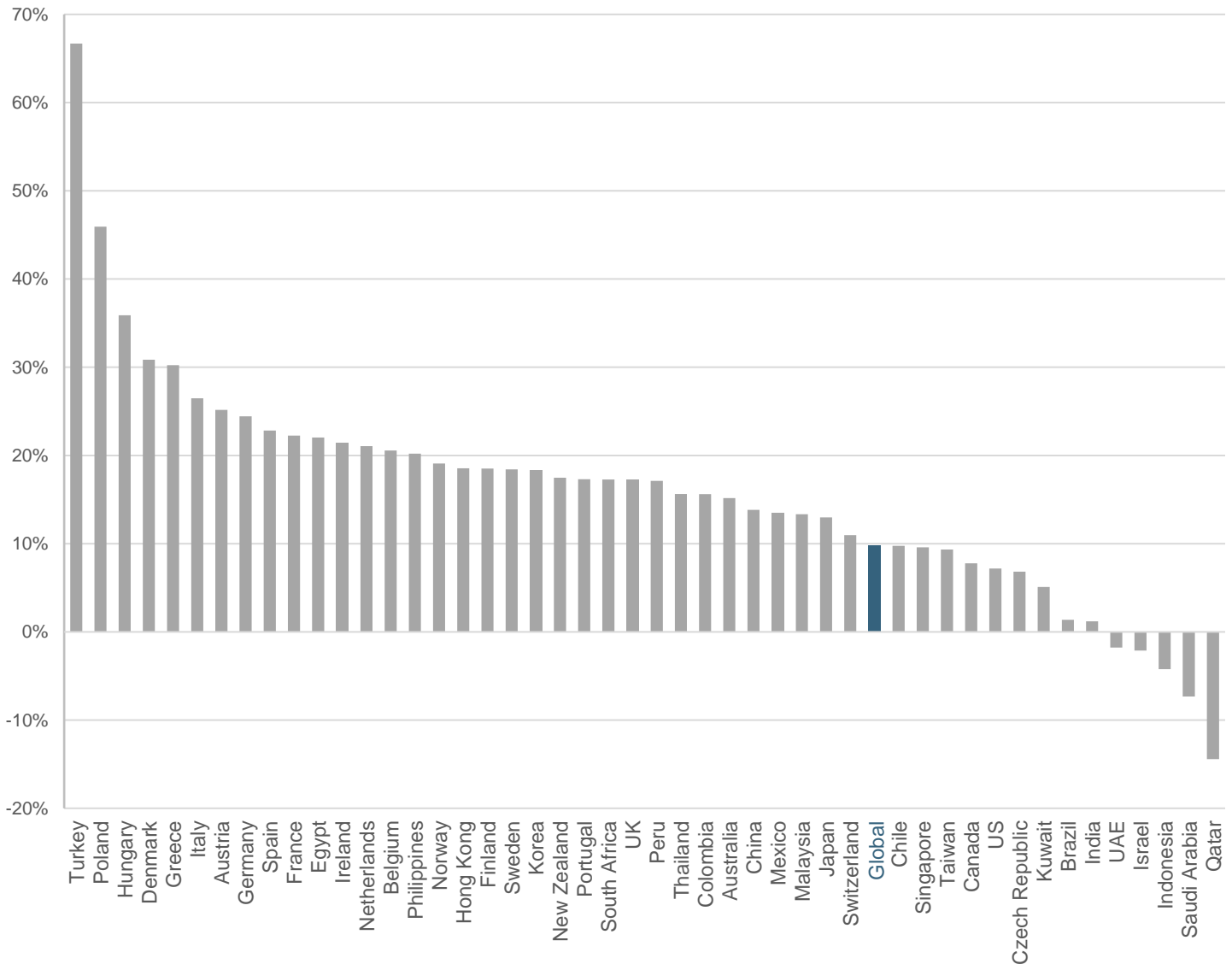
Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years	Annualized	
				5 Years	10 Years
Value	9.77	-15.83	-2.62	-1.59	0.06
Large Cap	9.70	-20.09	-2.69	-1.40	1.44
Growth	9.64	-23.96	-2.93	-1.33	2.68
Small Cap	8.20	-18.02	5.11	1.06	3.21

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Country Returns

Fourth quarter 2022 index returns



Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

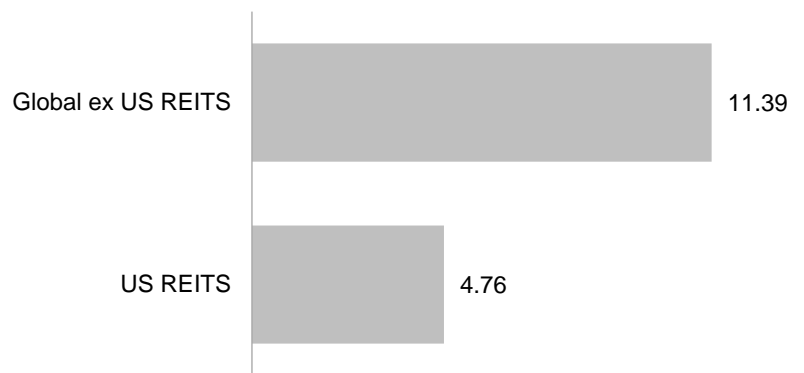
Country returns are the country component indices of the MSCI All Country World IMI Index for all countries except the United States, where the Russell 3000 Index is used instead. Global is the return of the MSCI All Country World IMI Index. MSCI index returns are net dividend. Indices are not available 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 2023, all rights reserved.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

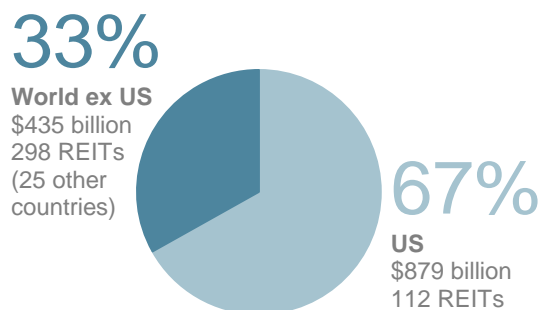
Fourth quarter 2022 index returns

US real estate investment trusts underperformed non-US REITs during the quarter.

