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Family Office

OSS Health

A Joint effort in
getting you back to Health

Q4

Quarterly Market Review

Fourth Quarter 2021

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Quarterly Market Review

Fourth Quarter 2021

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:

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OSS Q4 Letter to 401k Plan Participants
The Value of Avoiding Mistakes

In the interesting book *Winning the Losers Game*, Charles Ellis[1] vividly summarizes the value of avoiding mistakes with a series of easy-to-understand, real-life examples.

For instance, in tennis, there are 2 distinctly different games being played. There is the game being played by professionals for significant prize money and global standing, and there is a game being played by non-professionals, for fun. While the rules are the same, equipment is the same and dimensions and surfaces of the court are the same, there are 2 very different games being played.

Let me explain.

In a game where professionals are playing one another, the outcome of the game is most often determined by the actions of the winner.

"Professionals hit the ball hard, with laser-like precision through long and often exciting rallies until one player is able to drive the ball just out of the opponent's reach".[2]

"Amateur tennis is almost entirely different. Amateur players seldom beat their opponents. *Instead, they beat themselves*. In amateur tennis, the outcome is most often determined by the loser"[3]. "Brilliant shots, long and exciting rallies, and seemingly miraculous recoveries are few and far between"[4]. Instead, the point often ends with a return hit into the net, or out of bounds. "Double faults at service are not uncommon"[5].

"Statistical research demonstrates approximately 80% of the points are won in professional tennis. In non-professional or amateur tennis, approximately 80% of the points are lost as "unforced errors"[6] (mistakes).

It is obvious that we, as non-professional tennis players, would win more often and enjoy the game more, if we concentrated on reliably getting the ball back – rather than trying to crush the ball to an area in the back corner, near the out-of-bounds line where our opponent could not get it. Instead of trying to add herculean power to our serve, we might concentrate on getting the ball in, and allowing our opponent, to make the mistake of trying to muscle the serve's return.

In many competitive contests, non-professional participants who concentrate on reducing their mistakes, will consistently stack the odds in their favor.

So why mention this in the context of your OSS 401k plan?

From the start of the stock exchange in 1792, through the 1980's, the investment game was a winner's game.

It was overwhelmingly dominated by the largest institutions, with enormous sums of money to spend on research, financial analysts, and the best information sources available. The goal – to uncover overlooked and often secretive information, which gave the institutions an informational advantage. This worked well for over 100 years.

As the technology revolution unfolded, information availability became ubiquitous. Computing power has grown with nearly unimaginable speed and is widely available to everyone. As

technology created an equal playing field, regulatory oversight demanded that *all publicly traded company information become accessible to all investors at the same time*. This development created a hyper-competitive market, with literally thousands of billion-dollar institutions all trying to gain the slightest edge. Informational advantages disappeared.

Today, the investment industry has evolved. The winners-game, where an informational edge turned into a significant gain, has become hyper-competitive. Today, most *investors can participate, on equal footing, with the largest and most well-endowed institutions in the world for a fraction of the cost.* Today investors who consistently avoid mistakes, achieve the best results.

Mistakes to Avoid

Mistake #1: *Ignoring the disclaimer, "Past performance is no guarantee of future performance" – never truer words have been spoken*. Most investors ignore this warning. Beware of the broker or mutual fund that showcases their recent brilliant performance…before subtracting their a) fees, b) expenses, and importantly, c) taxes due each year, from their performance.

Low cost "Index-Funds" are available to everyone. Statistical research provides clear evidence that these *"Index-Funds" consistently outperformed the professional investors over 90% of the time during a standard 10-year stretch*.

Research demonstrating that the best and brightest investors with almost unlimited access to instant information, underperform the

basic indexes. This has turned the world on its head over the last 30 years. Vanguard and John Bogle led this realization with the simple question "*Why pay these large institutions 1-3% per year for investment results which have a 90% + chance of underperforming a low-cost index fund"*?

Mistake #2: *Taking unnecessary risks and being too aggressive with speculative investments*. Aggressive speculations often create increased risks. While it is true that not all risky investments go bad and create losses, risky aggressive speculative investments are likely to create more mistakes than conservative, well-diversified, low risk, investment strategies… *and in the investment world, losses create problems.*

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Take a look at the table below.

This table outlines the damage a loss creates by demonstrating the amount of gain the investor must obtain in order to recover the loss, and get back to even.

Starting Amount (in dollars)	Loss Amount (Percentages)	Ending Amount	Percentage Gain Needed to Return to Starting Amount
$1000.00	10%	$900.00	11.1%
$1,000.00	20%	$800.00	25%
$1,000.00	30%	$700.00	42.8%
$1,000.00	40%	$600.00	66.7%
$1,000.00	50%	$500.00	100%
$1,000.00	75%	$250.00	300%
$1,000.00	90%	$100.00	900%

As you can see, when investing, mistakes have a negative *leveraged* outcome. If the mistake causes a 10% loss, your investment portfolio must make 11.1% to recover the loss. If the loss is 20%, you must recover 25% to get back to even, and if your mistake costs your portfolio 50%, it will take a 100% gain to recover.

Today, broad and almost instant access to information with thousands of incredibly intelligent analysts, all trying to take advantage of the market's infrequent mistakes, has turned the world of investing from a winner's game into a loser's game.

Don't make the mistake of chasing funds with the best prior performance. Don't try to time the market. Don't take hints from others. Instead, invest in broadly diversified, global indexes, with low fees and expenses. Adopt a long-term investment strategy.

Today, the prescription for investors is simple. Avoid making mistakes.

———

OSS 401K PLAN - The national average for advisory fees is slightly over 1% per year. The OSS 401k Plan, which is available for all employees at OSS, has fees of less than 0.2%, which is 80% less than the national average, and has no conflicts of interest of any kind.

In addition to OSS management's generous contributions to each employee's 401k Plan, the investment choices available have been specifically chosen to minimize fees and maximize investment returns.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss investment choices, retirement strategies, or the proper contribution amounts to ensure you are saving enough for retirement, please feel free to make an appointment to see Steven Abernathy at the Powder Mill Road location once in-person meetings resume and/or call 212-293-3469 for a telephone appointment.

