

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc.

U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio
U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio
U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio
U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio
U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio
U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio

U.S. Small Cap Portfolio
U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio
U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio
DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio
U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio
U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio

Dimensional Investment Group Inc.

U.S. Large Company Portfolio

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CURRENTLY EFFECTIVE
PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Effective March 20, 2026, the following is added to the cover page of the currently effective Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) of the portfolios listed above, each a series of DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc. or Dimensional Investment Group Inc. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this supplement have the meanings assigned to them in the Prospectus and SAI.

As of March 20, 2026, the U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio began offering ETF Class shares. The Fund has registered ETF Class Shares for the U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio, U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio, U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio, U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio, U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio, U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio, U.S. Small Cap Portfolio, U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio, DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio, U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio, U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio and U.S. Large Company Portfolio, but they are not offered for sale at this time.

The date of this Supplement is March 20, 2026



Prospectus

February 28, 2026

DFA INVESTMENT DIMENSIONS GROUP INC. / DIMENSIONAL INVESTMENT GROUP INC.

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

U.S.

U.S. Large Company Portfolio (DFUSX)	U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio (DFQTX)	DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio (DFREX)
U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio (DUSQX)	U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio (DFVEX)	U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio (DUSLX)
U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio (DFSVX)	U.S. Small Cap Portfolio (DFSTX)	U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio (DSCGX)
U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio (DFFVX)	U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio (DFSCX)	
U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio (DFEOX)	U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio (DURPX)	

This Prospectus describes the Institutional Class shares of each Portfolio which are for long-term investors and do not charge sales commissions or loads. The Institutional Class shares of each Portfolio are generally available only to Institutional Investors and clients of registered investment advisors.

In addition to the Institutional Class shares, which are mutual fund shares, each Portfolio may also offer ETF Class shares in a separate prospectus. ETF Class shares are listed on a national securities exchange and, unlike mutual fund shares, are not individually redeemable.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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U.S. Large Company Portfolio

Investment Objective

The U.S. Large Company Portfolio (the "Portfolio") seeks, as its investment objective, to approximate the total investment return of the S&P 500® Index.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.06%
Other Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.09%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.08%

¹ Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") has agreed to waive certain fees of the Portfolio. The Fee Waiver Agreement for the Portfolio will remain in effect through February 28, 2027, and may only be terminated by the Fund's Board of Directors prior to that date. Under certain circumstances, the Advisor retains the right to seek reimbursement for any fees previously waived up to thirty-six months after such fee waiver.

EXAMPLE

This Example is meant to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The costs for the Portfolio reflect the net expenses of the Portfolio that result from the contractual expense waiver in the first year only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs whether you redeem or hold your shares would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$8	\$28	\$50	\$114

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 5% of the average value of its investment portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The U.S. Large Company Portfolio generally invests in the stocks that comprise the S&P 500® Index in approximately the proportions they are represented in the S&P 500® Index. The S&P 500® Index comprises a broad and diverse

group of stocks. For the Portfolio, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") considers the stocks that comprise the S&P 500® Index to be those of large companies. Under normal market conditions, at least 95% of the Portfolio's net assets will be invested in the stocks that comprise the S&P 500® Index. As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of large U.S. companies.

Ordinarily, portfolio companies will not be sold except to reflect additions or deletions of the companies that comprise the S&P 500® Index, including as a result of mergers, reorganizations and similar transactions and, to the extent necessary, to provide cash to pay redemptions of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio's shares. Given the impact on prices of securities affected by the reconstitution of the S&P 500® Index around the time of a reconstitution date, the Portfolio may purchase or sell securities that may be impacted by the reconstitution before or after the reconstitution date of the S&P 500® Index. In seeking to approximate the total investment return of the S&P 500® Index, the Advisor may also adjust the representation of securities in the Portfolio after considering such securities' characteristics and other factors the Advisor determines to be appropriate.

The U.S. Large Company Portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio.

The U.S. Large Company Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The U.S. Large Company Portfolio intends to be "diversified," as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), to the extent that the S&P 500® Index is diversified. The Portfolio may become "non-diversified" as defined in the 1940 Act solely as a result of a change in relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of the S&P 500® Index. Should the Portfolio become "non-diversified," it will no longer be required to meet certain diversification requirements under the 1940 Act and may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of a small group of issuers or in any one individual issuer than can a diversified fund. Shareholder approval will not be sought when the Portfolio crosses from diversified to non-diversified status solely due to a change in relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of the S&P 500® Index.

About the S&P 500® Index: The Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index® is market capitalization weighted (adjusted for free float). Its performance is usually cyclical because it reflects periods when stock prices generally rise or fall. For information concerning S&P Global Ratings, a division of The McGraw Hill Companies ("S&P"), and disclaimers of S&P with respect to the U.S. Large Company Portfolio, see "**Standard & Poor's—Information and Disclaimers.**"

Principal Risks

Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Non-Diversification Risk: In seeking to approximate the total investment return of the S&P 500® Index, the Portfolio may become non-diversified as a result of a change in relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of the S&P 500® Index. If the Portfolio becomes non-diversified, a change in the value of one or a few issuers' securities will therefore affect the value of the Portfolio more than if it was a diversified fund. This may increase the Portfolio's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Portfolio's performance.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

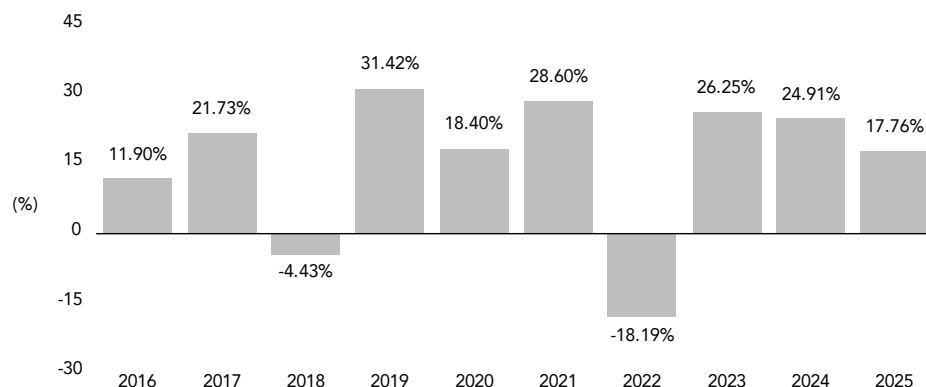
Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the Portfolio's returns and are meant to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized returns for certain periods, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the Portfolio can be obtained by visiting <https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/funds>.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the Portfolio are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Portfolio through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

U.S. Large Company Portfolio Institutional Class Shares —Total Returns



January 2016-December 2025

Highest Quarter
20.55% 2020, Q2

Lowest Quarter
-19.61% 2020, Q1

Annualized Returns (%)

Periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
U.S. Large Company Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	17.76%	14.33%	14.75%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	17.45%	13.31%	13.84%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	10.71%	11.24%	12.13%
S&P 500® Index¹			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.88%	14.42%	14.82%

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Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for leading the day-to-day management of the Portfolio:

- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2012.
- **Joseph F. Hohn**, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2017.
- **Joel P. Schneider**, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2019.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open for business by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders that invest in the Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding

purchase and redemption procedures. The Portfolio generally is available for investment only by institutional clients, clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by the Advisor. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor.

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the Portfolio are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio (the "Portfolio") is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.10%
Other Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.13%

EXAMPLE

This Example is meant to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs whether you redeem or hold your shares would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$13	\$42	\$73	\$166

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its investment portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve the U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio's investment objective, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") implements an integrated investment approach that combines research, portfolio design, portfolio management, and trading functions. As further described below, the Portfolio's design emphasizes long-term drivers of expected returns identified by the Advisor's research, while balancing risk through broad diversification across companies and sectors. The Advisor's portfolio management and trading processes further balance those long-term drivers of expected returns with shorter-term drivers of expected returns and trading costs.

The U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio is designed to purchase a broad and diverse group of readily marketable equity securities of U.S. companies that the Advisor determines to be large capitalization companies within the U.S. Universe. A company's market capitalization is the number of its shares outstanding times its price per share. The

Advisor generally defines the U.S. Universe as a market capitalization weighted set (e.g., the larger the company, the greater the proportion of the U.S. Universe it represents) of U.S. operating companies listed on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. As of the date of this Prospectus, for purposes of the Portfolio, the Advisor considers large cap companies to be companies whose market capitalizations are generally in the highest 90% of total market capitalization within the U.S. Universe or companies whose market capitalizations are larger than or equal to the 1,000th largest U.S. company within the U.S. Universe, whichever results in the higher market capitalization break. Total market capitalization is based on the market capitalization of eligible operating companies within the U.S. Universe. Under the Advisor's market capitalization guidelines described above, based on market capitalization data as of December 31, 2025, the market capitalization of a large cap company would be \$16,768 million or above. This threshold will change due to market conditions. As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of large cap U.S. companies. The Advisor generally defines a U.S. company as one that is listed and principally traded on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor.

The Advisor may overweight certain securities, including smaller companies, lower relative price stocks, and/or higher profitability stocks within the large cap segment of the U.S. Universe. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time. The Advisor may also increase or reduce the U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio's exposure to an eligible company, or exclude a company, based on shorter-term considerations, such as a company's price momentum and short-run reversals. In addition, the Advisor seeks to reduce trading costs using a flexible trading approach that looks for opportunities to participate in the available market liquidity, while managing turnover and explicit transaction costs.

The U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio.

The U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal Risks

Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Profitability Investment Risk: High relative profitability stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Value Investment Risk: Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies. Value stocks can react differently to political, economic, and industry developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Value stocks also may underperform the market for long periods of time.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty,

liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

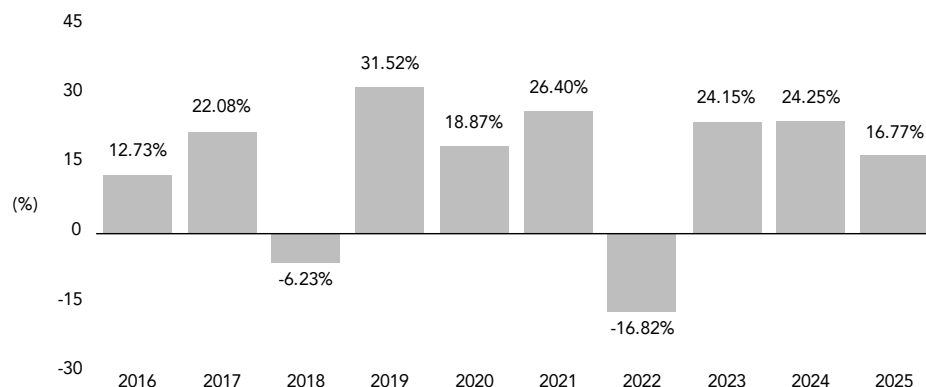
Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the Portfolio's returns and are meant to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized returns for certain periods, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the Portfolio can be obtained by visiting <https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/funds>.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the Portfolio are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Portfolio through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio Institutional Class Shares —Total Returns



January 2016-December 2025

Highest Quarter
21.60% 2020, Q2

Lowest Quarter
-21.51% 2020, Q1

Annualized Returns (%)

Periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	16.77%	13.62%	14.35%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	16.47%	12.77%	13.68%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	10.10%	10.70%	11.89%
Russell 1000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.37%	13.59%	14.59%

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for leading the day-to-day management of the Portfolio:

- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since inception (2013).
- **John A. Hertzner**, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2022.
- **Allen Pu**, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2024.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open for business by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders that invest in the Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding

purchase and redemption procedures. The Portfolio generally is available for investment only by institutional clients, clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by the Advisor. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor.

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the Portfolio are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio (the "Portfolio") is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.28%
Other Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.31%

EXAMPLE

This Example is meant to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs whether you redeem or hold your shares would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$32	\$100	\$174	\$393

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 7% of the average value of its investment portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio's investment objective, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") implements an integrated investment approach that combines research, portfolio design, portfolio management, and trading functions. As further described below, the Portfolio's design emphasizes long-term drivers of expected returns identified by the Advisor's research, while balancing risk through broad diversification across companies and sectors. The Advisor's portfolio management and trading processes further balance those long-term drivers of expected returns with shorter-term drivers of expected returns and trading costs.

The U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio, using a market capitalization weighted approach, is designed to purchase a broad and diverse group of the readily marketable securities of U.S. small cap companies that the Advisor determines to be lower relative price stocks. A company's market capitalization is the number of its shares

outstanding times its price per share. Under a market capitalization weighted approach, companies with higher market capitalizations generally represent a larger proportion of the Portfolio than companies with relatively lower market capitalizations.

The U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio may emphasize certain stocks, including smaller capitalization companies, lower relative price stocks, and/or higher profitability stocks as compared to their representation in the small-cap value segment of the U.S. market. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of small cap U.S. companies. The Advisor generally defines a U.S. company as one that is listed and principally traded on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. As of the date of this Prospectus, for purposes of the Portfolio, the Advisor considers small cap companies to be companies whose market capitalizations are generally in the lowest 10% of total market capitalization or companies whose market capitalizations are smaller than the 1,000th largest U.S. company, whichever results in the higher market capitalization break. Total market capitalization is based on the market capitalization of eligible U.S. operating companies listed on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. Under the Advisor's market capitalization guidelines described above, based on market capitalization data as of December 31, 2025, the market capitalization of a small cap company would be below \$16,768 million. This threshold will change due to market conditions.

The Advisor may also increase or reduce the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio's exposure to an eligible company, or exclude a company, based on shorter-term considerations, such as a company's price momentum, short-run reversals, and investment characteristics. In assessing a company's investment characteristics, the Advisor considers ratios such as recent changes in assets divided by total assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing a company's investment characteristics are subject to change from time to time. In addition, the Advisor seeks to reduce trading costs using a flexible trading approach that looks for opportunities to participate in the available market liquidity, while managing turnover and explicit transaction costs.

The U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio.

The U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal Risks

Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Small Company Risk: Securities of small companies are often less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small company security at a desired time or price. As a result, small company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. In general, smaller capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Value Investment Risk: Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment

strategies. Value stocks can react differently to political, economic, and industry developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Value stocks also may underperform the market for long periods of time.

Profitability Investment Risk: High relative profitability stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

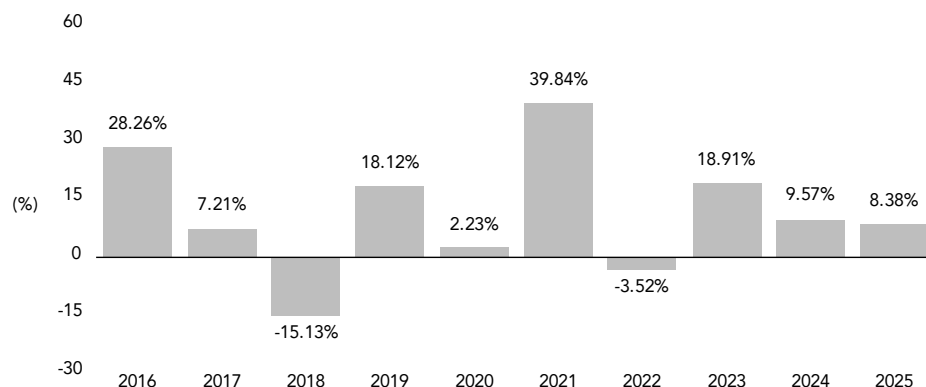
Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the Portfolio's returns and are meant to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized returns for certain periods, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The table also includes the performance of an additional index with a similar investment universe as the Portfolio. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the Portfolio can be obtained by visiting <https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/funds>.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the Portfolio are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Portfolio through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio Institutional Class Shares —Total Returns



January 2016-December 2025

Highest Quarter: 32.66% 2020, Q4
 Lowest Quarter: -39.02% 2020, Q1

Annualized Returns (%)

Periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	8.38%	13.76%	10.38%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	7.92%	12.49%	9.19%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	5.25%	10.79%	8.21%
Russell 2000® Value Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	12.59%	8.88%	9.27%
Russell 3000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.15%	13.15%	14.29%

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for leading the day-to-day management of the Portfolio:

- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2012.
- **Joel P. Schneider**, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2015.
- **Marc C. Leblond**, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2020.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open for business by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders

that invest in the Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding purchase and redemption procedures. The Portfolio generally is available for investment only by institutional clients, clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by the Advisor. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor.

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the Portfolio are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio (the "Portfolio") is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.27%
Other Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.30%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.29%

¹ Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") has agreed to waive certain fees and in certain instances, assume certain expenses of the Portfolio. The Fee Waiver and/or Expense Assumption Agreement for the Portfolio will remain in effect through February 28, 2027, and may only be terminated by the Fund's Board of Directors prior to that date. Under certain circumstances, the Advisor retains the right to seek reimbursement for any fees previously waived and/or expenses previously assumed up to thirty-six months after such fee waiver and/or expense assumption.

EXAMPLE

This Example is meant to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The costs for the Portfolio reflect the net expenses of the Portfolio that result from the contractual expense waiver in the first year only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs whether you redeem or hold your shares would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$30	\$95	\$168	\$380

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 10% of the average value of its investment portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve the U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio's investment objective, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") implements an integrated investment approach that combines research, portfolio design, portfolio management, and trading functions. As further described below, the Portfolio's design emphasizes long-term drivers of expected returns identified by the Advisor's research, while balancing risk through broad diversification across companies and sectors. The Advisor's portfolio management and trading processes further balance those long-term drivers of expected returns with shorter-term drivers of expected returns and trading costs.

The U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio, using a market capitalization weighted approach, is designed to purchase a broad and diverse group of the readily marketable securities of U.S. small and mid-cap companies that the Advisor determines to be lower relative price stocks with higher profitability. A company's market capitalization is the number of its shares outstanding times its price per share. Under a market capitalization weighted approach, companies with higher market capitalizations generally represent a larger proportion of the Portfolio than companies with relatively lower market capitalizations. The Portfolio may emphasize certain stocks, including smaller capitalization companies, lower relative price stocks, and/or higher profitability stocks as compared to their representation in the small-and mid-cap value segment of the U.S. market. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of U.S. companies. The Advisor generally defines a U.S. company as one that is listed and principally traded on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Advisor considers for investment companies whose market capitalizations are generally smaller than the 500th largest U.S. company. Total market capitalization is based on the market capitalization of eligible U.S. operating companies listed on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. Based on market capitalization data as of December 31, 2025, the market capitalization of a company smaller than the 500th largest U.S. company would be below \$15,092 million. This threshold will change due to market conditions.

The Advisor may also increase or reduce the U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio's exposure to an eligible company, or exclude a company, based on shorter-term considerations, such as a company's price momentum, short-run reversals, and investment characteristics. In assessing a company's investment characteristics, the Advisor considers ratios such as recent changes in assets divided by total assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing a company's investment characteristics are subject to change from time to time. In addition, the Advisor seeks to reduce trading costs using a flexible trading approach that looks for opportunities to participate in the available market liquidity, while managing turnover and explicit transaction costs.

The U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio.

The U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal Risks

Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a

fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Small and Mid-Cap Company Risk: Securities of small and mid-cap companies are often less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small or mid-cap company security at a desired time or price. As a result, small and mid-cap company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. In general, small and mid-capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Value Investment Risk: Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies. Value stocks can react differently to political, economic, and industry developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Value stocks also may underperform the market for long periods of time.

Profitability Investment Risk: High relative profitability stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

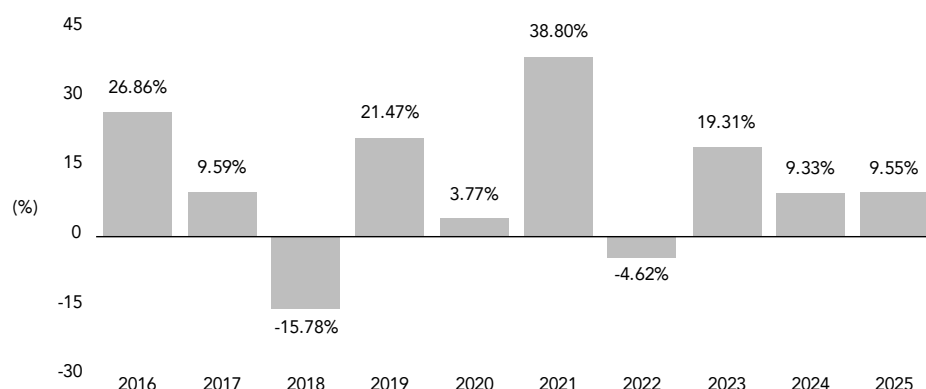
Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the Portfolio's returns and are meant to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized returns for certain periods, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The table also includes the performance of an additional index with a similar investment universe as the Portfolio. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the Portfolio can be obtained by visiting <https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/funds>.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the Portfolio are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns

depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Portfolio through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio Institutional Class Shares —Total Returns



January 2016-December 2025

Highest Quarter: 32.77% 2020, Q4
 Lowest Quarter: -39.19% 2020, Q1

Annualized Returns (%)

Periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	9.55%	13.60%	10.81%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	9.08%	12.59%	9.75%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	5.94%	10.70%	8.60%
Russell 2000® Value Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	12.59%	8.88%	9.27%
Russell 3000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.15%	13.15%	14.29%

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for leading the day-to-day management of the Portfolio:

- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2012.
- **Joel P. Schneider**, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2015.
- **Marc C. Leblond**, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2020.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open for business by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders that invest in the Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding purchase and redemption procedures. The Portfolio generally is available for investment only by institutional clients, clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by the Advisor. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor.

