MOSAIC
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Q4

Quarterly Market Review

Fourth Quarter 2018

This material was prepared by Dimensional Funds Advisors, LP . Securities and Advisory services offered through LPL Financial, a Registered Investment Advisor, Member FINRA/SIPC.

Quarterly Market Review

Fourth Quarter 2018

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 impact of globally diversified portfolios and features a quarterly topic.

Overview:

Market Summary

World Stock Market Performance

World Asset Classes

US Stocks

International Developed Stocks

Emerging Markets Stocks

Select Country Performance

Select Currency Performance vs. US Dollar

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

Commodities

Fixed Income

Global Fixed Income

Impact of Diversification

Quarterly Topic: Why Should You Diversify?

Quarterly Market Summary

Index Returns

	US Stock Market	International Developed Stocks	Emerging Markets Stocks	Global Real Estate		US Bond Market	Global Bond Market ex US
Q4 2018	**STOCKS**					**BONDS**	
	-14.30%	-12.78%	-7.47%	-5.79%		1.64%	1.89%
Since Jan. 2001							
Avg. Quarterly Return	1.8%	1.3%	2.8%	2.4%		1.1%	1.1%
Best Quarter	16.8%	25.9%	34.7%	32.3%		4.6%	4.6%
	2009 Q2	**2009 Q2**	**2009 Q2**	**2009 Q3**		**2001 Q3**	**2008 Q4**
Worst Quarter	-22.8%	-21.2%	-27.6%	-36.1%		-3.0%	-2.7%
	2008 Q4	**2008 Q4**	**2008 Q4**	**2008 Q4**		**2016 Q4**	**2015 Q2**

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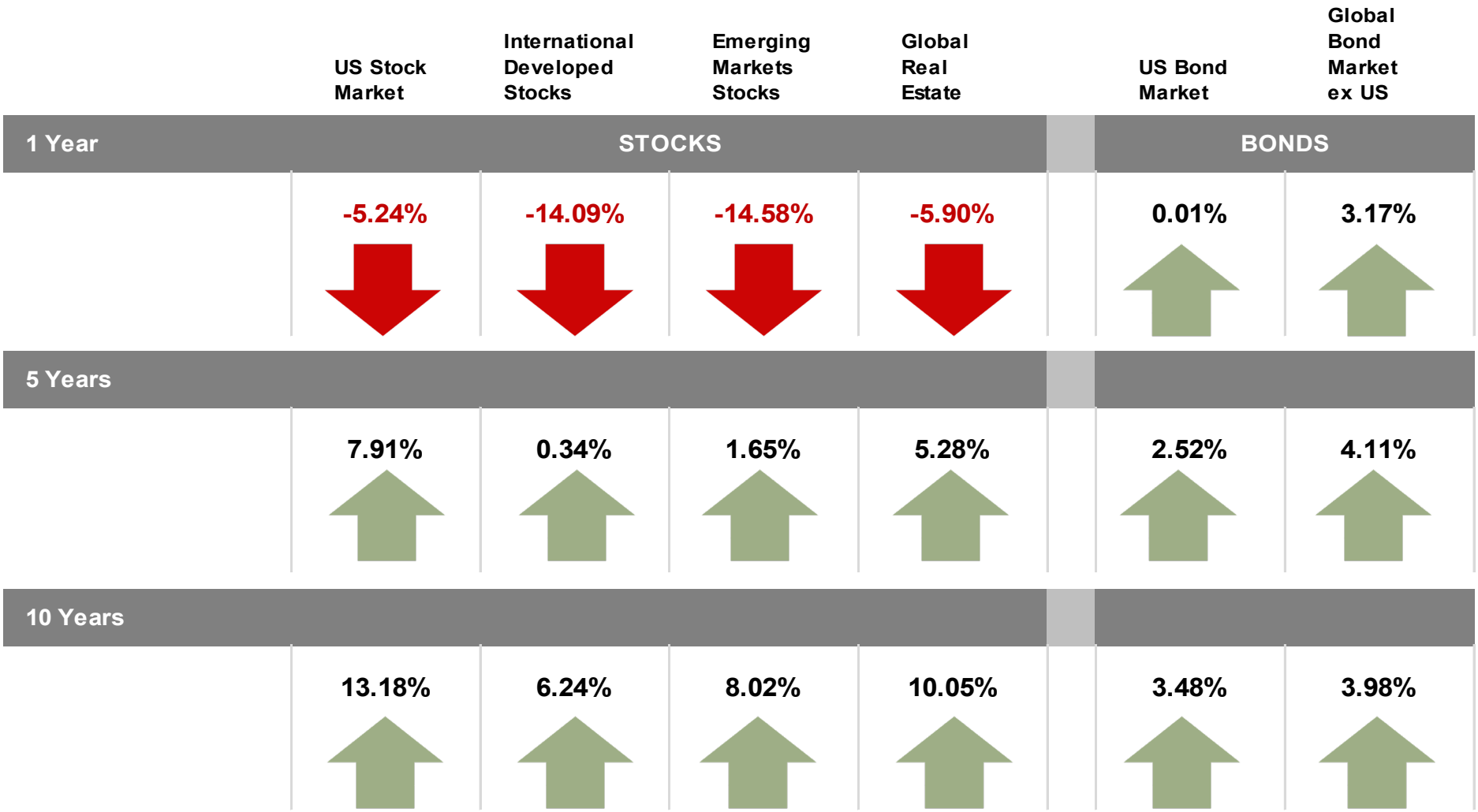
Long-Term Market Summary

Index Returns



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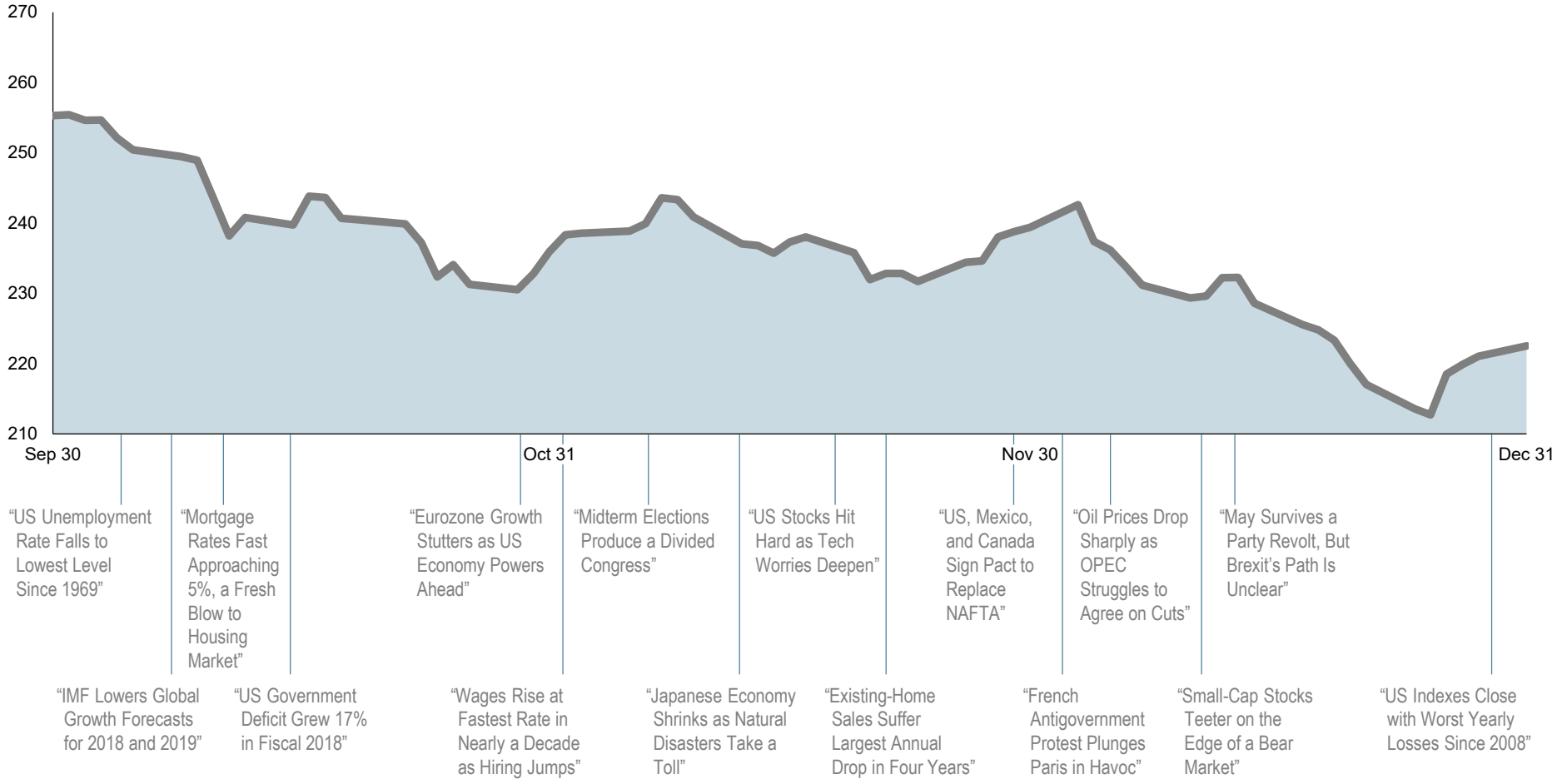
World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from Q4 2018