Footnotes:

1. Winning the Losers Game, by Charles D. Ellis seventh edition (2018)
2. Ibid
3. Ibid
4. Ibid
5. Ibid
6. Ibid

Research demonstrates that those investors who beat the odds, and outperformed over the previous 10 years had no correlation whatsoever with the investors who outperformed over the next 10 years.

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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
4Q 2021	**STOCKS**				**BONDS**	
	9.28%	**3.14%**	**-1.31%**	**12.35%**	**0.01%**	**0.07%**
Since Jan. 2001						
Average Quarterly Return	2.5%	1.7%	2.9%	2.7%	1.1%	1.1%
Best Quarter	22.0% **2020 Q2**	25.9% **2009 Q2**	34.7% **2009 Q2**	32.3% **2009 Q3**	4.6% **2001 Q3**	4.6% **2008 Q4**
Worst Quarter	-22.8% **2008 Q4**	-23.3% **2020 Q1**	-27.6% **2008 Q4**	-36.1% **2008 Q4**	-3.4% **2021 Q1**	-2.7% **2015 Q2**

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: US Stock Market (Russell 3000 Index), International Developed Stocks (MSCI World ex USA Index [net 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]).

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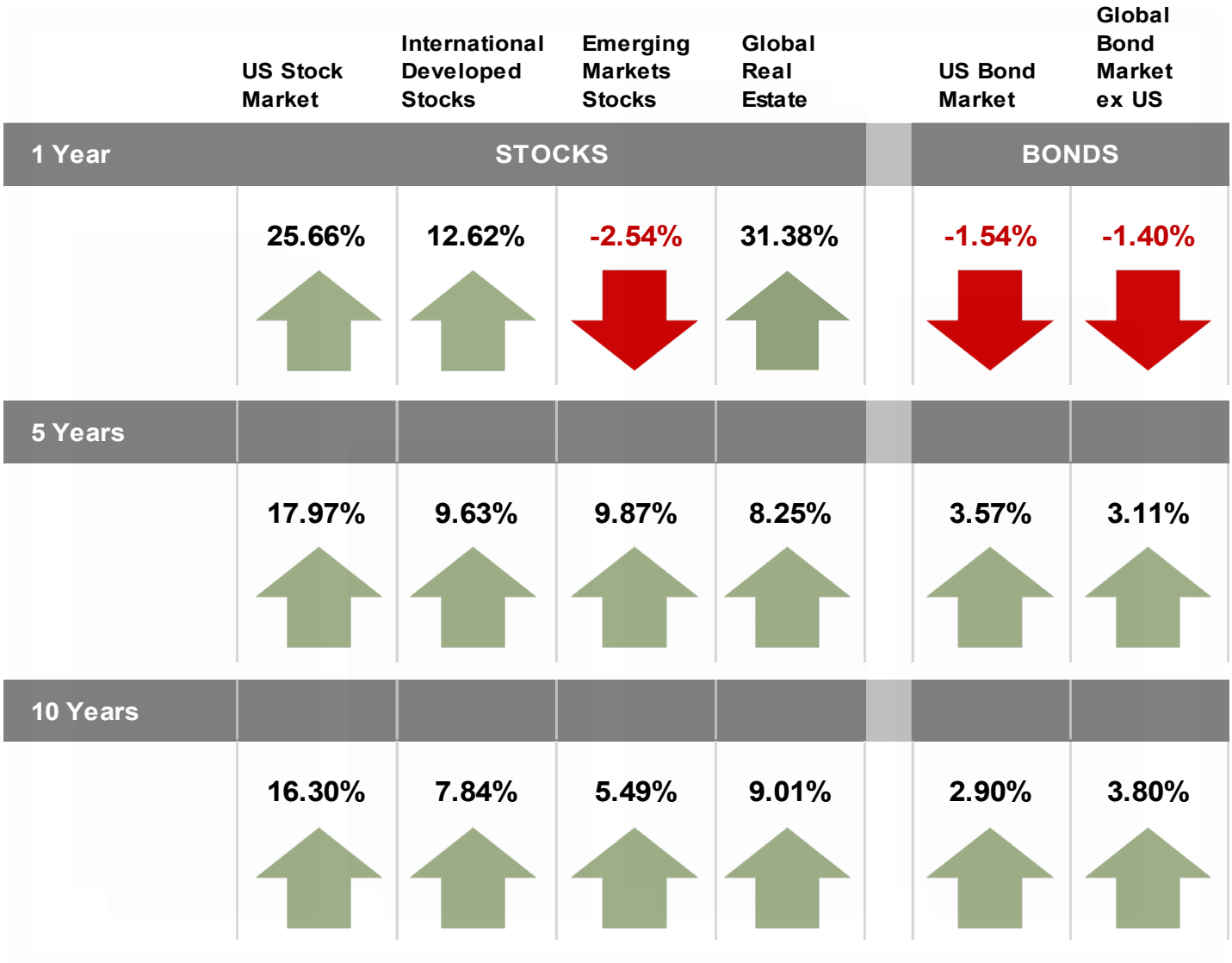
Long-Term Market Summary