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the Portfolio are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio (the "Portfolio") is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.12%
Other Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.15%

EXAMPLE

This Example is meant to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs whether you redeem or hold your shares would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$15	\$48	\$85	\$192

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 2% of the average value of its investment portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve the U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio's investment objective, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") implements an integrated investment approach that combines research, portfolio design, portfolio management, and trading functions. As further described below, the Portfolio's design emphasizes long-term drivers of expected returns identified by the Advisor's research, while balancing risk through broad diversification across companies and sectors. The Advisor's portfolio management and trading processes further balance those long-term drivers of expected returns with shorter-term drivers of expected returns and trading costs.

The U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio is designed to purchase a broad and diverse group of equity securities within a market capitalization weighted universe (e.g., the larger the company, the greater the proportion of the universe it represents) of U.S. companies (the "U.S. Universe"). The Portfolio invests in companies of all sizes, with moderately

increased exposure to smaller capitalization, lower relative price, and higher profitability companies as compared to their representation in the U.S. Universe. The Portfolio's moderately increased exposure to smaller capitalization, lower relative price, and higher profitability companies may be achieved by decreasing the allocation of the Portfolio's assets to larger capitalization, higher relative price, or lower profitability companies relative to their weight in the U.S. Universe. An equity issuer is considered to have a high relative price (i.e., a growth stock) primarily because it has a high price in relation to its book value. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of U.S. companies. The Advisor generally defines a U.S. company as one that is listed and principally traded on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor.

The Advisor may also increase or reduce the U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio's exposure to an eligible company, or exclude a company, based on shorter-term considerations, such as a company's price momentum, short-run reversals, and investment characteristics. In assessing a company's investment characteristics, the Advisor considers ratios such as recent changes in assets divided by total assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing a company's investment characteristics are subject to change from time to time. In addition, the Advisor seeks to reduce trading costs using a flexible trading approach that looks for opportunities to participate in the available market liquidity, while managing turnover and explicit transaction costs.

The U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio also may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio.

The U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal Risks

Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Small and Mid-Cap Company Risk: Securities of small and mid-cap companies are often less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small or mid-cap company security at a desired time or price. As a result, small and mid-cap company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. In general, small and mid-capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Profitability Investment Risk: High relative profitability stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Value Investment Risk: Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies. Value stocks can react differently to political, economic, and industry developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Value stocks also may underperform the market for long periods of time.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

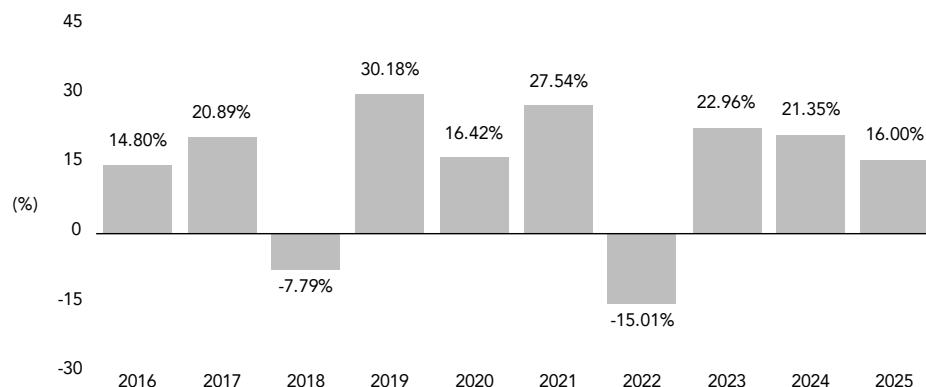
Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the Portfolio's returns and are meant to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized returns for certain periods, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the Portfolio can be obtained by visiting <https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/funds>.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the Portfolio are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Portfolio through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio Institutional Class Shares —Total Returns



January 2016-December 2025

Highest Quarter: 22.16% 2020, Q2
 Lowest Quarter: -24.35% 2020, Q1

Annualized Returns (%)

Periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	16.00%	13.41%	13.79%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	15.69%	12.79%	13.16%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	9.66%	10.60%	11.38%
Russell 3000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.15%	13.15%	14.29%

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for leading the day-to-day management of the Portfolio:

- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2012.
- **John A. Hertzner**, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2022.
- **Allen Pu**, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2024.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open for business by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders that invest in the Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding purchase and redemption procedures. The Portfolio generally is available for investment only by institutional clients,

clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by the Advisor. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor.

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the Portfolio are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio (the "Portfolio") is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.16%
Other Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.19%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.18%

¹ Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") has agreed to waive certain fees and in certain instances, assume certain expenses of the Portfolio. The Fee Waiver and/or Expense Assumption Agreement for the Portfolio will remain in effect through February 28, 2027, and may only be terminated by the Fund's Board of Directors prior to that date. Under certain circumstances, the Advisor retains the right to seek reimbursement for any fees previously waived and/or expenses previously assumed up to thirty-six months after such fee waiver and/or expense assumption.

EXAMPLE

This Example is meant to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The costs for the Portfolio reflect the net expenses of the Portfolio that result from the contractual expense waiver in the first year only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs whether you redeem or hold your shares would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$18	\$60	\$106	\$242

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 5% of the average value of its investment portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve the U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio's investment objective, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") implements an integrated investment approach that combines research, portfolio design, portfolio management, and trading functions. As further described below, the Portfolio's design emphasizes long-term drivers of expected returns identified by the Advisor's research, while balancing risk through broad diversification across companies and sectors. The Advisor's portfolio management and trading processes further balance those long-term drivers of expected returns with shorter-term drivers of expected returns and trading costs.

The U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio is designed to purchase a broad and diverse group of equity securities within a market capitalization weighted universe (e.g., the larger the company, the greater the proportion of the universe it represents) of U.S. companies (the "U.S. Universe"). The Portfolio invests in companies of all sizes, with meaningfully increased exposure to smaller capitalization, lower relative price and higher profitability companies as compared to their representation in the U.S. Universe. The Portfolio's meaningfully increased exposure to smaller capitalization, lower relative price and higher profitability companies may be achieved by decreasing the allocation of the Portfolio's assets to larger capitalization, higher relative price, or lower profitability companies relative to their weight in the U.S. Universe. An equity issuer is considered to have a high relative price (i.e., a growth stock) primarily because it has a high price in relation to its book value. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of U.S. companies. The Advisor generally defines a U.S. company as one that is listed and principally traded on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor.

The Advisor may also increase or reduce the U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio's exposure to an eligible company, or exclude a company, based on shorter-term considerations, such as a company's price momentum, short-run reversals, and investment characteristics. In assessing a company's investment characteristics, the Advisor considers ratios such as recent changes in assets divided by total assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing a company's investment characteristics are subject to change from time to time. In addition, the Advisor seeks to reduce trading costs using a flexible trading approach that looks for opportunities to participate in the available market liquidity, while managing turnover and explicit transaction costs.

The U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio also may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio.

The U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal Risks

Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Small and Mid-Cap Company Risk: Securities of small and mid-cap companies are often less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small or mid-cap company security at a desired time or price. As a result, small and mid-cap company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. In general, small and

mid-capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Profitability Investment Risk: High relative profitability stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Value Investment Risk: Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies. Value stocks can react differently to political, economic, and industry developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Value stocks also may underperform the market for long periods of time.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

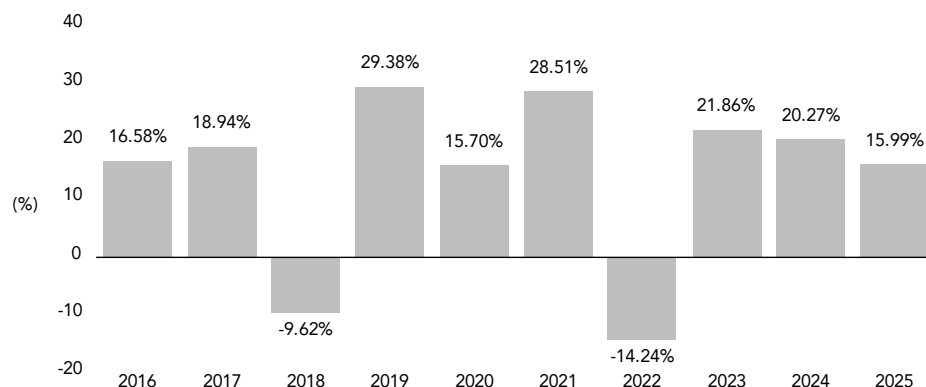
Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the Portfolio's returns and are meant to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized returns for certain periods, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the Portfolio can be obtained by visiting <https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/funds>.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the Portfolio are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Portfolio through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio Institutional Class Shares —Total Returns



January 2016-December 2025

Highest Quarter: 22.39% 2020, Q2
 Lowest Quarter: -25.55% 2020, Q1

Annualized Returns (%)

Periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	15.99%	13.38%	13.39%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	15.67%	12.67%	12.69%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	9.66%	10.55%	11.00%
Russell 3000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.15%	13.15%	14.29%

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for leading the day-to-day management of the Portfolio:

- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2012.
- **John A. Hertzner**, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2022.
- **Allen Pu**, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2024.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open for business by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders that invest in the Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding purchase and redemption procedures. The Portfolio generally is available for investment only by institutional clients,

clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by the Advisor. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor.

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the Portfolio are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio (the "Portfolio") is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)¹

Management Fee	0.20%
Other Expenses	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.24%

¹ The "Management Fee" and "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" have been adjusted to reflect the decrease in the management fee payable by the Portfolio from 0.25% to 0.20% effective as of February 28, 2025.

EXAMPLE

This Example is meant to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs whether you redeem or hold your shares would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$25	\$77	\$135	\$306

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 9% of the average value of its investment portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve the U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio's investment objective, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") implements an integrated investment approach that combines research, portfolio design, portfolio management, and trading functions. As further described below, the Portfolio's design emphasizes long-term drivers of expected returns identified by the Advisor's research, while balancing risk through broad diversification across companies and sectors. The Advisor's portfolio management and trading processes further balance those long-term drivers of expected returns with shorter-term drivers of expected returns and trading costs.

The U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio is designed to purchase a broad and diverse group of equity securities within a market capitalization weighted universe (e.g., the larger the company, the greater the proportion of the universe it represents) of U.S. operating companies (the "U.S. Universe"). The Portfolio invests in companies of all sizes, with strongly increased exposure to smaller capitalization, lower relative price and higher profitability companies as compared to their representation in the U.S. Universe. The Portfolio's strongly increased exposure to smaller capitalization, lower relative price and higher profitability companies may be achieved by decreasing the allocation of the Portfolio's assets to larger capitalization, higher relative price, or lower profitability companies relative to their weight in the U.S. Universe or by avoiding purchases in that segment of the market. An equity issuer is considered to have a high relative price (i.e., a growth stock) primarily because it has a high price in relation to its book value. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of U.S. companies. The Advisor generally defines a U.S. company as one that is listed and principally traded on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor.

The Advisor may also increase or reduce the U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio's exposure to an eligible company, or exclude a company, based on shorter-term considerations, such as a company's price momentum, short-run reversals, and investment characteristics. In assessing a company's investment characteristics, the Advisor considers ratios such as recent changes in assets divided by total assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing a company's investment characteristics are subject to change from time to time. In addition, the Advisor seeks to reduce trading costs using a flexible trading approach that looks for opportunities to participate in the available market liquidity, while managing turnover and explicit transaction costs.

The U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio also may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio.

The U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal Risks

Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Small and Mid-Cap Company Risk: Securities of small and mid-cap companies are often less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small or mid-cap company security at a desired time or price. As a result, small and mid-cap company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. In general, small and mid-capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Profitability Investment Risk: High relative profitability stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Value Investment Risk: Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies. Value stocks can react differently to political, economic, and industry developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Value stocks also may underperform the market for long periods of time.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

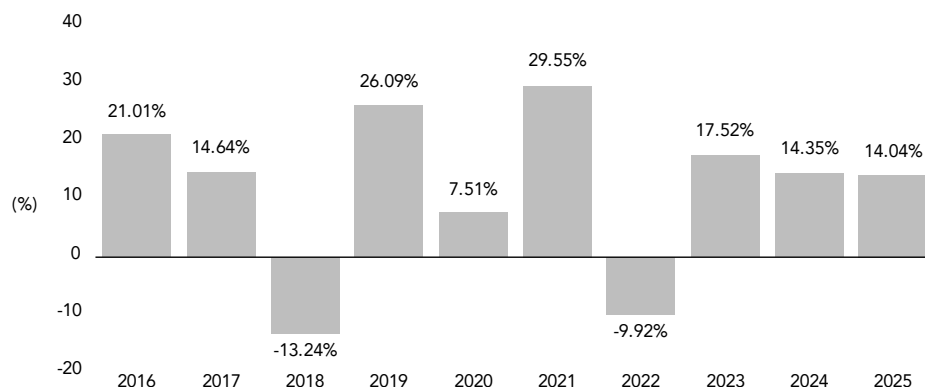
Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the Portfolio's returns and are meant to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized returns for certain periods, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the Portfolio can be obtained by visiting <https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/funds>.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the Portfolio are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Portfolio through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio Institutional Class Shares —Total Returns



January 2016-December 2025

Highest Quarter: 24.23% 2020, Q4
 Lowest Quarter: -31.99% 2020, Q1

Annualized Returns (%)

Periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	14.04%	12.33%	11.30%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	13.69%	11.36%	10.37%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	8.52%	9.64%	9.08%
Russell 3000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.15%	13.15%	14.29%

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for leading the day-to-day management of the Portfolio:

- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2012.
- **John A. Hertzner**, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2022.
- **Allen Pu**, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2024.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open for business by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders that invest in the Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding purchase and redemption procedures. The Portfolio generally is available for investment only by institutional clients,

clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by the Advisor. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor.

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the Portfolio are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

U.S. Small Cap Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the U.S. Small Cap Portfolio (the "Portfolio") is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.28%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.27%

¹ Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") has agreed to waive certain fees and in certain instances, assume certain expenses of the Portfolio. The Fee Waiver and/or Expense Assumption Agreement for the Portfolio will remain in effect through February 28, 2027, and may only be terminated by the Fund's Board of Directors prior to that date. Under certain circumstances, the Advisor retains the right to seek reimbursement for any fees previously waived and/or expenses previously assumed up to thirty-six months after such fee waiver and/or expense assumption.

EXAMPLE

This Example is meant to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The costs for the Portfolio reflect the net expenses of the Portfolio that result from the contractual expense waiver in the first year only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs whether you redeem or hold your shares would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$28	\$89	\$156	\$355

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 5% of the average value of its investment portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve the U.S. Small Cap Portfolio's investment objective, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") implements an integrated investment approach that combines research, portfolio design, portfolio management, and trading functions. As further described below, the Portfolio's design emphasizes long-term drivers of expected returns identified by the Advisor's research, while balancing risk through broad diversification across companies and sectors. The Advisor's portfolio management and trading processes further balance those long-term drivers of expected returns with shorter-term drivers of expected returns and trading costs.

The U.S. Small Cap Portfolio, using a market capitalization weighted approach, is designed to purchase a broad and diverse group of readily marketable securities of U.S. small cap companies. A company's market capitalization is the number of its shares outstanding times its price per share. Under a market capitalization weighted approach, companies with higher market capitalizations generally represent a larger proportion of the Portfolio than companies with relatively lower market capitalizations. The Portfolio may emphasize certain stocks, including smaller capitalization companies, lower relative price stocks, and/or higher profitability stocks as compared to their representation in the small-cap segment of the U.S. market. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the U.S. Small Cap Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of small cap U.S. companies. The Advisor generally defines a U.S. company as one that is listed and principally traded on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. As of the date of this Prospectus, for purposes of the Portfolio, the Advisor considers small cap companies to be companies whose market capitalizations are generally in the lowest 10% of total market capitalization or companies whose market capitalizations are smaller than the 1,000th largest U.S. company, whichever results in the higher market capitalization break. Total market capitalization is based on the market capitalization of eligible U.S. operating companies listed on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. Under the Advisor's market capitalization guidelines described above, based on market capitalization data as of December 31, 2025, the market capitalization of a small cap company would be below \$16,768 million. This threshold will change due to market conditions.

The Advisor may also increase or reduce the U.S. Small Cap Portfolio's exposure to an eligible company, or exclude a company, based on shorter-term considerations, such as a company's price momentum, short-run reversals, and investment characteristics. In assessing a company's investment characteristics, the Advisor considers ratios such as recent changes in assets divided by total assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing a company's investment characteristics are subject to change from time to time. In addition, the Advisor seeks to reduce trading costs using a flexible trading approach that looks for opportunities to participate in the available market liquidity, while managing turnover and explicit transaction costs.

The U.S. Small Cap Portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio.

The U.S. Small Cap Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal Risks

Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a

fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Small Company Risk: Securities of small companies are often less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small company security at a desired time or price. As a result, small company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. In general, smaller capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Profitability Investment Risk: High relative profitability stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Value Investment Risk: Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies. Value stocks can react differently to political, economic, and industry developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Value stocks also may underperform the market for long periods of time.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

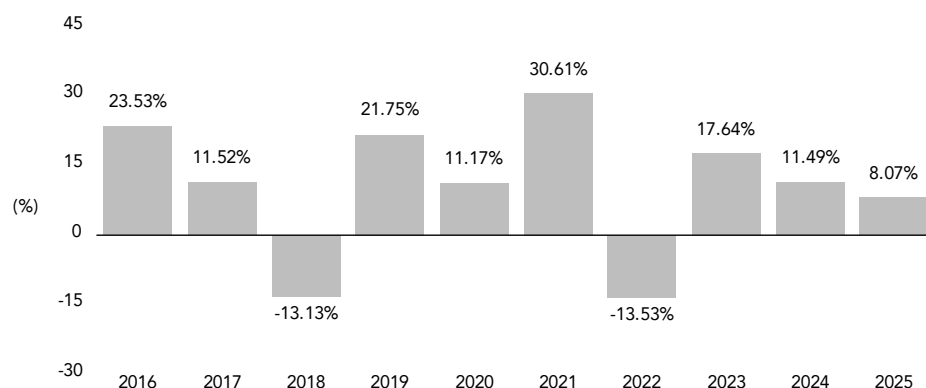
Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the Portfolio's returns and are meant to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized returns for certain periods, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The table also includes the performance of an additional index with a similar investment universe as the Portfolio. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the Portfolio can be obtained by visiting <https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/funds>.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the Portfolio are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. In addition, the after-tax returns

shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Portfolio through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

U.S. Small Cap Portfolio Institutional Class Shares —Total Returns



January 2016-December 2025
 Highest Quarter: 28.70% 2020, Q4
 Lowest Quarter: -32.73% 2020, Q1

Annualized Returns (%)

Periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
U.S. Small Cap Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	8.07%	9.87%	10.00%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	7.78%	9.03%	9.10%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	4.96%	7.68%	7.97%
Russell 2000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	12.81%	6.09%	9.62%
Russell 3000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.15%	13.15%	14.29%

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for leading the day-to-day management of the Portfolio:

- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2012.
- **Joel P. Schneider**, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2015.
- **Marc C. Leblond**, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2020.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open for business by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders that invest in the Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding purchase and redemption procedures. The Portfolio generally is available for investment only by institutional clients, clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by the Advisor. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor.

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the Portfolio are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio (the "Portfolio") is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.38%
Other Expenses	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.42%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.41%

¹ Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") has agreed to waive certain fees and in certain instances, assume certain expenses of the Portfolio. The Fee Waiver and/or Expense Assumption Agreement for the Portfolio will remain in effect through February 28, 2027, and may only be terminated by the Fund's Board of Directors prior to that date. Under certain circumstances, the Advisor retains the right to seek reimbursement for any fees previously waived and/or expenses previously assumed up to thirty-six months after such fee waiver and/or expense assumption.

EXAMPLE

This Example is meant to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The costs for the Portfolio reflect the net expenses of the Portfolio that result from the contractual expense waiver in the first year only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs whether you redeem or hold your shares would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$42	\$134	\$234	\$529

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 7% of the average value of its investment portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve the U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio's investment objective, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") implements an integrated investment approach that combines research, portfolio design, portfolio management, and trading functions. As further described below, the Portfolio's design emphasizes long-term drivers of expected returns identified by the Advisor's research, while balancing risk through broad diversification across companies and sectors. The Advisor's portfolio management and trading processes further balance those long-term drivers of expected returns with shorter-term drivers of expected returns and trading costs.

The U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio, using a market capitalization weighted approach, is designed to purchase a broad and diverse group of the securities of U.S. micro cap companies. A company's market capitalization is the number of its shares outstanding times its price per share. Under a market capitalization weighted approach, companies with higher market capitalizations generally represent a larger proportion of the Portfolio than companies with relatively lower market capitalizations. The Portfolio may emphasize certain stocks, including smaller capitalization companies, lower relative price stocks, and/or higher profitability stocks as compared to their representation in the micro-cap segment of the U.S. market. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of U.S. micro cap companies. The Advisor generally defines a U.S. company as one that is listed and principally traded on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. As of the date of this Prospectus, for the purposes of the Portfolio, the Advisor considers micro cap companies to be companies whose market capitalizations are generally in the lowest 5% of total market capitalization or companies whose market capitalizations are smaller than the 1,500th largest U.S. company, whichever results in the higher market capitalization break. Total market capitalization is based on the market capitalization of eligible U.S. operating companies listed on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. Under the Advisor's market capitalization guidelines described above, based on market capitalization data as of December 31, 2025, the market capitalization of a micro cap company would be below \$6,819 million. This threshold will change due to market conditions.

The Advisor may also increase or reduce the U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio's exposure to an eligible company, or exclude a company, based on shorter-term considerations, such as a company's price momentum, short-run reversals, and investment characteristics. In assessing a company's investment characteristics, the Advisor considers ratios such as recent changes in assets divided by total assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing a company's investment characteristics are subject to change from time to time. In addition, the Advisor seeks to reduce trading costs using a flexible trading approach that looks for opportunities to participate in the available market liquidity, while managing turnover and explicit transaction costs.