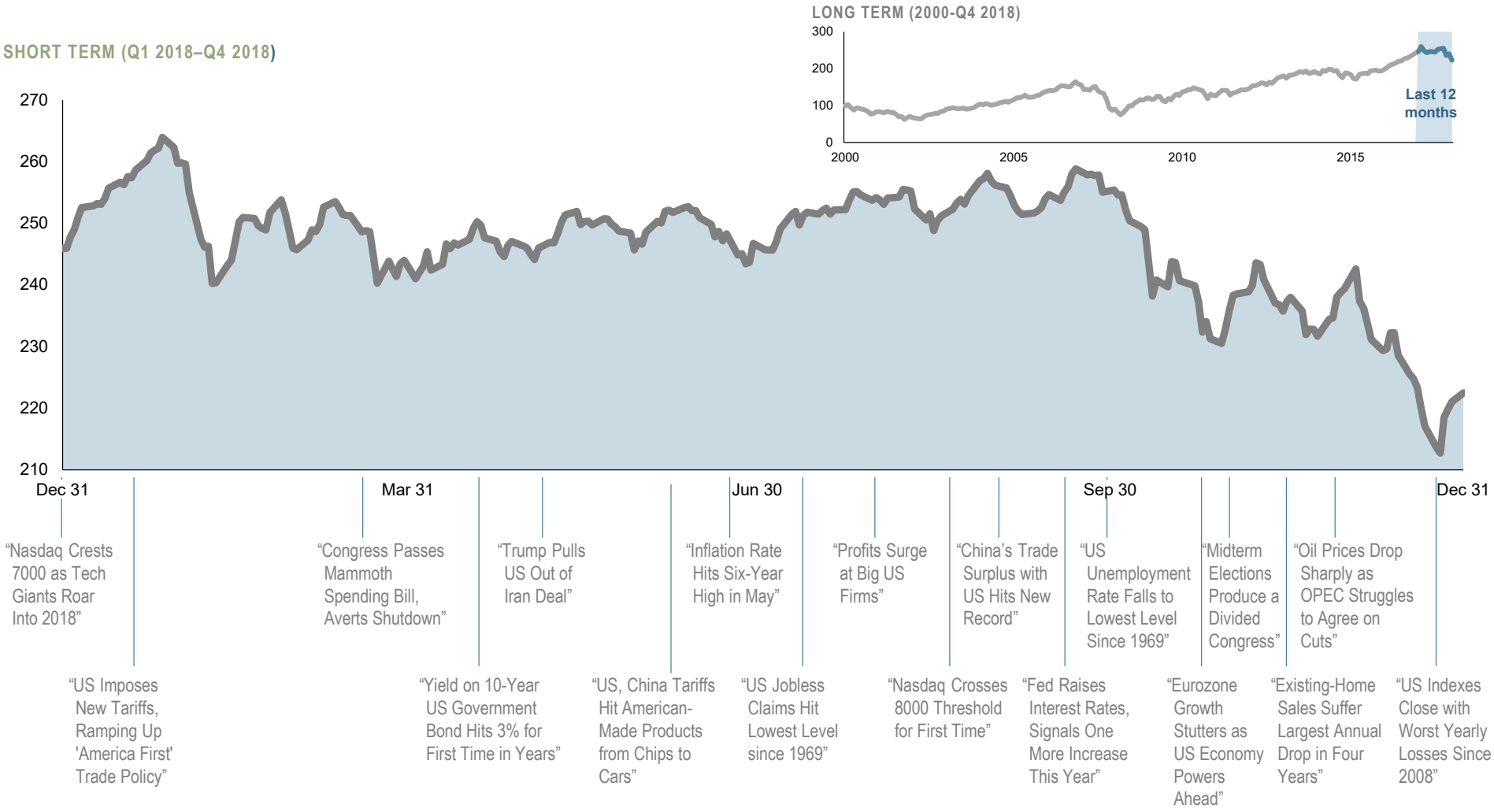


These headlines are not offered to explain market returns. Instead, they serve as a reminder that investors should view daily events from a long-term perspective and avoid making investment decisions based solely on the news.

Graph Source: MSCI ACWI Index [net div.]. MSCI data © MSCI 2019, 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 Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from past 12 months



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Graph Source: MSCI ACWI Index [net div.]. MSCI data © MSCI 2019, all rights reserved.
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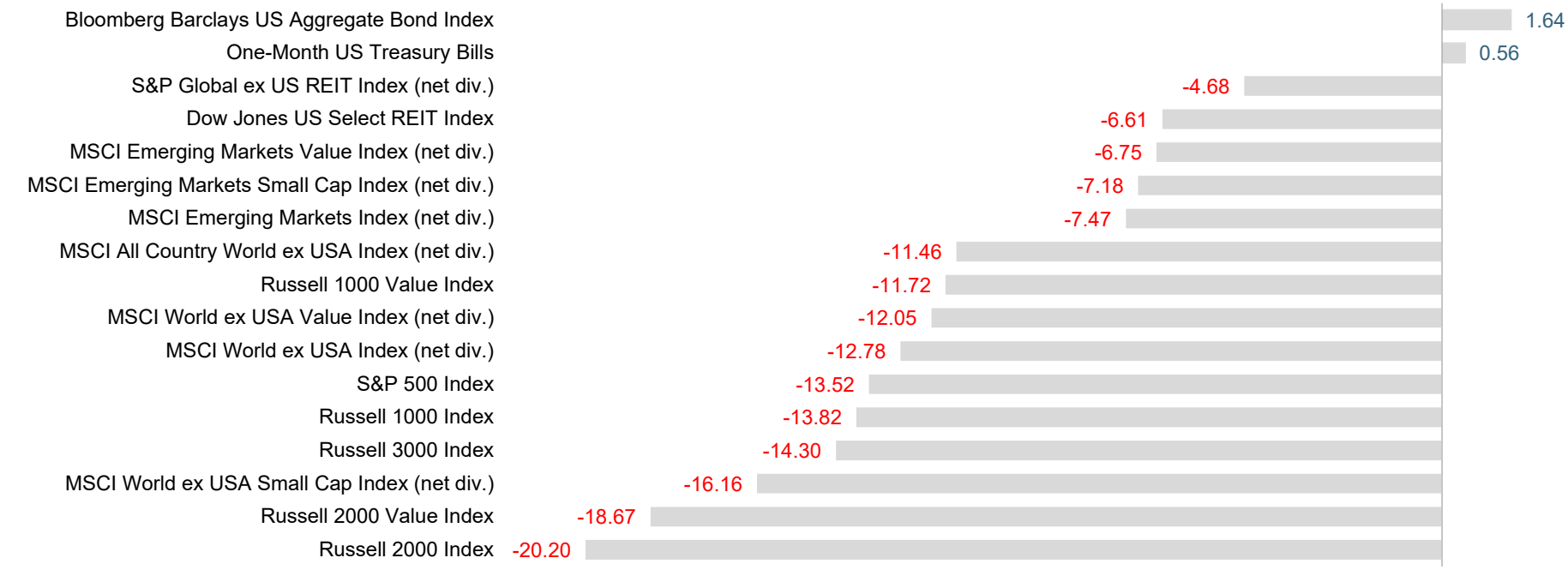
World Asset Classes

Fourth Quarter 2018 Index Returns (%)

Equity markets around the world posted negative returns for the quarter. Looking at broad market indices, emerging markets outperformed developed markets, including the US.

