



Q3

Quarterly Market Review
Third Quarter 2014

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

The report also illustrates the performance of globally diversified portfolios and features a topic of the quarter.

Overview:

Market Summary

US Stock Market Performance

World Asset Classes

US Stocks

International Developed Stocks

Emerging Markets Stocks

Select Country Performance

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

Commodities

Fixed Income

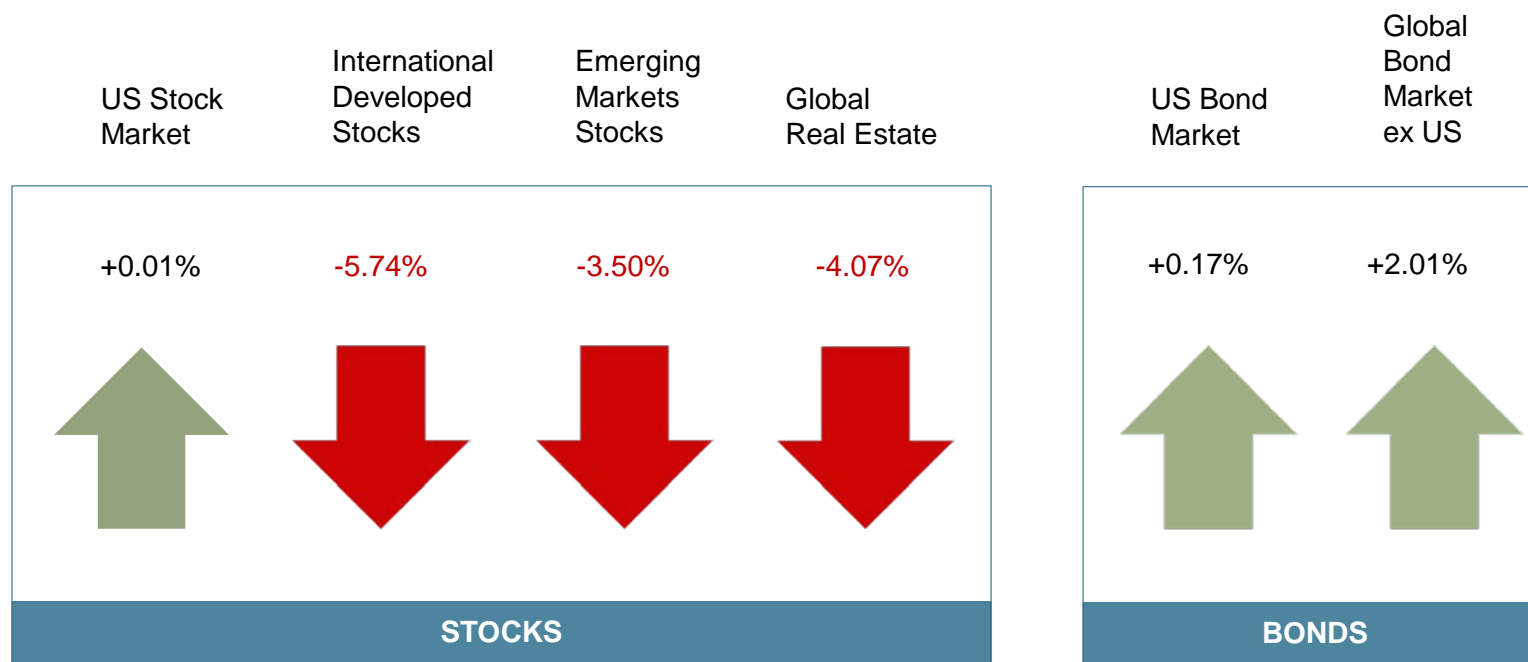
Global Diversification

Multifactor Model Performance

Quarterly Topic: CAPE Fear—Valuation Ratios and Market Timing

Market Summary

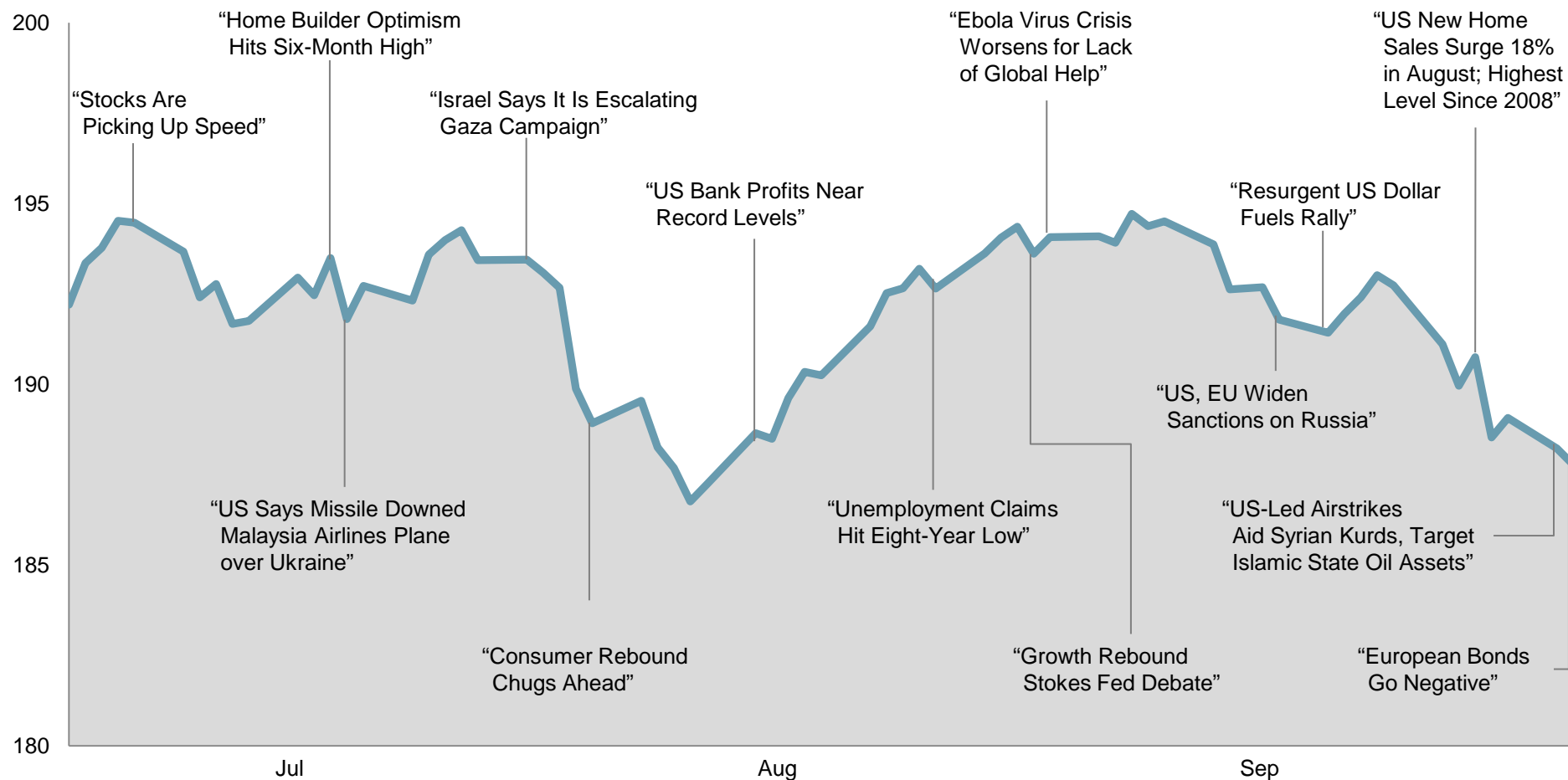
Third Quarter 2014 Index Returns



Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: US Stock Market (Russell 3000 Index), International Developed Stocks (MSCI World ex USA Index [net div.]), Emerging Markets (MSCI Emerging Markets Index [net div.]), Global Real Estate (S&P Global REIT Index), US Bond Market (Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index), and Global Bond ex US Market (Citigroup WGBI ex USA 1-30 Years [Hedged to USD]). The S&P data are provided by Standard & Poor's Index Services Group. Russell data © Russell Investment Group 1995-2014, all rights reserved. MSCI data © MSCI 2014, all rights reserved. Barclays data provided by Barclays Bank PLC. Citigroup bond indices © 2014 by Citigroup.

World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from Q3 2014



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

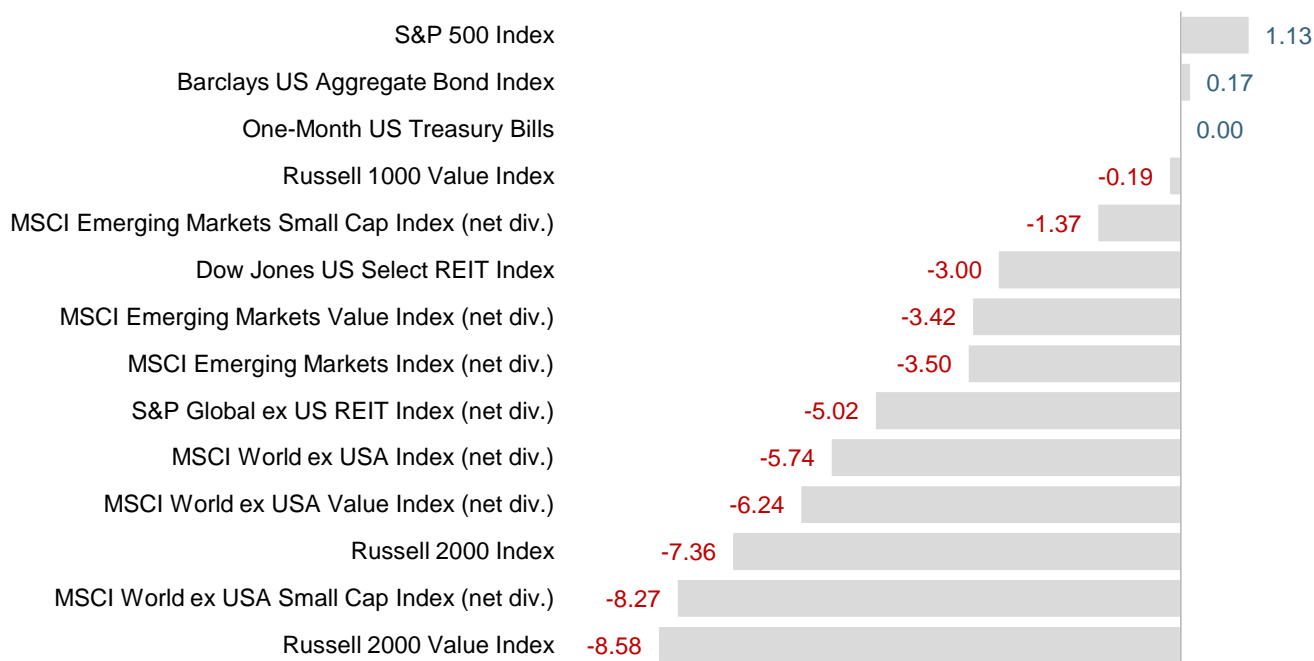
Graph Source: MSCI ACWI Index. MSCI data © MSCI 2014, all rights reserved.

