



TOPSAIL™
WEALTH MANAGEMENT

Historical market volatility review - 2022

Topsail Wealth Management is a marketing name for Independent Advisor Alliance, LLC. All investment advice is offered through Independent Advisor Alliance, LLC, a registered investment adviser.

Focus on What You Can Control

- Create an investment plan to fit your needs and risk tolerance.
- Structure a portfolio along the dimensions of expected returns.
- Diversify globally.
- Manage expenses, turnover, and taxes.
- Stay disciplined through market dips and swings.

Investing involves risks including possible loss of principal. International investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss. This is for informational purposes only and is not to be construed as investment or tax advice. Talk to your financial advisor prior to making an investment decision.

Market Prices Contain Relevant Information

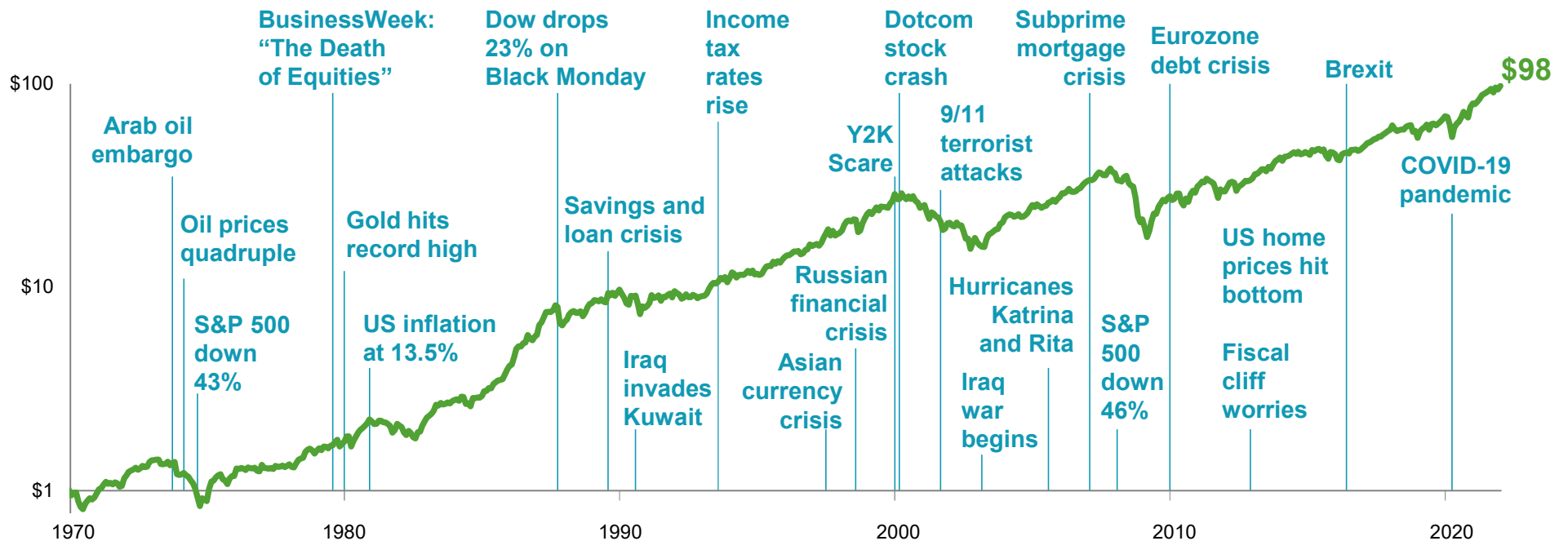
Prices reflect the aggregate expectations of market participants.

Fairly priced securities can have different expected returns.

Efficiently capturing higher expected returns requires the rational use of information contained in security prices.

Markets Have Rewarded Discipline

Growth of a dollar—MSCI World Index (net dividends), 1970–2021



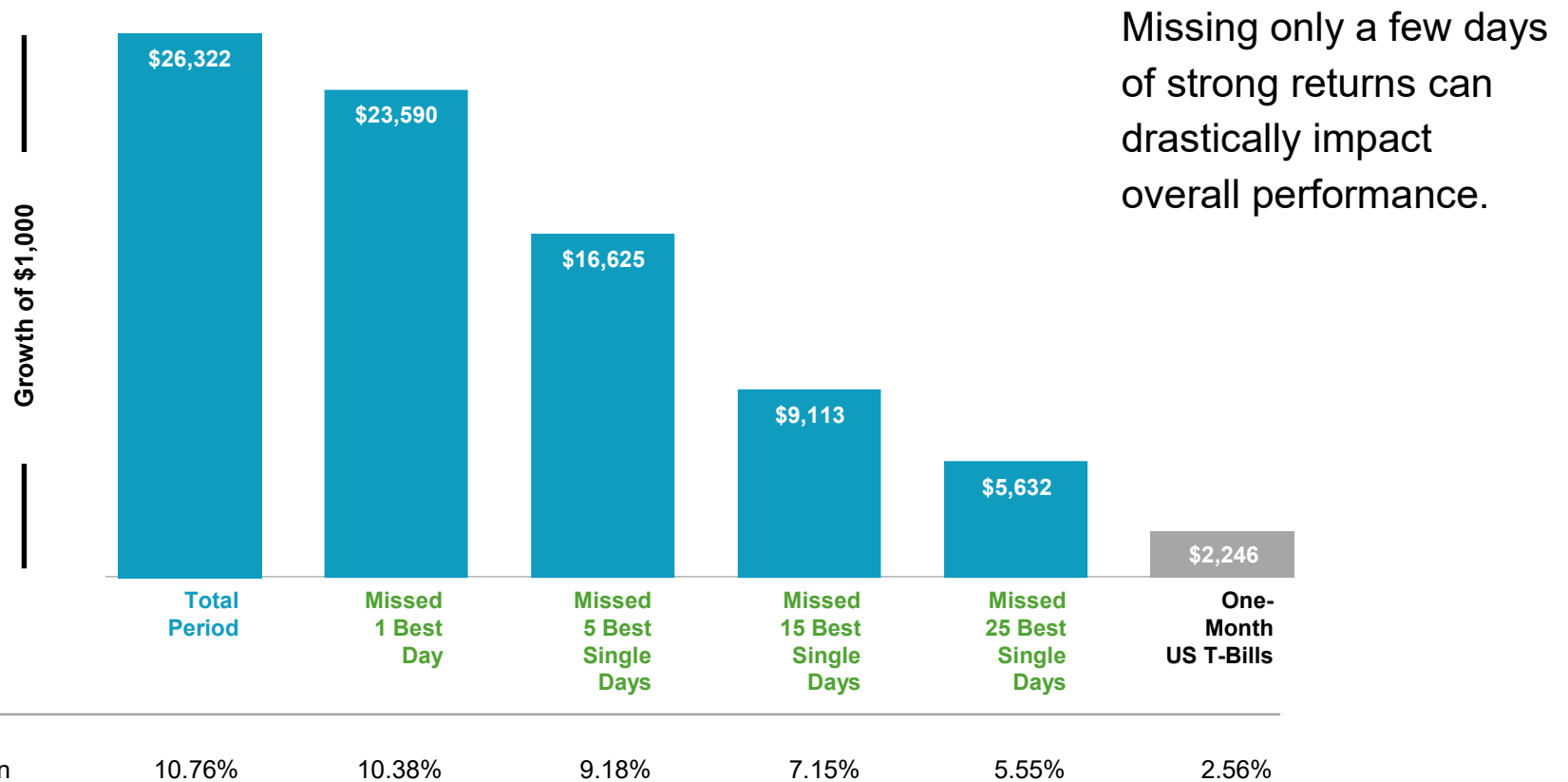
A disciplined investor looks beyond the concerns of today to the long-term growth potential of markets.