Index Returns as of December 31, 2021



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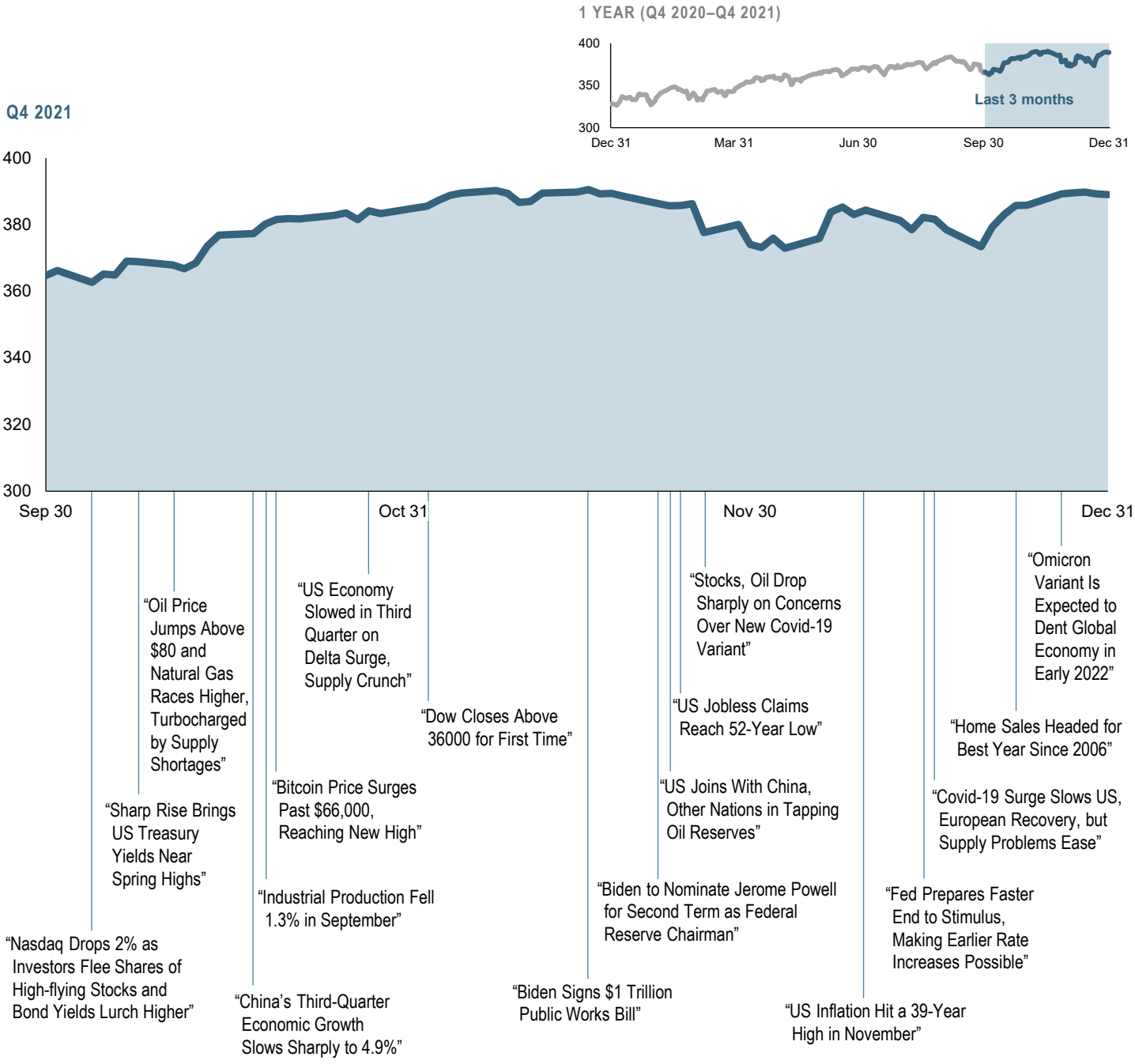
World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from Q4 2021



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

Graph Source: MSCI ACWI Index (net div.). MSCI data © MSCI 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.

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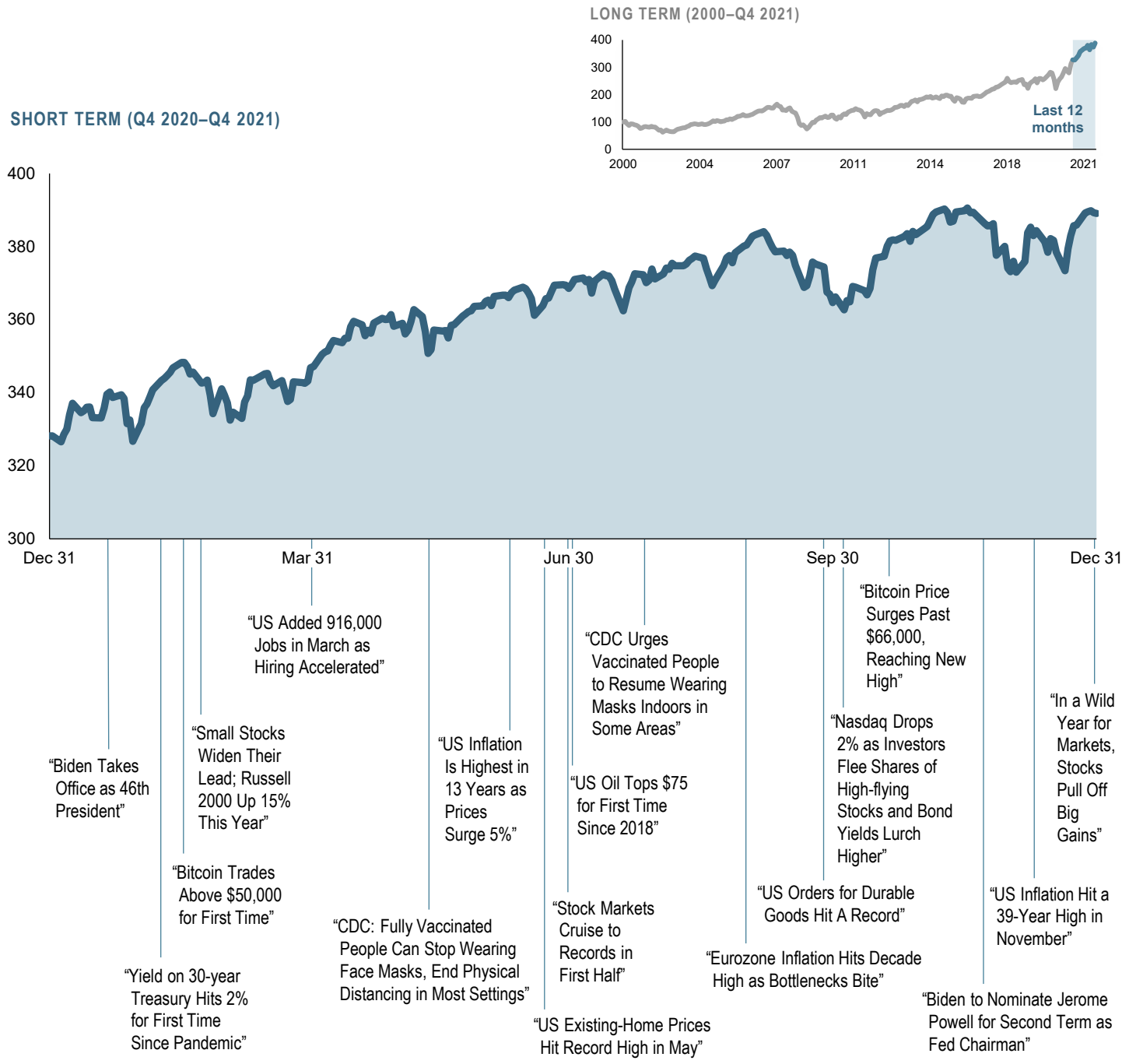
World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from past 12 months