Value stocks were positive vs. growth stocks in all markets, including the US. Small caps underperformed large caps in the US and non-US developed markets but outperformed in emerging markets.

REIT indices outperformed equity market indices in both the US and non-US developed markets.



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US Stocks

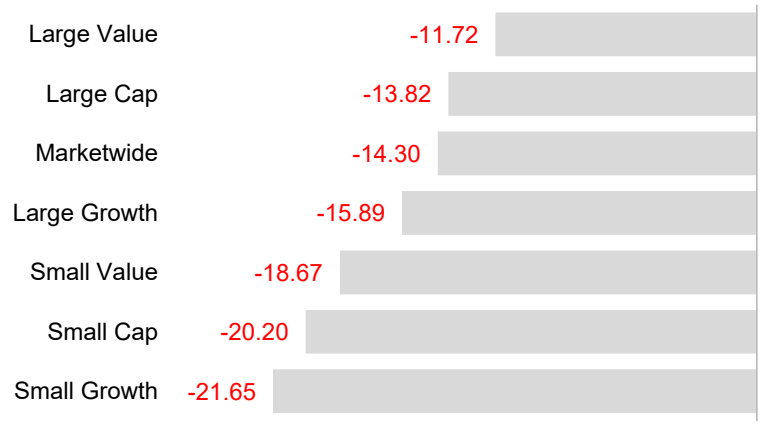
Fourth Quarter 2018 Index Returns

US equities underperformed both non-US developed and emerging markets.

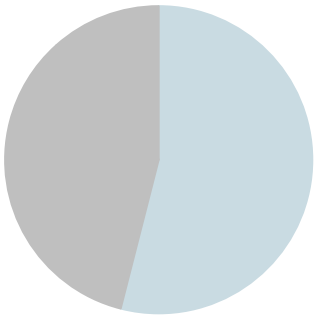
Value outperformed growth in the US across large and small cap stocks.

Small caps underperformed large caps in the US.

Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)



World Market Capitalization—US



54%

US Market
$25.1 trillion

Period Returns (%)

** Annualized*

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Large Growth	-1.51	11.15	10.40	15.29
Large Cap	-4.78	9.09	8.21	13.28
Marketwide	-5.24	8.97	7.91	13.18
Large Value	-8.27	6.95	5.95	11.18
Small Growth	-9.31	7.24	5.13	13.52
Small Cap	-11.01	7.36	4.41	11.97
Small Value	-12.86	7.37	3.61	10.40

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International Developed Stocks

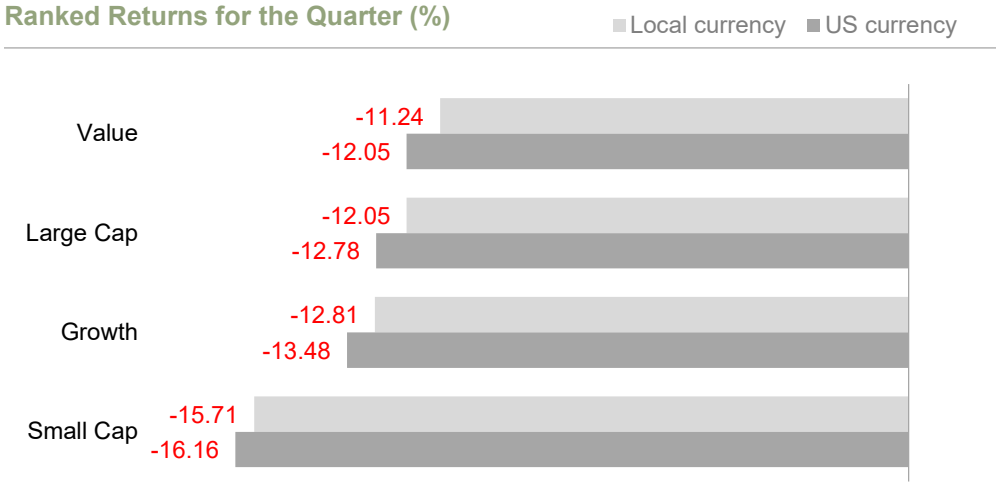
Fourth Quarter 2018 Index Returns

In US dollar terms, developed markets outside the US outperformed the US equity market but underperformed emerging markets during the quarter.

Value outperformed growth across large and small cap stocks.

Small caps underperformed large caps in non-US developed markets.

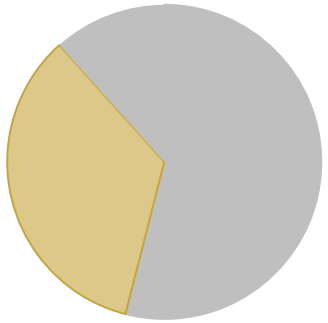
Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)



World Market Capitalization—International Developed

34%

International Developed Market
$16.0 trillion



Period Returns (%)

** Annualized*

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Growth	-13.14	2.84	1.36	6.74
Large Cap	-14.09	3.11	0.34	6.24
Value	-15.06	3.36	-0.73	5.69
Small Cap	-18.07	3.85	2.25	10.06

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Emerging Markets Stocks

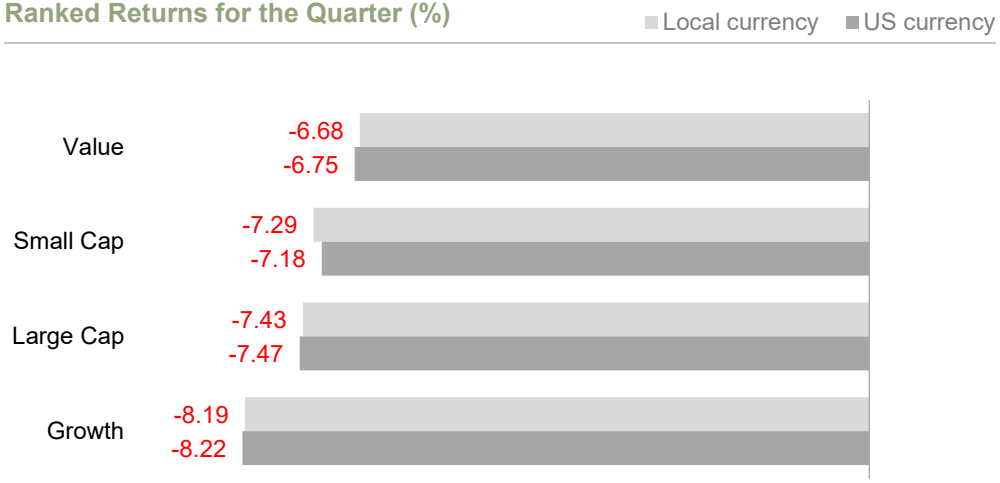
Fourth Quarter 2018 Index Returns

In US dollar terms, emerging markets outperformed developed markets, including the US.

Value outperformed growth across large and small cap stocks.

Small caps outperformed large caps.