The U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio.

The U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal Risks

Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a

fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Micro Cap Company Risk: Securities of micro cap companies are generally less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a micro cap company security at a desired time or price. As a result, micro cap company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price over short and/or extended periods of time. In general, smaller capitalization companies, particularly micro cap companies, are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Profitability Investment Risk: High relative profitability stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Value Investment Risk: Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies. Value stocks can react differently to political, economic, and industry developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Value stocks also may underperform the market for long periods of time.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

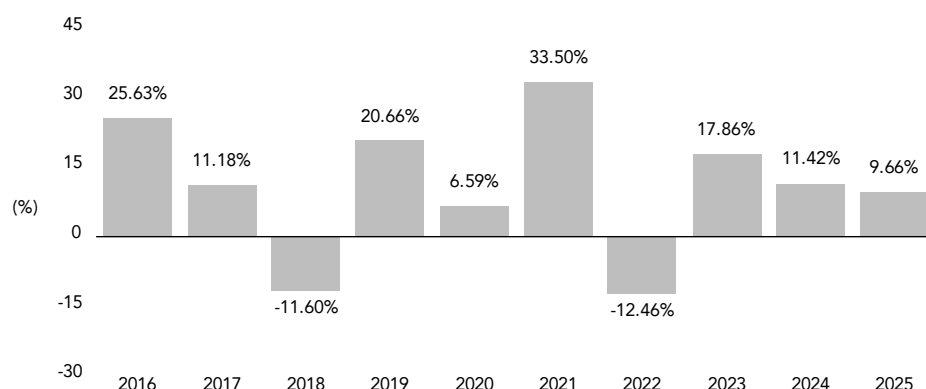
Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the Portfolio's returns and are meant to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized returns for certain periods, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The table also includes the performance of an additional index with a similar investment universe as the Portfolio. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the Portfolio can be obtained by visiting <https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/funds>.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the Portfolio are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns

depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Portfolio through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio Institutional Class Shares —Total Returns



January 2016-December 2025
 Highest Quarter: 30.59% 2020, Q4
 Lowest Quarter: -34.75% 2020, Q1

Annualized Returns (%)

Periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	9.66%	10.97%	10.33%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	9.37%	9.93%	9.31%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	5.90%	8.54%	8.24%
Russell 2000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	12.81%	6.09%	9.62%
Russell 3000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.15%	13.15%	14.29%

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for leading the day-to-day management of the Portfolio:

- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2012.
- **Joel P. Schneider**, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2015.
- **Marc C. Leblond**, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2020.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open for business by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders that invest in the Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding purchase and redemption procedures. The Portfolio generally is available for investment only by institutional clients, clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by the Advisor. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor.

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the Portfolio are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio (the "Portfolio") is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.19%
Other Expenses	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.23%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.22%

¹ Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") has agreed to waive certain fees and in certain instances, assume certain expenses of the Portfolio. The Fee Waiver and/or Expense Assumption Agreement for the Portfolio will remain in effect through February 28, 2027, and may only be terminated by the Fund's Board of Directors prior to that date. Under certain circumstances, the Advisor retains the right to seek reimbursement for any fees previously waived and/or expenses previously assumed up to thirty-six months after such fee waiver and/or expense assumption.

EXAMPLE

This Example is meant to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The costs for the Portfolio reflect the net expenses of the Portfolio that result from the contractual expense waiver in the first year only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs whether you redeem or hold your shares would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$23	\$73	\$129	\$292

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 11% of the average value of its investment portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve the U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio's investment objective, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") implements an integrated investment approach that combines research, portfolio design, portfolio management, and trading functions. As further described below, the Portfolio's design emphasizes long-term drivers of expected returns identified by the Advisor's research, while balancing risk through broad diversification across companies and sectors. The Advisor's portfolio management and trading processes further balance those long-term drivers of expected returns with shorter-term drivers of expected returns and trading costs.

The U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio is designed to purchase a broad and diverse group of readily marketable securities of large U.S. companies that the Advisor determines to have high profitability relative to other U.S. large cap companies at the time of purchase. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The Portfolio may emphasize certain stocks, including smaller capitalization companies, lower relative price stocks, and/or higher profitability stocks as compared to their representation in the large-cap high profitability segment of the U.S. market. The Portfolio's increased exposure to such stocks may be achieved by overweighting and/or underweighting eligible stocks based on their market capitalization, relative price, and/or profitability characteristics. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of U.S. companies. The Advisor generally defines a U.S. company as one that is listed and principally traded on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. As of the date of this Prospectus, for purposes of the Portfolio, the Advisor considers large cap companies to be companies whose market capitalizations are generally in the highest 90% of total market capitalization or companies whose market capitalizations are larger than or equal to the 1,000th largest U.S. company, whichever results in the higher market capitalization break. Total market capitalization is based on the market capitalization of eligible U.S. operating companies listed on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. Under the Advisor's market capitalization guidelines described above, based on market capitalization data as of December 31, 2025, the market capitalization of a large cap company would be \$16,768 million or above. This threshold will change due to market conditions.

The Advisor may also increase or reduce the U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio's exposure to an eligible company, or exclude a company, based on shorter-term considerations, such as a company's price momentum and short-run reversals. In addition, the Advisor seeks to reduce trading costs using a flexible trading approach that looks for opportunities to participate in the available market liquidity, while managing turnover and explicit transaction costs.

The U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio. The Portfolio may invest in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") for the purpose of gaining exposure to the U.S. stock market while maintaining liquidity.

The U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal Risks

Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a

fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Profitability Investment Risk: High relative profitability stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Value Investment Risk: Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies. Value stocks can react differently to political, economic, and industry developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Value stocks also may underperform the market for long periods of time.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

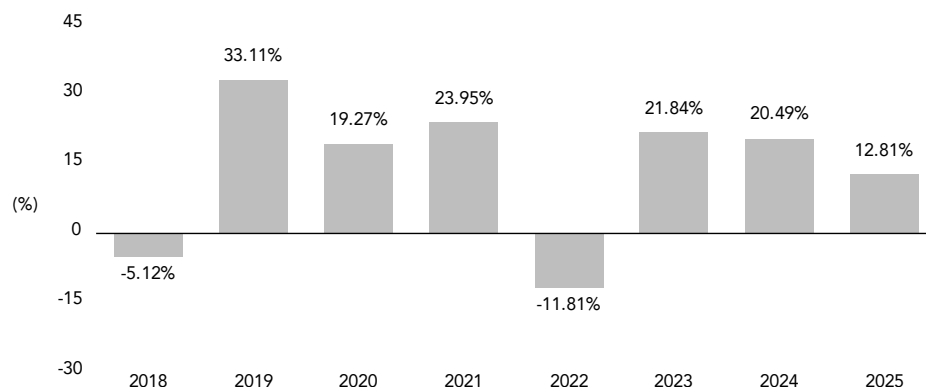
Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the Portfolio's returns and are meant to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized returns for certain periods, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the Portfolio can be obtained by visiting <https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/funds>.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the Portfolio are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Portfolio through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio Institutional Class Shares —Total Returns



January 2018-December 2025

Highest Quarter
19.66% 2020, Q2

Lowest Quarter
-17.26% 2020, Q1

Annualized Returns (%) Periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception
U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	12.81%	12.60%	14.48% ¹
Return After Taxes on Distributions	12.51%	12.03%	13.97% ¹
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	7.77%	9.95%	11.95% ¹
Russell 1000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.37%	13.59%	14.55% ¹

¹: Since inception May 16, 2017.

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for leading the day-to-day management of the Portfolio:

- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since inception (2017).
- **John A. Hertzner**, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2022.
- **Allen Pu**, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2024.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open for business by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders that invest in the Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding purchase and redemption procedures. The Portfolio generally is available for investment only by institutional clients, clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by the Advisor. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor.

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the Portfolio are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio (the "Portfolio") is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.17%
Other Expenses	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.21%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.18%

¹ Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") has agreed to waive certain fees and in certain instances, assume certain expenses of the Portfolio. The Fee Waiver and/or Expense Assumption Agreement for the Portfolio will remain in effect through February 28, 2027, and may only be terminated by the Fund's Board of Directors prior to that date. Under certain circumstances, the Advisor retains the right to seek reimbursement for any fees previously waived and/or expenses previously assumed up to thirty-six months after such fee waiver and/or expense assumption.

EXAMPLE

This Example is meant to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The costs for the Portfolio reflect the net expenses of the Portfolio that result from the contractual expense waiver in the first year only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs whether you redeem or hold your shares would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$18	\$65	\$115	\$265

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 6% of the average value of its investment portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve the DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio's investment objective, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") implements an integrated investment approach that combines research, portfolio design, portfolio management, and trading functions.

The DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio, using a market capitalization weighted approach, purchases readily marketable equity securities of companies whose principal activities include ownership, management, development, construction, or sale of residential, commercial or industrial real estate. The Portfolio will principally invest in equity securities of companies in certain real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and companies engaged in residential construction and firms, except partnerships, whose principal business is to develop commercial property. The Portfolio invests in companies of all sizes. A company's market capitalization is the number of its shares outstanding times its price per share. Under a market capitalization weighted approach, companies with higher market capitalizations generally represent a larger proportion of the Portfolio than companies with relatively lower market capitalizations. The Advisor may adjust the representation in the Portfolio of an eligible company, or exclude a company, after considering such factors as free float, price momentum, short-run reversals, trading strategies, liquidity, size, relative price, profitability, and other factors that the Advisor determines to be appropriate. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio's net assets will be invested in securities of companies in the real estate industry. The Portfolio concentrates (i.e., invests more than 25% of its net assets) its investments in securities of companies in the real estate industry. The Portfolio generally considers a company to be principally engaged in the real estate industry if the company (i) derives at least 50% of its revenue or profits from the ownership, management, development, construction, or sale of residential, commercial, industrial, or other real estate; (ii) has at least 50% of the value of its assets invested in residential, commercial, industrial, or other real estate; or (iii) is organized as a REIT or REIT-like entity. REITs and REIT-like entities are types of real estate companies that pool investors' funds for investment primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. The Portfolio will make equity investments in securities listed on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor.

The DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio.

The DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal Risks

Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Small and Mid-Cap Company Risk: Securities of small and mid-cap companies are often less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small or mid-cap company security at a desired time or price. As a result, small and mid-cap company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. In general, small and mid-capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Risks of Concentrating in the Real Estate Industry: A fund that concentrates (i.e., invests more than 25% of its net assets) its investments in securities of companies in the real estate industry will be exposed to the general risks of direct real estate ownership. The value of securities in the real estate industry can be affected by changes in real estate values and rental income, property taxes, and tax and regulatory requirements. Also, the value of securities in the real estate industry may decline with changes in interest rates. Investing in REITs and REIT-like entities involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. REITs and REIT-like entities are dependent upon management skill, may not be diversified, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency and self-liquidation. REITs and REIT-like entities also are subject to the possibility of failing to qualify for tax free pass-through of income. Also, because REITs and REIT-like entities typically are invested in a limited number of projects or in a particular market segment, these entities are more susceptible to adverse developments affecting a single project or market segment than more broadly diversified investments. The performance of a fund may be materially different from the broad equity market.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

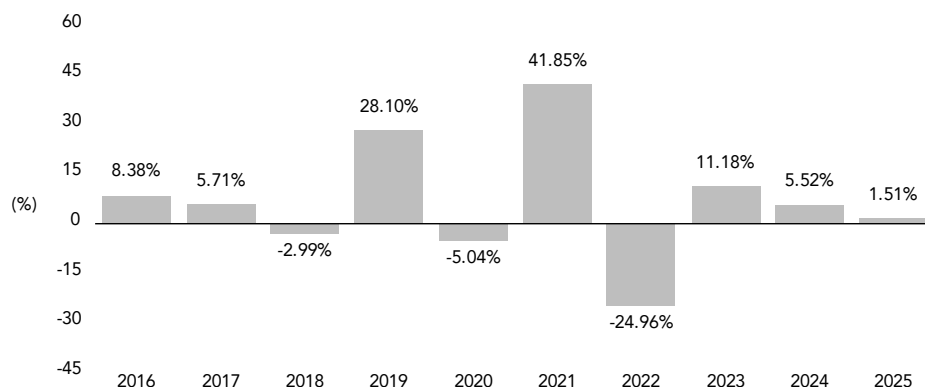
Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the Portfolio's returns and are meant to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized returns for certain periods, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The table also includes the performance of an additional index with a similar investment universe as the Portfolio. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the Portfolio can be obtained by visiting <https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/funds>.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the Portfolio are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Portfolio through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio Institutional Class Shares —Total Returns



January 2016-December 2025

Highest Quarter: 17.88% 2023, Q4
 Lowest Quarter: -23.06% 2020, Q1

Annualized Returns (%)

Periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	1.51%	4.86%	5.54%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	0.58%	3.70%	4.25%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	1.11%	3.47%	3.90%
Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	3.67%	6.65%	4.81%
Russell 3000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.15%	13.15%	14.29%

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for leading the day-to-day management of the Portfolio:

- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2012.
- **John A. Hertzner**, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2022.
- **Allen Pu**, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2024.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open for business by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders

that invest in the Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding purchase and redemption procedures. The Portfolio generally is available for investment only by institutional clients, clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by the Advisor. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor.

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the Portfolio are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account. See “**Dividends, Capital Gains Distributions and Taxes—Tax Considerations**” in the Portfolio’s Prospectus for special tax considerations with respect to the Portfolio.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio (the "Portfolio") is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.15%
Other Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.18%

EXAMPLE

This Example is meant to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs whether you redeem or hold your shares would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$18	\$58	\$101	\$230

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 10% of the average value of its investment portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve the U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio's investment objective, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") implements an integrated investment approach that combines research, portfolio design, portfolio management, and trading functions. As further described below, the Portfolio's design emphasizes long-term drivers of expected returns identified by the Advisor's research, while balancing risk through broad diversification across companies and sectors. The Advisor's portfolio management and trading processes further balance those long-term drivers of expected returns with shorter-term drivers of expected returns and trading costs.

The U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio is designed to purchase a broad and diverse group of readily marketable securities of large U.S. companies that the Advisor determines to have high profitability and high relative prices compared to other U.S. large cap companies at the time of purchase. A company's market capitalization is the

number of its shares outstanding times its price per share. Under a market capitalization weighted approach, companies with higher market capitalizations generally represent a larger proportion of the Portfolio than companies with relatively lower market capitalizations. Securities are considered higher relative price (growth) stocks primarily because a company's shares have a high price in relation to their book value (a "price to book ratio") when compared with other U.S. large cap companies. The Advisor may overweight certain stocks, including smaller companies, lower relative price stocks, and/or higher profitability stocks within the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. market. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price or profitability are subject to change from time to time.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of large cap U.S. companies. The Advisor generally defines a U.S. company as one that is listed and principally traded on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. As of the date of this Prospectus, for purposes of the Portfolio, the Advisor considers large cap companies to be companies whose market capitalizations are generally in the highest 90% of total market capitalization or companies whose market capitalizations are larger than or equal to the 1,000th largest U.S. company, whichever results in the higher market capitalization break. Total market capitalization is based on the market capitalization of eligible U.S. operating companies listed on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. Under the Advisor's market capitalization guidelines described above, based on market capitalization data as of December 31, 2025, the market capitalization of a large cap company would be \$16,768 million or above. This threshold will change due to market conditions.

The Advisor may also increase or reduce the U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio's exposure to an eligible company, or exclude a company, based on shorter-term considerations, such as a company's price momentum and short-run reversals. In addition, the Advisor seeks to reduce trading costs using a flexible trading approach that looks for opportunities to participate in the available market liquidity, while managing turnover and explicit transaction costs.

The U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices, to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio.

The U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal Risks

Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Growth Investment Risk: Growth stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause the Portfolio to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Profitability Investment Risk: High relative profitability stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to

the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

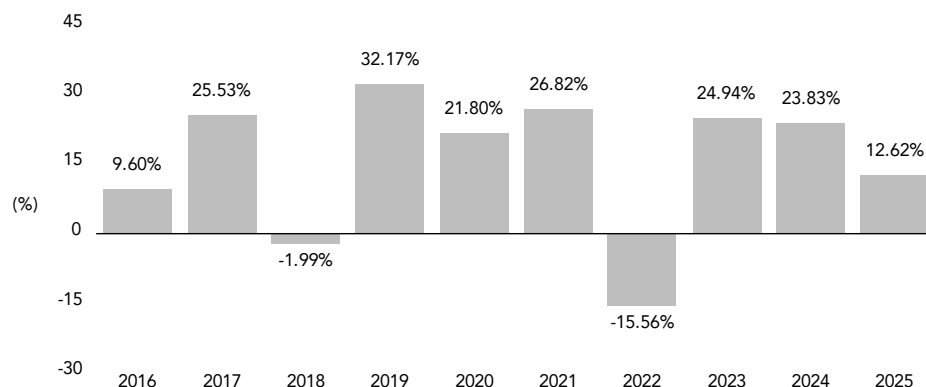
Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the Portfolio's returns and are meant to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized returns for certain periods, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The table also includes the performance of an additional index with a similar investment universe as the Portfolio. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the Portfolio can be obtained by visiting <https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/funds>.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the Portfolio are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Portfolio through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio Institutional Class Shares —Total Returns



January 2016-December 2025

Highest Quarter: 21.45% 2020, Q2
 Lowest Quarter: -16.69% 2020, Q1

Annualized Returns (%)

Periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	12.62%	13.29%	15.01%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	12.37%	12.28%	14.17%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	7.63%	10.38%	12.41%
Russell 1000® Growth Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.56%	15.32%	18.13%
Russell 1000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.37%	13.59%	14.59%

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for leading the day-to-day management of the Portfolio:

- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since inception (2012).
- **John A. Hertzner**, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2022.
- **Allen Pu**, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2024.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open for business by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders that invest in the Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding purchase and redemption procedures. The Portfolio generally is available for investment only by institutional clients, clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by the Advisor. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor.

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the Portfolio are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio (the "Portfolio") is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Portfolio. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.28%
Other Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.31%

EXAMPLE

This Example is meant to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs whether you redeem or hold your shares would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$32	\$100	\$174	\$393

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its investment portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve the U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio's investment objective, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "Advisor") implements an integrated investment approach that combines research, portfolio design, portfolio management, and trading functions. As further described below, the Portfolio's design emphasizes long-term drivers of expected returns identified by the Advisor's research, while balancing risk through broad diversification across companies and sectors. The Advisor's portfolio management and trading processes further balance those long-term drivers of expected returns with shorter-term drivers of expected returns and trading costs.

The U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio, using a market capitalization weighted approach, is designed to purchase a broad and diverse group of readily marketable securities of U.S. small cap companies that the Advisor determines to have high profitability and high relative prices compared to other U.S. small cap companies at the time of purchase.

A company's market capitalization is the number of its shares outstanding times its price per share. Under a market capitalization weighted approach, companies with higher market capitalizations generally represent a larger proportion of the Portfolio than companies with relatively lower market capitalizations. Securities are considered higher relative price (growth) stocks primarily because a company's shares have a high price in relation to their book value (a "price to book ratio") when compared with other U.S. small cap companies. The Portfolio may emphasize certain stocks, including smaller capitalization companies, lower relative price stocks, and/or higher profitability stocks as compared to their representation in the small-cap growth segment of the U.S. market. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of small cap U.S. companies. The Advisor generally defines a U.S. company as one that is listed and principally traded on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. As of the date of this Prospectus, for purposes of the Portfolio, the Advisor considers small cap companies to be companies whose market capitalizations are generally in the lowest 10% of total market capitalization or companies whose market capitalizations are smaller than the 1,000th largest U.S. company, whichever results in the higher market capitalization break. Total market capitalization is based on the market capitalization of eligible U.S. operating companies listed on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. Under the Advisor's market capitalization guidelines described above, based on market capitalization data as of December 31, 2025, the market capitalization of a small cap company would be below \$16,768 million. This threshold will change due to market conditions.

The Advisor may also increase or reduce the U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio's exposure to an eligible company, or exclude a company, based on shorter-term considerations, such as a company's price momentum, short-run reversals, and investment characteristics. In assessing a company's investment characteristics, the Advisor considers ratios such as recent changes in assets divided by total assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing a company's investment characteristics are subject to change from time to time. In addition, the Advisor seeks to reduce trading costs using a flexible trading approach that looks for opportunities to participate in the available market liquidity, while managing turnover and explicit transaction costs.

The U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices, to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio.

The U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal Risks

Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Small Company Risk: Securities of small companies are often less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small company security at a desired time or price. As a result, small company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. In general, smaller capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Growth Investment Risk: Growth stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause the Portfolio to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Profitability Investment Risk: High relative profitability stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

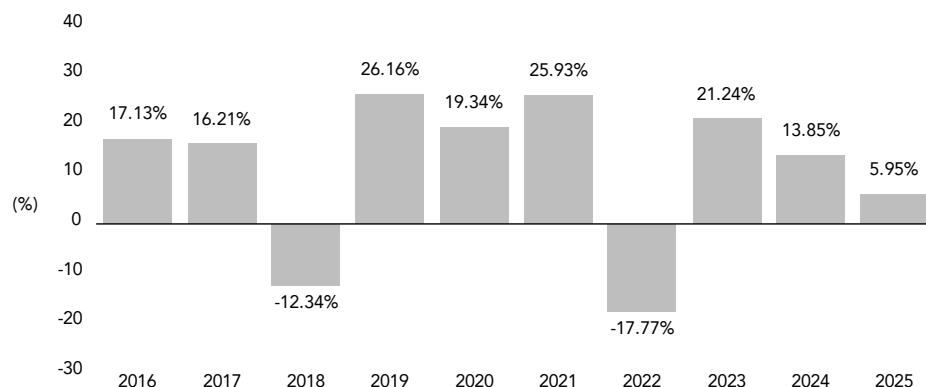
Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the Portfolio's returns and are meant to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized returns for certain periods, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The table also includes the performance of an additional index with a similar investment universe as the Portfolio. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the Portfolio can be obtained by visiting <https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/funds>.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the Portfolio are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Portfolio through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio Institutional Class Shares —Total Returns



January 2016-December 2025

Highest Quarter: 27.16% 2020, Q2
 Lowest Quarter: -30.33% 2020, Q1

Annualized Returns (%)

Periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	5.95%	8.65%	10.53%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.79%	7.96%	9.90%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	3.62%	6.71%	8.54%
Russell 2000® Growth Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	13.01%	3.18%	9.57%
Russell 3000® Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.15%	13.15%	14.29%

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for leading the day-to-day management of the Portfolio:

- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since inception (2012).
- **Joel P. Schneider**, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2017.
- **Marc C. Leblond**, Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2020.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is scheduled to be open for business by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders that invest in the Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding purchase and redemption procedures. The Portfolio generally is available for investment only by institutional clients, clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions and a limited number of certain other investors as approved from time to time by the Advisor. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor.

