

“The best way to invest is to structure a portfolio along the dimensions of expected returns.”

— David Booth
Founder, Chairman, and CEO
Dimensional Fund Advisors

Dimensions of Returns

- Financial Capital Plays a Vital Role in Wealth Creation
- Shares and Bonds Are Conduits for Capital
- The Capital Markets Have Rewarded Long-Term Investors
- Markets Compensate Non-Diversifiable Risk
- Dimensions Point to Differences in Expected Returns
- Portfolios Can Be Structured to Pursue Dimensions

Financial Capital Plays a Vital Role in Wealth Creation



Using financial capital and other resources, a business produces goods or services that can be sold for a profit.

As providers of financial capital, investors expect a return on their money.

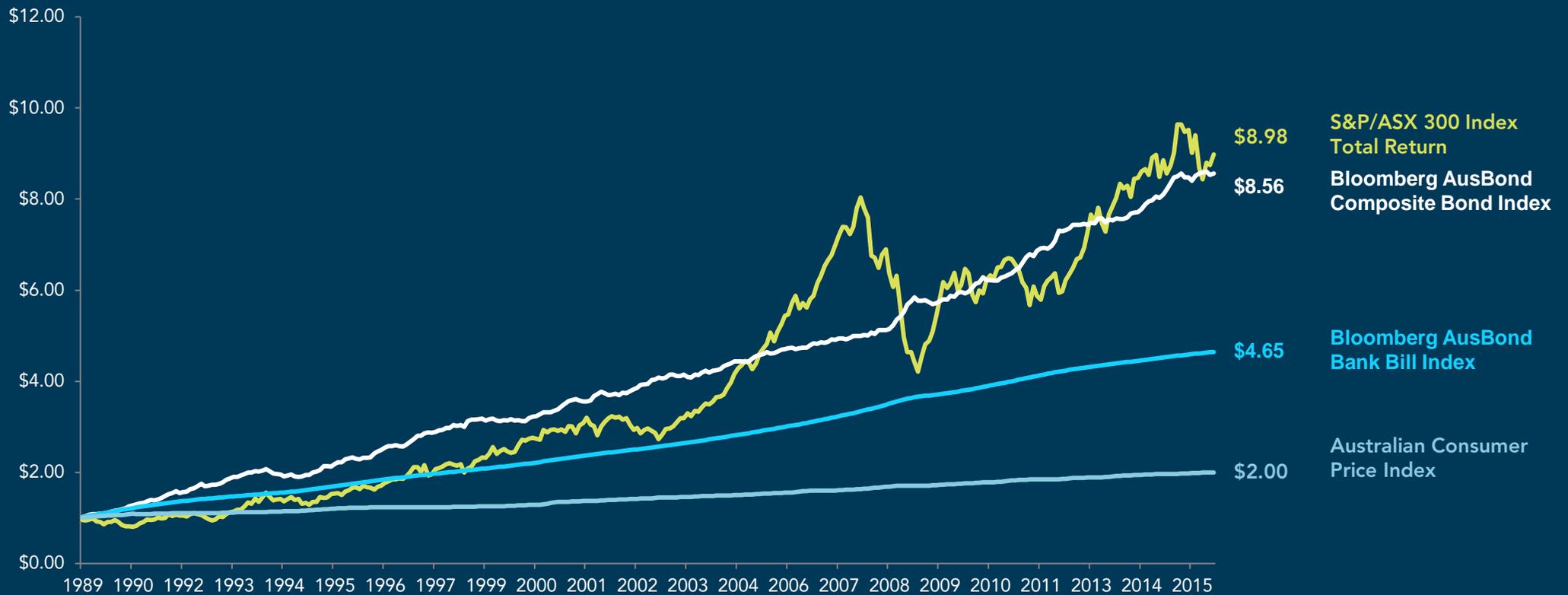
Shares and Bonds Are Conduits for Capital



Bondholders are lenders to a company. Shareholders are equity owners in the business. Both expect an adequate return for the terms and risk of their investment.