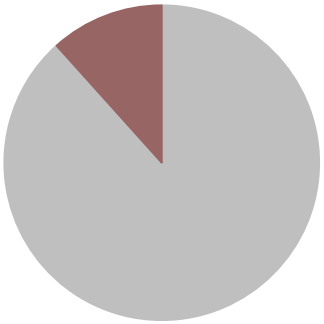
Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)



World Market Capitalization—Emerging Markets

12%

Emerging Markets
$5.4 trillion



Period Returns (%)

** Annualized*

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Value	-10.74	9.52	0.51	6.99
Large Cap	-14.58	9.25	1.65	8.02
Growth	-18.26	8.89	2.67	8.97
Small Cap	-18.59	3.68	0.95	9.87

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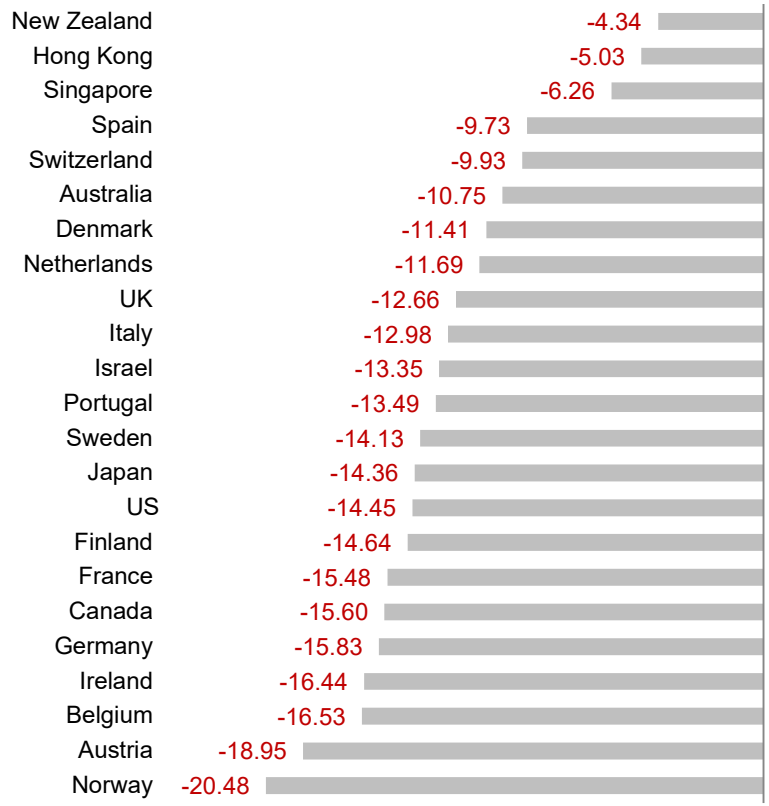
Select Country Performance

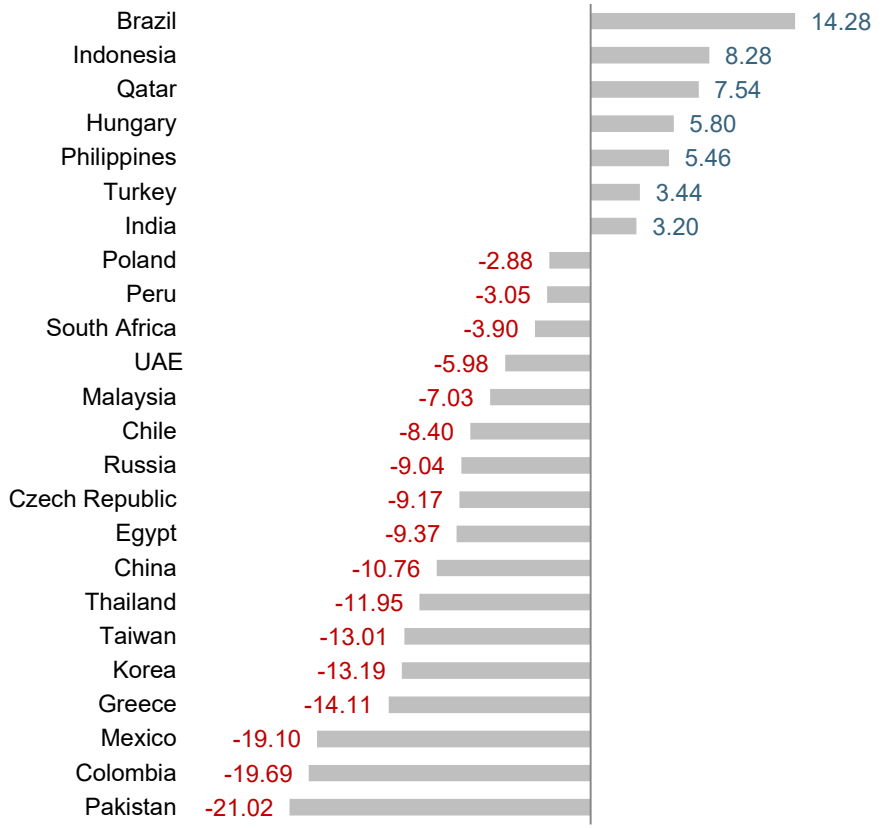
Fourth Quarter 2018 Index Returns

In US dollar terms, New Zealand and Hong Kong recorded the highest country performance in developed markets, while Austria and Norway posted the lowest returns for the quarter. In emerging markets, Brazil and Indonesia recorded the highest country performance, while Columbia and Pakistan posted the lowest performance.

Ranked Developed Markets Returns (%)



Ranked Emerging Markets Returns (%)



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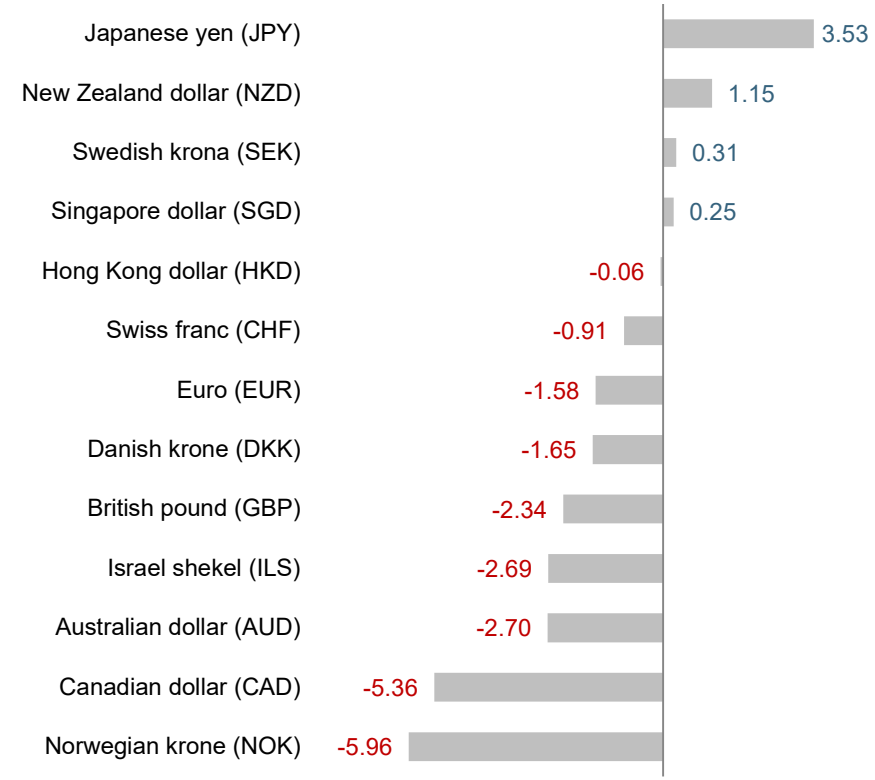
Select Currency Performance vs. US Dollar