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Graph Source: MSCI ACWI Index (net div.). MSCI data © MSCI 2022, all rights reserved.
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US Stocks

Fourth Quarter 2021 Index Returns

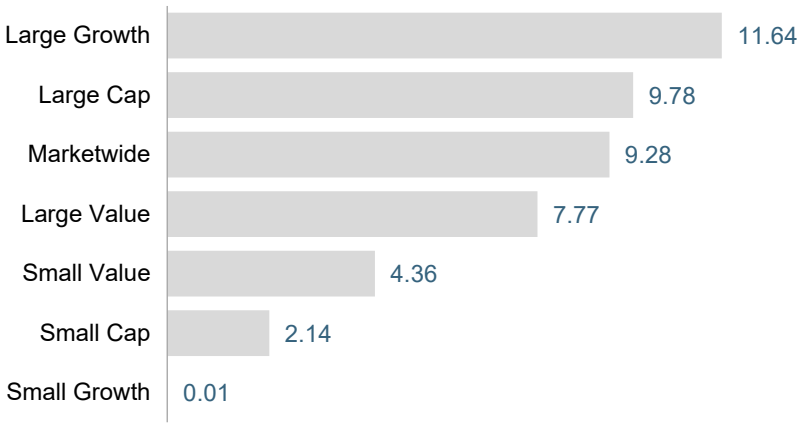
The US equity market posted positive returns for the quarter and outperformed both non-US developed markets and emerging markets.

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

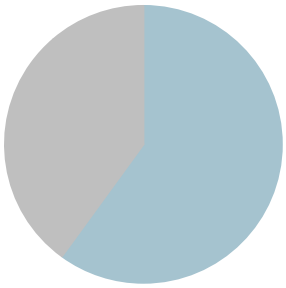
Small caps underperformed large caps.

REIT indices outperformed equity market indices.

Ranked Returns (%)



World Market Capitalization—US



60%
US Market
$47.7 trillion

Period Returns (%)

** Annualized*

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

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.

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International Developed Stocks

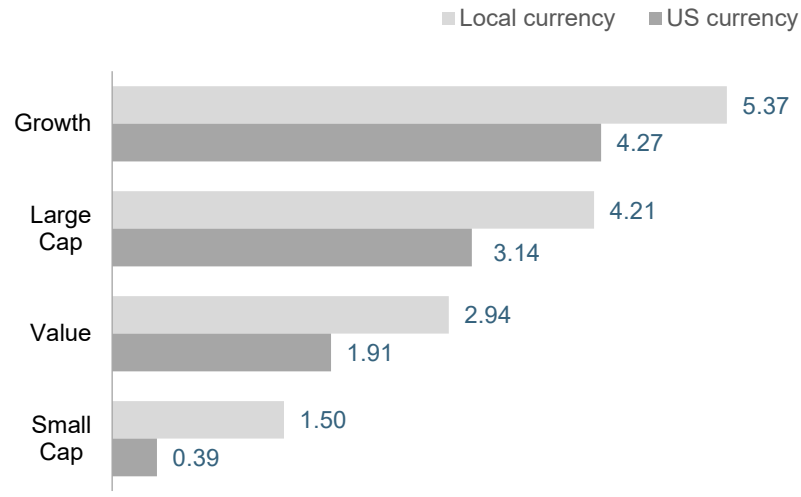
Fourth Quarter 2021 Index Returns

Developed markets outside the US posted positive returns for the quarter. They underperformed US equities but outperformed emerging markets.

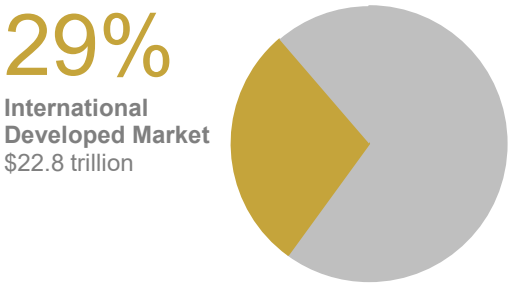
Value underperformed growth.

Small caps underperformed large caps.

Ranked Returns (%)



World Market Capitalization—International Developed



Period Returns (%)

** Annualized*

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Grow th	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

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: 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.

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Emerging Markets Stocks

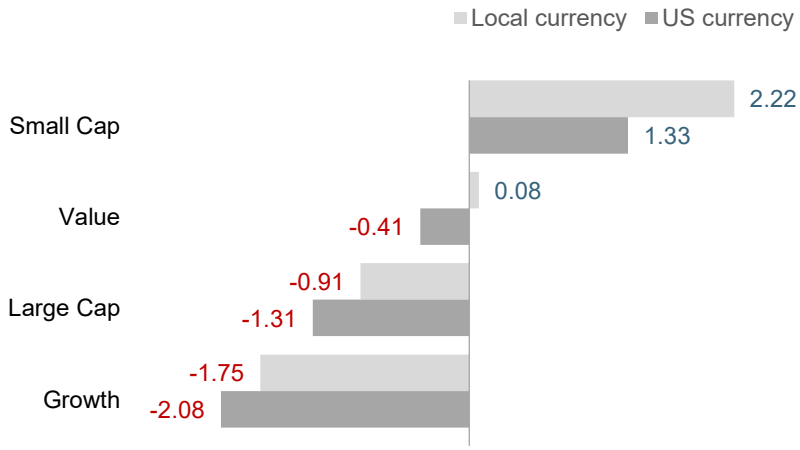
Fourth Quarter 2021 Index Returns

Emerging markets posted negative returns for the quarter, underperforming the US and non-US developed equity markets.

Value outperformed growth.

Small caps outperformed large caps.