In US dollars. MSCI data © MSCI 2022, all rights reserved. Indices are not available for direct investment. Their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

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Reacting Can Hurt Performance

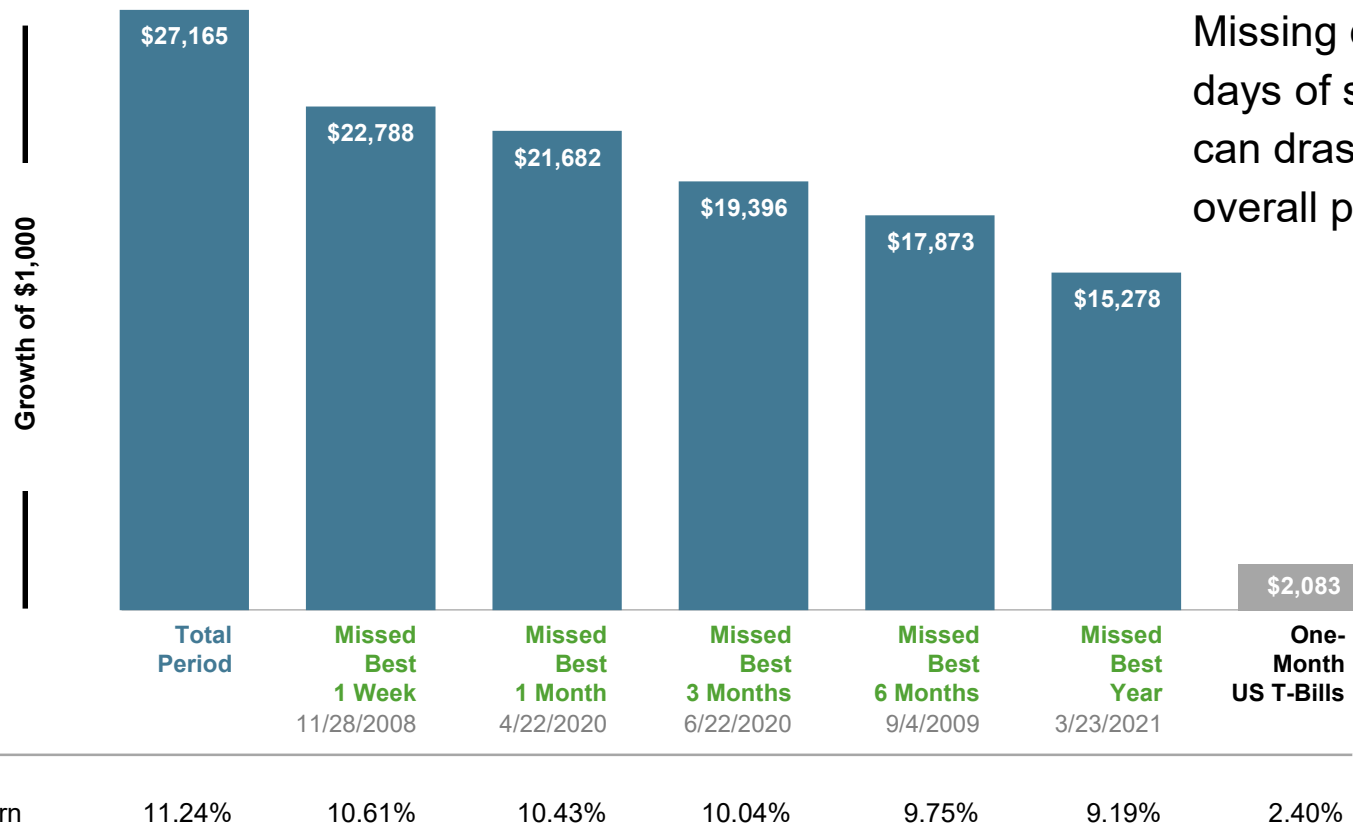
Performance of the S&P 500 Index, 1990–2021



Indices 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.
 In US dollars. For illustrative purposes. The missed best day(s) examples assume that the hypothetical portfolio fully divested its holdings at the end of the day before the missed best day(s), held cash for the missed best day(s), and reinvested the entire portfolio in the S&P 500 at the end of the missed best day(s). Annualized returns for the missed best day(s) were calculated by substituting actual returns for the missed best day(s) with zero.
 S&P data © 2022 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. "One-Month US T- Bills" is the IA SBBI US 30 Day TBill TR USD, provided by Ibbotson Associates via Morningstar Direct. Data is calculated off rounded daily index values.