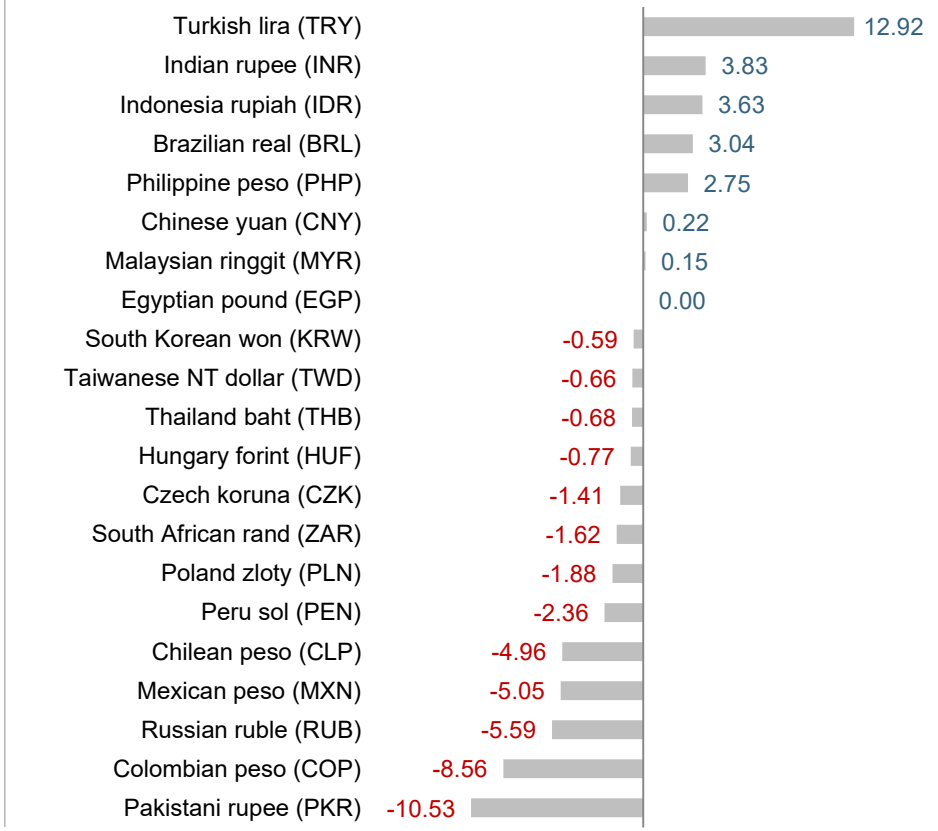
Fourth Quarter 2018

In developed markets, currencies mostly depreciated vs. the US dollar with a few exceptions, including the Japanese yen, which appreciated over 3.5%. In emerging markets, currencies were mixed against the US dollar, ranging from +12% to –10%.

Ranked Developed Markets (%)



Ranked Emerging Markets (%)



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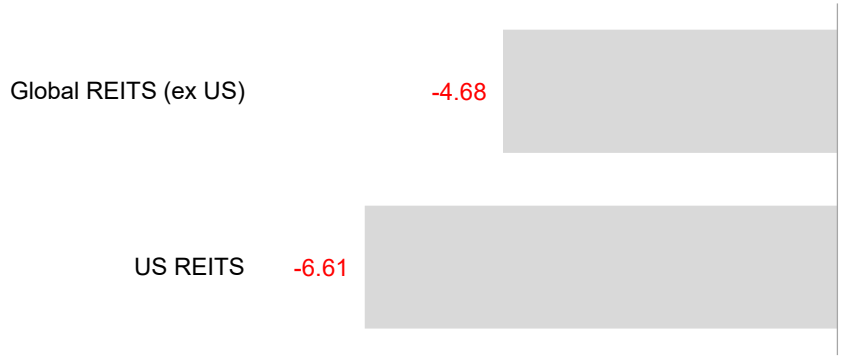
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

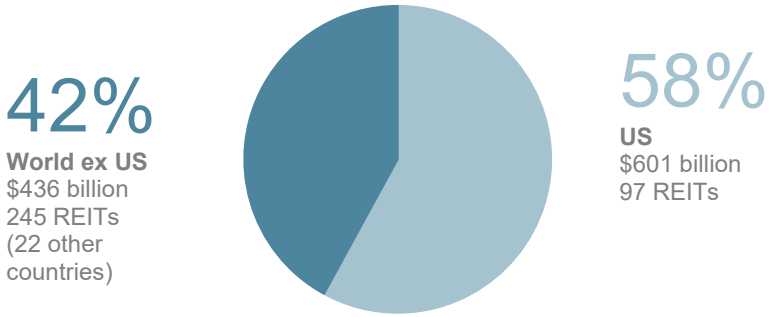
Fourth Quarter 2018 Index Returns

Non-US real estate investment trusts outperformed US REITs in US dollar terms.

Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)



Total Value of REIT Stocks



Period Returns (%)

** Annualized*

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
US REITS	-4.22	1.97	7.89	12.05
Global REITS	-7.42	3.35	3.39	8.94

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Commodities

Fourth Quarter 2018 Index Returns

The Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return declined 9.41% during the fourth quarter of 2018, bringing the total annual return to –11.25%.

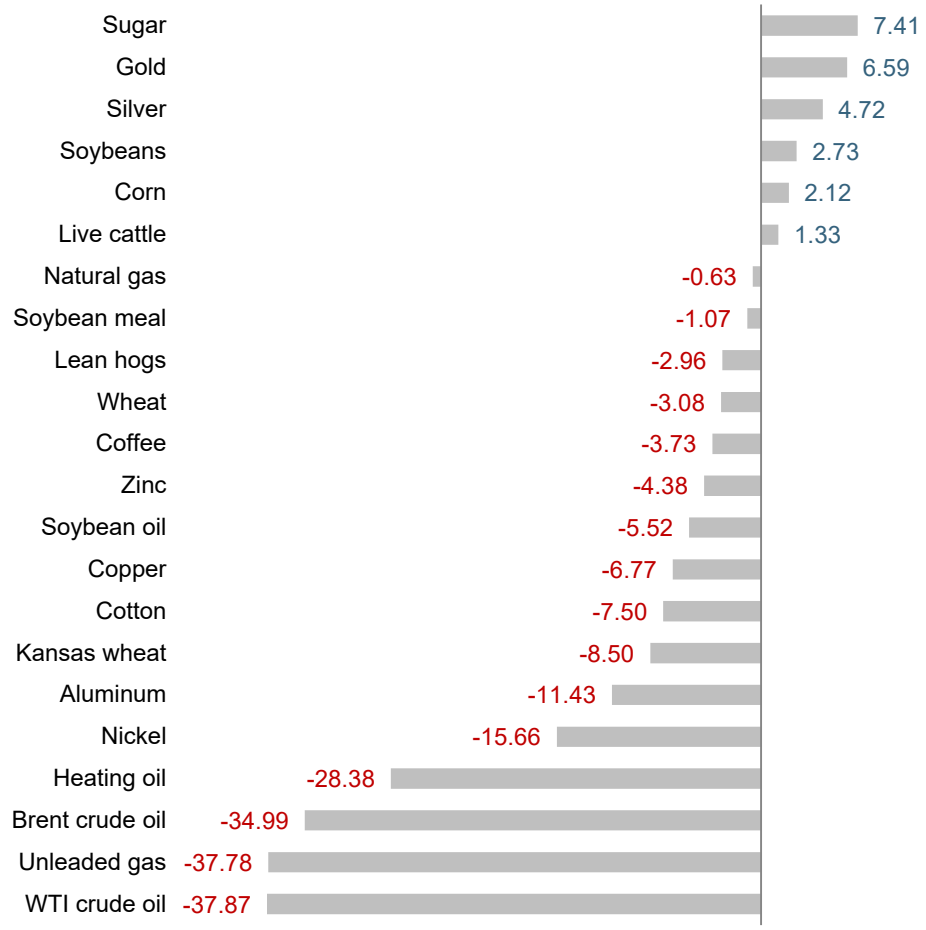
Sugar led quarterly performance with a gain of 7.41%. Energy was the worst-performing complex, with WTI crude oil and unleaded gas declining by 37.87% and 37.78%, respectively.