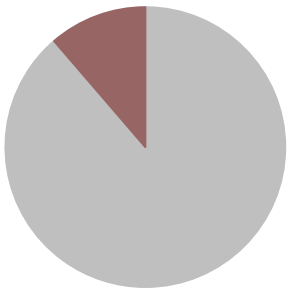
Ranked Returns (%)



World Market Capitalization—Emerging Markets

11%

Emerging Markets
$9.0 trillion



Period Returns (%)

** Annualized*

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
Grow th	-2.08	-8.41	14.60	12.55	7.52

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: 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.

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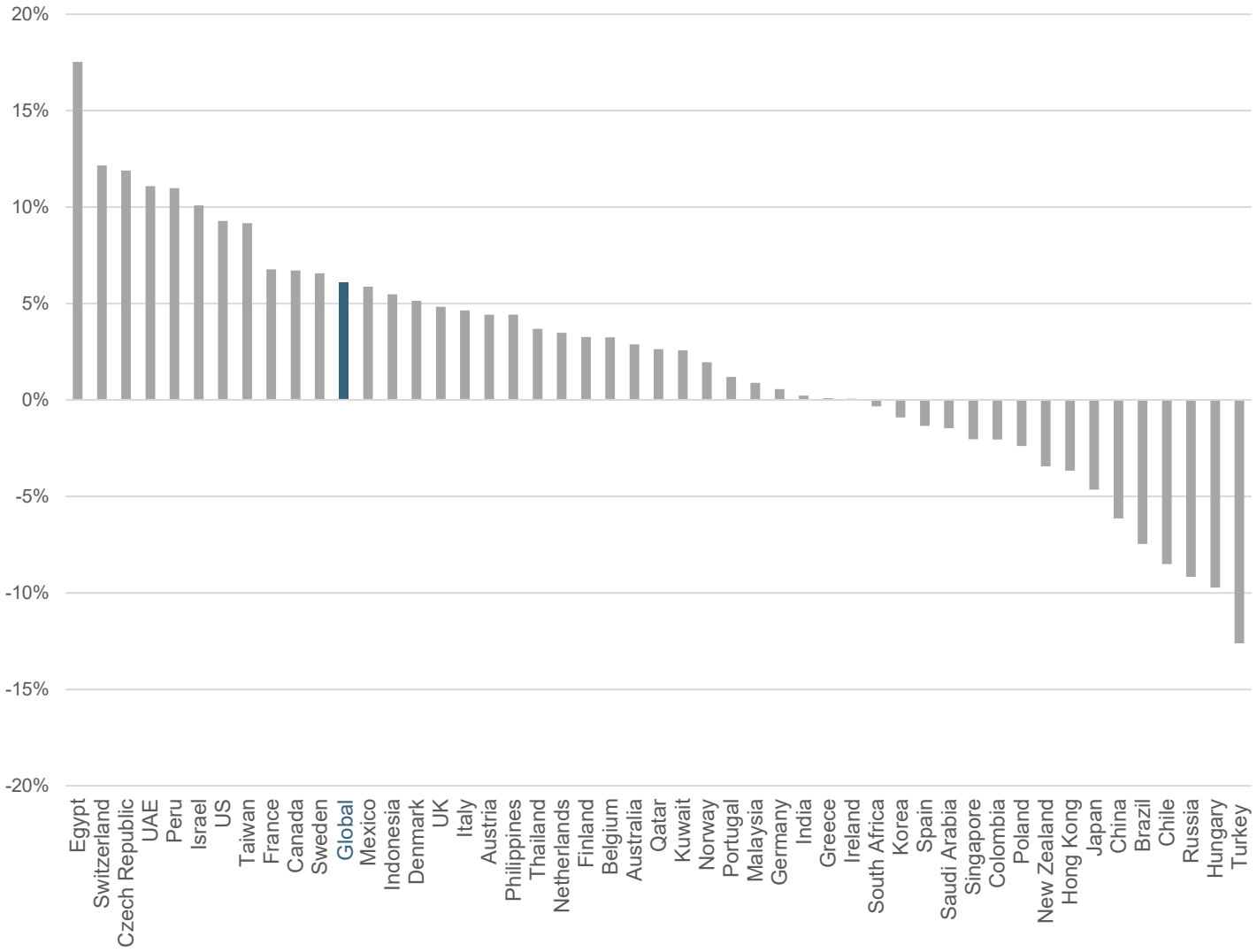
Country Returns

Fourth Quarter 2021 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 2022, all rights reserved.

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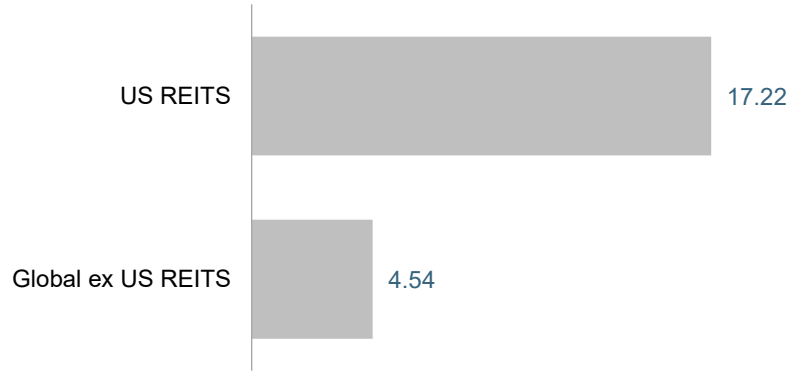
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

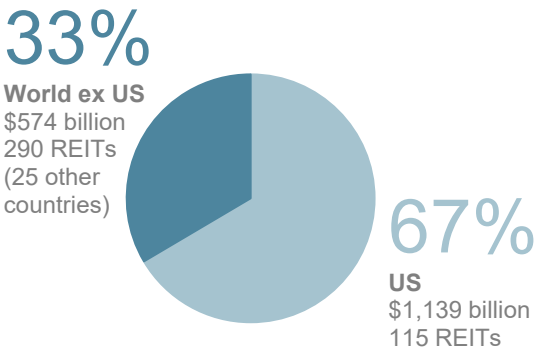
Fourth Quarter 2021 Index Returns

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

Ranked Returns (%)



Total Value of REIT Stocks



Period Returns (%)

** Annualized*

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
US REITS	17.22	45.91	16.84	9.65	10.7
Global ex US REITS	4.54	12.70	7.79	6.04	7.17

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Number of REIT stocks and total value based on the two indices. All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. Total value of REIT stocks represented by Dow Jones US Select REIT Index and the S&P Global ex US REIT Index. Dow Jones US Select REIT Index used as proxy for the US market, and S&P Global ex US REIT Index used as proxy for the World ex US market.