It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Performance does not reflect the expenses associated with management of an actual portfolio. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

World Asset Classes

Third Quarter 2014 Index Returns (%)

The broad US equity market had flat-to-slightly-positive returns for the quarter. Small cap stocks in the US underperformed large cap stocks, with US small cap indices posting negative returns. Most equity markets outside the US had negative performance in US dollar terms. Currency movements played a role; the dollar appreciated against most currencies. In developed markets outside the US, large cap indices outperformed small cap indices. In the emerging markets, however, small cap indices outperformed large cap indices. Value underperformed growth indices in developed markets across size ranges, but in emerging markets value outperformed growth in large caps but underperformed in small caps. REITs recorded negative returns in the US and in developed non-US markets.



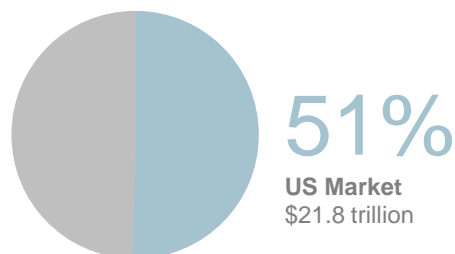
US Stocks

Third Quarter 2014 Index Returns

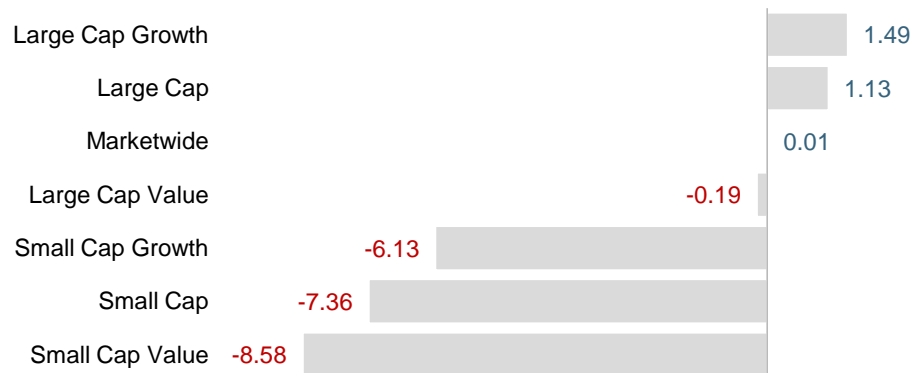
The US equity market recorded slightly positive performance, and large caps significantly outperformed small caps for the quarter.

Value underperformed growth across all size ranges, with the exception of micro cap indices.

World Market Capitalization—US



Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	* Annualized			
		1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Marketwide	6.95	17.76	23.08	15.78	8.44
Large Cap	8.34	19.73	22.99	15.70	8.11
Large Cap Value	8.07	18.89	23.93	15.26	7.84
Large Cap Growth	7.89	19.15	22.45	16.50	8.94
Small Cap	-4.41	3.93	21.26	14.29	8.19
Small Cap Value	-4.74	4.13	20.61	13.02	7.25
Small Cap Growth	-4.05	3.79	21.91	15.51	9.03

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International Developed Stocks

Third Quarter 2014 Index Returns

International developed broad market indices measured in US dollars underperformed both the US and emerging markets. Large caps continued to outperform small caps.

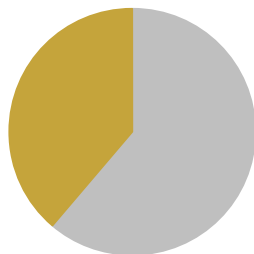
Value underperformed growth across all size segments.

The US dollar strengthened against most currencies during the quarter.

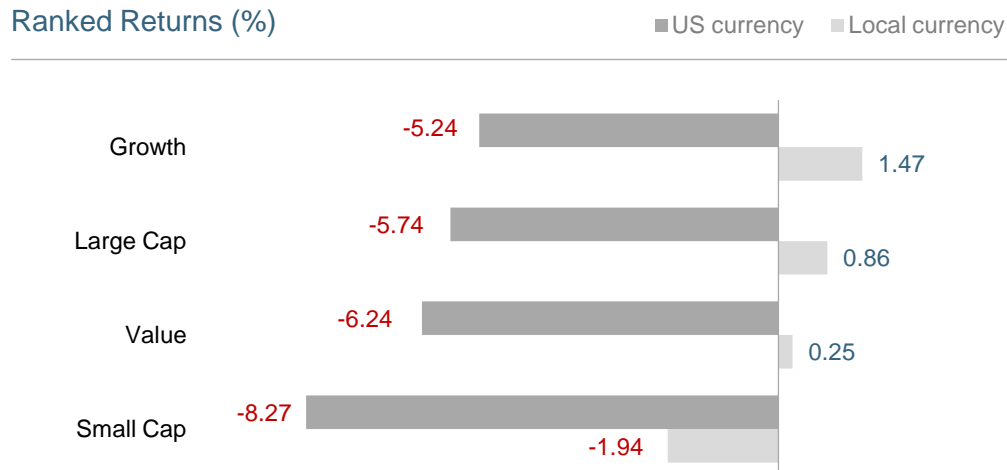
World Market Capitalization—International Developed

38%

International
Developed
Market
\$16.3 trillion



Ranked Returns (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Large Cap	-0.66	4.86	13.15	6.52	6.53
Small Cap	-2.03	3.37	13.31	8.76	7.94
Value	-0.25	5.75	13.56	5.78	6.25
Growth	-1.06	3.96	12.71	7.23	6.74

* Annualized

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Emerging Markets Stocks

Third Quarter 2014 Index Returns

Broad market emerging markets indices outperformed developed markets outside the US.