Capital markets have rewarded long-term investors

Monthly growth of wealth (\$1), October 1989 – December 2015



In Australian dollars. Australian inflation rate provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Securities and commodities data provided by Bloomberg. S&P/ASX data reproduced with the permission of S&P Index Services Australia. Indices are not available for direct investment. **Their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Past performance not indicative of future performance.**

Markets Compensate Non-Diversifiable Risk

Risk is a complex concept—it is always present, even if it has not been realised, and it cannot be directly observed until it occurs.



The sources of return are directly observable, and decades of academic research have advanced our understanding of them.

Investors balance risk and return by incorporating their expectations and preferences into securities prices.

Dimensions Point to Differences in Expected Returns



Academic research has identified these dimensions, which are well documented in markets around the world and across different time periods.

Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss.

1. Relative price as measured by the price-to-book ratio; value stocks are those with lower price-to-book ratios.

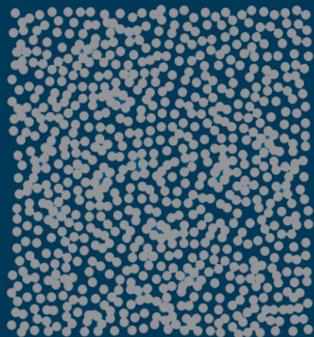
2. Profitability is a measure of current profitability, based on information from individual companies' income statements.

Portfolios Can Be Structured to Pursue Dimensions

● Company ●●●● Higher Expected Return
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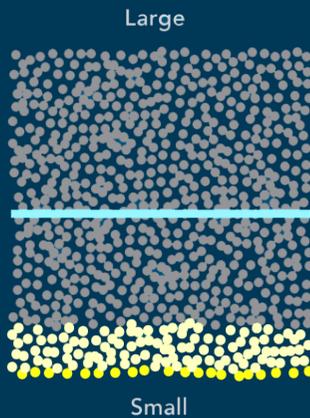
MARKET

Beta¹
 (Equity Premium)



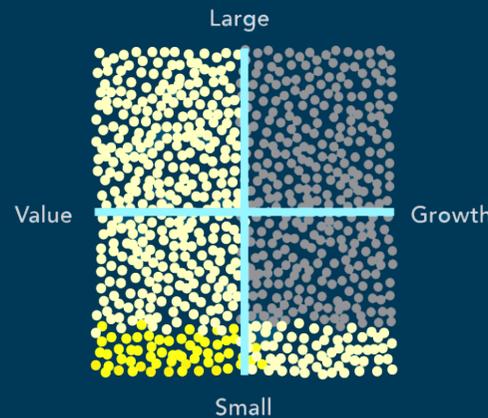
COMPANY SIZE

Market Cap
 (Small Cap Premium)



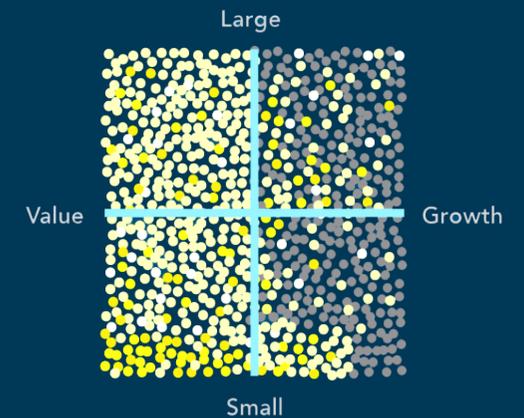
RELATIVE PRICE

Price-to-Book²
 (Value Premium)



PROFITABILITY

Profitability³
 (Profitability Premium)



Investors can pursue higher expected returns through a low-cost, well-diversified portfolio that targets these dimensions.

1. Beta: A quantitative measure of the co-movement of a given stock, mutual fund, or portfolio with the overall market.

2. Price-to-Book Ratio: A company's capitalisation divided by its book value. It compares the market's valuation of a company to the value of that company as indicated on its financial statements.

3. Profitability: A measure of a company's current profits. We define this as operating income before depreciation and amortisation minus interest expense, scaled by book equity.