Reacting Can Hurt Performance

Performance of the S&P 500 Index, 1991–2021

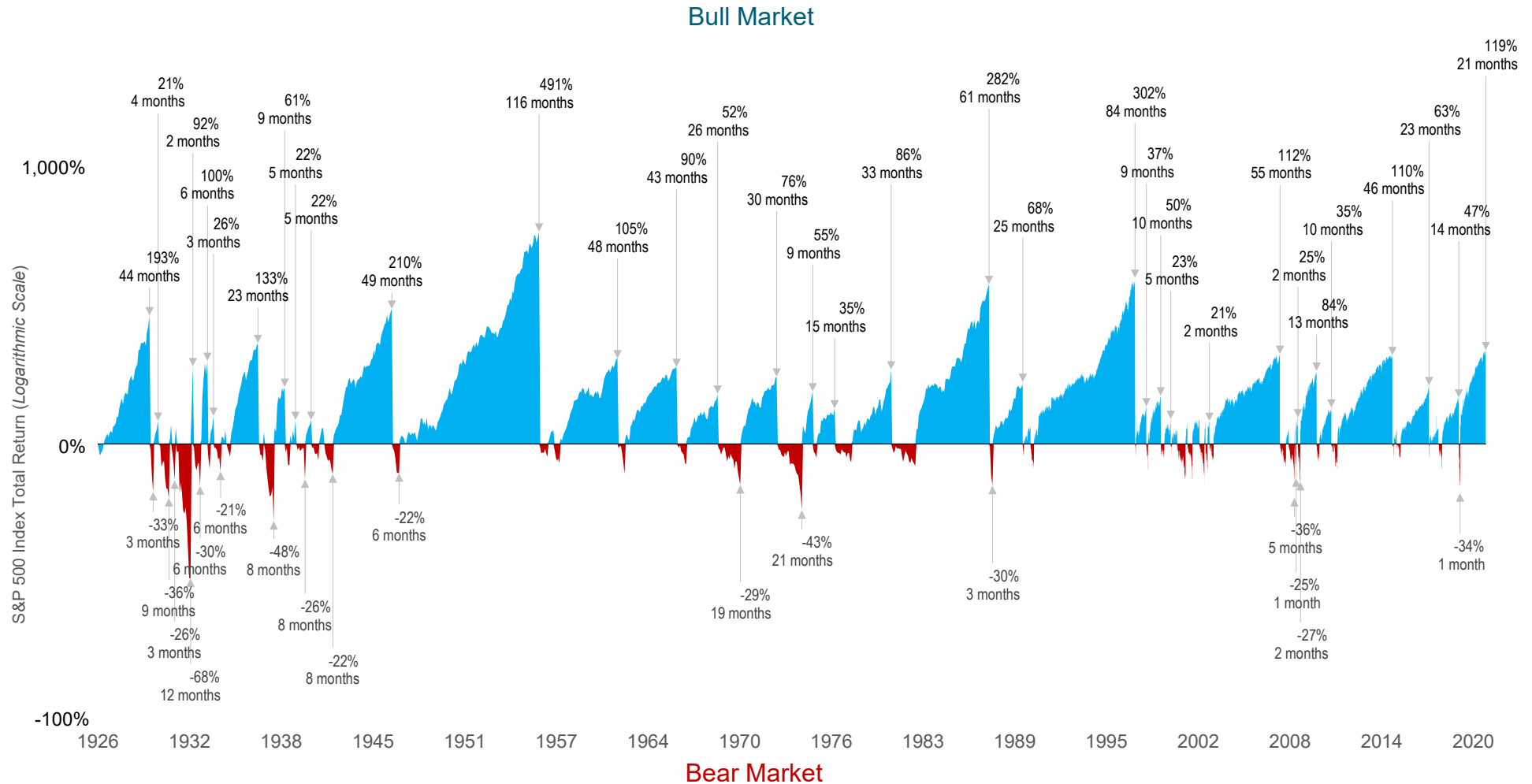


Missing consecutive days of strong returns can drastically impact overall performance.

Indices 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. In US dollars. For illustrative purposes. Best performance dates represent end of period. The missed best consecutive days examples assume that the hypothetical portfolio fully divested its holdings at the end of the day before the missed best consecutive days, held cash for the missed best consecutive days, and reinvested the entire portfolio in the S&P 500 at the end of the missed best consecutive days. Annualized returns for the missed best consecutive days examples were calculated by substituting actual returns for the missed best consecutive days with zero. S&P data © 2022 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. "One-Month US T-Bills" is the IA SBBI US 30 Day TBILL TR USD, provided by Ibbotson Associates via Morningstar Direct. Data is calculated off rounded daily index values.

A History of Market Ups and Downs

S&P 500 Index total returns in USD, January 1926–December 2021
Using a 10% threshold for downturns



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

Chart end date is 12/31/2021, the last trough to peak return of 119% represents the return through December 2021. Due to availability of data, monthly returns are used January 1926 through December 1989; daily returns are used January 1990 through present.

Periods in which cumulative return from peak is -10% or lower and a recovery of 10% from trough has not yet occurred are considered bear markets. Bull markets are subsequent rises following the bear market trough through the next recovery of at least 10%. The chart shows bear markets and bull markets, the number of months they lasted and the associated cumulative performance for each market period. Results for different time periods could differ from the results shown. Bull and bear markets less than 20% in magnitude are not labeled.

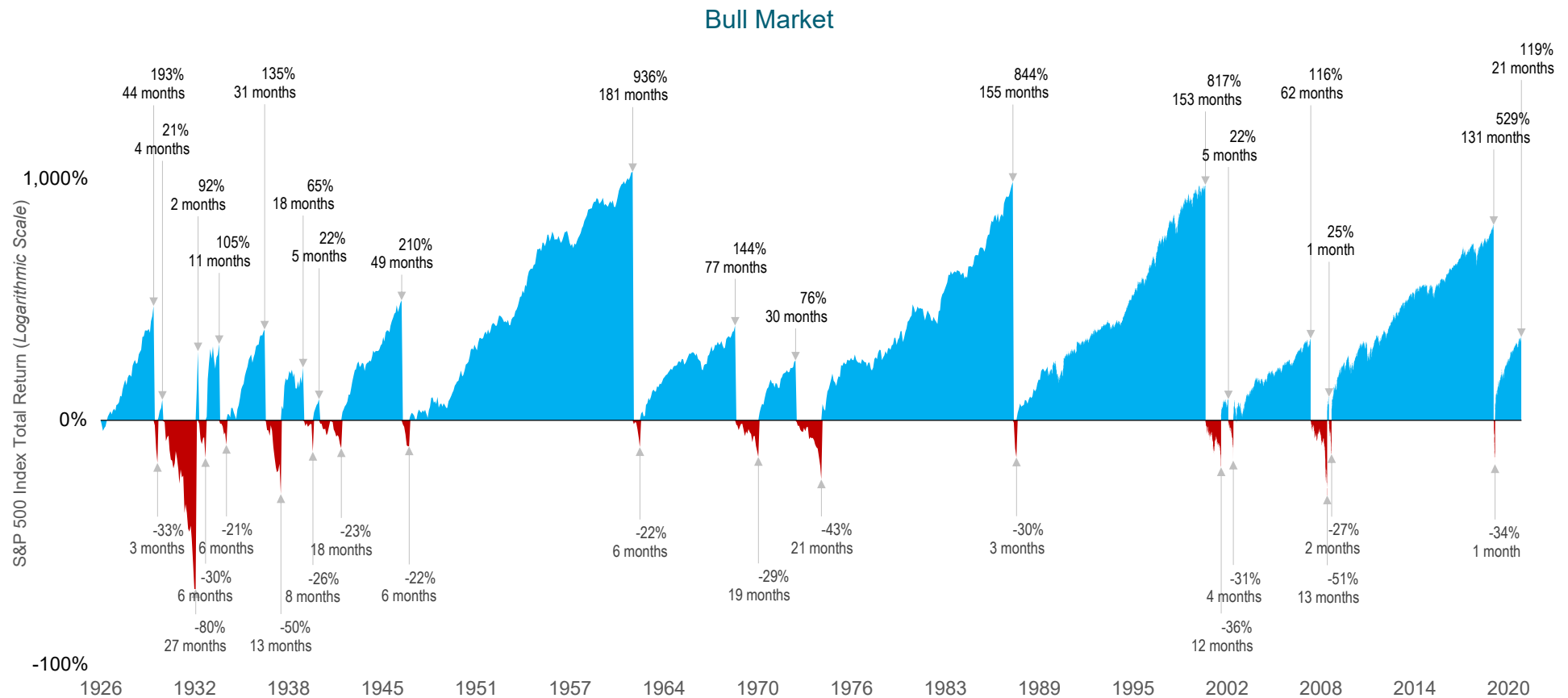
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A History of Market Ups and Downs