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Commodities

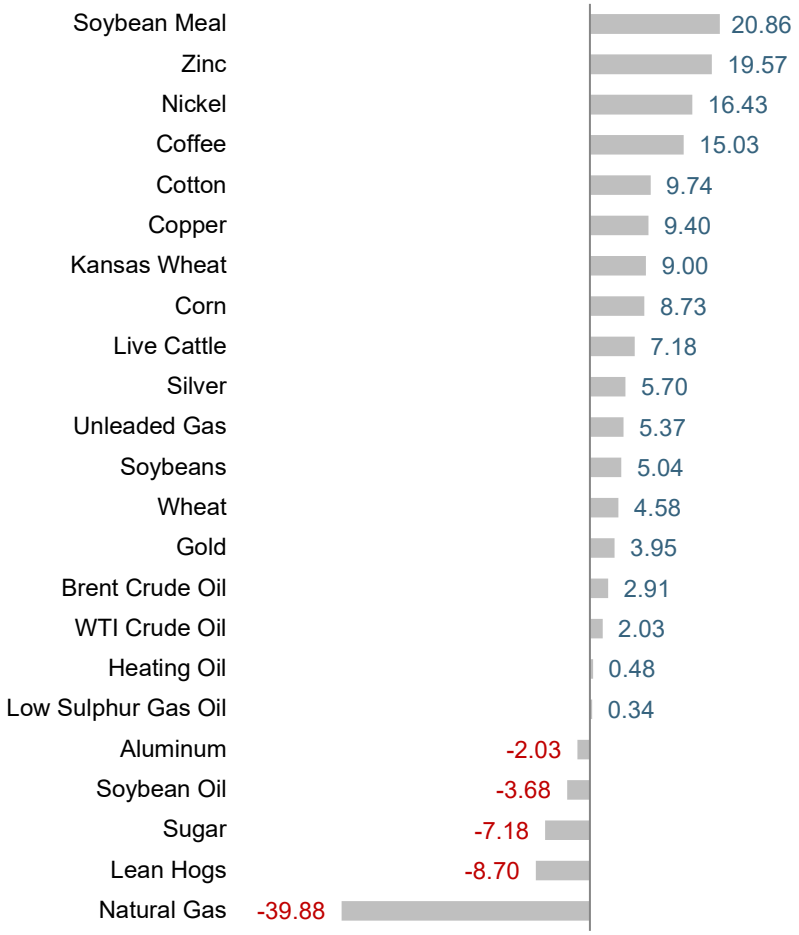
Fourth Quarter 2021 Index Returns

The Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return returned -1.56% for the fourth quarter of 2021.

Soybean Meal and Zinc were the best performers, advancing 20.86% and 19.57%, respectively.

Natural Gas and Lean Hogs were the worst performers, declining 39.88% and 8.70%, respectively.

Ranked Returns (%)



Period Returns (%)

** Annualized*

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Commodities	-1.56	27.11	9.86	3.66	-2.85

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Index is not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Commodities returns represent the return of the Bloomberg Commodity Total Return Index. Individual commodities are sub-index values of the Bloomberg Commodity Total Return Index. Data provided by Bloomberg.

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Fixed Income

Fourth Quarter 2021 Index Returns

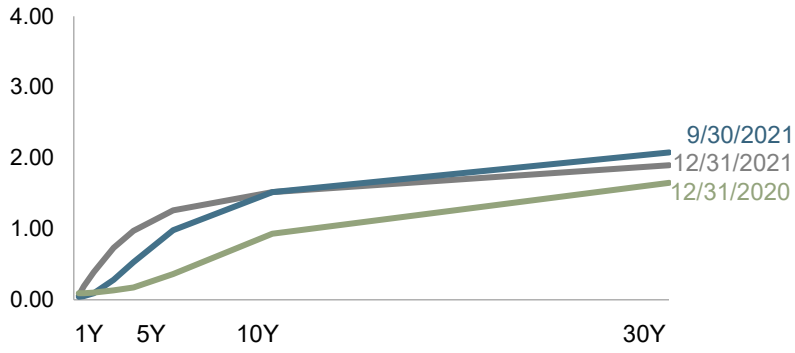
Interest rate movements in the US Treasury fixed income market were mixed during the fourth quarter. The yield on the 5-year US Treasury note increased 28 basis points (bps) to 1.26%. The yield on the 10-year US Treasury note remained unchanged at 1.52%. The 30-year US Treasury bond yield decreased 18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

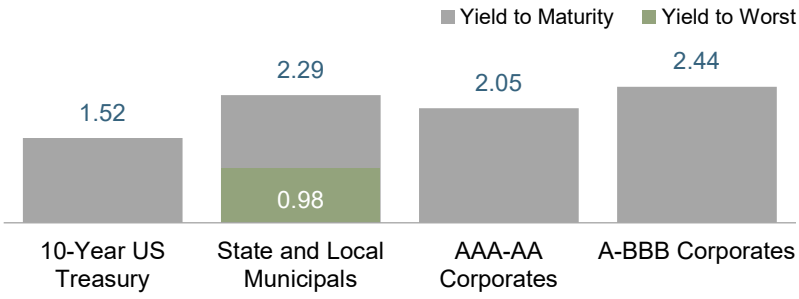
In terms of total returns, short-term corporate bonds lost 0.68%. Intermediate-term corporate bonds declined 0.56%.

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.

US Treasury Yield Curve (%)



Bond Yields Across Issuers (%)



Period Returns (%)

**Annualized*

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 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. 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.

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Global Fixed Income

Fourth Quarter 2021 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.

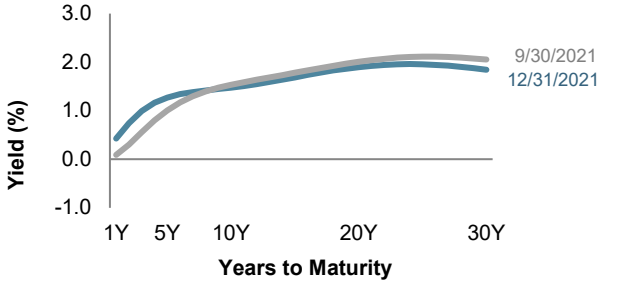
Term premiums were mixed in developed markets. Long-term bonds were generally the best performers, and intermediate-term bonds were generally the worst performers.