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the Portfolio are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Additional Information on Investment Objectives and Policies

The two investment companies described in this Prospectus offer a variety of investment portfolios. Each Portfolio has its own investment objective and policies, and is the equivalent of a separate investment company. The U.S. Large Company Portfolio is offered by Dimensional Investment Group Inc. The other Portfolios contained in this Prospectus are offered by DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc. DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc. and Dimensional Investment Group Inc. are collectively referred to herein as the "Fund." The Portfolios described in this Prospectus are designed for long-term investors. Each Portfolio's Institutional Class shares are described in this Prospectus and are a conventional mutual fund share class. In addition to the Institutional Class shares, each Portfolio may also offer ETF Class shares in a separate prospectus. ETF Class shares are listed on a national securities exchange and, unlike mutual fund shares, are not individually redeemable.

INVESTMENT TERMS USED IN THE PROSPECTUS

Below are the definitions of some terms that the Advisor uses to describe the investment strategies for certain Portfolios.

Free Float generally describes the number of publicly traded shares of a company.

Price Momentum generally describes the tendency for stocks that have outperformed their peers to continue outperforming, and the similar tendency for stocks that have underperformed their peers to continue underperforming.

Short-Run Reversals generally describes the tendency for stocks that have recently outperformed their peers to underperform in the short run, and the similar tendency for stocks that have recently underperformed their peers to outperform in the short run.

Trading Strategies generally refers to the ability to execute purchases and sales of stocks in a cost-effective manner.

Profitability generally measures a company's profit in relation to its book value or assets.

U.S. Large Company Portfolio

U.S. Large Company Portfolio seeks, as its investment objective, to approximate the total investment return of the S&P 500[®] Index. The U.S. Large Company Portfolio generally invests in the stocks that comprise the S&P 500[®] Index in approximately the proportions they are represented in the S&P 500[®] Index.

Ordinarily, portfolio companies will not be sold except to reflect additions or deletions of the companies that comprise the S&P 500[®] Index, including as a result of mergers, reorganizations and similar transactions and, to the extent necessary, to provide cash to pay redemptions of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio's shares.

The U.S. Large Company Portfolio may invest in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), including ETFs managed by the Advisor, for the purpose of gaining exposure to the U.S. stock market while maintaining liquidity. In addition to money market instruments and other short-term investments, the U.S. Large Company Portfolio may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated registered and unregistered money market funds to manage cash pending investment in other securities or to maintain liquidity for the payment of redemptions or other purposes. Investments in ETFs and money market funds may involve a duplication of certain fees and expenses.

For information concerning S&P Global Ratings, a division of The McGraw Hill Companies ("S&P"), and disclaimers of S&P with respect to the U.S. Large Company Portfolio, see "**Standard & Poor's—Information and Disclaimers.**"

Standard & Poor's—Information and Disclaimers. The U.S. Large Company Portfolio is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P. S&P makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the U.S. Large Company Portfolio particularly or the ability of the S&P 500[®] Index to track general stock market performance. S&P's only relationship to the U.S. Large Company Portfolio is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of S&P and of the S&P 500[®] Index which is determined, composed and calculated by S&P without

regard to the U.S. Large Company Portfolio. S&P has no obligation to take the needs of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio or their respective owners into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P 500® Index. S&P is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio or the issuance or sale of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the U.S. Large Company Portfolio is to be converted into cash. S&P has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio.

S&P DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE S&P 500® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND S&P SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. S&P MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY LICENSEE, OWNERS OF THE PRODUCT, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE S&P 500® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. S&P MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE S&P 500® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL S&P HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio

The investment objective of the U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. Ordinarily, the U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio purchases a broad and diverse group of readily marketable equity securities of U.S. companies that the Advisor determines to be large capitalization companies within the U.S. Universe. The Advisor generally defines the U.S. Universe as a market capitalization weighted set of U.S. operating companies listed on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. Market capitalization weighted means that a company's weighting in the U.S. Universe is proportional to that company's actual market capitalization compared to the total market capitalization of all eligible companies. Under a market capitalization weighted approach, companies with higher market capitalizations generally represent a larger proportion of the Portfolio than companies with relatively lower market capitalizations. In addition, the Advisor may consider a company's size, relative price, and/or profitability relative to other eligible companies when making investment decisions for the U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time. The Advisor may also adjust the representation in the U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio of an eligible company, or exclude a company, after considering such factors as free float, price momentum, short-run reversals, trading strategies, liquidity, size, relative price, profitability, and other factors that the Advisor determines to be appropriate.

On not less than a semi-annual basis, the Advisor reviews total market capitalization to determine those companies whose stock may be eligible for investment. Generally, the U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio does not intend to purchase or sell securities based on the prospects for the economy, the securities markets or the individual issuers whose shares are eligible for purchase. The Portfolio may sell portfolio securities when the issuer's market capitalization falls below that of the issuer with the minimum market capitalization that is then eligible for purchase by the Portfolio.

The total market capitalization range used by the Advisor for the U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio, as described above, generally applies at the time of purchase. The Portfolio is not required to dispose of a security if the security's issuer is no longer within the total market capitalization range criteria. Securities that do meet the market capitalization criteria nevertheless may be sold at any time when, in the Advisor's judgment, circumstances warrant their sale. See **"Portfolio Transactions—All Portfolios."**

The U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio may invest in ETFs, including ETFs managed by the Advisor, for the purpose of gaining exposure to the U.S. stock market while maintaining liquidity. In addition to money market instruments and other short-term investments, the Portfolio may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated registered and unregistered money market funds to manage cash pending investment in other securities or to maintain liquidity for the payment

of redemptions or other purposes. Investments in ETFs and money market funds may involve a duplication of certain fees and expenses.

U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio

U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio

The investment objective of each of the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio and the U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio (the "U.S. Value Portfolios") is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio and the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio generally will pursue their investment objective by investing directly in securities of U.S. companies. Ordinarily the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio will invest its assets in a broad and diverse group of readily marketable securities of U.S. companies which the Advisor determines to be lower relative price stocks at the time of purchase. The U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio invests its assets in a broad and diverse group of readily marketable securities of U.S. companies that the Advisor determines to be lower relative price stocks with higher profitability at the time of purchase. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value (a "price to book ratio"). In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

With respect to the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio and U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio, the Advisor may consider a small capitalization company's investment characteristics as compared to other eligible companies when making investment decisions and may exclude a small capitalization company with high recent asset growth. A Portfolio will generally not exclude more than 5% of the eligible U.S. small capitalization company universe based on such investment characteristics. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing investment characteristics are subject to change from time to time. The Advisor may decrease the amount that a Portfolio invests in eligible small capitalization companies that have lower profitability and/or higher relative prices.

The U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio and U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio will purchase securities that are listed on the U.S. national securities exchanges. Each of the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio and U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio uses a market capitalization weighted approach. See "**Market Capitalization Weighted Approach**" in this Prospectus.

On not less than a semi-annual basis, for each of the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio and U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio, the Advisor calculates price to book ratios and reviews total market capitalization to determine those companies whose stock may be eligible for investment.

Generally, the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio and U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio do not intend to purchase or sell securities based on the prospects for the economy, the securities markets or the individual issuers whose shares are eligible for purchase.

Each of the U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio and the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio may sell portfolio securities when the issuer's market capitalization increases to a level that exceeds that of the issuer with the largest market capitalization that is then eligible for investment by that Portfolio.

In addition, the U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio and the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio may also sell portfolio securities in the same circumstances, however, each of these funds may retain securities of issuers with relatively smaller market capitalizations for longer periods, despite a decrease in the issuers' price to book ratios.

The total market capitalization ranges, and the value criteria used by the Advisor for the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio and U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio, as described above, generally apply at the time of purchase by the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio and U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio. The U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio and U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio are not required to dispose of a security if the security's issuer is no longer within the total market capitalization range or does not meet current value criteria. Securities that do meet the market capitalization and/or value criteria nevertheless may be sold at any time when, in the Advisor's judgment, circumstances warrant their sale. See "**Portfolio Transactions—All Portfolios**" in this Prospectus.

The U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio and U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio each may invest in ETFs, including ETFs managed by the Advisor, for the purpose of gaining exposure to the U.S. stock market while maintaining liquidity. In addition to money market instruments and other short-term investments, the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio and U.S.

Targeted Value Portfolio each may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated registered and unregistered money market funds to manage cash pending investment in other securities or to maintain liquidity for the payment of redemptions or other purposes. Investments in ETFs and money market funds may involve a duplication of certain fees and expenses.

U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio

U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio

U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio

The investment objective of the U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio, the U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio (the “U.S. Core Portfolios”) and U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio is to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

The U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio, the U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio and the U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio each seeks to achieve its investment objective by purchasing a broad and diverse group of equity securities within a market capitalization weighted universe of U.S. companies (the “U.S. Universe”). Each Portfolio invests in companies of all sizes, with moderately (with respect to the U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio), meaningfully (with respect to the U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio), and strongly (with respect to the U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio) increased exposure to smaller capitalization, lower relative price, and higher profitability companies relative to the U.S. Universe. For the U.S. Core Portfolios and U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio, the Advisor generally defines a U.S. company as one that is listed and principally traded on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor. Market capitalization weighted means that a company’s weighting in the U.S. Universe is proportional to that company’s actual market capitalization compared to the total market capitalization of all eligible companies. The higher the company’s relative market capitalization, the greater its representation. Increased exposure to smaller capitalization, lower relative price, and higher profitability companies may be achieved by decreasing the allocation of a Portfolio’s assets to larger capitalization, higher relative price or lower profitability companies relative to their weight in the U.S. Universe. Additionally, for the U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio, strongly increased exposure to smaller capitalization and lower relative price companies may be achieved by avoiding purchases in that segment of the market represented by the largest U.S. high relative price companies. An equity issuer is considered to have a high relative price (i.e., a growth stock) primarily because it has a high price in relation to its book value. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. The Advisor may also adjust the representation in the U.S. Core Portfolios or the U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio of an eligible company, or exclude a company, after considering such factors as free float, price momentum, short-run reversals, trading strategies, liquidity, size, relative price, profitability, investment characteristics, and other factors that the Advisor determines to be appropriate. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

The Advisor may consider a small capitalization company’s investment characteristics as compared to other eligible companies when making investment decisions and may exclude a small capitalization company with high recent asset growth. A Portfolio will generally not exclude more than 5% of the eligible U.S. small capitalization company universe based on such investment characteristics. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing investment characteristics are subject to change from time to time. The Advisor may decrease the amount that a Portfolio invests in eligible small capitalization companies that have lower profitability and/or higher relative prices.

The U.S. Core Portfolios and U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio each may invest in ETFs, including ETFs managed by the Advisor, for the purpose of gaining exposure to the U.S. stock market while maintaining liquidity. In addition to money market instruments and other short-term investments, each Portfolio may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated registered and unregistered money market funds to manage the Portfolio’s cash pending investment in other securities or to maintain liquidity for the payment of redemptions or other purposes. Investments in ETFs and money market funds may involve a duplication of certain fees and expenses.

U.S. Small Cap Portfolio

U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio

Each of the U.S. Small Cap Portfolio and the U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio has an investment objective to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The Portfolios provide investors with access to securities portfolios consisting of small U.S. companies (micro capitalization companies for the U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio). Company size will be determined for

purposes of the Portfolios on the basis of a company's market capitalization, which will be calculated by multiplying the price of a company's stock by the number of its shares of outstanding common stock.

As of the date of this Prospectus, for purposes of the U.S. Small Cap Portfolio, the Advisor considers small cap companies to be companies whose market capitalizations are generally in the lowest 10% of total market capitalization or companies whose market capitalizations are smaller than the 1,000th largest U.S. company, whichever results in the higher market capitalization break. The U.S. Small Cap Portfolio also may purchase securities of foreign issuers that are traded in the U.S. securities markets, but such investments may not exceed 5% of the gross assets of the Portfolio. Generally, it is the intention of the Portfolio to purchase securities of eligible companies using a market capitalization weighted approach. See **"Portfolio Construction—U.S. Small Company Portfolios."**

As of the date of this Prospectus, for purposes of the U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio, the Advisor considers micro cap companies to be companies whose market capitalizations are generally in the lowest 5% of total market capitalization or companies whose market capitalizations are smaller than the 1,500th largest U.S. company, whichever results in the higher market capitalization break. The U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio may purchase securities of foreign issuers which are traded in the U.S. securities markets, but such investments may not exceed 5% of the gross assets of the Portfolio. There is some overlap in the companies in which the U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio and the U.S. Small Cap Portfolio invest. Generally, it is the intention of the Portfolio to purchase the stock of eligible companies using a market capitalization weighted approach. See **"Portfolio Construction—U.S. Small Company Portfolios."**

The Advisor may consider a small capitalization company's investment characteristics as compared to other eligible companies when making investment decisions and may exclude a small capitalization company with high recent asset growth. A Portfolio will generally not exclude more than 5% of the eligible U.S. small capitalization company universe based on such investment characteristics. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing investment characteristics are subject to change from time to time. The Advisor may decrease the amount that a Portfolio invests in eligible small capitalization companies (micro capitalization companies for the U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio) that have lower profitability and/or higher relative prices.

For the discussion of portfolio construction and portfolio transactions for the Portfolios, see **"Portfolio Construction—U.S. Small Company Portfolios."**

Each Portfolio may invest in ETFs, including ETFs managed by the Advisor, for the purpose of gaining exposure to the U.S. stock market while maintaining liquidity. In addition to money market instruments and other short-term investments, each Portfolio may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated registered and unregistered money market funds to manage the Portfolio's cash pending investment in other securities or to maintain liquidity for the payment of redemptions or other purposes. Investments in ETFs and money market funds may involve a duplication of certain fees and expenses.

U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio

The investment objective of the U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio purchases a broad and diverse group of readily marketable securities of large U.S. companies that the Advisor determines to have high profitability relative to other U.S. large cap companies at the time of purchase. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. Generally, the Advisor expects to consider such factors as market capitalization, free float (adjustments for ownership by insiders and other shareholders deemed to be holding strategic positions in the company), size, relative price, profitability, price momentum (the past performance of the shares of the company), short-run reversals, trading strategies (the Advisor's ability to trade the company shares efficiently), liquidity management and other factors that the Advisor determines to be appropriate, to determine the representation of an eligible company in the Portfolio. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of U.S. companies. As of the date of this Prospectus, for purposes of the U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio, the Advisor considers large cap companies to be companies whose market

capitalizations are generally in the highest 90% of total market capitalization or companies whose market capitalizations are larger than or equal to the 1,000th largest U.S. company, whichever results in the higher market capitalization break. A company's market capitalization is the number of its shares outstanding times its price per share. Total market capitalization is based on the market capitalization of eligible U.S. operating companies listed on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Advisor.

On not less than a semi-annual basis, the Advisor reviews total market capitalization to determine those companies whose stock may be eligible for investment. Generally, the U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio does not intend to purchase or sell securities based on the prospects for the economy, the securities markets or the individual issuers whose shares are eligible for purchase. The Portfolio may sell portfolio securities when the issuer's market capitalization falls below that of the issuer with the minimum market capitalization that is then eligible for purchase by the Portfolio.

The total market capitalization range used by the Advisor for the U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio, as described above, generally applies at the time of purchase. The Portfolio is not required to dispose of a security if the security's issuer is no longer within the total market capitalization range criteria. Securities that do meet the market capitalization criteria nevertheless may be sold at any time when, in the Advisor's judgment, circumstances warrant their sale. See **"Portfolio Transactions—All Portfolios."**

The U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio.

The U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio may invest in ETFs, including ETFs managed by the Advisor, for the purpose of gaining exposure to the U.S. stock market while maintaining liquidity. In addition to money market instruments and other short-term investments, the Portfolio may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated registered and unregistered money market funds to manage the Portfolio's cash pending investment in other securities or to maintain liquidity for the payment of redemptions or other purposes. Investments in ETFs and money market funds may involve a duplication of certain fees and expenses.

DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio

The investment objective of the DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio will concentrate investments in readily marketable equity securities of companies whose principal activities include ownership, management, development, construction, or sale of residential, commercial or industrial real estate.

The DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio will purchase shares of real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and REIT-like entities. REITs and REIT-like entities pool investors' funds for investment primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. A REIT is not taxed on income distributed to shareholders if it complies with several requirements relating to its organization, ownership, assets, and income and a requirement that it distribute to its shareholders at least 90% of its taxable income (other than net capital gains) for each taxable year.

On at least a semi-annual basis, the Advisor identifies a schedule of eligible investments consisting of equity securities of companies in the real estate industry described above. It is the intention of the Portfolio to invest in the securities of eligible companies using a market capitalization weighted approach. See **"Market Capitalization Weighted Approach."**

If securities must be sold in order to obtain funds to make redemption payments, such securities may be repurchased by the DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio, as additional cash becomes available to it. However, the Portfolio has retained the right to borrow to make redemption payments and is also authorized to redeem its shares in kind. See **"REDEMPTION OF SHARES."** Further, because the securities of certain companies whose shares are eligible for purchase are thinly traded, the Portfolio might not be able to purchase the number of shares that strict adherence to market capitalization weighting might require.

Investments will not be based upon an issuer's dividend payment policy or record. However, many of the companies whose securities will be included in the DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio do pay dividends. It is anticipated, therefore, that the Portfolio will receive dividend income. Periodically, the Advisor may expand the investments

eligible for the Portfolio to include equity securities of companies in sectors of the real estate industry in addition to those described above as eligible for investment as of the date of this Prospectus.

The DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio may invest in ETFs, including ETFs managed by the Advisor, for the purpose of gaining exposure to the U.S. stock market while maintaining liquidity. In addition to money market instruments and other short-term investments, the Portfolio may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated registered and unregistered money market funds to manage the Portfolio's cash pending investment in other securities or to maintain liquidity for the payment of redemptions or other purposes. Investments in ETFs and money market funds may involve a duplication of certain fees and expenses.

U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio **U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio**

The investment objective of each of the U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio and U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. The U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio and U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio will purchase securities that are listed on the U.S. national securities exchanges. The U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio uses a market capitalization weighted approach. See **"Market Capitalization Weighted Approach"** in this Prospectus.

On not less than a semi-annual basis, for each of the U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio and U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio, the Advisor will calculate price to book ratios and review total market capitalization to determine those companies whose stock may be eligible for investment.

Generally, the U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio and U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio do not intend to purchase or sell securities based on the prospects for the economy, the securities markets or the individual issuers whose shares are eligible for purchase.

The U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio may sell portfolio securities when the issuer's market capitalization falls below that of the issuer with the minimum market capitalization that is then eligible for purchase by that Portfolio. The U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio may sell portfolio securities when the issuer's market capitalization increases to a level that exceeds that of the issuer with the largest market capitalization that is then eligible for investment by that Portfolio.

With respect to the U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio, the Advisor may consider a small capitalization company's investment characteristics as compared to other eligible companies when making investment decisions and may exclude a small capitalization company with high recent asset growth. The Portfolio will generally not exclude more than 5% of the eligible U.S. small capitalization company universe based on such investment characteristics. The Advisor may decrease the allocation of the U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio's assets to eligible small capitalization companies that generally have lower profitability and/or higher relative prices.

In addition, both Portfolios may sell portfolio securities when a company's price to book ratio drops below that of the security with the lowest such ratio that is then eligible for purchase by that Portfolio.

The total market capitalization ranges, and the other criteria regarding relative price and/or profitability used by the Advisor for the U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio and U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio, as described above, generally apply at the time of purchase by the Portfolio. U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio and U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio are not required to dispose of a security if the security's issuer is no longer within the total market capitalization range or does not meet other current criteria. Securities that do meet the market capitalization and/or other criteria nevertheless may be sold at any time when, in the Advisor's judgment, circumstances warrant their sale. See **"Portfolio Transactions—All Portfolios"** in this Prospectus.

The U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio and U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio each may invest in ETFs, including ETFs managed by the Advisor, for the purpose of gaining exposure to the U.S. stock market while maintaining liquidity. In addition to money market instruments and other short-term investments, the U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio and U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio each may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated registered and unregistered money market funds to manage cash pending investment in other securities or to maintain liquidity for the payment of redemptions or other purposes. Investments in ETFs and money market funds may involve a duplication of certain fees and expenses.