Ranked Returns (%)



Total Value of REIT Stocks



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	Annualized		
			3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Global ex US REITs	11.39	-22.56	-7.77	-2.13	1.61
US REITs	4.76	-25.96	-1.37	2.50	5.74

Fixed Income

Fourth quarter 2022 index returns

Interest rates changes were mixed in the US Treasury market for the quarter.

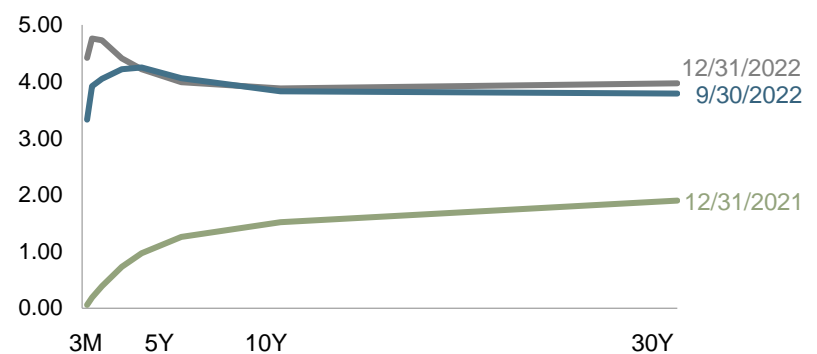
On the short end of the yield curve, the 1-Month US Treasury Bill yield increased 133 basis points (bps) to 4.12%, while the 1-Year US Treasury Bill yield increased 68 bps to 4.73%. The yield on the 2-Year US Treasury Note increased 19 bps to 4.41%.

The yield on the 5-Year US Treasury Note decreased 7 bps to 3.99%. The yield on the 10-Year US Treasury Note increased 5 bps to 3.88%. The yield on the 30-Year US Treasury Bond increased 18 bps to 3.97%.

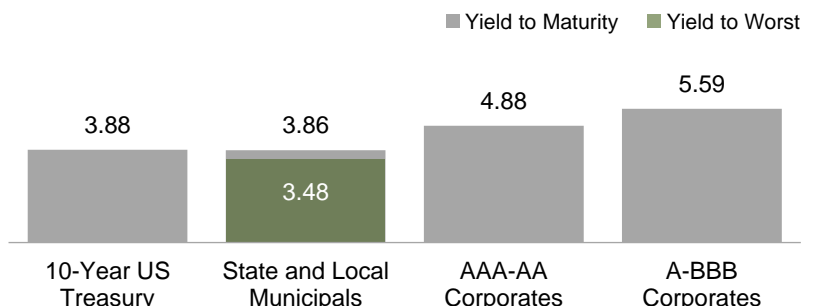
In terms of total returns, short-term US treasury bonds returned +0.94% while intermediate-term US treasury bonds returned +1.02%. Short-term corporate bonds returned +1.95% and intermediate-term corporate bonds returned +2.72%.¹

The total return for short-term municipal bonds was +2.00% and +3.81% for intermediate-term municipal bonds. Within the municipal fixed income market, general obligation performed in line with revenue bonds, returning +4.19% vs +4.21%, respectively.²

US Treasury Yield Curve (%)



Bond Yields Across Issuers (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	Annualized		
			3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Bloomberg U.S. High Yield Corporate Bond Index	4.17	-11.19	0.05	2.31	4.03
Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index	4.10	-8.53	-0.77	1.25	2.13
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years	3.83	-8.73	-2.44	-1.15	-1.20
Bloomberg U.S. TIPS Index	2.04	-11.85	1.21	2.11	1.12
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	1.87	-13.01	-2.71	0.02	1.06
ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index	0.84	1.46	0.72	1.26	0.76
ICE BofA 1-Year US Treasury Note Index	0.76	-1.02	0.23	1.09	0.74
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years (hedged to USD)	0.57	-4.49	-0.75	0.73	0.98
Bloomberg U.S. Government Bond Index Long	-0.59	-29.19	-7.39	-2.19	0.61

1. Bloomberg US Treasury and US Corporate Bond Indices

2. Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index

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 Corporates, 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. Sinquefeld). FTSE fixed income indices © 2023 FTSE Fixed Income LLC, all rights reserved. ICE BofA index data © 2023 ICE Data Indices, LLC. S&P data © 2023 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. Bloomberg data provided by Bloomberg.