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

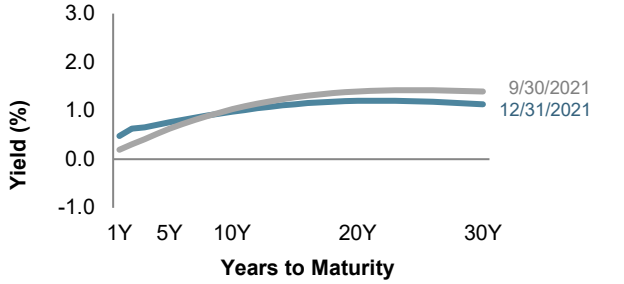
Changes in Yields (bps) since 9/30/2021

	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

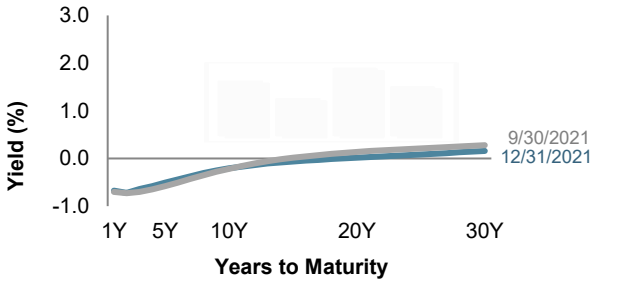
US



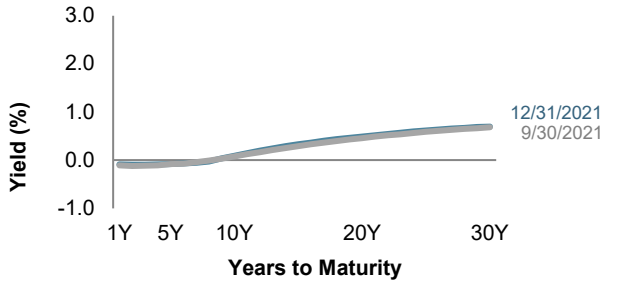
UK



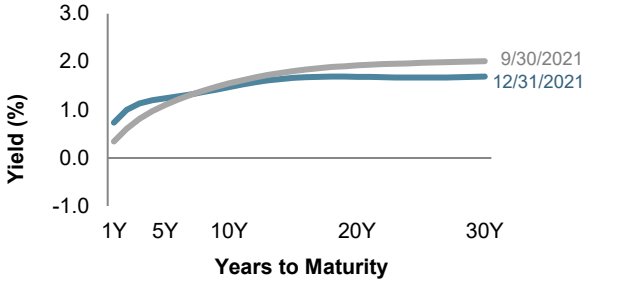
Germany



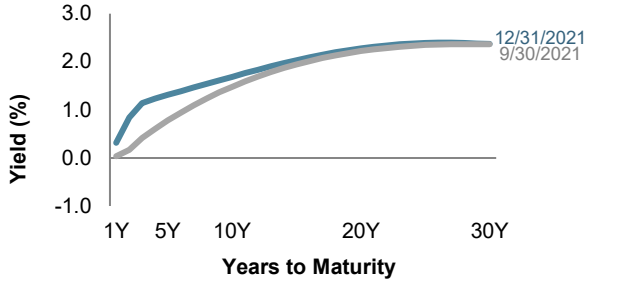
Japan



Canada



Australia



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

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Impact of Diversification

As of November 30, 2021

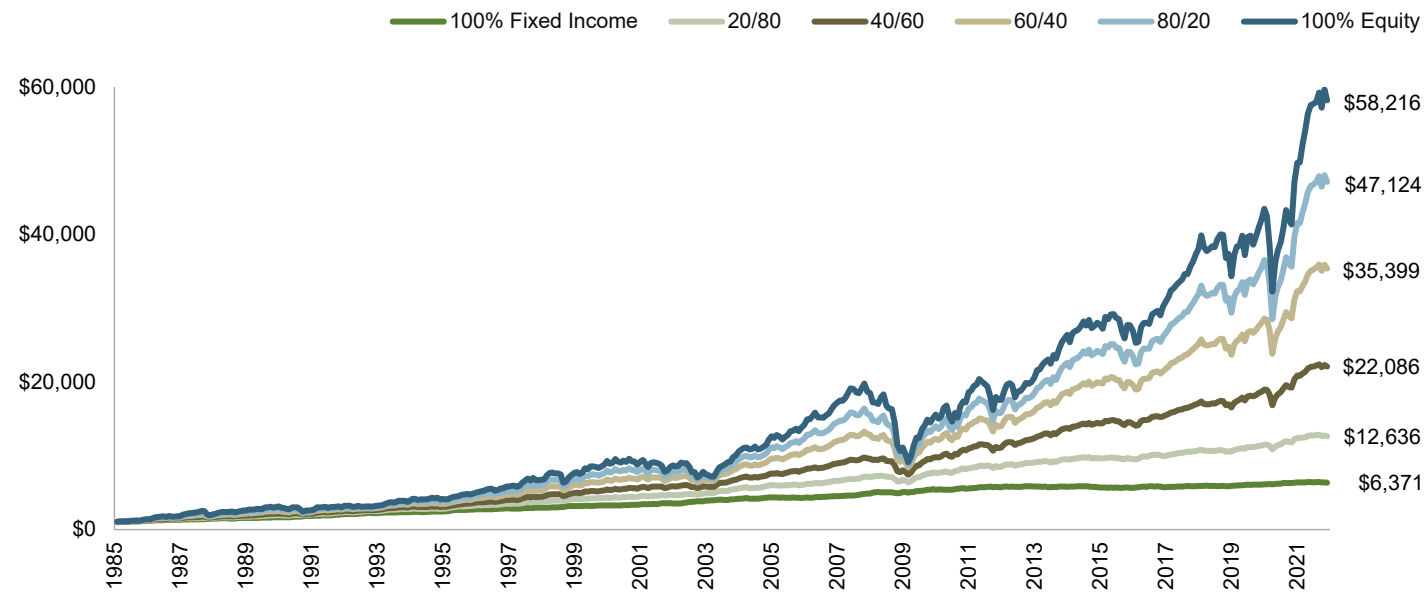
These portfolios illustrate the performance of different global stock/bond mixes and highlight the benefits of diversification. Mixes with larger allocations to stocks are considered riskier but have higher expected returns over time.