S&P 500 Index total returns in USD, January 1926–December 2021

Using a 20% threshold for downturns



Bear Market

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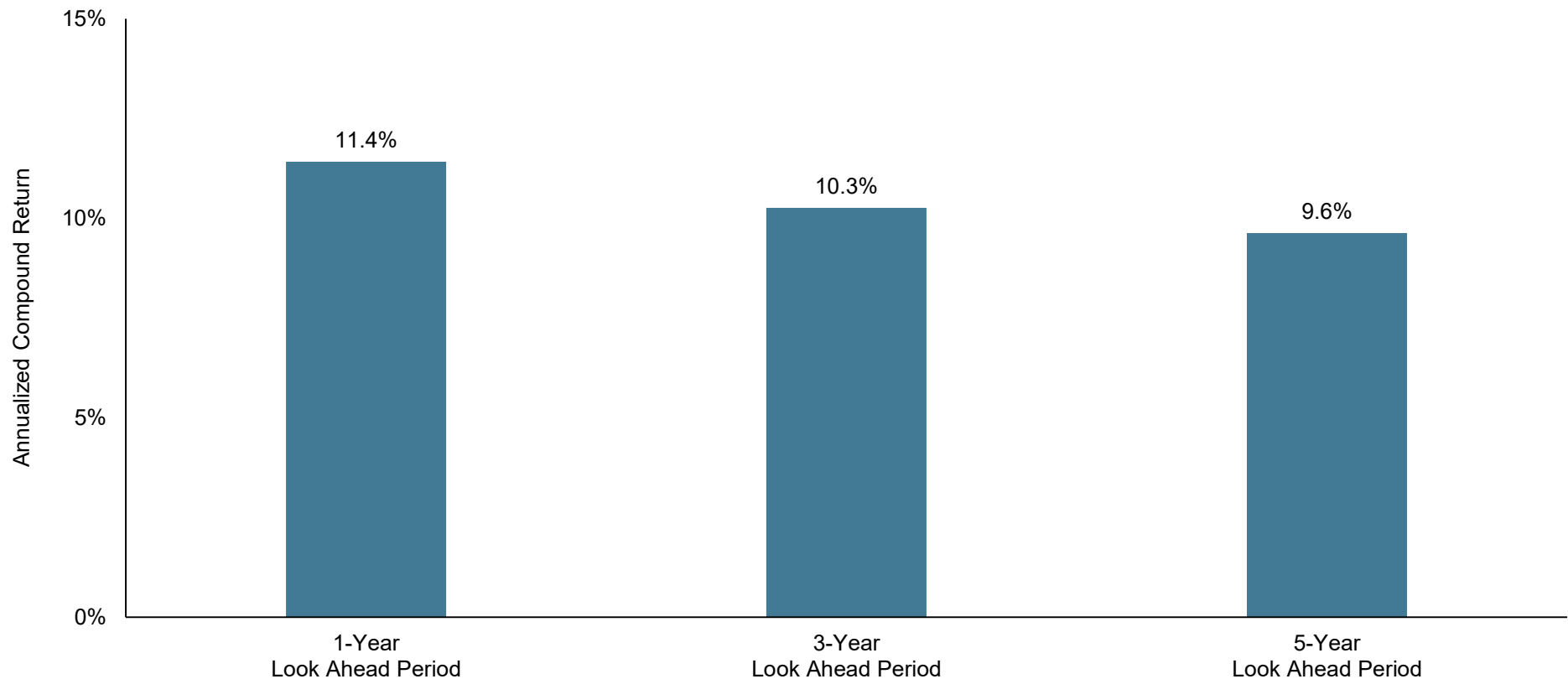
Chart end date is 12/31/2021, the last peak to trough return of 119% represents the return through December 2021. Due to availability of data, monthly returns are used January 1926 through December 1989; daily returns are used January 1990 through present. Periods in which cumulative return from peak is -20% or lower and a recovery of 20% from trough has not yet occurred are considered bear markets. Bull markets are subsequent rises following the bear market trough through the next recovery of at least 20%. The chart shows bear markets and bull markets, the number of months they lasted and the associated cumulative performance for each market period. Results for different time periods could differ from the results shown.

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Average Annualized Returns After Market Decline of More Than 10%

S&P 500, 1/1926–12/2021

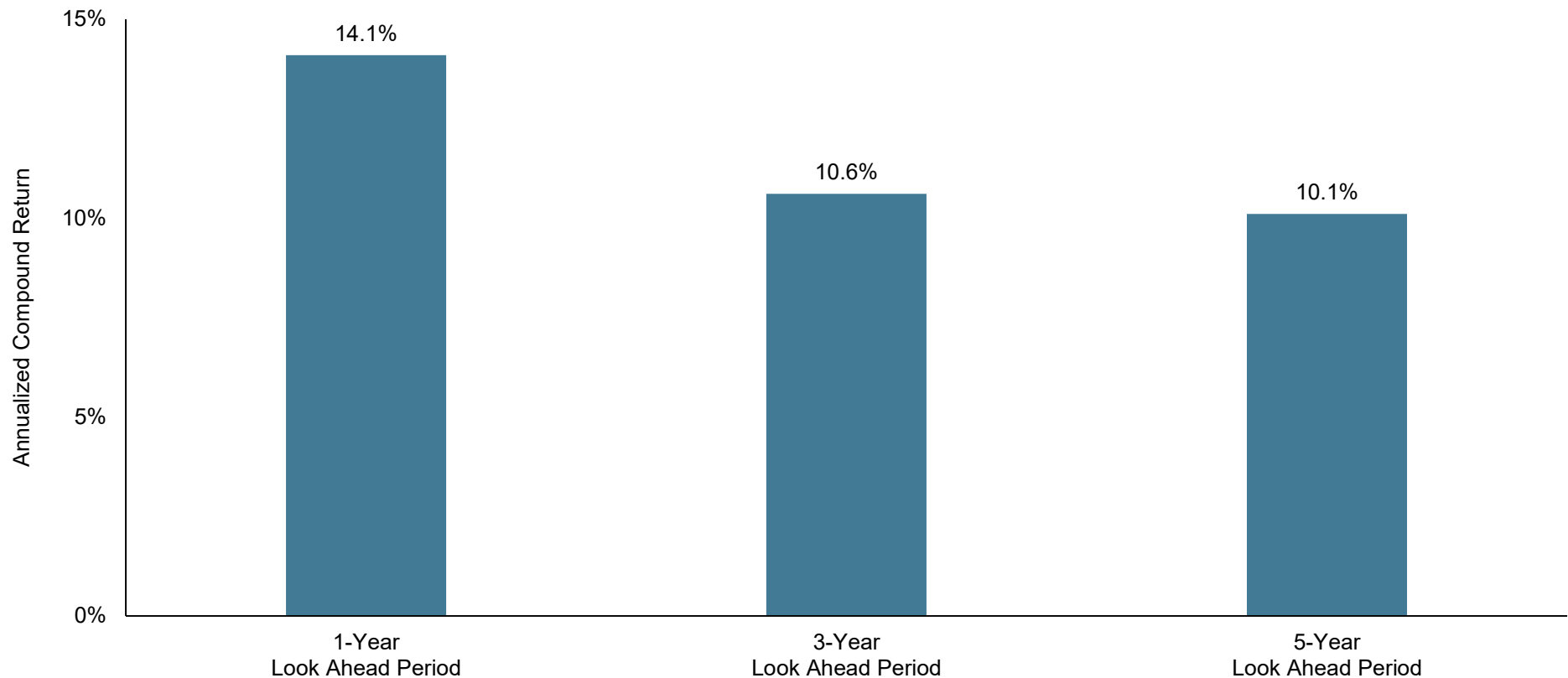


In US dollars.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Declines are defined as months ending with the market below the previous market high by at least 10%. Annualized compound returns are computed for the relevant time periods after each decline observed and averaged across all declines for the cutoff. There were 1,151 observation months in the sample. January 1990–present: S&P 500 Total Returns Index. S&P data © 2022 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. January 1926–December 1989; S&P 500 Total Return Index, Stocks, Bonds, Bills and Inflation Yearbook™, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago. For illustrative purposes only. Index is not available for direct investment; therefore, its performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. There is always a risk that an investor may lose money.