Global Fixed Income

Fourth quarter 2022 yield curves

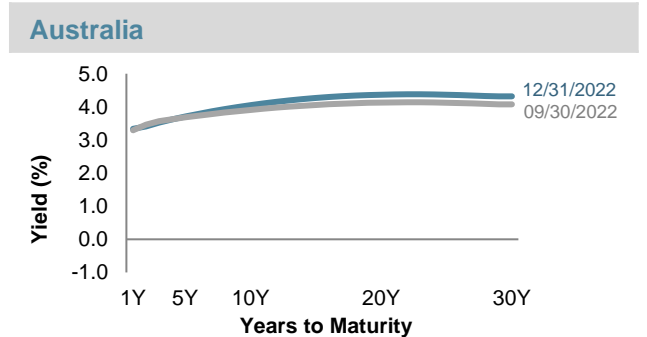
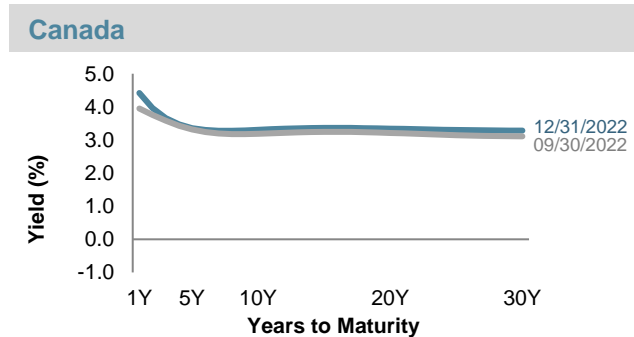
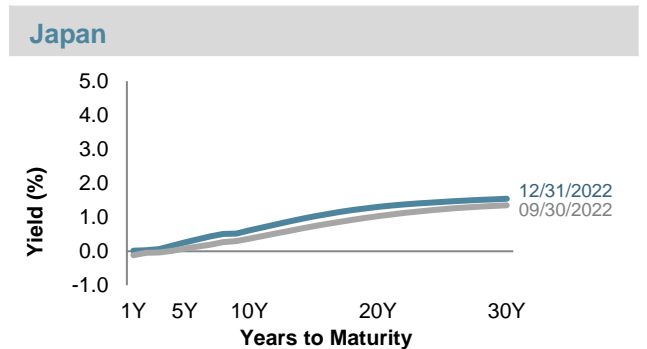
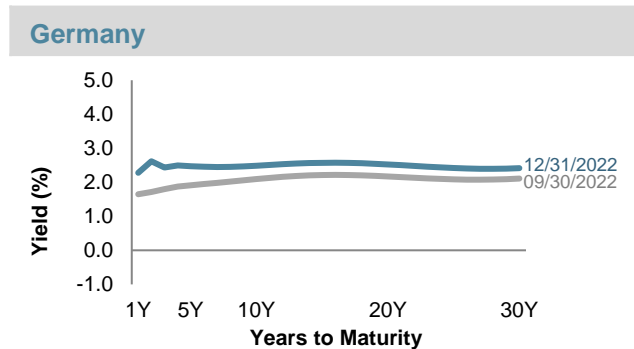
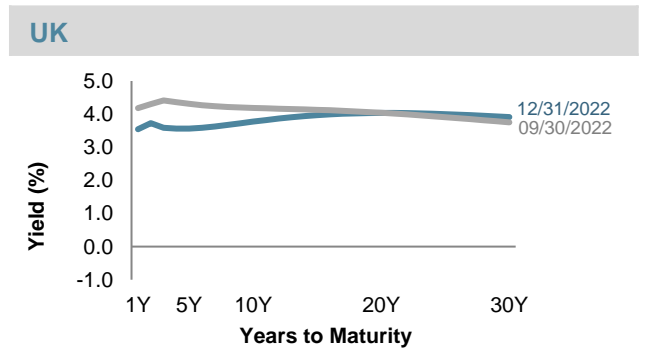
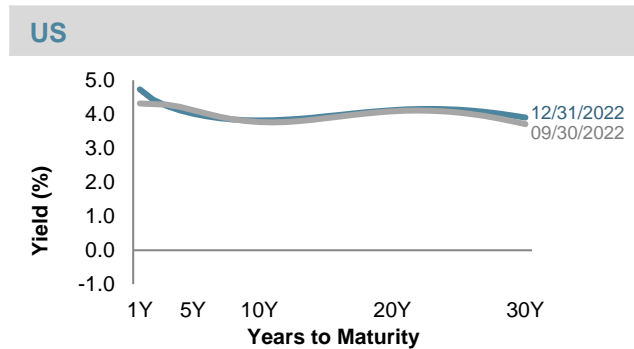
Interest rate changes were mixed within global developed markets for the quarter. Generally, interest rates increased the most along the ultra-short and longer-term segments.

Realized term premiums were mixed within global developed markets. Intermediate-term bonds were generally the best performers and long-term bonds were generally the worst performers.

In Japan, except for ultra-short term interest rates, interest rates were generally positive. In Canada, the short-term maturity segment of the yield curve remained inverted.

Changes in Yields (bps) since 9/30/2022

	1Y	5Y	10Y	20Y	30Y
US	41.0	-10.2	4.8	3.6	19.4
UK	-63.7	-74.6	-41.2	-0.5	16.1
Germany	63.1	55.9	39.1	35.3	30.3
Japan	13.1	17.9	24.4	27.1	19.2
Canada	46.9	4.0	12.0	13.0	17.1
Australia	4.2	2.3	14.4	23.7	24.1



Time the Market at Your Peril

Fourth quarter 2022

David Booth, Executive Chairman and Founder, Dimensional Fund Advisors

Technology enables immediate access to everything wherever and whenever we want it. In many cases, such as staying in touch with friends and family, or learning about world events, that's a good thing. However, when it comes to investing and money management, my fear is that faster and easier ways of investing will allow people to lose more money faster and easier.

As access to investing expands, it becomes even more important to adopt an investment plan that doesn't try to actively pick stocks or time the market. The purpose of having an investment plan is so you can relax. So you don't look at the market every day, stressing out and asking, "How'm I doing? How'm I doing?" Investors actively trading are not just potentially missing out on the expected return of the market—they're stressed out, worrying about how the news alert they just received will impact their long-term financial health, and whether they can or should do anything about it.