MARKET CAPITALIZATION WEIGHTED APPROACH

The portfolio structures of the U.S. Small Cap Portfolio, U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio and U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio (collectively, the "U.S. Small Company Portfolios"), and the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio, U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio and DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio involve market capitalization weighting in determining individual security weights. Market capitalization weighting means each security is generally purchased based on the issuer's relative market capitalization. Market capitalization weighting may be modified by the Advisor for a variety of reasons. The Advisor may adjust the representation in the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio, U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio and each U.S. Small Company Portfolio of an eligible company, or exclude a company, after considering such factors as free float, price momentum, short-run reversals, trading strategies, liquidity, size, relative price, profitability, investment characteristics, and other factors that the Advisor determines to be appropriate. The Advisor may adjust the representation in the DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio of an eligible company, or exclude a company, after considering such factors as free float, price momentum, short-run reversals, trading strategies, liquidity, size, relative price, profitability, and other factors that the Advisor determines to be appropriate. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Advisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. In assessing a company's investment characteristics, the Advisor considers ratios such as recent changes in assets divided by total assets. The criteria the Advisor uses for assessing relative price, profitability, and investment characteristics are subject to change from time to time. With respect to the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio, U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio, U.S. Small Cap Portfolio and U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio, the Advisor may decrease the amount that a Portfolio invests in eligible small capitalization companies (micro capitalization companies for the U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio) that have lower profitability and/or higher relative prices. With respect to the U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio, the Advisor may overweight smaller companies, lower relative price stocks, and/or higher profitability stocks in a modification to market capitalization weighting.

The Advisor may deviate from market capitalization weighting to limit or fix the exposure of a Portfolio to a particular issuer to a maximum proportion of the assets of the Portfolio. The Advisor may exclude the stock of a company that meets applicable market capitalization criterion if the Advisor determines, in its judgment, that the purchase of such stock is inappropriate in light of other conditions. These adjustments will result in a deviation from traditional market capitalization weighting.

Adjustment for free float modifies market capitalization weighting to exclude the share capital of a company that is not freely available for trading in the public equity markets. For example, the following types of shares may be excluded: (i) those held by strategic investors (such as governments, controlling shareholders and management), (ii) treasury shares, or (iii) shares subject to foreign ownership restrictions.

Furthermore, the Advisor may reduce the relative amount of any security held in order to retain sufficient portfolio liquidity. A portion, but generally not in excess of 20% of assets, may be invested in interest bearing obligations, such as money market instruments, thereby causing further deviation from market capitalization weighting. A further deviation may occur due to holdings in securities received in connection with corporate actions.

Block purchases of eligible securities may be made at opportune prices, even though such purchases exceed the number of shares that, at the time of purchase, adherence to a market capitalization weighted approach would otherwise require. In addition, securities eligible for purchase or otherwise represented in a Portfolio may be acquired in exchange for the issuance of shares. See **"PURCHASE OF SHARES - In-Kind Purchases."** While such transactions might cause a deviation from market capitalization weighting, they would ordinarily be made in anticipation of further growth of assets.

Generally, changes in the composition and relative ranking (in terms of market capitalization) of the stocks that are eligible for purchase take place with every trade when the securities markets are open for trading due, primarily, to price changes of such securities. On at least a semi-annual basis, the Advisor will identify companies whose stock is eligible for investment by a Portfolio. Additional investments generally will not be made in securities that have changed in value sufficiently to be excluded from the Advisor's then current market capitalization requirement for eligible portfolio securities. This may result in further deviation from market capitalization weighting. Such deviation could be substantial if a significant amount of holdings of a Portfolio change in value sufficiently to be excluded from the requirement for eligible securities, but not by a sufficient amount to warrant their sale.

PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION—U.S. SMALL COMPANY PORTFOLIOS

Each of the U.S. Small Company Portfolios intends to invest in the securities of eligible companies using a market capitalization weighted approach. See “Market Capitalization Weighted Approach.”

If securities must be sold in order to obtain funds to make redemption payments, such securities may be repurchased, as additional cash becomes available. In most instances, however, management would anticipate selling securities which had appreciated sufficiently to be eligible for sale and, therefore, would not need to repurchase such securities.

Generally, current income is not sought as an investment objective and investments will not be based upon an issuer’s dividend payment policy or record. However, many of the companies whose securities will be selected for investment do pay dividends. It is anticipated, therefore, that dividend income will be received.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS—ALL PORTFOLIOS

In general, securities will not be purchased or sold based on the prospects for the economy, the securities markets or the individual issuers whose shares are eligible for purchase. Securities that have depreciated in value since their acquisition will not be sold solely because prospects for the issuer are not considered attractive or due to an expected or realized decline in securities prices in general. Securities generally will not be sold solely to realize short-term profits, but when circumstances warrant, they may be sold without regard to the length of time held. Securities, including those eligible for purchase, may be disposed of, however, at any time when, in the Advisor’s judgment, circumstances warrant their sale, including but not limited to tender offers, mergers and similar transactions, or bids made for block purchases at opportune prices. Generally, securities will be purchased with the expectation that they will be held for longer than one year and will be held until such time as they are no longer considered an appropriate holding in light of the investment policies of each Portfolio.

In attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other considerations, a Portfolio may, from time to time, invest its assets in a temporary defensive manner that is inconsistent with the Portfolio’s principal investment strategies. In these circumstances, the Portfolio may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING INVESTMENT RISKS

Because the value of your investment in a Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in a Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the Portfolios.

	U.S. Large Company Portfolio	U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio	U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio	U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio	U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio
Cyber Security Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Derivatives Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Equity Market Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Non-Diversification Risk	X				
Operational Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Profitability Investment Risk		X	X	X	X
Securities Lending Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Small Company Risk			X		
Small and Mid-Cap Company Risk				X	X
Value Investment Risk		X	X	X	X

	U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio	U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio	U.S. Small Cap Portfolio	U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio
Cyber Security Risk	X	X	X	X
Derivatives Risk	X	X	X	X
Equity Market Risk	X	X	X	X
Micro Cap Company Risk				X
Operational Risk	X	X	X	X
Profitability Investment Risk	X	X	X	X
Securities Lending Risk	X	X	X	X
Small Company Risk			X	
Small and Mid-Cap Company Risk	X	X		
Value Investment Risk	X	X	X	X

	U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio	DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio	U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio	U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio
Cyber Security Risk	X	X	X	X
Derivatives Risk	X	X	X	X
Equity Market Risk	X	X	X	X
Growth Investment Risk			X	X
Operational Risk	X	X	X	X
Profitability Investment Risk	X		X	X
Risks of Concentrating in the Real Estate Industry		X		
Securities Lending Risk	X	X	X	X
Small Company Risk				X
Small and Mid-Cap Company Risk		X		
Value Investment Risk	X			

Cyber Security Risk: A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause a fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as swaps, futures contracts, and options thereon, and foreign currency forward contracts, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. Derivatives can be used for hedging (attempting to reduce risk by offsetting one investment position with another) or non-hedging purposes. Hedging with derivatives may increase expenses, and there is no guarantee that a hedging strategy will work. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains or cause losses if the market moves in a manner different from that anticipated by a fund or if the cost of the derivative outweighs the benefit of the hedge. In regard to currency hedging, it is generally not possible to precisely match the foreign currency exposure of such foreign currency forward contracts to the value of the securities involved due to fluctuations in the market values of such securities and cash flows into and out of a fund between the date a foreign currency forward contract is entered into and the date it expires. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivatives expose a fund to counterparty risk (the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations), including credit risk of the derivative counterparty, and settlement risk (the risk faced when one party to a transaction has performed its obligations under a contract but has not yet received value from its counterparty). The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of a fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the fund to value. Some derivatives are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations than other securities. A fund could also suffer losses related to its derivatives positions as a result of unanticipated market movements, which losses are potentially unlimited. The Advisor may not be able to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, and other economic factors, which could cause a fund's derivatives positions to lose value. Valuation of derivatives may also be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase derivatives or quote prices for them. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. Additional risks are associated with the use of swaps including counterparty and credit risk (the risk that the other party to a swap agreement will not fulfill its contractual obligations, whether because of bankruptcy or other default) and liquidity risk (the possible lack of a secondary market for the swap agreement). Credit risk increases when a fund is the seller of swaps and counterparty risk increases when the fund is a buyer of swaps. In addition, where a fund is the seller of swaps, it may be required to

liquidate portfolio securities at inopportune times in order to meet payment obligations. Swaps may be illiquid or difficult to value.

Equity Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of equity securities, and a fund that owns them, to rise or fall. Stock markets are volatile, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. In addition, economies and financial markets throughout the world have become increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or country will adversely affect markets or issuers in other regions or countries. Increasingly strained relations between countries, including between the U.S. and traditional allies and/or adversaries, could adversely affect U.S. issuers as well as non-U.S. issuers that rely on the United States for trade. A fund's securities may be negatively impacted by inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products/services or resources, supply chain disruptions, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, war, military confrontations, trade disputes, changes in trade regulations, elevated levels of government debt, internal unrest and discord, economic sanctions, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions, among others.

Growth Investment Risk: Growth stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Micro Cap Company Risk: Securities of micro cap companies are generally less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a micro cap company security at a desired time or price. As a result, micro cap company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price over short and/or extended periods of time. In general, smaller capitalization companies, particularly micro cap companies, are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Non-Diversification Risk: In seeking to approximate the total investment return of the S&P 500® Index, the U.S. Large Company Portfolio may become non-diversified as a result of a change in relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of the S&P 500® Index. If the Portfolio becomes non-diversified, a change in the value of one or a few issuers' securities will therefore affect the value of the Portfolio more than if it was a diversified fund. This may increase the Portfolio's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Portfolio's performance.

Operational Risk: Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

Profitability Investment Risk: High relative profitability stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Risks of Concentrating in the Real Estate Industry: A fund that concentrates (i.e., invests more than 25% of its net assets) its investments in securities of companies in the real estate industry will be exposed to the general risks of direct real estate ownership. The value of securities in the real estate industry can be affected by changes in real estate values and rental income, property taxes, and tax and regulatory requirements. Also, the value of securities in the real estate industry may decline with changes in interest rates. Investing in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and REIT-like entities involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. REITs and REIT-like entities are dependent upon management skill, may not be diversified, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency and self-liquidation. REITs and REIT-like entities also are subject to the possibility of failing to qualify for tax free pass-through of income. Also, because REITs and REIT-like entities typically are invested in a limited number of projects or in a particular market segment, these entities are more susceptible to adverse developments affecting a single project or market segment than more broadly diversified investments. The performance of a fund concentrated in the real estate industry may be materially different from the broad equity market.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.

Small Company Risk: Securities of small companies are often less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small company security at a desired time or price. As a result, small company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. In general, smaller capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Small and Mid-Cap Company Risk: Securities of small and mid-cap companies are often less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small or mid-cap company security at a desired time or price. As a result, small and mid-cap company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. In general, small and mid-capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Value Investment Risk: Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and an investment strategy purchasing these securities may cause a fund to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies. Value stocks can react differently to political, economic, and industry developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Value stocks also may underperform the market for long periods of time.

Other Information

MULTI-CLASS ETF FUND STRUCTURE

The Advisor and the Fund, on behalf of the Portfolios, have received an exemptive order from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) that permits each Portfolio to offer mutual fund share classes and an exchange-traded share class that operates as an ETF (a “Multi-Class ETF Fund”). Under this structure, the ETF Class shares are listed and traded on a national securities exchange and are generally bought and sold at market-determined prices, whereas the mutual fund share classes are purchased and redeemed at a Multi-Class ETF Fund’s net asset value next determined after receipt of the order.

Due to the structural and operational differences of mutual funds and ETFs, shareholders of the mutual fund and ETF Class shares of a Multi-Class ETF Fund will have differing shareholder rights with respect to exchange privileges, how shares are purchased and redeemed, the timing of dividend declarations and payments, and the timing and ability to automatically reinvest dividends. For additional information regarding these differences, see “**Dividends, Capital Gains Distributions and Taxes—Dividends and Distributions**” and “**Conversions**” in this Prospectus and “**Shareholder Rights**” and “**Conversion of Shares**” in the SAI. In addition, because all of the classes of a Multi-Class ETF Fund are based on the same portfolio, transactions through one class could generate portfolio transaction costs and tax consequences for shareholders in other classes. For example, shareholders of the ETF Class of a Multi-Class ETF Fund (i.e., as opposed to shareholders of a standalone ETF) have the potential to experience greater portfolio transaction costs and taxable capital gains distributions as a result of purchases and redemptions by shareholders of the Institutional Class, as well as costs due to cash drag associated with the Fund holding the cash necessary to satisfy redemptions of the Institutional Class shares, which could negatively impact the ETF Class shares’ performance. At the same time, shareholders of all classes of a Multi-Class ETF Fund might benefit from cost savings and economies of scale to the extent that the multiple classes draw additional assets to the Multi-Class ETF Fund.

A Multi-Class ETF Fund also is required to comply with certain requirements of Rule 6c-11 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), in order to permit ETF operations, which are requirements that do not normally apply to a mutual fund. For example, a Multi-Class ETF Fund is required to provide daily transparency of the Fund’s holdings, which has the potential to make the Fund more susceptible to front running than a traditional mutual fund that provides more limited public disclosure of portfolio holdings. Also, unlike a traditional mutual fund, a Multi-Class ETF Fund may not have the same flexibility to close the Fund to new purchases.

The use of this structure is subject to terms and conditions set forth in the SEC exemptive order that are designed to ensure that the Advisor and the Board focus on these potential issues on an initial and ongoing basis. The conditions include that the Board, and a majority of the independent directors, approve (initially, and at least annually thereafter) the operation of a Multi-Class ETF Fund pursuant to a multiple-class plan, finding that the plan is in the best interests of each mutual fund class and the ETF Class individually, and in the best interests of the Multi-Class ETF Fund as a whole. The Advisor shall prepare written reports to assist the Board's findings that contain information regarding, among other items, the potential and/or observed benefits and costs to each class individually and the Fund as a whole due to the structure, the appropriateness of the Fund's investment strategy for the structure, and the potential and/or observed material conflicts of interest between the classes and/or material negative consequences resulting from the structure.

COMMODITY POOL OPERATOR EXEMPTION

Each Portfolio is operated by a person that has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") with respect to the Portfolios described in this Prospectus, and, therefore, such person is not subject to registration or regulation as a pool operator under the CEA with respect to such Portfolios.

Securities Loans

Each Portfolio (to the extent it holds securities directly) is authorized to lend securities to qualified brokers, dealers, banks, and other financial institutions for the purpose of earning additional income. While each Portfolio may earn additional income from lending securities, such activity is incidental to the investment objective of the Portfolio. For information concerning the revenue from securities lending, see "**SECURITIES LENDING REVENUE.**" The value of securities loaned may not exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the value of a Portfolio's total assets, which includes the value of collateral received. To the extent a Portfolio loans a portion of its securities, the Portfolio will receive collateral consisting generally of cash or U.S. government securities. Collateral received will be maintained by marking to market daily and (i) in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities, with respect to securities of the U.S. Government or its agencies, (ii) in an amount generally equal to 102% of the current market value of the loaned securities, with respect to U.S. securities, and (iii) in an amount generally equal to 105% of the current market value of the loaned securities, with respect to foreign securities. Subject to its stated investment policies, each Portfolio will generally invest the cash collateral received for the loaned securities in The DFA Short Term Investment Fund (the "Short Term Series"), an affiliated registered ultrashort term bond fund advised by the Advisor for which the Advisor receives a management fee of 0.05% of the average daily net assets of the Short Term Series. Each Portfolio also may invest the cash collateral received for the loaned securities in securities of the U.S. Government or its agencies, repurchase agreements collateralized by securities of the U.S. Government or its agencies, and affiliated and unaffiliated registered and unregistered money market funds. For purposes of this paragraph, agencies include both agency debentures and agency mortgage-backed securities.

In addition, a Portfolio will be able to terminate the loan at any time and will receive reasonable interest on the loan, as well as amounts equal to any dividends, interest or other distributions on the loaned securities. However, dividend income received from loaned securities may not be eligible to be taxed at qualified dividend income rates. See the Portfolios' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") for a further discussion of the tax consequences related to securities lending. Each Portfolio will be entitled to recall a loaned security to vote proxies or otherwise obtain rights to vote proxies of loaned securities if the Portfolio knows that a material event will occur. In the event of the bankruptcy of the borrower, a Portfolio could experience delay in recovering the loaned securities or only recover cash or a security of equivalent value. See "**Principal Risks—Securities Lending Risk**" for a discussion of the risks related to securities lending.

Securities Lending Revenue

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the following Portfolios received the following net revenues from a securities lending program (see "**Securities Loans**"), which constituted a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Portfolio as follows:

Portfolio	Net Revenue*	Percentage of Net Assets
U.S. Large Company Portfolio	\$ 83,632	0.00%
U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio	\$ 23,196	0.00%
U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio	\$ 1,273,258	0.01%
U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio	\$ 1,252,642	0.01%
U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio	\$ 1,377,428	0.00%
U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio	\$ 2,095,320	0.01%
U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio	\$ 239,552	0.00%
U.S. Small Cap Portfolio	\$ 2,481,718	0.02%
U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio	\$ 1,274,504	0.02%
U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio	\$ 48,737	0.00%
DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio	\$ 310,167	0.00%
U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio	\$ 19,930	0.00%
U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio	\$ 182,979	0.01%

* The amounts included in the table above may differ from the amounts disclosed in the Portfolios' annual financial statements due to timing differences, reconciliations, and certain other adjustments.

Management of the Portfolios

The Advisor serves as investment advisor to each of the Portfolios. Pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement with the Fund on behalf of each Portfolio, the Advisor is responsible for the management of each of the Portfolio's assets. Each of the Portfolios is managed using a team approach. The investment team includes the Investment Committee of the Advisor, portfolio managers and trading personnel.

The Investment Committee is composed primarily of certain officers and directors of the Advisor who are appointed annually. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Committee has fourteen members. Investment strategies for the Portfolios are set by the Investment Committee, which meets on a regular basis and also as needed to consider investment issues. The Investment Committee also sets and reviews all investment related policies and procedures and approves any changes in regards to approved countries, security types, and brokers.

In accordance with the team approach used to manage the Portfolios, the portfolio managers and portfolio traders implement the policies and procedures established by the Investment Committee. The portfolio managers and portfolio traders also make daily investment decisions regarding the Portfolios based on the parameters established by the Investment Committee. The individuals named in a Portfolio's **"INVESTMENT ADVISOR/PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT"** section coordinate the efforts of all other portfolio managers or trading personnel with respect to the day-to-day management of such Portfolio.

Mr. Fogdall is Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, a Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor. Mr. Fogdall has an MBA from the University of California, Los Angeles and a BS from Purdue University. Mr. Fogdall joined the Advisor as a portfolio manager in 2004 and has been responsible for the Portfolios since 2012 or since inception with respect to the U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio (2013) and U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio (2017).

Mr. Hohn is a Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor. Mr. Hohn holds an MBA from the University of California, Los Angeles, an MS from the University of Southern California and a BS from Iowa State University. Mr. Hohn joined the Advisor in 2012, has been a portfolio manager since 2015, and has been responsible for the U.S. Large Company Portfolio since 2017.

Mr. Schneider is Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, a member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor. Mr. Schneider holds an MBA from the University of

Chicago Booth School of Business, an MS from the University of Minnesota, and a BS from Iowa State University. Mr. Schneider joined the Advisor in 2011, has been a portfolio manager since 2013, and has been responsible for the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio, U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio, U.S. Small Cap Portfolio, and U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio since 2015, the U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio since 2017, and the U.S. Large Company Portfolio since 2019.

Mr. Leblond is a Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor. Mr. Leblond holds an MBA from the University of Chicago, and an MS and BS from Columbia University. Mr. Leblond joined the Advisor in 2015, has been a portfolio manager since 2017, and has been responsible for the U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio, U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio, U.S. Small Cap Portfolio, U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio, and U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio since 2020.

Mr. Hertzler is a Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor. Mr. Hertzler holds an MBA from the University of California, Los Angeles and a BA from Dartmouth College. Mr. Hertzler joined the Advisor in 2013, has been a portfolio manager since 2016, and has been responsible for the U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio, U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio, U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio, U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio, U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio, DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio, and U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio since 2022.

Mr. Pu is Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, a member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor. Mr. Pu has an MBA from the University of California, Los Angeles, an MS and PhD from Caltech, and a BS from Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. Mr. Pu joined the Advisor as a portfolio manager in 2006 and has been responsible for the U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio, U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio, U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio, U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio, U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio, DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio, and U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio since 2024.

The Portfolios' SAI provides information about each portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership of Fund shares.

The Advisor provides the Portfolios with a trading department and selects brokers and dealers to effect securities transactions. Securities transactions are placed with a view to obtaining best price and execution. The Advisor may pay compensation, out of the Advisor's profits and not as an additional charge to a Portfolio, to financial intermediaries to support the sale of Portfolio shares. The Advisor's address is 6300 Bee Cave Road, Building One, Austin, TX 78746. A discussion regarding the basis for the Boards of Directors approving the Investment Management Agreements with respect to the Portfolios is available in the semi-annual Form N-CSR reports for the fiscal period ending April 30, 2025.

The Fund bears all of its own fees, expenses, charges, assessments, taxes, and other costs incurred in their operations, whether incurred directly by the Fund or incurred by the Advisor on its behalf. The expenses payable by the Fund shall include, but are not limited to: services of their independent registered public accounting firm, legal counsel to the Fund and their disinterested directors, fees and expenses of disinterested directors, employees and consultants, accounting and pricing costs (including the daily calculations of net asset value), brokerage fees, exchange listing fees relating to a class, commissions and transfer taxes in connection with the acquisition and disposition of portfolio securities, taxes and other governmental fees levied against the Fund, insurance premiums, investment fees and expenses of the Fund, including the interest expense of borrowing money, the costs incidental to meetings of their shareholders and directors, the cost of filing their registration statements under the federal securities laws and the cost of any other filings required under federal and state securities laws, the costs of preparing, printing and mailing proxies, shareholder reports, prospectuses, statements of additional information and other fund documents, transfer and dividend disbursing agency, administrative services and custodian fees, including the expenses of issuing, repurchasing or redeeming their shares, fees and expenses of securities lending agents and the oversight of the securities lending activities of the Fund, fees and expenses associated with trade administration oversight services with respect to reconciliations and the oversight of settlement and collateral management, litigation, regulatory examinations/proceedings and other extraordinary or nonrecurring expenses, and other expenses properly payable by the Fund, except as provided in the Fee Waiver and Expense Assumption Agreements for certain classes of the Portfolios. Fees and expenses that relate to a particular Portfolio or class of a Portfolio are allocated to that class. The fees and expenses of the Fund which are not allocable to a particular Portfolio are to be borne by each Portfolio of the Fund on the basis of its relative net assets.

