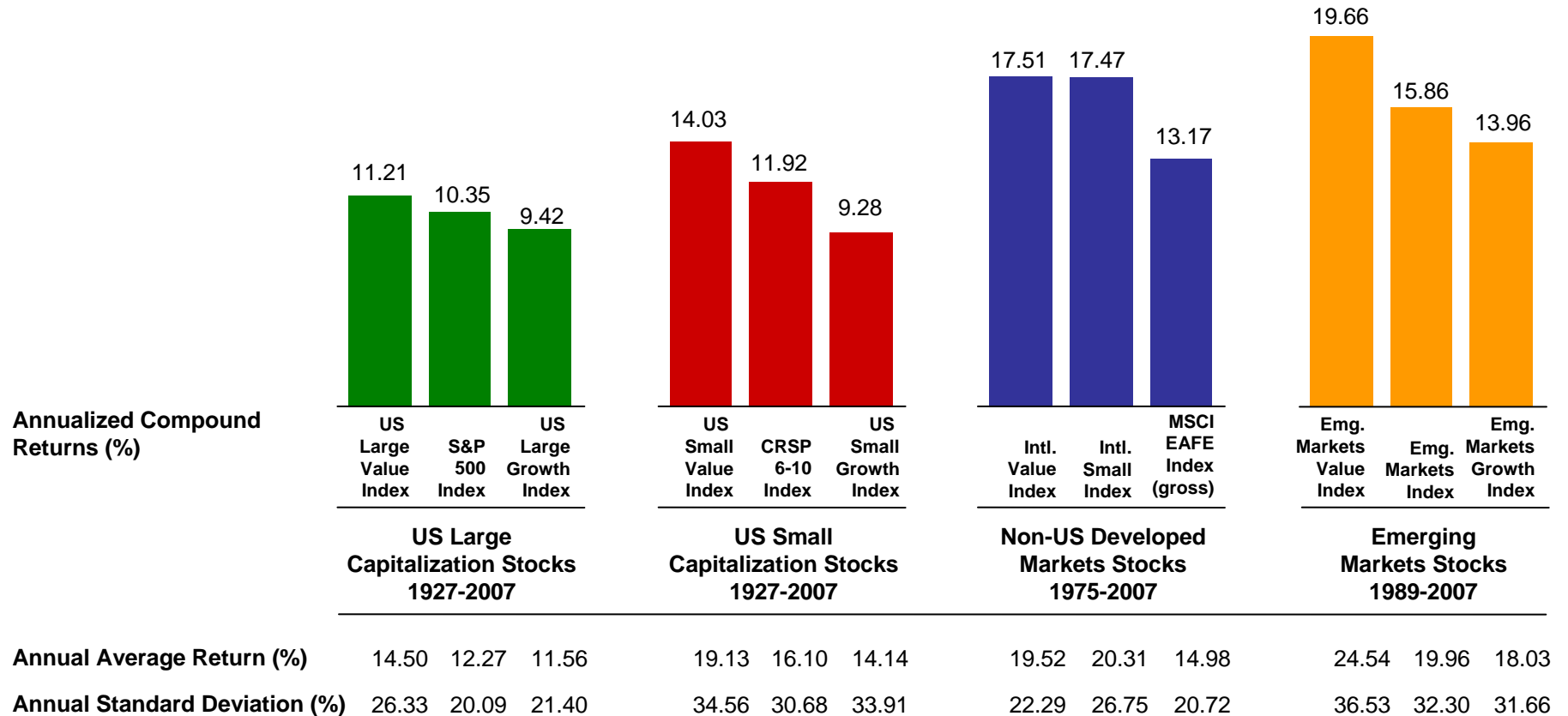


Size and Value Effects Are Strong around the World

Annual Index Data



In US dollars. Developed markets value and growth index data provided by Fama/French, ex utilities. The S&P data are provided by Standard & Poor's Index Services Group. CRSP data provided by the Center for Research in Security Prices, University of Chicago. International Small Index data: 1970-June 1981, 50% UK small cap stocks provided by the London Business School and 50% Japan small cap stocks provided by Nomura Securities; July 1981-present, compiled by Dimensional from StyleResearch securities data; includes securities of MSCI EAFE Index countries, market-capitalization weighted, each country capped at 50%; rebalanced semiannually. MSCI data copyright MSCI 2008, all rights reserved; see MSCI disclosure page for additional information. Emerging markets index data compiled by Fama/French from countries in the IFC Investable Universe; indices are free-float weighted both within each country and across all countries. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of risk. Generally speaking, the higher the standard deviation, the greater the risk.

Indexes are not available for direct investment. Their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Values change frequently and past performance may not be repeated. There is always the risk that an investor may lose money. *Small company risk:* Securities of small firms are often less liquid than those of large companies. As a result, small company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. *Emerging markets risk:* Numerous emerging countries have experienced serious, and potentially continuing, economic and political problems. Stock markets in many emerging countries are relatively small, expensive, and risky. Foreigners are often limited in their ability to invest in, and withdraw assets from, these markets. Additional restrictions may be imposed under other conditions. *Foreign securities and currencies risk:* Foreign securities prices may decline or fluctuate because of: (a) economic or political actions of foreign governments, and/or (b) less regulated or liquid securities markets. Investors holding these securities are also exposed to foreign currency risk (the possibility that foreign currency will fluctuate in value against the US dollar).