I don't blame people for this. The financial services industry has not done a good enough job educating investors that the best approach for their long-term financial well-being is to make a plan, implement it, and stick with it.

But it has done a great job selling index funds. Over the past decade, the percentage of the stock market that is passively held has grown considerably, with equity index funds representing 52% of the US equity fund market at the end of 2021.¹ And yet some

investors appear to be using index funds to pursue an active investment approach. For example, the largest S&P 500 ETF had the highest average daily trade volume of US-listed securities in 2021, at \$31 billion.² So instead of picking individual stocks, people seem to be acting like stock pickers when buying and selling index funds and ETFs.

Despite the overwhelming evidence and compelling story to the contrary. When economist Michael Jensen published his landmark 1968 paper, which showed that active stock pickers added no consistent value, other academics soon confirmed his insights. More than five decades and 50 years of data later, the theory still holds up. There are some stock pickers who experience success, but we don't know how to identify them before the fact. We can't separate skill from luck. Picking stocks is more like gambling than investing.

This academic research inspired the invention of the index fund, which allowed investors not only to buy the broad stock market, but also to track the performance of the manager and compare costs. I worked on one of the first index funds. When I co-founded Dimensional, we built strategies that were informed by indices but weren't limited by the same mechanical constraints. So I accepted this research early on and built a company based on it. I still believe it 50 years later. My colleagues and I weren't sure at the beginning that it would appeal to a lot of people, but it did.

1. Data sourced from Morningstar; funds of funds are excluded.
2. US dollars.

Time the Market at Your Peril

(continued from page 15)

I'm proud of the fact that we have always viewed marketing as a way to educate financial professionals and investors. In fact, we started by working with institutions and only expanded to individual investors by working with financial advisors who could help teach their clients how to think about the market and invest for the long term. We wanted to prevent people from making the mistake I still see too many people making.

But I fear it will only get worse. ETFs make it easier to trade. So do free platforms that allow people to trade on their phones. There seem to be as many ETFs as there are stocks that make up those ETFs. I really like ETFs. They are another chapter in this 50-year story of creating safer and better financial products for investors. Our firm has been using them to give financial professionals and investors more

choice in how they access Dimensional Investing. But they are tools, and they have to be used effectively.

Which is why you may need an advisor more than ever—to help keep you from jumping from one thing to another. Our approach is to get you out of the game of worrying and guessing by having a plan that can provide peace of mind. It's a sensible approach you can live with. Trust the financial advisor who trusts the market.

The financial industry has made great strides improving the investment options available, but we have more work to do helping investors with those options. There are great solutions right in front of people. As an industry, we need to do a better job of educating current and potential clients. How the bulk of our society lives out their later years depends on it.

Investments involve risks. The investment return and principal value of an investment may fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original value. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. There is no guarantee strategies will be successful. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss.

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Appendix

Dimensional Core Plus Wealth Index Models

Weights (%)



Equity Total	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Dimensional US Adjusted Market 2 Index	0	9	18	27	36	45
Dimensional US Large Cap High Profitability Index	0	2	5	7	9	11
Dimensional US Adjusted Market Value Index	0	2	5	7	9	11
Dimensional International Adjusted Market Index	0	3	5	8	10	13
Dimensional International Large Cap High Profitability Index	0	1	2	3	3	4
Dimensional International Vector Index	0	1	2	3	3	4
Dimensional Emerging Markets Adjusted Market Index	0	1	2	3	4	5
Dimensional Emerging Markets Value Index	0	1	2	3	4	5
S&P Global REIT Index	0	0	1	1	2	2
Fixed Income Total	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	0%
Dimensional Short-Duration Real Return Index	20	0	0	0	0	0
Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index	0	20	20	20	0	0
Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Index (Hedged to USD)	20	0	0	0	0	0
Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Variable Maturity Index (Hedged to USD)	20	20	20	0	0	0
Dimensional Global Government/Credit 1-3 Year Unhedged Index	40	30	0	0	0	0
Dimensional Global Adjusted Fixed Income Market Index (Hedged to USD)	0	0	0	20	20	0
Dimensional Targeted Credit Index (Hedged to USD)	0	10	20	0	0	0

Weights may not equal 100 due to rounding. Weights as of December 31, 2021. Rebalanced monthly. For illustrative purposes only. The index models are unmanaged and are not subject to fees and expenses typically associated with managed accounts or investment funds. Indices are not available for direct investment. Please see "Sources and Descriptions of Data" in the appendix for descriptions of the Dimensional index data.

Dimensional Core Plus Wealth Index Models

Period Returns as of December 31, 2021 (%)

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Equity				
Dimensional US Adjusted Market 2 Index	26.86	24.55	16.64	15.93
Dimensional US Large Cap High Profitability Index	26.17	30.94	22.18	18.03
Dimensional US Adjusted Market Value Index	29.62	20.90	12.42	14.23
Dimensional International Adjusted Market Index	14.05	14.97	10.39	9.22
Dimensional International Large Cap High Profitability Index	13.71	17.05	11.99	9.00
Dimensional International Vector Index	14.74	14.55	9.93	9.43
Dimensional Emerging Markets Adjusted Market Index	5.36	12.07	10.52	6.82
Dimensional Emerging Markets Value Index	12.84	8.42	8.77	5.38
S&P Global REIT Index (gross dividends)	32.50	14.87	9.41	10.17
Fixed Income				
Dimensional Short-Duration Real Return Index	6.26	5.75	3.75	2.53
Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index	-1.92	5.06	3.71	3.24
Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Index (Hedged to USD)	-0.07	1.57	1.57	1.21
Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Variable Maturity Index (Hedged to USD)	-1.94	1.36	1.30	1.63
Dimensional Global Government/Credit 1-3 Year Unhedged Index	-4.29	1.17	1.61	-0.28
Dimensional Global Adjusted Fixed Income Market Index (Hedged to USD)	-0.67	7.38	5.59	6.17
Dimensional Targeted Credit Index (Hedged to USD)	-0.19	4.69	3.66	4.35

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual returns may be lower.

