

March 2014

## Asset Class Returns

February 28, 2014

	YTD 2014	2013	2012	2011	Past 10 yrs.*
<b>Bonds (%)</b>					
One-Year	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	2.2
Five-Year	1.3	-0.4	4.8	4.5	3.6
Intermediate	2.0	-3.5	3.7	9.4	4.7
Long-Term	4.9	-11.4	3.3	28.23	6.1
<b>U.S. stocks (%)</b>					
Large Market	1.0	32.3	15.8	2.1	7.4
Large Value	-0.7	40.3	22.1	-3.1	8.9
Small Market	0.3	42.2	18.4	-3.2	10.2
Small Micro	-0.4	45.1	18.2	-3.3	9.3
Small Value	0.0	42.4	21.7	-7.6	10.0
Real Estate	9.5	1.4	17.5	9.0	8.2
<b>International stocks (%)</b>					
Large Market	1.2	20.7	17.8	-12.3	7.0
Large Value	1.8	23.1	16.6	-16.9	8.1
Small Market	4.4	27.4	18.9	-15.4	10.3
Small Value	5.4	32.4	22.3	-17.5	10.9
Emerg. Mkts.	-3.6	-3.1	19.2	-17.4	11.6

All returns except "YTD" (Year to Date) are annualized.

## Descriptions of Indexes

One-Year bonds	DFA One-Year Fixed Income fund
Five-Year bonds	DFA Five-Year Global Fixed
Intermediate bonds	DFA Intermed. Gov't Bond fund
Long-Term bonds	Long-term Gov't Bond Index
U.S. Large Market	DFA U.S. Large Co. fund
U.S. Large Value	DFA Large Cap Value fund
U.S. Small Market	DFA U.S. Small Cap fund
U.S. Small Micro	DFA U.S. Micro Cap fund
U.S. Small Value	DFA U.S. Small Value fund
Real Estate	DFA Real Estate Securities fund
Int'l Large Market	DFA Large Cap Int'l fund
Int'l Large Value	DFA Int'l Value fund
Int'l Small Market	DFA Int'l Small Company fund
Int'l Small Value	DFA Int'l Small Cap Value fund
Emerging Markets	DFA Emerging Markets fund

"Past 10 yrs." returns are ended 12/31/13.

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Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

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## Other Voices



## The Devil Wears Nada

Jim Parker, Dimensional Fund Advisors

The global fashion industry is fickle by nature, pushing and then pulling trends to keep hapless consumers forever turning over their wardrobes. Much of the financial services industry works the same way.

Fashion designers, manufacturers, and media operate by telling consumers what's in vogue this year, thus artificially creating demand where none previously existed. What turns up in the boutiques is hyped as hip by the glossy magazines to make you feel like you "have" to buy it.

Likewise, much of the media and financial services industries depend on fleeting trends and built-in obsolescence to keep investors buying new "stuff." Driving this industry aren't so much the real needs of individuals but manufactured wants with short shelf lives.

Just as in fashion, many consumers jump onto an investment trend after it's already peaked and the market has moved onto something else. So their portfolios can end up full of mismatched, costly, impractical creations such as hybrids, capital protected products, and hedge funds.

These products tend to be created because they can sell. So in early 2005, Reuters wrote about how banks were manufacturing exotic credit derivatives (instruments designed to separate and transfer credit risk) for investors looking for ways to boost yield at a time of narrowing premiums over risk-free assets.<sup>1</sup> (A credit default swap is a credit derivative. It's an over-the-counter financial instrument whose value is determined by the default risk of an underlying asset.)

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Four years later, in the midst of the crisis caused partly by those same derivatives, the shiny new things were “guaranteed” or “capital protected” products as financial institutions rolled out a new line of merchandise they thought they could sell to a ready market.<sup>2</sup>

Some investors made the mistake of swinging from one trend to the other, ending up with overly concentrated portfolios—like a fashion buyer with a wardrobe full of puffy blue shirts.

While some of these investments may well have found a viable market, it’s worth asking whether the specific and long-term needs of individuals are best served by the design and mass marketing of products built around short-term trends.

Luckily, there is an alternative. Rather than investing according to what’s trendy at the moment, some people might prefer an approach based on long-term research and built upon principles that have been tried and tested in many market environments.

Instead of second guessing where the market might go next, this alternative approach involves working with the market, taking only those risks worth taking, holding a number of asset classes, keeping costs low, and managing one’s own emotions.

Instead of chasing returns like an anxious fashion victim, this approach involves investors trusting the market to offer the compensation owed to them for taking “systematic” risk—those risks in the market that can’t be diversified away.

Instead of juggling investment styles according to the fashion of the moment, this approach is based on dimensions of return in the market that have been shown by rigorous research as sensible,

persistent, and pervasive. Instead of blowing the wardrobe budget on the portfolio equivalent of leg warmers, this approach spreads risk across and within many different asset classes, sectors, and countries through a technique called diversification.

And instead of paying top dollar for the popular brands at the expensive department stores, this approach focuses on securing good long-term investments at low prices relative to fundamental measures. Buying high just means your expected return is low.

Most of all, instead of focusing on off-the-rack investments created by the industry based on what it thinks it can sell this week, this approach can help deliver long-term results based on each individual’s own needs, goals, and life circumstances.

To paraphrase the legendary designer Coco Chanel, investment fashion changes, but style never goes out of fashion.

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<sup>1</sup> “Demand for Exotic Derivatives Seen Growing—Bankers,” Reuters, Jan. 18, 2005.

<sup>2</sup> “Investing: Storm Shelters,” Money magazine, Oct. 1, 2009.