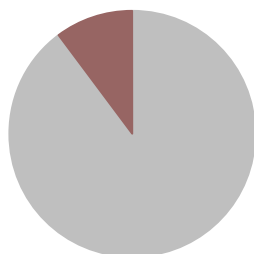
Unlike their developed markets counterparts, small cap indices outperformed large cap indices for the quarter. Value indices outperformed growth indices in large caps but underperformed in small caps.

The US dollar strengthened against most currencies during the quarter.

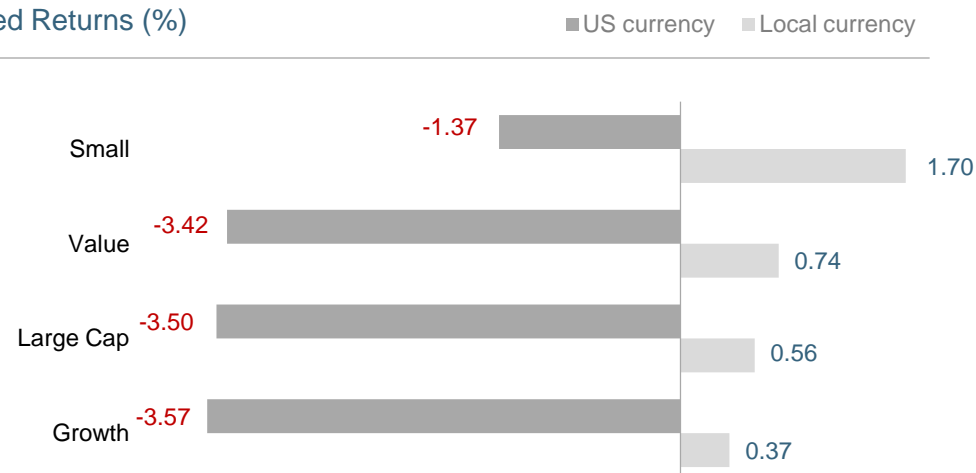
World Market Capitalization—Emerging Markets

11%

Emerging Markets
\$4.5 trillion



Ranked Returns (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	* Annualized		
			3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Large Cap	2.43	4.30	7.19	4.42	10.68
Small Cap	7.48	8.84	9.66	6.66	12.36
Value	2.52	3.11	5.54	3.48	11.19
Growth	2.32	5.49	8.79	5.33	10.12

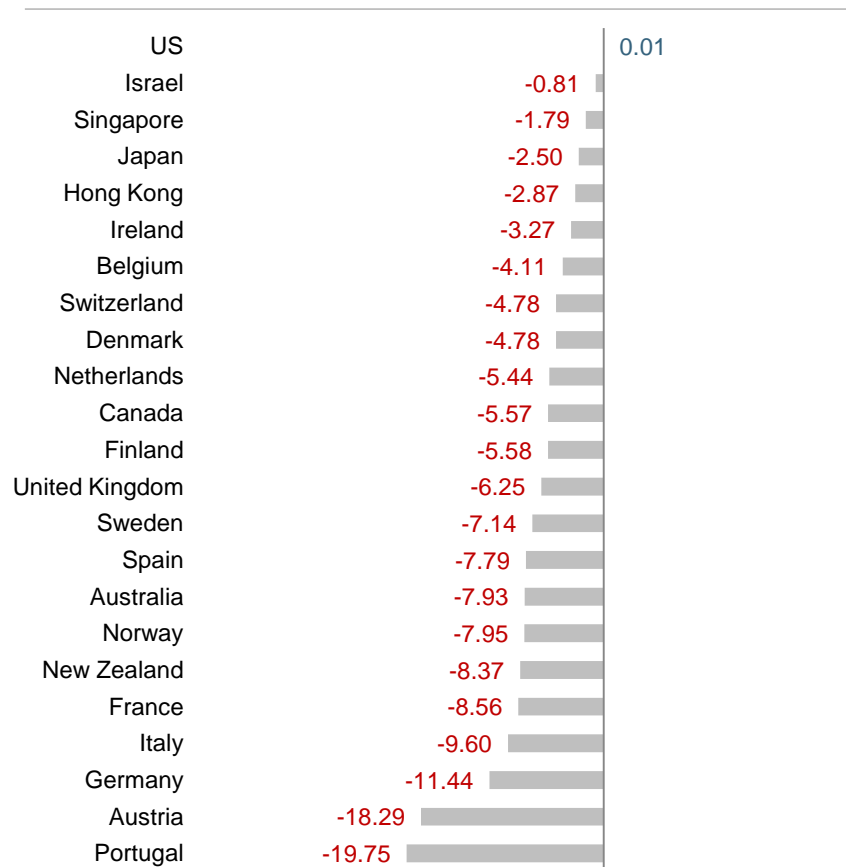
Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: Large Cap (MSCI Emerging Markets Index), Small 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. MSCI data © MSCI 2014, all rights reserved.

