Dimensional

Global Allocation 60/40 Portfolio

SHARE CLASS (TICKER): INSTITUTIONAL CLASS (DGSIX)

Summary Prospectus
February 28, 2016

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. You can find the Portfolio's Prospectus and other information about the Portfolio, including the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) and most recent reports to shareholders, when available, online at http://us.dimensional.com/other/prospectuses. You can also get this information at no cost by calling collect to (512) 306-7400 or by sending an e-mail request to document_requests@dimensional.com. The Portfolio's Prospectus and SAI, both dated February 28, 2016, as may be supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Global Allocation 60/40 Portfolio (the "60/40 Portfolio") is to seek total return consisting of capital appreciation and current income.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the 60/40 Portfolio.

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	**0.02%**
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	**0.25%**
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**0.52%**
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement*	**0.23%**
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	**0.29%**

* 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, 2017, 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 60/40 Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the 60/40 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 and assumption in the first year only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
$30	**$144**	**$268**	**$631**

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A mutual 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 mutual fund shares are held in a taxable account. The 60/40 Portfolio does not pay transaction costs when buying and selling shares of other mutual funds managed by the Advisor (the "Underlying Funds"); however, the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when buying and selling securities for their portfolio. The transaction costs incurred by the Underlying Funds, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the 60/40 Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the 60/40 Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 19% based on the weighted average portfolio turnover ratios of each of the Portfolio's underlying investments.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve its investment objective, the 60/40 Portfolio under normal market circumstances, allocates its assets to Underlying Funds that invest in equity and fixed income securities. Generally, the 60/40 Portfolio invests its assets in domestic and international equity Underlying Funds and fixed income Underlying Funds to achieve an allocation of approximately 40% to 80% (with a target allocation of approximately 60%) of the 60/40 Portfolio's assets to domestic and international equity Underlying Funds and 20% to 60% (with a target allocation of approximately 40%) of its assets to fixed income Underlying Funds. Periodically the Advisor will review the allocations for the 60/40 Portfolio in each Underlying Fund and may adjust allocations to the Underlying Funds or may add or remove Underlying Funds in the Portfolio without notice to shareholders.

In addition to its allocation strategy of providing exposure to the domestic and international equity and fixed income markets through investment in the Underlying Funds, the 60/40 Portfolio further diversifies its investment portfolio by allocating its assets among Underlying Funds that represent a variety of different asset classes. As of February 28, 2016, the 60/40 Portfolio invests in: (1) domestic equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of U.S. operating companies of all market capitalization sizes with an emphasis on small and value companies and a domestic equity Underlying Fund that primarily invests in publicly traded REITs; (2) international equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of companies in developed and emerging markets of all market capitalization sizes with an emphasis on small and value companies; and (3) fixed income Underlying Funds that may purchase U.S. and foreign debt securities such as obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, bank obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic and foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, obligations of supranational organizations and inflation-protected securities. The Underlying

Funds in which the 60/40 Portfolio invests as of February 28, 2016 are described in the Portfolio's Prospectus in the section entitled "**Investments in Underlying Funds**."

The 60/40 Portfolio and each Underlying Fund may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts, to adjust market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio or Underlying Fund. Certain fixed income Underlying Funds use foreign currency contracts to hedge foreign currency risks, hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. Certain fixed income Underlying Funds also may enter into credit default swaps on issuers or indices to buy or sell credit protection to hedge its credit exposure; gain market or issuer exposure without owning the underlying securities; or increase the Underlying Fund's total return. Certain fixed income Underlying Funds also may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts, to hedge interest rate or currency exposure or for non-hedging purposes, such as a substitute for direct investment. Also the Underlying Funds may lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal Risks

Fund of Funds Risk: The investment performance of the 60/40 Portfolio is affected by the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which the Portfolio invests. The ability of the 60/40 Portfolio to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the Underlying Funds to meet their investment objectives and on the Advisor's decisions regarding the allocation of the Portfolio's assets among the Underlying Funds. The Portfolio may allocate assets to an Underlying Fund or asset class that underperforms other funds or asset classes. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the 60/40 Portfolio or any Underlying Fund will be achieved. When the 60/40 Portfolio invests in Underlying Funds, investors are exposed to a proportionate share of the expenses of those Underlying Funds in addition to the expenses of the Portfolio. Through its investments in Underlying Funds, the 60/40 Portfolio is subject to the risks of the Underlying Funds' investments. Certain of the risks of the 60/40 Portfolio's and the Underlying Funds' investments are described below.

Market Risk: Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, political, and issuer-specific events will cause the value of securities, and the Underlying Funds that own them, to rise or fall. Because the value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money.

Foreign Securities and Currencies Risk: Foreign securities prices may decline or fluctuate because of: (a) economic or political actions of foreign governments, and/or (b) less regulated or liquid securities markets. Investors holding these securities may also be exposed to foreign currency risk (the possibility that foreign currency will fluctuate in value against the U.S. dollar or that a foreign government will convert, or be forced to convert, its currency to another currency, changing its value against the U.S. dollar).

Foreign Government Debt Risk: The risk that: (a) the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due, due to factors such as political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy, cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies, and/or other national economic factors; (b) governments may default on their debt securities, which may require holders of such securities to participate in debt rescheduling; and (c) there is no legal or bankruptcy process by which defaulted government debt may be collected in whole or in part.

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 following a value-oriented investment strategy may cause the Portfolio to at times underperform equity funds that use other investment strategies.

Emerging Markets Risk: Numerous emerging market countries have a history of, and continue to experience serious, and potentially continuing, economic and political problems. Stock markets in many emerging market countries are relatively small, expensive to trade in and generally have higher risks than those in developed markets. Securities in emerging markets also may be less liquid than those in developed markets and foreigners are often limited in their ability to invest in, and withdraw assets from, these markets. Additional restrictions may be imposed under other conditions. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries are magnified in frontier market countries.