The Dimensional Indices represent academic concepts that may be used in portfolio construction and are not available for direct investment or for use as a benchmark. Their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Index returns are not representative of actual portfolios and do not reflect costs and fees associated with an actual investment. See "Sources and Descriptions of Data" in the appendix for descriptions of Dimensional index data.

Sources and Descriptions of Data

DIMENSIONAL CORE PLUS 100/0 WEALTH INDEX MODEL

Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. The Dimensional Core Plus 100/0 Wealth Index Model combines the following indices: Dimensional US Adjusted Market 2 Index, Dimensional US Adjusted Market Value Index, Dimensional US Large Cap High Profitability Index, Dimensional International Adjusted Market Index, Dimensional International Vector Index, Dimensional International Large Cap High Profitability Index, Dimensional Emerging Markets Adjusted Market Index, Dimensional Emerging Markets Value Index, and the S&P Global REIT Index (gross dividends). The weight of the REIT index is based on the market capitalization weight of equity REITs within the global universe of eligible stocks and equity REITs, rounded to the nearest 1%. Within the remaining non-REIT allocation, US equities are overweight relative to their market capitalization weight. The weights of the US, developed ex US, and emerging markets equities are then rescaled to sum to the total non-REIT weight of the Wealth Index Model and are all rounded to the nearest 1%. Regional weights are rebalanced quarterly. Within the US equity allocation, each month the weights of the Dimensional US Adjusted Market 2 Index, Dimensional US Adjusted Market Value Index, and Dimensional US Large Cap High Profitability Index are 66.67%, 16.67%, and 16.67%, respectively. Within the developed ex US equity allocation, each month the weights of the Dimensional International Adjusted Market Index, Dimensional International Vector Index, and Dimensional International Large Cap High Profitability Index are 60%, 20%, and 20%, respectively. Within the emerging market equity allocation, each month the weights of the Dimensional Emerging Markets Adjusted Market Index and Dimensional Emerging Markets Value Index are equal. The Wealth Index Model returns are calculated monthly as a weighted average of the returns of the underlying indices. The Dimensional Core Plus 100/0 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

DIMENSIONAL CORE PLUS 80/20 WEALTH INDEX MODEL

Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. 80% of the weight is allocated to the Dimensional Core Plus 100/0 Wealth Index Model, and 20% of the weight is allocated to the Dimensional Global Adjusted Fixed Income Market Index (hedged to USD). The Wealth Index Model returns are calculated monthly as a weighted average of the returns of the underlying indices. The Dimensional Global Adjusted Fixed Income Market Index (hedged to USD) is represented by the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index from January 1985 to December 1989 and the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index (hedged to USD) from January 1990 to January 1999. The Dimensional Core Plus 80/20 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

DIMENSIONAL CORE PLUS 60/40 WEALTH INDEX MODEL

Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. 60% of the weight is allocated to the Dimensional Core Plus 100/0 Wealth Index Model, and 40% of the weight is allocated to the following fixed income indices: Dimensional Global Adjusted Fixed Income Market Index (hedged to USD) (20%) and Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index (20%). The Wealth Index Model returns are calculated monthly as a weighted average of the returns of the underlying indices. The Dimensional Global Adjusted Fixed Income Market Index (hedged to USD) is represented by the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index from January 1985 to December 1989 and the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index (hedged to USD) from January 1990 to January 1999. The Dimensional Core Plus 60/40 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

DIMENSIONAL CORE PLUS 40/60 WEALTH INDEX MODEL

Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. 40% of the weight is allocated to the Dimensional Core Plus 100/0 Wealth Index Model, and 60% of the weight is allocated to the following fixed income indices: Dimensional Targeted Credit Index (hedged to USD) (20%), Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Variable Maturity Index (hedged to USD) (20%), and Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index (20%). The Wealth Index Model returns are calculated monthly as a weighted average of the returns of the underlying indices. The Dimensional Targeted Credit Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Credit 1–3 Year Bond Index from January 1985 to January 1999. The Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index from January 1985 to January 1989. The Dimensional Core Plus 40/60 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

DIMENSIONAL CORE PLUS 20/80 WEALTH INDEX MODEL

Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. 20% of the weight is allocated to the Dimensional Core Plus 100/0 Wealth Index Model, and 80% of the weight is allocated to the following fixed income indices: Dimensional Global Government/Credit 1–3 Year Unhedged Index (30%), Dimensional Targeted Credit Index (hedged to USD) (10%), Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Variable Maturity Index (hedged to USD) (20%), and Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index (20%). The Wealth Index Model returns are calculated monthly as a weighted average of the returns of the underlying indices. The Dimensional Global Government/Credit 1–3 Year Unhedged Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Government/Credit 1–3 Year Bond Index from January 1985 to January 1999. The Dimensional Targeted Credit Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Credit 1–3 Year Bond Index from January 1985 to January 1999. The Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index from January 1985 to January 1989. The Dimensional Core Plus 20/80 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