Select Country Performance

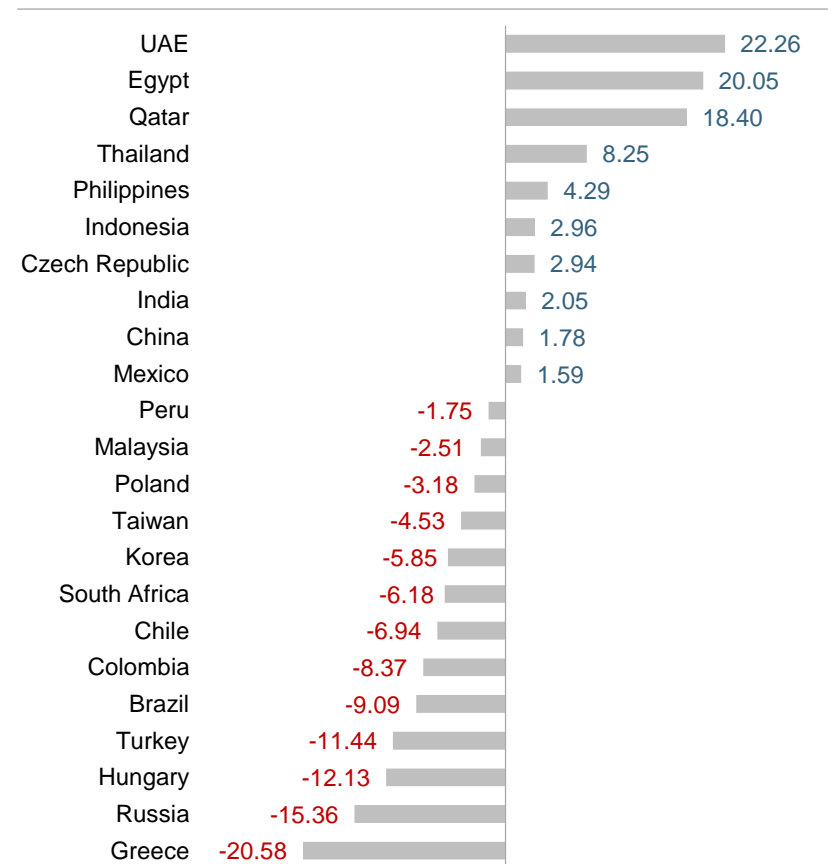
Third Quarter 2014 Index Returns

In US dollar terms, the US recorded the highest performance in developed markets as the dollar rose. European countries recorded some of the lowest performance among developed market countries. In emerging markets, Middle Eastern countries posted strong positive returns. However, relative underperformance in the materials and energy sectors negatively affected some of the larger emerging markets countries, which had a bigger impact on emerging markets indices.

Developed Markets Returns (%)



Emerging Markets Returns (%)



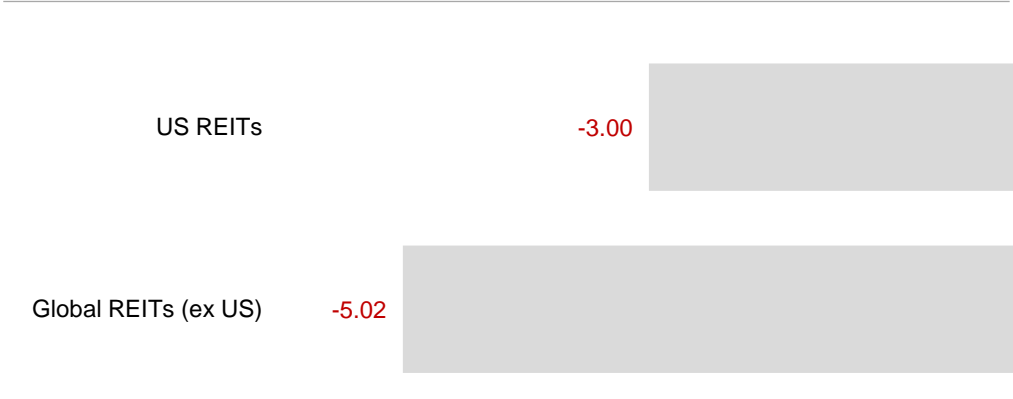
Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Country performance based on respective indices in the MSCI World ex US IMI Index (for developed markets), Russell 3000 Index (for US), and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. All returns in USD and net of withholding tax on dividends. MSCI data © MSCI 2014, all rights reserved. Russell data © Russell Investment Group 1995–2014, all rights reserved. UAE and Qatar have been reclassified as emerging markets by MSCI, effective May 2014.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

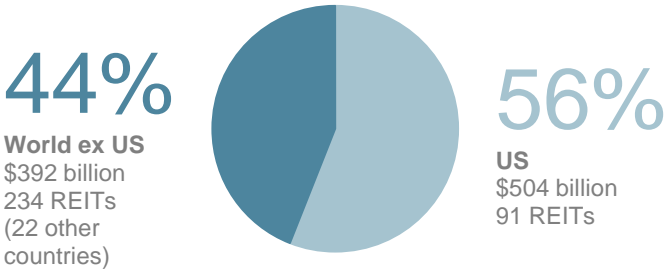
Third Quarter 2014 Index Returns

REITs lost ground for the quarter in the US and non-US markets.

Ranked Returns (%)



Total Value of REIT Stocks



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	* Annualized				
	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
US REITs	14.69	13.44	16.19	15.77	8.21
Global REITs (ex US)	7.73	6.64	13.74	9.26	5.81

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Number of REIT stocks and total value based on the two indices. All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. Total value of REIT stocks represented by Dow Jones US Select REIT Index and the S&P Global ex US REIT Index. Dow Jones US Select REIT Index used as proxy for the US market and S&P Global ex US REIT Index used as proxy for the World ex US market. Dow Jones US Select REIT Index data provided by Dow Jones ©. S&P Global ex US REIT Index data provided by Standard and Poor's © 2014.

Commodities

Third Quarter 2014 Index Returns

Commodities turned broadly negative during the third quarter. The Bloomberg Commodity Index fell 11.83%.