Period Returns (%)

** Annualized*

Dimensional Core Plus Wealth Index Model	3 Months	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*	10-Year STDEV[1]
100% Equity	-1.78	23.54	15.92	14.01	12.71	14.06
80/20	-1.65	18.55	14.51	12.50	11.57	11.73
60/40	-1.54	13.35	12.61	10.53	9.76	9.04
40/60	-1.43	8.37	9.15	7.57	7.17	6.12
20/80	-1.67	3.23	5.98	4.87	4.05	3.71
100% Fixed Income	-1.02	0.33	2.65	2.08	1.04	1.72

Growth of Wealth: The Relationship Between Risk and Return



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

Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss. For illustrative purposes only. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The performance reflects the growth of a hypothetical $10,000. Assumes all models have been rebalanced monthly. See appendix for allocation information. All performance results are based on performance of indexes with model/back-tested asset allocations; the performance was achieved with the benefit of hindsight; it does not represent actual investment strategies. The index models are unmanaged and the model's performance does not reflect advisory fees or other expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. In particular, Model performance may not reflect the impact that economic and market factors may have had on the advisor's decision making if the advisor were actually managing client money. The models are not recommendations for an actual allocation. Indices are not available for direct investment. Backtested performance results assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Sources: Dimensional Fund Advisors LP for Dimensional Indices.

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Quarterly Topic: All-Time-High Anxiety

Fourth Quarter 2021

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.

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.

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

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Quarterly Topic:
All-Time-High Anxiety

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.

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%

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

For illustrative purposes only. Index is not available for direct investment. Performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. S&P data © 2022 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved.

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Appendix

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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	4	7	9	11
Dimensional US Adjusted Market Value Index	0	2	4	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 November 30, 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.

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Dimensional Core Plus Wealth Index Models

Period Returns as of November 30, 2021 (%)

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Equity				
Dimensional US Adjusted Market 2 Index	27.23	18.31	16.01	15.48
Dimensional US Large Cap High Profitability Index	25.08	24.21	21.12	17.41
Dimensional US Adjusted Market Value Index	31.14	14.13	11.89	13.80
Dimensional International Adjusted Market Index	15.43	11.18	10.08	8.60
Dimensional International Large Cap High Profitability Index	14.91	13.70	11.68	8.50
Dimensional International Vector Index	16.62	10.55	9.62	8.82
Dimensional Emerging Markets Adjusted Market Index	10.47	10.49	10.11	6.37
Dimensional Emerging Markets Value Index	16.71	6.80	8.32	4.87
S&P Global REIT Index (gross dividends)	28.27	9.93	8.70	9.57
Fixed Income				
Dimensional Short-Duration Real Return Index	7.00	5.60	3.76	2.46
Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index	-1.56	5.66	3.75	3.39
Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Index (Hedged to USD)	0.07	1.76	1.62	1.26
Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Variable Maturity Index (Hedged to USD)	-1.55	1.72	1.39	1.77
Dimensional Global Government/Credit 1-3 Year Unhedged Index	-1.82	2.07	1.79	-0.16
Dimensional Global Adjusted Fixed Income Market Index (Hedged to USD)	-0.05	7.73	5.76	6.43
Dimensional Targeted Credit Index (Hedged to USD)	0.21	4.83	3.69	4.48

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual returns may be lower.
Indices are not available for direct investment. 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
January 1985–present 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
January 1985–present 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 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
January 1985–present 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 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
January 1985–present 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 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 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 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 securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global 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 index overweights securities of companies with smaller capitalization and lower relative price to a greater degree than the Dimensional US Adjusted Market 1 Index. Exclusions: non-US companies, REITs, UITs, and investment companies. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2007. The calculation methodology was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology was amended in December 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. Prior to January 1975 Targets all securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market with an emphasis on companies with smaller capitalization and lower relative price.

DIMENSIONAL US LARGE CAP HIGH PROFITABILITY INDEX
Compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets securities of US 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. 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.

DIMENSIONAL US ADJUSTED MARKET VALUE INDEX
January 1975–present Compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets all securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global 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 index overweights securities of companies with smaller capitalization and lower relative price to a greater degree than the Dimensional US Adjusted Market 2 Index. Exclusions: non-US companies, REITs, UITs, and investment companies. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2007. The calculation methodology was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology was amended in December 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

DIMENSIONAL INTERNATIONAL 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 market 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. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008. The calculation methodology was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology 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. Targets large cap securities in the eligible markets whose profitability is in the top 35% of their country's large cap securities, 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. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to December 2016.

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 market 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 overweights securities of companies with smaller capitalization and lower relative price to a greater degree than the Dimensional International Adjusted Market Index. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008. The calculation methodology was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology was amended in November 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

Sources and Descriptions of Data

DIMENSIONAL EMERGING MARKETS ADJUSTED MARKET INDEX
Compiled by Dimensional from Bloomberg securities data. Targets all securities in the eligible markets with an emphasis on companies with smaller market 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. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008. The calculation methodology was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology 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
January 1990–present Compiled by Dimensional from Bloomberg securities data. Targets securities of companies whose relative price is in the bottom 33% of their country's companies, 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. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008. The calculation methodology was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology was amended in November 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

S&P GLOBAL REIT INDEX
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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 retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2020.

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. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2017.

Sources and Descriptions of Data

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. Within the eligible universe, we apply market weights to construct the index. Currency exposure is hedged to USD. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2020.

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: Austria, Australia, 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. Currency exposure is hedged to USD. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2019.

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. 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. Returns are in USD, unhedged. Rebalanced monthly. 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: Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, and the US as data becomes available. Rebalanced monthly based on market weights. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2020.

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, USD. Currency exposure is hedged to USD. Within the universe, the index identifies the yield curves that offer higher expected returns, 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. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2018.

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. 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. Currency exposure is hedged to USD. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2020.