DIMENSIONAL CORE PLUS 0/100 WEALTH INDEX MODEL

Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. The Dimensional Core Plus 0/100 Wealth Index Model combines the following indices: Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Index (hedged to USD) (20%), Dimensional Global Government/Credit 1–3 Year Unhedged Index (40%), Dimensional Short-Duration Real Return Index (20%), and Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Variable Maturity Index (hedged to USD) (20%). The Wealth Index Model returns are calculated monthly as a weighted average of the returns of the underlying indices. The Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Index (hedged to USD) is represented by the Bloomberg US Government 1–3 Year Bond Index at 75% weight and the ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index at 25% weight from January 1985 to October 1992 and the Bloomberg US Government 1–2 Year Bond Index from November 1992 to January 1999. The Dimensional Global Government/Credit 1–3 Year Unhedged Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Government/Credit 1–3 Year Bond Index from January 1985 to January 1999. The Dimensional Short-Duration Real Return Index is not available back to 1985. The Dimensional Short-Duration Real Return Index is represented by the Bloomberg US TIPS Index 1–5 Years from August 1997 to October 2006. Prior to August 1997, its weight is redistributed pro rata to the other fixed income indices. The Dimensional Core Plus 0/100 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. The returns of indices presented herein reflect hypothetical performance and do not represent returns that any investor actually attained. Changes in the assumptions upon which such performance is based may have a material impact on the hypothetical returns presented. Hypothetical backtested returns have many inherent limitations. Unlike actual performance, it does not represent actual trading. Since trades have not actually been executed, results may have under- or overcompensated for the impact, if any, of certain market factors, such as lack of liquidity, and may not reflect the impact that certain economic or market factors may have had on the decision-making process. Hypothetical backtested performance also is developed with the benefit of hindsight. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. There can be no assurance that Dimensional Fund Advisors will achieve profits or avoid incurring substantial losses.

Sources and Descriptions of Data

DIMENSIONAL US ADJUSTED MARKET 2 INDEX

January 1975–present: Compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets all the securities in the eligible market with an emphasis on companies with smaller capitalization, lower relative price, and higher profitability, excluding those with the lowest profitability and highest relative price within the small cap universe. The index also excludes those companies with the highest asset growth within the small cap universe. Profitability is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization minus interest expense divided by book equity. Asset growth is defined as change in total assets from the prior fiscal year to current fiscal year. The eligible market is composed of securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market. Exclusions: non-US companies, REITs, UITs, and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2007. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to March 2007 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in December 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. Prior to January 1975: Compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets all the securities in the eligible market with an emphasis on companies with smaller capitalization and lower relative price. The eligible market is composed of securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market. Exclusions: non-US companies, REITs, UITs, and investment companies.

DIMENSIONAL US LARGE CAP HIGH PROFITABILITY INDEX

Compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Consists of companies with market capitalizations above the 1,000th largest company whose profitability is in the top 35% of all large cap companies after the exclusion of utilities, companies lacking financial data, and companies with negative relative price. The index emphasizes companies with lower relative price, higher profitability, and lower market capitalization. Profitability is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization minus interest expense divided by book equity. The eligible market is composed of securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market. Exclusions: non-US companies, REITs, UITs, and investment companies. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to December 2016. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to December 2016 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

DIMENSIONAL US ADJUSTED MARKET VALUE INDEX

January 1975–present: Compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets all the securities in the eligible market, excluding securities of companies with the largest market capitalizations and highest relative price. The index emphasizes companies with smaller capitalization, lower relative price, and higher profitability,

excluding those with the lowest profitability and highest relative price within the small cap universe. The index also excludes those companies with the highest asset growth within the small cap universe. Profitability is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization minus interest expense divided by book equity. Asset growth is defined as change in total assets from the prior fiscal year to current fiscal year. The eligible market is composed of securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market. Exclusions: non-US companies, REITs, UITs, and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2007. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to March 2007 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in December 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. Prior to January 1975: Compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets all the securities in the eligible market with an emphasis on securities with smaller capitalization and lower relative price, excluding securities with the largest market capitalizations and highest relative price. The eligible market is composed of securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market. Exclusions: non-US companies, REITs, UITs, and investment companies.

DIMENSIONAL INTERNATIONAL ADJUSTED MARKET INDEX

Compiled by Dimensional from Bloomberg securities data. Targets all of the securities in the eligible markets with an emphasis on companies with smaller capitalization, lower relative price, and higher profitability, excluding those with the lowest profitability and highest relative price within their country's small cap universe. The index also excludes those companies with the highest asset growth within their country's small cap universe. Profitability is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization minus interest expense divided by book equity. Asset growth is defined as change in total assets from the prior fiscal year to current fiscal year. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four subindices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to April 2008 do not represent actual returns of the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in November 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. The returns of indices presented herein reflect hypothetical performance and do not represent returns that any investor actually attained. Changes in the assumptions upon which such performance is based may have a material impact on the hypothetical returns presented. Hypothetical backtested returns have many inherent limitations. Unlike actual performance, it does not represent actual trading. Since trades have not actually been executed, results may have under- or overcompensated for the impact, if any, of certain market factors, such as lack of liquidity, and may not reflect the impact that certain economic or market factors may have had on the decision-making process. Hypothetical backtested performance also is developed with the benefit of hindsight. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. There can be no assurance that Dimensional Fund Advisors will achieve profits or avoid incurring substantial losses.