Corn had the worst quarter overall, returning -25.78%. Sugar and soybeans also led the decline, returning -21.14% and -21.08%, respectively.

Coffee, the biggest gainer, returned 7.95%.

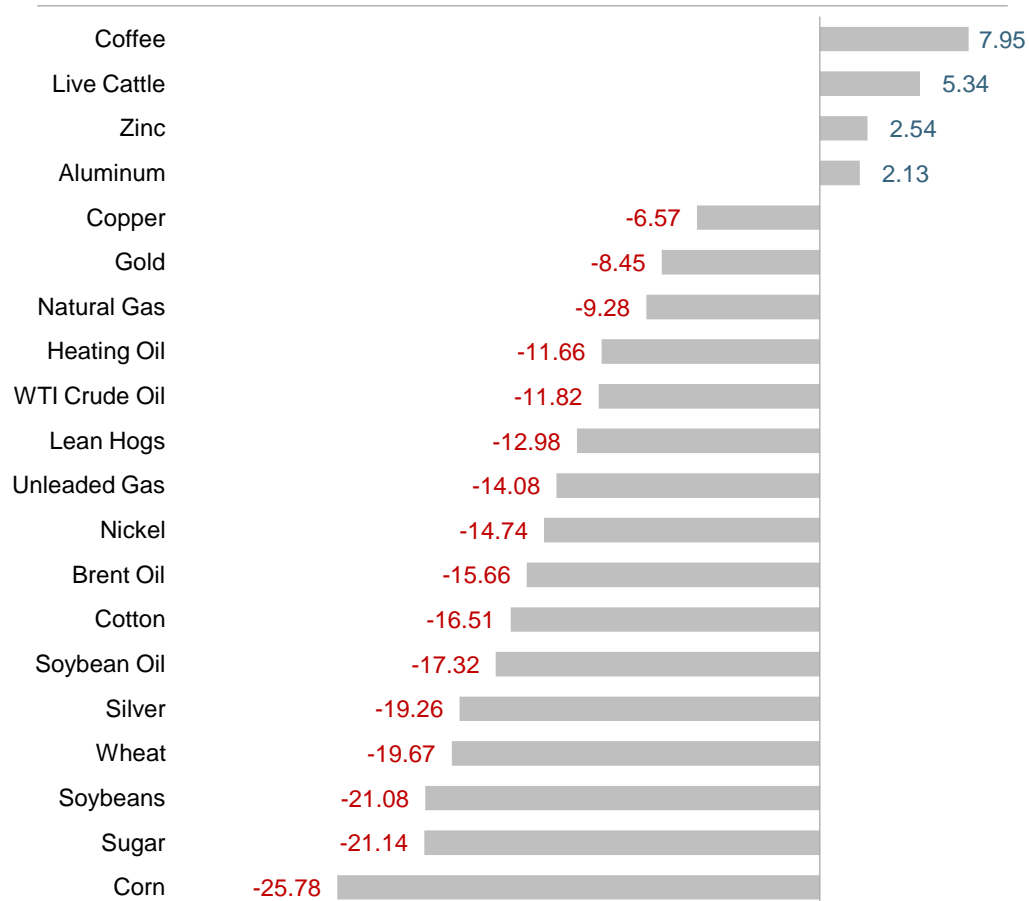
Live cattle was up modestly, returning 5.34%.

Period Returns (%)

* Annualized

Asset Class	YTD	Q3	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Commodities	-5.59	-11.83	-6.58	-5.34	-1.37	-1.04

Ranked Returns for Individual Commodities (%)



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. All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. Securities and commodities data provided by Bloomberg.

Fixed Income

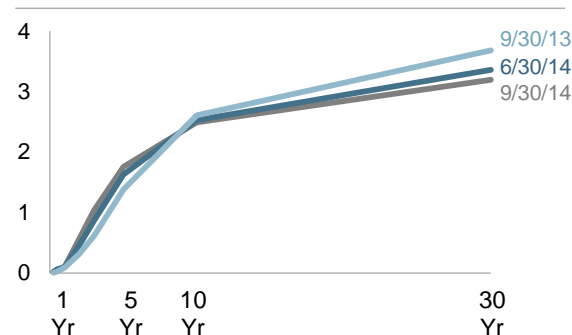
Third Quarter 2014 Index Returns

Interest rates across all US fixed income markets were mixed during the third quarter. The 10-year Treasury note ended the period at 2.49%, generally unchanged from the previous quarter. The 30-year Treasury bond finished with a yield of 3.21%, registering a decline of 13 basis points. While intermediate- and long-term rates declined, short-term rates increased. The 5-year Treasury note ended the period at 1.78%, up 16 basis points, while the 2-year Treasury note was up 13 basis points, finishing at 0.59%.

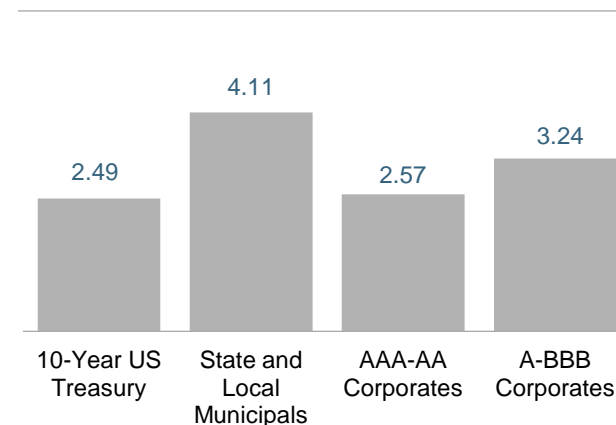
Long-term corporate bonds returned just 7 basis points in the quarter but are ahead 11.30% for the year. Intermediate-term corporate bonds lost 14 basis points in the quarter but are still ahead 3.47% for the year.