Interest Rate Risk: Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal when due. A downgrade to an issuer's credit rating or a perceived change in an issuer's financial strength may affect a security's value, and thus, impact a fixed income Underlying Funds' performance. Government agency obligations have different levels of credit support and, therefore, different degrees of credit risk. Securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government that are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as the Federal Housing Administration and Ginnie Mae, present little credit risk. Other securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities sponsored by the U.S. Government, that are supported only by the issuer's right to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, subject to certain limitations, and securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities sponsored by the U.S. Government that are sponsored by the credit of the issuing agencies, such as Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, are subject to a greater degree of credit risk. U.S. government agency securities issued or guaranteed by the credit of the agency may still involve a risk of non-payment of principal and/or interest.

Income Risk: Income risk is the risk that falling interest rates will cause a fixed income Underlying Funds' income to decline because, among other reasons, the proceeds from maturing short-term securities in its portfolio may be reinvested in lower-yielding securities.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures and foreign exchange 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 the Portfolio or if the cost of the derivative outweighs the benefit of the hedge. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered more speculative than other types of investments. When the 60/40 Portfolio or an Underlying Fund uses derivatives, the Portfolio or Underlying Fund will be directly exposed to the risks of that derivative. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, and the risk of improper valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Portfolio or Underlying Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk exists when particular portfolio investments are difficult to purchase or sell. To the extent that a fixed income Underlying Fund holds illiquid investments, the fixed income Underlying Fund's performance may be reduced due to an inability to sell the investments at opportune prices or times. Liquid portfolio investments may become illiquid or less liquid after purchase by a fixed income Underlying Fund due to low trading volume, adverse investor perceptions and/or other market developments. Liquidity risk includes the risk that a fixed income Underlying Fund will experience significant net redemptions at a time when it cannot find willing buyers for its portfolio securities or can only sell its portfolio securities at a material loss. Liquidity risk can be more pronounced in periods of market turmoil.

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, the Underlying Funds may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. The Underlying Funds could also lose money if they do 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.

Cyber Security Risk: The 60/40 Portfolio's and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the Portfolio 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 Portfolio and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

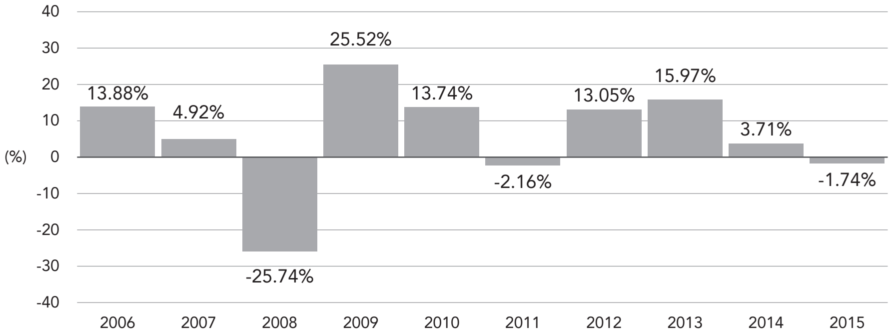
Other risks of the Underlying Funds are described in the 60/40 Portfolio's Prospectus in the section entitled "**Additional Risks of the Underlying Funds**."

Performance

The bar chart and table immediately following illustrate the variability of the 60/40 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 60/40 Portfolio's performance from year to year. The table illustrates how annualized one year, five year and since inception returns, both before and after taxes, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The 60/40 Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Updated performance information for the 60/40 Portfolio can be obtained by visiting http://us.dimensional.com.

The after-tax returns presented in the table for the 60/40 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 60/40 Portfolio through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Global Allocation 60/40 Portfolio Institutional Class Shares—Total Returns



January 2006-December 2015

Highest Quarter	Lowest Quarter
15.94% (4/09–6/09)	-14.01% (10/08–12/08)

Annualized Returns (%)
Periods ending December 31, 2015

	1 YEAR	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
Global Allocation 60/40 Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	**-1.74%**	**5.51%**	**5.17%**
Return After Taxes on Distributions	**-2.34%**	**4.87%**	**4.57%**
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	**-0.78%**	**4.12%**	**3.96%**
MSCI World Index (net dividends) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes on sales)	**-0.87%**	**7.59%**	**4.98%**
Citi World Government Bond Index, 1-3 Years, Currency-Hedged in USD Terms (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes on sales)	**0.71%**	**1.04%**	**2.44%**
Global 60/40 Composite Index (MSCI/Citi)[1] (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes on sales)	**-0.03%**	**5.13%**	**4.31%**

(1) The Global 60/40 Composite Index (MSCI/Citi) is an unmanaged hypothetical index composed of 60% MSCI World Index (net dividends) and 40% Citi World Government Bond Index, 1-3 Years, Currency-Hedged in USD Terms.

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Management

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP serves as the investment advisor for the 60/40 Portfolio. The following individuals are responsible for coordinating the day to day management of the 60/40 Portfolio:

- **Joseph H. Chi**, Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager since 2005.
- **Jed S. Fogdall**, Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager since 2004.
- **David A. Plecha**, Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager since 1989.
- **Joseph F. Kolerich**, Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager since 2001.
- **Bhanu P. Singh**, Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager since 2012.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem shares of the 60/40 Portfolio on each day that the NYSE 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 60/40 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 60/40 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-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case distributions generally will be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the plan or account.

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Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
6300 Bee Cave Road, Building One
Austin, TX 78746
(512) 306-7400

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