Period Returns (%)

** Annualized*

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Commodities	-9.41	-11.25	0.30	-8.80	-3.78

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.
Commodities returns represent the return of the Bloomberg Commodity Total Return Index. Individual commodities are sub-index values of the Bloomberg Commodity Total Return Index. Data provided by Bloomberg.

Fixed Income

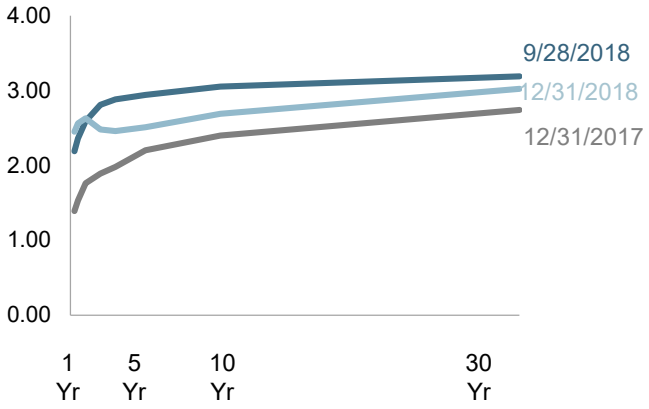
Fourth Quarter 2018 Index Returns

Interest rate changes across the US fixed income market were mixed during the fourth quarter of 2018. The yield on the 5-year Treasury note declined 43 basis points (bps), ending the quarter at 2.51%. The yield on the 10-year Treasury note decreased 36 bps to 2.69%. The 30-year Treasury bond yield decreased 17 bps to finish at 3.02%. For 2018, yields on the 10-year Treasury and 30-year Treasury increased 29 bps and 28 bps, respectively.

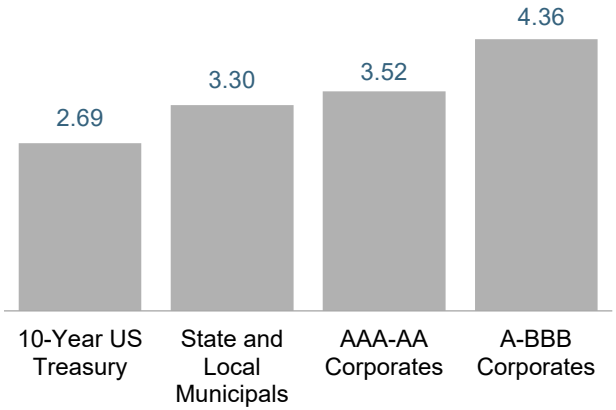
In terms of total returns, short-term corporate bonds increased 0.78% during the quarter. Intermediate-term corporate bonds had a total return of 0.58%.

Total returns for short-term municipal bonds were 1.10% for the quarter. Intermediate-term municipal bonds returned 2.00%.

US Treasury Yield Curve (%)



Bond Yield across Issuers (%)



Period Returns (%)

*Annualized

Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Bloomberg Barclays US Government Bond Index Long	4.16	-1.79	2.63	5.90	4.15
Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index	1.69	1.28	2.30	3.82	4.85
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index	1.64	0.01	2.06	2.52	3.48
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years (hedged to USD)	1.53	2.12	1.58	1.53	1.69
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years	0.94	-0.76	1.56	-0.82	0.29
ICE BofAML 1-Year US Treasury Note Index	0.78	1.86	1.06	0.70	0.62
ICE BofAML US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index	0.56	1.87	1.02	0.63	0.37
Bloomberg Barclays US TIPS Index	-0.42	-1.26	2.11	1.69	3.64
Bloomberg Barclays US High Yield Corporate Bond Index	-4.53	-2.08	7.23	3.83	11.12

One basis point equals 0.01%. **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.** Yield curve data from Federal Reserve. State and local bonds are from the S&P National AMT-Free Municipal Bond Index. AAA-AA Corporates represent the Bank of America Merrill Lynch US Corporates, AA-AAA rated. A-BBB Corporates represent the ICE BofAML Corporates, BBB-A rated. Bloomberg Barclays data provided by Bloomberg. US long-term bonds, bills, inflation, and fixed income factor data © Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation (SBBI) Yearbook™, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago (annually updated work by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Sinquefield). FTSE fixed income indices © 2019 FTSE Fixed Income LLC, all rights reserved. ICE BofAML index data © 2019 ICE Data Indices, LLC. S&P data © 2019 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved.

Global Fixed Income

Fourth Quarter 2018 Yield Curves

Interest rates in the global developed markets generally decreased during the quarter.

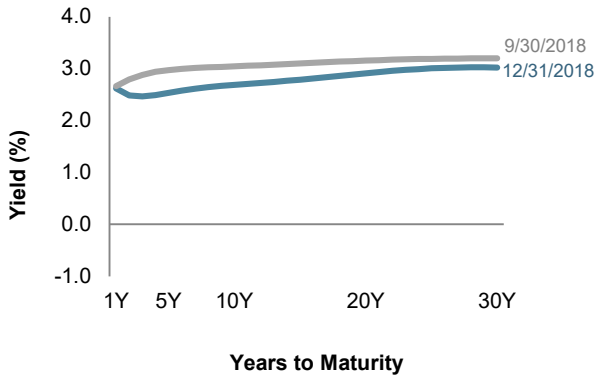
Longer-term bonds generally outperformed shorter-term bonds in the global developed markets.

For the year, longer-term bonds underperformed shorter-term bonds in the US but generally outperformed shorter-term bonds in the non-US developed markets.

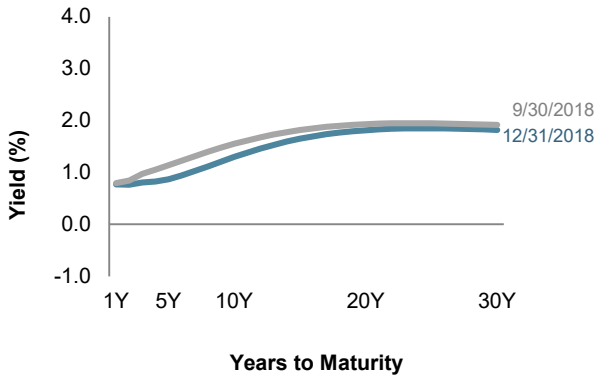
Changes in Yields (bps) since 9/30/2018

	1Y	5Y	10Y	20Y	30Y
US	-4.2	-44.0	-35.5	-24.4	-17.6
UK	-2.3	-26.9	-25.2	-11.6	-9.3
Germany	-15.2	-18.9	-21.8	-18.9	-19.6
Japan	-1.6	-9.3	-14.2	-14.6	-16.3