Municipal revenue bonds slightly outpaced municipal general obligation bonds by 1.97% vs. 1.48% for the quarter. Long-term municipal bonds continue to outperform all other areas of the curve, returning 2.69% for the period and 13.01% for the year.

US Treasury Yield Curve



Bond Yields across Issuers (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
					* Annualized
BofA Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.10	1.59
BofA Merrill Lynch 1-Year US Treasury Note Index	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.46	2.03
Citigroup WGBI 1-5 Years (hedged to USD)	1.42	1.64	1.52	1.74	3.15
Long-Term Government Bonds	13.62	10.51	2.32	6.78	6.73
Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index	4.10	3.96	2.44	4.12	4.62
Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index	3.49	7.20	11.09	10.57	8.33
Barclays Municipal Bond Index	7.58	7.93	4.56	4.67	4.73
Barclays US TIPS Index	3.67	1.59	1.34	4.48	4.64

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Global Diversification

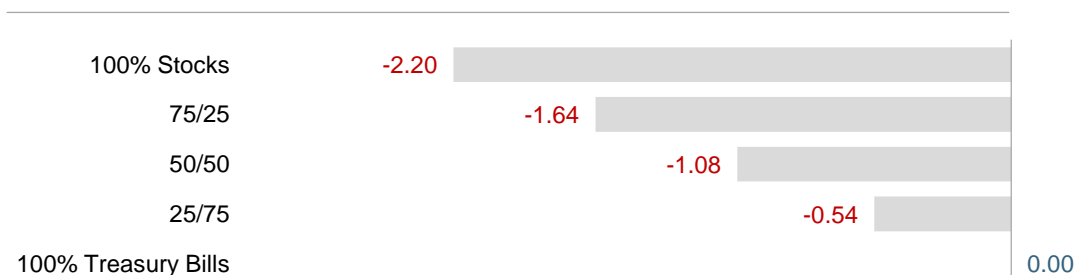
Third Quarter 2014 Index Returns

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

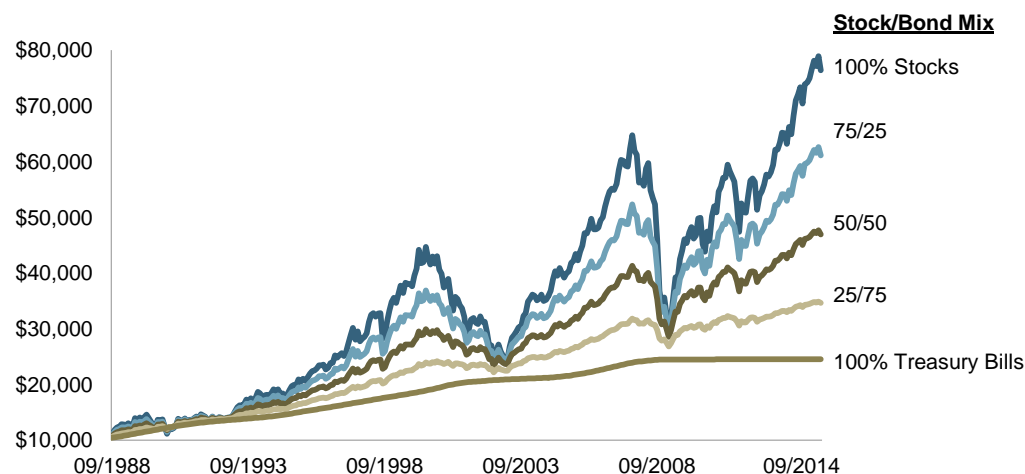
Period Returns (%)					
Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
100% Stocks	4.16	11.89	17.24	10.65	7.84
75/25	3.17	8.88	12.85	8.12	6.50
50/50	2.15	5.90	8.51	5.50	4.98
25/75	1.10	2.95	4.24	2.81	3.30
100% Treasury Bills	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	1.47

* Annualized

Ranked Returns (%)



Growth of Wealth: The Relationship between Risk and Return



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Multifactor Model Portfolio Performance

Third Quarter 2014 Multifactor Index Returns

These model portfolios are constructed using Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT) and the Fama-French 3-factor Model. The result of the application of the model is a tilt toward small cap stocks and value stocks. Because these stocks are emphasized, the equity portion of the portfolio is expected to provide a greater rate of return than the overall equity market over significant time periods. Globally diversified short-duration, high credit quality fixed income is used to reduce portfolio risk while providing additional return over 1-month Treasury Bill rates.

Allocations for the 100% Stock portfolio are 10% Russell 1000 Index, 15% Russell 1000 Value Index, 10% Russell 2000 Index, 15% Russell 2000 Value Index, 8% MSCI World ex-USA Index (gross), 12% MSCI World ex-USA Value Index (gross), 8% MSCI World ex-USA Small Cap Index (gross), 12% MSCI World ex-USA Small Cap Value Index (gross), 2% MSCI Emerging Markets Index (gross), 4% MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index (gross) and 4% MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index (gross). For other portfolios, these allocations are scaled by the reduced equity allocation and fixed income is added. Fixed Income is the Citigroup World Government Bond Index 1-2 Years (hedged to USD).