Average Annualized Returns After New Market Highs

S&P 500, 1/1926–12/2021



In US dollars.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. New market highs are defined as months ending with the market above all previous levels for the sample period. Annualized compound returns are computed for the relevant time periods subsequent to new market highs and averaged across all new market high observations. There were 1,151 observation months in the sample. January 1990–present: S&P 500 Total Returns Index. S&P data © 2022 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. January 1926–December 1989; S&P 500 Total Return Index, Stocks, Bonds, Bills and Inflation Yearbook™, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago. For illustrative purposes only. Index is not available for direct investment; therefore, its performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. There is always a risk that an investor may lose money.

Bears of All Shapes and Sizes

US stock market declines of 20% or greater, 1929–2020

Start of Decline	Max Decline	Trading Days to Max Decline	Trading Days from Bottom to Recovery
September 3, 1929	-83.9%	845	3,725
May 29, 1946	-28.2%	273	712
July 15, 1957	-20.6%	70	191
December 12, 1961	-27.7%	135	234
February 9, 1966	-20.6%	167	104
November 29, 1968	-36.8%	369	233
January 11, 1973	-48.4%	436	567
August 11, 1981	-20.1%	254	39
August 25, 1987	-33.2%	71	364
July 16, 1990	-20.8%	62	84
July 17, 1998	-21.9%	58	53
March 24, 2000	-49.6%	637	1,017
October 9, 2007	-54.7%	355	760
September 20, 2018	-20.5%	65	81
February 19, 2020	-34.3%	23	94

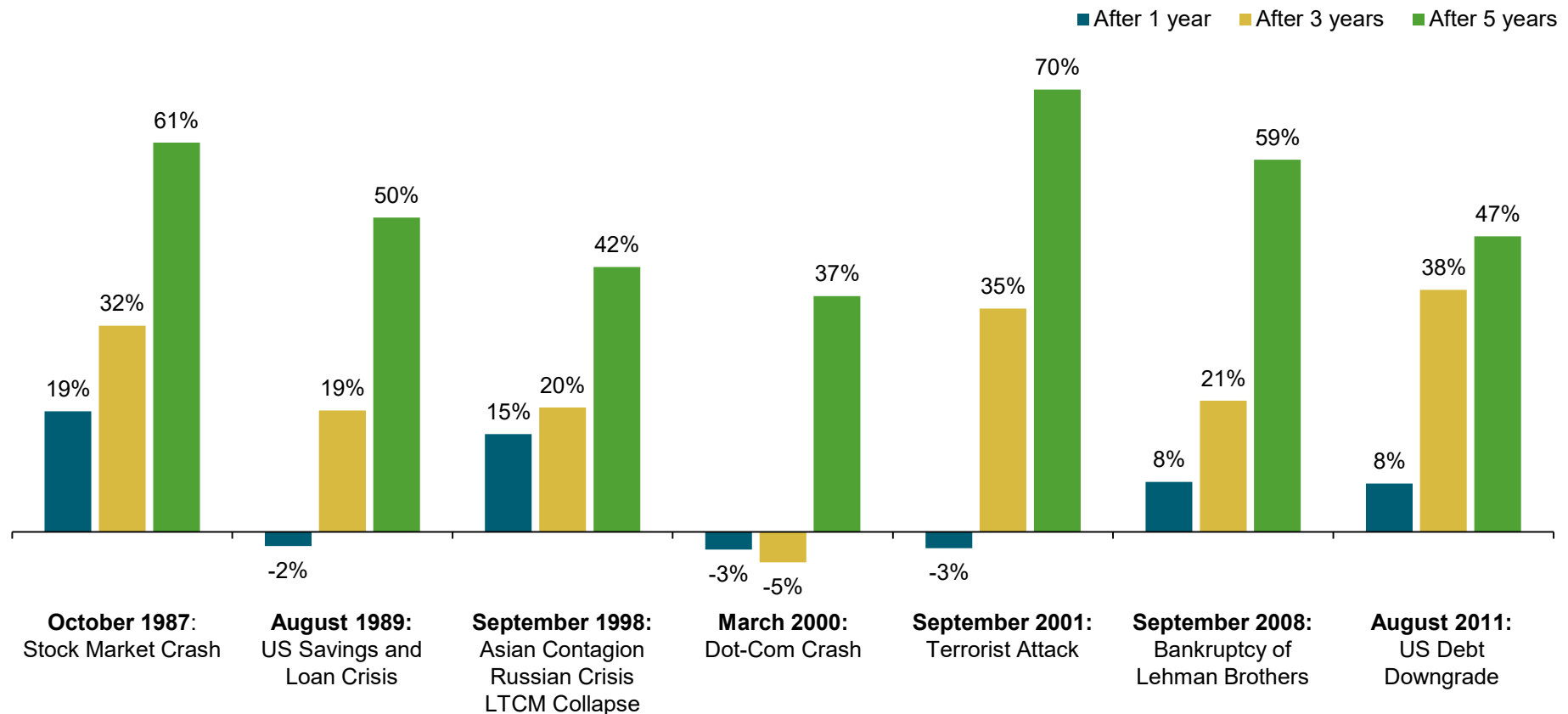
No one can reliably predict the magnitude of a market decline or the time to a recovery. Rather than guessing, sticking to a plan and resisting the urge to sell amid a decline often allows investors to capture the rebound when it occurs.

In nine out of the 15 bear markets since 1929, investors who stayed the course made back their losses within a year.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Includes any decline of 20% or more beginning the day after a new all-time high for the market. Recovery is defined as the first day when the cumulative return since the previous market high is no longer negative. US stock market represented by the Fama/French Total US Market Index. Eugene Fama and Ken French are members of the Board of Directors of the general partner of, and provide consulting services to, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP. See Index Descriptions pages in the Appendix for additional information.

The Market's Response to Crisis

Performance of a balanced strategy: 60% stocks, 40% bonds
Cumulative total return



In US dollars.

Represents cumulative total returns of a Wealth Index Model invested on the first day of the following calendar month of the event noted. Assumes all strategies have been rebalanced monthly.

All performance results of the Wealth Index Models are based on performance of indices with model/backtested asset allocations; the performance was achieved with the benefit of hindsight; it does not represent actual investment strategies. The model's performance does not reflect advisory fees or other expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. There are limitations inherent in model allocations. 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. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

S&P data © 2022 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. Bloomberg data provided by Bloomberg. The Dimensional indices used in the construction of the Wealth Index Models represent academic concepts that may be used in portfolio construction. The Wealth Index Models and the indices are not available for direct investment or for use as a benchmark. The Wealth Index Model and index returns are not representative of actual portfolios and do not reflect costs and fees associated with an actual investment.

See [Core 60/40 Wealth Index Model and Index Descriptions pages in the Appendix](#) for additional information.