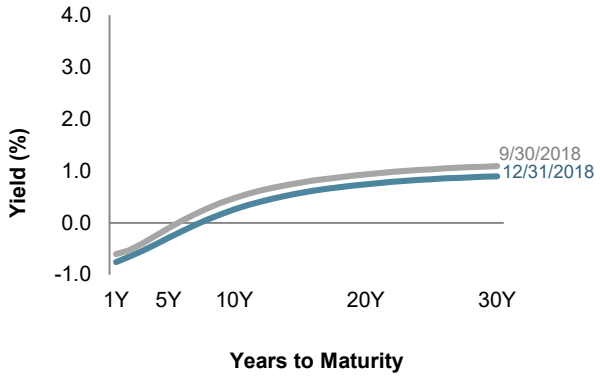
US



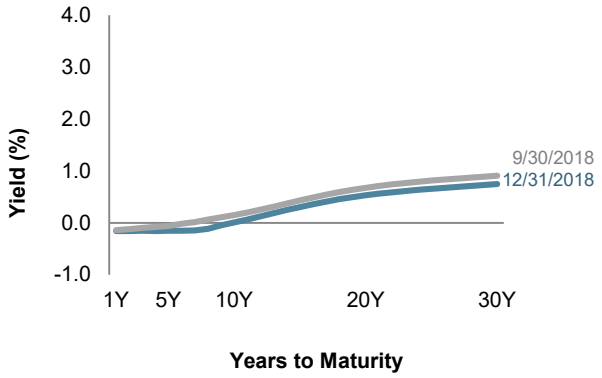
UK



Germany



Japan



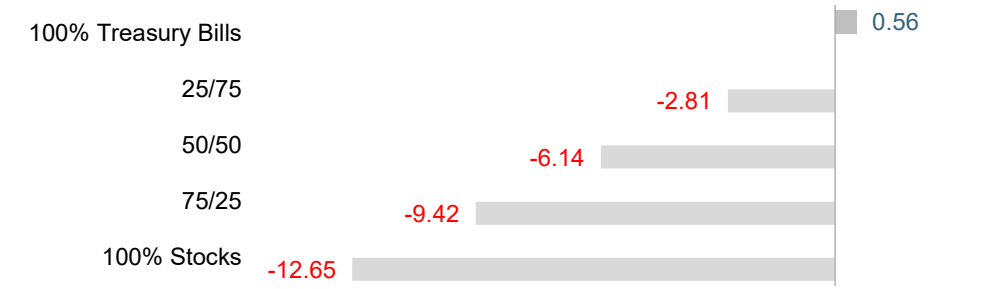
One basis point equals 0.01%. Source: ICE BofAML government yield. ICE BofAML index data © 2019 ICE Data Indices, LLC.

Impact of Diversification

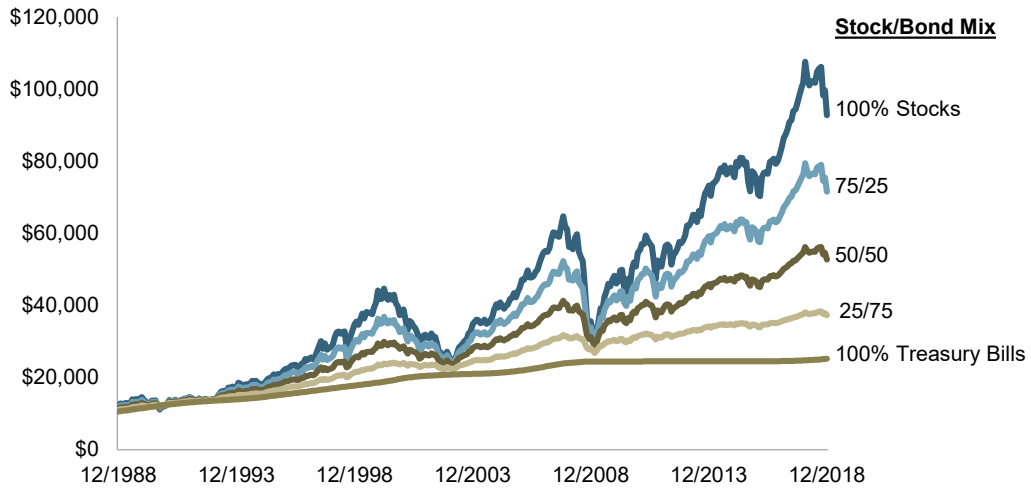
Fourth Quarter 2018 Index Returns

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.

Ranked Returns (%)



Growth of Wealth: The Relationship between Risk and Return



Period Returns (%)

** Annualized*

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*	10-Year STDEV[1]
100% Treasury Bills	1.81	0.93	0.57	0.32	0.16
25/75	-0.82	2.57	1.73	2.88	3.65
50/50	-3.49	4.16	2.82	5.36	7.32
75/25	-6.19	5.70	3.86	7.75	10.98
100% Stocks	-8.93	7.18	4.82	10.05	14.65

1. STDEV (standard deviation) is a measure of the variation or dispersion of a set of data points. Standard deviations are often used to quantify the historical return volatility of a security or portfolio.
Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Asset allocations and the hypothetical index portfolio returns are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual performance. Global Stocks represented by MSCI All Country World Index (gross div.) and Treasury Bills represented by US One-Month Treasury Bills. Globally diversified allocations rebalanced monthly, no withdrawals. Data © MSCI 2019, all rights reserved. Treasury bills © Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation Yearbook™, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago (annually updated work by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Sinquefield).

Why Should You Diversify?

Fourth Quarter 2018

As 2019 approaches, and with US stocks outperforming non-US stocks in recent years, some investors have again turned their attention towards the role that global diversification plays in their portfolios.

For the five-year period ending October 31, 2018, the S&P 500 Index had an annualized return of 11.34% while the MSCI World ex USA Index returned 1.86%, and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returned 0.78%. As US stocks have outperformed international and emerging markets stocks over the last several years, some investors might be reconsidering the benefits of investing outside the US.

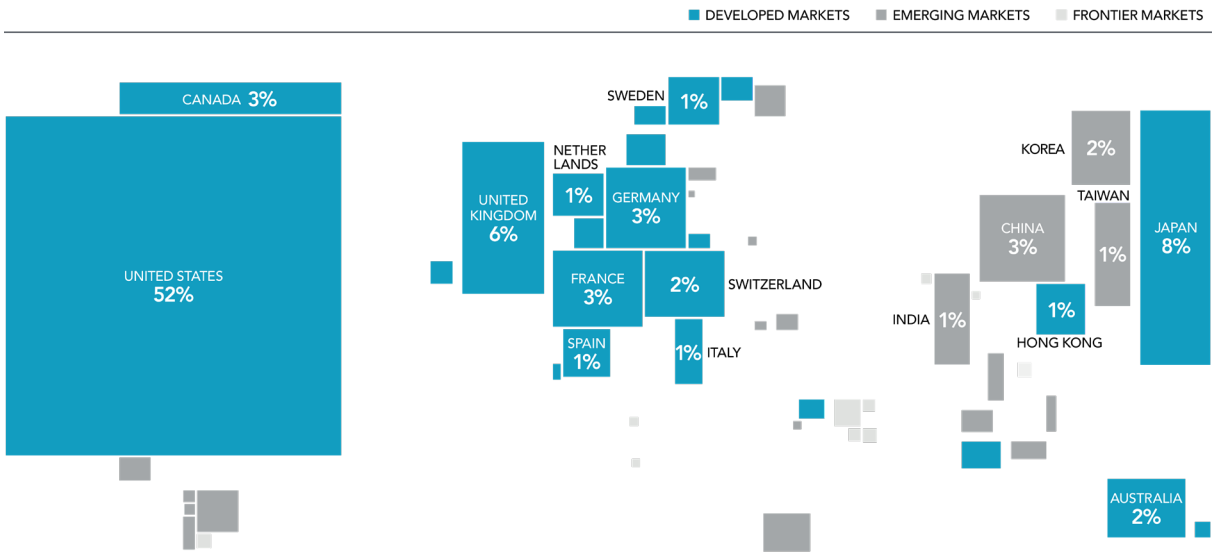
While there are many reasons why a US-based investor may prefer a degree of home bias in their equity allocation, using return differences over a relatively short period as the sole input into this decision may result in missing opportunities that the global markets offer. While international and emerging markets stocks have delivered disappointing returns relative to the US over the last few years, it is important to remember that:

- Non-US stocks help provide valuable diversification benefits.
- Recent performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

THERE'S A WORLD OF OPPORTUNITY IN EQUITIES

The global equity market is large and represents a world of investment opportunities. As shown in **Exhibit 1**, nearly half of the investment opportunities in global equity markets lie outside the US. Non-US stocks, including developed and emerging markets, account for 48% of world market capitalization[1] and represent thousands of companies in countries all over the world. A portfolio investing solely within the US would not be exposed to the performance of those markets.