Multifactor Model Portfolio Composition

Portfolio	US Equity	Developed Int'l Equity	Emerging Mkts Equity	Fixed Income
100% Stocks	50.0%	40.0%	10.0%	
75/25	37.5%	30.0%	7.5%	25.0%
50/50	25.0%	20.0%	5.0%	50.0%
25/75	12.5%	10.0%	2.5%	75.0%
100% Bonds				100.0%

Periodic Annualized Returns (%) Multifactor vs Market Index

Portfolio	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
100% Stock Multifactor	8.33	17.73	11.04	8.54
100% MSCI ACWI Index	11.89	17.24	10.65	7.84
75/25 Multifactor	6.46	13.44	8.66	7.32
75/25 Market Index	8.88	12.85	8.12	6.50
50/50 Multifactor	4.55	9.20	6.16	5.89
50/50 Market Index	5.90	8.51	5.50	4.98
25/75 Multifactor	2.62	4.99	3.57	4.25
25/75 Market Index	2.95	4.24	2.81	3.30
100% Citi WGBI 1-2 USD	0.66	0.84	0.88	2.43
100% US 1-Mo T-Bills	0.02	0.03	0.05	1.47

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CAPE Fear: Valuation Ratios and Market Timing

Third Quarter 2014

As broad market indices such as the S&P 500 have set new record highs in recent weeks, many investors have become apprehensive. They fear another major decline is likely to occur and are eager to find strategies that promise to avoid the pain of an extended downturn while preserving the opportunity to profit in up markets. One approach that has attracted considerable attention in recent years is adjusting investments based on the CAPE ratio—the Cyclically Adjusted Price / Earnings ratio.

Developed by Robert Shiller of Yale University and John Campbell of Harvard University, the CAPE ratio seeks to provide a road map of stock market valuation by comparing current prices to average inflation-adjusted earnings over the previous 10 years.¹ The idea is to smooth out the peaks and valleys of the business cycle and arrive at a more stable measure of corporate earning power. Shiller suggests that investors can improve their portfolio performance relative to a static equity allocation by overweighting stocks during periods of low valuation and underweighting stocks during periods of high valuation.

A CAPE-based strategy has the virtue of using clearly defined quantitative measures rather than vague assessments of investor exuberance or despair. From January 1926 through December 2013, the CAPE ratio has ranged from a low of 5.57 in June 1932 to 44.20 in December 1999, with an average of 17.54.

Using the CAPE ratio might appear to offer a sensible way to improve portfolio results by periodically adjusting equity exposure, and many financial writers have focused on this methodology in recent years. As an example, a timing newsletter publisher earlier this year

observed, “For the S&P 500, this ratio currently exceeds 25.6, which is higher than what prevailed at 29 of the 35 tops since 1900.”²

Many investors find such an approach very appealing. Does it work?

The challenge of profiting from CAPE measures or any other quantitative indicator is to come up with a trading rule to identify the correct time to underweight or overweight stocks. It is not enough to know that stocks are above or below their long-run average valuation. How far above average should the indicator be before investors should reduce equity exposure? And at what point will stocks be sufficiently attractive for repurchase—below average? Average? Slightly above average? It may be easy to find rules that have worked in the past, but much more difficult to achieve success following the same rule in the future.

This implementation challenge appears to be the Achilles’ heel of timing-based strategies. A study in 2013 by professors at the London Business School applied CAPE ratios to time market entry and exit points. “Sadly,” they concluded, “we learn far less from valuation ratios about how to make profits in the future than about how we might have profited in the past.”³

As an example of the potential difficulty, consider the CAPE data as of year-end 1996. The CAPE ratio stood at 27.72, 82% above its long-run average of 15.23 at that point. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan had delivered his much-discussed “irrational exuberance” speech just three weeks earlier. The last time the CAPE ratio had flirted with this number was October 1929; the CAPE was at 28.96 as stock prices were about to head over the cliff. It seems plausible that followers of the CAPE strategy would have been easily persuaded that investing at year-end 1996 would be a painful experience.

The actual result was more cheerful. The next three years were especially rewarding, with total return of over 107% for the S&P 500 Index. For the period January 1997–June 2014, the annualized return for the S&P 500 Index was 7.67%, compared to 2.42% for one-month US Treasury bills. Stock returns were modestly below their long-run average for this period, but the equity premium was still strongly positive.

By comparison, a timing strategy over the same period that was fully invested in stocks only during periods when the CAPE ratio was below its long-run average produced an

annualized return of 3.09%. All timing strategies face a fundamental problem: Since markets have generally gone up more often than they have gone down in the last 90 years, avoiding losses in a down market runs the risk of avoiding even heftier gains associated with an up market.

A successful timing strategy is the fountain of youth of the investment world. For decades, financial researchers have explored dozens of quantitative indicators as well as various measures of investor sentiment in an effort to discover the ones with predictive value. The performance record of professional money managers over the past 50 years offers compelling evidence that this effort has failed.

Despite this evidence, the potential rewards of successful market timing are so great that each new generation sees a fresh group of market participants eager to try. Searching for the key to outwitting other investors may be fun for those with a sense of adventure and time on their hands. For those seeking the highest probability of a successful investment experience, maintaining a consistent allocation strategy is likely to be the sounder choice.

1. CAPE data available at <http://www.econ.yale.edu/~shiller/data.htm>; 2. Mark Hulbert, “This Bull Market is Starting to Look Long in the Tooth,” *Wall Street Journal*, January 18, 2014; 3. John Authers, “Clash of the CAPE Crusaders,” *Financial Times*, September 3, 2013. Adapted from “CAPE Fear: Valuation Ratios and Market Timing” by Weston Wellington, Down to the Wire column on Dimensional’s website, September 2014. Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (“Dimensional”) is an investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. All expressions of opinion are subject to change without notice in reaction to shifting market conditions. This content is provided for informational purposes, and it is not to be construed as an offer, solicitation, recommendation or endorsement of any particular security, products, or services.