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Appendix Slides

Descriptions of Dimensional Indices

Dimensional US Small Cap Value Index is compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market whose relative price is in the bottom 35% of the Dimensional US Small Cap Index after the exclusion of utilities, companies lacking financial data, and companies with negative relative price. The index emphasizes securities with higher profitability, lower relative price, and lower market capitalization. The index also excludes those companies with the highest asset growth within the small cap universe. 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 for the Dimensional US Small Cap Value Index was amended in January 2014 to include direct profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index, and in December 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

Dimensional US Small Cap Index is compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets securities of the smallest US companies whose market capitalization falls in the lowest 8% of the total market capitalization of the Eligible Market. The Eligible Market is composed of securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market. Exclusions: Non-US companies, REITs, UITs, and Investment Companies and companies 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. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2007. The calculation methodology for the Dimensional US Small Cap Index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index, and in December 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

[Information provided by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP.](#)

The Dimensional Indices have been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP and did not exist prior to their index inception dates. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to each Index's index inception date do not represent actual returns of the Index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. Backtested index performance is hypothetical and is provided for informational purposes only to indicate historical performance had the index been calculated over the relevant time periods. Backtested performance results assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. The Index is unmanaged and is not subject to fees and expenses typically associated with managed accounts or investment funds. 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.

Dimensional US Large Cap Value Index is compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market with market capitalizations above the 1,000th-largest company whose relative price is in the bottom 30% of the Dimensional US Large Cap Index after the exclusion of utilities, companies lacking financial data, and companies with negative relative price. The index emphasizes securities with higher profitability, lower relative price, and lower market capitalization. Profitability is measured as operating income before depreciation and amortization minus interest expense scaled by book. 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 for the Dimensional US Large Cap Value Index was amended in January 2014 to include direct profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

Dimensional International Market Index is compiled by Dimensional from Bloomberg data. A market capitalization-weighted index of all securities in the eligible markets. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four sub-indices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom. Exclusions: REITs and Investment Companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional Fund Advisors and did not exist prior to April 2008.

Descriptions of Dimensional Indices

Dimensional International Small Cap Index was created by Dimensional in April 2008 and is compiled by Dimensional using Bloomberg data. It is a market-capitalization-weighted index of small company securities in the eligible markets, 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. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four sub-indices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom. Exclusions: REITs and Investment Companies. The calculation methodology for the Dimensional International Small Cap Index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index, and in November 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

Dimensional Emerging Markets Index is compiled by Dimensional from Bloomberg securities data. A market cap-weighted index of all securities in the eligible markets. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four sub-indices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey. Exclusions: REITs and Investment Companies. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008.

Dimensional Emerging Markets Value Index is compiled by Dimensional from Bloomberg securities data. The index consists 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. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four sub-indices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008. The calculation methodology for the Dimensional Emerging Markets Value Index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index, and in November 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

Information provided by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP.

The Dimensional Indices have been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP and did not exist prior to their index inception dates. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to each Index's index inception date do not represent actual returns of the Index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. Backtested index performance is hypothetical and is provided for informational purposes only to indicate historical performance had the index been calculated over the relevant time periods. Backtested performance results assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. The Index is unmanaged and is not subject to fees and expenses typically associated with managed accounts or investment funds. 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.

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Index Descriptions

Dimensional US Small Cap Index was created by Dimensional in March 2007 and is compiled by Dimensional. It represents a market-capitalization-weighted index of securities of the smallest US companies whose market capitalization falls in the lowest 8% of the total market capitalization of the eligible market. The eligible market is composed of securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market. Exclusions: non-US companies, REITs, UITs, and investment companies. From January 1975 to the present, the index excludes companies 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 measured as operating income before depreciation and amortization minus interest expense scaled by book. Asset growth is defined as change in total assets from the prior fiscal year to current fiscal year. Source: CRSP and Compustat. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of 12 subindices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of a different month of the year. The calculation methodology for the Dimensional US Small Cap Index was amended on January 1, 2014, to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

Dimensional International Market Index is compiled by Dimensional from Bloomberg data. Market capitalization-weighted index of all securities in the eligible markets. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four sub-indices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom. Exclusions: REITs and Investment Companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional Fund Advisors and did not exist prior to April 2008.

Dimensional International Small Cap Index was created by Dimensional in April 2008 and is compiled by Dimensional. July 1981–December 1993: It Includes non-US developed securities in the bottom 10% of market capitalization in each eligible country. All securities are market capitalization weighted. Each country is capped at 50%. Rebalanced semiannually. January 1994–present: Market-capitalization-weighted index of small company securities in the eligible markets, 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 measured as operating income before depreciation and amortization minus interest expense scaled by book. Asset growth is defined as change in total assets from the prior fiscal year to current fiscal year. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four subindices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of a different quarter of the year. Prior to July 1981, the index is 50% UK and 50% Japan. The calculation methodology for the Dimensional International Small Cap Index was amended on January 1, 2014, to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

Dimensional Emerging Markets Small Index was created by Dimensional in April 2008 and is compiled by Dimensional. January 1989–December 1993: Fama/French Emerging Markets Small Cap Index. January 1994–present: Dimensional Emerging Markets Small Cap Index composition: Market-capitalization-weighted index of small company securities in the eligible markets, 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 measured as operating income before depreciation and amortization minus interest expense scaled by book. Asset growth is defined as change in total assets from the prior fiscal year to current fiscal year. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four subindices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of a different quarter of the year. Source: Bloomberg. The calculation methodology for the Dimensional Emerging Markets Small Cap Index was amended on January 1, 2014, to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

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Fama/French Total US Market Research Index: July 1926–present: Fama/French Total US Market Research Factor + One-Month US Treasury Bills. Source: Ken French Website.

Fama/French US Value Research Index: Provided by Fama/French from CRSP securities data. Includes the lower 30% in price-to-book of NYSE securities (plus NYSE Amex equivalents since July 1962 and Nasdaq equivalents since 1973).

Fama/French US Growth Research Index: Provided by Fama/French from CRSP securities data. Includes the higher 30% in price-to-book of NYSE securities (plus NYSE Amex equivalents since July 1962 and Nasdaq equivalents since 1973).

Fama/French US High Profitability Index: July 1963–present: Courtesy of Fama/French from CRSP and Compustat securities data. Includes all stocks in the upper 30% operating profitability range of NYSE eligible firms; rebalanced annually in June. OP for June of year t is annual revenues minus cost of goods sold, interest expense, and selling, general, and administrative expenses divided by book equity for the last fiscal year end in $t-1$. Fama/French and multifactor data provided by Fama/French.

Fama/French US Low Profitability Index: July 1963–present: Courtesy of Fama/French from CRSP and Compustat securities data. Includes all stocks in the lower 30% operating profitability range of NYSE eligible firms; rebalanced annually in June. OP for June of year t is annual revenues minus cost of goods sold, interest expense, and selling, general, and administrative expenses divided by book equity for the last fiscal year end in $t-1$. Fama/French and multifactor data provided by Fama/French.

Fama/French International Market Index: January 1975–present: Fama/French International Market Index. Source: Ken French website. Simulated from MSCI and Bloomberg data.