The Advisor has been engaged in the business of providing investment management services since May 1981. The Advisor is currently organized as a Delaware limited partnership and is controlled and operated by its general

partner, Dimensional Holdings Inc., a Delaware corporation. As of January 31, 2026 assets under management for all Dimensional affiliated advisors totaled approximately \$987 billion.

MANAGEMENT FEES

The “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” table describes the fees incurred by each Portfolio (excluding the U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio) for the services provided by the Advisor for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025. The “Management Fee” listed in the “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” table for each Portfolio provides the investment management fee that was payable by the respective Portfolio to the Advisor.

The “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” table for the U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio describes the management fee payable by the Portfolio as a result of a decrease in the management fee effective February 28, 2025. The effective management fee paid by the U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio, based on the Portfolio’s average daily net assets on an annualized basis, during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025 was 0.22%.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

On behalf of each Portfolio, the Fund may enter into shareholder servicing agreements with financial intermediaries to provide shareholder servicing, recordkeeping, account maintenance and other services to shareholders of the Portfolio. For the array of services provided to shareholders of each Portfolio, the Fund may pay such financial intermediaries a fee for such services. These expenses will be included in “Other Expenses” in the “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” table.

FEE WAIVER AND EXPENSE ASSUMPTION AGREEMENTS

Pursuant to an Amended and Restated Fee Waiver and/or Expense Assumption Agreement (each, a “Fee Waiver Agreement”), the Advisor has contractually agreed to waive certain fees, and in certain instances, assume certain expenses of the Portfolios, as described in the notes below. The Fee Waiver Agreement for the Portfolios below will remain in effect through February 28, 2027, and may only be terminated by the Fund’s Board of Directors prior to that date. The Fee Waiver Agreement for such Portfolios shall continue in effect from year to year thereafter unless terminated by a Fund or the Advisor. With respect to each Fee Waiver Agreement, prior year waived fees and/or assumed expenses can be recaptured only if the expense ratio following such recapture would be less than the expense cap that was in place when such prior year fees were waived and/or expenses assumed, and less than the current expense cap in place for the Portfolio.

U.S. Large Company Portfolio

The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee to the extent necessary to reduce the ordinary operating expenses (excluding expenses incurred through investment in other investment companies) (“Portfolio Expenses”) of the Institutional Class of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio so that the Portfolio Expenses, on an annualized basis, do not exceed the rate listed below as a percentage of the average net assets of the Institutional Class of the Portfolio (the “Annualized Expense Ratio”). At any time that the annualized Portfolio Expenses of the Institutional Class of the Portfolio are less than the Annualized Expense Ratio identified below, the Advisor retains the right to recover any fees previously waived and/or expenses previously assumed to the extent that the amount of such recovery will not cause the annualized Portfolio Expenses of such class of the Portfolio to exceed the applicable Annualized Expense Ratio identified below. The Portfolio is not obligated to reimburse the Advisor for fees previously waived or expenses previously assumed by the Advisor more than thirty-six months before the date of such reimbursement.

Portfolio	Annualized Expense Ratio
U.S. Large Company Portfolio	0.08%

U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio

The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and to assume the U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio’s Institutional Class expenses (excluding the expenses the Portfolio incurs indirectly through investment in other investment companies) (“Portfolio Expenses”) to the extent necessary to limit the Portfolio Expenses of the

Institutional Class to the rate listed below as a percentage of the Portfolio's average net assets of the Institutional Class on an annualized basis (the "Expense Limitation Amount"). At any time that the Portfolio Expenses of the Portfolio's Institutional Class are less than the Expense Limitation Amount identified below, the Advisor retains the right to recover any fees previously waived and/or expenses previously assumed to the extent that such recovery will not cause the annualized Portfolio Expenses of the Institutional Class to exceed the applicable Expense Limitation Amount identified below. The Portfolio is not obligated to reimburse the Advisor for fees previously waived or expenses previously assumed by the Advisor more than thirty-six months before the date of such reimbursement.

Portfolio	Expense Limitation Amount
U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio	0.29%

U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio
U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio
U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio
U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio
DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio
U.S. Small Cap Portfolio
U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio
U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio
U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio

The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee and assume the ordinary operating expenses of the Institutional Class of each of the following Portfolios (excluding the expenses that the Portfolio incurs indirectly through its investment in other investment companies) ("Portfolio Expenses") to the extent necessary to limit the Portfolio Expenses of the Institutional Class of each Portfolio, on an annualized basis, to the rates listed below as a percentage of such class of the respective Portfolio's average net assets (the "Expense Limitation Amount"). At any time that the Portfolio Expenses of the Institutional Class of a Portfolio are less than the applicable Expense Limitation Amount for such class of shares of the Portfolio, the Advisor retains the right to recover any fees previously waived and/or expenses previously assumed to the extent that such recovery will not cause the annualized Portfolio Expenses for such class of shares of the Portfolio to exceed the applicable Expense Limitation Amount identified below. A Portfolio is not obligated to reimburse the Advisor for fees previously waived or expenses previously assumed by the Advisor more than thirty-six months before the date of such reimbursement.

Portfolio	Expense Limitation Amount
U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio	0.19%
U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio	0.23%
U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio	0.18%
U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio	0.36%
DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio	0.18%
U.S. Small Cap Portfolio	0.27%
U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio	0.41%
U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio	0.20%
U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio	0.40%

U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio

Pursuant to a Fee Waiver and Expense Assumption Agreement (the "Fee Waiver Agreement") for the Portfolio, the Advisor has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee and to assume the ordinary operating expenses of the Institutional Class of the Portfolio (including the expenses that the Portfolio bears as a shareholder of other funds managed by the Advisor, excluding money market funds and the Short Term Series, but

excluding the expenses that the Portfolio incurs indirectly through its investment in unaffiliated investment companies) ("Portfolio Expenses") to the extent necessary to limit the Portfolio Expenses of the Institutional Class of the Portfolio to the rate listed below as a percentage of the average net assets of the Institutional Class of the Portfolio on an annualized basis (the "Expense Limitation Amount"). At any time that the Portfolio Expenses of the Institutional Class of the Portfolio are less than the Expense Limitation Amount, the Advisor retains the right to recover any fees previously waived and/or expenses previously assumed to the extent that such recovery will not cause the annualized Portfolio Expenses for such class of shares of the Portfolio to exceed the Expense Limitation Amount. The Portfolio will not reimburse the Advisor for fees waived or expenses previously assumed by the Advisor more than thirty-six months before the date of such reimbursement.

Portfolio	Expense Limitation Amount
U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio	0.22%

Dividends, Capital Gains Distributions and Taxes

Dividends and Distributions. Each Portfolio intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. As a regulated investment company, a Portfolio generally pays no federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. Dividends from net investment income of the Portfolios are distributed quarterly (on a calendar basis) and any net realized capital gains (after any reductions for available capital loss carryforwards) are distributed annually, typically in December. The U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio, U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio, DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio, U.S. Large Company Portfolio, and U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio, and any other Portfolio that becomes an investment option for the Advisor's funds of funds in the future, may also make an additional dividend distribution from net investment income in October of each year. A Portfolio may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Portfolio.

Capital gains distributions may vary considerably from year to year as a result of a Portfolio's normal investment activities and cash flows. During a time of economic volatility, a Portfolio may experience capital losses and unrealized depreciation in value of investments, the effect of which may be to reduce or eliminate capital gains distributions for a period of time. A Portfolio may be required to distribute taxable realized gains from a prior year, even if the Portfolio has a net realized loss for the year of distribution.

You will automatically receive all income dividends and capital gains distributions in additional shares of the Portfolio whose shares you hold at net asset value (as of the business date following the dividend record date), unless, upon written notice to the Advisor and completion of account information, you request to receive income dividends or capital gains distributions, or both, in cash.

Annual Statements. Each year, you will receive a statement that shows the tax status of distributions you received the previous calendar year. Distributions declared in October, November, or December to shareholders of record in such month, but paid in January, are taxable as if they were paid in December.

Avoid "Buying A Dividend." At the time you purchase your Portfolio shares, a Portfolio's net asset value may reflect undistributed income or undistributed capital gains. A subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. Buying shares in a Portfolio just before it declares an income dividend or capital gains distribution is sometimes known as "buying a dividend." In addition, a Portfolio's net asset value may, at any time, reflect net unrealized appreciation, which may result in future taxable distributions to you.

Tax Considerations. This discussion of "**Tax Considerations**" should be read in conjunction with the remaining subsections below containing additional information.

In general, if you are a taxable investor, Portfolio distributions are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. This is true whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Portfolio shares or receive them in cash.

For federal income tax purposes, Portfolio distributions of short-term capital gains are taxable to you at ordinary income rates. Portfolio distributions of long-term capital gains are taxable to you at long-term capital gain rates no matter how long you have owned your shares. A portfolio with a high portfolio turnover rate (a measure of how frequently assets within a portfolio are bought and sold) is more likely to generate short-term capital gains than a portfolio with a low portfolio turnover. A portion of income dividends reported by a Portfolio as qualified dividend income may be eligible for taxation by individual shareholders at long-term capital gain rates provided certain requirements are met.

Compared to other types of investments, derivatives may be less tax efficient. For example, the use of derivatives by a Portfolio may cause the Portfolio to realize higher amounts of ordinary income or short-term capital gain, distributions from which are taxable to individual shareholders at ordinary income tax rates rather than at the more favorable tax rates for long-term capital gains. Changes in government regulation of derivative instruments could affect the character, timing and amount of a Portfolio's taxable income or gains, and may limit or prevent the Portfolio from using certain types of derivative instruments as a part of its investment strategy. A Portfolio's use of derivatives also may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the Portfolio as a regulated investment company.

If a Portfolio qualifies to pass through to you the tax benefits from foreign taxes it pays on its investments, and elects to do so, then any foreign taxes it pays on these investments will be treated as paid by you. You will then be entitled either to deduct your share of these taxes in computing your taxable income, or to claim a foreign tax credit for these taxes against your U.S. federal income tax (subject to limitations for certain shareholders).

Sale or Redemption of Portfolio Shares. The sale of shares of a Portfolio is a taxable event and may result in a capital gain or loss to you. Capital gain or loss may be realized from an ordinary redemption of shares or an exchange of shares between two Portfolios. Any loss incurred on the sale or exchange of a Portfolio's shares, held for six months or less, will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of capital gain dividends received with respect to such shares.

A Portfolio is required to report to you and the Internal Revenue Service annually on Form 1099-B not only the gross proceeds of Portfolio shares you sell or redeem but also the cost basis for shares you sell or redeem that were purchased or acquired on or after January 1, 2012. Cost basis will be calculated using the Portfolios' default method of average cost, unless you instruct a Portfolio to use a different calculation method. Shareholders should carefully review the cost basis information provided by a Portfolio and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns. If your account is held by your investment representative (financial advisor or other broker), please contact that representative with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account. Tax-advantaged retirement accounts will not be affected.

Medicare Tax. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Portfolio and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Portfolio shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

Backup Withholding. By law, a Portfolio may be required to withhold 24% of taxable dividends, capital gains distributions, and redemption proceeds paid to you if you do not provide your proper taxpayer identification number and certain required certifications. You may avoid this withholding requirement by providing and certifying on the account registration form your correct Taxpayer Identification Number and by certifying that you are not subject to backup withholding and are a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien). A Portfolio must also withhold if the Internal Revenue Service instructs it to do so.

State and Local Taxes. In addition to federal taxes, you may be subject to state and local taxes on distributions from a Portfolio and on gains arising on redemption or exchange of a Portfolio's shares. Distributions of interest income and capital gains realized from certain types of U.S. Government securities may be exempt from state personal income taxes.

Non-U.S. Investors. Non-U.S. investors may be subject to U.S. withholding tax, at either the 30% statutory rate or a lower rate if you are a resident of a country that has a tax treaty with the U.S., and are subject to special U.S. tax

certification requirements to avoid backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits. Exemptions from U.S. withholding tax are provided for certain capital gain dividends paid by a Portfolio from net long-term capital gains, if any, interest-related dividends paid by a Portfolio from its qualified net interest income from U.S. sources and short-term capital gain dividends, if such amounts are reported by a Portfolio. However, notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. withholding at the source, any such dividends and distributions of income and capital gains will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 24% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person. Non-U.S. investors also may be subject to U.S. estate tax.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), a Portfolio will be required to withhold a 30% tax on income dividends made by the Portfolio to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or non-financial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. After December 31, 2018, FATCA withholding also would have applied to certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Portfolio shares; however, based on proposed regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Service, which may be relied upon currently, such withholding is no longer required unless final regulations provide otherwise (which is not expected). A Portfolio may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the Internal Revenue Service, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA or similar laws. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Portfolio fails to provide the Portfolio with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

SPECIAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS FOR INVESTORS THAT INVEST IN THE DFA REAL ESTATE SECURITIES PORTFOLIO

PFIC Securities. The Portfolio may invest in securities of foreign entities that could be deemed for tax purposes to be PFICs. In general, any foreign corporation is considered a PFIC if 75% or more of its gross income for its taxable year is passive income, or 50% or more of its average assets (by value) are held for the production of passive income. When investing in PFIC securities, the Portfolio intends to mark-to-market these securities and recognize any unrealized gains as ordinary income at the end of its fiscal year. Deductions for losses are allowable only to the extent of any current or previously recognized gains. These gains (reduced by allowable losses) are treated as ordinary income that the Portfolio is required to distribute, even though it has not sold or received dividends from these securities. You should also be aware that the designation of a foreign security as a PFIC security will cause its income dividends to fall outside of the definition of qualified foreign corporation dividends. These dividends generally will not qualify for the reduced rate of taxation on qualified dividends when distributed to you by the Portfolio. Due to various complexities in identifying PFICs, the Portfolio can give no assurances that it will be able to identify portfolio securities in foreign corporations that are PFICs in time for the Portfolio to make a mark-to-market election. If the Portfolio is unable to identify an investment as a PFIC and thus does not make a mark-to-market election, the Portfolio may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any "excess distribution" or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend by the Portfolio to its shareholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest may be imposed on the Portfolio in respect of deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains. Any such taxes or interest charges could in turn reduce the Portfolio's distributions paid to you.

Investment in U.S. REITS. A U.S. REIT is not subject to federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to shareholders. Dividends paid by a U.S. REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the U.S. REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a U.S. REIT to a Portfolio will be treated as long-term capital gains by a Portfolio and, in turn, may be distributed by a Portfolio to its shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Because of certain noncash expenses, such as property depreciation, an equity U.S. REIT's cash flow may exceed its taxable income. The equity U.S. REIT, and in turn a Portfolio, may distribute this excess cash to shareholders in the form of a return of capital distribution. However, if a U.S. REIT is operated in a manner that fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the U.S. REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the U.S. REIT would be subject to federal income tax at the corporate income tax rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the U.S. REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Receipt of Excess Inclusion Income by a Portfolio. The Portfolio may derive "excess inclusion income" from certain equity interests in mortgage pooling vehicles either directly or through an investment in a U.S. REIT. Please see the

SAI for a discussion of the risks and special tax consequences to tax-exempt and other shareholders in the event the Portfolio realizes excess inclusion income in excess of certain threshold amounts.

Investment in U.S. Real Property. The sale of a U.S. real property interest by a U.S. REIT or U.S. real property holding corporation in which a Portfolio invests may trigger special tax consequences to the Portfolio's non-U.S. investors. Please see the SAI for a discussion of the risks and special tax consequences to shareholders from a sale of a U.S. real property interest by a U.S. REIT or U.S. real property holding corporation in which a Portfolio invests.

Qualified REIT dividends. Under 2017 legislation commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act "qualified REIT dividends" (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income) are treated as eligible for a 20% deduction by noncorporate taxpayers. A Portfolio may choose to report the special character of "qualified REIT dividends" to its shareholders, provided both the Fund and the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to their shares.

This discussion of "DIVIDENDS, CAPITAL GAINS DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES" is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state, local, or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in a Portfolio. Prospective investors should also consult the SAI.

Purchase of Shares

CASH PURCHASES

Investors who do not already have an agreement in place with the Fund may purchase Institutional Class shares of any Portfolio by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Investors that invest through a financial intermediary should contact such intermediary with regard to purchase instructions. The Portfolios' Institutional Class shares generally are available for investment only by institutional clients, clients of registered investment advisors, clients of financial institutions, and a limited number of certain other investors, each as approved from time to time by the Advisor ("Eligible Investors"). Eligible Investors include employees, former employees, shareholders and directors of the Advisor and the Fund and friends and family members of such persons. All investments are subject to approval of the Advisor, and all investors must complete and submit the necessary account registration forms in good order. The Portfolios generally are available for investment only to U.S. citizens, U.S. residents, and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts, or other entities. For purposes of this limitation, U.S. citizens and U.S. residents must reside in the U.S. and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts, and other entities must have a U.S. address of record. The Fund reserves the right to reject any initial or additional investment and to suspend the offering of shares of any Portfolio.

All purchases must be received in good order. "Good order" with respect to the purchase of shares means that (1) a fully completed and properly signed Account Registration Form and any additional supporting legal documentation required by the Advisor and/or transfer agent have been received in legible form, and (2) the transfer agent has been notified of the purchase, no later than the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") (normally, 4:00 p.m. ET) ("Market Close") on the day of the purchase. It is the investor or financial intermediary's responsibility to ensure notification is received in good order by the transfer agent prior to the Market Close on the purchase date.

Under certain conditions, Portfolios may accept and process purchase orders after the close of the NYSE on days that the NYSE unexpectedly closes early and may accept orders on a business day that the NYSE is unexpectedly closed. All orders will be processed at the next determined net asset value per share.

Payment

Payment of the total amount due should be made in U.S. dollars. If your payment is not received on settlement date, your purchase may be canceled. If an order to purchase shares must be canceled due to nonpayment, the purchaser will be responsible for any loss incurred by the Fund arising out of such cancellation. To recover any such loss, the Fund reserves the right to redeem shares owned by any purchaser whose order is canceled, and such purchaser may be prohibited or restricted in the manner of placing further orders.

Purchase by wire

Investors having an account with a bank that is a member or a correspondent of a member of the Federal Reserve System may purchase shares by wire after providing notification to the transfer agent by an approved method. The transfer agent can be reached by phone at (888) 576-1167. Notification must include the account number, account name, Portfolio number, trade date and purchase amount. On or before settlement date, the investor paying by wire must request their bank to transmit immediately available funds (federal funds) by wire to the Fund's custodian for the account of DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc. (specify the Portfolio) or, with regard to purchases of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio, for the account of Dimensional Investment Group Inc. Additional investments also may be made through the wire procedure by first notifying the transfer agent. If your payment is not received on settlement date, your purchase may be canceled.

Institutional Class shares also may be purchased and sold by individuals through securities firms that may charge a service fee or commission for such transactions. No such fee or commission is charged on shares that are purchased or redeemed directly from the Fund. Investors who are clients of investment advisory organizations may also be subject to investment advisory fees under their own arrangements with such organizations.

IN-KIND PURCHASES

If accepted by the Fund, Institutional Class shares of the Portfolios may be purchased in exchange for securities that are eligible for acquisition by the Portfolios or otherwise represented in their portfolios as described in this Prospectus or as otherwise consistent with the Fund's policies or procedures. Securities and local currencies accepted by the Fund for exchange and Fund shares to be issued in the exchange will be valued as set forth under "VALUATION OF SHARES" at the time of the next determination of net asset value after such acceptance. All dividends, interest, subscription, or other rights pertaining to such securities shall become the property of the Portfolio whose shares are being acquired and must be delivered to the Fund by the investor upon receipt from the issuer.

The Fund will not accept securities in exchange for Institutional Class shares of a Portfolio unless: (1) such securities are, at the time of the exchange, eligible to be included, or otherwise represented, in the Portfolio whose shares are to be issued and current market values are available for such securities based on the Fund's valuation procedures; (2) the investor represents and agrees that all securities offered to be exchanged are not subject to any restrictions upon their sale by the Portfolio under the Securities Act of 1933 or under the laws of the country in which the principal market for such securities exists, or otherwise; and (3) at the discretion of the Fund, the value of any such security (except U.S. government securities) being exchanged, together with other securities of the same issuer owned by the Portfolio may not exceed 5% of the net assets of the Portfolio immediately after the transaction.

A gain or loss for federal income tax purposes will generally be realized by investors who are subject to federal taxation upon the exchange depending upon the cost of the securities or local currency exchanged. Investors interested in such exchanges should contact the Advisor. Purchases of Institutional Class shares will be made in full and fractional shares calculated to three decimal places. In the interest of economy and convenience, certificates for shares will not be issued.

Policy Regarding Excessive Short-Term Trading

The Portfolios' Institutional Class shares are designed for long-term investors (except as described below) and are not intended for investors that engage in excessive short-term trading activity that may be harmful to the Portfolios, including but not limited to market timing. Excessive short-term trading into and out of the Portfolios' Institutional Class shares can disrupt portfolio management strategies, harm performance and increase Portfolio expenses for all shareholders, including long-term shareholders who do not generate these costs.