Exhibit 1. World Equity Market Capitalization



As of December 31, 2017. Data provided by Bloomberg. Market cap data is free-float adjusted and meets minimum liquidity and listing requirements. China market capitalization excludes A-shares, which are generally only available to mainland China investors. For educational purposes; should not be used as investment advice.

1. The total market value of a company's outstanding shares, computed as price times shares outstanding.

Why Should You Diversify?

(continued from page 18)

THE LOST DECADE

We can examine the potential opportunity cost associated with failing to diversify globally by reflecting on the period in global markets from 2000–2009. During this period, often called the "lost decade" by US investors, the S&P 500 Index recorded its worst ever 10-year performance with a total cumulative return of –9.1%. However, looking beyond US large cap equities, conditions were more favorable for global equity investors as most equity asset classes outside the US generated positive returns over the course of the decade. **(See Exhibit 2.)** Expanding beyond this period and looking at performance for each of the 11 decades starting in 1900 and ending in 2010, the US market outperformed the world market in five decades and underperformed in the other six.[2] This further reinforces why an investor pursuing the equity premium should consider a global allocation. By holding a globally diversified portfolio, investors are positioned to capture returns wherever they occur.

Exhibit 2. Global Index Returns, January 2000–December 2009

	Total Cumulative Return (%)
S&P 500 Index	–9.10
MSCI World ex USA Index (net div.)	17.47
MSCI World ex USA Value Index (net div.)	48.71
MSCI World ex USA Small Cap Index (net div.)	94.33
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net div.)	154.28
MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index (net div.)	212.72

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PICK A COUNTRY?

Are there systematic ways to identify which countries will outperform others in advance? **Exhibit 3** illustrates the randomness in country equity market rankings (from highest to lowest) for 22 different developed market countries over the past 20 years. This graphic conveys how difficult it would be to execute a strategy that relies on picking the best country and the resulting importance of diversification.

In addition, concentrating a portfolio in any one country can expose investors to large variations in returns. The difference between the best- and worst-performing countries can be significant. For example, since 1998, the average return of the best-performing developed market country was approximately 44%, while the average return of the worst-performing country was approximately –16%. Diversification means an investor's portfolio is unlikely to be the best or worst performing relative to any individual country, but diversification also provides a means to achieve a more consistent outcome and more importantly helps reduce and manage catastrophic losses that can be associated with investing in just a small number of stocks or a single country.

A DIVERSIFIED APPROACH

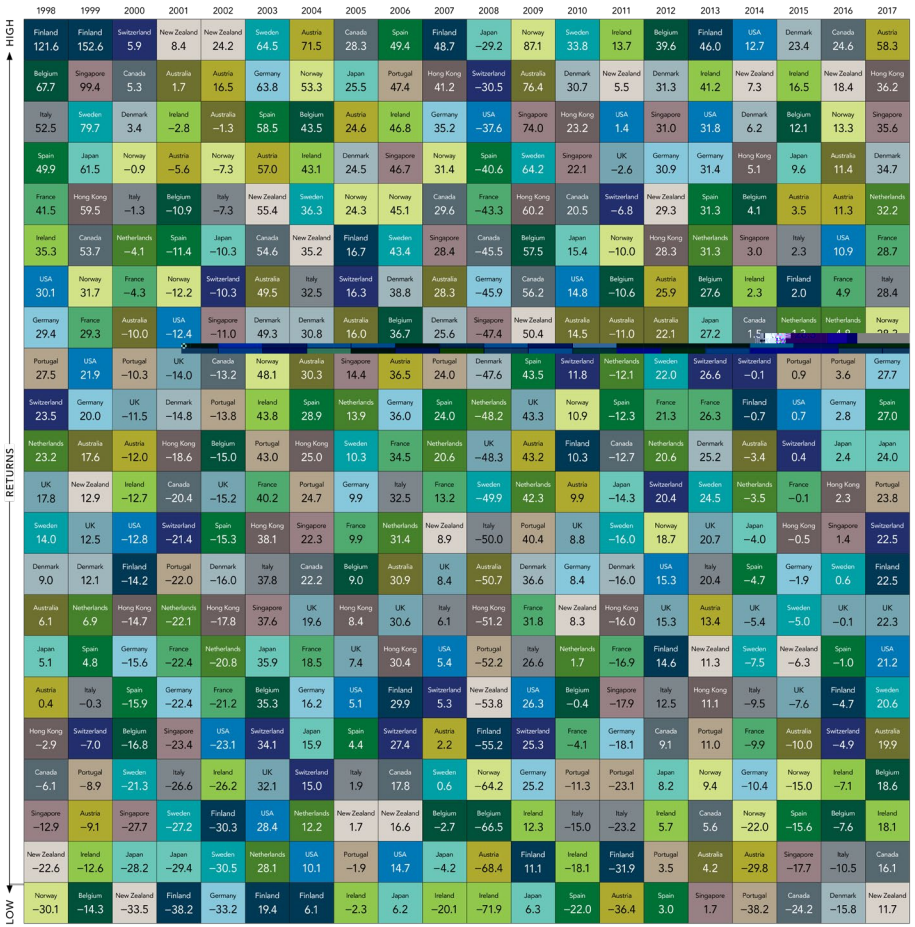
Over long periods of time, investors may benefit from consistent exposure in their portfolios to both US and non-US equities. While both asset classes offer the potential to earn positive expected returns in the long run, they may perform quite differently over short periods. While the performance of different countries and asset classes will vary over time, there is no reliable evidence that this performance can be predicted in advance. An approach to equity investing that uses the global opportunity set available to investors can provide diversification benefits as well as potentially higher expected returns.

2. Source: Annual country index return data from the Dimson-Marsh-Staunton (DMS) Global Returns Data, provided by Morningstar, Inc.

Why Should You Diversify?

(continued from page 19)

Exhibit 3. Equity Returns of Developed Markets



Source: MSCI country indices (net dividends) for each country listed. Does not include Israel, which MSCI classified as an emerging market prior to May 2010. MSCI data © MSCI 2019, all rights reserved. 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.

Source: Dimensional Fund Advisors LP.

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. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss.

There is no guarantee investment strategies will be successful. Investing involves risks, including possible loss of principal. Investors should talk to their financial advisor prior to making any investment decision.

All expressions of opinion are subject to change. This article is distributed for informational purposes, and it is not to be construed as an offer, solicitation, recommendation, or endorsement of any particular security, products, or services. Investors should talk to their financial advisor prior to making any investment decision

Important Risk Disclosures

The fast price swings in commodities and currencies will result in significant volatility in an investor's holdings.

Currency Risk -because the security invests in stocks denominated in foreign currencies, changes in currency exchange rates may negatively impact the securities return. The values of the foreign currencies may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation due to changes in interest rates, the TS-8 effects of monetary policies issued by the United States, foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, the imposition of currency controls or other national or global political or economic developments.

International and emerging market investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability and may not be suitable for all investors.

Investing in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) involves special risks such as potential illiquidity and may not be suitable for all investors. There is no assurance that the investment objectives of this program will be attained.

Small Cap stocks may be subject to a higher degree of risk than more established companies' securities. The illiquidity of the Small Cap market may adversely affect the value of these investments.

Value investments can perform differently from the market as a whole. They can remain undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

Municipal bonds are subject to availability, price, and to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rate rise. Interest income may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. Federally tax-free but other state and local taxes may apply.

Government bonds and Treasury Bills are guaranteed by the U.S. government as to the timely payment of principal and interest and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and fixed principal value.

Bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise and bonds are subject to availability and change in price.

Credit Quality is one of the principal criteria for judging the investment quality of a bond or bond mutual fund. As the term implies, credit quality informs investors of a bond or bond portfolio's credit worthiness, or risk of default.

There is no guarantee that a diversified portfolio will enhance overall returns or outperform a non-diversified portfolio. Diversification does not ensure against market risk.