Sources and Descriptions of Data

DIMENSIONAL INTERNATIONAL VECTOR INDEX

Compiled by Dimensional from Bloomberg securities data. Targets all the securities in the eligible markets with an emphasis on companies with smaller capitalization, lower relative price, and higher profitability, excluding those with the lowest profitability and highest relative price within their country's small cap universe. The index also excludes those companies with the highest asset growth within their country's small cap universe. Profitability is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization minus interest expense divided by book equity. Asset growth is defined as change in total assets from the prior fiscal year to current fiscal year. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four sub-indices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to April 2008 do not represent actual returns of the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in November 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

DIMENSIONAL INTERNATIONAL LARGE CAP HIGH PROFITABILITY INDEX

Compiled by Dimensional from Bloomberg securities data. Consists of large cap companies with high relative price in eligible markets whose profitability is in the top 35% of their country's large cap universe, after the exclusion of utilities and companies with either negative or missing relative price data. The index emphasizes companies with lower relative price, higher profitability, and lower market capitalization. Profitability is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization minus interest expense divided by book equity. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four sub-indices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to December 2016. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to December 2016 do not represent actual returns of the index.

DIMENSIONAL EMERGING MARKETS ADJUSTED MARKET INDEX

Compiled by Dimensional from Bloomberg securities data. Targets all the securities in the eligible markets with an emphasis on companies with smaller capitalization, lower relative price, and higher profitability,

excluding those with the lowest profitability and highest relative price within their country's small cap universe. The index also excludes those companies with the highest asset growth within their country's small cap universe. Profitability is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization minus interest expense divided by book equity. Asset growth is defined as change in total assets from the prior fiscal year to current fiscal year. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four sub-indices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to April 2008 do not represent actual returns of the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in November 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

DIMENSIONAL EMERGING MARKETS VALUE INDEX

Compiled by Dimensional from Bloomberg securities data. Consists of companies whose relative price is in the bottom 33% of their country's respective constituents, after the exclusion of utilities and companies with either negative or missing relative price data. The index emphasizes companies with smaller capitalization, lower relative price, and higher profitability, excluding those with the lowest profitability within their country's small cap universe. The index also excludes those companies with the highest asset growth within their country's small cap universe. Profitability is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization minus interest expense divided by book equity. Asset growth is defined as change in total assets from the prior fiscal year to current fiscal year. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four sub-indices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to April 2008 do not represent actual returns of the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in November 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. The returns of indices presented herein reflect hypothetical performance and do not represent returns that any investor actually attained. Changes in the assumptions upon which such performance is based may have a material impact on the hypothetical returns presented. Hypothetical backtested returns have many inherent limitations. Unlike actual performance, it does not represent actual trading. Since trades have not actually been executed, results may have under- or overcompensated for the impact, if any, of certain market factors, such as lack of liquidity, and may not reflect the impact that certain economic or market factors may have had on the decision-making process. Hypothetical backtested performance also is developed with the benefit of hindsight. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. There can be no assurance that Dimensional Fund Advisors will achieve profits or avoid incurring substantial losses.

S&P GLOBAL REIT INDEX

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

DIMENSIONAL SHORT-DURATION REAL RETURN INDEX

Compiled by Dimensional using data provided by Bloomberg. Includes securities in Bloomberg US 3–5 Year Government, Credit Aaa, Aa, A, Baa indices; Bloomberg US 1–3 Year Government, Credit Aaa, Aa, A, Baa indices; Bloomberg Inflation Swap USD 2YR Zero Coupon Index (Excess Return); and Bloomberg Inflation Swap USD 5YR Zero Coupon Index (Excess Return). For the fixed income component of the index, we do the following: (1) Securities can be over- or underweighted based on government/credit spreads. When the difference in yields between credit and government bonds is narrow, government bonds may be overweighted. When the difference in yields between credit and government bonds is wide, government bonds may be underweighted. (2) Securities can be over- or underweighted with respect to their market cap weight based on credit spreads. When the difference in yields between AAA+AA and A+BBB is narrow, AAA+AA bonds may be held above market cap weight. When the difference in yields between AAA+AA and A+BBB is wide, AAA+AA bonds may be held below market cap weight. When the difference in yields between AAA+AA and BBB is narrow, BBB bonds may be held below market cap weight. When the difference in yields between AAA+AA and BBB is wide, BBB bonds may be held above market cap weight. (3) The duration of the index is based on the term spread (of real yields) between the real yields of the 3–5 year and 1–3 year credit bonds. Real yield is defined as nominal yield minus inflation swap rate. When the term spread is wide, the duration of the index can be longer than the duration of Bloomberg US Credit 1–5 Year Index. When the term spread is narrow, the duration of the index can be shorter than the duration of Bloomberg US Credit 1–5 Year Index. (4) The duration of the government component is based on the term spread (of real yields) between 3–5 year government bonds and 1–3 year government bonds. When the term spread is wide, the duration of the government component can be longer than the duration of Bloomberg US Government 1–5 Year Index. When the term spread is narrow, the duration of the index can be shorter than the duration of Bloomberg US Government 1–5 Year Index. We use the 2-year and 5-year inflation swap indices to construct an index to match the duration of the fixed income component. The Dimensional index return is the sum of the fixed income component and the inflation swap index return component. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2020. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to January 2020 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

DIMENSIONAL US ADJUSTED INVESTMENT GRADE INDEX

Compiled by Dimensional using data provided by Bloomberg. Includes securities in Bloomberg US 3–10 Year Government, Credit Aaa, Aa, A, Baa indices; and Bloomberg US 1–3 Year Government, Credit Aaa, Aa, A, Baa indices. Securities can be over- or underweighted based on government/credit spreads. When the difference in yields between credit and government bonds is narrow, government bonds may be held above 50%. When the difference in yields between credit and

government bonds is wide, government bonds may be held below 50%. Securities can be over- or underweighted with respect to their market cap weight based on credit spreads. When the difference in yields between AAA+AA and A+BBB is narrow, AAA+AA bonds may be held above market cap weight. When the difference in yields between AAA+AA and A+BBB is wide, AAA+AA bonds may be held below market cap weight. When the difference in yields between AAA+AA and BBB is narrow, BBB bonds may be held below market cap weight. When the difference in yields between AAA+AA and BBB is wide, BBB bonds may be held above market cap weight. The duration of the index is based on the term spread between 5–10 year government/credit bonds and 1–3 year government/credit bonds. When the term spread is wide, the duration of the index can be longer than the duration of Bloomberg US Aggregate Index. When the term spread is narrow, the duration of the index can be shorter than the duration of Bloomberg US Aggregate Index. The duration of the government component is based on the term spread between 5–10 year government bonds and 1–3 year government bonds. When the term spread is wide, the duration of the government component can be longer than the duration of Bloomberg US Government Index. When the term spread is narrow, the duration of the index can be shorter than the duration of Bloomberg US Government Index. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to November 2016. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to November 2016 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