In addition, certain Portfolios may be more susceptible to the risks of short-term trading than other Portfolios. The nature of the holdings of a Portfolio may present opportunities for a shareholder to engage in a short-term trading strategy that exploits possible delays between changes in the price of a Portfolio's holdings and the reflection of those changes in the Portfolio's net asset value (called "arbitrage market timing"). The U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio and the U.S. Small Company Portfolios may be subject to arbitrage market timing because the Portfolios have significant holdings in small cap securities, which may have prices that do not accurately reflect the latest indications of value of these securities at the time the Portfolios calculate their net asset values due to, among other

reasons, infrequent trading or illiquidity. There is a possibility that arbitrage market timing may dilute the value of a Portfolio's shares if redeeming shareholders receive proceeds (and purchasing shareholders receive shares) based upon a net asset value that does not reflect appropriate fair value prices.

The Boards of Directors of the Fund (collectively, the "Board") have adopted a policy (the "Trading Policy") and the Advisor and DFA Securities LLC (collectively, "Dimensional") and Dimensional's agents have implemented the following procedures, which are designed to discourage and prevent market timing or excessive short-term trading in the Fund: (i) trade activity monitoring and purchase blocking procedures; and (ii) use of fair value pricing.

The Fund, Dimensional and their agents monitor trades and flows of money in and out of the Portfolios' Institutional Class shares from time to time in an effort to detect excessive short-term trading activities, and for consistent enforcement of the Trading Policy. The Fund reserves the right to take the actions necessary to stop excessive or disruptive trading activities, including refusing or canceling purchase or exchange orders for any reason, without prior notice, particularly purchase or exchange orders that the Fund believes are made on behalf of market timers. The Fund, Dimensional and their agents reserve the right to restrict, refuse or cancel any purchase or exchange request made by an investor indefinitely if the Fund or Dimensional believe that any combination of trading activity in the accounts is potentially disruptive to a Portfolio. In making such judgments, the Fund and Dimensional seek to act in a manner that is consistent with the interests of shareholders. For purposes of applying these procedures, Dimensional may consider an investor's trading history in the Portfolios' Institutional Class shares, and accounts under common ownership, influence or control.

In addition to the Fund's general ability to restrict potentially disruptive trading activity as described above, the Fund also has adopted purchase blocking procedures. Under the Fund's purchase blocking procedures, where an investor has engaged in any two purchases and two redemptions (including redemptions that are part of an exchange transaction) in a Portfolio's Institutional Class shares in any rolling 30 calendar day monitoring period (i.e., two "round trips"), the Fund and Dimensional intend to block the investor from making any additional purchases in that Portfolio for 90 calendar days (a "purchase block"). If implemented, a purchase block will begin at some point after the transaction that caused the investor to have engaged in the prohibited two round-trips is detected by the Fund, Dimensional, or their agents. The Fund and Dimensional are permitted to implement a longer purchase block, or permanently bar future purchases by an investor, if they determine that it is appropriate.

Under the Fund's purchase blocking procedures, the following purchases and redemptions will not trigger a purchase block: (i) purchases and redemptions of shares having a value in each transaction of less than \$25,000; (ii) purchases and redemptions by U.S. registered investment companies that operate as fund of funds and non-U.S. investment companies that operate as fund of funds that the Fund or Dimensional, in their sole discretion, have determined are not designed and/or are not serving as vehicles for excessive short-term or other disruptive trading (in each case, the fund of funds shall agree to be subject to monitoring by Dimensional); (iii) purchases and redemptions by a feeder portfolio of a master fund's shares (iv) systematic or automated transactions where the shareholder, financial advisor or investment fiduciary does not exercise direct control over the investment decision; (v) retirement plan contributions, loans, loan repayments and distributions (including hardship withdrawals) identified as such in the retirement plan recordkeeper's system; (vi) purchase transactions involving transfers of assets, rollovers, Roth IRA conversions and IRA recharacterizations; (vii) purchases of Institutional Class shares with Portfolio dividends or capital gain distributions; (viii) transfers and re-registrations of shares within the same Portfolio; and (ix) transactions by 529 Plans. Notwithstanding the Fund's purchase blocking procedures, all transactions in a Portfolio's Institutional Class shares are subject to the right of the Fund and Dimensional to restrict potentially disruptive trading activity (including purchases and redemptions described above that will not be subject to the purchase blocking procedures).

The Fund, Dimensional or their designees have the ability, pursuant to Rule 22c-2 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), to request information from financial intermediaries, such as 401(k) plan administrators, trust companies and broker-dealers (together, "Intermediaries"), concerning trades placed in omnibus and other multi-investor accounts (together, "Omnibus Accounts"), in order to attempt to monitor trades that are placed by the underlying shareholders of these Omnibus Accounts. The Fund, Dimensional and their designees will use the information obtained from the Intermediaries to monitor trading in the Fund and to attempt to identify shareholders in Omnibus Accounts engaged in trading that is inconsistent with the Trading Policy or otherwise not in the best interests of the Fund. The Fund, Dimensional or their designees, when they detect trading patterns in shares of the portfolios of the Fund that may constitute short-term or excessive trading, will provide written instructions to the Intermediary to restrict or prohibit further purchases or exchanges of Institutional Class shares of the Portfolios (and

other portfolios of the Fund) by a shareholder that has been identified as having engaged in excessive or short-term transactions in the Portfolios' Institutional Class shares (directly or indirectly through the Intermediary's account) that violate the Trading Policy.

The ability of the Fund and Dimensional to impose these limitations, including the purchase blocking procedures, on investors investing through Intermediaries is dependent on the receipt of information necessary to identify transactions by the underlying investors and the Intermediary's cooperation in implementing the Trading Policy. Investors seeking to engage in excessive short-term trading practices may deploy a variety of strategies to avoid detection, and despite the efforts of the Fund and Dimensional to prevent excessive short-term trading, there is no assurance that the Fund, Dimensional or their agents will be able to identify those shareholders or curtail their trading practices. The ability of the Fund, Dimensional and their agents to detect and limit excessive short-term trading also may be restricted by operational systems and technological limitations.

Transactions in certain rebalancing programs and asset allocation programs, or fund-of-funds products, may be exempt from the Trading Policy subject to approval by the CCO. In addition, the purchase blocking procedures will not apply to a redemption transaction in which a Portfolio distributes portfolio securities to a shareholder in-kind, where the redemption will not disrupt the efficient portfolio management of the Portfolio and the redemption is consistent with the interests of the remaining shareholders of the Portfolio.

The purchase blocking procedures of the Trading Policy do not apply to shareholders whose Institutional Class shares are held on the books of certain Intermediaries that have not expressly adopted procedures to implement this Policy. The Fund and Dimensional may work with Intermediaries to implement purchase blocking procedures or other procedures that the Fund and Dimensional determine are reasonably designed to achieve the objective of this Trading Policy. At the time the Intermediaries adopt these procedures, shareholders whose accounts are on the books of such Intermediaries will be subject to the Trading Policy's purchase blocking procedures or another frequent trading policy that achieves the objective of the purchase blocking procedures. Investors that invest in the Portfolios through an Intermediary should contact the Intermediary for information concerning the policies and procedures that apply to the investor.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the ability of the Fund and Dimensional to apply the purchase blocking procedures on purchases by all investors and the ability of the Fund and Dimensional to monitor trades through Omnibus Accounts maintained by Intermediaries may be restricted due to systems limitations of both the Fund's service providers and the Intermediaries. The Fund expects that the application of the Trading Policy as described above, including the purchase blocking procedures (subject to the limitations described above), will be able to be implemented by Intermediaries in compliance with Rule 22c-2 under the 1940 Act.

In addition to monitoring trade activity, the Board has approved fair value pricing procedures that govern the pricing of the securities of the Portfolios. These procedures are designed to help ensure that the prices at which Portfolio shares are purchased and redeemed are fair, and do not result in dilution of shareholder interests or other harm to shareholders. See the discussion under "**VALUATION OF SHARES—Net Asset Value**" for additional details regarding fair value pricing of the Portfolio's securities.

Although the procedures are designed to discourage excessive short-term trading, none of the procedures individually nor all of the procedures taken together can completely eliminate the possibility that excessive short-term trading activity in a Portfolio's Institutional Class shares may occur. The Portfolios do not knowingly accommodate excessive or disruptive trading activities, including market timing.

Valuation of Shares

NET ASSET VALUE

The value of each class of shares of each Portfolio will fluctuate in relation to its own investment experience. The net asset value per share of each class of a Portfolio is calculated after the close of the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m. ET) by dividing the total value of the investments and other assets, less any liabilities, allocated to the share class by the total outstanding shares of such class of the respective Portfolio. Each Portfolio generally calculates its net asset value per share and accepts purchase and redemption orders on days that the NYSE is open for trading. *Note:* The time at which transactions and shares are priced may be changed in case of an emergency or if the NYSE closes at a time other than 4:00 p.m. ET.

Securities held by the Portfolios will be valued in accordance with applicable laws and procedures approved by the Board, and generally, as described below.

Equity securities held by the Portfolios (including exchange-traded investment companies and over-the-counter securities) are valued at the last quoted sale price of the day. Securities held by the Portfolios that are listed on Nasdaq Global Market® (“Nasdaq”) are valued at the Nasdaq Official Closing Price (“NOCP”). If there is no last reported sale price or NOCP of the day, the Portfolios value the securities at the mean between the most recent quoted bid and asked prices. Price information on listed securities is taken from the exchange where the security is primarily traded. Generally, options will be valued using the same pricing methods discussed above.

Generally, securities issued by open-end investment companies (excluding exchange-traded investment companies) are valued using their respective net asset values or public offering prices, as appropriate, for purchase orders placed at the close of the NYSE.

The value of the securities and other assets of the Portfolios for which no market quotations are readily available (including restricted securities), or for which market quotations have become unreliable, are determined in good faith at fair value in accordance with Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act pursuant to procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing may also be used if events that have a significant effect on the value of an investment (as determined in the discretion of the Advisor) occur before the net asset value is calculated. When fair value pricing is used, the prices of securities used by the Portfolios may differ from the quoted or published prices for the same securities on their primary markets or exchanges.

Valuing securities at fair value involves greater reliance on judgment than valuing securities that have readily available market quotations. There can be no assurance that a Portfolio could obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the time at which the Portfolio determines its net asset value per share. As a result, the sale or redemption by a Portfolio of its shares at net asset value, at a time when a holding or holdings are valued at fair value, may have the effect of diluting or increasing the economic interest of existing shareholders.

To the extent that a Portfolio holds large numbers of securities, it is likely that it will have a larger number of securities that may be deemed illiquid and therefore must be valued pursuant to fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board than would a fund that holds a smaller number of securities. Portfolios that invest in small capitalization companies are more likely to hold illiquid securities than would a fund that invests in larger capitalization companies.

Futures contracts are valued using the settlement price established each day on the exchange on which they are traded. The value of such futures contracts held by the Portfolios is determined each day as of such close. In the absence of prices that are readily available as defined in Rule 2a-5, the futures contract will be valued in good faith at fair value in accordance with procedures approved by the Board.

PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE

Provided that the transfer agent has received the investor’s purchase order in good order as described in “PURCHASE OF SHARES,” Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio selected will be priced at the public offering price, which is the net asset value of the shares next determined after receipt of such order. The transfer agent or the Fund may, from time to time, appoint sub-transfer agents or various financial intermediaries (“Intermediaries”) for the receipt of purchase orders, redemption orders, and funds from certain investors. Intermediaries, in turn, are authorized to designate other financial intermediaries (“Sub-designees”) to receive purchase and redemption orders for the Portfolios’ Institutional Class shares from investors. With respect to such investors, the Institutional Class shares of a Portfolio will be priced at the public offering price calculated after receipt of the purchase order by the Intermediary or Sub-designee, as applicable, that is authorized to receive purchase orders. If the investor buys shares through an Intermediary or Sub-designee, the purchase price will be the public offering price next calculated after the Intermediary or Sub-designee, as applicable, receives the order, rather than on the day the custodian receives the investor’s payment (provided that the Intermediary or Sub-designee, as applicable, has received the investor’s purchase order in good order, and the investor has complied with the Intermediary’s or Sub-designee’s payment procedures). No reimbursement fee or sales charge is imposed on purchases. If an order to purchase Institutional Class shares must be canceled due to non-payment, the purchaser will be responsible for any loss incurred by a Portfolio arising out of such cancellation. The Fund reserves the right to redeem Institutional Class

shares owned by any purchaser whose order is canceled to recover any resulting loss to a Portfolio and may prohibit or restrict the manner in which such purchaser may place further orders.

When authorized by the Fund, certain financial institutions purchasing a Portfolio's Institutional Class shares on behalf of customers or plan participants may place a purchase order unaccompanied by payment. Payment for these shares must be received by the time designated by the Fund (not to exceed the period established for settlement under applicable regulations). If payment is not received by this time, the order may be canceled. The financial institution is responsible for any costs or losses incurred by the Fund if payment is not received or delayed.

CONVERSIONS

A shareholder holding Institutional Class shares of a Portfolio may convert those shares to ETF Class shares issued by the same Portfolio to the extent supported by the shareholder's financial intermediary. Shareholders should contact their financial intermediary to determine the eligibility of their account for such a conversion. ETF Class shares, whether acquired through a conversion or purchased on the secondary market, cannot be converted to Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio or exchanged for ETF Class shares of another Portfolio.

In contrast to the Institutional Class shares, however, ETF Class shares must be held in a brokerage account. Accordingly, shareholders that hold Institutional Class shares in an account directly with a Portfolio through its transfer agent, or in a brokerage account that only allows the shareholder to hold mutual fund shares, will need to independently designate an eligible brokerage account for holding the ETF Class shares prior to a conversion. Shareholders that hold Institutional Class shares in a 401(k) plan or other employer-sponsored retirement or benefit plan generally may not convert those shares to ETF Class shares and should check with their plan sponsor or recordkeeper regarding eligibility.

A conversion from Institutional Class shares to ETF Class shares of a Portfolio will be processed at the relative NAVs of the respective share classes at the time of conversion. Since Depository Trust Company (DTC) (or its nominee) serves as the record owner of, and holds legal title to, the ETF Class shares of a Portfolio and does not support the distribution and transfer of fractional shares, a shareholder may be unable to convert a small portion of their Institutional Class shares into ETF Class shares.

For example, if a shareholder's Institutional Class shares were equal to 15.25 ETF Class shares based on the relative NAVs of the classes, DTC's system would only account for the transfer of 15 whole ETF Class shares. If a shareholder's financial intermediary does not accommodate the ownership of fractional shares of ETFs (e.g., while DTC's systems do not allow for the distribution and transfer of fractional shares of ETFs, a financial intermediary may acquire whole shares of an ETF and allocate fractional shares of such ETF to its clients that are recorded on the intermediary's books), a shareholder would be required to redeem the portion of their Institutional Class shares investment equal to 0.25 fractional ETF Class shares. Albeit small, such redemption would be a taxable event. Shareholders will not otherwise recognize a taxable gain (or loss) on the conversion of Institutional Class shares of a Portfolio into ETF Class shares.

Shareholders should contact their financial intermediary to determine whether a conversion or the redemption of fractional shares may be subject to fees and expenses. The Portfolios do not impose a transaction fee on conversions but reserve the right to change such policy or to limit, temporarily suspend, or terminate the conversion privilege in the future.

Investors owning Institutional Class shares in an account directly with a Portfolio through its transfer agent should first contact the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167 to notify the transfer agent of the proposed conversion and then send a letter of instruction to the transfer agent by an approved method. Shareholders that invest in a Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary for information regarding conversions. The length of the conversion process will depend on a shareholder's financial intermediary, but may take several days from the date of the request. Shareholders will remain fully invested in their Institutional Class shares until the conversion process is complete.

A blackout period for conversions into ETF Class shares may be imposed by a Portfolio around the dates the Portfolio declares dividends. This may be necessary to accommodate the operational requirements of certain financial intermediaries.

Exchange of Shares

Investors may exchange Institutional Class shares of a Portfolio for Institutional Class shares of another eligible portfolio by first contacting the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167 to notify the transfer agent of the proposed exchange and then sending a letter of instruction to the transfer agent by an approved method. Shareholders that invest in a Portfolio through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary for information regarding exchanges.

Exchanges are accepted into those portfolios that are eligible for the exchange privilege, subject to the purchase requirement set forth in the applicable portfolio's prospectus. Investors may contact the transfer agent at the above-listed phone number for more information on such exchanges, for a list of those portfolios that accept exchanges, and to request a copy of the prospectuses of other portfolios of the Fund that may be offered in an exchange. There is no fee imposed on an exchange. However, the Fund reserves the right to impose an administrative fee in order to cover the costs incurred in processing an exchange. Any such fee will be disclosed in the Prospectus. An exchange is treated as a redemption and a purchase. Therefore, an investor could realize a taxable gain or a loss on the transaction. The Fund reserves the right to revise or terminate the exchange privilege, or limit the amount of or reject any exchange, as deemed necessary, at any time.

The exchange privilege is not intended to afford shareholders a way to speculate on short-term movements in the markets. Accordingly, in order to prevent excessive use of the exchange privilege that may potentially disrupt the management of a Portfolio or otherwise adversely affect the Fund, any proposed exchange is subject to the approval of the Advisor. Such approval will depend on: (i) the size of the proposed exchange; (ii) the prior number of exchanges by that shareholder; (iii) the nature of the underlying securities and the cash position of the portfolios involved in the proposed exchange; (iv) the transaction costs involved in processing the exchange; and (v) the total number of redemptions by exchange already made out of a Portfolio. Excessive use of the exchange privilege is defined as any pattern of exchanges among portfolios by an investor that evidences market timing.

The redemption and purchase prices of Institutional Class shares redeemed and purchased by exchange, respectively, are the net asset values next determined after the transfer agent has received a letter of instruction in good order. "Good order" means a completed letter of instruction specifying the dollar amount to be exchanged, signed by all registered owners (or representatives thereof) of the shares; and if the Fund does not have on file the authorized signatures for the account, proof of authority. Exchanges will be accepted only if the Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio being acquired are registered in the investor's state of residence.

Redemption of Shares

REDEMPTION PROCEDURE

Investors who desire to redeem Institutional Class shares of a Portfolio must first contact the Portfolio's transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. Shareholders who invest in the Portfolios through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary regarding redemption procedures. Each Portfolio will redeem Institutional Class shares at the net asset value of such shares next determined, after receipt of a written request for redemption in good order, by the transfer agent (or by an Intermediary or a Sub-designee, if applicable). "Good order" means that the request to redeem Institutional Class shares must include all necessary documentation, to be received in writing by the transfer agent no later than the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m. ET) ("Market Close"), including but not limited to, a letter of instruction specifying the number of shares or dollar amount to be redeemed, signed by all registered owners (or representatives thereof) of the shares and, if the Fund does not have on file the authorized signatures for the account, proof of authority. It is the investor or financial intermediary's responsibility to ensure notification is received in good order by the transfer agent prior to the Market Close on the redemption date.

Under certain conditions, Portfolios may accept and process redemption orders after the close of the NYSE on days that the NYSE unexpectedly closes early and may accept orders on a business day that the NYSE is unexpectedly closed. All orders will be processed at the next determined net asset value per share.

Shareholders redeeming Institutional Class shares who do not already have an agreement in place with the Fund and have authorized redemption payment by wire in writing, may request that redemption proceeds be paid in

federal funds wired to the bank they have designated in writing. The Fund reserves the right to send redemption proceeds by check in its discretion; a shareholder may request overnight delivery of such check at the shareholder's own expense. If the proceeds are to be wired to a bank account that differs from the standing instructions on file, or paid by check to an address other than the address of record, the transfer agent may request a Medallion Signature Guarantee. If the proceeds are wired to the shareholder's account at a bank that is not a member of the Federal Reserve System, there could be a delay in crediting the funds to the shareholder's bank account. The Fund reserves the right at any time to suspend or terminate the redemption by wire procedure after prior notification to shareholders. No fee is charged for redemptions. The redemption of all Institutional Class shares in an account will result in the account being closed. A new Account Registration Form will be required for future investments. See **"PURCHASE OF SHARES."** In the interests of economy and convenience, certificates for Institutional Class shares are not issued.

For redemption proceeds that are paid directly to an Institutional Class shareholder by a Portfolio, each Portfolio typically expects to send (via check, wire or automated clearing house) redemption payments within 1 business day after receipt of a written request for redemption in good order by the transfer agent. For payments that are made to an intermediary for transmittal to an Institutional Class shareholder, each Portfolio expects to pay redemption proceeds to the intermediary within 1 to 2 business days following the Portfolio's receipt of the redemption order from the intermediary. Under certain circumstances and when deemed in the best interest of a Portfolio, redemption proceeds may take up to seven calendar days to be sent after receipt of the redemption request.

Redemption proceeds will typically be paid by Federal Reserve wire payment. Each Portfolio typically expects to satisfy redemption requests from available cash and cash equivalents or the sale of portfolio assets. In certain circumstances, such as stressed market conditions, a Portfolio may use other methods to meet redemptions, including the use of a line of credit or participating in an interfund lending program in reliance on exemptive relief from the SEC. In addition, as described below, each Portfolio reserves the right to meet redemption requests through an in-kind redemption, typically in response to a particularly large redemption, at the request of a client or in stressed market conditions. Also, see "Redemption and Transfer of Shares" in the SAI for information regarding redemption requests that exceed \$250,000 or 1% of the value of a Portfolio's assets, whichever is less.