Fama/French International Value Index: 2008–present: Provided by Fama/French from Bloomberg securities data. Simulated strategy of MSCI EAFE + Canada countries in the lower 30% price-to-book range. 1975–2007: Provided by Fama/French from MSCI securities data.

Fama/French International Growth Index: 2008–present: Provided by Fama/French from Bloomberg securities data. Simulated strategy of MSCI EAFE + Canada countries in the higher 30% price-to-book range. 1975–2007: Provided by Fama/French from MSCI securities data.

Fama/French International High Profitability Index: July 1990–present: Courtesy of Fama/French from Bloomberg securities data. Includes stocks in the upper 30% operating profitability range in each region; companies weighted by float-adjusted market cap; rebalanced annually in June. OP for June of year t is annual revenues minus cost of goods sold, interest expense, and selling, general, and administrative expenses divided by book equity for the last fiscal year end in $t-1$. Fama/French and multifactor data provided by Fama/French.

Fama/French International Low Profitability Index: July 1990–present: Courtesy of Fama/French from Bloomberg securities data. Includes stocks in the lower 30% operating profitability range in each region; companies weighted by float-adjusted market cap; rebalanced annually in June. OP for June of year t is annual revenues minus cost of goods sold, interest expense, and selling, general, and administrative expenses divided by book equity for the last fiscal year end in $t-1$. Fama/French and multifactor data provided by Fama/French.

Information provided by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP.

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Fama/French Emerging Markets Index: July 1989–present: Fama/French Emerging Markets Index. Courtesy of Fama/French from Bloomberg and IFC securities data. Companies weighted by float-adjusted market cap; rebalanced annually in June. Fama/French and multifactor data provided by Fama/French.

Fama/French Emerging Markets Value Index: 2009–present: Provided by Fama/French from Bloomberg securities data. Simulated strategy using IFC investable universe countries. Companies in the lower 30% price-to-book range; companies weighted by float-adjusted market cap; countries weighted by country float-adjusted market cap; rebalanced monthly. 1989–2008: Provided by Fama/French from IFC securities data. IFC data provided by International Finance Corporation.

Fama/French Emerging Markets Growth Index: 2009–present: Provided by Fama/French from Bloomberg securities data. Simulated strategy using IFC investable universe countries. Companies in the higher 30% price-to-book range; companies weighted by float-adjusted market cap; countries weighted by country float-adjusted market cap; rebalanced monthly. 1989–2008: Provided by Fama/French from IFC securities data. IFC data provided by International Finance Corporation.

Fama/French Emerging Markets High Profitability Index: July 1991–present: Courtesy of Fama/French from Bloomberg and IFC securities data. Includes stocks in the upper 30% operating profitability range in each country; companies weighted by float-adjusted market cap; rebalanced annually in June. OP for June of year t is annual revenues minus cost of goods sold, interest expense, and selling, general, and administrative expenses divided by book equity for the last fiscal year end in $t-1$. Fama/French and multifactor data provided by Fama/French.

Fama/French Emerging Markets Low Profitability Index: July 1991–present: Courtesy of Fama/French from Bloomberg and IFC securities data. Includes stocks in the lower 30% operating profitability range in each country; companies weighted by float-adjusted market cap; rebalanced annually in June. OP for June of year t is annual revenues minus cost of goods sold, interest expense, and selling, general, and administrative expenses divided by book equity for the last fiscal year end in $t-1$. Fama/French and multifactor data provided by Fama/French.

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Wealth Index Models: Index Descriptions

Dimensional US Adjusted Market 1 Index: Compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets all the securities in the eligible 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. The eligible market is composed of securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market. Exclusions: non-US companies, REITs, UITs, and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2007. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to March 2007 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology for the index 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 of the securities in the eligible markets 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 their country's small cap universe. The index also excludes those companies with the highest asset growth within their country's small cap universe. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four sub-indices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to April 2008 do not represent actual returns of the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in November 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

[Information provided by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP.](#)

The Dimensional indices have been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP and did not exist prior to its index inception date. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to the Index's index inception date do not represent actual returns of the Index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. Backtested index performance is hypothetical and is provided for informational purposes only to indicate historical performance had the index been calculated over the relevant time periods. Backtested performance results assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. 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.

Dimensional US Adjusted Market 2 Index: Compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets all the securities in the eligible 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. The eligible market is composed of securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market. Exclusions: non-US companies, REITs, UITs, and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2007. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to March 2007 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in December 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

Dimensional Emerging Markets 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 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. The index monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four sub-indices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to April 2008 do not represent actual returns of the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in November 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

Wealth Index Models: Index Descriptions

S&P Global REIT Index: Shown in gross dividends. S&P data © 2022 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved.

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. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to November 2016. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to November 2016 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

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 retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2020. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to January 2020 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

[Information provided by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP.](#)

The Dimensional indices have been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP and did not exist prior to its index inception date. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to the Index's index inception date do not represent actual returns of the Index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. Backtested index performance is hypothetical and is provided for informational purposes only to indicate historical performance had the index been calculated over the relevant time periods. Backtested performance results assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. 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.

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Wealth Index Models: Index Descriptions

Dimensional Short-Term Extended Quality Index: Compiled by Dimensional using data provided by Bloomberg. Includes securities in Bloomberg US 3–5 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 overweighted. When the difference in yields between credit and government bonds is wide, government bonds may be underweighted. 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 the 3–5 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 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. The duration of the government component is based on the term spread 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. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2020. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to January 2020 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

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: Australia, Austria, 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. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to January 2019. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to January 2019 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

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, and USD. 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 overweightes (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. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to November 2017. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to November 2017 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

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. Eligible currencies: AUD, CAD, CHF, EUR, GBP, JPY, and USD. Within the eligible universe, we apply market weights to construct the index. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retroactively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to March 2020 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

Information provided by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP.

The Dimensional indices have been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP and did not exist prior to its index inception date. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to the Index's index inception date do not represent actual returns of the Index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. Backtested index performance is hypothetical and is provided for informational purposes only to indicate historical performance had the index been calculated over the relevant time periods. Backtested performance results assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. 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.

Wealth Index Model Descriptions

Dimensional Core 100/0 Wealth Index Model: Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. The Dimensional Core 100/0 Wealth Index Model combines the following indices: Dimensional US Adjusted Market 1 Index, Dimensional US Adjusted Market 2 Index, Dimensional International Adjusted Market Index, Dimensional Emerging Markets Adjusted Market 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 determined at each quarter-end and are held constant for the next three months. Within the US allocation, the weight each month is split equally between the Dimensional US Adjusted Market 1 Index and the Dimensional US Adjusted Market 2 Index. The Wealth Index Model returns are calculated monthly as a weighted average of the returns of the underlying indices. The Dimensional Core 100/0 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

Dimensional Core 80/20 Wealth Index Model: Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. 80% of the weight is allocated to the Dimensional Core 100/0 Wealth Index Model, and 20% of the weight is allocated to the following fixed income indices: Dimensional Global Adjusted Fixed Income Market Index (hedged to USD) (10%) and Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index (10%). 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 the 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 US Adjusted Investment Grade Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index from January 1985 to January 1989. The Dimensional Core 80/20 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

[Information provided by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP.](#)

There is no guarantee investment strategies will be successful. Investing involves risks, including possible loss of principal.