DIMENSIONAL GLOBAL SHORT-TERM GOVERNMENT INDEX (HEDGED TO USD)

Compiled by Dimensional using data provided by Bloomberg. Based on securities in the universe of Bloomberg Global Aggregate 1–2 Year Index. Includes global government bonds only. Eligible currencies: AUD, CAD, CHF, EUR, GBP, JPY, and USD. Within the eligible universe, we apply market weights to construct the index. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to March 2020 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

DIMENSIONAL GLOBAL SHORT-TERM GOVERNMENT VARIABLE MATURITY INDEX (HEDGED TO USD)

Compiled by Dimensional using FTSE data © 2022. Includes securities in the FTSE World Government Bond 1–3 Years and 3–5 Years indices. Countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and the US. Countries with the steepest yield curves are overweight with respect to their market cap weight. For countries included, duration corresponds to the steepest segment of that country's yield curve. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2019. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to January 2019 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. The returns of indices presented herein reflect hypothetical performance and do not represent returns that any investor actually attained. Changes in the assumptions upon which such performance is based may have a material impact on the hypothetical returns presented. Hypothetical backtested returns have many inherent limitations. Unlike actual performance, it does not represent actual trading. Since trades have not actually been executed, results may have under- or overcompensated for the impact, if any, of certain market factors, such as lack of liquidity, and may not reflect the impact that certain economic or market factors may have had on the decision-making process. Hypothetical backtested performance also is developed with the benefit of hindsight. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. There can be no assurance that Dimensional Fund Advisors will achieve profits or avoid incurring substantial losses.

Sources and Descriptions of Data

DIMENSIONAL GLOBAL GOVERNMENT/CREDIT 1–3 YEAR UNHEDGED INDEX

February 1999–present: Compiled by Dimensional using data provided by Bloomberg. Based on securities in the universe of Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index. Includes global government bonds and global investment grade corporate bonds. Eligible currencies: AUD, CAD, CHF, EUR, GBP, JPY, and USD. Within the universe, the index identifies the yield curves that offer higher expected returns, and the duration ranges on those yield curves offering higher expected returns, and assesses the increased expected returns associated with allocation to bonds with different credit qualities. It then overweights (with respect to their market cap weight) bonds of yield curves, duration ranges, and credit qualities that offer higher expected returns. It also employs credit quality, currency, and duration requirements relative to the eligible market. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2020. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to January 2020 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. Prior to February 1999: Compiled by Dimensional using data © 2022 by FTSE. Includes securities in the FTSE World Government Bond 1–3 Years Index. Countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and the US as data becomes available. Rebalanced monthly based on market weights.

DIMENSIONAL GLOBAL ADJUSTED FIXED INCOME MARKET INDEX (HEDGED TO USD)

Compiled by Dimensional using data provided by Bloomberg. Based on securities in the universe of the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index and Global High Yield Index. Includes global government bonds, global investment grade corporate bonds, and global BB corporates. Eligible currencies: AUD, CAD, CHF, EUR, GBP, JPY, and USD. Within the universe, the index identifies the yield curves that offer higher expected returns, and the duration ranges on those yield curves offering higher expected returns, and assesses the increased expected returns

associated with allocation to bonds with different credit qualities. It then overweights (with respect to their market cap weight) bonds of yield curves, duration ranges, and credit qualities that offer higher expected returns. It also employs credit quality, currency, and duration requirements relative to the eligible market. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to November 2017. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to November 2017 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

DIMENSIONAL TARGETED CREDIT INDEX (HEDGED TO USD)

Compiled by Dimensional using data provided by Bloomberg. Based on securities in the universe of Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index and Global High Yield Index. Includes global investment grade corporate bonds and global BB corporates only. Eligible currencies: AUD, CAD, CHF, EUR, GBP, JPY, and USD. Within the universe, the index identifies the yield curves that offer higher expected returns, and the duration ranges on those yield curves offering higher expected returns, and assesses the increased expected returns associated with allocation to bonds with different credit qualities. It then overweights (with respect to their market cap weight) bonds of yield curves, duration ranges, and credit qualities that offer higher expected returns. It also employs credit quality, currency, and duration requirements relative to the eligible market. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2020. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to January 2020 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. The returns of indices presented herein reflect hypothetical performance and do not represent returns that any investor actually attained. Changes in the assumptions upon which such performance is based may have a material impact on the hypothetical returns presented. Hypothetical backtested returns have many inherent limitations. Unlike actual performance, it does not represent actual trading. Since trades have not actually been executed, results may have under- or overcompensated for the impact, if any, of certain market factors, such as lack of liquidity, and may not reflect the impact that certain economic or market factors may have had on the decision-making process. Hypothetical backtested performance also is developed with the benefit of hindsight. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. There can be no assurance that Dimensional Fund Advisors will achieve profits or avoid incurring substantial losses.

Important Disclosures

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