REDEMPTION OF SMALL ACCOUNTS

With respect to each Portfolio, the Fund reserves the right to redeem an account if the value of the Institutional Class shares in a specific Portfolio is \$500 or less. Before the Fund involuntarily redeems shares from such an account and sends the proceeds to the shareholder, the Fund will give written notice of the redemption to the shareholder at least sixty days before the redemption date. The shareholder will then have sixty days from the date of the notice to make an additional investment in order to bring the value of the Institutional Class shares in the account for a specific Portfolio to more than \$500 and avoid such involuntary redemption. The redemption price to be paid to a shareholder for Institutional Class shares redeemed by the Fund under this right will be the aggregate net asset value of the shares in the account at the close of business on the redemption date.

IN-KIND REDEMPTIONS

When in the best interests of a Portfolio, it may make a redemption payment, in whole or in part, by a distribution of portfolio securities that the Portfolio owns in lieu of cash. Such distributions may be pro rata or another method that is determined to be fair to both the redeeming Institutional Class shareholder and the remaining shareholders in accordance with policies and procedures adopted by the Fund. The securities that the investor receives as redemption proceeds are subject to market risk until the investor liquidates those securities, and, if the proceeds include illiquid securities, the investor will bear the risk of not being able to sell the securities at all. Investors may also incur brokerage charges and other transaction costs selling securities that were received in payment of redemptions. Investors may incur charges in converting such securities to dollars and the value of the securities may be affected by currency exchange fluctuations.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Each Portfolio generally will disclose up to its 25 largest portfolio holdings (other than cash and cash equivalents) and the percentages that each of these largest portfolio holdings represent of the total assets of the Portfolio, as of the most recent month-end, online at the Advisor's public website, <https://www.dimensional.com>, within 20 days after the end of each month. Each Portfolio also generally will disclose its complete portfolio holdings (other than

cash and cash equivalents), as of month-end, online at the Advisor's public website, 30 days following the month-end, bi-monthly, or more frequently and at different periods when authorized in accordance with the Portfolios' policies and procedures. Each Portfolio may, but is not required to, disclose a list of portfolio securities that generally would be included as proceeds in a redemption in-kind, as frequently as on a daily basis, online at the Advisor's public website. To the extent a Portfolio offers ETF Class shares, instead of the policy described above, the Portfolio will disclose its portfolio holdings daily at <https://www.dimensionalfund.com/us-en/funds>. Please consult the SAI for a description of the other policies and procedures that govern disclosure of the portfolio holdings by the Portfolios.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents

To eliminate duplicate mailings and reduce expenses, the Portfolios may deliver a single copy of certain shareholder documents, such as this Prospectus and annual and semi-annual reports, to related shareholders at the same address, even if accounts are registered in different names. This practice is known as "householding." The Portfolios will not household personal information documents, such as account statements. If you do not want the mailings of these documents to be combined with those of other members of your household, please call the transfer agent at (888) 576-1167. We will begin sending individual copies of the shareholder documents to you within 30 days of receiving your request.

Financial Highlights

The Financial Highlights table is meant to help you understand each Portfolio's financial performance for the past five years or, if shorter, the period of that Portfolio's operations, as indicated by the table. The total returns in the table represent the rate that you would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Portfolio, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose report, along with the Portfolios' annual financial statements, are included in the Fund's Form N-CSR filed with the SEC. Further information about each Portfolio's performance is contained in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Dimensional Investment Group Inc.

Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	U.S. Large Company Portfolio				
	Year Ended Oct 31, 2025	Year Ended Oct 31, 2024	Year Ended Oct 31, 2023	Year Ended Oct 31, 2022	Year Ended Oct 31, 2021
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$37.87	\$28.62	\$27.55	\$34.56	\$25.10
Income from Investment Operations#					
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.49	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.43
Net Gains (Losses) on Securities (Realized and Unrealized)	7.54	10.11	2.26	(5.21)	10.09
Total from Investment Operations	8.03	10.58	2.71	(4.77)	10.52
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income	(0.49)	(0.44)	(0.42)	(0.40)	(0.43)
Net Realized Gains	(0.01)	(0.89)	(1.22)	(1.84)	(0.63)
Total Distributions	(0.50)	(1.33)	(1.64)	(2.24)	(1.06)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$45.40	\$37.87	\$28.62	\$27.55	\$34.56
Total Return	21.37%	37.88%	10.12%	(14.71%)	42.87%
Net Assets, End of Year (thousands)	\$13,636,042	\$12,240,274	\$9,898,734	\$9,816,746	\$12,307,860
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Waived, Expenses Reimbursed by Advisor)	0.09%	0.10%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.21%	1.38%	1.58%	1.46%	1.39%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	5%	6%	3%	2%	4%

Computed using average shares outstanding.

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc.

Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio				
	Year Ended Oct 31, 2025	Year Ended Oct 31, 2024	Year Ended Oct 31, 2023	Year Ended Oct 31, 2022	Year Ended Oct 31, 2021
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$31.64	\$24.03	\$23.10	\$28.11	\$20.01
Income from Investment Operations#					
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.33
Net Gains (Losses) on Securities (Realized and Unrealized)	5.55	8.54	1.62	(4.19)	8.11
Total from Investment Operations	5.95	8.93	2.00	(3.82)	8.44
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income	(0.37)	(0.36)	(0.34)	(0.34)	(0.34)
Net Realized Gains	—	(0.96)	(0.73)	(0.85)	—
Total Distributions	(0.37)	(1.32)	(1.07)	(1.19)	(0.34)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$37.22	\$31.64	\$24.03	\$23.10	\$28.11
Total Return	18.94%	38.22%	8.83%	(14.12%)	42.42%
Net Assets, End of Period (thousands)	\$2,437,300	\$1,869,428	\$1,546,941	\$1,613,798	\$2,200,814
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.13%	0.14%	0.13%	0.13%	0.14%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Waived, Expenses Reimbursed by Advisor and Fees Paid Indirectly)	0.13%	0.14%	0.13%	0.13%	0.14%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.20%	1.35%	1.56%	1.45%	1.32%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	8%	12%	8%	7%	7%

Computed using average shares outstanding.

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc.

Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	U.S. Small Cap Value Portfolio				
	Year Ended Oct 31, 2025	Year Ended Oct 31, 2024	Year Ended Oct 31, 2023	Year Ended Oct 31, 2022	Year Ended Oct 31, 2021
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$47.90	\$38.23	\$42.01	\$46.33	\$27.34
Income from Investment Operations#					
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.86	0.75	0.72	0.68	0.80
Net Gains (Losses) on Securities (Realized and Unrealized)	1.40	10.59	(1.68)	(0.47)	18.98
Total from Investment Operations	2.26	11.34	(0.96)	0.21	19.78
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income	(0.83)	(0.71)	(0.69)	(0.67)	(0.79)
Net Realized Gains	—	(0.96)	(2.13)	(3.86)	—
Total Distributions	(0.83)	(1.67)	(2.82)	(4.53)	(0.79)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$49.33	\$47.90	\$38.23	\$42.01	\$46.33
Total Return	4.79%	30.08%	(2.49%)	0.58%	73.01%
Net Assets, End of Year (thousands)	\$15,976,136	\$16,447,839	\$12,916,598	\$14,344,438	\$15,145,347
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.31%	0.31%	0.31%	0.33%	0.42%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Waived, Expenses Reimbursed)	0.31%	0.31%	0.31%	0.33%	0.42%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.80%	1.64%	1.77%	1.62%	1.94%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	7%	12%	25%	23%	22%

Computed using average shares outstanding.

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc.

Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	U.S. Targeted Value Portfolio				
	Year Ended Oct 31, 2025	Year Ended Oct 31, 2024	Year Ended Oct 31, 2023	Year Ended Oct 31, 2022	Year Ended Oct 31, 2021
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$33.68	\$26.76	\$28.74	\$31.61	\$18.57
Income from Investment Operations#					
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.63	0.51	0.47	0.43	0.46
Net Gains (Losses) on Securities (Realized and Unrealized)	1.62	7.16	(0.97)	(0.87)	13.02
Total from Investment Operations	2.25	7.67	(0.50)	(0.44)	13.48
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income	(0.61)	(0.49)	(0.44)	(0.40)	(0.44)
Net Realized Gains	—	(0.26)	(1.04)	(2.03)	—
Total Distributions	(0.61)	(0.75)	(1.48)	(2.43)	(0.44)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$35.32	\$33.68	\$26.76	\$28.74	\$31.61
Total Return	6.74%	28.86%	(1.90%)	(1.39%)	72.95%
Net Assets, End of Year (thousands)	\$13,315,429	\$13,344,378	\$11,037,115	\$11,746,736	\$12,591,768
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.29%	0.29%	0.30%	0.30%	0.33%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Waived, Expenses Reimbursed)	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.33%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.83%	1.60%	1.64%	1.47%	1.65%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	10%	7%	20%	18%	13%

Computed using average shares outstanding.

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc.

Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio				
	Year Ended Oct 31, 2025	Year Ended Oct 31, 2024	Year Ended Oct 31, 2023	Year Ended Oct 31, 2022	Year Ended Oct 31, 2021
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$42.43	\$31.51	\$30.70	\$36.25	\$25.24
Income from Investment Operations#					
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.56	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.44
Net Gains (Losses) on Securities (Realized and Unrealized)	6.59	10.91	1.51	(4.65)	10.99
Total from Investment Operations	7.15	11.45	2.03	(4.16)	11.43
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income	(0.52)	(0.53)	(0.47)	(0.45)	(0.42)
Net Realized Gains	—	—	(0.75)	(0.94)	—
Total Distributions	(0.52)	(0.53)	(1.22)	(1.39)	(0.42)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$49.06	\$42.43	\$31.51	\$30.70	\$36.25
Total Return	16.98%	36.48%	6.69%	(11.85%)	45.50%
Net Assets, End of Year (thousands)	\$37,972,773	\$35,281,541	\$28,100,325	\$28,055,282	\$33,385,041
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.14%	0.15%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Waived, Expenses Reimbursed by Advisor and Fees Paid Indirectly)	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.14%	0.15%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.26%	1.40%	1.61%	1.48%	1.34%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	2%	6%	8%	5%	4%

Computed using average shares outstanding.

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc.

Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	U.S. Core Equity 2 Portfolio				
	Year Ended Oct 31, 2025	Year Ended Oct 31, 2024	Year Ended Oct 31, 2023	Year Ended Oct 31, 2022	Year Ended Oct 31, 2021
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$37.98	\$28.36	\$28.01	\$33.16	\$22.79
Income from Investment Operations#					
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.50	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.39
Net Gains (Losses) on Securities (Realized and Unrealized)	5.63	9.72	1.11	(3.98)	10.35
Total from Investment Operations	6.13	10.20	1.56	(3.56)	10.74
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income	(0.46)	(0.45)	(0.42)	(0.39)	(0.37)
Net Realized Gains	—	(0.13)	(0.79)	(1.20)	—
Total Distributions	(0.46)	(0.58)	(1.21)	(1.59)	(0.37)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$43.65	\$37.98	\$28.36	\$28.01	\$33.16
Total Return	16.27%	36.20%	5.64%	(11.19%)	47.35%
Net Assets, End of Year (thousands)	\$35,754,109	\$33,734,496	\$27,933,640	\$29,273,947	\$35,148,897
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.18%	0.18%	0.19%	0.18%	0.19%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Waived, Expenses Reimbursed)	0.19%	0.19%	0.19%	0.18%	0.19%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.26%	1.39%	1.57%	1.41%	1.29%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	5%	8%	7%	5%	5%

Computed using average shares outstanding.

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc.

Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	U.S. Vector Equity Portfolio				
	Year Ended Oct 31, 2025	Year Ended Oct 31, 2024	Year Ended Oct 31, 2023	Year Ended Oct 31, 2022	Year Ended Oct 31, 2021
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$26.92	\$21.12	\$22.25	\$26.02	\$17.00
Income from Investment Operations#					
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.31
Net Gains (Losses) on Securities (Realized and Unrealized)	3.13	6.25	(0.42)	(2.17)	9.00
Total from Investment Operations	3.51	6.62	(0.06)	(1.82)	9.31
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income	(0.36)	(0.35)	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.29)
Net Realized Gains	—	(0.47)	(0.73)	(1.63)	—
Total Distributions	(0.36)	(0.82)	(1.07)	(1.95)	(0.29)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$30.07	\$26.92	\$21.12	\$22.25	\$26.02
Total Return	13.15%	31.81%	(0.41%)	(7.42%)	54.98%
Net Assets, End of Year (thousands)	\$4,942,331	\$4,862,976	\$4,073,726	\$4,425,060	\$5,182,775
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.25%	0.29%	0.28%	0.28%	0.29%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Waived, Expenses Reimbursed)	0.25%	0.29%	0.28%	0.28%	0.29%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.37%	1.48%	1.64%	1.49%	1.31%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	9%	11%	11%	10%	10%

Computed using average shares outstanding.

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc.

Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	U.S. Small Cap Portfolio				
	Year Ended Oct 31, 2025	Year Ended Oct 31, 2024	Year Ended Oct 31, 2023	Year Ended Oct 31, 2022	Year Ended Oct 31, 2021
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$48.09	\$37.47	\$41.06	\$48.50	\$31.00
Income from Investment Operations#					
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.58	0.56	0.53	0.48	0.50
Net Gains (Losses) on Securities (Realized and Unrealized)	2.88	11.17	(2.06)	(4.93)	17.50
Total from Investment Operations	3.46	11.73	(1.53)	(4.45)	18.00
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income	(0.55)	(0.53)	(0.50)	(0.45)	(0.50)
Net Realized Gains	—	(0.58)	(1.56)	(2.54)	—
Total Distributions	(0.55)	(1.11)	(2.06)	(2.99)	(0.50)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$51.00	\$48.09	\$37.47	\$41.06	\$48.50
Total Return	7.25%	31.65%	(3.96%)	(9.62%)	58.30%
Net Assets, End of Year (thousands)	\$16,748,868	\$16,213,648	\$12,747,820	\$13,883,602	\$16,747,405
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.27%	0.27%	0.28%	0.29%	0.33%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Waived, Expenses Reimbursed)	0.28%	0.28%	0.28%	0.29%	0.33%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.19%	1.23%	1.31%	1.12%	1.13%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	5%	6%	20%	13%	12%

Computed using average shares outstanding.

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc.

Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	U.S. Micro Cap Portfolio				
	Year Ended Oct 31, 2025	Year Ended Oct 31, 2024	Year Ended Oct 31, 2023	Year Ended Oct 31, 2022	Year Ended Oct 31, 2021
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$28.29	\$22.14	\$24.45	\$29.55	\$18.19
Income from Investment Operations#					
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.24
Net Gains (Losses) on Securities (Realized and Unrealized)	2.20	6.51	(1.39)	(2.41)	11.37
Total from Investment Operations	2.51	6.82	(1.10)	(2.14)	11.61
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income	(0.30)	(0.29)	(0.28)	(0.26)	(0.25)
Net Realized Gains	—	(0.38)	(0.93)	(2.70)	—
Total Distributions	(0.30)	(0.67)	(1.21)	(2.96)	(0.25)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$30.50	\$28.29	\$22.14	\$24.45	\$29.55
Total Return	8.95%	31.12%	(4.74%)	(7.93%)	64.00%
Net Assets, End of Year (thousands)	\$6,606,775	\$7,385,079	\$6,023,413	\$6,475,434	\$7,453,865
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.42%	0.41%	0.41%	0.41%	0.46%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Waived, Expenses Reimbursed)	0.42%	0.41%	0.41%	0.41%	0.46%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.07%	1.17%	1.22%	1.08%	0.90%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	7%	9%	22%	22%	20%

Computed using average shares outstanding.

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc.

Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	U.S. High Relative Profitability Portfolio				
	Year Ended Oct 31, 2025	Year Ended Oct 31, 2024	Year Ended Oct 31, 2023	Year Ended Oct 31, 2022	Year Ended Oct 31, 2021
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$24.28	\$18.07	\$17.23	\$19.51	\$14.61
Income from Investment Operations#					
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.29	0.26
Net Gains (Losses) on Securities (Realized and Unrealized)	3.05	6.19	1.17	(1.91)	4.89
Total from Investment Operations	3.36	6.51	1.49	(1.62)	5.15
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income	(0.29)	(0.30)	(0.30)	(0.27)	(0.25)
Net Realized Gains	—	—	(0.35)	(0.39)	—
Total Distributions	(0.29)	(0.30)	(0.65)	(0.66)	(0.25)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$27.35	\$24.28	\$18.07	\$17.23	\$19.51
Total Return	13.93%	36.16%	8.67%	(8.55%)	35.42%
Net Assets, End of Year (thousands)	\$5,552,952	\$5,286,558	\$4,374,113	\$4,662,298	\$5,835,637
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.22%	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	0.24%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Waived, Expenses Reimbursed by Advisor)	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	0.24%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.21%	1.45%	1.78%	1.61%	1.46%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	11%	13%	12%	20%	12%

Computed using average shares outstanding.

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc.

Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	DFA Real Estate Securities Portfolio				
	Year Ended Oct 31, 2025	Year Ended Oct 31, 2024	Year Ended Oct 31, 2023	Year Ended Oct 31, 2022	Year Ended Oct 31, 2021
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$42.80	\$33.10	\$38.39	\$48.90	\$34.21
Income from Investment Operations#					
Net Investment Income (Loss)	1.26	1.30	1.26	0.89	0.90
Net Gains (Losses) on Securities (Realized and Unrealized)	(2.59)	9.87	(4.00)	(10.10)	14.86
Total from Investment Operations	(1.33)	11.17	(2.74)	(9.21)	15.76
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income	(1.04)	(1.30)	(1.22)	(0.79)	(0.95)
Net Realized Gains	—	(0.17)	(1.33)	(0.51)	(0.12)
Total Distributions	(1.04)	(1.47)	(2.55)	(1.30)	(1.07)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$40.43	\$42.80	\$33.10	\$38.39	\$48.90
Total Return	(3.16%)	34.33%	(7.83%)	(19.38%)	47.01%
Net Assets, End of Year (thousands)	\$6,650,956	\$7,478,822	\$6,342,029	\$8,068,926	\$11,215,098
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Waived, Expenses Reimbursed by Advisor)	0.21%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	3.09%	3.34%	3.39%	1.96%	2.12%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	6%	4%	3%	3%	5%

Computed using average shares outstanding.

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc.

Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	U.S. Large Cap Growth Portfolio				
	Year Ended Oct 31, 2025	Year Ended Oct 31, 2024	Year Ended Oct 31, 2023	Year Ended Oct 31, 2022	Year Ended Oct 31, 2021
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$37.92	\$27.65	\$26.68	\$32.74	\$24.35
Income from Investment Operations#					
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.40
Net Gains (Losses) on Securities (Realized and Unrealized)	5.28	10.42	2.67	(4.02)	8.37
Total from Investment Operations	5.70	10.85	3.11	(3.61)	8.77
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income	(0.37)	(0.40)	(0.39)	(0.38)	(0.38)
Net Realized Gains	—	(0.18)	(1.75)	(2.07)	—
Total Distributions	(0.37)	(0.58)	(2.14)	(2.45)	(0.38)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$43.25	\$37.92	\$27.65	\$26.68	\$32.74
Total Return	15.13%	39.51%	12.01%	(12.12%)	36.20%
Net Assets, End of Year (thousands)	\$4,326,838	\$3,561,206	\$2,710,534	\$2,355,314	\$2,942,457
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Waived, Expenses Reimbursed by Advisor)	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.06%	1.25%	1.58%	1.43%	1.35%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	10%	11%	13%	13%	11%

Computed using average shares outstanding.

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc.

Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	U.S. Small Cap Growth Portfolio				
	Year Ended Oct 31, 2025	Year Ended Oct 31, 2024	Year Ended Oct 31, 2023	Year Ended Oct 31, 2022	Year Ended Oct 31, 2021
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$28.42	\$21.43	\$22.21	\$27.98	\$18.67
Income from Investment Operations#					
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.16
Net Gains (Losses) on Securities (Realized and Unrealized)	1.65	6.98	(0.09)	(3.83)	9.30
Total from Investment Operations	1.84	7.18	0.10	(3.66)	9.46
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.17)	(0.15)
Net Realized Gains	—	—	(0.69)	(1.94)	—
Total Distributions	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.88)	(2.11)	(0.15)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$30.08	\$28.42	\$21.43	\$22.21	\$27.98
Total Return	6.51%	33.58%	0.33%	(14.10%)	50.76%
Net Assets, End of Year (thousands)	\$1,734,829	\$1,371,559	\$843,451	\$829,017	\$984,629
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.31%	0.32%	0.32%	0.33%	0.37%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Fees Waived, Expenses Reimbursed by Advisor)	0.31%	0.32%	0.32%	0.33%	0.37%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	0.66%	0.75%	0.85%	0.74%	0.64%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	18%	16%	25%	30%	29%

Computed using average shares outstanding.

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Other Available Information

You can find more information about the Fund and its Portfolios in the Portfolios' SAI and Annual and Semi-Annual Reports.

Statement of Additional Information

The SAI, incorporated herein by reference, supplements, and is technically part of, this Prospectus. It includes an expanded discussion of investment practices, risks, and fund operations.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders and Form N-CSR Filed with the SEC

These reports contain additional information about the Portfolios' investments.

The Annual Report also discusses the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Portfolios in their last fiscal year.

In Form N-CSR, you will find the Portfolios' annual and semi-annual financial statements.

How to get these and other materials:

- Your investment advisor—you are a client of an investment advisor who has invested in the Portfolios on your behalf.
- The Fund—you represent an institutional investor, registered investment advisor or other qualifying investor. Call collect at (512) 306-7400.
- Access them on our website at <https://www.dimensionalfund.com>.
- Access them on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.
- Obtain them, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Dimensional Investment Group Inc. (U.S. Large Company Portfolio)—Registration No. 811-6067

DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc. (all other Portfolios)—Registration No. 811-3258

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