The Dimensional indices have been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP and did not exist prior to their index inception dates. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to each Index's index inception date do not represent actual returns of the Index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. The model's performance does not reflect advisory fees or other expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. There are limitations inherent in model allocations. 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 Wealth Index Models are not recommendations for an actual allocation.

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Dimensional Core 60/40 Wealth Index Model: Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. 60% of the weight is allocated to the Dimensional Core 100/0 Wealth Index Model, and 40% of the weight is allocated to the Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index. The Wealth Index Model returns are calculated monthly as a weighted average of the returns of the underlying indices. The Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index from January 1985 to January 1989. The Dimensional Core 60/40 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

Dimensional Core 40/60 Wealth Index Model: Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. 40% of the weight is allocated to the Dimensional Core 100/0 Wealth Index Model, and 60% of the weight is allocated to the following fixed income indices: Dimensional Short-Term Extended Quality Index (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 Short-Term Extended Quality Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Government/Credit 1–5 Year Bond Index from January 1985 to December 1995. The Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index from January 1985 to January 1989. The Dimensional Core 40/60 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

Wealth Index Model Descriptions

Dimensional Core 20/80 Wealth Index Model: Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. 20% of the weight is allocated to the Dimensional Core 100/0 Wealth Index Model, and 80% of the weight is allocated to the following fixed income indices: Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Index (hedged to USD) (20%), Dimensional Short-Duration Real Return Index (20%), Dimensional Short-Term Extended Quality Index (20%), Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Variable Maturity Index (hedged to USD) (10%), and Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index (10%). 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 Short-Duration Real Return Index is not available back to 1985. The Dimensional Short-Duration Real Return Index is represented by the 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 Short-Term Extended Quality Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Government/Credit 1–5 Year Bond Index from January 1985 to December 1995. The Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index from January 1985 to January 1989. The Dimensional Core 20/80 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

Dimensional Core 0/100 Wealth Index Model: Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. The Dimensional Core 0/100 Wealth Index Model combines the following indices: Dimensional Global Short-Term Government Index (hedged to USD) (40%), Dimensional Short-Duration Real Return Index (40%), and Dimensional Short-Term Extended Quality Index (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 Short-Duration Real Return Index is not available back to 1985. The Dimensional Short-Duration Real Return Index is represented by the 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 Short-Term Extended Quality Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Government/Credit 1–5 Year Bond Index from January 1985 to December 1995. The Dimensional Core 0/100 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

[Information provided by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP.](#)

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The Dimensional indices have been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP and did not exist prior to their index inception dates. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to each Index's index inception date do not represent actual returns of the Index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. The model's performance does not reflect advisory fees or other expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. There are limitations inherent in model allocations. 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 Wealth Index Models are not recommendations for an actual allocation.

Core 60/40 Wealth Index Model and Index Descriptions

Dimensional Core 60/40 Wealth Index Model: January Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. 60% of the weight is allocated to the Dimensional Core 100/0 Wealth Index Model, and 40% of the weight is allocated to the Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index. The Wealth Index Model returns are calculated monthly as a weighted average of the returns of the underlying indices. The Dimensional US Adjusted Investment Grade Index is represented by the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index from January 1985 to January 1989. The Dimensional Core 60/40 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

Dimensional Core 100/0 Wealth Index Model: Dimensional Wealth Index Model data compiled by Dimensional. The Dimensional Core 100/0 Wealth Index Model combines the following indices: Dimensional US Adjusted Market 1 Index, Dimensional US Adjusted Market 2 Index, Dimensional International Adjusted Market Index, Dimensional Emerging Markets Adjusted Market 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 determined at each quarter-end and are held constant for the next three months. Within the US allocation, the weight each month is split equally between the Dimensional US Adjusted Market 1 Index and the Dimensional US Adjusted Market 2 Index. The Wealth Index Model returns are calculated monthly as a weighted average of the returns of the underlying indices. The Dimensional Core 100/0 Wealth Index Model has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2020.

Dimensional US Adjusted Market 1 Index: January 1975–present: Compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets all the securities in the eligible 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 eligible market is composed of securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market. Exclusions: non-

US companies, REITs, UITs, and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to March 2007. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to March 2007 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in December 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

Prior to January 1975: Compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets all the securities in the eligible market with an emphasis on companies with smaller capitalization and lower relative price. The eligible market is composed of securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market. Exclusions: non-US companies, REITs, UITs, and investment companies.

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: Compiled by Dimensional from CRSP and Compustat data. Targets all the securities in the eligible market with an emphasis on companies with smaller capitalization and lower relative price. The eligible market is composed of securities of US companies traded on the NYSE, NYSE MKT (formerly AMEX), and Nasdaq Global Market. Exclusions: non-US companies, REITs, UITs, and investment companies.

[Information provided by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP.](#)

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The Dimensional indices have been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP and did not exist prior to their index inception dates. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to each Index's inception date do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. The model's performance does not reflect advisory fees or other expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. There are limitations inherent in model allocations. 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 balanced strategies are not recommendations for an actual allocation.

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Core 60/40 Wealth Index Model and Index Descriptions

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. Rebalanced monthly. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to November 2016. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to November 2016 do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses.

Dimensional International Adjusted Market Index: Compiled by Dimensional from Bloomberg securities data. Targets all of the securities in the eligible markets 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 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 monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four sub-indices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to April 2008 do not represent actual returns of the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in November 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

Dimensional Emerging Markets 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 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 monthly returns are computed as the simple average of the monthly returns of four sub-indices, each one reconstituted once a year at the end of each quarter of the year. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries currently included are Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey. Exclusions: REITs and investment companies. The index has been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional and did not exist prior to April 2008. Accordingly, the results shown during the periods prior to April 2008 do not represent actual returns of the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in January 2014 to include profitability as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index. The calculation methodology for the index was amended in November 2019 to include asset growth as a factor in selecting securities for inclusion in the index.

[Information provided by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP.](#)

There is no guarantee investment strategies will be successful. Investing involves risks, including possible loss of principal.

The Dimensional indices have been retrospectively calculated by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP and did not exist prior to their index inception dates. Accordingly, results shown during the periods prior to each Index's inception date do not represent actual returns of the index. Other periods selected may have different results, including losses. The model's performance does not reflect advisory fees or other expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. There are limitations inherent in model allocations. 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 balanced strategies are not recommendations for an actual allocation.

Topsail Wealth Management is a marketing name for Independent Advisor Alliance, LLC. All investment advice is offered through Independent Advisor Alliance, LLC, a registered investment adviser.

Appendix: Sector Methodology

Note that S&P / MSCI changed the GICS methodology in September of 2016 to add a Real Estate sector, which encompasses Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) as well as Real Estate Operating Companies. In reports, Dimensional historically and currently creates REITs as a top-level category, which reclassifies REITs from GICS Financials before September 2016 and from GICS Real Estate and GICS Financials after September 2016. Note that S&P / MSCI changed the GICS methodology after market close September of 2018 to rename “Telecommunication Services” to “Communication Services” and to reclassify a number of companies to that sector. Dimensional reports these changes in company membership to Communication Services starting October 2018, but changes the name historically to Communication Services to maintain consistency.